

AUTHOR'S ACCEPTED VERSION

**Looking for Safety in all the Right Places:
When Threatening Political Reality Strengthens Family Relationship Bonds**

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Abstract:	<p>Elections and pandemics highlight how much one's safety depends on fellow community members, a realization that is especially threatening when the collective perceives political realities inconsistent with one's own. Two longitudinal studies examined how people restored safety to social bonds when everyday experience suggested that fellow community members inhabited inconsistent realities. We operationalized consensus political realities through the negativity of daily, nation-wide social media posts mentioning President Trump (Studies 1 and 2), and the risks of depending on fellow community members through the pending transition to a divided Congress during the 2018 election season (Study 1), and escalating daily U.S. COVID-19 infections (Study 2). On days that revealed people could not count on fellow community members to perceive the same reality of President Trump's stewardship they perceived, being at greater risk from the judgment and behavior of the collective community motivated people to find greater happiness in their family relationships.</p>

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Abstract

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Elections and pandemics highlight how much one's safety depends on fellow community members, a realization that is especially threatening when this collective perceives political realities *inconsistent* with one's own. Two longitudinal studies examined how people restored safety to social bonds when everyday experience suggested that fellow community members inhabited inconsistent realities. We operationalized consensus political realities through the negativity of daily, nation-wide social media posts mentioning President Trump (Studies 1 and 2), and the risks of depending on fellow community members through the pending transition to a divided Congress during the 2018 election season (Study 1), and escalating daily U.S. COVID-19 infections (Study 2). On days that revealed people could *not* count on fellow community members to perceive the same reality of President Trump's stewardship they perceived, being at greater risk from the judgment and behavior of the collective community motivated people to find greater happiness in their family relationships.

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3 As romantic partners, friends, parents, co-workers, constituents, and community
4 members, people are inextricably dependent on the good judgment of others to keep them
5 safe from harm (Holt-Lundstadt, 2018). While the risks posed by depending on spouses
6 to be supportive, children to be loving, and friends to be magnanimous are often salient in
7 daily life (Murray et al., 2006), the risks posed by depending on fellow community
8 members are more often hidden. However, such dependence can become painfully salient
9 in the immediate aftermath of elections where fellow citizens voted the “wrong” political
10 parties into power or in the face of rising infection rates during a viral pandemic.
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22 In national elections, the candidates that fellow citizens choose control whether
23 one’s health care is guaranteed, unemployment benefits are secure, or taxes are increased
24 (Calantone & Warshaw, 1985; Tov & Diener, 2008; Williams & Medlock, 2017). People
25 even experience heightened physiological stress when fellow citizens put the “wrong”
26 candidates into office, suggesting they understand the risks posed by depending on
27 strangers to choose the same political governance they would choose themselves
28 (Blanton et al., 2012; Stanton et al., 2009; Trawalter et al., 2011). In pandemics, the
29 carelessness or conspiratorial thinking of community members can put one’s employment
30 or physical health in even greater jeopardy. Indeed, community members who refused to
31 socially-distance or wear a mask during the COVID-19 pandemic heightened one’s
32 personal risk of illness (Eikenberry et al., 2020; Lyu & Wehby, 2020).
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46 ***Finding Safety in the Face of Risk***

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49 People generally feel safer depending on others when they believe that others
50 possess good judgment, seeing the world just as they do (Griffin & Ross, 1991; Hardin &
51 Higgins, 1996; Murray et al., 2002). Therefore, people should feel safer with their
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3 personal fates tied to their fellow community members when ongoing experiences
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5 suggest these strangers rationally, rightfully, perceive the *same* (positive or negative)
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7 reality of the country's political stewardship they themselves perceive (Jost et al., 2018).
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10 However, people should feel *threatened* and *less than safe* with their fates tied to fellow
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12 community members when ongoing experience instead suggests these strangers inhabit a
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14 reality that is *inconsistent* with their own.
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17 Because people have to depend on others to survive (Holt-Lundstadt, 2018), they
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19 are strongly motivated to believe they can find some safe targets for connection (Murray
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21 & Holmes, 2017). The acute realization that the community members people depend on
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23 to keep them safe from harm inhabit an *inconsistent* reality of the country's political
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25 stewardship should put the good judgment of this collective in question, motivating
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27 people to seek an alternate means to feel safe depending on others. People often turn to
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29 intimates, such as spouses or children, for comfort from stress (Feeney & Collins, 2015;
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31 Murray et al., 2017; Plusnin et al., 2018). However, depending on intimates is risky; they
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33 can just as readily be hurtful as helpful in such circumstances (Murray et al., 2006). For
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35 example, just the thought of depending on romantic partners automatically activates
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37 ambivalent feelings (Koranyi & Meissner, 2015; Murray et al., 2008; Zayas & Shoda,
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39 2015). Therefore, for family relationships to provide reassurance in the face of the risks
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41 posed by depending on fellow community members, people likely need to dispel doubts
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43 and *overstate* the case for their happiness (Lamarche & Murray, 2014).
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49 Specifically, the acute realization that fellow community members inhabit an
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51 *inconsistent* reality of the country's political stewardship, and thus, might *not* possess the
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53 good judgment needed to keep one safe from evident harm, should motivate people to see
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3 their family relationships in the most positive light possible, thereby disavowing any
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5 conflict or doubt. Consistent with this logic, people generally defend against uncertainty
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7 by imposing consistency and stability on experience (Jonas et al., 2014). For instance,
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9 when family members behave more unexpectedly, people who generally feel unsafe
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11 depending on their romantic partner profess greater faith in their government's wisdom
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13 (Murray et al., 2021). Similarly, events that signal future uncertainty motivate people to
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15 believe they will thrive in the future (Dai et al., 2015; Peetz & Wilson, 2013, 2014).
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18 **Overview**

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20 The current longitudinal studies of the 2018 U.S. midterm election and 2020
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22 COVID-19 pandemic are the first to examine whether threats to the safety of collective
23
24 relationships can trigger motivated perceptual biases known to sustain personal
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26 relationship bonds over time (Murray et al., 2011). In each study, we tracked two
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28 *independent variables* – the daily (1) consistency between one's own perception of the
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30 (positive or negative) reality of President Trump's stewardship and the consensus of
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32 fellow community members and (2) the salience of the risks posed by depending on one's
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34 fellow community members. We also tracked a daily *dependent variable* – happiness in
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36 family relationships, indexing positive feelings through the avowal of satisfaction and
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38 disavowal of conflict or doubt. When daily experience suggested that people could *not*
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40 count on fellow community members to perceive the same reality of President Trump's
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42 stewardship they perceived, we expected people to find more reason for happiness in
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Looking for Safety in all the Right Places 6

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3 their family relationships on days when the risks posed by depending on the judgment
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5 and behavior of this collective were more (vs. less) salient.¹
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8 **Study 1: A Divided Congress**

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10 Participants provided once-weekly reports for an 8-week period spanning the
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12 2018 U.S. midterm election. We indexed the *consistency* or *inconsistency* between one's
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14 personal view of President Trump's stewardship and popular consensus by tracking the
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16 percent of social media posts mentioning the President that were *negative* on each
17
18 assessment day. We indexed national sentiment through negative rather than positive
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20 posts because most people distrust politicians (Combs & Keller, 2010) and even Trump's
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22 ardent supporters still perceived his behavior to be somewhat objectionable (Joseph et al.,
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24 2019). We then used political partisanship to define (1) days when U.S. citizens *more*
25
26 *often* posted negative comments mentioning Donald Trump as *inconsistent* with the
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28 *positive* reality of his stewardship most *conservatives* perceived and (2) days when U.S.
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30 citizens *less often* posted negative comments mentioning Donald Trump as *inconsistent*
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32 with the *negative* reality of his stewardship most *liberals* perceived.
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38 We indexed the *salience of the risk posed by depending on one's fellow*
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40 *community members* on each assessment day temporally, through the passing of the
41
42 midterm election season. With each passing week during the 2018 midterm election
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44 season, the electoral result – Democrats gaining control of the House and Republicans
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51 ¹ Data for both studies are posted at

52 OSF, https://osf.io/wjhg7/?view_only=d8c733df577943fd8bf3aa95eda61204.
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3 retaining the Senate – became increasingly clear to the public.² Because neither party
4 gained unilateral control of Congress, *not* knowing whether one’s preferred party would
5 ultimately wield enough power over the country’s governance in the post-election future
6 should make the risks of having one’s fate tied to the votes cast by fellow community
7 members more salient to partisans of both stripes. We indexed the dependent variable –
8 increased happiness in family relationships – through increased satisfaction and
9 decreased ambivalence and conflict in romantic and parent-child relationships on high-
10 versus low-risk days (Murray & Holmes, 2017).
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22 We expected the *greater* temporal proximity of the uncertain post-election future
23 under a divided Congress to make the risks posed by depending on fellow community
24 members *more* salient, thereby making liberals and conservatives more invested in
25 believing they could trust fellow community members to perceive the *same* reality of
26 President Trump’s stewardship as they did. On days when nationwide social media posts
27 about President Trump *instead* suggested that participants could *not* count on fellow
28 community members to perceive the *same* reality of his stewardship they did, we
29 expected participants to find greater happiness in their family relationships when the
30 post-election future was closer (vs. farther away) in time, and thus, the risks of depending
31 on fellow community members to make the right choices were more personally salient.
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48 ² [https://web.archive.org/web/20181105205237/https://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/2018-
50 midterm-election-forecast/house/?ex_cid=rrpromo;](https://web.archive.org/web/20181105205237/https://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/2018-
49 midterm-election-forecast/house/?ex_cid=rrpromo;)
51 [https://web.archive.org/web/20181105223830if_/https://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/2018
53 -midterm-election-forecast/senate/](https://web.archive.org/web/20181105223830if_/https://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/2018-
52 -midterm-election-forecast/senate/)).
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Method***Participants***

We contracted Qualtrics to recruit 175 participants with 7 assessments, which Qualtrics exceeded given oversampling to guarantee the targeted N . Eligible participants had to be U.S. citizens in monogamous, heterosexual live-in romantic relationships, native English speakers, have at least one child under 18 at home, and pass a research integrity check. Of 373 eligible participants, we dropped 76 who completed fewer than 3 assessments (51 dropped after 1 week), leaving 297 completing more than 3 (with 208 completing all 8). Participants (81 men) averaged 40.6 years old ($SD=7.7$) and had 2.5 children ($SD=1.4$). Relationships averaged 15.8 ($SD=7.3$) years in length (3 dating, 1 engaged, 293 married). Participants were recruited into one cohort, with 8 once-weekly assessments straddling the November 6, 2018 midterm. Murray et al. (2021) utilized study data to test different hypotheses (see SOM-R). We based the target sample size in Studies 1 and 2 on the results of Monte Carlo power simulations to detect 2-way cross-level interactions (Mathieu et al. 2012), using input parameters obtained in tests of conceptually-related questions in our prior diary research. Based on these simulations, the power to detect 2-way cross-level interactions should approximate .90.

Procedure

Qualtrics issued the first weekly survey link to participants at 6 PM (EST) 6 weeks before the 2018 midterm election (September 27), with subsequent surveys issued once every week (October 3, 10, 17, 24, 31), November 7 (the day after the midterm), and November 13. Participants who missed a survey were not sent subsequent ones. Participants were asked to complete the survey before bed the day they received it, but

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3 the link remained accessible for 3 more days to maximize retention given the fixed timing
4 of the election; the majority of surveys (86%) were completed within a day. The first
5 survey contained demographic/background measures assessed once, including political
6 orientation (i.e., 1 = *extremely liberal*, 5 = *neither liberal nor conservative*, 9 = *extremely*
7 *conservative*, Jost, 2006). The next 7 surveys repeatedly assessed the focal dependent
8 measures among other measures (see SOM-R).
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10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 ***Independent Variables***

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19 ***Popular sentiment toward President Trump.*** We used the social-media
20 monitoring tool Digimind to retrieve and analyze social media posts mentioning “Trump”
21 on each of the assessment days. Digimind uses machine learning to classify posts by
22 valence (see SOM-R), allowing us to identify the percent of U.S. social media posts
23 about President Trump that were negative, neutral, or positive on a given day (summing
24 to 100). The *z-scored* percent of *negative* social media posts on the *exact* day (of the 4
25 possible days) each participant completed the weekly survey indexed popular sentiment.
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35 ***Risks of depending on fellow community members.*** We indexed risk salience via
36 time, centering assessment week (2 through 8) on the day after the midterm (scored 0),
37 such that more positive scores captured greater proximity to the post-election future, and
38 thus, greater risk salience.
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44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 ***Dependent Variables***

47 ***Satisfaction.*** Three items ($\alpha=.93$) capturing satisfaction in the romantic
48 relationship were *z-scored* across the sample and averaged on each assessment day (e.g.,
49 “How satisfied are you in your romantic relationship with your partner right now,” 1=*not*
50 *at all*, 7=*extremely*, “Overall, how would you describe your relationship with your
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romantic partner now,” -3=*terrible*, 3=*terrific*, “I am extremely satisfied with my current romantic relationship”, 1=*not at all true*, 9=*completely true*). The 2 parallel items ($\alpha=.83$) capturing satisfaction in the parent-child relationship were also z-scored and averaged (i.e., “How satisfied are you in your relationship with your children right now?”, “Overall, how would you describe your relationship with your children now?”).

Ambivalence. Participants separately rated how “uncomfortable”, “uneasy”, “bothered”, “torn/conflicted”, “uncertain” and “ambivalent” they felt thinking about their feelings about their (1) romantic ($\alpha=.78$) and (2) parent-child ($\alpha=.96$) relationships, 0=*not at all*, 6=*very much*, on each assessment day.

Conflict/tension. Participants separately rated how much conflict/tension they experienced in their interaction with their (1) romantic partner and (2) child(ren) in the past week (1=*none*, 7=*a great deal*) on each assessment day.

Results and Discussion

We created overall indices of romantic and parent-child relationship happiness each assessment day by averaging z-scored reports of satisfaction, ambivalence (reversed), and conflict (reversed). Then, we created an overall composite index of family relationship happiness by averaging romantic and parent-child happiness composites ($\alpha=.74$). Higher scores captured greater daily family relationship happiness. Tables 1 and 2 contain the descriptive statistics inter-correlations among the analyzed variables.

Table 1. Descriptive Information for Studies 1 and 2.

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Study 1</i>		<i>Study 2</i>	
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>
Political orientation	5.46	1.94	4.36	1.96
Satisfaction in romantic relationship	-.002	0.94	1.72	1.39
Satisfaction in parent-child relationship	.000	0.92	2.24	1.04
Ambivalence in romantic relationship	2.43	1.06	--	--
Ambivalence in parent-child relationship	0.80	1.29	--	--
Conflict/tension in romantic relationship	2.79	1.85	--	--
Conflict/tension in parent-child relationship	2.89	1.85	--	--
Family conflict behavior	--	--	0.37	0.75
Family conflict/tension	--	--	1.40	1.77
Percent positive social-media posts	27.35	4.03	29.3	4.89
Percent negative social-media posts	37.94	3.98	35.4	6.42
Percent neutral social-media posts	34.71	3.72	34.4	5.52

We modeled the data as a two-level nested structure using the multilevel modeling program MLwiN (Goldstein et al., 1998) with assessment week at Level 1 and participant at Level 2. We predicted the composite index of family relationship happiness from (1) the fixed effect of family happiness on the prior assessment day, centered around the participant's own mean across assessments, (2) the random effect of time, centered such that 0 indicated the day after the midterm, (3) the random effect of the current assessment day's *popular sentiment toward President Trump*, centered around the

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participant's mean experience across weeks, (4) the fixed effect of between-person ratings on *political orientation*, mean-centered, (5) the 2-way interactions among the current assessment day's popular sentiment toward President Trump, time, and political orientation, (6) the 3-way interaction between these variables, and (7) error terms.

Table 2. Intercorrelations among the primary variables in Studies 1 and 2.

<i>Variable</i>	1	2	3	4	<i>Within-Person SD S1/S2</i>
1. Political orientation	1.00	-.00	-.01	.00	--
2. % negative social media posts	-.01	1.00	.03	-.02	0.94/1.00
3. Risk-salience	-.00	-.25*	1.00	.15*	--/0.73
3. Happiness in family relationships	.00	.01	.06	1.00	0.30/0.58

NB: Risk salience refers to time in Study 1 (*S1*) and daily U.S. COVID-19 cases in Study 2 (*S2*). *S1* intercorrelations are above and *S2* intercorrelations are below the diagonal.

* $p < .05$.

Days when the U.S. populace made *fewer* negative social media posts about President Trump should be *inconsistent* with the *negative* reality of his stewardship that *liberals* perceive, putting the good judgment of fellow citizens acutely in question. Therefore, on days when popular sentiment was *less* negative than usual, we expected the greater proximity of the post-election future (and greater coincident risks of depending on their fellow citizens) to motivate *liberals* to find greater reason for happiness in their

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3 family relationships. In contrast, days when U.S. citizens *more often* made negative social
4 media posts about President Trump should be *inconsistent* with the *positive* reality of
5 Trump's stewardship that *conservatives* perceive, putting the good judgment of fellow
6 citizens acutely in question. Therefore, on days when popular sentiment was *more*
7 negative than usual, we expected the greater proximity of the post-election future to
8 motivate *conservatives* to find greater reason for happiness in their family relationships.
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11 Table 3 contains terms and coefficients for the multilevel model predicting the
12 composite of family happiness. The hypothesized 3-way interaction was significant (and
13 the results for the composite's component measures of family satisfaction, ambivalence,
14 and conflict were parallel, SOM-R). Table 4 reveals opposite and significant conditional
15 2-way popular sentiment by time interactions predicting family relationship happiness for
16 *moderate liberals* (i.e., 1 SD below the mean) and *partisan liberals* (i.e., those who
17 identified as *very* or *extremely* liberal) on the political orientation scale and *moderate*
18 *conservatives* (i.e., 1 SD above the mean) and *partisan conservatives* (i.e., those who
19 identified as *very* or *extremely* conservative) on the political orientation scale. (Partisan
20 liberals and conservatives fell in the bottom and top 15%, respectively, of the sample.)
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47 Figure 1 illustrates the predicted scores for the conditional 2-way interactions
48 between today's popular sentiment and time for *partisan liberals* and *partisan*
49 *conservatives*. Table 5 presents the simple effects of time on family relationship
50 happiness for liberals and conservatives on days when popular sentiment toward
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3 President Trump was *more* versus *less* negative than usual (1 *SD* above/below the mean).
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5 As expected, on days when popular sentiment toward President Trump was *less negative*
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7 than average and *personally inconsistent* for *liberals*, moderate and partisans reported
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9 significantly greater family relationship happiness when the post-election future was
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11 temporally closer (vs. farther away). However, on days when popular sentiment toward
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13 President Trump was *more negative* than average and personally *consistent* for liberals,
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15 the simple effects of time were not significant. But, on days when popular sentiment
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17 toward President Trump was *more negative* than average and *personally inconsistent* for
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19 *conservatives*, moderate and partisans reported significantly greater family relationship
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21 happiness when the post-election future was temporally closer. However, on days when
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23 popular sentiment toward President Trump was *less negative* than average and personally
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25 *consistent* for conservatives, the simple effects of time were not significant.
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Summary

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33 On days that revealed people could *not* count on fellow community members to
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35 perceive the same political reality they did, the greater risks of depending on this
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37 enigmatic collective (indexed by the temporal proximity of the post-election future and
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39 the reality of having to live with others' wrong-headed choices) predicted liberals and
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41 conservatives finding greater daily reason for happiness in their families.
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Table 3. Predicting today’s family happiness from in/consistency and risk in Studies 1 and 2.

<i>Predictor</i>	<i>Family Happiness</i>			<i>Family Happiness</i>		
	<i>b (SE)</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>95%CI</i>	<i>b(SE)</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>95%CI</i>
<i>Intercept</i>	.033 (.038)	--	--	.961 (.028)	--	--
Family happiness on prior assessment day	-.106 (.027)	-3.93***	-.159, -.053	-.072 (.017)	-4.24***	-.105, -.039
<i>Risk-salience</i>	.030 (.006)	5.00***	.018, .042	.031 (.021)	1.48	-.010, .072
<i>Today’s popular sentiment</i>	-.010 (.020)	-0.50	-.049, .029	.018 (.011)	1.64	-.004, .040
Political orientation (PO)	.020 (.020)	1.00	-.019, .059	.016 (.014)	1.14	-.011, .043
Risk-salience by today’s popular sentiment	-.001 (.008)	-0.13	-.017, .015	.010 (.021)	0.48	-.031, .051
Risk-salience by PO	.005 (.003)	1.67 ⁺	-.001, .011	-.022 (.011)	-2.00*	-.044, .000
Today’s popular sentiment by PO	.020 (.010)	2.00*	.000, .040	-.009 (.006)	-1.50	-.021, .003
Today’s popular sentiment by risk-salience by PO	.012 (.004)	3.00**	.004, .020	.038 (.011)	3.45***	.016, .060

⁺ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. NB: Risk salience refers to time in Study 1 (S1) and daily U.S. COVID-19 cases in Study 2 (S2). Terms set to be random in model estimation are italicized.

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Table 4. Conditional 2-way time/risk-salience interactions in Studies 1 and 2.

<i>Predictor</i>	<i>Study 1</i> <i>Family Happiness</i>			<i>Study 2</i> <i>Family Happiness</i>		
	<i>b (SE)</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>95%CI</i>	<i>b (SE)</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>95%CI</i>
<i>Partisan liberals</i>	-.049 (.017)	-2.88**	-.082, -.016	-.098 (.037)	-2.65**	-.171, -.025
<i>Moderate liberals</i>	-.025 (.011)	-2.27*	-.047, -.003	-.064 (.030)	-2.13*	-.123, -.005
<i>Moderate conservatives</i>	.022 (.011)	2.00*	.000, .044	.084 (.030)	2.80**	.025, .143
<i>Partisan conservatives</i>	.036 (.014)	2.57*	.009, .063	.166 (.049)	3.39***	.070, .262

+ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$.

Table 5. Simple effects of risk-salience in Studies 1 and 2.

<i>Predictor</i>	<i>Study 1</i> <i>Family Happiness</i>			<i>Study 2</i> <i>Family Happiness</i>		
	<i>b (SE)</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>95%CI</i>	<i>b (SE)</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>95%CI</i>
<i>Less negative popular sentiment</i>						
<i>Partisan liberals</i>	.059 (.017)	3.47***	.026, .092	.191 (.066)	2.89**	.062, .320
<i>Moderate liberals</i>	.045 (.011)	4.09***	.023, .067	.138 (.053)	2.60**	.034, .242
<i>Moderate conservatives</i>	.017 (.011)	1.55	-.005, .039	-.095 (.053)	-1.79 ⁺	-.199, .009
<i>Partisan conservatives</i>	.010 (.015)	0.67	-.019, .039	-.224 (.087)	-2.57*	-.395, -.053
<i>More negative popular sentiment</i>						
<i>Partisan liberals</i>	-.039 (.027)	-1.44	-.092, .014	-.003 (.034)	-0.09	-.070, .064
<i>Moderate liberals</i>	-.005 (.017)	-0.29	-.038, .028	.011 (.027)	0.41	-.042, .064
<i>Moderate conservatives</i>	.062 (.016)	3.88***	.031, .093	.068 (.027)	2.52*	.015, .121
<i>Partisan conservatives</i>	.081 (.021)	3.86***	.040, .122	.102 (.044)	2.32*	.016, .188

+ $p < .10$, * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$. NB: Risk salience refers to time in Study 1

(S1) and daily U.S. COVID-19 cases in Study 2 (S2).

