

Supplementary Materials for

How do social media feed algorithms affect attitudes and behavior in an election campaign?

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S1 Materials and Methods

This study is part of a broader set of experimental and observational studies, the Facebook and Instagram Election Study (FIES), that occurred as a result of a collaboration between Meta (the company formerly known as Facebook) and academic researchers outside of Meta (see Section S11). In this Materials and Methods section, we provide information specific to the Chronological Feed treatment intervention. Information that is common across multiple studies of this collaboration (e.g., sampling, randomization, weights) is contained in subsequent sections of this SM.

S1.1 Experimental Design

Respondents consisted of Facebook and Instagram users age 18 and over located in the US who agreed to participate in a study of social media and politics and completed the two baseline survey waves (Wave 1 and Wave 2 in Figure S3; $N = 29,064$ on Facebook and $N = 26,635$ on Instagram).

On Facebook, Figure S1 shows that 22.97 million Facebook users were determined to be eligible for “On-platform Interventions” or “On-platform experiments” (for details on Sampling, see Section S9.1 and S9.2. These users were shown survey invitations placed at the top of their feeds (see Section S9.3). During the recruitment period, 8.32 million users never saw the survey invitation, and 13.65 million users did not click on the invitation. Of those who did click on the invitation, 794,454 declined to participate, 62,297 did not meet the inclusion criteria, and the remaining 56,220 could not participate due to other reasons (e.g., did not complete baseline survey Wave 1 and Wave 2). A total of 75,189 Facebook users who consented to participate and who completed the two baseline survey waves were randomized into one of eight groups that make up the On-Platform Interventions (see Section S9.4). The Chronological Feed intervention group ($N = 8,977$), along with four other intervention groups,^{S1} shared one control group ($N = 20,087$), while the two other groups were the Untrustworthy Sources Holdout Control group and Untrustworthy Sources Holdout intervention group. The impact of these interventions is analyzed in separate papers that were also pre-registered separately. The intervention group where no reshared content was shown in users’ feeds (No Reshares) is described in the same pre-analysis plan as the Chronological Feed intervention, but results of the No Reshares intervention will also be analyzed in a separate paper.

On Instagram, Figure S2 shows that 6.55 million Instagram users were determined to be eligible for “On-platform Interventions” or “On-platform experiments” (for details on Sampling, see Section S9.1 and S9.2. These users were shown survey invitations placed at the top of their feeds (see Section S9.3). During the recruitment period, 1.93 million users never saw the survey invitation, and 4.09 million users did not click on the invitation. Of those who did click on the invitation, 395,515 declined to participate, 43,935 did not meet the inclusion criteria, and

^{S1}No Reshares; Like-minded Sources Demotion; Social Issues, Elections or Politics (SIEP) Ad Removal; and Custom SIEP Ad Removal.

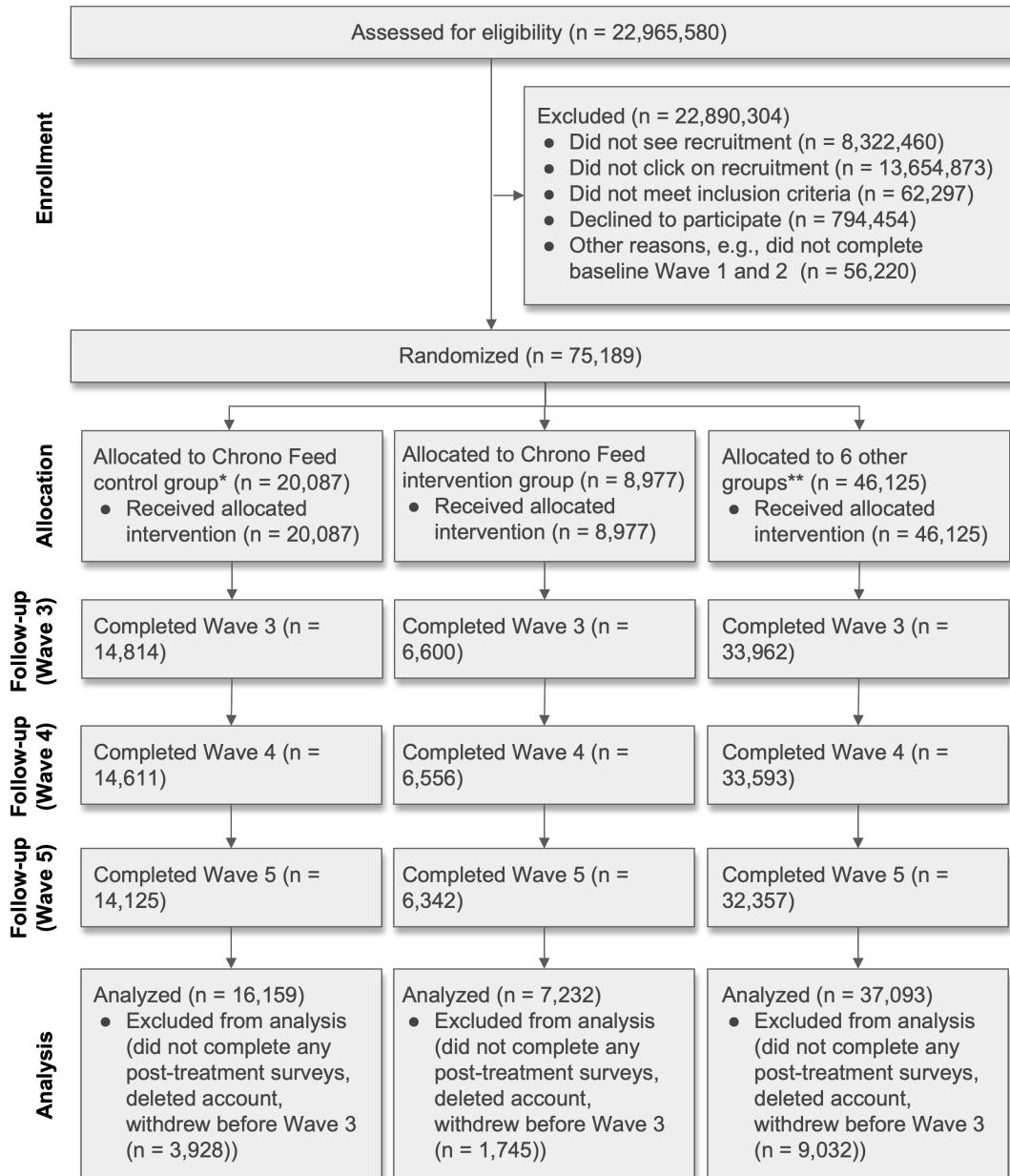


Figure S1: CONSORT Flow diagram for the Chronological Feed experiment on Facebook.

* Control group for the Chronological Feed intervention is also Control group for No Reshares; Like-minded Sources Demotion; Social Issues, Elections or Politics (SIEP) Ad Removal; and Custom SIEP Ad Removal intervention groups, which are analyzed in other papers.

** Other groups include: 1) No Reshares, 2) Like-minded Sources Demotion, 3) All SIEP Ad Removal, and 4) Custom SIEP Ad Removal, as well as 5) Untrustworthy Sources Holdout Control group, and 6) Untrustworthy Sources Holdout intervention group (last two groups constructed using a different sampling and randomization scheme, see Sections S9.1 and S9.2).

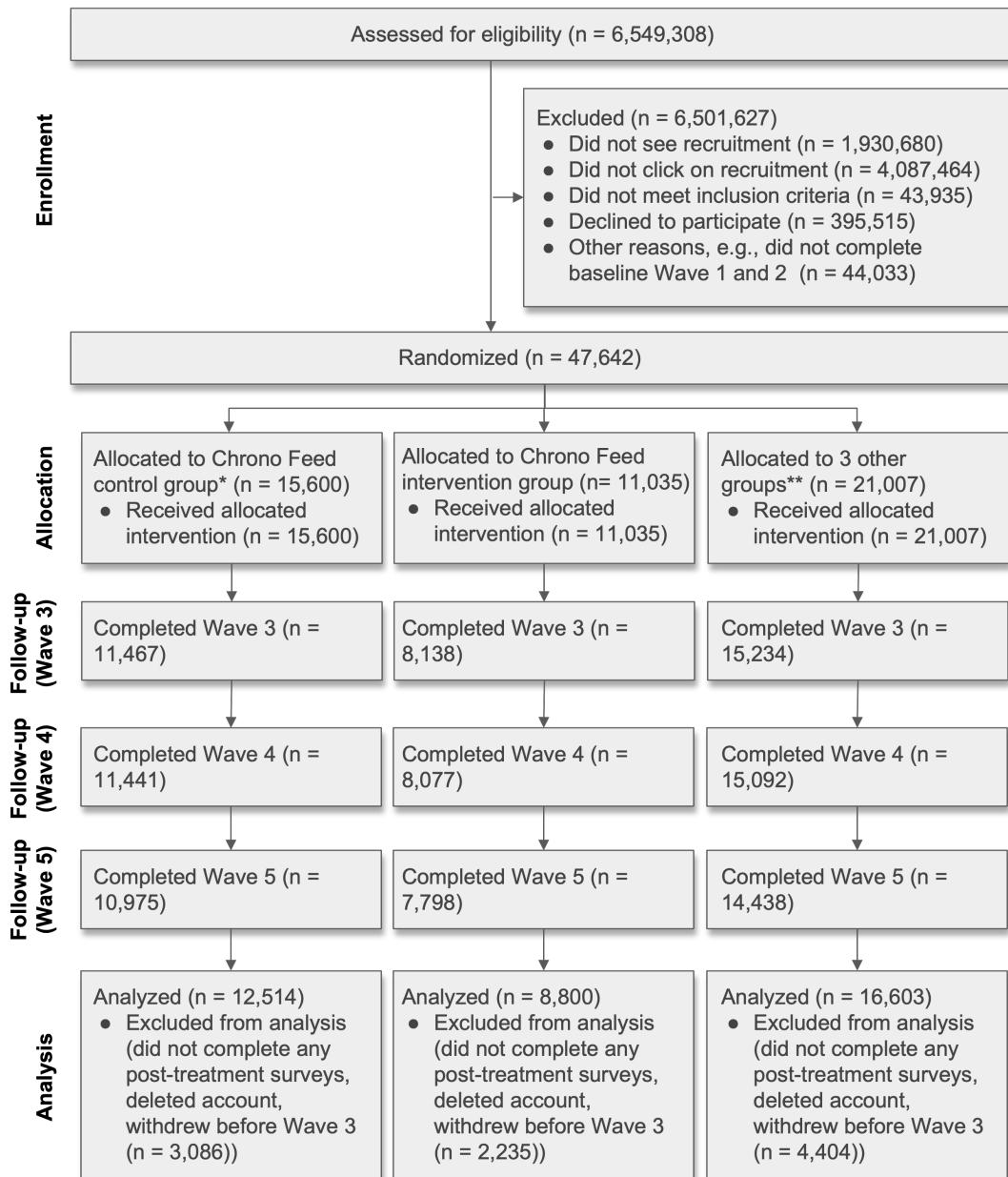


Figure S2: CONSORT Flow diagram for the Chronological Feed experiment on Instagram.

* Control group for the Chronological Feed intervention is also Control group for SIEP Ad, which is analyzed in another paper.

** Other groups include: 1) All SIEP Ad Removal, as well as 2) Untrustworthy Sources Holdout Control group, and 3) Untrustworthy Sources Holdout intervention group (last two groups constructed using a different sampling and randomization scheme, see Sections [S9.1](#) and [S9.2](#)).

the remaining 44,033 could not participate due to other reasons (e.g., did not complete baseline survey Wave 1 and Wave 2). A total of 47,642 Instagram users who consented to participate and who completed the two baseline survey waves were randomized into one of five groups that make up the On-Platform Interventions (see Section S9.4). The Chronological Feed intervention group ($N = 11,035$), along with the Social Issues, Elections or Politics (SIEP) Ad Removal intervention group shared the same control group ($N = 15,600$), while the two other groups were the Untrustworthy Sources Holdout Control group and Untrustworthy Sources Holdout intervention group. The impact of these interventions is analyzed in separate papers that were also pre-registered separately.

In the Control group, no changes were made to users' Facebook Feeds or Instagram Feeds, while in the Chronological Feed treatment intervention group, users were shown posts in reverse chronological order such that the most recent content was placed at the top (no changes were made to other features of the platforms such as the Groups Tab or News Tab).

Although we do not possess exact details about the nature of the proprietary ranking algorithm in place at Facebook and Instagram at the time of our study in fall 2020, here we provide some known facts about the algorithm that were reported publicly:^{S2}

- Facebook's News Feed ranking algorithm is optimized for "long-term value," the training data for which is partially derived from user surveys and qualitative interviews.
- The algorithm ranks both content and events in users' social graph. The union of all possible posts to be ranked — derived from a user's social connections, Pages/Groups they subscribe to, and public content eligible for recommendation — is called the "inventory."
- To produce a ranking relevance score that captures "long-term value," Meta builds models that predict whether users will be interested in or engage with a piece of content in their inventory, and combines these predictions with other signals on the integrity and quality of the content and sources.
- The feed ranking algorithm is meant to prioritize posts from friends and family, reward news originality, and discourage clickbait, misinformation, and other integrity-relevant forms of content.

This description characterizes the ranking algorithm left in place for study participants in our control group.

The platform intervention began on September 24, 2020, and ended halfway through the day on December 23, 2020. For additional details on randomization, see Section S9.4 of the SM. In addition to the baseline Wave 1 and 2 surveys, which were completed prior to randomization, users were invited to complete three additional surveys during the treatment period (see Figure S3 for timeline and Section S9.6 for additional details on the timing of data collection). Participants also agreed to allow their activity on Facebook or Instagram to be used for the re-

^{S2}This summary is derived from public sources, including Ni et al. (2021) and a blog post published by Meta: <https://engineering.fb.com/2021/01/26/ml-applications/news-feed-ranking/>.

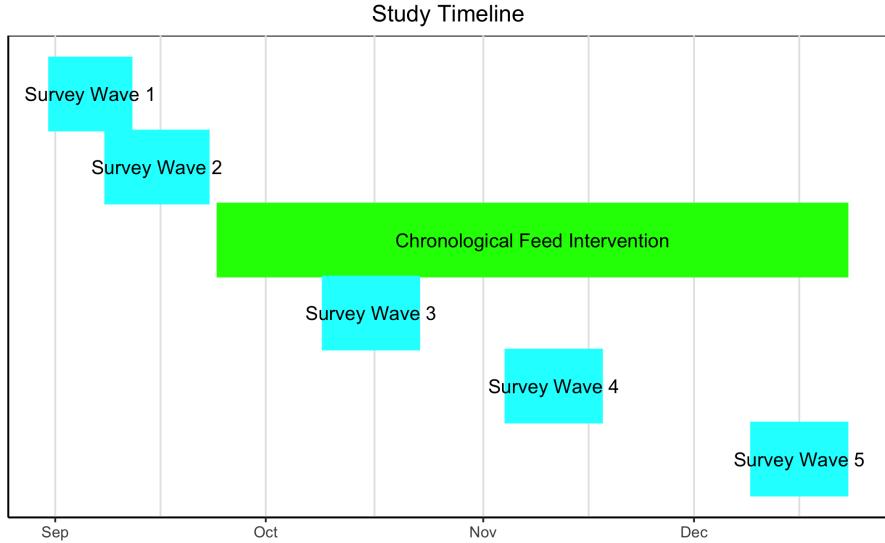


Figure S3: Study Timeline.

search project. Finally, some users agreed to install software that tracked their app usage and web domain visits off platform (see Section S8).

The analysis for this paper is based on “study-completes,” participants who completed the baseline Wave 1 and 2 surveys and at least one of the three surveys (Wave 3 or Wave 4 or Wave 5) conducted during the treatment period ($N = 16,159$ analyzed in the Control and $N = 7,232$ in the Chronological Feed groups on Facebook; $N = 12,514$ analyzed in the Control and $N = 8,800$ in the Chronological Feed groups on Instagram).^{S3} For additional details on response rates, see Section S9.7. Full questionnaires for all survey waves can be found in Section S14 of the SM.

S1.2 Ethics

Study participants provided informed consent (see Section S9.3 for recruitment and consent materials for the experiment; see Section S8 for materials related to the collection of off-platform activity data). Participants were given the option to withdraw from the study while the experiment was ongoing (i.e., those in the Chronological Feed could withdraw and revert to the default algorithmic feed) as well as to withdraw their data (even if they participated in the full study) at any time up until their survey responses were disconnected from any identifying information. Academic researchers outside of Meta could only access de-identified data when conducting analyses. The entire study was reviewed and approved by the NORC IRB. Academic researchers’ involvement in analyzing data collected by NORC and Meta were reviewed

^{S3}Note that study-completes is different from “three-wave completes” described in Section S9.1, which were used to calculate minimum detectable effects.

by IRBs at their institutions. The research team also received ethical guidance from the independent firm Ethical Resolve to inform study designs. See the SM Section S12 for additional discussion of ethical and privacy considerations. The lead authors with final control rights retain final discretion over everything reported in this paper. Meta did not have the right to pre-publication approval.

S1.3 Pre-registered Hypotheses

In advance of data collection, we pre-registered all hypotheses, data collection procedures, and statistical analyses. The pre-analysis plan, initially filed on OSF on September 24, 2020, can be found at <https://osf.io/9t67d>. A revised pre-analysis plan was filed in December 2020 immediately prior to the fielding of wave 5 of the survey to incorporate new questions relating to the post-election period, updated question wordings from waves 3–4, and details related to web tracking data. A second revision was posted in February 2021 to incorporate data on participants’ Twitter usage and outcomes related to political violence. These revisions were not informed by any analysis of study data and were primarily concerned with the availability of additional data sources (e.g., Twitter, updated survey question wording). Deviations from the final version of the pre-analysis plan, with explanations of these revisions, are listed in Section S13 of the SM. Section S2 of the SM contains all results outlined in the pre-analysis plan.

We pre-registered one research question (i.e., auxiliary hypothesis) and three primary hypotheses:

- RQ (auxiliary hypothesis): How will reverse chronological feed impact the type of content people see on their feeds?
- H1: Reverse chronological feed will reduce polarization and negative perceptions of out-groups.
- H2: Reverse chronological feed will reduce campaign knowledge.
- H3: Reverse chronological feed will reduce online and offline political participation.

We additionally pre-registered a set of secondary hypotheses (SH). All statistical tests are adjusted for multiple comparisons (see Section S1.11 below).

S1.4 Descriptive Statistics

The following data on users’ activity on Facebook and Instagram were used to describe the impact of the treatment: (1) exposure-based metrics; (2) engagement-based metrics; (3) production metrics; (4) network metrics; and (5) time spent on platform and off platform. How these on-platform behaviors were coded can be found in Section S6 of the SM.

S1.5 Outcome Measures

Per our pre-analysis plan (<https://osf.io/9t67d>), composite scales referenced below were constructed using principal components analysis with varimax rotation from the candidate items in the list (45). (See Section S5 for associated factor loadings.) We conducted a small-scale pilot survey using an opt-in convenience panel ($n = 785$) to test a large set items that would be used in the main study, including those that were not previously validated in prior surveys. The pilot survey included questions on: social media usage, the affective polarization measures, attitudes on race and gender, trust in institutions/media, political activism, political violence, digital literacy, efficacy, and democratic values.

The following data on users' activity on Facebook and Instagram were used as outcome measures: (1) the percentage of the feed that is comprised of political content (based on the "Civic classifier"); (2) the percentage of the feed from cross-cutting, like-minded, and moderate/mixed sources, which is only available for the Facebook platform (based on the "Ideology classifier"); (3) the percentage of the feed that is news and political news, which is only available for the Facebook platform (based on the "News classifier"); (4) the percentage of the feed that is from untrustworthy sources (based on definitions for "Untrustworthy Sources"); (5) the percentage of the feed that is uncivil (based on the "Incivility classifier"); (6) the percentage of the feed that is content with slur words (based on the "Content with slur words classification method"). How these content characteristics were defined and estimated can be found in Section S7 of the SM.

For survey-based measures, we report survey item codes that correspond to the exact question wordings found in the full questionnaires in Section S14 of the SM. In the item names below, W1 and W2 indicate survey items in Wave 1 and Wave 2, which we use to construct pre-treatment versions of our outcome measures.

To evaluate H1, we leverage survey measures of affective polarization and issue polarization. All the metrics below exclude respondents who do not lean towards any party. The affective polarization scale is comprised of the following items:

1. 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) (PID_W1; FT_PEOPLEGROUPSC_W2; FT_PEOPLEGROUPSD_W2; FT_PEOPLEGROUPSC_W3; FT_PEOPLEGROUPSD_W3; FT_PEOPC_W4; FT_PEOPD_W4; FT_PEOPC_W5; FT_PEOPD_W5)
2. Difference in feeling thermometer scores between people running for office on behalf of the party the respondent prefers (0–100) and people running for office from the other party (0–100) (FT_PEOPLEGROUPSE_W2; FT_PEOPLEGROUPSF_W2; FT_PEOPLEGROUPSE_W3; FT_PEOPLEGROUPSF_W3; FT_PEOPE_W4; FT_PEOF_P_W4; FT_PEOPE_W5; FT_PEOF_P_W5)
3. 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_W2; REPSMART_W2; DEMSMART_W4; REPSMART_W4)

The issue polarization scale is comprised of a composite index of responses to six 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. The issues are: immigration, healthcare, unemployment, COVID-19 restrictions, perceptions of racial discrimination, and perceptions of gender discrimination (IMMIG_W4; HEALTH_W4; UNEMPLOY_W4; COVID_W4; BLACKWHITEA_W4; BLACKWHITEB_W4; BLACKWHITEC_W4; BLACKWHITED_W4; SEXISM1_2A_W4; SEXISM1_2B_W4). Per procedures outlined in the pre-analysis plan, items related to policing and foreign policy (FOREIGN_W4; POLICE_W4) were excluded from the scale because factor analysis showed that they did not load with the others (see Section S5 for factor loadings of all survey scales).

To evaluate H2, we construct composite (summed) indices for two campaign knowledge batteries based on the number of correct responses: (1) election knowledge, and (2) news knowledge. The election knowledge index asked respondents to report whether Donald Trump and/or Joe Biden supported various policy positions (SPECKNOWPOA_W4; SPECKNOWPOB_W4; SPECKNOWPOC_W4; SPECKNOWPOD_W4; SPECKNOWPOE_W4; SPECKNOWPOF_W4). The news knowledge index asked respondents to report whether seven news events did or did not occur (SPECKNOWEVA_W4; SPECKNOWEVB_W4; SPECKNOWEVC_W4; SPECKNOWEVD_W4; SPECKNOWEVE_W4; SPECKNOWEVF_W4; SPECKNOWEVG_W4).

To evaluate H3, we construct composite indices for: (1) self-reported participation, (2) self-reported turnout, and (3) on-platform political engagement. For self-reported participation, respondents reported whether they: (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, or (6) talked about politics with someone they know (POLPART_1_W2; POLPART_2_W2; POLPART_3_W2; POLPART_4_W2; POLPART_5_W2; POLPART_6_W2; POLPART_1_W4; POLPART_2_W4; POLPART_3_W4; POLPART_4_W4; POLPART_5_W4; POLPART_6_W4). For self-reported turnout, respondents reported whether they were sure they voted in the 2020 presidential election (TURNOUT_W4; TURNOUT_W5). For on-platform political engagement, we observe the following behavior: (1) political content engagement: clicks/reactions/likes, shares/comments on content labeled political by the civic classifier for Facebook and Instagram (for details, see “List of classifiers” section); (2) political events: indication of interest in going to events, indication of going to events, creation of political events for Facebook (for details, see “List of classifiers”); (3) engagement with the **Voting Information Center** (clicks and views) for Facebook and Instagram; (4) engagement with **Town Hall** (clicks, follows or contacts) for Facebook; (5) clicking on or sharing of a petition for Facebook; (6) donating to civic/political causes on Facebook; (7) enabling the constituent badge on Facebook; (8) engagement with politicians and candidates running for office (i.e., reacting/liking/commenting/resharing of posts/tags/mentions for Facebook and Instagram; the use of Facebook Messenger to contact a politician).

We next turn to the secondary hypotheses (SH). To evaluate SH1a on levels of knowledge and (mis)information, which we label “factual discernment” in the manuscript, we construct a scale based on calculations of the difference between mean belief in six true claims

(MISINFOI_W4; MISINFOB_W4; MISINFOJ_W4; MISINFOH_W4; MISINFO3_W3; MISINFO4_W3) and mean belief in ten false claims (MISINFOA_W4; MISINFOK_W4; MISINFOC_W4; MISINFOG_W4; MISINFOE_W4; MISINFOD_W4; MISINFOF_W4; MISINFO5_W3; MISINFO6_W3; MISINFO7_W3) that were circulating online at the time of the study. Perceived accuracy was measured on a four-point scale. Separately, to evaluate SH1b on online consumption of political news, we measure the count of visits to political news domains based on passive tracking data (see section S8 for details).

To evaluate SH2a on trust in mainstream and liberal media, we create an index based on respondents' trust in various traditional media outlets: local news, national newspapers, national network TV news, MSNBC, and CNN (INFOTRUST_SOURCEA_W2; INFOTRUST_SOURCEB_W2; INFOTRUST_SOURCEF_W2; INFOTRUST_SOURCEG_W2; INFOTRUST_SOURCEH_W2; INFOTRUSTA_W4; INFOTRUSTB_W4; INFOTRUSTF_W4; INFOTRUSTG_W4; INFOTRUSTH_W4; INFOTRUSTA_W5; INFOTRUSTB_W5; INFOTRUSTF_W5; INFOTRUSTG_W5; INFOTRUSTH_W5). Per the pre-analysis plan, we dropped an item on trust in Fox News because it did not load with the other items (INFOTRUST_SOURCEI_W2; INFOTRUSTI_W4; INFOTRUSTI_W4).

To evaluate SH2b on trust in social media, we create an index based on respondents' trust in Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter (INFOTRUST_SOURCEC_W2; INFOTRUST_SOURCED_W2; INFOTRUST_SOURCEE_W2; INFOTRUSTC_W4; INFOTRUSTD_W4; INFOTRUSTE_W4; INFOTRUSTC_W5; INFOTRUSTD_W5; INFOTRUSTE_W5).

To evaluate SH2c on confidence in institutions, we create an index based on respondents' confidence in the presidency/executive branch, Congress, police, the Supreme Court, local government, state government, and large corporations (CONFINSTA_W3; CONFINSTB_W3; CONFINSTC_W3; CONFINSTD_W3; CONFINSTE_W3; CONFINSTF_W3; CONFINSTH_W3; CONFINSTA_W5; CONFINSTB_W5; CONFINSTC_W5; CONFINSTD_W5; CONFINSTE_W5; CONFINSTF_W5; CONFINSTH_W5). Per the pre-analysis plan, we dropped an item on confidence in the scientific community because it did not load with the other items (CONFINSTG_W3; CONFINSTG_W5).

To evaluate SH3, we examine the effects of our intervention on three additional indicators of polarization. We measure the ideological extremity of each respondent's media diet by computing the absolute difference between the average domain audience ideology of political news domains that respondents (1) clicked on in their feed, and (2) visited, based on passive tracking data (see section S8 for details), and the mid-point of the domain audience ideology scale (0.50). We refer to these metrics as (1) "partisan news clicks" and (2) "partisan news visits" in the manuscript. We measure perceived polarization by calculating the average absolute difference in perceived ideology between: (a) people who support each of the parties; (b) people running for office from the two parties; and (c) people from the two parties the respondent sees on Facebook/Instagram (IDEOLOGY_GROUPD_W2; IDEOLOGY_GROUPE_W2; IDEO_GRP_W4; IDEO_GRE_W4; IDEOLOGY_GROUPB_W2; IDEOLOGY_GROUPC_W2; IDEO_GRB_W4; IDEO_GRC_W4); IDEOLOGY_GROUPF_W2; IDEOLOGY_GROUPG_W2; IDEO_GRG_W4; IDEO_GRF_W4; IDEOLOGY_GROUPH_W2; IDEOLOGY_GROUPI_W2; IDEO_GRI_W4; IDEO_GRH_W4).

To evaluate SH4, we create an index of epistemic political efficacy based on measures of respondents' confidence in their ability to find the truth about political issues (EPE1_W2; EPE1_W4), and figure out the facts behind most political disputes (EPE2_W2; EPE2_W4).

To evaluate SH5, we measure self-reported presidential vote choice, coded 1 if consistent with their own party identification (including leaners) (PID_W1), and 0 otherwise (VOTE_PREELEC_W2; VOTE_POST_W4; VOTE_POST_W5). We measure consistency of self-reported vote choice in down-ballot races as the sum of votes that are consistent with party identification (including leaners) divided by the total number of non-missing responses on these items (VOTESENATE_W4; VOTESENATE_W5; VOTESENATE2_W4; VOTESENATE2_W5; VOTEHOUSE_W4; VOTEHOUSE_W5; VOTEGOV_W4; VOTEGOV_W5). We refer to these two metrics as "party-line presidential voting" and "party-line downballot voting" in the manuscript.

To evaluate SH6 on belief in the legitimacy of the election, we construct an index of various election-related beliefs and attitudes including belief in who won the 2020 presidential election, perceptions of election irregularities, confidence in election officials, and perceived accuracy of election results and mail-in voting (ELECTWIN_W5; IRREG2020B_W5; MISINFOA_W5; MISINFOB_W5; MISINFOC_W5; MISINFOD_W5; MISINFOE_W5; CONFOFICIALS_W5; COUNTACCURATE_W5; MAILACCURATE_W5). Per the pre-analysis plan, we dropped an item on whether registered voters were illegally prevented from voting in 2020 because it did not load with the other items (IRREG2020A_W5).

Lastly, to evaluate SH7 on support for political violence, we analyze responses to a single survey question on whether violence is appropriate in contesting election results (POLVIOLENCE_W3; POLVIOLENCE_W5).

S1.6 Moderators and HTE

In our pre-analysis plan, we pre-registered three primary moderators to assess heterogeneous treatment effects: (1) party identification measured on a three-point scale (PID_W1; PIDLEAN_W1); (2) a digital literacy index composed of eight items with respondents separated into terciles (DIGLITERACY_TERMA_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMB_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMC_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMD_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERME_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMF_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMG_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMH_W2); and (3) a three-point measure of political interest (originally based on a five-point scale with the bottom three response categories collapsed into one) (POLINT_W2). We also committed to assess heterogeneous treatment effects for a set of secondary moderators: age (AGE_V2), gender (GENDER), and race bifurcated by non-Hispanic whites / others (RACETHNICITY).

To estimate heterogeneous treatment effects, we use a nonparametric two-stage regression procedure that has been proven to be statistically optimal under weak conditions (46) — and under essentially no conditions in an experiment. It reduces to the well-known semiparametric efficient augmented inverse-probability-weighted (AIPW) estimator in the case of discrete moderators. See Section S4 for more details on this procedure.

S1.7 Covariate Balance

Following the Green Lab SOP (47), we tested whether observed covariate imbalances are larger than would normally be expected from chance alone. To do so, we estimated an OLS regression of the treatment indicator on covariates used in our main estimation models (see Section S1.11) and, via randomization inference, tested the hypothesis that all the coefficients on the covariates (excluding block dummies) are zero. In both cases the p -values are above the pre-registered threshold for statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) and represent small substantive differences (Facebook: $p = 0.70$; Instagram: $p = 0.18$).

We also report standard balance tables — shown below — in which covariate proportions are listed in rows and columns corresponding to the control and treatment arms. The last two columns contain the treatment-control difference and a p -value for a t -test of the difference in means. Generally we find that the treatment and control groups for both samples have nearly identical values. Some of the differences are statistically significant, which is expected given the number of tests and the sample size, but in absolute terms any differences are small.

Table S1: Covariate balance: Facebook sample

	% in Control	% in Treatment	% Diff.	p(diff!=0)
Variables used for block randomization				
% in swing state	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.84
% not in swing state	0.65	0.65	-0.00	0.84
% in low friend count bucket	0.33	0.33	-0.00	0.91
% in mid friend count bucket	0.33	0.33	-0.00	0.93
% in high friend count bucket	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.84
% white race	0.72	0.72	-0.00	0.97
% non-white race	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.97
Other covariates				
% age 18-29	0.19	0.19	-0.00	0.94
% age 30-44	0.42	0.43	-0.01	0.34
% age 45-65	0.33	0.32	0.01	0.27
% age >65	0.07	0.07	-0.00	0.94
% female	0.56	0.56	-0.00	0.47
% male	0.43	0.43	0.01	0.32
% other gender	0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.17
% Democrats	0.52	0.53	-0.00	0.79
% Republicans	0.35	0.34	0.00	0.82
% no party ID / others	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.94
% no college degree	0.52	0.53	-0.01	0.06
% with college degree	0.48	0.47	0.01	0.06
% Black, non-Hispanic	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.87
% white, non-Hispanic	0.72	0.72	-0.00	0.98
% Hispanic	0.12	0.13	-0.00	0.57
% other race	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.56
% 1st income tercile	0.34	0.35	-0.01	0.11
% 2nd income tercile	0.34	0.35	-0.01	0.37
% 3rd income tercile	0.32	0.30	0.02	0.01

Table S2: Covariate balance: Instagram sample

	% in Control	% in Treatment	% Diff.	p(diff!=0)
Variables used for block randomization				
% in swing state	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.91
% not in swing state	0.68	0.68	-0.00	0.91
% in low friend count bucket	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.97
% in mid friend count bucket	0.33	0.34	-0.00	0.92
% in high friend count bucket	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.95
% white race	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.83
% non-white race	0.41	0.41	-0.00	0.83
Other covariates				
% age 18-29	0.51	0.52	-0.01	0.10
% age 30-44	0.38	0.38	0.01	0.46
% age 45-65	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.20
% age >65	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.25
% male	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.62
% female	0.58	0.58	-0.00	0.93
% other gender	0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.05
% Democrats	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.89
% Republicans	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.92
% no party ID / other	0.10	0.10	-0.00	0.94
% no college degree	0.45	0.45	0.01	0.35
% with college degree	0.55	0.55	-0.01	0.35
% Black, non-Hispanic	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.02
% white, non-hispanic	0.59	0.59	0.00	0.81
% Hispanic	0.21	0.22	-0.01	0.28
% other race	0.11	0.11	-0.00	0.30
% 1st income tercile	0.32	0.32	-0.00	0.92
% 2nd income tercile	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.76
% 3rd income tercile	0.36	0.36	-0.00	0.84

S1.8 Compliance and Manipulation Checks

As shown in Figure S4, the manipulations were successful for both platforms. For Facebook, 93.0% of views in the treatment group were shown in reverse chronological order; this proportion was only 2.5% in the Algorithmic Feed control group. This difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.01$) and is not present in the pre-treatment period ($p = 0.52$), during which both groups had roughly 2.2% of views in reverse chronological order. The percent of users in Chronological Feed is not zero in the control group or for both groups in the pre-treatment period because Facebook users can opt in to a reverse chronological feed (called the “Most Recent” feed) and a small percentage do.

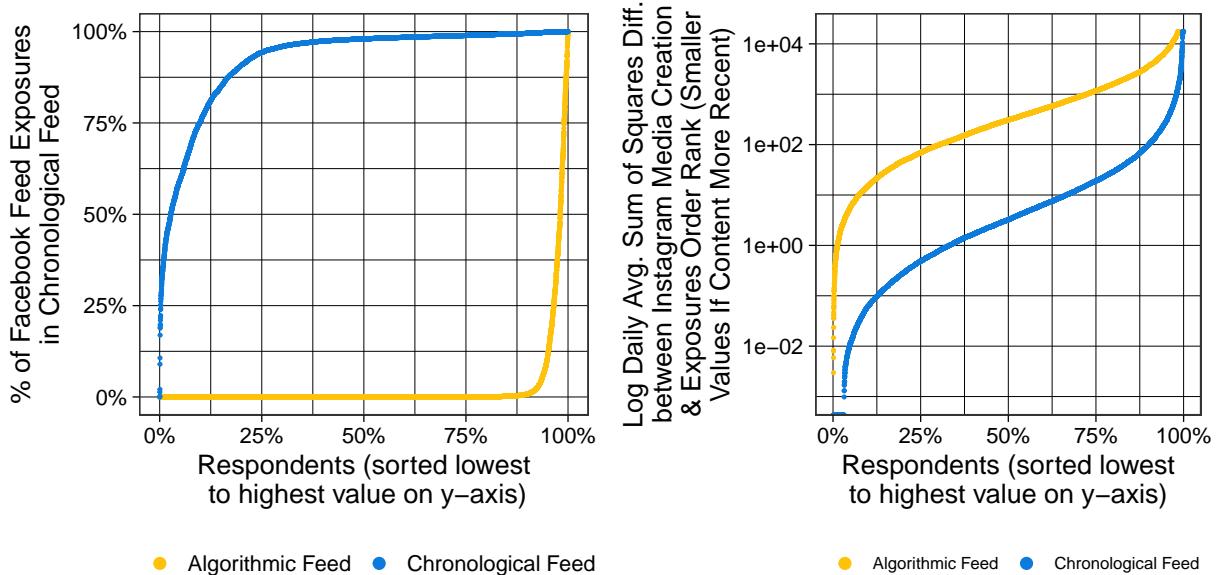


Figure S4: Manipulation check for Facebook (left) and Instagram (right).

Compliance was not 100% for Facebook due to an incorrect implementation of the intervention on the new web version of the Facebook platform, which was launched in 2020.^{S4} We estimate that this issue affected approximately 11.9% of the respondents in the treatment group, assuming a threshold of at least 80% of views on Chronological Feed as a measure of compliance. As shown in Figure S5, the issue only affected participants whenever they were accessing Facebook on the web version (and not, for example, if they were using the mobile version) and it was fixed by November 14, 2020. After that date, compliance was 100% among all respondents in the treatment group, as shown in Figure S6.

To explore whether this non-compliance issue affects the validity of the findings, we replicated our main results using an instrumental variables framework, in which compliance (% of views on Chronological Feed) is instrumented by the treatment indicator. We then use weights

^{S4}<https://about.fb.com/news/2020/05/the-new-facebook-com/>

Compliance with chrono feed intervention, by primary device

Note: device types with fewer than 10 respondents are excluded from plot.

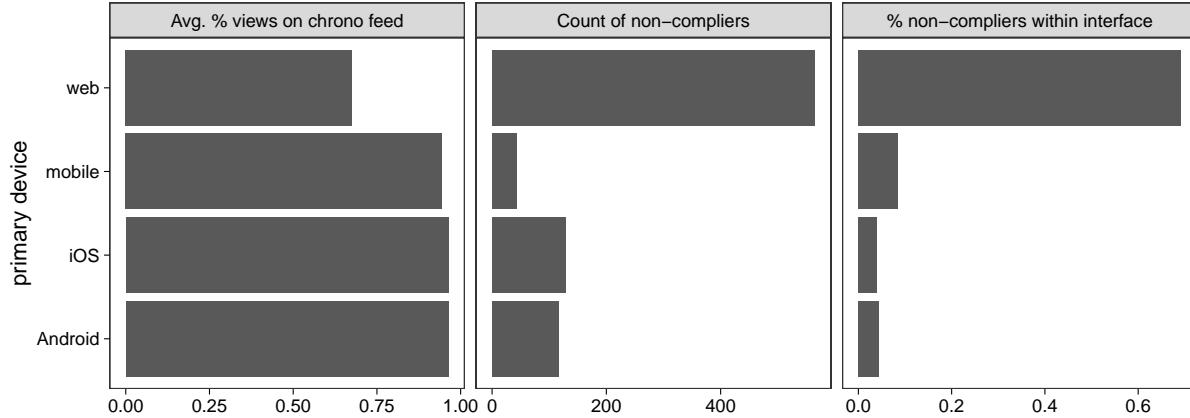


Figure S5: Compliance with chronological feed treatment (Facebook), by respondents' primary device.

to compute population-level local average treatment effects given that consenting individuals may not be a random sample of all Facebook and Instagram users. The results are shown in Figures S7, S8, and S9, which compare our main estimates with those from these analyses. This comparison reveals that the estimated effects are marginally larger in magnitude among compliers, but these differences do not alter any substantive conclusions of the analysis.

Table S3: Treatment effect estimates for primary hypotheses (Facebook) using IV model specification

Hypothesis	Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
H1a: Affective polarization	PATE	-0.002	[-0.032, 0.029]	0.016	0.911	1.000
	PLATE	-0.003	[-0.037, 0.030]	0.017	0.848	1.000
H1b: Issue polarization	PATE	0.016	[-0.013, 0.045]	0.015	0.269	1.000
	PLATE	0.017	[-0.015, 0.049]	0.016	0.294	1.000
H2a: Election knowledge	PATE	0.009	[-0.036, 0.054]	0.023	0.695	1.000
	PLATE	0.004	[-0.046, 0.054]	0.025	0.888	1.000
H2b: News knowledge	PATE	-0.020	[-0.069, 0.029]	0.025	0.429	1.000
	PLATE	-0.024	[-0.078, 0.031]	0.028	0.396	1.000
H3a: Self-reported pol. participation	PATE	-0.012	[-0.042, 0.019]	0.016	0.461	1.000
	PLATE	-0.013	[-0.047, 0.021]	0.017	0.462	1.000
H3b: Self-reported turnout	PATE	-0.009	[-0.061, 0.043]	0.027	0.736	1.000
	PLATE	-0.016	[-0.074, 0.041]	0.029	0.581	1.000
H3c: On-platform political engagement	PATE	-0.118	[-0.127, -0.108]	0.005	<0.01	<0.01
	PLATE	-0.130	[-0.141, -0.120]	0.005	<0.01	<0.01

For Instagram, we measure compliance based on the average “age” of the content in users’ feed because there was not independent logging of whether users were in a Chronological Feed. Age is based on the daily average sum-of-squares difference between media creation rank and

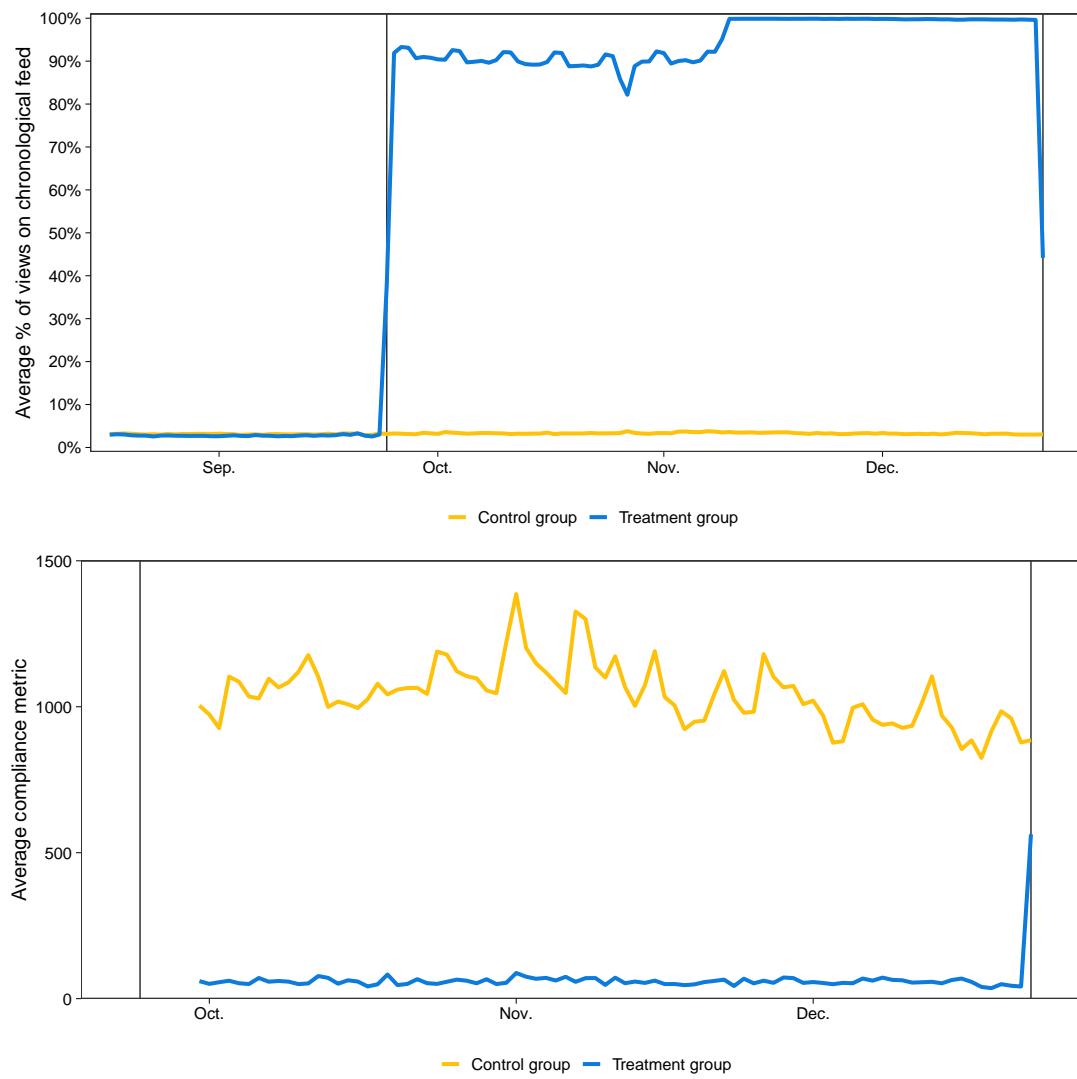


Figure S6: Daily manipulation check for Facebook (top) and Instagram (bottom).

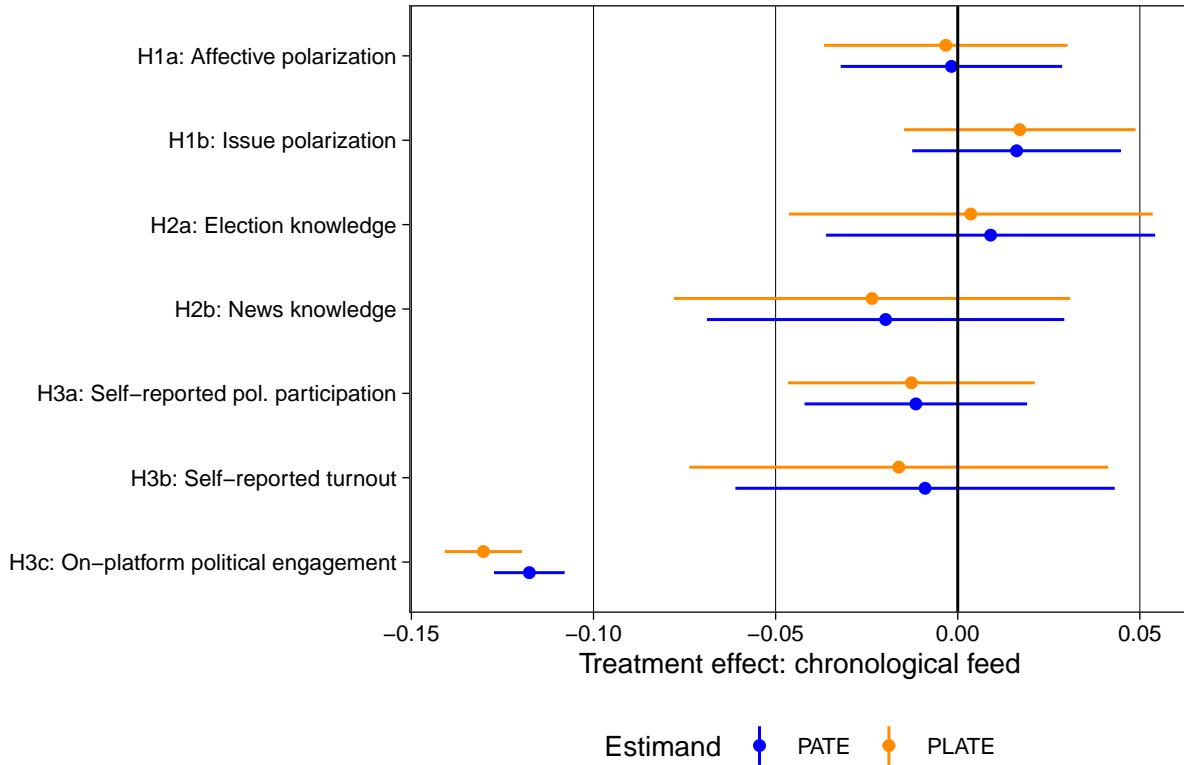


Figure S7: Treatment effect estimates for primary hypotheses (Facebook) using IV model specification.

exposures order rank such that smaller values mean exposures occurred closer to the time of media creation. These values are then winsorized at the 99th percentile to minimize the influence of outliers. The average value for users in the Chronological Feed treatment group was 129, while the corresponding value was 1,425 for users in the Algorithmic Feed control group, a large and statistically significant difference between the groups in the expected direction ($p < 0.01$). These differences also remained similar in magnitude over the entire study period, as shown in Figure S6.

Overall, users assigned to the Chronological Feed condition on both Facebook and Instagram were much more likely to see newer content at the top of their feeds. As shown in Figure S4, these differences were not only large on average but also spread out across the entire treatment group, which confirms that our intervention was largely successful in presenting content in reverse chronological order to users in the treatment group, with the exception of the compliance issue among a small number of Facebook users, as discussed above.

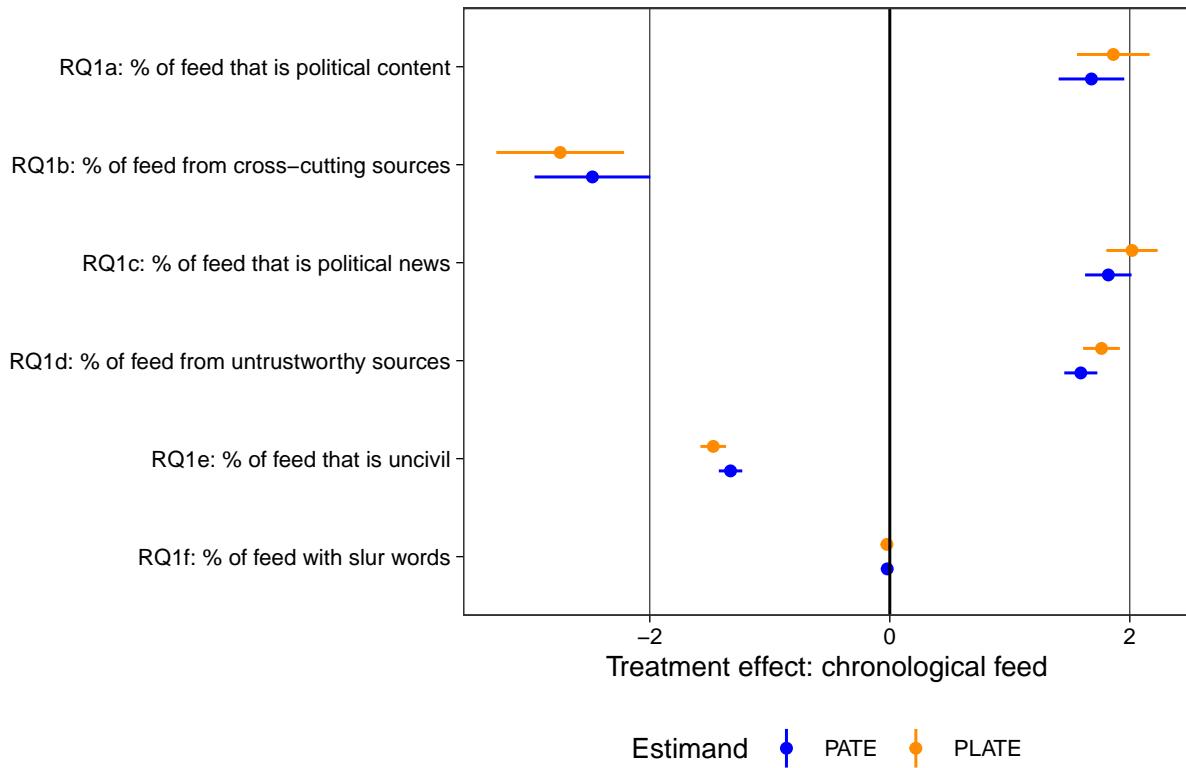


Figure S8: Treatment effect estimates for research questions (Facebook) using IV model specification.

