

UnderStandingAmericaStudy

UAS 610: ADVANCES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



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1 INTRODUCTION

This UAS panel survey, titled "UAS 610: Advances and developments in science and technology", asks questions related to advances and developments in science and technology. This survey is no longer in the field. Respondents were paid \$3 to complete the survey.

1.1 Topics

This survey contains questions (among others) on the following topics: Consumer Behavior. A complete survey topic categorization for the UAS can be found [here](#).

1.2 Experiments

This survey includes experiment(s) of the following type(s): Information Experiments. Please refer to explanatory comments in the Routing section for detailed information. A complete survey experiment categorization for the UAS can be found [here](#).

1.3 Citation

Each publication, press release or other document that cites results from this survey must include an acknowledgment of UAS as the data source and a disclaimer such as, 'The project described in this paper relies on data from survey(s) administered by the Understanding America Study, which is maintained by the Center for Economic and Social Research (CESR) at the University of Southern California. The content of this paper is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of USC or UAS.' For any questions or more information about the UAS, contact Tania Gutsche, Project and Panel Manager, Center for Economic and Social Research, University of Southern California, at tgutsche@usc.edu.

2 SURVEY RESPONSE AND DATA

2.1 Sample selection and response rate

The sample selection for this survey was:

Random selection of active respondents.

As such, this survey was made available to 2143 UAS participants. Of those 2143 participants, 1501 completed the survey and are counted as respondents. Of those who are not counted as respondents, 18 started the survey without completing and 624 did not start the survey. The overall response rate was 70.04%.

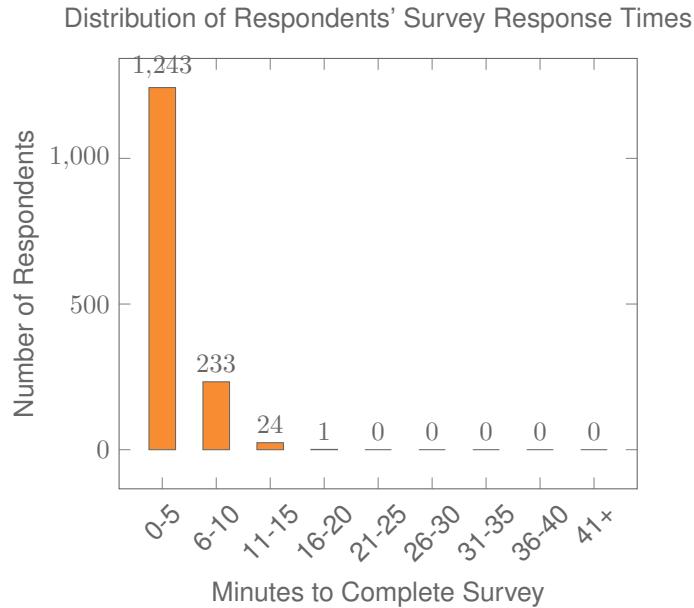
Note: We are unable to provide sample weights for a small number of UAS members (see the Sample weighting section below for details). If they completed the survey, these members are included in the data set with a weight of zero, but accounted for in the computation of total sample size and survey response rate.%.

The detailed survey response rate is as follows:

UAS610 - Response Overview	
Size of selected sample	2143
Completed the survey	1501
Started but did not complete the survey	18
Did not start the survey	624
Response rate	70.04%

2.2 Timings

The survey took respondents an average of 4 minutes, and the full distribution of survey response times is available in the figure below. Times per question are available upon request.



2.3 Sample & Weighting

Sample weights for this survey are computed following the general UAS Weighting Procedure. Specifically, we use a two-step process where we first compute base weights, which correct for unequal probabilities of sampling UAS members, and then generate final, post-stratification weights, which align the sample to the reference population along certain socio-economic dimensions. These are gender (male/female), race and ethnicity (White/Black/Other/Hispanic/Native American), age (18-39/40-49/50/59/60+), education (High school or less/Some college/Bachelor or more), Census regions (Northeast/Midwest/West, excl. CA/CA, excl. LAC, LAC). Benchmark distributions for these variables are derived from the 6 most recent available Current Population Survey (CPS) Basic Monthly Survey with respect to the survey's completion date. The reference population considered for the weights is the U.S. population of adults age 18 and older.

