Online Appendix

A Derivation For Cases When Compliance Is Not Observable

When compliance cannot be observed or estimated, only the ITT estimator is available. Let the variance of the ITT estimator be

$$\mathbb{V}(\widehat{\text{ITT}}) \approx \frac{4\sigma^2(1-\rho^2)}{NR}, \tag{12}$$

where R is the follow-up survey response rate.

The cost of the traditional design with only post-treatment telephone surveys would be

$$c_{B=0}(N, F, T, S) = NFRS + NT. \tag{13}$$

Solving Equations 12 and 13 for a desired variance V^*, the cost of the traditional design is

$$c_{B=0}(V^*, F, T, S) = 4\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{V^*}\right)\left(FS + \frac{T}{R}\right), \tag{14}$$

where $\rho^2 \approx 0$ because available covariates usually predict attitudes poorly (e.g., Bailey, Hopkins and Rogers 2016).

The cost of the design using a baseline survey is

$$c_{B=1}(N, F, T, S) = NFRS + NT + NS. \tag{15}$$

Solving Equations 12 and 15 for a desired variance V^*, the cost of the design with a baseline survey is

$$c_{B=1}(V^*, F, T, S) = 4(1-\rho^2)\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{V^*}\right)\left(FS + \frac{T+S}{R}\right). \tag{16}$$

As with the case when compliance is observable, our results about the role of online surveys and multiple measures enter into our framework through parameter values for ρ, R, and S.

B Source of Example Design Parameters Used in Examples and Table 3

Throughout the text, we used example values of design parameters to inform our running examples. These design parameters were drawn from door-to-door canvassing experiments conducted in the U.S. and Canada. Depending on the application and setting, we expect these design parameters may vary widely, and we would strongly suggest researchers do not rely on our example values when planning their own experiments; they are for expository purposes only. Below, we explain how we arrived at the particular design parameters used in Table 3 and for the in-text examples.

A, the proportion of subjects attempted for treatment that are successfully treated, was informed by previous door-to-door canvassing experiments with either voter turnout or survey outcomes. In published work we reviewed, the observed A tends to range from 17% (Gerber and Green 2015) to 36% (Dewan, Humphreys and Rubenson 2014). In our application study, A was 35% after multiple rounds of attempts. For the running example, we set A near the lower end of this range to be conservative, to $A = 25\%$.

T, the marginal cost of attempting treatment or placebo contact, was assumed to be \$3. Gerber and Green (2015, chapter 3) calculate a marginal cost of \$0.44 per contact, although this does not include overhead. Quotes acquired by the authors from two paid door-to-door canvass vendors were \$3.75 and \$6.53 per marginal attempted contact. For the running example, we set T to near the average of these three values, \$3.

Conducting our first empirical study also provided the opportunity to estimate national average values of R, ρ^2, and S. For ease of exposition, the precise design parameters used in Table 3 do not necessarily match Table OA1.

Table OA1: Observed Empirical Values in Representativeness Study

(a) Observed R (survey response rate) values

Mode	Wave	Observed R
Telephone	First	.05 $R_{1,T}$
Telephone	Second	.36 $R_{2,T}$
Online	First	.05 $R_{1,O}$
Online	Second	.71 $R_{2,O}$

(b) Observed ρ^2 values

Mode	Measures	Observed ρ^2
Telephone	Single	.16 $\rho^2_{T,S}$
Telephone	Multiple	.36 $\rho^2_{T,M}$
Online	Single	.39 $\rho^2_{O,S}$
Online	Multiple	.70 $\rho^2_{O,M}$

(c) Observed S values

Mode	Measures	Observed S
Telephone	Single	\$5 $S_{T,S}$
Telephone	Multiple	\$10 $S_{T,M}$
Online	Single	\$5 $S_{O,S}$
Online	Multiple	\$5 $S_{O,M}$

First, Subtable OA1a shows the response rates to the surveys at each wave (R values). For example, in an experiment with no baseline, we estimate a post-treatment phone survey would yield an approximately 5% response rate, while if a telephone baseline were used first, a follow-up telephone survey would expect a 36% response rate among those who already responded at baseline. These rates are similar to those reported in a recent published experiment relying on a phone panel (Broockman and Butler 2016).

