Online Supplement: Survey Instruments

Main Experiment

<div align="center">Figure 1: Introduction</div>

Welcome!

In this survey, we will ask you to imagine that you are in charge of a program that assists tenants facing eviction. We will ask you a series of questions about how the program should allocate its resources.

This is a serious topic and we would like you to consider your answers carefully. Your answers may affect the lives of real people, so please only take this survey if you are able to give it your full attention. The survey will include some comprehension and attention checks.

The full survey takes about **18 minutes** and you will be **paid $6** for your participation.

You have been asked to participate in a research study conducted by Aviv Caspi, Charlie Rafkin, and Julia Gilman from Stanford and MIT.

WHO TO CONTACT WITH QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS:
Charlie Rafkin
crafkin@mit.edu
(312) 533-8205

Research explanation.
You were selected as a possible participant in this study via Prolific.
· Purpose: to understand perspectives about provision of legal assistance, health care, cash, and other transfers to tenants facing eviction.
· Study Procedures: The survey takes about 18 minutes. You will be paid $6 after completing the survey.
· Risks & Potential Discomfort: risks are minimal. Completely anonymized data with no personally identifiable information will be made publicly available for other researchers. The survey may ask questions that are uncomfortable, for example about eviction.

You should only take this survey if you are 18 or older.

When the results of the research are published or discussed in conferences, no information will be included that would reveal your identity. Data will be stored on secured servers at MIT. Anonymized data may be shared publicly online or on a research repository.

You are not waiving any legal claims, rights or remedies because of your participation in this research study.

If you feel you have been treated unfairly, or you have questions regarding your rights as a research subject, you may contact the Committee on the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects at MIT at couhes@mit.edu.

○ I **agree** to participate in this study.
○ I **do not** agree to participate in this study.

Figure 2: Setting

In this survey, we will ask you a series of questions about **tenants facing eviction**. An eviction is when a landlord forces their tenant to move from their rental property.

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Figure 3: Incentivization

(a) Lawyers Framing

Sometimes we will ask you what type of assistance to provide to tenants facing eviction. Please take these questions very seriously. Some participants will be randomly chosen to have their answers made in real life. **If you are chosen, your answers here will have significant impacts on the lives of real people,** so please take your time and respond truthfully.

○ I understand my choices can impact real people. I agree to take my time and respond truthfully.

← →

Sometimes we will ask you to predict what choices tenants have made or the impacts programs affecting tenants have had. Please take these questions very seriously. Some participants will be randomly chosen to be paid bonuses if the answers they give are close enough to the truth. **If you are chosen, your answers could increase your participation bonus,** so please take your time and respond truthfully.

○ I understand my choices can impact how much money I receive. I agree to take my time and respond truthfully.

← →

(b) Health Care Framing

We will present you with a series of hypothetical scenarios and ask you what type of assistance to provide to tenants facing eviction.

Please take these questions very seriously. A Memphis nonprofit who helps tenants facing eviction will be informed of participants' opinions on resource allocation.

○ I agree to take my time and respond truthfully.

← →

Figure 4: Background information

(a) Lawyers Framing

Evictions often end up in court. In court, **tenants usually do not have lawyers**, because they are usually low-income and cannot afford them. **Landlords usually do have lawyers**.

The government guarantees attorneys to anyone charged with a crime, but usually does not provide lawyers in civil settings, including eviction cases.

← →

(b) Health Care Framing

Most low-income households in the United States say that they or a family member in their household delayed or went without some type of medical or dental care in the past year because they had difficulty affording the cost.

← →

Figure 5: Background Information

(a) Lawyers Framing

Evictions often end up in court. In court, **tenants usually do not have lawyers**, because they are usually low-income and cannot afford them. **Landlords usually do have lawyers**.

The government guarantees attorneys to anyone charged with a crime, but usually does not provide lawyers in civil settings, including eviction cases.

←   →

(b) Health Care Framing

Most low-income households in the United States say that they or a family member in their household delayed or went without some type of medical or dental care in the past year because they had difficulty affording the cost.

←   →

Figure 6: Comprehension Check

(a) Lawyers Framing

True or False? Tenants typically don't have legal representation in court during eviction cases unless they get free assistance.

● **True, tenants typically can't get lawyers for eviction cases.**
○ **False**, tenants typically can get lawyers for eviction cases.

← →

That's correct. Tenants in this setting typically don't have lawyers for eviction cases unless they get free assistance.

← →

(b) Health Care Framing

True or False? Low income populations regularly go without medical care because of the cost.

● **True, low income populations regularly go without medical care because of the cost.**
○ **False**, low income populations get the medical care they need regardless of cost.

← →

That's correct. Low income populations regularly go without medical care because of the cost.

← →

Figure 7: Goods Introduction

(a) Lawyers Framing

There is a nonprofit in Memphis, TN that provides **assistance to tenants facing eviction** in the community. Tenants apply for aid after their landlord initiates the eviction but before they have to go to court to defend themselves and negotiate.

The nonprofit can provide tenants with four potential types of assistance: **cash, lawyers, bus passes, and YMCA memberships.**

The **lawyers** represent the tenant during court proceedings and negotiations.

The **bus passes** give tenants $350 worth of free bus fare from the Memphis Area Transit Authority.

The **YMCA memberships** give tenants a 1-year membership to the YMCA of Memphis & the Mid-South. This includes pool and shower access, free group classes, free child care during facility use, and family programming.

←   →

(b) Health Care Framing

There is a nonprofit in Memphis, TN that provides **assistance to tenants facing eviction** in the community.