Study 2: An Ailing Nation

Participants provided reports every other day for a 3-week period, 3-4 months into the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic in the U.S. We again used the partisan divide in support for Donald Trump's Presidency to define (1) days when U.S. citizens *more often* posted negative comments mentioning Donald Trump as *inconsistent* with the *positive* reality of his Presidential stewardship most *conservatives* perceived and (2) days when U.S. citizens *less often* posted negative comments about the President as *inconsistent* with the *negative* reality of his Presidential stewardship most *liberals* perceived. We indexed the salience of the *risk posed by depending on fellow community members* on each assessment day through disease risk, indexed through the cumulative number of COVID-19 infections in the U.S. that day. We indexed the dependent variable – increased happiness in family relationships – through increased satisfaction and decreased conflict in romantic and parent-child relationships on high- as opposed to low-risk days.

We expected greater than usual daily increases in the total number of COVID-19 infections nationwide to make the risks posed by depending on fellow community members to keep one safe from illness *more salient*, making liberals and conservatives more invested in believing they could trust fellow citizens to perceive the *same* political reality of President Trump's stewardship as they did. Therefore, on days when nationwide social media posts about President Trump *instead* suggested that participants could *not* count on fellow community members to perceive the *same* political reality they did, we expected participants to find greater reason for happiness in their family relationships when daily increases in the total number of U.S. COVID-19 infections were

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larger (vs. smaller), and thus, the risks of depending on fellow community members to make the right choices were more personally salient.

Method

Participants

We contracted Qualtrics to recruit 400 participants, which Qualtrics exceeded given oversampling to guarantee the targeted N . Eligible participants had to be U.S. citizens in monogamous, heterosexual live-in romantic relationships, native English speakers, and pass a research integrity check. Qualtrics did not recontact participants who only completed 1 assessment, leaving 550 participants (with 348 completing all 11). Participants (268 men) averaged 42.6 years old ($SD=11.7$) and 363 had 2.1 children ($SD=1.1$). Relationships averaged 13.3 ($SD=10.2$) years in length (130 dating, 36 engaged, 389 married). Participants were recruited in two cohorts in May and June, 2020. Study 2 is the first to report findings from this sample.

Procedure

Qualtrics issued the first survey link to participants at 5 PM local time, with subsequent surveys issued every other day for 20 days (11 assessments). They were asked to complete the survey before bed, but the link remained accessible until 6 A.M. the next day to accommodate shift work. The first survey contained demographic/background measures assessed once, including the Study 1 political orientation measure. The next 10 surveys repeatedly assessed the focal dependent measures among unrelated measures. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two automatic partner attitude conditioning protocols (which did not moderate the effects) (see SOM-R).

Independent Variables

National sentiment toward President Trump. The *z*-scored percent of *negative* social media posts mentioning President Trump again indexed daily popular sentiment.

Risks of depending on fellow community members. We indexed the risks of depending on fellow community members through the *cumulative* number of COVID-19 infections in the U.S. on each assessment day (www.coronavirus.jhu.edu/map).

Dependent Variables

Satisfaction. We averaged the items capturing daily satisfaction in romantic (i.e., “Overall, how would you describe your relationship with your romantic partner today”) and parent-child relationships (i.e., “Overall, how would you describe your relationship with your children today?”, -3=*terrible*, 3=*terrific*) to index daily family satisfaction.

Conflict/tension. Participants indicated (1=yes, 0=no) whether “my romantic partner did something that hurt, irritated or angered me”, “my child(ren) did something that upset or hurt me”, “I did something that upset or hurt my romantic partner” or “I did something that hurt or upset my children”). Participants also rated how much conflict/tension they experienced in their interactions with people inside their home (1=*none*, 7=*a great deal*) on each assessment day. We created a daily index of family conflict by summing the rejecting behaviors (range 0-4), *z*-scoring this sum, and then averaging it with the *z*-scored rating of conflict inside the home.

Results and Discussion

We created overall indices of family relationship happiness each assessment day by averaging *z*-scored reports of satisfaction and conflict (reversed). Higher scores captured greater daily happiness ($\alpha=.56$). (The composite captured romantic relationship

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3 happiness for childless participants.) Tables 1 and 2 contain the descriptive statistics and
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5 inter-correlations among analyzed variables.
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8 We modeled the data as a two-level nested structure. We predicted family
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10 relationship happiness from (1) the fixed effect of family happiness on the prior
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12 assessment day, centered around the participant's own mean across days, (2) the random
13
14 effect of today's cumulative number of COVID-19 infections across the U.S., centered
15
16 around the participant's mean experience across days, (3) the random effect of the current
17
18 assessment day's *popular sentiment toward President Trump*, centered around the
19
20 participant's mean experience (4) the fixed effect of between-person ratings on *political*
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22 *orientation*, mean-centered, (5) the 2-way interactions among today's popular sentiment
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24 toward President Trump, today's cumulative COVID-19 infections, and political
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26 orientation, (6) the 3-way interaction, and (7) error terms.
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31 As Table 3 illustrates, the 3-way interaction predicting the composite index of
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33 today's family happiness was significant (and the results for its component measures of
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35 family satisfaction and family conflict were parallel, see SOM-R). Table 4 reveals
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37 opposite and significant conditional 2-way popular sentiment by today's COVID-19
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39 infections interactions predicting family relationship happiness for moderate and partisan
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41 liberals and moderate and partisan conservatives.
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47 Insert Figure 2 about here
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52 Figure 2 illustrates the predicted scores for the conditional 2-way interactions
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54 between today's popular sentiment and today's cumulative COVID-19 infections for
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3 *partisan liberals* and *partisan conservatives*. Table 5 presents the simple effects of
4 today's cumulative U.S. COVID-19 infections on family relationship happiness for
5 liberals and conservatives on days when popular sentiment toward President Trump was
6 *more* versus *less* negative than usual (1 *SD* above/below the mean). As expected, on days
7 when popular sentiment was *less negative* than average and *personally inconsistent* for
8 *liberals*, moderate and partisans reported significantly greater happiness in their family
9 relationships on days when the total number of U.S. COVID-19 infections increased
10 more (vs. less) than usual. However, on days when popular sentiment was *more negative*
11 and *personally consistent* for liberals, the simple effects of COVID-19 infections were
12 not significant. But, on days when popular sentiment was *more negative* than average and
13 *personally inconsistent* for *conservatives*, moderate and partisans reported significantly
14 greater happiness in their family relationships on days when the cumulative number of
15 U.S. COVID-19 infections increased more (vs. less) than usual. However, on days when
16 popular sentiment was *less negative* and *personally consistent* for conservatives,
17 moderate and partisans reported significantly *less* happiness on days when the cumulative
18 number of COVID-19 infections increased *more* (vs. less) than usual.
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40 **Summary**

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42 On days that people could *not* count on fellow community members to perceive
43 the same political reality they did, the greater risks of depending on this enigmatic
44 collective (indexed by greater daily increases in U.S. COVID-19 infections) predicted
45 liberals and conservatives finding greater daily reason for happiness in their families.
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51 **General Discussion**

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54 The present studies suggest that political partisans find safety in their family
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relationships when everyday experiences heighten the risks of depending on a collective populace that cannot be counted on to perceive “obvious” political realities.

Alternate Explanations and Qualifications

There are qualifications to consider. First, the effects in Study 1 were specific to negative social media posts. However, a mirror image pattern of effects emerged in Study 2 utilizing both negative and positive posts about President Trump (see SOM-R).

Second, the logic of our hypotheses assumes that people are especially averse to inconsistency when they are highly dependent on the good judgment of others to keep them safe. If that is the case, fellow community members perceiving an inconsistent reality of President Trump’s stewardship should motivate daily affirmations of greater family happiness when the risks of depending on this collective for good judgment are *obvious*, but not when they are *hidden*. Meta-analyzing the simple effects of in/consistency across studies revealed inconsistency had exactly this property (see SOM-R). When the risks of depending on others were *high*, making inconsistency aversive, people reported greater family relationship happiness when others perceived an *inconsistent* rather than consistent reality of President Trump’s stewardship. However, when the risks of such dependence were low, people instead reported greater family happiness when others perceived a consistent reality. We also measured state feelings of dissonance (i.e., “uncomfortable,” “uneasy,” and “bothered”) and personal needs for structure (e.g., “I wanted to have a place for everything and everything in its place”) to index tolerance of inconsistency over the election cycle in Study 1. The *greater* proximity of the post-election future (and the uncertainty of living with the electoral choices other people made) predicted *decreased* tolerance of inconsistency, as evidenced in increased

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3 personal desires for structure and increased reluctance to admit to feeling personally
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5 conflicted (see SOM-R).
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8 Third, the reported analyses used the 2-way interaction between political
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10 orientation and negative sentiment to index *in/consistency*. While providing a statistically
11
12 powerful hypothesis test, this approach nonetheless conflates political orientation with
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14 *in/consistency* (because more *negative* collective sentiment index is consistent for
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16 liberals, but *inconsistent* for conservatives). Therefore, we rescaled the popular U.S.
17
18 sentiment index in a further set of analyses so that lower scores correspond to
19
20 *inconsistency* for liberals and conservatives alike (see SOM-R). These analyses revealed
21
22 that the predicted 2-way interaction between the daily risks of depending on one's fellow
23
24 community members and daily inconsistency emerged regardless of partisanship.
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28 Fourth, negative social media posts might capture angst about current events or
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30 popular mood, rather than sentiment toward President Trump per se. To validate the role
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32 of sentiment, we collected the President's Tweets on each assessment day in Study 1,
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34 coded these Tweets as more or less positive and uplifting (vs. negative and demeaning),
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36 and then predicted weekly changes in popular sentiment from the President's prior
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38 Tweets. The President's Tweets drove popular sentiment: The less positive and uplifting
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40 (more negative, demeaning) his Tweets in the prior week, the more often the U.S.
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42 populace posted negative social media comments about him the next week (see SOM-R).
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47 Fifth, when fellow citizens voiced inconsistent sentiments about President Trump,
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49 the risks of depending on such an untrustworthy collective might have motivated people
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51 to find greater reason to be happy in their families because not being able to count on
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53 others to validate one's own reality of the nation's political stewardship motivates people
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3 to affirm *any* established meaning framework (Heine et al., 2006). If so, participants
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5 might have defended against the inconsistency simply by affirming their own political
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7 ideologies. However, when fellow community members collectively expressed
8
9 inconsistent sentiments, the proximity of the post-election future did not motivate liberals
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11 to increase their disavowal, or conservatives to increase their avowal, of any of the right-
12
13 wing beliefs we assessed weekly in Study 1 (see SOM-R).
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17 Sixth, throughout the Trump administration, partisan liberals were living in a
18
19 more undesirable political reality than conservatives. This might suggest that liberals
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21 should have been *chronically* happier with their family relationships than conservatives
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23 because liberals were living in a chronically discordant state. We did not necessarily
24
25 expect this to be the case because chronic relationship evaluations are influenced by
26
27 myriad factors, such as support, conflict, and economic stress, any of which might dwarf
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29 political consistency per se. Nevertheless, to capture any potential effects of political
30
31 climate, we averaged popular sentiment across weeks and added its effects to multilevel
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33 models predicting family happiness in Studies 1 and 2. No significant interactions
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35 involving general political climate emerged (see SOM-R) and the reported 3-ways
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37 involving the current day's popular sentiment toward Trump remained significant. The
38
39 reported effects thus capture *state* defenses that afford safety *as needed*.
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45 The studies do have limitations. The effects are modest in size. The predicted
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47 cross-level interaction with level 2 variable political orientation explained 17% (Study 1)
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49 and 26% (Study 2) of the random slope variance in the level 1 2-way interaction between
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51 today's popular sentiment and risk (Aguinis et al., 2013). However, this effect size should
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53 be interpreted in light of the subtlety of the social media measures of inconsistent popular
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3 sentiment. In addition, neither study included a direct measure of the presumed
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5 motivating threat – anxiety about depending on others. As is common in uncertainty
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7 reduction research (Heine et al., 2006), we inferred the presence of threat from the
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9 compensatory effects we observed on family relationship happiness. Indeed, “threat”
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11 checks are often ambiguous in situations where anxieties might be unconscious or people
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13 might use the measure of the presumed mediator as a means to compensate (Sigall &
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15 Mills, 1998). Future research should utilize indirect measures of anxiety about
16
17 dependence to examine the mechanisms underlying the effects.
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21 **Conclusion**

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24 National elections and global health pandemics highlight how much one’s
25
26 personal welfare depends on the actions of fellow citizens, political leaders, and the
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28 parties they represent. Threats to the safety of the collective relational world likely make
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30 fellow community members invalidating one’s own political reality especially unsettling,
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32 motivating people to find greater happiness in their family lives.
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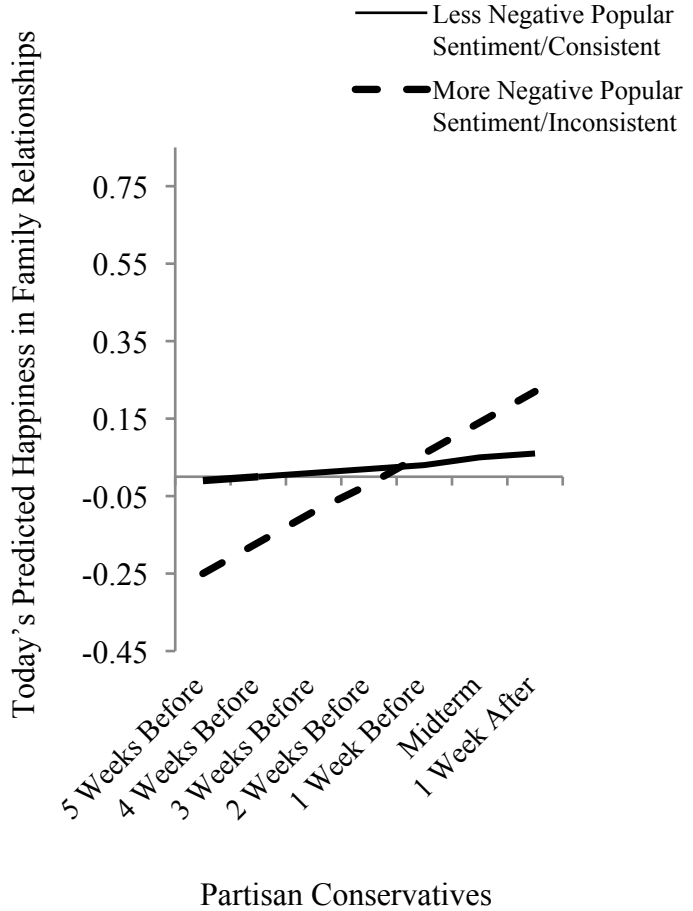
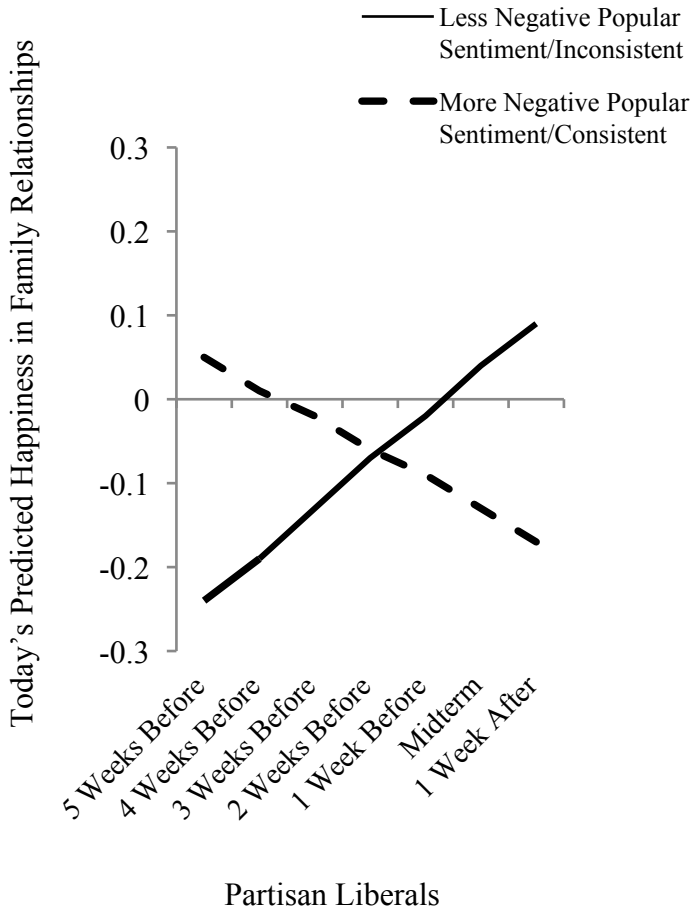


Figure 1. Today's Predicted Happiness in Family Relationships from Popular Sentiment, Time/Risk-Salience and Political Orientation

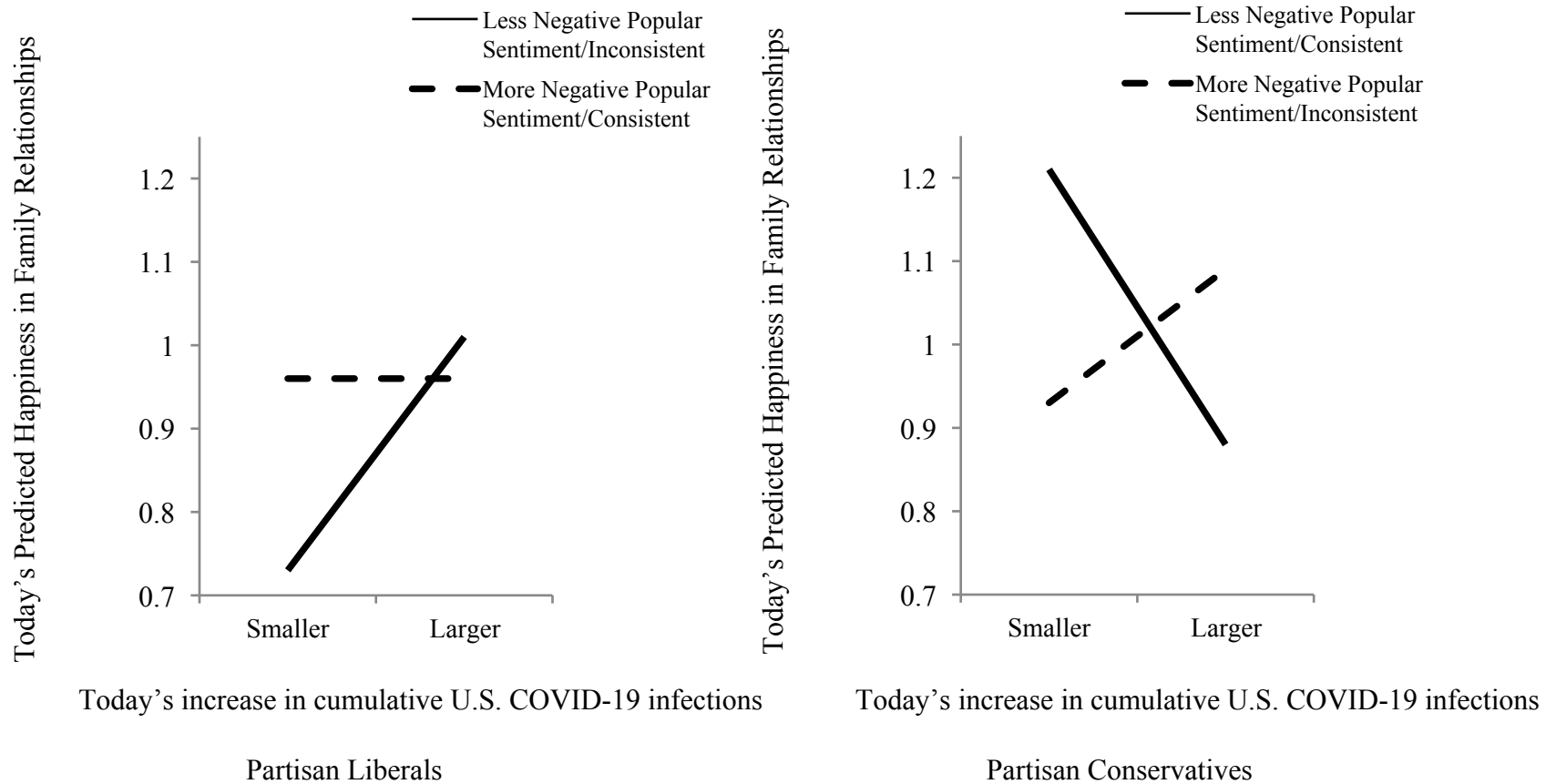


Figure 2. Today's Predicted Happiness in Family Relationships from Popular Sentiment, COVID-19 Infections/Risk-Salience and Political Orientation

**Looking for Safety in all the Right Places:
When Threatening Political Reality Strengthens Family Relationship Bonds**

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7. Results for percent positive posts in Studies 1 and 2.	10
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9. Dissonance and state need for structure over time, Study 1.	13-14
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13. Does popular sentiment toward President Trump <i>across weeks</i> predict average relationship evaluations?	20
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1. Prior use of Study 1 data

Murray et al. (2021) also reported data from the midterm election study. Specifically, Murray et al. (2021) predicted participants' daily perception of the safety of the sociopolitical world (a composite of belief in truisms that principles of merit, fairness, and justice motivate the sociopolitical world, perceptions of the sociopolitical world's controllability, and the number of daily perceived threats the U.S. faced) from participants' perception that their romantic partner or children had behaved unexpectedly on the current day and trust in the romantic partner. Murray et al. (2021) also reported analyses predicting participants' daily sympathy for Trump-branded Republican policies and ideologies (a composite of distrusting the media, distrusting progressivism, and favoring economic over social conservatism) from participants' perception that their romantic partner or children had behaved unexpectedly on the current day and trust in the romantic partner. Murray et al. (2021) also reported analyses predicting votes cast in the midterm election from the average levels of unexpected romantic partner and child behavior in the weeks preceding the midterm. No hypotheses that overlapped with the current hypotheses were tested using the midterm election data. The index of popular negative sentiment toward Trump and the measure of political orientation were not utilized in Murray et al. (2021). Moreover, Murray et al. (2021) only used the single-item ratings of relationship quality today (from terrible to terrific) to rule out an alternate explanation for the reported effects. None of the utilized dependent measures were examined in the prior paper.

2. Study 1 Methods and Measures

The survey participants completed on the first weekly assessment day included demographic questions, such as sex, age, ethnicity, income, relationship status, individual

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3 difference measures, including self-esteem, stress, pain sensitivity, disgust sensitivity, interest in
4 the news, the 10-item personality questionnaire, SES, personal need for structure, and self-
5 affirmation tendencies. The surveys participants completed on the next 7 weekly assessment
6 included acute or state measures of nonsensical or threatening current events, unexpected
7 romantic partner/child behavior, disgust, dissonance, mood, need for structure, economic stress,
8 values, meaning, collective identity, voting intentions, system justification, just world beliefs,
9 and further romantic relationship evaluations, including trust and closeness.

19 ***Dependent Measures***

21 ***Romantic relationship satisfaction.*** Three items captured satisfaction in the romantic
22 relationship (i.e., “How satisfied are you in your romantic relationship with your partner right
23 now,” 1=*not at all*, 7=*extremely*, “I am extremely satisfied with my current romantic
24 relationship,” 1=*not at all*, 9=*completely true*, “Overall, how would you describe your
25 relationship with your romantic partner now,” -3=*terrible*, 3=*terrific*).