This survey dataset may contain respondents with a weight of zero. These respondents belong to a small group of UAS members for whom sample weights cannot be computed due to non-probability recruitment for special projects. Hence, while they are accounted for in the total number of survey respondents, they do not contribute to any statistics using sample weights. More information is available from the UAS Weighting Procedure. Please contact UAS staff with any questions.

3 STANDARD VARIABLES

Each Understanding America Study data contains a series of standard variables, consisting of individual, household and sample identifiers, language indicator, time stamps and a rating by the respondent of how much he or she liked the survey:

- **uasid**: the identifier of the respondent. This identifier is assigned to a respondent at recruitment and stays with the respondent throughout each and every survey he/she participates in. When analyzing data from multiple surveys, the 'uasid' can be used to merge data sets.
- **uashhid**: the household identifier of the respondent. Every member is assigned a household identifier, stored in the variable 'uashhid'. For the primary respondent this identifier equals his or her 'uasid'. All other eligible members of the primary respondent's household (everyone who is 18 or older in the household) who become UAS respondents receive the 'uasid' of the primary respondent as their household identifier. The identifier 'uashhid' remains constant over time for all respondents. Thus it is always possible to find the original UAS household of an UAS panel member (even after they, for example, have moved out to form another household).
- **survhhid**: uniquely identifies the household a UAS panel member belongs to in a given survey. For instance, if the primary respondent and his/her spouse are both UAS members at the time of a given survey, they both receive the same 'survhhid' identifier for that survey. If they subsequently split, they receive two different 'survhhid' in subsequent surveys. They, however, always share the same 'uashhid'. The identifier 'survhhid' is set to missing (.) if no other household members are UAS panel members at the time of the survey. Since individuals can answer the same survey at different points in time (which can be relatively far apart if the survey is kept in the field for a prolonged time), it may be possible that, within the same data set, household members have different 'survhhid' reflecting different household compositions at the time they answered the survey. For instance, suppose that the primary respondent and his/her spouse are both UAS members. If the primary respondent answers the survey when he/she is living with the spouse, but the spouse answers the survey when the couple has split, they receive different 'survhhid'. Hence, the variable 'survhhid' identifies household membership of UAS panel members, at the time the respondent answers the survey. Note: in the My Household survey 'survhhid' is set to unknown (.u) for respondents who last participated in the My Household survey prior to January 21, 2015.
- **uasmembers**: is the number of other household members who are also UAS panel members at the time of the survey. Since individuals can answer the same survey at different points in time (which can be relatively far apart if the survey is kept in the field for a prolonged time), it may be possible that, within the same data set, the primary respondent of a household has a value of '0', whereas the second UAS household respondent has a value of '1'. Therefore 'uasmembers' should be interpreted as the

number of household and UAS panel members at the time the respondent answers the survey. Note: in the My Household survey 'uasmembers' is set to unknown (.u) for respondents who last participated in the My Household survey prior to January 21, 2015.

- **sampleframe:** indicates the sampling frame from which the household of the respondent was recruited. All UAS recruitment is done through address based sampling (ABS) in which samples are acquired based on postal records. Currently, the variable 'sampleframe' takes on four values reflecting four distinct sample frames used by the UAS over the year (in future data sets the number of sample frames used for recruitment may increase if additional specific populations are targeted in future recruitment batches):
 1. U.S. National Territory: recruited through ABS within the entire U.S.
 2. Areas high concentration Nat Ame: recruited through ABS in areas with a high concentration of Native Americans in the zip-code. Within these batches, individuals who are not Native Americans are not invited to join the UAS.
 3. Los Angeles County: recruited through ABS within Los Angeles County.
 4. California: recruited through ABS within California.

Note: prior to March 6, 2024 this variable was called samptype and had the following value labels for the above list in UAS data sets:

1. Nationally Representative Sample: recruited through ABS within the entire U.S.
2. Native Americans: recruited through ABS in areas with a high concentration of Native Americans. Within these batches, individuals who are not Native Americans are not invited to join the UAS.
3. LA County: recruited through ABS within Los Angeles County.
4. California: recruited through ABS within California.

