Online Appendix for

"Measuring Time Preferences in Large Surveys"

A The Stated Preference Measure

The following question is the standard wording used for stated-preference measures of patience (see, e.g., Falk et al. 2018):

> "We now ask for your willingness to act in a certain way. Please indicate your answer on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means you are "completely unwilling to do so" and a 10 means you are "very willing to do so". You can also use any numbers between 0 and 10 to indicate where you fall on the scale, like 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
>
> How willing are you to give up something that is beneficial for you today in order to benefit more from that in the future?"

B The Staircase Method

An example of the choice-based approach which asks respondent to choose between a sequence of sooner or later payments is the staircase method. A typical implementation looks as follows:

> "Suppose you were given the choice between the following: receiving a payment today or a payment in 12 months. We will now present to you five situations. The payment today is the same in each of these situations. The payment in 12 months is different in every situation. For each of these situations we would like to know which you would choose.
>
> Would you rather receive $100 today or $153.80 in 12 months?"

The choices presented to the respondent vary depending on their answers to each question until the respondent switches from the sooner to the later payment or vice versa. These choices are used to calculate a discount rate for each respondent based on how large the value of the later payment needed to be for the respondent to forego the payment today for the later payment.

C CTB Items: Question Wording and Treatment Conditions

The exact instructions for each of the four randomly assigned payoff mechanisms are:

1. *Benchmark CTB*. "In this example, you are asked to choose your favorite combination of payment today and payment in 5 weeks. As you can see, the sooner payment varies in value from \$19 to \$0 and the later payment varies in value from \$0 to \$20. Note that there is a trade-off between the sooner payment and the later payment across the options. As the sooner payment goes down, the later payment goes up. Among the 24 decisions that you will make in the following, a computer will randomly draw one of the decisions to determine your actual payout. Hence, for the decision that is drawn, your sooner and later payment will be paid out to you at the sooner and later date stated in the question."
2. *CTB Lottery*. "In this example, you are asked to choose your favorite combination of payment today and payment in 5 weeks. As you can see, the sooner payment varies in value from \$19 to \$0 and the later payment varies in value from \$0 to \$20. Note that there is a trade-off between the sooner payment and the later payment across the options. As the sooner payment goes down, the later payment goes up. Among the 24 decisions that you will make in the following, a computer will randomly draw one of the decisions to determine your actual payout. Hence, for the decision that is drawn, your sooner and later payment will be paid out to you at the sooner and later date stated in the question. After completing the survey, you will automatically participate in a lottery together with the other participants in the survey. In this lottery, one-fifth of all participants will be randomly selected to receive the payout determined by the one decision which is drawn."
3. *CTB Hypothetical Low*. "In this example, you are asked to choose your favorite combination of payment today and payment in 5 weeks. As you can see, the sooner payment varies in value from \$19 to \$0 and the later payment varies in value from \$0 to \$20. Note that there is a trade-off between the sooner payment and the later payment across the options. As the sooner payment goes down, the later payment goes up. In this set of questions, we are not providing any actual payout to you. However, we nevertheless ask you to carefully think about each decision that you make in the survey, and to think about how you would respond if money was at stake. Hence, please make your choices between options as if the amounts would in fact be paid out to you at the sooner and later date stated in the questions."
4. *CTB Hypothetical High*. "In this example, you are asked to choose your favorite combination of payment today and payment in 5 weeks. As you can see, the sooner payment varies in value from \$1,900 to \$0 and the later payment varies in value from \$0 to \$2,000. Note that there is a trade-off between the sooner payment and the later payment across the options. As the sooner payment goes down, the later payment goes up. In this set of questions, we are not providing any actual payout to you. However, we nevertheless ask you to carefully think about each decision that you make in the survey, and to think about how you would respond if money was at stake. Hence, please make your choices between options as if the amounts would in fact be paid out to you at the sooner and later date stated in the questions."

D CTB Patience: Quiz Items

We used four quiz items to measure respondents' understanding of the CTB task and its payoff structure:

Question 1: "In this example, you are shown combinations of payment today and payment in 5 weeks. As you can see, the sooner payment varies in value from \$19 to \$0 and the later payment varies in value from \$0 to \$20. Note that there is a trade-off between the sooner payment and the later payment across the options. As the sooner payment goes down, the later payment goes up.

Here is an example of a decision. You do not have to answer this question, as it is only an example.

- Payment TODAY of \$19.00 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$0
- Payment TODAY of \$15.20 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$4.00
- Payment TODAY of \$11.40 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$8.00
- Payment TODAY of \$7.60 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$12.00
- Payment TODAY of \$3.80 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$16.00
- Payment TODAY of \$0 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$20.00

"Regarding the payment combinations shown above, which of the following is true?"

- The sooner and the later payment are always the same.
- As the sooner payment goes down, the later payment goes down.
- As the sooner payment goes down, the later payment goes up.
- As the sooner payment goes down, the later payment stays the same.

Question 2: "Which of the following combinations has the highest payment TODAY?"

- Payment TODAY of \$19.00 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$0
- Payment TODAY of \$15.20 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$4.00
- Payment TODAY of \$11.40 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$8.00
- Payment TODAY of \$7.60 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$12.00
- Payment TODAY of \$3.80 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$16.00
- Payment TODAY of \$0 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$20.00

Question 3: "Which of the following combinations has the highest payment in 5 WEEKS?"

- Payment TODAY of \$19.00 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$0
- Payment TODAY of \$15.20 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$4.00
- Payment TODAY of\$11.40 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$8.00
- Payment TODAY of \$7.60 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$12.00
- Payment TODAY of \$3.80 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$16.00
- Payment TODAY of \$0 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$20.00

Question 4: "Which of the following combinations has the highest payment TOTAL?"

- Payment TODAY of \$19.00 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$0
- Payment TODAY of \$15.20 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$4.00
- Payment TODAY of\$11.40 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$8.00
- Payment TODAY of \$7.60 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$12.00
- Payment TODAY of \$3.80 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$16.00
- Payment TODAY of \$0 and payment in 5 WEEKS of \$20.00

E Description of CTB Survey (Survey 1, United States, N=5,820)

The survey was conducted online by Respondi in June 2018 on a quota sample of the adult population in the United States. Quotas were set on age, education, and gender. The final number of observations was 5,820. This survey contained the question items needed to generate the CTB patience measure, the stated patience measure, and the staircase patience measure. It also contained the items used to measure policy views. Table A.12 reports the distribution of quota-relevant sociodemographics in the target population, the raw sample, and the weighted sample. Table A.19 reports the distributions of income and ethnicity in the survey and the population.