Subtable OA1b shows the ρ^2 statistics from a regression of the second round survey items on the same items collected at the first round. For outcomes, we collected four items about policies towards vaccination (see Online Appendix Section C.4). As expected, single items tend to correlate much lower between waves than an index created of all four items (Ansolabehere, Rodden and Snyder 2008). $\rho^2_{T,S}$ records the average ρ^2 value across the four items. Interestingly, however, the online survey tends to have much higher test-retest reliability on individual items. However, in Table 3 we use the ρ^2_O values from our application study on abortion as we suspect it is a more

typical outcome variable than vaccination attitudes. Other panel studies, such as the ANES 2010 Panel Study or the pre- and post-election studies may provide more useful priors for ρ^2 depending on the application and setting.

Finally, Subtable OA1c shows observed prices. For the online survey, these are the prices we paid for the mail (first wave)[17] and response incentives (second wave).

To calculate S_T, the marginal cost of telephone surveys, we solicited quotes from three telephone survey firms. We report the lowest quote from across the three vendors for a survey that calls both cell phone numbers and landlines. Quotes were in cost per completed survey response for 7 and 13 question surveys (corresponding to $S_{T,S}$ and $S_{T,M}$) and by whether the phone number was associated with a landline or not. As with the other parameters, this parameter is likely to vary across settings. For example, as our framework captures, longer phone surveys increase nearly linearly with the number of questions because live interviewers must be paid to collect the additional measures. In addition, non-landline surveys require hand-dialing of phone numbers rather than using an automated robodialer and therefore cost more.

C Appendix for Representativeness Study

C.1 Procedures

C.1.1 Data

We purchased this data from TargetSmart, a political data vendor that collates the publicly available voter registration files made available by each state or county election office, cross-references these lists with other public records such as the Social Security Death Index and the Post Office's National Change of Address (NCOA) database, and appends additional commercial data. For the representativeness variables we present, gender, age, party registration, and vote history all come

[17] At non-profit mail rates, costs per recruitment letter are approximately 35 cents. Each letter yields approximately 0.07 survey responses, meaning each response costs $\frac{\$0.35}{0.07} = \$5$.

from the TargetSmart voter file. Party is only available in the 31 states that collect party registration. In all other states, individuals are coded as "undeclared" and are therefore coded as 0s for our % Reg Democrat and Republican comparisons. In Voting Rights Act states and California, race is reported on the voter file and is used here. Otherwise, TargetSmart estimates modeled race using name plus 9-digit ZIP code. This is similar to the procedure used in Enos (2016).

C.1.2 Random Assignment

Random assignment proceeded as follows. We began with 46,720 registered voters. 37,086 had landline or mobile phone numbers listed. We randomly assigned those with numbers to phone (N=10,722) or mail-to-online mode (N=26,364) at the household level. We also attempted to survey all voters without phone numbers using the mail-to-online surveys (N=9,634), for 35,998 voters assigned to mail-to-online surveys in all. (The analysis takes into account design weights for the respondents with phone numbers that were thus undersampled for the online mode.)

C.1.3 Survey Recruitment

Survey recruitment proceeded as follows. Of the 35,998 voters assigned to the mail-to-online surveys, 1,894 completed the first round, for a response rate of 5.3%. Of these, we sampled 874 to be asked to participate in the second round of surveying, when the dependent variable would typically be collected. 619 completed this second round, for a reinterview rate of 71%. For the phone surveys, we sought to emulate typical practices as closely as possible, including by calling both landline (7,317), mobile phone (2,290), and VOIP numbers (1,115). Note that calling mobile phone numbers cost 50% more and that this is factored into our S_T reported in Table 3. Of the 10,722 voters assigned to phone surveys, 532 completed them (357 landline, 134 mobile, 41 VOIP), yielding a response rate of 5%. After a few weeks, the survey firm began the follow-up phone survey and called back all 532 voters multiple times and eventually completed 190 second round surveys (140 landline, 36 mobile, 14 VOIP), for a reinterview rate of 36% (which is similar

to the phone panel reported in (Broockman and Butler 2016)). (It is possible additional efforts to reach non-respondents would further improve representativeness and we would welcome research on the matter. However, such efforts often produce small or no improvements (e.g., Mann 2005).)

