UnderStandingAmericaStudy

UAS 122: HEALTH AND LONGEVITY

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Contents

1 Introduction **3**
- 1.1 Topics . . . 3
- 1.2 Experiments . . . 3
- 1.3 Citation . . . 3

2 Survey Response And Data **4**
- 2.1 Sample selection and response rate . . . 4
- 2.2 Timings . . . 4
- 2.3 Sample & Weighting . . . 5

3 Standard Variables **6**

4 Background Demographics **11**

5 Missing Data Conventions **15**

6 Routing Syntax **16**

7 Survey with Routing **17**
- Demographics . . . 17
- Longevity . . . 17
- moduleD . . . 22
- moduleC . . . 24
- moduleA . . . 25
- moduleB . . . 29
- Closing . . . 31

1 INTRODUCTION

This UAS panel survey, titled ”UAS122: Health And Longevity” asks respondents about what you expect for your health and that of the population in the future. This survey is no longer in the field. Respondents were paid $6 to complete the survey.

1.1 Topics

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

1.2 Experiments

This survey includes experiment(s) of the following type(s): Auxiliary Randomization, Vignettes With Randomly Determined Individual Characteristics. Please refer to explanatory comments in the Routing section for detailed information. A complete survey experiment categorization for the UAS can be found here.

1.3 Citation

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

2 SURVEY RESPONSE AND DATA

2.1 Sample selection and response rate

The sample selection for this survey was:

A random selection of English speaking respondents from the Nationally Representative sample who completed UAS23.

As such, this survey was made available to 2000 UAS participants. Of those 2000 participants, 1600 completed the survey and are counted as respondents. Of those who are not counted as respondents, 8 started the survey without completing and 392 did not start the survey. The overall response rate was 80%.

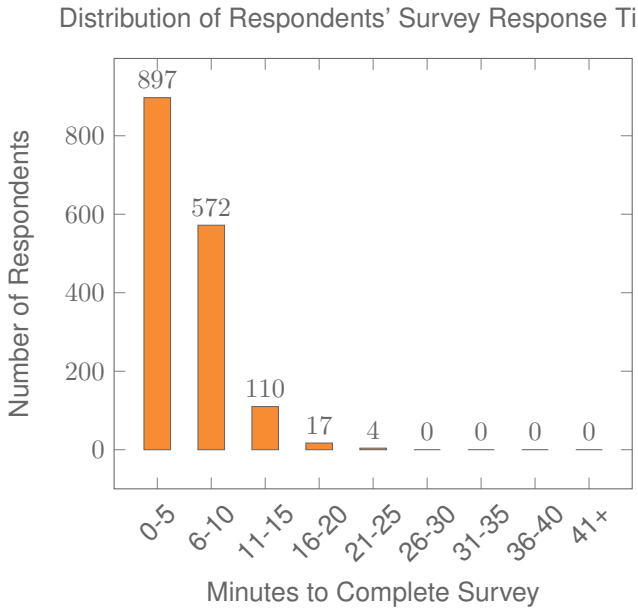
Note: We are unable to provide sample weights for a small number of UAS members (see the Sample and weighting section below for details). If they completed the survey, these members are included in the data set with a weight of zero, but accounted for in the computation of total sample size and survey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

The detailed survey response rate is as follows:

UAS122 - Response Overview	
Size of selected sample	2000
Completed the survey	1600
Started but did not complete the survey	8
Did not start the survey	392
Response rate	80%

2.2 Timings

The survey took respondents an average of 6 minutes, and the full distribution of survey response times is available in the figure below. Times per question are available upon request.



2.3 Sample & Weighting

Weights are included in the data set for this survey. 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. For more details on the UAS weighing procedures please refer to the UAS Weighting Procedures V1. Please contact UAS staff with any questions.

3 STANDARD VARIABLES

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

- **uasid**: the identifier of the respondent. This identifier is assigned to a respondent at recruitment and stays with the respondent throughout each and every survey he/she participates in. When analyzing data from multiple surveys, the 'uasid' can be used to merge data sets.

- **uashhid**: the household identifier of the respondent. Every member is assigned a household identifier, stored in the variable 'uashhid'. For the primary respondent this identifier equals his or her 'uasid'. All other eligible members of the primary respondent's household (everyone who is 18 or older in the household) who become UAS respondents receive the 'uasid' of the primary respondent as their household identifier. The identifier 'uashhid' remains constant over time for all respondents. Thus it is always possible to find the original UAS household of an UAS panel member (even after they, for example, have moved out to form another household).