F Replication of Aggregate and Individual CTB Estimates

We examine whether our *Benchmark CTB* method recovers estimates similar to those reported in previous CTB studies implemented in laboratory settings. We note that we might expect some differences between the mass and laboratory results due to variation in the characteristics of the subject pool—all adults versus students. For this analysis, we consider aggregate and individual-level estimates of time preferences δ, risk preferences α, and present bias β and focus on those respondents in our study who were exposed to the *Benchmark CTB* payoff mechanism. We compare the estimated parameters to those reported in Andreoni, Kuhn and Sprenger (2015).

To produce aggregate estimates of δ, α, and β, we pool the 28,488 choices made by the 1,184 respondents in the *Benchmark CTB* payoff mechanism. We regress the natural log of the ratio of the sooner and later combination of payments chosen on the number of days to the first payment (t), the number of days that the payment is delayed (k), and the natural log of the price ratio of the later payments to the sooner payments and calculate standard errors clustered by respondent. Our estimate of δ is then equal to the exponent of the ratio of the coefficient on k and the coefficient on the natural log of the price ratio. Our estimate of α is the inverse of the coefficient on the price ratio and the estimate of β is equal to the exponent of the ratio of the coefficient on t and the coefficient on the natural log of the price ratio.[14]

[14]Following the replication code for Andreoni, Kuhn and Sprenger (2015), we substitute all payouts equal to 0 with 0.001. Note that the text of Andreoni, Kuhn and Sprenger (2015) indicates that the number for this substitution was 0.01 but the replication code indicates that it was 0.001.

G Support for Delayed Investment: The Waterpipe Problem

The exact wording for the waterpipe problem is:

> Now we would like you to consider the following scenario related to water supply issues in your region.
>
> Suppose that the water pipe system in your region is deteriorating. Upgrades and repairs seem vital to secure the supply of fresh water to households.
>
> Engineers have determined that either of the following repair plans will work, although the required timing of household contributions is different.
>
> Please let us know which of the following two options you prefer [Random Order]:

Option 1					
Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Monthly household contributions	$50	$50	$50	$50	$50
Option 2					
Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Monthly household contributions	$20	$20	$20	$95	$95

H Description of Waterpipe Survey (Survey 2, N=4,075)

The survey was conducted online by YouGov on representative samples of the adult population in the United States. The survey contained the CTB module and the stated patience question item. The field period was December 18, 2018 to January 3, 2019. The sampling frames are constructed from the full 2016 American Community Survey. YouGov employs matched sampling in which interviews are conducted from participants in YouGov's online panel. The matched cases were weighted to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score model included gender, age, race/ethnicity, region, and education. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles. All matched respondents were then assigned weights stratified on 2016 presidential vote, age, sex, race, and education to correct for remaining imbalances. The final number of observations was 4,075. Table A.14 reports the distribution of quota-relevant sociodemographics in the target population, the raw sample, and the weighted sample. Table A.19 reports the distributions of income and ethnicity in the survey and the population.

I Description of Long-Term Public Policy Survey (Survey 3, N=2,995)

The survey was conducted on an online, non-probability sample of respondents in the United States provided by Lucid. The objective of this survey was to explore the robustness of the correlational patterns between the two patience measures (CTB and self-assessed) and long-term policy views are robust to varying question wording and answer scales. The field period was January 2022. The final number of completes for our analysis was 2,995. We randomly assigned one quarter of the respondents to a version of the survey instrument that contained a quiz component to investigate respondents' levels of understanding of the CTB task. These questions are described in section D. To avoid priming effects that could confound the patience measures, this group (786 respondents) was not asked to complete the CTB portion of the survey. Table A.13 reports the sociodemographic margins in the sample. The follow-up survey contained two sets of policy view batteries that are described in detail in Appendix J. The survey also included an implementation of the waterpipe problem. In contrast to the results reported in the main study which rely on a large sample of higher quality, neither the CTB nor the stated-preference patience measures in this sample were robustly positively correlated with choices between the constant and the backloaded investment plans. We speculate that this could be due to differences in the quality of the samples, but this would need to be investigated in future research.

J Long-term Policy Views: Question Items

J.1 Policy Views Questions

"Please let us know how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements where 1 means strongly disagree and 11 means strongly agree.

The United States should...
... address climate change by cutting greenhouse gas emission
... address climate change by investing in new technologies to remove carbon from the air and store it
... increase the sustainability of the public debt by cutting public spending
... increase the sustainability of the public debt by investing in human capital to increase economic growth
...increase gender equality by requiring all firms to offer paid instead of unpaid maternity leave for 90 days."

J.2 Revised and Additional Policy Views Questions

For the long-term public policy survey described in section I, we revised the answer scales for the original policy items such that they ranged from strongly agree to strongly disagree on a 1-5 scale (all answer options were fully labeled) and included a "don't know" option. We also replaced the placebo policy question above (paid maternity leave) with the following question about gender equality in the military: "The United States should increase gender equality by prohibiting gender-based discrimination in the military." Finally, we included additional policy view question items that were taken from the GSS and the ANES (see section I). These read as follows:

(GSS) "Let's begin with some things people think about today. We are faced with many problems in this country, none of which can be solved easily or inexpensively. For each of the following problems, please indicate whether you think we're spending too much money on it, too little money, or about the right amount." (page break)

- "Are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on the environment?"
- "Are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on mass transportation?"
- "Are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on developing alternative energy sources?"

For each of these questions the answer options were: Too little, About right, Too much, Don't know.

We complemented these items with a climate policy action question taken from the ANES:
"Do you think the federal government should be doing more about rising temperatures, should be doing less, or is it currently doing the right amount?"
Answer options were: Should be doing more, Should be doing less, Is currently doing the right amount. Respondents who selected "should be doing more" were then asked "Should it be doing a great deal more, a moderate amount more, or a little more?" Answer options were: A great deal, A moderate amount, A little. Similarly, respondents who selected "should be doing less" were asked: "Should it be doing a little less, a moderate amount less, or a great deal less?" Answer options were: A little, A moderate amount, A great deal"

K Who Is Patient? The Sociodemographics of Time Preferences by Measurement Approach

We use our individual-level estimates of time discounting to investigate the sociodemographics of patience and how these vary across measurement techniques. Our dependent variable is *Patience* and is coded from each of the time preference measures so that it is increasing in the extent that a respondent values the future. To relax functional form assumptions, we dichotomize the dependent variable and regress this binary patience measure on a full set of sociodemographic variables in a linear model. To facilitate interpretation, we report the results graphically in Figure A.3. The most striking finding is the strong variation in the sociodemographic predictors of patience across measurement approaches. For example, while the CTB method suggests that patient individuals are more or less equally distributed across age groups, the staircase method and the self-stated measure generate diverging results: whereas the staircase method suggests that patience is more prevalent among older individuals, the self-stated measure suggests the exact opposite since higher levels of patience are less likely among older cohorts. All three measures indicate that higher educational attainment correlates positively with patience, albeit the strength of that association again varies by measurement technique. We also find contrasting patterns when investigating the distribution of time preferences by gender and race.

