

# UnderStandingAmericaStudy

UAS 439: HEALTH OUTCOMES; PREFERENCES ELICITATION



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Fielded February 11, 2022 - March 20, 2022

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

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This UAS panel survey, titled "UAS 439: Health Outcomes; Preferences Elicitation", presents respondents with several sets of scenarios in which they have to indicate their preferences. This survey is no longer in the field. Respondents were paid \$9 to complete the survey.

### 1.1 Topics

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This survey contains questions (among others) on the following topics: Health, Risk Preferences. A complete survey topic categorization for the UAS can be found here.

### 1.2 Experiments

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This survey includes experiment(s) of the following type(s): Auxiliary Randomization, Hypothetical Scenarios 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

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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](mailto:tgutsche@usc.edu).

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## 2 SURVEY RESPONSE AND DATA

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### 2.1 Sample selection and response rate

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The sample selection for this survey was:

All active English respondents who completed UAS 390.

As such, this survey was made available to 1283 UAS participants. Of those 1283 participants, 1137 completed the survey and are counted as respondents. Of those who are not counted as respondents, 65 started the survey without completing and 81 did not start the survey. The overall response rate was 88.62%.

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:

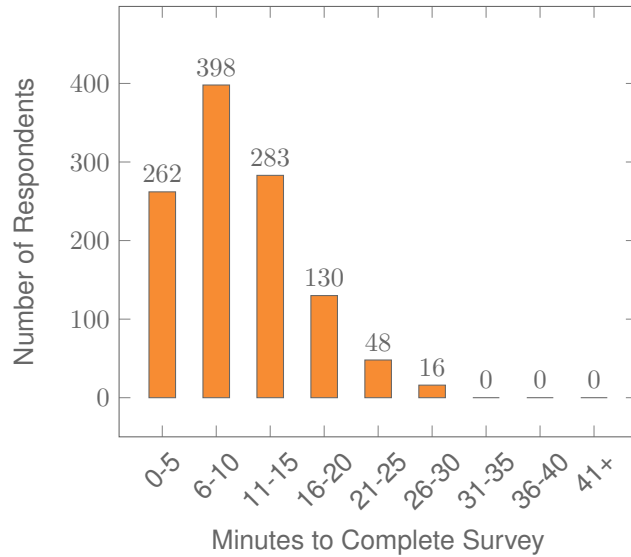
UAS439 - Response Overview	
Size of selected sample	1283
Completed the survey	1137
Started but did not complete the survey	65
Did not start the survey	81
Response rate	88.62%

### 2.2 Timings

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The survey took respondents an average of 11 minutes, and the full distribution of survey response times is available in the figure below. Times per question are available upon request.

Distribution of Respondents' Survey Response Times



### 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.

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### 3 STANDARD VARIABLES

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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 is 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 sampletype 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.

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## 4 BACKGROUND DEMOGRAPHICS

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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.
- **hisplativo**: 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 hisplativo, 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.
- **hhmembervnumber**: 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 'hhmembervnumber' 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 'survhhid'.
- **lastmyhh\_date**: the date on which the demographics variables were collected through the 'My Household' survey.

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## 5 MISSING DATA CONVENTIONS

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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 include 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.

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## 6 ROUTING SYNTAX

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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.



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## 7 SURVEY WITH ROUTING

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**intro1** (intro in section Base)

Thanks for your interest in taking this survey! We will ask you a series of questions related to your preferences for different scenarios. Please provide your preference in each scenario to the best of your ability.

Start of section **Randomization**

*/\* In this survey respondents are asked to make a series of choices. The topic they are asked about is determined by a pre-assigned treatment group with values:*

- o 1 Mobility*
- o 2 Cash*
- o 3 Cognition*
- o 4 Bedridden Weeks*
- o 5 Vision*

*In addition all respondents are asked about health as a topic. The order in which they receive the health topic and the assigned topic depends on variable section\_order. This variable takes one of two values:*

- o 1 Health score, then treatment*
- o 2 Treatment, then health score*

*The value was randomly assigned for group 1 (variable group\_indicator=1) and fixed with a value of 1 for group 2 (variable group\_indicator=2). \*/*

```
treatment_group_flag := 2
```

```
IF treatment_group = EMPTY THEN
```

```
| treatment_group := /* get pre-assigned group */
```

```
| IF treatment_group = RESPONSE THEN
```

```
| | treatment_group_flag := 1
```

```
| ELSE
```

```
| | treatment_group := mt_rand(1,5)
```

```
| | treatment_group_flag := 2
```

```
| END OF IF
```

```
END OF IF
```

```
group_indicator := 2
section_order_flag := 2
```

```
IF section_order = EMPTY THEN
| section_order := /* get pre-assigned order */
|
| IF section_order = RESPONSE THEN
| | section_order_flag := 1
| ELSE
| | section_order := mt_rand(1,2)
| | section_order_flag := 2
| END OF IF
END OF IF
```

```
section_order := 1
```

End of section **Randomization**

```
IF section_order = 1 THEN
| Start of section Healthscore
```

**hs001** (health today in section Healthscore)

In this section, we will present you with hypothetical scenarios regarding your health. Since these scenarios can be complex, please read each question carefully.

Throughout the survey, we will reference your health as a numbered score. Your health score will range from 0 to 100. A health score of 0 is equivalent to death while a health score of 100 is perfect health.

On a scale of 0-100, how would you rate your health today? Please click anywhere on the slider below or use the textbox to enter your answer.  
RANGE 0..100

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

**hs002** (health today in section Healthscore)

For reference, the scale below indicates a few conditions and how someone may view their corresponding health scores.

Please answer the next question assuming the following about your health:

A few years ago, your health severely deteriorated due to an unknown cause. Doctors could not identify the cause and could not do anything to improve your health. Today,

your health score is a 20. Prior to your health's deterioration, your health score was 100.

How would you view a health score of 20 on a scale from 0 to 100?

- 1 Not very bad
- 2 Reasonably bad
- 3 Very bad
- 4 Extremely bad

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

## END OF GROUP

### **hs\_info**

Good news! Recent medical breakthroughs have allowed doctors to discover the cause of your health deterioration. Not only that, there are now two medical treatments available. Both treatments guarantee that the condition will be completely cured in one year, returning your health score to 100, where you can expect to live for 30 more years at this health level. However, the treatments will have varying effects during the coming year of treatment.

For the next set of questions, you will be shown the potential outcomes resulting from your two medical treatment options.

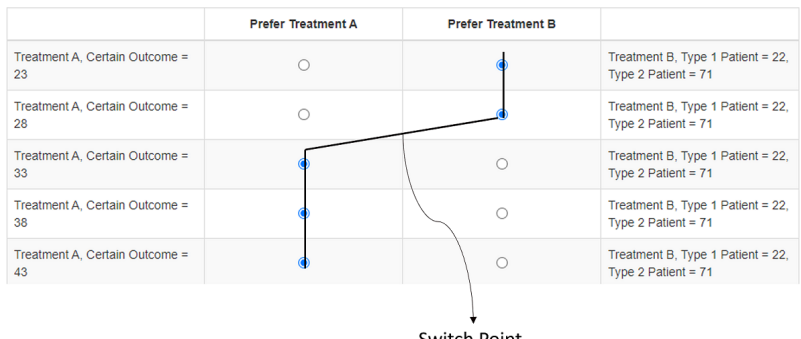
Treatment A will have a "certain outcome," in other words, a guaranteed health score that will result if you select the treatment A option.

Treatment B will have varying outcomes, dependent on if you are a Type I patient or a Type II patient.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment.

The goal of each task in this section is to find the switch point at which you would consider a certain outcome over the treatment with two random outcomes occurring at a 50% likelihood.

See the picture below for example.



To find this switch point, we will ask you to select between one option (on the left side) or another option (on the right side).

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

**hs003\_intro**

For the next set of questions, please select if you would rather have Treatment A or Treatment B.

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in varying outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient.

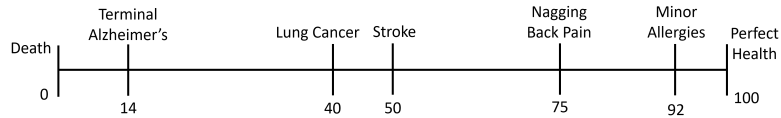
Assume for each of the following treatment decisions (each row), that is the one decision you will make regarding your received treatment for the next year. Each decision is mutually exclusive, meaning that one decision has no impact on subsequent or previous decisions.

For example, in row 1, after your health condition of 20 health points, you have the option between Treatment A that gives you a certain outcome of 23 points or Treatment B that will either give you 22 points or 71 points at a 50/50 chance. You would select the bubble for Treatment A if you prefer the certain outcome or the bubble for Treatment B if you prefer the treatment where you may have a health of 22 or 71 after treatment at a 50/50 chance.

For the next decision (row 2), again you would start from your beginning 20 health points. You now have the option between a "Treatment A" which now gives a certain outcome of 28 health points or "Treatment B" which still can give you 22 points or 71 at a 50/50 chance.

As a reminder, you have a health score of 20 prior to receiving either treatment. The scale of health scores is included below for reference.

