Black and White Bias in the United States:
Evidence from a Population of 16 Survey Experiments

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Abstract. Racial bias is a persistent concern in the United States, but polls have indicated that whites and blacks on average report very different perceptions of the extent and aggregate direction of this bias. Meta-analyses of results from a population of sixteen federally-funded survey experiments, many of which have never been reported on in a journal or academic book, indicate the presence of a small-to-moderate aggregate black bias against whites but no aggregate white bias against blacks.

Keywords: race; bias; racial bias; survey experiment

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Black and white Americans disagree about the extent and aggregate direction of racial bias in the United States; blacks and whites agree that racial bias has lessened since the 1950s (Norton and Sommers 2011); however, contemporary surveys indicate that blacks are much less likely than whites to believe that blacks receive equal treatment with whites in domains such as voting, public education, and interactions with the police (Patten 2013). Moreover, in a survey concerning racial bias in recent years, whites on average reported perceiving anti-white bias to be more common than anti-black bias (Norton and Sommers 2011).

One of the ways that social scientists can measure the presence of racial bias is through survey experiments in which experimental targets are manipulated to be of different races; such survey experiments provide strong causal inference compared to observational studies that must rely on statistical control to make weaker causal inferences. However, calculating a point estimate for racial bias through a meta-analysis that aggregates results from survey experiments can pose a problem. Many areas of social science suffer from publication bias in which a non-representative set of results reaches the publication stage (Franco et al. 2014) and from bias in the way that data are reported (Zigerell 2015). Statistical methods such as funnel plots can be used to test for and adjust estimates based on publication bias, but many survey experiments on racial bias do not report overall estimates of bias, instead reporting estimates of interactions of the race of a target with respondent racial attitudes, to assess whether racial bias is more common in persons with particular racial attitudes (e.g., Krupnikov and Piston 2015).

This manuscript therefore reports results from a population of studies from the archives of the Time-sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences (TESS) program (see Franco et al. 2014). Analyzing a population of survey experiments for which data are publicly available addresses the two aforementioned concerns: there is no concern for publication bias influencing aggregate estimates, and the number of studies is small enough to permit a consistent analysis to produce estimates that can be combined in a meta-analysis.

The studies included in this analysis are the sixteen available survey experiments from the TESS program that met four conditions: a sample that included both white and black respondents; at least one experimental manipulation involving the race of a target that did not involve a well-known public figure but did involve at least a black target and a white target; outcome variables that could be used to assess bias; and sufficient data and information to permit calculation of an estimate for racial bias.

The TESS program is funded through the National Science Foundation and selects survey experiment proposals through a peer review process. TESS then funds data collection for accepted proposals. Samples for a typical TESS study are larger and more representative than many equivalent studies conducted on convenience samples or on college student samples common in social science research; importantly, data for TESS studies are collected by professional independent third parties who have no stake in the outcome of

the survey experiment. Thus, given the peer reviewed proposals, the relatively high power of the studies, and independent third party data collection, there is a low level of concern that results from a TESS survey experiment are due to poor research design, idiosyncrasies of low-powered studies, or questionable data collection practices.

Overview of the Research Designs

Survey experiments results are reported for white sample respondents and for black sample respondents; nearly all experimental manipulations involved only black targets and white targets, so analyses were limited to white or non-Hispanic white respondents and black or non-Hispanic black respondents. Conditions that had a non-black and non-white target (e.g., Hispanic, Asian, control) were excluded from the analysis.

The measurement of racial bias focused on aggregate bias, omitting possible nuances, such as polarization of bias or bias interacting with another factor. Related outcome variables were combined into a scale created with the alpha command in Stata 11, with cases listwise deleted from a scale if the case had non-substantive responses to half or more than half of the items included in that scale.

No control variables for demographics or for other characteristics were used in the analyses unless otherwise indicated; however, unless otherwise indicated, controls were included for non-racial manipulations that were part of a given survey experiment. For survey experiments that included manipulation checks, only the manipulation check for the race of the target was used to restrict the sample; the meta-analysis results are also reported for estimates from these studies that contain respondents who failed the racial manipulation check.

Each non-dichotomous outcome variable was standardized so that its mean and standard deviation were respectively 0 and 1. Because survey weights were absent from some datasets and because several survey experiments contained only a small number of black respondents, the analyses estimate the sample average treatment effect and not a population average treatment effect.

The Supplemental Information contains more detail about the studies; the archives of the TESS website contain data, questionnaires, and further documentation about the studies.

Meta-Analysis of Results

One result per survey experiment was included in a meta-analysis; the one included result for each survey experiment was the lone result or an overall scale result for the survey experiment, except for the Oliver and Lee 2004 survey experiment, for which the only included result was for the female targets, and the Hopkins 2014 survey experiment, for which the only included result was for the standardized difference in the candidate rating scales. The left side of Figure 1 reports the results of the meta-analysis for white respondents, based on a random-effects meta-analysis conducted in Stata 11: the point estimate and 95% confidence interval for the pooled amount of racial bias across the

survey experiments were: 0.039 and [-0.047, 0.124]; the p-value for the test that the pooled effect size is zero was p=0.375. The right side of Figure 1 reports the results of the meta-analysis for black respondents, based on a random-effects meta-analysis conducted in Stata 11: the point estimate and 95% confidence interval for the pooled amount of racial bias across the survey experiments were: 0.281 and [0.053, 0.509]; the p-value for the test that the pooled effect size is zero was p=0.016.[1]

The meta-analysis in Figure 1 included five studies for which a racial manipulation check was used to restrict the sample (Pager 2006, Rattan 2010, Stephens 2011, Pedulla 2011, and Powroznik 2014);[2] Table 1 indicates that inferences from the meta-analysis were similar when these five studies included respondents who failed the racial manipulation checks. The Cottrell and Neuberg 2004 survey experiment differed from others in content, focusing on perceptions of racial groups instead of testing responses for targets of particular races (see the Supplemental Information for a description of each survey experiment); Table 1 indicates that inferences from the meta-analysis were similar when the Cottrell and Neuberg 2004 survey experiment was excluded from the meta-analysis.

[Figure 1 about here]
[Table 1 about here]

Conclusion

A meta-analysis aggregated results from a population of sixteen survey experiments from the Time-sharing Experiments for the Social Sciences program. Results indicated no aggregate white bias against black respondents and a small-to-moderate black bias against white respondents. These results are broadly consistent with results from research on racial bias among mock jurors: based on 46 statistical tests across 34 studies with 7,397 participants, a meta-analysis of racial bias in mock juror verdicts indicated a negligible same-race bias among white mock jurors (Cohen's d of 0.028) and a larger same-race bias among black respondents (Cohen's d of 0.428) (Mitchell 2005: 627-628).

Sommers and Ellsworth proposed several explanations for blacks having a larger ingroup bias than whites in mock juror studies (2003: 1019-1021), such as the possibility that blacks feel less pressure than whites to conform to egalitarian norms and the possibility that blacks use same-race biases to try to offset perceived institutional biases that disadvantage blacks. The data from the sixteen TESS survey experiments reported above do not permit testing of these theories.

The social science literature is filled with studies that provide evidence that blacks face bias (e.g., Bertrand and Mullainathan 2004, Pager et al. 2009). Nothing in the sixteen TESS survey experiments reported above undercuts this evidence. However, the studies do

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[1] Results for random-effects meta-analyses were reported instead of for fixed-effects meta-analyses because the sixteen survey experiments were not estimating the same effect (Borenstein et al. 2009: 98).
[2] The percent of respondents that passed the racial manipulation check were: 74% for Pager 2006, 84% for Rattan 2010, 83% for Stephens 2011, 59% for Pedulla 2011, and 93% for Powroznik 2014.

provide evidence that cuts against claims of widespread and deep racial bias among white Americans. And even if the lack of a detected antiblack bias among whites is attributed or attributable to social desirability, the inability of social desirability concerns to dilute ingroup bias among blacks is an important finding for understanding the dynamics of racial bias in the United States.

More generally, results suggest the possibility that publication bias might bias the social science literature on racial bias. As of July 1, 2015, results for black respondents have been published in a journal article or book chapter for only one of the sixteen survey experiments (Ben-Porath and Shaker 2010), and results for white respondents have been published in a journal article or book chapter for only three of the sixteen survey experiments (Ben-Porath and Shaker 2010, Rattan et al. 2012, and Pedulla 2014). The analyses also indicated the presence of selective reporting in survey experiments that enter the literature: Rattan et al. (2012) reported results for only two of the four presumed outcome variables in the Rattan et al. 2010 experiment, and Pedulla (2014) reported results for only three of the sixteen characteristics items in the Pedulla 2011 experiment.

Detecting and understanding racial bias are two of the more important goals of social science. But social science cannot provide a full understanding of the extent and dynamics of racial bias if social science does not publish a representative sample of high-quality studies, such as the TESS survey experiments. Movement in social science toward pre-registration of research design protocols (Monogan 2013, 2015) and preacceptance of articles before data collection (Nyhan 2015) are important mechanisms by which to help ensure the representativeness of social science, especially regarding social science on racial bias and other politically-sensitive topics.
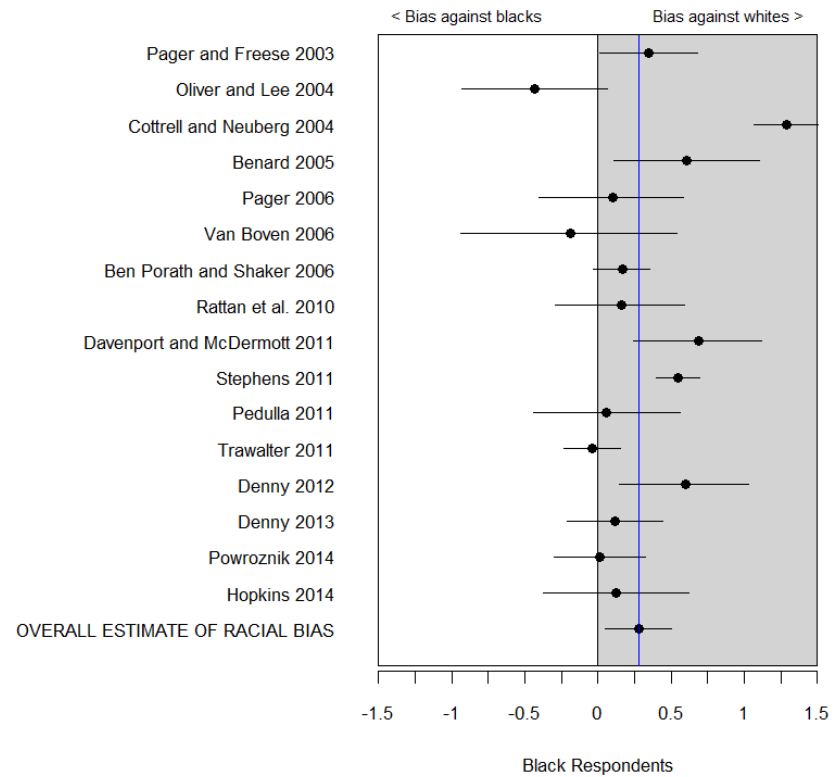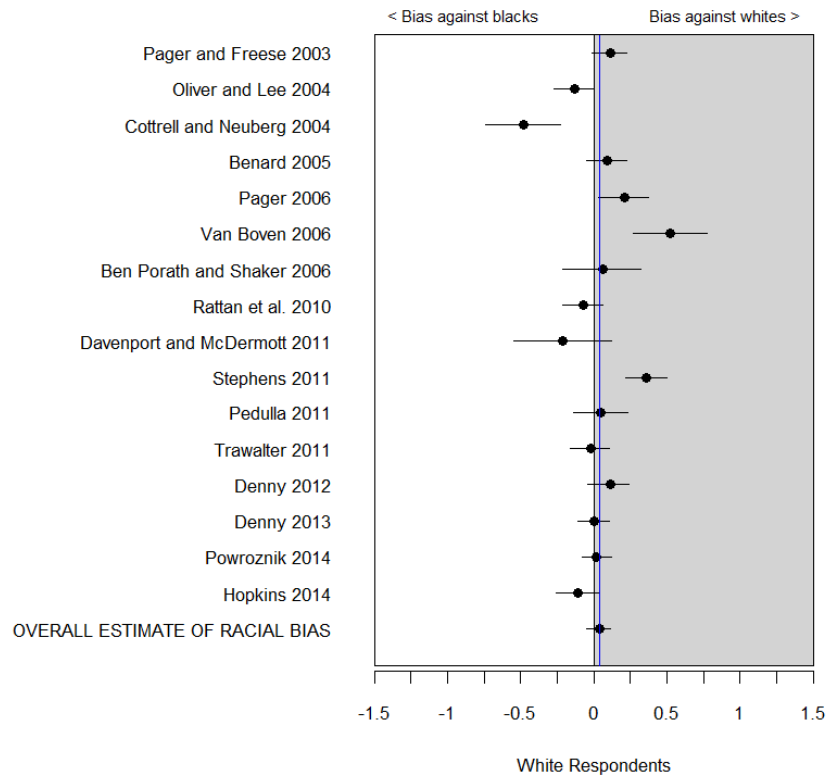
Figure 1

Note: Figure reports point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for each of the sixteen survey experiments reported on in the manuscript. The bottom point estimate and 95% confidence interval is the pooled amount of racial bias, based on a random-effects meta-analysis. Negative values indicate bias against blacks, and positive values indicate bias against whites.

Table 1. Meta-Analysis Results		
	White Respondents	Black Respondents
16 studies w/ manipulation check restriction	0.039 (p=0.375) [-0.047, 0.124]	0.281 (p=0.016) [0.053, 0.509]
16 studies w/o manipulation check restriction	0.027 (p=0.499) [-0.051, 0.105]	0.268 (p=0.017) [0.047, 0.488]
15 studies w/ manipulation check restriction	0.063 (p=0.114) [-0.015, 0.142]	0.210 (p=0.010) [0.050, 0.369]
15 studies w/o manipulation check restriction	0.049 (p=0.174) [-0.022, 0.121]	0.194 (p=0.012) [0.044, 0.345]

Note: Cell entries are point estimates, p-values, and 95% confidence intervals for a random-effects meta-analysis of racial bias TESS studies, in which negative values indicate bias against blacks and positive values indicate bias against whites. The meta-analysis with only 15 studies excluded the Cottrell and Neuberg 2004 survey experiment.

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Supplemental Information for
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Section I. Omitted studies

Brief descriptions of omitted survey experiments that came close to meeting the inclusion criteria are described below, along with the reason for their omission are located below:

1. The Fong 2006 TESS survey experiment asked respondents to allocate $100 between themselves and a food pantry. The experiment included a manipulation of the race of the recipients, with some photos displaying mostly black recipients and other photos displaying mostly white recipients. However, neither the dataset nor the documentation for the survey experiment indicated which respondents received which racial prime.

2. The Garland 2006 TESS survey experiment asked for responses to items about music lyrics, with the experimental manipulation that the lyrics were attributed to white rock, black rock, white rap/hip-hop, or black rap/hip-hop artists. However, the TESS dataset did not include a variable that indicated the condition that each respondent was placed into.

3. The Nash 2009 TESS survey experiment manipulated a message shown to respondents about blood donation. Respondents received no message, a general message about blood donation ("The blood supply in your area has reached a critical low. Please donate blood and save a life"), or a specific message about African Americans and blood donation ("Many African-Americans have illnesses that require them to receive blood transfusions to stay healthy. They need people like you to donate blood. The blood supply in your area has reached a critical low. Please donate blood and save a life"). However, this survey experiment was not included because the manipulation did not compare a black target to a white target.

4. The Spence 2009 survey experiment asked respondents to respond to statements and to related items, with the experimental manipulation that the statements were attributed to President Obama, Former President Bill Clinton, Former Secretary of State Colin Powell, or the New York Times. This survey experiment was not included in the analysis because the experimental manipulation involved specific prominent persons whom respondents might have preexisting positive or negative views of for nonracial reasons.

5. The Bauman 2010 TESS survey experiment manipulated the race of members of a 6-member project management team: one group had 6 white members, another group had 4 white members and 2 black members, another group had 4 white members and 2 Asian members, and another group had 4 white members and 1 black and 1 Asian member. This survey experiment was not included in the analysis because the

manipulation involved the diversity of the management team more than a comparison of a white target to a black target.

6. The documentation for the Burke 2010 survey experiment indicated that eye color, nose shape, lip shape, and skin tone were modified in eight photographs. Items asked respondents to characterize the person in six photographs on characteristics of friendliness, attractiveness, and trustworthiness. This survey experiment was not included because the documentation for the survey experiment did not include the photographs used in the experiment. However, based on how respondents categorized the race of the person in the photograph, the only bias that reached the p≤0.05 (two-tailed test) level of statistical significance was white respondents rating blacks more positively than whites in several comparisons. A small (n=10 and n=11) sample of black respondents rated white targets as more friendly and more attractive than black targets in the second of the six conditions at p=0.115 and p=0.098.