- **batch:** indicates the batch from which the respondent was recruited. Currently, this variable takes the following values (in future data sets the number of batches may increase as new recruitment batches are added to the UAS):
 1. ASDE 2014/01
 2. ASDE 2014/01
 3. ASDE 2014/01
 4. Public records 2015/05
 5. MSG 2015/07
 6. MSG 2016/01
 7. MSG 2016/01
 8. MSG 2016/01
 9. MSG 2016/02

10. MSG 2016/03
11. MSG 2016/04
12. MSG 2016/05
13. MSG 2016/08
14. MSG 2017/03
15. MSG 2017/11
16. MSG 2018/02
17. MSG 2018/08
18. MSG 2019/04
19. MSG 2019/05
20. MSG 2019/11
21. MSG 2020/08
22. MSG 2020/10
23. MSG 2021/02
24. MSG 2021/08
25. MSG 2021/08
26. MSG 2022/02
27. MSG 2022/02
28. MSG 2022/08
29. MSG 2022/11
30. MSG 2022/11
31. MSG 2023/01
32. MSG 2023/06
33. MSG 2023/09
34. MSG 2023/10

Note: prior to March 6, 2024 this variable had the following value labels for the above list in UAS data sets:

1. ASDE 2014/01 Nat.Rep.
2. ASDE 2014/01 Native Am.
3. ASDE 2014/11 Native Am.
4. LA County 2015/05 List Sample
5. MSG 2015/07 Nat.Rep.
6. MSG 2016/01 Nat.Rep. Batch 2
7. MSG 2016/01 Nat.Rep. Batch 3

8. MSG 2016/01 Nat.Rep. Batch 4
9. MSG 2016/02 Nat.Rep. Batch 5
10. MSG 2016/03 Nat.Rep. Batch 6
11. MSG 2016/04 Nat.Rep. Batch 7
12. MSG 2016/05 Nat.Rep. Batch 8
13. MSG 2016/08 LA County Batch 2
14. MSG 2017/03 LA County Batch 3
15. MSG 2017/11 California Batch 1
16. MSG 2018/02 California Batch 2
17. MSG 2018/08 Nat.Rep. Batch 9
18. MSG 2019/04 LA County Batch 4
19. MSG 2019/05 LA County Batch 5
20. MSG 2019/11 Nat. Rep. Batch 10
21. MSG 2020/08 Nat. Rep. Batch 11
22. MSG 2020/10 Nat. Rep. Batch 12
23. MSG 2021/02 Nat. Rep. Batch 13
24. MSG 2021/08 Nat. Rep. Batch 15
25. MSG 2021/08 Nat. Rep. Batch 16
26. MSG 2022/02 Nat. Rep. Batch 17 (priority)
27. MSG 2022/02 Nat. Rep. Batch 17 (regular)
28. MSG 2022/08 Nat. Rep. Batch 18
29. MSG 2022/11 LA County Batch 6
30. MSG 2022/11 Nat. Rep. Batch 20
31. MSG 2023/01 Nat. Rep. Batch 21
32. MSG 2023/06 Nat. Rep. Batch 22
33. MSG 2023-09 Native Am. Batch 3
34. MSG 2023-10 Nat. Rep. Batch 23

- **primary_respondent:** indicates if the respondent was the first person within the household (i.e. to become a member or whether s/he was added as a subsequent member. A household in this regard is broadly defined as anyone living together with the primary respondent. That is, a household comprises individuals who live together, e.g. as part of a family relationship (like a spouse/child/parent) or in context of some other relationship (like a roommate or tenant).
- **hardware:** indicates whether the respondent ever received hardware or not. Note: this variable should not be used to determine whether a respondent received hardware at a given point in time and/or whether s/he used the hardware to participate in a survey. Rather, it indicates whether hardware was ever provided:

1. None
2. Tablet (includes Internet)

- **language**: the language in which the survey was conducted. This variable takes a value of 1 for English and a value of 2 for Spanish.
- **start_date (start_year, start_month, start_day, start_hour, start_min, start_sec)**: indicates the time at which the respondent started the survey.
- **end_date (end_year, end_month, end_day, end_hour, end_min, end_sec)**: indicates the time at which the respondent completed the survey.
- **cs_001**: indicates how interesting the respondent found the survey.