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.



hs003a.intro (RRA 1 in section Healthscore)

	Treatment A	Treatment B
	Quality of life during next year	Quality of life during next year
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	22
Type I Patient		71
Type II Patient		

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

hs003a.1 (rra1 health certain outcome : 23 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 23

hs003a.2 (rra1 health certain outcome : 28 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 28

hs003a.3 (rra1 health certain outcome : 33 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 33

hs003a.4 (rra1 health certain outcome : 38 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 38

hs003a.5 (rra1 health certain outcome : 43 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 43

hs003a.6 (rra1 health certain outcome : 48 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 48

hs003a.7 (rra1 health certain outcome : 53 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 53

hs003a.8 (rra1 health certain outcome : 58 in section Healthscore)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 58

**hs003a\_9** (rra1 health certain outcome : 63 in section Healthscore)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 63

**END OF SUBGROUP**

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**healthchecks3** (Section Healthscore)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 25, then a certain outcome of 30 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

**END OF GROUP**

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

**hs003\_intro2**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health score of 20 prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**hs003b\_intro** (RRA 2 in section Healthscore)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Quality of life during next year</b>		<b>Quality of life during next year</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Patient</b>	25
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	82

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**hs003b\_1** (rra2 health certain outcome : 26 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 26

**hs003b\_2** (rra2 health certain outcome : 32 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 32

**hs003b\_3** (rra2 health certain outcome : 38 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 38

**hs003b\_4** (rra2 health certain outcome : 44 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 44

**hs003b\_5** (rra2 health certain outcome : 50 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 50

**hs003b\_10** (rra2 health attention check in section Healthscore)  
As an attention check, please select Prefer Treatment B:

**hs003b\_6** (rra2 health certain outcome : 56 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 56

**hs003b\_7** (rra2 health certain outcome : 62 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 62

**hs003b\_8** (rra2 health certain outcome : 68 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 68

**hs003b\_9** (rra2 health certain outcome : 74 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 74

END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**healthchecks2** (Section Healthscore)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 25, then a certain outcome of 30 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

END OF GROUP

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**hs003\_intro2**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health score of 20 prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**hs003c\_intro** (RRA 3 in section Healthscore)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Quality of life during next year</b>		<b>Quality of life during next year</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Patient</b>	30
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	79

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**hs003c\_1** (rra3 health certain outcome : 31 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 31

**hs003c\_2** (rra3 health certain outcome : 36 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 36

**hs003c\_3** (rra3 health certain outcome : 41 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 41

**hs003c\_4** (rra3 health certain outcome : 46 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 46

**hs003c\_5** (rra3 health certain outcome : 51 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 51

**hs003c\_6** (rra3 health certain outcome : 56 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 56

**hs003c\_7** (rra3 health certain outcome : 61 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 61



**hs003c\_8** (rra3 health certain outcome : 66 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 66

**hs003c\_9** (rra3 health certain outcome : 71 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 71

**hs003c\_10** (rra3 health certain outcome : 83 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 83

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**healthchecks4** (Section Healthscore)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 25, then a certain outcome of 30 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**hs004\_intro**

Now assume the following:

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in varying outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient. Type II patients must now also take a pill that will improve or worsen their health score by 5 points, within the next year. Whereas, Type I patients do not have to take the pill.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment. For Type II patients, the pill has an equal chance of improving or worsening your health score, chances being 50%.

Again, both treatments guarantee that the condition will be completely cured in one year, returning your health score to 100, where you can expect to live for 30 more years at this health level.

As a reminder, you have a health score of 20 prior to receiving either treatment. The scale of health scores is included below for reference.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2,

and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

**hs004a\_intro** (RRP 1 in section Healthscore)

	Treatment A	Treatment B	
	Health Score during next year	Health Score during next year	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of 5 health score points
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient 31	No
		Type II Patient 72	Yes

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**hs004a\_1** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 32 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 32

**hs004a\_2** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 36 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 36

**hs004a\_3** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 40 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 40

**hs004a\_4** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 44 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 44

**hs004a\_5** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 48 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 48

**hs004a\_6** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 52 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 52

**hs004a\_7** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 56 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 56

**hs004a\_8** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 60 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 60

**hs004a\_9** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 64 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 64

## END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**healthchecks3** (Section Healthscore)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 25, then a certain outcome of 30 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

## END OF GROUP

### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**hs003\_intro2**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health score of 20 prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**hs004b\_intro** (RRP 2 in section Healthscore)

	Treatment A	Treatment B	
	Health Score during next year	Health Score during next year	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of 5 health score points
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient 74	No
		Type II Patient 29	Yes

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**hs004b\_1** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 30 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 30

**hs004b\_2** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 35 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 35

**hs004b\_3** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 39 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 39

**hs004b\_4** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 43 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 43

**hs004b\_5** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 48 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 48

**hs004b\_6** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 52 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 52

**hs004b\_7** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 57 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 57

**hs004b\_8** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 61 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 61

**hs004b\_9** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 66 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 66

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**healthchecks3** (Section Healthscore)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 25, then a certain outcome of 30 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

End of section **Healthscore**

END OF IF

IF treatment\_group = 1 THEN

Start of section **Mobility**

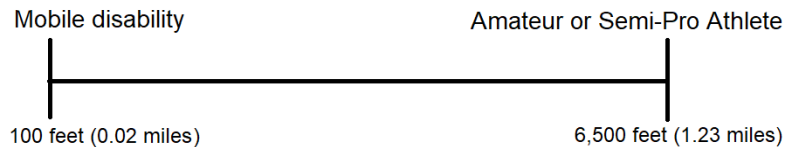
#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**mb001** (mobile disability in section Mobility)

Throughout the next section, we will examine your preferences over a health condition. The health condition we will examine is mobility as measured by the 6-minute walking test.

In the 6-minute walking test, we can examine your mobility by seeing how far you can walk or run during 6-minutes.

In the following scenarios, you will be provided a baseline health state, certain outcomes, and a treatment on a scale of 100 to 6,500 feet during the 6-minute walking test. For reference, the scale below indicates a health states and their corresponding 6-minute walking test distance.



Please answer the next question assuming the following about your health:

A few years ago, your health seriously deteriorated due to an unknown cause. Doctors could not find the cause and could not do anything to improve your health. Today, due to your health condition, you can only walk 1180 feet on the 6-minute walking test. Prior to your health deteriorating, you could run 6,000 feet.

How would you view spending walking 1180 feet on the 6-minute walking test?

- 1 Not very bad
- 2 Reasonably bad
- 3 Very bad
- 4 Extremely bad

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

## END OF GROUP

### mb002\_intro

Good news! Recent medical breakthroughs have allowed doctors to discover the cause of your health deterioration. Not only that, there are two medical treatments available. Both treatments guarantee that your condition will be completely cured in one year, returning your health to a state where you can run your normal 6,000 feet, and maintain this level of mobility for the next 30 years. However, the treatments will have varying effects during the coming year of treatment.

For the next set of questions, you will be shown the potential outcomes resulting from your two medical treatment options.

Treatment A will have a "certain outcome," in other words, a guaranteed 6-minute walking test time for the next year if you select the Treatment A option.

Treatment B will have varying outcomes, dependent on if you are a Type I patient or a Type II patient.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment.

The goal of each task in this section is to find the switch point at which you would consider a certain outcome over the treatment with two random outcomes occurring at a 50% likelihood.

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**mb002\_intro2** (bedridden 80% of a year in section Mobility)

For the next set of questions, please select if you would rather have Treatment A or Treatment B.

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in varying outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient.

Assume for each of the following treatment decisions (each row), that is the one decision you will make regarding your received treatment. Each decision is mutually exclusive, meaning that one decision has no impact on subsequent or previous decisions made during each task.

For example, in row 1, after your health condition impacting your mobility to 1180 feet on the 6-minute walking test, you have the option between Treatment A that gives you a certain outcome of 1342 feet or Treatment B that will either give you 1288 feet or 3934 feet at a 50/50 chance. You would select the bubble for Treatment A if you prefer the certain outcome or the bubble for Treatment B if you prefer the treatment where you may have a mobility of 1288 feet or 3934 feet after treatment at a 50/50 chance.

For the next decision (row 2), again you would start from your beginning mobility of 1180 feet on the 6-minute walking test. You now have the option between Treatment A which now gives a certain outcome of 1612 feet or Treatment B which still can give you 1288 feet or 3934 feet at a 50/50 chance.

As a reminder, you are currently only able to walk 1180 feet during the 6-minute walking test prior to receiving either treatment. A scale is provided below for reference.