C.2 Point Estimates

C.2.1 Comparisons To Administrative Data In Sampling Frame

Table OA2 gives point estimates for quantities observed in the sampling frame and survey respondents from our first empirical study on representativeness.

C.2.2 Comparisons to 2016 ANES

Table OA2 gives point estimates for quantities observed in the 2016 ANES and survey respondents from our first empirical study on representativeness.

C.3 Comparisons to Pew Scientific Knowledge Panel

To capture the differences in education between the online recruited sample and the ANES, we also asked several questions about scientific knowledge. These questions were:

- Which kind of waves is used to make and receive cellphone calls? Radio waves, Light waves, Sound waves, Gravity waves.
- Ocean tides are created by which of the following? The gravitational pull of the moon, The gravitational pull of the sun, The rotation of the earth on its axis.
- Denver, CO is a higher altitude than is Los Angeles, CA. Which of these statements is correct? Water boils at a lower temperature in Denver than Los Angeles, Water boils at a higher temperature in Denver than Los Angeles, Water boils at the same temperature in both Denver and Los Angeles.

Table OA2: Representativeness of Mail-to-Online and Phone Surveys

	Starting Universe	**Voters with Phones**	**Online Respondents**	**Phone Respondents**
Age	51.3	53.1	51.4	58.9
	(0.0841)	(0.0934)	(0.3887)	(0.7456)
% Female	0.523	0.52	0.526	0.526
	(0.0023)	(0.0026)	(0.0115)	(0.0217)
% White	0.738	0.747	0.811	0.827
	(0.002)	(0.0023)	(0.009)	(0.0164)
% Black	0.079	0.077	0.037	0.07
	(0.0012)	(0.0014)	(0.0043)	(0.011)
% Hispanic	0.091	0.086	0.058	0.055
	(0.0013)	(0.0015)	(0.0054)	(0.0099)
% Asian	0.031	0.031	0.034	0.011
	(0.0008)	(0.0008)	(0.0042)	(0.0046)
% 2014 Voters	0.515	0.554	0.676	0.692
	(0.0023)	(0.0026)	(0.0108)	(0.02)
% 2012 Voters	0.713	0.757	0.772	0.85
	(0.0021)	(0.0022)	(0.0096)	(0.0155)
% 2010 Voters	0.491	0.541	0.577	0.682
	(0.0023)	(0.0026)	(0.0114)	(0.0202)
% 2008 Voters	0.629	0.681	0.658	0.761
	(0.0022)	(0.0024)	(0.0109)	(0.0185)
% Democrat	0.218	0.221	0.206	0.241
	(0.0019)	(0.0022)	(0.093)	(0.0185)
% Republican	0.183	0.191	0.171	0.179
	(0.0018)	(0.002)	(0.0086)	(0.0166)
N	46720	37086	1894	532
Response Rate	n/a	n/a	0.0526	0.0496

Note: Means and standard errors of the means, in parentheses, are presented. 35,998 people were randomly assigned to receive the online survey recruitment mail. Of these, 26,364 had a phone number and would have been eligible to receive a phone call to participate in the telephone survey. 10,722 people were randomly assigned to receive a phone call.

