

UnderStandingAmericaStudy

UAS 151: MEDICAL DECISIONS FOR SELF AND OTHERS



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1 INTRODUCTION

This UAS panel survey, titled "UAS151: Medical Decisions for Self and Others" is a component of a project in USC's Roybal Center for Health and Financial Decision making in Old Age. This survey is no longer in the field. Respondents were paid \$7 to complete the survey.

This survey presented respondents with a series of medical decisions in which they were asked to choose the appropriate course of action for themselves, a loved one, or someone else they knew who was 60 or older. After the first round of decisions, they were asked to rate how acceptable the choices a hypothetical person made about his or her own friends in similar medical dilemmas.

1.1 Topics

This survey contains questions (among others) on the following topics: Health, Risk Preferences, Time Preferences. 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): 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

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 custom selection of active English speaking respondents from the Nationally Representative sample balanced to be half 60 or older divided into 50/50 male/female, and half younger than 60 divided 50/50 male/female.

As such, this survey was made available to 2720 UAS participants. Of those 2720 participants, 2041 completed the survey and are counted as respondents. Of those who are not counted as respondents, 30 started the survey without completing and 649 did not start the survey. The overall response rate was 75.04%.

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

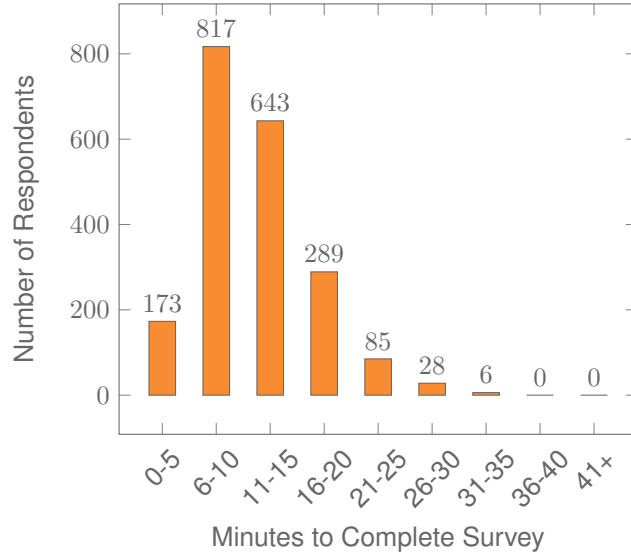
The detailed survey response rate is as follows:

UAS151 - Response Overview	
Size of selected sample	2720
Completed the survey	2041
Started but did not complete the survey	30
Did not start the survey	649
Response rate	75.04%

2.2 Timings

The survey took respondents an average of 12 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

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 weighting 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

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.
- **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.

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

intro1 (intro in section Base)

This survey is about how people make decisions. We will be asking questions about choices. We will also ask you other questions about your thoughts and feelings. There are no right or wrong answers. Just tell us what you think.

Start of section **Demographics**

IF gender = EMPTY THEN

gender (R GENDER in section Demographics)

What is your gender?

1 Male

2 Female

END OF IF

End of section **Demographics**

Start of section **Vignettes**

/ In this survey respondents are asked to make two series of hypothetical medical decisions. The exact framing of these questions is determined by the treatment randomizer. This variables takes one of five values:*

- o 1 Respondent is asked about themselves in series one and about Charlie in series two.*
- o 2 Respondent is asked about a loved one they picture who is 60 years or older in series one; and about Charlie deciding for Pat who is a loved one 60 years or older in series two*
- o 3 Respondent is asked about a loved one they picture who is younger than 60 years in series one; and about Charlie deciding for Pat who is a loved one younger than 60 years in series two*
- o 4 Respondent is asked about a person they know but with whom they do not have an emotionally close relationship and who is 60 or older in series one; and about Charlie deciding for Pat with whom s/he does not have an emotionally close relationship and who is 60 or older in series two*

- o 5 Respondent is asked about a person they know, but with whom they do not have an emotionally close relationship and who is younger than 60 in series one; and about Charlie deciding for Pat with whom s/he does not have an emotionally close relationship and who is younger than 60 in series two

*/

IF treatment = EMPTY THEN

| treatment := mt_rand(1,5)

END OF IF

/* If the respondent is asked about a person other than themselves, s/he is asked a few questions about this person prior to being presented with the medical decisions. */

IF treatment > 1 THEN

vi001 (initials in section Vignettes)

Think about (treatment indicator()).

