Mathematica
Progress Together

Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families

Economic Security, Program Benefits, and Decisions About Work

Technical Supplement

ASPE and OPRE Report 2024-324
September 2024

Ariella Spitzer, Jesse Chandler, Bernadette Hicks, and Daniel Thal

Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families: Economic Security, Program Benefits, and Decisions About Work

Technical Supplement

ASPE and OPRE Report 2024-324

September 2024

Ariella Spitzer, Jesse Chandler, Bernadette Hicks, and Daniel Thal

Submitted to: Nina Chien and Robin Ghertner

Contract Number: HHSP233201500035I/75P00122F37072

Project Director: Roseana Bess
Mathematica
P.O. Box 2393
Princeton, NJ 08543-2393

Spitzer, Ariella, Jesse Chandler, Bernadette Hicks, and Daniel Thal (2024). *Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families: Economic Security, Program Benefits, and Decisions About Work. Technical Supplement*. ASPE and OPRE Report #2024-324, Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; and Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Disclaimer. The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation, the Administration for Children and Families, or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

This report and other reports sponsored by the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation are available at www.acf.hhs.gov/opre. This report and other reports sponsored by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation are available at https://aspe.hhs.gov.

OPRE

ASPE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION | OFFICE OF HUMAN SERVICES POLICY

Mathematica
Progress Together

Contents

Exhibits

Overview

This document is a supplement to the 2024 report by Spitzer et al. titled "Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families: Economic Security, Program Benefits, and Decisions About Work," hereafter referred to as the main report. The main report presents the results of a survey experiment that evaluated how benefit recipients make decisions on accepting higher-paying job opportunities in the context of job instability and possible benefit loss. This supplement includes information that may be helpful to the reader in interpreting study results. Chapter I is a copy of the full survey instrument that generated data for the report. Chapter II is an in-depth description of study methods, including survey design decisions, data collection methods, and analysis methods. Chapter III presents results of supplemental analyses, including sensitivity analyses and alternative analysis methods. Chapter IV presents supplemental tables.

I. NORC Survey Instrument

Client	Mathematica
Project name	Beneficiaries Pilot
Project number	9873
Survey length (median)	15-minute survey
Population	Below 200% FPL
Main	N =2,000
MODE	Web only
Language	English/Spanish
Sample Source	Opt-in
Incentive	$5
Survey description	Finance
Eligibility Rate	50%

Standard demographic preloads:

Var Name	Include on Preload Testing-page?	Var Type	Var length	Variable Label
S_AGE	Y	Numeric	5	Age
S_GENDER	Y	String	8	Gender
S_RACETH	Y	Numeric	8	Race/ethnicity
S_EDUC	N	Numeric	6	Education
S_EDUC5	Y	Numeric	4	5-level education
S_MARITAL	Y	Numeric	9	Marital Status
S_EMPLOY	Y	Numeric	8	Current employment status
S_INCOME	N	Numeric	8	Household income
S_HHINC_4	N	Numeric	4	4-level income
S_HHINC_9	N	Numeric	4	9-level income
S_STATE	Y	String	7	State
S_METRO	N	Numeric	7	Metropolitan area flag
S_INTERNET	N	Numeric	10	Household internet access
S_HOUSING	N	Numeric	9	Home ownership
S_HOME_TYPE	N	Numeric	11	Building type of panelist's residence
S_PHONESERVC	N	Numeric	11	Telephone service for the household
S_HHSIZE	N	Numeric	8	Household size (including children)
S_HH01	N	Numeric	6	Number of HH members age 0-1
S_HH25	N	Numeric	6	Number of HH members age 2-5
S_HH612	N	Numeric	7	Number of HH members age 6-12
S_HH1317	N	Numeric	8	Number of HH members age 13-17
S_HH18OV	N	Numeric	8	Number of HH members age 18+
S_file_date	N	Date	11	
S_GENFRACE	N	Numeric	8	GenF custom race