4 BACKGROUND DEMOGRAPHICS

Every UAS survey data set includes demographic variables, which provide background information about the respondent and his/her household. Demographic information such as age, ethnicity, education, marital status, work status, state of residence, family structure is elicited every quarter through the “My Household” survey. The demographic variables provided with each survey are taken from the most recent ‘MyHousehold’ survey answered by the respondent. If at the time of a survey, the information in “My Household” is more than three months old, a respondent is required to check and update his or her information before being able to take the survey.

The following variables are available in each survey data set:

- **gender**: the gender of the respondent.
- **dateofbirth_year**: the year of birth of the respondent.
- **age**: the age of the respondent at the start of the survey.
- **agerange**: if the respondent’s age cannot be calculate due to missing information, ‘agerange’ indicates the approximate age. Should a value for both the ‘age’ and ‘agerange’ be present, then ‘age’ takes precedence over ‘agerange’.
- **citizenus**: indicates whether the respondent is a U.S. citizen.
- **bornus**: indicates whether the respondent was born in the U.S.
- **stateborn**: indicates the state in which the respondent was born. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent was not born in the U.S.
- **countryborn**: indicates the country in which the respondent was born. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent was born in the U.S.
- **countryborn_other**: indicates the country of birth if that country is not on the drop down list of countries shown to the respondent’.
- **statereside**: the state in which the respondent is living.
- **immigration_status**: indicates whether the respondent is an immigrant. It takes one of the following values: 0 Non-immigrant, 1 First generation immigrant (immigrant who migrated to the U.S), 2 Second generation immigrant (U.S.-born children of at least one foreign-born parent), 3 Third generation immigrant (U.S.-born children of at least one U.S.-born parent, where at least one grandparent is foreign-born), or 4 Unknown immigrant status.
- **maritalstatus**: the marital status of the respondent.
- **livewithpartner**: indicates whether the respondent lives with a partner.

- **education**: the highest level of education attained by the respondent.
- **hisplatino**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as being Hispanic or Latino. This variable is asked separately from race.
- **hisplatinogroup**: indicates which Hispanic or Latino group a respondent identifies him or herself with. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent does not identify him or herself as being Hispanic or Latino.
- **white**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as white (Caucasian).
- **black**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as black (African-American).
- **nativeamer**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as Native American (American Indian or Alaska Native).
- **asian**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as Asian (Asian-American).
- **pacific**: indicates whether the respondent identifies him or herself as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
- **race**: indicates the race of the respondent as singular (e.g., '1 White' or '2 Black') or as mixed (in case the respondent identifies with two or more races). The value '6 Mixed' that the respondent answered 'Yes' to at least two of the single race categories. This variable is generated based on the values of the different race variables (white, black, nativeamer, asian, pacific). This composite measure is not conditional on hisplatino, so an individual may identify as Hispanic or Latino, and also as a member of one or more racial groups.
- **working**: indicates whether the respondent is working for pay.
- **sick_leave**: indicates whether the respondent is not working because sick or on leave.
- **unemp_layoff**: indicates whether the respondent is unemployed or on lay off.
- **unemp_look**: indicates whether the respondent is unemployed and looking for a job.
- **retired**: indicates whether the respondent is retired.
- **disabled**: indicates whether the respondent has a disability.
- **If_other**: specifies other labor force status.
- **laborstatus**: indicates the labor force status of the respondent as singular (e.g., '1 Working for pay' or '2 On sick or other leave') or as mixed (in case the respondent selects two or more labor statuses). The value '8 Mixed' indicates that the respondent answered 'Yes' to at least two of the single labor force status variables. This variable is generated based on the values of the different labor status variables (working, sick_leave, unempl_layoff, unempl_look, retired, disabled, If_other).

- **employmenttype**: indicates the employment type of the respondent (employed by the government, by a private company, a nonprofit organization, or self-employed). This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.
- **workfullpart**: indicates whether the respondent works full or part-time. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.
- **hourswork**: indicates the number of hours the respondent works per week. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.
- **hhincome**: is the total combined income of all members of the respondent's household (living in their household) during the past 12 months.
- **anyhhmember**: indicates whether there were any members in the respondent's household at the time he/she answered the survey as reported by the respondent.
- **hhmembernumber**: indicates the number of household members in the respondent's household at the time of the survey as reported by the respondent. It may be that 'anyhhmember' is 'Yes', but 'hhmembernumber' is missing if the respondent did not provide the number of household members at the time of the survey.
- **hhmemberin_#**: indicates whether a household member is currently in the household as reported by the respondent. Household members are never removed from the stored household roster and their information is always included in survey data sets. The order of the roster is the same order in which household members were specified by the respondent in the 'MyHousehold' survey. The order is identified by the suffix `_#` (e.g., `_1` indicates the first household member, `_2` the second household member, etc.).