Table OA3: Comparing Mail-to-Online Respondents to 2016 ANES Pilot Study

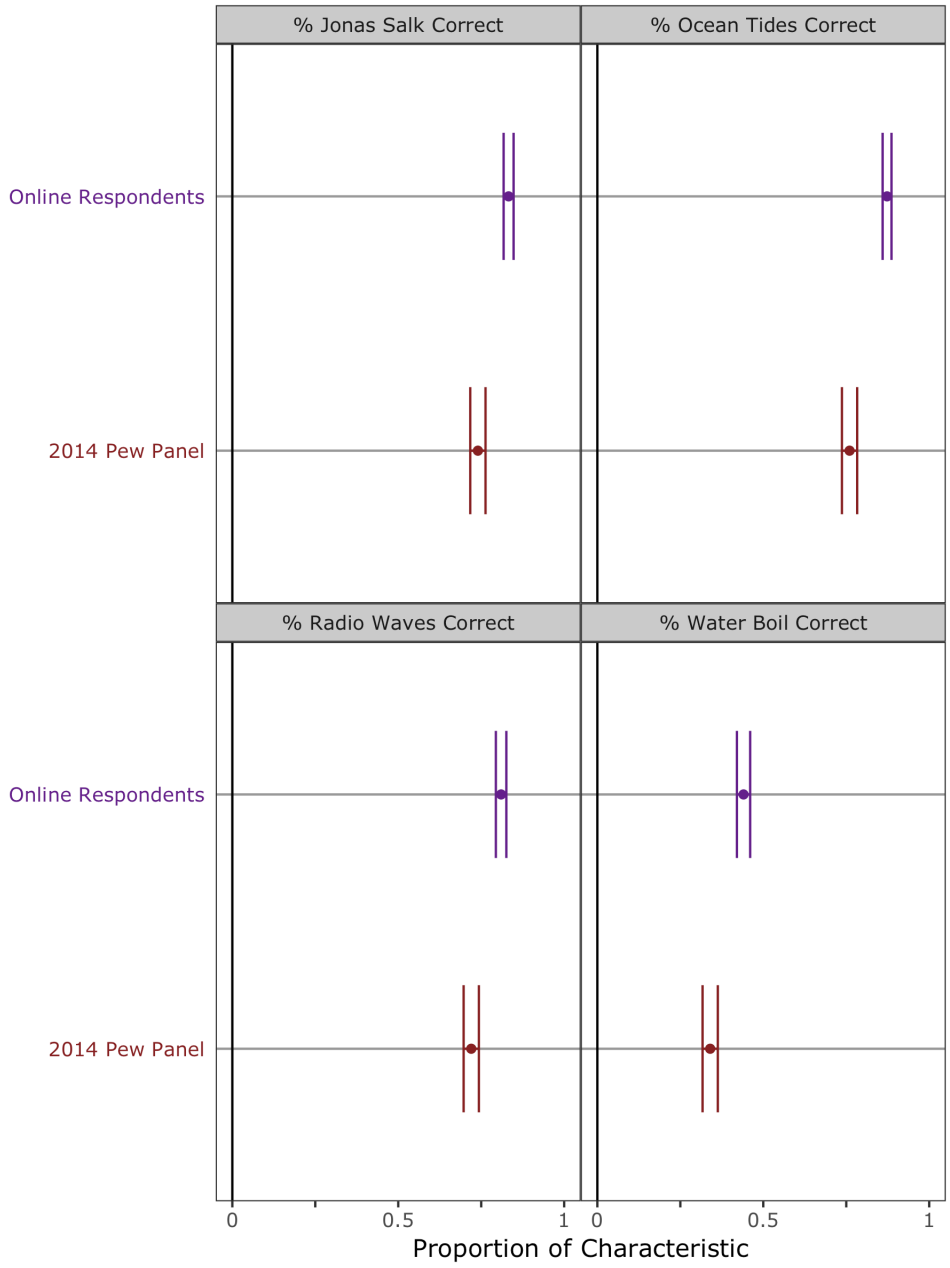
	2016 ANES Online Survey (unweighted)	**2016 ANES Online Survey (weighted)**	**Online Respondents**
PK: Deficit	0.7495	0.7731	0.8117
	(0.0134)	(0.013)	(0.0126)
PK: Spending	0.3432	0.3387	0.2862
	(0.0147)	(0.0146)	(0.0146)
% Strong Democrat	0.2639	0.2326	0.2297
	(0.0136)	(0.0131)	(0.0097)
% Weak Democrat	0.1195	0.1094	0.1489
	(0.01)	(0.0097)	(0.0082)
% Lean Democrat	0.0899	0.0784	0.1146
	(0.0088)	(0.0083)	(0.0073)
% Independent	0.1807	0.1783	0.0971
	(0.0119)	(0.0118)	(0.0068)
% Lean Republican	0.0946	0.1059	0.0924
	(0.0091)	(0.0095)	(0.0067)
% Weak Republican	0.1071	0.1347	0.142
	(0.0096)	(0.0106)	(0.008)
% Strong Republican	0.1441	0.1606	0.1753
	(0.0109)	(0.0114)	(0.0087)
% College Degree	0.2935	0.3447	0.5873
	(0.0141)	(0.0147)	(0.0113)
N	1046	1046	1894

Note: Means and standard errors of the means, in parentheses, are presented. A randomly selected half of the online survey respondents were asked the two political knowledge questions.