We perform several additional estimations that leave the substantive findings unaltered. Appendix Table A.15 reports coefficients from quantile (median) regressions of the three different individual-level measures of time preferences on the sociodemographic characteristics of individuals. Quantile regression results are more robust to outliers and even after trimming the individual-level CTB estimates, the possibility of influential outliers remains. The results remain robust to re-estimation using survey weights (see Appendix Tables A.17 and A.18. The results are quite similar to the OLS estimates reported in Appendix Table A.16 and those reported in Figure A.3.

L Appendix Tables

Table A.1: The Causal Effect of Payoff Mechanism on CTB Patience

Model	(1) Linear	(2) Linear	(3) Linear	(4) Linear	(5) Quantile	(6) Quantile
Weights	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Benchmark CTB	Reference group	Reference group	Reference group	Reference group	Reference group	Reference group
CTB Lottery	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)
CTB Hypothetical Low	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)
CTB Hypothetical High	0.001***	0.001***	0.001**	0.001**	0.002***	0.002***
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Age: 35-49			0.000	0.001		0.000
			(0.000)	(0.000)		(0.001)
Age: 50-64			0.000	0.000		0.000
			(0.000)	(0.000)		(0.001)
Age: 65+			0.000	0.000		0.001
			(0.000)	(0.000)		(0.001)
Education: High School			0.001	0.001		0.002**
			(0.001)	(0.001)		(0.001)
Education: Some College			0.001***	0.001**		0.002***
			(0.001)	(0.001)		(0.001)
Education: BA or higher			0.002***	0.002***		0.003***
			(0.001)	(0.001)		(0.001)
Income: Lower Middle			0.001***	0.001**		0.001*
			(0.000)	(0.000)		(0.001)
Income: Upper Middle			0.001**	0.001**		0.001
			(0.000)	(0.000)		(0.001)
Income: High			0.002***	0.001***		0.002***
			(0.000)	(0.000)		(0.001)
Female			0.001***	0.001***		0.002***
			(0.000)	(0.000)		(0.000)
White			0.001**	0.001***		0.001***
			(0.000)	(0.000)		(0.001)
Constant	1.000***	1.000***	0.996***	0.996***	0.999***	0.993***
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Observations	4,391	4,391	4,062	4,062	4,391	4,062

Note: This table reports coefficients from linear and quantile (median) regressions of CTB patience on randomly assigned payoff mechanism. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table A.2: Patience and Support for Long-Term Investment (Waterpipe Problem, Weighted Data)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Patience CTB (trimmed)	1.136*	0.800						
	(0.592)	(0.602)						
Patience CTB (trimmed): High			0.071***	0.050**				
			(0.019)	(0.020)				
Patience Stated					0.016***	0.012***		
					(0.003)	(0.003)		
Patience Stated: High							0.089***	0.055***
							(0.015)	(0.015)
Sociodemographics		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes
Observations	2,543	2,278	2,543	2,278	4,075	3,605	4,075	3,605

Note: This table reports linear regression coefficients in which support for the constant investment plan is regressed on patience measures and sociodemographic variables using the weighted data. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.3: Patience and Support for Long-Term Investment (Waterpipe Problem), Risk Aversion CTB Included

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Patience CTB (trimmed)	1.205**	1.096*						
	(0.599)	(0.624)						
Patience CTB (trimmed): High			0.064***	0.051***				
			(0.018)	(0.019)				
Patience Stated					0.019***	0.016***		
					(0.003)	(0.004)		
Patience Stated: High							0.095***	0.070***
							(0.017)	(0.018)
Risk Acceptance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographics		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes
Observations	2,371	2,124	2,371	2,124	2,545	2,268	2,545	2,268

Note: This table reports linear regression coefficients in which support for the constant investment plan is regressed on patience measures, risk aversion, sociodemographic variables. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.4: Time Preference Measures and Support for Public Policy (Including Party Identification)

Outcome:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Agree: Cut GHG Emissions				Agree: Invest in New Climate Technology				Agree: Invest in Human Capital				Agree: Cut Public Spending				Agree: Paid Maternity Leave			
Patience CTB	-0.610				-0.732				-0.767				-1.707				-0.260			
	(1.053)				(1.037)				(1.075)				(1.097)				(1.024)			
Patience CTB: High		-0.022				-0.013				-0.033*				-0.031				-0.024		
		(0.019)				(0.019)				(0.019)				(0.019)				(0.019)		
Patience Stated			0.020***				0.016***				0.020***				0.010***				0.010***	
			(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)	
Patience Stated: High				0.096***				0.078***				0.115***				0.045***				0.045***
				(0.016)				(0.016)				(0.016)				(0.016)				(0.016)
Party Identification	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Risk Acceptance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,651	2,651	3,755	3,755	2,651	2,651	3,755	3,755	2,651	2,651	3,755	3,755	2,651	2,651	3,755	3,755	2,651	2,651	3,755	3,755
R-squared	0.082	0.082	0.085	0.085	0.078	0.078	0.077	0.077	0.013	0.014	0.021	0.025	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.097	0.098	0.085	0.085

Note: This table reports coefficients from linear probability models with robust standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses. Policy views are indicator variables that are 1 if the level of agreement exceeds 7 on the 1 to 11 answer scale and are 0 otherwise. Party Identification: Republican, Independent, Democrat (reference group). Sociodemographic covariates: Age: 35-49, Age: 50-64, Age: 65+, Education: High School, Education: Some College, Education: BA or Higher, Income: Lower Middle, Income: Upper Middle, Income: High, Gender: Female, Race: White. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table A.5: Time Preference Measures and Support for Public Policy (Weighted Data)