- **survhhid**: uniquely identifies the household a UAS panel member belongs to in a given survey. For instance, if the primary respondent and his/her spouse are both UAS members at the time of a given survey, they both receive the same 'survhhid' identifier for that survey. If they subsequently split, they receive two different 'survhhid' in subsequent surveys. They, however, always share the same 'uashhid'. The identifier 'survhhid' is set to missing (.) if no other household members are UAS panel members at the time of the survey. Since individuals can answer the same survey at different points in time (which can be relatively far apart if the survey is kept in the field for a prolonged time), it may be possible that, within the same data set, household members have different 'survhhid' reflecting different household compositions at the time they answered the survey. For instance, suppose that the primary respondent and his/her spouse are both UAS members. If the primary respondent answers the survey when he/she is living with the spouse, but the spouse answers the survey when the couple has split, they receive different 'survhhid'. Hence, the variable 'survhhid' identifies household membership of UAS panel members, at the time the respondent answers the survey. Note: in the My Household survey 'survhhid' is set to unknown (.u) for respondents who last participated in the My Household survey prior to January 21, 2015.

- **uasmembers**: is the number of other household members who are also UAS panel members at the time of the survey. Since individuals can answer the same survey at different points in time (which can be relatively far apart 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
35. MSG 2025/02

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

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

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

- **primary_respondent**: indicates if the respondent was the first person within the household (i.e. to become a member or whether s/he was added as a subsequent member. A household in this regard is broadly defined as anyone living together with the primary respondent. That is, a household comprises individuals who live together, e.g. as part of a family relationship (like a spouse/child/parent) or in context of some other relationship (like a roommate or tenant).

- **hardware**: indicates whether the respondent ever received hardware or not. Note: this variable should not be used to determine whether a respondent received hardware at a given point in time and/or whether s/he used the hardware to participate in a survey. Rather, it indicates whether hardware was ever provided:

    1. None
    2. Tablet (includes Internet)

- **language**: the language in which the survey was conducted. This variable takes a value of 1 for English and a value of 2 for Spanish.

- **start_date (start_year, start_month, start_day, start_hour, start_min, start_sec)**: indicates the time at which the respondent started the survey.

- **end_date (end_year, end_month, end_day, end_hour, end_min, end_sec)**: indicates the time at which the respondent completed the survey.

- **cs_001**: indicates how interesting the respondent found the survey.

4 BACKGROUND DEMOGRAPHICS

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

The following variables are available in each survey data set:

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

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

- **employmenttype**: indicates the employment type of the respondent (employed by the government, by a private company, a nonprofit organization, or self-employed). This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.

- **workfullpart**: indicates whether the respondent works full or part-time. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.

- **hourswork**: indicates the number of hours the respondent works per week. This is set to missing (.) if the respondent is not currently working or currently on sick or other leave.

- **hhincome**: is the total combined income of all members of the respondent's household (living in their household) during the past 12 months.

- **anyhhmember**: indicates whether there were any members in the respondent's household at the time he/she answered the survey as reported by the respondent.

- **hhmembernumber**: indicates the number of household members in the respondent's household at the time of the survey as reported by the respondent. It may be that 'anyhhmember' is 'Yes', but 'hhmembernumber' is missing if the respondent did not provide the number of household members at the time of the survey.

- **hhmemberin_#**: indicates whether a household member is currently in the household as reported by the respondent. Household members are never removed from the stored household roster and their information is always included in survey data sets. The order of the roster is the same order in which household members were specified by the respondent in the 'MyHousehold' survey. The order is identified by the suffix _# (e.g., _1 indicates the first household member, _2 the second household member, etc.).

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

- **hhmembergen_#**: indicates the gender of another household member as reported by the respondent.

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

- **hhmemberrel_#**: indicates the relationship of the respondent to the other household member as reported by the respondent.

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

- **lastmyhh_date**: the date on which the demographics variables were collected through the 'My Household' survey.

In addition, data sets created after May 8, 2025 include an urbanicity variable. It is based on panel members' current census tract of residence and the 2010 Rural-Urban Commuting Area (RUCA) codes released by the US Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service. To preserve confidentiality, the UAS collapses the 10 primary RUCA codes to 4 levels: Metropolitan, Micropolitan, Small/Rural, and Unknown. The Metropolitan level corresponds to primary RUCA codes 1-3, the Micropolitian level corresponds to RUCA codes 4-6, and the Small/Rural UAS classification corresponds to RUCA codes 7-10.