As an example, if the first household member is in the household at the time of the survey, 'hhmemberin_1' is set to '1 HH Member 1 is in the HH'; if he/she has moved out, 'hhmemberin_1' is set to '0 HH member 1 is no longer in the HH'. Since information of other household members (stored in the variables listed below) is always included in survey data sets, information about 'hhmemberin_1' is available whether this person is still in the household or has moved out.

- **hhmembergen_#**: indicates the gender of another household member as reported by the respondent.
- **hhmemberage_#**: indicates the age of another household member. The age is derived from the month and year of birth of the household member as reported by the respondent.
- **hhmemberrel_#**: indicates the relationship of the respondent to the other household member as reported by the respondent.

- **hhmemberuasid.#:** is the 'uasid' of the other household member if this person is also a UAS panel member. It is set to missing (.) if this person is not a UAS panel member at the time of the survey. Since this identifier is directly reported by the respondent (chosen from a preloaded list), it may differ from the actual (correct) 'uasid' of the UAS member it refers to because of reporting error. Also, this variable should not be used to identify UAS members in a given household at the time of the survey. This is because the variables 'hhmemberuasid.#' are taken from the most recent 'My Household' and changes in household composition involving UAS members may have occurred between the time of the respondent answered 'My Household' and the time the respondent answers the survey. To follow UAS members of a given household, it is advised to use the identifiers 'uashhid' and 'survhid'.
- **lastmyhh.date:** the date on which the demographics variables were collected through the 'My Household' survey.

5 MISSING DATA CONVENTIONS

Data files provide so-called clean data, that is, answers given to questions that are not applicable anymore at survey completion (for example because a respondent went back in the survey and skipped over a previously answered question) are treated as if the questions were never asked. In the data files all questions that were asked, but not answered by the respondent are marked with (.e). All questions never seen by the respondent (or any dirty data) are marked with (.a). The latter may mean that a respondent did not view the question because s/he skipped over it; or alternatively that s/he never reached that question due to a break off. If a respondent did not complete a survey, the variables representing survey end date and time are marked with (.c). Household member variables are marked with (.m) if the respondent has less household members (e.g. if the number of household members is 2, any variables for household member 3 and up are marked with (.m)).

UAS provides data in STATA and CSV format. Stata data sets come with variable labels that are not available in the CSV files. Value labels are provided for single-response answer option. In STATA these labels will include the labels 'Not asked' and 'Not answered' for (.a) and (.e), and will show in tabulations such as 'tab q1, missing'. For multiple-response questions a binary variable is created for each answer option indicating whether the option was selected or not. A summary variable is also provided in string format reflecting which options were selected and in which order. For example, if a question asked about favorite animals with options cat, dog, and horse, then if a respondent selected horse and then cat, the binary variables for horse and cat will be set to yes, while the overall variable would have a string value of '3-1'. If no answer was given, all binary variables and the summary variable will be marked with '.e'.

Questions that are asked multiple times are often implemented as so-called array questions. Supposing the name of such question was Q1 and it was asked in 6 different instances, your data set would contain the variables Q1_1_ to Q1_6_. To illustrate, if a survey asked the names of all children, then child_1_ would contain the name of the first child the respondent named and so on.

More information about the UAS data in general can be found on the UAS Data Pages web site.

6 ROUTING SYNTAX

The survey with routing presented in the next section includes all of the questions that make up this survey, the question answers when choices were provided, and the question routing. The routing includes descriptions of when questions are grouped, conditional logic that determines when questions are presented to the respondent, randomization of questions and answers, and fills of answers from one question to another.