Table S4: Treatment effect estimates for research questions (Facebook) using IV model specification

Hypothesis	Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p
RQ1a: % of feed that is political content	PATE	1.68	[1.41, 1.95]	0.14	<0.01
	PLATE	1.86	[1.56, 2.17]	0.15	<0.01
RQ1b: % of feed from cross-cutting sources	PATE	-2.48	[-2.96, -2.00]	0.25	<0.01
	PLATE	-2.75	[-3.28, -2.21]	0.27	<0.01
RQ1c: % of feed that is political news	PATE	1.82	[1.63, 2.01]	0.10	<0.01
	PLATE	2.02	[1.80, 2.23]	0.11	<0.01
RQ1d: % of feed from untrustworthy sources	PATE	1.59	[1.45, 1.73]	0.07	<0.01
	PLATE	1.76	[1.61, 1.92]	0.08	<0.01
RQ1e: % of feed that is uncivil	PATE	-1.33	[-1.42, -1.23]	0.05	<0.01
	PLATE	-1.47	[-1.58, -1.36]	0.05	<0.01
RQ1f: % of feed with slur words	PATE	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	0.00	<0.01
	PLATE	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	0.00	<0.01

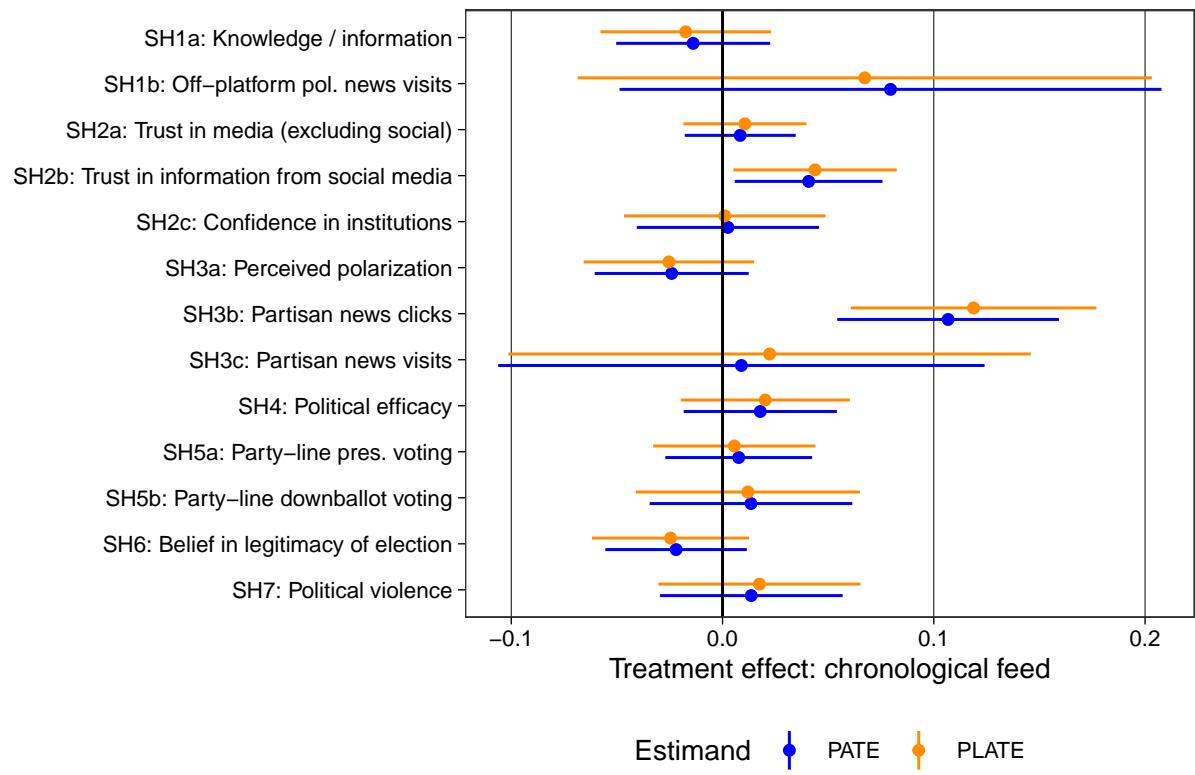


Figure S9: Treatment effect estimates for secondary hypotheses (Facebook) using IV model specification.

Table S5: Treatment effect estimates for secondary hypotheses (Facebook) using IV model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
SH1a: Knowledge / information	PATE	-0.014	[-0.050, 0.023]	0.019	0.455	1.000	
	PLATE	-0.017	[-0.058, 0.023]	0.021	0.398	1.000	
SH1b: Off-platform pol. news visits	PATE	0.080	[-0.049, 0.208]	0.065	0.224	1.000	
	PLATE	0.067	[-0.069, 0.203]	0.069	0.332	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social)	PATE	0.008	[-0.018, 0.035]	0.013	0.533	1.000	
	PLATE	0.011	[-0.019, 0.040]	0.015	0.476	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media	PATE	0.041	[0.006, 0.076]	0.018	0.022	0.155	
	PLATE	0.044	[0.005, 0.082]	0.020	0.026	0.189	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions	PATE	0.003	[-0.041, 0.046]	0.022	0.908	1.000	
	PLATE	0.001	[-0.047, 0.049]	0.024	0.965	1.000	
SH3a: Perceived polarization	PATE	-0.024	[-0.061, 0.012]	0.019	0.196	1.000	
	PLATE	-0.025	[-0.066, 0.015]	0.021	0.218	1.000	
SH3b: Partisan news clicks	PATE	0.107	[0.054, 0.159]	0.027	<0.01	<0.01	
	PLATE	0.119	[0.061, 0.177]	0.030	<0.01	<0.01	
SH3c: Partisan news visits	PATE	0.009	[-0.106, 0.124]	0.059	0.879	1.000	
	PLATE	0.022	[-0.101, 0.146]	0.063	0.724	1.000	
SH4: Political efficacy	PATE	0.018	[-0.018, 0.054]	0.018	0.334	1.000	
	PLATE	0.020	[-0.020, 0.060]	0.020	0.322	1.000	
SH5a: Party-line pres. voting	PATE	0.008	[-0.027, 0.042]	0.018	0.665	1.000	
	PLATE	0.006	[-0.033, 0.044]	0.020	0.776	1.000	
SH5b: Party-line downballot voting	PATE	0.013	[-0.034, 0.061]	0.024	0.582	1.000	
	PLATE	0.012	[-0.041, 0.065]	0.027	0.658	1.000	
SH6: Belief in legitimacy of election	PATE	-0.022	[-0.055, 0.011]	0.017	0.198	1.000	
	PLATE	-0.025	[-0.062, 0.013]	0.019	0.195	1.000	
SH7: Political violence	PATE	0.014	[-0.030, 0.057]	0.022	0.538	1.000	
	PLATE	0.017	[-0.030, 0.065]	0.024	0.473	1.000	

S1.9 Differential Attrition

We do not find evidence that differential attrition affects the internal validity of our results. In the Facebook sample, the proportion of participants who were randomized into the control or treatment group after wave 2 of our study who did not complete any of the post-treatment waves (waves 3, 4 and 5) is 19.5% in the control group and 19.4% in the treatment group. In the Instagram sample, these proportions are 19.8% and 20.2%, respectively. None of these differences are statistically significant ($p = 0.83$ for Facebook and $p = 0.35$ for Instagram).

We find similar results when we analyze attrition for our two main post-election waves: for Facebook, the proportion of participants who did not complete wave 4 was 27.3% for the control group and 27.0% in the treatment group ($p = 0.61$); for wave 5 these proportions were 29.7% in the control group and 29.3% in the treatment group ($p = 0.58$); for Instagram, the proportion of participants who did not complete wave 4 was 26.7% for the control group and 26.8% in the treatment group ($p = 0.80$); for wave 5 these proportions were 29.6% in the control group and 29.3% in the treatment group ($p = 0.59$)

Tables S6 and S7 offer a more detailed account of how differential attrition rates varied across waves and demographic groups. Since we do not have demographic information for participants who withdrew from the study or deleted their Facebook account, here we report attrition only for the subsample that excludes these users. For this subsample, we do not find differential attrition overall: for Facebook, 17.4% of participants in the control group and 17.0% of participants in the treatment groups did not complete any of the post-treatment waves ($p = 0.41$); for Instagram, these proportions are 17.8% and 18.3%, respectively ($p = 0.31$). Although we find evidence that attrition was higher for specific demographic groups (for participants who are male, non-white, in the lowest age cohort, in the lowest income tercile, with a high number of friends, who self-identify as Republican, or who have a college degree), none of the differences between treatment and control within these subsets are statistically significant after adjusting for multiple comparisons.

Table S6: Differential attrition by demographic group, for waves 3, 4, and 5 (Facebook sample)

Demographic group	Wave 3			Wave 4			Wave 5		
	C	T	p	C	T	p	C	T	p
In swing state	24.4%	23.8%	0.57	26.0%	24.3%	0.07	28.4%	26.4%	0.04
Not in swing state	24.2%	24.5%	0.68	24.9%	25.0%	0.90	27.5%	27.7%	0.77
Low friend count bucket	22.0%	23.0%	0.29	23.5%	23.1%	0.68	26.1%	24.9%	0.24
Mid friend count bucket	23.4%	22.1%	0.15	24.5%	23.1%	0.14	26.7%	26.1%	0.52
High friend count bucket	27.2%	27.6%	0.71	27.8%	28.0%	0.84	30.5%	30.6%	0.94
White race	22.5%	22.2%	0.61	23.9%	23.0%	0.16	26.5%	25.9%	0.37
Non-White race	28.7%	29.6%	0.46	29.1%	29.4%	0.73	31.2%	30.7%	0.67
Age: 18-29	26.4%	27.5%	0.38	27.5%	28.0%	0.71	29.5%	30.4%	0.49
Age: 30-44	23.0%	22.9%	0.87	24.2%	22.8%	0.09	26.4%	25.3%	0.19
Age: 45-65	24.9%	24.8%	0.88	25.9%	25.8%	0.96	29.1%	28.4%	0.51
Age: >65	23.0%	21.5%	0.46	23.0%	22.9%	0.95	25.2%	24.7%	0.79
Female	22.5%	22.8%	0.63	23.3%	22.9%	0.66	25.7%	25.6%	0.88
Male	26.6%	26.2%	0.60	28.0%	27.2%	0.38	30.5%	29.3%	0.20
Other gender	21.8%	23.8%	0.73	21.2%	21.4%	0.96	25.0%	27.4%	0.69
Democrats	21.7%	21.9%	0.82	21.9%	22.0%	0.96	24.0%	24.4%	0.57
Republicans	26.9%	26.8%	0.87	28.9%	28.0%	0.36	31.8%	30.5%	0.20
No party ID / others	27.5%	27.2%	0.82	29.4%	27.5%	0.23	32.6%	29.8%	0.10
With college degree	19.0%	19.6%	0.37	19.4%	19.6%	0.74	22.3%	22.5%	0.78
No college degree	29.2%	28.3%	0.28	30.9%	29.3%	0.06	32.9%	31.4%	0.06
Black, non-Hispanic	32.8%	33.0%	0.95	32.9%	33.8%	0.70	34.6%	34.7%	0.95
White, non-Hispanic	22.5%	22.2%	0.61	23.9%	23.0%	0.16	26.5%	25.9%	0.37
Hispanic	29.2%	29.9%	0.65	30.0%	29.1%	0.57	32.3%	30.2%	0.21
Other race	24.4%	25.9%	0.45	24.2%	26.1%	0.34	26.6%	28.0%	0.50
1st income tercile	28.3%	28.3%	0.98	29.4%	28.8%	0.51	31.3%	30.5%	0.43
2nd income tercile	23.0%	23.4%	0.66	24.3%	23.9%	0.66	26.6%	26.8%	0.83
3rd income tercile	21.4%	20.7%	0.46	21.9%	21.1%	0.38	25.3%	24.0%	0.18

After adjusting for multiple comparisons, all tests have adjusted p=1.00

Table S7: Differential attrition by demographic group, for waves 3, 4, and 5 (Instagram sample)

Demographic group	Wave 3			Wave 4			Wave 5		
	C	T	p	C	T	p	C	T	p
In swing state	24.6%	24.1%	0.59	25.0%	25.6%	0.50	28.3%	28.4%	0.90
Not in swing state	24.7%	24.6%	0.83	24.8%	24.6%	0.86	27.7%	27.2%	0.42
Low friend count bucket	21.5%	21.5%	0.97	22.7%	22.2%	0.57	25.2%	24.5%	0.48
Mid friend count bucket	24.4%	23.7%	0.45	24.4%	24.1%	0.77	27.5%	27.0%	0.58
High friend count bucket	28.1%	28.0%	0.91	27.3%	28.5%	0.23	30.9%	31.1%	0.84
White race	22.3%	22.1%	0.77	23.4%	23.1%	0.70	26.3%	25.9%	0.57
Non-White race	28.1%	27.7%	0.67	26.9%	27.6%	0.43	30.2%	30.0%	0.78
Age: 18-29	26.9%	26.2%	0.35	26.7%	26.7%	0.93	30.2%	29.4%	0.29
Age: 30-44	22.2%	22.2%	0.95	22.8%	22.6%	0.85	25.3%	24.8%	0.59
Age: 45-65	22.4%	23.5%	0.49	23.2%	24.8%	0.36	26.3%	28.4%	0.25
Age: >65	29.2%	25.0%	0.59	27.0%	21.2%	0.44	23.6%	30.8%	0.37
Female	21.7%	21.7%	0.98	21.7%	22.0%	0.74	24.8%	24.5%	0.62
Male	28.9%	28.4%	0.57	29.3%	29.3%	0.95	32.4%	31.9%	0.61
Other gender	23.2%	20.8%	0.64	21.7%	25.6%	0.46	23.9%	31.2%	0.19
Democrats	22.9%	22.9%	0.93	22.7%	22.7%	0.94	25.7%	25.5%	0.73
Republicans	27.5%	26.9%	0.61	29.4%	29.8%	0.75	32.9%	31.7%	0.38
No party ID / others	31.1%	30.3%	0.69	30.5%	30.9%	0.83	33.0%	33.8%	0.67
With college degree	21.0%	21.0%	0.98	20.4%	21.5%	0.12	23.8%	24.1%	0.75
No college degree	29.2%	28.8%	0.64	30.3%	29.4%	0.33	32.9%	32.0%	0.32
Black, non-Hispanic	33.3%	30.4%	0.16	32.2%	30.7%	0.47	34.4%	32.4%	0.34
White, non-Hispanic	22.3%	22.1%	0.77	23.4%	23.1%	0.70	26.3%	25.9%	0.57
Hispanic	28.5%	28.6%	0.94	27.6%	28.5%	0.49	31.1%	31.3%	0.87
Other race	22.9%	24.1%	0.46	21.2%	23.8%	0.10	25.1%	25.8%	0.67
1st income tercile	27.7%	27.2%	0.57	28.5%	27.8%	0.49	30.5%	29.6%	0.39
2nd income tercile	24.4%	23.4%	0.27	24.2%	24.0%	0.83	27.8%	26.2%	0.11
3rd income tercile	22.2%	22.9%	0.41	22.1%	23.3%	0.17	25.8%	27.0%	0.17

After adjusting for multiple comparisons, all tests have adjusted p=1.00

S1.10 Missing Data

Our pre-analysis plan stated the following regarding how to deal with missing values in our covariates:

- 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.

Following this pre-registered procedure, we computed the percentage of missing observations for each covariate used as control variables in our models. None of them had a percentage of missing values above the pre-registered threshold of 10%: missingness ranged from 0% for covariates such as gender, age, and political interest to 0.2% for self-reported news consumption via newspapers. Based on this, in our analysis we recode the missing values to the overall mean (for continuous variables) or mode (for categorical variables) prior to fitting the models.

S1.11 Estimation of Treatment Effects

We report two specifications: (1) baseline, and (2) saturated regression, which we use for all results in the main text and associated figures; both are specified with post-lasso variable selection. The baseline model uses OLS regression with controls (X_i) selected via lasso, as well as stratum indicators (see SM Section S9.1 for details of strata definitions):

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_0 \times Treatment_i + \beta_1 \times X_i + \beta_2 \times StratumDummies_i + \epsilon_i$$

To select covariates, we use lasso (with default options in `cv.glmnet`: 10 folds, seed = 2020) following this procedure:

1. For the lasso model, we include pre-treatment dependent variables (if available) and survey-based metrics from wave 1 and wave 2: gender, age, race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, Asian American Pacific Islander, Other), ideology, party ID, turnout in 2016, news consumption [network TV, average of cable, online websites, average of social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube), newspapers], political interest, 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).
2. 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.

Then for (2), we use Lin regression (48) with covariates selected by the lasso model above, as well as the full list of covariates used for block randomization and the treatment indicator.

For each treatment effect estimate, we use two estimands. We designated the Population Average Treatment Effect (PATE) as the primary estimand shown in the main text of this paper, which is computed using weights. Additionally, we report the Sample Average Treatment Effect (SATE) for the full sample in the SM. For details on weights and calculation of PATE, see SM Section S9.5.

We use two-sided tests with $p < 0.05$ as our measure of statistical significance for all the tests (but also report $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.005$). Regression analyses use HC2 robust standard errors. We adjust p -values for multiple comparisons by binning groups of hypotheses (e.g., primary, secondary), and implementing sharpened FDR adjustment recommendations in (49) with code adapted from (50) as follows:

- K1 primary outcomes: sharpened FDR-adjusted p -values with these K1 outcomes
- K2 secondary outcomes: sharpened FDR-adjusted p -values with K1+K2 outcomes
- L1 primary tests of heterogeneity: sharpened FDR-adjusted p -values with with $L1 \times K1$ hypothesis tests
- L2 secondary tests of heterogeneity: sharpened FDR-adjusted p -values with $(L1+L2) \times K1$ tests
- Auxiliary tests (e.g., substitution, first stage effects on usage): not adjusted, intended for variables for which statistical significance is not evaluated.

S2 Results of All Pre-registered Analyses

Here, we present all of the analyses outlined in our pre-analysis plan. This section is organized into two parts: 1) descriptive statistics (Section S2.1) and 2) results of the RQ (research question), primary hypotheses, secondary hypotheses, and wave-by-wave results (Section S2.2).

S2.1 Descriptive statistics

We describe how the Chronological Feed treatment changed the experience of Facebook and Instagram users compared to the Algorithmic Feed control group. Because the treatment changed many aspects of users' experience on these platforms and affected users' decisions and patterns of behavior, we describe how a number of facets of the experience of users in the treatment group differs from those in the control group. Note that due to differences in features between Facebook and Instagram, not all variables are available for both platforms.

For each comparison between treatment and control groups, we report whether the difference is statistically significant using the same baseline model we use to compute our main treatment effects. Since the purpose of this analysis is to understand the impact of the treatment on the respondents, we do not use weights. Whenever possible, we use listwise deletion across all metrics within a single table in order to facilitate comparisons. In some cases this would not be possible without dropping a large proportion of our sample (for example, whenever we report metrics that are conditional on exposure, which for some respondents might be zero). If listwise deletion is used, this is described in the notes accompanying the table.

In the list of variables below, we use the following definitions:

- “Production metrics” refers to counts of posts for both FB and IG.
- “Engagement metrics” refers to counts of clicks, likes, reactions, comments, and reshares for Facebook, and likes, comments, and reshares to stories for Instagram. In some analyses we bundle these metrics, depending on how visible the actions are, into passive (clicks, likes, reactions) and active (comments, reshares).
- “Connection type” refers to friends, group membership or page following for FB; and accounts followed or hashtags followed for IG. Followed accounts for IG are further split into follows and mutual follows, depending on whether the connection to the respondent is mutual.
- For additional information on the coding of these on-platform variables, see Section S6.

Time on platform and off-platform^{S5}

^{S5}Tables S10 to S13 added time spent on Facebook and Instagram to the list of apps and websites that had been pre-registered, in order to understand substitution effects across the two platforms we study (see Deviation #11).

Table S8: Average daily proportional difference in time spent on Facebook, compared to US monthly active users

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Time spent	Control (FB)	-0.8	0.46	3.15	0.73	1.3	16078	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	-0.85	0.08	2.64	0.37	1.17	7204	p<0.01

109 observations (0.47%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S9: Average daily proportional difference in time spent on Instagram, compared to US monthly active users

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Time spent	Control (IG)	-0.81	0.64	4.44	1.07	1.76	12487	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	-0.83	0.41	4	0.84	1.65	8786	p<0.01

41 observations (0.19%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S10: Time spent (hours) on other social media platforms from app use data

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Twitter app	Control (FB)	0	0	32.03	4.97	17.31	2164	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	37.91	6.14	20.43	930	p=0.13
Reddit app	Control (FB)	0	0	6.49	1.89	9.27	2164	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	9.19	2.42	10.69	930	p=0.27
TikTok app	Control (FB)	0	0	12.14	2.4	10.73	2164	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	13.64	2.54	10.67	930	p=0.64
YouTube app	Control (FB)	0	3.14	119.32	22.26	52.61	2164	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	3.57	140.3	24.24	56.66	930	p=0.3
Facebook app	Control (FB)	0	39.61	230.41	65.19	76.68	2164	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.03	33.12	175.5	51.83	62.1	930	p<0.01
Instagram app	Control (FB)	0	0.59	40.06	7.34	17.13	2164	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.78	47.11	8.58	18.82	930	p=0.03

20297 observations (86.77%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S11: Time spent (hours) on other social media platforms from app use data

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Twitter app	Control (IG)	0	0	65.62	9.94	28.64	1344	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.07	63.67	10.45	26.52	1021	p=0.63
Reddit app	Control (IG)	0	0	16.89	2.86	11.05	1344	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	22.38	3.53	13.03	1021	p=0.19
TikTok app	Control (IG)	0	0	41.17	6.15	21.43	1344	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	67.83	8.35	25.53	1021	p=0.03
YouTube app	Control (IG)	0	4.22	147.29	27.59	60.63	1344	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	4.29	177.06	33.32	70.53	1021	p=0.03
Facebook app	Control (IG)	0	16.91	130.96	33.75	44.81	1344	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	17.09	126.12	33.05	43.68	1021	p=0.83
Instagram app	Control (IG)	0	9.15	114.36	25.79	39.43	1344	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	10	94.7	23.03	33.83	1021	p=0.09

18949 observations (88.9%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S12: Web visits to other social media platforms from tracking data

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
twitter.com	Control (FB)	0	6	267.5	79.3	330.4	2346	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	6	361.2	98.2	384.5	1028	p=0.13
reddit.com	Control (FB)	0	3	103.2	31.4	128	2346	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	3	165.5	47.6	181.2	1028	p<0.01
tiktok.com	Control (FB)	0	0	60	12.5	38	2346	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	1	57.6	12.4	33.5	1028	p=0.98
youtube.com	Control (FB)	0	79	870.8	234.1	576.3	2346	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	81	1493.9	284.2	665.9	1028	p=0.02
facebook.com	Control (FB)	2	450.5	3665.8	923.6	1440.7	2346	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	4	476	3657.7	944.7	1411.8	1028	p=0.7
instagram.com	Control (FB)	0	9	154.8	37	90	2346	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	11	156.2	39.5	94.7	1028	p=0.36

20017 observations (85.58%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S13: Web visits to other social media platforms from tracking data

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
twitter.com	Control (IG)	0	10	648.2	141.1	498.5	1519	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	12	464.2	120.3	432.4	1149	p=0.19
reddit.com	Control (IG)	0	5	298.7	71.3	279.3	1519	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	6	271.4	68.5	273.1	1149	p=0.64
tiktok.com	Control (IG)	0	2	133.2	22	55.5	1519	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	3	131.2	24.7	59.8	1149	p=0.26
youtube.com	Control (IG)	0	95	1398.6	300.4	665	1519	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	1	95	1327.4	282.7	609.7	1149	p=0.47
facebook.com	Control (IG)	1	346	2182.4	591.4	776.4	1519	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	1	369	2253.2	644.9	846	1149	p=0.12
instagram.com	Control (IG)	0	14	313.4	70.4	197.2	1519	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	15	266.2	68.2	197	1149	p=0.72

18646 observations (87.48%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Exposure to content

Table S14: Exposure to content by connection type as proportion of total views on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% views from friends	Control (FB)	17.2	58.2	90	56.6	22.4	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	4.6	27.5	77.6	32.7	22.8	7197	p<0.01
% views from pages	Control (FB)	1.2	14.7	53.7	19.4	16.9	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	4.4	28.8	69.4	31.8	20.1	7197	p<0.01
% views from groups	Control (FB)	1.4	20.1	58	23.8	17.6	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1.2	32.8	77.9	35.3	24.1	7197	p<0.01

137 observations (0.59%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S15: Exposure to content by connection type as proportion of total views on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% views from mutual follows	Control (IG)	3	21.5	56.2	24.5	16.6	12482	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	1.7	16.9	50.1	20.2	15.4	8773	p<0.01
% views from followed accounts	Control (IG)	14.2	51.3	82.1	50.1	20.7	12482	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	14.7	55.1	87.2	54	22.1	8773	p<0.01
% views from unconnected accounts	Control (IG)	4.8	19.6	66.4	25.4	18.9	12482	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	3.3	19.3	71.4	25.9	21	8773	p=0.18

59 observations (0.28%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S16: Exposure to political content as proportion of total views, as well as by connection type, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% views of political content	Control (FB)	2.3	10.7	33.9	13.5	10.2	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	3.1	12.4	38.1	15.5	11.2	7063	p<0.01
% political from friends	Control (FB)	2.2	9.5	25.6	11.1	7.5	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	3.5	11.2	27.1	12.7	7.5	7063	p<0.01
% political from pages	Control (FB)	3.7	25.7	72.5	30.3	21.8	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	4.2	23.1	58.5	26.3	16.8	7063	p<0.01
% political from groups	Control (FB)	0.1	3	25	6.3	9.4	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.3	3.2	35.1	7.9	12	7063	p<0.01

532 observations (2.27%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S17: Exposure to political content as proportion of total views, as well as by connection type, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% views of political content	Control (IG)	1	3.9	13.9	5.3	4.7	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	1.1	4.2	14.7	5.6	5	8708	p<0.01
% political from mutual follows	Control (IG)	0.5	3.3	10.2	4.1	3.3	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0.5	3.8	11.5	4.7	4	8708	p<0.01
% political from follows	Control (IG)	0.9	4.8	20.7	7	6.9	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	1	4.9	20.3	7.1	7.1	8708	p=0.31
% political from unconnected	Control (IG)	0.2	2.1	11.2	3.4	4.2	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0.2	2.1	11.2	3.4	4.5	8708	p=0.75

201 observations (0.94%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S18: Exposure to political news content as proportion of total views, as well as by connection type, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% political news content	Control (FB)	0.4	4	19.3	6.2	6.6	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.9	6.3	24.4	8.7	7.8	7063	p<0.01
% political news from friends	Control (FB)	0.3	2.3	9.3	3.2	3.2	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.5	3	10	3.8	3.3	7063	p<0.01
% political news from pages	Control (FB)	1.3	15	51.5	19.4	16.6	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1.3	16.2	44.2	18.7	13.5	7063	p<0.01
% political news from groups	Control (FB)	0	0.5	9.1	2	4.6	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.6	13.3	2.6	5.3	7063	p<0.01

532 observations (2.27%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S19: Exposure to content from like-minded sources as proportion of total views, as well as by connection type, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% like-minded content	Control (FB)	16	55	88.2	53.8	22.2	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	9.7	48.1	86.9	48.1	24.1	7063	p<0.01
% like-minded from friends	Control (FB)	20.2	63	91.2	60.5	21.9	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	18.1	61.8	90.9	59.2	22.4	7063	p<0.01
% like-minded from pages	Control (FB)	5.3	44	89	45.2	26.2	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	4.9	41.2	87	42.8	25	7063	p<0.01
% like-minded from groups	Control (FB)	0	43.7	99.6	45.9	33.5	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	40	99.8	44.2	34.8	7063	p<0.01

532 observations (2.27%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S20: Exposure to political content from like-minded sources as proportion of total views, as well as by connection type, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% like-minded political content	Control (FB)	0.7	6.4	28.2	9.4	9	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.7	6.9	32.2	10.4	10.3	7063	p<0.01
% like-minded political from friends	Control (FB)	0.7	6	21.8	8	6.9	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1	7.2	23.4	9	7.3	7063	p<0.01
% like-minded political from pages	Control (FB)	0.2	12.7	60	19.4	19.5	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.2	11.5	49.9	16.7	16.1	7063	p<0.01
% like-minded political from groups	Control (FB)	0	1.2	21.2	4.5	8.7	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	1.2	31.2	5.9	11.5	7063	p<0.01

532 observations (2.27%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S21: Exposure to uncivil content as proportion of total views, as well as by connection type, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% uncivil content	Control (FB)	0.9	2.68	6.95	3.15	2.07	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.46	1.52	3.95	1.79	1.26	7063	p<0.01
% uncivil from friends	Control (FB)	1.24	3.33	8.02	3.83	2.31	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.83	2.7	6.5	3.07	1.89	7063	p<0.01
% uncivil from pages	Control (FB)	0	1.05	4.47	1.56	2.41	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.72	2.21	0.9	0.91	7063	p<0.01
% uncivil from groups	Control (FB)	0	1.78	6.86	2.41	2.47	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	1	4.39	1.46	1.69	7063	p<0.01

532 observations (2.27%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S22: Exposure to uncivil content as proportion of total views, as well as by connection type, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% uncivil content	Control (IG)	0.34	1.35	3.48	1.57	1.05	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0.36	1.44	3.45	1.61	0.99	8708	p<0.01
% uncivil from mutual follows	Control (IG)	0.09	1.21	3.85	1.5	1.34	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	1.53	4.38	1.79	1.44	8708	p<0.01
% uncivil from follows	Control (IG)	0.22	1.43	4.37	1.77	1.44	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0.24	1.49	4.24	1.77	1.32	8708	p=0.64
% uncivil from unconnected	Control (IG)	0.08	0.76	2.88	1.04	1.04	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.7	2.72	0.96	0.97	8708	p<0.01

201 observations (0.94%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S23: Exposure to content with slur words as proportion of total views, as well as by connection type, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% content with slur words	Control (FB)	0	0.01	0.13	0.03	0.08	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.08	0.02	0.05	7063	p<0.01
% content with slur words from friends	Control (FB)	0	0.01	0.19	0.04	0.1	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.19	0.04	0.11	7063	p=0.01
% content with slur words from pages	Control (FB)	0	0	0.01	0	0.03	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.01	0	0.02	7063	p=0.02
% content with slur words from groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0.1	0.02	0.1	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.05	0.01	0.04	7063	p<0.01

532 observations (2.27%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S24: Exposure to content with slur words as proportion of total views, as well as by connection type, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% content with slur words	Control (IG)	0	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.04	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.04	8708	p=0.03
% content w/slur words from mutual follows	Control (IG)	0	0	0.12	0.03	0.08	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0.14	0.03	0.09	8708	p<0.01
% content w/slur words from follows	Control (IG)	0	0.01	0.1	0.03	0.06	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.01	0.1	0.03	0.07	8708	p=0.24
% content w/slur words from unconnected	Control (IG)	0	0	0.05	0.01	0.04	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0.05	0.01	0.05	8708	p=0.4

201 observations (0.94%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S25: Exposure to content rated as false by third-party fact checkers (3PFC) as proportion of total views by connection type, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% misinfo content	Control (FB)	0	0.013	0.115	0.03	0.055	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.007	0.108	0.025	0.074	7063	p<0.01
% misinfo from friends	Control (FB)	0	0.017	0.16	0.041	0.081	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.19	0.045	0.157	7063	p=0.03
% misinfo from pages	Control (FB)	0	0	0.085	0.015	0.055	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.074	0.014	0.072	7063	p=0.2
% misinfo from groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0.071	0.016	0.101	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.107	0.021	0.106	7063	p<0.01

532 observations (2.27%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S26: Exposure to content rated as false by third-party fact checkers (3PFC) as proportion of total views by connection type, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% misinfo content	Control (IG)	0	0.002	0.026	0.006	0.016	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0.025	0.006	0.018	8708	p=0.08
% misinfo from mutual follows	Control (IG)	0	0	0.018	0.003	0.016	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0.021	0.004	0.027	8708	p<0.01
% misinfo from follows	Control (IG)	0	0	0.037	0.008	0.024	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0.032	0.006	0.022	8708	p<0.01
% misinfo from unconnected	Control (IG)	0	0	0.026	0.005	0.032	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0.023	0.005	0.036	8708	p=0.65

201 observations (0.94%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S27: Exposure to content from untrustworthy pages, groups and domains as proportion of total views on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% untrustworthy sources (all)	Control (FB)	0.28	1.35	9.48	2.64	3.79	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.28	2.62	15.19	4.47	5.45	7063	p<0.01
% untrustworthy from friends	Control (FB)	0.29	1.19	3.68	1.49	1.29	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.49	1.82	5.37	2.24	1.71	7063	p<0.01
% untrustworthy from pages	Control (FB)	0	2.87	30.77	7.38	10.79	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	5.88	31.41	9.36	11.45	7063	p<0.01
% untrustworthy from groups	Control (FB)	0	0.16	5.26	1.23	5	15796	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.16	9.13	1.9	6.67	7063	p<0.01

532 observations (2.27%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S28: Exposure to content from untrustworthy accounts as proportion of total views on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% untrustworthy sources (all)	Control (IG)	0	0.25	6.26	1.31	3.24	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.32	8.1	1.59	3.82	8708	p<0.01
% untrustworthy from mutual follows	Control (IG)	0	0	0.29	0.16	1.36	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0.38	0.21	1.85	8708	p=0.03
% untrustworthy from follows	Control (IG)	0	0.04	10.27	1.91	5.24	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.05	12.46	2.31	6.21	8708	p<0.01
% untrustworthy from unconnected	Control (IG)	0	0.24	2.6	0.73	2.02	12405	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.24	2.54	0.75	2.39	8708	p=0.72

201 observations (0.94%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Engagement and production

Table S29: Engagement metrics as a share of exposure on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Comment/reshare rate	Control	0	0.62	7.79	1.97	4.79	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.35	4.74	1.18	3.59	7197	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate	Control	0.1	3	26.56	6.71	11.12	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.04	1.28	12.35	3.11	5.21	7197	p<0.01
Click rate	Control	2.46	6.85	16.4	8.25	45.72	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1.48	4.08	10.2	5.34	35.22	7197	p<0.01

137 observations (0.59%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S30: Engagement metrics as a share of exposure on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Engagement rate	Control (IG)	0.04	0.67	5.52	1.46	2.27	12482	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0.02	0.36	3.57	0.91	1.63	8773	p<0.01

59 observations (0.28%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S31: Production and engagement metrics by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% feed posts	Control (FB)	27.91	97.04	100	85.43	23.54	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	19.28	96.21	100	83.45	25.61	6785	p<0.01
% group posts	Control (FB)	0	2.96	72.09	14.56	23.54	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	3.79	80.72	16.55	25.61	6785	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate: friends	Control (FB)	0	0.95	9.57	2.63	11.68	16105	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.99	14.32	4.07	18.08	7198	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate: pages	Control (FB)	0	0.39	17.16	5.41	58.55	16047	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.17	5.08	1.44	10.39	7182	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate: groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0.81	0.2	1.17	15946	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.47	0.12	0.84	7129	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: friends	Control (FB)	0.17	4.23	29.18	8.05	12.93	16105	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.09	3.17	21.36	6.13	11.33	7198	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: pages	Control (FB)	0	1.5	25.43	5.55	9.91	16047	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.63	11.11	2.4	4.95	7182	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: groups	Control (FB)	0	0.98	18.51	3.9	8.71	15946	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.42	8.68	1.95	6.47	7129	p<0.01
Click rate: friends	Control (FB)	2.37	6.9	17.04	8.2	17.47	16105	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1.81	5.37	13.89	7.04	46.92	7198	p=0.04
Click rate: pages	Control (FB)	1.59	6.8	17.86	8.07	10.13	16047	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1.12	4.02	10.9	5.08	21.32	7182	p<0.01
Click rate: groups	Control (FB)	1.28	6.37	16.67	8.29	108.21	15946	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.66	3.31	10.59	4.7	33.59	7129	p<0.01

Table S32: Production and engagement metrics by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Count of posts	Control (IG)	0	4	62	13.51	25.94	12514	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	3	56	12.42	25.05	8800	p<0.01
Eng. rate: mutual follows	Control (IG)	0.07	0.73	4.78	1.37	2.04	12454	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0.01	0.37	3.26	0.86	1.67	8736	p<0.01
Eng. rate: follows	Control (IG)	0.02	0.77	6.74	1.75	2.82	12489	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0.01	0.4	4.38	1.06	1.88	8775	p<0.01
Eng. rate: unconnected	Control (IG)	0	0.27	4.42	1.02	2.74	12503	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.19	3.06	0.74	1.87	8779	p<0.01

Table S33: Production and engagement metrics for political content by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% political feed posts	Control (FB)	0	6.45	50	13.44	17.68	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	6.82	55.02	14.39	18.93	6785	p<0.01
% political group posts	Control (FB)	0	0	5.26	1.12	5.29	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	7.11	1.33	5.73	6785	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate: political; friends	Control (FB)	0	0.73	10.88	2.93	15.35	16017	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.53	14.29	4.14	20.89	7152	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate: political; pages	Control (FB)	0	0.12	10	2.78	20.52	15917	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.06	4.76	1.66	41.46	7116	p=0.03
Comment/reshare rate: political; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0.68	0.22	2.16	15112	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.51	0.14	1.17	6865	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: political; friends	Control (FB)	0	3.14	25.23	6.69	11.05	16017	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	2.37	20.49	5.35	9.3	7152	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: political; pages	Control (FB)	0	0.75	22.02	4.42	8.74	15917	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.43	11.57	2.41	6.29	7116	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: political; groups	Control (FB)	0	0.46	19.32	3.89	8.78	15112	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.2	11.11	2.37	9.06	6865	p<0.01
Click rate: political; friends	Control (FB)	2.29	8.77	20.69	9.88	7.11	16017	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1.05	6.95	18.23	8.28	20.92	7152	p<0.01
Click rate: political; pages	Control (FB)	0	7.18	20.45	8.55	8.66	15917	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	4.55	14.06	6.03	29.96	7116	p<0.01
Click rate: political; groups	Control (FB)	0	8.43	23	9.63	8.75	15112	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	5.02	16	6.2	6.52	6865	p<0.01

Table S34: Production and engagement metrics for political content by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% political posts	Control (IG)	0	0	33.33	5.03	15.13	8820	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	29.18	4.63	14.68	5980	p=0.14
Eng. rate: political; mutual follows	Control (IG)	0	0.46	7.8	1.74	3.59	12220	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.07	5.04	1.03	3.42	8478	p<0.01
Eng. rate: political; follows	Control (IG)	0	1.16	10.1	2.6	3.83	12393	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.6	6.6	1.62	2.88	8734	p<0.01
Eng. rate: political; unconnected	Control (IG)	0	0.56	8.33	2.05	8.19	12266	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.37	6.87	1.7	5.4	8509	p<0.01

Table S35: Production and engagement metrics for political news content by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% political news feed posts	Control (FB)	0	0.45	23.65	4.93	9.72	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.21	26.32	5.44	10.52	6785	p<0.01
% political news group posts	Control (FB)	0	0	0.69	0.3	2.39	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.91	0.39	2.69	6785	p=0.03
Comment/reshare rate: pol. news; friends	Control (FB)	0	0.16	9.73	2.61	26.81	15790	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	11.76	3.28	22.44	7049	p=0.04
Comment/reshare rate: pol. news; pages	Control (FB)	0	0	6.25	2.79	109.41	15775	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	2.99	0.76	5.44	7037	p=0.02
Comment/reshare rate: pol. news; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0.23	0.19	1.93	13477	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0	0.1	0.88	6249	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: pol. news; friends	Control (FB)	0	1.36	21.33	4.8	9.42	15790	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.7	16.56	3.56	7.49	7049	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: pol. news; pages	Control (FB)	0	0.15	17.23	3.2	8.06	15775	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.14	9.28	1.81	5.21	7037	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: pol. news; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	19.15	3.29	9.06	13477	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	10.53	2.26	29.25	6249	p<0.01
Click rate: pol. news; friends	Control (FB)	0	8.94	22.66	10.05	7.53	15790	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	6.49	20	7.87	7.54	7049	p<0.01
Click rate: pol. news; pages	Control (FB)	0	7.14	21.51	8.67	10.01	15775	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	4.51	15.23	6.02	24.32	7037	p<0.01
Click rate: pol. news; groups	Control (FB)	0	7.82	28.57	10.02	11.29	13477	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	4.35	20.63	6.52	8.81	6249	p<0.01

Table S36: Production and engagement metrics for content from like-minded sources by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Comment/reshare rate: like-minded; friends	Control (FB)	0	0.74	7.74	2.24	20	16071	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.6	9.07	2.96	28.94	7175	p=0.06
Comment/reshare rate: like-minded; pages	Control (FB)	0	0.32	18.02	6.82	77.83	15807	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.15	6.07	2.07	20.59	7096	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate: like-minded; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0.77	0.2	1.67	15084	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.51	0.15	1.3	6665	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: like-minded; friends	Control (FB)	0.14	4.35	29.66	8.18	11.28	16071	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.02	3.36	22.96	6.63	16.12	7175	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: like-minded; pages	Control (FB)	0	1.48	26.96	5.92	11.23	15807	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.69	13.34	2.82	6.13	7096	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: like-minded; groups	Control (FB)	0	1	19.91	4.2	8.12	15084	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.43	11.18	2.44	7.74	6665	p<0.01
Click rate: like-minded; friends	Control (FB)	2.33	6.88	17.2	8.1	6.87	16071	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1.68	5.42	14.74	7.11	42.31	7175	p=0.05
Click rate: like-minded; pages	Control (FB)	0.69	6.53	18.75	7.94	7.75	15807	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.53	4.03	12.09	5.6	40.65	7096	p<0.01
Click rate: like-minded; groups	Control (FB)	0	6.24	17.48	7.41	6.75	15084	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	3.46	12.5	5.37	42.9	6665	p<0.01

Table S37: Production and engagement metrics for political content from like-minded sources by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Comment/reshare rate: political like-minded; friends	Control (FB)	0	0.51	8.19	2.25	16.83	15897	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.22	9.09	2.72	21.63	7067	p=0.1
Comment/reshare rate: political like-minded; pages	Control (FB)	0	0.02	11.11	3.68	41.56	15367	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	6.13	1.77	19.41	6896	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate: political like-minded; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0.61	0.22	2.21	13270	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.35	0.12	1.45	5964	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: political like-minded; friends	Control (FB)	0	3.24	27.63	7.24	14.5	15897	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	2.43	23.8	6.02	10.97	7067	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: political like-minded; pages	Control (FB)	0	0.64	25	5.04	10.63	15367	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.4	14.13	2.84	7.17	6896	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: political like-minded; groups	Control (FB)	0	0.09	22.06	4.29	9.82	13270	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	13.82	2.74	10.42	5964	p<0.01
Click rate: political like-minded; friends	Control (FB)	1.77	8.56	21.25	9.84	8.1	15897	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	6.86	19.44	8.3	20.11	7067	p<0.01
Click rate: political like-minded; pages	Control (FB)	0	6.67	22.22	8.45	9.06	15367	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	4.38	15.72	6.11	24.82	6896	p<0.01
Click rate: political like-minded; groups	Control (FB)	0	7.62	25	9.17	9.52	13270	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	4.52	17.65	6.2	7.94	5964	p<0.01

Table S38: Production and engagement metrics for uncivil content by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% uncivil feed posts	Control (FB)	0	0	10.89	2.47	5.53	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	11.59	2.42	6.1	6785	p=0.48
% uncivil group posts	Control (FB)	0	0	1.69	0.34	2.26	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	1.82	0.36	2.17	6785	p=0.62
Comment/reshare rate: uncivil; friends	Control (FB)	0	0.81	10.59	2.64	6.77	15952	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.37	20	5.81	38.8	7041	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate: uncivil; pages	Control (FB)	0	0	13.33	2.96	14.96	14609	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	9.68	1.99	10.77	6658	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate: uncivil; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0.54	0.22	2.09	14714	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.57	0.21	2.11	6478	p=0.62
Like/reaction rate: uncivil; friends	Control (FB)	0	3.42	24.39	6.56	9.91	15952	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	2.63	22.5	5.83	9.19	7041	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: uncivil; pages	Control (FB)	0	0	26.92	5.55	11.67	14609	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	16.67	3.13	7.64	6658	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: uncivil; groups	Control (FB)	0	0.45	20	4.06	9.05	14714	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	13.44	2.74	7.05	6478	p<0.01
Click rate: uncivil; friends	Control (FB)	2.5	9.35	22.25	10.63	7.58	15952	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	8.05	24.39	9.64	8.2	7041	p<0.01
Click rate: uncivil; pages	Control (FB)	0	6.87	25.35	8.93	10.11	14609	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	4.65	21.68	6.81	8.97	6658	p<0.01
Click rate: uncivil; groups	Control (FB)	0	8.33	24.22	9.57	9	14714	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	5.26	21.05	7.09	8.61	6478	p<0.01

Table S39: Production and engagement metrics for uncivil content by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% uncivil posts	Control (IG)	0	0	2.5	0.61	4.19	8820	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	1.82	0.57	4.02	5980	p=0.62
Eng. rate: uncivil; mutual follows	Control (IG)	0	0.09	7.86	1.56	4.43	11944	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	3.74	0.81	3.35	8285	p<0.01
Eng. rate: uncivil; follows	Control (IG)	0	1.01	12.5	2.94	4.91	12267	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.46	7.98	1.77	3.59	8630	p<0.01
Eng. rate: uncivil; unconnected	Control (IG)	0	0	10.77	2.16	5.02	12083	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	9.07	1.82	4.88	8290	p<0.01

Table S40: Production and engagement metrics for content with slur words by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% feed posts w/slur words	Control (FB)	0	0	0	0.02	0.28	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0	0.03	0.36	6785	p=0.54
% group posts w/slur words	Control (FB)	0	0	0	0	0.05	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0	0	0.08	6785	p=0.44
Comment/reshare rate: slurs; friends	Control (FB)	0	0	9.09	1.79	11.69	9701	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	1.24	2.24	36.1	3059	p=0.5
Comment/reshare rate: slurs; pages	Control (FB)	0	0	0	2.37	17.04	1098	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0	0.52	6.08	562	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate: slurs; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0	0.18	3.68	4366	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0	0.08	1.43	1580	p=0.14
Like/reaction rate: slurs; friends	Control (FB)	0	0	33.33	5.54	15.71	9701	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	33.33	4.55	16.11	3059	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: slurs; pages	Control (FB)	0	0	50	6.1	20.8	1098	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	33.33	3.93	16.02	562	p=0.04
Like/reaction rate: slurs; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	28.57	4.08	15.42	4366	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	22.22	3.46	15.05	1580	p=0.24
Click rate: slurs; friends	Control (FB)	0	0	33.33	8.43	15.01	9701	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	33.33	7.05	16.84	3059	p<0.01
Click rate: slurs; pages	Control (FB)	0	0	50	6.94	18.51	1098	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	50	6.64	17.9	562	p=0.88
Click rate: slurs; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	33.33	7.96	16.13	4366	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	33.33	5.7	14.63	1580	p<0.01

Table S41: Production and engagement metrics for content with slur words by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% posts w/slur words	Control (IG)	0	0	0	0.01	0.15	8820	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0	0.01	0.25	5980	p=0.34
Eng. rate: slurs; mutual follows	Control (IG)	0	0	3.2	0.86	4.88	6133	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0	0.31	2.99	4236	p<0.01
Eng. rate: slurs; follows	Control (IG)	0	0	15.53	2.49	7.4	8144	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	8.33	1.31	5.31	5590	p<0.01
Eng. rate: slurs; unconnected	Control (IG)	0	0	11.11	1.66	7.3	4790	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	5.41	1.17	6.37	3112	p<0.01

Table S42: Production and engagement metrics for content rated as false by third-party fact checkers, by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% misinfo feed posts	Control (FB)	0	0	0	0.022	0.345	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0	0.022	0.356	6785	p=0.94
% misinfo group posts	Control (FB)	0	0	0	0.002	0.053	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0	0.002	0.09	6785	p=0.67
Comment/reshare rate: misinfo; friends	Control (FB)	0	0	11.111	2.082	13.596	10338	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	8.333	3.043	33.903	3343	p=0.12
Comment/reshare rate: misinfo; pages	Control (FB)	0	0	0	0.482	4.866	3637	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0	0.971	13.111	1652	p=0.14
Comment/reshare rate: misinfo; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0	0.174	3.276	3477	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0	0.288	4.332	1534	p=0.3
Like/reaction rate: misinfo; friends	Control (FB)	0	0	33.333	4.965	15.309	10338	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	25	3.652	14.329	3343	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: misinfo; pages	Control (FB)	0	0	50	6.301	18.853	3637	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	33.333	5.136	17.695	1652	p=0.03
Like/reaction rate: misinfo; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	33.333	5.213	18.432	3477	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	25	3.961	15.577	1534	p=0.02
Click rate: misinfo; friends	Control (FB)	0	0	40	9.683	15.841	10338	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	40	8.113	16.773	3343	p<0.01
Click rate: misinfo; pages	Control (FB)	0	0	50	8.775	19.036	3637	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	50	8.683	19.128	1652	p=0.85
Click rate: misinfo; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	50	8.513	17.516	3477	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	33.333	7.267	16.674	1534	p=0.04

Table S43: Production and engagement metrics for content rated as false by third-party fact checkers, by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% misinfo posts	Control (IG)	0	0	0	0.004	0.242	8820	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0	0	0.01	5980	p=0.18
Eng. rate: misinfo; mutual follows	Control (IG)	0	0	0	0.129	1.829	1937	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0	0.165	2.132	1347	p=0.47
Eng. rate: misinfo; follows	Control (IG)	0	0	0	0.342	2.74	4592	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0	0.284	2.477	2624	p=0.3
Eng. rate: misinfo; unconnected	Control (IG)	0	0	0	0.24	2.589	3005	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0	0.162	2.182	2039	p=0.26

Table S44: Production and engagement metrics for content from untrustworthy pages, groups, domains, by connection type as proportion of production and views, respectively, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% posts w/content from untrustworthy sources	Control (FB)	0	0	10	1.91	4.72	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	11.99	2.37	5.9	6785	p<0.01
% group posts w/content from untr. sources	Control (FB)	0	0	0	0.14	1.7	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0	0.17	1.98	6785	p=0.15
Comment/reshare rate: untrustworthy; friends	Control (FB)	0	0	7.88	1.75	7.68	15718	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	7.14	1.77	10.34	7016	p=0.88
Comment/reshare rate: untrustworthy; pages	Control (FB)	0	0	20	5.36	32.42	14670	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	7.05	2.98	35.1	6400	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate: untrustworthy; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0	0.22	2.65	12387	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0	0.12	1.24	5608	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: untrustworthy; friends	Control (FB)	0	2.21	27.51	6.44	11.31	15718	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	1.18	22.98	5.12	10.99	7016	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: untrustworthy; pages	Control (FB)	0	0	25.74	4.74	11.58	14670	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.17	14.61	2.92	7.11	6400	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate: untrustworthy; groups	Control (FB)	0	0	26.42	4.73	11.7	12387	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	16.75	2.95	8.58	5608	p<0.01
Click rate: untrustworthy; friends	Control (FB)	0	5.66	19.05	7.16	7.1	15718	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	4.17	17.16	5.8	7.38	7016	p<0.01
Click rate: untrustworthy; pages	Control (FB)	0	6.12	24.51	8.29	10.03	14670	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	4.31	18.18	6.17	8.14	6400	p<0.01
Click rate: untrustworthy; groups	Control (FB)	0	4.22	27.27	7.82	11.84	12387	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	2.13	20	5.42	9.37	5608	p<0.01