For detailed information and definitions of the 10 primary RUCA codes, please visit the USDA ERS Rural-Urban Commuting Area Codes site. Surveys conducted completely prior to May 8, 2025 will have an urbanicity data set available on request.

5 MISSING DATA CONVENTIONS

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

UAS provides data in STATA and CSV format. Stata data sets come with 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.

6 ROUTING SYNTAX

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

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

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

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

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

7 SURVEY WITH ROUTING

Start of section **Demographics**

currentage := calcAge(dateofbirth_year, dateofbirth_month, dateofbirth_day)

End of section **Demographics**

Start of section **Longevity**

l_intro (Section Longevity)
Thank you for participating! This survey will provide you with some information about health in America, and then you will be asked some questions about what you expect for your health and that of the population in the future

l001 := gender

IF l001 = EMPTY THEN
  l001 (gender in section Longevity)
  What is your gender?
  1 Male
  2 Female
END OF IF

l001_dummy := l001
l002 := currentage

IF l002 = EMPTY THEN
  l002 (age in section Longevity)
  What is your age?
  RANGE 0..120
END OF IF

/* Respondents are shown a different set of information about life expectancy depending on the value of **l020_randomizer** as outlined in the routing below. */

IF l020_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
  l020_randomizer := mt_rand(1,5)
END OF IF

FL_left := getYearsLeft(l002, l001)
FL_left2 := l002 + FL_left

IF l020_randomizer = 1 THEN

fl_l020_1 (Section Longevity)
The National Center for Health Statistics provides information about the nation's health. The Center monitors trends in the population's life expectancy and publishes results every few years. The latest estimates show that an average (gender()) who is (age()) in 2018 can expect to live an **additional (()) years**. That means that a (age()) year-old (gender()) has a **life expectancy of more than (()) years**.

ELSEIF l020_randomizer = 2 THEN

fl_l020_2 (Section Longevity)
There were around 4 million births in the United States last year. This means that for every 1,000 people, 12.4 babies were born. The birthrate in the United States has gone down overall in the last 15+ years. Fewer babies are born now than there were in 1990. The US ranks 158 in the world in terms of birth rates. That means that 157 countries have more babies per 1,000 people, and 68 countries have fewer babies.

ELSEIF l020_randomizer = 3 THEN

fl_l020_1 (Section Longevity)
The National Center for Health Statistics provides information about the nation's health. The Center monitors trends in the population's life expectancy and publishes results every few years. The latest estimates show that an average (gender()) who is (age()) in 2018 can expect to live an **additional (()) years**. That means that a (age()) year-old (gender()) has a **life expectancy of more than (()) years**.

fl_l020_3 (Section Longevity)
Researchers and health professionals are saying that very long lives are the probable destiny of most people alive today. People are living longer today than they ever did in human history, and recent medical advances can extend lifespans even more. For example, men and women ages 50 to 64 who were diagnosed in 2010 with certain types of cancer were about 50% more likely to be alive five years after diagnosis than people of the same age diagnosed in 1995. Developments in medical treatment for all kinds of conditions continue today at an accelerated pace.

IF l001 = 1 THEN

fl_l020_4 (Section Longevity)
Many people are surprised by how long life expectancy is today. Consider the story of Mr. Carson. Mr. Carson turned 77 in 2018. He was born in 1941 in Cleveland, OH, the youngest of five children. His father was a clerk in a local furniture business, and his mother was a home-maker. Mr. Carson's father retired from his job at age 65 in 1972, and died the following year of prostate cancer. His mother lived to age 70, when she died of coronary heart disease.
Mr. Carson and his siblings were all in their 30s and 40s when their parents died, and they moved on with their lives. Tragically, the oldest sibling passed away at 52, also of coronary heart disease. He had been diagnosed early, and although he was prescribed medications and lifestyle changes, he had failed to follow doctors' advice and had not

taken good care of himself.

After his passing, Mr. Carson and his other siblings worried that they would also die relatively young. They were all sure they would not live past age 70 (like their mother), and probably less.

In the years after their brother's death, one of the four remaining siblings was diagnosed with Type II diabetes, and another one developed rheumatoid arthritis. They received medical treatment for their conditions and survived long past 70. Now, all four Carson children are alive and doing well, and Mr. Carson, who is the youngest and 77, could not be happier about it.

