TESS3 173 Kalla & TESS3 175 Nayak & TESS3 176 Saperstein.

November 2014

- Study Details -

Note: This page may be removed when the questionnaire is sent to the client. However, it must exist in the version sent to OSD.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SNO** | **S19351** |
| **Survey Name** | **TESS3 173 Kalla & TESS3 175 Nayak & TESS3 176 Saperstein** |
| **Client Name** | **Northwestern University** |
| **G&A WBS** | **310.111.00391.1** |
| **Project Director Name** | **Poom Nukulkij** |
| **Team/Area Name** | **G&A** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Samvar** (Include name, type and response values. “None” means none. Blank means standard demos. This must match SurveyMan.) | **XTESS175 =1: scenario 1, 2: scenario 2****XPARTY7 (1 STRONG REPUBLICAN; 2 NOT STRONG REPUBLICAN; 3 LEANS REPUBLICAN; 4 UNDECIDED/INDEPENDENT/OTHER; 5 LEANS DEMOCRAT; 6 NOT STRONG DEMOCRAT; 7 STRONG DEMOCRAT; 9 MISSING),** **XIDEO (1 EXTREMELY LIBERAL; 2 LIBERAL; 3 SLIGHTLY LIBERAL; 4 MODERATE, MIDDLE OF THE ROAD; 5 SLIGHTLY CONSERVATIVE; 6 CONSERVATIVE; 7 EXTREMELY CONSERVATIVE; 9 MISSING),** **XREL1 (1 BAPTIST—ANY DENOMINATION; 2 PROTESTANT (E.G., METHODIST, LUTHERAN, PRESBYTERIAN, EPISCOPAL); 3 CATHOLIC; 4 MORMON; 5 JEWISH; 6****MUSLIM; 7 HINDU; 8 BUDDHIST; 9 PENTECOSTAL; 10 EASTERN ORTHODOX; 11 OTHER CHRISTIAN; 12 OTHER NON-CHRISTIAN, PLEASE SPECIFY; 13 NONE; 14 MISSING),** **XREL2 (1 MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK; 2 ONCE A WEEK; 3 ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH; 4 A FEW TIMES A YEAR; 5 ONCE A YEAR OR LESS; 6 NEVER; 9 MISSING)** |
| **Specified Pre-coding Required** |  |
| **Timing Template Required** (y/n) | **Enabled by default** |
| **Multi-Media** |  |

**Important: Do not change Question numbers after Version 1; to add a new question, use alpha characters (e.g., 3a, 3b, 3c.) Changing question numbers will cause delays and potentially errors in the program.**

TESS3 173 Kalla & TESS3 175 Nayak & TESS3 176 Saperstein.

November 2014

- Questionnaire -

[Randomize and record order of tess173 quex, tess175 quex, and tess 176]

DATA-ONLY VARIABLE: dov\_order [sp]

logic:

randomly assign respondents to a value of dov\_order =1 -4 with an equal probability of being assigned to each group.

Tess173/Tess175/Tess176 1

Tess175/Tess173/Tess176 2

Tess176/Tess173/Tess175 3

Tess176/Tess175/Tess173 4

if dov\_order=1, show Tess 173 first, then Tess 175, and then Tess 176

if dov\_order=2, show Tess 175 first, then Tess 173, and then Tess 175

and do on…

Between each survey, show the following screen:

[Display]

Now we have some questions for you on a different topic.

XTESS 173

**Experimental design**

The 2,000 subjects will be randomly assigned (blocked on gender) into (1) city council, (2) Congress, or (3) governor condition.