33 ***Romantic relationship ambivalence.*** In response to the statement, “When I think about
34 how I feel about my romantic relationship right now, I feel...”, participants rated how well 6
35 adjectives (i.e., “uncomfortable”, “uneasy”, “bothered”, “torn/conflict”, “uncertain”, and
36 “ambivalent”) described their current feelings, 0=*not at all*, 6=*very*.

42 ***Conflict/tension in romantic relationship.*** Participants responded to the question, “How
43 much conflict and tension has occurred in your interactions with your romantic partner in the
44 past week?”, using a 7-point scale, 1=*none*, 7=*a great deal*.

49 ***Parent-child relationship satisfaction.*** Two items captured satisfaction in the parent-
50 child relationship (i.e., “How satisfied are you in your relationship with your child(ren) right
51 now?”, 1=*not at all*, 7=*extremely*, “Overall, how would you describe your relationship with your
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children now?” -3=*terrible*, 3=*terrific*).

Parent-child relationship ambivalence. In response to the statement, “When I think about how I feel about my relationship with my child(ren) right now, I feel...”, participants rated how well 6 adjectives, “uncomfortable”, “uneasy”, “bothered”, “torn/conflict”, “uncertain”, and “ambivalent,” described their current feelings, 0=*not at all*, 6=*very*.

Conflict/tension in parent-child relationship. Participants responded to the question, “How much conflict and tension has occurred in your interactions with your child(ren) in the past week using a 7-point scale, 1=*none*, 7=*a great deal*.”

Dissonance. In response to the statement, “Please indicate the extent to which each of the following describes how you feel right now, participants rated how well 3 adjectives (i.e., “uncomfortable”, “uneasy”, “bothered”, Elliot & Devine, 1994) described them, 1=*not at all*, 7=*extremely*.”

Personal need for structure. In response to the instructions, “Read each of the following statements and decide how much you agree with each according to your experiences today. It is important for you to realize there are no “right” or “wrong” answers to these questions. People feel different ways at different times and we are interested in how you feel today...”, participants responded to 10 items capturing state personal needs for structure that were modeled after the Thompson et al. (1991) dispositional personal need for structure scale (i.e., “It upsets me to go into a situation without knowing what I can expect from it”, “I enjoyed having a clear and structured mode of life”, “I wanted to have a place for everything and everything in its place”, “I enjoy being spontaneous”, “I find that a well-ordered life with regular hours makes my life tedious”, “I don’t like situations that are uncertain”, “I hate to be with people who are unpredictable”, “I find that a consistent routine enables me to enjoy life more”, 1 = *strongly*

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3 *disagree*, 6 = *strongly agree*). We omitted 2 items from the 10-item scale, one because it
4 contained a typographical error (i.e., “I wasn’t bothered by things that interrupted *by* daily
5 routine”) and one because it presumed the existence of an event that might not have happened on
6 the assessment day (i.e., “I hated to change my plans at the last minute”).
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12 **References:**

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15 Elliot, A. J., & Devine, P. G. (1994). On the motivational nature of cognitive dissonance:

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17 Dissonance as psychological discomfort. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*,
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19 67(3), 382–394.
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35 **3. Information about the popular sentiment index in Studies 1 and 2**

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37 Sentiment analysis is the computational study of subjective information in texts (Kumar
38
39 & Sebastian, 2012). Using machine learning and natural language processing techniques, it
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41 detects polarities of user-generated contents on the web and determines the emotion of an
42
43 opinion. Sentiment analysis is widely used to determine an author’s mind-set towards a specific
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45 product, person, event, issue or topic. In most cases, sentiments of given texts are classified into
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47 positive, negative, and neutral. We used the sentiment analysis tool Digimind to retrieve and
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49 analyze social media posts mentioning Donald Trump (<https://www.digimind.com/>).
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3 Digimind is a social-media monitoring tool that provides customizable text mining and
4 real-time and historical analysis of social media contents from various sources (e.g., Twitter,
5 Facebook, Instagram, blogs, news, etc.). It uses a machine-learning algorithm to analyze the texts
6 and the algorithm classifies the given texts into a positive, neutral, and negative sentiment.
7

8
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10 Digimind's English sentiment analysis is based on transfer learning and emoji-sentiment priors.
11
12 The starting point is DeepMoji (Felbo et al., 2017), a neural network trained over a large number
13 of tweets to predict emojis. The knowledge from the task of emoji prediction can be transferred
14 to the related task of sentiment prediction by adding a layer to the network and tuning its weights
15 using labeled sentiment data. DeepMoji's pretrained model—trained on 1.2 billion tweets—is
16 used and then fine-tuned using labeled SemEval sentiment data (Rosenthal et al., 2017). The
17 final prediction is then a weighted average of the sentiment priors and the neural network's
18 prediction.
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31 Digimind provides several search filters for social media monitoring. Users can select the
32 time range, language, media type, country, and age to filter the search. For the current research,
33 we retrieved social media contents that contained the keyword “Trump”, from all media sources
34 that were created in the U.S., which were written in English by all age groups. The media
35 sources included Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Blogs, Forums, News, Reddit, Web, Video, and
36 Reviews. We set the specific dates for the search and tracked the sentiments of social media
37 contents for each day. Digimind provided the results of the sentiment analysis in final form to the
38 authors *without input from the authors on the performance or functioning of the algorithm.*
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49 **References:**

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51 Felbo, B., Mislove, A., Søgaard, A., Rahwan, I., and Lehmann, S. (2017). Using millions of
52 emoji occurrences to learn any-domain representations for detecting sentiment, emotion
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and sarcasm. In *Proceedings of the 2017 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*.

Kumar, A., & Sebastian, T. M. (2012). Sentiment analysis on Twitter. *International Journal of Computer Science Issues*, 9, ISSN (Online): 1694-0814.

Rosenthal, S., Noura, F., & Preslav, N. (2017). SemEval-2017 task 4: Sentiment analysis in Twitter. *Proceedings of the 11th international workshop on semantic evaluation (SemEval-2017)* pp. 502–518.

4. Results for the components of the family relationship evaluations composite in Study 1.

The 3-way current week's popular sentiment about President Trump by time by political orientation interaction was significant predicting the current week's family relationship satisfaction, $b = .012$, $SE = .004$, $z = 3.00$, $p = .0027$, $95\%CI (.004, .020)$, and family relationship ambivalence, $b = -.013$, $SE = .006$, $z = -2.17$, $p = .030$, $95\%CI (-.025, -.001)$ and marginally significant predicting family relationship conflict, $b = -.0126$, $SE = .0065$, $z = -1.91$, $p = .056$, $95\%CI (-.025, .000)$. The 3-way current week's popular sentiment about President Trump by time by political orientation interaction was also significant predicting the current week's satisfaction in the *romantic* relationship, $b = .012$, $SE = .004$, $z = 3.00$, $p = .0027$, $95\%CI (.004, .020)$ and *parent-child* relationship, $b = .0114$, $SE = .0057$, $z = 2.00$, $p = .0455$, $95\%CI (.000, .023)$. The 3-way current week's popular sentiment by time by political orientation interaction was marginally significant predicting ambivalence in the *romantic* relationship, $b = -.0178$, $SE = .0095$, $z = -1.87$, $p = .061$, $95\%CI (-.036, .001)$ and parallel, but not significant, predicting ambivalence in the *parent-child* relationship, $b = -.0129$, $SE = .0085$, $z = -1.52$, $p = .13$, $95\%CI (-.030, .004)$. The 3-way current week's popular sentiment by time by political orientation

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3 interaction was marginally significant predicting conflict in the *parent-child* relationship, $b = -$
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interaction was marginally significant predicting conflict in the *parent-child* relationship, $b = -$
.031, $SE = .016$, $z = -1.94$, $p = .052$, $95\%CI (-.062, .000)$, but not significant predicting conflict
in the romantic relationship, $b = -.0142$, $SE = .0156$, $z = -0.91$, $95\%CI (-.045, .016)$.

5. Study 2 methods and measures

On the first assessment day, participants first completed a demographics survey, which including items assessing sex, age, SES, ethnicity, income, relationship status and relationship satisfaction. Participants then completed the Partner Evaluative Priming Task (PEPT), an implicit task McNulty and colleagues developed to capture gut-level, automatic feelings toward one's partner (Hicks, McNulty, Faure, Meltzer, Righetti, & Hofmann, in press). Next participants completed a survey containing individual difference measures, including self-esteem, stress, the 10-item personality measure, attachment, need for closure, disease sensitivity, trust in other people, religiosity, xenophobia, belief in conspiracy theories, anxiety about COVID-19, and romantic relationship evaluations including trust and commitment. Finally, participants randomly assigned to the experimental condition then underwent an evaluative conditioning procedure designed to create more positive automatic attitudes toward their romantic partner. As detailed in McNulty et al. (2017), this 6-7 minute evaluative conditioning protocol involved viewing 225 trials involving 310 stimuli that included 25 critical pairings of their partner (i.e., their partner's first name or role) with positive unconditioned stimuli, such as pictures of puppies or sunsets or words like "wonderful" and "fabulous"). Participants randomly assigned to the control condition underwent a parallel, but neutral, conditioning procedure. Experimental condition did not significantly moderate the effects reported in the manuscript. The 4-way condition by current week's popular sentiment about President Trump by time by political orientation interaction was

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3 *not* significant predicting the current week's family relationship satisfaction, $b = -0.010$, $SE =$
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5 $.042$, $z = -0.24$, $p = .81$, $95\%CI (-.092, .072)$
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8 On each of the next 9 of 10 subsequent assessments (which occurred every other day,
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10 participants first underwent the evaluative conditioning procedure, as appropriate to their
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12 experimental condition. Then they completed a self-report survey that included acute or state
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14 measures of nonsensical or threatening current events, unexpected romantic partner/child
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16 behavior, prosocial behavior, trust in various entities and institutions, such as the U.S. President,
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18 parasocial relationship activity, trust in various intimate partners, mood, pain, anxiety about
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20 illness, self-protective behavior, and inclinations to trust others of varying ethnicity. On the 5th
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22 assessment, participants first completed the PEPT and then completed the self-report survey. On
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24 the 10th and final assessment, participants completed the PEPT and then completed the self-
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26 report survey.
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31 ***Satisfaction.*** We averaged the items capturing daily satisfaction in romantic (i.e.,
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33 “Overall, how would you describe your relationship with your romantic partner today”) and
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35 parent-child relationships (i.e., “Overall, how would you describe your relationship with your
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37 children today?”, $-3=terrible$, $3=terrific$) to index daily family satisfaction.
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41 ***Conflict/tension.*** Participants indicated ($1=yes$, $0=no$) whether “my romantic partner did
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43 something that hurt, irritated or angered me”, “my child(ren) did something that upset or hurt
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45 me”, “I did something that upset or hurt my romantic partner” or “I did something that hurt or
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47 upset my children”. Participants also rated how much conflict/tension they experienced in their
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49 interactions with people inside their home ($1=none$, $7=a\ great\ deal$) on each assessment day. We
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51 created a daily index of family conflict by summing the rejecting behaviors (range 0-4), $z-$
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53 scoring this sum, and then averaging it with the z -scored rating of daily conflict inside the home.
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6. Results for the components of the family relationship evaluations composite in Study 2.

The 3-way today's popular sentiment about President Trump by today's cumulative U.S. COVID-19 infections by political orientation interaction was significant predicting today's family relationship satisfaction, $b = .040$, $SE = .013$, $z = 3.08$, $p = .002$, $95\%CI (.015, .065)$, and family relationship conflict, $b = -.034$, $SE = .012$, $z = -2.83$, $p = .005$, $95\%CI (-.058, -.010)$. The 3-way today's popular sentiment about President Trump by today's cumulative U.S. COVID-19 infections by political orientation interaction was also significant predicting today's satisfaction in the *romantic* relationship, $b = .038$, $SE = .016$, $z = 2.38$, $p = .017$, $95\%CI (.007, .069)$, but not satisfaction in the *parent-child* relationship, $b = .015$, $SE = .015$, $z = 1.00$, $p = .32$, $95\%CI (-.014, .044)$.

7. Results for the percent positive posts in Studies 1 and 2

In Study 1, the 3-way interaction between political orientation, time, and percent positive posts about President Trump predicting family relationship happiness was opposite in sign to the 3-way interaction using percent negative posts, but fell short of conventional levels of significance, $b = -.008$, $SE = .005$, $z = -1.60$, $p = .11$, $95\%CI (-.018, .002)$. In Study 2, the 3-way interaction between political orientation, daily cumulative U.S. COVID-19 infections, and percent positive posts about President Trump predicting family relationship happiness was significant and opposite in sign to the 3-way interaction using percent negative posts, $b = -.024$, $SE = .009$, $z = -2.67$, $p = .008$, $95\%CI (-.042, -.006)$.

8. Meta-analysis

We conducted a meta-analysis (Hedges & Vevea, 1998) to examine the robustness of the lower effects of risk-salience (reported in the main text) and in/consistency (i.e., today's negative sentiment toward President Trump). The 3-way political orientation by today's risk salience by today's sentiment interaction was significant, $r = .155$, $z = 4.52$, $p < .0001$, $95\%CI (.088, .220)$. The conditional 2-way today's risk-salience by popular sentiment interactions were negative and significant for moderate liberals, $r = -.105$, $z = -3.04$, $p = .001$, $95\%CI (-.171, -.037)$, and partisan liberals, $r = -.131$, $z = -3.81$, $p = .0001$, $95\%CI (-.196, -.064)$ and positive and significant for moderate conservatives, $r = .117$, $z = 3.42$, $p = .0006$, $95\%CI (.050, .183)$, and partisan conservatives, $r = .145$, $z = 4.22$, $p < .0001$, $95\%CI (.078, .210)$. The conditional 2-way today's popular sentiment by political orientation interaction was positive and significant on high risk-salience days, $r = .129$, $z = 3.77$, $p = .0002$, $95\%CI (.062, .195)$, and negative and significant on low risk-salience days, $r = -.149$, $z = -4.34$, $p < .0001$, $95\%CI (-.214, -.082)$. (We defined *high risk-salience* as one week after the election in Study 1 and 1 *SD* above the mean on cumulative daily COVID-19 infections in Study 2 and low risk-salience as 5 weeks before the election and 1 *SD* below the mean on cumulative daily COVID-19 infections in Study 2.) The conditional 2-way today's risk-salience by political orientation interaction was positive and significant for high negative sentiment toward President Trump days, $r = .101$, $z = 2.94$, $p = .003$, $95\%CI (.034, .167)$ and negative and significant for low negative sentiment toward President Trump days, $r = -.121$, $z = -3.52$, $p = .0004$, $95\%CI (-.187, -.054)$.

Simple effects of risk-salience. When today's popular sentiment toward President Trump was *less* negative than usual, and *inconsistent* for liberals, they reported significantly greater happiness in their family relationships on high than low risk-salience days, $r = .153$, $z = 4.47$, $p <$

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.0001, 95%CI (.086, .218) for moderates, $r = .149$, $z = 4.35$, $p < .0001$, 95%CI (.082, .214) for partisans. But, when today's popular sentiment toward President Trump was *more* negative than usual, and *consistent* for liberals, the meta-analytic simple effect of risk-salience was not significant for moderates, $r = .005$, $z = 0.16$, $p = .87$, 95%CI (-.062, .073), or partisans, $r = -.032$, $z = -0.92$, $p = .36$, 95%CI (-.099, .036). In contrast, when today's popular sentiment toward President Trump was *more* negative than usual, and *inconsistent* for conservatives, they reported significantly greater happiness in their family relationships on high than low risk-salience days, $r = .147$, $z = 4.29$, $p < .0001$, 95%CI (.080, .212) for moderates, $r = .141$, $z = 4.12$, $p < .0001$, 95%CI (.074, .206) for partisans. But, when today's popular sentiment toward President Trump was *less* negative than usual, and *consistent* for conservatives, the meta-analytic simple effect of risk-salience was not significant for either moderates, $r = -.018$, $z = -0.53$, $p = .60$, 95%CI (-.086, .049), or partisans, $r = -.057$, $z = -1.67$, $p = .095$, 95%CI (-.124, .010).

Simple effects of in/consistency. On days when the risks of depending on fellow community members were *more* salient, liberals reported significantly greater family relationship happiness when popular sentiment toward President Trump was *less* (vs. more) negative than usual, and thus, *inconsistent*, $r = -.068$, $z = -1.98$, $p = .048$, 95%CI (-.135, -.001) for moderates, and $r = -.090$, $z = -2.61$, $p = .009$, 95%CI (-.156, -.023) for partisans. But, on days when the risks of depending on fellow citizens were *less* salient, liberals reported significantly greater family relationship happiness when popular sentiment toward President Trump was *more* (vs. less) negative than usual, and thus, *consistent*, $r = .113$, $z = 3.30$, $p = .001$, 95%CI (.046, .179) for moderates, and, $r = .134$, $z = 3.92$, $p < .0001$, 95%CI (.068, .200) for partisans. In contrast, on days when the risks of depending on fellow community members were *more* salient, conservatives reported significantly greater family relationship happiness when popular

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3 sentiment toward President Trump was *more* (vs. less) negative than usual, and thus,
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5 *inconsistent*, $r = .114$, $z = 3.33$, $p = .0009$, $95\%CI (.047, .180)$ for moderates, and $r = .127$, $z =$
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7 3.70 , $p = .0002$, $95\%CI (.060, .193)$ for partisans. But, on days when the risks of depending on
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9 fellow citizens were *less* salient, conservatives reported significantly greater family relationship
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11 happiness when popular sentiment toward President Trump was *less* (vs. more) negative than
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13 usual, and thus, *consistent*, $r = -.100$, $z = -2.90$, $p = .004$, $95\%CI (-.166, -.032)$ for moderates,
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15 and, $r = -.128$, $z = -3.73$, $p = .0002$, $95\%CI (-.194, -.061)$ for partisans. These simple effects
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17 suggest that people are more likely to be threatened by fellow community members perceiving a
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19 political reality inconsistent with their own when the risks posed by the questionable judgment of
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21 others are more salient. In this high-risk circumstance, inconsistency motivates people to take
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23 comfort in the safety of their family relationships. When the risks of depending on fellow
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25 community members are more hidden, people instead evidence evaluatively-consistent or
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27 balanced perceptions, reporting greater happiness in their family relationships when others
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29 perceive the same political reality of President Trump's stewardship as they do.
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35 **References:**

36
37 Hedges, L. V., & Vevea, J. L. (1998). Fixed- and random-effects models in meta-analysis.
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39 *Psychological Methods*, 3(4), 486–504.
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44 **9. Analyses predicting aversion to inconsistency over time**

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46 At each weekly assessment, participants completed a 3-item measure of dissonance
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48 (Elliot & Devine, 1994), rating how “uncomfortable”, “uneasy”, and “bothered” they currently
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50 felt, 1 = *not at all*, 7 = *extremely*. They also completed an 8-item measure tapping state personal
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52 needs for structure, shortened from the Thompson et al. (2001) dispositional measure (i.e., “It
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upsets me to go into a situation without knowing what I can expect from it”, “I enjoy having a clear and structured mode of life”, “I wanted to have a place for everything and everything in its place”, “I enjoy being spontaneous”, “I find that a well-ordered life with regular hours makes my life tedious”, “I don’t like situations that are uncertain”, “I hate to be with people who are unpredictable”, “I find that a consistent routine enables me to enjoy life more”, 1 = *strongly disagree*, 6 = *strongly agree*. In order to see whether people become more averse to inconsistency as the reality of living in the post-election future approached, we conducted two further multilevel models (paralleling those described in the main text) predicting dissonance and state personal needs for structure. These models revealed significant main effects of time. People were significantly more likely to desire greater structure, $b = .017$, $SE = .007$, $z = 2.43$, $p = .015$, $95\%CI (.003, .031)$ and deny experiencing feelings of dissonance, $b = -.054$, $SE = .020$, $z = -2.70$, $p = .007$, $95\%CI (-.093, -.015)$, over time.

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- Elliot, A. J., & Devine, P. G. (1994). On the motivational nature of cognitive dissonance: Dissonance as psychological discomfort. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 67(3), 382–394.
- Thompson, M. M., Naccarato, M. E., Parker, K. C. H., & Moskowitz, G. (2001). The Personal Need for Structure (PNS) and Personal Fear of Invalidity (PFI) scales: Historical perspectives, present applications and future directions. In G. Moskowitz (Ed.), *Cognitive social psychology: The Princeton symposium on the legacy and future of social cognition* (pp. 19-39). Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

10. *Alternate rescaling of negative sentiment index to capture in/consistency.*

The test of the 3-way uses the interaction between political orientation and negative popular sentiment to index consistency. The test of the 3-way thus conflates political orientation and consistency (because higher scores on the *negative* popular sentiment index are consistent for liberals, but inconsistent for conservatives). Therefore, we conducted a further set of multilevel analyses in both studies utilizing a rescaled version of the index of popular sentiment wherein lower scores corresponded to *inconsistency* for *both* liberals and conservatives.

We used political orientation to first code the level of negative sentiment U.S. residents expressed on social media on a given day as more or less *consistent* with participants' own views of the political reality of President Trump's stewardship. For *liberals*, the *more* negative the popular sentiment on a given day, the greater the likely *consistency* with their own personal views of the President's stewardship. Therefore, we assigned *liberals* (i.e., below the 50th percentile on political orientation) the existing value of the popular sentiment index for each of their respective sentiment days (i.e., z-scored %negative social media posts). For *conservatives*, the *less* negative the popular sentiment on a given day, the greater the likely *consistency* with their own personal views. Therefore, we assigned *conservatives* (i.e., above the 50th percentile on political orientation) the *reverse-scored* value of the index of popular sentiment for each of their respective assessment days (i.e., -1 times the z-scored %negative social media posts).