ELSE

fl_l020_5 (Section Longevity)
Many people are surprised by how long life expectancy is today. Consider the story of Ms. Carson. Ms. Carson turned 77 in 2018. She was born in 1941 in Cleveland, OH, the youngest of five children. Her father was a clerk in a local furniture business, and her mother was a home-maker. Ms. Carson's father retired from his job at age 65 in 1972, and died the following year of prostate cancer. Her mother lived to age 70, when she died of coronary heart disease.
Ms. Carson and her siblings were all in their 30s and 40s when their parents died, and they moved on with their lives. Tragically, the oldest sibling passed away at 52, also of coronary heart disease. He had been diagnosed early, and although he was prescribed medications and lifestyle changes, he had failed to follow doctors advice and had not taken good care of himself.

After his passing, Ms. Carson and her other siblings worried that they would also die relatively young. They were all sure they would not live past age 70 (like their mother), and probably less.

In the years after their brothers death, one of the four remaining siblings was diagnosed with Type II diabetes, and another one developed rheumatoid arthritis. They received medical treatment for their conditions and survived long past 70. Now, all four Carson children are alive and doing well, and Ms. Carson, who is the youngest and 77, could not be happier about it.

END OF IF

ELSEIF l020_randomizer = 4 THEN

/* Respondents are shown probabilities depending on their gender and age. */

FL_p := getProbabilities(l002, l001)
FL_p75 := FL_p(1)
FL_p85 := FL_p(2)
FL_p95 := FL_p(3)

IF l001 = 1 THEN

FL_I020_7 (Section Longevity)
On average, men born in the same year as you have an CHANCE TO 75 in 100 chance of living to age 75, a CHANCE TO 85 in 100 chance of living to age 85 and a CHANCE TO 95 in 100 chance of living to age 95.

ELSE

FL_I020_6 (Section Longevity)
On average, women born in the same year as you have an (()) in 100 chance of living to age 75, a (()) in 100 chance of living to age 85 and a (()) in 100 chance of living to age 95.

END OF IF

ELSEIF I020_randomizer = 5 THEN

fl_I020_3 (Section Longevity)
Researchers and health professionals are saying that very long lives are the probable destiny of most people alive today. People are living longer today than they ever did in human history, and recent medical advances can extend lifespans even more. For example, men and women ages 50 to 64 who were diagnosed in 2010 with certain types of cancer were about 50% more likely to be alive five years after diagnosis than people of the same age diagnosed in 1995. Developments in medical treatment for all kinds of conditions continue today at an accelerated pace.

IF I001 = 1 THEN

fl_I020_4 (Section Longevity)
Many people are surprised by how long life expectancy is today. Consider the story of Mr. Carson. Mr. Carson turned 77 in 2018. He was born in 1941 in Cleveland, OH, the youngest of five children. His father was a clerk in a local furniture business, and his mother was a home-maker. Mr. Carson's father retired from his job at age 65 in 1972, and died the following year of prostate cancer. His mother lived to age 70, when she died of coronary heart disease.
Mr. Carson and his siblings were all in their 30s and 40s when their parents died, and they moved on with their lives. Tragically, the oldest sibling passed away at 52, also of coronary heart disease. He had been diagnosed early, and although he was prescribed medications and lifestyle changes, he had failed to follow doctors' advice and had not taken good care of himself.

After his passing, Mr. Carson and his other siblings worried that they would also die relatively young. They were all sure they would not live past age 70 (like their mother), and probably less.

In the years after their brother's death, one of the four remaining siblings was diagnosed with Type II diabetes, and another one developed rheumatoid arthritis. They received medical treatment for their conditions and survived long past 70. Now, all four Carson children are alive and doing well, and Mr. Carson, who is the youngest and 77, could not be happier about it.

ELSE

fl_l020_5 (Section Longevity)
Many people are surprised by how long life expectancy is today. Consider the story of Ms. Carson. Ms. Carson turned 77 in 2018. She was born in 1941 in Cleveland, OH, the youngest of five children. Her father was a clerk in a local furniture business, and her mother was a home-maker. Ms. Carson's father retired from his job at age 65 in 1972, and died the following year of prostate cancer. Her mother lived to age 70, when she died of coronary heart disease.
Ms. Carson and her siblings were all in their 30s and 40s when their parents died, and they moved on with their lives. Tragically, the oldest sibling passed away at 52, also of coronary heart disease. He had been diagnosed early, and although he was prescribed medications and lifestyle changes, he had failed to follow doctors advice and had not taken good care of himself.