The nonprofit can provide tenants with four potential types of assistance: **cash, health care vouchers, bus passes, and YMCA memberships.**

The **health care vouchers** guarantee free treatment at local community clinics for primary and urgent health care for 1 year.

The **bus passes** give tenants $350 worth of free bus fare from the Memphis Area Transit Authority.

The **YMCA memberships** give tenants a 1-year membership to the YMCA of Memphis & the Mid-South. This includes pool and shower access, free group classes, free child care during facility use, and family programming.

←   →

Figure 8: Comprehension Check

(a) Lawyers Framing

In the following questions, we will ask you to decide for the nonprofit how to **allocate their limited budget between cash, lawyers, bus passes, and YMCA memberships** to the tenants who apply for help.

Your decisions may impact real people's lives in two ways:

1. Some survey participants will be chosen to have their answers actually implemented when the nonprofit faces the situation we describe.
2. The nonprofit will be informed about how participants think they should allocate their resources, which may impact their policies.

What assistance options might be available for you to provide to tenants? Please select all that apply.

- ☐ Cash
- ☐ Utilities assistance
- ☐ A lawyer to represent their case
- ☐ Bus passes
- ☐ YMCA membership
- ☐ None of the above

That's incorrect. The assistance options available are **cash, lawyers, bus passes, and YMCA memberships.**

(b) Health Care Framing

In the following questions, we will ask you to decide for the nonprofit how to **allocate their limited budget between cash, health care vouchers, bus passes, and YMCA memberships** to the tenants who apply for help.

Your decisions may impact real peoples' lives. The nonprofit will be informed about how participants think they should allocate their resources, which may impact their policies.

What assistance options might be available for you to provide to tenants? Please select all that apply.

- ☐ Cash
- ☐ Utilities assistance
- ☐ Health care vouchers
- ☐ Bus passes
- ☐ YMCA membership
- ☐ None of the above

That's incorrect. The assistance options available are **cash, health care vouchers, bus passes, and YMCA memberships.**

Figure 9: Attention Check

The population of Memphis, TN is 628,127. Some demographers predict that the population will decline over the next 10 years. Please select "Strongly agree" from the options below.

○ Strongly disagree
○ Somewhat disagree
○ Neither agree nor disagree
○ Somewhat agree
○ Strongly agree

←   →

Figure 10: Inalienability Introduction

In this section, 2 tenants — Tenants A and B — are eligible for assistance.

Both tenants had evictions filed against them, applied around the same time, and are similarly needy. The nonprofit **only has 1 {good} to give these 2 tenants and holds a lottery to assign the {good} at random.**

After the lottery takes place, **but before the tenants are informed of the outcome**, the nonprofit reserves the ability to re-run the lottery in some cases. Sometimes prices change and **money can be saved by re-running the lottery and assigning the {good} to whoever wins the second lottery.** For example, if Tenant B wins the lottery, the choice is between:

- **Leaving the lottery results as they are:** Tenant B gets the {good}
- Or **re-running the lottery:** taking the {good} away from Tenant B, giving it to whoever wins the second lottery (Tenant A or Tenant B), and saving some amount of money for future programs.

Remember that the **tenants will not know that the lottery was re-run**. They will just learn the final result, and the ultimate allocation will be anonymous.

We will ask you when it is worthwhile to take the {good} away from the tenant who was initially assigned assistance, re-run the lottery, and reassign the {good} to whoever wins the second lottery. Re-running the lottery will not delay the distribution of the {good} to whichever tenant ultimately receives one.

For these questions, imagine Tenant B won the lottery for the {good}.

For each participant, {*good*} is one of {lawyer, health care voucher, bus pass, YMCA membership}. It is consistent within participant throughout the entire survey.

Figure 11: Comprehension Checks

In which case could money be saved?

🔵 **If the lottery results are kept: Tenant B receives the {good}**

⚪ **If the lottery is re-run:** the {good} is given to whoever wins the re-run lottery

←   →

That is incorrect. Money is saved if the {good} is given to whoever wins the re-run lottery.

If the lottery is re-run, will tenants A and B know who was originally supposed to receive the {good}?

⚪ **Yes**, the tenants will know the original assignment and that it was re-run

🔵 **No, tenants will only learn the final result**

←   →

That is correct. Tenants will only learn the final result of the lottery.

Figure 12: Inalienability: WTP

Would you prefer:

- **To keep the lottery results:** Tenant B **receives the {good}**.
- **To re-run the lottery:** take the {good} away from Tenant B, give it to whoever wins the second lottery, and **save $20**

	Keep the lottery results	Re-run the lottery
Which would you prefer?	○	○

← →

Question repeats in increments of $20 until participant selects "Re-run the lottery" or reaches $200.

Figure 13: Inalienability: Open-ended

Can you briefly (1 sentence) explain the reasons for your decisions about the lottery?

Figure 14: Egalitarianism Introduction

(a) Lawyers

Every week, the nonprofit has a **certain number of {good} and a budget they can use to purchase additional {good}**. Alternatively, they could donate their remaining budget to the local food bank. We are going to ask you to help decide when it's worthwhile to buy an additional {good} to give to one more tenant.

10 tenants have applied to the nonprofit for assistance. This week, the nonprofit has enough {good} to give to **{z} of the 10 tenants**.

There is $1,000 remaining in the weekly budget. If this $1,000 is not spent on {good} for these 10 applicants, it will be donated to the local food bank.