For both liberals and conservatives, higher scores on this *in/consistency* index capture greater *consistency* between the sentiments fellow U.S. residents expressed toward President Trump's stewardship on a given day and participants' own personal views given their personal partisanship; lower scores capture greater *inconsistency*. In each study, we then conducted multilevel analyses predicting the current assessment day's family relationship happiness from

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3 the (1) lagged effect of the last assessment's family happiness, (2) the random effect of time
4 (centered at the midterm) in Study 1 and daily cumulative U.S. COVID-19 infections in Study 2,
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6 (3) the random effect of the current assessment day's *in/consistency* (centered around the
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8 participant's mean experience across weeks), (4) political orientation (centered), (5) the two-way
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10 interactions, (6) the 3-way interaction, and (7) error terms. Supporting the conclusions presented
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12 in the main text, we found significant 2-way today's *in/consistency* by risk-salience interactions
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14 predicting family relationship happiness in both studies.
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19 In Study 1, the 2-way interaction between the current day's *in/consistency* and time
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21 predicting family relationship happiness was significant, $b = -.022$, $SE = .007$, $z = -3.14$, $p =$
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23 $.002$, $95\%CI (-.036, -.008)$. Decomposing this 2-way revealed that inconsistency heightened the
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25 predicted effects of risk-salience. Specifically, on days when fellow citizens expressed
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27 sentiments toward President Trump that were *inconsistent* with participants' own sentiments
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29 (i.e., 1 *SD* below the mean on consistency), participants reported significantly greater family
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31 relationship happiness when such days fell temporally closer to the uncertain post-election
32
33 future, making the risks of depending on fellow citizens to make the right electoral choices more
34
35 salient. That is, on *inconsistent* days, the conditional simple effect of time was significant and
36
37 positive, $b = .051$, $SE = .009$, $z = -5.67$, $p < .00001$, $95\%CI (.033, .069)$. However, on days when
38
39 fellow citizens expressed consistent sentiments, no significant effect of time emerged, $b = .006$,
40
41 $SE = .009$, $z = 0.67$, $p = .50$, $95\%CI (-.012, .024)$. Furthermore, this 2-way *in/consistency* by
42
43 risk-salience interaction was not significantly moderated by political orientation, $b = .002$, $SE =$
44
45 $.004$, $z = 0.50$, $p = .62$, $95\%CI (-.006, .010)$. This suggests that the increasing temporal proximity
46
47 of living under a divided Congress motivated liberals and conservatives alike to find greater
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49 reason to be happy in their families when fellow residents invalidated their views of Trump's
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3 stewardship.
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6 In Study 2, the 2-way interaction between the current day's *in/consistency* and today's
7 cumulative COVID-19 infections predicting family relationship happiness was significant, $b =$
8 $-.048$, $SE = .017$, $z = -2.82$, $p = .005$, $95\%CI (-.081, -.015)$. Decomposing this 2-way revealed
9 that inconsistency heightened the predicted effects of risk-salience. Specifically, on days when
10 fellow citizens expressed sentiments toward President Trump that were *inconsistent* with
11 participants' own sentiments (i.e., 1 *SD* below the mean on consistency), participants reported
12 significantly greater family relationship happiness on days when the cumulative number of
13 COVID-19 infections in the U.S. increased more (vs. less) than usual. That is, on *inconsistent*
14 days, the conditional simple effect of today's COVID-19 infections was significant and positive,
15 $b = .081$, $SE = .025$, $z = 3.24$, $p = .001$, $95\%CI (.032, .130)$. However, on days when fellow
16 citizens expressed consistent sentiments, no significant effect of daily COVID-19 infections
17 emerged, $b = -.014$, $SE = .024$, $z = -0.58$, $p = .56$, $95\%CI (-.061, .033)$. Furthermore, this 2-way
18 *in/consistency* by risk-salience interaction was not significantly moderated by political
19 orientation, $b = .002$, $SE = .010$, $z = 0.20$, $p = .84$, $95\%CI (-.018, .022)$. This suggests that greater
20 than normal increases in infections motivated liberals and conservatives alike to find greater
21 reason to be happy in their families when fellow residents invalidated their views of Trump's
22 stewardship.
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46 ***11. President Trump's Tweets and changes in popular sentiment on social media.***

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48 Using Twitter's search function (<https://twitter.com/search-home>), we retrieved all text
49 from Donald Trump Tweets on the assessment dates and compiled these Tweets into a single
50 spreadsheet. When the subject of the Tweet was a retweet of another person's or organization's
51 post, direct text and source of the original Tweet were included. Further, for any Tweets
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3 containing media (e.g., images, videos, news articles), descriptions, captions, and source
4 information for media were included, when possible. Ten independent coders then reviewed all
5 Tweets and rated each Tweet for the extent to which it was (1) bullying/threatening, (2)
6 supportive/encouraging of others, (3) demeaning/critical, (4) rejecting of others, (5)
7 uplifting/inspiring, (6) demoralizing/discouraging, (7) self-promoting/bragging/boasting, (8)
8 inflammatory/trying to get people angry/upset/agitated, (9) conciliatory/trying to calm people
9 down, (10) expected/appropriate for a President, and (11) unexpected/inappropriate for a
10 President. All coding ratings were assessed on a scale ranging from 0 (*Not at all*) to 4 (*Very*
11 *much*). We averaged the ratings for each dimension across the 10 coders. Next we averaged the
12 coder ratings for each dimension (reverse scoring the negative dimensions) across Tweets on a
13 given day to create an overall index of the extent to which the Tweets sent on a given day were
14 inspiring, uplifting, and Presidential as opposed to demeaning, bullying, and un-Presidential.
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31 We then conducted multilevel analyses predicting popular sentiment toward President
32 Trump on each weekly assessment (i.e., %negative social media posts) from the fixed effects of
33 the prior week's popular sentiment, the random effects of electoral outcome certainty/time, and
34 the random effects of the positivity of President Trump's Tweets in the *current* week and the
35 *prior* week (to establish the temporal priority of Tweets over popular sentiment). Both the lagged
36 and concurrent effects of President Trump's Tweet positivity were significant. President Trump
37 sending objectively *less positive* Tweets in a given week predicted U.S. residents more often
38 posting negative social media commentary about him that same week, $b = -.209$, $SE = .022$, $z = -$
39 9.50 , $p < .0001$, $95\%CI (-.252, -.166)$. It also resulted in U.S. residents more often posting
40 negative social media commentary the *following* week, $b = -.141$, $SE = .023$, $z = -6.13$, $p < .0001$,
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95%CI(-.186, -.096). Thus, the President's Tweets drove popular sentiment toward him, suggesting it was rooted in an objective reality that participants could likely see and hear.

12. Does in/consistency motivate affirming any established meaning framework?

Participants completed measures of system justification (Jost & Banaji, 1994), social and economic conservatism (Everett, 2013), and collective identity (Proulx et al., 2010) each week. These measures allowed us to see whether the approach of the election motivated people to affirm (or disavow) right-wing political ideology when fellow U.S. residents expressed sentiments toward President Trump that were acutely inconsistent with participants' own views of political reality. We conducted further multilevel analyses predicting each of these measures from time, fellow U.S. residents' current sentiment toward President Trump's stewardship, and political orientation. The 3-way interaction was not significant predicting changes in system justifying beliefs, $b = .0038$, $SE = .0034$, $z = 1.12$, $p = .26$, 95% CI (-.003, .010), conservatism, $b = -.070$, $SE = .068$, $z = -1.03$, $p = .303$, 95% CI (-.203, .063), or collective identity, $b = -.013$, $SE = .010$, $z = -1.30$, $p = .194$, 95% CI (-.007, .033).

References

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- Proulx, T., Heine, S. J., & Vohs, K. D. (2010). When is the unfamiliar the uncanny? Meaning affirmation after exposure to absurdist literature, humor, and art. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 36, 817-829.

13. Does popular sentiment toward President Trump across weeks predict average relationship evaluations in Studies 1 and 2?

To see if partisans generally find greater reason to be happy in their families when popular sentiment is chronically in/consistent, we added the average level of sentiment toward the President across the assessments (i.e., an index of national “climate”) and its interactions with risk-salience and political orientation to the analytic models predicting today’s family relationship happiness. No significant 3-way interactions involving average sentiment toward President Trump emerged in either study. But, the focal 3-way interaction was still significant predicting today’s family relationship happiness in Study 1, $b = .013$, $SE = .004$, $z = 3.25$, $p = .001$, $95\%CI (.005, .021)$, and Study 2, $b = .038$, $SE = .011$, $z = 3.45$, $p = .0006$, $95\%CI (.016, .060)$.

14. Study 1 Administered Measures

Week 1

Do you commit to thoughtfully provide your best answers to each question in this survey?

- 1
2
3 I will give my best answers throughout each study (1)
4 I can't promise either way (2) [end survey]
5 I won't give my best answers (3) [end survey]
6
7

8 Your gender:

- 9 Male (1)
10 Female (2)
11 Non-binary or Not listed (3)
12
13

14 Your age: **[open ended]**
15

16 What is your ethnic identity? If more than one category applies, please select the one
17 with which you most strongly identify. (Please check one)
18

- 19 African or African-American (Black) (1)
20 Asian, Pacific Islander, or Asian-American (2)
21 European or European-American (White) (3)
22 Latino/Latina or Latin-American (Hispanic) (4)
23 Arab or Arab-American (5)
24 Native American (American Indian or Eskimo) (6)
25 Other (Please Specify) (7)
26
27

28 Were you born in the United States?

- 29 Yes (4)
30 No (5)
31
32

33 Are you a resident of the United States:

- 34 Yes (1)
35 No (2) **[end survey]**
36
37

38 What State do you live in? Alabama = 1 ... Wyoming = 50
39

40 What COUNTY do you live in within your state (e.g., Erie County, New York)?
41 **[open ended]**
42

43 What is your zip code? **[open ended]**
44

45 Are you a native English speaker (is English your first language)?

- 46 Yes (1)
47 No (2) **[end survey]**
48
49
50

51 Please rate your fluency in the English language:

- 52 1 = Poor; 4= Good; 7= Excellent
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1
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3 Which of the following classifications best describes your current romantic
4 relationship:
5

- 6 Single (not in a romantic relationship) (1) **[end survey]**
7 Casually dating (2) **[end survey]**
8 Exclusively dating/In a committed dating relationship (3)
9 Engaged (4)
10 Married/Civil Union/Common-law (5)
11

12 Which of the following best captures your current relationship style?
13

- 14 Monogamous (Only one partner at a time) (1)
15 Consensually non-monogamous/Polyamorous (Multiple partners at one time
16 with my partner's knowledge and approval) (2)
17 Non-monogamous without my partner's consent (Multiple partners at one
18 time without my partner's knowledge or approval) (3)
19
20

21 Which of the following best matches your sexual orientation:
22

- 23 Heterosexual (Attracted to people of the opposite gender) (1)
24 Homosexual (Attracted to people of the same gender) (2) **[end survey]**
25 Bisexual (Attracted to people of both genders) (3) **[end survey]**
26 Not listed (4) **[end survey]**
27

28 Do you and your romantic partner live together (i.e., share a primary residence)?
29

- 30 Yes (1)
31 No (4) **[end survey]**
32

33 How long have you and your partner been together?
34

- 35 Years: (1) **[open ended]**
36 Months: (2) **[open ended]**
37

38 How satisfied are you in your relationship with your partner?
39

40 1=Not at all satisfied – 7= Extremely Satisfied
41

42 Please complete the following statements:
43

44 "When I think about my feelings about my romantic relationship right now, I feel..."
45

46 1=Not at all – 7=Very
47

- 48 _1 uncomfortable
49 _2 uneasy
50 _3 bothered
51 _4 torn/conflicted
52 _5 uncertain
53 _6 ambivalent
54
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1
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3 Is your level of satisfaction in your romantic relationship the same or different than
4 the level of satisfaction you want or desire to experience?
5

6 Same (1)

7 Different (2)
8

9 **[if SATLEVEL = 2]**

10 Do you want to be more satisfied or less satisfied?
11

12 More satisfied (1)

13 Less satisfied (2)
14

15 Do you have children?
16

17 Yes (1)

18 No (2) **[end survey]**
19
20

21 How many children do you have?
22

23 1 - 12 or more
24
25

26 Do any of your children live at home with you?
27

28 Yes (1)

29 No (2) **[end survey]**
30

31 Are any of your children who live at home with you under the age of 18?
32

33 Yes (1)

34 No (2) **[end survey]**
35
36

37 How old is Child #N: **[open ended]**
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2.

How satisfied are you with your relationship(s) with your child(ren) right now?

1 = Not at all – 7= Extremely

When I think about how I feel about my relationship with my child(ren) right now, I feel...

1=Not at all – 7=Very

_1 uncomfortable

_2 uneasy

_3 bothered

_4 torn/conflicted

_5 uncertain

_6 ambivalent

Is your level of satisfaction in your relationship with your child(ren) the same or different than the level of satisfaction you want or desire to experience?

Same (1)

Different (2)

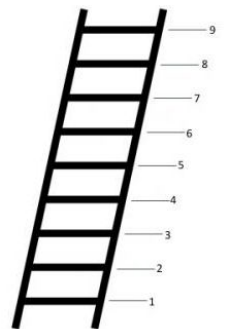
[if CSATLEVEL = 2]

Do you want to be more satisfied or less satisfied?

More satisfied (1)

Less satisfied (2)

Think of this ladder as representing where people stand in the United States. At the top of the ladder are the people who are the best off - those who have the most money, most education, and most respected jobs. Where would you place yourself on this ladder at this time in your life, relative to other people in the United States?



Please select the number which represents the rung on the ladder that best represents where you would place yourself on this ladder relative to other people in the United States.

1 = bottom rung to 9= top rung

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

1= strongly disagree, 4=neither agree nor disagree, 7= strongly agree

- _1 My family usually had enough money for things when I was growing up. (1)
- _2 I grew up in a relatively wealthy neighborhood. (2)
- _3 I felt relatively wealthy compared to the other kids in my school. (3)
- _4 I currently have enough money to buy things I want. (4)
- _5 I currently don't worry too much about paying my bills. (5)
- _6 I currently don't think I'll have to worry about money too much in the future. (6)

Which of the following best describes your current employment situation:

- I work as a paid employee (1)
- I am self-employed (2)
- I am an owner/partner in a small business, professional practice, farm (3)
- I work at least 15 hours/week without pay in a family business/farm (4)
- I am unemployed, temporarily laid off, but am looking for work (5)
- I am retired (6)
- I am disabled (7)
- I am a homemaker (8)
- Other (9)

What is your highest level of education:

- Less than high school diploma or GED (1)
- High school diploma or GED (2)
- Some college (3)
- Associate's degree (4)
- Bachelor's degree (5)
- Master's and/or professional degree (6)
- Doctorate (PhD) (7)

Which of the following categories best captures your **PERSONAL** income (not including other members of your household)?

Which of the following categories best captures your **HOUSEHOLD** income (including the other members of your household)?

- Under \$15,000 (1)
- 15,000 to 24,999 (2)
- 25,000 to 34,999 (3)
- 35,000 to 49,999 (4)
- 50,000 to 74,999 (5)
- 75,000 to 99,999 (6)
- 100,000 to 149,999 (7)
- 150,000 to 199,999 (8)
- 200,000 and over (9)

Please indicate how much each of the following is a source of stress in your life:
1= not at all a source of stress – 7= very much a source of stress

- _1 money
- _2 work
- _3 housing costs
- _4 the US economy
- _5 job stability
- _6 Donald Trump
- _7 Republicans
- _8 Democrats
- _9 Spouse
- _10 Child(ren)

Please respond to the following statements about how you feel **RIGHT NOW**:
1=completely disagree – 7=complete agree

- _1 I am feeling anxious about the current state of the US economy (1)
- _2 Thinking about the US economy keeps me up at night. (2)
- _3 Thinking about the US economy gives me "butterflies" in my stomach. (3)
- _4 The current job market is scary for me to think about. (4)
- _5 I try to avoid the news because of all the constant bad news about the US economy. (5)

POLITICAL ORIENTATION

On the scale below, please select the option that best describes **your** political orientation:

On the scale below, please select the option that best describes **your partner's** political orientation:

- Extremely Liberal 1 (1)
- Very Liberal 2 (2)
- Liberal 3 (3)
- Slightly Liberal 4 (4)
- Neither Liberal nor Conservative 5 (5)
- Slightly Conservative 6 (6)
- Conservative 7 (7)
- Very Conservative 8 (8)
- Extremely Conservative 9 (9)

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with this statement:

"My political attitudes and beliefs are an important reflection of who I am."

1 = Strongly disagree – 7 = strongly agree

1
2
3
4 **POLITICAL VALUES**
5

- 6 1= Not at all, we have opposite values1 (1)
7 5= To some extent, we share some, but not all, values5 (5)
8 9= A great deal, we have identical values9 (9)
9

10 To what extent do you feel that **your spouse/romantic partner** shares the same
11 social, political, and religious values as you do?

12 To what extent do you feel that **your relatives** (e.g., parents, aunts, uncles,
13 cousins) share the same social, political, and religious values as you do?

14 To what extent do you feel that **your friends** share the same social, political, and
15 religious values as you do?

16 To what extent do you feel that **your neighbors** share the same social, political, and
17 religious values as you do?

18 To what extent do you feel that the people who live in **your city/town** share the
19 same social, political, and religious values as you do?

20 To what extent do you feel that the people who live in **your state** share the same
21 social, political, and religious values as you do?
22
23
24

25 **POLITICAL AFFILIATION**

26 Which of the following best captures **your** political affiliation:

27 Which of the following best captures **your partner's** political affiliation:

- 28 Republican (1)
29 Democrat (2)
30 Libertarian (3)
31 Green Party (4)
32 Independent (5)
33 Other not listed (6)
34

35 **2016 VOTE**

36 Who did **you** vote for in the **2016** Presidential Election?

37 Who did **your partner** vote for in the **2016** Presidential Election?

- 38 I/my partner did not vote in the 2016 Presidential Election (1)
39 Donald Trump (2)
40 Hillary Clinton (3)
41 Gary Johnson (4)
42 Jill Stein (5)
43 Other not listed (6)
44 I do not know who my partner voted for in the 2016 Presidential Election
45

46 (7) [pvote2016 only]
47

48 Who did **you** vote for in the **2012** Presidential Election?

- 49 I did not vote in the 2012 Presidential Election (1)
50 Mitt Romney (2)
51 Barack Obama (3)
52 Gary Johnson (4)
53 Jill Stein (5)
54 Other not listed (6)
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3 How much thought have you given to the 2018 midterm election?
4

5 None1 (1)

6 Little2 (2)

7
8 Some3 (3)

9
10 Quite a lot4 (4)

11
12 How closely have you been following the news about candidates for the 2018
13 midterm election?

14 Not closely at all1 (1)

15 Not too closely2 (2)

16 Fairly closely3 (3)

17
18
19 Very closely4 (4)

20
21
22 Rate your chance of voting in the upcoming midterm election on a scale of 1 to 10.
23 If ONE represents a person who definitely will NOT vote, and TEN represents a
24 person who definitely WILL vote, where on this scale of 1 to 10 would you place
25 yourself?

26
27 1=Definitely will not vote1 (1) – 10= Definitely will vote10 (10)

28
29
30 WILL VOTE FOR PARTY

31 Rate your chance of voting for **DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES** in the upcoming
32 midterm election on a scale of 1 to 10. If ONE represents a person who definitely
33 will NOT vote for democratic candidates, and TEN represents a person who
34 definitely WILL vote for democratic candidates, where on this scale of 1 to 10 would
35 you place yourself?

36
37 Rate your chance of voting for **REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES** in the upcoming
38 midterm election on a scale of 1 to 10. If ONE represents a person who definitely
39 will NOT vote for republican candidates, and TEN represents a person who
40 definitely WILL vote for republican candidates, where on this scale of 1 to 10 would
41 you place yourself?

42
43 Rate your chance of voting for **INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES** in the
44 upcoming midterm election on a scale of 1 to 10. If ONE represents a person who
45 definitely will NOT vote for independent candidates, and TEN represents a person
46 who definitely WILL vote for independent candidates, where on this scale of 1 to 10
47 would you place yourself?

48
49 1= Definitely will not vote for democratic/republican/independent candidates1 (1)
50 10= Definitely will vote for democratic/republican/independent candidates10 (10)

51
52 Which of these statements best describes you?
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I am ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN that I am registered to vote at my current address. **(4)**

I am PROBABLY registered to vote at my current address, but there is a chance my registration has lapsed. **(5)**

I am NOT REGISTERED to vote at my current address. **(6)**

I am NOT ELIGIBLE to vote. **(7)**

For Peer Review

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3
4 [if REGISTERED = 6 (not registered)]

5 **willregister** Do you plan on registering to vote before the midterm elections on November 6,
6 2018?

7
8 Yes (1)

9
10 No (2)

11
12 Uncertain (3)

13
14 [if REGISTERED = 5 (probably)]

15 **willcheck** Do you plan on checking that you are registered to vote before the midterm
16 elections on November 6, 2018?

17
18 Yes (1)

19
20 No (2)

21
22 Uncertain (3)

23 **FOLLOWING THE NEWS**

24 How often do you follow or pay attention to **local** current events?

25 How often do you follow or pay attention to **national** current events?

26 How often do you follow or pay attention to **international** current events?

27
28 Never (1)

29
30 Once a week (2)

31
32 A few times a week (3)

33
34 Once a day (4)

35
36 Multiple times a day (5)

37 Given everything that is going on in the country and the world in recent days, how
38 positive or negative do you feel about each issue right now on the scale of 0 to 100,
39 where 0 represents very negative and 100 represents very positive? Please adjust the
40 slider to indicate your response.

41
42 1= Very negative – 100 = very positive

43
44 _1 abortion rights

45
46 _2 welfare benefits

47
48 _3 tax

49
50 _4 immigration

51
52 _5 limited government

53
54 _6 military and national security

55
56 _7 religion

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58 _8 gun ownership

59
60 _9 traditional marriage

_10 traditional values

_11 fiscal responsibility

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- _12 business
 - _13 the family unit
 - _14 patriotism

1= strongly disagree, 7=strongly agree

- se1** I feel that I am a person of worth, at least on an equal basis with other
- se2** I feel that I have a number of good qualities
- se3** All in all I am inclined to feel that I am a failure
- se4** I am able to do things as well as most other people
- se5** I feel I do not have much to be proud of
- se6** I take a positive attitude toward myself
- se7** On the whole I am satisfied with myself
- se8** I wish that I could have more respect for myself
- se9** I certainly feel useless at times
- se10** At times I think I am no good at all

Here are a number of personality traits that may or may not apply to you. Using the scale provided, indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree that each trait applies to you. You should rate the extent to which the pair of traits applies to you, even if one characteristic applies more strongly than the other.

I see myself as:

1=disagree strongly – 7 = agree strongly

- _1 extraverted, enthusiastic
- _2 critical, quarrelsome
- _3 dependable, self-disciplined
- _4 anxious, easily upset
- _5 open to new experiences, complex
- _6 reserved, quiet
- _7 sympathetic, warm
- _8 disorganised, careless
- _9 calm, emotionally stable
- _10 conventional, uncreative

Respond to each of the following statements by expressing how much you agree with it (if you do generally agree) or how much you disagree with it (if you generally disagree). Please be as accurate as you can be throughout, and try especially hard not to let your answer to any one item influence your answer to any other item. Treat each one as though it is completely unrelated to the others. There are no right or wrong answers; you are simply to express your own personal feelings and opinions.