Outcome	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Agree: Cut GHG Emissions				Agree: Invest in New Climate Technology				Agree: Invest in Human Capital				Agree: Cut Public Spending				Agree: Paid Maternity Leave			
Patience CTB	-0.238				-0.417				-0.844				-1.329				-0.410			
	(1.078)				(1.067)				(1.059)				(1.077)				(1.056)			
Patience CTB: High		-0.019				-0.013				-0.038**				-0.025				-0.031*		
		(0.018)				(0.019)				(0.019)				(0.019)				(0.019)		
Patience Stated			0.015***				0.012***				0.018***				0.011***				0.008***	
			(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)	
Patience Stated: High				0.074***				0.063***				0.106***				0.055***				0.036**
				(0.016)				(0.016)				(0.016)				(0.016)				(0.016)
Sociodemographics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Risk Acceptance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,828	2,828	4,015	4,015	2,828	2,828	4,015	4,015	2,828	2,828	4,015	4,015	2,828	2,828	4,015	4,015	2,828	2,828	4,015	4,015
R-squared	0.019	0.019	0.021	0.020	0.017	0.016	0.020	0.020	0.011	0.012	0.017	0.021	0.009	0.008	0.014	0.014	0.050	0.050	0.043	0.043

Note: This table reports coefficients from linear probability models with robust standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses using weighted data. Policy views are indicator variables that are 1 if the level of agreement exceeds 7 on the 1 to 11 answer scale and are 0 otherwise. Sociodemographic covariates: Age: 35-49, Age: 50-64, Age: 65+, Education: High School, Education: Some College, Education: BA or Higher, Income: Lower Middle, Income: Upper Middle, Income: High, Gender: Female, Race: White. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.6: Time Preference Measures and Support for Public Policy (Including Party Identification, Weighted Data)

Outomce:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Agree: Cut GHG Emissions				Agree: Invest in New Climate Technology				Agree: Invest in Human Capital				Agree: Cut Public Spending				Agree: Paid Maternity Leave			
Patience CTB	-0.629				-0.524				-0.615				-1.540				-0.281			
	(1.064)				(1.040)				(1.086)				(1.107)				(1.036)			
Patience CTB: High		-0.022				-0.011				-0.030				-0.026				-0.024		
		(0.018)				(0.019)				(0.019)				(0.019)				(0.019)		
Patience Stated			0.020***				0.015***				0.019***				0.009***				0.010***	
			(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)	
Patience Stated: High				0.098***				0.077***				0.113***				0.041**				0.046***
				(0.016)				(0.016)				(0.016)				(0.016)				(0.016)
Party Identification	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sociodemographics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Risk Acceptance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,651	2,651	3,755	3,755	2,651	2,651	3,755	3,755	2,651	2,651	3,755	3,755	2,651	2,651	3,755	3,755	2,651	2,651	3,755	3,755
R-squared	0.085	0.086	0.087	0.087	0.081	0.081	0.079	0.079	0.015	0.016	0.022	0.025	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.097	0.098	0.085	0.085

Note: This table reports coefficients from linear probability models with robust standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses estimated using weighted data. Party Identification: Republican, Independent, Democrat (reference group). Policy views are indicator variables that are 1 if the level of agreement exceeds 7 on the 1 to 11 answer scale and are 0 otherwise. Sociodemographic covariates: Age: 35-49, Age: 50-64, Age: 65+, Education: High School, Education: Some College, Education: BA or Higher, Income: Lower Middle, Income: Upper Middle, Income: High, Gender: Female, Race: White. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table A.7: Time Preference Measures and Support for Public Policy: Alternative Threshold

Outcome:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Agree: Cut GHG Emissions				Agree: Invest in New Climate Technology				Agree: Invest in Human Capital				Agree: Cut Public Spending				Agree: Paid Maternity Leave			
Patience CTB	-1.067				-0.735				-0.385				-2.002**				0.138			
	(0.978)				(0.977)				(0.881)				(0.971)				(0.967)			
Patience CTB: High		-0.040**				-0.024				-0.030*				-0.044***				-0.029*		
		(0.017)				(0.017)				(0.016)				(0.017)				(0.018)		
Patience Stated			0.008***				0.006*				0.010***				0.004				0.003	
			(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)				(0.003)	
Patience Stated: High				0.036**				0.028*				0.061***				0.021				0.008
				(0.015)				(0.015)				(0.014)				(0.014)				(0.015)
Sociodemographics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Risk Acceptance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	2,828	2,828	4,015	4,015	2,828	2,828	4,015	4,015	2,828	2,828	4,015	4,015	2,828	2,828	4,015	4,015	2,828	2,828	4,015	4,015
R-squared	0.021	0.022	0.020	0.019	0.020	0.020	0.022	0.022	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.057	0.058	0.051	0.051

Note: Coefficients from linear probability models with robust standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses. Policy views are indicator variables that are 1 if the level of agreement exceeds 6 on the 1 to 11 answer scale and are 0 otherwise. Sociodemographic covariates: Age: 35-49, Age: 50-64, Age: 65+, Education: High School, Education: Some College, Education: BA or Higher, Income: Lower Middle, Income: Upper Middle, Income: High, Gender: Female, Race: White. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.8: Time Preference Measures and Support for Public Policy: Revised Answer Scale and Alternative Placebo Outcome (Long-Term Public Policy Survey)

	Agree: Cut GHG Emissions				Agree: Invest in New Climate Technology				Agree: Invest in Human Capital				Agree: Cut Public Spending				Agree: Promote Gender Equality in Military			
Patience CTB	0.81				0.53				1.64*				0.45				0.82			
	(0.65)				(0.63)				(0.65)				(0.66)				(0.66)			
Patience CTB: High		0.04+				0.03				0.02				-0.002				0.03		
		(0.02)				(0.02)				(0.03)				(0.03)				(0.03)		
Patience Stated			0.02***				0.02***				0.01*				0.003				0.01**	
			(0.004)				(0.004)				(0.004)				(0.004)				(0.004)	
Patience Stated: High				0.11***				0.11***				0.12***				0.09***				0.09***
				(0.02)				(0.02)				(0.02)				(0.02)				(0.02)
Sociodemographics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Risk Acceptance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,551	1,551	2,081	2,081	1,550	1,550	2,081	2,081	1,506	1,506	2,018	2,018	1,524	1,524	2,044	2,044	1,553	1,553	2,083	2,083
R-squared	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04

Note: Coefficients from linear probability models with robust standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses. Policy views are indicator variables that are 1 if the level of agreement exceeds 3 on the 1 to 5 answer scale and are 0 otherwise. Sociodemographic covariates: Age: 35-49, Age: 50-64, Age: 65+, Education: High School, Education: Some College, Education: BA or Higher, Income: Lower Middle, Income: Upper Middle, Income: High, Gender: Female, Race: White. Section J reports the question wording for the policy items. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.9: Time Preference Measures and Support for Public Policy: Alternative Question Items (Long-Term Public Policy Survey)