What is the first name of the person you imagined?

STRING

Fill code of question FL_vi001 executed

Fill code of question FL_vi001_nobold executed

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

vi002 (relationship in section Vignettes)

How is (**^vi001/the person**) related to you?

1 Spouse

2 Parent

3 Minor child or dependent

4 Adult child

5 Other family member or loved one

6 Friend

7 Acquaintance

8 Other, please specify:

vi002_other (other relationship in section Vignettes)

STRING

END OF GROUP

Fill code of question FL_vi003_message executed

IF treatment IN (3,5) THEN

vi003_minimum := 0
vi003_maximum := 60
vi003_bracket_minimum := empty
vi003_bracket_maximum := 5

ELSE

vi003_minimum := 60
vi003_maximum := 120
vi003_bracket_minimum := 5
vi003_bracket_maximum := empty

END OF IF

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

vi003 (age in section Vignettes)
What is (**vi001/the person**)'s age?
RANGE (minimum age())..(maximum age())

vi003_bracket (bracketed age in section Vignettes)
If you are unsure of (**vi001/the person**)'s age, click here:
1 18-29 yrs
2 30-39 yrs
3 40-49 yrs
4 50-59 yrs
5 60-69 yrs
6 70-79 yrs
7 80+ yrs

END OF GROUP

vi004 (how close in section Vignettes)
How would you rate the emotional closeness of your relationship with (**vi001/the person**)?
1 1 Not at all close
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6 Very close

vi005 (gender in section Vignettes)
What is (**vi001/the person**)'s gender?
1 Male
2 Female
3 Transsexual/Other

END OF IF

Fill code of question FLHasLower executed
Fill code of question FLHasUpper executed
Fill code of question FLRely executed
Fill code of question FLYoursLower executed
Fill code of question FLYoursUpper executed
Fill code of question FLYourself executed
Fill code of question FLYou executed
Fill code of question FLYouUpper executed
Fill code of question FLThey executed
Fill code of question FLTheir executed
Fill code of question FLKnow executed
Fill code of question FLAre executed
Fill code of question FLHimHer executed

IF scn001_randomizer = EMPTY THEN

| scn001_randomizer := mt_rand(1,2)

END OF IF

scn002_randomizer := scn001_randomizer

scn003_randomizer := scn001_randomizer

IF treatment > 1 THEN

| IF scn001_randomizer = 1 THEN

| **scn_intro** (Section Vignettes)

| Imagine that (^vi001/the person) asked you to make medical decisions for (him/her/them). On the next screens, we will ask you to make three medical decisions for (him/her/them). Assume all medical treatments are fully covered by insurance.

| ELSE

| **scn_intro_3** (Section Vignettes)

| On the next screens, we will ask you to predict the medical decision (^vi001/the person) would make in three different situations. Assume all medical treatments are fully covered by insurance.

| END OF IF

ELSE

| IF scn001_randomizer = 1 THEN

| **scn_intro2** (Section Vignettes)

| On the next screens, we will ask you about three medical decisions for yourself. Assume all medical treatments are fully covered by insurance.

| ELSE

scn_intro_4 (Section Vignettes)

On the next screens, we will ask you to predict the medical decision you would make in three different situations. Assume all medical treatments are fully covered by insurance.

END OF IF

END OF IF

/* When respondents are presented with the hypothetical medical decisions, they are either asked to indicate what decision they would make (for themselves or for the person they described) or what they predict the decision would be. This is dependent on randomizer scn001_randomizer with 1 meaning decision and 2 meaning prediction. This randomization is applied to all hypothetical decisions. */

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

scn001_intro (Section Vignettes)

Medical decision 1

Imagine that (you have/your loved one has/the person has/^vi001 has) suffered a moderately severe stroke. One arm and one leg are paralyzed. (You have/Your loved one has/The person has/^vi001 has) trouble speaking and trouble understanding when others speak. (You rely/Your loved one relies/The person relies/^vi001 relies) on others for help with feeding, dressing, bathing, and toileting. (Your/Your loved one's/The person's/^vi001's) doctor says that without treatment, (you have/your loved one has/the person has/^vi001 has) a very slight chance of improvement. There are two treatments available:

Treatment A (Therapy): Treatment A aims to reduce the severity of the symptoms through speech, physical, and occupational therapy. (Your/Your loved one's/The person's/^vi001's) doctor says that there is a good chance (80%) that the therapy will improve quality of life because it will reduce the severity of (your/your loved one's/the person's/^vi001's) symptoms. There is a small chance (20%) there will be no change.

