NOTE ABOUT BRANCHPOINTS:

Where there is more than one jump within a branchpoint box, the jumps are to be applied in order from the top.

NOTE ABOUT COLORS AND MODE:

All question text in black is for the core interview (except if CAPI and CAWI text is the same).

Question text and codes in teal denotes CAWI (Web). The CAWI text will always be directly after the CAPI text. If wording is the same in both CAPI (Iwer Administered) and CAWI (Web), the text is black.

Otherwise, black text for codeframes, interviewer instructions, jumps and branchpoints, etc., which can apply to both the CAPI and the CAWI interview unless specified otherwise or there is a CAWI alternative.

On a black-and-white hard copy of the document, the TEAL text will appear somewhat lighter than the original black.

MAJOR FLOW CONTROL, CONDITION AND FILL VARIABLES

If X009 (RANDOM 1-10) = 7
J020  = 1 (WORKING FOR PAY)

V000 BRANCHPOINT: ASK IF THIS IS A SELF INTERVIEW (A009 =1)
ELSE, GO TO END OF MODULE

Although we have finished the interview, we would like to ask you just a few new questions. Some questions may be similar to questions we have already asked, but we are interested in how people respond when the questions are changed just a little. This will only take a few minutes.

[INSTR: IF R REFUSED BEFORE STARTING A MODULE, ENTER 9. IF R STARTED TO DO A MODULE AND THEN CHANGED HIS/HER MIND, ENTER 99.]
Although we have finished the interview, we would like to ask you a few new questions. Some questions may be similar to questions we have already asked you, but the researchers are interested in how people respond when the questions are changed just a little.

1. R IS WILLING
9. R REFUSED AT MODULE INTRO
99. R REFUSED AFTER STARTING A MODULE

1. CONTINUE

NOTE: IF R LEAVES V000 EMPTY IN CAWI IT WILL BE TREATED AS A REFUSAL AND SKIP R OUT OF MODULES

Now we would like to ask you some questions about the percent chance of something happening or not happening. Please 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.

Consider a bowl that holds 10 balls. Some of the balls may be white and some red. You will be asked to draw one ball without looking. First, suppose this bowl has 10 white balls and no red balls. On a scale from 0 percent to 100 percent, what is the percent chance that the ball you draw is red?

[INSTR: IF ASKED, REPEAT THAT THE BOWL HAS 10 WHITE WHITE BALLS AND NO RED BALLS.]

Now we would like to ask you some questions about the percent chance of something happening or not happening. Please 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.

Consider a bowl that holds 10 balls. Some of the balls may be white and some red. You will be asked to draw one ball without looking. First, suppose this bowl has 10 white balls and no red balls. On a scale from 0 percent to 100 percent, what is the percent chance that the ball you draw is red?
Now suppose that the bowl has 7 white balls and 3 red balls. What is more likely? That the ball you draw is red, or that the ball you draw is white?

1. RED
2. WHITE

What is the percent chance that the ball you draw is white?

Assume that the weather report is accurate. If the weather report tells you that the chance it will rain tomorrow is 70%, what is the chance it will NOT rain tomorrow?

Imagine that whether it rains in your town and whether it rains in Paris are unrelated. The chance that it will rain in your town tomorrow is 50%. The chance that it will rain in Paris is also 50%. What is the chance that it will rain both in your town and in Paris tomorrow?
Imagine your friend has a FAIR coin: when flipping this coin the chance it comes up heads is the same as the chance it comes up tails. Imagine that your friend has flipped this fair coin 3 times, and each time it came up heads. What is the chance that the next result will be a tail?

___%

You flip a fair coin twice. What is the percent chance that you get heads both times?

___%

Now consider the chances that someone will get a certain disease. Suppose that one person out of 10 will get the disease. What is the percent chance of getting the disease?

___%

Now suppose instead that one person out of 1,000 will get the disease. What is the percent chance of getting the disease?

___%
Ann and Bob play the lottery every week. Ann always plays with the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Bob chooses five different numbers every week. Who is more likely to win the lottery, Ann or Bob, or do they both have the same chance of winning?

1. ANN  
2. BOB  
3. THEY HAVE THE SAME CHANCE  

8. DK  
9. RF  

An insurance policy makes a payment if an uncertain event happens in the future, but will not pay anything if the event does not happen. For example, health insurance will make a payment if the owner becomes ill and needs treatment, but will not pay anything if the owner remains healthy. We will ask your opinion about some insurance policies and whether they would be good deals for you. For example, a health insurance policy might not be a good deal for someone who is sure to remain in good health.

Now imagine that you are offered an insurance policy that pays $100,000 if you ever have to move to a nursing home. The policy would cost you $10,000 today. Would this policy be a very good deal, a somewhat good deal, a neither good nor bad deal, a somewhat bad deal, or a very bad deal for you?

[INSTR: IF ASKED, REPEAT THAT THE POLICY WOULD COST $10,000 TODAY, AND WOULD PAY $100,000 IF YOU EVER HAVE TO MOVE TO A NURSING HOME.]

An insurance policy makes a payment if an uncertain event happens in the future, but will not pay anything if the event does not happen. For example, health insurance will make a payment if the owner becomes ill and needs treatment, but will not pay anything if the owner remains healthy. We will ask your opinion about some insurance policies and whether they would be good deals for you. For example, a health insurance policy might not be a good deal for someone who is sure to remain in good health.

Now imagine that you are offered an insurance policy that pays $100,000 if you ever have to move to a nursing home. The policy would cost you $10,000 today. Would this policy be a very good deal, a somewhat good deal, a neither good nor bad deal, a somewhat bad deal, or a very bad deal for you?
Imagine that you are offered an insurance policy that pays $10,000 if you lose your job during the next 12 months (and $0 if not). The policy would cost you $400 today. Would this policy be a very good deal, a somewhat good deal, a neither good nor bad deal, a somewhat bad deal, or a very bad deal for you?

INSTR: IF ASKED, REPEAT THAT THE POLICY WOULD COST $400 TODAY, AND IT WOULD PAY $10,000 IF YOU LOSE YOUR JOB DURING NEXT YEAR.

Imagine that you are offered an insurance policy that pays $10,000 if you lose your job during the next 12 months (and $0 if not). The policy would cost you $400 today. Would this policy be a very good deal, a somewhat good deal, a neither good nor bad deal, a somewhat bad deal, or a very bad deal for you?

1. VERY GOOD DEAL
2. SOMEWHAT GOOD DEAL
3. NEITHER GOOD NOR BAD DEAL
4. SOMEWHAT BAD DEAL
5. VERY BAD DEAL

8. DK
9. RF