Should spend more on:	The Environment				Mass Transportation				Developing Alternative Energy Sources				Do More About Rising Temperatures			
Patience CTB	-1.24+				-1.27+				-2.27***				0.13			
	(0.69)				(0.65)				(0.69)				(0.65)			
Patience CTB: High		-0.05+				-0.02				-0.07**				0.002		
		(0.03)				(0.03)				(0.03)				(0.03)		
Patience Stated			0.02***				0.01**				0.01**				0.02***	
			(0.004)				(0.004)				(0.004)				(0.004)	
Patience Stated: High				0.07**				0.04				0.04+				0.13***
				(0.02)				(0.02)				(0.03)				(0.02)
Sociodemographics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Risk Acceptance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1,441	1,441	1,938	1,938	1,430	1,430	1,896	1,896	1,458	1,458	1,950	1,950	1,607	1,607	2,167	2,167
R-squared	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03

Note: Coefficients from linear probability models with robust standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses. Policy views are indicator variables that are 1 if the level of agreement exceeds the midpoint of the answer scale. Sociodemographic covariates: Age: 35-49, Age: 50-64, Age: 65+, Education: High School, Education: Some College, Education: BA or Higher, Income: Lower Middle, Income: Upper Middle, Income: High, Gender: Female, Race: White. Section J reports the question wording for the policy items. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.10: Time Preference Measures and Support for Public Policy by Partisan Identification

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Agree: Cut GHG Emissions		Agree: Invest in New Climate Technology		Agree: Invest in Human Capital		Agree: Cut Public Spending		Agree: Paid Maternity Leave	
	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats
Patience CTB	0.332	0.073	-0.193	0.070	0.038	0.175	-0.046	0.498	-1.068	0.482
	(1.805)	(1.632)	(1.848)	(1.550)	(1.843)	(1.756)	(1.822)	(1.879)	(1.758)	(1.617)
Sociodemographics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Risk Acceptance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	885	843	885	843	885	843	885	843	885	843
R-squared	0.030	0.027	0.026	0.018	0.010	0.023	0.019	0.012	0.078	0.046

Note: Coefficients from linear probability models with robust standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses. Sociodemographic covariates: Age: 35-49, Age: 50-64, Age: 65+, Education: High School, Education: Some College, Education: BA or Higher, Income: Lower Middle, Income: Upper Middle, Income: High, Gender: Female, Race: White. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table A.11: Time Preference Measures and Support for Public Policy by Age Group

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	Agree: Cut GHG Emissions				Agree: Invest in New Climate Technology				Agree: Invest in Human Capital				Agree: Cut Public Spending				Agree: Paid Maternity Leave			
	Age: 18 to 34	Age: 35-49	Age: 50-65	Age: 65+	Age: 18 to 34	Age: 35-49	Age: 50-65	Age: 65+	Age: 18 to 34	Age: 35-49	Age: 50-65	Age: 65+	Age: 18 to 34	Age: 35-49	Age: 50-65	Age: 65+	Age: 18 to 34	Age: 35-49	Age: 50-65	Age: 65+
Patience CTB	0.102	-1.935	-0.427	-0.909	-2.307	3.081	-1.237	-2.947	-1.486	2.033	-3.549	1.847	-2.979	-1.406	1.902	-4.809*	-3.193*	0.991	-0.743	3.347
	(1.819)	(2.188)	(2.276)	(2.301)	(1.847)	(2.082)	(2.218)	(2.352)	(1.867)	(2.254)	(2.231)	(2.449)	(1.909)	(2.350)	(2.213)	(2.476)	(1.757)	(2.123)	(2.181)	(2.397)
Sociodemographics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Risk Acceptance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	833	618	647	553	833	618	647	553	833	618	647	553	833	618	647	553	833	618	647	553
R-squared	0.037	0.095	0.104	0.158	0.050	0.084	0.093	0.134	0.010	0.033	0.054	0.024	0.027	0.035	0.065	0.071	0.048	0.084	0.116	0.097

Note: Coefficients from linear probability models with robust standard errors clustered by respondent in parentheses. Sociodemographic covariates: Age: 35-49, Age: 50-64, Age: 65+, Education: High School, Education: Some College, Education: BA or Higher, Income: Lower Middle, Income: Upper Middle, Income: High, Gender: Female, Race: White. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.12: CTB Survey: Distribution of Socio-Demographics in the Target Population, the Raw Sample, and the Weighted Sample (N=5,820)

	Population	Raw Sample	Weighted Sample
Age: 18-34	30	34	30
Age: 35-49	25	24	25
Age: 50-64	25	23	25
Age: 65+	20	19	20
Education: Less than High School	12	12	12
Education: High School Degree	28	25	28
Education: Associate's Degree or Some College	31	36	31
Education: BA or higher	29	27	29
Gender: Male	48	47	49
Gender: Female	52	53	51

Note: Population margins are taken from the 2016 American Community Survey.

Table A.13: Long-Term Public Policy Survey: Distribution of Socio-Demographics in the Target Population and the Raw Sample (N=2,995)

	Population	Raw Sample
Age: 18-34	30	29
Age: 35-49	25	28
Age: 50-64	25	24
Age: 65+	20	19
Education: Less than High School	12	6
Education: High School Degree	28	24
Education: Associate's Degree or Some College	31	32
Education: BA or higher	29	38
Gender: Male	48	48
Gender: Female	52	52

Note: Population margins are taken from the 2016 American Community Survey.

Table A.14: Waterpipe Survey: Distribution of Socio-Demographics in the Target Population, the Raw Sample, and the Weighted Sample (Total N=4,075)

	Population	Raw Sample	Weighted Sample
Age: 18-34	30	27	30
Age: 35-49	25	22	22
Age: 50-64	25	30	28
Age: 65+	20	22	20
Education: Less than High School	12	7	9
Education: High School Degree	28	29	30
Education: Associate's Degree or Some College	31	32	31
Education: BA or higher	29	32	30
Gender: Male	48	47	48
Gender: Female	52	53	52

Note: Population margins are taken from the 2016 American Community Survey.