Treatment B (Surgery): Treatment B aims to reduce the severity of the symptoms through surgery. (Your/Your loved one's/The person's/^vi001's) doctor says that if successful, (you/your loved one/the person/^vi001) will be completely cured after the surgery. However, the surgery is risky. There is a very small chance (5%) that it may be fatal. There is a 50-50 chance that after the surgery, (you/your loved one/the person/^vi001) will not be cured and things may get worse.

IF scn001_randomizer = 1 THEN

scn001a (scenario one decision in section Vignettes)

What decision would you make (for yourself/for your loved one/for that person/for ^vi001)?

1 1 Most likely to choose Treatment A (Therapy)

2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6 Most likely to choose Treatment B (Surgery)

ELSE

scn001b (scenario one prediction in section Vignettes)
What do you think (you/your loved one/the person/^\vi001) would decide to do in this situation?
1 1 Most likely to choose Treatment A (Therapy)
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6 Most likely to choose Treatment B (Surgery)

END OF IF

END OF GROUP

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

scn002_intro (Section Vignettes)
Medical decision 2

Now, instead, imagine a different situation in which (you have/your loved one has/the person has/^\vi001 has) colon cancer that has spread to the liver. (You are/Your loved one is/The person is/^\vi001 is) tired and weak, needing some help with household chores. (Your/Your loved one's/The person's/^\vi001's) thinking and memory are not affected. (You are/Your loved one is/The person is/^\vi001 is) not in pain. (Your/Your loved one's/The person's/^\vi001's) doctor says that without treatment, there is no chance of recovery and (you/your loved one/the person/^\vi001) would have about six months to live. There are two treatments available

Treatment A (Radiation Therapy): Treatment A aims to reduce the size of tumors through radiation therapy. (Your/Your loved one's/The person's/^\vi001's) doctor says that there is a good chance (80%) that the therapy will improve (your/your loved one's/the person's/^\vi001's) quality of life because it will reduce the severity of (your/your loved one's/the person's/^\vi001's) symptoms and increase (your/your loved one's/the person's/^\vi001's) chance of living longer than six months. There is a small chance (20%) there will be no change.

Treatment B (Surgery): Treatment B aims to remove the tumors through surgery.

(Your/Your loved one's/The person's/^vi001's) doctor says that if successful, (your/your loved one's/the person's/^vi001's) quality of life will improve because the surgery will completely eliminate (your/your loved one's/the person's/^vi001's) symptoms and will increase (your/your loved one's/the person's/^vi001's) chance of living longer than one year. However, the surgery is risky. There is a very small (5%) chance that it may be fatal. There is a 50-50 chance that after the surgery (you/your loved one/the person/^vi001) will not be cured and things may get worse.

IF scn002_randomizer = 1 THEN

scn002a (scenario two decision in section Vignettes)

What decision would you make (for yourself/for your loved one/for that person/for ^vi001)?

- 1 1 Most likely to choose Treatment A (Radiation Therapy)
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5
- 6 6 Most likely to choose Treatment B (Surgery)

ELSE

scn002b (scenario two prediction in section Vignettes)

What do you think (you/your loved one/the person/^vi001) would decide to do in this situation?