7. The Palmer 2010 survey experiment measured support for expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit, with manipulations that included the tax credit being targeted to blacks or to Hispanics. However, the survey experiment did not have a condition in which the tax credit was targeted at non-Hispanic whites.

8. The Pinkston 2012 survey experiment displayed one of three sets of photographs to each respondent: one set had photographs of Martin Luther King Jr., Colin Powell, Denzel Washington, Al Capone, Ted Kaczynski, and Howard Stern; another set had photographs of O.J. Simpson, Mike Tyson, Marion Berry, Tom Hanks, John F. Kennedy, and Peter Jennings; and another set had photographs of a lily, a rose, a sunflower, a tulip, a cockroach, a mosquito, and a tarantula. Respondents then completed two implicit association tests to classify persons as white or black or to classify things as pleasant or unpleasant, with the order of the implicit association tests randomized. The respondent also was asked to complete a feeling thermometer for blacks, a feeling thermometer for whites, and three items about social differences (e.g., "If someone has a high social or economic position that indicates the person has special abilities or great accomplishments"). This survey experiment was not included in the analysis because the experimental manipulation involved specific prominent persons whom the respondents might have preexisting positive or negative views of for nonracial reasons.

9. The Yeager 2013 survey experiment asked about ways to motivate two students: a student from a poor family who attends a public high school located in the inner city, and a student from a moderately wealthy family who attends a public high school located in a suburban neighborhood. The experimental manipulation was the order in which respondents were asked about the two students. This survey experiment was not included because there is no guarantee that respondents perceived these students to be of different races. Moreover, it is not clear how the outcome variable of suggested ways to motivate students can be analyzed to reflect bias; outcome variable options were:
    - Mention that they need to do the work if they want to earn a lot of money in a good job one day.

- Mention that their family is counting on them to do the work, graduate and go to college.
- Mention how the assignment could be related to their personal interests, like sports or music.
- Mention that if they really learn from the assignment, they may be able to help people by using that knowledge one day.

10. These studies were not included because the sample did not include black respondents: Goodwin and Williams n.d., Couper and Krysan 2003, Weaver and Hochschild 2004, Penny and Wilson 2006, Goren 2010, McIlwain and Caliendo 2010, Baker 2011, Krupnikov 2012, and Krupnikov et al. 2012.

11. This study was not included because the sample did not include white respondents: Spence 2006.

Section II. Summary of the survey experiments and results

1. Pager and Freese 2003
The Pager and Freese 2003 TESS survey experiment manipulated three characteristics of a target person named Michael: Michael's race as black, white, or unspecified; the reason why Michael was unemployed as being laid off, fired, or sent to prison; and Michael's work history as having held a steady job for a few years or having had trouble holding a job. The experiment had one outcome variable: "How much government help, if any, should Michael be eligible to receive while looking for a job? [a lot, some, or none]."

Figure 1 presents the point estimates and 95% confidence intervals for responses to the outcome variable on a standardized scale. The point estimate for the bias among white respondents was 0.11 units in favor of black Michael over white Michael (p=0.085, n=1041) and among black respondents was 0.35 units in favor of black Michael over white Michael (p=0.042, n=127).

Results from the Pager and Freese 2003 TESS survey were reported in the Pager and Freese (2004) conference paper, but to date the results from the survey experiment have not been published in a book or a journal article.
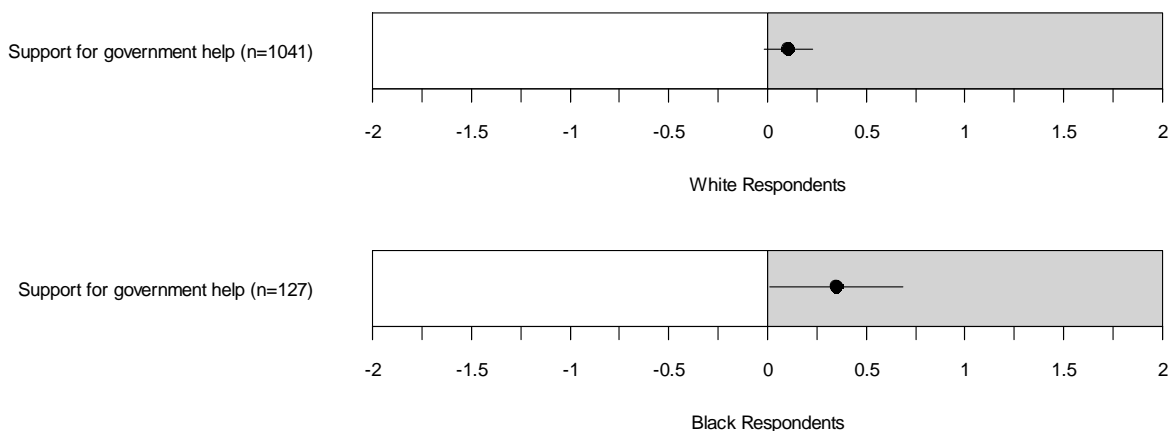

Figure 1. Results from the Pager and Freese 2003 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

2. Oliver and Lee 2004
The Oliver and Lee 2004 TESS survey experiment assessed the degree to which perceptions of overweightness and obesity are influenced by the sex and race of a target person. Respondents were shown an image of a target person and asked whether the target was overweight; if the respondent indicated that the target was not overweight, the respondent was shown an image of the same person, with the image manipulated to reflect a higher body weight; the images continued until the respondent indicated that the body weight reflected being overweight or until the final image was reached. The same procedure was

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used to measure perceptions of obesity. The experimental manipulation was that the targets varied in sex and race: male or female, and white or black; respondents first received items about a female target and then received items about a male target, across one of four conditions: white female and white male, white female and black male, black female and white male, and black female and black male.

The overweightness item and the obesity item were combined into a scale. Negative values on the scale indicate that the black target was considered to be overweight and/or obese sooner than the white target. Point estimates in Figure 2 indicate that white and black respondents rated black female targets overweight or obese sooner than equivalent white female targets, with respective point estimates of -0.13 (p=0.064, n=713) and -0.43 (p=0.092, n=82); point estimates for racial bias were reversed and lesser for male targets, with respective point estimates for white and black respondents of 0.03 (p=0.650, n=713) and 0.23 (p=0.404, n=82).

Results from the Oliver and Lee 2004 TESS survey to date have not been published in a book or a journal article.
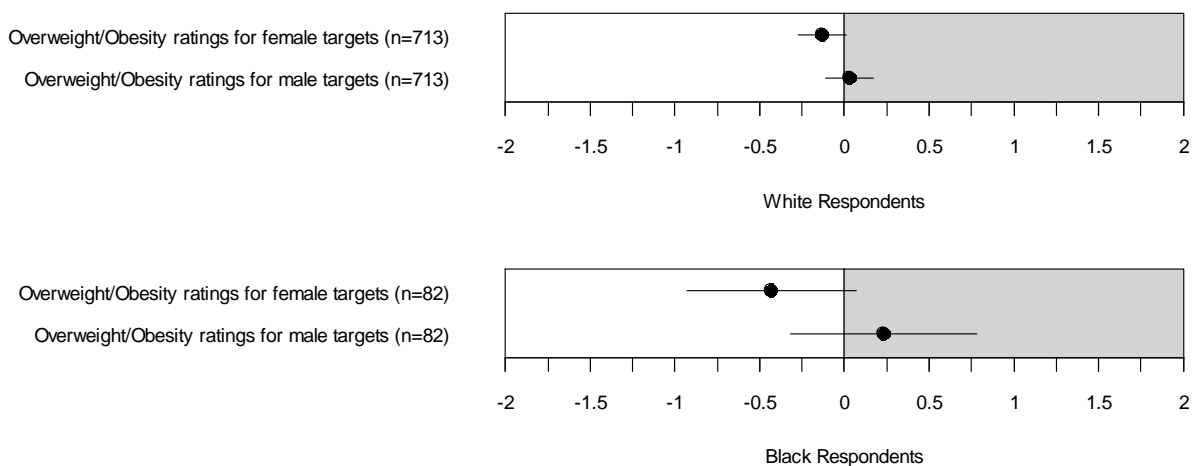

Figure 2. Results from the Oliver and Lee 2004 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

3. Cottrell and Neuberg 2004
The Cottrell and Neuberg 2004 TESS survey experiment manipulated target race and the order in which two sections of the survey were received. One section contained seven items measuring emotional responses toward a racial group: feelings in general, respect or admiration, anger or resentment, fear or anxiousness, disgust or sickening, jealously or envy, and pity or sympathy. The other section contained seven items measuring perceived threat from a racial group, in terms of how much the group: chooses to take more from people like me than they give back, is unable to give people like me as much as they take, endangers the physical safety of people like me, takes and/or damages the personal property of people like me, promotes values that directly oppose the values of people like

me, limits or restricts the personal rights and freedoms of people like me, and takes economic opportunities away from people like me.

Each item was measured on a seven-point scale. The emotion items were combined in a scale, the perceived threat items were combined into a separate scale, and all fourteen items were combined into a third scale. Regressions included a control for the order in which the sections were displayed to the respondent; the sample was restricted to respondents in the white or black racial group condition.

Point estimates in Figure 3 indicate that white respondents reported more positive emotions toward and less perceived threat from whites than blacks, with respective point estimates of -0.39 (p=0.003, n=211) and -0.48 (p<0.001, n=209), and black respondents reported more positive emotions toward and less perceived threat from blacks than whites, with respective point estimates of 0.85 (p<0.001, n=243) and -1.39 (p<0.001, n=243).

Results from the Cottrell and Neuberg 2004 TESS survey to date have not been published in a book or a journal article.
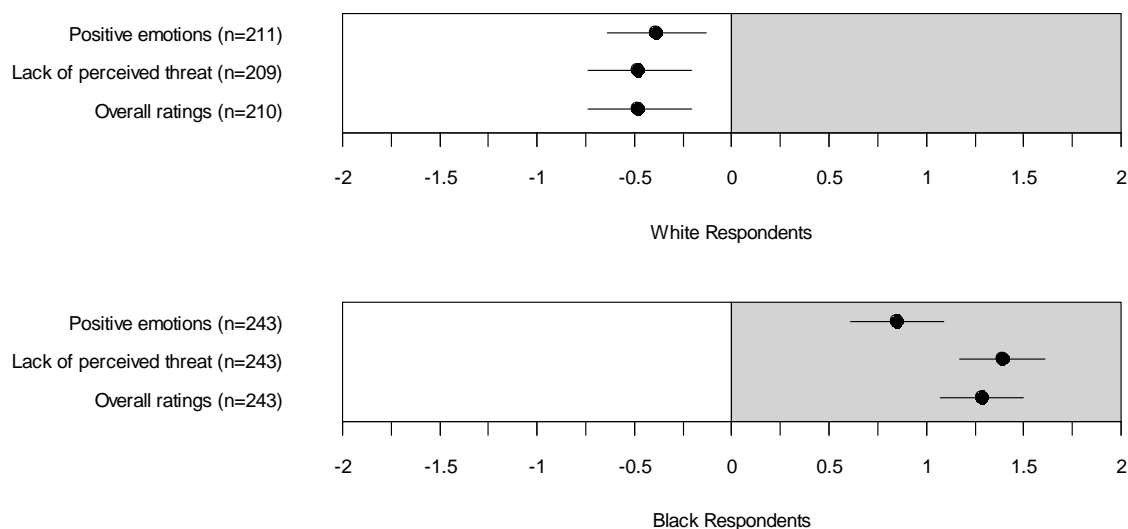

Figure 3. Results from the Cottrell and Neuberg 2004 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

4. Benard 2005
The Benard 2005 TESS survey experiment measured perceived characteristics of a lawyer whose name was randomized to signal the lawyer's sex or race: Kareem (black male), Brad (white male), Tamika (black female), and Kristen (white female). Respondents were asked to rate their perception of how productive the lawyer was, how valuable the lawyer was, how hardworking the lawyer was, how competent the lawyer was, whether the lawyer deserved a raise, how respected the lawyer was, how honorable the lawyer was, how prestigious the lawyer was, how capable the lawyer was, how intelligent the lawyer was,

and how knowledgeable the lawyer was. The latter six items were identified on the Benard 2005 TESS study webpage as indicating worker status, so separate scales were created for the first five items measuring worker performance and for the last six items measuring worker status; an overall scale of the eleven items was also created.

Results in Figure 4 are based on regressions controlling for the sex of the targets, with point estimates indicating that white respondents exhibited a small bias in favor of the black targets in performance and status ratings: 0.03 (p=0.617, n=750) and 0.13 (p=0.060, n=746); black respondents exhibited a larger bias in favor of the black targets in performance and status ratings: 0.63 (p=0.015, n=85) and 0.56 (p=0.027, n=84).

Results from the Benard 2005 TESS survey to date have not been published in a book or a journal article.
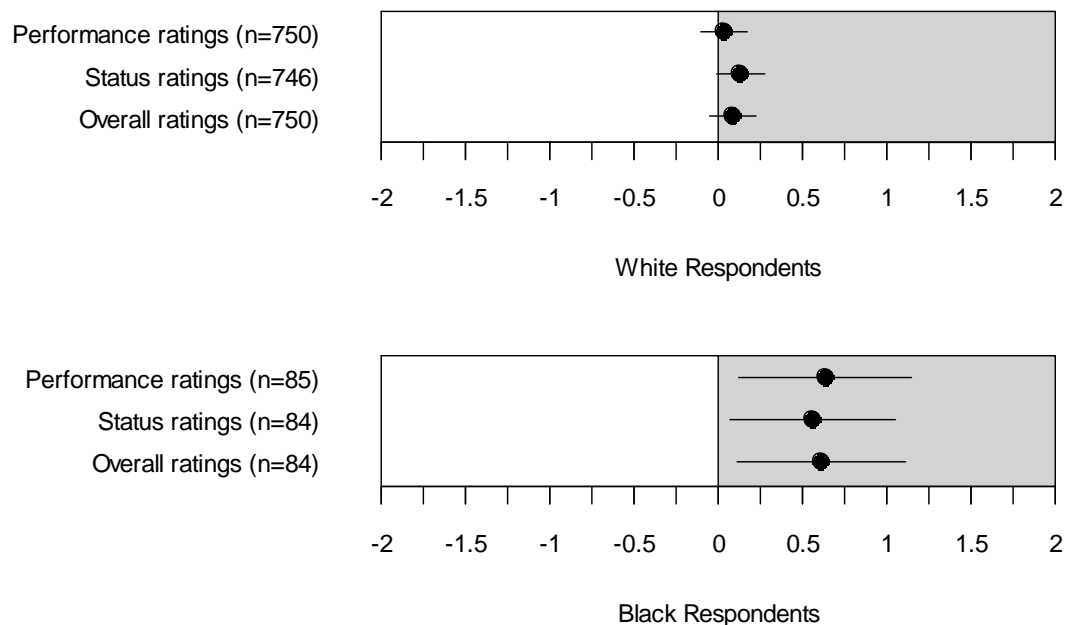

Figure 4. Results from the Benard 2005 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

5. Pager 2006
The Pager 2006 TESS survey experiment was a follow-up to the Pager and Freese 2003 TESS survey experiment. The Pager 2006 survey experiment contained three modules. The second module contained several manipulation checks to assess whether respondents remembered characteristics of the target, such as the target's race and age; the race manipulation check item from this module was used to restrict the sample for the first module. The first module was similar to the Pager and Freese module, but the outcome variables included support for job training assistance and support for cash assistance

measured on a 3-point scale: a lot, some, or none at all; respondents who selected "some" then asked to indicate their level of support on a 0-to-10 scale. These items were used to create a 0-to-11 scale from no support ("none at all" on the first item or 0 on the second item) to a lot of support ("a lot" on the first item); the four respondents who selected "some" on the first item and did not provide a substantive response to the second item were coded as 5 on the second item.

Point estimates from Figure 5 indicate that, controlling for the unemployment reason and job history manipulations, white respondents offered more support to black Michael than to white Michael, for both job training assistance and cash assistance, with respective point estimates of 0.17 (p=0.057, n=490) and 0.19 (p=0.027, n=490); the respective point estimates for black respondents were 0.05 (p=0.851, n=53) and 0.13 (p=0.639, n=53).

Results from the Pager 2006 TESS survey to date have not been published in a book or a journal article.

Figure 5. Results from the Pager 2006 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

6. Van Boven 2006
The first part of the Van Boven 2006 survey experiment asked respondents to indicate an emotional response to Hurricane Katrina; the manipulation was that respondents received a prime to consider sadness or to consider anger. The second part of the Van Boven 2006 survey experiment measured opinions about a man in a photograph walking and holding groceries, with the main manipulation being the target's race as white or black; however, as indicated in Figure 6a, the photos were not identical.

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Figure 6a. Images used in the Van Boven 2006 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: Respondents in the Van Boven 2006 TESS survey experiment were shown one of the two photographs above when asked the items about the person in the photograph.