Would you prefer to **give one additional tenant a {good}** (so that {z+1} tenants receive a {good}) **and donate $500, or donate $1,000?**

	To give one additional tenant a {good} and donate $500	To donate $1,000
Which would you prefer?	O	O

(b) All Other Goods

Every week, the nonprofit has a **certain number of cases their lawyers can take and a budget they can use to hire external lawyers**. Alternatively, they could donate their remaining budget to the local food bank. The prices of the external lawyers can vary week-to-week. We are going to ask you to help decide when it's worthwhile hiring an external lawyer for one more tenant.

10 tenants have applied to the nonprofit for assistance. For these 10 tenants, the nonprofit's lawyers are able to represent **{z} of the 10 tenants**.

There is $1,000 remaining in the budget. If this $1,000 is not spent on lawyers for these 10 applicants, it will be donated to the local food bank.

Would you prefer to **give one additional tenant a {good}** (so that {z+1} tenants receive a {good}) **and donate $500, or donate $1,000?**

	To give one additional tenant a {good} and donate $500	To donate $1,000
Which would you prefer?	O	O

Each participant was randomly assigned $\{z\} \in \{1, 5, 9\}$.

Figure 15: Egalitarianism: WTP

Recall, **{z} of the 10 tenants** have been selected to receive a {good}.

Would you prefer to **give one additional tenant a {good}** (so that {z+1} tenants receive a {good}) **and donate $400, or donate $1,000?**

	To give one additional tenant a {good} and donate $400	To donate $1,000
Which would you prefer?	○	○

← →

Question repeats in increments of $100 to identify the participants' indifference point, up to $0 or $900.

Figure 16: Inalienability: Open-ended

Can you briefly (1 sentence) explain the reasons for your decisions about giving the {z+1}th tenant a {good}?

[text box]

← →

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Figure 17: Attention Check

Please rank the following cities by their provided populations, from **most to least populous.**

The most populous city should be at number 1, and the least populous at number 4.

Knoxville (Population: 195,889)

Memphis (Population: 628,127)

Chattanooga (Population: 184,086)

Nashville (Population: 708,144)

←   →

We are going to ask you some questions about tenants' preferences for assistance.

Choose your responses carefully. You can earn bonuses for correct answers! You may request more details if you are curious about how the payment works.

Do you want to see more details about the payments?

🔵 **Yes, show me the details about the payments.**

⭕ **No**, I am ready to go on to the questions.

→

You will be enrolled in a lottery with a 10% chance of winning.

We will choose one of the predictions you make during the survey. If your response to that prediction is within 4 percentage points of the correct answer for that question, you will earn **$1 in an extra payment**. We will send that payment to you via Prolific in Spring 2024. We cannot send you the bonus payment right away because we have to evaluate your prediction against events that haven't happened yet.

←   →

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Figure 19: Dignity of Choice: Prior Belief Elicitation

Remember that some participants will be chosen at random to be paid a bonus if their predictions are close enough to the truth.

Among 100 tenants who apply for assistance, how many do you think would choose $y over a {good}?

To help you, there are 100 boxes below. When you type in an answer, that number of boxes will turn maroon. Each maroon box represents a tenant who would choose $y over a {good}. As you fill in more boxes, this means you think more tenants would choose $y over a {good}.

[ ] out of 100 tenants.

←   →

Each participant was randomly assigned $\{y\} \in \{200, 300\}$, used throughout the module. The italics was only shown to incentivized participants.

Figure 20: Dignity of Choice: Information Treatment

Researchers who work with the nonprofit asked 10 tenants whether they would choose {good} or $y in cash. **All of them chose to receive $y over a {good}.**

←   →

Figure 21: Dignity of Choice: Posterior Belief Elicitation

You previously guessed 10 of the 100 tenants would choose $y over a {good}.

Would you like to change your guess?

- 🔵 **Yes, I would like to guess more tenants would choose $y over a {good}**
- ⚪ **Yes**, I would like to guess **less** tenants would choose $y over a {good}
- ⚪ **No**, I would not like to change my guess

←   →

Among 100 tenants who apply for assistance, how many do you think would choose $y over a {good}?

To help you, there are 100 boxes below. When you type in an answer, that number of boxes will turn maroon. Each maroon box represents a tenant who would choose $y over a {good}. As you fill in more boxes, this means you think more tenants would choose $y over a {good}.

[ ] out of 100 tenants.

←   →

Figure 22: Dignity of Choice: WTP

In this section, the budget can be allocated to {good} for tenants, cash for tenants, or saved. In some cases, the tenant may be offered a choice between a {good} and cash. A {good} typically costs $350.

One tenant facing eviction has applied for assistance. The **current budget of the nonprofit allocates $y in cash to the tenant and saves the rest for future programs.**

Would you prefer to **give the tenant $y and save $100, or give the tenant the choice between $y and a {good}?**

	To give $y and save $100	To give the choice between $y and a {good}
Which would you prefer?	○	○

← →

Question repeats in increments of $100 until participant selects "To give the choice" or reaches $200.

Figure 23: Dignity of Choice: Open-ended

Can you briefly (1 sentence) explain the reasons for your decisions about saving and/or giving the tenant a choice?

← →

Figure 24: Dignity of Choice: Choice Motivation

Which of the following reasons motivated your choice(s)? Select all that apply.

- ☐ All tenants should be entitled to the choice of a {good}
- ☐ I thought anyone who would choose the {good} would really want it
- ☐ I did not think anyone would choose the {good} in reality
- ☐ Saving is my priority
- ☐ None of the above

←   →

Figure 25: Anti-targeting: Introduction

(a) Goods

In this section, you now are deciding how to distribute your limited budget across **{good} for tenants** and **giving cash to tenants**. Tenants **know when they apply** that the budgets are not large enough to help everyone and **that they might not receive anything**.