If you are unfamiliar with conditional logic statements, they are typically formatted so that **if** the respondent fulfills some condition (e.g. they have a cellphone or a checking account), **then** they are presented with some other question or the value of some variable is changed. If the respondent does not fulfill the condition (e.g. they are not a cellphone adopter or they do not have a checking account), something **else** happens such as skipping the next question or changing the variable to some other value. Some of the logic involved in the randomization of questions or answers being presented to the respondent is quite complex, and in these instances there is documentation to clarify the process being represented by the routing.

Because logic syntax standards vary, here is a brief introduction to our syntax standards. The syntax used in the conditional statements is as follows: '=' is equal to, '<' is less than, '>' is greater than, and '!=' is used for does not equal. When a variable is set to some number N, the statement looks like 'variable := N'.

The formatting of the questions and routing are designed to make it easier to interpret what is occurring at any given point in the survey. Question ID is the bold text at the top of a question block, followed by the question text and the answer selections. When a question or variable has associated data, the name links to the appropriate data page, so you can easily get directly to the data. Text color is used to indicate the routing: **red** is conditional logic, **gold** is question grouping, **green** is looping, and **orange** is used to document randomization and other complex conditional logic processes. The routing is written for a computer to parse rather than a human to read, so when the routing diverges significantly from what is displayed to the respondent, a screenshot of what the respondent saw is included.

The name of the randomization variables are defined in proximity to where they are put into play, and like the question ID the names of the randomization variables can be used to link directly to the associated data page.

7 SURVEY WITH ROUTING

/* Respondents are presented with a series of questions about Artificial Intelligence (AI) specifically or science generally. This is pre-assigned and determined by variable treatment_randomizer with values:

- o 1 AI condition
- o 2 Science Condition

The variable treatment_flag indicates if the preloading of the assignment was successful. */

```
IF treatment_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
  treatment_randomizer := getTreatment()

  IF treatment_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
    treatment_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
    treatment_flag := 2

  ELSE
    treatment_flag := 1
  END OF IF
END OF IF
```

section_max := 2

```
IF treatment_randomizer = 1 THEN
  section_cnt := 1
```

Start of section **Ai**

tr_intro (Section Ai)

The following questions relate to advances and developments in the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

tr001 (level of awareness regarding recent developments in artificial intelligence in section Ai)

How would you describe your level of awareness regarding recent developments in artificial intelligence (AI), such as large language models, generative AI, and machine learning?

1 Very limited awareness - I rarely come across or seek out information on AI developments

2 Basic awareness - I occasionally read or hear about major breakthroughs in AI

3 Moderate awareness - I regularly follow updates on AI developments and have a general understanding of key topics

4 High awareness - I actively seek out information and understand the implications of recent AI developments

5 Expert level - I have a deep understanding of many recent AI developments, possibly due to professional involvement or extensive study in an AI field

tr002_intro (Section Ai)

Please read the following excerpt about an AI development in the field of **linguistics**:

GPT-3 (Generative Pretrained Transformer 3), GPT-3.5 and GPT-4 are state-of-the-art language processing AI models developed by OpenAI. They are capable of generating human-like text and have a wide range of applications, including language translation, language modelling, and generating text for applications such as chatbots.

GPT-3.5 gives a user the ability to give a trained AI a wide range of worded prompts. These can be questions, requests for a piece of writing on a topic of your choosing or a huge number of other worded requests.

GPT-3.5 is a language-processing AI model. This simply means it is a program able to understand human language as it is spoken and written, allowing it to understand the worded information it is fed, and what to spit back out. ChatGPT has a very wide range of abilities, everything from writing poems about sentient farts and cliché rom-coms in alternate universes, through to explaining quantum mechanics in simple terms or writing full-length research papers and articles.

Source: BBC Science Focus

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

tr002_intro2 (Section Ai)

The following statements relate to the excerpt that you just read. Please denote the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

tr002a (ai linguistics I have a good understanding of this development in section Ai)

I have a good understanding of this development

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

tr002b (ai linguistics Based on this information, I trust this development in section Ai)

Based on this information, I trust this development

- 1 Completely disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Agree
- 5 Completely agree

tr002c (ai linguistics This development has the potential to help the human race in section Ai)

This development has the potential to help the human race

- 1 Completely disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Agree
- 5 Completely agree

tr002d (ai linguistics Reading about this development makes me afraid in section Ai)

Reading about this development makes me afraid

- 1 Completely disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Agree
- 5 Completely agree

tr002e (ai linguistics Reading about this development makes me excited in section Ai)

Reading about this development makes me excited

- 1 Completely disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Agree
- 5 Completely agree

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

tr003_intro (Section Ai)

Please read the following excerpt about an AI development in the field of **medicine**:

A research team has developed a computer algorithm that can analyze digital images of a woman's cervix and accurately identify precancerous changes that require medical attention. This artificial intelligence (AI) approach, called automated visual evaluation, has the potential to revolutionize cervical cancer screening, particularly in

low-resource settings.

