Appendix B

Sample Demographics and Balance

Sample

The survey developed and conducted by the Center for Democracy and Civic Engagement (CDCE) at the University of Maryland was fielded from August 29th, 2024 to September 18th, 2024 on a non-probability sample of 1,287 U.S. citizens 18 years of age or older. Respondents were randomly split into either the treatment ($n = 650$) control ($n = 637$) conditions

Table 1: Sample Demographics

	n	percent	valid percent
Experiment Condition			
Control	637	49.5	-
Treatment	650	50.5	-
Age			
18-34	350	27.2	-
35-54	480	37.3	-
55-74	390	30.3	-
75-85+	67	5.2	-
Gender			
Male	598	46.5	47.0
Female	658	51.1	51.7
Other/Refused	16	1.2	1.3
NA	15	1.2	-
Race			
White or Caucasian	975	75.8	76.7
Black or African American	164	12.7	12.9
American Indian	22	1.7	1.7
Asian	56	4.4	4.4
Other	55	4.3	4.3
NA	15	1.2	-
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin			

	n	percent	valid percent
Yes	113	8.8	8.9
No	1148	89.2	90.3
Prefer not to say	11	0.9	0.9
NA	15	1.2	-
Education			
H.S. or less	362	28.1	28.5
Some college no degree	283	22.0	22.2
College degree	461	35.8	36.2
Postgraduate degree	166	12.9	13.1
NA	15	1.2	-
Military Relation			
Active Duty	15	1.2	1.2
Has Family in Military	362	28.1	28.5
No Family in Military	789	61.3	62.0
Prior Service (Veteran)	106	8.2	8.3
NA	15	1.2	-
Party ID			
Independent	162	12.6	12.8
Republican	540	42.0	42.6
Democrat	566	44.0	44.6
NA	19	1.5	-
Political Ideology			
Conservative	412	32.0	32.5
Liberal	392	30.5	30.9
Moderate	365	28.4	28.8
Unsure	98	7.6	7.7
NA	20	1.6	-

Test of Random Assignment to Experiment Condition

Table 2 shows results of a logistic regression test of random assignment to the treatment group. Demographics such as age, gender, race, educational attainment, and party ID are included as predictor variables. Note that 19 missing observations were deleted. A $\chi^2 = 11.010$, with 15 degrees of freedom and associated p-value > 0.05 $(p = 0.75)$ confirms that none of the demographic predictor variables significantly increased the log-odds—in turn, the probability—of being assigned to the treatment group.

Table 2: Logistic Regression of Random Assignment to Treatment

	log(OR)
Age	
35-54	−0.166, [−0.449, 0.116]
55-74	−0.154, [−0.455, 0.146]
75-85+	0.402, [−0.149, 0.972]
Gender	
Female	−0.069, [−0.293, 0.154]
Other/Refused	−0.625, [−1.751, 0.419]
Race	
Asian	0.028, [−0.547, 0.605]
Black	−0.081, [−0.429, 0.267]
Other	0.054, [−0.821, 0.929]
Hispanic	−0.236, [−0.864, 0.382]
American Indian	0.501, [−0.577, 1.693]
Education	
Some college no degree	−0.103, [−0.418, 0.211]
College degree	−0.164, [−0.446, 0.118]
Postgraduate degree	0.023, [−0.353, 0.400]
Party ID	
Republican	0.117, [−0.242, 0.477]
Democrat	0.048, [−0.308, 0.404]
N	1268
Log.Lik.	−873.349
Deviance	1746.69809019881
Deviance Null	1757.70768353601
Chi2	11.010
P(>chisq)	0.752