Figure 6b indicates that, controlling for the emotional prime, white respondents displayed a bias in favor of the black target over the white target regarding whether the target had no way to leave the city, whether the target was looting, and whether the target should be criminally prosecuted for looting, with respective point estimates of 0.35 (p=0.008, n=231), 0.43 (p=0.001, n=232), and 0.35 (p=0.001, n=231). For the small sample of black respondents, no effect sizes reached statistical significance, but the point estimates for two of the three items reflected bias in favor of the white target over the black target: 0.05 (p=0.906, n=28), -0.16 (p=0.720, n=28), and -0.30 (p=0.367, n=28).

Results from the Van Boven 2006 TESS survey experiment to date have not been published in a book or a journal article.
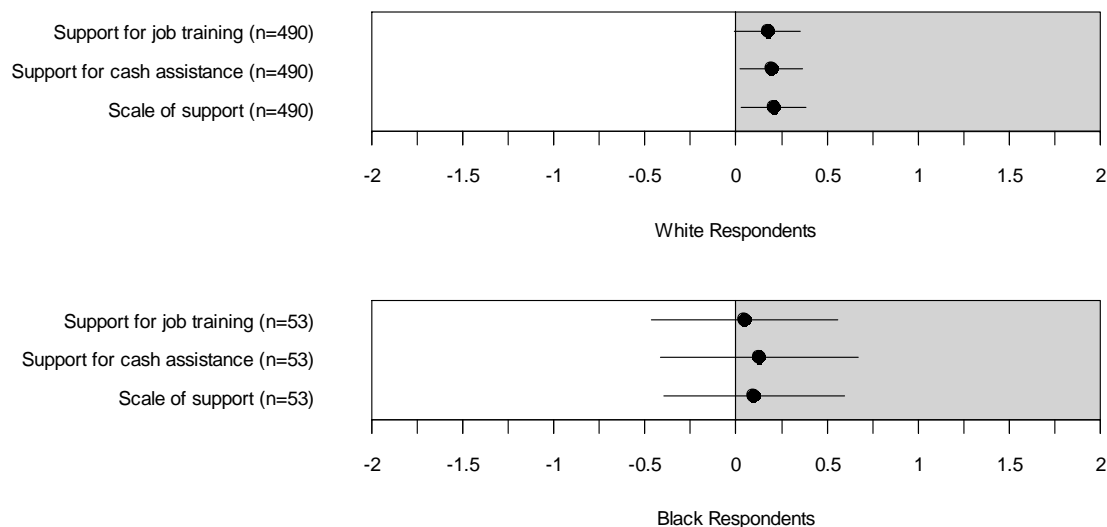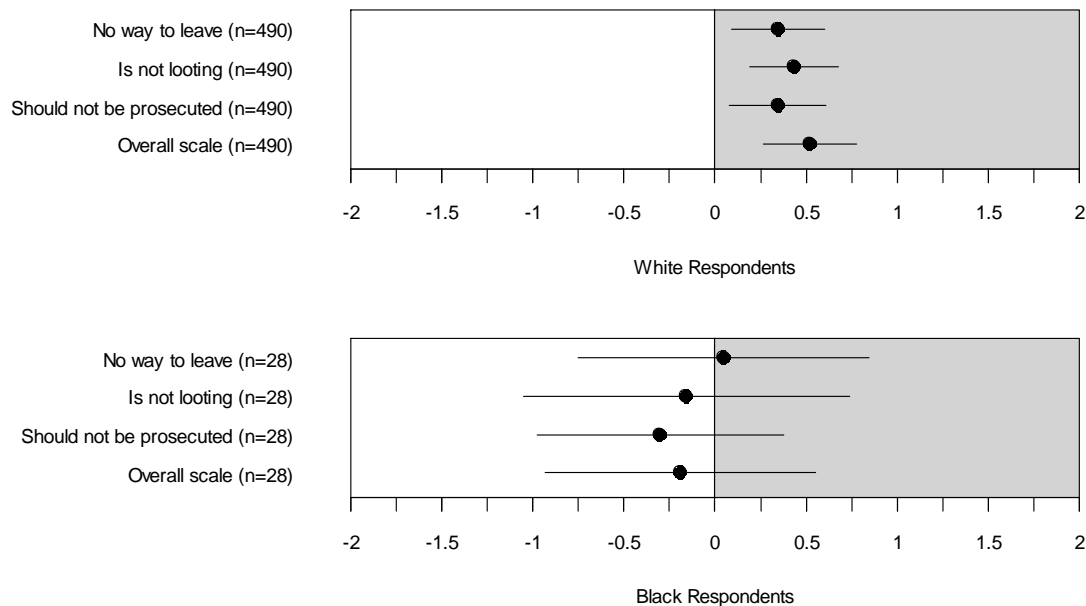
Figure 6b. Results from the Van Boven 2006 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

7. Ben Porath and Shaker 2006

The Ben Porath and Shaker 2006 TESS survey experiment displayed a news article about Hurricane Katrina with a photo: the experimental manipulations were that the photo contained either an individual or a group, and the person or persons in the photo were either white or black. The control condition included the news article but did not include a photo.

The first item was a text box response to the statement: "How could the consequences of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, such as loss of life, damage to property and homelessness, have been avoided?" Responses to this item were not analyzed below. The next 14 items asked respondents to agree or disagree on a 6-point scale to these items:

1. The federal government did as good a job as it could in responding to Hurricane Katrina.
2. People who stayed in New Orleans after the evacuation order are responsible for what happened to them.
3. The government should have done more in order to help evacuate the people who wanted out of New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina.
4. Most people who stayed in New Orleans after the evacuation order did so because they could not leave on their own.
5. The government should not be held accountable for what happened to the people in New Orleans.
6. The people who remained in New Orleans after the evacuation order acted irresponsibly.

7. The government did not respond appropriately to the lawlessness that followed Hurricane Katrina.
8. People in New Orleans should have prepared themselves better for the possibility of a hurricane hitting their homes.
9. The government did all it could to aid the relief efforts in New Orleans.
10. The people who remained in New Orleans after the evacuation order could have left the city if they tried hard enough.
11. The government failed the people of New Orleans.
12. The people who went to the Superdome and Convention Center did so because they had no way of leaving New Orleans.
13. The government did not try hard enough to help the people who went to the Superdome and Convention Center.
14. Most people who stayed in New Orleans through Hurricane Katrina chose to do so.

The final item asked respondents to partition responsibility for the individual consequences of Hurricane Katrina among: the federal government in Washington, D.C., local authorities in New Orleans, and New Orleans residents.

The fourteen 6-point scale items and the percentage responsibility attributed to New Orleans residents in the final item were combined into a scale measuring blame toward New Orleans residents for Hurricane Katrina. Figure 7 reports results from regressions omitting the control condition and including controls for whether the photograph had black targets and whether the photograph had a group target. Point estimates indicate bias in favor of black respondents, in the sense that more blame was attributed in the conditions with the white targets than in the conditions with the black targets, with respective point estimates for white respondents of 0.06 (p=0.658, n=222) and for black respondents of 0.16 (p=0.099, n=229).

Results from the Ben Porath and Shaker 2006 TESS survey experiment were published in a journal article: Ben Porath and Shaker (2010).
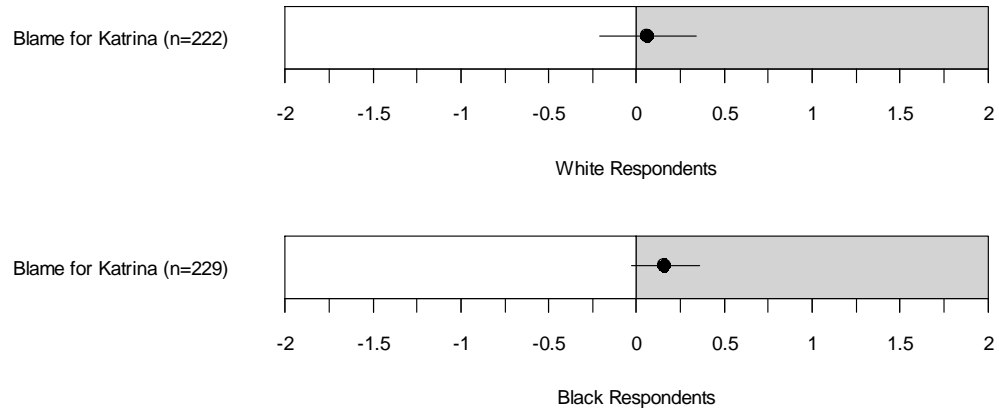
Figure 7. Results from the Ben Porath and Shaker 2006 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

8. [Rattan et al. 2010](#)

The Rattan et al. 2010 TESS survey experiment primed respondents to think about 17-year-old Joe Sullivan, who had 17 prior juvenile convictions by age 14, at which time he was convicted of raping an elderly woman and was sentenced to life in prison without parole; the experimental manipulation was that Joe Sullivan was described in text as black or white. Respondents received four items, with responses measured on a 6-point scale:

1. To what extent do you support life sentences with no possibility of parole for juveniles when they have been convicted of serious violent crimes (in which no one was killed)?
2. To what degree do you believe that this kind of sentence constitutes cruel and unusual punishment?
3. To what extent do you believe that juveniles who commit crimes such as these are capable of reform?
4. How much do you believe that juveniles who commit crimes such as these should be considered less blameworthy than an adult who committed the same crime?

Respondents received manipulation checks for Joe Sullivan's age, crime, and race; the race manipulation check was used to restrict the sample.

Point estimates in Figure 8 indicate that, with the exception of the item about juveniles being capable of reform, white respondents and black respondents displayed same-race favoritism. Respective point estimates for white respondents were: -0.08 (p=0.257, n=791), -0.11 (p=0.091, n=790), 0.04 (p=0.517, n=787), and -0.08 (p=0.284, n=790); respective point estimates for black respondents were 0.35 (p=0.133, n=84), 0.15 (p=0.520, n=83), -0.19 (p=0.445, n=85), and 0.25 (p=0.312, n=84).

Results from the Rattan et al. 2010 TESS survey were published in a journal article (Rattan et al. 2012), which reported results only for non-Hispanic white respondents and only for

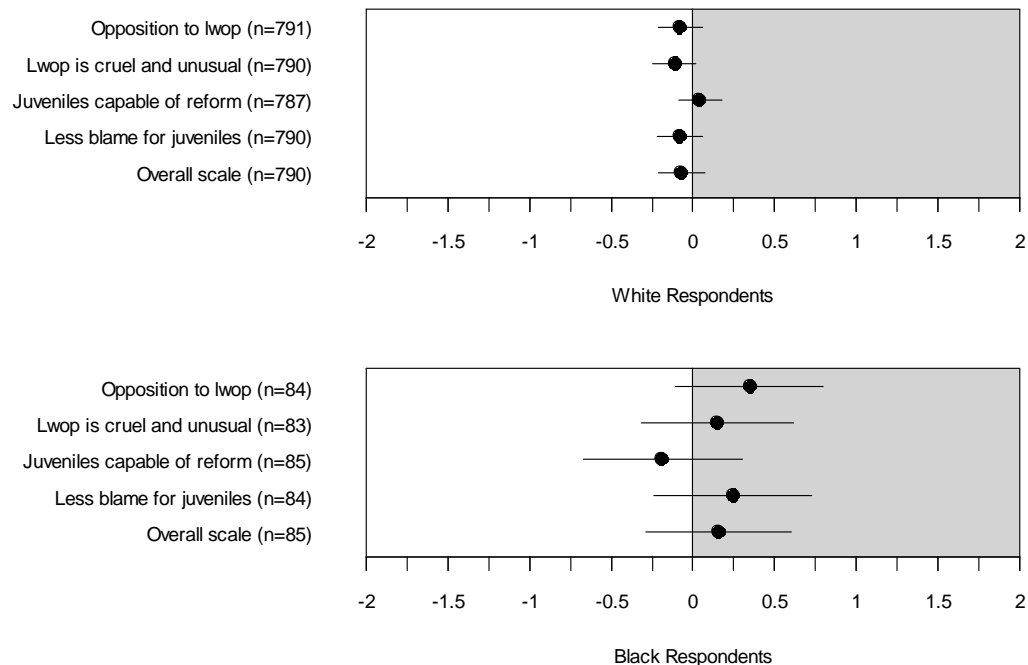two of the four presumed outcome variables (opposition to life without parole, and less blame for juveniles).

Figure 8. Results from the Rattan et al. 2010 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

9. [Davenport and McDermott 2011](#)
The Davenport and McDermott 2011 TESS survey experiment concerned opinions about a clash between police and protestors, in which the manipulation involved the race of the protestors (mostly black or mostly white) and the race of the police (mostly black or mostly white). The analysis compared the condition with mostly white police and mostly black protestors to the condition with mostly black police and mostly white protestors; the reported analysis did not use the condition with mostly white police and mostly white protectors or the condition with mostly black police and mostly black protectors.

Point estimates in Figure 9 indicate same-race bias. For a question about whether the police or protestors were most responsible for escalating the conflict, point estimates were -0.18 (p=0.292, n=118) for white respondents and 0.82 (p<0.001, n=102) for black respondents. For a question about whether police took the proper action in trying to stop the protestors, point estimates were -0.20 (p=0.254, n=119) for white respondents and 0.36 (p=0.115, n=101) for black respondents.

Results from the Davenport and McDermott 2011 TESS survey to date have not been published in a book or a journal article.
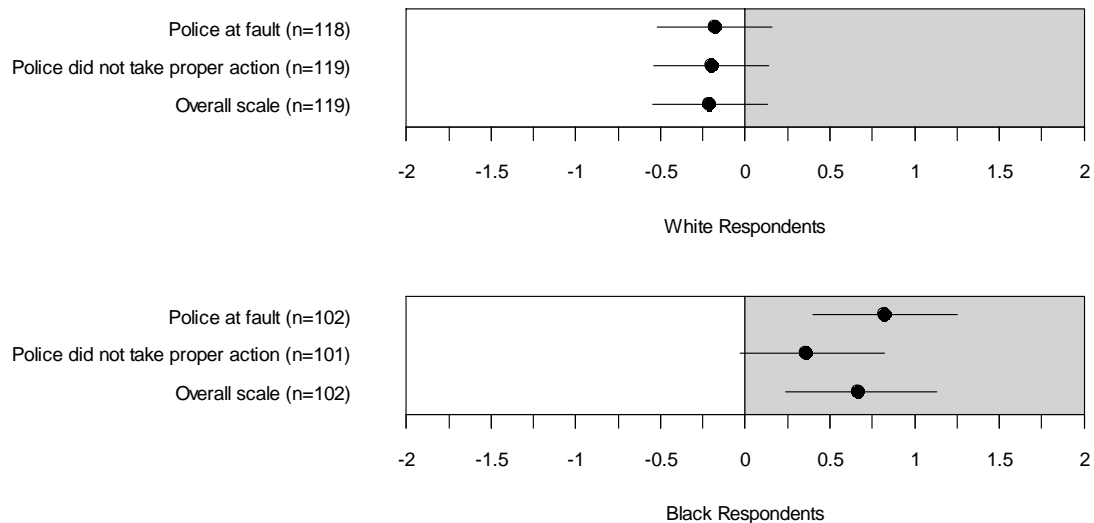

Figure 9. Results from the Davenport and McDermott 2011 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

10. Stephens 2011

The Stephens 2011 TESS survey experiment measured opinions about political candidate Greg Davis, with manipulations for the candidate's race (photograph of a black or white candidate) and for the appeal that the candidate made (news story that indicated that the candidate had made an appeal that was racially liberal, deracialized, implicitly racial, or explicitly racial. Respondents were asked to indicate on a 5-point scale the likelihood that they would vote for the candidate and were asked to rate the candidate on these characteristics: intelligent, inexperienced, trustworthy, hardworking, and fair.

Controlling for the type of the appeal that the candidate made, white and black respondents reported a higher likelihood of voting for the black target than the white target, and white and black respondents rated the black target higher than the white target on a scale constructed of characteristic ratings. Respective point estimates for white respondents were 0.16 (p=0.034, n=669) and 0.39 (p<0.001, n=654); respective point estimates for black respondents were 0.39 (p<0.001, n=655) and 0.54 (p<0.001, n=636).