Table S45: Production and engagement metrics with content from untrustworthy accounts by connection type on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% posts w/content from untrustworthy sources	Control (IG)	0	0	0	0.07	2.44	8820	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0	0.11	3.06	5980	p=0.52
Eng. rate: untrustworthy sources; mutual follows	Control (IG)	0	0	13.3	2.31	5.5	1065	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	10	1.91	6.12	721	p=0.25
Eng. rate: untrustworthy sources; follows	Control (IG)	0	1.04	12.8	3.04	5.21	6514	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.39	8.33	1.8	3.67	4545	p<0.01
Eng. rate: untrustworthy sources; unconnected	Control (IG)	0	0	10	1.85	6.84	10858	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	7.14	1.41	5.58	7355	p<0.01

Network

Table S46: Unique number of friends/groups/pages that respondent is exposed to content from daily on average, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Unique friends	Control (FB)	5.45	38.21	129.83	49.2	42.52	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1.75	17.16	74.38	25.35	27.95	7197	p<0.01
Unique pages	Control (FB)	0.42	12.32	70.86	21.12	25.65	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1.24	16.18	76.76	24.89	29.01	7197	p<0.01
Unique groups	Control (FB)	0.41	6.96	35.69	11.11	13.09	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.36	6.34	35.81	10.65	13.1	7197	p<0.01

137 observations (0.59%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S47: % of friend/group/page networks that respondent is exposed to content from daily on average, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% friend network	Control (FB)	1.5	11.2	28.2	12.6	8.7	15950	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.5	4.8	18.3	6.5	5.9	7143	p<0.01
% pages followed	Control (FB)	0.1	4.7	50.7	14.7	82.8	15950	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.8	6.4	23.9	8.7	9.3	7143	p<0.01
% groups joined	Control (FB)	2	17	50.8	20.7	17.7	15950	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	2.2	15.6	43.5	18.6	16.7	7143	p<0.01

298 observations (1.27%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S48: Unique number of follows, mutual follows, and unconnected accounts that respondent is exposed to content from daily on average, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Unique mutual follows	Control (IG)	2	17	73	24.74	25.09	12403	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	1	13	71	21.33	25.04	8708	p<0.01
Unique follows	Control (IG)	4	35	135	48.54	46.72	12403	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	4	32	114	42.66	38.76	8708	p<0.01
Unique unconnected	Control (IG)	2	25	289	68.29	118.9	12403	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	1	19	327	70.67	130.47	8708	p=0.35

203 observations (0.95%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S49: % of following networks that respondent is exposed to content from daily on average, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% mutual follows	Control (IG)	2	8.9	21.3	9.9	6.1	12408	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0.2	7.1	19.9	8.3	6.3	8713	p<0.01
% follows	Control (IG)	1.8	16.9	44.6	19.3	13.4	12408	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	2.3	14.8	41.9	17.6	12.6	8713	p<0.01

193 observations (0.91%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S50: Unique number of friends/groups/pages that respondent engages (clicks, reacts, comments, reshares) with daily on average, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Clicks: unique friends	Control (FB)	1.21	6.15	22	8.16	7.19	16116	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.32	2.26	10.56	3.47	3.99	7205	p<0.01
Clicks: unique pages	Control (FB)	0.05	1.73	9.97	2.95	3.68	16116	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.15	1.74	7.85	2.62	3.03	7205	p<0.01
Clicks: unique groups	Control (FB)	0.04	1.63	10.06	2.88	3.71	16116	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.04	1.23	6.51	2	2.44	7205	p<0.01
Likes: unique friends	Control (FB)	0.22	2.14	15.47	4.26	6.05	15972	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.1	1.01	5.78	1.8	2.67	7079	p<0.01
Likes: unique pages	Control (FB)	0	0.21	4.88	1.07	2.97	15972	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.25	3.82	0.89	2.27	7079	p<0.01
Likes: unique groups	Control (FB)	0	0.2	2.99	0.68	1.48	15972	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.18	2.02	0.51	1.09	7079	p<0.01
Reactions: unique friends	Control (FB)	0	1.44	14.59	3.6	6.01	15972	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.65	4.85	1.31	2.28	7079	p<0.01
Reactions: unique pages	Control (FB)	0	0.09	3.22	0.69	2.1	15972	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.1	2.6	0.56	1.53	7079	p<0.01
Reactions: unique groups	Control (FB)	0	0.1	2.67	0.57	1.35	15972	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.07	1.56	0.35	0.86	7079	p<0.01
Comments: unique friends	Control (FB)	0.75	1.47	5.51	2.12	2.01	15040	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.6	1.15	2.84	1.41	1.14	6530	p<0.01
Comments: unique pages	Control (FB)	0	0.02	0.65	0.15	0.45	15040	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.73	0.15	0.39	6530	p=0.98
Comments: unique groups	Control (FB)	0	0	0.56	0.1	0.35	15040	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.58	0.1	0.32	6530	p=0.98
Reshares: unique friends	Control (FB)	0	0.23	2.2	0.59	1.46	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.14	1.09	0.33	1.09	6785	p<0.01
Reshares: unique pages	Control (FB)	0	0.25	2.39	0.63	1.46	15314	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.25	1.98	0.54	1.31	6785	p<0.01

Table S51: % of friend/group/page networks that respondent engages (clicks, reacts, comments, reshares) with daily on average, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Clicks: % of friends	Control (FB)	0.3	1.7	6.6	2.4	2.5	16103	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.1	0.6	3.8	1.1	1.8	7197	p<0.01
Clicks: % of pages	Control (FB)	0	0.6	7.2	2.2	19.4	16095	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.1	0.6	3.9	1.2	2.6	7193	p<0.01
Clicks: % of groups	Control (FB)	0.2	3.7	17.5	5.8	7.3	16036	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.2	2.7	14.2	4.5	6	7169	p<0.01
Likes: % of friends	Control (FB)	0	0.6	4.7	1.3	2.2	15961	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.3	2.3	0.6	1.4	7074	p<0.01
Likes: % of pages	Control (FB)	0	0.1	1.7	0.4	2.6	15956	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.9	7072	p<0.01
Likes: % of groups	Control (FB)	0	0.4	6	1.4	3.4	15901	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.4	4.7	1.2	3	7046	p<0.01
Reactions: % of friends	Control (FB)	0	0.4	3.7	1	1.9	15961	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.8	7074	p<0.01
Reactions: % of pages	Control (FB)	0	0	0.9	0.2	0.8	15956	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.7	0.2	0.7	7072	p<0.01
Reactions: % of groups	Control (FB)	0	0.2	4.4	1	2.4	15901	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.1	2.9	0.7	2	7046	p<0.01
Comments: % of friends	Control (FB)	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.8	2	15036	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.8	6527	p<0.01
Comments: % of pages	Control (FB)	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.6	15032	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.3	0.1	1	6526	p=0.67
Comments: % of groups	Control (FB)	0	0	1.3	0.3	1.7	14990	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	1.3	0.3	1.3	6500	p=0.77
Reshares: % of friends	Control (FB)	0	0.1	1	0.3	1.5	15308	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	0.6	0.2	1.3	6779	p<0.01
Reshares: % of pages	Control (FB)	0	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.6	15305	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.1	1	0.4	4.4	6780	p=0.73

Table S52: Unique number of accounts that respondent engages (likes, comments, reshares) with daily on average, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Likes: unique accounts	Control (IG)	0.12	3.57	32.43	8.47	14.11	12514	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0.07	1.73	19.43	4.86	10.26	8800	p<0.01
Comments: unique accounts	Control (IG)	0	0.08	0.84	0.21	0.51	12514	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.03	0.48	0.13	0.52	8800	p<0.01
Reshares: unique accounts	Control (IG)	0	0.01	0.88	0.18	0.56	12514	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.01	0.71	0.14	0.52	8800	p<0.01

Table S53: % of followed accounts that respondent engages with daily on average, on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Likes: % of followings	Control (IG)	0	0.7	6	1.7	4.4	12510	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.3	4.3	1.1	3.4	8790	p<0.01
Comments: % of followings	Control (IG)	0	0	0.2	0	0.2	12510	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0.1	0	0.2	8790	p<0.01
Reshares: % of followings	Control (IG)	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	12510	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	8790	p<0.01

Table S54: % of friends/groups/pages that respondent is exposed to content from daily on average that are like-minded, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% friend network	Control (FB)	20.9	60.6	89	58.5	20.9	15795	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	19.5	60	88.9	57.9	21.5	7063	p=0.06
% pages followed	Control (FB)	7.4	40.6	84.8	42.8	23.9	15795	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	7.1	40.7	82.4	42.2	23	7063	p=0.2
% groups joined	Control (FB)	0	44.3	99.1	46.2	31.9	15795	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	42.7	99.4	45.2	32.7	7063	p=0.05

533 observations (2.28%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S55: % of friend/group/page networks that respondent engages with daily on average that are like-minded, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Clicks: % of like-minded friends	Control (FB)	20.4	61.9	90.6	59.6	21.6	16078	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	18.2	62	91.5	59.4	22.8	7145	p=0.61
Clicks: % of like-minded pages	Control (FB)	3.1	43.8	92.6	45.3	27.6	15670	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	2.7	42.6	90.9	44.3	26.8	7083	p=0.02
Clicks: % of like-minded groups	Control (FB)	0	44.4	100	46.5	34	15615	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	42.9	100	45.6	34.5	6968	p=0.1
Likes: % of like-minded friends	Control (FB)	17.9	64.4	94.3	61.3	23.6	15788	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	13.1	65.8	100	61.7	25.4	6884	p=0.17
Likes: % of like-minded pages	Control (FB)	0	53.7	100	52.4	34.1	13623	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	50	100	50.4	32.9	6095	p<0.01
Likes: % of like-minded groups	Control (FB)	0	50	100	49.3	37	13548	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	50	100	48.8	37.8	5749	p=0.43
Reactions: % of like-minded friends	Control (FB)	14.6	64.7	98.1	61.5	24.7	14614	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	6.7	66.4	100	61.6	26.4	6266	p=0.78
Reactions: % of like-minded pages	Control (FB)	0	51.7	100	51.5	34.5	11704	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	50	100	49.9	33.6	5051	p<0.01
Reactions: % of like-minded groups	Control (FB)	0	50	100	49.1	37.3	11675	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	50	100	49.7	38.5	4789	p=0.42
Comments: % of like-minded friends	Control (FB)	4.5	51.4	90.4	51	24.7	14901	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	40.1	100	42.1	27.5	6465	p<0.01
Comments: % of like-minded pages	Control (FB)	0	50	100	48.3	39.2	8575	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	50	100	48	39	3095	p=0.39
Comments: % of like-minded groups	Control (FB)	0	50	100	49.7	40.8	4007	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	50	100	48.9	41.3	1663	p=0.82
Reshares: % of like-minded friends	Control (FB)	0	64.3	100	60.7	30.2	12200	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	62.5	100	59.4	32.5	4933	p=0.02
Reshares: % of like-minded pages	Control (FB)	0	50	100	49.7	34.2	12069	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	50	100	49.3	34.4	5233	p=0.49

Table S56: Number of same-gender friends user is exposed to content from as a share of friends user is exposed to daily on average, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% same-gender friend	Control (FB)	22.3	62	85.9	58.6	20.6	16031	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	19.8	58.8	85.5	56.3	20.8	7174	p<0.01

186 observations (0.8%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S57: Number of same-gender friends user engages with as a share of friends user is exposed to daily on average, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% clicks	Control (FB)	22.4	63.4	87.4	60.2	20.6	16078	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	19.4	61.2	88.2	58.7	21.5	7145	p<0.01
% likes	Control (FB)	16.7	62.8	90.3	59.3	22.9	15788	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	10.9	61.5	96.3	58.5	24.7	6884	p<0.01
% reactions	Control (FB)	9.5	67.1	94.1	61.3	25.3	14614	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	66.7	100	60.9	26.9	6266	p=0.04
% comments	Control (FB)	23.1	72.2	100	67.6	23	14901	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	20	76.7	100	71.7	24.7	6465	p<0.01
% reshares	Control (FB)	0	57.1	100	58.6	27.7	12200	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	54.5	100	56.1	30.6	4933	p<0.01

Table S58: Number of same-state friends user is exposed to content from as a share of friends user is exposed to daily on average, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% same-state friend	Control (FB)	0	54.6	87	48.5	29	16031	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	53.1	87.1	47.6	29.2	7174	p=0.02

186 observations (0.8%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S59: Number of same-state friends user engages with as a share of friends user is exposed to daily on average, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% clicks	Control (FB)	0	56.6	89.4	50.4	29.5	16078	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	55.6	89.4	49.5	29.8	7145	p=0.02
% likes	Control (FB)	0	55.6	91.7	50.4	30.1	15788	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	55	100	49.9	31.4	6884	p=0.23
% reactions	Control (FB)	0	55.4	95	50.4	31.2	14614	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	54.2	100	50.1	32.1	6266	p=0.48
% comments	Control (FB)	0	63	100	56.7	30.5	14901	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	70.6	100	62.7	31.8	6465	p<0.01
% reshares	Control (FB)	0	27.3	100	35.8	32.7	12200	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	25	100	33.8	34.1	4933	p<0.01

Table S60: Age distribution of friends that respondent is exposed to content from, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
% ages 18-29	Control (FB)	0.6	9	66.3	17.7	20.7	16031	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.4	9	71	18.2	21.7	7174	p<0.01
% ages 30-44	Control (FB)	7.9	34.7	70.9	37.1	20.6	16031	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	6.8	32.1	70.4	35.3	20.6	7174	p<0.01
% ages 45-64	Control (FB)	5.4	27.3	66.8	31.4	19.4	16031	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	4.3	27.3	66.4	31.2	19.6	7174	p=0.93
% ages 65+	Control (FB)	0.3	5.4	31.9	8.8	10.7	16031	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.1	6.2	31.6	9.4	10.9	7174	p<0.01

186 observations (0.8%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S61: Age distribution of friends that respondent engaged with daily on average, on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Clicks: % ages 18-29	Control (FB)	0.2	10	70.7	19.2	22.1	16078	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	10.1	74.5	19.8	23.4	7145	p<0.01
Clicks: % ages 30-44	Control (FB)	6.7	36.2	74	38.3	21.9	16078	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	4.5	33.6	74.6	36.7	22.5	7145	p<0.01
Clicks: % ages 45-64	Control (FB)	3.5	25.2	67.3	30	20.4	16078	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	2.1	25	67.9	29.8	21.2	7145	p=0.9
Clicks: % ages 65+	Control (FB)	0	4.2	33.6	8.3	11.6	16078	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	4.8	34.8	9	12.4	7145	p<0.01
Likes: % ages 18-29	Control (FB)	0	8.7	70.5	18.1	22.5	15788	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	7.7	75	18	24.1	6884	p=0.71
Likes: % ages 30-44	Control (FB)	3.2	35.9	76.9	38.1	23.4	15788	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	33.3	80	36.9	25.1	6884	p<0.01
Likes: % ages 45-64	Control (FB)	0	26.7	69.4	30.6	21.8	15788	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	27	71.8	31	23.5	6884	p=0.1
Likes: % ages 65+	Control (FB)	0	4	35.6	8.5	12.8	15788	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	4.2	37.8	9.2	13.9	6884	p<0.01
Reactions: % ages 18-29	Control (FB)	0	9.3	72.7	19	23.5	14614	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	8.7	76.6	18.9	24.8	6266	p=0.2
Reactions: % ages 30-44	Control (FB)	0	37.5	80.6	39.2	24.9	14614	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	35.7	85	38.6	26.4	6266	p<0.01
Reactions: % ages 45-64	Control (FB)	0	25	70.9	29.5	23.1	14614	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	25	74.4	29.4	24.6	6266	p=0.53
Reactions: % ages 65+	Control (FB)	0	3.4	34.3	8.1	13.3	14614	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	3.2	35.7	8.5	14.3	6266	p=0.02
Comments: % ages 18-29	Control (FB)	0	7.1	79.5	18.1	25.4	14901	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	4.2	87.5	17.1	27.4	6465	p=0.01
Comments: % ages 30-44	Control (FB)	0	33.8	88.1	39.6	28.3	14901	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	33.3	100	40.8	33.4	6465	p<0.01
Comments: % ages 45-64	Control (FB)	0	24.3	76.6	30.5	25.7	14901	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	20	88.9	30.8	30.3	6465	p=0.44
Comments: % ages 65+	Control (FB)	0	2.6	40	8.2	14.2	14901	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	47.4	8.3	16.8	6465	p=0.78
Reshares: % ages 18-29	Control (FB)	0	3.7	53.7	13.5	21.4	12200	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	60.9	13.5	22.9	4933	p=0.48
Reshares: % ages 30-44	Control (FB)	0	30	100	34.3	29.4	12200	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	27.8	100	33.5	31	4933	p=0.2
Reshares: % ages 45-64	Control (FB)	0	25.7	100	31.5	29	12200	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	27.3	100	31	29.6	4933	p=0.04
Reshares: % ages 65+	Control (FB)	0	0	40.3	9	16.4	12200	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0	41.3	9	17.3	4933	p=0.85

S2.2 Results

This section presents results associated with the pre-registered primary hypotheses, research question, and secondary hypotheses. For each outcome variable, average treatment effects are reported for the baseline model specification and the saturated model specification. Finally, whereas the results in the main text are reported pooling across waves in the post-treatment period, we also report wave-by-wave results here.

Primary hypotheses

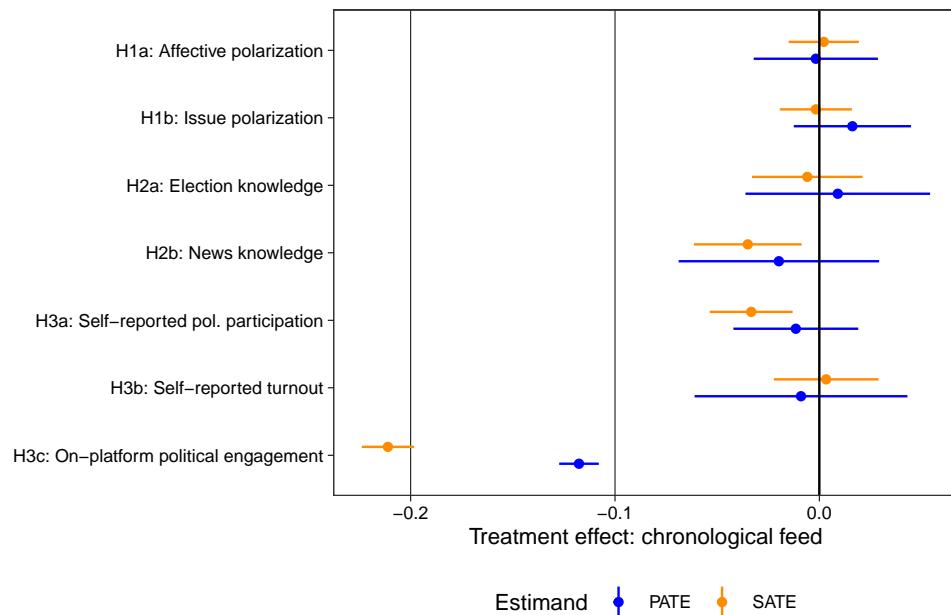


Figure S10: Treatment effect estimates (Facebook) using baseline model specification.

Table S62: Treatment effect estimates for primary hypotheses (Facebook) using baseline model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
H1a: Affective polarization	PATE	-0.002	[-0.032, 0.029]	0.016	0.911	1.000	
	SATE	0.002	[-0.015, 0.019]	0.009	0.803	0.945	
H1b: Issue polarization	PATE	0.016	[-0.013, 0.045]	0.015	0.269	1.000	
	SATE	-0.002	[-0.019, 0.016]	0.009	0.850	0.945	
H2a: Election knowledge	PATE	0.009	[-0.036, 0.054]	0.023	0.695	1.000	
	SATE	-0.006	[-0.033, 0.021]	0.014	0.669	0.945	
H2b: News knowledge	PATE	-0.020	[-0.069, 0.029]	0.025	0.429	1.000	
	SATE	-0.035	[-0.061, -0.009]	0.013	<0.01	0.016	
H3a: Self-reported pol. participation	PATE	-0.012	[-0.042, 0.019]	0.016	0.461	1.000	
	SATE	-0.033	[-0.054, -0.013]	0.010	<0.01	<0.01	
H3b: Self-reported turnout	PATE	-0.009	[-0.061, 0.043]	0.027	0.736	1.000	
	SATE	0.003	[-0.022, 0.029]	0.013	0.799	0.945	
H3c: On-platform political engagement	PATE	-0.118	[-0.127, -0.108]	0.005	<0.01	<0.01	
	SATE	-0.211	[-0.224, -0.198]	0.007	<0.01	<0.01	

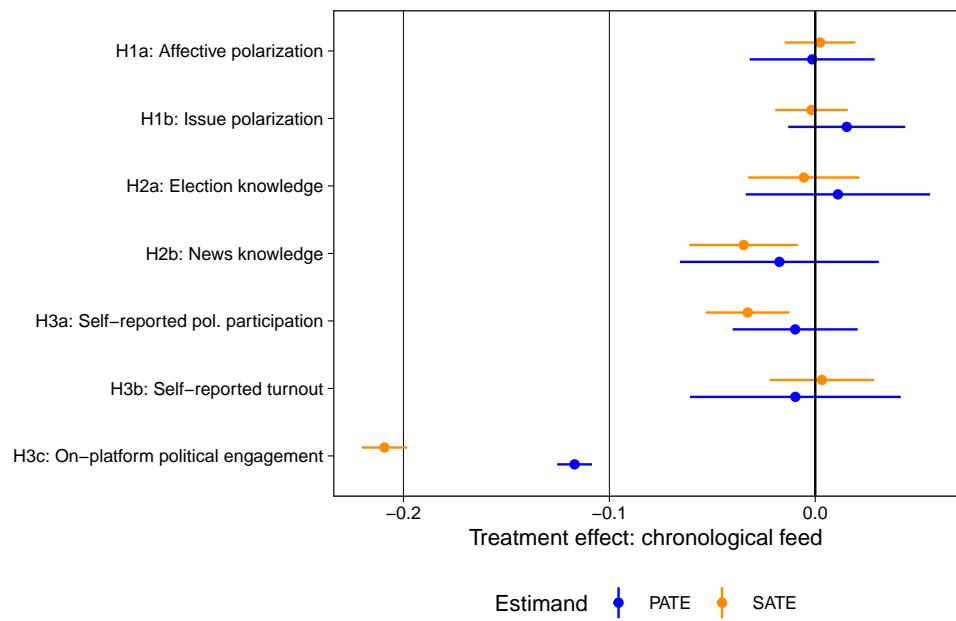


Figure S11: Treatment effect estimates (Facebook) using saturated regression model specification.

Table S63: Treatment effect estimates for primary hypotheses (Facebook) using saturated regression model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
H1a: Affective polarization	PATE	-0.002	[-0.032, 0.029]	0.015	0.923	1.000	
	SATE	0.002	[-0.015, 0.019]	0.009	0.791	0.920	
H1b: Issue polarization	PATE	0.015	[-0.013, 0.044]	0.014	0.292	1.000	
	SATE	-0.002	[-0.019, 0.016]	0.009	0.838	0.920	
H2a: Election knowledge	PATE	0.011	[-0.034, 0.056]	0.023	0.630	1.000	
	SATE	-0.006	[-0.033, 0.021]	0.014	0.686	0.920	
H2b: News knowledge	PATE	-0.017	[-0.066, 0.031]	0.025	0.479	1.000	
	SATE	-0.035	[-0.061, -0.008]	0.013	<0.01	0.017	
H3a: Self-reported pol. participation	PATE	-0.010	[-0.040, 0.021]	0.015	0.530	1.000	
	SATE	-0.033	[-0.053, -0.013]	0.010	<0.01	<0.01	
H3b: Self-reported turnout	PATE	-0.010	[-0.061, 0.041]	0.026	0.711	1.000	
	SATE	0.003	[-0.022, 0.029]	0.013	0.802	0.920	
H3c: On-platform political engagement	PATE	-0.117	[-0.125, -0.108]	0.004	<0.01	<0.01	
	SATE	-0.209	[-0.220, -0.198]	0.006	<0.01	<0.01	

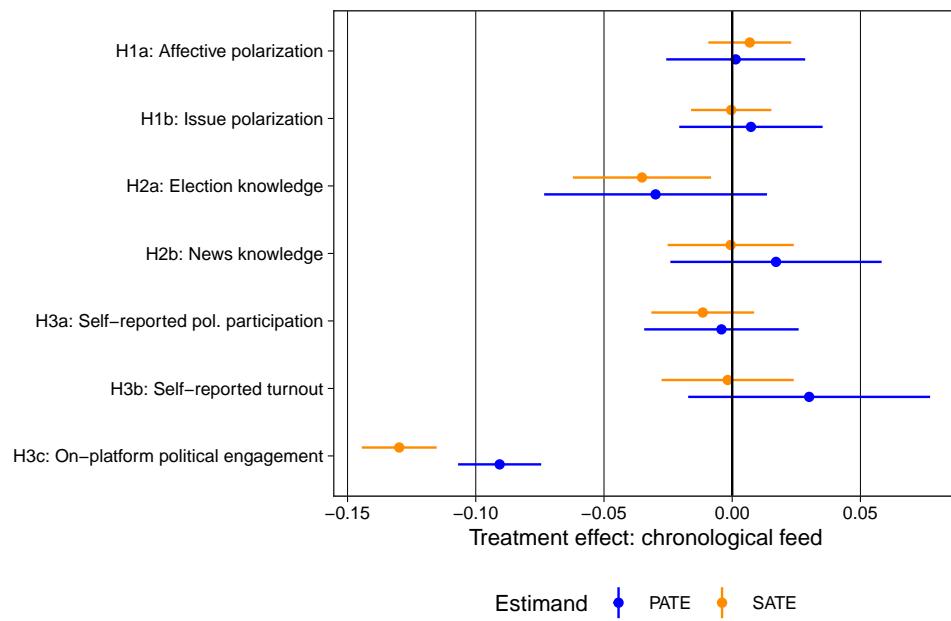


Figure S12: Treatment effect estimates (Instagram) using baseline model specification.

Table S64: Treatment effect estimates for primary hypotheses (Instagram) using baseline model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
H1a: Affective polarization	PATE	0.001	[-0.026, 0.028]	0.014	0.921	1.000	
	SATE	0.007	[-0.009, 0.023]	0.008	0.406	1.000	
H1b: Issue polarization	PATE	0.007	[-0.021, 0.035]	0.014	0.609	0.984	
	SATE	-0.000	[-0.016, 0.015]	0.008	0.961	1.000	
H2a: Election knowledge	PATE	-0.030	[-0.073, 0.014]	0.022	0.178	0.740	
	SATE	-0.035	[-0.062, -0.008]	0.014	0.011	0.033	
H2b: News knowledge	PATE	0.017	[-0.024, 0.058]	0.021	0.416	0.984	
	SATE	-0.001	[-0.025, 0.024]	0.013	0.963	1.000	
H3a: Self-reported pol. participation	PATE	-0.004	[-0.034, 0.026]	0.015	0.785	1.000	
	SATE	-0.011	[-0.032, 0.009]	0.010	0.262	0.776	
H3b: Self-reported turnout	PATE	0.030	[-0.017, 0.077]	0.024	0.212	0.740	
	SATE	-0.002	[-0.028, 0.024]	0.013	0.893	1.000	
H3c: On-platform political engagement	PATE	-0.091	[-0.107, -0.074]	0.008	<0.01	<0.01	
	SATE	-0.130	[-0.144, -0.115]	0.007	<0.01	<0.01	

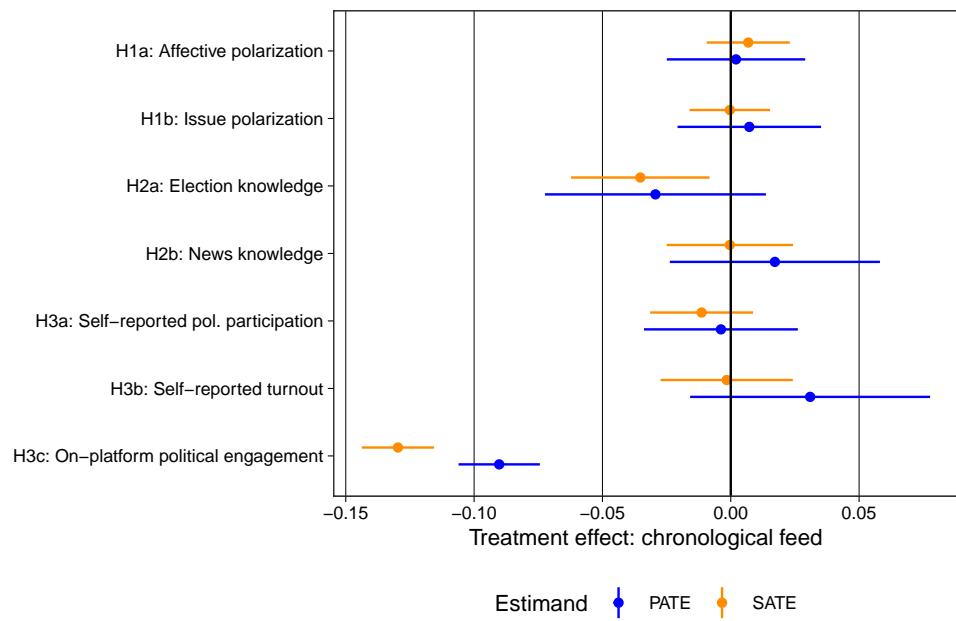


Figure S13: Treatment effect estimates (Instagram) using saturated regression model specification.

Table S65: Treatment effect estimates for primary hypotheses (Instagram) using saturated regression model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
H1a: Affective polarization	PATE	0.002	[-0.025, 0.029]	0.014	0.882	1.000	
	SATE	0.007	[-0.009, 0.023]	0.008	0.408	1.000	
H1b: Issue polarization	PATE	0.007	[-0.021, 0.035]	0.014	0.613	0.961	
	SATE	-0.000	[-0.016, 0.015]	0.008	0.964	1.000	
H2a: Election knowledge	PATE	-0.029	[-0.072, 0.014]	0.022	0.181	0.639	
	SATE	-0.035	[-0.062, -0.008]	0.014	0.010	0.033	
H2b: News knowledge	PATE	0.017	[-0.024, 0.058]	0.021	0.410	0.834	
	SATE	-0.000	[-0.025, 0.024]	0.013	0.976	1.000	
H3a: Self-reported pol. participation	PATE	-0.004	[-0.034, 0.026]	0.015	0.802	1.000	
	SATE	-0.011	[-0.031, 0.009]	0.010	0.267	0.802	
H3b: Self-reported turnout	PATE	0.031	[-0.016, 0.078]	0.024	0.195	0.639	
	SATE	-0.002	[-0.027, 0.024]	0.013	0.904	1.000	
H3c: On-platform political engagement	PATE	-0.090	[-0.106, -0.074]	0.008	<0.01	<0.01	
	SATE	-0.130	[-0.144, -0.116]	0.007	<0.01	<0.01	

Research questions

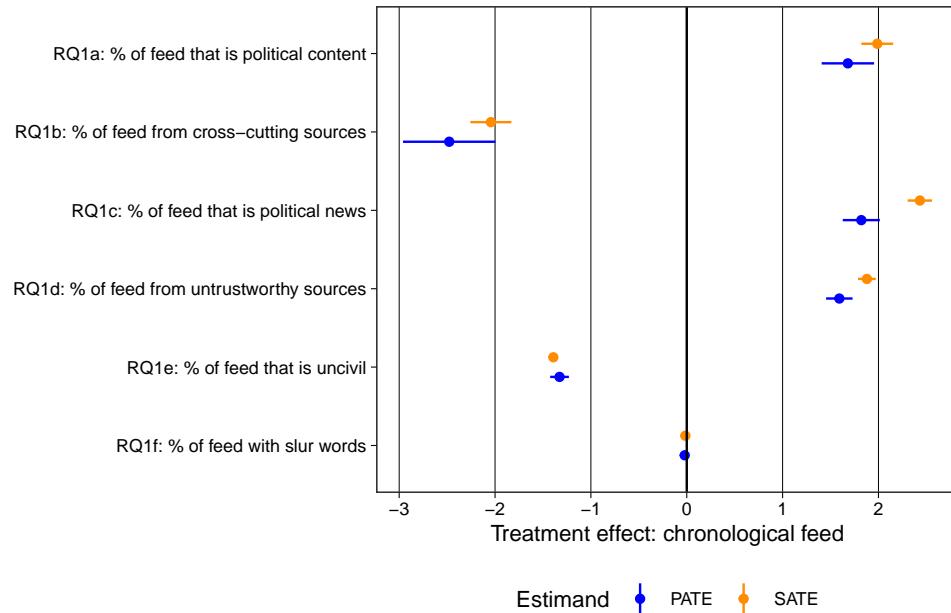


Figure S14: Treatment effect estimates (Facebook) using baseline model specification.

Table S66: Treatment effect estimates for research questions (Facebook) using baseline model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p
RQ1a: % of feed that is political content	PATE	1.68	[1.41, 1.95]	0.14	<0.01	
	SATE	1.99	[1.82, 2.15]	0.08	<0.01	
RQ1b: % of feed from cross-cutting sources	PATE	-2.48	[-2.96, -2.00]	0.25	<0.01	
	SATE	-2.04	[-2.26, -1.83]	0.11	<0.01	
RQ1c: % of feed that is political news	PATE	1.82	[1.63, 2.01]	0.10	<0.01	
	SATE	2.43	[2.30, 2.56]	0.06	<0.01	
RQ1d: % of feed from untrustworthy sources	PATE	1.59	[1.45, 1.73]	0.07	<0.01	
	SATE	1.88	[1.79, 1.97]	0.05	<0.01	
RQ1e: % of feed that is uncivil	PATE	-1.33	[-1.42, -1.23]	0.05	<0.01	
	SATE	-1.39	[-1.42, -1.36]	0.02	<0.01	
RQ1f: % of feed with slur words	PATE	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	0.00	<0.01	
	SATE	-0.01	[-0.02, -0.01]	0.00	<0.01	

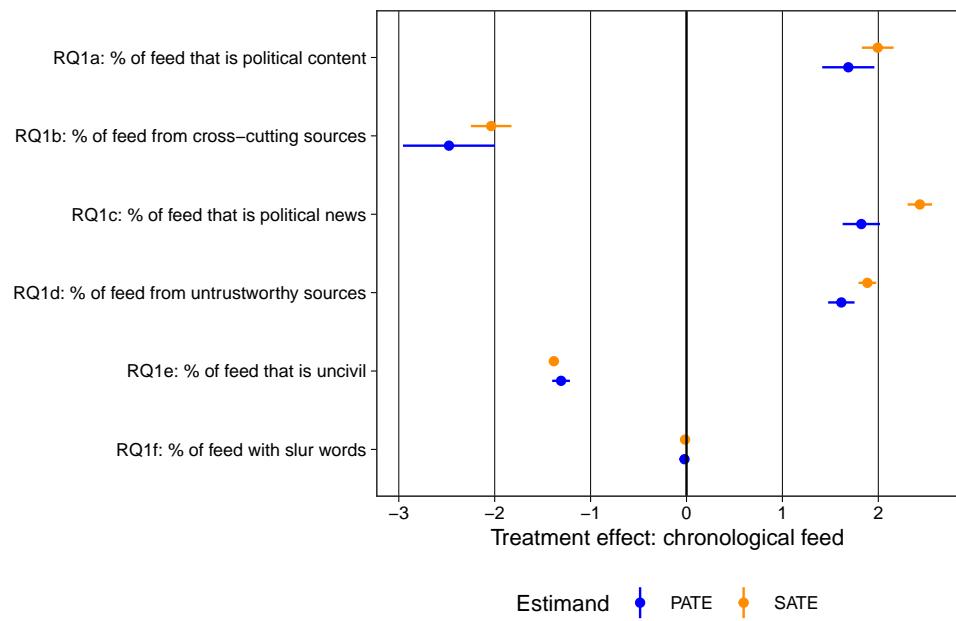


Figure S15: Treatment effect estimates (Facebook) using saturated regression model specification.

Table S67: Treatment effect estimates for research questions (Facebook) using saturated regression model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p
RQ1a: % of feed that is political content	PATE	1.69	[1.42, 1.96]	0.14	<0.01	
	SATE	1.99	[1.83, 2.16]	0.08	<0.01	
RQ1b: % of feed from cross-cutting sources	PATE	-2.48	[-2.96, -2.00]	0.24	<0.01	
	SATE	-2.04	[-2.25, -1.83]	0.11	<0.01	
RQ1c: % of feed that is political news	PATE	1.82	[1.63, 2.02]	0.10	<0.01	
	SATE	2.43	[2.31, 2.56]	0.06	<0.01	
RQ1d: % of feed from untrustworthy sources	PATE	1.61	[1.48, 1.75]	0.07	<0.01	
	SATE	1.89	[1.79, 1.98]	0.05	<0.01	
RQ1e: % of feed that is uncivil	PATE	-1.31	[-1.40, -1.22]	0.05	<0.01	
	SATE	-1.38	[-1.41, -1.36]	0.01	<0.01	
RQ1f: % of feed with slur words	PATE	-0.02	[-0.03, -0.01]	0.00	<0.01	
	SATE	-0.01	[-0.02, -0.01]	0.00	<0.01	

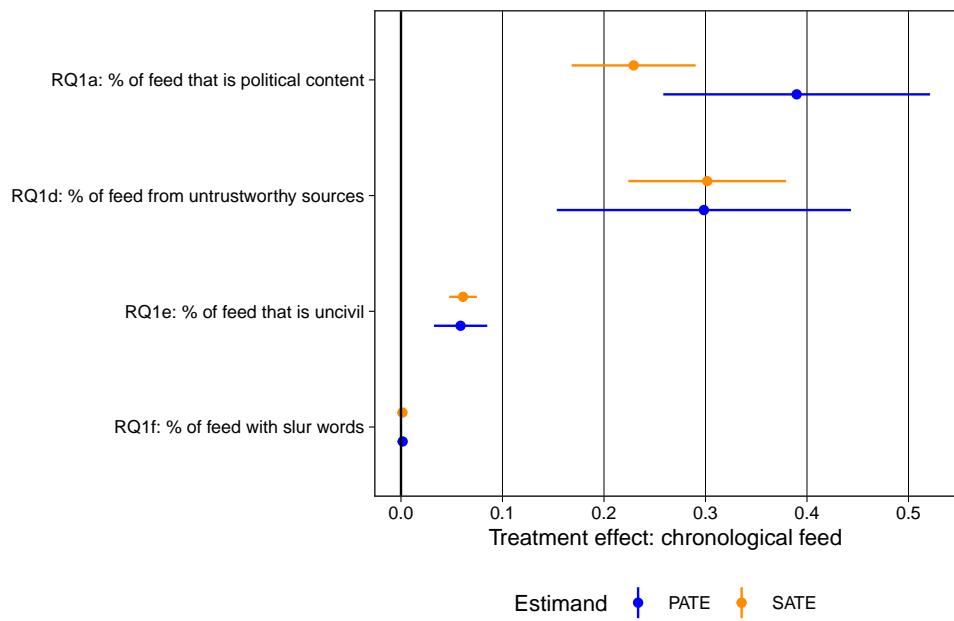


Figure S16: Treatment effect estimates (Instagram) using baseline model specification.

Table S68: Treatment effect estimates for research questions (Instagram) using baseline model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p
RQ1a: % of feed that is political content	PATE	0.39	[0.26, 0.52]	0.07	<0.01	
	SATE	0.23	[0.17, 0.29]	0.03	<0.01	
RQ1d: % of feed from untrustworthy sources	PATE	0.30	[0.15, 0.44]	0.07	<0.01	
	SATE	0.30	[0.22, 0.38]	0.04	<0.01	
RQ1e: % of feed that is uncivil	PATE	0.06	[0.03, 0.08]	0.01	<0.01	
	SATE	0.06	[0.05, 0.07]	0.01	<0.01	
RQ1f: % of feed with slur words	PATE	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	0.042	
	SATE	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	<0.01	

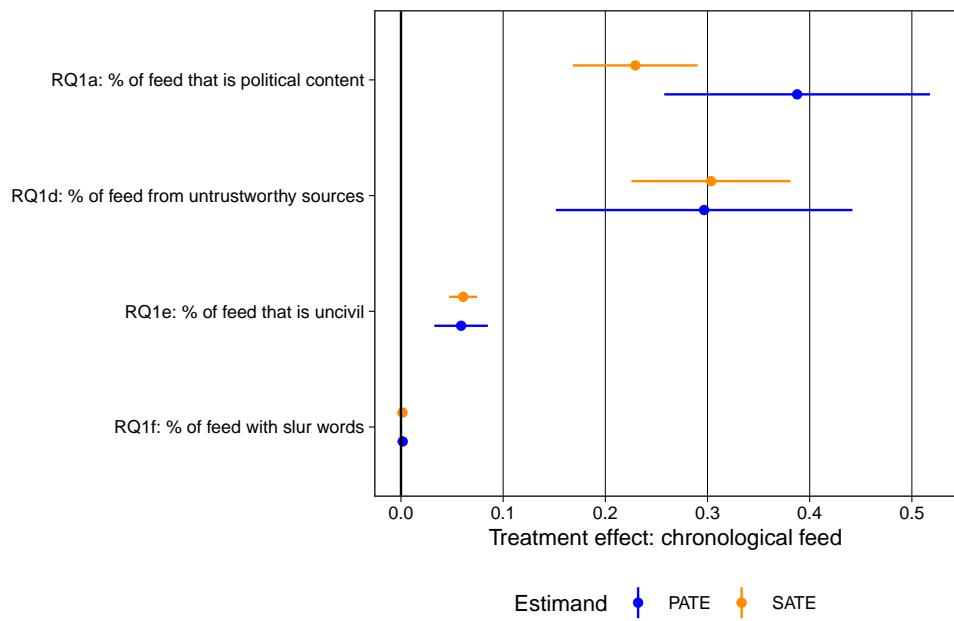


Figure S17: Treatment effect estimates (Instagram) using saturated regression model specification.

Table S69: Treatment effect estimates for research questions (Instagram) using saturated regression model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p
RQ1a: % of feed that is political content	PATE	0.39	[0.26, 0.52]	0.07	<0.01	
	SATE	0.23	[0.17, 0.29]	0.03	<0.01	
RQ1d: % of feed from untrustworthy sources	PATE	0.30	[0.15, 0.44]	0.07	<0.01	
	SATE	0.30	[0.23, 0.38]	0.04	<0.01	
RQ1e: % of feed that is uncivil	PATE	0.06	[0.03, 0.09]	0.01	<0.01	
	SATE	0.06	[0.05, 0.07]	0.01	<0.01	
RQ1f: % of feed with slur words	PATE	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	0.040	
	SATE	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	0.00	<0.01	

Secondary hypotheses

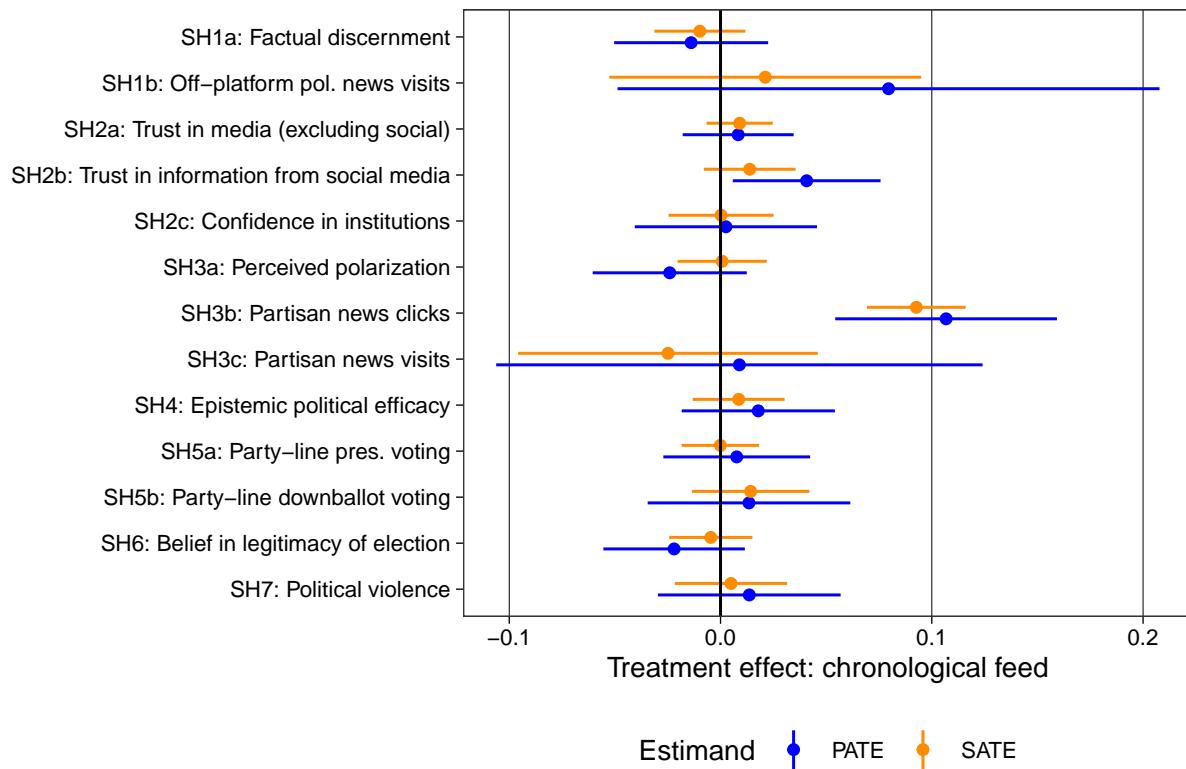


Figure S18: Treatment effect estimates (Facebook) using baseline model specification.

Table S70: Treatment effect estimates for secondary hypotheses (Facebook) using baseline model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
SH1a: Factual discernment	PATE	-0.014	[-0.050, 0.023]	0.019	0.455	1.000	
	SATE	-0.010	[-0.031, 0.012]	0.011	0.373	1.000	
SH1b: Off-platform pol. news visits	PATE	0.080	[-0.049, 0.208]	0.065	0.224	1.000	
	SATE	0.021	[-0.053, 0.095]	0.038	0.574	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social)	PATE	0.008	[-0.018, 0.035]	0.013	0.533	1.000	
	SATE	0.009	[-0.007, 0.025]	0.008	0.257	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media	PATE	0.041	[0.006, 0.076]	0.018	0.022	0.155	
	SATE	0.014	[-0.008, 0.036]	0.011	0.213	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions	PATE	0.003	[-0.041, 0.046]	0.022	0.908	1.000	
	SATE	0.000	[-0.025, 0.025]	0.013	0.984	1.000	
SH3a: Perceived polarization	PATE	-0.024	[-0.061, 0.012]	0.019	0.196	1.000	
	SATE	0.001	[-0.020, 0.022]	0.011	0.945	1.000	
SH3b: Partisan news clicks	PATE	0.107	[0.054, 0.159]	0.027	<0.01	<0.01	
	SATE	0.093	[0.069, 0.116]	0.012	<0.01	<0.01	
SH3c: Partisan news visits	PATE	0.009	[-0.106, 0.124]	0.059	0.879	1.000	
	SATE	-0.025	[-0.096, 0.046]	0.036	0.492	1.000	
SH4: Epistemic political efficacy	PATE	0.018	[-0.018, 0.054]	0.018	0.334	1.000	
	SATE	0.009	[-0.013, 0.030]	0.011	0.439	1.000	
SH5a: Party-line pres. voting	PATE	0.008	[-0.027, 0.042]	0.018	0.665	1.000	
	SATE	-0.000	[-0.018, 0.018]	0.009	0.995	1.000	
SH5b: Party-line downballot voting	PATE	0.013	[-0.034, 0.061]	0.024	0.582	1.000	
	SATE	0.014	[-0.014, 0.042]	0.014	0.316	1.000	
SH6: Belief in legitimacy of election	PATE	-0.022	[-0.055, 0.011]	0.017	0.198	1.000	
	SATE	-0.005	[-0.024, 0.015]	0.010	0.648	1.000	
SH7: Political violence	PATE	0.014	[-0.030, 0.057]	0.022	0.538	1.000	
	SATE	0.005	[-0.022, 0.032]	0.014	0.715	1.000	

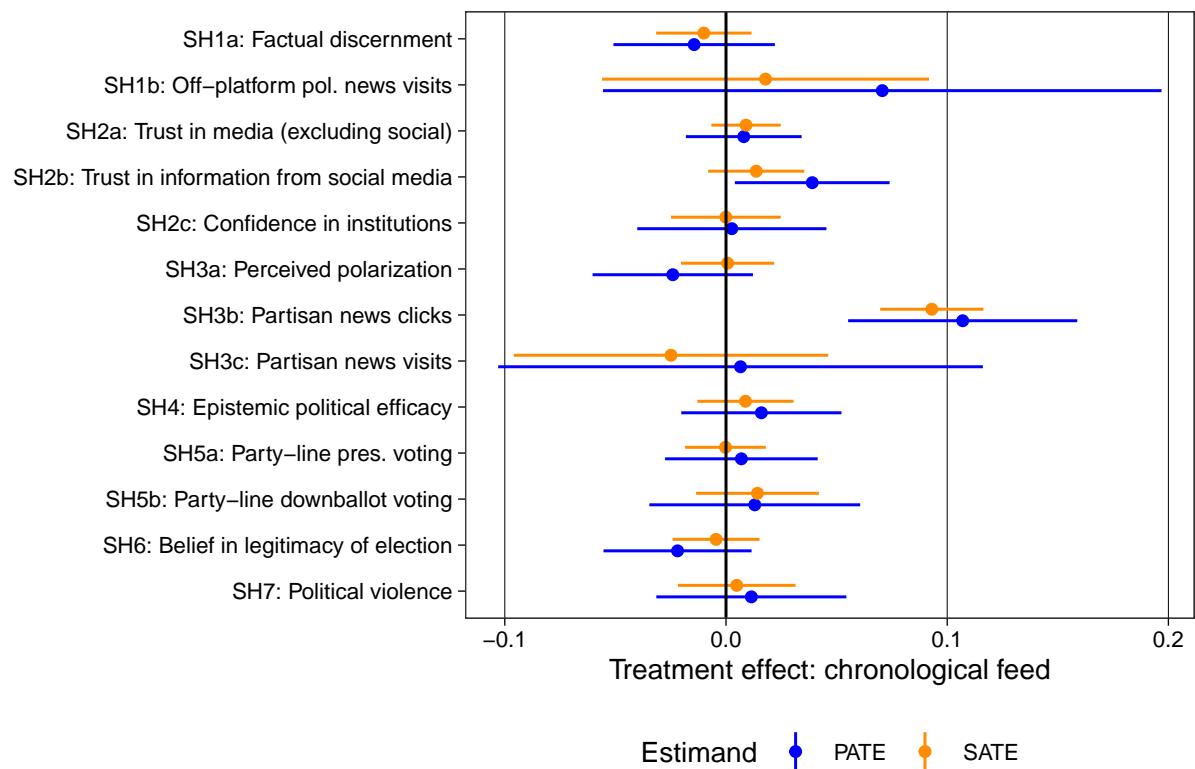


Figure S19: Treatment effect estimates (Facebook) using saturated regression model specification.