- Which of these people developed the polio vaccine? Is it... Jonas Salk, Isaac Newton, Marie Curie, Albert Einstein.

Figure OA1 shows differences between the samples on these items.

Figure OA1: Scientific knowledge in 2014 Pew and our mail-to-online surveys.



C.4 Stability Item Wordings

To compare the test-retest reliability of online and telephone surveys we asked the questions below on each.

Online Survey Question Wording:

- **Recommend Vaccines.** If a friend or family member were having a child, how likely would you be to recommend that they vaccinate their newborn child? 5 point scale from "Extremely likely" to "Extremely unlikely."
- **Vaccination Importance.** In your opinion, how important is it that parents get their children vaccinated? 5 point scale from "Extremely important" to "Not at all important."
- **Benefit vs. Risk.** The risk of side effects outweigh any protective benefits of vaccines. Matrix statement after "How strongly do you agree or disagree with the below statements?" 7 point scale from "Strongly agree" to "Strongly disagree."
- **Immunity vs. Exposure.** It would be better for a child to develop immunity by getting sick than by getting a vaccine. 7 point scale from "Strongly agree" to "Strongly disagree."

Phone Survey Question Wording:

- **Recommend Vaccines.** If a friend or family member were having a child, how likely would you be to recommend that they vaccinate their newborn child? 5 point scale from "Extremely likely to Extremely unlikely."
- **Vaccination Importance.** In your opinion, how important is it that parents get their children vaccinated? 5 point scale from "Extremely important" to "Not at all important."
- **Benefit vs. Risk.** From what you have read or heard, do you personally think the risk of side effects outweighs the protective benefits of vaccines? Given choice between "Yes, risk outweighs benefit" or "No, benefit outweighs risk."

- **Immunity vs. Exposure.** Do you agree or disagree that it is better for a child to develop immunity by getting sick than by getting a vaccine? Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree? 5 point scale from "Strongly agree" to "Strongly disagree."

D Appendix for Application Study

D.1 Intervention Details

The abortion canvass contained the following steps:

1. Ask voter to give current opinion.
2. Show video depicting a woman talking about her personal experience having an abortion.
3. Get voter reaction. Voters normally would voice conflicted views.
4. Both canvasser and voter tell and hear a personal story around abortion or unplanned pregnancy, learning or teaching about sex, or judgment in relationships. This part focuses on the real lived experiences of the canvasser and voter, rather than abstract ideas of abortion.
5. The voter would consider, guided by questions from the canvasser, the implications of how the stories shared above relate to abortion policies.
6. Ask voter to give a final rating on opinion and rehearse any opinion change.

The replication data will contain the full script.

D.2 Outcome Measures

Below are the items used in constructing the abortion scale. The outcome reported in the main text was constructed by taking the first factor from factor analysis and rescaling it to a standard devia-

tion of 1. Three dependent variables were used: all abortion items, policy-relevant abortion items (denoted with a P), and stigma-relevant abortion items (denoted with an S). The corresponding variable names from the replication data are also included in the parentheses.

- Requiring that at least one parent be told before a girl under 18 years of age could have an abortion (P, t#_ballot_abortion).
- If the woman's health is seriously endangered by the pregnancy (P, t#_gssifthewomanshealthisse).
- If she became pregnant as a result of rape (P, t#_gssifshebecamepregnantas).
- If there is a strong chance of a serious defect in the baby (P, t#_gssifthereisastrongchanc).
- If the family has a very low income and cannot afford any more children (P, t#_gssifthefamilyhasaverylo).
- If she is not married and does not want to marry the man (P, t#_gssifsheisnotmarriedandd).
- If she is married and does not want any more children (P, t#_gssifsheismarriedanddoes).
- The woman wants it for any reason (P, t#_gssthewomanwantsitforany).
- It's women's fault when they have unplanned pregnancies (S, t#_abort_itemitswomensfa).
- Women who have had abortions should be ashamed of themselves (S, t#_abort_itemwomenwhohav).
- If a friend chose to have an abortion, I would think less of her (S, t#_abort_itemifafriendch).
- With modern birth control, women who have abortions are just irresponsible (S, t#_abort_itemwithmodernb).
- There's nothing wrong with having an abortion (S, t#_abort_itemtheresnothi).
- If a woman feels that having a child might ruin her life, she should consider an abortion (S, t#_abort_itemifawomanfee).