These populated as a pre-load when the panelists get sampled into the survey

Standard sample preloads

Variable Name	**Include on Preload Testing-only page?**	**Variable Type**	**Variable Label**
Username	N	Numeric	Analogous to Member_PIN
P_Batch	N	Numeric	Batch Number (if only one assignment, then everyone will be 1)
Dialmode	N	Numeric	CATI Dialmode (predictive, preview, etc)
P_LCS	N	Numeric	Life cycle stage, 0=released but not touched
Y_FCELLP	N	String	
Surveylength	N	Numeric	Estimated length of survey
Incentwcomma	N	String	Study specific
P_Hold01	N	Numeric	Prevents dialing cases without phone numbers
PANEL_TYPE	Y	Numeric	1 AmeriSpeak 2 Next Generation 3 GenF Extended (not in use) 4 AmeriSpeak Teen Panel 11 UTellUs converted 20 Lucid 21 SSI 50 Household 13-17 51 Household < 13 52 Household Adult

Custom survey-specific preloads

Variable Name	**Program in VCC?**	**Include on Preload Testing-only page?**	**Variable Type**	**Variable Label**
P_VIGNETTE	Yes	Yes	Numeric	1 vignette 1,2,3,4,5 2 vignette 2,3,4,5,6 3 vignette 3,4,5,6,1 4 vignette 4,5,6,1,2 5 vignette 5,6,1,2,3 6 vignette 6,1,2,3,4
P_CONDITION	Yes	Yes	Numeric	1 Condition 1 2 Condition 2 3 Condition 3 4 Condition 4 5 Condition 5 6 Condition 6 7 Condition 7 8 Condition 8 9 Condition 9 10 Condition 10 11 Condition 11 12 Condition 12 13 Condition 13 14 Condition 14
RID	YES	YES	STRING	LUCID ID

This survey will use the following RND_xx variables:
Note, these are randomized in the script (NOT preloads)

RND_xx	**Associated survey Qs**
RND_00	
RND_01	
RND_02	
RND_03	
RND_04	
RND_05	
RND_06	

[START OF SURVEY]

CREATE DATA-ONLY VARIABLE: QUAL
1=Qualified Complete
2=Not Qualified
3=In progress

AT START OF SURVEY COMPUTE QUAL=3 “IN PROGRESS”

CREATE MODE_START
1=CATI
2=CAWI

(Project name) Draft
Date: (Quex start date)

IF PANEL_TYPE<20 SURVEY LOGO IS AMERISPEAK LOGO (STANDARD SURVEY HEADER)
IF PANEL_TYPE>=20, SURVEY LOGO IS NORC IMAGE

INSERT RELEVANTID CHECK HERE FOR PANEL_TYPE>=20
IF FAILS RELEVANTID (CHK_DUP=1) THEN TERM

TERM MUST REDIRECT TO OPT-IN VENDOR

INSERT VENDOR LINK HERE

#[SHOW IF HISPANIC=YES or PANEL_TYPE>=20]
[SP]
LANGSWITCH.

CAWI VERSION:
Would you like to take this survey in English or Spanish?
¿A usted le gustaría completar esta encuesta en inglés o español?

1. English/Inglés
2. Spanish/Español

If LANGSWITCH=1, 77, 98, 99 continue in English
IF LANGSWITCH=2, switch to Spanish language version of the survey

CATI VERSION:

We are offering this survey in both English and Spanish. Which would you prefer?
Estamos ofreciendo esta encuesta en inglés y español. ¿Cuál prefiere?

1. English/Inglés
2. Spanish/Español

#[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE<20]
[DISPLAY]
WINTRO_1.
[CAWI]Thank you for agreeing to participate in our new AmeriSpeak survey!
¡Gracias por participar en nuestra nueva encuesta de AmeriSpeak!

[ALL]This survey is about finance.
Esta encuesta es sobre finanzas.