After his passing, Ms. Carson and her other siblings worried that they would also die relatively young. They were all sure they would not live past age 70 (like their mother), and probably less.

In the years after their brothers death, one of the four remaining siblings was diagnosed with Type II diabetes, and another one developed rheumatoid arthritis. They received medical treatment for their conditions and survived long past 70. Now, all four Carson children are alive and doing well, and Ms. Carson, who is the youngest and 77, could not be happier about it.

END OF IF
END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

l021a (percent chance live to 75 in section Longevity)
In the following questions, we would like for you to give a number from 0 to 100, where 0 means that you think there is absolutely no chance, and 100 means that you think the event is absolutely sure to happen.

What is the percent chance that you will **live to be 75**?
RANGE 0..100

l021b (percent chance live to 85 in section Longevity)
What is the percent chance that you will **live to be 85**?
RANGE 0..100

END OF GROUP

l022 (agree with statement in section Longevity)
How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Please give your answer on a scale of 1 to 7 where:

1 = ”Strongly Disagree,” 7 = ”Strongly Agree, and 4 = ”Neither Agree Nor Disagree.
You can use any number from 1 to 7.

I am pretty good at math.
1 1 - Strongly Disagree
2 2
3 3
4 4 - Neither Agree nor Disagree
5 5
6 6
7 7 - Strongly Agree

End of section **Longevity**

cnt := 2

Start of section **ModuleD**

/* Respondents are shown one of two vignettes depending on the value of **vignette_randomizer** with a value of 1 indicating vignette A and a value of 2 indicating vignette B. */

IF vignette_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
  vignette_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
END OF IF

IF vignette_name_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
  vignette_name_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
END OF IF

Fill code of question FLName executed
Fill code of question FLHimHer executed
Fill code of question FLHisHer executed
Fill code of question FLHisHerCAPS executed
Fill code of question FLHeShe executed
Fill code of question FLHeSheFlipped executed
Fill code of question FLHeSheCAPS executed
Fill code of question FLWidow executed
Fill code of question FLHusband executed
Fill code of question FLGentlemen executed

IF vignette_randomizer = 1 THEN
  vignetteA (Section ModuleD)
  Next, we will show you a short story about an older person. Please pay attention to the

story as you will be asked some questions about it on the following screen.

(John/Janet) is a 75-year-old retired (gentleman/retiree). (He/She) has been so forgetful lately that (his/her) (wife/husband) needs to remind (him/her) each morning of (his/her) daily appointments. Even with reminders, (he/she) often gets mixed up about what (he/she) has planned for the day. Over the last few years, (he/she) has stopped doing home maintenance and is much more likely to lose things. (He/She) has been less interested in social activities, except for golf, which (he/she) still plays twice a week, and church on Sundays. When (he/she) plays golf, (his/her) friends help (him/her) with (his/her) score sheet. (He/She) has trouble remembering the names of familiar people at church, whereas when (he/she) was working, (he/she) was very good with names.

ELSE

vignetteB (Section ModuleD)
Next, we will show you a short story about an older person. Please pay attention to the story as you will be asked some questions about it on the following screen.

(John/Janet) is a 75-year-old (widower/widow). (His/Her) family thinks that (his/her) memory is getting progressively worse. (He/She) often asks the same question more than once, and frequently talks about (his/her) (wife/husband) as if (she/he) were still alive. (He/She)'s had trouble following recipes (he/she) cooked (his/her) whole life, and got lost a few times driving to (his/her) grandchild's house. In conversation with (his/her) children, (he/she)'s been forgetting words and replacing them with others, for example referring to a watch as a "hand-clock" and an airplane as an "air ship".