Table S71: Treatment effect estimates for secondary hypotheses (Facebook) using saturated regression model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
SH1a: Factual discernment	PATE	-0.014	[-0.051, 0.022]	0.019	0.439	1.000	
	SATE	-0.010	[-0.032, 0.012]	0.011	0.363	1.000	
SH1b: Off-platform pol. news visits	PATE	0.071	[-0.056, 0.197]	0.064	0.273	1.000	
	SATE	0.018	[-0.056, 0.092]	0.038	0.636	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social)	PATE	0.008	[-0.018, 0.034]	0.013	0.548	1.000	
	SATE	0.009	[-0.007, 0.025]	0.008	0.257	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media	PATE	0.039	[0.004, 0.074]	0.018	0.029	0.211	
	SATE	0.014	[-0.008, 0.035]	0.011	0.217	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions	PATE	0.003	[-0.040, 0.045]	0.022	0.904	1.000	
	SATE	-0.000	[-0.025, 0.025]	0.013	0.995	1.000	
SH3a: Perceived polarization	PATE	-0.024	[-0.060, 0.012]	0.018	0.193	1.000	
	SATE	0.001	[-0.020, 0.022]	0.011	0.947	1.000	
SH3b: Partisan news clicks	PATE	0.107	[0.055, 0.159]	0.026	<0.01	<0.01	
	SATE	0.093	[0.070, 0.116]	0.012	<0.01	<0.01	
SH3c: Partisan news visits	PATE	0.007	[-0.103, 0.116]	0.056	0.906	1.000	
	SATE	-0.025	[-0.096, 0.046]	0.036	0.493	1.000	
SH4: Epistemic political efficacy	PATE	0.016	[-0.020, 0.052]	0.018	0.387	1.000	
	SATE	0.009	[-0.013, 0.031]	0.011	0.427	1.000	
SH5a: Party-line pres. voting	PATE	0.007	[-0.028, 0.041]	0.018	0.692	1.000	
	SATE	-0.000	[-0.018, 0.018]	0.009	0.979	1.000	
SH5b: Party-line downballot voting	PATE	0.013	[-0.035, 0.061]	0.024	0.593	1.000	
	SATE	0.014	[-0.014, 0.042]	0.014	0.315	1.000	
SH6: Belief in legitimacy of election	PATE	-0.022	[-0.055, 0.012]	0.017	0.200	1.000	
	SATE	-0.004	[-0.024, 0.015]	0.010	0.655	1.000	
SH7: Political violence	PATE	0.011	[-0.031, 0.054]	0.022	0.601	1.000	
	SATE	0.005	[-0.022, 0.031]	0.014	0.720	1.000	

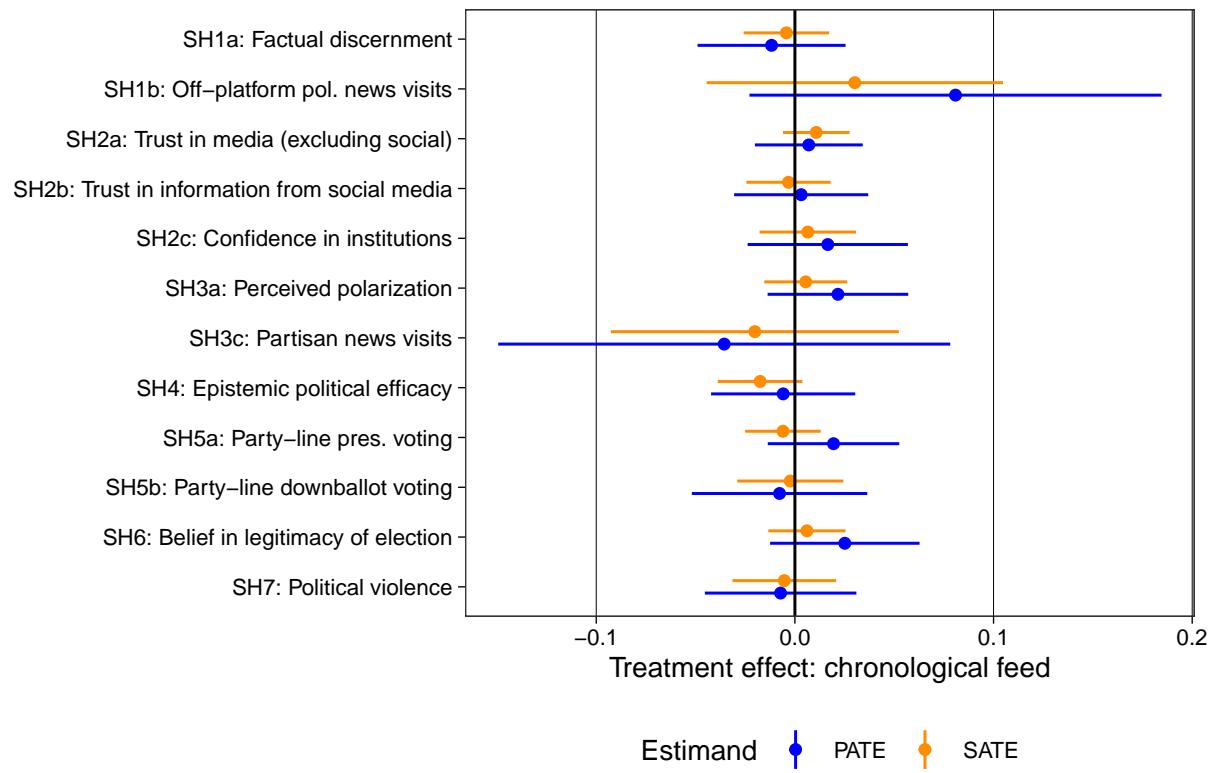


Figure S20: Treatment effect estimates (Instagram) using baseline model specification.

Table S72: Treatment effect estimates for secondary hypotheses (Instagram) using baseline model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
SH1a: Factual discernment	PATE	-0.012	[-0.049, 0.026]	0.019	0.537	1.000	
	SATE	-0.004	[-0.026, 0.017]	0.011	0.698	1.000	
SH1b: Off-platform pol. news visits	PATE	0.081	[-0.023, 0.185]	0.053	0.127	1.000	
	SATE	0.030	[-0.044, 0.105]	0.038	0.428	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social)	PATE	0.007	[-0.020, 0.034]	0.014	0.613	1.000	
	SATE	0.011	[-0.006, 0.028]	0.009	0.209	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media	PATE	0.003	[-0.031, 0.037]	0.017	0.854	1.000	
	SATE	-0.003	[-0.024, 0.018]	0.011	0.765	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions	PATE	0.017	[-0.024, 0.057]	0.021	0.421	1.000	
	SATE	0.006	[-0.018, 0.031]	0.012	0.600	1.000	
SH3a: Perceived polarization	PATE	0.022	[-0.014, 0.057]	0.018	0.230	1.000	
	SATE	0.005	[-0.015, 0.026]	0.011	0.608	1.000	
SH3c: Partisan news visits	PATE	-0.036	[-0.149, 0.078]	0.058	0.540	1.000	
	SATE	-0.020	[-0.093, 0.052]	0.037	0.585	1.000	
SH4: Epistemic political efficacy	PATE	-0.006	[-0.042, 0.030]	0.019	0.750	1.000	
	SATE	-0.018	[-0.039, 0.004]	0.011	0.107	1.000	
SH5a: Party-line pres. voting	PATE	0.019	[-0.014, 0.053]	0.017	0.249	1.000	
	SATE	-0.006	[-0.025, 0.013]	0.010	0.536	1.000	
SH5b: Party-line downballot voting	PATE	-0.008	[-0.052, 0.036]	0.023	0.732	1.000	
	SATE	-0.002	[-0.029, 0.024]	0.014	0.865	1.000	
SH6: Belief in legitimacy of election	PATE	0.025	[-0.012, 0.063]	0.019	0.190	1.000	
	SATE	0.006	[-0.013, 0.025]	0.010	0.542	1.000	
SH7: Political violence	PATE	-0.007	[-0.045, 0.031]	0.019	0.712	1.000	
	SATE	-0.005	[-0.031, 0.021]	0.013	0.689	1.000	

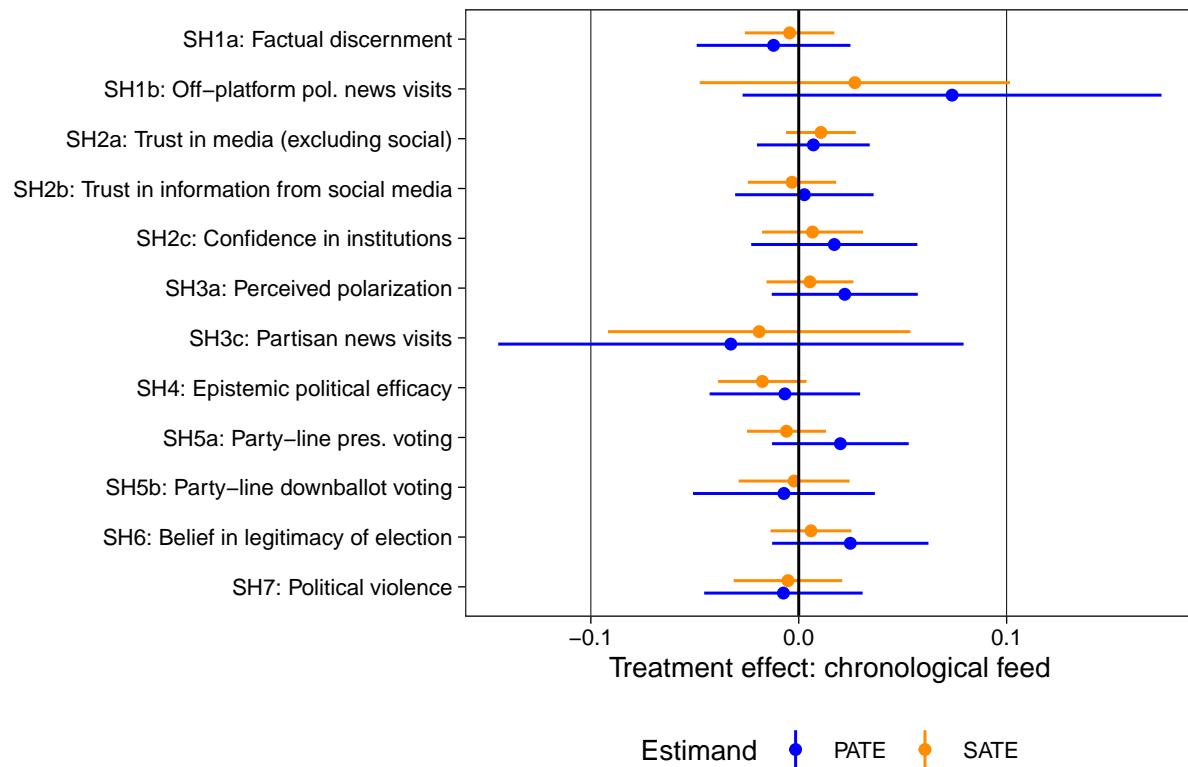


Figure S21: Treatment effect estimates (Instagram) using saturated regression model specification.

Table S73: Treatment effect estimates for secondary hypotheses (Instagram) using saturated regression model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
SH1a: Factual discernment	PATE	-0.012	[-0.049, 0.025]	0.019	0.521	1.000	
	SATE	-0.004	[-0.026, 0.017]	0.011	0.690	1.000	
SH1b: Off-platform pol. news visits	PATE	0.074	[-0.027, 0.175]	0.051	0.151	1.000	
	SATE	0.027	[-0.048, 0.102]	0.038	0.478	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social)	PATE	0.007	[-0.020, 0.034]	0.014	0.611	1.000	
	SATE	0.011	[-0.006, 0.027]	0.009	0.213	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media	PATE	0.003	[-0.031, 0.036]	0.017	0.873	1.000	
	SATE	-0.003	[-0.024, 0.018]	0.011	0.765	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions	PATE	0.017	[-0.023, 0.057]	0.020	0.402	1.000	
	SATE	0.007	[-0.018, 0.031]	0.012	0.593	1.000	
SH3a: Perceived polarization	PATE	0.022	[-0.013, 0.057]	0.018	0.216	1.000	
	SATE	0.005	[-0.016, 0.026]	0.011	0.614	1.000	
SH3c: Partisan news visits	PATE	-0.033	[-0.145, 0.079]	0.057	0.568	1.000	
	SATE	-0.019	[-0.092, 0.054]	0.037	0.608	1.000	
SH4: Epistemic political efficacy	PATE	-0.007	[-0.043, 0.030]	0.018	0.718	1.000	
	SATE	-0.018	[-0.039, 0.004]	0.011	0.107	1.000	
SH5a: Party-line pres. voting	PATE	0.020	[-0.013, 0.053]	0.017	0.232	1.000	
	SATE	-0.006	[-0.025, 0.013]	0.010	0.543	1.000	
SH5b: Party-line downballot voting	PATE	-0.007	[-0.051, 0.037]	0.022	0.750	1.000	
	SATE	-0.002	[-0.029, 0.024]	0.014	0.871	1.000	
SH6: Belief in legitimacy of election	PATE	0.025	[-0.013, 0.062]	0.019	0.196	1.000	
	SATE	0.006	[-0.014, 0.025]	0.010	0.552	1.000	
SH7: Political violence	PATE	-0.007	[-0.045, 0.031]	0.019	0.704	1.000	
	SATE	-0.005	[-0.031, 0.021]	0.013	0.697	1.000	

Wave-by-wave results

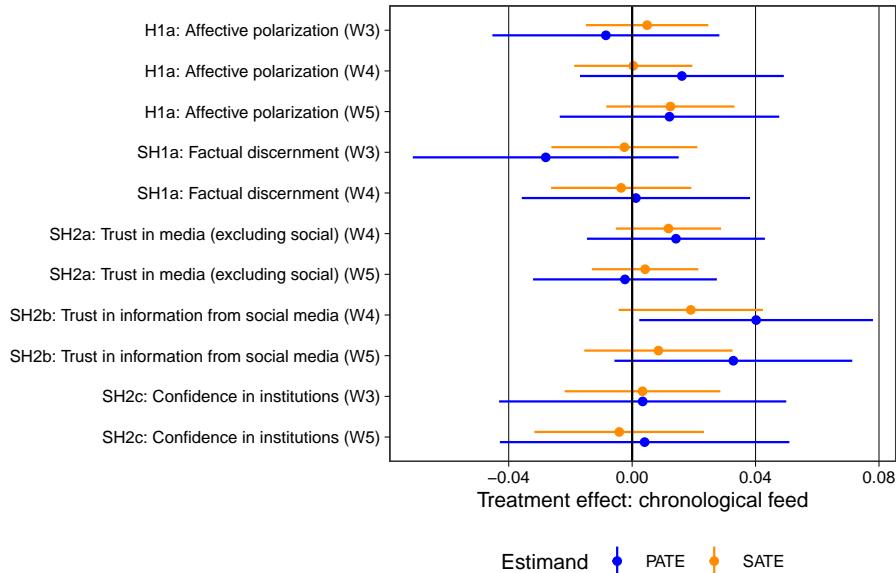


Figure S22: Treatment effect estimates (Facebook) using baseline model specification.

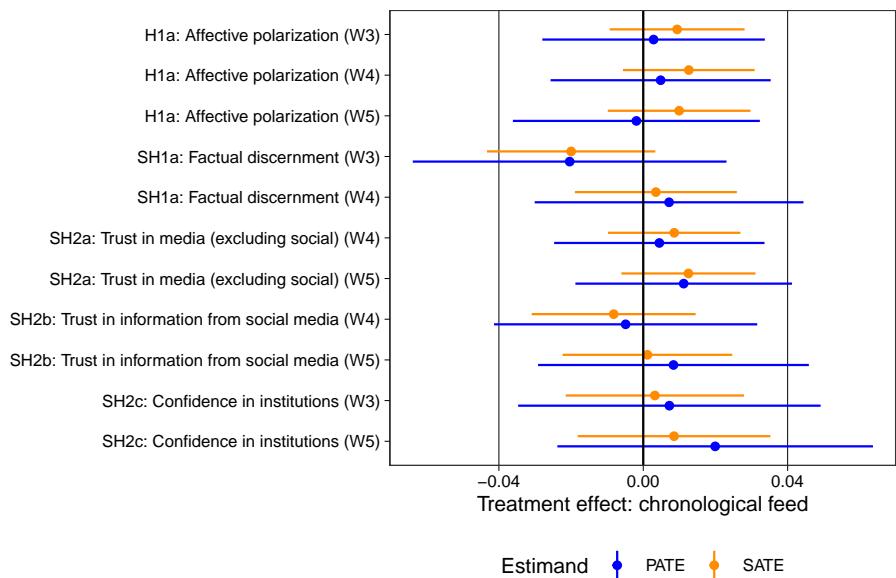


Figure S23: Treatment effect estimates (Instagram) using baseline model specification.

Table S74: Treatment effect estimates for primary hypotheses (Facebook), disaggregated by waves, using baseline model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
H1a: Affective polarization (W3)	PATE	-0.009	[-0.045, 0.028]	0.019	0.650	1.000	
	SATE	0.005	[-0.015, 0.025]	0.010	0.633	1.000	
H1a: Affective polarization (W4)	PATE	0.016	[-0.017, 0.049]	0.017	0.339	1.000	
	SATE	0.000	[-0.019, 0.019]	0.010	0.971	1.000	
H1a: Affective polarization (W5)	PATE	0.012	[-0.023, 0.048]	0.018	0.505	1.000	
	SATE	0.012	[-0.008, 0.033]	0.011	0.242	1.000	
SH1a: Factual discernment (W3)	PATE	-0.028	[-0.071, 0.015]	0.022	0.203	1.000	
	SATE	-0.003	[-0.026, 0.021]	0.012	0.835	1.000	
SH1a: Factual discernment (W4)	PATE	0.001	[-0.036, 0.038]	0.019	0.949	1.000	
	SATE	-0.004	[-0.026, 0.019]	0.012	0.759	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social) (W4)	PATE	0.014	[-0.015, 0.043]	0.015	0.334	1.000	
	SATE	0.012	[-0.005, 0.029]	0.009	0.175	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social) (W5)	PATE	-0.002	[-0.032, 0.027]	0.015	0.878	1.000	
	SATE	0.004	[-0.013, 0.021]	0.009	0.633	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media (W4)	PATE	0.040	[0.002, 0.078]	0.019	0.038	0.705	
	SATE	0.019	[-0.004, 0.042]	0.012	0.111	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media (W5)	PATE	0.033	[-0.006, 0.071]	0.020	0.095	0.910	
	SATE	0.009	[-0.015, 0.033]	0.012	0.487	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions (W3)	PATE	0.003	[-0.043, 0.050]	0.024	0.886	1.000	
	SATE	0.003	[-0.022, 0.029]	0.013	0.795	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions (W5)	PATE	0.004	[-0.043, 0.051]	0.024	0.866	1.000	
	SATE	-0.004	[-0.032, 0.023]	0.014	0.766	1.000	

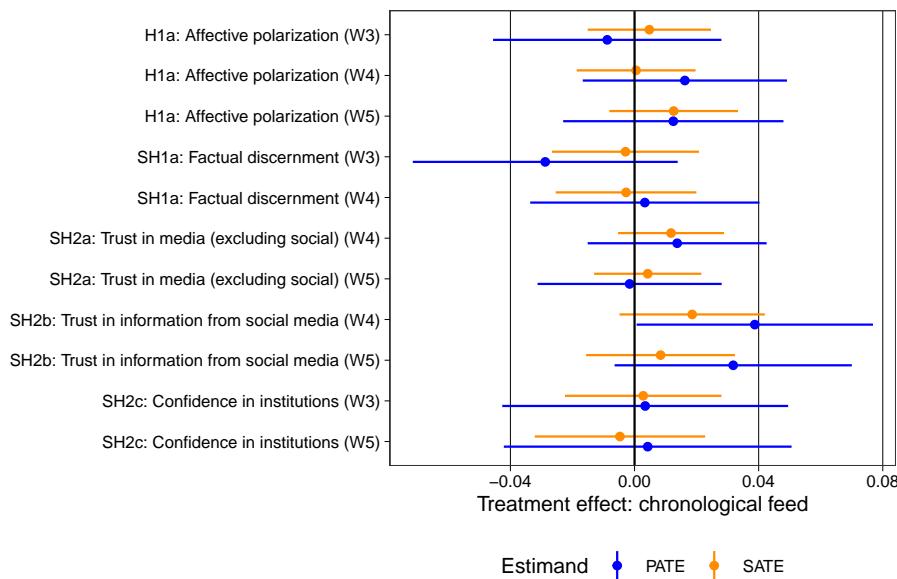


Figure S24: Treatment effect estimates (Facebook) using saturated regression model specification.

Table S75: Treatment effect estimates for primary hypotheses (Instagram), disaggregated by waves, using baseline model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
H1a: Affective polarization (W3)	PATE	0.003	[-0.028, 0.034]	0.016	0.856	1.000	
	SATE	0.009	[-0.009, 0.028]	0.010	0.325	1.000	
H1a: Affective polarization (W4)	PATE	0.005	[-0.026, 0.035]	0.016	0.757	1.000	
	SATE	0.013	[-0.006, 0.031]	0.009	0.175	1.000	
H1a: Affective polarization (W5)	PATE	-0.002	[-0.036, 0.032]	0.017	0.913	1.000	
	SATE	0.010	[-0.010, 0.030]	0.010	0.325	1.000	
SH1a: Factual discernment (W3)	PATE	-0.020	[-0.064, 0.023]	0.022	0.358	1.000	
	SATE	-0.020	[-0.043, 0.003]	0.012	0.093	1.000	
SH1a: Factual discernment (W4)	PATE	0.007	[-0.030, 0.044]	0.019	0.707	1.000	
	SATE	0.003	[-0.019, 0.026]	0.011	0.760	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social) (W4)	PATE	0.004	[-0.025, 0.034]	0.015	0.764	1.000	
	SATE	0.009	[-0.010, 0.027]	0.009	0.360	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social) (W5)	PATE	0.011	[-0.019, 0.041]	0.015	0.464	1.000	
	SATE	0.013	[-0.006, 0.031]	0.009	0.186	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media (W4)	PATE	-0.005	[-0.041, 0.032]	0.019	0.793	1.000	
	SATE	-0.008	[-0.031, 0.015]	0.012	0.479	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media (W5)	PATE	0.008	[-0.029, 0.046]	0.019	0.662	1.000	
	SATE	0.001	[-0.022, 0.025]	0.012	0.923	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions (W3)	PATE	0.007	[-0.035, 0.049]	0.021	0.735	1.000	
	SATE	0.003	[-0.021, 0.028]	0.013	0.798	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions (W5)	PATE	0.020	[-0.024, 0.064]	0.022	0.372	1.000	
	SATE	0.009	[-0.018, 0.035]	0.014	0.531	1.000	

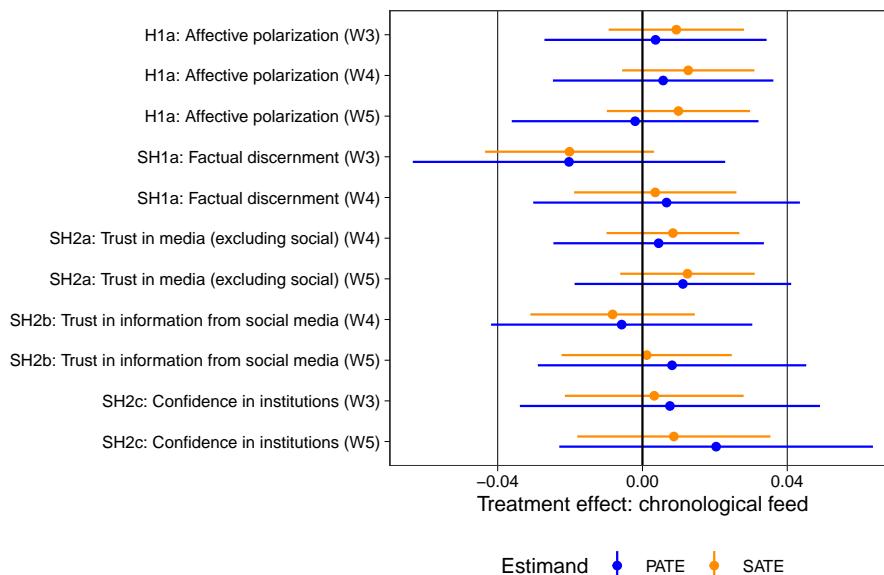


Figure S25: Treatment effect estimates (Instagram) using saturated regression model specification.

Table S76: Treatment effect estimates for primary hypotheses (Facebook), disaggregated by waves, using saturated model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
H1a: Affective polarization (W3)	PATE	-0.009	[-0.046, 0.028]	0.019	0.639	1.000	
	SATE	0.005	[-0.015, 0.025]	0.010	0.638	1.000	
H1a: Affective polarization (W4)	PATE	0.016	[-0.017, 0.049]	0.017	0.334	1.000	
	SATE	0.001	[-0.019, 0.020]	0.010	0.959	1.000	
H1a: Affective polarization (W5)	PATE	0.012	[-0.023, 0.048]	0.018	0.490	1.000	
	SATE	0.013	[-0.008, 0.033]	0.011	0.233	1.000	
SH1a: Factual discernment (W3)	PATE	-0.029	[-0.071, 0.014]	0.022	0.186	1.000	
	SATE	-0.003	[-0.027, 0.021]	0.012	0.810	1.000	
SH1a: Factual discernment (W4)	PATE	0.003	[-0.034, 0.040]	0.019	0.860	1.000	
	SATE	-0.003	[-0.025, 0.020]	0.012	0.813	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social) (W4)	PATE	0.014	[-0.015, 0.043]	0.015	0.351	1.000	
	SATE	0.012	[-0.005, 0.029]	0.009	0.177	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social) (W5)	PATE	-0.002	[-0.031, 0.028]	0.015	0.917	1.000	
	SATE	0.004	[-0.013, 0.021]	0.009	0.630	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media (W4)	PATE	0.039	[0.001, 0.077]	0.019	0.046	1.000	
	SATE	0.019	[-0.005, 0.042]	0.012	0.120	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media (W5)	PATE	0.032	[-0.006, 0.070]	0.020	0.103	1.000	
	SATE	0.008	[-0.016, 0.032]	0.012	0.493	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions (W3)	PATE	0.003	[-0.043, 0.049]	0.023	0.884	1.000	
	SATE	0.003	[-0.022, 0.028]	0.013	0.828	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions (W5)	PATE	0.004	[-0.042, 0.051]	0.024	0.858	1.000	
	SATE	-0.005	[-0.032, 0.023]	0.014	0.737	1.000	

Table S77: Treatment effect estimates for primary hypotheses (Instagram), disaggregated by waves, using saturated model specification

Hypothesis		Est	ATE	95% CI	SE	p	adj.p
H1a: Affective polarization (W3)	PATE	0.004	[-0.027, 0.034]	0.016	0.818	1.000	
	SATE	0.009	[-0.009, 0.028]	0.010	0.327	1.000	
H1a: Affective polarization (W4)	PATE	0.006	[-0.025, 0.036]	0.016	0.713	1.000	
	SATE	0.013	[-0.006, 0.031]	0.009	0.175	1.000	
H1a: Affective polarization (W5)	PATE	-0.002	[-0.036, 0.032]	0.017	0.907	1.000	
	SATE	0.010	[-0.010, 0.030]	0.010	0.325	1.000	
SH1a: Factual discernment (W3)	PATE	-0.020	[-0.063, 0.023]	0.022	0.357	1.000	
	SATE	-0.020	[-0.043, 0.003]	0.012	0.090	1.000	
SH1a: Factual discernment (W4)	PATE	0.007	[-0.030, 0.043]	0.019	0.723	1.000	
	SATE	0.004	[-0.019, 0.026]	0.011	0.758	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social) (W4)	PATE	0.004	[-0.025, 0.034]	0.015	0.763	1.000	
	SATE	0.008	[-0.010, 0.027]	0.009	0.368	1.000	
SH2a: Trust in media (excluding social) (W5)	PATE	0.011	[-0.019, 0.041]	0.015	0.464	1.000	
	SATE	0.012	[-0.006, 0.031]	0.009	0.189	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media (W4)	PATE	-0.006	[-0.042, 0.030]	0.018	0.755	1.000	
	SATE	-0.008	[-0.031, 0.014]	0.012	0.476	1.000	
SH2b: Trust in information from social media (W5)	PATE	0.008	[-0.029, 0.045]	0.019	0.666	1.000	
	SATE	0.001	[-0.022, 0.025]	0.012	0.923	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions (W3)	PATE	0.008	[-0.034, 0.049]	0.021	0.720	1.000	
	SATE	0.003	[-0.021, 0.028]	0.013	0.796	1.000	
SH2c: Confidence in institutions (W5)	PATE	0.020	[-0.023, 0.064]	0.022	0.357	1.000	
	SATE	0.009	[-0.018, 0.035]	0.014	0.524	1.000	

S2.3 Heterogeneous treatment effects

Facebook intervention

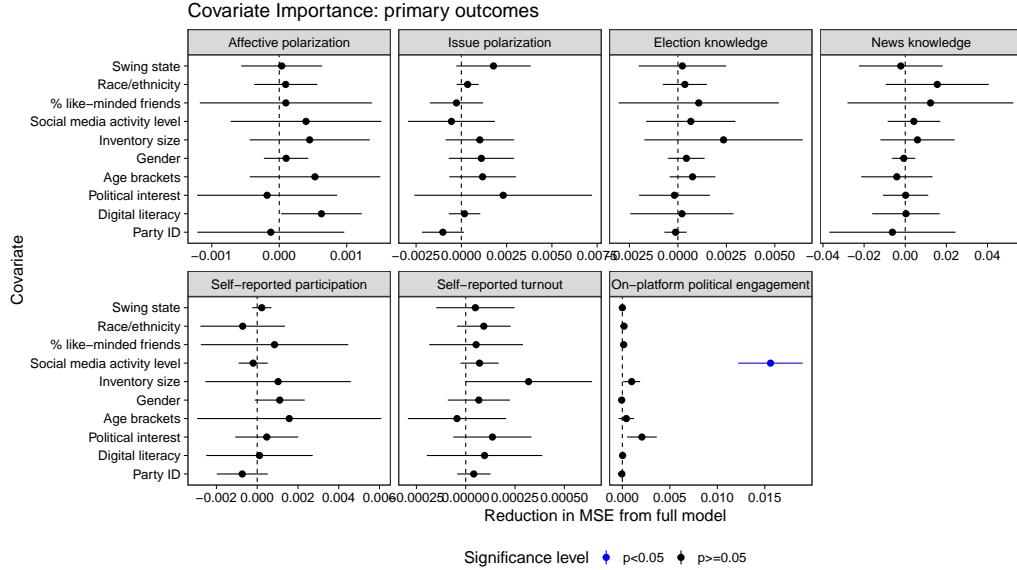


Figure S26: Heterogeneous treatment effects of Facebook intervention: variable importance of pre-registered moderators on primary outcomes.

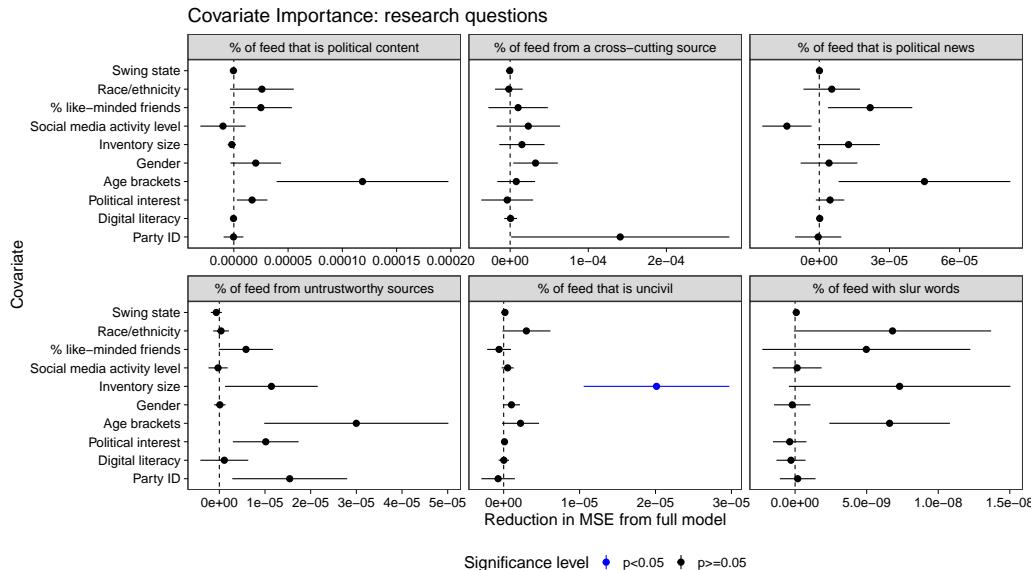


Figure S27: Heterogeneous treatment effects of Facebook intervention: variable importance of pre-registered moderators on research question outcomes.

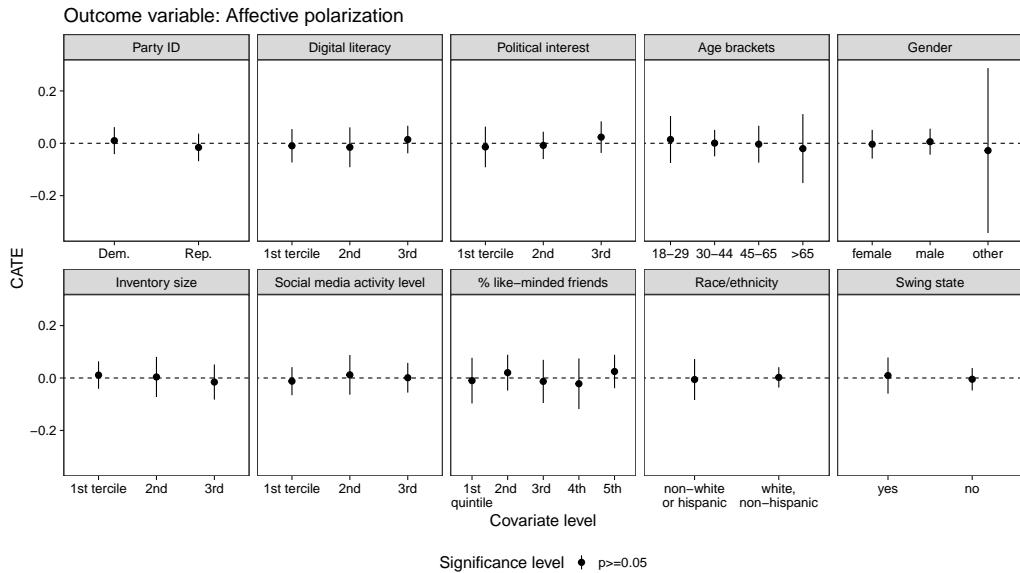


Figure S28: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on affective polarization (H1a).

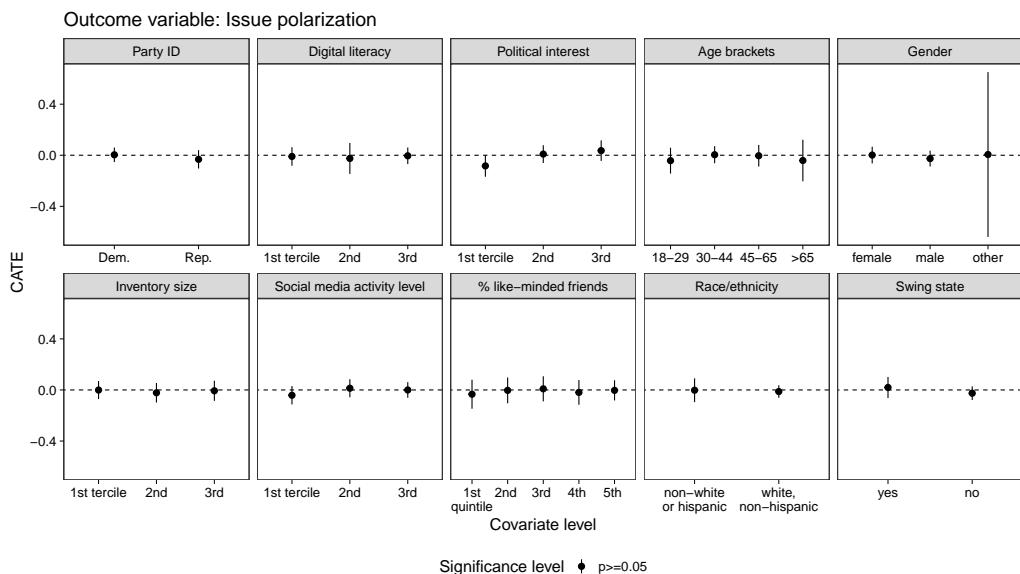


Figure S29: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on issue polarization (H1b).

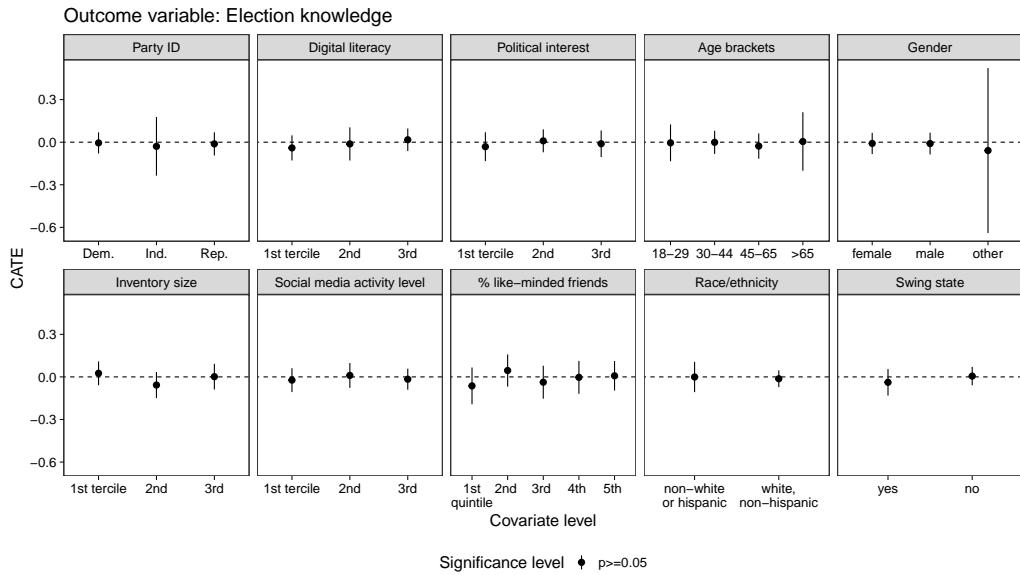


Figure S30: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on election knowledge (H2a).

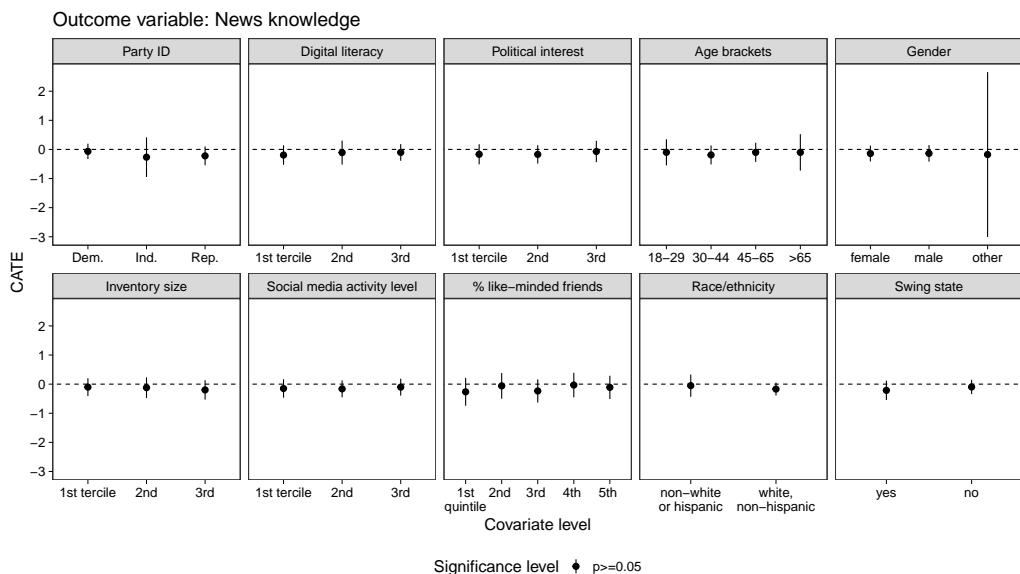


Figure S31: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on news knowledge (H2b).

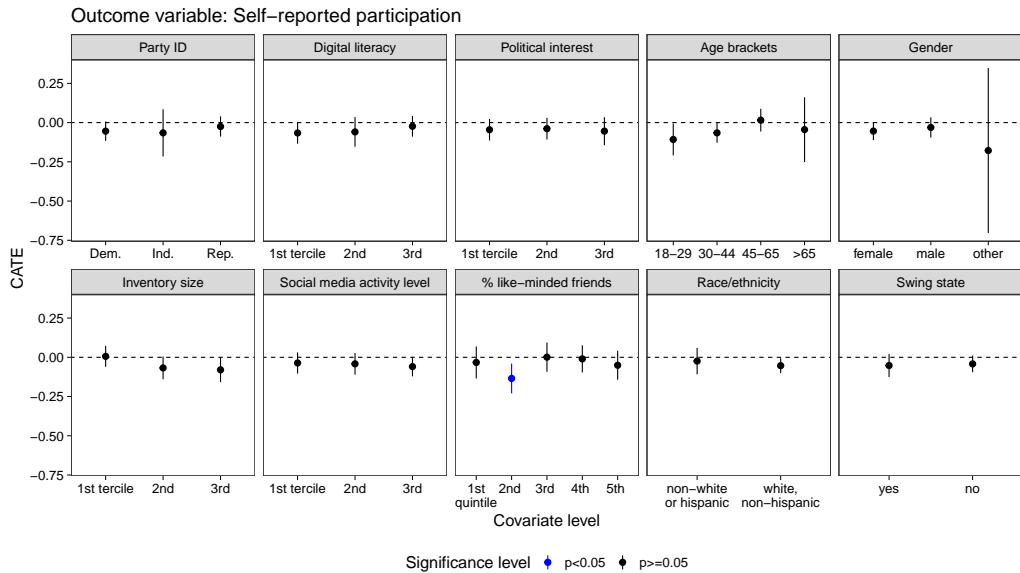


Figure S32: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on self-reported political participation (H3a).

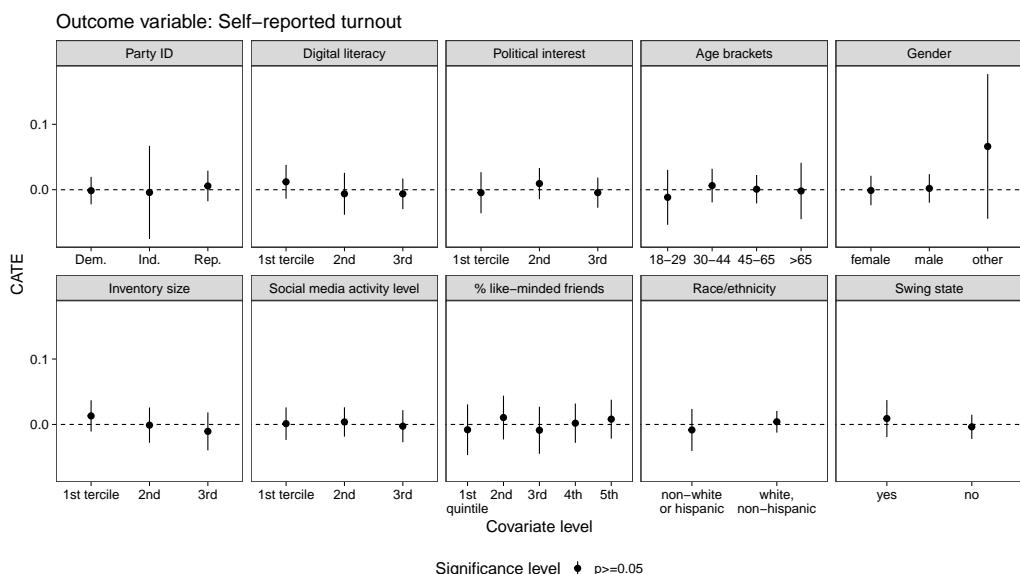


Figure S33: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on self-reported turnout (H3b).

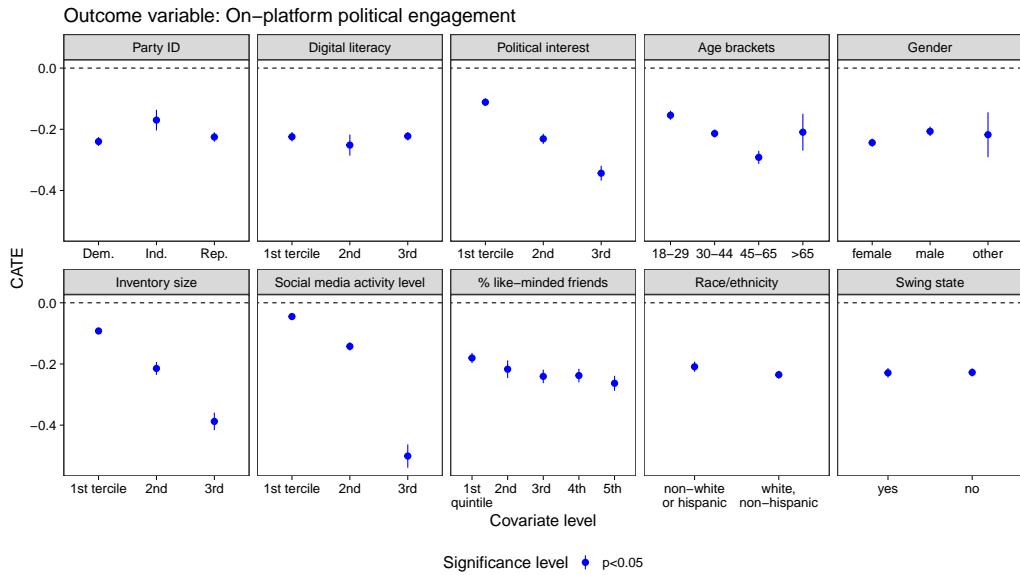


Figure S34: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on on-platform political engagement (H3c).

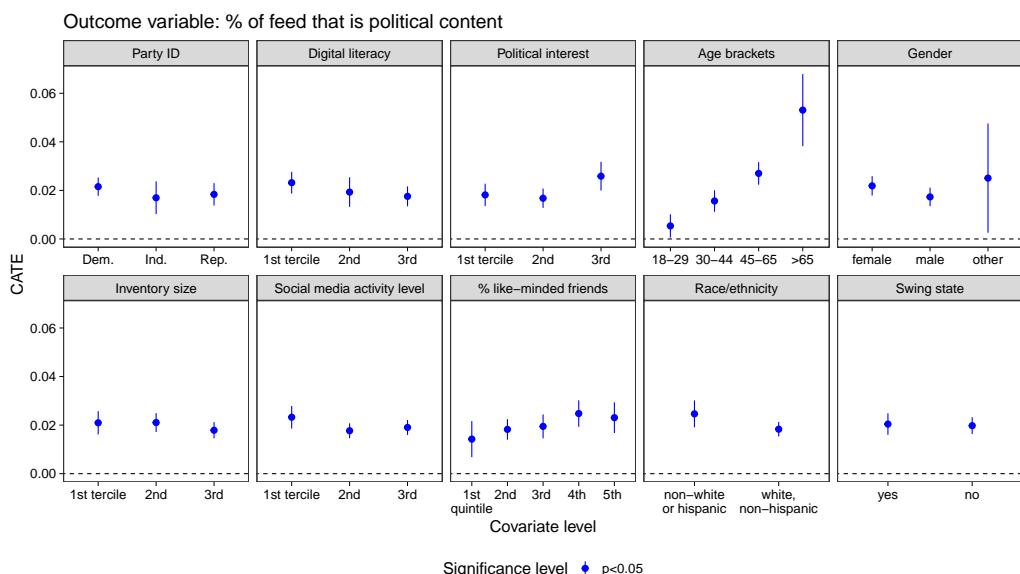


Figure S35: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on % of feed that is political content (RQ1a).

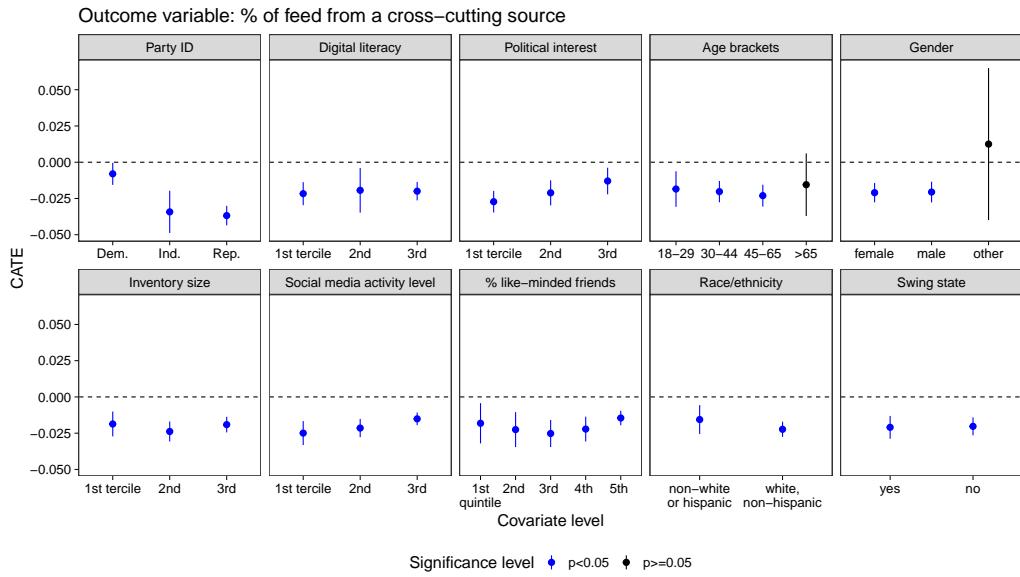


Figure S36: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on % of feed that is cross-cutting (RQ1b).