[CAWI] To thank you for sharing your opinions, we will give you a reward of [INCENTWCOMMA] AmeriPoints after completing the survey. As always, your answers are confidential.
Para agradecerle por compartir sus opiniones, le daremos un premio de [INCENTWCOMMA] AmeriPoints después de completar esta encuesta. Como siempre, sus respuestas son confidenciales.

[CAWI] *Please use the "Continue" button to move forward within the questionnaire. Do not use your browser buttons.*
Por favor utilice el botón “Continuar” para avanzar en el cuestionario. No utilice los botones de su navegador.

#[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE>=20]
[DISPLAY]
OPTINTRO.
Thank you for agreeing to participate in our survey! This survey is about finance. Your answers are confidential.
¡Gracias por participar en nuestra encuesta! Esta encuesta es sobre finanzas. Sus respuestas son confidenciales.

Please use the "Continue" button to move forward within the questionnaire. Do not use your browser buttons.
Por favor utilice el botón “Continuar” para avanzar en el cuestionario. No utilice los botones de su navegador.

[FORCE RESPONSE]
#[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE>=20]
[NUMBOX]
ZIP.

What is your ZIP code?
¿Cuál es su código postal?

__[00000-99999,777777,999998,999999]__
[ZIP validation check: must contain 5-digits, only numbers, leading 0s okay]

[FORCE RESPONSE]
- [CUSTOM PROMPT: "Information about any possible Hispanic ethnicity is very important. We greatly appreciate your response to this question."/"Información sobre cualquier posible etnia hispana es muy importante. Realmente apreciamos su respuesta a esta pregunta."]

#[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE>=20]
[SP]
- **HISPAN**.
- This question is about Hispanic ethnicity. Are you of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino descent?
- Esta pregunta se refiere a la etnia hispana. ¿Es usted de ascendencia española, hispana o latina?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. No, I am not
2. Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano
3. Yes, Puerto Rican
4. Yes, Cuban
5. Yes, Central American
6. Yes, South American
7. Yes, Caribbean
8. Yes, Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

1. No, no soy
2. Sí, Mexicano/a, México-americano/a, Chicano/a
3. Sí, Puertorriqueño/a
4. Sí, Cubano/a
5. Sí, Centroamericano/a
6. Sí, Sudamericano/a
7. Sí, Caribeño/a
8. Sí, Otro Español/Hispano/Latino

[FORCE RESPONSE]
#[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE>=20]
[MP]
RACE_1.
Please indicate what you consider your racial background to be. We greatly appreciate your help. The categories we use may not fully describe you, but they do match those used by the Census Bureau.
Por favor, indique lo que considere que es su origen racial. Estamos muy agradecidos por su ayuda. Las categorías que utilizamos puede que no le describan completamente, pero coinciden con las utilizadas por la Oficina del Censo.

[SPACE]
Please check one or more categories below to indicate what <u>race or races</u> you consider yourself to be.
Por favor marque una o más de las siguientes categorías para indicar a qué <u>raza o razas</u> usted se considera pertenecer.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1 White
2 Black or African American
3 American Indian or Alaska Native – *Type in name of enrolled or principal tribe.* [TEXTBOX]
[SPACE]
4 Asian Indian
5 Chinese
6 Filipino
7 Japanese
8 Korean
9 Vietnamese
10 Other Asian – *Type in race* [TEXTBOX]
[SPACE]
11 Native Hawaiian
12 Guamanian or Chamorro
13 Samoan
14 Other Pacific Islander – *Type in race* [TEXTBOX]
[SPACE]
15 Some other race – *Type in race* [TEXTBOX]

1 Blanco/a
2 Negro/a o Afroamericano/a
3 Indígena americano/a o Nativo/a de Alaska – *Ingrese el nombre de la tribu en la cual está inscripto/a o tribu principal.* [TEXTBOX]
[SPACE]
4 Indio/a Asiático/a
5 Chino/a
6 Filipino/a
7 Japonés/Japonesa
8 Coreano/a
9 Vietnamita
10 Otra asiática – *Ingrese la raza*[TEXTBOX]
[SPACE]
02 Nativo/a de Hawái
12 Guameño/a o Chamorro/a
13 Samoano/a
14 Otra isla del Pacífico – *Ingrese la raza* [TEXTBOX]
[SPACE]
15 Otra raza – *Ingrese la raza* [TEXTBOX]