END OF IF

n1b (normal signs of aging in section ModuleA)
To what extent do you agree with the following statement? (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree):

(John/Janet) is showing normal signs of aging.
1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree

n1g (should have person checked in section ModuleA)
To what extent do you agree with the following statement? (strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree):

(John/Janet) should be checked by a medical professional.
1 Strongly agree
2 Agree
3 Disagree
4 Strongly disagree

End of section **ModuleD**

cnt := 3

Start of section **ModuleC**

/* Respondents are asked n1 and then n2 or vice versa depending on the value of **n_randomizer**:

- 1 n1, then n2
- 2 n2, then n1)

*/

IF n_randomizer = 1 THEN
  n_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

c_intro (Section ModuleC)
The following questions ask about your best guess regarding how common Alzheimer's Disease is in the American population. Please use the sliding scale below, where 0 means that you think there is absolutely no chance, and 100 means that you think the event is absolutely sure to happen.

IF n_randomizer = 1 THEN

n1 (probability that the average American adult will develop Alzheimer in section ModuleC)
What is the probability that the average American adult will develop Alzheimer's at some point in his or her life? Your best guess is ok.
RANGE 0..100

n2 (probability that you will develop Alzheimer in section ModuleC)
What is the probability that you will develop Alzheimer's at some point in your life? Your best guess is ok.
RANGE 0..100

ELSE

n2 (probability that you will develop Alzheimer in section ModuleC)
What is the probability that you will develop Alzheimer's at some point in your life? Your best guess is ok.
RANGE 0..100

n1 (probability that the average American adult will develop Alzheimer in section ModuleC)
What is the probability that the average American adult will develop Alzheimer's at some point in his or her life? Your best guess is ok.
RANGE 0..100

END OF IF

END OF GROUP

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

n3 (percentage of American adults aged 65 to 75 have Alzheimer in section ModuleC)
What percentage of American adults **aged 65 and above** have Alzheimer's? Your best guess is ok.
RANGE 0..100

n4 (percentage of American adults aged 75 to 85 have Alzheimer in section ModuleC)
What percentage of American adults **aged 75 and above** have Alzheimer's? Your best guess is ok.
RANGE 0..100

n5 (percentage of American adults over the age of 85 have Alzheimer in section ModuleC)
What percentage of American adults **aged 85 and above** have Alzheimer's? Your best guess is ok.
RANGE 0..100

END OF GROUP

End of section **ModuleC**

cnt := 4

Start of section **ModuleA**

/* Respondents are asked about how effective certain health behaviors for lowering the chances of getting Alzheimer's (hr_framing_randomizer =1) OR they are asked if there are steps someone can take to lower those chances and if yes, what behaviors they believe would be effective (hr_framing_randomizer = 2). This depends on the value of **hr_framing_randomizer**. */

IF hr_framing_randomizer = EMPTY THEN

hr_framing_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)

END OF IF

IF hr_framing_randomizer = 1 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

hr_intro (Section ModuleA)
How effective are the following health behaviors in lowering a person's chances of getting Alzheimer's?

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

hr4 (Keeping physically active in section ModuleA)
Keeping physically active
1 Very
2 Somewhat
3 Not at all

hr5 (Keeping mentally active in section ModuleA)
Keeping mentally active
1 Very
2 Somewhat
3 Not at all

hr6 (Eating a healthy diet in section ModuleA)
Eating a healthy diet
1 Very
2 Somewhat
3 Not at all

hr7 (Taking vitamins or dietary supplements in section ModuleA)
Taking vitamins or dietary supplements
1 Very
2 Somewhat
3 Not at all

hr_a8 (Keeping socially active in section ModuleA)
Keeping socially active
1 Very
2 Somewhat
3 Not at all

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

ELSE

n6 (steps one can take to reduce the chance of getting Alzheimer in section ModuleC)
Are there steps one can take to reduce the chance of getting Alzheimer's?
1 Yes
2 No
3 Don't know

IF n6 = 1 THEN

/* Respondents are asked what behaviors they believe would be effective in random order. This order is captured in the n7_options_ variables, which take one of the following values:

- 1 Taking vitamins or dietary supplements
- 2 Avoiding eating from aluminum pots
- 3 Keeping mentally active
- 4 Eating a healthy diet
- 5 Taking prescription drugs to prevent AD
- 6 Keeping physically active
- 7 Having an active social life
- 8 Drinking 6 to 8 glasses of water per day
- 9 Reducing alcohol consumption
- 10 Reducing smoking
- 11 Managing hearing loss
- 12 Managing diabetes
- 13 Managing depression
- 14 Managing hypertension
- 15 Controlling one's weight
- 16 Avoiding polluted environments
- 17 Managing eyesight deterioration