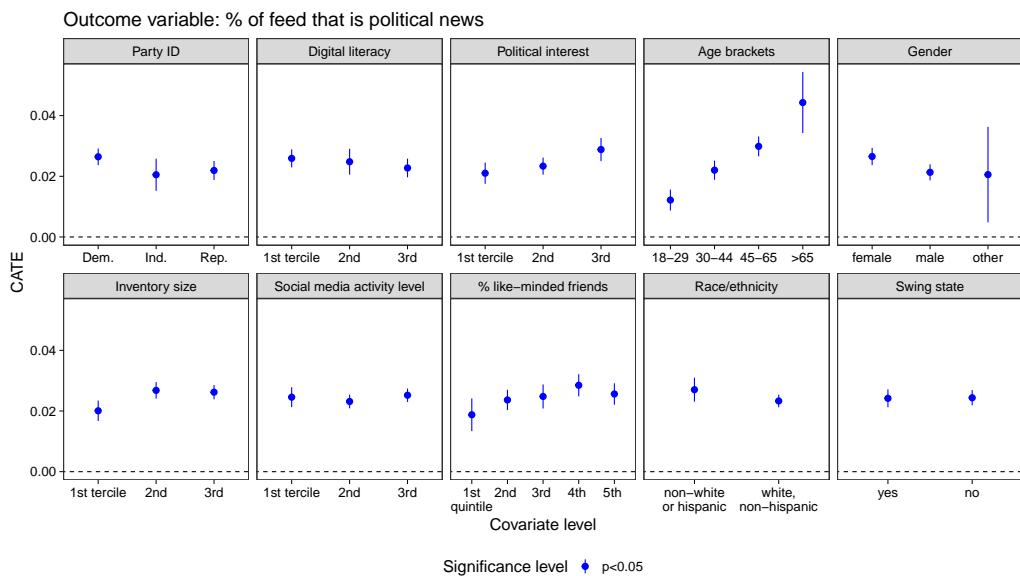


Figure S37: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on % of feed that is political news (RQ1c).

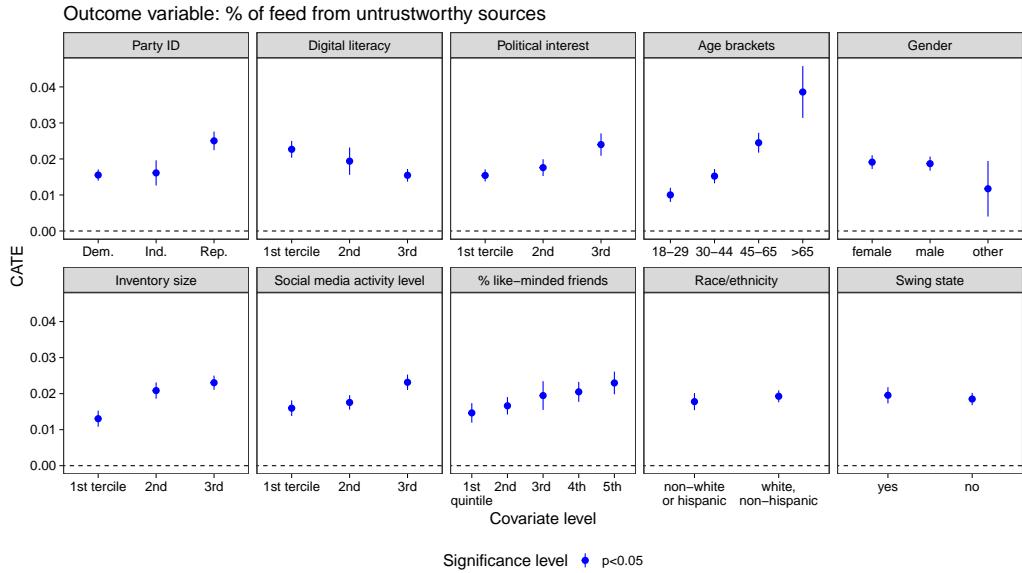


Figure S38: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on % of feed that is content from untrustworthy sources (RQ1d).

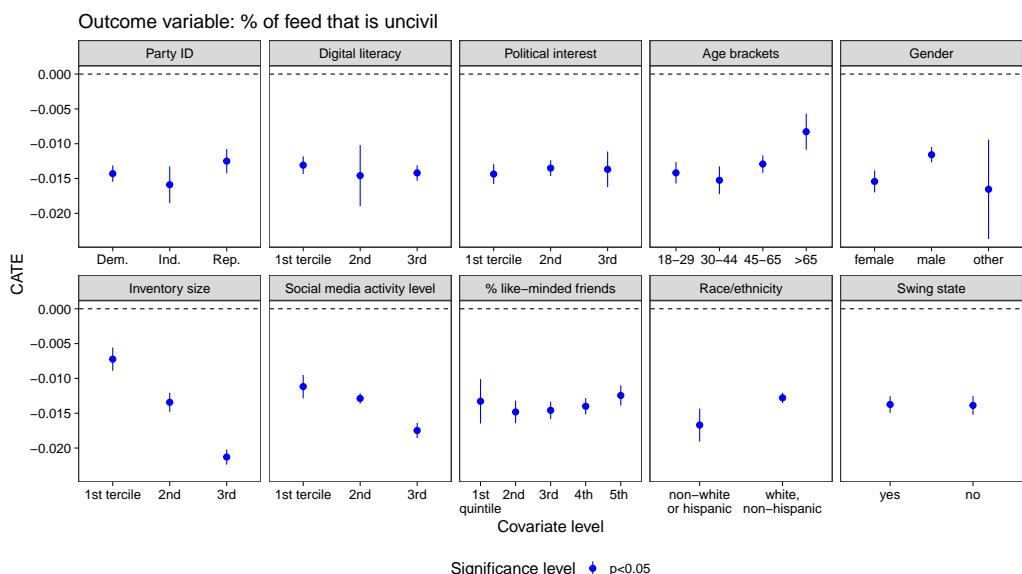


Figure S39: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on % of feed that is uncivil (RQ1e).

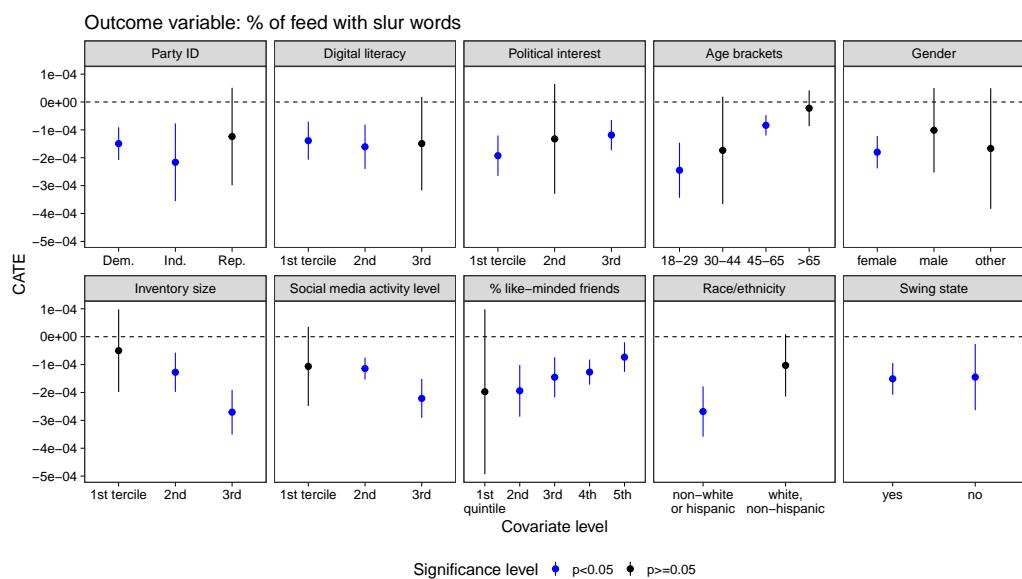


Figure S40: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Facebook intervention on % of feed with slur words (RQ1f).

Instagram intervention

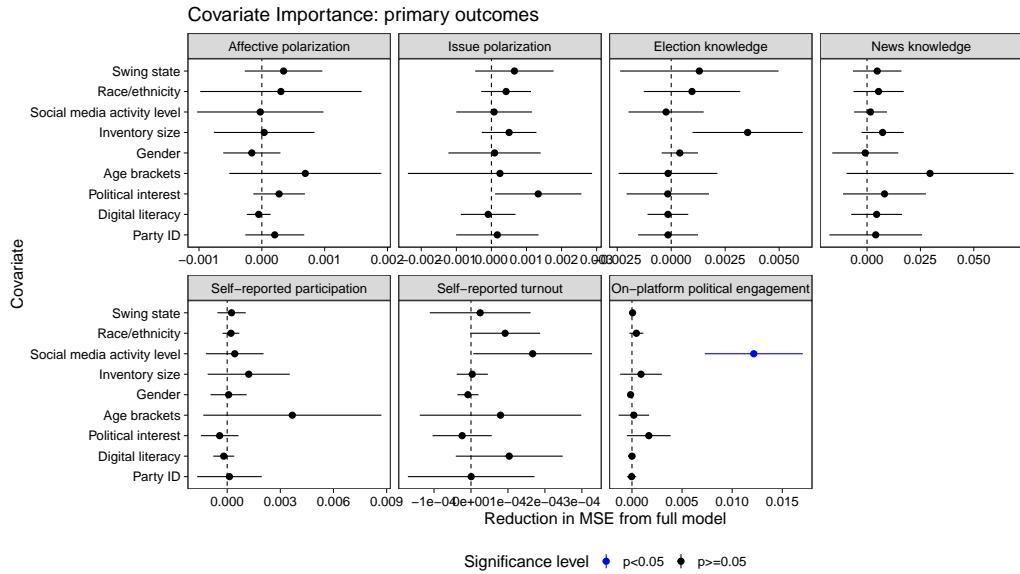


Figure S41: Heterogeneous treatment effects of Instagram intervention: variable importance of pre-registered moderators on primary outcomes.

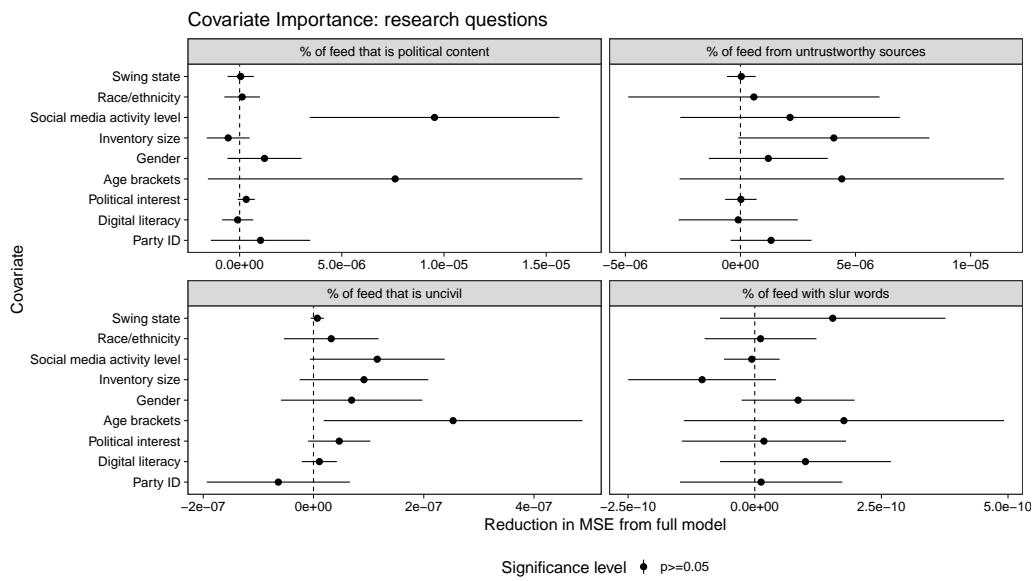


Figure S42: Heterogeneous treatment effects of Instagram intervention: variable importance of pre-registered moderators on research question outcomes.

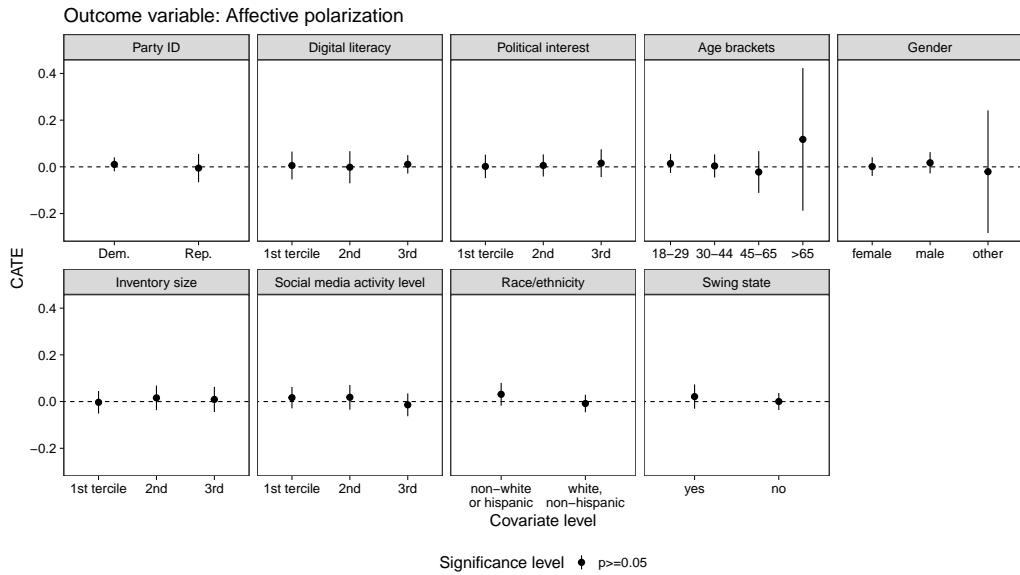


Figure S43: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Instagram intervention on affective polarization (H1a).

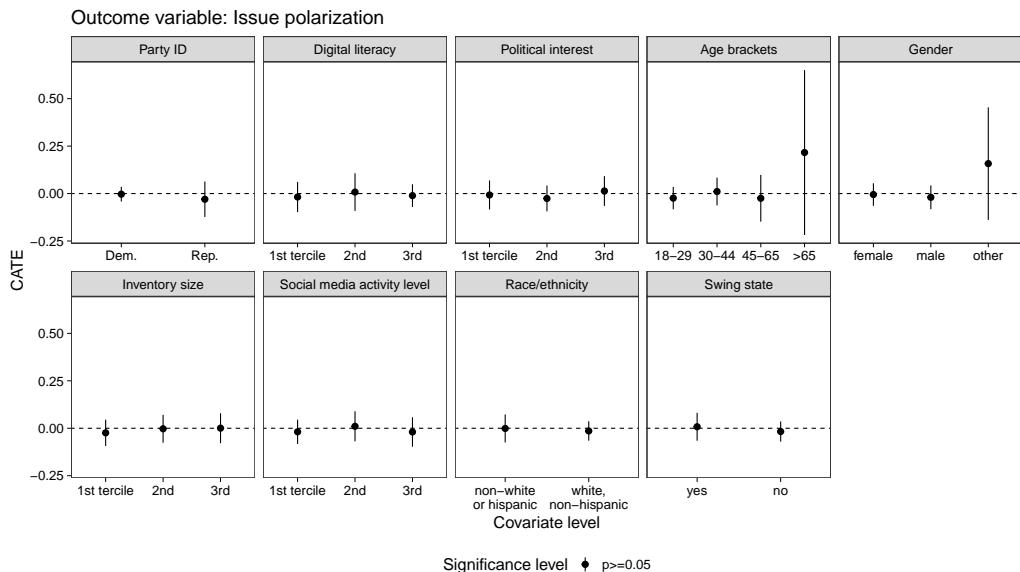


Figure S44: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Instagram intervention on issue polarization (H1b).

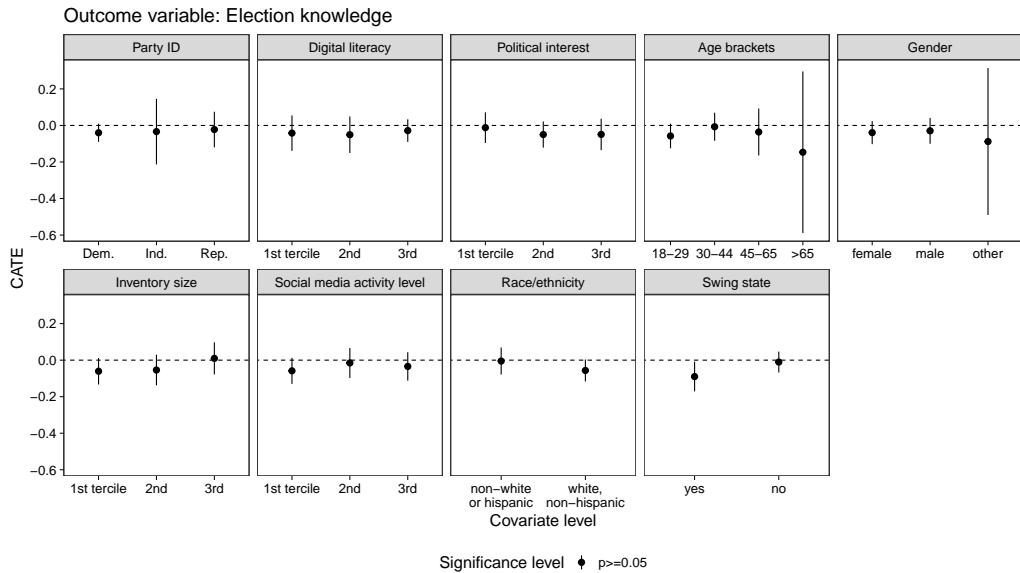


Figure S45: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Instagram intervention on election knowledge (H2a).

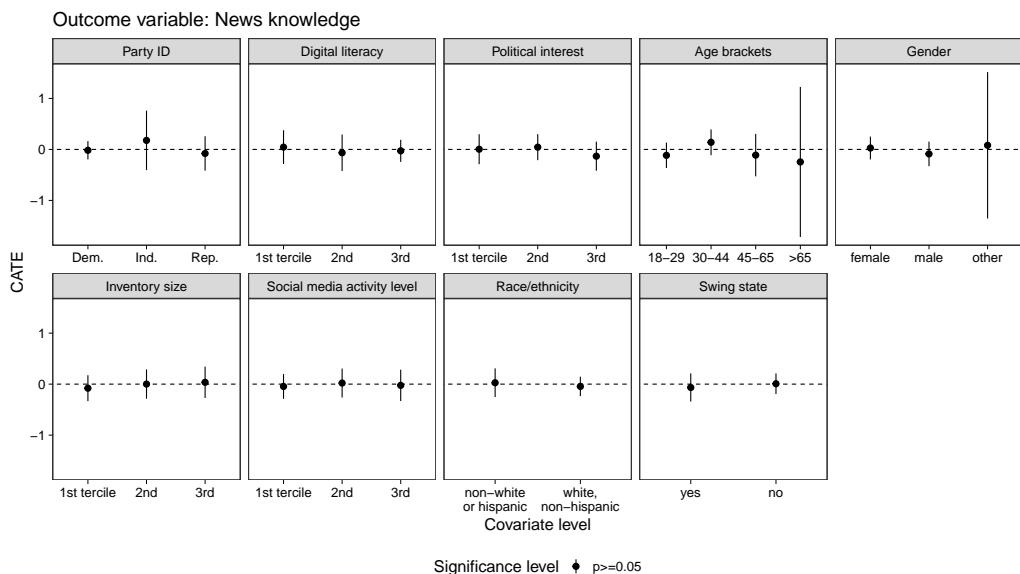


Figure S46: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Instagram intervention on news knowledge (H2b).

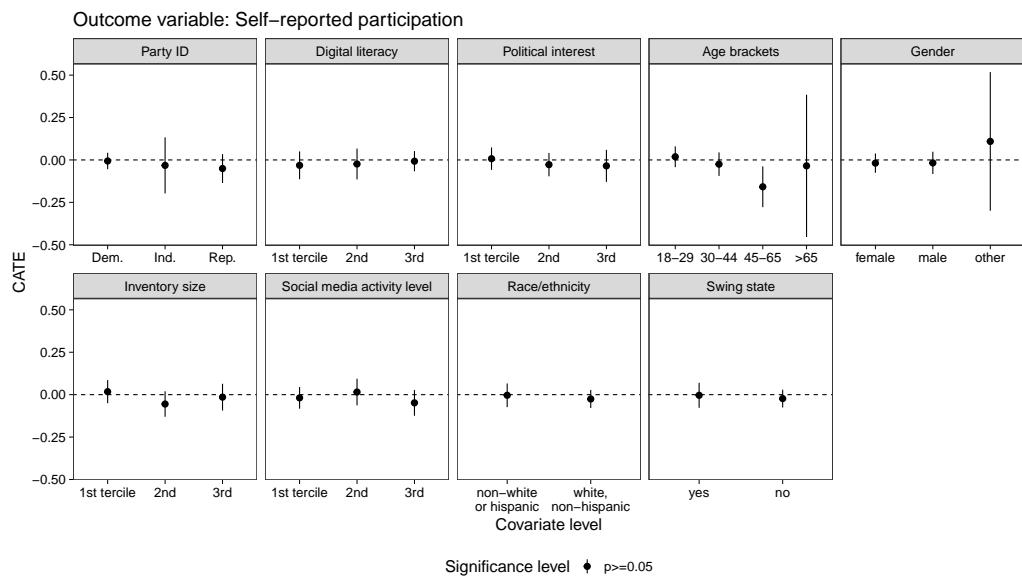


Figure S47: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Instagram intervention on self-reported political participation (H3a).

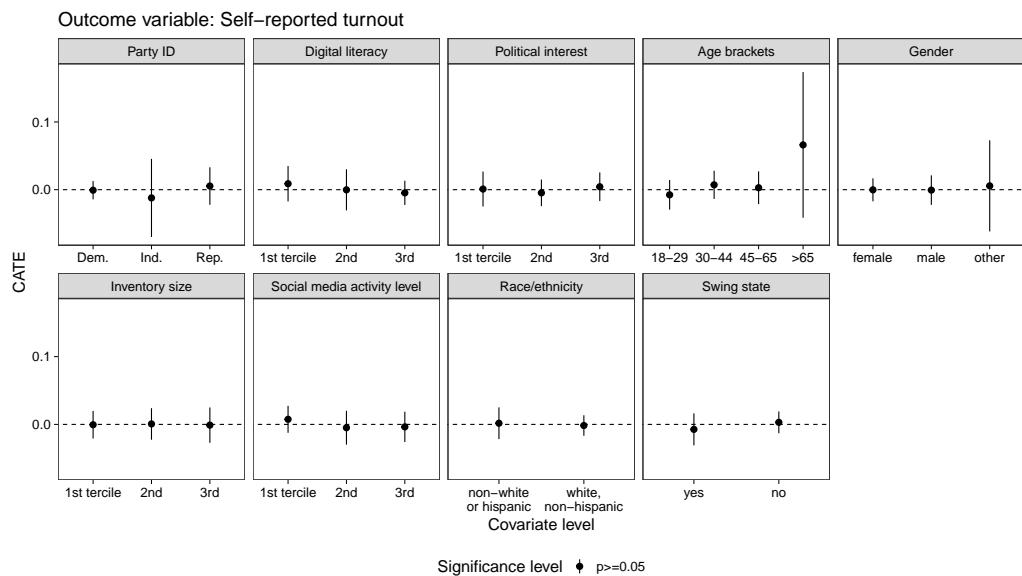


Figure S48: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Instagram intervention on self-reported turnout (H3b).

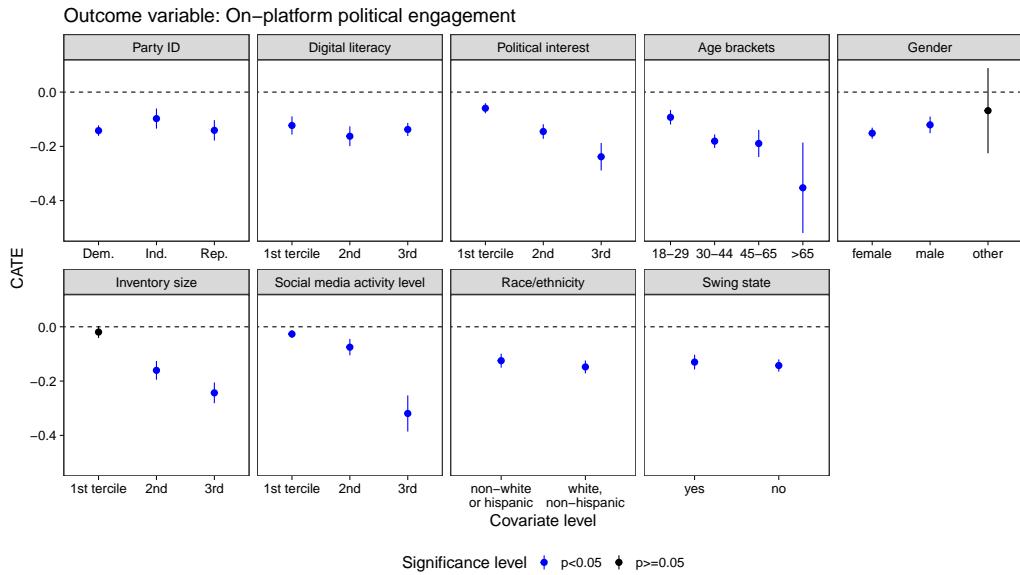


Figure S49: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Instagram intervention on on-platform political engagement (H3c).

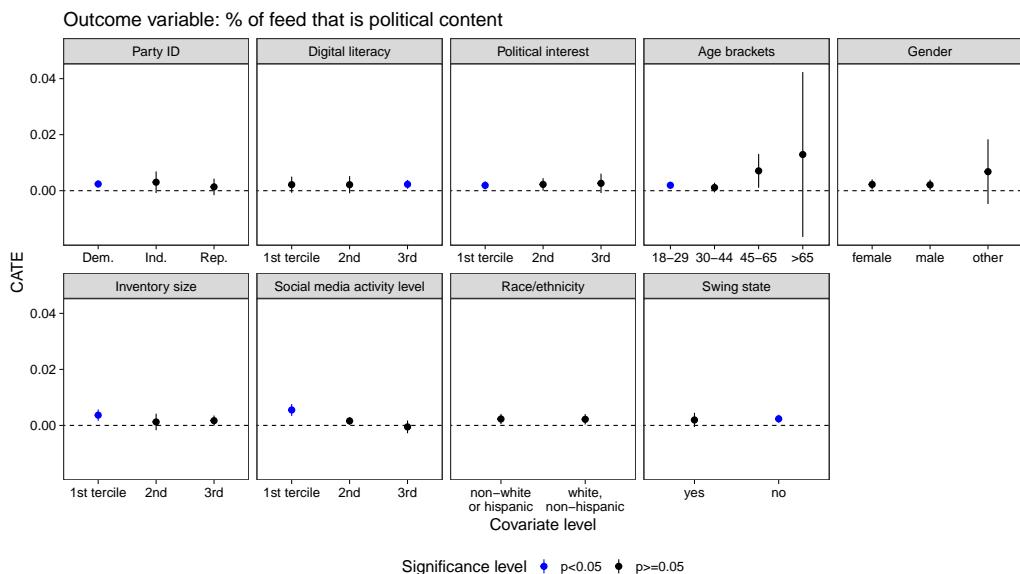


Figure S50: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Instagram intervention on % of feed that is political content (RQ1a).

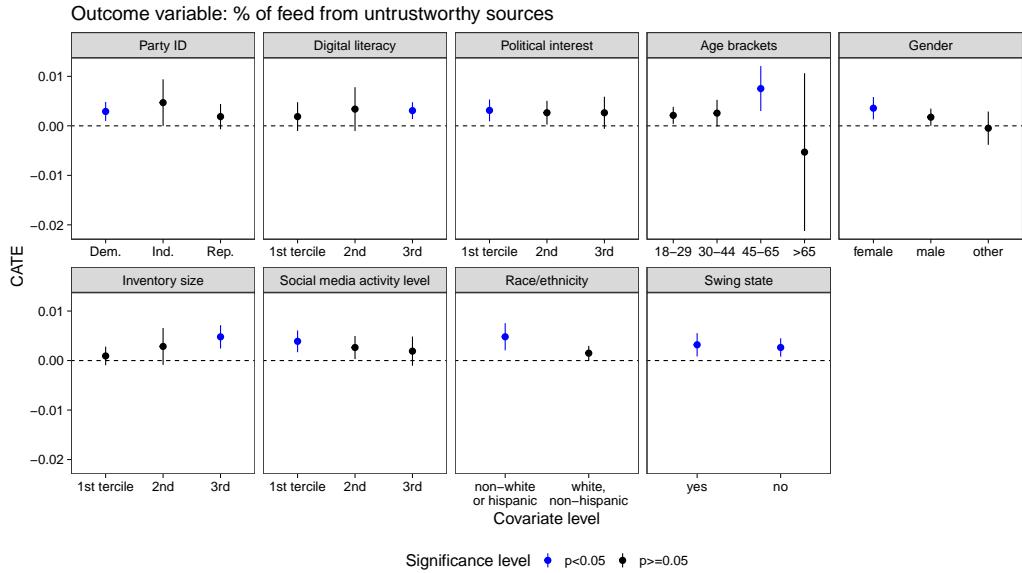


Figure S51: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Instagram intervention on % of feed that is content from untrustworthy sources (RQ1d).

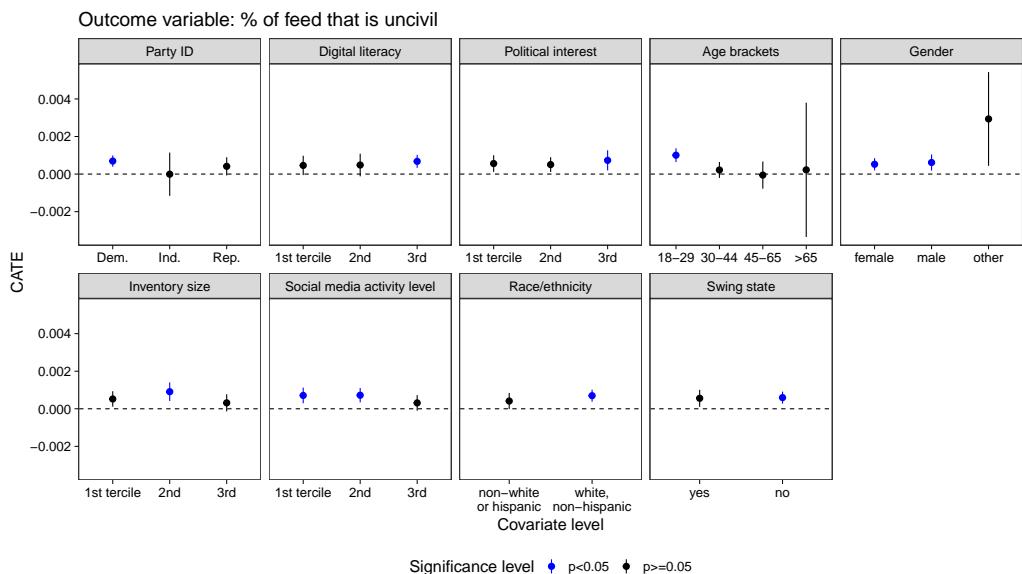


Figure S52: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Instagram intervention on % of feed that is uncivil (RQ1e).

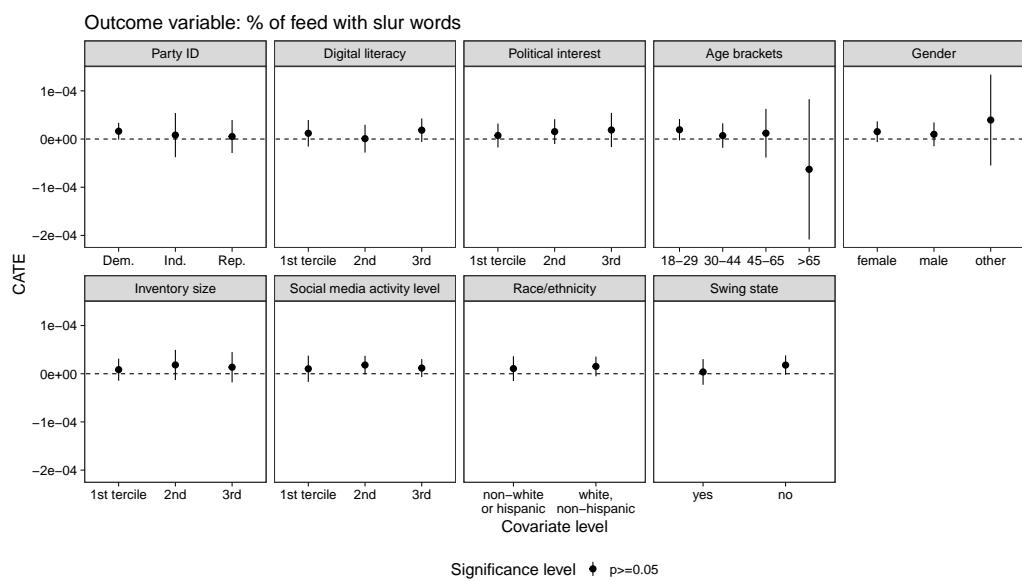


Figure S53: Heterogeneous treatment effects (MCATE) of Instagram intervention on % of feed with slur words (RQ1f).

S3 Additional Analyses (Not Pre-registered)

This section describes a series of additional analyses we conducted at the request of reviewers.

S3.1 Comparison of Sample and MAP users

We show on-platform and survey-based descriptive statistics of respondents who participated in the experiment (treatment and control) with Monthly Active Person (MAP), who are all US Facebook and Instagram monthly active users 18 years of age or older eligible to receive general surveys on a given platform, which represent a random set of users from the overall Facebook and Instagram populations. The tables also include data for those who consented to off-platform tracking of browsing activity (i.e., passive tracking).

Table S78: Activity on Facebook among full respondent sample and respondent sample consenting to passive tracking (unweighted) compared to US monthly active users

Metric	Sample	p2.5	median	p97.5	mean	SD	N
Avg. daily proportion difference in time spent on FB compared to US monthly active users	Respondents	-0.9	0.34	3.86	0.62	1.27	23380
	Passive Tracking	-0.92	0.29	3.85	0.56	1.23	3811
	US MAP			0	1		100%
Days active in 28 days pre 2020-09-23	Respondents	21.75	28	28	27.48	2.19	23391
	Passive Tracking	22	28	28	27.48	2.15	3814
	US MAP	2	28	28	23.4	7.96	100%
Predicted ideology score	Respondents	0.03	0.4	0.98	0.45	0.36	23385
	Passive Tracking	0.03	0.33	0.98	0.41	0.34	3814
	US MAP	0.04	0.61	0.98	0.57	0.3	100%
Days since FB account creation	Respondents	488	4260	5665	4010	1186	23380
	Passive Tracking	391	4265	5634	3976	1218	3813
	US MAP	135	3635	5247	3049	1538	100%
Inventory size	Respondents	157	2561	20392	4562	6452	23391
	Passive Tracking	175	2962	21796	4953	6362	3814
	US MAP	0	1119	15359	2757	5751	100%
Friend count as of 2020-09-23	Respondents	38	384	2572	581	679	23381
	Passive Tracking	42	385	2526	584	670	3813
	US MAP	1	273	2751	495	697	100%

Table S79: Activity on Instagram among full respondent sample and respondent sample consenting to passive tracking (unweighted) compared to US monthly active users

Metric	Sample	p2.5	median	p97.5	mean	SD	N
Avg. daily proportion difference in time spent on IG compared to US monthly active users	Respondents	-0.9	0.53	5.33	0.98	1.72	21314
	Passive Tracking	-0.91	0.38	4.99	0.85	1.78	3109
	US MAP			0	1		100%
Days active in 28 days pre 2020-09-23	Respondents	16	28	28	27.01	3.18	21314
	Passive Tracking	15	28	28	26.79	3.51	3109
	US MAP						
Days since IG account creation	Respondents	449	2736	3399	2447	804	21301
	Passive Tracking	467	2678	3427	2411	809	3106
	US MAP						
Inventory size	Respondents	12	351	246610	29004	213379	21314
	Passive Tracking	13	342	310229	38214	269706	3109
	US MAP						
Following count as of 2020-09-23	Respondents	53	486	2588	678	760	21314
	Passive Tracking	51	485	2774	691	835	3109

Table S80: Comparison of FB study participants (weighted and unweighted), FB participants consenting to passive tracking, active FB users, and U.S. population

Demographics	Category	FB Participants		FB Passive		Amerispeak	
		Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	FB Users	All
Age	18–29	18.0	22.0	21.9	26.8	21.4	20.5
	30–44	42.8	39.0	46.3	42.4	28.5	25.6
	45–65	32.5	31.6	27.2	26.0	34.1	33.9
	>65	6.8	7.4	4.5	4.8	16.0	19.9
Race	Asian or Pacific Islander	2.2	3.0	2.5	3.2	4.3	4.5
	Black, Non-Hispanic	6.8	8.7	7.1	9.7	11.6	11.9
	Hispanic	11.9	15.4	11.7	14.4	16.5	16.7
	Other	5.8	7.9	6.0	8.7	4.1	4.1
	White	73.3	65.1	72.7	64.0	63.5	62.8
Gender	Female	57.4	50.4	63.5	55.8	55.5	51.7
	Male	41.8	48.6	35.6	43.2	44.5	48.3
	Other	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
Party Id.	Strong Democrat	25.0	20.6	26.7	20.7	20.9	21.2
	Not very strong Democrat	13.9	13.7	16.0	15.8	16.6	16.3
	Independent, but closer to Democrat	15.1	13.5	16.6	14.9	10.9	11.3
	Independent	12.5	11.5	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.5
	Independent, but closer to Republican	10.0	12.5	9.3	12.5	9.6	9.6
	Not very strong Republican	10.6	13.1	9.7	12.3	13.6	13.0
	Strong Republican	13.0	15.0	9.6	12.1	17.0	17.1
Ideology	Very liberal	16.8	13.0	18.8	13.6	9.6	9.9
	Somewhat liberal	24.4	20.8	26.7	22.2	19.6	19.6
	Middle of the road	33.5	36.1	34.9	39.3	34.9	33.8
	Somewhat conservative	17.6	21.3	14.1	18.0	23.8	24.2
	Very conservative	7.7	8.8	5.6	6.8	12.0	12.6
Income tercile	1st	32.9	39.1	41.1	48.1	46.2	46.0
	2nd	34.6	32.4	34.1	30.7	33.2	32.7
	3rd	32.5	28.5	24.8	21.2	20.7	21.4
Education	Does not have college degree	49.7	64.7	53.1	69.1	65.5	65.7
	Has college degree	50.3	35.3	46.9	30.9	34.5	34.3
N		23391	23391	3814	3814	8837	12001

Table S81: Comparison of IG study participants (weighted and unweighted), IG participants consenting to passive tracking, active IG users, and U.S. population

Demographics	Category	IG Participants		IG Passive		Amerispeak	
		Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	IG Users	All
Age	18–29	50.0	46.9	53.4	50.5	34.5	20.5
	30–44	38.9	36.3	37.1	35.4	34.1	25.6
	45–65	10.5	15.7	9.1	13.2	25.7	33.9
	>65	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.0	5.7	19.9
Race	Asian or Pacific Islander	5.5	4.6	5.2	4.3	5.5	4.5
	Black, Non-Hispanic	7.9	8.7	8.7	9.2	12.8	11.9
	Hispanic	20.9	24.1	23.2	26.0	23.1	16.7
	Other	5.7	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.0	4.1
	White	60.0	55.7	56.9	53.4	54.7	62.8
Gender	Female	60.1	55.7	64.6	61.2	56.2	51.7
	Male	38.9	43.1	34.5	37.8	43.8	48.3
	Other	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Party Id.	Strong Democrat	33.3	23.7	35.4	25.9	21.7	21.2
	Not very strong Democrat	19.9	15.8	20.7	17.0	19.5	16.3
	Independent, but closer to Democrat	17.4	14.3	16.9	13.3	12.9	11.3
	Independent	8.9	11.3	9.5	12.1	11.3	11.5
	Independent, but closer to Republican	6.5	11.3	6.0	10.6	7.6	9.6
	Not very strong Republican	7.1	11.5	6.4	10.6	13.6	13.0
	Strong Republican	6.8	12.2	5.1	10.5	13.4	17.1
Ideology	Very liberal	28.1	20.8	29.7	22.4	13.0	9.9
	Somewhat liberal	31.5	24.2	32.3	25.8	22.5	19.6
	Middle of the road	24.7	29.7	25.1	30.5	34.5	33.8
	Somewhat conservative	11.5	18.1	10.2	16.4	21.4	24.2
	Very conservative	4.1	7.2	2.7	4.8	8.6	12.6
Income tercile	1st	30.7	36.0	38.2	45.4	43.7	46.0
	2nd	32.5	31.8	33.6	31.1	33.6	32.7
	3rd	36.8	32.2	28.2	23.6	22.7	21.4
Education	Does not have college degree	42.8	62.2	47.2	67.7	62.4	65.7
	Has college degree	57.2	37.8	52.8	32.3	37.6	34.3
N		21314	21314	3109	3109	4432	12001

S3.2 Engagement Rate with Political Content

The intervention decreased the index of on-platform civic engagement. However, considering that the treatment also decreased overall engagement, it is possible that the negative effects we see on on-platform political engagement are simply driven by this overall decrease. To explore this possibility, the tables below report the impact of our interventions on engagement rates for all content and specifically for political content. Overall, we find similar reductions in overall engagement and political content, which suggests that the effects on our dependent variables that measure on-platform civic engagement (of which engagement with political content is an important component) are likely driven by overall declines in engagement rates.

Table S82: Engagement metrics as a share of exposure on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Comment/reshare rate	Control	0	0.62	7.79	1.97	4.79	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.35	4.74	1.18	3.59	7197	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate	Control	0.1	3	26.56	6.71	11.12	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0.04	1.28	12.35	3.11	5.21	7197	p<0.01
Click rate	Control	2.46	6.85	16.4	8.25	45.72	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1.48	4.08	10.2	5.34	35.22	7197	p<0.01

137 observations (0.59%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S83: Engagement metrics with political content as a share of exposure on Facebook

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Comment/reshare rate	Control	0	0.5	8.95	2.3	11.21	16015	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.24	5.46	1.3	5.8	7180	p<0.01
Like/reaction rate	Control	0	2.16	23.45	5.68	10.23	16015	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	1.04	12.77	3.07	7.12	7180	p<0.01
Click rate	Control	2.25	8.37	19.52	9.39	6.95	16015	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	1.36	5.46	13.62	6.68	28.04	7180	p<0.01

196 observations (0.84%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S84: Engagement metrics as a share of exposure on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Engagement rate	Control (IG)	0.04	0.67	5.52	1.46	2.27	12482	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0.02	0.36	3.57	0.91	1.63	8773	p<0.01

59 observations (0.28%) dropped by listwise deletion.

Table S85: Engagement metrics with political content as a share of exposure on Instagram

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Engagement rate	Control (IG)	0	1.03	8.85	2.3	3.98	12451	–
	Chrono feed (IG)	0	0.57	5.72	1.43	2.55	8765	p<0.01

98 observations (0.46%) dropped by listwise deletion.

S3.3 Effects on Exposure to Likely Partisan News Sources

In the main text of the paper, we report that the respondents in the treatment group on Facebook were more likely to click on political news posts with links to partisan sources compared to the control group. On the surface, this result appears to be inconsistent with our main finding that the intervention increased exposure to sources with ideologically mixed audiences.

The explanation for this apparent contradiction is that our metrics of exposure to like-minded, cross-cutting, and mixed sources refer to exposure to all types of content. In contrast, our analysis of respondents' partisan news clicks looked specifically at political news content only. This follows our pre-analysis plan, and it is motivated by the need to examine two different types of impacts: one is to test whether our intervention affected the types of sources they are exposed to (users, Pages, Groups); the other, to test whether the ideological balance of their news diet (as measured via the audience ideology of the political news domains they clicked on) is affected.

To further explore this potential explanation, we conducted additional (non-pre-registered) analyses to compute the treatment effects of our intervention on *exposure to political news* link posts from likely partisan sources seen by participants (which aligns with the data included in our metric measuring partisan news of clicks), as well as exposure to *all* posts from likely partisan sources seen by participants (which approximates our analyses of exposure to sources with ideologically mixed audiences).

We find that our treatment increased exposure to political news sources from partisan sources seen: the PATE is 0.183 (95% CI: 0.135, 0.231; $p < 0.01$). However, it did not have a statistically significant effect on exposure to *all* link posts from partisan sources (PATE 95% CI: -0.026, 0.072; $p = 0.35$). In other words, the inconsistency above appears to be driven by a disparate impact of our intervention on content classified as political news relative to all content more generally: while it increased exposure to posts classified as political news that had links to domains whose audience ideology is farther from the center, it did not significantly affect exposure to *all* posts (not just political news) with links to domains whose audience ideology is farther from the center.

To understand how this difference is possible, note that posts with links to political news domains represent a small percentage of all posts that users saw (in the order of 5–10%). While the granularity of our data does not allow us to fully answer the question of what mechanism explains this inconsistency, we think that a likely explanation for this diverging pattern could be that news sources whose audiences are politically homogeneous have lower reliability (42). If so, as we report in the main text, then ongoing efforts to downrank low-quality sources in the algorithmic feed may have reduced exposure to the kind of frequently posted partisan news links that would receive more visibility in a chronological feed.

S3.4 Heterogeneity of Treatment Effects by User Account Age

One potential limitation of our analysis is that the average account age (period of time since account creation) for our participants is higher than for the population of monthly active users

in the two platforms we study. As we report in Table S78, while participants in our sample have had a Facebook account for 11 years on average, for monthly active users the average is 3.8 years.

The over-representation of older accounts could bias our estimates if our treatment effects vary as a function of how long participants have been active on Facebook or Instagram. To address this concern, in Figures S54 and S55 we report SATE estimates for our primary hypotheses across subgroups defined by quintiles of account age. Here, the lowest quintile corresponds to the 20% of our sample who most recently created their account and the highest quintile, represented in darker colors, corresponds to the oldest accounts. Although we see some variation across subgroups, which is expected given the number of tests, no clear pattern emerges: the interventions did not have stronger effects for respondents who created their account least or most recently.

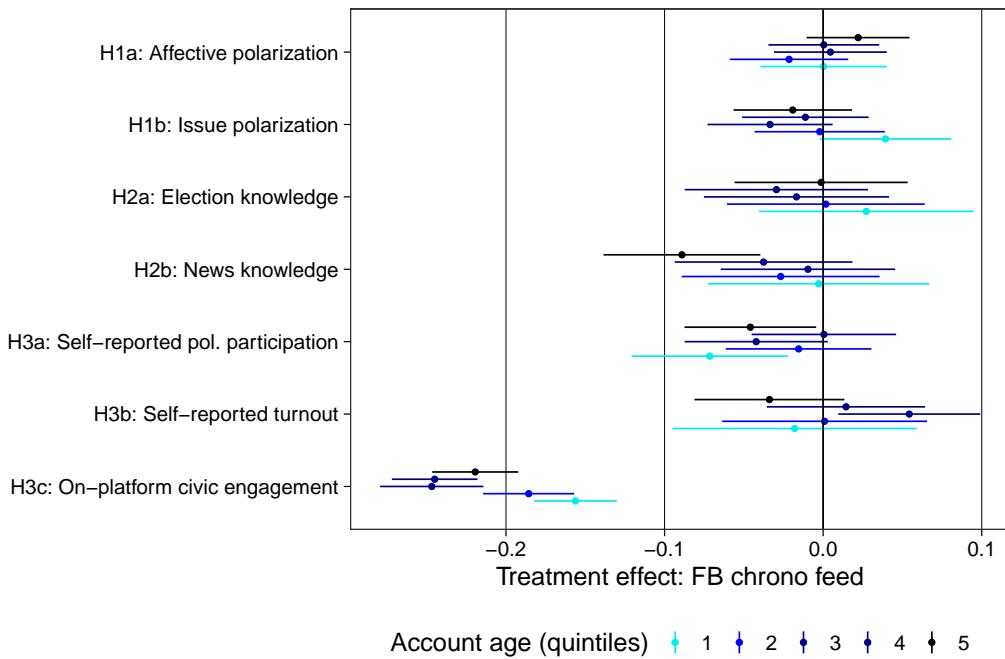


Figure S54: Heterogeneous treatment effects (SATE) of Facebook intervention on primary outcomes, by quintiles of account age (from lowest to highest).

S3.5 Effects on Tertiary Outcomes That Were Not Pre-registered

As part the peer review process, the reviewers proposed examining the impact of our intervention on additional outcomes. These additional outcomes were not included in the original pre-analysis plan. Because the addition of outcomes raises issues of multiple comparisons and would affect p-value adjustment of pre-registered primary and secondary hypotheses, we

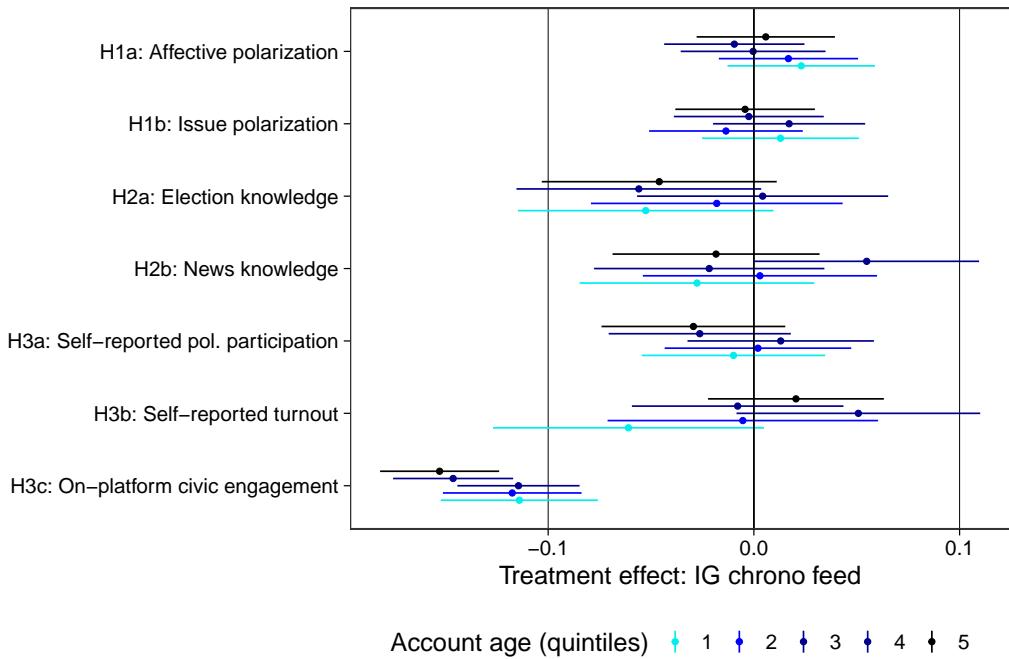


Figure S55: Heterogeneous treatment effects (SATE) of Instagram intervention on primary outcomes, by quintiles of account age (from lowest to highest).

grouped all new outcomes into a tertiary (K3) group. We implemented sharpened FDR adjustment for the combination of primary, secondary, and tertiary outcomes. Recall that we adjusted p-values for multiple comparisons by binning groups of hypotheses as follows (see also Section S1.11):

- K1 primary outcomes: sharpened FDR-adjusted p-values with K1 outcomes
- K2 secondary outcomes: sharpened FDR-adjusted p-values with K1+K2 outcomes

For additional outcomes suggested by reviewers we adjusted p-values as follows:

- K3 tertiary outcomes: sharpened FDR-adjusted p-values with K1+K2+K3 outcomes

P-value adjustment is crucial to guard against p-hacking and to ensure the scientific validity of the results and the PAP.

The new outcomes that we examine here (as well as their corresponding survey item codes) are:

- **Attitudes toward presidential candidates**, which we measured using the survey items on presidential approval (APPROVAL_W3 and APPROVAL_W4) and feeling thermometers for Trump (FT_PEOPLEGROUPSB_W3, FT_PEOPB_W4, FT_PEOPB_W5) and Biden (FT_PEOPLEGROUPSA_W3, FT_PEOPA_W4, FT_PEOPA_W5) in the surveys.