- The government should help women pay for abortions when they cannot afford them (P, t#_abort_itemthegovernme).

- If they forgot to use birth control (P, t2_gssiftheyforgottousebirt). (Note: Only appeared on t2 survey.)

D.3 Results

Table OA4: Estimated Treatment Effects in Abortion Study

	Model 1 - With Covariates			Model 2 - No Covariates		
Outcome	**Coefficient**	**Std. Err.**	**N**	**Coefficient**	**Std. Err.**	**N**
All DVs t1	-0.01	0.04	566	-0.01	0.09	566
Policy DVs t1	-0.04	0.04	566	-0.03	0.09	566
Stigma DVs t1	0.03	0.05	566	0.01	0.09	566
All DVs t2	-0.02	0.04	555	-0.05	0.09	555
Policy DVs t2	-0.03	0.04	555	-0.05	0.09	555
Stigma DVs t2	0.01	0.05	555	-0.03	0.09	555
All DVs t1/t2 Avg	-0.02	0.03	608	-0.03	0.08	608
Policy DVs t1/t2 Avg	-0.03	0.04	608	-0.04	0.08	608
Stigma DVs t1/t2 Avg	0.02	0.04	608	-0.02	0.08	608
Covariates?	Yes			No		

Note: Standard errors are all cluster-robust standard errors at the household level. The covariates used in Model 1 were specified in the pre-analysis plan and include ideology, party ID, religion, gender, age, modeled race, and baseline abortion attitudes.

D.4 Balance Checks

Figure OA2: Representativeness of survey respondents in abortion application study.