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

**mb002a\_intro** (mobility RRA 1 in section Mobility)

	Treatment A		Treatment B
	Mobility in Next Year		Mobility in Next Year
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient	1288
		Type II Patient	3934

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**mb002a\_1** (rra1 mobility certain outcome : 1,342 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 1342

**mb002a\_2** (rra1 mobility certain outcome : 1,612 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 1612

**mb002a\_3** (rra1 mobility certain outcome : 1,882 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 1882

**mb002a\_4** (rra1 mobility certain outcome : 2,152 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2152

**mb002a\_5** (rra1 mobility certain outcome : 2,422 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2422

**mb002a\_6** (rra1 mobility certain outcome : 2,692 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2692

**mb002a\_7** (rra1 mobility certain outcome : 2,962 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2962

**mb002a\_8** (rra1 mobility certain outcome : 3,232 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3232

**mb002a\_9** (rra1 mobility certain outcome : 3,502 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3502

### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**mobilitychecks2** (Section Mobility)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain 6-minute walking test distance of 2200 feet, then a certain distance of 2800 feet should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

**END OF GROUP**

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

**mb002\_intro3**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a mobility of 1180 feet on the 6-minute walking test prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**mb002b\_intro** (mobility RRA 2 in section Mobility)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Mobility in Next Year</b>		<b>Mobility in Next Year</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Patient</b>	1450
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	4528

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**mb002b\_1** (rra2 mobility certain outcome : 1,504 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 1504

**mb002b\_2** (rra2 mobility certain outcome : 1,828 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 1828

**mb002b\_3** (rra2 mobility certain outcome : 2,152 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2152



**mb002b\_4** (rra2 mobility certain outcome : 2,476 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2476

**mb002b\_5** (rra2 mobility certain outcome : 2,800 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2800

**mb002b\_6** (rra2 mobility certain outcome : 3,124 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3124

**mb002b\_7** (rra2 mobility certain outcome : 3,448 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3448

**mb002b\_8** (rra2 mobility certain outcome : 3,772 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3772

**mb002b\_9** (rra2 mobility certain outcome : 4,096 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 4096

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**mobilitychecks2** (Section Mobility)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain 6-minute walking test distance of 2200 feet, then a certain distance of 2800 feet should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**mb002\_intro3**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a mobility of 1180 feet on the 6-minute walking test prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

mb002c\_intro (mobility RRA 3 in section Mobility)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Mobility in Next Year</b>		<b>Mobility in Next Year</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Patient</b>	1720
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	4366

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**mb002c\_1** (rra3 mobility certain outcome : 1,774 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 1774

**mb002c\_2** (rra3 mobility certain outcome : 2,044 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2044

**mb002c\_10** (rra3 mobility attention check in section Mobility)  
As an attention check, please select Prefer Treatment A:

**mb002c\_3** (rra3 mobility certain outcome : 2,314 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2314

**mb002c\_4** (rra3 mobility certain outcome : 2,584 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2584

**mb002c\_5** (rra3 mobility certain outcome : 2,854 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2854

**mb002c\_6** (rra3 mobility certain outcome : 3,124 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3124

**mb002c\_7** (rra3 mobility certain outcome : 3,394 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3394

**mb002c\_8** (rra3 mobility certain outcome : 3,664 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3664

**mb002c\_9** (rra3 mobility certain outcome : 3,934 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3934

## END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**mobilitychecks3** (Section Mobility)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain 6-minute walking test distance of 2200 feet, then a certain distance of 2800 feet should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

## END OF GROUP

### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**mb003\_intro**

Now assume the following:

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in varying outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient. Type II patients must now also take a pill that will increase or decrease mobility by 275 ft within the next year. Whereas, Type I patients do not have to take the pill.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment. For Type II patients, the pill has an equal 50% chance of increasing or decreasing mobility on the 6-minute walking test.

Following treatment, your health will return to full after one year and you will maintain that level for the next 30 years until your death.

As a reminder, you have a mobility of 1180 feet on the 6-minute walking test prior to receiving either treatment. A scale is provided below for reference.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

**mb003a\_intro** (mobility RRP 1 in section Mobility)

	Treatment A	Treatment B	
	Mobility in Next Year	Mobility in Next Year	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of 275 ft
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient 1774	No
		Type II Patient 3988	Yes

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**mb003a\_1** (rrp1 mobility certain outcome : 1,828 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 1828

**mb003a\_2** (rrp1 mobility certain outcome : 2,044 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2044

**mb003a\_3** (rrp1 mobility certain outcome : 2,260 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2260

**mb003a\_4** (rrp1 mobility certain outcome : 2,476 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2476

**mb003a\_5** (rrp1 mobility certain outcome : 2,692 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2692

**mb003a\_6** (rrp1 mobility certain outcome : 2,908 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2908

**mb003a\_7** (rrp1 mobility certain outcome : 3,124 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3124

**mb003a\_8** (rrp1 mobility certain outcome : 3,340 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3340

**mb003a\_9** (rrp1 mobility certain outcome : 3,556 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3556

### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**mobilitychecks2** (Section Mobility)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain

outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain 6-minute walking test distance of 2200 feet, then a certain distance of 2800 feet should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

**END OF GROUP**

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

**mb003\_intro2**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a mobility of 1180 feet on the 6-minute walking test prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**mb003b\_intro** (mobility RRP 2 in section Mobility)

	Treatment A	Treatment B	
	Mobility in Next Year	Mobility in Next Year	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of 275 ft
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient 4096	No
		Type II Patient 1666	Yes

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**mb003b\_1** (rrp2 mobility certain outcome : 1,720 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 1720

**mb003b\_2** (rrp2 mobility certain outcome : 1,936 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 1936

**mb003b\_3** (rrp2 mobility certain outcome : 2,206 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2206

**mb003b\_4** (rrp2 mobility certain outcome : 2,422 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2422

**mb003b\_5** (rrp2 mobility certain outcome : 2,638 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2638

**mb003b\_6** (rrp2 mobility certain outcome : 2,908 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 2908

**mb003b\_7** (rrp2 mobility certain outcome : 3,124 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3124

**mb003b\_8** (rrp2 mobility certain outcome : 3,394 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3394

**mb003b\_9** (rrp2 mobility certain outcome : 3,610 in section Mobility)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 3610

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**mobilitychecks2** (Section Mobility)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain 6-minute walking test distance of 2200 feet, then a certain distance of 2800 feet should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

End of section **Mobility**

ELSEIF **treatment\_group = 2 THEN**

Start of section **Cash**

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**ch001\_intro** (Section Cash)

For the next set of questions, we will ask you to decide between two potential gambles.

Gamble A will result in a single guaranteed won amount, while Gamble B will result in varying winnings depending on if you are a Type I or Type II contestant.

Assume for each of the following lottery decisions (each row), that is the one decision you will make regarding your received gamble. Each decision is mutually exclusive, meaning that one decision has no impact on subsequent or previous

potential winnings made during each task.

For example, in row 1, you have the option between Gamble A that gives you 100% chance winnings of \$3,000 or Gamble B that will either give you \$2,000 or \$51,000 at a 50/50 chance. You would select the bubble for Gamble A if you prefer the certain outcome or the bubble for Gamble B if you prefer the gamble where you may win \$2,000 or \$51,000 at a 50/50 chance.

For the next decision (row 2), you now have the option between Gamble A which now gives a certain outcome of \$8,000 or Gamble B which may give you \$2,000 or \$51,000 at a 50/50 chance.

The goal of each task in this section is to find the switch point at which you would consider a certain outcome over the gamble with two random outcomes occurring at a 50% likelihood.

**ch003\_intro2** (health today in section Cash)

Please select if you would rather have Gamble A or Gamble B, given the potential winning amounts in the table below.

Each gamble decision you make has no impact on the other gamble winnings. For example your decision for row 1 has no impact on the winnings for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**ch001a\_intro**

	<b>Gamble A</b>		<b>Gamble B</b>
	<b>Guranteed Amount</b>		<b>Winnings</b>
<b>Type I Contestant or</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Contestant</b>	\$2,000
<b>Type II Contestant</b>		<b>Type II Contestant</b>	\$51,000

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**ch001a.1** (cash rra1 Certain Outcome : \$3,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$3,000

**ch001a.2** (cash rra1 Certain Outcome : \$8,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$8,000

**ch001a.3** (cash rra1 Certain Outcome : \$13,000 in section Cash)

Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$13,000

**ch001a\_4** (cash rra1 Certain Outcome : \$18,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$18,000

**ch001a\_5** (cash rra1 Certain Outcome : \$23,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$23,000

**ch001a\_6** (cash rra1 Certain Outcome : \$28,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$28,000

**ch001a\_7** (cash rra1 Certain Outcome : \$33,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$33,000

**ch001a\_8** (cash rra1 Certain Outcome : \$38,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$38,000

**ch001a\_9** (cash rra1 Certain Outcome : \$43,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$43,000

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**cashchecks** (Section Cash)

Please choose a gamble for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of \$11,000, then a certain outcome of \$15,000 should also be a preferred alternative to the gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**ch003\_intro2**

Please select if you would rather have Gamble A or Gamble B, given the potential winning amounts in the table below.

Each gamble decision you make has no impact on the other gamble winnings. For example your decision for row 1 has no impact on the winnings for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**ch001b\_intro** (Section Cash)



	<b>Gamble A</b>		<b>Gamble B</b>
	<b>Guaranteed Amount</b>		<b>Winnings</b>
<b>Type I Contestant or Type II Contestant</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Contestant</b>	\$5,000
		<b>Type II Contestant</b>	\$62,000

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**ch001b\_1** (cash rra2 Certain Outcome : \$6,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$6,000

**ch001b\_2** (cash rra2 Certain Outcome : \$12,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$12,000

**ch001b\_3** (cash rra2 Certain Outcome : \$18,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$18,000

**ch001b\_4** (cash rra2 Certain Outcome : \$24,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$24,000

**ch001b\_5** (cash rra2 Certain Outcome : \$30,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$30,000

**ch001b\_6** (cash rra2 Certain Outcome : \$36,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$36,000

**ch001b\_7** (cash rra2 Certain Outcome : \$42,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$42,000

**ch001b\_8** (cash rra2 Certain Outcome : \$48,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$48,000

**ch001b\_9** (cash rra2 Certain Outcome : \$54,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$54,000

### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**cashchecks2** (Section Cash)

Please choose a gamble for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example,

if you selected a certain outcome of \$11,000, then a certain outcome of \$15,000 should also be a preferred alternative to the gamble.