Results from the Stephens 2011 TESS survey to date have not been published in a book or a journal article, but results have been reported in a dissertation (Stephens 2013).
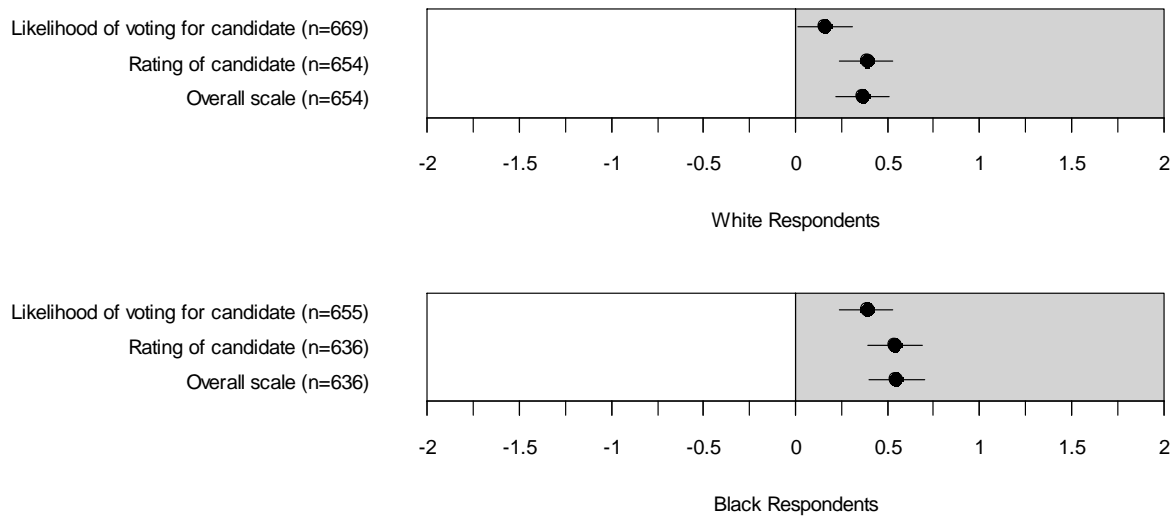
Figure 10. Results from the Stephens 2011 TESS Survey Experiment

Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

11. [Pedulla 2011](#)

The Pedulla 2011 TESS survey experiment asked respondents to review an applicant's resume; the experimental manipulations involved the race of the applicant, with "Brad Miller" used to signal a white applicant and "Darnell Jackson" used to signal a black applicant; the experimental manipulations also involved the clubs that the applicant was a member of, to signal gender roles ("Rugby Club" or "Ballet Club") or sexual orientation ("Student Advisory Council" or "Gay Student Advisory Council"). One condition not used in the analysis used "Allison" and "Ebony" to signal race and sex.

Respondents were asked to recommend an annual salary for the applicant in dollars; salary recommendations over $80,000 were trimmed to $80,000 (for the use of $80,000 as a threshold, see Pedulla 2014: 84). Respondents were next asked a dichotomous item about whether the respondent would recommend hiring the applicant for the position. Next, respondents were asked to rate the applicant on 16 items on a 1-to-7 scale, regarding whether the applicant: is friendly when interacting with customers, is likely to be late for work, responds well to feedback, has many unique characteristics, responds well to supervision, is likely to steal from the workplace, has a warm personality, has a chip on [his/her] shoulder, is reliable, is likely to break workplace rules, is trustworthy, makes female co-workers feel uncomfortable, is hard-working, is open to new experiences, is intelligent, and is aggressive.

Respondents were then asked to indicate or guess the race, sexual orientation, and social class of the applicant. The racial manipulation check was used to restrict the sample.

Point estimates in Figure 11 indicate negligible bias among black and white respondents, with respective point estimates for white respondents of 0.05 (p=0.600, n=502) and 0.04

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(p=0.640, n=516), and respective point estimates for black respondents of -0.02 (p=0.936, n=59) and 0.07 (p=0.792, n=61).

Figure 11 does not plot logit coefficients for a dichotomous item about whether the applicant should be hired: respective logit coefficients for white and black respondents were: 0.24 (p=0.456, n=513) and 1.37 (p=0.223, n=60).

Results from the Pedulla 2012 TESS survey were published in a journal article, Pedulla (2014), which reported heterogeneous results for salary recommendations: straight black applicants received lower salary recommendations that gay black applicants, and gay white applicants received lower salary recommendations than gay black applicants. The analysis in Pedulla (2014) used three of the applicant ratings to create a threatening factor: is likely to break workplace rules, makes female co-workers feel uncomfortable, and is likely to steal from the workplace. This threatening factor was lower for black gay applicants than for black straight applicants (Pedulla 2014: 87).

Figure 11. Results from the Pedulla 2011 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

12. Trawalter 2011
The Trawalter 2011 TESS survey experiment measured perceptions of pain that the respondent would feel and perceptions of pain that a target person would feel in instances of disinfecting a cut, biting one's tongue, getting a hand caught in a door, and stubbing a toe; the experimental manipulation was the sex and race of the target person in the photo: male or female, and white, black, Hispanic, or Asian. Pain ratings that the respondent rated for themselves were used as a control in a regression predicting pain ratings for the target person. The regression was restricted to white and black targets, with the sex of the target as a control.

Point estimates in Figure 12 indicate a negligible racial bias in the experiment, with respective point estimates for white and black respondents of -0.02 (p=0.745, n=290) and -0.04 (p=0.720, n=246).

Results from the Trawalter 2011 TESS survey to date have not been published in a book or a journal article.
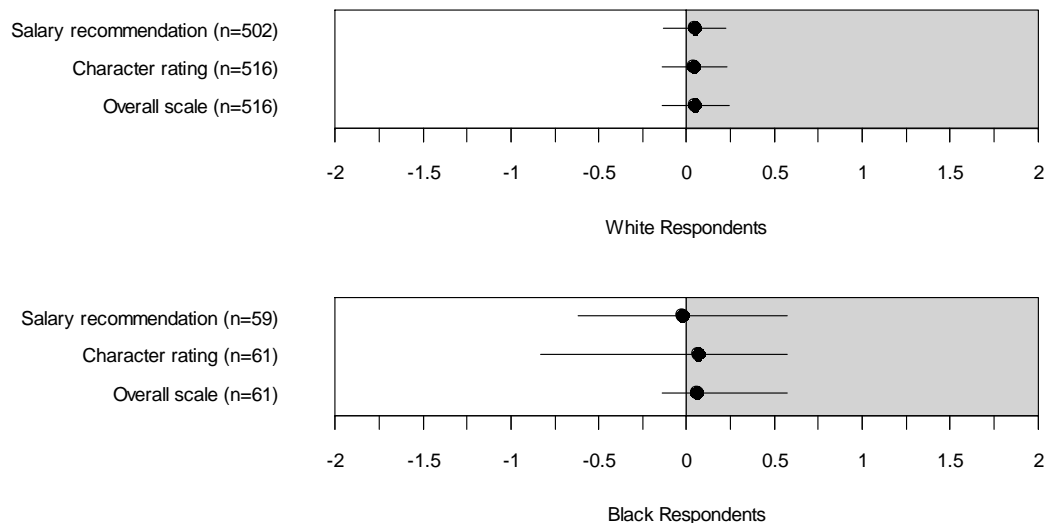

Figure 12. Results from the Trawalter 2011 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

13. Denny 2012
The Denny 2012 TESS survey experiment asked respondents to pretend to be the hiring manager at a marketing firm and to evaluate a potential new employee whose name was manipulated to reflect race or ethnicity: Greg Baker (white), Jamal Washington (black), Victor Rodriguez (Hispanic), and Samuel Wong (Asian). The survey experiment also manipulated whether the applicant had children and, if so, how involved the applicant seemed to be with his children.

The first outcome variable was a scale constructed from responses to items measuring the expected characteristics of the applicant with regard to being hardworking, trustworthy, committed, likeable, and responsible; the second outcome variable was a scale constructed from five items measuring the hirability of the applicant, based on items about the score the applicant would need on a standardized ability test to be considered for the position, the number of times per month that the applicant would be expected to arrive late or leave early, the likeliness of hiring the applicant, the starting salary that would be offered, and the likelihood that the applicant would be promoted in the future if hired.

Controlling for the manipulations about the applicant's children, Figure 13 indicates a small and close-to-statistically-significant bias among whites in favor of the black applicant relative to the white applicant and a large and statistically significant bias among black in favor of the black applicant relative to the white applicant, with regard to the expected

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characteristics of the applicant; the bias in favor of the black applicant was lesser and not statistically significant for white and black respondents with regard to the hirability of the black applicant relative to the white applicant. Respective point estimates for white respondents were 0.14 (p=0.056, n=650) and 0.05 (p=0.490, n=645); respective point estimates for black respondents were 0.72 (p=0.004, n=82) and 0.25 (p=0.215, n=81).

Results from the Denny 2012 TESS survey to date have not been published in a book or a journal article, but the curriculum vitae for Denny indicates that the results are reported in a manuscript under review.
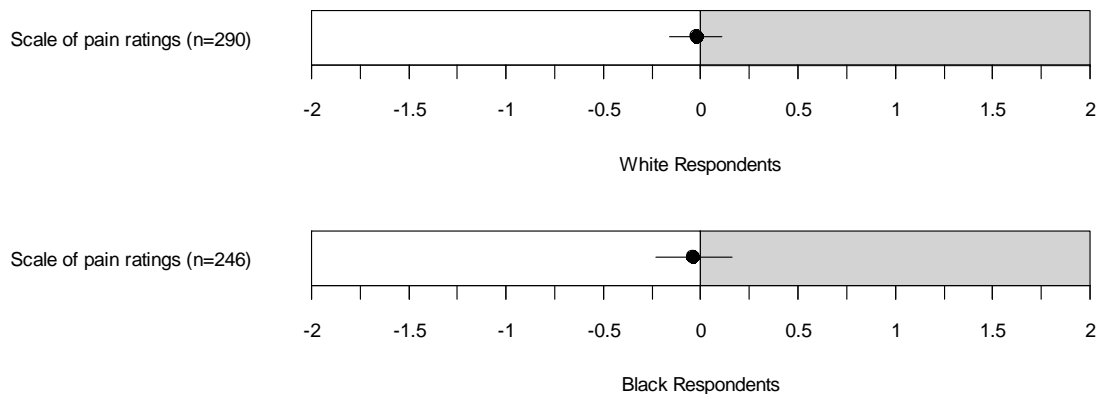

Figure 13. Results from the Denny 2012 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

14. Denny 2013
The Denny 2013 TESS survey experiment asked respondents to pretend to be the hiring manager at a marketing firm and to evaluate a potential new employee whose name was manipulated to reflect race or ethnicity: Allison Baker (white), Keisha Washington (black), Victoria Rodriguez (Hispanic), and Susan Wong (Asian). Male names were used for four of the 24 conditions, but these four conditions were not included in the analysis. The survey experiment also manipulated whether the applicant had children and, if so, how involved the applicant seemed to be with her children, and the number of childcare responsibilities that the applicant appeared to have.

The first outcome variable was a scale constructed from responses to items measuring the expected characteristics of the applicant with regard to being hardworking, committed, and likeable; the second outcome variable was a scale constructed from items measuring the hirability of the applicant, based on items about the number of times per month that the

applicant would be expected to arrive late or leave early, the likeliness of hiring the applicant, and the starting salary that would be offered.

Controlling for the manipulations about the applicant's children, Figure 14 indicates a negligible bias among white respondents and small-to-negligible bias among black respondents. Respective point estimates for white respondents were 0.002 (p=0.969, n=1170) and 0.002 (p=0.966, n=1169); respective point estimates for black respondents were: 0.15 (p=0.336, n=141) and 0.04 (p=0.824, n=141).

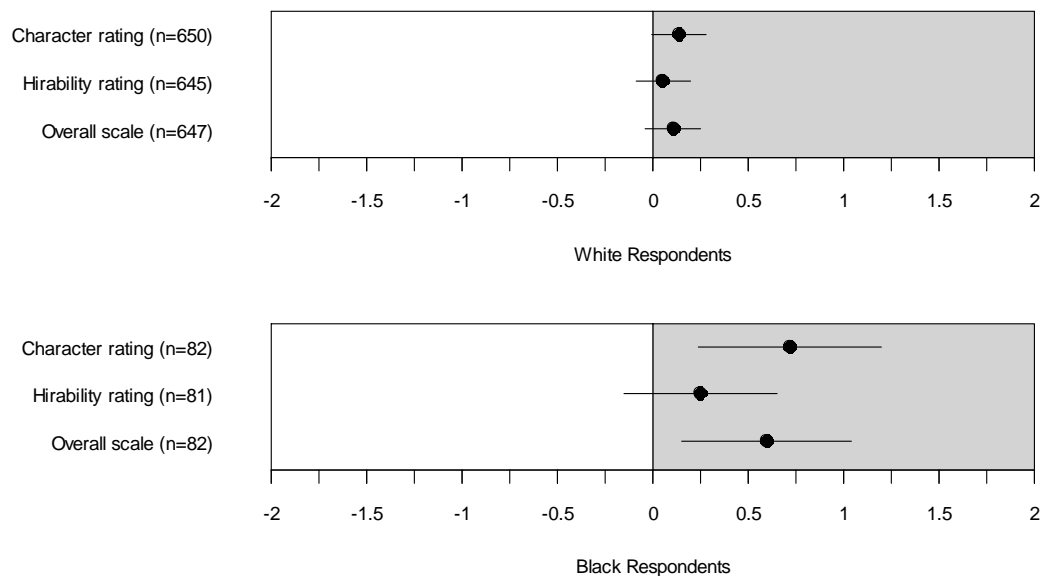Results from the Denny 2013 TESS survey to date have not been published in a book or a journal article.

Figure 14. Results from the Denny 2013 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

15. Powroznik 2014
The Powroznik 2014 TESS survey experiment used a vignette with four manipulations about a target patient: the target's race (white or African American), sex (male or female), disease (Type II diabetes or non-Hodgkin lymphoma), and weight (moderately obese or normal weight). Manipulation checks were asked for all four manipulations; the race manipulation check was used to restrict the sample. Respondents were asked several items measuring the degree of control that the patient had over their condition:

1. To what extent do you think the patient's illness was caused by factors under his/her control? Mostly caused by factors under the patient's control, or mostly caused by factors outside of the patient's control.
2. Please estimate, to the nearest %, how much each of the following factors contributed to the patient's illness (NOTE: the total should equal 100%): the patient's environment

(example: workplace, neighborhood); the patient's lifestyle choices (example: diet, exercise, sleep, smoking); the patient's genetics; bad luck.

3. How responsible is the patient for his/her illness? (5-point scale)
4. How much is the patient to blame for his/her illness? (5-point scale)
5. How much sympathy do you feel towards the patient?
6. How much compassion do you feel towards the patient?
7. How willing would you be to recommend this patient for a job at your employer?
8. How willing would you be to choose to work with this patient?
9. How willing would you be to choose to have this patient as a neighbor?
10. How willing would you be to provide physical care for this patient?
11. Given the increased costs of the patient's medical care, how justified is his/her employer in raising his/her annual premiums?
12. If medical resources were scarce, what should the patient's priority for medical care be compared to other patients?

These 12 items were combined into a scale of views toward the patient, with item 2 represented as the percentage attributed to the patient's lifestyle choices. Controlling for the manipulations about the target's sex, disease, and weight, Figure 15 indicates a negligible racial bias among white and black respondents, with respective point estimates for white and black respondents of 0.02 (p=0.657, n=978) and 0.01 (p=0.938, n=115).

Results from the Powroznik 2014 TESS survey to date have not been published in a book or a journal article.
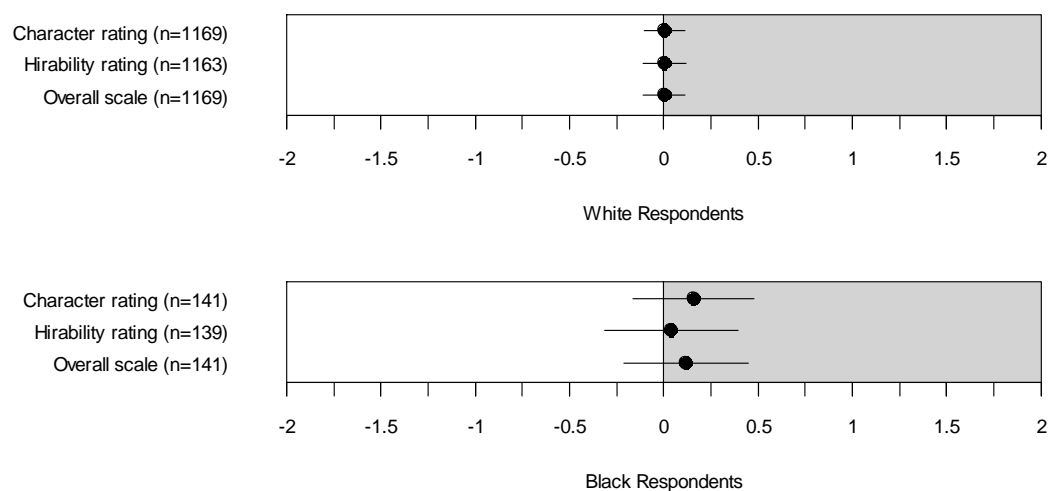

Figure 15. Results from the Powroznik 2014 TESS Survey Experiment
Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

16. [Hopkins 2014](#)
The Hopkins 2014 TESS survey experiment provided respondents information about seven pairs of candidates. The experimental manipulations included:
- the office that all of the candidates were running for: president, governor, or mayor.