10 tenants have applied for assistance with the following incomes:

1. Tenant 1 — annual income of $0
2. Tenant 2 — annual income of $4,000
3. Tenant 3 — annual income of $8,000
4. Tenant 4 — annual income of $12,000
5. Tenant 5 — annual income of $16,000
6. Tenant 6 — annual income of $20,000
7. Tenant 7 — annual income of $24,000
8. Tenant 8 — annual income of $28,000
9. Tenant 9 — annual income of $32,000
10. Tenant 10 — annual income of $36,000

(b) Cash

In this section, you now are deciding how to distribute your limited budget across **{good} for tenants** and **giving cash to tenants**. Tenants **know when they apply** that the budgets are not large enough to help everyone and **that they might not receive anything**.

10 tenants have applied for assistance with the following incomes:

1. Tenant 1 — annual income of $0
2. Tenant 2 — annual income of $4,000
3. Tenant 3 — annual income of $8,000
4. Tenant 4 — annual income of $12,000
5. Tenant 5 — annual income of $16,000
6. Tenant 6 — annual income of $20,000
7. Tenant 7 — annual income of $24,000
8. Tenant 8 — annual income of $28,000
9. Tenant 9 — annual income of $32,000
10. Tenant 10 — annual income of $36,000

Half of placebo participants were randomized to see questions about cash rather than the good in the anti-targeting experiment.

Figure 26: Anti-targeting: Elicitation

(a) Goods

Remember the information about the tenants:

Tenant 1 — annual income of $0
Tenant 2 — annual income of $4,000
Tenant 3 — annual income of $8,000
Tenant 4 — annual income of $12,000
Tenant 5 — annual income of $16,000
Tenant 6 — annual income of $20,000
Tenant 7 — annual income of $24,000
Tenant 8 — annual income of $28,000
Tenant 9 — annual income of $32,000
Tenant 10 — annual income of $36,000

Would you prefer to give the **5 poorest tenants $500 and a {good}, or give a {good} to everyone?**

	To give the 5 poorest tenants $500 and a {good}	To give a {good} to everyone
Which would you prefer?	O	O

(b) Cash

Remember the information about the tenants:

Tenant 1 — annual income of $0
Tenant 2 — annual income of $4,000
Tenant 3 — annual income of $8,000
Tenant 4 — annual income of $12,000
Tenant 5 — annual income of $16,000
Tenant 6 — annual income of $20,000
Tenant 7 — annual income of $24,000
Tenant 8 — annual income of $28,000
Tenant 9 — annual income of $32,000
Tenant 10 — annual income of $36,000

Would you prefer to give the **5 poorest tenants $500 and a {good}, or give a {good} to everyone?**

	To give the 5 poorest tenants $500 and a {good}	To give a {good} to everyone
Which would you prefer?	O	O

Question repeats in increments of 1 tenant to identify the participants' indifference point.

Figure 27: Anti-targeting: Open-ended

Can you briefly (1 sentence) explain why you made the decision(s) you made about cash and {good} in the previous section?

←   →

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We are going to ask you some more questions about what effect you think lawyers have. We will ask you to **predict** the outcomes of tenants who were represented by the nonprofit's lawyers in Memphis, TN (Shelby County).

If the tenant loses in court, the landlord gets a "judgment," which gives them the right to evict a tenant.

For these questions, think about the tenants who apply to the legal program between 9/1/2022 to 9/1/2023. These tenants all have eviction filings to appear in court.

Choose your responses carefully. You can earn bonuses for correct answers! You may request more details if you are curious about how the payment works.

Do you want to see more details about the payments?

🔵 **Yes, show me the details about the payments.**

⭘ **No**, I am ready to go on to the questions.

←   →

You will be enrolled in a lottery with a 10% chance of winning.

We will choose one of the predictions you make during the survey. If your response to that prediction is within 4 percentage points of the correct answer for that question, you will earn **$1 in an extra payment**. We will send that payment to you via Prolific in Spring 2024. We cannot send you the bonus payment right away because we have to evaluate your prediction against events that haven't happened yet.

Figure 29: Prior Beliefs: Without a Lawyer/Health Care Voucher

(a) Lawyers

Remember that some participants will be chosen at random to be paid a bonus if their predictions are close enough to the truth.

Think about tenants who apply and have filings but do NOT get a lawyer. Out of 100 tenants who apply and do NOT get a lawyer, how many would lose and get an eviction judgment in court within 90 days?

To help you, there are 100 boxes below. When you type in an answer, that number of boxes will turn maroon. Each maroon box represents a tenant who applied but did not get a lawyer and then loses in court within 90 days. As you fill in more boxes, this means you think more tenants would lose and get eviction judgments.

| | out of 100 |

tenants.

You just said that out of every 100 tenants who apply and have filings but do NOT get a lawyer, 40 lose and get a judgment. To confirm, this means that 40% lose and get a judgment and 60% win. Is that answer right?

- 🔵 **Yes, I meant that 40% of applicants would lose and get a judgment.**
- ⚪ **No**, I would like to go back and revise my answer.

(b) Health Care

Think about tenants who apply and have filings but do NOT get a health care voucher. Out of 100 tenants who apply and do NOT get a health care voucher, how many will have improved health outcomes 1 year later?

To help you, there are 100 boxes below. When you type in an answer, that number of boxes will turn maroon. Each maroon box represents a tenant who applied but did not get a health care voucher who does not have improved health outcomes 1 year later.

| | out of 100 tenants. |

You just said that out of every 100 tenants who apply but do NOT get a health care voucher, 20 will have improved health outcomes 1 year later. Is that answer right?