- **Attitudes and behaviors in relation to immigration and towards minorities.** The closest measures we have include feeling thermometers toward undocumented immigrants (FT_PEOPLEGROUPSG_W3, FT_PEOPG_W4), Black Lives Matter (FT_PEOPLEGROUPSI_W3, FT_PEOPI_W4), the #MeToo Movement (FT_PEOPLEGROUPSJ_W3, FT_PEOPJ_W4), and rural Americans (FT_PEOPLEGROUPSH_W3, FT_PEOPH_W4), as well as attitudes toward immigration policy (IMMIG_W4), perceptions of racial discrimination (BLACKWHITEA_W4 to BLACKWHITED_W4), perceptions of sexism (SEXISM1_2A_W4 and SEXISM1_2B_W4), and support for defunding the police (POLICE_W4).
- **Trust in Fox News**, which (following the pre-analysis plan) was excluded from the scale measuring trust in information from non-social media sources because it did not load on the same scale as the other items.

Figure below S56 shows SATE and PATE for these additional outcomes for the effect of Chronological Feed on Facebook without p-value adjustment. As this figure shows, the treatment does not have statistically significant effects for any of these additional outcomes for the PATE estimand, even prior to p-value adjustment. After p-value adjustment, no PATE or SATE estimand is significant at the 0.05 level.

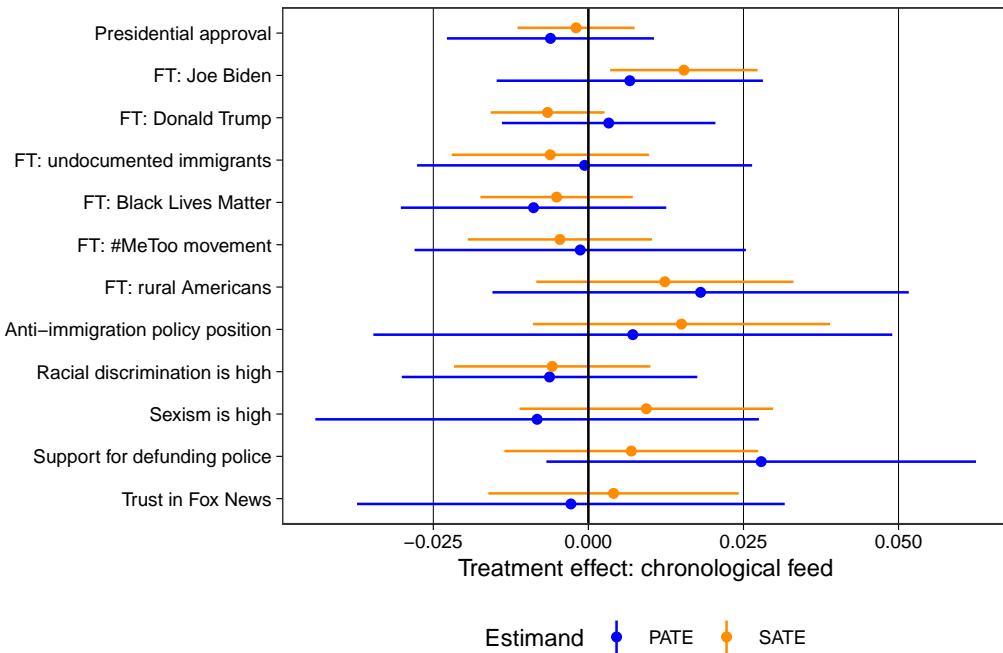


Figure S56: Treatment effect estimates (Facebook) on tertiary outcomes (not pre-registered) using baseline model

Figure S57 shows SATE and PATE for these additional outcomes for the effect of Chrono-

logical Feed on Instagram without p-value adjustment. As this figure shows, the only statistically significant outcome is Racial discrimination (chronological feed increased perception that racial discrimination is high). However, after p-value adjustment, this effect is no longer significant, and indeed, no outcome is significant at the 0.05 level.

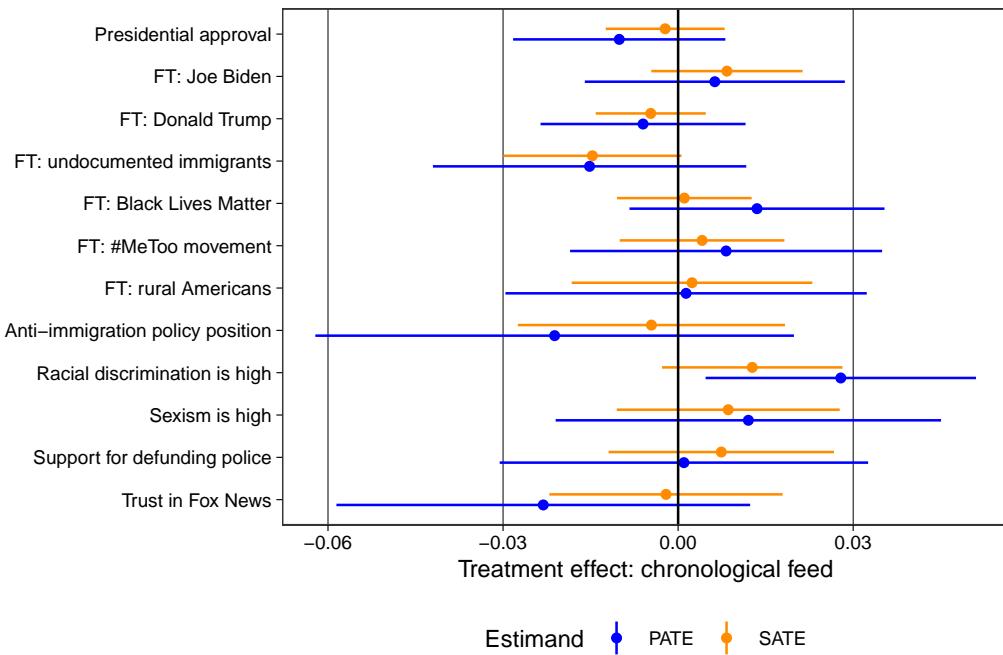


Figure S57: Treatment effect estimates (Instagram) on tertiary outcomes (not pre-registered) using baseline model.

S4 HTE Estimation Details

In our pre-analysis plan, we pre-registered three primary moderators to assess heterogeneous treatment effects: (1) party identification measured on a three-point scale (PID_W1; PIDLEAN_W1); (2) a digital literacy index composed of eight items with respondents separated into terciles (DIGLITERACY_TERMA_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMB_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMC_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMD_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERME_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMF_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMG_W2; DIGLITERACY_TERMH_W2); and (3) a three-point measure of political interest (originally based on a five-point scale with the bottom three response categories collapsed into one) (POLINT_W2). We also committed to assess heterogeneous treatment effects for a set of secondary moderators: age (AGE_V2), gender (GENDER), and race bifurcated by non-Hispanic whites / others (RACETHNICITY).

We use the DR-Learner (46, 51, 52) to estimate effect heterogeneity across moderators specified in each individual pre-analysis plan using the R package `tidyhte` (53). The DR-Learner is a nonparametric two-stage regression procedure that has been proven to be statistically optimal under weak conditions (46) — and under essentially no conditions in an experiment. It reduces to the well-known semiparametric efficient augmented inverse-probability-weighted estimator (54–58) in the case of discrete moderators.

To provide an overview, the DR-Learner first constructs a doubly robust pseudo-outcome (46, 59), and then regresses this pseudo-outcome on moderators of interest; cross-fit sample splitting is used to prevent overfitting. There are three main pre-specification choices: how to estimate the pseudo-outcome, how to estimate the second-stage regression of the pseudo-outcome, and how to do sample splitting. The general approach is described in (46); the definition of the pseudo-outcome is:

$$\hat{\varphi}(Z) = \frac{A - \hat{\pi}(X)}{\hat{\pi}(X)\{1 - \hat{\pi}(X)\}} \{Y - \hat{\mu}_A(X)\} + \hat{\mu}_1(X) - \hat{\mu}_0(X)$$

where X denotes covariates, A a binary treatment, Y the outcome of interest, $\hat{\pi}(x)$ an estimate of the propensity score $P(A = 1 | X = x)$, and $\hat{\mu}_a(x)$ a regression prediction of $\mathbb{E}\{Y | X = x, A = a\}$. The pseudo-outcome mimics the difference in counterfactual outcomes ($Y^1 - Y^0$) that would be observed under treatment versus control in the sense that the true pseudo-outcome $\psi(Z)$ has conditional expectation exactly equal to the CATE: $\tau(x) = \mu_1(x) - \mu_0(x)$.

The doubly robust pseudo-outcome in the DR-Learner is built from two ingredients: propensity scores and regression predictions. In this experiment the propensity scores are simply the known randomization probabilities. The regression predictions are built using the SuperLearner package in R, via a cross-validated ensemble of learners including linear regression, lasso with two-way interactions, random forests, boosting, and GAM.

Second-stage DR-learner: “Effect models” This second-stage model will sometimes be referred to in this document as an “effect” model, in contrast to the “outcome models” discussed

above. There are two different scenarios we consider:

1. Within-group averages are used when the moderators are discrete and low-dimensional (five or fewer levels); this is equivalent to the classic AIPW estimator (54–58).
2. For single continuous moderators we use local polynomial regression (60, 61).

We use 12-fold cross-validation for tuning parameter selection, both for regression predictions and second-stage pseudo-outcome regression, with 12-fold cross-fitting to separate building of regression predictions from the second-stage regression and second-stage model selection. This ensures efficient use of the data, as each observation will separately contribute to regressions in both first and second stages.

Reporting of HTE results We report Marginal Moderation Effects (MCATEs):

- These correspond to the standard notion of a CATE (sometimes referred to as the Group Average Treatment Effect). In other words, it provides the average effect for all users with a particular value of a covariate V included in X .
- If two potential moderators are strongly correlated, both will appear to have a strong marginal moderation effect.

$$\text{MCATE}(v) = \widehat{\mathbb{E}}\{\widehat{\varphi}(Z) \mid V = v\}$$

where $\widehat{\varphi}$ indicates the estimated pseudo-outcome, and $\widehat{\mathbb{E}}$ indicates predictions from the effect model (the specific model is determined by the procedure in the previous section).

Results on pre-specified moderators: For all MCATEs, the appropriate effect model is chosen based on whether the hypothesis of interest is low-cardinality (model 1) or not (model 2). Plots are generated for slices along the effect model in one dimension.

Hypothesis testing of moderation

- For hypothesis tests against the null hypothesis that a variable is not a moderator, we use the variable importance. We pre-registered using the variable importance (VIMP) method for non-parametric estimation of variable importance (62). However, in our analysis we found that this approach led in practice to large amounts of variance. Instead, we use a linear measure of variable importance, which is computed as the difference in mean squared-error between a model incorporating all covariates and one which leaves out a particular moderator.
- Multiple comparisons corrections are used according to the procedure detailed in the “Estimation of treatment effects” subsection (i.e., with separate FDR control for primary and secondary moderators).

Model diagnostics

- Propensity scores are known, so no diagnostics are necessary.
- Outcome models:
 - We examine common error metrics such as cross-validated mean squared-error (as primary error-metric) along with other proper scoring rules.
 - We show the ensembling weights (and standard errors) for the SuperLearner model for each response surface.
 - We evaluate plots of Regression ROC curves (63) to demonstrate the performance of the regression more broadly.
 - The full set of diagnostics are not reported here due to space considerations, but will be released as part of the replication materials.
- Effect models:
 - Cross-validated mean squared-error for each model considered.
 - Regression ROC curves.
 - For each effect model (3), we plot the average predicted effects from the effect model against the difference-in-means effect, (a) binned by the predicted effects from the effect model and (b) binned by the pre-specified low-dimensional moderators.

S5 Factor Loadings of Survey Scales

This section reports factor loadings of survey scales used to construct various indices used in the analyses. See Section S14 for question wordings associated with each question item code.

S5.1 H1a: Affective polarization

	item	value
1	affpolsupporters_pre	0.92
2	affpolcand_pre	0.90
3	affpolsmart_pre	0.82

affpol (pre)

	item	value
1	affpolsupporters_w3	0.94
2	affpolcand_w3	0.94

affpol (w3)

	item	value
1	affpolsupporters_w4	0.93
2	affpolcand_w4	0.91
3	affpolsmart_post	0.82

affpol (w4)

	item	value
1	affpolsupporters_w5	0.95
2	affpolcand_w5	0.95

affpol (w5)

	item	value
1	affpolsupporters_post	0.94
2	affpolcand_post	0.92
3	affpolsmart_post	0.83

affpol (post)

S5.2 H1b: Issue polarization

	item	value
1	IMMIG_W4_recoded	0.64
2	HEALTH_W4_recoded	0.50
3	UNEMPLOY_W4_recoded	0.53
4	COVID_W4_recoded	0.72
5	BLACKWHITEA_W4_recoded	0.90
6	BLACKWHITEB_W4_recoded	0.86
7	BLACKWHITEC_W4_recoded	0.88
8	BLACKWHITED_W4_recoded	0.87
9	SEXISM1_2A_W4_recoded	0.58
10	SEXISM1_2B_W4_recoded	0.77

S5.3 SH2: Trust in institutions and media

Non-Social Media (Excluding Fox News)

	item	value
1	INFOTRUSTA_W4	0.70
2	INFOTRUSTB_W4	0.81
3	INFOTRUSTF_W4	0.88
4	INFOTRUSTG_W4	0.83
5	INFOTRUSTH_W4	0.85
6	INFOTRUSTA_W5	0.72
7	INFOTRUSTB_W5	0.82
8	INFOTRUSTF_W5	0.88
9	INFOTRUSTG_W5	0.84
10	INFOTRUSTH_W5	0.86

	item	value
1	INFOTRUSTA_W4	0.76
2	INFOTRUSTB_W4	0.85
3	INFOTRUSTF_W4	0.92
4	INFOTRUSTG_W4	0.87
5	INFOTRUSTH_W4	0.89

	item	value
1	INFOTRUSTA_W5	0.77
2	INFOTRUSTB_W5	0.86
3	INFOTRUSTF_W5	0.92
4	INFOTRUSTG_W5	0.88
5	INFOTRUSTH_W5	0.89

	item	value
1	INFOTRUST_SOURCEA_W2	0.75
2	INFOTRUST_SOURCEB_W2	0.84
3	INFOTRUST_SOURCEF_W2	0.91
4	INFOTRUST_SOURCEG_W2	0.88
5	INFOTRUST_SOURCEH_W2	0.88

Non-Social Media Fox News (Scaled Separately)

	item	value
1	INFOTRUSTI_W4	0.91
2	INFOTRUSTI_W5	0.91

Social media

	item	value
1	INFOTRUSTC_W4	0.70
2	INFOTRUSTD_W4	0.78
3	INFOTRUSTE_W4	0.75
4	INFOTRUSTC_W5	0.70
5	INFOTRUSTD_W5	0.78
6	INFOTRUSTE_W5	0.74

	item	value
1	INFOTRUSTC_W4	0.80
2	INFOTRUSTD_W4	0.88
3	INFOTRUSTE_W4	0.81

	item	value
1	INFOTRUSTC_W5	0.79
2	INFOTRUSTD_W5	0.87
3	INFOTRUSTE_W5	0.81

	item	value
1	INFOTRUST_SOURCEC_W2	0.78
2	INFOTRUST_SOURCED_W2	0.87
3	INFOTRUST_SOURCEE_W2	0.81

Institutions (Excluding Scientific Community)

	item	value
1	CONFINSTA_W5	0.63
2	CONFINSTB_W5	0.56
3	CONFINSTC_W5	0.70
4	CONFINSTD_W5	0.70
5	CONFINSTE_W5	0.53
6	CONFINSTF_W5	0.49
7	CONFINSTH_W5	0.64
8	CONFINSTA_W3	0.57
9	CONFINSTB_W3	0.51
10	CONFINSTC_W3	0.67
11	CONFINSTD_W3	0.69
12	CONFINSTE_W3	0.55
13	CONFINSTF_W3	0.49
14	CONFINSTH_W3	0.65

	item	value
1	CONFINSTA_W3	0.66
2	CONFINSTB_W3	0.58
3	CONFINSTC_W3	0.70
4	CONFINSTD_W3	0.77
5	CONFINSTE_W3	0.58
6	CONFINSTF_W3	0.52
7	CONFINSTH_W3	0.70

	item	value
1	CONFINSTA_W5	0.65
2	CONFINSTB_W5	0.67
3	CONFINSTC_W5	0.65
4	CONFINSTD_W5	0.75
5	CONFINSTE_W5	0.64
6	CONFINSTF_W5	0.59
7	CONFINSTH_W5	0.68

Scientific Community (Scaled Separately)

	item	value
1	CONFINSTG_W5	0.92
2	CONFINSTG_W3	0.92

S5.4 SH4: Epistemic Political Efficacy

	item	value
1	EPE1_W4	0.92
2	EPE2_W4	0.92

	item	value
1	EPE1_W2	0.91
2	EPE2_W2	0.91

S5.5 SH6: Election-Related Beliefs and Attitudes

	item	value
1	ELECTWIN_W5_recoded	0.86
2	IRREG2020B_W5_recoded	0.88
3	MISINFOA_W5_recoded	0.83
4	MISINFOB_W5_recoded	0.91
5	MISINFOC_W5_recoded	0.60
6	MISINFOD_W5_recoded	0.92
7	MISINFOE_W5_recoded	0.88
8	CONFOFFICIALS_W5_recoded	-0.81
9	COUNTACCURATE_W5_recoded	-0.90
10	MAILACCURATE_W5_recoded	-0.89

S5.6 Moderator: Digital Literacy

	item	value
1	DIGLITERACY_TERMA_W2	0.79
2	DIGLITERACY_TERMB_W2	0.74
3	DIGLITERACY_TERMC_W2	0.77
4	DIGLITERACY_TERMD_W2	0.71
5	DIGLITERACY_TERME_W2	0.79
6	DIGLITERACY_TERMF_W2	0.79
7	DIGLITERACY_TERMG_W2	0.70
8	DIGLITERACY_TERMH_W2	0.18

S6 Coding of On-Platform Behavior

Terminology: “surface” is used to denote an interface on Facebook and Instagram such as the Feed, Groups Tab, News Tab, user profiles, Stories on Facebook and Stories, Explorer, Profile, and hashtags on Instagram.

We analyze the following metrics based on on-platform behavior:

1. Exposure-based metrics

- These metrics aggregate counts of views of content on Facebook’s Feed or Instagram’s Home Feed. A view on a post is counted whenever the post renders in the visible portion of a user’s Web browser or mobile device for more than 250 milliseconds (i.e., a “validated viewport view” or VPV) on Facebook. A view on Instagram is counted whenever a single pixel is displayed on the screen for any period of time.
- Unless otherwise noted, other surfaces on Facebook (e.g., Groups Tab or News Tab) are excluded from all exposure metrics, since our intervention only manipulated the main platform feeds. For Instagram, however, we also consider the Explore feed, Stories, Profile, and Hashtags surface since they account for a much larger proportion of all views compared to non-Feed surfaces on Facebook, and this allows us to estimate the aggregate impact of our intervention.

2. Engagement-based metrics

- We consider the following types of engagement: clicks, likes, reactions, comments, and reshares for Facebook, and likes, comments, and reshares to stories for Instagram. In some analyses we bundle these metrics, depending on how visible the actions are, into passive (clicks, likes, reactions) and active (comments, reshares).
- The surfaces included in the engagement metrics are identical to those included when measuring exposure, in order to be consistent across the two types of metrics. The only exception is reshares on Facebook, which we aggregate over all surfaces because, due to logging limitations, we are not able to identify the surface on which a user was when they reshared a post.

3. Production metrics

- Our metrics of content production refer to the count of new posts created by the respondents in the study. For Facebook, this includes both original posts and reshared posts created on users’ Feed, on their Profile, or on a Group. All types of posts are considered here (text posts, url posts, image posts, photo albums, etc.). For Instagram, this includes all new image or video posts on respondents’ profiles. For both platforms, Stories are excluded.

4. Network metrics

- These metrics refer to the connections that respondents make to other users or entities on each platform. For Facebook, we measure connections to other users (i.e., friends), Pages, and Groups. For Instagram, we distinguish between connections to other users that are mutual (i.e., “mutual follows”) from those that are not (i.e., “follows”), and also consider exposure to content produced by other accounts that the respondent is not connected to, which we call “unconnected” content. “Unconnected content” on Instagram captures content that users see via (1) hashtags they have chosen to follow, (2) content recommended in the Explore interface of Instagram, and (3) content seen on Profiles or Stories of other accounts that users go to but do not follow.
- Note that, in contrast to other exposure or engagement metrics, our pre-registered approach to computing variables related to respondents’ networks first consists of computing averages of daily metrics, as opposed to a single average over the entire period. We made this decision due to feasibility considerations (it was computationally challenging to count unique exposures across a long period) and with the purpose of ensuring that specific days that may see spikes in network activity do not drive the total average.

5. Time spent

- Our metric of time spent on Facebook and Instagram is based on Meta’s internal measures of the amount of time that each person actively engages with the app or website. This metric includes time spent on all surfaces for both platforms. We report the average daily proportional increase in time spent with respect to the average US monthly active users, which is computed by computing the proportional difference between each user’s time spent on a given day and the time spent of US monthly active users as of that same day, and then averaging over the entire study period. A value of -1 would indicate 100% decrease in time spent with respect to monthly active users; a value of 0 indicates the same amount of time; and a value of e.g. 0.50 would indicate 50% more time spent each day on average.
- Our measures of time spent off-platform on other websites or mobile apps are based on the passive tracking data that a subset of our respondents provided (see SM Section S8). In particular, we measured total web visits (with domain-level granularity only) on desktop/laptop devices, tablets, and smartphones on Windows, Mac, and Android systems, as well as app usage (time spent on apps) on Android smartphones and tablets only.

6. Indices of on-platform engagement

- Index of on-platform political engagement, which scales several metrics related to respondents’ engagement with political content or civic products on both Facebook

and Instagram, and is used as an outcome variable in our analysis, as described in Section S1.

- Index of social media activity, used as a moderator in the heterogeneity analyses, which is computed by applying factor analysis to a set of metrics. For Facebook, these metrics are: number of days active on the platform over the last 28 days (L28), number of posts, number of views, number of likes, number of reactions, number of reshares, and number of comments. For Instagram, we use the same metrics but exclude number of reactions since they are not available. In both cases, we compute this index using counts during the 90 days prior to the treatment.

7. Ideological alignment

- We use the US ideology classifier (described in Section S7) to determine ideological alignment between study participants and the sources of content (or their audience) they were exposed to or engaged with on Facebook.
 - We use two-class classification, categorizing respondents as *liberal* if they have a predicted ideology score less than 0.50, or as *conservative* if they have a score greater than or equal to 0.50.
 - We then categorize content sources (e.g. friends, Pages, or Groups) as *liberal* if they have a predicted user or audience ideology score less than or equal to 0.40, and as *conservative* if they have a score greater than or equal to 0.60. If their score is between 0.40 and 0.60, we consider it moderate for users, based on their predicted ideology, or ideologically mixed for Pages and Groups, based on the composition of their audiences. (See more details on how user ideology and entity audience ideology are measured in Section S7.)
 - For predicted liberal and conservative participants and sources (based on their audiences), content from a friend, Page or Group is then considered *like-minded* with respect to a participant whenever both the participant and source's predicted categories match, or *cross-cutting* if they do not. Content from sources that are predicted to be neither liberal nor conservative (i.e., moderate users and entities with ideologically mixed audiences) is considered neither like-minded nor cross-cutting.
 - The decision to assign all users to a *liberal* or *conservative* category is driven by our attempt to maximize coverage of our metrics that capture exposure to *like-minded* or *cross-cutting* sources. By doing so, we are able to compute these metrics for all respondents in our sample.

Depending on the analysis, we rely on metrics computed using different levels of aggregation:

- Study period: these metrics are based on computing the total count for the period that our intervention was running (2020-09-24 until 2020-12-22; intervention ended 2020-12-23

halfway through the day so metrics are aggregated until end of day on 2020-12-22). In some cases, these metrics are normalized by dividing by total views over the same period.

- Pre-treatment period: these metrics are based on computing the total count for a period of 90 days prior to treatment initiation (2020-06-26 to 2020-09-23).
- Static metrics: these metrics are reported as of treatment initiation (2020-09-23).

We note the following unanticipated data gaps (see Section S13 for additional details):

- The Instagram engagement (e.g., likes, comments, etc.) datasets used in the study were accidentally not preserved for the period prior to July 17, 2020. To ensure consistency across metrics, we reduce the period of aggregation for all metrics on the Instagram sample to the 67 days between 2020-07-27 and 2020-09-23 instead of 90 days.
- Due to an error in the processing of the data, exposure logs on Instagram were missing for October 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13. Thus, our aggregates of exposure for the study period on Instagram is from 2020-09-24 to 2020-12-22 but exclude these five dates. For engagement metrics that are normalized by exposure, we subtract the engagement counts corresponding to these five dates in order to include data from the identical study period for both the numerator and denominator.
- Since Instagram did not offer a chronological version of its Home Feed, we were not able to collect data that logged which feed users were exposed to; as opposed to Facebook, for which this data is available. Instead, we created our own metric of compliance, defined in Section S1.8. We were only able to implement this metric shortly after the interventions began, which is why this metric is only available starting on September 30, 2020.
- As explained in Section S13, several features related to Facebook’s efforts to incentivize political participation (e.g. “Share You Voted” sticker or the Voter Hub) were not available during the 2020 election campaign. In those cases, we tried to replace them to an equivalent if available.

S7 Classification and Categorization Methods

Our analysis relies on classifiers and categorization methods to characterize either content or sources, which we describe below.

S7.1 Meta Classifiers and Categorization Methods

The following classifiers, concepts, and categorization methods were either developed at Meta or are defined under Facebook and Instagram’s platform policies.

- Civic classifier

- **Definition:** This classifier predicts whether a given post is related to *politics* (government, elections, politicians, activism, etc.) or *social issues* (major issues that affect a large group of people, such as the economy, inequality, racism, education, immigration, human rights, the environment, etc.). In this paper, we refer to any content that is classified as being either of these two categories as “political”; otherwise they are not political.
- **Usage:** We use the classifications for Facebook posts of any post type (links, photos, videos, text) and Instagram posts (photos or videos) that were created, seen or engaged with by US users during the US 2020 FIES. We use the classifications for both English- and Spanish-language content. (We refer to content classified as such as “political” in the main text.)
- **Performance:**
 - * Based on a sample of approximately 10k labeled posts, the classifier has 83% precision and 82% recall on English-language Facebook content.
 - * Based on a sample of approximately 17k labeled posts, the classifier has 81% precision and 85% recall on Spanish-language Facebook content.
 - * Based on a sample of approximately 51k labeled posts, the classifier has 94% precision and 78% recall on English-language Instagram content.
 - * Based on a sample of approximately 74k labeled posts, the classifier has 80% precision and 60% recall on Spanish-language Instagram content.

- US ideology classifier

- **Definition:** This classifier predicts adult US active Facebook users’ political ideology.
- **Methodology**
 - * The classifier is trained to predict the self-reported ideology of adult US monthly active Facebook users based on their demographics, preferred language, location, and engagement with content, Pages, and groups. It outputs a numeric score ranging from 0 (indicating a user is predicted to be liberal) to 1 (indicating a user is predicted to be conservative).
 - * The classifier has high coverage – it is able to place up to 95% of adult US monthly active Facebook users on this numerical scale. The classifier also has high week-over-week stability – on average, the weekly scores for individual users have a correlation of 0.96.
 - * To further categorize adult US monthly active Facebook users into distinct ideological groups, we discretize the continuous ideology scores as follows. Additional details on how the different categories are used in our analysis is available in SM S6.

- 2-class ideology: Users whose ideology score is less than or equal to 0.5 are classified as *liberal*, else *conservative*.
- 3-class ideology: Users with a score less than or equal to 0.40 are categorized as *liberal*. Those with a score greater than or equal to 0.60 are categorized as *conservative*. The remaining users with a score between 0.40 and 0.60 are categorized as *moderate*.

* **Entity audience ideology scores:**

- We use the user-level ideology scores to generate similar ideology scores for Pages, Groups, and web domains. We do so by computing a measure of the ideological composition of their audience: the average predicted ideology of Facebook users engaging with these entities in the last 28 days.
- This approach places Pages, Groups, and web domains on the same 0-1 numeric ideology scale as users. As such, we use the same thresholds for categorizing these entities into ideological groups as those specified above, with one exception: we use the term “mixed” rather than “moderate” for the middle category in 3-class ideology, as the scores reflect the ideological composition of entities’ audiences and not the ideology of the entities themselves.

– **Usage:**

- * We use the ideological classifications of US monthly active Facebook users 18 years or older who were active during the US 2020 FIES.
- * We use the audience ideology classifications for all Pages, Groups, and domains producing content that US active Facebook users saw or interacted with during the US 2020 FIES.

– **Performance:** We evaluated how well the user-level inferences performed at predicting self-reported ideology by comparing our classifications to the survey responses of US 2020 FIES panelists. Precision and recall for each ideological group are as follows:

- * 2-class classification
 - Self-reported Liberals: 85% precision and 86% recall
 - Self-reported Conservatives: 83% precision and 83% recall
- * 2-class classification
 - Self-reported Liberals: 59% precision and 80% recall
 - Self-reported Moderates: 52% precision and 21% recall
 - Self-reported Conservatives: 56% precision and 78% recall

– We note that the reason precision is lower across all groups and recall is lowest for self-reported moderates in the three-class classification task is that the model

tends to predict self-reported moderates to actually be left- or right-leaning. This is consistent with external research finding self-reported moderates often have non-centrist ideological positions on various issues (64).

- We also evaluated how well the audience ideology measure might approximate the ideological affiliation of the entities themselves, if one exists. We compared the audience ideology scores we computed for the official Facebook Pages of US Members of Congress to a widely-used external measure of those Congress members' ideology derived from their legislative voting history, DW-NOMINATE, finding a 0.96 correlation (N = 409).

- News classifier

- **Definition:** This binary classifier predicts whether content is about current events, timely information, and that follows journalistic standards such as citing sources and having a byline. See <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/224099772719228> for additional information.
- **Usage:** We use the classifier predictions for Facebook posts with a link or video that were created, seen or engaged with by US active users during the US 2020 FIES. We use the predictions for both English- and Spanish-language content. For our analysis, we focus specifically on *civic news domains*, which are domains whose URLs are frequently categorized as civic as defined in the “Civic classifier” section above and as news by the News classifier relative to other content on the platform. (We refer to content classified as such as “political news” in the main text.)
- **Performance:** Classification thresholds were chosen to yield 80% recall. Based on a sample of approximately 52k labeled links, precision at this threshold is 90% for US English-language News links. Based on a sample of approximately 36k labeled links, precision at this threshold is 42% for US Spanish-language News links.

- Misinformation

- **Definition and operationalization:** Misinformation refers to content that is directly rated “false” by one of Meta’s independent fact-checking partners, or posts containing text, images or videos that are matched to such content using matching algorithms. See <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/341102040382165> for a detailed description of how this rating category is defined.
- Meta’s third-party fact-checking partners are certified by the nonpartisan International Fact-Checking Network. A full list of these partners is available at <https://ifcncodeofprinciples.poynter.org/signatories>. In the US, this list includes organizations such as Snopes, Reuters, The Washington Post, Fact Checker, FactCheck.org and PolitiFact. All fact-checks are publicly available on the websites of these organizations and can be reviewed by any external source for accuracy.

S7.2 Other Classifiers and Categorization Methods

This section describes the classifiers and categorization methods used in the US 2020 FIES that were either proposed by the academic team or adapted from published academic research. In the case of methods proposed by or co-developed with the academic team, a thorough performance evaluation by the US 2020 FIES academic and Meta researchers was not conducted due to time constraints in applying the methods to content or entities within Facebook's and Instagram's data retention periods. Instead, we relied on existing performance metrics when available (referenced below in regard to each classifier). In addition, when possible, the US 2020 FIES academic and Meta researchers did hand-label a small set of examples, and rough performance estimates based on these samples are included below.

- Content with slur words classifier
 - **Definition:** This classification method is adapted from (65), which identifies content containing at least one term sourced from Hatebase and the Racial Slur Database and attempts to reduce false positives introduced by the inclusion of terms with ambiguous meaning. (65)'s classification method labels content as falling within any of eight different categories (listed below), as well as a joint category ("content with slur words") that encompasses all of them.
 - * List of categories: anti-Asian, anti-Black, anti-Immigrant, anti-Muslim, anti-Semitic, anti-Latinx, homophobic, misogynistic
 - This categorization method aims to capture content that could be perceived as hateful but need not violate Facebook's and Instagram's Community Standards or may not be captured by Meta's existing automated systems.
 - **Methodology:** The method developed by (65) consists of a dictionary method that was augmented using machine learning methods in order to reduce the false positive rate. First, it identifies any post or comment that contains at least one slur associated with each of the eight categories described above, based on a list sourced from Hatebase and the Racial Slur Database. Second, it applies a text-based classifier trained on a random sample of tweets to attempt to reduce false positives from terms that have multiple meanings, not all of which may be considered a slur (for instance, a benign use of "sneakers" as opposed to its usage as an anti-Black slur).
 - We note two limitations of this method, both of which are common to slur-based approaches to hate speech classification. First, the classification method only detects an inherently limited set of slurs. A great deal of hateful content is more nuanced, subtle, and/or complex, making it hard to automatically classify in any instance, but especially hard to do so using the detection of slurs (66). Second, in selecting this classification method, we chose to err on the side of false positives (recall) as opposed to false negatives (precision). As a result, some of the content classified as containing one or more slur words may capture ingroup discourse and banter (e.g.,

use of the n-word among Black communities and use of “bitch” among women), neither of which the false positive filter is designed to filter out. We therefore describe it here as “content with slur words” (a deviation from our preregistration). In general, we acknowledge that a slur-based approach may miss important context and produce both false positives and false negatives (67).

- **Usage:** We apply the externally trained classification method to generate predictions for Facebook posts and comments, as well as Instagram captions and comments, that were created, seen or engaged with by US users during the US 2020 FIES. This classification method was applied to English-language content only.
 - For posts, the classification method is applied to the text of the post, the text contained in attached images, and a transcription of any attached videos. For comments, the classification method is applied to the text of the comment only.
 - For reshared posts, a post is classified as containing one or more slur words if the original post or the reshared post (including the text that was added to the reshared post) was classified as containing one or more slur words.
 - **Performance:** (65) estimate this classification method has 94% accuracy, 95% precision, and 90% recall for content with a slur. In our data, over 90% of content predicted to contain a slur word using this method falls under the “misogynistic” subcategory.
- Incivility classifier
 - **Definition:** The classifier aims to capture uncivil content, defined as: “Features of discussion that convey an unnecessarily disrespectful tone toward the discussion forum’s participants or its topics, which is including but not limited to: (1) Name-calling, mean-spirited or disparaging words directed at a person or group of people. (2) Aspersion, mean-spirited or disparaging words directed at an idea, plan, policy, or behavior. (3) Vulgarity, using profanity or language that would not be considered proper in professional discourse. (4) Pejorative for speech, disparaging remark about the way in which a person communicates.” This approach follows the definitions from (68). Note that uncivil language as defined here may not necessarily be threatening or harmful and could be used to emphasize opinions, see for example (69).
 - **Methodology:** The classifier is a regularized logistic regression, using unigrams as features, trained on two datasets: (1) A random sample of 5,000 Reddit comments, collected by (70), annotated by three undergraduate students (inter-coder agreement = 91%); (2) A random sample of 4,000 tweets, annotated by crowd workers (inter-coder agreement > 80%), along with a synthetic set of 16,000 tweets labeled by the Google Perspective API, collected by (71). The training dataset was complemented with 5 million labels generated using DistillBERT to improve its performance. We

applied the externally trained classifier to the Facebook and Instagram content categories described above, using text-based features and OCR'd text from images. For reshared posts, a post is classified as uncivil if the original post was classified uncivil or if the reshared post was classified as uncivil.

- **Usage:** We use the externally trained classifier to generate predictions for Facebook posts, as well as Instagram captions and comments, that were created, seen or engaged with by US users during the US 2020 FIES. This classifier was applied to English-language content only.

- **Performance:**

- * Predictions from this model were estimated by (70) to have 85% precision and 72% recall on the reddit dataset (computed on a test set not used for training) and 89% precision and 70% recall on the Twitter dataset.
- * Based on human annotations conducted by the Meta research team and validated by a subset of the academic researchers on the US 2020 ERP comprising a random sample of 100 Facebook public posts, 100 Facebook public comments, and 100 Instagram public comments, we estimate that the classifiers have: (a) Facebook comments: 86% precision; (b) Facebook posts: 83% precision; (c) Instagram comments: 75% precision.
- * Based on a set of synthetic examples available in (72) from African-American Vernacular English, compared to their Modern Standard English variation, we found that the classifier yields similar predictions, which we take as evidence of adequate calibration.

- Untrustworthy Sources

- **Definition:** For purposes of this research project, we define untrustworthy sources based on the number of misinformation “strikes” they have accrued under Meta’s Misinformation Repeat Offender Policy, where a strike may be counted when an entity produces content that is rated false or altered by one of Meta’s independent fact-checking partners. On Facebook, we define Untrustworthy sources to encompass Pages, Groups, and domains that have accrued two or more misinformation ‘strikes’ since the MRO program began on Facebook in 2018 (i.e., ‘lifetime’ strikes). On Instagram, we define untrustworthy sources to encompass any public account with two or more strikes from content directly rated false or altered, or three or more strikes from content either directly rated false or altered or matching content rated false or altered since the MRO program began on Instagram in 2020.
- **Operationalization:** Due to data retention limitations, we can only estimate the number of strikes accrued by an entity using the number of pieces of content that received a false or altered rating by one of Meta’s fact-checking partners. Pages or Groups that have posted such content at least twice, or domains with two or

more URLs rated as false by a third-party fact checker are considered Untrustworthy sources. In practice, the actual number of strikes an entity accrues does not necessarily equal the number of individual pieces of content that are fact-checked as false or altered due to the complexities of Facebook’s Misinformation Repeat Offenders policy. The operationalization of how we determine whether a source is considered untrustworthy in this dataset is therefore more expansive than what was originally pre-registered and will necessarily overestimate participant exposure to untrustworthy sources. We exclude from this list of domains other social media platforms, hosting sites, and URL shorteners, even if they may host URLs that have been fact-checked as false.

S8 Passive Tracking Data

Participants who completed wave 1 of the study and provided a valid email address were asked for their consent to track their mobile and desktop internet browsing behavior.

To collect the passive measurement 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 were 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. For instance, a participant searching for information on “election night meals” on Google would be logged as www.google.com rather than <https://www.google.com/search?q=election+night+meals>. Further, k-anonymization was applied to the domain-level data by excluding domains that had visits from fewer than 20 unique panelists. The applications 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 survey wave 1 was used to invite respondents to enroll. Participants whose email addresses were valid were invited to download the passive monitoring software between September 11 and September 21, 2020.

The recruitment language was as follows:

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.

Those who clicked to learn more were provided with the following 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.

The FAQ included the following:

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

How does it work?

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

What data do you collect?

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

Can I stop data being collected?

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

What else do the apps do?

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

Participants also were 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. The passive measurement recruitment phase closed on September 21, 2020. A total of 51,435 wave 1 respondents provided consent to participate in the study, of which 21,198 (41%) downloaded, installed and activated the software on at least one device on a total of 29,700 devices.

Table S86 shows the participation rates for online passive tracking. This table pertains to the entire on-platform intervention sample (see section S9 for definitions). Total active devices is larger than total compliant users because some users have more than one device.

S9 Experimental Study Design

Information in this section is relevant to the Chronological Feed experiment but it is not specific to this experiment. Rather, the details of this section pertain to multiple experiments of the

Table S86: Online passive tracking participation rates

	All Platform interventions
Invited sample	125,694
Completed enrollment survey	20,822
Enrollment survey yield (complete/invited)	17%
Consent to participate	20,077
Consent rate (consent/complete)	96%
Total compliant users – Sept. 21	7,730
Total compliant users – Oct. 19	7,104
Total compliant users – Nov. 23	6,980
Total compliant users – Dec. 23	6,485
Active rate (active users/consent) – Sept. 21	39%
Active rate (active users/consent) – Dec. 23	32%
Total active devices – Sept. 21	10,421
Total active devices – Oct. 19	9,016
Total active devices – Nov. 23	9,078
Total active devices – Dec. 23	8,219
Deactivated (users) – Dec. 23	123
Non-compliant (users) – Dec. 23	5,358
Total user universe (Active+Deactivated+Non-Compliant)	11,966
Rate of dropout (users)	46%

Meta-Academic collaboration, which are also referred to in this section as “on-platform interventions” or “on-platform experiments.” We describe sampling, power calculation, participant recruitment, randomization, and weighting for all on-platform interventions rather than only the Chronological Feed intervention because the sample was recruited for on-platform interventions. That is to say, until consenting participants were assigned to the Chronological Feed condition, they were all part of the on-platform interventions sample on Facebook or Instagram.

S9.1 Sampling

The sampling approach was designed to achieve specific sample targets across different stages of the study. The study consisted of six survey waves (the first five of which are relevant for this paper).

The sample targets for each type of study are provided in Table S87. These targets were chosen to achieve desired minimum detectable effect sizes (MDEs) across different subgroups among the set of respondents participating in the wave 1 (recruitment) and wave 2 (baseline) surveys as well as at least one of waves 4 or 5 of the study, which we refer to as *three-wave completes*.³⁶ We worked backward from our target MDEs in waves 4 and 5 to determine the number of respondents we would need at the recruitment stage (initial 3-wave). The three-wave completes target sample for on-platform interventions was adjusted after observing the level of attrition between the wave 1 and wave 2. In response, and prior to treatment randomization, the academic researchers in the study decided to cut four studies from the set of planned platform interventions, which would have varied content in the Voting Information Center on both Facebook and Instagram, removed Pages and Groups content from Facebook Feeds, and removed targeted ads from Instagram feeds. The revised targets can be found in the last column of Table S87 (final 3-wave).

The table also includes sample size targets for users who were interested in taking the surveys associated with the study but not in having their experiences change on Facebook or Instagram (“surveys only”). This sample was included to get a sense of the biases associated with selection into the study. There were no specific demographic targets for this sample as there were for other samples. The share of respondents in the surveys-only sample coming from each of the individual study samples was proportional to the target sample size for each study.

Sampling Frames and Strata Definitions: The sampling frames included all Facebook and Instagram monthly active US-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 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. For Instagram, creators and business accounts also were removed. Finally,

³⁶See Power Calculations in Section S9.2 for details on how MDEs were determined across studies.

Table S87: Target sample size across platforms and studies

Apps	Study sample	<i>Sample targets</i>		
		Wave 1	Initial 3-wave	Final 3-wave
FB	Platform interventions except untrustworthy (7, then 5 interventions)	119,000	71,118	54,740
FB, IG	Untrustworthy platform interventions	18,000	10,800	10,800
IG	Platform interventions except untrustworthy (4, then 2 interventions)	72,000	43,941	25,828
FB, IG	Deactivation	43,000	21,944	21,944
FB, IG	Surveys only	8,333	5,000	5,000

The sample targets are for each app. The three-wave sample targets were revised after observing the wave 1 and wave 2 survey completions and adjusting the proposed number of treatment arms prior to randomizing participants into condition.

because the use of multiple accounts is common among Instagram users, the sampling frame was narrowed to include only a user's primary account (for users with multiple accounts, this is the oldest account).

To guarantee sufficient representation of specific users in the sample, the sampling frame was stratified along the following covariates: number of days a user was active on a given platform (the 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),^{S7} whether the user is predicted to live in a battleground state,^{S8} a user's predicted ideology (liberal, moderate, or conservative),^{S9} 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).^{S10} For Instagram, the only variable not

^{S7}The classification of states across each of the census regions is available [here](#).

^{S8}Following the two most recent [Electoral College Ratings](#) by the Cook Political Report prior to August, we defined as battleground states those whose complete electoral geography was considered in the "Toss Up", "Lean Democrat", or "Lean Republican" in at least one of the reports. "Toss Up" states included: Arizona, Georgia, Maine, North Carolina; "Lean Democrat" or "Lean Republican" states included: Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, and Texas. Nebraska was excluded because only one of three congressional districts was identified as a battleground district.

^{S9}See the Classifiers appendix in Section S7 for additional details on how ideology is predicted. Liberal users have predicted ideology score below 0.35, conservative users have a predicted ideology score above 0.65; moderates have a predicted ideology score between 0.35 and 0.65.

^{S10}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.

used for the stratification step was predicted ideology, 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.

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 (a) differential non-response across different demographics ^{S11} and (b) the desired sample size across the different studies.

The wave 1 target sample size took into consideration a total attrition rate of 40% between wave 1 and the combination of wave 2 and at least one of waves 4 or 5 (three-wave completes) of the study, while ensuring our ability to detect an MDE of 1.5 percentage points on turnout and vote choice. The specific distributions we aimed for these samples are included in Table S88.

As shown in Table S88, the target distribution for Facebook and Instagram users included 4% of those logging on for fewer than 15 days, 24% between 15 and 29 days, and 72% for 30 of the past 30 days. In battleground states, the target sample of minority (Black or Hispanic) users was 56% on both platforms. In non-battleground states, the target sample was 58% minority users on Facebook and 55% for Instagram. The remaining rows show the targets based on geography and predicted ideology.

In meeting these targets, it is important to take into account three considerations:

1. All else equal, the probability of a user being invited to participate in the study in a given strata is proportional to its size in the sampling frame.
2. There was no initial target distribution for ideology. We incorporated this dimension to the stratification in the second week of recruitment, after seeing that self-reported white liberal users were more likely to consent to participate in the study. We did so by oversampling, based on their predicted ideology, moderate and conservative users. No specific targets were identified, but the proportion of users who self-identified as Democrats was reduced.
3. Meta informed the academics that it had limited race/ethnicity data coverage for its U.S. users and it could not be used to inform large scale probability sampling. Instead, the probability that a given survey respondent identifies with a given ethnic/racial category was derived based on the ethnic/racial distribution of a user's predicted zip code. The approach to sample minority users had mixed results in the early stages of the recruitment period, and in light of observed imbalances in ideology, ideology targets were prioritized.

Implementation of Sampling Scheme: After defining the sampling probabilities, the sampling scheme was executed across Facebook and Instagram. In the implementation of the sampling scheme two additional steps were taken:

^{S11}Responses to Facebook surveys with a similar design were used to model differential response rates.

Table S88: Target Sample Demographic Distributions Across Studies

App	Demographic	Study Sample	Target Distribution
Facebook and Instagram	Number of Days User Logged in to App	All Studies	Less than 15 days (4%); between 15 and 29 days (24%) and; 30 days (72%)
Facebook and Instagram	Minority Users (Black or Hispanic)	Platform Interventions (incl. Chronological Feed)	Facebook: 56% in battleground states and 58% in non-battlegrounds states. Instagram: 56% in battleground states and 55% in non-battlegrounds states.
Facebook and Instagram	Users in Battleground States	Platform Interventions (incl. Chronological Feed)	Facebook: 40% Instagram: 35%
Facebook	Predicted Ideology	Platform Interventions (incl. Chronological Feed)	Liberal, Moderate, Conservative. No initial target.

1. The sampling probabilities were adjusted when the size of a given stratum was exhausted. The adjustment to the sampling probabilities for non-exhausted cells across the sampling frame was done in proportion to their size.
2. 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 a similar or different experience across the two apps.

Sampling for Race and Ethnicity: The project aimed for specific sample proportions of Black and Hispanic users in the sample. Meta informed the academic team that Facebook and Instagram do not have data on the race/ethnicity of U.S. users that could have informed our sampling decisions. Therefore, the probability a given user identified with one of the categories of interest within a given strata of the sampling frame was modeled. The focus was on achieving targets for the White and Other ethnic categories, which allowed us to obtain the desired distribution for minorities as the residual categories, based on people's predicted zip codes. The implementation of this approach involved the following steps:

1. Let i represent one of the stratum of the S strata in the sampling frame of a given app. Let X_i represent the vector of covariates defining the characteristics of strata i . The vector

X_i has the following components: number of days users were active on the platform in the last 30 days, census region, battleground state, predicted ideology, zip code percent Black, zip code percent Hispanic.

2. Within a given X_i we compute the probability that a user belongs to one of three different categories: Black, Hispanic, and White or Other. The following steps were followed:
 - (a) We use the quartiles of percent Black and Hispanic in a given zip code. For these two categories we have four potential values 0–25%, 25–50%, 50–75%, 75%+.
 - (b) The lower and upper bounds of the residual category are backed out of the combination of these quartiles. For example, in a zip code with 0–25% Hispanic and 0–25% Black, we know that the White or Other population represents at least 50% or at most 100%.
 - (c) Based on this information, the probability of a user's race/ethnicity was derived using the midpoints of each of the quartiles across all ethnic categories. In the example introduced in the previous bullet, the probabilities were as follows: $\text{Pr}(\text{Hispanic}) = \text{Pr}(\text{Black}) = 0.125$ and $\text{Pr}(\text{White or Other}) = 0.75$.
 - (d) The only exception is when the bounds for White or Other are 0–25%. In this situation, $\text{Pr}(\text{White or Other}) = 0.125$ and $\text{Pr}(\text{Hispanic}) = \text{Hispanic midpoint} * (1 - \text{Pr}(\text{White or Other}))$ and $\text{Pr}(\text{Black}) = \text{Black midpoint} * (1 - \text{Pr}(\text{White or Other}))$. This solution applies to cases when the percent Hispanic is 0–25% and the percent Black is 75–100%. Otherwise, if we simply used midpoints to assign probabilities would yield $\text{Pr}(\text{Hispanic}) = 0.125$, $\text{Pr}(\text{Black}) = 0.875$, and $\text{Pr}(\text{White or Other}) = 0.125$, which would sum to more than one.
3. For a given attrition and click-through rate we back out the number of wave 1 respondents in the White or Other category needed to achieve the target for this group in the three-wave complete sample. In particular, the number of wave 1 respondents in the White and Other category is:

$$n_o|stratum_i = \text{pr}(\text{White or Other}|stratum = i) * \text{pr}(s = 1|stratum = i) * N_i$$

where $\text{pr}(s = 1|stratum = i)$ represents the probability a user in stratum i is invited to participate in the study and N_i denotes stratum i 's population size.

Solving for the sampling probability in stratum i yields:

$$\text{pr}(s = 1|stratum = i) = n_o|stratum_i / (\text{pr}(\text{White or Other}|stratum = i) * N_i)$$

4. Note that the $\text{pr}(s = 1|stratum = i)$ derived in the previous step implies that we have a total number of invitations of Black and Hispanic users. These are given by:

$$n_{Black}|stratum_i = pr(Black|stratum = i) * pr(s = 1|stratum = i) * N_i$$

$$n_{Hispanic}|stratum_i = pr(Hispanic|stratum = i) * pr(s = 1|stratum = i) * N_{strata}$$

From these quantities we can back out the implied numbers of respondents in the wave 1 and 3-wave sample in a given stratum.

5. We repeat steps 1–4 to obtain across all strata S of the sampling frame of a given app to obtain the desired targets.

S9.2 Power Calculations

We designed our sampling approach with the goal of recruiting the minimum number of respondents required to detect meaningful effect sizes. Our target minimum detectable effects (MDE) were:

- MDE=1.5 percentage points change in vote choice for the full sample.
- MDE=2.5 percentage points change in vote choice among respondents in battleground states, oversampling respondents from these states.
- MDE=2.5 percentage points change in vote choice for African-American and Hispanic respondents, with oversampling.
- Our calculations assumed a design effect of 1.3. In order to incorporate a user’s frequency of app use as an oversample category, we relaxed the assumption to 2.0. The actual design effect differed based on the actual sample composition and weighting strategy.
- The size of the control and treatment groups was chosen based on what maximized power assuming a fixed budget.