Table A.15: Sociodemographic Predictors of Patience

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	CTB			Staircase			Stated		
Age: 35-49	0.001	0.001	0.000	5.200***	4.992***	5.506***	-0.333**	-0.500***	-0.500***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.631)	(1.633)	(1.715)	(0.164)	(0.104)	(0.186)
Age: 50-64	0.000	0.001	0.000	8.025***	7.908***	7.800***	-0.667***	-0.500***	-0.500***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.412)	(1.446)	(1.510)	(0.167)	(0.121)	(0.189)
Age: 65+	0.000	0.000	0.001	10.125***	10.875***	10.825***	-0.667***	-0.500***	-0.500**
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.489)	(1.504)	(1.590)	(0.180)	(0.135)	(0.201)
Education: High School	0.001*	0.001	0.001*	3.450**	2.992*	4.206***	-0.333*	0.000	-0.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.659)	(1.654)	(1.617)	(0.180)	(0.182)	(0.205)
Education: Some College	0.002***	0.002***	0.002***	10.075***	9.467***	10.350***	0.000	0.500**	0.500**
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.796)	(1.772)	(1.784)	(0.181)	(0.195)	(0.234)
Education: BA or higher	0.004***	0.003***	0.004***	17.250***	16.550***	17.425***	0.667***	1.000***	1.000***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.652)	(1.660)	(1.664)	(0.226)	(0.226)	(0.287)
Income: Lower Middle	0.001	0.001	0.001*	0.000	0.517	0.000	0.000	-0.000	0.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.630)	(1.653)	(1.635)	(0.151)	(0.114)	(0.152)
Income: Upper Middle	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.825	1.433	0.881	0.667***	0.500***	0.500**
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.621)	(1.642)	(1.678)	(0.175)	(0.117)	(0.209)
Income: High	0.001*	0.001*	0.001**	2.875*	3.483**	3.119*	0.667***	0.500***	0.500**
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.617)	(1.638)	(1.638)	(0.176)	(0.108)	(0.206)
Female	0.002***	0.001***	0.002***	-2.000**	-2.000**	-1.994*	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(1.007)	(1.020)	(1.061)	(0.109)	(0.077)	(0.114)
White	0.001***	0.001***	0.001**	1.275	1.183	1.113	-0.333**	-0.500***	-0.500***
	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(1.338)	(1.396)	(1.393)	(0.152)	(0.112)	(0.175)
Ideology: Right		-0.000			1.025			0.000	
		(0.001)			(1.505)			(0.128)	
Ideology: Middle		0.001			1.025			-0.500***	
		(0.001)			(1.167)			(0.096)	
Republican			-0.000			2.237			0.500***
			(0.001)			(1.371)			(0.143)
Independent			0.001			2.237*			-0.000
			(0.001)			(1.309)			(0.141)
Constant	0.994***	0.994***	0.993***	115.125***	114.400***	113.044***	6.333***	6.500***	6.000***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.757)	(1.946)	(1.882)	(0.177)	(0.204)	(0.229)
Observations	2,975	2,975	2,788	2,968	2,968	2,787	4,015	4,015	3,755

Note: This table reports coefficients from quantile (median) regressions of individual-level measures of time preferences on sociodemographic and political characteristics. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.16: Sociodemographic Predictors of Patience (OLS Estimates)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	CTB	Staircase	Stated
Age: 35-49	0.001*	2.075**	-0.212*
	(0.000)	(0.865)	(0.112)
Age: 50-64	0.001	4.785***	-0.192*
	(0.000)	(0.838)	(0.114)
Age: 65+	0.000	6.166***	-0.389***
	(0.001)	(0.902)	(0.122)
Education: High School	0.001	4.268***	0.075
	(0.001)	(1.157)	(0.165)
Education: Some College	0.002**	7.253***	0.262
	(0.001)	(1.125)	(0.161)
Education: BA or higher	0.002***	11.336***	0.450***
	(0.001)	(1.218)	(0.172)
Income: Lower Middle	0.001	0.700	0.192*
	(0.000)	(0.857)	(0.110)
Income: Upper Middle	0.000	1.628*	0.492***
	(0.001)	(0.922)	(0.121)
Income: High	0.001	3.751***	0.573***
	(0.001)	(0.950)	(0.125)
Female	0.001***	-1.082*	0.014
	(0.000)	(0.604)	(0.082)
White	0.001**	1.480*	-0.259**
	(0.000)	(0.830)	(0.112)
Constant	0.996***	117.949***	5.889***
	(0.001)	(1.181)	(0.169)
Observations	2,975	2,968	4,015

Note: This table reports coefficients from linear regressions of individual-level measures of time preferences on the sociodemographic characteristics of individuals. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table A.17: Sociodemographic Predictors of Patience (Weighted Data)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	CTB			Staircase			Stated		
Age: 35-49	0.001*	0.001*	0.001	2.075**	2.062**	2.238**	-0.212*	-0.212*	-0.222*
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.865)	(0.865)	(0.896)	(0.112)	(0.112)	(0.116)
Age: 50-64	0.001	0.001*	0.001	4.785***	4.754***	4.708***	-0.192*	-0.207*	-0.227*
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.838)	(0.840)	(0.866)	(0.114)	(0.114)	(0.118)
Age: 65+	0.000	0.001	0.000	6.166***	6.133***	6.542***	-0.389***	-0.409***	-0.385***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.902)	(0.904)	(0.928)	(0.122)	(0.122)	(0.126)
Education: High School	0.001	0.001	0.001	4.268***	4.258***	4.527***	0.075	0.074	0.174
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.157)	(1.161)	(1.219)	(0.165)	(0.165)	(0.173)
Education: Some College	0.002**	0.002**	0.002**	7.253***	7.243***	7.389***	0.262	0.255	0.336**
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.125)	(1.128)	(1.189)	(0.161)	(0.162)	(0.170)
Education: BA or higher	0.002***	0.002***	0.002***	11.336***	11.344***	11.593***	0.450***	0.437**	0.530***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.218)	(1.218)	(1.283)	(0.172)	(0.173)	(0.181)
Income: Lower Middle	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.700	0.703	0.405	0.192*	0.195*	0.118
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.857)	(0.858)	(0.891)	(0.110)	(0.110)	(0.116)
Income: Upper Middle	0.000	0.001	0.000	1.628*	1.622*	1.111	0.492***	0.476***	0.460***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.922)	(0.922)	(0.954)	(0.121)	(0.121)	(0.126)
Income: High	0.001	0.001*	0.001	3.751***	3.749***	3.344***	0.573***	0.563***	0.547***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.950)	(0.950)	(0.984)	(0.125)	(0.125)	(0.131)
Female	0.001***	0.001***	0.001***	-1.082*	-1.074*	-1.105*	0.014	0.033	0.006
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.604)	(0.606)	(0.622)	(0.082)	(0.082)	(0.085)
White	0.001**	0.001**	0.001**	1.480*	1.466*	1.451*	-0.259**	-0.271**	-0.321***
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.830)	(0.831)	(0.864)	(0.112)	(0.112)	(0.119)
Ideology: Right		-0.001			0.358			0.204	
		(0.000)			(0.894)			(0.128)	
Ideology: Middle		0.000			0.130			-0.104	
		(0.000)			(0.731)			(0.099)	
Republican			-0.000			0.788			0.196*
			(0.000)			(0.768)			(0.106)
Independent			0.000			1.541**			0.081
			(0.000)			(0.765)			(0.103)
Constant	0.996***	0.996***	0.996***	117.949***	117.831***	117.186***	5.889***	5.924***	5.804***
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(1.181)	(1.248)	(1.306)	(0.169)	(0.181)	(0.187)
Observations	2,975	2,975	2,788	2,968	2,968	2,787	4,015	4,015	3,755