- 🔵 **Yes, I meant that 20% of applicants will have improved health outcomes 1 year later.**
- ⚪ **No**, I would like to go back and revise my answer.

Figure 30: Prior Beliefs: With a Lawyer/Health Care Voucher

(a) Lawyers

Now, think about tenants who apply and have filings but DO get a lawyer. Out of 100 tenants who apply and DO get a lawyer, how many would lose and get an eviction judgment in court within 90 days?

To help you, there are 100 boxes below. When you type in an answer, that number of boxes will turn maroon. Each maroon box represents a tenant who applied and got a lawyer and then loses in court within 90 days. As you fill in more boxes, this means you think more tenants would lose and get eviction judgments.

[ ] out of 100 tenants.

You just said that out of every 100 tenants who apply and have filings but DO get a lawyer, 20 lose and get a judgment. To confirm, this means that 20% lose and get a judgment and 80% win. Is that answer right?

● **Yes, I meant that 20% of applicants would lose and get a judgment.**

○ **No**, I would like to go back and revise my answer.

(b) Health Care

Now, think about tenants who apply and have filings but DO get a health care voucher. Out of 100 tenants who apply and DO get a health care voucher, how many will have improved health outcomes 1 year later?

To help you, there are 100 boxes below. When you type in an answer, that number of boxes will turn maroon. Each maroon box represents a tenant who applied and received a health care voucher who does not have improved health outcomes 1 year later.

[ ] out of 100 tenants.

You just said that out of every 100 tenants who apply but DO get a health care voucher, 40 will have improved health outcomes 1 year later. Is that answer right?

● **Yes, I meant that 40% of applicants will have improved health outcomes 1 year later.**

○ **No**, I would like to go back and revise my answer.

Figure 31: Information

(a) Lawyers

You guessed that the probability of a tenant losing their case and getting a judgement without a lawyer is 40% and with a lawyer is 20%, **implying that a lawyer reduces a tenant's chance of eviction by 50%**.

Researchers studied a program that is providing lawyers to tenants facing eviction in Memphis. Among 100 of the tenants, having a lawyer led to a **80% reduction in eviction rates**. About 55% of tenants who did not receive a lawyer from the program were evicted in court, but only about 15% of tenants who did receive one were.

(b) Health Care

You guessed that the probability of a tenant having improved health outcomes 1 year later is without a health care voucher is 20% and with a health care voucher is 40%, implying that a voucher increases a tenant's chance of having improved health outcomes 1 year later by 100%.

Researchers studied Medicaid expansion in Oregon and found that among people who newly gained access to Medicaid, rates of depression fell by 9 percentage points and increased the likelihood of self-reporting health as good, very good, or excellent by 13 percentage points.

Here we show the "high" information treatment for each good.

Figure 32: Anti-targeting Update

(a) Lawyers

Previously, you made choices distributing a limited budget across hiring lawyers and giving tenants cash.

Given this information, would you like to revise any of your choices?

○ **Yes**, I would like to revise my choices and give more people lawyers. This means: I would give a lawyer to everyone, over giving a lawyer and cash to the poorest 6 tenants.

○ **Yes**, I would like to revise my choices and give more people cash. This means: I would give a lawyer and cash to the poorest 5 tenants, over giving a lawyer to everyone.

○ **No**, I would not like to revise my choices

(b) Health Care

Previously, you made choices distributing a limited budget across distributing health care vouchers and giving tenants cash.

Given this information, would you like to revise any of your choices?

○ **Yes**, I would like to revise my choices and give more people vouchers. This means: I would give a voucher to everyone, over giving a voucher and cash to the poorest 6 tenants.

○ **Yes**, I would like to revise my choices and give more people cash. This means: I would give a voucher and cash to the poorest 5 tenants, over giving a voucher to everyone.

○ **No**, I would not like to revise my choices

Figure 33: Anti-targeting Update: Elicitation

(a) Lawyers

Remember the information about the tenants:

Tenant 1 — annual income of $0
Tenant 2 — annual income of $4,000
Tenant 3 — annual income of $8,000
Tenant 4 — annual income of $12,000
Tenant 5 — annual income of $16,000
Tenant 6 — annual income of $20,000
Tenant 7 — annual income of $24,000
Tenant 8 — annual income of $28,000
Tenant 9 — annual income of $32,000
Tenant 10 — annual income of $36,000

Would you prefer to give the **7 poorest tenants $214 and a lawyer, or give a lawyer to everyone?**

	To give the 7 poorest tenants $214 and a lawyer	To give a lawyer to everyone
Which would you prefer?	○	○

(b) Health Care

Remember the information about the tenants:

Tenant 1 — annual income of $0
Tenant 2 — annual income of $4,000
Tenant 3 — annual income of $8,000
Tenant 4 — annual income of $12,000
Tenant 5 — annual income of $16,000
Tenant 6 — annual income of $20,000
Tenant 7 — annual income of $24,000
Tenant 8 — annual income of $28,000
Tenant 9 — annual income of $32,000
Tenant 10 — annual income of $36,000

Would you prefer to give the **7 poorest tenants $214 and a health care voucher, or give a health care voucher to everyone?**

	To give the 7 poorest tenants $214 and a health care voucher	To give a health care voucher to everyone
Which would you prefer?	○	○

If the participant chooses to update their targeting choices, they continue based on their previous answers.

Figure 34: Attention Check

Please rank the following cities by their provided populations, from **most to least populous.**

The most populous city should be at number 1, and the least populous at number 4.