- 1=I disagree with this statement a lot
 2=I disagree with this statement a little
 3=I agree with this statement a little
 4=I agree with this statement a lot

- _1 When I'm close to someone, it gives me a sense of comfort about life in general. (1)
 _2 I often worry that my partner doesn't really love me. (2)
 _3 I have trouble getting others to be as close as I want them to be. (3)
 _4 I find it easy to be close to others. (4)
 _5 I often worry my partner will not want to stay with me. (5)
 _6 Others want me to be more intimate than I feel comfortable being. (6)
 _7 It feels relaxing and good to be close to someone. (7)
 _8 I am very comfortable being close to others. (8)
 _9 I don't worry about others abandoning me. (9)
 _10 My desire to merge sometimes scares people away. (10)
 _11 I prefer not to be too close to others. (11)
 _12 I find others are reluctant to get as close as I would like. (12)
 _13 I get uncomfortable when someone wants to be very close. (13)
 _14 Being close to someone gives me a source of strength for other activities. (14)

Sometimes when we face difficulties, challenges or problems in our daily lives we can find ourselves thinking about ourselves. We are interested in how often you find yourself thinking about yourself when things start to bother you. ***When I feel threatened or anxious by people or events I find myself ...***

1= disagree completely – 7= agree completely

- _1 ... thinking about my strengths (1)
 _2 ... thinking about my values (2)
 _3 ... thinking about my principles (3)
 _4 ... thinking about the people who are important to me. (4)
 _5 ... thinking about what I stand for. (5)
 _6 ... thinking about my family. (6)
 _7 ... thinking about my friends. (7)
 _8 ... thinking about the things I'm good at. (8)
 _9 ... thinking about the things I like about myself. (9)
 _10 ... thinking about the things I am bad at. (10)
 _11 ... thinking about my failings. (11)

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3 _12 ... thinking about the people I love. (12)
4 _13 ... thinking about the things that I'd like to change about myself. (13)
5 _14 ... thinking about the people I trust. (14)
6 _15 ... thinking about the things I believe in. (15)
7 _16 ... thinking about the things I have succeeded at. (16)
8
9

10 Read each of the following statements and decide how much you agree with each
11 according to your attitudes, beliefs, and experiences. It is important for you to realize
12 that there are no “right” or “wrong” answers to these questions. People are different,
13 and we are interested in how you feel. Please respond using the scale provided:
14

15 1= strongly disagree, 6 = strongly agree
16

- 17
18 _1 It upsets me to go into a situation without knowing what I can expect from it.
19 (pns_1)
20 _2 I'm not bothered by things that interrupt my daily routine. (pns_2)
21 _3 I enjoy having a clear and structured mode of life. (pns_3)
22 _4 I like to have a place for everything and everything in its place. (pns_4)
23 _5 I enjoy being spontaneous. (pns_5)
24 _6 I find that a well-ordered life with regular hours makes my life tedious. (pns_6)
25 _7 I don't like situations that are uncertain. (pns_7)
26 _8 I hate to change my plans at the last minute. (pns_8)
27 _9 I hate to be with people who are unpredictable. (pns_9)
28 _10 I find that a consistent routine enables me to enjoy life more. (pns_10)
29 _11 I enjoy the exhilaration of being in unpredictable situations. (pns_11)
30 _12 I become uncomfortable when the rules in a situation are not clear. (pns_12)
31
32

33 This questionnaire contains a series of questions in which you should imagine
34 yourself in certain situations. You should then decide if these situations would be
35 painful for you and, if yes, how painful they would be.
36
37

38 **Let 0 stand for no pain, 1 is an only just noticeable pain and 10 the most**
39 **severe pain that you can imagine or consider possible.**
40

41 Please keep in mind that there are no “right” or “wrong” answers; only your personal
42 assessment of the situation counts. Please try as much as possible not to allow your
43 fear or aversion of the imagined situations to affect your assessment of painfulness.
44
45

46 1= 0, 1= just noticeable pain, 10= most severe pain imaginable
47

- 48 _1 Imagine you bump your shin badly on a hard edge, for example, the edge of a
49 glass coffee table. How painful would that be for you? (painsens_1)
50 _2 Imagine you burn your tongue on a very hot drink. (painsens_2)
51 _3 Imagine your muscles are slightly sore as the result of physical activity.
52 (painsens_3)
53 _4 Imagine you trap your finger in a drawer. (painsens_4)
54 _5 Imagine you take a shower with lukewarm water. (painsens_5)
55 _6 Imagine you have mild sunburn on your shoulders. (painsens_6)
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- _7 Imagine you grazed your knee falling off your bicycle. (painsens_7)
 - _8 Imagine you accidentally bite your tongue or cheek badly while eating. (painsens_8)
 - _9 Imagine walking across a cool tiled floor with bare feet. (painsens_9)
 - _10 Imagine you have a minor cut on your finger and inadvertently get lemon juice in the wound. (painsens_10)
 - _11 Imagine you prick your fingertip on the thorn of a rose. (painsens_11)
 - _12 Imagine you stuck your bare hands in the snow for a couple of minutes or bring your hands in contact with snow for some time, for example, while making snowballs. (painsens_12)
 - _13 Imagine you shake hands with someone who has a normal grip. (painsens_13)
 - _14 Imagine you shake hands with someone who has a very strong grip. (painsens_14)
 - _15 Imagine you pick up a hot pot by inadvertently grabbing its equally hot handles. (painsens_15)
 - _16 Imagine you are wearing sandals and someone with heavy boots steps on your feet. (painsens_16)
 - _17 Imagine you bump your elbow on the edge of a table (“funny bone”). (painsens_17)

26 Please indicate how much you agree with each of the following statements, or how true it is about you.

- 27
28 0= strongly disagree/very untrue about me
29 1= mildly disagree/somewhat untrue about me
30 2= neither agree nor disagree
31 3= mildly agree/somewhat true about me
32 4= strongly agree/very true about me
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- _1 I might be willing to try eating monkey meat, under some circumstances. (disgustsens_1)
 - _2 It bothers me to hear someone clear a throat full of mucous. (disgustsens_2)
 - _3 Seeing a cockroach in someone else's house doesn't bother me. (disgustsens_3)
 - _4 If I see someone vomit, it makes me sick to my stomach. (disgustsens_4)
 - _5 It would bother me to see a rat run across my path in a park. (disgustsens_5)
 - _6 Even if I was hungry, I would not drink a bowl of my favorite soup if it had been stirred by a used but thoroughly washed flyswatter. (disgustsens_6)

45 How disgusting would you find each of the following experiences?

46 0= not at all disgusting – 4= extremely disgusting

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- _1 You see maggots on a piece of meat in an outdoor garbage pail. (disgustxp_1)
 - _2 While you are walking through a tunnel under a railroad track, you smell urine. (disgustxp_2)
 - _3 You see someone put ketchup on vanilla ice cream, and eat it. (disgustxp_3)
 - _4 You discover that a friend of yours changes underwear only once a week. (disgustxp_4)
 - _5 You are about to drink a glass of milk when you smell that it is spoiled. (disgustxp_5)

_6 You are walking barefoot on concrete, and you step on an earthworm.
(disgustxp_6)

Below are 12 statements. For each statement, rate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the statement using the scale provided.

1= strongly disagree, 7=strongly agree

_1 It seems that every year there are fewer and fewer truly respectable people, and more and more persons with no morals at all who threaten everyone else. (1)

_2 Although it may *appear* that things are constantly getting more dangerous and chaotic, it really isn't so. Every era has its problems, and a person's chances of living a safe untroubled life are better today than ever before. (2)

_3 If our society keeps degenerating the way it has been lately, it's liable to collapse like a rotten log and everything will be in chaos. (3)

_4 Our society is *not* full of immoral and degenerate people who prey on decent people. New reports of such cases are grossly exaggerating and misleading. (4)

_5 The "end" is *not* near. People who think that earthquakes, wars, and famines mean God might be about to destroy the world are being foolish. (5)

_6 There are many dangerous people in our society who will attack someone out of pure meanness, for no reason at all. (6)

_7 Despite what one hears about "crime in the street," there probably isn't any more now than there ever has been. (7)

_8 Any day now, chaos and anarchy could erupt around us. All signs are pointing to it. (8)

_9 If a person takes a few sensible precautions, nothing bad will happen to him. We do *not* live in a dangerous world. (9)

_10 Every day, as our society becomes more lawless and bestial, a person's chances of being robbed, assaulted, and even murdered go up and up. (10)

_11 Things are getting so bad, even a decent law-abiding person who takes sensible precautions can still become a victim of violence and crime. (11)

_12 Our country is *not* falling apart or rotting from within. (12)

1=not at all true – 9 = completely true

I am closer to my romantic partner than any other person in my life.

I feel extremely attached to my romantic partner.

I am very much in love with my romantic partner.

I would choose to spend time with my romantic partner over anyone else in my life.

I am extremely satisfied with my current romantic relationship.

My romantic partner is very much in love with me.

My romantic partner feels extremely attached to me.

My romantic partner is closer to me than anyone else in his/her life.

My romantic partner would choose to spend time with me over anyone else in his/her life.

My romantic partner is extremely satisfied with our relationship.

1=do not agree at all, 9=agree completely

I want my relationship with my romantic partner to last a very long time.
 I am committed to maintaining my relationship with my romantic partner
 I would feel very upset if my relationship with my romantic partner were to end in the near future.

My romantic partner wants our relationship to last a very long time.
My romantic partner is committed to maintaining our relationship.
My romantic partner would feel very upset if our relationship were to end in the near future.

Please indicate the extent to which you agree with each of the following statements using the scale provided.

0= do not agree at all – 8 = agree completely

I am extremely satisfied with my relationship with my romantic partner. (relquality_1)
 I have a very strong relationship with my romantic partner. (relquality_2)
 I do **not** feel that my relationship with my romantic partner is successful. (relquality_3)
 My relationship with my romantic partner is very rewarding (i.e., gratifying, fulfilling). (relquality_4)
 I can trust my romantic partner completely. (relquality_5)
 I can always count on my romantic partner to be responsive to my needs and feelings. (relquality_6)
 My romantic partner is always there for me. (relquality_7)

Weeks 2-8

Questions in Red appear in Weeks 2-6 only (weeks before elections)

Questions in Purple appear in Week 7 only (week of midterm elections)

Notes in yellow denote variable number or scale values that need to be adjusted prior to analyses due to a coding issue in Qualtrics.

Please answer the following questions about **world events** that may or may not have happened **today**.

5=YES 6=NO

I saw/heard/read about something in the world news that made no sense to me.
 I saw/heard/read about someone in a position of power saying something untrue.
 I saw/heard/read about growing chaos and unpredictability in the world.
 I saw/heard/read about threats to the country's physical security.
 I saw/heard/read about threats to the country's economic security.
 I saw/heard/read about threats to the country's moral foundations.

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3 I saw/heard/read about threats to the US's stature in the world.
4 I saw/heard/read about threats to the environment (e.g., climate change).
5 I saw/heard/read about threats to this country's border security.
6 I saw/heard/read about threats to equality and justice in this country.
7 I saw/heard/read about something untrue or "fake" in the mainstream news
8 media.
9
10 I saw/heard/read a political attack ad.
11 I worried about the 2018 midterm election.
12 I worried about what is going to happen in this country.
13

14 **When it comes to the 2018 midterm election, right now I feel that...**

15 Things are moving in the wrong direction

16 -3 (1)

17 -2 (2)

18 -1 (3)

19 Neutral 0 (4)

20 1 (5)

21 2 (6)

22 Things are moving in the right direction 3 (7)

23
24
25
26 Please answer the following questions about **personal events** that may or may
27 not have happened **today**.

28
29 1=YES, 0=NO
30

31
32
33 My romantic partner did or said something out of the ordinary.
34 My romantic partner did something that made no sense to me.
35 My romantic partner did or said something that I did not expect.
36 I had thoughts or feelings about my romantic partner that I did not expect to
37 have.
38

39 **8** It was hard for me to predict what my romantic partner was going to do or
40 say.

41 **9** It was hard for me to predict how my romantic partner felt.
42

43 **10** My child(ren) did or said something out of the ordinary.

44 **11** My child(ren) did or said something that made no sense to me.

45 **12** My child(ren) did or said something I did not expect.

46 **13** I had thoughts or feelings about my child(ren) that I did not expect to have.

47 **14** It was hard for me to predict what my child(ren) was going to do or say.

48 **15** It was hard for me to predict how my child(ren) felt.
49
50

51 Read each of the following statements and decide how much you agree with each,
52 according to your experiences **TODAY**. It is important for you to realize that
53 there are no "right" or "wrong" answers to these questions.
54 People feel different ways at different times, and we are interested in how you feel
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today.

Please respond using the scale provided:

1=strongly disagree, 6=strongly agree

_1 It upsets me to go into a situation without knowing what I can expect from it.

_2 I wasn't bothered by things that interrupted by daily routine.

_3 I enjoyed having a clear and structured mode of life.

_4 I wanted to have a place for everything and everything in its place.

_5 I enjoy being spontaneous.

_6 I find that a well-ordered life with regular hours makes my life tedious.

_7 I don't like situations that are uncertain.

_8 I hated to change my plans at the last minute.

_9 I hate to be with people who are unpredictable.

_10 I find that a consistent routine enables me to enjoy life more.

How satisfied are you in your romantic relationship with your partner **right now**?

1 = Not at all - 7 = extremely

When I think about how I feel about my romantic relationship **right now**, I feel...

0=not at all, 6=very

_1 uncomfortable

_2 uneasy

_3 bothered

_4 torn/conflicted

_5 uncertain

_6 ambivalent

Is your level of satisfaction in your romantic relationship the same or different than the level of satisfaction you want or desire to experience?

Same (1)

Different (2)

[if t2_satlevel = DIFFERENT (2)]

t2_satdiff Do you want to be more satisfied or less satisfied?

More satisfied (1)

Less satisfied (2)

Thinking only of the **positive aspects of your romantic partner's recent behavior** while **ignoring the negative aspects**, please rate how well each of the following describes your partner's behavior.

1=Not at all, 7=perfectly

Understanding (1)

Loving (2)

1
2
3 Supportive (3)
4 Expressive (4)
5 Laid-back (5)
6 Trusting (6)
7
8
9

10
11 How satisfied are you with your relationship(s) with your child(ren) **right now**?
12
13 1 = Not at all (1) - 7 = extremely
14

15
16
17
18 When I think about how I feel about my relationship with my child(ren) **right**
19 **now**, I feel...

20 0 = not at all, 6 = very
21

22
23 _1 uncomfortable
24 _2 uneasy
25 _3 bothered
26 _4 torn/conflicted
27 _5 uncertain
28 _6 ambivalent
29

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31
32
33 Is your level of satisfaction in your relationship with your child(ren) the same or
34 different than the level of satisfaction you want or desire to experience?

35 Same (1)
36 Different (2)
37

38 **[if t2_csatlevel = DIFFERENT (2)]**

39 Do you want to be more satisfied or less satisfied?

40
41 More satisfied (1)
42 Less satisfied (2)
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Given everything that is going on in the country and the world in recent days, how positive or negative do you feel about each issue, **right now**, on the scale of 0 to 100, where 0 represents very negative and 100 represents very positive? Please adjust the slider to indicate your response.

0=very negative, 100=very positive

- _1 Abortion Rights ()
- _2 Welfare benefits ()
- _3 Tax ()
- _4 Immigration ()
- _5 Limited Government ()
- _6 Military and National Security ()
- _7 Religion ()
- _8 Gun Ownership ()
- _9 Traditional Marriage ()
- _10 Traditional Values ()
- _11 Fiscal Responsibility ()
- _12 Business ()
- _13 The Family Unit ()
- _14 Patriotism ()

Given recent events, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements **right now**? 1=strongly disagree, 6=strongly agree

- _1 It is hard to predict what is going to happen next in this country. (1)
- _2 Chaos seems to be the rule of the day as far as the government is concerned. (2)
- _3 The mainstream news media cannot be trusted. (3)
- _4 Conspiracy theories usually have at least a kernel of truth. (4)
- _5 Misfortune is least likely to strike worthy, decent people. (5)
- _6 Generally, people deserve what they get in this world. (6)
- _7 People will experience good fortune if they themselves are good. (7)
- _8 People don't really care about what happens to the next person. (8)
- _9 People are basically kind and helpful. (9)
- _10 The good things that happen in this world far outnumber the bad. (10)
- _11 There is more good than evil in the world. (11)
- _12 If you look closely enough, you will see that the world is full of goodness. (12)
- _13 People's misfortunes result from mistakes they have made. (13)
- _14 Through our actions we can prevent bad things from happening to us. (14)
- _15 If people took preventative actions, most misfortune could be avoided. (15)
- _16 When bad things happen, it is typically because people have not taken the necessary actions to protect themselves. (16)
- _17 People are in control of their own fates. (17)
- _18 There is really only one proper way to think and behave morally. (18)

_19 There are clear rights and wrongs in life, not shades of gray. (19)

To what extent do the following statements capture a truth in life **today**?
0=not at all true, 6=completely true

- _1 Hard work pays off.
- _2 A job worth doing is worth doing well.
- _3 Good things come to those who wait.
- _4 All's well that ends well.
- _5 Cheaters never prosper.
- _6 Every cloud has a silver lining.
- _7 Every little bit helps.
- _8 Give a little, get a little.
- _9 Honesty is the best policy.
- _10 It takes two to tango
- _11 Nothing ventured, nothing gained.

The following questions ask you about how the country is doing these days.
Please answer using the following scale according to how you feel **today**.
1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree

- _1 I am satisfied with how America operates today.
- _2 The way America works today is fair.
- _3 The structure of American society needs to change.
- _4 I trust the federal government.
- _5 In general, I find society to be fair.
- _6 In general, the American political system operates as it should.
- _7 American society needs to be radically restructured.
- _8 The United States is the best country in the world to live in.
- _9 Most government policies serve the greater good.
- _10 Everyone has a fair shot at wealth and happiness.
- _11 Our society is getting worse every year.
- _12 Society is set up so that people usually get what they deserve.

Please answer the following questions using the scale provided:

1=not at all important, 9=extremely important

- _1 How important is your BIRTH COUNTRY to your identity?
- _2 How important is your NATIONALITY to your identity?
- _3 How important is your FIRST LANGUAGE to your identity?

Reflecting on how you feel **TODAY in particular**, to what extent do you believe that it is important for people to pursue each of the following aims in life.

0=not important to pursue, 4=important to pursue 8=of supreme importance to pursue

- _1 Power (social power, authority, wealth).
- _2 Achievement (success, capability, ambition, influence on people and events).
- _3 Hedonism (gratification of desires, enjoyment in life, self-indulgence).
- _4 Stimulation (daring, a varied and challenging life, an exciting life).
- _5 Benevolence (helpfulness, honesty, forgiveness, loyalty, responsibility).
- _6 Tradition (respect for tradition, humbleness, accepting one's position in life, devotion, modesty).
- _7 Conformity (obedience, honoring parents and elders, self-discipline, politeness).
- _8 Security (national security, family security, social order, cleanliness, reciprocation of favors).
- _9 Self-direction (creativity, freedom, curiosity, independence, choosing one's own goals).
- _10 Universalism (broadmindedness, beauty of nature and arts, social justice, a world at peace, equality, wisdom, unity with nature, environmental protection).
- _11 Liberalism (equal opportunity, progressive values, government accountability).
- _12 Conservatism (limited government, traditional values, personal responsibility).

Please answer the questions that follow using the scale below.

1=not at all true, 9=completely true

- _1 I am closer to my romantic partner than any other person in my life.
- _2 I feel extremely attached to my romantic partner.
- _3 I am very much in love with my romantic partner.
- _4 I am extremely satisfied with my current romantic relationship.
- _5 My romantic partner is very much in love with me.
- _6 My romantic partner feels extremely attached to me.
- _7 My romantic partner is closer to me than any other person in his/her life.
- _8 I can trust my romantic partner completely.
- _9 I can always count on my romantic partner to be responsive to my needs and feelings.
- _10 My romantic partner is always there for me.

The following questions ask you about your feelings about your romantic relationship **today**.

1=do not agree at all, 9=agree completely

- _1 I want my relationship with my romantic partner to last a very long time.
- _2 I am committed to maintaining my relationship with my romantic partner.
- _3 I would feel very upset if my relationship with my romantic partner were to end in the future.
- _4 My romantic partner wants our relationship to last a very long time.
- _5 My romantic partner is committed to maintaining our relationship.
- _6 My romantic partner would feel very upset if our relationship were to end in the future.

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7 Thinking only of the **negative aspects of your romantic partner's recent behavior** while
8 **ignoring the positive aspects**, please rate how well each of the following
9 describes how your partner's behavior.
10 1-not at all, 7=perfectly

- 11
12 _1 blaming
13 _2 rejecting
14 _3 neglecting
15 _4 sulky
16 _5 controlling
17 _6 distancing
18
19
20

21 Please answer the questions that follow using the scale below.
22 1= not at all, 7=extremely
23

- 24 _1 How positively did your romantic partner behave toward you this past week.
25 _2 How negatively did your romantic partner behave toward you this past week?
26 _3 How positively do you expect your romantic partner to behave toward you in the coming week?
27 _4 How negatively do you expect your romantic partner to behave toward you in the coming week.
28
29

30 How much conflict and tension has occurred in your interactions with your romantic partner in the
31 past week?
32 1=none, 7=a great deal
33

34 Overall, how would you describe your relationship with your romantic partner now?
35

36 Terrible -3 (1) - Terrific 3 (7)
37

38 How certain are you that your romantic partner is the right person for you?
39

40 1= Not at all certain- 7=absolutely certain

41 Please answer the questions that follow using the scale below.
42

43 1= not at all, 7=extremely
44

- 45 _1 How positively did your child(ren) behave toward you this past week.
46 _2 How negatively did your child(ren) behave toward you this past week?
47 _3 How positively do you expect your child(ren) to behave toward you in the coming week?
48 _4 How negatively do you expect your child(ren) to behave toward you in the coming week?
49

50 How much conflict and tension has occurred in your interactions with your child(ren) in the past
51 week?
52

53 1=none, 7=a great deal
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1
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3 Overall, how would you describe your relationship with your child(ren) now?
4

5 Terrible -3 (1) - Terrific 3 (7)
6
7

8 How close do you feel to your child(ren) now?
9

10 1= Not at all 1 (1) – 7= Extremely 7 (7)
11
12

13 How much of the time **today** has your physical health: Interfered with your social activities (like
14 visiting with friends, relatives, etc.)?
15

16 How much of the time **today** has your physical health: Made it difficult for you to perform your
17 work or other regular daily activities (e.g., it took extra effort)?
18

19 None of the time 0
20

21 A little of the time 1
22

23 Some of the time 2
24

25 Most of the time 3
26

27 All of the time 4
28

29 Please rate your current level of physical pain by selecting the one number that best describes how
30 much pain you have **RIGHT NOW:**

31 0= No Pain 0 (0) - 10=Pain as bad as you can imagine 10 (10)
32
33

34 Please indicate the extent to which each of the following describes how you feel **RIGHT NOW:**

35 1=not at all, 7=extremely
36

37 _1 Uncomfortable
38

39 _2 Uneasy
40

41 _3 Bothered
42

43 _4 Happy
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45 _5 Sad
46

47 _6 Angry
48

49 _7 Guilty
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51 _8 Anxious
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53 _9 Disgusted
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3 Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following **TODAY**:
4 0=completely disagree, 6=completely agree
5

6 _1 I worry about being able to pay my bills.
7

8 _2 I am anxious about the current state of the economy.
9

10 How meaningful does your life feel?

11 0= Not at all meaningful (0) – 7= Extremely meaningful
12

13 How much do you feel your life has purpose?

14 0= Not at all – 7= A great
15
16
17

18 **VOTING INTENTIONS MIDTERMS [Weeks 2-6]**

19
20 Given how you are feeling **right now**, rate your chance of voting in the upcoming
21 midterm election on a scale of 1 to 10. If ONE represents a person who definitely
22 will NOT vote, and TEN represents a person who definitely WILL vote, where
23 on this scale of 1 to 10 would you place yourself?
24

25 1=definitely will not vote – 10= definitely will vote
26
27

28 Given how you are feeling **right now**, rate your chance of voting for
29 **DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES** in the upcoming midterm election on a scale
30 of 1 to 10. If ONE represents a person who definitely will NOT vote for
31 democratic candidates, and TEN represents a person who definitely WILL vote
32 for democratic candidates, where on this scale of 1 to 10 would you place
33 yourself?
34

35
36 Given how you are feeling **right now**, rate your chance of voting for
37 **REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES** in the upcoming midterm election on a scale
38 of 1 to 10. If ONE represents a person who definitely will NOT vote for
39 republican candidates, and TEN represents a person who definitely WILL vote
40 for republican candidates, where on this scale of 1 to 10 would you place yourself?
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Given how you are feeling **right now**, rate your chance of voting for **INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES** in the upcoming midterm election on a scale of 1 to 10. If ONE represents a person who definitely will NOT vote for independent candidates, and TEN represents a person who definitely WILL vote for independent candidates, where on this scale of 1 to 10 would you place yourself?

1= Definitely will not vote for democratic/republican/independent candidates

10= Definitely will vote for democratic/republican/independent candidates

VOTING DECISIONS MIDTERMS (WEEK 7 ONLY)

Did you vote in the 2018 midterm elections?

Yes. (1)

No, not registered to vote. (2)

No, registered to vote but did not vote. (3)

[if t_mid1 = YES (1)]

Did you vote for Democratic candidates in the 2018 midterm election?

Did you vote for Republican candidates in the 2018 midterm election?

Did you vote for Independent candidates in the 2018 midterm election?