## END OF GROUP

## GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

### ch003\_intro2

Please select if you would rather have Gamble A or Gamble B, given the potential winning amounts in the table below.

Each gamble decision you make has no impact on the other gamble winnings. For example your decision for row 1 has no impact on the winnings for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

### ch001c\_intro (Section Cash)

	<b>Gamble A</b>		<b>Gamble B</b>
	<b>Guaranteed Amount</b>		<b>Winnings</b>
<b>Type I Contestant or Type II Contestant</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Contestant</b>	\$10,000
		<b>Type II Contestant</b>	\$59,000

## SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**ch001c\_1** (cash rra3 Certain Outcome : \$11,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$11,000

**ch001c\_2** (cash rra3 Certain Outcome : \$16,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$16,000

**ch001c\_10** (cash rra3 attention check in section Cash)  
As an attention check, please select Prefer Gamble A:

**ch001c\_3** (cash rra3 Certain Outcome : \$21,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$21,000

**ch001c\_4** (cash rra3 Certain Outcome : \$26,000 in section Cash)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = \$26,00

**ch001c\_5** (cash rra3 Certain Outcome : \$31,000 in section Cash)

Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$31,000

**ch001c.6** (cash rra3 Certain Outcome : \$36,000 in section Cash)

Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$36,000

**ch001c.7** (cash rra3 Certain Outcome : \$41,000 in section Cash)

Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$41,000

**ch001c.8** (cash rra3 Certain Outcome : \$46,000 in section Cash)

Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$46,000

**ch001c.9** (cash rra3 Certain Outcome : \$51,000 in section Cash)

Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$51,000

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**cashchecks3** (Section Cash)

Please choose a gamble for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of \$11,000, then a certain outcome of \$15,000 should also be a preferred alternative to the gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**ch002\_intro** (Section Cash)

Now assume the following: Gamble A will result in certain winnings while Gamble B will result in varying winnings depending on if you are a Type I or Type II contestant.

Type II contestants now must enter a subsequent gamble where they may lose or win \$5,000 from the initial winnings. For example, in the first scenario below, the Type II contestant may increase their winnings of \$52,000 to \$57,000 or lose their \$5,000, to \$47,000.

The likelihood of winning or losing the subsequent gamble is 50%.

Again, you will not know if you are a Type I or Type II contestant until after you complete the gamble and learn your winnings. You have an equal chance of being a Type I or Type II contestant.

Assume for each of the following lottery decisions (each row), that is the one decision you will make regarding your received gamble. Each decision is mutually

exclusive, meaning that one decision has no impact on subsequent or previous winnings made during each task.

**ch003\_intro2**

Please select if you would rather have Gamble A or Gamble B, given the potential winning amounts in the table below.

Each gamble decision you make has no impact on the other gamble winnings. For example your decision for row 1 has no impact on the winnings for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**ch002a\_intro** (Section Cash)

	Gamble A		Gamble B	
	Guranteed Amount		Winnings	Second lottery with 50% ↑ or ↓ of \$5,000.00
Type I Contestant or Type II Contestant	Certain Outcome	Type I Contestant	\$11,000	No
		Type II Contestant	\$52,000	Yes

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**ch002a\_1** (cash rp1 Certain Outcome : \$12,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$12,000

**ch002a\_2** (cash rp1 Certain Outcome : \$16,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$16,000

**ch002a\_3** (cash rp1 Certain Outcome : \$20,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$20,000

**ch002a\_4** (cash rp1 Certain Outcome : \$24,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$24,000

**ch002a\_5** (cash rp1 Certain Outcome : \$28,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$28,000

**ch002a\_6** (cash rp1 Certain Outcome : \$32,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$32,000

**ch002a\_7** (cash rp1 Certain Outcome : \$36,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$36,000

**ch002a\_8** (cash rp1 Certain Outcome : \$40,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$40,000

**ch002a\_9** (cash rp1 Certain Outcome : \$44,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$44,000

**END OF SUBGROUP**

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**cashchecks** (Section Cash)

Please choose a gamble for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of \$11,000, then a certain outcome of \$15,000 should also be a preferred alternative to the gamble.

**END OF GROUP**

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

	Gamble A		Gamble B	
	Guaranteed Amount		Winnings	Second lottery with 50% ↑ or ↓ of \$5,000.00
Type I Contestant or Type II Contestant	Certain Outcome	Type I Contestant	\$54,000	No
		Type II Contestant	\$9,000	Yes

**ch003\_intro2**

Please select if you would rather have Gamble A or Gamble B, given the potential winning amounts in the table below.

Each gamble decision you make has no impact on the other gamble winnings. For example your decision for row 1 has no impact on the winnings for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**ch002b\_intro** (Section Cash)

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**ch002b\_1** (cash rrp2 Certain Outcome : \$10,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$10,000

**ch002b\_2** (cash rrp2 Certain Outcome : \$14,500 in section Cash)

Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$14,500

**ch002b\_3** (cash rrp2 Certain Outcome : \$19,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$19,000

**ch002b\_4** (cash rrp2 Certain Outcome : \$23,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$23,000

**ch002b\_5** (cash rrp2 Certain Outcome : \$27,500 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$27,500

**ch002b\_6** (cash rrp2 Certain Outcome : \$32,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$32,000

**ch002b\_7** (cash rrp2 Certain Outcome : \$36,500 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$36,500

**ch002b\_8** (cash rrp2 Certain Outcome : \$41,000 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$41,000

**ch002b\_9** (cash rrp2 Certain Outcome : \$45,500 in section Cash)  
Gamble A, Certain Outcome = \$45,500

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**cashchecks2** (Section Cash)

Please choose a gamble for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of \$11,000, then a certain outcome of \$15,000 should also be a preferred alternative to the gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

End of section **Cash**

**ELSEIF** treatment\_group = 3 **THEN**

Start of section **Cognition**

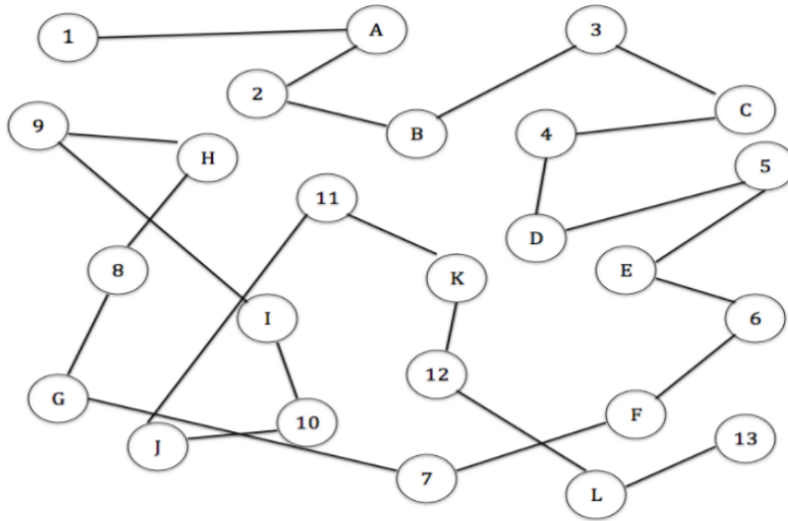
#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**cog001** (reduced cognition in section Cognition)

Throughout the next section, we will examine your preferences over a health condition. The health condition we will examine is cognition as measured by the time to complete

the Trail Making Task.

The Trail Making Task is a test where participants must connect the dots between alternating numbers and letters in ascending order. An example of a completed Trail Making Test is below.



Typically, participants take 50-60 seconds to complete the test. Completion speed can be a good proxy for cognition. For references as to what different speeds represent in terms of cognition, please see the following scale.



Please answer the next question assuming the following about your health:

A few years ago, your health seriously deteriorated due to an unknown cause. Doctors could not find the cause and could not do anything to improve your health. Today, due to your health condition, your cognition is such that you would need 230 seconds to complete the Trail Making Task. Prior to your health deteriorating, assume you were able to complete the task in 45 seconds.

How would you view a 230 second completion time due to your illness?

- 1 Not very bad
- 2 Reasonably bad
- 3 Very bad

4 Extremely bad

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

### END OF GROUP

**cog002\_intro** (Section Cognition)

Good news! Recent medical breakthroughs have allowed doctors to discover the cause of your health deterioration. Not only that, there are two medical treatments available. Both treatments guarantee that your condition will be completely cured in one year, returning your cognition to a state where you can complete the Trail Making Task in 45 seconds again, and you can expect to maintain this level of cognitive ability for 30 more years. However, the treatments will have varying effects during the coming year of treatment. For the next set of questions, you will be shown the potential outcomes resulting from your two medical treatment options.

Treatment A will have a "certain outcome," in other words, a guaranteed Trail Making Task time for the next year if you select the Treatment A option.

Treatment B will have varying outcomes, dependent on if you are a Type I patient or a Type II patient.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment.

The goal of each task in this section is to find the switch point at which you would consider a certain outcome over the treatment with two random outcomes occurring at a 50% likelihood.

### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**cog002\_intro2** (bedridden 80% of a year in section Cognition)

For the next set of questions, please select if you would rather have Treatment A or Treatment B.

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in varying outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient.

Assume for each of the following treatment decisions (each row), that is the one decision you will make regarding your received treatment. Each decision is mutually exclusive, meaning that one decision has no impact on subsequent or previous decisions made during each task.