Note: This table reports coefficients from linear regressions of individual-level measures of time preferences on sociodemographic and political characteristics using weighted data. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table A.18: Sociodemographic Predictors of Patience (Binary, Weighted Data)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	CTB: High			Staircase: High			Stated: High		
Age: 35-49	0.035	0.035	0.026	0.070***	0.069***	0.072***	-0.055***	-0.052***	-0.051***
	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.027)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Age: 50-64	0.016	0.017	0.008	0.110***	0.110***	0.106***	-0.066***	-0.066***	-0.069***
	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.027)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Age: 65+	0.001	0.004	0.006	0.156***	0.156***	0.160***	-0.106***	-0.107***	-0.104***
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Education: High School	0.055	0.054	0.049	0.092***	0.092***	0.088***	-0.001	-0.001	0.008
	(0.035)	(0.035)	(0.037)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.033)	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.028)
Education: Some College	0.082**	0.083**	0.082**	0.173***	0.172***	0.168***	0.044*	0.042	0.048*
	(0.034)	(0.034)	(0.036)	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.032)	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.027)
Education: BA or higher	0.139***	0.141***	0.138***	0.272***	0.274***	0.268***	0.095***	0.089***	0.101***
	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.039)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.034)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.029)
Income: Lower Middle	0.038	0.038	0.042	0.022	0.022	0.016	0.027	0.027	0.020
	(0.026)	(0.026)	(0.027)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Income: Upper Middle	0.041	0.045	0.049*	0.062**	0.062**	0.051**	0.081***	0.077***	0.073***
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Income: High	0.073**	0.075***	0.075**	0.101***	0.101***	0.097***	0.086***	0.083***	0.082***
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.030)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.022)
Female	0.061***	0.058***	0.065***	-0.054***	-0.055***	-0.052***	0.003	0.008	0.003
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
White	0.064***	0.066***	0.063**	0.041*	0.041*	0.040*	-0.017	-0.020	-0.024
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.026)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.019)
Ideology: Right		-0.019			0.006			0.031	
		(0.028)			(0.023)			(0.020)	
Ideology: Middle		0.023			0.015			-0.048***	
		(0.022)			(0.019)			(0.017)	
Republican			-0.007			0.020			0.025
			(0.024)			(0.020)			(0.018)
Independent			0.036			0.013			-0.006
			(0.023)			(0.020)			(0.018)
Constant	0.266***	0.254***	0.254***	0.208***	0.199***	0.205***	0.547***	0.570***	0.547***
	(0.035)	(0.037)	(0.039)	(0.032)	(0.034)	(0.035)	(0.028)	(0.030)	(0.030)
Observations	2,975	2,975	2,788	3,908	3,908	3,691	5,319	5,319	4,987

Note: This table reports coefficients from linear regressions of individual-level measures of time preferences dichotomized at the median on sociodemographic and political characteristics using weighted data. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

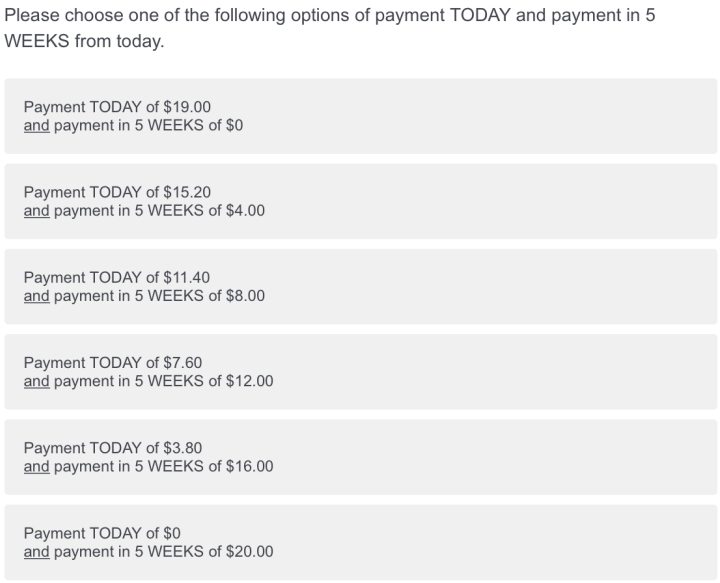
Table A.19: Distribution of Income and Ethnicity in the CTB Survey and the Waterpipe Survey

	Population (ACS 2016)	CTB Survey	Waterpipe Survey
Income: Low	25.9	25.3	29.6
Income: Lower Middle	26.6	29.4	31.4
Income: Upper Middle	21.1	21.9	18.8
Income: High	26.2	23.3	19.9
Race: White	72.6	79.7	66.6
Race: Black/African American	12.7	6.27	11.9
Race: American Indian/Alaska Native	0.8	0.67	1.0
Race: Other	13.9	13.7	20.2

Note: Population margins are taken from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS).