Yes (1)

Mostly (2)

No (3)

How do you feel about the results of the 2018 midterm election?

note: the scale values are shifted from 2-8 on this scale, needs to be rescaled

Very unhappy -3 (2)

-2 (3)

-1 (4)

Neutral/Don't Care 0 (5)

1 (6)

2 2 (7)

3 Very happy 3 (8)

How surprised were you by the results of the 2018 midterm election?

note: the scale values are shifted from 2-8 on this scale, needs to be rescaled

2= Not at all surprised 1 (2) - 8= Very surprised 7 (8)

1
2
3 Do you think the results of the 2018 midterm elections will help move the
4 country in the right direction?

5 Do you think the outcome of the 2018 midterm election will ultimately be what's
6 best for the country?

7 Do you think the 2018 midterm elections could have turned out any other way?

8
9 **note: the scale values are shifted from 2-8 on this scale, needs to be
rescaled**

10
11 2= Absolutely not1 (2) – 8= Absolutely yes7 (8)

12
13
14 How did the 2018 midterm elections affect your confidence in the government?

15 How did the 2018 midterm elections affect your confidence in the electorate?

16
17 **note: the scale values are shifted from 2-8 on this scale, needs to be
rescaled**

18
19
20 Greatly decreased my confidence-3 (2)

21 -2 (3)

22 -1 (4)

23 No effect0 (5)

24 1 (6)

25 2 (7)

26 Greatly increased my confidence3 (8)

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12 **15. Study 2 Administered Measures**
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RAPID-Background Survey A1S1

Integrity

We care about the quality of our data. In order for us to get the most accurate measures of your opinions, it is important that you thoughtfully provide your best answers to each question in this survey.

Do you commit to thoughtfully provide your best answers to each question in this survey?

- 25
26
27
28
29 I will give my best answers throughout the study (1)
30
31 I can't promise either way (2)
32
33
34 I won't give my best answers (3)
35
36
37

38
39 state What STATE do you live in?

40
41 ▼ Alabama (1) ... I do not reside in the United States (53)
42
43
44 -----
45

46 County What COUNTY do you live in within your state (e.g., Erie County, New York)?
47
48 _____
49
50
51 -----
52



1
2
3 Zipcode What's the zip code for your current address (where you are right now)?
4
5

6 Note: This information is for research purposes only, is confidential, and will not be shared.
7
8

9 _____
10

11 -----



14
15
16 Sex What is your gender?
17

- 18 Male (1)
19
20 Female (2)
21
22 Not Listed (99999)
23
24
25

26 -----



29
30 Age What is your age?
31

32 _____
33
34

35 -----

For Peer Review

1
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3 Race What is your ethnic identity?
4
5

6 If more than one answer applies, please select the one with which you most strongly identify.
7

- 8
9 White (e.g., Caucasian) (1)
10
11 Asian (e.g., Indian, Chinese, Singaporean, Asian-American) (2)
12
13 Middle-Eastern (e.g., Saudi-Arabian, Iranian, Lebanese, Turkish) (3)
14
15 Black (e.g., African, Caribbean, African-American, Black British) (4)
16
17 Latino/Latina or Latin-American/Hispanic (5)
18
19 Indigenous/Aboriginal Identity (e.g., American Indian or Alaska native) (6)
20
21 Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups (7)
22
23 Other (Please Specify) (8) _____
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31 Page Break _____
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4 USCitizen Were you born in the United States?
5

6 Yes (1)
7

8
9 No (2)
10
11

12
13
14 EngFL Is English your first language?
15

16 Yes (1)
17

18
19 No (2)
20
21



22
23
24
25 EngFluen Please rate your fluency in the English language
26

27 Poor 1 (1)
28

29 2 (2)
30

31 3 (3)
32

33 Good 4 (4)
34

35 5 (5)
36

37 6 (6)
38

39 Excellent 7 (7)
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5.

HouseIncome Which of the following categories best captures your **household** income (including all members of your household)?

- Under 15,000 (1)
 - 15,000 to 24,999 (2)
 - 25,000 to 34,999 (3)
 - 35,000 to 49,999 (4)
 - 50,000 to 74,999 (5)
 - 75,000 to 99,999 (6)
 - 100,000 to 149,999 (7)
 - 150,000 to 199,999 (8)
 - 200,000 and over (9)
-

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SESladder

At the top of the ladder are the people who are the best off - those who have the most money, most education, and most respected jobs.

Where would you place yourself on this ladder at this time in your life, relative to other people in the United States?

Please select the rung that best represents where you would place yourself on this ladder relative to other people in the United States.

1 (1)

2 (2)

3 (3)

4 (4)

5 (5)

6 (6)

7 (7)

8 (8)

9 (9)

Page Break



Employed Are you currently employed?

- Yes, I am currently working (1)
- No, I am unemployed (2)
- No, I am furloughed (3)

Display This Question:

If Employed = 1

WFHdo Are you currently working from home?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

Display This Question:

If Employed = 1

WFHRequire Are you **required** to work from home?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

Display This Question:

If Employed = 1

essential Are you considered an essential or frontline worker (for example, medical professional, grocery store employee, police, firefighter)?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

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ServiceInd Are you or were you employed in the service industry (e.g., hotel industry, food services, retail)?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

Student Are you a student?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

Page Break

For Peer Review

1
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3
4 Live in I currently live in a _____
5

6 Detached single family home (1)
7

8 Duplex / semi-detached home (2)
9

10 Apartment building / condo (3)
11

12 Mobile home / trailer (4)
13

14 Other (please specify) (5) _____
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21 Page Break _____
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4 SexOrient Which of the following best matches your sexual orientation:
5
6

- 7 Heterosexual (Attracted to people of the opposite gender) (1)
8
9 Homosexual (Attracted to people of the same gender) (2)
10
11 Bisexual (Attracted to people of both genders) (3)
12
13 Not Listed (please specify) (4)
14
15 _____
16

17
18 -----
19
20
21 RelStyle Which of the following best captures your current relationship style?
22

- 23 Monogamous (Only one partner at a time) (1)
24
25 Consensually non-monogamous/Polyamorous (Multiple partners at one time) (2)
26
27

28
29 *Skip To: End of Block If RelStyle != 1*
30 -----
31

32
33 RelStatus Which of the following classifications best describes your current romantic
34 relationship?
35

- 36 Single (not in a romantic relationship) (1)
37
38 Casually dating (2)
39
40 Exclusively dating / In a committed dating relationship (3)
41
42 Engaged (4)
43
44 Married / Civil Union / Common-law (5)
45
46
47
48

49 *Skip To: End of Block If RelStatus = 1*
50

51 *Skip To: End of Block If RelStatus = 2*
52 -----
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Display This Question:

If RelStatus = 3

Or RelStatus = 4

Or RelStatus = 5

RlengYears How long have you and your romantic partner been together?

Years (4) _____

Months (5) _____

Display This Question:

If RelStatus = 3

Or RelStatus = 4

Or RelStatus = 5

LiveTogether Do you and your romantic partner live together (i.e., share a primary residence)?

Yes (1)

No (2)

Skip To: End of Block If LiveTogether != 1

Page Break _____



RelHap1 Please indicate the degree of happiness, all things considered, of your romantic relationship?

- Extremely unhappy (0)
 - Fairly unhappy (1)
 - A little unhappy (2)
 - Happy (3)
 - Very happy (4)
 - Extremely happy (5)
 - Perfect (6)
-



RelHap2 I have a warm and comfortable relationship with my romantic partner.

- Not true at all (0)
 - A little true (1)
 - Somewhat true (2)
 - Mostly true (3)
 - Almost completely true (4)
 - Completely true (5)
-



1
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3 RelHap3 How rewarding is your relationship with your romantic partner?
4
5

- 6 Not at all (0)
7
8 A little (1)
9
10 Somewhat (2)
11
12 Mostly (3)
13
14 Almost completely (4)
15
16 Completely (5)
17
18
19
20



23
24
25 RelHap4 In general, how satisfied are you with your relationship?
26
27

- 28 Not at all (0)
29
30 A little (1)
31
32 Somewhat (2)
33
34 Mostly (3)
35
36 Almost completely (4)
37
38 Completely (5)
39
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43 -----
44 Page Break
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SexFreq How many times have you had sex with your romantic partner over the past week?



SexSatis How satisfied are you with your sex life with your partner?

- Not at all satisfied 0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- Extremely satisfied 7 (7)

Page Break

6.

1
2
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4 Child Do you have children?
5

6 Yes (1)
7

8 No (2)
9
10

11
12 -----
13 *Display This Question:*

14
15 *If Child = 1*



17
18
19 ChildCount How many children do you have?
20

21 _____
22
23 -----
24

25 *Display This Question:*

26
27 *If Child = 1*
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ChildAge How old are your children?

Please select the number of boxes that correspond with the number of children you have, and enter each child's age into the space provided.

Child 1 (1) _____

Child 2 (2) _____

Child 3 (3) _____

Child 4 (4) _____

Child 5 (5) _____

Child 6 (6) _____

Child 7 (7) _____

Child 8 (8) _____

Child 9 (9) _____

Child 10 (10) _____

Page Break _____

1
2
3
4 PO On the scale below, please select the option that best describes your political orientation:
5
6

- 7 Extremely Liberal (1)
8
9 Very Liberal (2)
10
11 Liberal (3)
12
13 Slightly Liberal (4)
14
15 Neither Liberal nor Conservative (5)
16
17 Slightly Conservative (6)
18
19 Conservative (7)
20
21 Very Conservative (8)
22
23 Extremely Conservative (9)
24
25
26
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28
29

30 **End of Block: Demographic Measures**
31

32 **Start of Block: Source of stress**
33
34

35 ST_INS1 Please indicate how much each of the following is a source of stress in your life:
36
37



ST1 Money

- Not at all a source of stress 0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- Very much a source of stress 7 (7)
-



ST2 Housing

- Not at all a source of stress 0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- Very much a source of stress 7 (7)
-



ST3 The U.S. Economy

- Not at all a source of stress 0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- Very much a source of stress 7 (7)
-



ST4 My Job Stability

- Not at all a source of stress 0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- Very much a source of stress 7 (7)
-



ST5 My Romantic Relationship

- Not at all a source of stress 0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- Very much a source of stress 7 (7)

Page Break

For Peer Review

1
2
3
4 ST_INS2 Please indicate how much each of the following is a source of stress in your life:
5
6
7



8
9
10
11 ST6 My Friends
12

- 13 Not at all a source of stress 0 (0)
14
15 1 (1)
16
17 2 (2)
18
19 3 (3)
20
21 4 (4)
22
23 5 (5)
24
25 6 (6)
26
27 7 (7)
28
29 Does not apply (999999)
30
31
32
33
34
35
-



ST7 My Child(ren)

Not at all a source of stress 0 (0)

1 (1)

2 (2)

3 (3)

4 (4)

5 (5)

6 (6)

Very much a source of stress 7 (7)

Does not apply (999999)



For Peer Review

ST8 My Parents

- Not at all a source of stress 0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- Very much a source of stress 7 (7)
- Does not apply (999999)

End of Block: Source of stress

Start of Block: Transition to Inquisit

RAPID-Personality Survey A1S2

Survey Flow

End of Block: Welcome

Start of Block: RSE

RSE_Ins

Please think about each statement that follows and rate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each one on the following scale.



RSE1 I feel that I am a person of worth, at least on an equal basis with others.

Strongly Disagree 1 (1)

2 (2)

Disagree 3 (3)

4 (4)

Agree 5 (5)

6 (6)

Strongly Agree 7 (7)



RSE2 I feel that I have a number of good qualities.

Strongly Disagree 1 (1)

2 (2)

Disagree 3 (3)

4 (4)

Agree 5 (5)

6 (6)

Strongly Agree 7 (7)

7.



RSE3 All in all I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.

- Strongly Disagree 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- Disagree 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- Agree 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- Strongly Agree 7 (7)
-



RSE4 I am able to do things as well as most other people.

- Strongly Disagree 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- Disagree 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- Agree 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- Strongly Agree 7 (7)
-



1
2
3 RSE5 I feel I do not have much to be proud of.
4
5
6
7

8 Strongly Disagree 1 (1)
9

10 2 (2)
11

12 Disagree 3 (3)
13

14 4 (4)
15

16 Agree 5 (5)
17

18 6 (6)
19

20 Strongly Agree 7 (7)
21
22
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25



26
27
28 RSE6
29

30 I take a positive attitude toward myself.
31
32

33 Strongly Disagree 1 (1)
34

35 2 (2)
36

37 Disagree 3 (3)
38

39 4 (4)
40

41 Agree 5 (5)
42

43 6 (6)
44

45 Strongly Agree 7 (7)
46
47
48
49
50
51



1
2
3 RSE7

4 On the whole I am satisfied with myself.
5

6
7 Strongly Disagree 1 (1)

8
9 2 (2)

10
11 Disagree 3 (3)

12
13 4 (4)

14
15 Agree 5 (5)

16
17 6 (6)

18
19 Strongly Agree 7 (7)
20
21
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25
26
27
28 RSE8

29 I wish that I could have more respect for myself.
30

31
32 Strongly Disagree 1 (1)

33
34 2 (2)

35
36 Disagree 3 (3)

37
38 4 (4)

39
40 Agree 5 (5)

41
42 6 (6)

43
44 Strongly Agree 7 (7)
45
46
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1
2
3 RSE9

4 I certainly feel useless at times.
5

6 Strongly Disagree 1 (1)
7

8 2 (2)
9

10 Disagree 3 (3)
11

12 4 (4)
13

14 Agree 5 (5)
15

16 6 (6)
17

18 Strongly Agree 7 (7)
19
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25
26 RSE10

27 At times I think I am no good at all.
28

29 Strongly Disagree 1 (1)
30

31 2 (2)
32

33 Disagree 3 (3)
34

35 4 (4)
36

37 Agree 5 (5)
38

39 6 (6)
40

41 Strongly Agree 7 (7)
42
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50
51 End of Block: RSE

52
53 Start of Block: Trust in Partner
54
55
56
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Ptrust1 I can trust my romantic partner completely.

- 0 Do not agree at all (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 Agree somewhat (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 (7)
- 8 Agree completely (8)



Ptrust2 I can always count on my romantic partner to be responsive to my needs and feelings.

- 0 Do not agree at all (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 Agree somewhat (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 (7)
- 8 Agree completely (8)



For Peer Review

1
2
3 Ptrust3 My romantic partner is always there for me.
4
5

6 0 Do not agree at all (0)

7
8 1 (1)

9
10 2 (2)

11
12 3 (3)

13
14 4 Agree somewhat (4)

15
16 5 (5)

17
18 6 (6)

19
20 7 (7)

21
22 8 Agree completely (8)
23
24
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29
30 Page Break

1
2
3 End of Block: Trust in Partner
4

5 Start of Block: Commitment
6



7
8
9 Committed How committed are you to your current romantic partner?
10

- 11 Not at all committed 0 (0)
12
13 1 (1)
14
15 Somewhat committed 2 (2)
16
17 3 (3)
18
19 Moderately committed 4 (4)
20
21 5 (5)
22
23 Very committed 6 (6)
24
25 7 (7)
26
27 Extremely committed 8 (8)
28
29
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31
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33
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35
36 End of Block: Commitment
37

38 Start of Block: TIPI
39

40
41 **TIP1_Ins Here are a number of personality traits that may or may not apply to**
42 **you. Please choose a number on the provided scales to indicate the extent to which you**
43 **agree or disagree with that statement. You should rate the extent to which the pair of**
44 **traits applies to you, even if one characteristic applies more strongly than the other.**
45
46
47



1
2
3 TIPI1 I see myself as: extraverted, enthusiastic.

- 4
5
6 Disagree strongly (1)
7
8 Disagree moderately (2)
9
10
11 Disagree a little (3)
12
13 Neither agree nor disagree (4)
14
15
16 Agree a little (5)
17
18 Agree moderately (6)
19
20
21 Agree strongly (7)
22



26
27
28 TIPI2 I see myself as: critical, quarrelsome.

- 29
30
31 Disagree strongly (1)
32
33 Disagree moderately (2)
34
35 Disagree a little (3)
36
37 Neither agree nor disagree (4)
38
39
40 Agree a little (5)
41
42 Agree moderately (6)
43
44
45 Agree strongly (7)
46
47



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3 TIPI3 I see myself as: dependable, self-disciplined.
4

- 5 Disagree strongly (1)
6
7 Disagree moderately (2)
8
9 Disagree a little (3)
10
11 Neither agree nor disagree (4)
12
13 Agree a little (5)
14
15 Agree moderately (6)
16
17 Agree strongly (7)
18
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27
28 TIPI4 I see myself as: anxious, easily upset.
29

- 30 Disagree strongly (1)
31
32 Disagree moderately (2)
33
34 Disagree a little (3)
35
36 Neither agree nor disagree (4)
37
38 Agree a little (5)
39
40 Agree moderately (6)
41
42 Agree strongly (7)
43
44
45
46
47
-



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TIP15 I see myself as: open to new experiences, complex.

- Disagree strongly (1)
- Disagree moderately (2)
- Disagree a little (3)
- Neither agree nor disagree (4)
- Agree a little (5)
- Agree moderately (6)
- Agree strongly (7)
-



TIP16 I see myself as: reserved, quiet.

- Disagree strongly (1)
- Disagree moderately (2)
- Disagree a little (3)
- Neither agree nor disagree (4)
- Agree a little (5)
- Agree moderately (6)
- Agree strongly (7)
-



1
2
3 TIPI7 I see myself as: sympathetic, warm.
4

- 5 Disagree strongly (1)
6
7 Disagree moderately (2)
8
9
10 Disagree a little (3)
11
12
13 Neither agree nor disagree (4)
14
15
16 Agree a little (5)
17
18 Agree moderately (6)
19
20
21 Agree strongly (7)
22
-



23
24
25
26
27
28 TIPI8 I see myself as: disorganized, careless.
29

- 30 Disagree strongly (1)
31
32 Disagree moderately (2)
33
34
35 Disagree a little (3)
36
37
38 Neither agree nor disagree (4)
39
40
41 Agree a little (5)
42
43 Agree moderately (6)
44
45
46 Agree strongly (7)
47
-



1
2
3 TIPI9 I see myself as: calm, emotionally stable.
4

- 5 Disagree strongly (1)
6
7 Disagree moderately (2)
8
9 Disagree a little (3)
10
11 Neither agree nor disagree (4)
12
13 Agree a little (5)
14
15 Agree moderately (6)
16
17 Agree strongly (7)
18
19
20
21
22



26
27
28 TIPI10 I see myself as: conventional, uncreative.
29

- 30 Disagree strongly (1)
31
32 Disagree moderately (2)
33
34 Disagree a little (3)
35
36 Neither agree nor disagree (4)
37
38 Agree a little (5)
39
40 Agree moderately (6)
41
42 Agree strongly (7)
43
44
45
46
47

48
49 End of Block: TIPI

50
51 Start of Block: MAQ

52
53 MAQ_Ins

54
55 **Please respond to each of the following statements by expressing how much you agree with**
56 **it (if you do generally agree) or how much you disagree with it (if you generally disagree).**
57

1
2
3
4 **Please be as accurate as you can throughout, and try especially hard not to let your answer**
5 **to any one item influence your answer to any other item. Treat each item as though it is**
6 **completely unrelated to the others.**
7

8
9 **There are no right or wrong answers; you are simply to express your own personal feelings**
10 **and opinions.**
11



15
16
17 MAQ1 When I'm close to someone, it gives me a sense of comfort about life in general.

- 18
19 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
20
21 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
22
23 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
24
25 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
26
27
28



32
33
34 MAQ2 I often worry that my partner doesn't really love me.

- 35
36 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
37
38 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
39
40 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
41
42 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
43
44
45



1
2
3 MAQ3 I have trouble getting others to be as close as I want them to be.
4
5

- 6 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
7
8 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
9
10 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
11
12 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
13
14
15
-



17
18
19
20 MAQ4 I find it easy to be close to others.
21
22

- 23 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
24
25 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
26
27 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
28
29 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
30
31
32
-



33
34
35
36
37 MAQ5 I often worry my partner will not want to stay with me.
38
39

- 40 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
41
42 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
43
44 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
45
46 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
47
48
49
-



1
2
3 MAQ6 Others want me to be more intimate than I feel comfortable being.
4
5

- 6 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
7
8 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
9
10 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
11
12 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
13
14
15
-



17
18
19
20 MAQ7 It feels relaxing and good to be close to someone.
21
22

- 23 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
24
25 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
26
27 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
28
29 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
30
31
32
-



33
34
35
36
37 MAQ8 I am very comfortable being close to others.
38
39

- 40 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
41
42 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
43
44 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
45
46 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
47
48
49
-



1
2
3 MAQ9 I don't worry about others abandoning me.
4
5

- 6 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
7
8 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
9
10 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
11
12 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
13
14
15
-



16
17
18 MAQ10 My desire to merge sometimes scares people away.
19
20
21

- 22 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
23
24 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
25
26 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
27
28 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
29
30
31
32
-



33
34
35 MAQ11 I prefer not to be too close to others.
36
37
38

- 39 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
40
41 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
42
43 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
44
45 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
46
47
48
49
-



1
2
3 MAQ12 I find that others are reluctant to get as close as I would like.
4
5

- 6 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
7
8 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
9
10 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
11
12 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
13
14
15
-



17
18
19
20 MAQ13 I get uncomfortable when someone wants to be very close.
21
22

- 23 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
24
25 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
26
27 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
28
29 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
30
31
32
-



33
34
35
36
37 MAQ14 Being close to someone gives me a source of strength for other activities.
38
39

- 40 I **disagree** with this statement a lot (1)
41
42 I **disagree** with this statement a bit (2)
43
44 I **agree** with this statement a little (3)
45
46 I **agree** with this statement a lot (4)
47
48
49

50 End of Block: MAQ

51
52 Start of Block: Trust



1
2
3 Trust1 Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be
4 too careful in dealing with people?
5

6 Most people can be trusted (1)
7

8 Can't be too careful. (2)
9
10



11
12
13
14
15
16 Trust2 Would you say that most of the time, people try to be helpful, or that they are mostly just
17 looking out for themselves?
18

19 Try to be helpful (1)
20

21 Looking out for themselves (2)
22
23



24
25
26
27
28
29 Trust3 Do you think that most people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance
30 or would they try to be fair?
31

32 Take advantage (1)
33

34 Try to be fair (2)
35
36
37

38 End of Block: Trust

39
40 Start of Block: Ambivalence Tolerance

41
42
43 Ambi_Ins

44 **Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the statements below using the scales**
45 **provided.**
46
47

1
2
3 Ambi1 I don't like situations that are uncertain.
4
5

6 Strongly Disagree (1)
7

8 Moderately Disagree (2)
9

10 Slightly Disagree (3)
11

12 Slightly Agree (4)
13

14 Moderately Agree (5)
15

16 Strongly Agree (6)
17
18
19
20
21 -----
22

23
24 Ambi2 I find that a well-ordered life with regular hours suits my temperament.
25

26 Strongly Disagree (1)
27

28 Moderately Disagree (2)
29

30 Slightly Disagree (3)
31

32 Slightly Agree (4)
33

34 Moderately Agree (5)
35

36 Strongly Agree (6)
37
38
39
40
41 -----
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60

1
2
3 Ambi3 I don't like to go into a situation without knowing what I can expect from it.
4
5

- 6 Strongly Disagree (1)
7
8 Moderately Disagree (2)
9
10 Slightly Disagree (3)
11
12 Slightly Agree (4)
13
14 Moderately Agree (5)
15
16 Strongly Agree (6)
17
18
19
20
-

21
22
23 Ambi4 I find that establishing a consistent routine enables me to enjoy life more.
24
25