Source: Science Daily

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

tr003_intro2 (Section Ai)

The following statements relate to the excerpt that you just read. Please denote the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

tr003a (ai medicine I have a good understanding of this development in section Ai)

I have a good understanding of this development

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

tr003b (ai medicine Based on this information, I trust this development in section Ai)

Based on this information, I trust this development

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

tr003c (ai medicine This development has the potential to help the human race in section Ai)

This development has the potential to help the human race

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

tr003d (ai medicine Reading about this development makes me afraid in section Ai)

Reading about this development makes me afraid

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

tr003e (ai medicine Reading about this development makes me excited in section Ai)

Reading about this development makes me excited

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

tr004_intro (Section Ai)

Please read the following excerpt about an AI development in the field of **dating and relationships**:

Now, some are finding love with an artificial intelligence. The online forum Reddit is filled with people confessing their love for AI chatbots, such as Replika. But is it real love? To understand whether this "digital love" is the same or similar to the love we experience with other humans is tough. Because it's hard enough to understand what "normal" love is. Chatbots might mimic the attachment phase of human relationship. They act as stable, predictable partners. You can up-vote or down-vote their reactions, tailoring your AI love to your needs. Stability is important in human relationships. Research has shown that having long-term partners reduces stress in our brains. In the long run, however, digital relationships may cause problems for people if we hang on to the idea that dating a chatbot is a real relationship.

Source: Deutsche Welle

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

tr004_intro2 (Section Ai)

The following statements relate to the excerpt that you just read. Please denote the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

tr004a (ai dating and relationships I have a good understanding of this development in section Ai)

I have a good understanding of this development

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Completely agree

tr004b (ai dating and relationships Based on this information, I trust this development in section Ai)

Based on this information, I trust this development

1 Completely disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Completely agree

tr004c (ai dating and relationships This development has the potential to help the human race in section Ai)

This development has the potential to help the human race

1 Completely disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Completely agree

tr004d (ai dating and relationships Reading about this development makes me afraid in section Ai)

Reading about this development makes me afraid

1 Completely disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Completely agree

tr004e (ai dating and relationships Reading about this development makes me excited in section Ai)

Reading about this development makes me excited

1 Completely disagree
2 Disagree
3 Neither agree nor disagree
4 Agree
5 Completely agree

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

End of section Ai

ELSE

section_cnt := 1

Start of section **Science**

sc.intro (Section Science)

The following questions relate to advances and developments in the field of science.

sc001 (level of awareness regarding recent developments in science in section Science)

How would you describe your level of awareness regarding recent advances and developments in science, including but not limited to areas such as biotechnology, environmental science, physics, and chemistry?

1 Very limited awareness - I rarely come across or seek out information on scientific advances

2 Basic awareness - I occasionally read or hear about major scientific breakthroughs

3 Moderate awareness - I regularly follow updates on scientific developments and have a general understanding of key topics

4 High awareness - I actively seek out information and understand the implications of recent scientific advances

5 Expert level - I have a deep understanding of many recent scientific advances, possibly due to professional involvement or extensive study in a scientific field

sc002_intro (Section Science)

Please read the following excerpt about a scientific development in the field of **linguistics**:

Phonetic information - - the smallest sound elements of speech - - may not be the basis of language learning in babies as previously thought. Babies don't begin to process phonetic information reliably until seven months old - - which researchers say is too late to form the foundation of language. Instead, babies learn from rhythmic information - - the changing emphasis of syllables in speech - - which unlike phonetic information, can be heard in the womb.

Rhythm is a universal aspect of every language all over the world. In all language that babies are exposed to there is a strong beat structure with a strong syllable twice a second. We're biologically programmed to emphasize this when speaking to babies.