[FORCE RESPONSE]
#[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE=>20]
[SP]
ATTENTION.
Below is a list of numbers. Please select the number seven.
A continuación se muestra una lista de números. Por favor seleccione el número siete.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. 1
2. 3
3. 5
4. 7
5. 9
6. 11
7. 12

[IF ATTENTION<>4, TERMINATE AND SET QUAL=2]

[FORCE RESPONSE]
#[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE>=20]
[SP]
EDUC2.
What is the highest level of school you have completed?
¿Cuál es el nivel más alto de escuela que usted ha completado?

- RESPONSE OPTIONS:
  1. No formal education
  2. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
  3. 5th or 6th grade
  4. 7th or 8th grade
  5. 9th grade
  6. 10th grade
  7. 11th grade
  8. 12th grade no diploma
  9. High school graduate – high school diploma or the equivalent (GED)
  10. Some college, no degree
  11. Associate degree
  12. Bachelor's degree
  13. Master's degree
  14. Professional or Doctorate degree

  1. Educación informal
  2. 1º, 2º, 3º, o 4º grado
  3. 5º o 6º grado
  4. 7º o 8º grado

5. 9º grado
6. 10º grado
7. 11º grado
8. 12º grado SIN DIPLOMA
9. Graduado de escuela secundaria – diploma de secundaria o su equivalente (GED)
10. Un poco de universidad, ningún título
11. Título de asociado
12. Licenciatura
13. Maestría
14. Título profesional o de doctorado

[COMPUTE S_EDUC=EDUC2]
IF EDUC2=1-8 COMPUTE S_EDUC5=1
IF EDUCA2=9 COMPUTE S_EDUC5=2
IF EDUC2=10-11 COMPUTE S_EDUC5=3
IF EDUC2=12 COMPUTE S_EDUC5=4
IF EDUC2=13-14 COMPUTE S_EDUC5=5

#[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE>=20]
[DISPLAY]
TERMSORRY_OFF.
[CAWI] Thank you for your time today. Unfortunately you are not eligible for this study. We appreciate your participation.
[CAWI] Gracias por su tiempo hoy. Lamentablemente no es elegible para este estudio. Agradecemos su participación.

SET QUAL=2 AND REDIRECT TO OPT-IN VENDOR

INSERT VENDOR LINK HERE

#[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE<20]
[DISPLAY]
TERMSORRY_CAWI.
[CAWI] Thank you for your time today. Unfortunately you are not eligible for this study. We value your opinion and hope that you will participate in future AmeriSpeak surveys.
Gracias por su tiempo hoy. Lamentablemente usted no es elegible para este estudio. Valoramos su opinión y esperamos que usted participe en futuras encuestas AmeriSpeak.

[CAWI] We will redirect you to the AmeriSpeak Member Portal in [n] seconds.
Nosotros lo/la redirigiremos al Portal de Miembros AmeriSpeak en [n] segundos.

[SET QUAL=2 “Not Qualified” and END INTERVIEW, no incentive given]
[REMOVE “PREVIOUS” BUTTON FROM PAGE]
[CAWI NO BACK – disable web browser back button]
CAWI auto-redirect to MEMBER PORTAL in 10 seconds, display remaining number of seconds in [n]

A0.
Thank you for agreeing to participate in our survey! This survey is about finance. Your answers are confidential.
¡Gracias por aceptar participar en nuestra encuesta! Esta encuesta es sobre finanzas. Sus respuestas son confidenciales.