- 1 1 Most likely to choose Treatment A (Radiation Therapy)
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5
- 6 6 Most likely to choose Treatment B (Surgery)

END OF IF

END OF GROUP

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

scn003_intro (Section Vignettes)

Medical decision 3

Now, instead imagine a different situation in which (you have/your loved one has/the person has/^vi001 has) Alzheimer's disease. (You have/Your loved one has/The person has/^vi001 has) trouble remembering things and thinking clearly. (You/Your loved one/The person/^vi001) cannot always recognize people (you know/they know/he

knows/she knows). Although (you have/your loved one has/the person has/`vi001 has) no chance of getting better, it is not certain how fast things will get worse. Without treatment, (your/your loved one's/the person's/`vi001's) mental abilities may get worse quickly, or they may stay the way they are now for a long time. (Your/Your loved one's/The person's/`vi001's) physical condition is not affected. There are two treatments available:

Treatment A (Activities): Treatment A aims to reduce the severity of the symptoms through activities such as exercising, playing memory games, and solving puzzles. (Your/Your loved one's/The person's/`vi001's) doctor says that there is a good chance (80%) that the activities will improve (your/your loved one's/the person's/`vi001's) quality of life because they will reduce the severity of (your/your loved one's/the person's/`vi001's) symptoms. There is a small chance (20%) there will be no change.

Treatment B (Medication): Treatment B aims to reduce the severity of the symptoms and slow down the progression of the disease through medication. (Your/Your loved one's/The person's/`vi001's) doctor says that if successful, the medication will improve (your/your loved one's/the person's/`vi001's) quality of life because it will reduce the severity of the symptoms and stop the disease from getting worse for at least six months. However, the medication is risky. There is a very small chance (5%) of serious, adverse physical side effects. There is a 50-50 chance that the medication will not work and things will get worse.

IF scn003_randomizer = 1 THEN

scn003a (scenario three decision in section Vignettes)

What decision would you make (for yourself/for your loved one/for that person/for `vi001)?

- 1 1 Most likely to choose Treatment A (Activities)
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5
- 6 6 Most likely to choose Treatment B (Medication)

ELSE

scn003b (scenario three prediction in section Vignettes)

What do you think (you/your loved one/the person/`vi001) would decide to do in this situation?

- 1 1 Most likely to choose Treatment A (Activities)
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5

| 6 6 Most likely to choose Treatment B (Medication)

END OF IF

END OF GROUP

End of section **Vignettes**

Start of section **Societal**

Fill code of question FLHasLowerOther executed
Fill code of question FLHasUpperOther executed
Fill code of question FLRelyOther executed
Fill code of question FLYoursLowerOther executed
Fill code of question FLYoursUpperOther executed
Fill code of question FLYourselfOther executed
Fill code of question FLYouOther executed
Fill code of question FLYouUpperOther executed
Fill code of question FLTheyOther executed
Fill code of question FLTheirOther executed
Fill code of question FLKnowOther executed
Fill code of question FLAreOther executed
Fill code of question FLHimHerOther executed
Fill code of question FLForOther executed

soc_intro (Section Societal)

In this section, you will see the same scenarios you saw before, but now Charlie, a person who is the same age and gender as you, is making the decision. Imagine that Charlie is making a decision (for himself/for herself/for themselves/for Pat, his loved one who is 60 years or older/for Pat, his loved one who is younger than 60 years/for Pat, her loved one who is 60 years or older/for Pat, her loved one who is younger than 60 years/for Pat, a loved one who is 60 years or older/for Pat, a loved one who is younger than 60 years/for Pat, a person Charlie knows but with whom Charlie does not have an emotionally close relationship and who is 60 years or older/for Pat, a person Charlie knows but with whom Charlie does not have an emotionally close relationship and who is younger than 60). The following items ask what your friends and family would think about the appropriateness of each of Charlie's hypothetical choices, using the following scale:

0 0 Not at all appropriate

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

5 5 Neutral

6 6

7 7

8 8
9 9
10 10 Completely appropriate

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

soc001_intro (Section Societal)

Medical decision 1

Imagine that (Charlie/Pat) suffered a moderately severe stroke. One arm and one leg are paralyzed. (Charlie has/Pat has) trouble speaking and understanding when others speak. (Charlie relies/Pat relies) on others for help with feeding, dressing, bathing, and toileting. (Charlie's/Pat's) doctor says that without treatment, (Charlie has/Pat has) a very slight chance of improvement. There are two treatments available:

Treatment A (Therapy): Treatment A aims to reduce the severity of the symptoms through speech, physical, and occupational therapy. (Charlie's/Pat's) doctor says that there is a good chance (80%) that the therapy will improve quality of life because it will reduce the severity of (Charlie's/Pat's) symptoms. There is a small chance (20%) there will be no change.