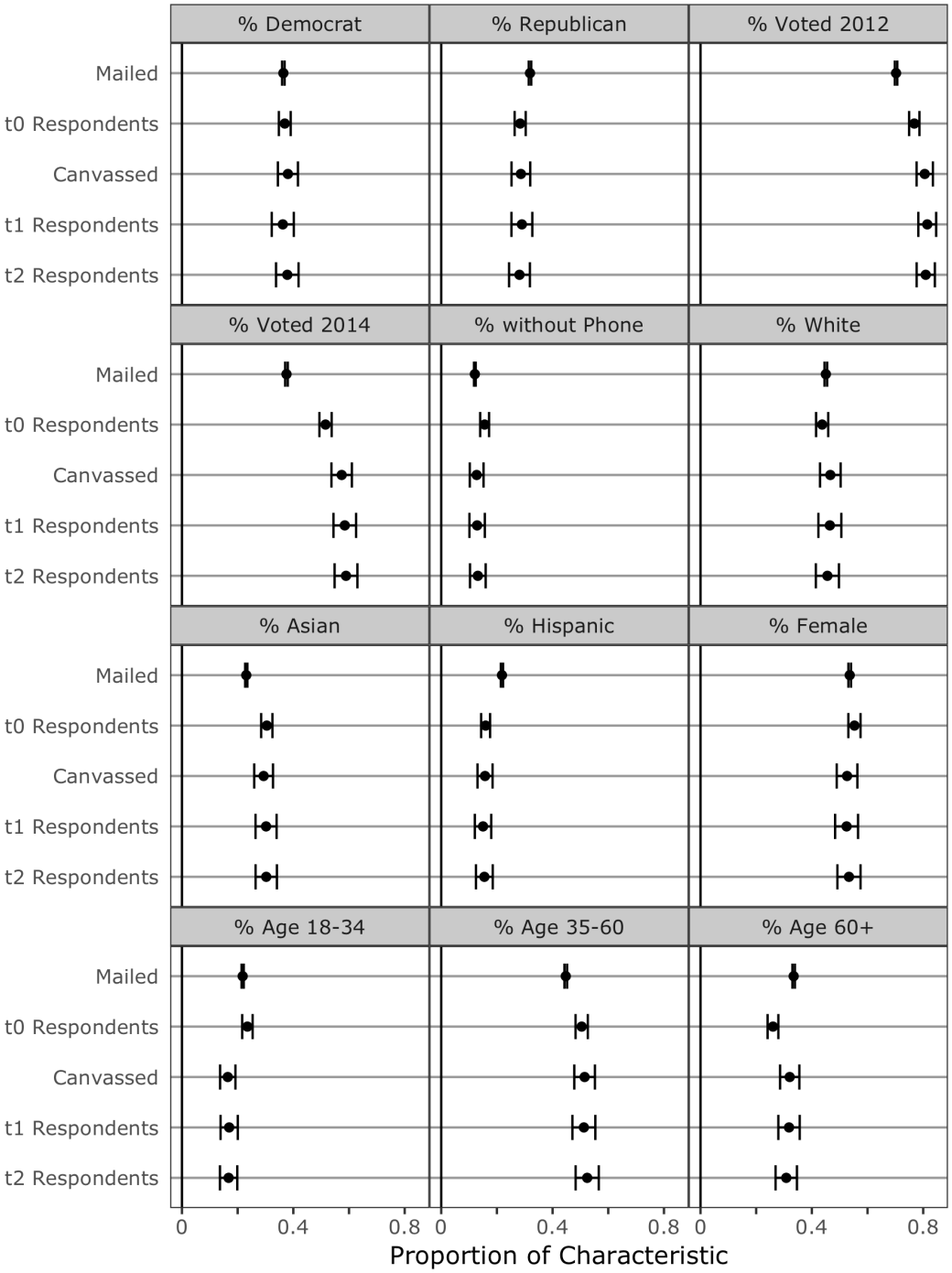


Table OA5: Representativeness of survey respondents in abortion application study.

	Mailed	**Baseline (t0) Respondents**	**Canvassed**	**t1 Respondents**	**t2 Respondents**
% Female	0.54	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.53
% White	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.46
% Hispanic	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15
% Asian	0.23	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.30
Age	51.2	48.2	51.0	50.8	50.7
% Democrat	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.38
% Republican	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.28
% Voted 2012	0.70	0.77	0.81	0.81	0.81
% Voted 2014	0.38	0.52	0.57	0.58	0.59
N	42622	1982	699	566	555

Table OA6: Balance Check Among Survey Respondents

Variable	Coefficient	(Std. Err.)
t0_ideology	-0.009	(0.012)
t0_pid	0.008	(0.008)
t0_catholic	0.024	(0.036)
t0_religious	0.008	(0.019)
t0_gssifthewomanshealthisse	0.040	(0.058)
t0_gssthewomanwantsitforany	-0.009	(0.049)
t0_gssifshebecamepregnantas	-0.041	(0.053)
t0_gssifthereisastrongchanc	0.042	(0.047)
t0_gssifthefamilyhasaverylo	0.065	(0.050)
t0_gssifsheisnotmarriedandd	-0.056	(0.063)
t0_gssifsheismarriedanddoes	-0.025	(0.065)
t0_abort_itemitswomensfa	-0.024**	(0.008)
t0_abort_itemwomenwhohav	-0.011	(0.012)
t0_abort_itemwithmodernb	0.004	(0.008)
t0_abort_itemtheresnothi	0.009	(0.009)
t0_abort_itemifawomanfee	0.005	(0.009)
t0_abort_itemthegovernme	0.001	(0.008)
t0_abort_itemifafriendch	0.007	(0.011)
t0_ballot_abortion	0.004	(0.011)
vf_female	-0.013	(0.020)
vf_hispanic	-0.003	(0.041)
vf_asian	-0.017	(0.034)
vf_age	0.000	(0.001)
Intercept	0.513**	(0.068)
N	1982	
R^2	0.013	
$F_{(23,1958)}$	1.086	

Significance levels : † : 10% ∗ : 5% ∗∗ : 1%

Note: Standard errors are all cluster-robust standard errors at the household level.