- whether respondents were asked first to choose between the two candidates or to first rate each of the two candidates on a scale from 1 (never support) to 7 (always support).
- the candidates' party affiliation, position on two issues, religion, annual income, and race or ethnicity.

The candidate's race and ethnicity was randomly assigned to be Hispanic, white, black, or Asian American.

For each respondent who received at least one pair of candidates in which one candidate was white and the other candidate was black, an outcome variable was created that added 1 each time a black candidate was selected over a white candidate and subtracted 1 each time a white candidate was selected over a black candidate; this outcome variable was then divided by the number of black/white pairs candidate pairs the respondent received. The point estimate of bias reflected an equivalent level of ingroup bias among the 229 white respondents and the 30 black respondents: respective point estimates and 95% confidence interval of -0.07 and [-0.18, 0.04] for white respondents and 0.07 and [-0.26, 0.41] for black respondents.

Point estimates for differences in candidate ratings reflected a similar ingroup bias, as well, for the 235 white respondents and 30 black respondents with full data for the candidate ratings: respective point estimates were -0.11 (p=0.147, n=235) for white respondents and 0.13 (p=0.610, n=30) for black respondents.

Results from the Hopkins 2014 TESS survey to date have not been published in a book or a journal article.
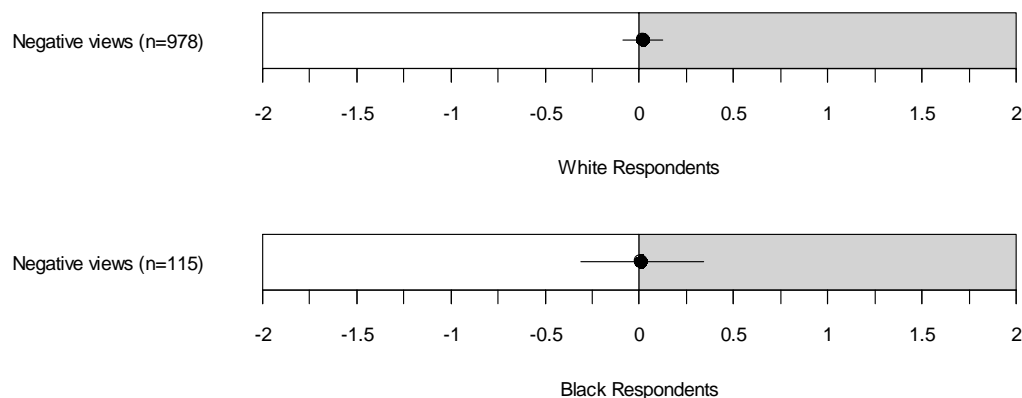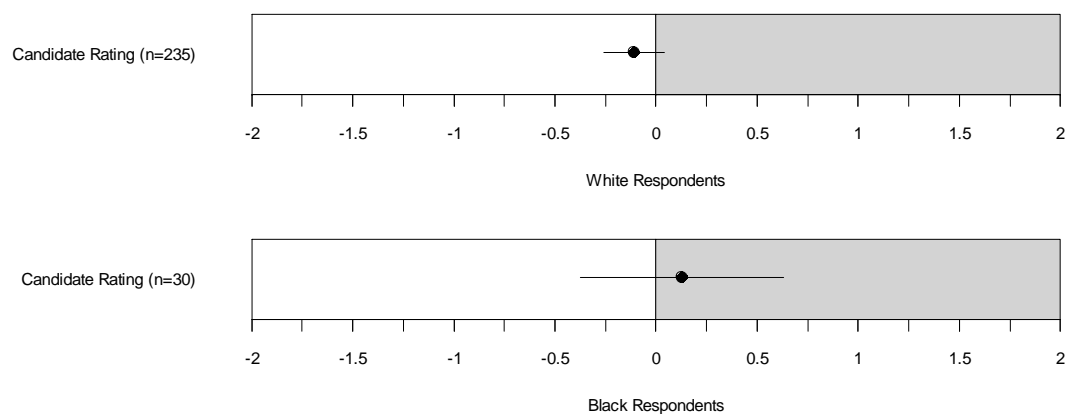

Figure 16. Results from the Hopkins 2014 TESS Survey Experiment

Note: The figure presents unweighted point estimates and 95% confidence intervals on a standardized scale in which negative values indicate bias in against the black target and positive values indicate bias against the white target.

Section III. Results used in the meta-analyses

White Respondents						
	Coeff.	Std. Err.	95% Confidence Interval		N	Sample Restricted with Racial Manipulation Check
Pager and Freese 2003	0.107	0.062	-0.015	0.228	1,041	0
Oliver and Lee 2004	-0.133	0.072	-0.275	0.008	713	0
Cottrell and Neuberg 2004	-0.479	0.132	-0.740	-0.218	210	0
Benard 2005	0.089	0.070	-0.048	0.228	750	0
Pager 2006	0.207	0.089	0.032	0.383	490	1
Pager 2006	0.171	0.076	0.021	0.321	656	0
Van Boven 2006	0.522	0.130	0.265	0.779	232	0
Ben Porath and Shaker 2006	0.061	0.138	-0.211	0.334	222	0
Rattan 2010	-0.068	0.071	-0.207	0.071	790	1
Rattan 2010	-0.067	0.064	-0.192	0.059	942	0
Davenport and McDermott 2011	-0.210	0.171	-0.548	0.128	119	0
Stephens 2011	0.367	0.072	0.225	0.510	654	1
Stephens 2011	0.277	0.064	0.150	0.403	781	0
Pedulla 2011	0.049	0.095	-0.138	0.236	516	1
Pedulla 2011	-0.002	0.069	-0.138	0.134	824	0
Trawalter 2011	-0.023	0.070	-0.161	0.115	290	0
Denny 2012	0.106	0.074	-0.039	0.251	647	0
Denny 2013	0.001	0.056	-0.110	0.112	1,169	0
Powroznik 2014	0.024	0.054	-0.082	0.130	978	1
Powroznik 2014	-0.001	0.054	-0.107	0.104	1,028	0
Hopkins 2014	-0.109	0.075	-0.258	0.039	235	0

Black Respondents						
	Coeff.	Std. Err.	95% Confidence Interval		N	Sample Restricted with Racial Manipulation Check
Pager and Freese 2003	0.350	0.171	0.012	0.688	127	0
Oliver and Lee 2004	-0.431	0.253	-0.934	0.072	82	0
Cottrell and Neuberg 2004	1.289	0.110	1.073	1.505	243	0
Benard 2005	0.610	0.252	0.109	1.110	84	0
Pager 2006	0.099	0.246	-0.397	0.595	53	1
Pager 2006	0.042	0.237	-0.432	0.517	70	0
Van Boven 2006	-0.191	0.361	-0.935	0.554	28	0
Ben Porath and Shaker 2006	0.165	0.100	-0.031	0.362	229	0
Rattan 2010	0.156	0.223	-0.287	0.599	85	1
Rattan 2010	0.089	0.199	-0.305	0.483	102	0
Davenport and McDermott 2011	0.686	0.223	0.244	1.128	102	0
Stephens 2011	0.550	0.075	0.403	0.697	636	1
Stephens 2011	0.495	0.067	0.363	0.627	769	0
Pedulla 2011	0.064	0.250	-0.438	0.566	61	1
Pedulla 2011	0.051	0.176	-0.297	0.399	122	0
Trawalter 2011	-0.036	0.100	-0.232	0.161	246	0
Denny 2012	0.597	0.222	0.155	1.040	82	0
Denny 2013	0.117	0.166	-0.212	0.446	141	0
Powroznik 2014	0.012	0.159	-0.302	0.327	115	1
Powroznik 2014	0.020	0.156	-0.288	0.329	127	0
Hopkins 2014	0.126	0.246	-0.376	0.629	30	0

Section IV. Questionnaire items

Items listed below are questionnaire items but do not include demographic items such as religion or partisan identification. Readers are advised to visit the TESS website for the actual questionnaire. Boldface items were reported on or used in the reported analyses.

Pager and Freese 2003
Next I'm going to describe a person. Let's call him Michael.

Michael is a twenty-six year old [black/white/<blank>] male with a high school degree. About two years ago, Michael was [laid off at work/fired from his job/sent to prison for a felony conviction]. Prior to [getting laid off/being fired/going to prison], Michael [<had held down a steady job for a few years/had had trouble holding down a job for more than a few months]. Since he [lost his job/lost his job/was released] Michael has been actively seeking employment, but has had great difficulty landing a job.

The government often proposes job training and placement programs to help people find work. How much government help, if any, should Michael be eligible to receive while looking for a job? Would you say [a lot/some/none at all]?

Oliver and Lee 2004
The following questions are about your attitudes on obesity. The first few questions ask for some information that we understand is quite personal. As always we appreciate your honest responses and assure you that your answers are always kept separate from your personal identifying information.

1. What is your height in feet and inches?
2. What is your weight in pounds?
3. [If previous item was skipped] You did not answer the previous question. Please select why. [Don't know my weight/Prefer not to provide that information]

On the following screens you will be shown a series of images of a person at different body weights. We will be asking you a question about each image and would like your honest opinion.

Do you consider this person overweight? [Yes/No]
Now we have another question. Do you consider this person obese? [Yes/No]

[If respondent did not think that any images were overweight/obese] According to your responses you did not feel the person displayed was [overweight/obese] in any of the images. Please select the best reason why you felt so.
   a. Felt person shown in all of the images was not [overweight/obese]
   b. Could not tell from the images
   c. Don't know

1. How serious a health problem do you think obesity is for American society?

2. These days we hear a lot of reasons for why Americans are overweight. Below are several explanations that are commonly heard. Select the one you believe is the most important reason why Americans are overweight:
   a. People are too lazy to exercise and eat properly;
   b. There is too much unhealthy food in restaurants and supermarkets;
   c. Weight is an inherited, genetic trait and most people are overweight because of their genes.
3. From the remaining, select the one you believe is the most important reason why Americans are overweight:
   a. People are too lazy to exercise and eat properly;
   b. There is too much unhealthy food in restaurants and supermarkets;
   c. Weight is an inherited, genetic trait and most people are overweight because of their genes.
4. Now we'd like to ask you some general questions about government policies and society. There are no right or wrong answers here. We'd just like to know your feelings about some political and social issues that people often talk about. To each of the following questions, could you tell us whether you agree, agree strongly, disagree, disagree strongly, or neither agree nor disagree.
   a. There's too much advertising for junk food and fast food on television that is aimed at children and the federal government should regulate these ads the way they do for cigarettes and alcohol.
   b. The government should impose "snack taxes" on unhealthy food and use the proceeds to support the production and distribution of nutritious foods.

Cottrell and Neuberg 2004

Researchers are interested in how people think and feel about many different groups in American society. One of these groups will be randomly selected for you to consider in the following questions.

1. **In general, how do you feel toward [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group?**
2. **In general, how much respect or admiration do you have for [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group?**
3. **In general, how angry or resentful are you toward [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group?**
4. **In general, how fearful or anxious are you toward [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group?**
5. **In general, how disgusted or sickened are you by [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group?**
6. **In general, how jealous or envious are you of [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group?**
7. **In general, how much pity or sympathy do you feel for [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group?**
8. **In general, I feel that [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group, choose to take more from people like me than they give back.**
9. **In general, I feel that [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group, are unable to give people like me as much as they take.**

10. In general, I feel that [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group, endanger the physical safety of people like me.
11. In general, I feel that [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group, take and/or damage the personal property of people like me.
12. In general, I feel that [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group, promote values that directly oppose the values of people like me.
13. In general, I feel that [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group, limit or restrict the personal rights and freedoms of people like me.
14. In general, I feel that [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans, as a group, take economic opportunities away from people like me.

15. Looking across your entire life, what kind of contact have you had with [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans? As you read down this list, please select the first item that you come to that describes your experience:
    a. I have had a best friend or romantic partner who is [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] American;
    b. I have had many close friends who are [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] American;
    c. I have had one close friend who is [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] American;
    d. I have had a friend who is [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] American;
    e. I have had a casual acquaintance or co-worker who is [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] American;
    f. I have seen [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans in my neighborhood and around the community;
    g. I have had no contact at all with [WHITE/BLACK/ASIAN] Americans.

Benard (2005)
1. **How productive a worker would you say (Kareem/Brad/Tamika/Kristen) is? Would you say not at all, slightly, moderately, very, or extremely productive?**
2. **How valuable do you think (Kareem/Brad/Tamika/Kristen) is to (his/her) law firm? Would you say not at all, slightly, moderately, very, or extremely valuable?**
3. **How hard-working would you say (Kareem/Brad/Tamika/Kristen) is? Would you say not at all, slightly, moderately, very, or extremely hard-working?**
4. **How competent would you say (Kareem/Brad/Tamika/Kristen) is?Would you say not at all, slightly, moderately, very, or extremely competent?**
5. **How much would you say (Kareem/Brad/Tamika/Kristen) deserves a raise? Would you say that (he/she) does not at all deserve a raise, deserves a small raise, deserves a moderate raise, deserves a large raise, or deserves an extremely large raise?**
6. **How respected would you say (Kareem/Brad/Tamika/Kristen) is? Would you say not at all, slightly, moderately, very, or extremely respected?**
7. **How honorable would you say (Kareem/Brad/Tamika/Kristen) is? Would you say not at all, slightly, moderately, very, or extremely honorable?**
8. **How prestigious would you say (Kareem/Brad/Tamika/Kristen) is? Would you say not at all, slightly, moderately, very, or extremely prestigious?**
9. **How capable would you say (Kareem/Brad/Tamika/Kristen) is? Would you say not at all, slightly, moderately, very, or extremely capable?**

10. **How intelligent would you say (Kareem/Brad/Tamika/Kristen) is? Would you say not at all, slightly, moderately, very, or extremely intelligent?**
11. **How knowledgeable would you say (Kareem/Brad/Tamika/Kristen) is? Would you say not at all, slightly, moderately, very, or extremely knowledgeable?**

<u>Pager 2006</u>
1. **The government often proposes JOB TRAINING AND PLACEMENT PROGRAMS to help persons find work. How much government help, if any, should Michael be eligible to receive while looking for a job? Would you say a lot, some, or none at all?**
2. **On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is none at all, and 10 is a lot of government help, how much job training help would you say that you think Michael should be eligible to receive?**
3. **The government often proposes CASH ASSISTANCE to help persons as they search for work. How much government help, if any, should Michael be eligible to receive while looking for a job? Would you say a lot, some, or none at all?**
4. **On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is none at all and 10 is a lot of government help, how much cash assistance help would you say that you think Michael should be eligible to receive?**

A different topic that researchers are interested in is memory. We would like to see how well you remember some information that was presented earlier in the interview. Earlier we told you about a man named Michael who was unemployed and having trouble finding work. We asked you how much government help you thought Michael should be eligible to receive. Now, we would like to ask you some more about Michael. First…
5. Was Michael married?
6. How old was Michael?
7. **What was Michael's race?**
8. How much education did Michael have?
9. What was the reason that Michael was unemployed?
10. Unemployment, especially among young [African American men/men], has become a major problem in recent years. Some argue that the government should play a more active role in addressing this problem. How much would you support an increase in [government assistance to/government job training and placement for] the unemployed? Would you say a lot, some, very little, or none at all?
11. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is no support and 10 is a lot of support, how much do you support an increase in [government assistance to/government job training and placement for] the unemployed?

Note: Items X listed above detected evidence of a stereotype: both white and black respondents were more likely to correctly recall the race of a target who had been to prison when the target was black than when the target was white. Item Y listed above measured support for the unemployed when respondents were primed to think of either young African American men or young men in general; this manipulation was omitted from the analysis because the manipulation did not directly compare blacks to whites.

Van Boven 2006

1. We are interested in people's reactions to Hurricane Katrina. In the space provided, please describe in your own words up to three aspects of Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath in the Gulf coast that made you feel [ANGRY/SAD]. There are no right or wrong answers. We are simply interested in the things about Hurricane Katrina and the aftermath that made you feel [ANGRY/SAD]. Please try to be as specific and use as much detail as possible when describing the aspects of Hurricane Katrina that made you feel [ANGRY/SAD].

2. So that we know something about your current emotional state, please click the button corresponding to how much you are feeling each of the following emotions RIGHT NOW:
   a. Angry [Not at all/a little/moderately/quite a bit/extremely]
   b. Happy [Not at all/a little/moderately/quite a bit/extremely]
   c. Sad [Not at all/a little/moderately/quite a bit/extremely]
   d. Certain [Not at all/a little/moderately/quite a bit/extremely]

We are interested in your judgments about various policies, social issues and government entities related to Hurricane Katrina.