Treatment B (Surgery): Treatment B aims to reduce the severity of the symptoms through surgery. (Charlie's/Pat's) doctor says that if successful, (Charlie/Pat) will be completely cured after the surgery. However, the surgery is risky. There is a very small chance (5%) that it may be fatal. There is a 50-50 chance that after the surgery, (Charlie/Pat) will not be cured and things may get worse.

soc001a (scenario 1 treatment a chosen in section Societal)

Charlie chooses **Treatment A, Therapy**(for Pat). How do you think your friends and family would rate the appropriateness of Charlie's decision(for Pat)?

0 0 Not at all appropriate
1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5 Neutral
6 6
7 7
8 8
9 9
10 10 Completely appropriate

soc001b (scenario 1 treatment b chosen in section Societal)

Charlie chooses **Treatment B, Surgery**(for Pat). How do you think your friends and family would rate the appropriateness of Charlie's decision(for Pat)?

- 0 0 Not at all appropriate
- 1 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5 Neutral
- 6 6
- 7 7
- 8 8
- 9 9
- 10 10 Completely appropriate

END OF GROUP

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

soc002.intro (Section Societal)

Medical decision 2

Now, instead, imagine a different situation in which (Charlie has/Pat has) colon cancer that has spread to the liver. (Charlie is/Pat is) tired and weak, needing some help with household chores. (Charlie's/Pat's) thinking and memory are not affected. (Charlie is/Pat is) not in pain. (Charlie's/Pat's) doctor says that without treatment, there is no chance of recovery and (Charlie/Pat) would have about six months to live. There are two treatments available:

Treatment A (Radiation Therapy): Treatment A aims to reduce the size of tumors through radiation therapy. (Charlie's/Pat's) doctor says that there is a good chance (80%) that the therapy will improve (Charlie's/Pat's) quality of life because it will reduce the severity of (Charlie's/Pat's) symptoms and increase (Charlie's/Pat's) chance of living longer than six months. There is a small chance (20%) there will be no change.

Treatment B (Surgery): Treatment B aims to remove the tumors through surgery. (Charlie's/Pat's) doctor says that if successful, (Charlie's/Pat's) quality of life will improve because the surgery will completely eliminate (Charlie's/Pat's) symptoms and will increase (Charlie's/Pat's) chance of living longer than one year. However, the surgery is risky. There is a very small (5%) chance that it may be fatal. There is a 50-50 chance that after the surgery (Charlie/Pat) will not be cured and things may get worse.

soc002a (scenario 2 treatment a chosen in section Societal)

Charlie chooses **Treatment A, Radiation Therapy**(for Pat). How do you think your friends and family would rate the appropriateness of Charlie's decision(for Pat)?

- 0 0 Not at all appropriate
- 1 1
- 2 2

- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5 Neutral
- 6 6
- 7 7
- 8 8
- 9 9
- 10 10 Completely appropriate

soc002b (scenario 2 treatment b chosen in section Societal)
 Charlie chooses **Treatment B, Surgery**(for Pat). How do you think your friends and family would rate the appropriateness of Charlie's decision(for Pat)?

- 0 0 Not at all appropriate
- 1 1
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4
- 5 5 Neutral
- 6 6
- 7 7
- 8 8
- 9 9
- 10 10 Completely appropriate

END OF GROUP

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

soc003_intro (Section Societal)

Medical decision 3

Now, instead imagine a different situation in which (Charlie has/Pat has) Alzheimer's disease. (Charlie has/Pat has) trouble remembering things and thinking clearly. (Charlie/Pat) cannot always recognize people (Charlie knows/Pat knows). Although (Charlie has/Pat has) no chance of getting better, it is not certain how fast things will get worse. Without treatment, (Charlie's/Pat's) mental abilities may get worse quickly, or they may stay the way they are now for a long time. (Charlie's/Pat's) physical condition is not affected. There are two treatments available:

Treatment A (Activities): Treatment A aims to reduce the severity of the symptoms through activities such as exercising, playing memory games, and solving puzzles. (Charlie's/Pat's) doctor says that there is a good chance (80%) that the activities will improve (Charlie's/Pat's) quality of life because they will reduce the severity of (Charlie's/Pat's) symptoms. There is a small chance (20%) there will be no change.