Owensboro (Population: 60,037)

Louisville (Population: 624,444)

Bowling Green (Population: 74,926)

Lexington (Population: 320,347)

$\rightarrow$

Figure 35: Valuation of the Good

(a)

At the beginning of the survey, we told you some choices will be randomly selected to be implemented for real tenants. In this section, all choices will be purely hypothetical. However, your choices are still important and the nonprofit will be informed of the results.

You are now deciding how to distribute your limited budget across {good} for tenants and giving cash to tenants.

One tenant has applied for assistance.

Would you prefer to give this tenant **$300 or a lawyer?**

	To give $300	To give a lawyer
Which would you prefer?	O	O

(b)

You are now deciding how to distribute your limited budget across {good} for tenants and giving cash to tenants.

One tenant has applied for assistance.

Would you prefer to give this tenant **$500 or a {good}?**

	To give $500	To give a {good}
Which would you prefer?	O	O

(c)

You are now deciding how to distribute your limited budget across {good} for tenants and giving cash to tenants.

One tenant has applied for assistance.

Would you prefer to give this tenant **$700 or a {good}?**

	To give $700	To give a {good}
Which would you prefer?	O	O

Panel (a) shows how we disincentivize this elicitation for incentivized participants. We identify participant's indifference point in increments of $100. Each participant randomly started the elicitation a cash value in $\{\$300, \$500, \$700\}$.

Figure 36: Transition to Demographics and Political Preferences

The survey is almost over! The last section is a short questionnaire about your background and political beliefs. Please answer the questions honestly.

←   →

Figure 37: Income

What is your household's approximate annual income?

○ 0 to $10,000
○ $10,001 to $20,000
○ $20,001 to $40,000
○ $40,001 to $60,000
○ $60,001 to $100,000
○ More than $100,000

←   →

Figure 38: Household Size

How many people live in your household?

○ 1
○ 2
○ 3
○ 4–5
○ More than 5

←   →

Figure 39: Region

Which region do you live in?

○ Northeast (CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT)
○ Midwest (IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI)
○ South (AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV)
○ West (AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY)

←   →

Figure 40: Education

What is the highest level of education that you have obtained?

○ Less than a high-school degree
○ High-school degree
○ Some college/Associate's degree
○ Bachelor's degree
○ Graduate degree

←   →

Figure 41: Race and Ethnicity

With which races do you primarily identify?

☐ Black or African American
☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
☐ White
☐ Asian
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
☐ Other [＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿]

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

○ **Yes**, I am Hispanic or Latino.
○ **No**, I am not Hispanic or Latino.

←   →

Figure 42: Political Standing

Where do you stand politically?

○ Conservative
○ Leaning conservative
○ Centrist
○ Leaning liberal
○ Liberal

←   →

Figure 43: Policy Question 1

Several countries around the world **guarantee all the citizens the right to free health care**. The health care is funded by taxes raised by the government.

What is your attitude towards instituting such a policy publicly providing health care in the United States?

The United States should:

○ Definitely introduce such a policy
○ Probably introduce such a policy
○ Probably not introduce such a policy
○ Definitely not introduce such a policy

What do you think the effect of such a policy would be?

If the policy was introduced, people in the United States would be on average:

○ Significantly better off
○ A little better off
○ Neither better nor worse off
○ A little worse off
○ Significantly worse off

Order was randomized between the three policy questions.

Figure 44: Policy Question 2

Several cities and states around the country **limit the amounts rents can be increased** while the same tenant occupies a unit.

What is your attitude towards instituting such a policy limiting rent increases in the United States?

The United States should:

○ Definitely introduce such a policy
○ Probably introduce such a policy
○ Probably not introduce such a policy
○ Definitely not introduce such a policy

What do you think the effect of such a policy would be?

If the policy was introduced, people in the United States would be on average:

○ Significantly better off
○ A little better off
○ Neither better nor worse off
○ A little worse off
○ Significantly worse off

Figure 45: Policy Question 3

Several cities and states around the country **guarantee all tenants the right to an attorney during an eviction proceeding**. These programs are paid for using a combination of federal grants and local taxes.

What is your attitude towards instituting such a policy guaranteeing attorneys to tenants facing eviction in the United States?

The United States should:

○ Definitely introduce such a policy
○ Probably introduce such a policy
○ Probably not introduce such a policy
○ Definitely not introduce such a policy

What do you think the effect of such a policy would be?

If the policy was introduced, people in the U.S. would be on average:

○ Significantly better off
○ A little better off
○ Neither better nor worse off
○ A little worse off
○ Significantly worse off

Figure 46: Rights Beliefs

Please rate how much you agree with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I believe everyone should have the right to food.	O	O	O	O	O
I believe everyone should have the right to education.	O	O	O	O	O
I believe everyone should have the right to a lawyer when facing eviction.	O	O	O	O	O
I believe everyone should have the right to health care.	O	O	O	O	O
I believe everyone should have the right to housing.	O	O	O	O	O
I believe everyone should have the right to a defense lawyer in all criminal cases.	O	O	O	O	O

Figure 47: Lawyer Experience

Have you ever been involved in a legal matter without a lawyer representing you?

O Yes
O No

←   →

Figure 48: Health Care Experience

Have you ever needed urgent medical care that you did not seek because of the cost?

○ Yes
○ No

← →

Figure 49: Survey Close

Thank you for participating in the survey.

Please let us know if you have any other thoughts or feedback.

← →

Follow-up Experiment

Figure 50: Introduction

Welcome!