Table OA7: Balance Check Among Compliers

Variable	Coefficient	(Std. Err.)
t0_ideology	0.001	(0.019)
t0_pid	0.005	(0.013)
t0_catholic	0.041	(0.054)
t0_religious	0.019	(0.028)
t0_gssifthewomanshealthisse	-0.014	(0.086)
t0_gssthewomanwantsitforany	0.043	(0.083)
t0_gssifshebecamepregnantas	-0.068	(0.084)
t0_gssifthereisastrongchanc	-0.003	(0.069)
t0_gssifthefamilyhasaverylo	0.086	(0.086)
t0_gssifsheisnotmarriedandd	-0.081	(0.106)
t0_gssifsheismarriedanddoes	-0.031	(0.114)
t0_abort_itemitswomensfa	-0.026†	(0.014)
t0_abort_itemwomenwhohav	-0.002	(0.019)
t0_abort_itemwithmodernb	-0.003	(0.014)
t0_abort_itemtheresnothi	0.006	(0.015)
t0_abort_itemifawomanfee	0.011	(0.014)
t0_abort_itemthegovernme	-0.006	(0.013)
t0_abort_itemifafriendch	0.013	(0.018)
t0_ballot_abortion	-0.005	(0.017)
vf_female	-0.026	(0.038)
vf_hispanic	-0.029	(0.061)
vf_asian	-0.036	(0.049)
vf_age	0.000	(0.001)
Intercept	0.544**	(0.113)
N	699	
R^2	0.017	
$F_{(23,675)}$	.504	

Significance levels : $\dagger$: 10% $*$: 5% $**$: 1%

Note: Standard errors are all cluster-robust standard errors at the household level.

Table OA8: Balance Check Among First Post-Survey Respondents

Variable	Coefficient	(Std. Err.)
t0_ideology	0.015	(0.021)
t0_pid	0.005	(0.015)
t0_catholic	0.002	(0.060)
t0_religious	0.007	(0.031)
t0_gssifthewomanshealthisse	-0.072	(0.100)
t0_gssthewomanwantsitforany	0.024	(0.098)
t0_gssifshebecamepregnantas	-0.033	(0.090)
t0_gssifthereisastrongchanc	0.005	(0.076)
t0_gssifthefamilyhasaverylo	0.105	(0.096)
t0_gssifsheisnotmarriedandd	-0.184	(0.122)
t0_gssifsheismarriedanddoes	0.055	(0.143)
t0_abort_itemitswomensfa	-0.023	(0.016)
t0_abort_itemwomenwhohav	-0.025	(0.021)
t0_abort_itemwithmodernb	0.012	(0.015)
t0_abort_itemtheresnothi	-0.002	(0.016)
t0_abort_itemifawomanfee	0.022	(0.015)
t0_abort_itemthegovernme	-0.012	(0.014)
t0_abort_itemifafriendch	0.022	(0.019)
t0_ballot_abortion	0.017	(0.019)
vf_female	-0.014	(0.042)
vf_hispanic	0.010	(0.070)
vf_asian	-0.029	(0.055)
vf_age	0.000	(0.002)
Intercept	0.548**	(0.134)
N	566	
R^2	0.024	
$F_{(23,542)}$	.582	

Significance levels : † : 10% * : 5% ** : 1%

Note: Standard errors are all cluster-robust standard errors at the household level.

Table OA9: Balance Check Among Second Post-Survey Respondents

Variable	Coefficient	(Std. Err.)
t0_ideology	0.015	(0.022)
t0_pid	0.004	(0.015)
t0_catholic	0.020	(0.063)
t0_religious	0.006	(0.032)
t0_gssifthewomanshealthisse	-0.046	(0.099)
t0_gssthewomanwantsitforany	-0.021	(0.098)
t0_gssifshebecamepregnantas	-0.086	(0.090)
t0_gssifthereisastrongchanc	0.029	(0.076)
t0_gssifthefamilyhasaverylo	0.114	(0.097)
t0_gssifsheisnotmarriedandd	-0.219†	(0.116)
t0_gssifsheismarriedanddoes	0.115	(0.136)
t0_abort_itemitswomensfa	-0.022	(0.015)
t0_abort_itemwomenwhohav	-0.032	(0.022)
t0_abort_itemwithmodernb	0.006	(0.016)
t0_abort_itemtheresnothi	0.001	(0.017)
t0_abort_itemifawomanfee	0.012	(0.016)
t0_abort_itemthegovernme	-0.005	(0.014)
t0_abort_itemifafriendch	0.028	(0.019)
t0_ballot_abortion	0.008	(0.019)
vf_female	-0.012	(0.043)
vf_hispanic	-0.017	(0.071)
vf_asian	-0.025	(0.055)
vf_age	0.001	(0.002)
Intercept	0.539**	(0.132)
N	555	
R^2	0.026	
$F_{(23,531)}$	.625	

Significance levels : $\dagger$: 10% $*$: 5% $**$: 1%

Note: Standard errors are all cluster-robust standard errors at the household level.