Treatment B (Medication): Treatment B aims to reduce the severity of the symptoms and slow down the progression of the disease through medication. (Charlie's/Pat's) doctor says that if successful, the medication will improve (Charlie's/Pat's) quality of life because it will reduce the severity of the symptoms and stop the disease from getting worse for at least six months. However, the medication is risky. There is a very small chance (5%) of serious, adverse physical side effects. There is a 50-50 chance that the medication will not work and things will get worse.

soc003a (scenario 3 treatment a chosen in section Societal)

Charlie chooses **Treatment A, Activities**(for Pat). How do you think your friends and family would rate the appropriateness of Charlie's decision(for Pat)?

0 0 Not at all appropriate

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

5 5 Neutral

6 6

7 7

8 8

9 9

10 10 Completely appropriate

soc003b (scenario 3 treatment b chosen in section Societal)

Charlie chooses **Treatment B, Medication**(for Pat). How do you think your friends and family would rate the appropriateness of Charlie's decision(for Pat)?

0 0 Not at all appropriate

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4

5 5 Neutral

6 6

7 7

8 8

9 9

10 10 Completely appropriate

END OF GROUP

End of section **Societal**

Start of section **Medicalrisk**

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

md_intro (Section Medicalrisk)

For each treatment, please indicate how risky, in general, you think it is.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

md001 (risk speech, physical, and occupational therapy for stroke in section Medical-risk)

Speech, physical, and occupational therapy for stroke

0 0 Not at all risky

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Very risky

md002 (risk surgery for stroke in section Medicalrisk)

Surgery for stroke

0 0 Not at all risky

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Very risky

md003 (risk radiation therapy for cancer in section Medicalrisk)

Radiation therapy for cancer

0 0 Not at all risky

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Very risky

md004 (risk surgery for cancer in section Medicalrisk)

Surgery for cancer

0 0 Not at all risky

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Very risky

md005 (risk activities such as exercise and memory games for Alzheimer's in section Medicalrisk)

Activities such as exercise and memory games for Alzheimer's

0 0 Not at all risky

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Very risky

md006 (risk medication for Alzheimer's in section Medicalrisk)

Medication for Alzheimer's

0 0 Not at all risky

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Very risky

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

End of section **Medicalrisk**

Start of section **Benefits**

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

ben_intro (Section Benefits)

For each treatment, please indicate how much benefit, in general, you think there is to it.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

ben001 (benefits speech, physical, and occupational therapy for stroke in section Benefits)

Speech, physical, and occupational therapy for stroke

0 0 Not at all beneficial

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Extremely beneficial

ben002 (benefits surgery for stroke in section Benefits)

Surgery for stroke

0 0 Not at all beneficial

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Extremely beneficial

ben003 (benefits radiation therapy for cancer in section Benefits)

Radiation therapy for cancer

0 0 Not at all beneficial

1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4 Extremely beneficial

ben004 (benefits surgery for cancer in section Benefits)

Surgery for cancer
0 0 Not at all beneficial
1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4 Extremely beneficial

ben005 (benefits activities such as exercise and memory games for Alzheimer's in section Benefits)

Activities such as exercise and memory games for Alzheimer's
0 0 Not at all beneficial
1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4 Extremely beneficial

ben006 (benefits medication for Alzheimer's in section Benefits)

Medication for Alzheimer's
0 0 Not at all beneficial
1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4 Extremely beneficial

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

End of section **Benefits**

Start of section **Emphatic**

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

em_intro (Section Emphatic)

Indicate how much the next statements describe you.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

em001 (When I see someone being taken advantage of, I feel kind of protective toward them. in section Emphatic)

When I see someone being taken advantage of, I feel kind of protective toward them.

0 0 Does not describe me well

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Describes me very well

em002 (When I see someone being treated unfairly, I sometimes don't feel very much pity for them. in section Emphatic)

When I see someone being treated unfairly, I sometimes don't feel very much pity for them.