In this survey, we will ask you to imagine that you are in charge of a program that assists people in the U.S. We will ask you a series of questions about how the program should allocate its resources.

The full survey takes about **5 minutes** and you will be **paid $1.33** for your participation.

You have been asked to participate in a research study conducted by Aviv Caspi, Charlie Rafkin, and Julia Gilman from Stanford and MIT.

WHO TO CONTACT WITH QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS:
Julia Gilman
jhgilman@mit.edu
(301) 300-0782

Research explanation.
You were selected as a possible participant in this study via Prolific.
· Purpose: to understand perspectives about provision of assistance to people in need.
· Study Procedures: The survey takes about 5 minutes. You will be paid $1.33 after completing the survey.
· Risks & Potential Discomfort: risks are minimal. Completely anonymized data with no personally identifiable information may be made publicly available for other researchers. The survey may ask questions that are uncomfortable, for example about eviction.

Your participation in this research is completely voluntary. If you choose to participate you may subsequently withdraw from the study at any time without penalty or consequences of any kind.

You should only take this survey if you are 18 or older.

When the results of the research are published or discussed in conferences, no information will be included that would reveal your identity. Data will be stored on secured servers at MIT. Anonymized data may be shared publicly online or on a research repository.

You are not waiving any legal claims, rights or remedies because of your participation in this research study.

If you feel you have been treated unfairly, or you have questions regarding your rights as a research subject, you may contact the Committee on the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects at MIT at couhes@mit.edu.

○ I **agree** to participate in this study.
○ I **do not** agree to participate in this study.

Figure 51: Framing

Imagine a nonprofit that provides assistance to people in the U.S. They have a **wide variety of potential types of assistance** they can distribute.

In the following questions, we will present you with a series of hypothetical scenarios. We will ask you to decide how the nonprofit should allocate their resources to people in the U.S. who apply for help.

Please take these questions very seriously. A real nonprofit who helps community members will be informed of participants' opinions of how to allocate resources.

○ I agree to take my time and respond truthfully.

Participants were randomized into one of six conditions: {high stakes, low stakes} *X* {Effectiveness, Stakes, Identity}. They each saw one of the following three introductions to the module, with either the high stakes *or* low stakes language in brackets.

Figure 52: Inalienability Introduction: Effectiveness

In this section, 2 people — Persons A and B — are eligible for assistance.

Both people are similarly needy and **have upcoming eviction proceedings filed against them**. An eviction is when a landlord forces their tenant to move from their rental property. Evictions often end up in court.

The nonprofit sometimes provides a lawyer to represent people in their proceedings for free. This time, the nonprofit only has capacity **to distribute a lawyer to 1 of the 2 people.** So, the nonprofit held a lottery to assign the lawyer to one of them at random. If selected, the person would get the lawyer to represent them in court in their eviction proceeding. { The lawyer that will be assigned in the lottery is effective and almost always wins their cases / The lawyer that will be assigned in the lottery is ineffective and almost always loses their cases }.

After the lottery takes place, **but before the people are informed of the outcome**, the nonprofit reserves the ability to re-run the lottery in some cases. Sometimes **money can be saved on non-legal fees by re-running the lottery and assigning the lawyer to whoever wins the second lottery.** For example, if Person B wins the lottery, the choice is between:

- **Leaving the lottery results as they are:** Person B gets the lawyer
- Or **re-running the lottery:** taking the lawyer away from Person B, giving it to whoever wins the second lottery (Person A or Person B), and saving some amount of money for future programs.

The lawyer would be given to the person one week in advance of the proceeding either way.

Figure 53: Inalienability Introduction I: Stakes

In this section, 2 people — Persons A and B — are eligible for assistance.

Both people are similarly needy and **have upcoming speeding ticket proceedings**. Both have ticket fines of {$2,000, which they cannot afford to pay / $50, which they can afford to pay}.

The nonprofit sometimes provides a lawyer to represent people in their proceedings for free. This time, the nonprofit only has capacity **to distribute a lawyer to 1 of the 2 people.** So, the nonprofit held a lottery to assign the lawyer to one of them at random. If selected, the person would get the lawyer to represent them in court in their speeding ticket proceeding.

After the lottery takes place, **but before the people are informed of the outcome**, the nonprofit reserves the ability to re-run the lottery in some cases. Sometimes **money can be saved on non-legal fees by re-running the lottery and assigning the lawyer to whoever wins the second lottery.** For example, if Person B wins the lottery, the choice is between:

- **Leaving the lottery results as they are:** Person B gets the lawyer
- Or **re-running the lottery:** taking the lawyer away from Person B, giving it to whoever wins the second lottery (Person A or Person B), and saving some amount of money for future programs.

The lawyer would be given to the person one week in advance of the proceeding either way.

In this section, 2 people — Persons A and B — are eligible for assistance.

Both people are similarly needy and **have upcoming eviction proceedings filed against them**. An eviction is when a landlord forces their tenant to move from their rental property. Evictions often end up in court. Both Person A and Person B have annual incomes of {$20,000 and cannot afford a lawyer / $80,000 and can afford a lawyer}.

The nonprofit sometimes provides a lawyer to represent people in their proceedings for free. This time, the nonprofit only has capacity **to distribute a lawyer to 1 of the 2 people.** So, the nonprofit held a lottery to assign the lawyer to one of them at random. If selected, the person would get the lawyer to represent them in court in their eviction proceeding.