[CREATE DOV\_COND, ASSIGN CASES BASED ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEME

IF PPGENDER= 1, Respondent 1=1

Respondent 2=2

Respondent 3=3

Respondent 4=restart assignments at 1

IF PPGENDER= 2, Respondent 1=1

Respondent 2=2

Respondent 3=3

Respondent 4=restart assignments at 1

[sp]

DOV\_COND:

City council 1

Congress 2

Governor 3

[randomly assign the specific traits of the candidate; Within each trait, populate attributes randomly from appendix A; see s18430 q1-4 for example; record order of traits and attributes presented]

[display Q1, q2 on the same page, show instruction text at the top, then the chart comparing the two candidates, then q1, q2]

[display]

Pair1. Suppose there is a primary for an open seat for [if DOV\_COND=1: city council/if DOV\_COND=2: Congress/if DOV\_COND=3: governor] and the two individuals below are considering running. We’d like you to consider the following two potential candidates for this office.

Please review the following two resumes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Candidate A** | **Candidate B** |
| **Current Occupation** | [A1] | [A1] |
| **Gender** | [A2] | [A2] |
| **Number of Years in Politics** | [A3] | [A3] |
| **Age** | [A4] | [A4] |
| **Number of Children** | [A5] | [A5] |
| **Spouse’s Occupation** | [A6] | [A6] |

[sp]

Q1. Based on the limited information above, which of the two candidates would you be more likely to support in the [if DOV\_COND=1: city council/if DOV\_COND=2: congressional/ if DOV\_COND=3: gubernatorial] primary?

Candidate A 1

Candidate B 2

[grid, sp across]

Q2. We are also interested in your feelings towards these two candidates.

Please indicate the extent to which you feel favorable or unfavorable toward each of the two candidates.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Very Unfavorable | Unfavorable | Slightly Unfavorable | Neither Unfavorable nor Favorable | Slightly Favorable | Favorable | Very Favorable |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

1. Candidate A

2. Candidate B

[display Q3, q4 on the same page, show instruction text at the top, then the chart comparing the two candidates, then q3, q4]

[display]

Pair2. Suppose there is a primary for an open seat for [if DOV\_COND=1: city council/if DOV\_COND=2: Congress/if DOV\_COND=3: governor] and the two individuals below are considering running. We’d like you to consider the following two potential candidates for this office.

Please review the following two resumes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Candidate A** | **Candidate B** |
| **Current Occupation** | [A1] | [A1] |
| **Gender** | [A2] | [A2] |
| **Number of Years in Politics** | [A3] | [A3] |
| **Age** | [A4] | [A4] |
| **Number of Children** | [A5] | [A5] |
| **Spouse’s Occupation** | [A6] | [A6] |

[sp]

Q3. Based on the limited information above, which of the two candidates would you be more likely to support in the [if DOV\_COND=1: city council/if DOV\_COND=2: congressional/ if DOV\_COND=3: gubernatorial] primary?

Candidate A 1

Candidate B 2

[grid, sp across]

Q4. We are also interested in your feelings towards these two candidates.

Please indicate the extent to which you feel favorable or unfavorable toward each of the two candidates.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Very Unfavorable | Unfavorable | Slightly Unfavorable | Neither Unfavorable nor Favorable | Slightly Favorable | Favorable | Very Favorable |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

1. Candidate A

2. Candidate B

[display Q5, q6 on the same page, show instruction text at the top, then the chart comparing the two candidates, then q5, q6]

[display]

Pair3. Suppose there is a primary for an open seat for [if DOV\_COND=1: city council/if DOV\_COND=2: Congress/if DOV\_COND=3: governor] and the two individuals below are considering running. We’d like you to consider the following two potential candidates for this office.

Please review the following two resumes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Candidate A** | **Candidate B** |
| **Current Occupation** | [A1] | [A1] |
| **Gender** | [A2] | [A2] |
| **Number of Years in Politics** | [A3] | [A3] |
| **Age** | [A4] | [A4] |
| **Number of Children** | [A5] | [A5] |
| **Spouse’s Occupation** | [A6] | [A6] |

[sp]

Q5. Based on the limited information above, which of the two candidates would you be more likely to support in the [if DOV\_COND=1: city council/if DOV\_COND=2: congressional/ if DOV\_COND=3: gubernatorial] primary?

Candidate A 1

Candidate B 2

[grid, sp across]

Q6. We are also interested in your feelings towards these two candidates.