- 26 Strongly Disagree (1)
27
28 Moderately Disagree (2)
29
30 Slightly Disagree (3)
31
32 Slightly Agree (4)
33
34 Moderately Agree (5)
35
36 Strongly Agree (6)
37
38
39
40
41
-

1
2
3 Ambi5 I enjoy having a clear and structured mode of life.
4
5

6 Strongly Disagree (1)
7

8 Moderately Disagree (2)
9

10 Slightly Disagree (3)
11

12 Slightly Agree (4)
13

14 Moderately Agree (5)
15

16 Strongly Agree (6)
17
18
19
20

21 -----
22
23 Ambi6 I dislike unpredictable situations.
24
25

26 Strongly Disagree (1)
27

28 Moderately Disagree (2)
29

30 Slightly Disagree (3)
31

32 Slightly Agree (4)
33

34 Moderately Agree (5)
35

36 Strongly Agree (6)
37
38
39
40

41
42 **End of Block: Ambivalence Tolerance**
43

44 **Start of Block: Disease Vulnerability**
45
46

47 DisV_Ins

48 Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the statements below using the scales
49 provided.
50



1
2
3 DisV1 In general, I am very susceptible to colds, flu and other infectious diseases.
4
5

6 Strongly Disagree (1)
7

8 Moderately Disagree (2)
9

10 Slightly Disagree (3)
11

12 Slightly Agree (4)
13

14 Moderately Agree (5)
15

16 Strongly Agree (6)
17
18
19
20
21 -----
22

23 DisV2 I am unlikely to catch a cold, flu or other illness, even if it is 'going around'.
24
25

26 Strongly Disagree (1)
27

28 Moderately Disagree (2)
29

30 Slightly Disagree (3)
31

32 Slightly Agree (4)
33

34 Moderately Agree (5)
35

36 Strongly Agree (6)
37
38
39
40
41 -----
42
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44
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49
50
51
52
53
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55
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57
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59
60

1
2
3 DisV3 If an illness is 'going around', I will get it.
4

5 Strongly Disagree (1)
6

7 Moderately Disagree (2)
8

9 Slightly Disagree (3)
10

11 Slightly Agree (4)
12

13 Moderately Agree (5)
14

15 Strongly Agree (6)
16
17
18
19
20
21 -----
22

23 DisV4 My immune system protects me from most illnesses that other people get.
24

25 Strongly Disagree (1)
26

27 Moderately Disagree (2)
28

29 Slightly Disagree (3)
30

31 Slightly Agree (4)
32

33 Moderately Agree (5)
34

35 Strongly Agree (6)
36
37
38
39
40
41 -----
42
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44
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46
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49
50
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57
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60

1
2
3 DisV5 I am more likely than the people around me to catch an infectious disease.
4
5

6 Strongly Disagree (1)
7

8 Moderately Disagree (2)
9

10 Slightly Disagree (3)
11

12 Slightly Agree (4)
13

14 Moderately Agree (5)
15

16 Strongly Agree (6)
17
18
19
20

21
22
23 DisV6 I have a history of susceptibility to infectious disease.
24
25

26 Strongly Disagree (1)
27

28 Moderately Disagree (2)
29

30 Slightly Disagree (3)
31

32 Slightly Agree (4)
33

34 Moderately Agree (5)
35

36 Strongly Agree (6)
37
38
39
40
41

1
2
3 DisV7 I am less susceptible to COVID-19/coronavirus than other people.
4
5

6 Strongly Disagree (1)
7

8 Moderately Disagree (2)
9

10 Slightly Disagree (3)
11

12 Slightly Agree (4)
13

14 Moderately Agree (5)
15

16 Strongly Agree (6)
17
18
19
20

21 End of Block: Disease Vulnerability
22

23 Start of Block: Religiosity1
24



25
26
27 Reli1 How often do you attend church or other religious meetings?
28
29

30 Never (0)
31

32 Once a year or less (1)
33

34 A few times a year (2)
35

36 A few times a month (3)
37

38 Once a week (4)
39

40 More than once a week (5)
41
42
43
44
45



1
2
3 Reli2 How often do you spend time in private religious activities, such as prayer, meditation, or
4 Bible study?
5

- 6 Never (0)
7
8 Once a year or less (1)
9
10 A few times a year (2)
11
12 A few times a month (3)
13
14 A few times a month (3)
15
16 Once a week (4)
17
18 More than once a week (5)
19
20
21

22 End of Block: Religiosity1
23

24 Start of Block: Religiosity2
25

26
27 Relig_Ins

28 **The following section contains 3 statements about religious beliefs or experiences. Please**
29 **indicate the extent to which each statement is true or not true for you using the scales**
30 **provided.**
31
32



1
2
3 Relig1 In my life, I experience the presence of the Divine (e.g., God).
4
5

- 6 0 Not true for me (0)
7
8 1 (1)
9
10 2 (2)
11
12 3 Neither true nor false for me (3)
13
14 4 (4)
15
16 5 (5)
17
18 6 True for me (6)
19
20
21
22
-



23
24
25
26
27 Relig2 My religious beliefs are what really lie behind my whole approach to life.
28
29

- 30 0 Not true for me (0)
31
32 1 (1)
33
34 2 (2)
35
36 3 Neither true nor false for me (3)
37
38 4 (4)
39
40 5 (5)
41
42 6 True for me (6)
43
44
45
46
47
-



1
2
3 Relig3 I try hard to carry my religion over into all other dealings in life
4
5

- 6 0 Not true for me (0)
7
8 1 (1)
9
10 2 (2)
11
12 3 Neither true nor false for me (3)
13
14 4 (4)
15
16 5 (5)
17
18 6 True for me (6)
19
20
21
22
23

24 End of Block: Religiosity2

25
26 Start of Block: Xenophobic Attitudes

27
28
29 Xeno_Ins

30 Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the statements below using the scales
31 provided.
32
33



35
36
37
38 Xeno1 Immigration in this country is out of control.

- 39
40 Strongly Disagree (1)
41
42 Moderately Disagree (2)
43
44 Slightly Disagree (3)
45
46 Slightly Agree (4)
47
48 Moderately Agree (5)
49
50 Strongly Agree (6)
51
52
53
54
55
56 -----

1
2
3
4 Xeno2 Immigrants can cause increases in crimes.
5

6 Strongly Disagree (1)
7

8 Moderately Disagree (2)
9

10 Slightly Disagree (3)
11

12 Slightly Agree (4)
13

14 Moderately Agree (5)
15

16 Strongly Agree (6)
17
18
19
20
21

22
23
24 Xeno3 Immigrants can take jobs from people who are here already.
25

26 Strongly Disagree (1)
27

28 Moderately Disagree (2)
29

30 Slightly Disagree (3)
31

32 Slightly Agree (4)
33

34 Moderately Agree (5)
35

36 Strongly Agree (6)
37
38
39
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43
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59
60

1
2
3 Xeno4 Interacting with immigrants can make me uneasy.
4
5

- 6 Strongly Disagree (1)
7
8 Moderately Disagree (2)
9
10 Slightly Disagree (3)
11
12 Slightly Agree (4)
13
14 Moderately Agree (5)
15
16 Strongly Agree (6)
17
18
19
20
-

21
22
23 Xeno5 With increased immigration, I fear that our way of life will change for the worse.
24
25

- 26 Strongly Disagree (1)
27
28 Moderately Disagree (2)
29
30 Slightly Disagree (3)
31
32 Slightly Agree (4)
33
34 Moderately Agree (5)
35
36 Strongly Agree (6)
37
38
39
40
41
-

Xeno6

I fear that our own culture will be lost with increased immigration.

- Strongly Disagree (1)
- Moderately Disagree (2)
- Slightly Disagree (3)
- Slightly Agree (4)
- Moderately Agree (5)
- Strongly Agree (6)

End of Block: Xenophobic Attitudes

Start of Block: Conspiracy Beliefs

Consp_Ins There is often debate about whether or not the public is told the whole truth about various important issues. The following questions are designed to assess your beliefs about some of these subjects. Please indicate the degree to which you believe each statement is likely to be true using the scales provided.



Consp1 The power held by heads of state is second to that of small, unknown groups who really control world politics.

- Definitely not true (-2)
- Probably not true (-1)
- Not sure / cannot decide (0)
- Probably true (1)
- Definitely true (2)
-



Consp2 A small, secret group of people is responsible for making all major world decisions, such as going to war.

- Definitely not true (-2)
 - Probably not true (-1)
 - Not sure / cannot decide (0)
 - Probably true (1)
 - Definitely true (2)
-



Consp3 Certain significant events have been the results of the activity of a small group who secretly manipulate world events.

- Definitely not true (-2)
 - Probably not true (-1)
 - Not sure / cannot decide (0)
 - Probably true (1)
 - Definitely true (2)
-



1
2
3 Consp4 The spread of certain viruses and/or diseases is the result of the deliberate, concealed
4 efforts of some organization.
5

- 6
7 Definitely not true (-2)
8
9 Probably not true (-1)
10
11
12 Not sure / cannot decide (0)
13
14
15 Probably true (1)
16
17 Definitely true (2)
18
-



21
22
23
24 Consp5 Technology with mind-control capacities is used on people without their consent.
25

- 26
27 Definitely not true (-2)
28
29 Probably not true (-1)
30
31
32 Not sure / cannot decide (0)
33
34
35 Probably true (1)
36
37 Definitely true (2)
38
-



1

1
2
3 Consp6 Experiments involving new drugs or technologies are routinely carried out on the public
4 without their knowledge or consent.
5

- 6
7 Definitely not true (-2)
8
9 Probably not true (-1)
10
11 Not sure / cannot decide (0)
12
13 Probably true (1)
14
15 Definitely true (2)
16
17
18
-



19
20
21
22
23
24 Consp7 Groups of scientists manipulate, fabricate, or suppress evidence in order to deceive the
25 public.
26

- 27 Definitely not true (-2)
28
29 Probably not true (-1)
30
31 Not sure / cannot decide (0)
32
33 Probably true (1)
34
35 Definitely true (2)
36
37
38
39
-



1
2
3 Consp8 New and advanced technology which would harm current industry is being suppressed.
4
5

- 6 Definitely not true (-2)
7
8 Probably not true (-1)
9
10 Not sure / cannot decide (0)
11
12 Probably true (1)
13
14 Definitely true (2)
15
16
17
-



18
19
20
21
22 Consp9 A lot of important information is deliberately concealed from the public out of self-
23 interest.
24
25

- 26 Definitely not true (-2)
27
28 Probably not true (-1)
29
30 Not sure / cannot decide (0)
31
32 Probably true (1)
33
34 Definitely true (2)
35
36
37
38

39 **End of Block: Conspiracy Beliefs**
40

41 **Start of Block: Covid-19 Concern**
42



Pandemic_Covid Overall, how concerned are you about the COVID-19/coronavirus *pandemic*?

- Not at all 0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- Moderately 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 (7)
- Extremely so 8 (8)



1
2
3 Getting_Covid Overall, how concerned are you personally about **contracting/getting** the
4 COVID-19/coronavirus?
5

- 6 Not at all 0 (0)
7
8 1 (1)
9
10 2 (2)
11
12 3 (3)
13
14 Moderately 4 (4)
15
16 5 (5)
17
18 6 (6)
19
20 7 (7)
21
22 Extremely so 8 (8)
23
24
25
26
27
28
29

30 -----
31
32 CovidYou Have you tested positive for coronavirus?
33

- 34 Yes (1)
35
36 No (2)
37
38
39

40 -----
41
42 CovidFam Have any of your friends or family members tested positive for coronavirus?
43

- 44 Yes (1)
45
46 No (2)
47
48
49

50
51 **End of Block: Covid-19 Concern**

52
53 **Start of Block: End**
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Alone Did you complete this survey alone, or were there other people in the room when you
4 were completing it?
5

- 6
7 I completed the survey alone (1)
8
9 There were others around when I was completing the survey (2)
10
11

12
13 *Display This Question:*

14 *If Did you complete this survey alone, or were there other people in the room when you were completi... = 2*
15

16
17 alone2 Who was/is with you when you completed the survey? (Select all that apply)
18

- 19
20 Romantic partner (1)
21
22 Friends (2)
23
24 Family members (3)
25
26 Others (please specify) (4) _____
27
28
29

30 End of Block: End
31

32 Start of Block: ECOND Redirect
33

34
35 Redirect_Ins You will now be directed to the next part of the study where you will be asked to
36 complete a word categorization task.
37
38

39
40 You will be using the same software that you just downloaded for this part of the study. This
41 software is necessary for the program to run. It does not store any information on your computer.
42 You can remove the software from your computer after you have completed the 11 assessments
43 of the study.
44
45

46
47 You may continue when you are ready to begin the task.
48
49

50 End of Block: ECOND Redirect
51

52
53 **RAPID Daily - D1A2 SURVEY**
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3
4 DERP_Ins

5 **On the following screens, you will be presented with some events that may or may not have**
6 **happened between you and your romantic partner TODAY.**
7

8
9 **Please indicate whether the following events happened in your life TODAY.**
10

11 -----
12
13 Page Break

14
15
16
17
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For Peer Review

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2
3
4 DER1 My romantic partner said/did something I **did not expect** today.
5

6
7 Yes (1)
8

9
10 No (2)
11

12 -----
13 *Display This Question:*

14
15 *If My romantic partner said/did something I did not expect today. = 1*
16



18
19 DER1_V My romantic partner saying/doing something unexpectedly today was...
20

21 Extremely negative (-3)
22

23 Moderately negative (-2)
24

25 Slightly negative (-1)
26

27 Neither positive nor negative (0)
28

29 Slightly positive (1)
30

31 Moderately positive (2)
32

33 Extremely positive (3)
34
35
36
37
38
39 -----
40

41 Page Break
42
43
44
45
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51
52
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54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3
4 DER2 My romantic partner said/did something **out of the ordinary**.

5
6
7 Yes (1)

8
9 No (2)

10
11
12 -----
13 *Display This Question:*

14
15 *If My romantic partner said/did something out of the ordinary. = 1*



17
18
19 DER2_V My romantic partner saying/doing something out of the ordinary was...

20
21 Extremely negative (-3)

22
23 Moderately negative (-2)

24
25 Slightly negative (-1)

26
27 Neither positive nor negative (0)

28
29 Slightly positive (1)

30
31 Moderately positive (2)

32
33 Extremely positive (3)

34
35
36
37
38
39 -----
40
41 Page Break

1
2
3
4 DER3 My romantic partner said/did something that **made no sense** to me.
5

6 Yes (1)
7

8 No (2)
9
10
11

12 -----
13 *Display This Question:*

14 *If My romantic partner said/did something that made no sense to me. = 1*
15



17
18
19 DER3_V My romantic partner saying/doing something that made no sense to me was...
20

21 Extremely negative (-3)
22

23 Moderately negative (-2)
24

25 Slightly negative (-1)
26

27 Neither positive nor negative (0)
28

29 Slightly positive (1)
30

31 Moderately positive (2)
32

33 Extremely positive (3)
34
35
36
37
38
39

40 -----
41 Page Break
42
43
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55
56
57
58
59
60

DER4 I had *feelings/thoughts about my romantic partner* that I **did not expect** to have.

Yes (1)

No (2)

Display This Question:

If I had feelings/thoughts about my romantic partner that I did not expect to have. = 1



DER4_V The thoughts/feelings that I did not expect to have were...

Extremely negative (-3)

Moderately negative (-2)

Slightly negative (-1)

Neither positive nor negative (0)

Slightly positive (1)

Moderately positive (2)

Extremely positive (3)

End of Block: Daily Events - Romantic Partners

Start of Block: Daily Events - non relationship

DE_Ins2

Next, you will be presented with some events that may or may not have happened to you TODAY.

Please indicate whether the following events happened in your life TODAY.

1
2
3 DE1 A government official did or said something that made no sense to me.
4

5 Yes (1)
6

7 No (2)
8
9
10
11 -----
12

13 DE2 A government official did or said something untrue.
14

15 Yes (1)
16

17 No (2)
18
19
20
21 -----
22

23 DE3 Someone close to me criticized or insulted me.
24

25 Yes (1)
26

27 No (2)
28
29
30
31 -----
32

33 DE4 Someone close to me ignored/avoided me.
34

35 Yes (1)
36

37 No (2)
38
39
40
41 -----
42

43 DE5 Someone close to me got upset or angry with me.
44

45 Yes (1)
46

47 No (2)
48
49
50
51 -----
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 DE6 I snapped at someone close to me.
4

5 Yes (1)

6
7 No (2)
8
9
10 -----

11
12
13 DE7 I helped a friend/family member.
14

15 Yes (1)

16
17 No (2)
18
19
20 -----

21
22
23 DE8 I bought more of something than I would normally purchase.
24

25 Yes (1)

26
27 No (2)
28
29
30 -----

31
32
33 DE9 I donated money to charity.
34

35 Yes (1)

36
37 No (2)
38
39
40 -----

41
42
43 DE10 I smiled at/said hello to a stranger.
44

45 Yes (1)

46
47 No (2)
48
49
50 -----
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 DE11 I did not go out today.
4

5 Yes (1)
6

7 No (2)
8
9
10 -----
11

12
13 DE12 My romantic partner and I had sex.
14

15 Yes (1)
16

17 No (2)
18
19
20 -----
21

22
23 DE13 I criticized or insulted someone close to me.
24

25 Yes (1)
26

27 No (2)
28
29
30 -----
31

32
33 DE14 I ignored/avoided someone close to me.
34

35 Yes (1)
36

37 No (2)
38
39
40 -----
41

42
43 DE15 I chose **not** to do something I wanted to do because of social distancing.
44

45 Yes (1)
46

47 No (2)
48
49
50 -----
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 DE16 My romantic partner did something that hurt, irritated, or angered me.
4

5 Yes (1)
6

7 No (2)
8
9
10 -----
11

12
13 DE17 I did something my romantic partner wanted to do, but I did not want to do (e.g., eating a
14 particular food, watching a particular movie, visiting a particular friend).
15

16 Yes (1)
17

18 No (2)
19
20
21 -----
22

23
24 DE18 I made time for my romantic partner even though I needed to do something else.
25

26 Yes (1)
27

28 No (2)
29
30
31 -----
32

33
34 DE19 I read/heard about medical supply shortages (e.g., ventilators, hospital beds, protective
35 gear).
36

37 Yes (1)
38

39 No (2)
40
41
42 -----
43

44
45 DE20 I did or said something that upset or hurt my romantic partner.
46

47 Yes (1)
48

49 No (2)
50
51
52 -----
53

1.



DE21 I did or said something that upset or hurt my child(ren).

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Does not apply (9999)
-

DE22 I held open a door for a stranger.

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
-

DE23 I let someone go ahead of me in line.

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
-

DE24 I picked up a fallen object for someone.

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
-

DE25 I helped someone with schoolwork/homework.

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

1
2
3
4
5 DE26 I helped my partner with household work.
6
7

8 Yes (1)
9

10 No (2)
11
12
13

14
15
16 DE27 I held an elevator door for someone.
17

18 Yes (1)
19

20 No (2)
21
22
23



26
27 DE28 My child(ren) did something that upset or hurt me.
28

29 Yes (1)
30

31 No (2)
32
33

34 Does not apply (9999)
35
36
37

38 End of Block: Daily Events - non relationship
39

40 Start of Block: Daily Concerns
41

42
43 DConcern_Ins

44 Please indicate how concerned you were about each of the following TODAY.
45
46
47



1.

1
2
3 DC1 Threats to the country's border security.
4
5

- 6 0 Not at all concerned (0)
7
8 1 Slightly concerned (1)
9
10 2 Moderately concerned (2)
11
12 3 Very concerned (3)
13
14 4 Extremely concerned (4)
15
16
17
-



19
20
21
22 DC2 Threats to the environment/climate.
23
24

- 25 0 Not at all concerned (0)
26
27 1 Slightly concerned (1)
28
29 2 Moderately concerned (2)
30
31 3 Very concerned (3)
32
33 4 Extremely concerned (4)
34
35
36
37
-



1
2
3 DC3 Threats to the economy.
4

- 5 0 Not at all concerned (0)
6
7
8 1 Slightly concerned (1)
9
10
11 2 Moderately concerned (2)
12
13 3 Very concerned (3)
14
15
16 4 Extremely concerned (4)
17
-



19
20
21
22 DC4 Paying my bills.
23

- 24
25 0 Not at all concerned (0)
26
27
28 1 Slightly concerned (1)
29
30
31 2 Moderately concerned (2)
32
33 3 Very concerned (3)
34
35
36 4 Extremely concerned (4)
37
-



1.

1
2
3 DC5 Access to health care.
4

- 5 0 Not at all concerned (0)
6
7
8 1 Slightly concerned (1)
9
10
11 2 Moderately concerned (2)
12
13 3 Very concerned (3)
14
15
16 4 Extremely concerned (4)
17
-



18
19
20
21
22 DC6 Things never getting back to normal.
23

- 24 0 Not at all concerned (0)
25
26
27 1 Slightly concerned (1)
28
29
30 2 Moderately concerned (2)
31
32
33 3 Very concerned (3)
34
35
36 4 Extremely concerned (4)
37
-



DC7 The future.

- 0 Not at all concerned (0)
- 1 Slightly concerned (1)
- 2 Moderately concerned (2)
- 3 Very concerned (3)
- 4 Extremely concerned (4)



DC8 COVID-19/Coronavirus.

- 0 Not at all concerned (0)
- 1 Slightly concerned (1)
- 2 Moderately concerned (2)
- 3 Very concerned (3)
- 4 Extremely concerned (4)



1.

1
2
3 DC9 Losing touch with my friends.
4
5

- 6 0 Not at all concerned (0)
7
8 1 Slightly concerned (1)
9
10 2 Moderately concerned (2)
11
12 3 Very concerned (3)
13
14 4 Extremely concerned (4)
15
16
17
-



18
19
20
21
22 DC10 Having the things I need to live (e.g., food, water, electricity...).

- 23
24
25 0 Not at all concerned (0)
26
27 1 Slightly concerned (1)
28
29 2 Moderately concerned (2)
30
31 3 Very concerned (3)
32
33 4 Extremely concerned (4)
34
35
36
37
-



1
2
3 DC11 People being selfish.
4

- 5 0 Not at all concerned (0)
6
7
8 1 Slightly concerned (1)
9
10
11 2 Moderately concerned (2)
12
13 3 Very concerned (3)
14
15
16 4 Extremely concerned (4)
17
-



19
20
21
22 DC12 Not being able to live the way I want to live.
23

- 24 0 Not at all concerned (0)
25
26
27 1 Slightly concerned (1)
28
29
30 2 Moderately concerned (2)
31
32
33 3 Very concerned (3)
34
35
36 4 Extremely concerned (4)
37
-



1.

1
2
3 DC13 People not looking out for one another.
4
5

- 6 0 Not at all concerned (0)
7
8 1 Slightly concerned (1)
9
10 2 Moderately concerned (2)
11
12 3 Very concerned (3)
13
14 4 Extremely concerned (4)
15
16
17
-



18
19
20
21
22 DC14 Being around strangers.
23
24

- 25 0 Not at all concerned (0)
26
27 1 Slightly concerned (1)
28
29 2 Moderately concerned (2)
30
31 3 Very concerned (3)
32
33 4 Extremely concerned (4)
34
35
36
37
-



1
2
3 DC15 Not being able to get help if I need it.
4
5

6 0 Not at all concerned (0)

7
8 1 Slightly concerned (1)

9
10 2 Moderately concerned (2)

11
12 3 Very concerned (3)

13
14 4 Extremely concerned (4)
15
16
17



21
22 DC16 The elderly.
23
24

25 0 Not at all concerned (0)

26
27 1 Slightly concerned (1)

28
29 2 Moderately concerned (2)

30
31 3 Very concerned (3)

32
33 4 Extremely concerned (4)
34
35
36
37



For Peer Review

1.