After the lottery takes place, **but before the people are informed of the outcome**, the nonprofit reserves the ability to re-run the lottery in some cases. Sometimes **money can be saved on non-legal fees by re-running the lottery and assigning the lawyer to whoever wins the second lottery.** For example, if Person B wins the lottery, the choice is between:

- **Leaving the lottery results as they are:** Person B gets the lawyer
- Or **re-running the lottery:** taking the lawyer away from Person B, giving it to whoever wins the second lottery (Person A or Person B), and saving some amount of money for future programs.

The lawyer would be given to the person one week in advance of the proceeding either way.

Figure 55: Inalienability Introduction I: Identity

In this section, 2 people — Persons A and B — are eligible for assistance.

Both people are similarly needy and **have upcoming eviction proceedings filed against them**. An eviction is when a landlord forces their tenant to move from their rental property. Evictions often end up in court. Both Person A and Person B have annual incomes of {$20,000 and cannot afford a lawyer / $80,000 and can afford a lawyer}.

The nonprofit sometimes provides a lawyer to represent people in their proceedings for free. This time, the nonprofit only has capacity **to distribute a lawyer to 1 of the 2 people.** So, the nonprofit held a lottery to assign the lawyer to one of them at random. If selected, the person would get the lawyer to represent them in court in their eviction proceeding.

After the lottery takes place, **but before the people are informed of the outcome**, the nonprofit reserves the ability to re-run the lottery in some cases. Sometimes **money can be saved on non-legal fees by re-running the lottery and assigning the lawyer to whoever wins the second lottery.** For example, if Person B wins the lottery, the choice is between:

- **Leaving the lottery results as they are:** Person B gets the lawyer
- Or **re-running the lottery:** taking the lawyer away from Person B, giving it to whoever wins the second lottery (Person A or Person B), and saving some amount of money for future programs.

The lawyer would be given to the person one week in advance of the proceeding either way.

Figure 56: Inalienability Introduction II

Remember that **the 2 people would not know whether or not the lottery was re-run**. They will just learn the final result.

We will ask you when it is worthwhile to take the lawyer away from the person who was initially assigned assistance, re-run the lottery, and reassign the lawyer to whoever wins the second lottery. Re-running the lottery will not delay the distribution of the lawyer to the ultimate recipient.

For the following questions, imagine Person B won the lottery for a lawyer to represent them in their {eviction / speeding ticket} proceeding.

Figure 57: Comprehension Checks

For the following questions, imagine Person B won the lottery for a lawyer to represent them in their {eviction / speeding ticket} proceeding.

In which case could money be saved?

- ● **If the lottery results are kept:** Person B receives the lawyer to represent them in their {eviction / speeding ticket} proceeding
- ○ **If the lottery is re-run:** the lawyer is given to whoever wins the re-run lottery

That is incorrect. Money is saved if the lottery is re-run.

If the lottery is re-run, will Person A and Person B know who was originally supposed to receive the lawyer to represent them in their {eviction / speeding ticket} proceeding?

- ● **Yes**, they will know the original assignment and that it was re-run
- ○ **No**, they will only learn the final result

That is incorrect. Persons A and B will only learn the final result of the lottery.

The lottery involves which of the following items?

- ● A lawyer for {an eviction / a speeding ticket} proceeding
- ○ Child care
- ○ Art supplies
- ○ None of the above

That is correct. The lottery involves a lawyer to represent them at court in their {eviction / speeding ticket} proceeding.

In the final comprehension check, the order of the first three choices was randomized.

Figure 58: Inalienability: WTP

Recall, both people are similarly needy and have upcoming {eviction / speeding ticket} proceedings. {repeat details, e.g. Both have ticket fines of $2,000, which they cannot afford to pay.}

Would you prefer:

- **To keep the lottery results:** Person B **receives the lawyer to represent them in their {eviction / speeding ticket} proceeding**.
- **To re-run the lottery:** take the lawyer away from Person B, give it to whoever wins the second lottery, and **save $20**.

	Keep the lottery results	Re-run the lottery
Which would you prefer?	○	○

Figure 59: Inalienability: Open-ended

Can you briefly (1 sentence) explain the reasons for your decisions about the lottery?

[text box]

Figure 60: Transition to Demographics and Political Preferences

The survey is almost over! The last section is a short questionnaire about your background and political beliefs. Please answer the questions honestly.

Figure 61: Income

What is your household's approximate annual income?

- ○ 0 to $10,000
- ○ $10,001 to $20,000
- ○ $20,001 to $40,000
- ○ $40,001 to $60,000
- ○ $60,001 to $100,000
- ○ More than $100,000

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Figure 62: Household Size

How many people live in your household?

○ 1
○ 2
○ 3
○ 4–5
○ More than 5

Figure 63: Region

Which region do you live in?

○ Northeast (CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT)
○ Midwest (IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI)
○ South (AL, AR, DC, DE, FL, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV)
○ West (AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY)

Figure 64: Education

What is the highest level of education that you have obtained?

○ Less than a high-school degree
○ High-school degree
○ Some college/Associate's degree
○ Bachelor's degree
○ Graduate degree

Figure 65: Race and Ethnicity

With which races do you primarily identify?

☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
☐ Asian
☐ White
☐ Black or African American
☐ [   ]Other
☐ Prefer not to say

Are you Hispanic or Latino?

○ **Yes**, I am Hispanic or Latino.
○ **No**, I am not Hispanic or Latino.
○ Prefer not to say

Figure 66: Political Standing

Where do you stand politically?

○ Conservative
○ Leaning conservative
○ Centrist
○ Leaning liberal
○ Liberal

Figure 67: Survey Close

Thank you for participating in the survey.

Please let us know if you have any other thoughts or feedback.

[   ]