*/

IF sizeof(n7_options) = 0 THEN

n7_options := shuffleArray(array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4, 5 →5, 6 →6, 7 →7, 8 →8, 9 →9, 10 →10, 11 →11, 12 →12, 13 →13, 14 →14, 15 →15, 16 →16, 17 →17))
n7_options(18) := 18
END OF IF

n7 (all behaviors that are effective in section ModuleC)
Please check all the behaviors that you believe to be effective in lowering a person's chances of getting Alzheimer's:
1 Taking vitamins or dietary supplements
2 Avoiding eating from aluminum pots
3 Keeping mentally active
4 Eating a healthy diet
5 Taking prescription drugs to prevent Alzheimer's disease
6 Keeping physically active
7 Having an active social life
8 Drinking 6 to 8 glasses of water per day
9 Reducing alcohol consumption
10 Reducing smoking
11 Managing hearing loss
12 Managing diabetes
13 Managing depression
14 Managing hypertension (blood pressure)
15 Controlling one's weight
16 Avoiding polluted environments
17 Managing eyesight deterioration
18 None of the above
END OF IF
END OF IF

/* Respondents are asked to what extent they agree with certain statements about getting Alzheimer's. The answer options are presented in the order "strongly agree to strongly disagree" (hr_randomizer = 1) OR "strongly disagree to strongly agree" (hr_randomizer = 2) depending on the value of **hr_randomizer**. */

IF hr_randomizer = EMPTY THEN
hr_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)
END OF IF

IF hr_randomizer = 1 THEN
hr_options := array(1 →1, 2 →2, 3 →3, 4 →4)
ELSE
hr_options := array(1 →4, 2 →3, 3 →2, 4 →1)

END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

hr_intro2 (Section ModuleA)
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

hr1 (like to know chances in section ModuleA)
You would like to know your chances of someday getting Alzheimer's
1 Strongly agree
2 Somewhat agree
3 Somewhat disagree
4 Strongly disagree

hr2 (believe you will get someday in section ModuleA)
You believe you will get Alzheimer's someday
1 Strongly agree
2 Somewhat agree
3 Somewhat disagree
4 Strongly disagree

hr3 (worry about alzheimer in section ModuleA)
You worry about getting Alzheimer's someday
1 Strongly agree
2 Somewhat agree
3 Somewhat disagree
4 Strongly disagree

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

End of section **ModuleA**

cnt := 5

Start of section **ModuleB**

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

s_intro (Section ModuleB)
Please answer, to the best of your knowledge, whether the following statements about

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) are true or false.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

s1 (Genes can only partially account for the development of AD in section ModuleB)
Genes can only partially account for the development of AD
1 True
2 False

s_h_2 (Prescription drugs that prevents AD are available in section ModuleB)
Prescription drugs that prevent AD are available
1 True
2 False

s3 (People in their 30s can have AD in section ModuleB)
People in their 30s can have AD
1 True
2 False

s4 (It has been scientifically proven that mental exercise can prevent a person from getting AD in section ModuleB)
It has been scientifically proven that mental exercise can prevent a person from getting AD
1 True
2 False

s5 (Having high blood pressure may increase a person's risk of developing AD in section ModuleB)
Having high blood pressure may increase a person's risk of developing AD
1 True
2 False

s6 (Having high cholesterol may increase a person's risk of developing AD in section ModuleB)
Having high cholesterol may increase a person's risk of developing AD
1 True
2 False

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

s_intro (Section ModuleB)
Please answer, to the best of your knowledge, whether the following statements about Alzheimer's Disease (AD) are true or false.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

s7 (AD can be caused by eating food that was cooked in aluminum pots in section ModuleB)
AD can be caused by eating food that was cooked in aluminum pots
1 True
2 False

s8 (More than 50% of people older than 85 years have AD in section ModuleB)
More than 50% of people older than 85 years have AD
1 True
2 False

s_h_9 (Having a parent or sibling with AD increases the chance of developing it in section ModuleB)
Having a parent or sibling with AD increases the chance of developing it
1 True
2 False

a1 (More than 10% of people older than 75 have AD in section ModuleB)
More than 10% of people older than 75 have AD
1 True
2 False

a2 (Prescription drugs that cure AD are available in section ModuleB)
Prescription drugs that cure AD are available
1 True
2 False

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

End of section **ModuleB**

Start of section **Closing**

CS_001 (HOW PLEASANT INTERVIEW in section Closing)
Could you tell us how interesting or uninteresting you found the questions in this 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. */