Please indicate the extent to which you feel favorable or unfavorable toward each of the two candidates.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Very Unfavorable | Unfavorable | Slightly Unfavorable | Neither Unfavorable nor Favorable | Slightly Favorable | Favorable | Very Favorable |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

1. Candidate A

2. Candidate B

Appendix A

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Feature# | Feature Label | Fill Values | Selection Criteria |
| A1 | Current Occupation | 1. Corporate lawyer
2. Mayor
3. State legislator
4. Third grade teacher
 | Randomly select and record value shown to respondent |
| A2 | Gender | 1. Male
2. Female
 | Randomly select and record value shown to respondent |
| A3 | Number of Years in Politics | 1. None
2. 1
3. 3
4. 8
 | Randomly select and record value shown to respondent |
| A4 | Age | 1. 29
2. 45
3. 65
 | Randomly select and record value shown to respondent |
| A5 | Number of Children | 1. 0
2. 1
3. 3
 | Randomly select and record value shown to respondent |
| A6 | Spouse’s Occupation | 1. Doctor
2. Farmer
3. Unmarried
 | Randomly select and record value shown to respondent |

XTESS 175

This study has a two-by-two randomized design. Respondents will be randomized to receive one of two research scenarios and then be randomized again to receive one of two options for obtaining informed consent. Overall, we will equally randomize 2000 respondents from the general population into these four arms (500 each). We do not expect any special sampling or subsampling to be necessary.

**[display]**

We are trying to learn about people’s views on a type of clinical research that would take place in doctors’ offices. It is very important that you read the scenario carefully. We will then ask for your opinions about such research. We will not collect or store any personally identifiable information about you.

**[sp]**

**DOV\_OPTION:**

**logic: randomly assign respondents to see one of the two options. if DOV\_OPTION=1 see option A; if DOV\_OPTION=2 see option B.**

Option A 1

Option B 2

**[if xtess175=1]**

**[display]**

**The Learning Healthcare System**

The learning healthcare systemis a special type of healthcare system that integrates research as a part of providing care. These healthcare systems have a team of researchers who regularly review patient medical records to figure out which treatments work the best in order to improve the care patients receive.

However, sometimes it is not possible to determine whether one treatment is better than another without actively conducting a research study that tests two or more treatments head-to-head. Therefore, learning healthcare systems will also actively conduct head-to-head comparisons as part of routine care. Patients who seek treatment at these healthcare systems are informed of this practice through letters when they join the healthcare system and posters and brochures that are placed in the hospital and clinics.

All research studies are reviewed and approved by an ethics review board whose job it is to protect the rights and well-being of patients. The knowledge generated by the research will be used to improve treatment for patients in the healthcare system and beyond, potentially helping millions of patients. In this survey, we will describe an example of such a research study.

One area where researchers are interested in improving patient care is the treatment of high blood pressure.

**What is High Blood Pressure?**

High blood pressure is a chronic medical condition that affects millions of Americans. If left untreated for many years, it can lead to a variety of medical problems, such as:

* stroke
* heart attacks
* kidney disease

**Common Treatments for High Blood Pressure: CTD or TRT**

Although exercise and other lifestyle changes can help lower blood pressure, many people require treatment with medicine. The two most commonly recommended medicines for high blood pressure are CTD and TRT (we have changed the names but they refer to real drugs):

* both are FDA approved and have been used for many years to treat high blood pressure
* both are effective in lowering blood pressure
* both have similar, mostly non-serious side effects

Because CTD and TRT are so similar and have never been compared head-to-head, it is not known whether **CTD** or **TRT** is more effective than the other for treating high blood pressure.

Even if it turns out that one drug is only slightly better than the other, because so many people have high blood pressure, this knowledge could benefit the long-term health of millions of people.