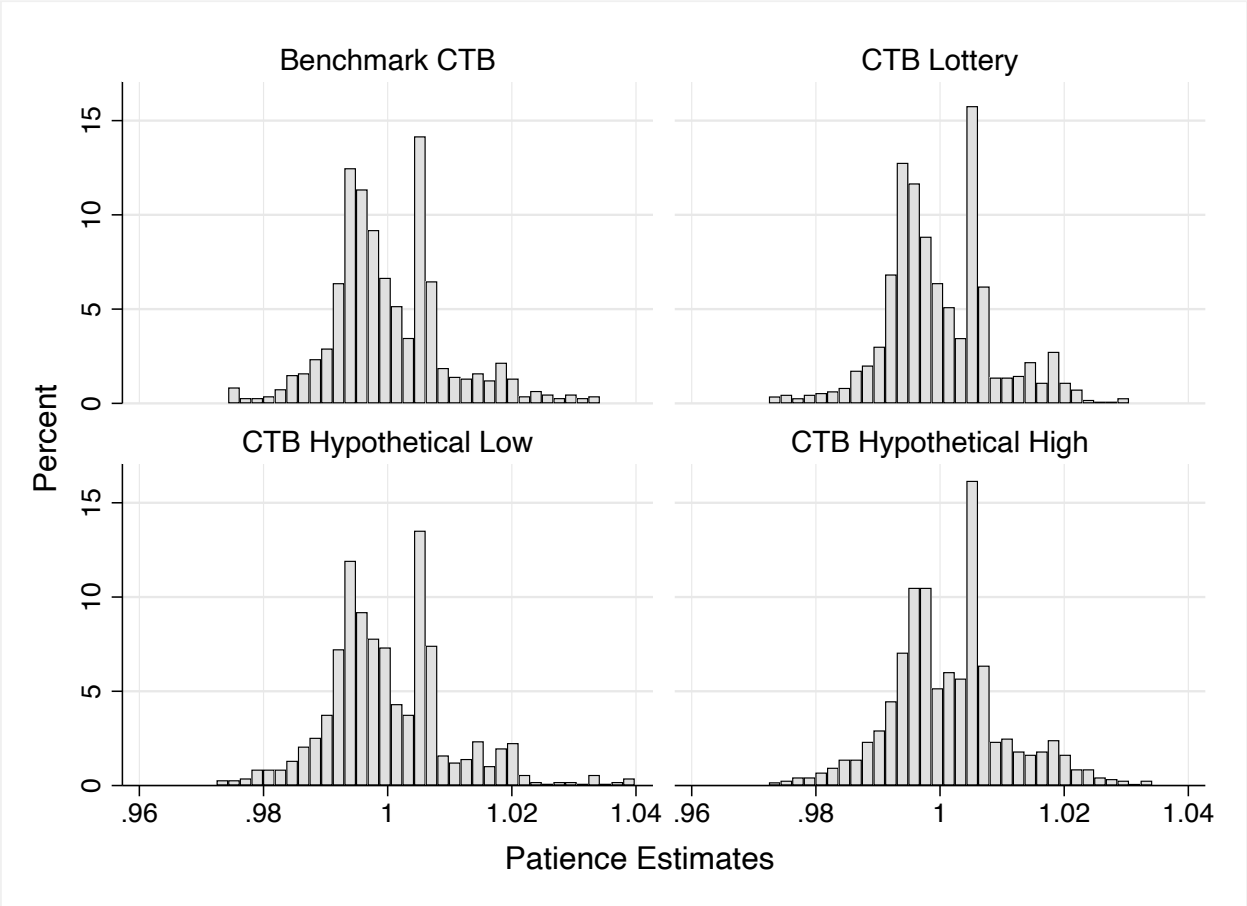
M Appendix Figures

Figure A.1: CTB Example Screenshot



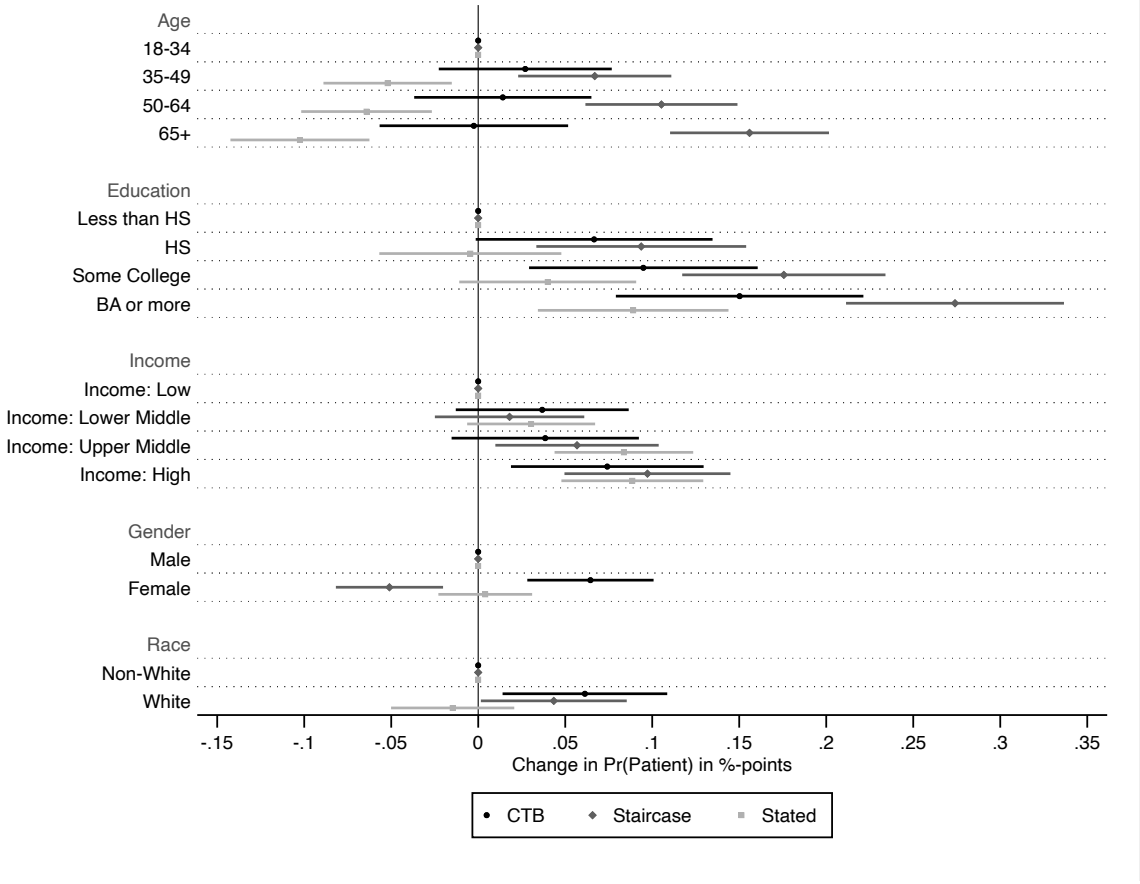
Note: This figure shows a screenshot of a CTB choice task.

Figure A.2: The Distribution of Patience by Payoff Mechanism



Note: This figure shows the distribution of individual-level patience estimates by treatment group. N(Benchmark CTB)= 1,066, N(Lottery)= 1,097, N(Hypothetical Low)=1,065, N(Hypothetical High)=1,160.

Figure A.3: The Sociodemographic Predictors of Patience by Elicitation Method



Note: This figure shows coefficients from linear regressions of a binary patience indicator (split at the median) on sociodemographic variables. Error bars indicate 95% robust confidence intervals. Point estimates without confidence intervals denote reference categories. Model 2 includes interactions between benefits and timing indicators. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$. N(CTB)=2,975, N(Staircase)=3,908, N(Stated)= 5,319. Numerical estimates are reported in Table A.15.