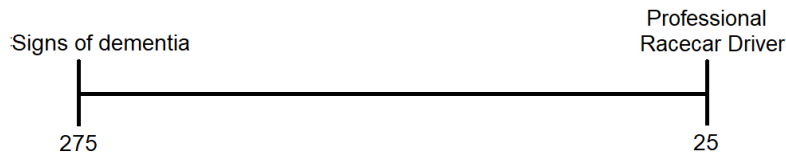
For example, in row 1, after your health condition impacting your cognition to 230 seconds on the Trail Making Test, you have the option between Treatment A that



gives you a certain outcome of 223 seconds or Treatment B that will either give you 226 seconds or 115 seconds at a 50/50 chance. You would select the bubble for Treatment A if you prefer the certain outcome or the bubble for Treatment B if you prefer the treatment where you may have a cognition leading to a 226 second Trail Making Test performance or 115 Trail Making Test performance after treatment at a 50/50 chance.

For the next decision (row 2), again you would start from your beginning cognition of 230 seconds on the Trail Making Test. You now have the option between Treatment A which now gives a certain outcome of 212 seconds on the Trail Making Test or Treatment B which still can give you 226 seconds or 115 seconds at a 50/50 chance.

As a reminder, you are currently projected to 230 second completion time prior to receiving either treatment. A scale is provided below for reference.



Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

**cog002a.intro** (cognition RRA 1 in section Cognition)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Cognition in Next Year</b>		<b>Cognition in Next Year</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Patient</b>	226
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	115

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**cog002a.1** (rra1 cognition certain outcome : 223 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 223

**cog002a.2** (rra1 cognition certain outcome : 212 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 212

**cog002a\_3** (rra1 cognition certain outcome : 201 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 201

**cog002a\_4** (rra1 cognition certain outcome : 190 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 190

**cog002a\_5** (rra1 cognition certain outcome : 178 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 178

**cog002a\_6** (rra1 cognition certain outcome : 167 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 167

**cog002a\_7** (rra1 cognition certain outcome : 156 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 156

**cog002a\_8** (rra1 cognition certain outcome : 145 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 145

**cog002a\_9** (rra1 cognition certain outcome : 133 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 133

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**cognitionchecks2** (Section Cognition)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 80 seconds to complete the test, then a certain outcome of 70 seconds should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**cog002\_intro3**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a cognition of 230 seconds on the Trail Making Test prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2,

and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**cog002b\_intro** (cognition RRA 2 in section Cognition)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Cognition in Next Year</b>		<b>Cognition in Next Year</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Patient</b>	219
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	91

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**cog002b\_1** (rra2 cognition certain outcome : 217 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 217

**cog002b\_2** (rra2 cognition certain outcome : 203 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 203

**cog002b\_3** (rra2 cognition certain outcome : 190 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 190

**cog002b\_4** (rra2 cognition certain outcome : 176 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 176

**cog002b\_5** (rra2 cognition certain outcome : 163 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 163

**cog002b\_6** (rra2 cognition certain outcome : 149 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 149

**cog002b\_7** (rra2 cognition certain outcome : 136 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 136

**cog002b\_8** (rra2 cognition certain outcome : 122 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 122

**cog002b\_9** (rra2 cognition certain outcome : 109 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 109

**END OF SUBGROUP**

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**cognitionchecks2** (Section Cognition)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 80 seconds to complete the test, then a certain outcome of 70 seconds should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

**END OF GROUP**

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

**cog002.intro3**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a cognition of 230 seconds on the Trail Making Test prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**cog002c.intro** (cognition RRA 3 in section Cognition)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Cognition in Next Year</b>		<b>Cognition in Next Year</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	<b>Certain Outcome</b>	<b>Type I Patient</b>	208
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	97

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**cog002c.1** (rra3 cognition certain outcome : 205 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 205

**cog002c.2** (rra3 cognition certain outcome : 194 in section Cognition)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 194

**cog002c\_10** (rra3 cognition attention check in section Cognition)

As an attention check, please select Prefer Treatment A:

**cog002c\_3** (rra3 cognition certain outcome : 183 in section Cognition)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 183

**cog002c\_4** (rra3 cognition certain outcome : 172 in section Cognition)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 172

**cog002c\_5** (rra3 cognition certain outcome : 160 in section Cognition)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 160

**cog002c\_6** (rra3 cognition certain outcome : 149 in section Cognition)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 149

**cog002c\_7** (rra3 cognition certain outcome : 138 in section Cognition)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 138

**cog002c\_8** (rra3 cognition certain outcome : 127 in section Cognition)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 127

**cog002c\_9** (rra3 cognition certain outcome : 115 in section Cognition)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 115

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**cognitionchecks3** (Section Cognition)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 80 seconds to complete the test, then a certain outcome of 70 seconds should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**cog003\_intro**

Now assume the following:

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in

varying outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient. Type II patients must now also take a pill that will increase or decrease cognition speed by 13.75 seconds. Whereas Type I patients do not have to take the pill.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment. For Type II patients, the pill has an equal 50% chance of increasing or decreasing cognition speed.

Following treatment, your health will return to full after one year and you will maintain that level for the next 30 years until your death.

As a reminder, you are currently projected to 230 second completion time prior to receiving either treatment. A scale is provided below for reference

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

**cog003a\_intro** (cognition RRP 1 in section Cognition)

	Treatment A	Treatment B	
	Cognition in Next Year	Cognition in Next Year	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of 13.75 seconds
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient 205	No
		Type II Patient 113	Yes

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**cog003a\_1** (rrp1 cognition certain outcome : 203 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 203

**cog003a\_2** (rrp1 cognition certain outcome : 194 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 194

**cog003a\_3** (rrp1 cognition certain outcome : 185 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 185

**cog003a\_4** (rrp1 cognition certain outcome : 176 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 176

**cog003a\_5** (rrp1 cognition certain outcome : 167 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 167

**cog003a\_6** (rrp1 cognition certain outcome : 158 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 158

**cog003a\_7** (rrp1 cognition certain outcome : 149 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 149

**cog003a\_8** (rrp1 cognition certain outcome : 140 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 140

**cog003a\_9** (rrp1 cognition certain outcome : 131 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 131

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**cognitionchecks2** (Section Cognition)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 80 seconds to complete the test, then a certain outcome of 70 seconds should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**cog003\_intro2**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a cognition of 230 seconds on the Trail Making Test prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**cog003b\_intro** (cognition RRP 2 in section Cognition)

	Treatment A	Treatment B	
	Cognition in Next Year	Cognition in Next Year	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of 13.75 seconds
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient 109	No
		Type II Patient 210	Yes

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**cog003b\_1** (rrp2 cognition certain outcome : 208 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 208

**cog003b\_2** (rrp2 cognition certain outcome : 199 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 199

**cog003b\_3** (rrp2 cognition certain outcome : 187 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 187

**cog003b\_4** (rrp2 cognition certain outcome : 178 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 178

**cog003b\_5** (rrp2 cognition certain outcome : 169 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 169

**cog003b\_6** (rrp2 cognition certain outcome : 158 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 158

**cog003b\_7** (rrp2 cognition certain outcome : 149 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 149

**cog003b\_8** (rrp2 cognition certain outcome : 138 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 138

**cog003b\_9** (rrp2 cognition certain outcome : 129 in section Cognition)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 129

**END OF SUBGROUP**

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)



**cognitionchecks2** (Section Cognition)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 80 seconds to complete the test, then a certain outcome of 70 seconds should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

**END OF GROUP**

End of section **Cognition**

**ELSEIF treatment\_group = 4 THEN**

Start of section **Bedridden**

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

**br001** (bedridden 80% of a year in section Bedridden)

Throughout the next section, we will examine your preferences over a health condition. The health condition we will examine is weeks spent bedridden.

In the following scenarios, you will be provided a baseline health state, certain outcomes, and a treatment on a scale of 0 to 100%. The scale refers to the percent of time in the next year you will be able to perform usual activities or become bedridden. For reference, the scale below indicates a couple conditions and their corresponding percentage of able to perform usual activities in the next year.



Please answer the next question assuming the following about your health:

A few years ago, your health seriously deteriorated due to an unknown cause. Doctors could not find the cause and could not do anything to improve your health. Today, due to your health condition, you can only participate in your usual activities for 20% of the year. For the remaining 80% you will be bedridden due to your condition. Prior to your health deteriorating, you spent zero percent of the year bedridden, and 100% able to perform your usual activities.

How would you view spending 80% of a full year bedridden due to your illness?

- 1 Not very bad
- 2 Reasonably bad
- 3 Very bad

4 Extremely bad

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

### END OF GROUP

**br002.intro** (Section Bedridden)

Good news! Recent medical breakthroughs have allowed doctors to discover the cause of your health deterioration. Not only that, there are two medical treatments available. Both treatments guarantee that your condition will be completely cured in one year, returning your health to a state where you will no longer need to spend any time bedridden, and you can expect to live for 30 more years with no concern of being bedridden due to the illness. However, the treatments will have varying effects during the coming year of treatment.

For the next set of questions, you will be shown the potential outcomes resulting from your two medical treatment options.

Treatment A will have a "certain outcome," in other words, a guaranteed proportion of the year where you can perform your usual activities that will result if you select the treatment A option.