3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this suggestion? President Bush has suggested that we should not raise taxes but rather cut other programs to pay for the relief effort. [options from 1 for strongly agree to 7 for strongly disagree]

4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this suggestion? Some policy makers have suggested that there should be a one-time, one-year increase in Federal income taxes to help pay for Hurricane Katrina relief efforts. [options from 1 for strongly agree to 7 for strongly disagree]

5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? [options from 1 for strongly agree to 7 for strongly disagree]

6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Overall, the federal government under the Bush Administration did a good job in responding to Hurricane Katrina. [options from 1 for strongly agree to 7 for strongly disagree] To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

7. Overall, the largely Democratic state and local governments did a good job in responding to Hurricane Katrina. [options from 1 for strongly agree to 7 for strongly disagree]

[Display of photos]

We are interested in your perception of the people who did not evacuate New Orleans. It is often easier to make such judgments when considering a specific person. Below is a photograph of a person who did not evacuate New Orleans.

8. **To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? This person stayed in New Orleans because he had no way to leave the city. [seven options from "strongly agree" to strongly disagree"]**

9. **The person in the photograph is holding several packaged items. To what extent to you agree or disagree that this person is looting? [seven options from "strongly agree" to strongly disagree"]**
10. **To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? The person in the photograph should be criminally prosecuted for looting. [seven options from "strongly agree" to strongly disagree"]**

Ben Porath and Shaker 2006
Next we will ask for your opinions about Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath. In particular, we are interested in your thoughts about who or what is responsible for the individual consequences of the storm, particularly in New Orleans.

We are interested in what groups or persons you think were responsible for the loss of life, damage to property and displacement that took place in New Orleans after Katrina had struck.

First, we will provide you some background information about hurricane Katrina. Please read this information and answer the questions that follow.

Hurricane Katrina: One of the Worst Disasters in Recent American History
Associated Press

Hurricane Katrina was the costliest and one of the deadliest hurricanes in the history of the United States. It was the sixth-strongest Atlantic hurricane ever recorded and the third-strongest landfalling U.S. hurricane ever recorded. Katrina occurred late in August during the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season, and had catastrophic effects on the city of New Orleans, Louisiana. Its sheer size devastated the Gulf Coast over 100 miles (160 km) away from its center.

Katrina was the eleventh named storm, fifth hurricane, third major hurricane, and second Category 5 hurricane of the 2005 Atlantic season. The storm surge caused major or catastrophic damage along the coastlines of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, including the cities of Mobile, Alabama, Biloxi and Gulfport, Mississippi, and Slidell, Louisiana.

Levees separating Lake Pontchartrain from New Orleans were breached by the surge, ultimately flooding roughly 80% of the city and many areas of neighboring parishes. Severe wind damage was reported well inland.

Katrina is estimated to be responsible for $75 billion (2005 US dollars) in damages, making it the costliest hurricane in U.S. history. The storm killed at least 1,836 people, making it the deadliest U.S. hurricane since the 1928 Okeechobee Hurricane.

1. How could the consequences of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, such as loss of life, damage to property and homelessness, have been avoided? [Text box response]

We will now show you a series of 14 statements about Hurricane Katrina. For each statement, tell us how much you agree or disagree with it.

2. **The federal government did as good a job as it could in responding to Hurricane Katrina.**
3. **People who stayed in New Orleans after the evacuation order are responsible for what happened to them.**
4. **The government should have done more in order to help evacuate the people who wanted out of New Orleans following Hurricane Katrina.**
5. **Most people who stayed in New Orleans after the evacuation order did so because they could not leave on their own.**
6. **The government should not be held accountable for what happened to the people in New Orleans.**
7. **The people who remained in New Orleans after the evacuation order acted irresponsibly.**
8. **The government did not respond appropriately to the lawlessness that followed Hurricane Katrina.**
9. **People in New Orleans should have prepared themselves better for the possibility of a hurricane hitting their homes.**
10. **The government did all it could to aid the relief efforts in New Orleans.**
11. **The people who remained in New Orleans after the evacuation order could have left the city if they tried hard enough.**
12. **The government failed the people of New Orleans.**
13. **The people who went to the Superdome and Convention Center did so because they had no way of leaving New Orleans.**
14. **The government did not try hard enough to help the people who went to the Superdome and Convention Center.**
15. **Most people who stayed in New Orleans through Hurricane Katrina chose to do so.**

16. **In the boxes below please fill in numbers representing how much each of the following groups or persons were responsible for the individual consequences of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans. In each box fill the percentage of responsibility, out of 100, you think each group deserves [percentage boxes]:**
    a. The federal government in Washington, D.C.
    b. Local authorities in New Orleans
    c. **New Orleans Residents**

17. Our last question is about the people affected by Hurricane Katrina, that is, those people who were killed, injured or lost their homes as a result of the storm. To the best of your knowledge, what percentage of the people affected by Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans were African-American?
    a. More whites than minorities
    b. About half whites and half minorities
    c. More minorities than whites
17. Which do you think is most accurate?
Over 90 percent of those affected were [whites/minorities].
Over 75 percent of those affected were [whites/minorities], but not as high as 90 percent.

Over 50 percent of those affected were [whites/minorities], but not as high as 75 percent.

Rattan et al. 2010
Your time and the information you will provide are very valuable to the study investigators. In order to get the full benefit of your opinions, it is very important that you remain engaged throughout the whole study. Do your best to pay attention and reduce as many background distractions (music, TV, people talking, checking e-mail, instant messaging, etc.) as possible. Also, please quit any other programs running on your computer at this time.

Thank you for your time and effort.

Currently, the Supreme Court is reviewing two cases in which the core issue is whether life sentences without the possibility of parole for juveniles (individuals under the age of 18) are constitutional. One of the key questions under discussion is whether there is a societal consensus about sentencing a juvenile to life without the possibility of parole in cases where no one was killed is legal.

In this study, we would like to better understand what the societal consensus is. Please just give us your honest opinions in response to the questions so that we may get a better idea of what people think of this issue.

Before we ask about your opinions, we would like to familiarize you with some of the facts. Please read the following information:

The result of the cases currently under review at the Supreme Court will determine whether it is cruel and unusual punishment to sentence a juvenile to life in prison without the possibility of parole for crimes in which no one was killed.

Those who oppose life in prison without the possibility of parole for juveniles assert that these sentences fall under cruel and unusual punishment and should be banned.

Those who support life in prison without the possibility of parole for juveniles assert that these sentences are not cruel and unusual and that they are applied only when they fit the crime and therefore should be left intact.

Approximately 100 people in the U.S. are currently serving life sentences without the possibility of parole for crimes committed as juveniles in which no one was killed.

One of the cases currently under review by the Supreme Court is that of Joe Sullivan, a [black/white] male who had 17 prior juvenile convictions on his record when he was convicted of brutally raping an elderly woman at the age of 14 and sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Now that you are familiar with the facts of the case, please answer the following questions.

1. **To what extent do you support life sentences with no possibility of parole for juveniles when they have been convicted of serious violent crimes (in which no one was killed)? [options from 1 to 6]**
2. **To what degree do you believe that this kind of sentence constitutes cruel and unusual punishment? [options from 1 to 6]**
3. **To what extent do you believe that juveniles who commit crimes such as these are capable of reform? [options from 1 to 6]**
4. **How much do you believe that juveniles who commit crimes such as these should be considered less blameworthy than an adult who committed the same crime? [options from 1 to 6]**
5. Prior to reading about it in this study, did you know about this Supreme Court case?
6. How would you describe the purpose/goals of this research? [textbox]
7. How old was Joe Sullivan when he was convicted and sentenced to life in prison?
8. What crime was Joe Sullivan convicted of?
   a. Murder
   b. Rape
   c. Robbery
   d. Drug possession
9. **What race/ethnicity is Joe Sullivan?**
   a. **Asian**
   b. **Black**
   c. **Latino**
   d. **White**
10. We would like to get a sense of people's feelings towards different groups in American society. You will see the name of a group, and we would like you to rate that group using the feeling thermometer. You may use any number from 0 to 100 for a rating. Ratings between 50 and 100 degrees mean that you feel favorable or warm towards that group. Ratings between 0 and 50 degrees mean that you don't feel too favorable towards that group. If you don't feel particularly warm or cold towards a particular group, you would rate that group at the 50 degree mark. Please rate the following group on the feeling thermometer: White Americans
11. We would like to get a sense of people's feelings towards different groups in American society. You will see the name of a group, and we would like you to rate that group using the feeling thermometer. You may use any number from 0 to 100 for a rating. Ratings between 50 and 100 degrees mean that you feel favorable or warm towards that group. Ratings between 0 and 50 degrees mean that you don't feel too favorable towards that group. If you don't feel particularly warm or cold towards a particular group, you would rate that group at the 50 degree mark. Please rate the following group on the feeling thermometer: Black Americans
12. Have you ever been convicted of a crime (either as a juvenile or as an adult)? [Yes/No]

Davenport and McDermott 2011
Over the weekend in New Rochelle, Connecticut, several hundred individuals gathered for the commemoration of the death of Laura Polson – a local school teacher turned New York Times best selling author – who died in a car accident 2 years before. The group had convened to protest the lack of initiative in developing stricter laws regarding drivers not

having car insurance. The situation had become a sore point as Polson's two daughters, who were in the car with their mother during the accident, had not been able to receive compensation from the driver despite their right under state and federal law.

At the event, an altercation broke out between protestors and the police: The confrontation took on a racial overtone when primarily black protestors at the intersection of Vine and Lasoule began throwing bottles at a line of mostly white officers standing nearby.

At the event, an altercation broke out between protestors and the police: The confrontation took on a racial overtone when primarily white protestors at the intersection of Vine and Lasoule began throwing bottles at a line of mostly black officers standing nearby.

At the event, an altercation broke out between protestors and the police: Primarily white protestors at the intersection of Vine and Lasoule began throwing bottles at a line of mostly white officers standing nearby.

At the event, an altercation broke out between protestors and the police: Primarily black protestors at the intersection of Vine and Lasoule began throwing bottles at a line of mostly black officers standing nearby.

All were spared further damage and bloodshed because everyone was forced to disburse suddenly when an unexpected rainstorm began to plummet the entire area with a torrential downpour. Two inches of rain came down within 4 hours, precipitating dramatic mudslides in the region recently devastated by major fires last summer.

1. **Which group do you find most responsible for escalating the conflict in this scenario? [options from 1 for protestors to 7 for police]**
2. How strongly do you support stricter laws to enforce drivers to carry car insurance? [options from 1 for very strongly to 7 for not strongly]
3. **Do you think the police took the proper action in trying to stop the protestors? [options from 1 for yes to 7 for no]**
4. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a: [seven options from Strong Republican to Strong Democrat]
5. Do you oppose or support providing special college scholarships for blacks? [five options from strongly favor to strongly oppose]

Stephens 2011
PRETEST [Items 1 to 4 asked only of white respondents]
Here are a few statements about some things in our society. Please state whether you agree or disagree with each statement:

1. Over the past few years, Blacks have gotten less than they deserve. [Options from 1 for strongly agree to 5 for strongly disagree]
2. Irish, Italian, Jewish, and many other minorities overcame prejudice and worked their way up. Blacks should do the same without any special favors. [Options from 1 for strongly agree to 5 for strongly disagree]
3. It's really a matter of some people not trying hard enough; if Blacks would only try harder they could be just as well off as Whites. [Options from 1 for strongly agree to 5 for strongly disagree]
4. Generations of slavery and discrimination have created conditions that make it difficult for Blacks to work their way out of the lower class. [Options from 1 for strongly agree to 5 for strongly disagree]

5. Imagine a seven-point scale on which the characteristics of the people in a group can be rated. A score of "1" means that you think almost all of the people in that group tend to be LAZY. A score of "7" means that you think most people in the group are HARDWORKING. A score of "4" means that you think most people in the group are not closer to one end or the other, and of course, you may choose any number in between. How well do the words "hardworking" and "lazy" describe Blacks as a group? [options from 1 for lazy to 7 for hardworking]
6. How important is being [White (for whites)/Black (for blacks)] to your ideas about politics?
   a. Very important
   b. Somewhat important
   c. Not at all important

7. Do you think what happens generally to Black people in this country will have something to do with what happens in your life? [Yes/No]
8. [If yes to previous item] Will it affect you a lot, some, or not very much?
   a. A Lot
   b. Some
   c. Not Very Much

Thank you for your participation.

POSTTEST
[Respondents shown one of nine stories]

1. **Please read over the list below, and choose as many (or as few) of the statements that you believe correctly describe the news article you just read?**
   a. It dealt with education
   b. It showed a Black candidate
   c. It dealt with the environment
   d. It showed a candidate with glasses
   e. It dealt with a candidate who tried to appeal to racial feelings
2. Please let us know if the story you read made you feel any of the following emotions?
   a. Anxious [Yes/No]
   b. Proud [Yes/No]
   c. Happy [Yes/No]
   d. Afraid [Yes/No]
   e. Uneasy [Yes/No]
   f. Disgusted [Yes/No]
3. **How likely is it that you would vote for Greg Davis for the U.S. House of Representatives? [five options from 1 for very unlikely to 5 for very likely]**
4. **Do the following words describe candidate, Greg Davis extremely well, quite well, or not well at all:**
   a. Intelligent [Extremely well/Quite well/Not well at all]
   b. Inexperienced [Extremely well/Quite well/Not well at all]
   c. Trustworthy [Extremely well/Quite well/Not well at all]
   d. Hardworking [Extremely well/Quite well/Not well at all]
   e. Fair [Extremely well/Quite well/Not well at all]
5. Where would you place candidate Greg Davis on the following scale? [options from 1 for extremely liberal to 7 for extremely conservative].
6. In general, do you think the policies of Greg Davis will favor Whites over Blacks, Blacks over Whites, or will they treat both groups the same?
   a. Will Favor Whites over Blacks
   b. Treat Both Groups the Same
   c. Will Favor Blacks over Whites
7. On the average Blacks have worse jobs, income, and housing than White people. Do you think these differences are…Because most Blacks don't have the chance for education that it takes to rise out of poverty? [options from 1 for strongly agree to 5 for strongly disagree]

8. ...Because most Blacks just don't have the motivation or will power to pull themselves out of poverty?[options from 1 for strongly agree to 5 for strongly disagree]
9. ...Because of economic disadvantage? [options from 1 for strongly agree to 5 for strongly disagree]
10. ...Because education is not a priority for Black parents? [options from 1 for strongly agree to 5 for strongly disagree]
11. ...Because of biased/racist attitudes toward Blacks? [options from 1 for strongly agree to 5 for strongly disagree]
12. Should federal spending on education be increased, decreased, or kept about the same?
13. On the average Black students have worse test scores and graduation rates than White students. This is called the "achievement gap." Should federal spending on the achievement gap be increased, decreased, or kept about the same?

Pedulla 2011
We are interested in how people form first impressions, making important decisions from little information. Please imagine that your friend, who runs a large retail store, is in the process of hiring someone for an assistant manager position. He has asked you to help him with the hiring process by reviewing one of the resumes he received for the position. We would like you to carefully examine the following resume that was submitted by an applicant for the assistant manager position. After you have thoroughly reviewed this resume, please move to the next screen and respond to the questions that follow with your first, uncensored impressions.

Please note that once you advance screens in this survey you will not be able to go back and change your answers. Due to this and other survey functions, we would really appreciate you taking this survey on a computer, NOT on a mobile device (such as a smart phone or tablet PC).

[Display resumes]

Please answer the following questions about [Brad's/Darnell's/ Allison's/Ebony's] application for the assistant manager position.