0 0 Does not describe me well

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Describes me very well

em003 (I often have tender, concerned feelings for people less fortunate than me. in section Emphatic)

I often have tender, concerned feelings for people less fortunate than me.

0 0 Does not describe me well

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Describes me very well

em004 (I would describe myself as a pretty soft-hearted person. in section Emphatic)

I would describe myself as a pretty soft-hearted person.

0 0 Does not describe me well

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Describes me very well

em005 (Sometimes I don't feel sorry for other people when they are having problems. in section Emphatic)

Sometimes I don't feel sorry for other people when they are having problems.

0 0 Does not describe me well

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Describes me very well

em006 (Other people's misfortunes do not usually disturb me a great deal. in section Emphatic)

Other people's misfortunes do not usually disturb me a great deal.

0 0 Does not describe me well

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Describes me very well

em007 (I am often quite touched by things that I see happen. in section Emphatic)

I am often quite touched by things that I see happen.

0 0 Does not describe me well

1 1

2 2

3 3

4 4 Describes me very well

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

End of section **Emphatic**

Start of section **Experience**

ex001 (made a medical decision for someone else before in section Experience)

Have you made a medical decision for someone else before?

1 Yes

2 No

IF **ex001** = 1 THEN

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

ex002 (who made medical decision for in section Experience)

Please check all for whom that applies.

1 Minor child or dependent

2 Adult child

3 Parent

4 Other family member or loved one

5 Friend

6 Acquaintance

7 Other, please specify:

ex002.other (other who made medical decision for in section Experience)
STRING

END OF GROUP

END OF IF

End of section **Experience**

Start of section **Health**

he001 (overall health in section Health)

How would you rate your overall health at the present time?

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Good
- 3 Fair
- 4 Poor

IF **treatment** > 1 THEN

he002 (person health in section Health)

How would you rate (^vi001/the person)'s overall health at the present time?

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Good
- 3 Fair
- 4 Poor

END OF IF

End of section **Health**

Start of section **Future**

GROUP OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED ON THE SAME SCREEN

ft_intro (Section Future)

Indicate the extent to which the following statements describe you.

SUBGROUP OF QUESTIONS

ft001 (Many opportunities await me in the future. in section Future)

Many opportunities await me in the future.

- 1 1 Very untrue
- 2 2
- 3 3
- 4 4

5 5
6 6
7 7 Very true

ft002 (There are only limited possibilities in my future. in section Future)
There are only limited possibilities in my future.

1 1 Very untrue
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7 Very true

ft003 (I expect that I will set many new goals in the future. in section Future)
I expect that I will set many new goals in the future.

1 1 Very untrue
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7 Very true

ft004 (My future is filled with possibilities. in section Future)
My future is filled with possibilities.

1 1 Very untrue
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7 Very true

ft005 (Most of my life still lies ahead of me. in section Future)
Most of my life still lies ahead of me.

1 1 Very untrue
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7 Very true

ft006 (My future seems infinite to me. in section Future)

My future seems infinite to me.

1 1 Very untrue

2 2

3 3

4 4

5 5

6 6

7 7 Very true

ft007 (I have limited time left to live my life. in section Future)

I have limited time left to live my life.

1 1 Very untrue

2 2

3 3

4 4

5 5

6 6

7 7 Very true

ft008 (I could do anything I want in the future. in section Future)

I could do anything I want in the future.

1 1 Very untrue

2 2

3 3

4 4

5 5

6 6

7 7 Very true

ft009 (There is plenty of time left in my life to make new plans. in section Future)

There is plenty of time left in my life to make new plans.

1 1 Very untrue

2 2

3 3

4 4

5 5

6 6

7 7 Very true

ft010 (I have the sense that time is running out. in section Future)

I have the sense that time is running out.

1 1 Very untrue

2 2

3 3

4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7 Very true

ft011 (As I get older, I begin to experience that time is limited. in section Future)

As I get older, I begin to experience that time is limited.

1 1 Very untrue
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7 Very true

ft012 (I feel the importance of time's passing. in section Future)

I feel the importance of time's passing.

1 1 Very untrue
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7 Very true

END OF SUBGROUP

END OF GROUP

End of section **Future**

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. */*