**Study Proposal**

To get the best possible evidence, the learning health care system will conduct a randomized study. This means that when each patient enters the study a computer program will randomly decide (like the flip of a coin) whether the patient receives CTD or TRT. After one year, the patients who receive CTD will be compared to the patients who receive TRT to assess which medicine is better. The patient's medicine can be changed at any time if the patient or the patient’s doctor feels that a different medicine would be better.

**[if DOV\_OPTION=1 and xtess175=1][put display, q1a, q2a on the same screen]**

**[display]**

**Recruiting Participants**

The ethics review board is composed of researchers, clinicians, ethicists, patient representatives, and outside community members, and is tasked with overseeing all research in the healthcare system. The ethics review board is having a debate about the best way to conduct this study.

Some members argue that patients should be given a **written consent** form about the study and asked to sign the form if they choose to participate. The consent form would **include information** about:

* the purpose of the research,
* risks and benefits,
* any alternative treatments,
* how patient privacy will be maintained,
* contact information for questions,
* a statement that participation is voluntary.

However, this written consent process will require extra time and effort from both the clinic staff and the patient. As a result, requiring written consent would make it difficult to integrate research studies like this into routine health care practice. In some cases, if written consent is required, studies like these may not be done.

Other members of the ethics review board argue that written consent is unnecessarily burdensome in this case because the study has **very low risk**:

* CTD and TRT are both commonly used,
* have similar side effects, and
* doctors do not know which one is better.

These members of the ethics review board recommend that it is enough to provide **general notification** to all patients (through posters, brochures, and letters) that the learning healthcare system regularly conducts research like this. Eligible patients who wish to begin treatment for their high blood pressure would automatically be enrolled in the study without being informed or specifically asked if they would like to participate. From the patients’ perspective, all other aspects of care they receive would be no different than usual, except for the fact that a computer randomly chooses the treatment.

**[if DOV\_OPTION=1 and xtess175=1]**

**[prompt once]**

**[grid, sp across]**

Q1a. If you were to give advice to the ethics review board, would you recommend Written Consent or General Notification?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Written Consent | General Notification |
| Definitely | Probably | Probably | Definitely |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

**[if DOV\_OPTION=1 and xtess175=1]**

**[prompt once]**

**[grid, sp across]**

Q2a. If you were a patient in this health care system, which would you personally prefer, Written Consent or General Notification?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Written Consent | General Notification |
| Definitely | Probably | Probably | Definitely |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

**[if DOV\_OPTION=2 and xtess175=1][put display, q1b, q2b on the same screen]**

**[display]**

**Recruiting Participants**

The ethics review board is composed of researchers, clinicians, ethicists, patient representatives, and outside community members, and is tasked with overseeing all research in the healthcare system. The ethics review board is having a debate about the best way to conduct this study.

Some members argue that patients should be given a **written consent** form about the study and asked to sign the form if they choose to participate. The consent form would **include information about:**

* the purpose of the research,
* risks and benefits,
* alternative treatments,
* how patient privacy will be maintained,
* contact information for questions,
* a statement that participation is voluntary.

However, this written consent process will require extra time and effort from both the clinic staff and the patient. As a result, requiring written consent would make it difficult to integrate research studies like this into routine health care practice. In some cases, if written consent is required, studies like these may not be done.

Other members of the ethics review board argue that written consent is unnecessarily burdensome in this case because the study has **very low risk**:

* CTD and TRT are both commonly used,
* have similar side effects, and
* doctors do not know which one is better.

These members of the ethics review board recommend that it is enough to obtain **verbal consent** from the patient. The patient’s doctor would briefly explain the study of CTD vs. TRT:

* explain that the two drugs are both FDA approved and widely used medications,
* discuss their potential side effects, and
* emphasize that the selection will be random.

The doctor would ask whether the patient would like to participate, and then record the patient’s decision in the medical record. For those that participate, all other aspects of care they receive would be no different than usual, except for the fact that a computer randomly chooses the treatment.