1
2
3 DC17 People losing their jobs.
4

- 5 0 Not at all concerned (0)
6
7
8 1 Slightly concerned (1)
9
10
11 2 Moderately concerned (2)
12
13 3 Very concerned (3)
14
15
16 4 Extremely concerned (4)
17
-



19
20
21
22 DC18 The safety of health care providers.
23

- 24 0 Not at all concerned (0)
25
26
27 1 Slightly concerned (1)
28
29
30 2 Moderately concerned (2)
31
32
33 3 Very concerned (3)
34
35
36 4 Extremely concerned (4)
37
-



1
2
3 DC19 People losing their businesses.
4

5 0 Not at all concerned (0)

6
7 1 Slightly concerned (1)

8
9 2 Moderately concerned (2)

10
11 3 Very concerned (3)

12
13 4 Extremely concerned (4)
14
15



21
22 DC20 People not being able to get access to groceries.
23

24 0 Not at all concerned (0)

25
26 1 Slightly concerned (1)

27
28 2 Moderately concerned (2)

29
30 3 Very concerned (3)

31
32 4 Extremely concerned (4)
33
34



1.

1
2
3 DC21 Having a job in the future.
4
5

- 6 0 Not at all concerned (0)
7
8 1 Slightly concerned (1)
9
10 2 Moderately concerned (2)
11
12 3 Very concerned (3)
13
14 4 Extremely concerned (4)
15
16
17

18
19 End of Block: Daily Concerns
20

21 Start of Block: Daily Mood
22

23
24 DM_Ins

25 Please indicate how you are feeling TODAY...
26
27



28
29
30
31 DM1 Good about myself
32

- 33 0 Not at all (0)
34
35 1 Slightly (1)
36
37 2 Moderately (2)
38
39 3 Very (3)
40
41 4 Extremely (4)
42
43
44
45
-



DM2 Uneasy

0 Not at all (0)

1 Slightly (1)

2 Moderately (2)

3 Very (3)

4 Extremely (4)



DM3 Optimistic / Hopeful

0 Not at all (0)

1 Slightly (1)

2 Moderately (2)

3 Very (3)

4 Extremely (4)



For Peer Review

1.

DM4 Happy

- 0 Not at all (0)
- 1 Slightly (1)
- 2 Moderately (2)
- 3 Very (3)
- 4 Extremely (4)



DM5 Lonely

- 0 Not at all (0)
- 1 Slightly (1)
- 2 Moderately (2)
- 3 Very (3)
- 4 Extremely (4)



DM6 Depressed

0 Not at all (0)

1 Slightly (1)

2 Moderately (2)

3 Very (3)

4 Extremely (4)



DM7 Helpless

0 Not at all (0)

1 Slightly (1)

2 Moderately (2)

3 Very (3)

4 Extremely (4)



For Peer Review

1.

DM8 Anxious / Tense

- 0 Not at all (0)
- 1 Slightly (1)
- 2 Moderately (2)
- 3 Very (3)
- 4 Extremely (4)



DM9 Afraid / fearful the worst will happen

- 0 Not at all (0)
- 1 Slightly (1)
- 2 Moderately (2)
- 3 Very (3)
- 4 Extremely (4)



DM10 Overwhelmed

0 Not at all (0)

1 Slightly (1)

2 Moderately (2)

3 Very (3)

4 Extremely (4)



DM11 Angry

0 Not at all (0)

1 Slightly (1)

2 Moderately (2)

3 Very (3)

4 Extremely (4)

End of Block: Daily Mood

Start of Block: Time Spent

TS_Ins

TODAY, how much time did you spend doing each of the following activities?



1.

1
2
3 TS1 Watching a favorite TV show/movie
4

- 5
-
- 6
-
- No Time (0)
-
- 7
-
- 8
-
- 1 hour or less (1)
-
- 9
-
- 10
-
- 2-4 hours (2)
-
- 11
-
- 12
-
- 5-6 hours (3)
-
- 13
-
- 14
-
- >7 hours (4)
-
- 15
-
- 16
-
- 17

19
20
21 TS2 Reading a favorite book/blog
22
23
24

- 25
-
- No Time (0)
-
- 26
-
- 27
-
- 1 hour or less (1)
-
- 28
-
- 29
-
- 2-4 hours (2)
-
- 30
-
- 31
-
- 5-6 hours (3)
-
- 32
-
- 33
-
- >7 hours (4)
-
- 34
-
- 35
-
- 36
-
- 37



1
2
3 TS3 Reading about / watching your favorite celebrities/YouTube personalities
4

- 5
-
- 6
-
- No Time (0)
-
- 7
-
- 8
-
- 1 hour or less (1)
-
- 9
-
- 10
-
- 2-4 hours (2)
-
- 11
-
- 12
-
- 5-6 hours (3)
-
- 13
-
- 14
-
- >7 hours (4)
-
- 15
-
- 16
-
- 17

21
22
23 TS4 Reading / listening to the mainstream news
24

- 25
-
- No Time (0)
-
- 26
-
- 27
-
- 1 hour or less (1)
-
- 28
-
- 29
-
- 2-4 hours (2)
-
- 30
-
- 31
-
- 5-6 hours (3)
-
- 32
-
- 33
-
- >7 hours (4)
-
- 34
-
- 35
-
- 36
-
- 37



1.

TS5 Scrolling friends' social media posts

- No Time (0)
- 1 hour or less (1)
- 2-4 hours (2)
- 5-6 hours (3)
- >7 hours (4)



TS6 Posting to social media

- No Time (0)
- 1 hour or less (1)
- 2-4 hours (2)
- 5-6 hours (3)
- >7 hours (4)



1
2
3 TS7 With friends (face-to-face, not online)
4

- 5
-
- 6
-
- No Time (0)
-
- 7
-
- 8
-
- 1 hour or less (1)
-
- 9
-
- 10
-
- 2-4 hours (2)
-
- 11
-
- 12
-
- 5-6 hours (3)
-
- 13
-
- 14
-
- >7 hours (4)
-
- 15
-
- 16
-
- 17

21
22 TS8 With family (face-to-face, not online)
23

- 24
-
- 25
-
- No Time (0)
-
- 26
-
- 27
-
- 1 hour or less (1)
-
- 28
-
- 29
-
- 2-4 hours (2)
-
- 30
-
- 31
-
- 5-6 hours (3)
-
- 32
-
- 33
-
- >7 hours (4)
-
- 34
-
- 35
-
- 36
-
- 37



1.

1
2
3 TS9 With romantic partner (face-to-face, not online)
4
5

- 6 No Time (0)
7
8 1 hour or less (1)
9
10 2-4 hours (2)
11
12 5-6 hours (3)
13
14 >7 hours (4)
15
16
17
-



18
19
20
21
22 TS10 Interacting with a friend or family member **online**, not face-to-face
23
24

- 25 No Time (0)
26
27 1 hour or less (1)
28
29 2-4 hours (2)
30
31 5-6 hours (3)
32
33 >7 hours (4)
34
35
36
37
-



1
2
3 TS11 Around strangers
4

- 5 No Time (0)
6
7
8 1 hour or less (1)
9
10
11 2-4 hours (2)
12
13 5-6 hours (3)
14
15
16 >7 hours (4)
17



21
22
23 TS12 In a religious observance (e.g., prayer, church)
24

- 25 No Time (0)
26
27
28 1 hour or less (1)
29
30
31 2-4 hours (2)
32
33 5-6 hours (3)
34
35
36 >7 hours (4)
37



1.

1
2
3 TS13 In a social gathering (5 or more people)
4

- 5
-
- 6
-
- No Time (0)
-
- 7
-
- 8
-
- 1 hour or less (1)
-
- 9
-
- 10
-
- 2-4 hours (2)
-
- 11
-
- 12
-
- 5-6 hours (3)
-
- 13
-
- 14
-
- >7 hours (4)
-
- 15
-
- 16
-
- 17

19
20
21
22 TS14 Self-isolating/social-distancing
23

- 24
-
- 25
-
- No Time (0)
-
- 26
-
- 27
-
- 1 hour or less (1)
-
- 28
-
- 29
-
- 2-4 hours (2)
-
- 30
-
- 31
-
- 5-6 hours (3)
-
- 32
-
- 33
-
- >7 hours (4)
-
- 34
-
- 35
-
- 36
-
- 37



1
2
3 TS15 Working/studying
4

- 5
-
- 6
-
- No Time (0)
-
- 7
-
- 8
-
- 1 hour or less (1)
-
- 9
-
- 10
-
- 2-4 hours (2)
-
- 11
-
- 12
-
- 5-6 hours (3)
-
- 13
-
- 14
-
- >7 hours (4)
-
- 15
-
- 16
-
- 17

18
19
20
21
22 TS16 Reading/researching non-mainstream news (news that is not distributed by major news
23 networks)
24

- 25
-
- 26
-
- No Time (0)
-
- 27
-
- 28
-
- 1 hour or less (1)
-
- 29
-
- 30
-
- 2-4 hours (2)
-
- 31
-
- 32
-
- 5-6 hours (3)
-
- 33
-
- 34
-
- >7 hours (4)
-
- 35
-
- 36
-
- 37
-
- 38

39 End of Block: Time Spent
4041
42 Start of Block: World Value Surveys
43

44 WVS_Ins

45 **Our confidence in various institutions can change from day to day.**46 **Please report how much trust or confidence in the following institutions, you felt TODAY,**
47 **using the scales provided.**
48
49

1.

1
2
3 WVS1 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: The President
4
5

6 No trust at all0 (0)
7

8 1 (1)
9

10 Some trust2 (2)
11
12

13 3 (3)
14
15

16 A great deal4 (4)
17
18



19
20
21
22 WVS2 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: The United States Congress
23
24

25 No trust at all0 (0)
26

27 1 (1)
28

29 Some trust2 (2)
30
31

32 3 (3)
33
34

35 A great deal4 (4)
36
37



1
2
3 WVS3 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: The efficacy of social-distancing
4 policies
5

6 No trust at all0 (0)
7

8 1 (1)
9

10 Some trust2 (2)
11

12 3 (3)
13

14 A great deal4 (4)
15
16
17
18
19



20
21
22
23 WVS4 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: The legal system
24
25

26 No trust at all0 (0)
27

28 1 (1)
29

30 Some trust2 (2)
31

32 3 (3)
33

34 A great deal4 (4)
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3 WVS5 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: The police force
4
5

6 No trust at all0 (0)
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8 1 (1)
9

10 Some trust2 (2)
11
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13 3 (3)
14
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16 A great deal4 (4)
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22 WVS6 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: The church
23
24

25 No trust at all0 (0)
26

27 1 (1)
28

29 Some trust2 (2)
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32 3 (3)
33
34

35 A great deal4 (4)
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3 WVS7 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: The media / press
4

- 5 No trust at all0 (0)
6
7 1 (1)
8
9 Some trust2 (2)
10
11 3 (3)
12
13 A great deal4 (4)
14
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22
23 WVS8 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: White House Coronavirus Task Force
24

- 25 No trust at all0 (0)
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27 1 (1)
28
29 Some trust2 (2)
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31 3 (3)
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33 A great deal4 (4)
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WVS9 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: Doctors / Nurses

No trust at all0 (0)

1 (1)

Some trust2 (2)

3 (3)

A great deal4 (4)



WVS10 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: The banks / financial markets

No trust at all0 (0)

1 (1)

Some trust2 (2)

3 (3)

A great deal4 (4)



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3 WVS11 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: The Centers for Disease Control
4

- 5 No trust at all0 (0)
6
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8 1 (1)
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11 Some trust2 (2)
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13 3 (3)
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16 A great deal4 (4)
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22 WVS12 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: Dr. Anthony Fauci, The Director of
23 The National Institute of Allergies and Infectious Disease
24

- 25
26 No trust at all0 (0)
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29 1 (1)
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32 Some trust2 (2)
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34 3 (3)
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37 A great deal4 (4)
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WVS13 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: My state governor

No trust at all0 (0)

1 (1)

Some trust2 (2)

3 (3)

A great deal4 (4)



WVS14 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: Public health officials

No trust at all0 (0)

1 (1)

Some trust2 (2)

3 (3)

A great deal4 (4)



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3 WVS15 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: God / Higher power
4

5 No trust at all0 (0)
6

7 1 (1)
8

9 Some trust2 (2)
10

11 3 (3)
12

13 A great deal4 (4)
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22 WVS16 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: Science / Scientists
23

24 No trust at all0 (0)
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26 1 (1)
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28 Some trust2 (2)
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30 3 (3)
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32 A great deal4 (4)
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3 WVS17 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: The U.S. population / My fellow
4 citizens
5

6 No trust at all0 (0)
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8 1 (1)
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10 Some trust2 (2)
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12 3 (3)
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14 A great deal4 (4)
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24 WVS18 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: My partner / Spouse
25

26 No trust at all0 (0)
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28 1 (1)
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30 Some trust2 (2)
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32 3 (3)
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34 A great deal4 (4)
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3 WVS19 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: My friends

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5 No trust at all0 (0)
- 6
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- 8 1 (1)
- 9
- 10 Some trust2 (2)
- 11
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- 13 3 (3)
- 14
15
- 16 A great deal4 (4)
- 17
-



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22 WVS20 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: My child(ren)

- 23
24
- 25 No trust at all0 (0)
- 26
27
- 28 1 (1)
- 29
- 30 Some trust2 (2)
- 31
32
- 33 3 (3)
- 34
35
- 36 A great deal4 (4)
- 37
38
- 39 Does not apply (9999)
- 40
-



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WVS21 Today, how much trust/confidence do you have in: *Epidemiologists* (researchers who study how diseases spread)

- No trust at all0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- Some trust2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- A great deal4 (4)

End of Block: World Value Surveys

Start of Block: Daily relational feelings

Dfeel_Ins

Please respond to the following questions according to how you felt overall today.



RomP1 How supported/loved did your **romantic partner** make you feel today?

- Not at all supported/loved0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- Very supported/loved6 (6)
-

1.



Kid2 Overall, how would you describe your relationship with your **child(ren)** today?

- Terrible-3 (-3)
 - 2 (-2)
 - 1 (-1)
 - 0 (0)
 - 1 (1)
 - 2 (2)
 - Terrific3 (3)
 - Does not apply (9999999999999999)
-



InsideTension How much conflict and tension occurred in your interactions with people who live **inside** your home today?

- 0 None (0)
 - 1 (1)
 - 2 (2)
 - 3 (3)
 - 4 (4)
 - 5 (5)
 - 6A great deal (6)
-



OutsideTension How much conflict and tension occurred in your interactions with people who live ***outside*** your home today?

- 0 None (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6A great deal (6)



Friend1 How supported/loved did your ***friends*** make you feel today?

- Not at all supported/loved0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- Very supported/loved6 (6)



1
2
3 Friend2 Overall, how would you describe your relationship with your **friends** today?
4

5 Terrible-3 (-3)
6

7 -2 (-2)
8

9 -1 (-1)
10

11 0 (0)
12

13 1 (1)
14

15 2 (2)
16

17 Terrific3 (3)
18
19
20
21
22

23
24
25 Page Break



Hurt Overall, how hurt or rejected did **people you know** make you feel today?

- Not at all0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- Somewhat3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- A lot6 (6)
-



BeAround Overall, how much did you want to be **around people** today?

- Not at all0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- Somewhat3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- A lot6 (6)
-



Community Overall, how much did you feel like you are **part of a community?**

- Not at all0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- Somewhat3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- A lot6 (6)

End of Block: Daily relational feelings

Start of Block: Daily Worries

DW_Ins

Using the provided scales, please indicate how worried you are about the following matters TODAY.



DW1 Today, regarding **my own physical health,** I'm...

- Not at all worried0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- Somewhat worried2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- Very worried4 (4)
-



DW2 Today, regarding the physical health of **my immediate family**, I'm...

- Not at all worried0 (0)
 - 1 (1)
 - Somewhat worried2 (2)
 - 3 (3)
 - Very worried4 (4)
-



DW3 Today, regarding the physical health of **my friends**, I'm...

- Not at all worried0 (0)
 - 1 (1)
 - Somewhat worried2 (2)
 - 3 (3)
 - Very worried4 (4)
-



DW4 Today, regarding the physical health of strangers, I'm...

- Not at all worried0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- Somewhat worried2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- Very worried4 (4)

End of Block: Daily Worries

Start of Block: Interference

Interf_ins

For the next two questions, we are interested in how your worries about your physical health may affect your other daily activities.



Interf1 How much of the time TODAY did your worries about your physical health **interfere with your social activities** (such as visiting with friends, relatives, etc.)?

- None of the time (0)
- A little of the time (1)
- Some of the time (2)
- Most of the time (3)
- All of the time (4)
-



1
2
3 Interf2 How much of the time TODAY did your worries about your physical health **make it**
4 **difficult for you to perform work or other regular daily activities?**
5

- 6
7 None of the time (0)
8
9 A little of the time (1)
10
11 Some of the time (2)
12
13 Most of the time (3)
14
15 All of the time (4)
16
17
18

19
20 End of Block: Interference

21
22 Start of Block: Perceived Health



1
2
3 PerHealth Please rate your **physical health** by selecting the one number that best describes how
4 healthy you feel **TODAY**.
5

- 6
7 Not at all healthy0 (0)
8
9 1 (1)
10
11 2 (2)
12
13 3 (3)
14
15 4 (4)
16
17 5 (5)
18
19 6 (6)
20
21 7 (7)
22
23 8 (8)
24
25 9 (9)
26
27 As healthy as I could possibly be10 (10)
28
29
30
31
32
33
34



Symptom To what extent did you experience any of the following **symptoms** (i.e., headache, feverish, cough, sniffles, aches and pains) **TODAY**?

- Not at all0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 (7)
- 8 (8)
- 9 (9)
- A great deal10 (10)

For Peer Review



Pain Please rate the level of your **physical pain** by selecting the one number that best describes how much pain you have been experiencing **TODAY**.

- No pain at all 0 (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 (7)
- 8 (8)
- 9 (9)
- Pain as bad as you can imagine 10 (10)

End of Block: Perceived Health

Start of Block: Daily Efforts

DEff_Ins

How much effort/energy have you spent engaging in the following behaviors TODAY?



1
2
3 DEff1 Washing my hands for at least 20 seconds.
4

5 0 Not at all (0)

6 1 (1)

7 2 (2)

8 3 (3)

9 4 (4)

10 5 (5)

11 6 (6)

12 7 A lot (7)



28
29
30 DEff2 Using hand sanitizer.
31

32 0 Not at all (0)

33 1 (1)

34 2 (2)

35 3 (3)

36 4 (4)

37 5 (5)

38 6 (6)

39 7 A lot (7)

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DEff3 Keeping physical distance (at least 6 feet) between myself and another person.

- 0 Not at all (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 A lot (7)
-



DEff4 Covering my coughs/sneezes.

- 0 Not at all (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 A lot (7)
-



DEff5 Trying not to touch my face.

- 0 Not at all (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 A lot (7)



DEff6 Wearing a face mask or a face mask substitute (e.g., bandana, scarf, home-made mask).

- 0 Not at all (0)
- 1 (1)
- 2 (2)
- 3 (3)
- 4 (4)
- 5 (5)
- 6 (6)
- 7 A lot (7)

1
2
3 End of Block: Daily Efforts
4

5 Start of Block: Racial Interaction
6
7

8 RA_Ins

9 On the following screens, you will see pictures of several different people.
10
11

12
13 Please use the scales provided to indicate how much you would trust each person right
14 from the start.
15



For Peer Review

1
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3 AF224

4 Imagine you are now meeting the person pictured below for the first time.
5

6 How much would you **trust** this person right from the start?
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- 18 0 Not at all (0)
19
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21 1 (1)
22
23 2 (2)
24
25
26 3 (3)
27
28 4 Somewhat (4)
29
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31 5 (5)
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34 6 (6)
35
36 7 (7)
37
38 8 Very much so (8)
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3 AM221

4 Imagine you are now meeting the person pictured below for the first time.

5
6 How much would you **trust** this person right from the start?

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14 0 Not at all (0)
- 15
16 1 (1)
- 17
18 2 (2)
- 19
20
21 3 (3)
- 22
23
24 4 Somewhat (4)
- 25
26 5 (5)
- 27
28 6 (6)
- 29
30 7 (7)
- 31
32
33 8 Very much so (8)
- 34
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3 BF043

4 Imagine you are now meeting the person pictured below for the first time.
5

6 How much would you **trust** this person right from the start?
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- 13 0 Not at all (0)
14
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16 1 (1)
17
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19 2 (2)
20
21
22 3 (3)
23
24 4 Somewhat (4)
25
26
27 5 (5)
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30 6 (6)
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32 7 (7)
33
34 8 Very much so (8)
35



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3 BM039

4 Imagine you are now meeting the person pictured below for the first time.
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6 How much would you **trust** this person right from the start?
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14 0 Not at all (0)
15
16 1 (1)
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18 2 (2)
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21 3 (3)
22
23
24 4 Somewhat (4)
25
26 5 (5)
27
28 6 (6)
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30 7 (7)
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34 8 Very much so (8)
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3 LF246

4 Imagine you are now meeting the person pictured below for the first time.
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6 How much would you **trust** this person right from the start?
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13 0 Not at all (0)
14
15
16 1 (1)
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18 2 (2)
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21 3 (3)
22
23
24 4 Somewhat (4)
25
26 5 (5)
27
28 6 (6)
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31 7 (7)
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34 8 Very much so (8)
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3 LM231

4 Imagine you are now meeting the person pictured below for the first time.
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6 How much would you **trust** this person right from the start?
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12 0 Not at all (0)
13
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15 1 (1)
16
17 2 (2)
18
19 3 (3)
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21 4 Somewhat (4)
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23 5 (5)
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25 6 (6)
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27 7 (7)
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29 8 Very much so (8)
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3 WF247

4 Imagine you are now meeting the person pictured below for the first time.
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6 How much would you **trust** this person right from the start?
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- 10
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12 0 Not at all (0)
13
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15 1 (1)
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17 2 (2)
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19 3 (3)
20
21 4 Somewhat (4)
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23 5 (5)
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25 6 (6)
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27 7 (7)
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29 8 Very much so (8)
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3 WM016

4 Imagine you are now meeting the person pictured below for the first time.

5
6 How much would you **trust** this person right from the start?

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14 0 Not at all (0)
- 15
16 1 (1)
- 17
18 2 (2)
- 19
20 3 (3)
- 21
22 4 Somewhat (4)
- 23
24 5 (5)
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26 6 (6)
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28 7 (7)
- 29
30 8 Very much so (8)
- 31
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37 End of Block: Racial Interaction

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39 Start of Block: Alone

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41
42 Corona You Have you tested positive for coronavirus?

- 43
44 Yes (1)
- 45
46 No (2)
- 47
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CoronaFam Have any of your friends or family members tested positive for coronavirus?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

Page Break _____

For Peer Review

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3
4 alone Did you complete this survey alone or were there other people in the room when you
5 completed the survey?
6

- 7
8 I completed the survey alone (1)
9
10 There were others around when I completed the survey (2)
11
12

13 -----
14 *Display This Question:*

15 *If Did you complete this survey alone or were there other people in the room when you completed the... = 2*
16

17
18
19 who with Who was/is with you when you completed the survey? (Select all that apply)
20

- 21 Romantic partner (1)
22
23 Friends (2)
24
25 Family members (3)
26
27 Others (please specify) (4) _____
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29
30

31 **End of Block: Alone**
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