1. **If your friend's company were to hire this applicant, what annual salary would you recommend (in dollars)? [Number box]**
2. **Would you recommend hiring this applicant for the position? [Yes/No]**
3. **On a scale from 1 to 7, how accurately do the following descriptions fit this applicant? A score of 1 means that the description is not at all accurate and a score of 7 means that the description is extremely accurate. Move the slider to the place on the scale that best fits your first impression of this applicant. Responses at the midpoint will only be recorded if you click the slider.**
    a. **The applicant is friendly when interacting with customers.**
    b. **The applicant is likely to be late for work.**
    c. **The applicant responds well to feedback.**
    d. **The applicant has many unique characteristics.**

4. **On a scale from 1 to 7, how accurately do the following descriptions fit this applicant? A score of 1 means that the description is not at all accurate and a score of 7 means that the description is extremely accurate. Move the slider to the place on the scale that best fits your first impression of this applicant. Responses at the midpoint will only be recorded if you click the slider.**
   a. **The applicant responds well to supervision.**
   b. **The applicant is likely to steal from the workplace.**
   c. **The applicant has a warm personality.**
   d. **The applicant has a chip on [his/her] shoulder.**
5. **On a scale from 1 to 7, how accurately do the following descriptions fit this applicant? A score of 1 means that the description is not at all accurate and a score of 7 means that the description is extremely accurate. Move the slider to the place on the scale that best fits your first impression of this applicant. Responses at the midpoint will only be recorded if you click the slider.**
   a. **The applicant is reliable.**
   b. **The applicant is likely to break workplace rules.**
   c. **The applicant is trustworthy.**
   d. **The applicant makes female co-workers feel uncomfortable.**
6. **On a scale from 1 to 7, how accurately do the following descriptions fit this applicant? A score of 1 means that the description is not at all accurate and a score of 7 means that the description is extremely accurate. Move the slider to the place on the scale that best fits your first impression of this applicant. Responses at the midpoint will only be recorded if you click the slider.**
   a. **The applicant is hard-working.**
   b. **The applicant is open to new experiences.**
   c. **The applicant is intelligent.**
   d. **The applicant is aggressive.**
7. On a scale from 1 to 7, with 1 being completely masculine and 7 being completely feminine, how would you describe this applicant? Responses at the midpoint will only be recorded if you click the slider.
8. **What is the race of this applicant? If you are not certain, please make your best guess.**
   a. **White/Caucasian**
   b. **Black/African American**
   c. **Hispanic/Latino**
   d. **Other Race**
9. What is the sexual orientation of this applicant? If you are not certain, please make your best guess.
   a. Straight
   b. Gay
10. To what social class does this applicant belong? If you are not certain, please make your best guess.
   a. Upper class
   b. Upper-Middle Class
   c. Middle Class
   d. Working Class

     e. Poor

<u>Trawalter 2011</u>
1. **Please estimate the intensity of pain you would experience during the following situations using the scale below… [options from 0 for not painful to 10 for very painful]**
   a. **I disinfect a cut**
   b. **I bite my tongue**
   c. **I get my hand caught in a door**
   d. **I stub my toe on a chair leg**

Image-1	Image-2	Image-3	Image-4

Image-5	Image-6	Image-7	Image-8

Image-9	Image-10	Image-11	Image-12

Image-13	Image-14	Image-15	Image-16

Image-17	Image-18	Image-19	Image-20

Image-21	Image-22	Image-23	Image-24
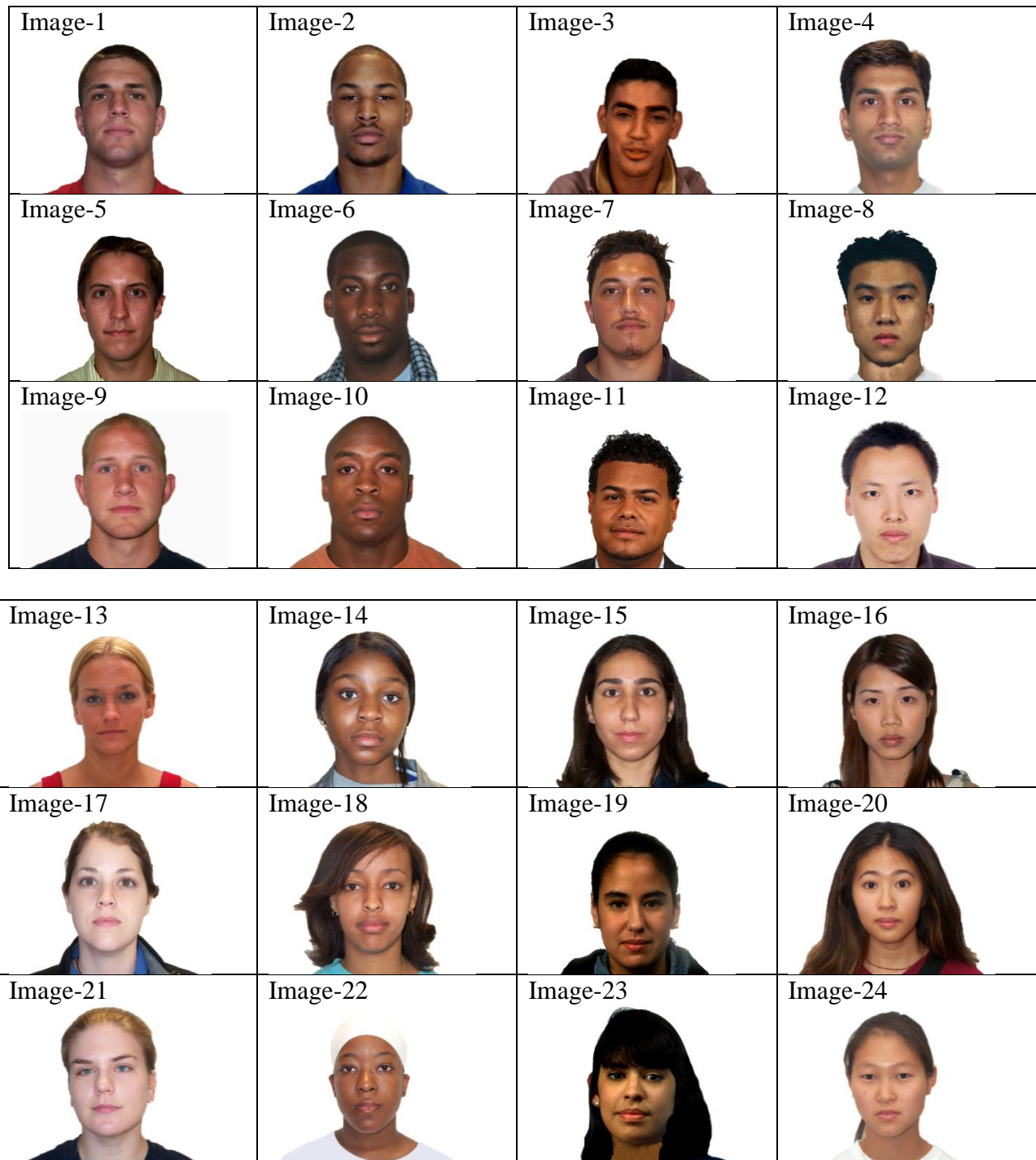
2. **We are interested in how people make judgments about others whom they don't know. We would like you to think about the person pictured below. [PHOTO] Please estimate the intensity of pain this person would experience during the following situations using the scale below… [options from 0 for not painful to 10 for very painful]**
   a. **[He/She] disinfects a cut**
   b. **[He/She] bites [his/her] tongue**

c. **[He/She] gets [his/her] hand caught in a door**
d. **[He/She] stubs [his/her] toe on a chair**

Finally, using the scale below, please answer the following questions:
3. How similar do you think the average [White/Black/Hispanic/Asian] person is to you? [options from 1 for not at all to 5 for extremely, with race/ethnic group matched to photo]
4. How privileged do you think the average [White/Black/Hispanic/Asian] person is relative to you? [options from 1 for not at all to 5 for extremely, with race/ethnic group matched to photo]

Denny 2012
Imagine you are the hiring manager of Innovative Marketing Solutions, Inc., a mid-size marketing firm.

You are in the process of hiring a new employee to increase your staff and increase your chances of acquiring more clients. On the next screen is a brief description of the position along with a memo sent to you by the human resources ("HR") department summarizing its interview with a recent applicant. Please review the job description and human resources memo and answer the questions on the next few screens.

Job Description
Position title: Business Development Analyst
Role: Analyst, Mid-Level
Hours: Full Time
Starting salary range: $60,000 - $85,000
Innovative Marketing Solutions, Inc. is seeking a proven Business Development Analyst. Key responsibilities will include:
- Analyzing client needs to win new business
- Performing in-depth financial analyses of existing clients and presenting the results to the representative team
- Targeting and contacting potential clients to build relationships in a proactive manner

Human Resources Memo
Our department has completed its interview with [Greg Baker/Jamal Washington/ Victor Rodriguez/Samuel Wong] for the position of Business Development Analyst. His relevant professional experience includes three years as assistant director of marketing at SALVO, Inc., a small private marketing firm in Buffalo, New York. Before that he worked as an analyst in the marketing and community outreach office for the city of Buffalo. When asked whether he preferred working in the public or private sector, he mentioned benefits associated with each. He received a bachelor's degree in business administration with a concentration in finance from Ithaca College and served on various clubs and committees at school.

The candidate also shared a few personal details during the interview - he was born and raised in Albany, and he lives with his wife and [doesn't have any children/their two children (seems as if he is not very involved with his children)/their two children (seems as if he is very involved with his children)].

In all, the interview lasted approximately 30 minutes. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
HR

1. **How hardworking do you expect [Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] to be, relative to other employees in similar positions at the company? [options from 1 for not at all hardworking to 5 for extremely hardworking]**
2. **How trustworthy do you expect [Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] to be, relative to other employees in similar positions at the company? [options from 1 for not at all trustworthy to 5 for extremely trustworthy]**
3. **How committed do you expect [Greg/Jamal/ Victor/Samuel] to be, relative to other employees in similar positions at the company?**
   a. **More committed than 0-9% of other employees**
   b. **More committed than 10-19% of other employees**
   c. **More committed than 20-29% of other employees**
   d. **More committed than 30-39% of other employees**
   e. **More committed than 40-49% of other employees**
   f. **More committed than 50-59% of other employees**
   g. **More committed than 60-69% of other employees**
   h. **More committed than 70-79% of other employees**
   i. **More committed than 80-89% of other employees**
   j. **More committed than 90-99% of other employees**
4. **How likable do you expect [Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] to be, relative to other employees in similar positions at the company? [options from 1 for not at all likeable to 5 for extremely likeable]**
5. **How responsible do you expect [Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] to be, relative to other employees in similar positions at the company? [options from 1 for not at all responsible to 5 for extremely responsible]**
6. **On a scale from 0 to 100 points, what score would[Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] need to get on a general standardized ability test in order for you to consider him for this position?**
   a. **100 points**
   b. **90 – 99 points**
   c. **80 – 89 points**
   d. **70 – 79 points**
   e. **60 – 69 points**
   f. **50 – 59 points**
   g. **40 – 49 points**
   h. **30 – 39 points**

      i. **20 - 29 points**
      j. **10 - 19 points**
      k. **0 - 9 points**
7. **How many times per month would you expect [Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] to arrive late or leave early?**
    a. **9+ times**
    b. **6-8 times**
    c. **3-5 times**
    d. **1-2 times**
    e. **0 times**
8. **How likely are you to hire [Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] for this position? [options from 1 for not at all likely to 5 for extremely likely]**
9. **In the event you end up hiring [Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel], what would you offer him as a starting salary?**
    a. **$60,000-$65,000**
    b. **$65,000-$70,000**
    c. **$70,000-$75,000**
    d. **$75,000-$80,000**
    e. **$80,000-$85,000**
10. **If hired, how likely would it be for [Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] to be promoted in the future?**
    a. **Most certainly will not be promoted**
    b. **Likely will not be promoted**
    c. **Likely will be promoted**
    d. **Most certainly will be promoted**

11. Which is your major occupation group in current or main job?
    a. Management occupations
    b. Business and financial operations occupations
    c. Computer and mathematical occupations
    d. Architecture and engineering occupations
    e. Life, physical, and social science occupations
    f. Community and social services occupations
    g. Legal occupations
    h. Education, training, and library occupations
    i. Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations
    j. Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations
    k. Healthcare support occupations
    l. Protective service occupations
    m. Food preparation and serving related occupations
    n. Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations
    o. Personal care and service occupations
    p. Sales and related occupations
    q. Office and administrative support occupations
    r. Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
    s. Construction and extraction occupations

 t. Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
 u. Production occupations
 v. Transportation and material moving occupations
 w. Other

12. Major occupation group in current or main job
 a. Management occupations
 b. Business and financial operations occupations
 c. Computer and mathematical occupations
 d. Architecture and engineering occupations
 e. Life, physical, and social science occupations
 f. Community and social services occupations
 g. Legal occupations
 h. Education, training, and library occupations
 i. Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations
 j. Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations
 k. Healthcare support occupations
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 m. Food preparation and serving related occupations
 n. Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations
 o. Personal care and service occupations
 p. Sales and related occupations
 q. Office and administrative support occupations
 r. Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
 s. Construction and extraction occupations
 t. Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
 u. Production occupations
 v. Transportation and material moving occupations
 w. Other

Please indicate what you consider your racial background to be. We greatly appreciate your effort to describe your background using the standard categories provided. These race categories may not fully describe you, but they do match those used by the Census Bureau.

13. Please check one or more categories below to indicate what race(s) you consider yourself to be.
 a. White
 b. Black or African American
 c. American Indian or Alaska Native – Type in name of enrolled or principal tribe [TEXT BOX]
 d. [SPACE]
 e. Asian Indian
 f. Chinese
 g. Filipino
 h. Japanese
 i. Korean

j. Vietnamese
k. Other Asian – Type in race [TEXT BOX]
l. [SPACE]
m. Native Hawaiian
n. Guamanian or Chamorro
o. Samoan
p. Other Pacific Islander – Type in race [TEXT BOX]
q. [SPACE]
r. Some other race – Type in race [TEXT BOX]

14. [If 2 or more races checked] Which of these races do you identify with most closely?

Denny 2013
Imagine you are the hiring manager of Innovative Marketing Solutions, Inc., a mid-size marketing firm.

You are in the process of hiring a new employee to increase your staff and increase your chances of acquiring more clients. On the next screen is a brief description of the position along with a memo sent to you by the human resources ("HR") department summarizing its interview with a recent applicant. Please review the job description and human resources memo and answer the questions on the next few screens.

Job Description
Position title: Business Development Analyst
Role: Analyst, Mid-Level
Hours: Full Time
Starting salary range: $60,000 - $85,000
Innovative Marketing Solutions, Inc. is seeking a proven Business Development Analyst. Key responsibilities will include:
- Analyzing client needs to win new business
- Performing in-depth financial analyses of existing clients and presenting the results to the representative team
- Targeting and contacting potential clients to build relationships in a proactive manner

Human Resources Memo
Our department has completed its interview with [Allison Baker/Keisha Washington/Victoria Rodriguez/Susan Wong/Greg Baker/Jamal Washington/Victor Rodriguez/Samuel Wong] for the position of Business Development Analyst. [IF XTESS143 = 1-20:Her/IF XTESS143 = 21-24:His] relevant professional experience includes three years as assistant director of marketing at SALVO, Inc., a small private marketing firm in Buffalo, New York. Before that [she/he] worked as an analyst in the marketing and community outreach office for the city of Buffalo. When asked whether [she/he] preferred working in the public or private sector, [she/he] mentioned benefits associated with each.

[She/He] received a bachelor's degree in business administration with a concentration in finance from Ithaca College and served on various clubs and committees at school.

The candidate also shared a few personal details during the interview - [she/he]was born and raised in Albany, and [she/he] lives with [her husband/his wife] and [doesn't have any children/their two children/their two children (seems as if she is not very involved with her children)/their two children (seems as if she is very involved with her children)/their two children (she seemed to indicate that she has few childcare responsibilities)/their two children (she seemed to indicate that she has many childcare responsibilities)/their two children].

In all, the interview lasted approximately 30 minutes. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
HR

1. **How hardworking do you expect [Allison/Keisha/Victoria/Susan/Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] to be, relative to other employees in similar positions at the company? [options from 1 for not at all hardworking to 5 for extremely hardworking]**
2. **How committed do you expect [Allison/Keisha/Victoria/Susan/Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] to be, relative to other employees in similar positions at the company?**
   a. **More committed than 0-9% of other employees**
   b. **More committed than 10-19% of other employees**
   c. **More committed than 20-29% of other employees**
   d. **More committed than 30-39% of other employees**
   e. **More committed than 40-49% of other employees**
   f. **More committed than 50-59% of other employees**
   g. **More committed than 60-69% of other employees**
   h. **More committed than 70-79% of other employees**
   i. **More committed than 80-89% of other employees**
   j. **More committed than 90-99% of other employees**
3. **How likable do you expect [Allison/Keisha/Victoria/Susan/Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel]] to be, relative to other employees in similar positions at the company? [options from 1 for not at all likeable to 5 for extremely likeable]**
4. **How many times per month would you expect [Allison/Keisha/Victoria/Susan/Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] to arrive late or leave early?**
   a. **9+ times**
   b. **6-8 times**
   c. **3-5 times**
   d. **1-2 times**
   e. **0 times**

5. **How likely are you to hire [Allison/Keisha/Victoria/Susan/Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel] for this position? [options from 1 for not at all likely to 5 for extremely likely]**
6. **In the event you end up hiring [Allison/Keisha/Victoria/Susan/Greg/Jamal/Victor/Samuel], what would you offer [IF XTESS143 = 1-20:her/IF XTESS143 = 21-24:him]as a starting salary?**
   a. **$60,000-$65,000**
   b. **$65,000-$70,000**
   c. **$70,000-$75,000**
   d. **$75,000-$80,000**
   e. **$80,000-$85,000**
7. Which is your major occupation group in current or main job?
   a. Management occupations
   b. Business and financial operations occupations
   c. Computer and mathematical occupations
   d. Architecture and engineering occupations
   e. Life, physical, and social science occupations
   f. Community and social services occupations
   g. Legal occupations
   h. Education, training, and library occupations
   i. Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations
   j. Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations
   k. Healthcare support occupations
   l. Protective service occupations
   m. Food preparation and serving related occupations
   n. Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations
   o. Personal care and service occupations
   p. Sales and related occupations
   q. Office and administrative support occupations
   r. Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
   s. Construction and extraction occupations
   t. Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
   u. Production occupations
   v. Transportation and material moving occupations
   w. Other

8. Major occupation group in current or main job
   a. Management occupations
   b. Business and financial operations occupations
   c. Computer and mathematical occupations
   d. Architecture and engineering occupations
   e. Life, physical, and social science occupations
   f. Community and social services occupations
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r. Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations
s. Construction and extraction occupations
t. Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations
u. Production occupations
v. Transportation and material moving occupations
w. Other

Please indicate what you consider your racial background to be. We greatly appreciate your effort to describe your background using the standard categories provided. These race categories may not fully describe you, but they do match those used by the Census Bureau.