**[if DOV\_OPTION=2 and xtess175=1]**

**[prompt once]**

**[grid, sp across]**

Q1b. If you were to give advice to the ethics review board, would you recommend Written Consent or Verbal Consent?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Written Consent | Verbal Consent |
| Definitely | Probably | Probably | Definitely |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

**[if DOV\_OPTION=2 and xtess175=1]**

**[prompt once]**

**[grid, sp across]**

Q2b. If you were a patient in this health care system, which would you personally prefer, Written Consent or Verbal Consent?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Written Consent | Verbal Consent |
| Definitely | Probably | Probably | Definitely |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

**[if xtess175=2]**

**[display]**

**The Learning Healthcare System**

The learning healthcare systemis a special type of healthcare system that integrates research as a part of providing care. These healthcare systems have a team of researchers who regularly review patient medical records to figure out which treatments work the best in order to improve the care patients receive.

However, sometimes it is not possible to determine whether one treatment is better than another without actively conducting a research study that tests two or more treatments head-to-head. Therefore, learning healthcare systems will also actively conduct head-to-head comparisons as part of routine care. Patients who seek treatment at these healthcare systems are informed of this practice through letters when they join the healthcare system and posters and brochures that are placed in the hospital and clinics.

All research studies are reviewed and approved by an ethics review board whose job it is to protect the rights and well-being of patients. The knowledge generated by the research will be used to improve treatment for patients in the healthcare system and beyond, potentially helping millions of patients. In this survey, we will describe an example of such a research study.

One area where researchers are interested in improving patient care is the treatment of high blood pressure.

**What is High Blood Pressure?**

High blood pressure is a chronic medical condition that affects millions of Americans. If left untreated for many years, it can lead to a variety of medical problems, such as:

* stroke
* heart attacks
* kidney disease

**When to Take High Blood Pressure Medications: Morning or Night?**

Although exercise and other lifestyle changes can help lower blood pressure, many people require treatment with medicine. The most commonly recommended treatments are once-a-day blood pressure medications. These medicines work over the course of a day to help keep blood pressure under control and patients are told that they should take the medicine at the same time every day for best results.

However, it is not known whether taking blood pressure medicines in the **morning** or at **night** is more effective. Because it is not known which is better, doctors usually do not give guidance on when it is best to take these medicines. Even if it turns out that one time is only slightly better than the other, because so many people have high blood pressure, this knowledge could benefit the long-term health of millions of people.

**Study Proposal**

To get the best possible evidence, the learning health care system will conduct a randomized study. This means that when each patient enters the study a computer program will randomly decide (like the flip of a coin) whether the patient should be told to take the medicine in the morning or at night. After one year, the patients who are told to take the medicine in the morning will be compared to the patients who are told to take the medicine at night to assess which treatment is better. The patient's medicine can be changed at any time if the patient or the patient’s doctor feels that a different medicine would be better.

**[if DOV\_OPTION=1 and xtess175=2][put display, q1c, q2c on the same screen]**

**[display]**

**Recruiting Participants**

The ethics review board is composed of researchers, clinicians, ethicists, patient representatives, and outside community members, and is tasked with overseeing all research in the healthcare system. The ethics review board is having a debate about the best way to conduct this study.

Some members argue that patients should be given a **written consent** form about the study and asked to sign the form if they choose to participate. The consent form would **include information** about:

* the purpose of the research,
* risks and benefits,
* any alternative treatments,
* how patient privacy will be maintained,
* contact information for questions,
* a statement that participation is voluntary.

However, this written consent process will require extra time and effort from both the clinic staff and the patient. As a result, requiring written consent would make it difficult to integrate research studies like this into routine health care practice. In some cases, if written consent is required, studies like these may not be done.

Other members of the ethics review board argue that written consent is unnecessarily burdensome in this case because the study has **very low risk**:

* doctors usually do not give guidance on what time of day it is best to take these medicines and
* they do not know when is better.

These members of the ethics review board recommend that it is enough to provide **general notification** to all patients (through posters, brochures, and letters) that the learning healthcare system regularly conducts research like this. Eligible patients who wish to begin treatment for their high blood pressure would automatically be enrolled in the study without being informed or specifically asked if they would like to participate. From the patients’ perspective, all other aspects of care they receive would be no different than usual, except for the fact that a computer randomly chooses the time the treatment should be taken.