Treatment B will have varying outcomes, dependent on if you are a Type I patient or a Type II patient.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment.

The goal of each task in this section is to find the switch point at which you would consider a certain outcome over the treatment with two random outcomes occurring at a 50% likelihood.

### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**br002.intro2**

For the next set of questions, please select if you would rather have Treatment A or Treatment B.

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in varying outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient.

Assume for each of the following treatment decisions (each row), that is the one decision you will make regarding your received treatment. Each decision is mutually exclusive, meaning that one decision has no impact on subsequent or previous

decisions made during each task.

For example, in row 1, after your health condition impacting your ability to perform usual activities to 20% of the next year, you have the option between Treatment A that gives you an improvement of 23% of the next year able to perform usual activities or Treatment B that will either give you 22% or 71% at a 50/50 chance. You would select the bubble for Treatment A if you prefer the certain outcome or the bubble for Treatment B if you prefer the treatment where you may have 22% of the next year able to perform usual activities or 71% of the next year able to perform usual activities, after treatment at a 50/50 chance.

For the next decision (row 2), again you would start from your beginning level of 20% of the next year able to perform your usual activities. You now have the option between Treatment A which now gives a certain outcome of 28% of the next year able to perform usual activities or Treatment B which still can give you 22% or 71% of the next year able to perform usual activities at a 50/50 chance.

As a reminder, you are currently projected to only be able to spend 20% of the year participating in your usual activities prior to receiving either treatment. A scale is provided below for reference.

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

**br002a\_intro** (bedridden RRA 1 in section Bedridden)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Proportion of Next Year Able to Perform Usual Activities</b>		<b>Proportion of Next Year Able to Perform Usual Activities</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	<b>Certain Outcome</b>	<b>Type I Patient</b>	22 %
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	71 %

#### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**br002a\_1** (rra1 bedridden certain outcome : 23 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 23%

**br002a\_2** (rra1 bedridden certain outcome : 28 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 28%

**br002a.3** (rra1 bedridden certain outcome : 33 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 33%

**br002a.4** (rra1 bedridden certain outcome : 38 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 38%

**br002a.5** (rra1 bedridden certain outcome : 43 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 43%

**br002a.6** (rra1 bedridden certain outcome : 48 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 48%

**br002a.7** (rra1 bedridden certain outcome : 53 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 53%

**br002a.8** (rra1 bedridden certain outcome : 58 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 58%

**br002a.9** (rra1 bedridden certain outcome : 63 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 63%

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**bedriddenchecks2** (Section Bedridden)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you select a worse certain outcome, selecting the treatment gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 39% of the next year able to perform usual activities, then 45% of the next year to perform usual activities should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**br002\_intro3**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health condition only allowing you to perform your usual activities for 20% of the next year.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2,

and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**br002b\_intro** (bedridden RRA 2 in section Bedridden)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Proportion of Next Year Able to Perform Usual Activities</b>		<b>Proportion of Next Year Able to Perform Usual Activities</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Patient</b>	25 %
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	82 %

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**br002b.1** (rra2 bedridden certain outcome : 26 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 26%

**br002b.2** (rra2 bedridden certain outcome : 32 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 32%

**br002b.3** (rra2 bedridden certain outcome : 38 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 38%

**br002b.4** (rra2 bedridden certain outcome : 44 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 44%

**br002b.5** (rra2 bedridden certain outcome : 50 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 50%

**br002b.6** (rra2 bedridden certain outcome : 56 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 56%

**br002b.7** (rra2 bedridden certain outcome : 62 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 62%

**br002b.8** (rra2 bedridden certain outcome : 68 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 68%

**br002b.9** (rra2 bedridden certain outcome : 74 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 74%

END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**bedriddenchecks2** (Section Bedridden)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you select a worse certain outcome, selecting the treatment gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 39% of the next year able to perform usual activities, then 45% of the next year to perform usual activities should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

END OF GROUP

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**br002\_intro3**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health condition only allowing you to perform your usual activities for 20% of the next year.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**br002c\_intro** (bedridden RRA 3 in section Bedridden)

	Treatment A		Treatment B
	Proportion of Next Year Able to Perform Usual Activities		Proportion of Next Year Able to Perform Usual Activities
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient	30 %
		Type II Patient	79 %

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**br002c\_1** (rra3 bedridden certain outcome : 31 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 31%

**br002c\_2** (rra3 bedridden certain outcome : 36 in section Bedridden)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 36%

**br002c.10** (rra3 bedridden attention check in section Bedridden)

As an attention check, please select Prefer Treatment A:

**br002c.3** (rra3 bedridden certain outcome : 41 in section Bedridden)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 41%

**br002c.4** (rra3 bedridden certain outcome : 46 in section Bedridden)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 46%

**br002c.5** (rra3 bedridden certain outcome : 51 in section Bedridden)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 51%

**br002c.6** (rra3 bedridden certain outcome : 56 in section Bedridden)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 56%

**br002c.7** (rra3 bedridden certain outcome : 61 in section Bedridden)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 61%

**br002c.8** (rra3 bedridden certain outcome : 66 in section Bedridden)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 66%

**br002c.9** (rra3 bedridden certain outcome : 71 in section Bedridden)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 71%

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**bedriddenchecks3** (Section Bedridden)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you select a worse certain outcome, selecting the treatment gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 39% of the next year able to perform usual activities, then 45% of the next year to perform usual activities should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**br003\_intro** (Section Bedridden)

Now assume the following:

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in varying

outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient. Type II patients must now also take a pill that will increase or decrease the proportion of the year they can perform your usual activities by 5%. Whereas Type I patients do not have to take the pill.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment. For Type II patients, the pill has an equal 50% chance of increasing or decreasing your proportion of year spent able to do your usual activities.

Following treatment, your health will return to full after one year and you will maintain that level for the next 30 years until your death.

As a reminder, you are currently projected to only be able to spend 20% of the year participating in your usual activities prior to receiving either treatment. A scale is provided below for reference.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

**br003a\_intro** (bedridden RRP 1 in section Bedridden)

	Treatment A	Treatment B	
	Proportion of Next Year Able to Perform Usual Activities	Proportion of Next Year Able to Perform Usual Activities	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of 5% of usual activity in next year
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient 31	No
		Type II Patient 72	Yes

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**br003a\_1** (rrp1 bedridden certain outcome : 32 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 32%

**br003a\_2** (rrp1 bedridden certain outcome : 36 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 36%

**br003a\_3** (rrp1 bedridden certain outcome : 40 in section Bedridden)



Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 40%

**br003a.4** (rrp1 bedridden certain outcome : 44 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 44%

**br003a.5** (rrp1 bedridden certain outcome : 48 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 48%

**br003a.6** (rrp1 bedridden certain outcome : 52 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 52%

**br003a.7** (rrp1 bedridden certain outcome : 56 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 56%

**br003a.8** (rrp1 bedridden certain outcome : 60 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 60%

**br003a.9** (rrp1 bedridden certain outcome : 64 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 64%

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**bedriddenchecks2** (Section Bedridden)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you select a worse certain outcome, selecting the treatment gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 39% of the next year able to perform usual activities, then 45% of the next year to perform usual activities should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**br003\_intro2**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health condition only allowing you to perform your usual activities for 20% of the next year.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2,

and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**br003b\_intro** (bedridden RRP 2 in section Bedridden)

	Treatment A	Treatment B	
	Proportion of Next Year Able to Perform Usual Activities	Proportion of Next Year Able to Perform Usual Activities	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of usual activity in next year
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient 74	No
		Type II Patient 29	Yes

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**br003b\_1** (rrp2 bedridden certain outcome : 30 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 30%

**br003b\_2** (rrp2 bedridden certain outcome : 34 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 34%

**br003b\_3** (rrp2 bedridden certain outcome : 39 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 39%

**br003b\_4** (rrp2 bedridden certain outcome : 43 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 43%

**br003b\_5** (rrp2 bedridden certain outcome : 47 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 47%

**br003b\_6** (rrp2 bedridden certain outcome : 52 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 52%

**br003b\_7** (rrp2 bedridden certain outcome : 56 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 56%

**br003b\_8** (rrp2 bedridden certain outcome : 61 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 61%

**br003b\_9** (rrp2 bedridden certain outcome : 65 in section Bedridden)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 65%

END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**bedriddenchecks2** (Section Bedridden)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you select a worse certain outcome, selecting the treatment gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 39% of the next year able to perform usual activities, then 45% of the next year to perform usual activities should also be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

END OF GROUP

End of section **Bedridden**

ELSEIF treatment\_group = 5 THEN

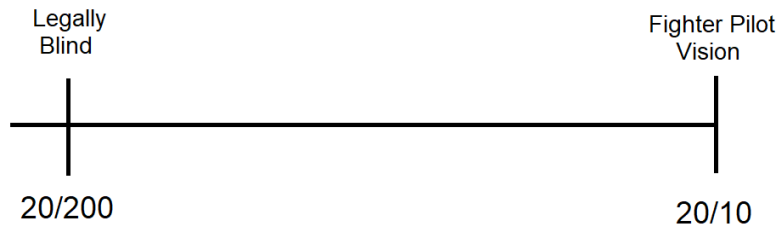
Start of section **Vision**

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**vs001** (reduced vision in section Vision)

Throughout the next section, we will examine your preferences over a health condition. The health condition we will examine is vision.