This survey is conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). This survey is being collected by HHS under OMB 0990-0487. This survey will take approximately 20 minutes to complete. Your participation is voluntary and you have the right to stop at any time.
Esta encuesta es realizada por el Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de los Estados Unidos (HHS por sus siglas en inglés). Esta encuesta está siendo recopilada por HHS bajo OMB 0990-0487. Completar esta encuesta le tomará aproximadamente 20 minutos. Su participación es voluntaria y tiene derecho a parar en cualquier momento.

We will ask you about your educational and employment history and collect some demographic data. We will also describe some different choices that people are trying to make and ask for your opinion about what you think they should do.
Le preguntaremos sobre su historial educativo y laboral y recopilaremos algunos datos demográficos. También describiremos algunas elecciones diferentes que las personas están tratando de hacer y pediremos su opinión sobre lo que cree que deberían hacer.

Please take your time as you answer these questions. The information you provide will contribute to valuable research at HHS, and will help the federal government make policy decisions about how to serve people like you.
Tómese su tiempo para responder estas preguntas. La información que proporcione contribuirá a evaluaciones valiosas en HHS, y ayudará al gobierno federal a tomar decisiones de políticas sobre cómo servir a personas como usted.

This survey is being run by AmeriSpeak. The survey is hosted on a secure server. By proceeding, you give your consent to participate in this survey.
Esta encuesta está siendo realizada por AmeriSpeak. La encuesta está guardada en un servidor seguro. Al continuar, usted da su consentimiento para participar en esta encuesta.

Please use the "Continue" button to navigate between the questions within the questionnaire. Do not use your browser buttons.
Utilice el botón "Continuar" para navegar entre las preguntas del cuestionario. No utilice los botones de su navegador.

[DROPDOWN]
[PROMPT]
A1.
What state do you currently live in? ¿En qué estado vive actualmente?

[DROPDOWN LIST OF STATES]

Name	Alpha code	Numeric code
Alabama	AL	1
Alaska	AK	2
American Samoa	AS	60
Arizona	AZ	4
Arkansas	AR	5
Baker Island	BI	81
California	CA	6
Colorado	CO	8
Connecticut	CT	9
Delaware	DE	10
District of Columbia	DC	11
Florida	FL	12
Federated States of Micronesia	FM	64
Georgia	GA	13
Guam	GU	66
Hawaii	HI	15
Howland Island	HI	84
Idaho	ID	16
Illinois	IL	17
Indiana	IN	18
Iowa	IA	19
Jarvis Island	JI	86
Johnston Atoll	JA	67
Kansas	KS	20
Kentucky	KY	21
Kingman Reef	KR	89
Louisiana	LA	22
Maine	ME	23
Marshall Islands	MH	68
Maryland	MD	24
Massachusetts	MA	25
Michigan	MI	26
Midway Islands	MI	71
Minnesota	MN	27
Mississippi	MS	28
Missouri	MO	29
Montana	MT	30
Navassa Island	NI	76
Nebraska	NE	31
Nevada	NV	32
New Hampshire	NH	33

Name	Alpha code	Numeric code
New Jersey	NJ	34
New Mexico	NM	35
New York	NY	36
North Carolina	NC	37
North Dakota	ND	38
Northern Mariana Islands	MP	69
Ohio	OH	39
Oklahoma	OK	40
Oregon	OR	41
Palau	PW	70
Palmyra Atoll	PA	95
Pennsylvania	PA	42
Puerto Rico	PR	72
Rhode Island	RI	44
South Carolina	SC	45
South Dakota	SD	46
Tennessee	TN	47
Texas	TX	48
U.S. Minor Outlying Islands	UM	74
Utah	UT	49
Vermont	VT	50
Virginia	VA	51
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	VI	78
Wake Island	WI	79
Washington	WA	53
West Virginia	WV	54
Wisconsin	WI	55
Wyoming	WY	56

PN: TERMINATE AND SEND TO TERMSORR IF A1 > 56

[NUMBOX]
[PROMPT IF SKIPPED ON WEB: “Please enter in your age. We require this information for your responses to be counted.”] “Por favor ingrese su edad. Requerimos esta información para que sus respuestas sean contadas”

[PROMPT IF A2 <18 OR A2 > 65: “You said you are [A2] years old. Please confirm that this is correct before continuing” “Dijo que tiene [A2] años. Por favor, confirme que esto es correcto antes de continuar”

A2.
What is your age?
¿Qué edad tiene?