**[if DOV\_OPTION=1 and xtess175=2]**

**[prompt once]**

**[grid, sp across]**

Q1c. If you were to give advice to the ethics review board, would you recommend Written Consent or General Notification?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Written Consent | General Notification |
| Definitely | Probably | Probably | Definitely |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

**[if DOV\_OPTION=1 and xtess175=2]**

**[prompt once]**

**[grid, sp across]**

Q2c. If you were a patient in this health care system, which would you personally prefer, Written Consent or General Notification?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Written Consent | General Notification |
| Definitely | Probably | Probably | Definitely |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

**[if DOV\_OPTION=2 and xtess175=2][put display, q1d, q2d on the same screen]**

**[display]**

**Recruiting Participants**

The ethics review board is composed of researchers, clinicians, ethicists, patient representatives, and outside community members, and is tasked with overseeing all research in the healthcare system. The ethics review board is having a debate about the best way to conduct this study.

Some members argue that patients should be given a **written consent** form about the study and asked to sign the form if they choose to participate. The consent form would **include information** about:

* the purpose of the research,
* risks and benefits,
* any alternative treatments,
* how patient privacy will be maintained,
* contact information for questions,
* a statement that participation is voluntary.

However, this written consent process will require extra time and effort from both the clinic staff and the patient. As a result, requiring written consent would make it difficult to integrate research studies like this into routine health care practice. In some cases, if written consent is required, studies like these may not be done.

Other members of the ethics review board argue that written consent is unnecessarily burdensome in this case because the study has **very low risk**:

* doctors usually do not give guidance on what time of day it is best to take these medicines and
* they do not know when is better.

These members of the ethics review board recommend that it is enough to obtain **verbal consent** from the patient. The patient’s doctor would briefly explain the study of taking blood pressure medicines in the morning or at night:

* explain that it is not known which is better, and
* emphasize that the selection will be random.

The doctor would ask whether the patient would like to participate, and then record the patient’s decision in the medical record. For those that participate, all other aspects of care they receive would be no different than usual, except for the fact that a computer randomly chooses the time the treatment should be taken.

**[if DOV\_OPTION=2 and xtess175=2]**

**[prompt once]**

**[grid, sp across]**

Q1d. If you were to give advice to the ethics review board, would you recommend Written Consent or Verbal Consent?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Written Consent | Verbal Consent |
| Definitely | Probably | Probably | Definitely |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

**[if DOV\_OPTION=2 and xtess175=2]**

**[prompt once]**

**[grid, sp across]**

Q2d. If you were a patient in this health care system, which would you personally prefer, Written Consent or Verbal Consent?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Written Consent | Verbal Consent |
| Definitely | Probably | Probably | Definitely |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

**[xtess175=1]**

**[grid, sp across]**

We would also like to ask some questions about your opinions on how this proposed research study compares to usual care. As a reminder:

A. **Randomized Study:** The patient’s doctor will use a computer to randomly choose the treatment (CTD or TRT) for the patient.

B. **Usual Care:** The patient’s doctor will choose the treatment (CTD or TRT) for the patient.

In either case, the medication the patient is taking can be changed at any time if the patient or the patient’s doctor feels that a different medicine would be better.

Please rate the following statements on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strongly Disagree1 | 2 | 3 | Neutral4 | 5 | 6 | Strongly Agree7 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

Q3a. It is valuable to study whether one treatment option is more effective than the other for treating high blood pressure.

Q4a. Patients who participate in the randomized study face greater risks than patients who receive usual care.

Q5a. Patients who participate in the randomized study are more likely to improve (lower) their high blood pressure than patients who receive usual care.

Q6a. In the randomized study, it is important to explain to patients that the doctor will use a computer to randomly choose which treatment they receive.

Q7a. In usual care, it is important to explain to patients how the doctor will choose which treatment they receive.