9. Please check one or more categories below to indicate what race(s) you consider yourself to be.
    a. White
    b. Black or African American
    c. American Indian or Alaska Native – Type in name of enrolled or principal tribe [TEXT BOX]
    d. [SPACE]
    e. Asian Indian
    f. Chinese
    g. Filipino
    h. Japanese
    i. Korean
    j. Vietnamese
    k. Other Asian – Type in race [TEXT BOX]
    l. [SPACE]
    m. Native Hawaiian
    n. Guamanian or Chamorro
    o. Samoan
    p. Other Pacific Islander – Type in race [TEXT BOX]
    q. [SPACE]
    r. Some other race – Type in race [TEXT BOX]

10. [If 2 or more races checked] Which of these races do you identify with most closely?

Instructions: On the next page you will read the case study of a patient who has been diagnosed with type II diabetes. Please read the profile carefully. There will be comprehension check questions about the profile at the end of the study.

TYPE II DIABETES

Condition/Disease: Type II Diabetes Mellitus

Diagnosis: Fasting plasma glucose level ≥ 7.0 mmol/l (126 mg/dl); Plasma ≥ 11.1 mmol/l (200 mg/dL) 2 hours after a glucose tolerance test

Symptoms: Frequent urination; increased thirst and hunger; blurred vision

Precondition: Impaired glucose tolerance or impaired fasting glucose

Complications: Diabetes is a risk factor for stroke, cardiovascular disease, neuropathy, and kidney failure

[Respondents in diabetes conditions received one of the following prompts]

The patient is a 34-year old white female. Recently has felt exhausted at work and has had to leave early several days because of severe headaches and blurry vision. She has also noticed that she now takes more frequent trips to the bathroom during the day. When the patient visited her physician she was told that tests of her fasting glucose and glucose tolerance indicated that she was diabetic and that her symptoms were most likely caused by her diabetes. At 5'5" and weighing 205lbs, the patient is moderately obese. She is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old white female. Recently has felt exhausted at work and has had to leave early several days because of severe headaches and blurry vision. She has also noticed that she now takes more frequent trips to the bathroom during the day. When the patient visited her physician she was told that tests of her fasting glucose and glucose tolerance indicated that she was diabetic and that her symptoms were most likely caused by her diabetes. At 5'5" and weighing 130lbs, the patient is of normal weight. She is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old African American female. Recently has felt exhausted at work and has had to leave early several days because of severe headaches and blurry vision. She has also noticed that she now takes more frequent trips to the bathroom during the day. When the patient visited her physician she was told that tests of her fasting glucose and glucose tolerance indicated that she was diabetic and that her symptoms were most likely

caused by her diabetes. At 5'5" and weighing 205lbs, the patient is moderately obese. She is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old African American female. Recently has felt exhausted at work and has had to leave early several days because of severe headaches and blurry vision. She has also noticed that she now takes more frequent trips to the bathroom during the day. When the patient visited her physician she was told that tests of her fasting glucose and glucose tolerance indicated that she was diabetic and that her symptoms were most likely caused by her diabetes. At 5'5" and weighing 130lbs, the patient is of normal weight. She is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old white male. Recently he has felt exhausted at work and has had to leave early several days because of severe headaches and blurry vision. He has also noticed that he now takes more frequent trips to the bathroom during the day. When the patient visited his physician he was told that tests of his fasting glucose and glucose tolerance indicated that he was diabetic and that his symptoms were most likely caused by his diabetes. At 5'10" and weighing 240lbs, the patient is moderately obese. He is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old white male. Recently he has felt exhausted at work and has had to leave early several days because of severe headaches and blurry vision. He has also noticed that he now takes more frequent trips to the bathroom during the day. When the patient visited his physician he was told that tests of his fasting glucose and glucose tolerance indicated that he was diabetic and that his symptoms were most likely caused by his diabetes. At 5'10" and weighing 150lbs, the patient is of normal weight. He is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old African American male. Recently he has felt exhausted at work and has had to leave early several days because of severe headaches and blurry vision. He has also noticed that he now takes more frequent trips to the bathroom during the day. When the patient visited his physician he was told that tests of his fasting glucose and glucose tolerance indicated that he was diabetic and that his symptoms were most likely caused by his diabetes. At 5'10" and weighing 240lbs, the patient is moderately obese. He is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old African American male. Recently he has felt exhausted at work and has had to leave early several days because of severe headaches and blurry vision. He has also noticed that he now takes more frequent trips to the bathroom during the day. When the patient visited his physician he was told that tests of his fasting glucose and glucose tolerance indicated that he was diabetic and that his symptoms were most likely caused by his diabetes. At 5'10" and weighing 150lbs, the patient is of normal weight. He is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

Instructions: On the next page you will read the case study of a patient who has been diagnosed with non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. Please read the profile carefully. There will be comprehension check questions about the profile at the end of the study.

NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

Condition/Disease: Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Classification of a variety of blood cancers

Description: Overproduction of abnormal lymphocytes (white blood cells)

Symptoms: Swollen lymph nodes; abdominal pain or swelling; fatigue; fever/night sweats; chest pains

Diagnosis: Examination of lymph nodes; Imaging tests: x-ray, CT scan, MRI scan, or ultrasound; Biopsy of lymph node tissue or bone marrow

[Respondents in non-Hodgkin Lymphoma conditions received one of the following prompts]

The patient is a 34-year old white female. Over the past few months she has felt exhausted at work and has had difficulty sleeping through the night due to feeling feverish and sweating. The patient has also noticed a large swelling under her armpit that has not gone away for several weeks. When she visited her physician the doctor suggested that she undergo several tests to examine potential causes. A biopsy of the patient's swollen lymphoid indicated that she has non-Hodgkin lymphoma. At 5'5" and weighing 205lbs, the patient is moderately obese. She is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old white female. Over the past few months she has felt exhausted at work and has had difficulty sleeping through the night due to feeling feverish and sweating. The patient has also noticed a large swelling under her armpit that has not gone away for several weeks. When she visited her physician the doctor suggested that she undergo several tests to examine potential causes. A biopsy of the patient's swollen lymphoid indicated that she has non-Hodgkin lymphoma. At 5'5" and weighing 130lbs, the patient is of normal weight. She is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old African American female. Over the past few months she has felt exhausted at work and has had difficulty sleeping through the night due to feeling feverish and sweating. The patient has also noticed a large swelling under her armpit that has not gone away for several weeks. When she visited her physician the doctor suggested that she

undergo several tests to examine potential causes. A biopsy of the patient's swollen lymphoid indicated that she has non-Hodgkin lymphoma. At 5'5" and weighing 205lbs, the patient is moderately obese. She is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

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The patient is a 34-year old white male. Over the past few months he has felt exhausted at work and has had difficulty sleeping through the night due to feeling feverish and sweating. The patient has also noticed a large swelling under his armpit that has not gone away for several weeks. When he visited his physician the doctor suggested that he undergo several tests to examine potential causes. A biopsy of the patient's swollen lymphoid indicated that he has non-Hodgkin lymphoma. At 5'10" and weighing 240lbs, the patient is moderately obese. He is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old white male. Over the past few months he has felt exhausted at work and has had difficulty sleeping through the night due to feeling feverish and sweating. The patient has also noticed a large swelling under his armpit that has not gone away for several weeks. When he visited his physician the doctor suggested that he undergo several tests to examine potential causes. A biopsy of the patient's swollen lymphoid indicated that he has non-Hodgkin lymphoma. At 5'10" and weighing 150lbs, the patient is of normal weight. He is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old African American male. Over the past few months he has felt exhausted at work and has had difficulty sleeping through the night due to feeling feverish and sweating. The patient has also noticed a large swelling under his armpit that has not gone away for several weeks. When he visited his physician the doctor suggested that he undergo several tests to examine potential causes. A biopsy of the patient's swollen lymphoid indicated that he has non-Hodgkin lymphoma. At 5'10" and weighing 240lbs, the patient is moderately obese. He is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

The patient is a 34-year old African American male. Over the past few months he has felt exhausted at work and has had difficulty sleeping through the night due to feeling feverish and sweating. The patient has also noticed a large swelling under his armpit that has not gone away for several weeks. When he visited his physician the doctor suggested that he undergo several tests to examine potential causes. A biopsy of the patient's swollen lymphoid indicated that he has non-Hodgkin lymphoma. At 5'10" and weighing 150lbs, the

patient is of normal weight. He is a non-smoker and reports occasional social drinking (3 - 5 drinks per week).

1. What is the name of the medical conditional being studied? [textbox]

2. What is the patient's gender? [Male/Female]

3. What is the patient's race?
   a. White/Caucasian
   b. Black/African American
   c. Asian
   d. Other
4. What is the patient's weight classification?
   a. Underweight (BMI <18.5)
   b. Normal weight (BMI 18.5-25)
   c. Overweight (BMI 25-30)
   d. Moderately Obese (BMI 30-35)
   e. Severely Obese (BMI >35)
5. What was the patient's smoking history?
   a. Unknown/not reported
   b. Non-smoker
   c. Occasionally smoker
   d. Regular smoker (1+packs/week)
   e. Daily smoker (1+ pack/day)
6. To what extent do you think the patient's illness was caused by factors under his/her control?
   a. Mostly caused by factors under the patient's control
   b. Mostly caused by factors outside of the patient's control 2
7. Please estimate, to the nearest %, how much each of the following factors contributed to the patient's illness (NOTE: the total should equal 100%).
   a. The patient's environment (example: workplace, neighborhood) _____ % [RANGE 0-100]
   b. The patient's lifestyle choices (example: diet, exercise, sleep, smoking) _____ % [RANGE 0-100]
   c. The patient's genetics _____ % [RANGE 0-100]
   d. Bad Luck _____ % [RANGE 0-100]
   e. Total _____ % [RANGE 0-100]
8. How responsible is the patient for his/her illness? [options from 1 for not at all responsible to 5 for completely responsible]
9. How much is the patient to blame for his/her illness? [options from 1 for not at all to blame to 5 for completely to blame]
10. How much sympathy do you feel towards the patient? [options from 1 for not at all to 5 for extremely]
11. How much compassion do you feel towards the patient? [options from 1 for not at all to 5 for extremely]

12. How willing would you be to recommend this patient for a job at your employer? [options from 1 for not at all willing to 5 for completely willing]
13. How willing would you be to choose to work with this patient? [options from 1 for not at all willing to 5 for completely willing]
14. How willing would you be to choose to have this patient as a neighbor? [options from 1 for not at all willing to 5 for completely willing]
15. How willing would you be to provide physical care for this patient? [options from 1 for not at all willing to 5 for completely willing]
16. Given the increased costs of the patient's medical care, how justified is his/her employer in raising his/her annual premiums? [options from 1 for not at all justified to 5 for completely justified]
17. If medical resources were scarce, what should the patient's priority for medical care be compared to other patients?
    a. Much lower priority than other patients
    b. Slightly lower priority than other patients
    c. About the same priority
    d. Slightly higher priority than other patients
    e. Much higher priority than other patients
18. Have YOU been diagnosed by a physician or other qualified medical professional with any of the following medical conditions?
    a. Acid reflux disease
    b. ADHD or ADD
    c. Anxiety disorder
    d. Asthma, chronic bronchitis, or COPD
    e. Atrial fibrillation/Afib
    f. Bipolar Disorder
    g. Cancer (any type except skin cancer)
    h. Chronic pain (such as low back pain, neck pain, or fibromyalgia)
    i. Cystic Fibrosis
    j. Depression
    k. Diabetes
    l. Epilepsy
    m. None of these [SINGLE SELECT]

<u>Hopkins 2014</u>
This study is about voting and about your views on potential candidates for [President/Governor/Mayor]. We are going to present seven pairs of hypothetical [presidential/gubernatorial/mayoral] candidates in [the United States/your state/your city or town]. For each pair, please indicate which of the two candidates you would prefer to see as [President/Governor/Mayor]. [If your local government does not have an elected Mayor, please imagine that it does when making your choices.]

To give you time to consider each candidate, there will be a 30-second delay before you will be able to move to the next question screen. It will be easier to complete the survey if you make the size of this browser window as large as possible right now.

1. Please carefully review the two candidates for [IF XTESS145=1: President/IF XTESS145=2: Governor/IF XTESS145=3: Mayor]. Then answer the questions below.

	Candidate 1	**Candidate 2**
Party Affiliation	[A1]	[A1]
Issue Position	[A2]	[A2]
Issue Position	[A3]	[A3]
Religion	[A4]	[A4]
Annual Income	[A5]	[A5]
Race / Ethnicity	[A6]	[A6]
Gender	[A7]	[A7]

2. **Which of these two candidates would you prefer to see as [President of the United States/Governor of your state/Mayor of your city or town]?**
3. **On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 indicates that you would never support this candidate, and 7 indicates that you would always support this candidate, where would you place Candidate 1? [options from 1 for never support to 7 for always support]**
4. **On a scale from 1 to 7, where would you place Candidate 2? [options from 1 for never support to 7 for always support]**
5. **Why do you prefer this candidate? Please answer in one sentence.**

[Items 2, 3, and 4 repeated six more times for a total of 7 pairs of candidates. Note that the order or items 2 and 3/4 (and their analogues) are randomized.]

[PROGRAMMING INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE DISPLAY THE QUESTIONS BELOW ON A SEPARATE WEBPAGE AFTER THE SEVEN CANDIDATE PAIRINGS FOR 83% OF RESPONDENTS. RANDOMLY ASSIGN RESPONDENTS TO ONE OF THE 6 ORDER GROUPS BELOW. PLEASE RANDOMLY VARY THE ORDER OF "REPUBLICAN" AND "DEMOCRAT" FOR EACH RESPONDENT, BUT KEEP THE ORDER FIXED WITHIN EACH RESPONDENT'S QUESTIONS (SEE DOV_ORDER23).]

Now, we just have a few more questions. [See the survey questionnaire for more detail on randomization in the following section]

6. Thinking about [politics in your local community/politics in your state/national politics] do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?
   a. Republican   1
   b. Democrat   2
   c. Independent 3
   d. Other 4
7. Thinking about [politics in your local community/politics in your state/national politics], would you say you are a strong [Republican/Democrat] or not a strong [Republican/Democrat]?

8. Thinking about [politics in your local community/politics in your state/national politics], would you say you lean toward the Republicans or the Democrats?
9. Thinking about [politics in your state/politics in your local community/national politics] do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?
   a. Republican   1
   b. Democrat   2
   c. Independent   3
   d. Other   4
10. Thinking about [politics in your state/politics in your local community/national politics], would you say you are a strong [Republican/Democrat] or not a strong [IF
11. Thinking about [politics in your state/politics in your local community/national politics], would you say you lean toward the Republicans or the Democrats?
12. Thinking about [politics in your state/politics in your local community/national politics] do you consider yourself a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?
   a. Republican   1
   b. Democrat   2
   c. Independent   3
   d. Other   4
13. Thinking about [politics in your state/politics in your local community/national politics], would you say you are a strong [Republican/Democrat] or not a strong [Republican/Democrat]?
14. Thinking about [politics in your state/politics in your local community/national politics], would you say you lean toward the Republicans or the Democrats?

Candidate randomization:

FEATURE #	FEATURE LABEL	FILL VALUES	SELECTION CRITERIA
A1	Party Affiliation	1. Liberal Democrat 2. Moderate Democrat 3. Moderate Independent 4. Moderate Republican 5. Conservative Republican	Randomly select and record value shown to respondent
A2	Issue Position	1. Reduce taxes 2. Improve schools 3. Reduce crime 4. Improve health care 5. Reduce government spending 6. Reduce global warming	Randomly select and record value shown to respondent
A3	Issue Position	1. Restrict abortion access 2. Protect abortion access 3. Restrict same-sex marriage 4. Allow same-sex marriage 5. Protect gun ownership 6. Restrict gun access	Randomly select and record value shown to respondent

A4	Religion	1. Evangelical Protestant 2. Protestant 3. Catholic 4. None Reported	Randomly select and record value shown to respondent
A5	Annual Income	1. $32,000 2. $54,000 3. $65,000 4. $92,000 5. $210,000 6. $5.1 million	Randomly select and record value shown to respondent
A6	Race / Ethnicity	1. Hispanic 2. White 3. Black 4. Asian American	Select "white" with 50% probability; record value shown to respondent
A7	Gender	1. Male 2. Female	Randomly select and record value shown to respondent