In the following scenarios, you will be provided a baseline vision, certain outcomes, and a treatment on a scale of 20/10 to 20/200 vision. For reference, the scale below indicates different health states and their corresponding vision.



Please answer the next question assuming the following about your health:

A few years ago, your health seriously deteriorated due to an unknown cause. Doctors could not find the cause and could not do anything to improve your health. Today, due to your health condition, you have a vision of 20/162. Prior to your health deteriorating, assume you had perfect vision.

How would you view 20/162 vision due to your illness?

- 1 Not very bad
- 2 Reasonably bad

- 3 Very bad
- 4 Extremely bad

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

## END OF GROUP

### **vs002.intro** (Section Vision)

Good news! Recent medical breakthroughs have allowed doctors to discover the cause of your health deterioration. Not only that, there are two medical treatments available. Both treatments guarantee that your condition will be completely cured in one year, returning your health to a state where you will have 20/10 vision, and you can expect to live and have this vision for 30 more years. However, the treatments will have varying effects during the coming year of treatment.

For the next set of questions, you will be shown the potential outcomes resulting from your two medical treatment options.

Treatment A will have a "certain outcome," in other words, a guaranteed vision for the next year that will result if you select the Treatment A option.

Treatment B will have varying outcomes, dependent on if you are a Type I patient or a Type II patient.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment.

The goal of each task in this section is to find the switch point at which you would consider a certain outcome over the treatment with two random outcomes occurring at a 50% likelihood.

## GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

### **vs002.intro2**

For the next set of questions, please select if you would rather have Treatment A or Treatment B.

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in varying outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient.

Assume for each of the following treatment decisions (each row), that is the one decision you will make regarding your received treatment. Each decision is mutually exclusive, meaning that one decision has no impact on subsequent or previous decisions made during each task.

For example, in row 1, after your health condition impacting your vision to 20/162 for the next year, you have the option between Treatment A that gives you a vision of 20/156 or Treatment B that will either give you 20/158 or 20/65 vision at a 50/50 chance. You would select the bubble for Treatment A if you prefer the certain outcome or the bubble for Treatment B if you prefer the treatment where you may have a vision of 20/158 for the following year or 20/65 vision for the next year following at a 50/50 chance.

For the next decision (row 2), again you would start from your beginning level of 20/162 vision for the next year. You now have the option between Treatment A which now gives a certain outcome of 20/147 vision for the next year or Treatment B which still can give you 20/158 or 20/65 vision for the next year at a 50/50 chance.

As a reminder, you are currently projected to have 20/162 vision prior to receiving either treatment. A scale is provided below for reference.

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

**vs002a\_intro** (vision RRA 1 in section Vision)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Vision in Next Year</b>		<b>Vision in Next Year</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Patient</b>	20 / 158
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	20 / 65

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**vs002a\_1** (rra1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 156 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 156

**vs002a\_2** (rra1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 147 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 147

**vs002a\_3** (rra1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 137 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 137

**vs002a\_4** (rra1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 128 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 128

**vs002a\_5** (rra1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 118 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 118

**vs002a.6** (rra1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 109 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 109

**vs002a.7** (rra1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 99 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 99

**vs002a.8** (rra1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 90 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 90

**vs002a.9** (rra1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 80 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 80

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**visionchecks2** (Section Vision)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain vision of 20/160, then a vision of 20/120 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**vs002\_intro3** (bedridden 80% of a year in section Vision)

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health condition making your vision 20/162 for the following year.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**vs002b\_intro** (vision RRA 2 in section Vision)

	Treatment A		Treatment B
	Vision in Next Year		Vision in Next Year
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient	20 / 153
		Type II Patient	20 / 44

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**vs002b\_1** (rra2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 151 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 151

**vs002b\_2** (rra2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 139 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 139

**vs002b\_3** (rra2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 128 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 128

**vs002b\_4** (rra2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 116 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 116

**vs002b\_5** (rra2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 105 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 105

**vs002b\_6** (rra2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 94 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 94

**vs002b\_7** (rra2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 82 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 82

**vs002b\_8** (rra2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 71 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 71

**vs002b\_9** (rra2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 59 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 59

### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**visionchecks2** (Section Vision)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain vision of 20/160, then a vision of 20/120 should

be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

## END OF GROUP

### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

#### vs002\_intro3

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health condition making your vision 20/162 for the following year.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

vs002c\_intro (vision RRA 3 in section Vision)

	Treatment A		Treatment B
	Vision in Next Year		Vision in Next Year
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient	20 / 143
		Type II Patient	20 / 50

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

vs002c.1 (rra3 vision certain outcome : 20 / 141 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 141

vs002c.2 (rra3 vision certain outcome : 20 / 132 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 132

vs002c.10 (rra3 vision attention check in section Vision)  
As an attention check, please select Prefer Treatment A:

vs002c.3 (rra3 vision certain outcome : 20 / 122 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 122

vs002c.4 (rra3 vision certain outcome : 20 / 113 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 113

vs002c.5 (rra3 vision certain outcome : 20 / 103 in section Vision)



Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 103

**vs002c.6** (rra3 vision certain outcome : 20 / 94 in section Vision)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 94

**vs002c.7** (rra3 vision certain outcome : 20 / 84 in section Vision)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 84

**vs002c.8** (rra3 vision certain outcome : 20 / 75 in section Vision)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 75

**vs002c.9** (rra3 vision certain outcome : 20 / 65 in section Vision)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 65

### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**visionchecks3** (Section Vision)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain vision of 20/160, then a vision of 20/120 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

### END OF GROUP

### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**vs003\_intro**

Now assume the following:

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in varying outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient. Type II patients must now also take a pill that will increase or decrease their vision by 10 points, within the next year. Whereas Type I patients do not have to take the pill.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment. For Type II patients, the pill has an equal 50% chance of improving or worsening your vision by 10 points.

Following treatment, your health will return to full after one year and you will maintain that level for the next 30 years until your death.

As a reminder, you are currently projected to have 20/162 vision prior to receiv-

ing either treatment. A scale is provided below for reference.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

**vs003a\_intro** (vision RRP 1 in section Vision)

	Treatment A		Treatment B	
	Vision in Next Year		Vision in Next Year	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of 10 more vision points
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient	20 / 141	No
		Type II Patient	20 / 63	Yes

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**vs003a\_1** (rrp1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 139 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 139

**vs003a\_2** (rrp1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 132 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 132

**vs003a\_3** (rrp1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 124 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 124

**vs003a\_4** (rrp1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 116 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 116

**vs003a\_5** (rrp1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 109 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 109

**vs003a\_6** (rrp1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 101 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 101

**vs003a\_7** (rrp1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 94 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 94

**vs003a\_8** (rrp1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 86 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 86

**vs003a\_9** (rrp1 vision certain outcome : 20 / 78 in section Vision)  
 Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 78

**END OF SUBGROUP**

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**visionchecks2** (Section Vision)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain vision of 20/160, then a vision of 20/120 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

**END OF GROUP**

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

**vs003\_intro2**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health condition making your vision 20/162 for the following year.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**vs003b\_intro** (vision RRP 1 in section Vision)

	Treatment A	Treatment B	
	Vision in Next Year	Vision in Next Year	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of 10 more vision points
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient 20 / 59	No
		Type II Patient 20 / 145	Yes

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**vs003b\_1** (rrp2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 143 in section Vision)  
 Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 143

**vs003b\_2** (rrp2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 135 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 135

**vs003b\_3** (rrp2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 126 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 126

**vs003b\_4** (rrp2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 118 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 118

**vs003b\_5** (rrp2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 111 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 111

**vs003b\_6** (rrp2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 101 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 101

**vs003b\_7** (rrp2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 94 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 94

**vs003b\_8** (rrp2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 84 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 84

**vs003b\_9** (rrp2 vision certain outcome : 20 / 77 in section Vision)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 20 / 77

END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**visionchecks2** (Section Vision)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain vision of 20/160, then a vision of 20/120 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

END OF GROUP

End of section **Vision**

END OF IF

IF section\_order = 2 THEN

Start of section **Healthscore**

**hs001** (health today in section Healthscore)

In this section, we will present you with hypothetical scenarios regarding your health.

Since these scenarios can be complex, please read each question carefully.

Throughout the survey, we will reference your health as a numbered score. Your health score will range from 0 to 100. A health score of 0 is equivalent to death while a health score of 100 is perfect health.

On a scale of 0-100, how would you rate your health today? Please click anywhere on the slider below or use the textbox to enter your answer.  
RANGE 0..100

### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**hs002** (health today in section Healthscore)

For reference, the scale below indicates a few conditions and how someone may view their corresponding health scores.

Please answer the next question assuming the following about your health:

A few years ago, your health severely deteriorated due to an unknown cause. Doctors could not identify the cause and could not do anything to improve your health. Today, your health score is a 20. Prior to your health's deterioration, your health score was 100.

How would you view a health score of 20 on a scale from 0 to 100?

- 1 Not very bad
- 2 Reasonably bad
- 3 Very bad
- 4 Extremely bad

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

### END OF GROUP

**hs.info** (health today in section Healthscore)

Good news! Recent medical breakthroughs have allowed doctors to discover the cause of your health deterioration. Not only that, there are now two medical treatments available. Both treatments guarantee that the condition will be completely cured in one year, returning your health score to 100, where you can expect to live for 30 more years at this health level. However, the treatments will have varying effects during the coming year of treatment.