**[xtess175=2]**

**[grid, sp across]**

We would also like to ask some questions about your opinions on how this proposed research study compares to usual care. As a reminder:

**Randomized Study:** The patient’s doctor will use a computer to randomly choose when the treatment should be taken (Morning or Night) for the patient.

**Usual Care:** Most doctors will not give directions on when to take the medication.  Some doctors may suggest taking the medication in the morning or at night.

In either case, the medication the patient is taking can be changed at any time if the patient or the patient’s doctor feels that a different medicine would be better.

Please rate the following statements on a scale from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strongly Disagree1 | 2 | 3 | Neutral4 | 5 | 6 | Strongly Agree7 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

Q3b. It is valuable to study whether one treatment option is more effective than the other for treating high blood pressure.

Q4b. Patients who participate in the randomized study face greater risks than patients who receive usual care.

Q5b. Patients who participate in the randomized study are more likely to improve (lower) their high blood pressure than patients who receive usual care.

Q6b. In the randomized study, it is important to explain to patients that the doctor will use a computer to randomly choose when they should take their medicine.

Q7b. In usual care, it is important to explain to patients how the doctor will choose when they should take their medicine.

XTESS 176

This short study module will test the feasibility of asking alternative measures of sex

and gender in nationally representative surveys. Question order for the first two

items will be randomized to identify an optimal presentation for future data collection

that minimizes false positives and false negatives for transgender or gender variant

respondents. The third item will be displayed the same way to everyone. No special

stimulus or sub-sampling is needed.

**[sp]**

**DOV\_RAND:**

**logic: randomly assign respondents to see the questions in the following order. if DOV\_rand=1 see questions in the order of q1, q2, q3; if DOV\_rand=2 see questions in the order of q2, q1, q3.**

Q1, Q2, Q3 1

Q2, Q1, Q3 2

if dov\_rand=1, show Q1, Q2, Q3

if dov\_rand=2, show Q2, Q1, Q3

[programming note: please disable the “back” function, respondents should not be able to return to the previous screen to change the answer. ]

[prompt once]

[SP]

Q1. What sex were you assigned at birth?

(For example, on your birth certificate.)

Female 1

Male 2

Intersex 3

[prompt once]

[SP]

Q2. What is your current gender?

Woman 1

Man 2

Transgender 3

A gender not listed here (please specify): [text box] 4

[prompt once]

[SP]

Q3. Some people consider themselves transgender if they have a different gender identity from their sex at birth. For example, a person born into a male body who feels female or lives as a woman. According to this definition, would you be considered transgender?

Yes 1

No 2

PARTY7

Show PARTY1 if XPARTY7 = 9 (missing).

Prompt once.

[SP]

PARTY1. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a...

Republican 1

Democrat 2

Independent 3

Another party, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_ 4

No preference 5

Ask PARTY2 if “Republican” at PARTY1.

[SP]

Prompt once.

PARTY2. Would you call yourself a...

Strong Republican 1

Not very strong Republican 2

Ask PARTY3 if “Democrat” at PARTY1.

[SP]

Prompt once.

PARTY3. Would you call yourself a...

Strong Democrat 1

Not very strong Democrat 2

Ask PARTY4 if “Independent”, “Another party”, or “No preference” or skip at PARTY1.

[SP]

Prompt once.

PARTY4. Do you think of yourself as closer to the...

Republican Party 1

Democratic Party 2

Data-only

[SP]

DOV\_XPARTY7. Merge coding of XPARTY7 and missing data ask.