Source: Science Daily

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

sc002_intro2 (Section Science)

The following statements relate to the excerpt that you just read. Please denote the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

sc002a (science linguistics I have a good understanding of this development in section Science)

I have a good understanding of this development

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

sc002b (science linguistics Based on this information, I trust this development in section Science)

Based on this information, I trust this development

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

sc002c (science linguistics This development has the potential to help the human race in section Science)

This development has the potential to help the human race

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

sc002d (science linguistics Reading about this development makes me afraid in section Science)

Reading about this development makes me afraid

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

sc002e (science linguistics Reading about this development makes me excited in section Science)

Reading about this development makes me excited

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

sc003_intro (Section Science)

Please read the following excerpt about a scientific development in the field of **medicine**:

Results of a preclinical study offer hope for new treatment options in the medium-term. Ovarian cancer is often very aggressive and responds poorly to the therapies currently available. A recent study offers hope that this could change in the medium term. The researchers used an mRNA as a therapeutic. With its help, the tumor cells produced a protein again that prevents their own uncontrolled proliferation or induces cell death. The mRNA therapeutic successfully combated cancerous cells and tumors in vitro as well as metastases in mice.

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

sc003_intro2 (Section Science)

The following statements relate to the excerpt that you just read. Please denote the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

sc003a (science medicine I have a good understanding of this development in section Science)

I have a good understanding of this development

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

sc003b (science medicine Based on this information, I trust this development in section Science)

Based on this information, I trust this development

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

sc003c (science medicine This development has the potential to help the human race in section Science)

This development has the potential to help the human race

- 1 Completely disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Agree
- 5 Completely agree

sc003d (science medicine Reading about this development makes me afraid in section Science)

Reading about this development makes me afraid

- 1 Completely disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Agree
- 5 Completely agree

sc003e (science medicine Reading about this development makes me excited in section Science)

Reading about this development makes me excited

- 1 Completely disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Agree
- 5 Completely agree

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

sc004_intro (Section Science)

Please read the following excerpt about a scientific advance in the field of **dating and relationships**:

Love is blind, the saying goes, and thanks to a new study we are now a step closer to understanding why. Researchers have measured how a part of the brain is responsible for putting our loved one on a pedestal in that first flush of romance.

It is well known that romantic love changes the brain, releasing the so-called love hormone oxytocin, responsible for the euphoria we feel when falling in love. It turns out that when we are in love, our brain reacts differently. It makes the object of our affections the center of our lives. The new study shows that romantic love is linked to changes in behavior as well as emotion. The way that loved ones take on special importance, however, is due to oxytocin combining with dopamine, a chemical that our brain releases during romantic love. Essentially, love activates pathways in the brain associated with

positive feelings.

Source: Science Daily

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

sc004_intro2 (Section Science)

The following statements relate to the excerpt that you just read. Please denote the degree to which you agree or disagree with each statement.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

sc004a (science dating and relationships I have a good understanding of this development in section Science)

I have a good understanding of this development

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

sc004b (science dating and relationships Based on this information, I trust this development in section Science)

Based on this information, I trust this development

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

sc004c (science dating and relationships This development has the potential to help the human race in section Science)

This development has the potential to help the human race

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

sc004d (science dating and relationships Reading about this development makes me afraid in section Science)

Reading about this development makes me afraid

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree
5 Completely agree

sc004e (science dating and relationships Reading about this development makes me excited in section Science)

Reading about this development makes me excited

1 Completely disagree

2 Disagree

3 Neither agree nor disagree

4 Agree

5 Completely agree

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

End of section **Science**

END OF IF

section_cnt := 2

Start of section **Closing**

CS_001 (HOW PLEASANT INTERVIEW in section Closing)

Could you tell us how interesting or uninteresting you found the questions in this survey?

1 Very interesting

2 Interesting

3 Neither interesting nor uninteresting

4 Uninteresting

5 Very uninteresting

CS_003 (comments in section Closing)

Do you have any other comments on the survey? Please type these in the box below. (If you have no comments, please click next to complete this survey.)

STRING

End of section **Closing**

/* Please note that although question CS_003 is listed in the routing, the answers are not included in the microdata in the event identifiable information is captured. Cleaned responses are available by request. */