Sample size calculation assumptions: For Platform Intervention experiments, which included the Chronological Feed:

- An independent-arm study was used, as opposed to a factorial design, due to power considerations. Since we anticipated we would observe large interaction effects across treatment arms, based on the analysis in (73), we expected that a factorial design would not increase the power of our analysis, while adding unnecessary complexity to the study.
- Following (74), we assumed that all treatment groups would be equal in size, and the control group would be $\text{SQRT}(t)$ times larger than the number of treatment groups, where t = number of treatments; i.e. initially $t=8$ for Facebook and $t=5$ for Instagram.
- We focused on two-party vote choice, as the key outcome variable for sample size analysis, and we assumed it had mean 50% and standard deviation 0.5.

- We assumed that controlling for baseline candidate preferences reduce standard errors by 45%, on the basis of the data in (14). Thus, the residual standard deviation is 0.275.
- We required 80% power and alpha=0.05 in a two-sided test.

Estimated Minimum Detectable Effects (Targets):

- Based on these assumptions, we initially estimated that we would require:
 - 81,918 respondents (three-wave completes) on Facebook, 26% (21,398) in the control group and 74% (60,520) in the treatment groups (7,565 per arm)
 - 54,741 respondents (three-wave completes) on Instagram, 31% (16,916) in the control group and 69% (37,825) in the treatment groups (7,565 per arm)
- These target sizes include both the On-platform treatments and the Untrustworthy treatment. Users in this second treatment were selected using a different sampling strategy. For that reason, respondents in that treatment arm for each platform were reassigned, as well as the proportional part of the control group, to a separate sample with target size 10,800 for each platform.
- Due to the observed attrition between wave 1 and wave 2, the number of treatment arms for our On-platform interventions were reduced from 7 to 5 for Facebook respondents and from 4 to 2 for Instagram respondents.^{S12}
 - The updated probabilities of assignment to control and treatment groups were computed using the optimal allocation rule described above, with the control group being $\text{SQRT}(t)$ times the optimal treatment arm size.
 - In this new scenario, we estimated a target sample size (three-wave completes) for the On-platform Interventions (excluding the Untrustworthy treatment) of 54,740 respondents on Facebook and 25,828 respondents on Instagram.^{S13}
- This sample size would allow for the detection of $MDE = 1.5$ on self-reported turnout for the entire sample (assuming that the residual standard deviation is 0.335) on Facebook; and $MDE = 1.6$ in vote choice among likely voters and $MDE = 1.4$ on self-reported turnout for entire sample on Instagram. Note that the actual MDEs are different based on the consent rates, attrition, and covariate adjustment.

S9.3 Participant Recruitment and Consent

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 S58. Those clicking “Start Survey” were directed to a consent form.

^{S12}These calculations exclude the Untrustworthy treatment, which was considered a separate sample.

^{S13}The new target sample sizes were computed as: $\text{SQRT}(t) \times N$ target 3-wave completes + $t \times N$ target 3-wave completes

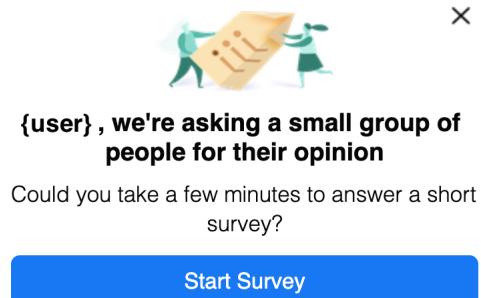


Figure S58: Image shown to recruit participants on FB or IG

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 US 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

Over the next four months, you'll 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.

During this time, your [Facebook/Instagram] experience may be different than what you're used to. For example, you might:

- See more or fewer ads in specific categories such as retail, entertainment, or politics
- See more or fewer posts in [News Feed / your feed] related to specific topics
- See more content from some [friends/connections] and less content from other [friends/connections]
- See more or less content about voting and elections

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 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.

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 learn more about how we're keeping your information safe in the Data Collection and Your Privacy section below. 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 and 10:00 PM ET. Please note

Table S89: Definition of Blocks for Randomization and Treatment Assignment Probabilities on Facebook and Instagram

App	Study Sample	Covariates Used to Define Blocks	Treatment Assignment Probabilities (Within Block)
Facebook and Instagram	On-Platform (incl. Chronological Feed)	Battleground state, Friend count (or following count on Instagram), Self-reported party ID, race (36 blocks)	Facebook: Pr(Control) = 0.3090 Pr(Treatment = i) = 0.1382 for $i = 1, \dots, 5$. Instagram: Pr(Control) = 0.4142 Pr(Treatment = i) = 0.2929 for $i = 1, 2$.

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.

S9.4 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.

To implement the block randomization approach, we first refined the set of study participants to include only those who completed the wave 2 survey. This approach was adopted to minimize attrition between the baseline and the rest of the surveys in the study.

A combination of survey-based pre-treatment outcomes and Facebook or Instagram data were used to define the blocks in the sample of interest. The proportions of the sample assigned to treatment and control groups were chosen as described in Section S9.2. The set of metrics used for blocked randomization and the treatment assignment probabilities in each of the samples can be found in Table S89.

The coding criteria used to create the blocks for treatment assignment are shown in Table S90. Note that these criteria were not used in all studies (see Table S89).

Table S90: Coding Criteria to Create the Strata for Block Randomization

Variable Name	Number of Potential Values	Values
Battleground State	2	Yes, No
Following/Friend Count	3	Observed terciles in the sample
Self-reported party ID	3	Democrat (with lean Democrats), Independent, Republican (with lean Republicans) (wave 1 survey response)
Race	2	White, Non-White (wave 1 survey response)

S9.5 Weighting

Survey weights were created to generalize treatment effects to the best estimate of adult monthly active users (all US Facebook and Instagram monthly active users 18 years of age or older eligible to receive general surveys on a given platform, which represent a random set of users from the overall Facebook and Instagram populations, as of August 17, 2020) in each of the Facebook and Instagram populations. The general approach to creating the weights was to reduce bias while maintaining a low design effect.

Inverse Propensity Scores Weights (IPSW) were built using LASSO regression with Facebook and Instagram log data. Covariates used for block randomization and variables presumed to predict treatment heterogeneity were prioritized. For the platform interventions, the weights calibrate to the full population of Facebook users.

When the variable was used as part of block randomization, the terciles were based on the intervention sample. If the variable was not used as part of the block randomization, then we used the population and sample to define the terciles.

For Facebook, weights were built using:

- Predicted ideology (divided into liberal, moderate, and conservative using the ideology classifier described in SM Section S7 with cut points of 0.35 and 0.65).
- Friend count, divided based on terciles
- Political pages followed, divided by tercile

- 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.

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

- Number of accounts followed, divided based on terciles
- The number of days a user logged on to their account in the 30 days prior to 8/17/2020, divided into 29 or less vs. 30

For the on-platform experiments, whether the respondent was in a swing state was also included.

If the variable was used in the block randomization step (see Table S89), the terciles were based on the intervention sample. If the variable was not used in the block randomization step, the sample is combined with the population to define the terciles of the variable in question.

Raking was used 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. More information about the Amerispeak panel is available upon request.

The 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, the top 1% of the survey weights were trimmed.

Design weights were not included in the computation of the survey weights as the weights increase the design effect significantly without appreciably decreasing the bias.

Because many of our outcomes rely on items from specific waves, we produced wave-specific weights. These wave-specific survey weights calibrate the sample who completed each wave to the Facebook or Instagram populations, as described above, in order to deal with survey unit non-response and sample stratification. For outcomes that rely on survey items across multiple waves, we took the average of the weights across the survey waves used to compute the outcomes.

S9.6 Data collection timeline

Data collection began with a soft launch on August 31, 2020 and continued through March 2, 2021. The dates of each field wave were as follows:

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

- Wave 2: The field period for Wave 2 started on September 8 and continued through September 23. The wave included a baseline survey and was conducted prior to randomization.
- Wave 3: The field period for Wave 3 started on October 9 and continued through October 23.
- Wave 4: The field period for Wave 4 started on November 4 at 12:05 a.m. Central Time and continued through November 18.
- Wave 5: 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 obtaining approvals for updated informed consent language.

During this period, the platform interventions ran from September 24 to halfway through the day on December 23, 2020.

S9.7 Response rates

In Table S91, which shows the response rates, eligible users sampled (A) is based on the sampling methods described in Section S9.1. The number of participants passed to NORC (P) is lower than those who consented to the full study (F), because not all users successfully followed the URL link to the NORC website. Eligibility confirmed by NORC (Q) is based on respondent age (above 18), country (US), and removing duplicate cases. The number of people who declined to participate as shown in the CONSORT flow diagrams (Figure S1 and Figure S2) include those who did not consent to the full study during the pre-NORC recruitment period (G) and those who withdrew before Wave 3 and randomization (AG).

Table S91: Survey completion and response rates for Facebook and Instagram Interventions

Row	Measure	Facebook	Instagram	Definition
Pre-NORC recruitment				
A	Eligible users sampled	22,965,580	6,549,308	
B	Viewed recruitment	14,643,120	4,618,628	
C	Clicked on recruitment	988,247	531,164	
F	Consented to full study	193,880	135,688	
G	Did not consent to full study	794,367	395,476	C-F
J	Recruitment viewers among sampled	63.8%	70.5%	B/A
K	Recruitment clickers among recruitment viewers	6.7%	11.5%	C/B
N	Consented among asked	19.6%	25.5%	F/C
O	Response rate before pass to NORC	0.8%	2.1%	J*K*N
Wave 1				
P	Passed to NORC	189,792	131,741	
Q	Screened for eligibility	163,207	116,816	
R	Confirmed eligible	162,698	115,991	
S	Completed wave 1	139,193	92,264	
T	Wave 1 completion rate among passed to NORC	86.0%	88.7%	Q/P
U	Eligibility rate among screened	99.7%	99.3%	R/Q
V	Interview completion rate among eligible	85.6%	79.5%	S/R
W	Response rate among those passed to NORC	73.6%	70.5%	T*V
X	Cumulative response rate, pre-NORC recruitment wave 1	0.6%	1.5%	O*W
Wave 2				
Y	Screened for eligibility	77,438	49,169	
Z	Confirmed eligible	77,405	49,154	
AA	Completed wave 2	75,276	47,681	
AB	Screener completion rate among invited	55.6%	53.3%	Y/X
AC	Eligibility rate among screened	100.0%	100.0%	Z/Y
AD	Interview completion rate among eligible	97.3%	97.0%	AA/Z
AE	Response rate among invited, wave 2	54.1%	51.7%	AB*AD
AF	Cumulative response rate, pre-NORC recruitment waves 1 2	0.3%	0.8%	X*AE
Wave 3				

AG	Withdrawn before wave 3	87	39	AA-AH
AH	Invited	75,189	47,642	
AI	Completed wave 3	56,866	35,692	
AJ	Interview completion rate among invited	75.6%	74.9%	AI/AH
AK	Response rate among invited + withdrawn, wave 3	75.5%	74.9%	AI/(AM+AN)
AL	Cumulative response rate, pre-NORC recruitment waves 1 2 3	0.3%	0.6%	AF*AK
Wave 4				
AM	Withdrawn before wave 4	138	77	AA-AN
AN	Invited	75,138	47,604	
AO	Completed wave 4	56,195	35,437	
AP	Interview completion rate among invited	74.8%	74.4%	AO/AN
AQ	Response rate among invited + withdrawn, wave 4	74.7%	74.3%	AO/(AM+AN)
AR	Cumulative response rate, pre-NORC recruitment waves 1 2 4	0.3%	0.6%	AF*AQ
Wave 5				
AS	Withdrawn before wave 5	169	101	AA-AT
AT	Invited	75,107	47,580	
AU	Completed wave 5	54,208	34,019	
AV	Interview completion rate among invited	72.2%	71.5%	AU/AT
AW	Response rate among invited + withdrawn, wave 5	72.0%	71.3%	AU/(AS+AT)
AX	Cumulative response rate, pre-NORC recruitment waves 1 2 5	0.2%	0.5%	AF*AW
Three-Wave (W1 W2 (W4 or W5)				
AY	Completed waves 1 2 (4 or 5)	58,886	36,909	
AZ	Interview completion rate for wave 4 or 5 among wave 2 completes	78.2%	77.4%	AY/AA
BA	Cumulative response rate among cases sent to NORC, waves 1 2 (4 or 5)	31.1%	28.2%	W*AE*AZ
BB	Cumulative response rate, pre-NORC recruitment waves 1 2 (4 or 5)	0.3%	0.6%	AF*AZ

In the next four tables ([S92–S95](#)) we report features of the distribution of selected covariates (logged on Facebook or Instagram, not from survey responses) across survey waves of the Facebook and Instagram intervention samples in relation to the population of users of each of these platforms. Table [S92](#) reports the marginal distribution of age, gender, predicted ideology, and swing state for Facebook. Table [S93](#) reports the average of the following covariates for the Facebook sample: number of political Pages followed, normalized time spent on Facebook, number of friends on Facebook, and the number of days a users was active on the platform in the 30 days prior to the definition of the sampling frame (L30). In general, we see that in relation to the population, the sample of Facebook participants is slightly older, predicted to be more liberal, and more active on Facebook. However, we see that the distribution of covariates does not change much across survey waves.

Table S92: Marginal distribution of selected covariates in the platform population and participants' sample (Facebook)

Covariate	Population	Pre-treatment		Post-treatment		
		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Age: 18-27	0.22	—	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14
Age: 28-35	0.18	—	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24
Age: 36-46	0.20	—	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.28
Age: 47-59	0.20	—	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21
Age: 60+	0.20	—	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Gender: Female	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58
Gender: Male	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.42	0.42
Predicted Ideology: Conservative	0.44	0.38	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.32
Predicted Ideology: Liberal	0.26	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.45
Predicted Ideology: Moderate	0.30	0.18	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Swing State: No	0.60	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Swing State: Yes	0.40	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35

Note: Age, as logged on Facebook, was not available for wave 1 respondents.

Table [S94](#) reports the marginal distribution of gender and swing state for the Instagram sample. Similarly, Table [S95](#) reports for the Instagram sample the average of: users' number of followers and followed accounts, normalized time spent on Instagram, and the number of days a users was active on the platform 30 days prior to the definition of the sampling frame (L30). Together, the tables show that in relation to the population, the sample of Instagram participants is slightly more female, with a higher proportion of participants living in non-swing states, and more active on Instagram. However, as seen in the Facebook sample, the distribution of covariates does not change much across survey waves. It is also important to note that the number of features we report for the Instagram sample is smaller than the ones reported for the Facebook sample because the platform demographic data for Instagram is sparser.

Table S93: Average values of selected covariates in the platform population and participants' sample (Facebook)

Covariate	Population	Pre-treatment		Post-treatment		
		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
# of political Pages followed	11.02	–	31.37	30.29	30.42	30.24
Time Spent FB	0.00	0.93	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.73
# of friends	449.33	673.46	593.02	567.34	569.09	568.27
L30	23.19	29.12	29.21	29.24	29.25	29.26

Note: The number of political pages followed by users on Facebook was not available for wave 1 respondents.

Table S94: Marginal distribution of selected covariates in the platform population and participants' sample (Instagram)

Covariate	Population	Pre-treatment		Post-treatment		
		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Gender: Custom or Unknown	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06
Gender: Female	0.51	0.52	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.58
Gender: Male	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.36
Swing State: No	0.60	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
Swing State: Yes	0.40	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32

Participants generating the survey data we analyze in this study were paid a total sum of \$1,898,145 for completing the surveys (Waves 1 and 2 and Wave 3, 4, or 5). The total sum of incentives paid to survey participants in the AmeriSpeak panel, which are analyzed in the SM for the sample comparisons (Section S3.1), is \$215,155.

S10 AmeriSpeak sample

In addition to our main study sample, a nationally representative general population sample of U.S. adults age 18+ who had responded to an AmeriSpeak survey invitation in the previous six months was selected from NORC's AmeriSpeak Panel for this study.

The wave 2 sample was selected from the AmeriSpeak panel using sampling strata based on age, race/Hispanic ethnicity, education, and gender (48 sampling strata in total). The size of the selected sample per sampling stratum was determined by the population distribution for each stratum. In addition, sample selection took into account expected differential survey completion rates by demographic groups so that the set of panel members with a completed interview for the study is a representative sample of the target population (general population age 18+). For panel households having more than one active adult panel member, only one adult in the household was eligible for study selection (random within-household sampling). Panelists selected for an

Table S95: Average values of selected covariates in the platform population and participants' sample (Instagram)

Covariate	Population	Pre-treatment			Post-treatment		
		Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5	
# of followers	342.04	591.91	519.25	488.85	485.66	488.10	
# of followings	443.71	768.10	684.26	659.89	660.30	661.41	
Time spent IG	0.00	1.13	1.05	1.01	1.02	1.02	
L30	20.18	28.66	28.75	28.75	28.75	28.76	

AmeriSpeak study earlier in the business week are not eligible for sample selection until the following business week.

For technical information about the AmeriSpeak panel, including recruitment process and panel management policies, see <https://amerispeak.norc.org/research>.

All non-withdrawn respondents from AmeriSpeak who completed the wave 2 survey were invited to waves 3–5 regardless of whether they completed any of the other waves.

S11 Meta-Academic Collaboration Overview

The *US 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 US elections, there was a widely recognized need to understand the impact of social media platforms on US elections. Second, research conducted solely by employees of these same platforms could possibly 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 *US 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 a set of external researchers. The costs associated with the research (e.g., participant fees, recruitment, data collection, etc.) were paid by Meta. The academic team members received no form of financial 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. Although there were many qualified researchers who could have been involved, the original members of the academic team for this project 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 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)perceptions; (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 academic researchers served as “core authors” of each paper and were given control rights over final versions of the pre-analysis plans and papers.^{S14} Both the academic researchers and the Meta researchers worked together to design the pre-analysis plans.

Data collection was carried out by Meta and NORC, an independent survey research organization at the University of Chicago.^{S15} Meta recruited most participants (see Section S9.1 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 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 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 US Facebook users) that were employed in the analysis. The Meta researchers and, in some instances, the 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 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; and, when possible, replicating the analyses within Meta’s secure data-sharing Researcher Platform using data that has been stripped of any individually-identifying information.

Drafts of papers were written by the 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 academic research team, the Meta researchers, and NORC can be found at the Open Science Foundation.^{S16} A public FAQ answering common questions about the U.S. 2020 Facebook & Instagram Election Study is available here: https://medium.com/@2020_election_research_project/266d30cbe95b.

Research transparency and integrity: One of the 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, five conventions were adopted to guide the research process.

^{S14}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.

^{S15}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 academic research team. More details about NORC can be found at: <https://www.norc.org/Pages/default.aspx>.

^{S16}<https://osf.io/upkns/>

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

Second, the analyses for all the papers resulting from the project, including this one, were pre-registered at the Open Science Foundation. The pre-registrations were embargoed while the research was being carried out, but are being made available to reviewers and will be publicly released at time of publication.

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 academic researchers (i.e., not employees of Meta).

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 or to abide by their existing legal obligations.^{S17}

Fifth, 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 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.

Finally, Meta plans to make de-identified datasets from each published study conducted under this initiative and designed in collaboration with the academic team available to the broader research community, so that others can reproduce the analyses and conduct further election studies.

Below we list declarations from the academic author team. For consistency, we use the following key:

^{S17} <https://about.fb.com/news/2020/08/research-impact-of-facebook-and-instagram-on-us-election/>.

a	Current employee (Meta)
b	Past employee (Meta)
c	Own individual stocks (Meta)
d	Paid consulting work (Meta)
e	Direct research funding from Meta (grant to you as PI or Co-PI)
f	Received an honorarium/fee (from Meta) for attending or hosting an event/serving as outside expert
g	Attended a Meta event where food, travel, or lodging was paid for by the company
h	Current employee (at a related company: Twitter, TikTok, Google/YouTube)
i	Past employee (at a related company)
j	Own individual stocks (at a related company)
k	Paid consulting work (at a related company)
l	Direct Research Funding from a related company (grant to you as PI or Co-PI)
m	Received an honorarium/fee (from a related company) for attending or hosting an event/serving as outside expert
n	Attended an event (at a related company) where food, travel, or lodging was paid for by the company

Author declarations: Hunt Allcott: former Microsoft employee; none of the above. Deen Freelon: g. Matthew Gentzkow: f, g, m, n. Sandra González-Bailón: g, l. Andrew Guess: e, g. Edward Kennedy: no declarations. Young Mie Kim: g. David Lazer: g, n. Neil Malhotra: g, n. Brendan Nyhan: e, g, n. Jennifer Pan: e, f, g. Jaime Settle: c, e, g, j. Natalie Jomini Stroud: d, e, g, l, n. Emily Thorson: g. Rebekah Tromble: e, g, l. Joshua A. Tucker: e, f, g, n. Magdalena Wojcieszak: e, g, n.

We also provide the following additional disclosures:

- Ancillary support (e.g., research assistants, course buyouts, etc.) was sourced by academics from the Democracy Fund, the Guggenheim Foundation, the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, the Charles Koch Foundation, the Hewlett Foundation, Hopewell Fund, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the University of Texas at Austin, New York University, Stanford University, the Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research, the University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- Hunt Allcott received compensation from another source for consulting on a matter related to Meta's business. H.A. was an employee of Microsoft Research until December 2022.
- Matthew Gentzkow received compensation from Compass Lexecon for advice on a project for which Meta was the client. He has been a paid consultant for Amazon and done economic consulting for Analysis Group for clients including Google. He has received compensation as a member of the Toulouse Network for Information Technology, a research group funded in part by Microsoft.

- Brendan Nyhan has served as a member of the Misinformation Interventions Working Group at Meta since 2022. Meta has donated the honorarium he would receive for participating in this group to Doctors Without Borders on his behalf.
- Jennifer Pan served as a member of Meta's News Integrity Circle from fall 2020 to fall 2022. She received an honorarium for participating in the fall 2020 and spring 2021 session; the honorarium she would have received for participating was donated to Reporters without Borders for the fall 2021, spring 2022, and fall 2022 sessions.
- Natalie Jomini Stroud provided consultant services to Facebook in 2018–2019 on a prior research project; she was paid before the current project began.
- Joshua A. Tucker received a fee from Facebook to compensate him for administrative time spent in organizing a 1-day conference for approximately 30 academic researchers and a dozen Facebook product managers and data scientists that was held at NYU in the summer of 2017 to discuss research related to civic engagement; his fee was paid before the current project began. He is currently a Kroll Institute Fellow and Senior Advisor at Kroll.

S12 Additional 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 any broader social harms.

S12.1 Ethics and 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., feed algorithms). Individual-level participation in the experimental analyses and surveys was compensated and required informed consent (for details see section [S9.3](#)). We believe that the societal benefits of the study (e.g., the knowledge about Facebook and Instagram's impact in the election that will be generated) outweigh its potential harms to respondents, which will not be larger than what individuals experience in their ordinary life. Accordingly, Meta sought review from and was granted approval to conduct the experimental studies by the NORC Institutional Review Board (Protocol number 20.08.10, Project number 8870). Academic collaborators worked with their respective university IRB's to ensure compliance with Human Subjects Research regulations in their authorship of papers, including analysis of aggregated, de-identified data collected by Meta and NORC.

S12.2 Re-identification Risk

For the individual-level data, the following variables were coarsened to reduce re-identification risks.

- 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

S12.3 Ethics and Experiments During an 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. The stopping rule was pre-registered at the Open Science Foundation: <https://osf.io/upkns/>; here we provide a brief summary of the stopping rule document.

We would have stopped the treatment and re-assigned users to the same feed experience as the control 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)
- Treatment increased exposure to content from untrustworthy sources (as a proportion of Feed content, defined as content by Pages and Groups (or including a link to a Domain) on Facebook or Users on Instagram with 2+ lifetime misinformation strikes) by significantly more than 10 percentage points (relative to control)

- 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 10 percentage points (relative to control).

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

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 US (i.e., citizens who are eligible to vote). Participants were distributed randomly across the US, with some oversampling of people in battleground 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;^{S18} and an increase in turnout of at most 1,175 votes in the largest state and 35 votes in the largest congressional district.

S12.4 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.^{S19}

^{S18}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.

^{S19}<https://ethicalresolve.com/>

S13 Pre-Analysis Plan Deviations and Clarifications

We disclose the following deviations from the pre-analysis plan (PAP), along with the justifications for altering the PAP.

Deviation #1 (see p. 8 of PAP): We had originally planned on using the following variables in the construction of the political engagement index: (1) engagement with Voter Hub (click, like, comment, share or reaction); (2) engagement with Town Hall (click, like, comment, share or reaction); (3) sharing that you voted with others using “Share You Voted” feature. For these three variables, we instead use: (1) engagement (click or view) with Voting Information Center, which was the formal name of the tool launched by Facebook and Instagram, as reported [here](#), because other forms of engagement were not logged by Meta; (2) engagement with [Town Hall](#) (click, follow or contact) because the other forms of engagement were not part of the Town Hall product; (3) this item was excluded from the index because the “Share Your Vote” product was not used in the 2020 election.

Deviation #2 (see p. 14 of PAP): We had originally defined “connection type” as referring to friends, group membership, or page following for Facebook; and accounts followed or hashtags followed for Instagram. Instead, for Instagram, “connection type” is defined as (1) mutual follows, which refers to accounts that follow each other and is closest to the idea of “friends” on Facebook; (2) follows; and (3) unconnected accounts (which may potentially come from hashtags, see Section [S6](#) for details). This is because data on inventory source for hashtags was not available from Instagram.

Deviation #3 (see p. 12 of PAP): We had originally proposed coding vote choice for down-ballot races as “the sum of votes for a Republican candidate from 0 to 3.” We instead code this variable as “the sum of votes that are consistent with party identification (including leaners), divided by the total of non-missing responses on these three items.” The initial definition did not consider that the number of races varies across respondents. Further, coding the variable in terms of “party-line voting” matches the operationalization of vote choice at presidential level.

Deviation #4 (see p. 10 of PAP): We had originally planned on collecting online consumption of political news (tracking data) as the count of visits to political news domains. Due to privacy concerns, we had to exclude domains with less than 20 unique visitors.

Deviation #5 (see p. 10 of PAP): We originally operationalized perceived polarization as the difference in perceived ideology between one’s in-group and one’s outgroup. We instead code perceived polarization as the average absolute difference between perceived position of each pair of groups. The original definition was hard to interpret, and the revised definition is closer to what is meant by “perceived polarization” in the literature.

Deviation #6 (see p. 21 of PAP): We originally proposed that unless otherwise specified, for variables based on log data (either covariates or outcome variables), we winsorize at the 99th percentile. We ultimately did not winsorize variables that are used solely to compute proportions. This is because winsorization is only necessary to deal with outliers. By construction, proportions will not have outliers. In addition, winsorization inconsistent for the numerator and denominator may add additional noise to the proportions.

Deviation #7 (see pp. 15-16 of PAP): We originally proposed reporting descriptive statistics on the mean/median/distribution of like-minded friends each subject engages with and is exposed to in each experimental group. We also proposed using the percentage of like-minded friends (quintiles) as a secondary moderator. These data were unavailable for the Instagram platform.

Deviation #8 (see p. 24 of PAP): We originally proposed a non-parametric estimation of variable importance. In practice, we found that this approach led to large amounts of variance. Instead, we use a linear measure of variable importance, which is computed as the difference in mean squared-error between a model incorporating all covariates and one which leaves out a particular moderator.

Deviation #9 (see pp. 23–24 of PAP): The PAP states that we will report partial moderation effects (PCATEs), but we do not do so because they require a causal interpretation that is not strictly justified by our design. We still report marginal moderation effects (MCATEs), which correspond to the standard notion of the conditional average treatment effect (CATE).

Deviation #10 (see pp. 3, 11–12 of PAP): The PAP states that we will analyze polarization of links shared on Twitter. However, the final sample only included 3,843 panelists with at least one tweet containing a link to a news story during the study period. There was not sufficient data to do this analysis; there was even less available data than for analyzing pre-treatment web tracking data (see Clarification #11 below).

Deviation #11 (see p. 14 of PAP): Tables **S10** to **S13** added time spent on Facebook and Instagram to the list of apps and websites that had been pre-registered, in order to understand substitution effects across the two platforms we study.

Deviation #12 (see p. 9 of PAP): We now refer to the “hateful and intolerant speech classification method” as the “content with slur words classifier” (see Section **S7**).

In addition to these explicit deviations, we also report the following clarifications for items that were somewhat unclear in the filed PAP:

Clarification #1 (multiple pages of PAP): The PAP did not provide details on how to deal with missingness in survey items that need to be combined into composite scales. We impute missing values using the median (for categorical values) or the mean (for continuous values).

Clarification #2 (see p. 7 of PAP): The PAP had conflicting information on how to score correct answers for the news knowledge items. We decided to use a scale that ran from -2 to +2 per the PAP.

Clarification #3 (see p. 8 of PAP): We proposed to construct a composite index based on self-reported political participation items. The index was computed by summing all items (0/1) for a simpler indicator.

Clarification #4 (see p. 4 of PAP): We originally defined a dependent variable as “Trust in information from non-social media.” We instead define the variable as “Trust in information from mainstream and liberal news outlets” given that trust in Fox News did not load on the same scale, and per the PAP, we dropped items from indices that did not load well (see SM section on Factor Loadings of Survey Scales).

Clarification #5 (see p. 17 of PAP): We reported that we would collect inventory on the log data. We clarify that we collect both the inventory count, and a version of this variable in terciles.

Clarification #6 (see p. 17 of PAP): We reported that we would collect data on social media activity level. We clarify that this is measured as terciles of composite index based on engagement counts, activity level (L28 and VPV count), and time spent on platform.

Clarification #7 (see p. 17 of PAP): We reported that we would define race as white vs. non-white. We clarify that we define race as non-Hispanic white vs. non-white/Hispanic to be consistent with other sections of the PAP.

Clarification #8 (see p. 21 of PAP): We indicated a list of variables to be used to assess covariate balance without specifying whether they would be measured categorically or continuously. We used categorical (as opposed to continuous) coding to be consistent with other areas of the PAP.

Clarification #9 (see p. 18 of PAP): We do not specify whether descriptive statistics should be weighted. Since the purpose is not to understand the impact of intervention on respondents, we do not apply weights.

Clarification #10 (see p. 18 of PAP): When discussing treatment effect estimation, we wrote that we would include stratum indicators. We clarify that we include covariates used for block randomization. The original language was confusing because sampling strata are different from covariates used for block randomization, but the intention here (consistent with most common model specifications) was to use block randomization covariates.

Clarification #11 (see p. 17 of PAP): The PAP indicated that we would analyze “news interest” as a secondary moderator if data were available. There was not sufficient pre-treatment web tracking data so the data were not available for this analysis.

Clarification #12 (see p. 14 of PAP): The PAP indicated that we would report “exposure

to political content as proportion of total views for Instagram and Facebook, as well as by connection type for Facebook.” We also report exposure to political content by connection type for Instagram; this was a typo in the PAP.

Clarification #13 (see p. 11 of PAP): We had originally stated that we would measure perceived polarization by calculating the difference in perceived ideology between people the respondent sees on Facebook who support one’s own party (1–7) and people the respondent sees on Facebook who support the other party (1–7). While we use this for respondents on the Facebook platform, we clarify that we do not use the Facebook measure for Instagram participants. Instead, for the Instagram platform, we calculate the difference in perceived ideology between people the respondent sees on Instagram who support one’s own party (1–7) and people the respondent sees on Instagram who support the other party (1–7).

Clarification #14: We did not indicate whether or not we would report adjusted *p*-values for differences in the descriptive statistics. Given that these are not pre-registered hypotheses, we do not report adjusted *p*-values for reported statistics not tied to research questions (RQs) or primary/secondary hypotheses.

Clarification #15: We do not currently report the full set of model diagnostics for our heterogeneous treatment effects analyses (see p. S-24). These will be made available as part of our public replication materials.

Clarification #16: For reshares on Facebook, our engagement metrics include reshares of all posts regardless of the “surface” or interface (including Feed, Groups Tab, News Tab, user profiles, Stories, etc.) where it occurred and not only Feed, because we are not able to identify the surface on which a user was when they reshared a post. For metrics that seek to capture reshare rates that are normalized by exposure counts, such as those in Table S29, this introduces inconsistencies between the surfaces used in the numerator and the denominator. To demonstrate that this choice does not impact our findings, Table S96 replicates the metrics reported in Table S29 but using exposure counts across all surfaces as denominator. Although the engagement rates vary, as expected, we generally find that the interpretation of our results remains similar, which is consistent with the fact that Feed posts represent approximately 90% of all views among respondents in our study.

Table S96: Engagement metrics as a share of exposure on Facebook, disaggregated and using only NewsFeed views or all views as denominator for reshare rates

Metric	Group	p5	p50	p95	Avg.	SD	N	diff
Comment/reshare rate (over NewsFeed views)	Control	0	0.62	7.79	1.97	4.79	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.35	4.74	1.18	3.59	7197	p<0.01
Comment/reshare rate (views on all surfaces)	Control	0	0.55	6.84	1.72	4.09	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.33	4.44	1.12	3.46	7197	p<0.01
Reshare rate (over NewsFeed views)	Control	0	0.07	2.29	0.52	2.04	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.05	1.77	0.43	2.42	7197	p<0.01
Reshare rate (views on all surfaces)	Control	0	0.06	2.07	0.47	1.84	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.05	1.68	0.41	2.35	7197	p=0.06
Comment rate	Control	0	0.42	5.84	1.45	3.9	16057	–
	Chrono feed (FB)	0	0.21	2.96	0.75	2.08	7197	p<0.01

137 observations (0.59%) dropped by listwise deletion.

S14 Questionnaires

Survey Questionnaires

Wave 1



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

LANGSWITCH.

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

Let's get started with an easy question.

Empecemos con una pregunta fácil.

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

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

1. English/Inglés
 2. Spanish/Español
-

DISPLAY – OPTINTRO.

Thank you for enrolling in the **2020 Election Research Project!**

¡Gracias por inscribirse en el Proyecto de Investigación Electoral 2020!

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENDER.

How do you describe yourself?

¿Cómo se describe a sí mismo?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

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

AGE2.

Which of the following categories includes your current age?

¿Cuál de las siguientes categorías incluye su edad actual?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

17 años o menos

- 1. 18 a 24
- 2. 25 a 34
- 3. 35 a 44
- 4. 45 a 54
- 5. 55 a 64
- 6. 65+

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

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

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

HISPAN.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

No, no soy

1. Sí, Mexicano/a, Mexico-americano/a, Chicano/a
2. Sí, Puertorriqueño/a
3. Sí, Cubano/a
4. Sí, Centroamericano/a
5. Sí, Sudamericano/a
6. Sí, Caribeño/a
7. Sí, otro Español/a, Hispano/a, Latino/a

RACE_1.

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

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

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

1 Blanca

2 Negra o Afroamericana

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

4 India Asiática

5 China

6 Filipina

7 Japonesa

8 Coreana

9 Vietnamita

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

11 Nativa de Hawái

12 Guameña o Chamorra

13 Samoana

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

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

EDUCAT.

What is the highest level of school you have completed?

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

1. Educación informal

2. 1º, 2º, 3º, ó 4º grado

3. 5º ó 6º grado

4. 7º ó 8º grado

5. 9º grado

6. 10º grado

7. 11º grado

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

INCOME.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

ZIP.

What is your ZIP Code?

¿Cuál es su código postal?

IDEO1.

How would you rate yourself on this scale?

¿Cómo se calificaría usted mismo en esta escala?

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

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

ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

PID.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

[SHOW IF PID=1]

PIDSTRENGTH_D.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

[SHOW IF PID=2]

PIDSTRENGTH_R.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

PIDLEAN.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

VOTE16.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Sí, vote
2. No, no vote

[SHOW IF VOTE16=1]

CAND16.

Which candidate did you vote for?

¿Por qué candidato votó?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Hillary Clinton
2. Donald Trump
3. Other

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Hillary Clinton
2. Donald Trump
3. Otro

[SHOW IF P_PLATFORM=2]

FBACCT_EVER.

Have you ever used Facebook?

¿Alguna vez ha usado Facebook?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Sí
 - 2. No
-

[SHOW IF P_PLATFORM=1 OR FBACCT_EVER=1]

FBACCT_MULTIPLE.

How many Facebook accounts do you currently have?

¿Cuántas cuentas de Facebook tiene actualmente?

RESPONSES:

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

RESPONSES:

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

[SHOW IF FBACCT_MULTIPLE=1]

FBACCT_ACTIVE_ONE.

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

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

RESPONSES:

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

RESPONSES:

- 1. Sí
- 2. No

[SHOW IF FBACCT_MULTIPLE=2]

FBACCT_ACTIVE_MULTIPLE.

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

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

RESPONSES:

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

RESPONSES:

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

[SHOW IF P_PLATFORM=1]

INSTACCT_EVER.

Have you ever used Instagram?

¿Ha usado alguna vez Instagram?

RESPONSES:

1. Yes
2. No

RESPONSES:

1. Sí
2. No

[SHOW IF P_PLATFORM=2 OR INSTACCT_EVER=1]

INSTACCT_MULTIPLE.

How many Instagram accounts do you currently have?

¿Cuántas cuentas Instagram tiene actualmente?

RESPONSES:

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

RESPONSES:

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

[SHOW IF INSTACCT_MULTIPLE=1]

INSTACCT_ACTIVE_ONE.

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

En los últimos 30 días, ¿ha utilizado su cuenta Instagram?

RESPONSES:

1. Yes
2. No

RESPONSES:

1. Sí
 2. No
-

[SHOW IF INSTACCT_MULTIPLE=2]

INSTACCT_ACTIVE_MULTIPLE.

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

En los últimos 30 días, ¿cuántas cuentas de Instagram ha utilizado?

RESPONSES:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 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 para el Proyecto de Investigación Electoral 2020, y para ningún otro propósito.

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

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

EMAIL1.

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

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

First Name: [TEXTBOX] Last Name: [TEXTBOX]

Primer Nombre: [TEXTBOX] Apellido: [TEXTBOX]

Email Address: [TEXT BOX]

Dirección de correo electrónico: [TEXT BOX]

[MUST SELECT EMAIL_2=1]

EMAIL1_2.

Just to confirm: is this email correct?

Sólo para confirmar: ¿este correo electrónico es correcto?

EMAIL_2. [Pipe in response to EMAIL]

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Yes
 - 2. No
 - 1. Sí
 - 2. No
-

PHONE.

What will be the best contact phone number for you?

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

Phone: [NUMBOX]

I don't want to provide my phone number

Teléfono:

No quiero dar mi número de teléfono

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

¿Es este un teléfono fijo o un teléfono móvil?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Landline
 - 2. Cell

 - 1. Fijo
 - 2. Celular
-

[SHOW IF PHONE=SHOWN AND PHONE1_TYPE=2]

TXTALERT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

[IF CAWI and selecting TXTALERT=1]

[TEXT_PHONE_CAWI]

We will be using the below number to send you SMS texts. Please review and change if necessary.
Usaremos el siguiente número para enviarle un mensaje de texto. Por favor, reviselo y modifíquelo si es necesario.

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

AUTOTEL

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

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

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

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

DISPLAY PHONE NUMBER

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

- 1. Sí
- 2. No

[SHOW IF CAWI-ONLY]

QFINAL3.

We are almost done.

Ya casi terminamos.

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

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

FLIP RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. 
- 2. 
- 3. 
- 4. 
- 5. 

END.

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

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

[DISPLAY IF SAMPLE_GROUP = 1,2,3,4] As a member of the 2020 Election Research Project, you may be selected to participate in an additional study to learn more about the apps you use and sites you visit.

[DISPLAY IF SAMPLE_GROUP = 1,2,3,4] Como miembro del Proyecto de Investigación Electoral de 2020, es posible que sea seleccionado/a para participar en un estudio adicional para obtener más información sobre las aplicaciones que usted utiliza y los sitios que usted visita.

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

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

[DISPLAY IF SAMPLE_GROUP = 1,2,3,4] Please be on the lookout for additional details about the study!

[DISPLAY IF SAMPLE_GROUP = 1,2,3,4] ¡Por favor, esté atento a los detalles adicionales sobre el estudio!

You can close your browser window now.

Ya puede cerrar la ventana del navegador.

Wave 2



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

Standard sample preloads

Variable Name	Include on Preload Testing-only page?	Variable Type	Variable Label
PANEL_TYPE	Y	Numeric	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1 AmeriSpeak2 Next Generation3 GenF Extended (not in use)4 AmeriSpeak Teen Panel20 Lucid21 SSI22 ABS23 FB/IG50 Household 13-1751 Household < 1352 Household Adult

LANGSWITCH.

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

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

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

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

1. English/Inglés
 2. Spanish/Español
-

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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22

We're asking a small group of people what they think.

Estamos preguntando a un pequeño grupo de personas lo que piensan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=23]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1]

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

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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

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

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

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

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

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

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

[[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=1]]

You may withdraw at any time by emailing support@amerispeak.org or calling toll-free (888) 326-9424.

Puede retirarse en cualquier momento enviando un correo electrónico a ayuda@amerispeak.org o llamando al número gratuito (888) 326-9424.

[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=22]

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

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

[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=23]

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

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

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

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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

GENDER.

How do you describe yourself?

¿Cómo se describe a sí mismo?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

3. Me identifico de alguna otra manera

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

1.

[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]

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:

8. 17 or younger
9. 18 to 24
10. 25 to 34
11. 35 to 44
12. 45 to 54
13. 55 to 64
14. 65+

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 8. 17 años o menos
- 9. 18 a 24
- 10. 25 a 34
- 11. 35 a 44
- 12. 45 a 54
- 13. 55 a 64
- 14. 65+

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

3.

4.

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.

5.

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

6.

HISPAN.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. [CAWI: No, I am not [CATI: No, you are not]
 - 2. Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano
 - 3. Yes, Puerto Rican
 - 4. Yes, Cuban
 - 5. Yes, Central American
 - 6. Yes, South American
 - 7. Yes, Caribbean
 - 8. Yes, Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
-
- 1. [CAWI: No, no soy [CATI: No, no lo eres]
 - 2. Sí, Mexicano/a, Mexico-americano/a, Chicano/a
 - 3. Sí, Puertorriqueño/a
 - 4. Sí, Cubano/a
 - 5. Sí, Centroamericano/a
 - 6. Sí, Sudamericano/a
 - 7. Sí, Caribeño/a
 - 8. Sí, otro Español/a, Hispano/a, Latino/a

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

RACE_1.

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

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

- 4 India Asiática
- 5 China
- 6 Filipina
- 7 Japonesa
- 8 Coreana
- 9 Vietnamita
- 10 Otra asiática – *Escriba la raza* [TEXTBOX]
- 02 Nativa de Hawái
- 12 Guameña o Chamorra

13 Samoana

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

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

[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
- 7.
1. Educación informal
 2. 1º, 2º, 3º, ó 4º grado
 3. 5º ó 6º grado
 4. 7º ó 8º grado
 5. 9º grado
 6. 10º grado
 7. 11º grado
 8. 12º grado SIN DIPLOMA
 9. Graduado de escuela secundaria – diploma de secundaria o su equivalente (GED)
 10. Un poco de universidad, ningún título
 11. Título de asociado
 12. Licenciatura
 13. Maestría
 14. Título profesional o doctorado

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

INCOME.

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

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

[CATI:

What was the total income of your household in 2019?

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

1. Menos de \$5,000
2. \$5,000 a \$9,999
3. \$10,000 a \$14,999
4. \$15,000 a \$19,999
5. \$20,000 a \$24,999
6. \$25,000 a \$29,999
7. \$30,000 a \$34,999
8. \$35,000 a \$39,999

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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

8.

Z

IP.

W

9.

What is your ZIP Code?

10.

¿

Cuál es su código postal?

11. _____

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22]

IDEO1.

How would you rate yourself on this scale?

¿Cómo se calificaría usted mismo en esta escala?

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22]

PID.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

[SHOW IF PID=1]

PIDSTRENGTH_D.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

[SHOW IF PID=2]

PIDSTRENGTH_R.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

PIDLEAN.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22]

VOTE16.

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Sí, voté
2. No, no voté

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. SI, VOTÉ
2. NO, NO VOTÉ

[SHOW IF VOTE16=1]

CAND16.

Which candidate did you vote for?

¿Por qué candidato votó?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Hillary Clinton
2. Donald Trump
3. Other

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Hillary Clinton
2. Donald Trump
3. Otro

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. HILLARY CLINTON
2. DONALD TRUMP
3. OTHER

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. HILLARY CLINTON
2. DONALD TRUMP
3. OTRO

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22]

FBACCT_EVER.

Have you ever used Facebook?

¿Alguna vez ha usado Facebook?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
2. NO
1. Sí
2. NO

[SHOW IF FBACCT_EVER=1]

FBACCT_MULTIPLE.

How many Facebook accounts do you currently have?

¿Cuántas cuentas de Facebook tiene actualmente?

RESPONSES:

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

[SHOW IF FBACCT_MULTIPLE=1]

FBACCT_ACTIVE_ONE.

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

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

Cawi Responses:

1. Yes
 2. No
1. Sí
 2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
 2. NO
1. SÍ
 2. NO

[SHOW IF FBACCT_MULTIPLE=2]

FBACCT_ACTIVE_MULTIPLE.

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

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

RESPONSES:

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6 or more accounts

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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22]

INSTACCT_EVER.

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

CAWI RESPONSES:

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 1. Sí
- 2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 1. SÍ
- 2. NO

[SHOW IF INSTACCT_EVER=1]

INSTACCT_MULTIPLE.

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

RESPONSES:

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

[SHOW IF INSTACCT_MULTIPLE=1]

INSTACCT_ACTIVE_ONE.

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

CAWI RESPONSES:

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 1. Sí
- 2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 1. SÍ
- 2. NO

[SHOW IF INSTACCT_MULTIPLE=2]

INSTACCT_ACTIVE_MULTIPLE.

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

RESPONSES:

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

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

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

SHOW DOV_FU_USER AND DOV_IG_USER ON TESTING ONLY SCREEN

DISPLAY_MEDIA.

[INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22: Now][INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=23: First] we have some questions about your media use.

[INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22: Ahora][INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=23: Primero] tenemos algunas preguntas sobre su uso de los medios.

POLINFO_SOURCE.

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

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

[CATI: TI INSTRUCTIONS: Read response options out loud as: "A-B-C", "C-B-S", "N-B-C", "Fox", "M-S-N-B-C", "C-N-N", "N-P-R".]

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

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

INFOTRUST_SOURCE.

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

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

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

DISPLAY_POL.

Next [IF CAWI:we, IF CATI:I] have some questions about your interest in politics.
A continuación [IF CAWI:tenemos, IF CATI:tengo] algunas preguntas sobre su interés en la política.

POLINT.

How often do you pay attention to what's going on in government and politics?
¿Con qué frecuencia presta atención a los asuntos del gobierno y de la política?

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

POLPART.

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

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

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

1. Attended a protest or rally
2. Contributed money to a political candidate or organization
3. Signed an online petition
4. Tried to convince someone how to vote (online or in-person)

5. Wrote and posted political messages online
 6. Talked about politics with someone you know
 7. None of the above [ANCHOR]
1. Asistió a una protesta o a un mitin
 2. Contribuyó dinero a un candidato u organización política
 3. Firmó una petición en línea
 4. Trató de convencer a alguien de cómo votar (en línea o en persona)
 5. Escribió y publicó mensajes políticos en línea
 6. Habló de política con alguien que conoce
 7. Ninguno de los anteriores [ANCHOR]
-

EPE1.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

[CAWI: I][CATI: You] feel confident that [CAWI: I][CATI: you] can find the truth about political issues.
[CAWI: Me siento][CATI: Se siente] seguro de que [CAWI: puedo][CATI: puede] encontrar la verdad sobre los asuntos políticos.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

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

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

EPE2.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

DISPLAY_ELECT.

Now, [IF CAWI:we, IF CATI: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
-

reg.

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

VOTE_PREELEC.

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

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

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

APPROVAL.

How much do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling his job as president?

¿Cuánto aprueba o desaprueba la manera en que Donald Trump está haciendo su trabajo como presidente?

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

DISPLAY_PERCEPT.

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

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

FT_PEOPLEGROUPS.

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

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

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

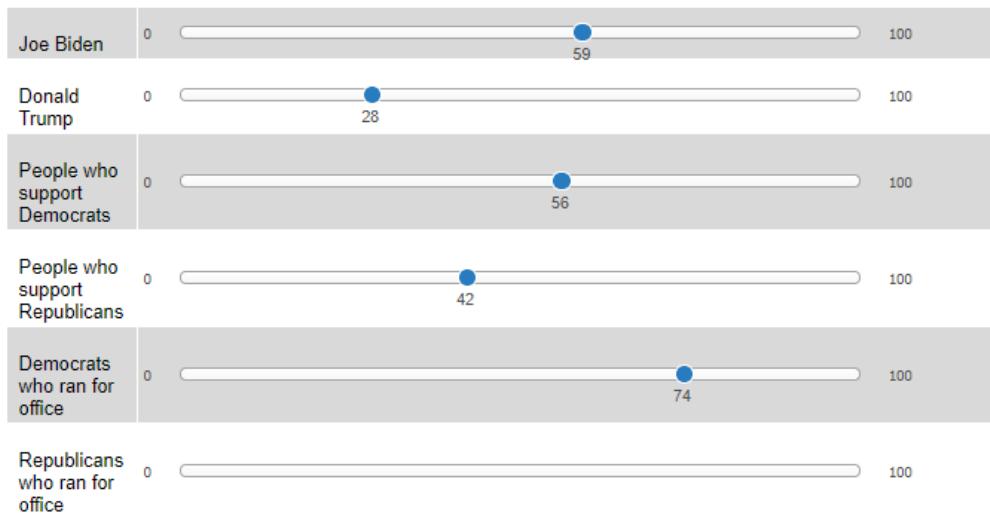
Haga clic en la línea para que aparezca el indicador, luego deslice el indicador por la escala para indicar dónde se refleja mejor su respuesta.]

Screenshot of question format below:



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.

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



SHOW IF RND_00=0:

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

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

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

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

DEMSMART.

In general, how smart are people who support Democrats?

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

REPSMART.

In general, how smart are people who support Republicans?

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

IDEOLOGY_GROUP.

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

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

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

GRID ITEMS:

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

- H. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1 OR DOV_IG_USER=1: La gente que se ve en Instagram que apoya a los demócratas]
- I. [SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1 OR DOV_IG_USER=1: La gente que se ve en Instagram que apoya a los republicanos]

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

GRID ITEMS:

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

5. Algo conservador(a)
 6. Conservador(a)
 7. Muy conservador(a)
-

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

NETDIVFF_GROUP.

Think about your friends and family.

Piense en sus amigos y familia.

[CAWI: [SHOW IF RND_00=0: How many are Democrats, and how many are Republicans?; SHOW IF RND_00=1: How many are Republicans, and how many are Democrats?]

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

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

Your best guess is fine.]

Su mejor suposición está bien.]

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

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

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

GRID ITEMS:

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

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

GRID ITEMS:

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

NETDIVFB_GROUP.

Now think about your Facebook "friends."

Ahora piensa en sus "amigos" de Facebook.

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

[SHOW IF RND_00=0: ¿cuántos son demócratas y cuántos republicanos?; SHOW IF RND_00=1: ¿cuántos son republicanos y cuántos son demócratas?]

Your best guess is fine.]

Su mejor suposición está bien.]

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

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

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

GRID ITEMS:

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

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

GRID ITEMS:

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

DISPLAY_ISSUE.