For the next set of questions, you will be shown the potential outcomes resulting from your two medical treatment options.

Treatment A will have a "certain outcome," in other words, a guaranteed health

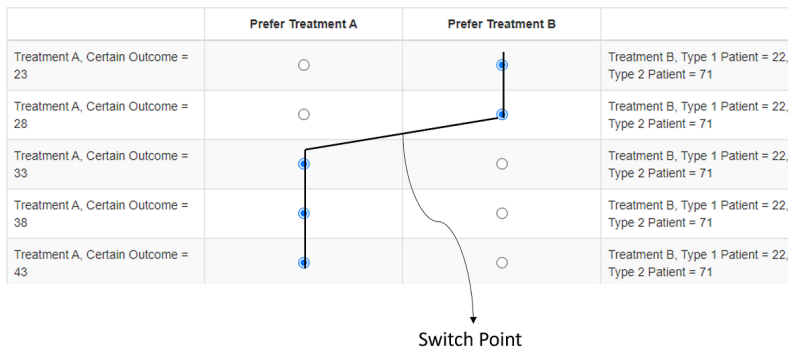
score that will result if you select the treatment A option.

Treatment B will have varying outcomes, dependent on if you are a Type I patient or a Type II patient.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment.

The goal of each task in this section is to find the switch point at which you would consider a certain outcome over the treatment with two random outcomes occurring at a 50% likelihood.

See the picture below for example.



To find this switch point, we will ask you to select between one option (on the left side) or another option (on the right side).

### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

#### hs003\_intro

For the next set of questions, please select if you would rather have Treatment A or Treatment B.

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in varying outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient.

Assume for each of the following treatment decisions (each row), that is the one decision you will make regarding your received treatment for the next year. Each decision is mutually exclusive, meaning that one decision has no impact on subsequent or previous decisions.

For example, in row 1, after your health condition of 20 health points, you have the option between Treatment A that gives you a certain outcome of 23 points or

Treatment B that will either give you 22 points or 71 points at a 50/50 chance. You would select the bubble for Treatment A if you prefer the certain outcome or the bubble for Treatment B if you prefer the treatment where you may have a health of 22 or 71 after treatment at a 50/50 chance.

For the next decision (row 2), again you would start from your beginning 20 health points. You now have the option between a "Treatment A" which now gives a certain outcome of 28 health points or "Treatment B" which still can give you 22 points or 71 at a 50/50 chance.

As a reminder, you have a health score of 20 prior to receiving either treatment. The scale of health scores is included below for reference.

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

**hs003a\_intro** (RRA 1 in section Healthscore)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Quality of life during next year</b>		<b>Quality of life during next year</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Patient</b>	22
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	71

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**hs003a\_1** (rra1 health certain outcome : 23 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 23

**hs003a\_2** (rra1 health certain outcome : 28 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 28

**hs003a\_3** (rra1 health certain outcome : 33 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 33

**hs003a\_4** (rra1 health certain outcome : 38 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 38

**hs003a\_5** (rra1 health certain outcome : 43 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 43

**hs003a\_6** (rra1 health certain outcome : 48 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 48

**hs003a\_7** (rra1 health certain outcome : 53 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 53

**hs003a\_8** (rra1 health certain outcome : 58 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 58

**hs003a\_9** (rra1 health certain outcome : 63 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 63

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**healthchecks3** (Section Healthscore)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 25, then a certain outcome of 30 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**hs003\_intro2**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health score of 20 prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**hs003b\_intro** (RRA 2 in section Healthscore)



	Treatment A		Treatment B
	Quality of life during next year		Quality of life during next year
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient	25
		Type II Patient	82

### SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**hs003b\_1** (rra2 health certain outcome : 26 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 26

**hs003b\_2** (rra2 health certain outcome : 32 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 32

**hs003b\_3** (rra2 health certain outcome : 38 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 38

**hs003b\_4** (rra2 health certain outcome : 44 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 44

**hs003b\_5** (rra2 health certain outcome : 50 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 50

**hs003b\_10** (rra2 health attention check in section Healthscore)  
As an attention check, please select Prefer Treatment B:

**hs003b\_6** (rra2 health certain outcome : 56 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 56

**hs003b\_7** (rra2 health certain outcome : 62 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 62

**hs003b\_8** (rra2 health certain outcome : 68 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 68

**hs003b\_9** (rra2 health certain outcome : 74 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 74

### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**healthchecks2** (Section Healthscore)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 25, then a certain outcome of 30 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

**END OF GROUP**

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

**hs003\_intro2**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health score of 20 prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**hs003c\_intro** (RRA 3 in section Healthscore)

	<b>Treatment A</b>		<b>Treatment B</b>
	<b>Quality of life during next year</b>		<b>Quality of life during next year</b>
<b>Type I Patient or Type II Patient</b>	Certain Outcome	<b>Type I Patient</b>	30
		<b>Type II Patient</b>	79

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**hs003c\_1** (rra3 health certain outcome : 31 in section Healthscore)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 31

**hs003c\_2** (rra3 health certain outcome : 36 in section Healthscore)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 36

**hs003c\_3** (rra3 health certain outcome : 41 in section Healthscore)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 41

**hs003c\_4** (rra3 health certain outcome : 46 in section Healthscore)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 46

**hs003c\_5** (rra3 health certain outcome : 51 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 51

**hs003c\_6** (rra3 health certain outcome : 56 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 56

**hs003c\_7** (rra3 health certain outcome : 61 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 61

**hs003c\_8** (rra3 health certain outcome : 66 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 66

**hs003c\_9** (rra3 health certain outcome : 71 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 71

**hs003c\_10** (rra3 health certain outcome : 83 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 83

#### END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**healthchecks4** (Section Healthscore)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 25, then a certain outcome of 30 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

#### END OF GROUP

#### GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

**hs004\_intro**

Now assume the following:

Treatment A will result in one certain outcome while Treatment B will result in varying outcomes depending on if you are a Type I or Type II patient. Type II patients must now also take a pill that will improve or worsen their health score by 5 points, within the next year. Whereas, Type I patients do not have to take the pill.

You have an equal chance of being a Type I patient or a Type II patient, but you will not know which patient type you are until after you have completed your treatment. For Type II patients, the pill has an equal chance of improving or worsening your health

score, chances being 50%.

Again, both treatments guarantee that the condition will be completely cured in one year, returning your health score to 100, where you can expect to live for 30 more years at this health level.

As a reminder, you have a health score of 20 prior to receiving either treatment. The scale of health scores is included below for reference.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

**hs004a\_intro** (RRP 1 in section Healthscore)

	Treatment A	Treatment B	
	Health Score during next year	Health Score during next year	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of 5 health score points
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient 31	No
		Type II Patient 72	Yes

**SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS**

**hs004a\_1** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 32 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 32

**hs004a\_2** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 36 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 36

**hs004a\_3** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 40 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 40

**hs004a\_4** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 44 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 44

**hs004a\_5** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 48 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 48

**hs004a\_6** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 52 in section Healthscore)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 52

**hs004a\_7** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 56 in section Healthscore)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 56

**hs004a\_8** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 60 in section Healthscore)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 60

**hs004a\_9** (rrp1 health certain outcome : 64 in section Healthscore)

Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 64

**END OF SUBGROUP**

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**healthchecks3** (Section Healthscore)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 25, then a certain outcome of 30 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

**END OF GROUP**

**GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN**

**hs003\_intro2**

Please indicate the treatment you would select in each scenario given the outcome results below.

As a reminder, you have a health score of 20 prior to receiving either treatment.

Each treatment decision you make has no impact on the other treatment outcomes. For example, your decision for row 1 has no impact on your outcome for row 2, and so on and so forth. However, you must make a decision for each row.

**hs004b\_intro** (RRP 2 in section Healthscore)

	Treatment A	Treatment B	
	Health Score during next year	Health Score during next year	Needed Pill with 50% ↑ or ↓ of 5 health score points
Type I Patient or Type II Patient	Certain Outcome	Type I Patient 74	No
		Type II Patient 29	Yes

## SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

**hs004b\_1** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 30 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 30

**hs004b\_2** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 35 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 35

**hs004b\_3** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 39 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 39

**hs004b\_4** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 43 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 43

**hs004b\_5** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 48 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 48

**hs004b\_6** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 52 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 52

**hs004b\_7** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 57 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 57

**hs004b\_8** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 61 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 61

**hs004b\_9** (rrp2 health certain outcome : 66 in section Healthscore)  
Treatment A, Certain Outcome = 66

## END OF SUBGROUP

**hs\_style** (Section Healthscore)

**healthchecks3** (Section Healthscore)

Please choose a treatment for each row. Given that you selected a worse certain outcome, selecting the gamble over a better certain outcome does not make sense. For example, if you selected a certain outcome of 25, then a certain outcome of 30 should be a preferred alternative to the treatment gamble.

## END OF GROUP

End of section **Healthscore**

END OF IF

Start of section **Closing**

**CS\_004** (how difficult survey in section Closing)

How difficult did you find this survey?

- 1 Very easy
- 2 Easy
- 3 Neither easy nor difficult
- 4 Difficult
- 5 Very difficult

**IF CS\_004 IN (4,5) THEN**

**CS\_005** (why difficult survey in section Closing)

Why did you find this survey difficult?

STRING

**END OF IF**

**CS\_001** (HOW PLEASANT INTERVIEW in section Closing)

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

- 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 interview? 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. \*/*