Strong Republican 1

Not Strong Republican 2

Leans Republican 3

Undecided/Independent/Other 4

Leans Democrat 5

Not Strong Democrat 6

Strong Democrat 7

Refused -1

If XPARTY7≠9 then DOV\_XPARTY7=XPARTY7;

Else DOV\_XPARTY7=Recoded value as defined by the following:

IF (PARTY1=1 & PARTY2=1) DOV\_XPARTY7=1

IF (PARTY1=1 & PARTY2=2) DOV\_XPARTY7=2

IF (PARTY1=1 & PARTY2=REFUSED) DOV\_XPARTY7=2

IF (PARTY1=3 & PARTY4=1) DOV\_XPARTY7=3

IF (PARTY1=4 & PARTY4=1) DOV\_XPARTY7=3

IF (PARTY1=5 & PARTY4=1) DOV\_XPARTY7=3

IF (PARTY1=REFUSED & PARTY4=1) DOV\_XPARTY7=3

IF (PARTY1=3 & PARTY4=2) DOV\_XPARTY7=5

IF (PARTY1=4 & PARTY4=2) DOV\_XPARTY7=5

IF (PARTY1=5 & PARTY4=2) DOV\_XPARTY7=5

IF (PARTY1=REFUSED & PARTY4=2) DOV\_XPARTY7=5

IF (PARTY1=2 & PARTY3=1) DOV\_XPARTY7=7

IF (PARTY1=2 & PARTY3=2) DOV\_XPARTY7=6

IF (PARTY1=2 & PARTY3=REFUSED) DOV\_XPARTY7=6

IF (PARTY1=1 & PARTY2=REFUSED) DOV\_XPARTY7=2

IF (PARTY1=2 & PARTY3=REFUSED) DOV\_XPARTY7=6

IF (PARTY1=3 & PARTY4=REFUSED) DOV\_XPARTY7=4

IF (PARTY1=4 & PARTY4=REFUSED) DOV\_XPARTY7=4

IF (PARTY1=5 & PARTY4=REFUSED) DOV\_XPARTY7=4

IF (PARTY1=REFUSED & PARTY4=REFUSED) DOV\_XPARTY7=4

IDEOLOGY

Show IDEO if XIDEO = 9 (missing).

Prompt once.

**[SP]**

IDEO. In general, do you think of yourself as…

Extremely liberal 1

Liberal 2

Slightly liberal 3

Moderate, middle of the road 4

Slightly conservative 5

Conservative 6

Extremely conservative 7

[SP]

DOV\_IDEO. Merge coding of XIDEO and missing data ask.

Extremely liberal 1

Liberal 2

Slightly liberal 3

Moderate, middle of the road 4

Slightly conservative 5

Conservative 6

Extremely conservative 7

Refused -1

If XIDEO≠9 then DOV\_IDEO=XIDEO;

Else DOV\_IDEO=IDEO.

RELIGION1

Show REL1 if XREL1= 14 (missing).

Prompt once.

[SP]

REL1. What is your religion?

 **[Do not rotate]**

Baptist—any denomination 1

Protestant (e.g., Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopal) 2

Catholic 3

Mormon 4

Jewish 5

Muslim 6

Hindu 7

Buddhist 8

Pentecostal 9

Eastern Orthodox 10

Other Christian 11

Other non-Christian 12

None 13

[SP]

DOV\_REL1. Merge coding of REL1 and missing data ask.

Baptist—any denomination 1

Protestant (e.g., Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopal) 2

Catholic 3

Mormon 4

Jewish 5

Muslim 6

Hindu 7

Buddhist 8

Pentecostal 9

Eastern Orthodox 10

Other Christian 11

Other non-Christian 12

None 13

Refused -1

If XREL1≠14 then DOV\_REL1=XREL1;

Else DOV\_REL1=REL1.

RELIGION2

[Show rel2 IF XREL2=9 (MISSING)]

Prompt once.

[SP]

REL2. How often do you attend religious services?

More than once a week 1

Once a week 2

Once or twice a month 3

A few times a year 4

Once a year or less 5

Never 6

[SP]

DOV\_REL2. Merge coding of REL2 and missing data ask.

More than once a week 1

Once a week 2

Once or twice a month 3

A few times a year 4

Once a year or less 5

Never 6

If XREL2≠9 then DOV\_REL2=XREL2;

Else DOV\_REL2=REL2.

**[insert standard close]**