Now, [IF CAWI:we, IF CATI: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
 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, RANDOMIZE:

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

SHOW IF RND_01=0:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Black people are treated much less fairly than white people
2. Black people are treated somewhat less fairly than white people
3. Both are treated about equally

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

SHOW IF RND_01=1:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

SEXISM1_2.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

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

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

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

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

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

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

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

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

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

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

USDEMOC_TRAIT.

How well does the United States meet the following standards?

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

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

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

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

IF RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

-
- 2. Los EE.UU. cumplen en parte con este estándar
 - 3. Los EE.UU. en su mayoría cumplen con este estándar
 - 4. Los EE.UU. cumplen plenamente con este estándar

KNOWLEDGE_PRE.

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

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

El siguiente serie de preguntas nos ayuda a saber qué tipo de información es comúnmente conocida por el público. Por favor, conteste estas preguntas por su cuenta sin preguntar a nadie o buscar las respuestas. Mucha gente no conoce las respuestas a estas preguntas, pero le [IF CAWI: agradeceríamos; IF CATI: agradecería] que por favor respondiera a cada pregunta aunque no esté seguro de cuál es la respuesta correcta.

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 1. Sí
- 2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. YES
 - 2. NO
 - 1. Sí
 - 2. NO
-

KNOW_HOUSE.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

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

KNOW_SENATE.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

DIGLITERACY_TERM.

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

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

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

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

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Happy
 - B. Depressed
 - C. Anxious
- A. Feliz
 - B. Deprimido
 - C. Ansioso

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. All the time
 - 2. Often
 - 3. Sometimes
 - 4. Rarely
 - 5. Never
- 1. Todo el tiempo
 - 2. A menudo
 - 3. A veces
 - 4. Raramente
 - 5. Nunca

[SHOW IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=3,4]

DEACTIVATION.

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

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

P_SAMPLE_GROUP=3: Facebook][**[INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GROUP=4: Instagram]** durante el resto del período. Cuando usted reactive su cuenta, estará tal como la dejó.

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

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

OR

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

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

- 1 semana, hasta el 29 de septiembre por \$25

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

Wave 3



Client	Facebook
Project Language	Election Research Project W3
Project Number	8870
Survey length (median)	15 minute survey
Population	Age 18+
Pretest	N/A
Main	N=233,530
MODE	CAWI/CATI-fied web 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): \$5
Survey description	Election and Politics Study 2020 Wave 3
Eligibility Rate	100%

Custom survey specific preloads

Variable Name	Include on Preload Testing-only page?	Variable Type	Variable Label
P_FB_USER	Y	Numeric	0=Not P30 day FB user 1=P30 day FB user
P_IG_USER	Y	Numeric	0=Not P30 day IG user 1=P30 day IG user
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

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	VOTEDYET, VOTE_PREELECTREPORTED, VOTE_PREELECTINTENTION, FT_PEOPLEGROUPS
RND_01	VOTE_LIKELY, CHILDPOLICY, ACAPOLICY, MINWAGEPOLICY, PROTEST1, COVIDWORRY, MISINFO, COVIDAPPROVE
RND_02	RUSSIAPOLICY, ECONOMY, POLCON, CONFINST, PROTEST2, PROTEST3, POLVIOLENCE, DEMATT_FEATURES, VOTEINFO, VOTETRUST,
RND_03	EDUCPOLICY
RND_04	FBSAT, INSTSAT

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 principio 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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22,23]

DISPLAY – OPTINTRO.

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22,23]

We ask you to fill out this survey that will take about 15 minutes. After you complete the survey today, we will be sending you two more surveys in November and December.

Le pedimos que complete esta encuesta que le tomará unos 15 minutos. Después de que complete la encuesta hoy, les enviaremos dos encuestas más en noviembre y diciembre.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=1]

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

[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=22]

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

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

[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=23]

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

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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22,23]

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.

INTRO_1.

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

Primero, tenemos varias preguntas sobre la elección para presidente.

REG_PREELEC.

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:

3. Registered
4. Not registered

- 78. Not sure
- 3. Registrado
- 4. No registrado
- 78. No estoy seguro

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 3. REGISTERED
- 4. NOT REGISTERED
- 78. NOT SURE
- 3. REGISTRADO
- 4. NO REGISTRADO
- 78. NO ESTOY SEGURO

[SHOW IF REG_PREELEC=1]

REG_STATE.

In what state are you registered to vote now?

¿En qué estado está registrado/a para votar ahora?

[DROPDOWN WITH 50 STATES AND DC]

VOTEDYET.

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]. Have you already voted in that election, or have you not voted?

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]. ¿Ya ha votado en esa elección o aún no ha votado?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Have voted
- 2. Have not voted
- 1. Ha votado
- 2. No ha votado

[SHOW IF VOTEDYET=1]

HOWVOTED.

Which one of the following best describes how you voted?

¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones describe mejor cómo votó?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS. RANDOMIZE ORDER OF 1 AND 2:

- 1. Definitely voted in person at a polling place before election day
- 2. Definitely voted before election day by mailing in my ballot or depositing my mail ballot into a drop box
- 3. 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 del día de las elecciones
 2. Definitivamente voté antes del día de las elecciones enviando mi boleta por correo o depositando mi boleta por correo en un buzón
 3. Definitivamente voté de 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 before election day by mailing in your ballot or depositing your mail ballot into a drop box
 3. 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 del día de las elecciones.
 2. Definitivamente votó antes del día de las elecciones enviando su boleta por correo o depositando su boleta por correo en un buzón
 3. Definitivamente votó de otra manera
77. No está completamente seguro de si votó o no

[SHOW IF VOTEDYET=1]

VOTE_PREELECTREPORTED.

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

¿Por quién votó para presidente de los Estados Unidos?

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

6. Joe Biden (Democrat)
 7. Donald Trump (Republican)
 8. Jo Jorgensen (Libertarian)
 9. Howie Hawkins (Green)
10. Other candidate, please specify: [TEXTBOX]
11. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race
78. Not sure
6. Joe Biden (demócrata)
 7. Donald Trump (republicano)
 8. Jo Jorgensen (libertario)
 9. Howie Hawkins (verde)
10. Otro candidato, por favor especifique: [TEXTBOX]
11. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta elección
78. 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
 77. No estoy seguro
-

[SHOW IF VOTEDYET=2]

VOTE_PREELECTINTENTION.

Which candidate do you prefer for President of the United States?

¿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]
 6. [CAWI: I][CATI: You] don't intend to 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 tengo][CATI: Usted no tiene] la intención de votar 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] don't intend to 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 tengo][CATI: Usted no tiene] la intención de votar en esta elección
 77. No estoy seguro

[SHOW IF VOTEDYET=2]

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:

5. Definitely will vote
6. Probably will vote
7. Probably will not vote
8. Definitely will not vote
5. Definitivamente votará
6. Probablemente votará
7. Probablemente no votará
8. Definitivamente no votará

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.

FT_PEOPLEGROUPS.

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

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

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

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

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

- K. Joe Biden [SLIDER SCALE]
- L. Donald Trump [SLIDER SCALE]
- M. People who support Democrats [SLIDER SCALE]
- N. People who support Republicans [SLIDER SCALE]
- O. Democrats running for office [SLIDER SCALE]
- P. Republicans running for office [SLIDER SCALE]
- Q. Undocumented immigrants [SLIDER SCALE]
- R. Rural Americans [SLIDER SCALE]
- S. Black Lives Matter [SLIDER SCALE]
- T. #MeToo Movement [SLIDER SCALE]

- K. Joe Biden [SLIDER SCALE]
- L. Donald Trump [SLIDER SCALE]
- M. Las personas que apoyan a los demócratas [SLIDER SCALE]
- N. Las personas que apoyan a los republicanos [SLIDER SCALE]
- O. Los Demócratas que se presentan a las elecciones [SLIDER SCALE]
- P. Los Republicanos que se presentan a las elecciones [SLIDER SCALE]
- Q. Inmigrantes indocumentados [SLIDER SCALE]
- R. Los americanos rurales [SLIDER SCALE]
- S. Movimiento Black Lives Matter [SLIDER SCALE]
- T. Movimiento #YoTambién [SLIDER SCALE]

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

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

INTRO_3.

Next, we have some questions about issues facing the country.

A continuación, tenemos algunas preguntas sobre los problemas que enfrenta el país.

CHILDPOLICY.

Do you [INSERT IF RND_01=0 favor or oppose][[INSERT IF RND_01=1 oppose or favor] separating the children of detained immigrants, rather than keeping them with their parents in adult detention centers?

¿Usted [INSERT IF RND_01=0 está a favor o en contra [INSERT IF RND_01= en contra o a favor] a separar a los hijos de inmigrantes detenidos, en lugar de mantenerlos con sus padres en centros de detención para adultos?

CATI: IF FAVOR OR OPPOSE: Is that strongly or somewhat?

CATI: IF FAVOR OR OPPOSE: ¿Es eso muy o algo?

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Strongly favor
 2. Somewhat favor
 3. Somewhat oppose
 4. Strongly oppose
1. Muy a favor
 2. Algo a favor
 3. Algo en contra
 4. Muy en contra

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. STRONGLY FAVOR
 2. SOMEWHAT FAVOR
 3. SOMEWHAT OPPOSE
 4. STRONGLY OPPOSE
1. MUY A FAVOR
 2. ALGO A FAVOR
 3. ALGO EN CONTRA
 4. MUY EN CONTRA

ACAPOLICY.

Do you [INSERT IF RND_01=0 approve or disapprove][[INSERT IF RND_01=1 disapprove or approve] of the Affordable Care Act of 2010, sometimes referred to as Obamacare?

¿Usted [INSERT IF RND_01 = 0 aprueba o desaprueba][[INSERT IF RND_01 = 1 desaprueba o aprueba] la Ley de Cuidado de Salud a Bajo Precio de 2010, a veces conocida como Obamacare?

CATI: IF APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE: Is that strongly or somewhat?

CATI: IF APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE: ¿Es eso fuertemente o algo?

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS

1. Strongly approve
 2. Somewhat approve
 3. Somewhat disapprove
 4. Strongly disapprove
1. Aprueba mucho
 2. Aprueba algo
 3. Desaprueba algo
 4. Desaprueba mucho

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS

1. STRONGLY APPROVE
 2. SOMEWHAT APPROVE
 3. SOMEWHAT DISAPPROVE
 4. STRONGLY DISAPPROVE
1. APRUEBA MUCHO
 2. APRUEBA ALGO
 3. DESAPRUEBA ALGO
 4. DESAPRUEBA MUCHO

RUSSIAPOLICY.

How much is Russia a threat to the United States?

¿Qué tanto es Rusia una amenaza para los Estados Unidos?

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

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

CAWI 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

EDUCPOLICY.

All things considered, what do you think K-12 schools in your area should currently be providing?

Teniendo en cuenta todas las cosas, ¿qué cree que las escuelas K-12 en su zona deberían ofrecer actualmente?

RND_03=0 1,2,3

RND_03=1 2,1,3

RESPONSE OPTIONS

1. In-person instruction five days a week
 2. Online instruction five days a week
 3. A mix of in-person and online instruction
1. Instrucción presencial cinco días a la semana
 2. Instrucción en línea cinco días a la semana
 3. Una combinación de instrucción presencial y en línea

MINWAGEPOLICY.

Should the federal minimum wage be...?

¿El salario mínimo federal debería ser ...?

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS

1. Raised
 2. Kept the same
 3. Lowered but not eliminated
 4. Eliminated altogether
1. Aumentado
 2. Mantenido en su nivel actual
 3. Disminuído pero no eliminado
 4. Eliminado por completo

CONINST.

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
 - 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

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?

¿Cuánto [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:

6. Strongly approve
 7. Somewhat approve
 8. Neither approve nor disapprove
 9. Somewhat disapprove
 10. Strongly disapprove
6. Aprueba totalmente
 7. Aprueba de alguna manera
 8. Ni aprueba ni desaprueba
 9. Desaprueba de alguna manera
 10. Desaprueba totalmente

ECONOMY.

Compared to one year ago, is the nation's economy now [INSERT IF RND_02=0 better, the same, or worse][[INSERT IF RND_02=1 worse, the same, or better]?

En comparación con la de hace un año, ¿la economía de la nación está ahora [INSERT IF RND_02=0 mejor, igual o peor][[INSERT IF RND_02=1 peor, igual o mejor]?

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

6. Much better
 7. Somewhat better
 8. The same
 9. Somewhat worse
 10. Much worse
6. Mucho mejor
 7. Algo mejor
 8. Igual
 9. Algo peor
 10. Mucho peor

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

PROTEST2.

Do you [INSERT IF RND_02=0 support or oppose][[INSERT IF RND_02=1 oppose or support] the people protesting police misconduct?

¿Usted [INSERT IF RND_02 = 0 está a favor o en contra][[INSERT IF RND_02 = 1 se opone o apoya] de que las personas proteste por la mala conducta policial?

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
-

PROTEST3.

During the past few months, would you say that most of the actions taken by people protesting police misconduct have been [INSERT IF RND_02=0 violent, or have most of these actions been peaceful][[INSERT IF RND_02=1 peaceful, or have most of these actions been violent]]?

Durante los últimos meses, ¿usted diría que la mayoría de las acciones tomadas por las personas que han protestado por la mala conducta policial han sido [INSERT IF RND_02 = 0 violentas, o la mayoría de estas acciones han sido pacíficas] [[INSERT IF RND_02 = 1 pacíficas, o la mayoría de estas acciones han sido violentas]]?

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Most have been violent
 - 2. More violent than peaceful
 - 3. Some violent, some peaceful
 - 4. More peaceful than violent
 - 5. Most have been peaceful
- 1. La mayoría han sido violentas
 - 2. Más violentas que pacíficas
 - 3. Algunas violentas, otros pacíficas
 - 4. Más pacíficas que violentas
 - 5. La mayoría han sido pacíficas
-

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
-

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.

COVIDAPPROVE.

How would you rate the job each of the following has done responding to COVID-19?

¿Cómo calificaría el trabajo que cada uno de los siguientes ha hecho en respuesta al COVID-19?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. President Trump
 - B. Your state government
 - C. Your local government
 - D. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 - E. U.S. Congress
- A. Presidente Trump
 - B. Su gobierno estatal
 - C. Su gobierno local
 - D. Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC)
 - E. Congreso de los Estados Unidos

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS

1. Excellent
 2. Good
 3. Fair
 4. Poor
1. Excelente
 2. Bueno
 3. Justo
 4. Deficiente

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

COVIDEXP.

For each of the following, indicate whether or not it is something that happened to you or someone in your household because of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Para cada uno de los siguientes, indique si es algo que le sucedió a usted o alguien en su hogar debido al brote de COVID-19.

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

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

[CAWI - remove bold] *Seleccione todas las opciones que correspondan.*

[CATI] **SELECCIONE TODAS LAS OPCIONES QUE CORRESPONDAN.**

RESPONSE OPTONS:

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
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

COVIDINFO.

In the last 24 hours, did you get any news or information related to COVID-19 from the following sources?

En las últimas 24 horas, ¿recibió alguna noticia o información relacionada al COVID-19 de las siguientes fuentes?

[CAWI - remove bold] Select all that apply.

[CATI] SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.

[CAWI - remove bold] Seleccione todas las opciones que correspondan.

[CATI] SELECCIONE TODAS LAS OPCIONES QUE CORRESPONDAN.

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

1. National news outlets
 2. Public health organizations and officials
 3. Local news outlets
 4. Your state/local elected officials
 5. President Trump
 6. Facebook
 7. Instagram
 8. Other, please specify: [TEXTBOX, ANCHOR]
 9. I did not receive any news or information related to COVID-19 [ANCHOR]
1. **Medios de comunicación nacionales**
 2. **Organizaciones y funcionarios de salud pública**
 3. **Medios de comunicación locales**
 4. **Sus funcionarios electos a nivel estatal / local**
 5. **Presidente Trump**
 6. **Facebook**
 7. **Instagram**
 8. **Otro, por favor especifique: [TEXTBOX, ANCHOR]**
 9. **No recibió ninguna noticia o información relacionada al COVID-19 [ANCHOR]**

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.

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

KNOWLEDGE_PRE.

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

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

El siguiente serie de preguntas nos ayuda a saber qué tipo de información es comúnmente conocida por el público. Por favor, conteste estas preguntas por su cuenta sin preguntar a nadie o buscar las respuestas. Mucha gente no conoce las respuestas a estas preguntas, pero le [IF CAWI: agradeceríamos; IF CATI: agradecería] que por favor respondiera a cada pregunta aunque no esté seguro de cuál es la respuesta correcta.

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 3. Yes
- 4. No
- 3. Sí
- 4. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 3. YES
 - 4. NO
 - 3. SÍ
 - 4. NO
-

MISINFO.

To the best of your knowledge, how accurate are the following statements?

Hasta donde usted sabe, qué tan precisas son las siguientes afirmaciones?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- 3. A new loss of taste or smell is a symptom of COVID-19
- 4. Coronavirus can be spread by people who do not show symptoms
- 5. The Chinese government created the coronavirus as a bioweapon
- 6. The medication hydroxychloroquine is proven to cure or prevent COVID-19
- 7. Antibiotics are effective in preventing and treating COVID-19
- 3. Una nueva pérdida del gusto u olfato es un síntoma de COVID-19
- 4. El coronavirus puede ser transmitido por personas que no presentan síntomas
- 5. El gobierno chino creó el coronavirus como una arma biológica
- 6. Se ha comprobado que el medicamento hidroxicloroquina cura o previene el COVID-19
- 7. Los antibióticos son eficaces para prevenir y tratar COVID-19

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 precisa
- 2. No muy precisa
- 3. Algo precisa
- 4. Muy precisa

[SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1 OR P_IG_USER=1]

INTRO_6.

Last, we have some questions about your experiences with social media products.

Por último, tenemos algunas preguntas sobre sus experiencias con los productos de redes sociales.

[SHOW IF P_FB_USER=1]

FBSAT.

Overall, how satisfied [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=3: were; INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP<>3: are] you with your Facebook experience [INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=3: before joining the study]?

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]

INSTSAT.

Overall, how satisfied **INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=4: were; INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP<>4: are** you with your Instagram experience [**INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=4: before joining the study**]?

En general, ¿qué tan satisfecho/a estaba con su experiencia en Instagram 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_FB_USER=1 AND P_SAMPLE_GRP<>3]

FBPOLCON.

In the past week, have you seen any political conversations on Facebook?

En la última semana, ¿ha visto alguna conversaciones política en Facebook?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

3. YES
4. NO
3. SÍ
4. NO

[SHOW IF FBPOLCON=1]

FBPOLDES.

How well does each of the following describe the political conversations you have seen on Facebook in the last week?

¿Qué tanto describen describen cada uno de los siguientes adjetivos las conversaciones políticas que ha visto en Facebook durante la última semana?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Respectful
- B. Informative
- C. Overwhelming
- A. Respetuosa
- B. Informativa
- C. Abrumadora

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS

1. Not at all
 2. A little
 3. A moderate amount
 4. A lot
 5. A great deal
- 1. Para nada
 - 2. Un poco
 - 3. Una cantidad moderada
 - 4. Mucho
 - 5. Una gran cantidad

[SHOW IF P_IG_USER=1 AND P_SAMPLE_GRP<>4]

INSTPOLCON.

In the past week, have you seen any political conversations on Instagram?

En la última semana, ¿ha visto alguna conversaciones política en Instagram?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
2. NO
1. SÍ
2. NO

[SHOW IF INSTPOLCON=1]

INSTAPOLDES.

How well does each of the following describe the political conversations you have seen on Instagram in the last week?

¿Qué tanto describen describen cada uno de los siguientes adjetivos las conversaciones políticas que ha visto en Instagram durante la última semana?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A. Respectful | Respetuosa |
| B. Informative | Informativa |
| C. Overwhelming | Abrumadora |

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS

1. Not at all
2. A little
3. A moderate amount
4. A lot
5. A great deal
1. Para nada
2. Un poco
3. Una cantidad moderada
4. Mucho
5. Una gran cantidad

[DISPLAY]

DEBRIEF.

Earlier in this survey we asked you about whether you thought several statements were accurate. We did this because we are trying to understand what information people think is true and false. Before you leave the survey, we wanted to share with you that the following statements are indeed true:

- A new loss of taste or smell is a symptom of COVID-19
- COVID-19 can be spread by people who do not show symptoms

And the following statements are not correct:

- The Chinese government created COVID-19 as a bioweapon
- The medication hydroxychloroquine is proven to cure or prevent COVID-19
- Antibiotics are effective in preventing and treating COVID-19

Al principio de esta encuesta, le preguntamos si pensaba que varias afirmaciones eran precisas. Hicimos esto porque estamos tratando de comprender qué información piensa la gente que es verdadera y falsa. Antes de salir de la encuesta, queríamos compartir con usted que las siguientes afirmaciones son verdaderas:

- Una nueva pérdida del gusto u olfato es un síntoma de COVID-19
- COVID-19 puede ser transmitido por personas que no presentan síntomas

Y las siguientes declaraciones no son correctas:

- El gobierno chino creó COVID-19 como arma biológica
- Se ha comprobado que el medicamento hidroxicloroquina cura o previene el COVID-19
- Los antibióticos son eficaces para prevenir y tratar COVID-19

Wave 4



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%

Custom survey specific preloads

Variable Name	Include on Preload Testing-only page?	Variable Type	Variable Label
P_FB_USER	Y	Numeric	0=Not P30 day FB user 1=P30 day FB user
P_IG_USER	Y	Numeric	0=Not P30 day IG user 1=P30 day IG user
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

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	

LANGSWITCH.

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

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

Let's get started with an easy question.

Empecemos con una pregunta fácil.

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

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

1. English/Inglés
2. Spanish/Español

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

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

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

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

PROGRAMMING NOTE: IN CAWI MODE, HIDE BACK BUTTON IN APROD
CATI MODE MUST HAVE BACK BUTTON

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1,22,23]

DISPLAY – OPTINTRO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=1]]

You may withdraw at any time by emailing support@amerispeak.org or calling toll-free (888) 326-9424.

Puede retirarse en cualquier momento enviando un correo electrónico a ayuda@amerispeak.org o llamando al número gratuito (888) 326-9424.

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

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

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

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=23]

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

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

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

DISPLAY_MED.

First we have some questions about your media use.

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

[GRID; 5,5,4; SP]

POLINFO_SO.

How often in the past week have you gotten political information from the following sources?
¿Con qué frecuencia en la última semana ha obtenido información política de las siguientes fuentes?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. National network TV news like ABC, CBS, or NBC
 - B. Print newspapers
 - C. Online news websites
 - D. Local TV news
 - E. Facebook
 - F. Instagram
 - G. Twitter
 - H. FOX News
 - I. MSNBC
 - J. CNN
 - K. Talk radio programs like Sean Hannity or Rush Limbaugh
 - L. Public radio/NPR
 - M. Friends and family
 - N. YouTube
- A. Noticias de televisión nacional como ABC, CBS, o NBC
 - B. Periódico impreso
 - C. Sitios web de noticias en línea
 - D. Noticias de la televisión local
 - E. Facebook
 - F. Instagram
 - G. Twitter
 - H. Noticias FOX
 - I. MSNBC
 - J. CNN
 - K. Los programas de radio como Sean Hannity o Rush Limbaugh
 - L. Radio público/NPR
 - M. Amigos y familiares
 - N. YouTube

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

IF RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

[GRID; 5,4; SP]

INFOTRUST.

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

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

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

-
- 4. Mucho
 - 5. Muchísimo
-

DISPLAY_POL.

Next we have some questions about your interest in politics.

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

POLINT.

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

POLPART.

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

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

Select all that apply.

Seleccione todos los que correspondan.

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

- 1. Attended a protest or rally
 - 2. Contributed money to a political candidate or organization
 - 3. Signed an online petition
 - 4. Tried to convince someone how to vote (online or in-person)
 - 5. Wrote and posted political messages online
 - 6. Talked about politics with someone you know
 - 7. None of the above
- 1. Asistió a una protesta o a un mitin
 - 2. Contribuyó dinero a un candidato u organización política
 - 3. Firmó una petición en línea

-
- 4. Trató de convencer a alguien de cómo votar (en línea o en persona)
 - 5. Escribió y publicó mensajes políticos en línea
 - 6. Habló de política con alguien que conoce
 - 7. Ninguno de los anteriores
-

[SHOW IF POLPART=2]

CONTRIBUT.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

EPE1.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

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

[CAWI: I][CATI: You] feel confident that [CAWI: I][CATI: you] can find the truth about political issues.
[CAWI: Me siento][CATI: Se siente] seguro de que [CAWI: puedo][CATI: puede] encontrar la verdad sobre los asuntos políticos.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

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

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

EPE2.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

EPE3.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

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

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

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

DISPLAY_PRES.

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

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

TURNOUT.

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

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

Which of the following statements best describes you:

Cuál de las siguientes declaraciones lo/a describe mejor:

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4]

HOWVOTED.

Which one of the following best describes how you voted?

¿Cuál de las siguientes declaraciones describe mejor cómo votó?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4]

VOTE_POST.

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

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

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Joe Biden (Democrat)
2. Donald Trump (Republican)
3. Jo Jorgensen (Libertarian)
4. Howie Hawkins (Green)
5. Other candidate, please specify:
6. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race
1. 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
1. No estoy seguro

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

2. Donald Trump (Republican)
1. Joe Biden (Democrat)
3. Jo Jorgensen (Libertarian)
4. Howie Hawkins (Green)
5. Other candidate, please specify:
6. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race
77. Not sure
2. Donald Trump (republicano)
1. Joe Biden (demócrata)
3. Jo Jorgensen (libertario)
4. Howie Hawkins (verde)
5. Otro candidato, por favor especifique:
6. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta elección

77. No estoy seguro

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4 AND P_SCMPGN=1]

[INSERT IF S_STATE=GA]

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

[SHOW ALL]

VOTESENATE.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

1. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE1 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE1] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO1]
2. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE2 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE2] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO2]
3. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE3 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE3] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO3]
4. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE4 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE4] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO4]
5. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE5 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE5] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO5]
6. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE6 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE6] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO6]
7. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE7 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE7] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO7]
8. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE8 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE8] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO8]
9. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE9 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE9] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO9]
10. [SHOW IF P_SCANDE10 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDE10] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO10]
11. Other, please specify:
[CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race

1. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS1 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS1] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO1]
2. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS2 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS2] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO2]
3. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS3 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS3] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO3]
4. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS4 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS4] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO4]
5. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS5 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS5] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO5]
6. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS6 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS6] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO6]
7. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS7 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS7] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO7]
8. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS8 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS8] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO8]
9. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS9 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS9] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO9]
10. [SHOW IF P_SCANDS10 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_SCANDS10] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_SCPRO10]
11. Otro, por favor especifique:
12. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta carrera

[INSERT IF S_STATE=GA]

VOTESENATE2

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

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

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

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4 AND P_GCMPGN=1]

VOTEGOV.

For whom did you vote for Governor?

¿Por quién votó usted para Gobernador?

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

1. [SHOW IF P_GCANDE1 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDE1] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO1]
2. [SHOW IF P_GCANDE2 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDE2] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO2]
3. [SHOW IF P_GCANDE3 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDE3] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO3]
4. [SHOW IF P_GCANDE4 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDE4] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO4]
5. Other, please specify:
 6. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race
1. [SHOW IF P_GCANDS1 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDS1] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO1]
2. [SHOW IF P_GCANDS2 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDS2] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO2]
3. [SHOW IF P_GCANDS3 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDS3] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO3]
4. [SHOW IF P_GCANDS4 NOT BLANK] [INSERT: P_GCANDS4] [CATI: CANDIDATE NAME PRONUNCIATION INSERT P_GCPRO4]5.
5. Otro, por favor especifique:
6. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta carrera

[SHOW IF TURNOUT=4]

VOTEHOUSE.

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS, RANDOMIZE:

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

APPROVAL.

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

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

INTRO_2.

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

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

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

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

FT_PEOP.

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

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

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

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

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

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

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

- A. Joe Biden
 - B. Donald Trump
 - 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
-
- A. Joe Biden
 - B. Donald Trump
 - D. Las personas que apoyan a los Republicanos
 - C. Las personas que apoyan a los Demócratas
 - F. Los republicanos que se presentan a las elecciones
 - E. Los demócratas que se presentan a las elecciones
 - H. Los americanos rurales
 - G. Inmigrantes indocumentados
 - I. Movimiento Black Lives Matter
 - J. Movimiento #YoTambién

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

DEMSMART.

In general, how smart are people who support Democrats?

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

REPSMART.

In general, how smart are people who support Republicans?

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

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

[GRID; 5,4; SP]

IDEO_GR.

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

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

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

GRID ITEMS:

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

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

GRID ITEMS:

- A. Yourself
- 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]

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

[GRID, SP]

NETDIVFF.

Think about your friends and family.

Piense en sus amigos y familia.

[CAWI: [SHOW IF RND_00=0: How many are Democrats, and how many are Republicans?; SHOW IF RND_00=1: How many are Republicans, and how many are Democrats?]

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

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

Your best guess is fine.]

Su mejor suposición está bien.]

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

GRID ITEMS:

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

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

GRID ITEMS:

- 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?

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

[GRID, SP]

NETDIVFB.

Now think about your Facebook "friends."

Ahora piensa en sus "amigos" de Facebook.

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

[SHOW IF RND_00=0: ¿cuántos son demócratas y cuántos republicanos?; SHOW IF RND_00=1: ¿cuántos son republicanos y cuántos son demócratas?]

Your best guess is fine.]

Su mejor suposición está bien.]

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

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

SHOW IF RND_00=0:

GRID ITEMS:

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

SHOW IF RND_00=1:

GRID ITEMS:

- 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?

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

DISP_ISSUE.

Next, we have some questions about issues facing the country.

A continuación, tenemos algunas preguntas sobre los problemas que enfrenta el país.

[GRID]

POL.

How strongly do you [INSERT IF RND_02=0 support or oppose][[INSERT IF RND_02=1 oppose or support] the following policies?

¿Qué tanto [INSERT IF RND_02=0 apoya o se opone][[INSERT IF RND_02=1 se opone o apoya] a las siguientes políticas?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

IMMIG. Decrease the number of civilian refugees allowed into the United States from countries where people are trying to escape violence and war

HEALTH. Repeal the Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare

UNEMPLOY. Bring back the extra \$600-per-week unemployment benefit to address economic problems resulting from the coronavirus outbreak

COVID. Require all Americans to wear face masks in public when they're around other people

FOREIGN. Ban apps that are owned by Chinese companies (like TikTok and WeChat) from operating in the United States

POLICE. Reduce funding for police departments and spend that money on social services instead

IMMIG. Reducir el número de refugiados civiles permitidos en los Estados Unidos de países donde la gente está tratando de escapar de la violencia y la guerra

SALUD. Derogar la Ley de Cuidado de Salud Asequible, también conocida como Obamacare

UNEMPLOY. Reintroducir los 600 dólares extra por semana del subsidio de desempleo para hacer frente problemas económicos derivados del brote de coronavirus

COVID. Requerir que todos los americanos usen máscaras faciales en público cuando estén cerca de otras personas

FOREIGN. Prohibir que las aplicaciones que son propiedad de empresas chinas (como TikTok y WeChat) operen en los Estados Unidos

POLICE. Reducir los fondos para los departamentos de policía y en su lugar gastar ese dinero en servicios sociales

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Strongly support
 2. Somewhat support
 3. Neither support nor oppose
 4. Somewhat oppose
 5. Strongly oppose
1. Muy a favor
 2. Algo a favor
 3. Ni apoya a favor ni en contra
 4. Algo en contra
 5. Muy en contra

ECONOMY.

Compared to one year ago, is the nation's economy now [RND_02=0 better, the same, or worse][RND_02=1 worse, the same, or better]?

Comparada con la de hace un año, ¿la economía de la nación está ahora [RND_02=0 mejor, igual o peor][RND_02=1 peor, igual, o mejor]?

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Much better
 2. Somewhat better
 3. The same
 4. Somewhat worse
 5. Much worse
1. Mucho mejor
 2. Algo mejor
 3. Igual
 4. Algo peor
 5. Mucho peor

[GRID, SP]

BLACKWHITE.

In general, in our country these days, would you say that [SHOW IF RND_02=0: black people are treated less fairly than white people, white people are treated less fairly than black people; SHOW IF RND_02=1: white people are treated less fairly than black people, black people are treated less fairly than white people], or both are treated about equally in each of the following situations?

¿En general, en nuestro país en estos días, ¿diría usted que [SHOW IF RND_02=0: las personas negras son tratadas menos justamente que las personas blancas, las personas blancas son tratadas menos justamente que las personas negras; SHOW IF RND_02=1: las personas blancas son tratadas menos justamente que las personas negras, las personas negras son tratadas menos justamente que las personas blancas] o ambas son tratadas más o menos por igual en cada una de las siguientes situaciones?

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

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

SHOW IF RND_02=0:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

1. Los negros son tratados mucho menos justamente que los blancos
2. Los negros son tratados de manera algo menos justa que los blancos
3. Ambos son tratados casi por igual
4. Los blancos son tratados de manera algo menos justa que los negros
5. Los blancos son tratados mucho menos justamente que los negros

SHOW IF RND_02=1:

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

[GRID, SP]

SEXISM1_2.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

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

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

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

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

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

[GRID, SP]

USDEMOC.

How well does the United States meet the following standards?

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

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

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

IF RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

IF RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

KNOWLEDGE.

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

La siguiente serie de preguntas nos ayuda a saber qué tipo de información es comúnmente conocida por el público. Por favor, conteste estas preguntas por su cuenta sin preguntar a nadie o buscar las respuestas. Mucha gente no conoce las respuestas a estas preguntas, pero le [IF CAWI: agradeceríamos; IF CATI: agradecería] que por favor respondiera a cada pregunta aunque no esté seguro de cuál es la respuesta correcta.

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes
2. No
1. Sí
2. No

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. YES
2. NO
1. Sí
2. NO

[GRID]

SPECKNOWEV.

The following is a list of events. Please indicate how certain you are about whether each event did or did not happen in the last few weeks.

La siguiente es una lista de eventos. Por favor, indique que tan seguro está de que cada evento haya ocurrido o no haya ocurrido en las últimas semanas.

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. France lifted all COVID-related restrictions
 - B. Donald Trump announced that he would stop holding public rallies out of concern for COVID-related risks
 - C. A militia's plot to kidnap Michigan governor Gretchen Whitmer was foiled by undercover agents
 - D. Derek Chauvin, the Minneapolis police officer who killed George Floyd, was promoted
 - E. Pope Francis voiced support for same-sex civil unions
 - F. During the final presidential debate, each candidate was given time to speak while the other candidate's microphone was muted
 - G. Amy Coney Barrett, Donald Trump's nominee, became the newest Supreme Court justice
- A. Francia levantó todas las restricciones relacionadas con el COVID
 - B. Donald Trump anunció que dejaría de hacer mitines públicos por preocupación por los riesgos relacionados con COVID
 - C. El complot de una milicia para secuestrar a la gobernadora de Michigan Gretchen Whitmer fue frustrado por agentes encubiertos
 - D. Derek Chauvin, el policía de Minneapolis que mató a George Floyd, fue ascendido de puesto
 - E. El Papa Francisco expresó su apoyo a las uniones civiles entre personas del mismo sexo
 - F. Durante el debate presidencial final, cada candidato tuvo tiempo de hablar mientras el micrófono del otro candidato estaba silenciado
 - G. Amy Coney Barrett nominada por Donald Trump, se convirtió en la nueva jueza de la Corte Suprema

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Definitely did happen
 - 2. Probably did happen
 - 3. Probably didn't happen
 - 4. Definitely didn't happen
- 1. Definitivamente sucedió
 - 2. Probablemente sucedió
 - 3. Probablemente no sucedió
 - 4. Definitivamente no sucedió

[GRID]

SPECKNOWPO.

CAWI: Below is a list of policies. Please indicate whether either [INSERT IF RND_04=0: Joe Biden or Donald Trump][[INSERT IF RND_04=1: Donald Trump or Joe Biden] has publicly voiced their support for each of these policies, or if the policy is supported by neither candidate. If you're not sure, just give your best guess.

CATI: I am about to read a list of policies. Please tell me whether either [INSERT IF RND_04=0: Joe Biden or Donald Trump][[INSERT IF RND_04=1: Donald Trump or Joe Biden] has publicly voiced their support for each of these policies, or if the policy is supported by neither candidate. If you're not sure, just give your best guess.

CAWI: A continuación encontrará una lista de políticas. Por favor, indique si [INSERT IF RND_04=0: Joe Biden o Donald Trump][[INSERT IF RND_04=1: Donald Trump o Joe Biden] ha expresado públicamente su apoyo a cada una de esta políticas, o no son apoyadas por ninguno de los candidatos. Si no está seguro, sólo dé su mejor estimación.

CATI: Voy a leer una lista de políticas. Por favor, dígame si [INSERT IF RND_04=0: Joe Biden o Donald Trump][[INSERT IF RND_04=1: Donald Trump o Joe Biden] ha expresado públicamente su apoyo a cada una de esta políticas, o no son apoyadas por ninguno de los candidatos. Si no está seguro, sólo dé su mejor estimación.

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Allow undocumented immigrants to get insurance through Medicaid
 - B. Raise the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour
 - C. Withdraw the United States from the World Health Organization (WHO)
 - D. Allow fossil fuel extraction in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
 - E. Replace the electoral college with a national popular vote
 - F. Eliminate taxes on corporations based in the U.S.
- A. Permitir a los inmigrantes indocumentados obtener un seguro a través de Medicaid
 - B. Aumentar el salario mínimo federal a \$15 por hora
 - C. Retirar a los Estados Unidos de la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)
 - D. Permitir la extracción de combustibles fósiles en el Refugio Nacional de Vida Silvestre del Ártico
 - E. Sustituir el colegio electoral por un voto popular nacional
 - F. Eliminar los impuestos a las corporaciones con sede en los Estados Unidos.

RND_04=0 1,2,3

RND_04=1 2,1,3

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Supported by Joe Biden
 - 2. Supported by Donald Trump
 - 3. Supported by neither candidate
- 1. Apoyado por Joe Biden
 - 2. Apoyado por Donald Trump
 - 3. Apoyado por ninguno de los dos candidatos

[GRID]

MISINFO.

Next [CAWI: you will see]CATI: I will read to you] a series of statements.] We'd like to know how accurate you think each of the statements are to the best of your knowledge.

A continuación [CAWI: verá][CATI: le leeré] una serie de declaraciones. Nos gustaría saber cuán precisas cree que son cada una de las declaraciones según su conocimiento.

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Evidence found on Hunter Biden's laptop proves Joe Biden took bribes from foreign powers
 - B. The current FBI director, Christopher Wray, has said that the greatest domestic terrorist threat is white supremacists
 - C. Amy Coney Barrett said that a woman needs a man's permission to own property
 - D. The U.S. government has a plan to force a COVID-19 vaccine on everyone
 - E. Masks and face coverings are not effective in preventing the spread of COVID-19
 - F. Millions of fraudulent ballots were cast in the 2020 presidential election
 - G. Donald Trump held a Bible upside-down in front of a church
 - H. In October, most rural counties were in the COVID-19 "red zone" based on their high rates of new cases
 - I. At the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, Anthony Fauci did not recommend wearing masks in public
 - J. Prior to the 2016 presidential election, Donald Trump arranged a payment to an adult film star
 - K. Joe Biden is a pedophile
- A. Las pruebas encontradas en el portátil de Hunter Biden prueban que Joe Biden aceptó sobornos de potencias extranjeras
 - B. El director actual del FBI, Christopher Wray, ha dicho que la mayor amenaza terrorista doméstica son los supremacistas blancos
 - C. Amy Coney Barrett dijo que una mujer necesita el permiso de un hombre para tener una propiedad
 - D. El gobierno de EE.UU. tiene un plan para forzar una vacuna COVID-19 a todos
 - E. Las mascarillas y las coberturas faciales no son eficaces para prevenir la propagación de COVID-19
 - F. Se emitieron millones de votos fraudulentos en las elecciones presidenciales de 2020
 - G. Donald Trump sostuvo una Biblia al revés frente a una iglesia
 - H. En octubre, la mayoría de los condados rurales estuvieron en la "zona roja" de COVID-19, basándose en sus altos índices de nuevos casos
 - I. Al principio de la pandemia de COVID-19, Anthony Fauci no recomendó usar mascarillas en público
 - J. Antes de las elecciones presidenciales de 2016, Donald Trump arregló un pago a una estrella de cine para adultos
 - K. Joe Biden es un pedófilo

RND_01=0 1,2,3,4

RND_01=1 4,3,2,1

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Not at all accurate
 2. Not very accurate
 3. Somewhat accurate
 4. Very accurate
1. Para nada preciso
 2. No es muy preciso
 3. Algo preciso
 4. Muy preciso

DISPLAY_SELF.

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

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

EMOT.

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

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

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

- A. Happy
 - B. Depressed
 - C. Anxious
- A. Feliz
 - B. Deprimido
 - C. Ansioso

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

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

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. All the time
 2. Often
 3. Sometimes
 4. Rarely
 5. Never
1. Todo el tiempo
 2. A menudo
 3. A veces
 4. Raramente
 5. Nunca

reg.

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

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

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

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

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. REGISTERED
- 2. NOT REGISTERED
- 1. NOT SURE
- 1. REGISTRADO
- 2. NO REGISTRADO
- 1. 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
- 1. Not sure
- 1. En [P_MAILADDRESS P_CITY, S_STATE P_ZIP]
- 2. En otra dirección
- 1. No estoy seguro

[SHOW IF regloc1=2 OR (reg=1 AND P_MAILADDRESS OR P_CITY OR S_STATE OR P_ZIP MISSING)]

regloc2.

What is the address where you are registered to vote now?

¿Cuál es la dirección donde está registrado para votar ahora?

regloc2_add. Address [SMALL TEXT BOX]
regloc2_city. City [SMALL TEXT BOX]
regloc2_st. State [DROPDOWN WITH 50 STATES AND DC]
regloc2_zip. Zip [NUMBER BOX RANGE 01001 to 99950; SAVE LEADING ZERO]
regloc2_add. Dirección [SMALL TEXT BOX]
regloc2_city. Ciudad [SMALL TEXT BOX]
regloc2_st. Estado [DROPDOWN WITH 50 STATES AND DC]
regloc2_zip. Código postal [NUMBER BOX RANGE 01001 to 99950; SAVE LEADING ZERO]

[SHOW IF regloc1 = 77,98,99 or regloc2_state = 98]

[DROPDOWN]

regstate.

In what state are you registered to vote now?

¿En qué estado está registrado para votar ahora?

[DROPDOWN WITH 50 STATES AND DC]

THIS IS THE IG/FB ACCOUNT LINKING SECTION – SHOWN TO AMSP + ABS SAMPLE SOURCES WHO ARE FB OR IG USER BASED ON PRELOADED SURVEY RESPONSES AT W2

[SHOW IF CAWI AND (PANEL_TYPE=1,22 AND (P_FB_USER=1 OR P_IG_USER=1))]

INTRO_7.

Next, we ask for your help on a related voluntary research study of how people use Facebook and Instagram to learn about current events.

A continuación, le pedimos su ayuda en un estudio de investigación voluntario sobre cómo las personas usan Facebook e Instagram para conocer temas de actualidad.

[SHOW IF CAWI AND (PANEL_TPYE=1,22 AND (P_FB_USER=1 OR P_IG_USER=1))]

CONSENT_FBIG.

[INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=1]

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

Los datos recopilados y su privacidad si decide participar en el estudio

- NORC will join your survey responses to publicly available third-party data like if you've voted or made a political contribution, if this data is available
- Facebook will combine this data with your activity on Facebook and Instagram from the 2020 calendar year, collectively called Combined Data
- This Combined Data will only be used for research purposes and will not be used to show you ads
- This Combined Data will be shared with Facebook, their academic partners and, if legally required, with the Institutional Review Board (IRB) that reviewed this study
- All access to this Combined Data will be monitored and logged by Facebook and NORC

- Once this study is over, de-identified data may be stored and shared by Facebook for future research on elections, to validate the findings of this study, or if required by law for an IRB inquiry
- NORC cruzará sus respuestas a la encuesta con datos de terceros disponibles públicamente, como por ejemplo si usted ha votado o hecho una contribución política, si estos datos están disponibles
- Facebook combinará estos datos con su actividad en Facebook e Instagram en el año 2020, colectivamente llamados Datos Combinados
- Estos datos combinados sólo se utilizarán con fines de investigación y no se utilizarán para mostrarle anuncios
- Estos Datos Combinados se compartirán con Facebook, sus socios académicos y, si se requiere legalmente, con la Junta de Revisión Institucional (IRB) que estuvo a cargo de revisó este estudio
- Todo el acceso a estos datos combinados será monitoreado y registrado por Facebook y NORC
- Una vez finalizado este estudio, Facebook puede almacenar y compartir datos anónimos para futuras investigaciones sobre elecciones, para validar los resultados de este estudio o, si así lo exige la ley, para una consulta del IRB

You can decide to stop participating in this study at any time, for any reason, and without consequences. You may withdraw from the study by emailing support@amerispeak.org or calling AmeriSpeak support at (888) 326-9424.

Puede decidir dejar de participar en este estudio en cualquier momento, por cualquier motivo y sin consecuencias. Puede retirarse del estudio enviando un correo electrónico a support@amerispeak.org o llamando a la unidad de soporte de AmeriSpeak al (888) 326-9424.

Do you agree to share this information with Facebook?

¿Acepta compartir esta información con Facebook?

[INSERT IF PANEL_TYPE=22]

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

Los datos recopilados y su privacidad si decide participar en el estudio

- NORC will join your survey responses to publicly available third-party data like if you've voted or made a political contribution, if this data is available
- Facebook will combine this data with your activity on Facebook and Instagram from the 2020 calendar year, collectively called Combined Data
- This Combined Data will only be used for research purposes and will not be used to show you ads
- This Combined Data will be shared with Facebook, their academic partners and, if legally required, with the Institutional Review Board (IRB) that reviewed this study
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- NORC cruzará unir 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
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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
1. Sí, está de acuerdo
2. No, no está de acuerdo

END.

Those are all the questions we have. The survey is now complete. Thank you!

Esas fueron todas las preguntas. La encuesta ya está completa. ¡Gracias!

We will come back to you for the next survey in early December.

Volveremos a usted para la próxima encuesta a principios de diciembre.

[\[IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=3,4\] You may now reactivate your \[INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=3: Facebook\]\[INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=4: Instagram\] account.](#)

[\[IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=3,4\] Ahora puede reactivar su cuenta de \[INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=3: Facebook\]\[INSERT IF P_SAMPLE_GRP=4: Instagram\].](#)

[IF PANEL_TYPE=1] We will add [INCENTWCOMMA] AmeriPoints to your AmeriPoints balance for completing the survey today. [SHOW IF P_W3COMP=1 As a reminder, if you complete the final wave of this study in early December, you will be eligible for a bonus 15,000 AmeriPoints.] If you have any questions at all for us, you can email us at support@AmeriSpeak.org or call us toll-free at **888-326-9424**. [CATI: Let me repeat that again: email us at support@AmeriSpeak.org or call us at **888-326-9424**.] Thank you for participating in our new AmeriSpeak survey!

[IF PANEL_TYPE=1] Agregaremos [INCENTWCOMMA] AmeriPoints a su saldo de AmeriPoints por completar la encuesta hoy. [SHOW IF P_W3COMP=1 Como recordatorio, si completa la última parte del estudio a principios de diciembre, tendrá derecho a una bonificación de 15.000 AmeriPoints.] Si tiene alguna pregunta, puede enviarnos un correo electrónico a ayuda@AmeriSpeak.org o llamarnos al número gratuito **888-326-9424**. [CATI: Permitame 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.]

Wave 5



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	

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.

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

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

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

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

[[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=1]]

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

[[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=22]]

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

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

[[SHOW IF PANEL TYPE=23]]

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

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

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

DISPLAY_MED.

First we have some questions about your media use.

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

[GRID; 5,5,4; SP]

POLINFO_SO.

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

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

GRID ITEMS, RANDOMIZE:

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

¿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 BETWEEN 0 AND 100; 6,4]

FT_PEOP.

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

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

[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]

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
- 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
 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 you or someone in your household because of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Para cada uno de los siguientes, indique si es algo que le sucedió a usted o alguien en su hogar 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]
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

[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?

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
 - 77. Not sure
1. Sí
2. No
77. No sabe

[SHOW IF IRREG2020B=1,2,3]

[SP]

ILLEGALVOTEFFECT2020.

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?

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
 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

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?

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.]

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
- 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
 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
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:

12. Joe Biden (Democrat)
13. Donald Trump (Republican)
14. Jo Jorgensen (Libertarian)
15. Howie Hawkins (Green)
16. Other candidate, please specify: [TEXTBOX]
17. [CAWI I][CATI You] didn't vote in this race
79. Not sure
12. Joe Biden (demócrata)
13. Donald Trump (republicano)
14. Jo Jorgensen (libertario)
15. Howie Hawkins (verde)
16. Otro candidato, por favor especifique: [TEXTBOX]
17. [CAWI Yo no voté][CATI Usted no votó] en esta elección
79. 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
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]
 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?

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 republicano
 3. Otro, por favor especifique: [TEXTBOX]
 4. 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...

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
 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
 - 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 voluntaria relacionada 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 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 recogerá 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

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:

- 5. Registered
 - 6. Not registered
 - 79. Not sure
- 5. Registrado
 - 6. No registrado
 - 79. No estoy seguro

CATI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 5. REGISTERED
 - 6. NOT REGISTERED
 - 79. NOT SURE
- 5. REGISTRADO
 - 6. NO REGISTRADO
 - 79. 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.

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?

[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
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- 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 unirán 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
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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 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
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

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

[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
-

[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 suyo 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
- 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, videos 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) aún 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 REONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes, I agree
 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.



[Sign up](#) | [Sign in](#)

You have not signed in to 2020 Election Research Project.

If you've used 2020 Election Research Project before, you can log in and view [Application Settings](#) to verify the access permissions you have granted.

[Return to 2020 Election Research Project](#)

- [Go to Twitter](#).
- [Go to the 2020 Election Research Project homepage](#).

We recommend reviewing the app's terms and privacy policy to understand how it will use data from your Twitter account. You can revoke access to any app at any time from the [Apps and sessions](#) section of your Twitter account settings.

By authorizing an app you continue to operate under Twitter's [Terms of Service](#). In particular, some usage information will be shared back with Twitter. For more, see our [Privacy Policy](#).

No iniciaste sesión en **2020 Election Research Project**.

Ten en cuenta que 2020 Election Research Project sigue teniendo acceso a tu cuenta. Puedes revocar el acceso en cualquier momento desde la [configuración de aplicaciones](#).

Volver a 2020 Election Research Project

- [Ir a Twitter.](#)
- [Ir a la página de inicio de 2020 Election Research Project.](#)

Te recomendamos que revises los términos y la política de privacidad de la aplicación a fin de comprender de qué manera usará los datos de tu cuenta de Twitter. Puedes revocar el acceso de cualquier aplicación en cualquier momento desde la sección [Aplicaciones y sesiones](#) de la configuración de tu cuenta de Twitter.

Al autorizar una aplicación, continuarás operando bajo los [Términos de servicio](#) de Twitter. En concreto, algunos datos de uso se compartirán con Twitter. Para obtener más información, consulta nuestra [Política de privacidad](#).

REDIRECT TO TWITTER, CONFIRM IDENTITY, THEN REDIRECT BACK TO THE SURVEY 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.

[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 tener un 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 888-326-9424. [CATI: Let me repeat that again: email us at support@AmeriSpeak.org or call us at 888-326-9424.] Thank you for participating in our new AmeriSpeak survey!

[IF PANEL_TYPE<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!]

[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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