[0-100] years old años

[IF A2<18 OR A2 > 65, TERMINATE AND SET QUAL=2]

[SP]
[PROMPT: "Please tell us your gender. We require this information for your responses to be counted."]
"Por favor díganos su género. Requerimos esta respuesta para que sus respuestas sean contadas"]

A3.
How do you currently describe yourself?
¿Cómo se describe a sí mismo(a) actualmente?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Male Hombre
2. Female Mujer
3. Transgender Transgénero
4. Do not identify as male, female or transgender: No me identifico como hombre, mujer, o transgénero [TEXTBOX]

[SP]
[PROMPT]
A4.
Are you now married, unmarried (but live with your partner), widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married? ¿Está actualmente casado(a), no casado(a) (pero vive con su pareja), viudo(a), divorciado(a), separado(a) o nunca ha estado casado(a)?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Married Casado(a)
2. Unmarried but live with your partner No casado(a) pero vive con su pareja
3. Widowed Viudo(a)
4. Divorced or separated Divorciado(a) o separado(a)
5. Never married Nunca casado(a)

[SP]
[PROMPT]
- [custom prompt: "Information about any possible Hispanic ethnicity is very important. We greatly appreciate your response to this question." "La información acerca de cualquier posible etnia hispana es muy importante. Apreciamos mucho su respuesta a esta pregunta."]]

- A5.
- Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?
- ¿Es usted de origen hispano, latino, o español?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin No, no soy de origen hispano, latino, o español
2. Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano Sí, mexicano, mexicanoamericano, o chicano
3. Yes, Cuban Sí, cubano
4. Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin Sí, otro origen hispano, latino, o español

---

[MP]
[PROMPT]
A6.
What is your race? Are you: ¿Cuál es su raza? ¿Es:
[SPACE]
<unbold> *Select all that apply* Seleccione todas las que aplican. <remove unbold>

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Alaska Native or American Indian Nativa de Alaska o indígena de las Américas
2. Asian Asiática
3. Black or African American Negra o afroamericana
4. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Nativa de Hawái u otra de las islas del Pacífico
5. White Blanca
6. Some other race (SPECIFY) Alguna otra raza (ESPECIFIQUE): [TEXTBOX]

[SP]
[PROMPT]
A7.
What is the highest level of school you have completed?
¿Cuál es el nivel escolar más alto que ha completado?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Never attended school Nunca asistí a la escuela
2. Did not complete high school or GED No completé la escuela secundaria ni GED
3. High school degree, high school certificate of completion or GED Diploma de escuela secundaria, certificado de finalización de escuela secundaria o GED
4. Some college or vocational courses Algunos cursos universitarios o vocacionales
5. 2-year or 3-year college degree (Associate's degree) or vocational degree Título universitario de 2 o 3 años (título de Asociado) o título vocacional
6. 4-year college degree (Bachelor's degree) Título universitario de 4 años (Licenciatura)
7. Graduate or professional degree (e.g., MA, MBA, Ph.D., J.D., M.D.) Título posgrado o profesional (p. ej., MA, MBA, Ph.D., J.D., M.D.)

NUMBOX
[PROMPT IF A8 > 9 AND NOT SKIPPED ON WEB: You entered [A8] adults 18 years of age or older live in your household, including yourself. Please review your response and continue. Ingresó que [A8] adultos de 18 años de edad o mayores viven en su hogar, incluyéndose usted. Por favor revise su respuesta y continúe.]
[FORCE RESPONSE]
A8.
How many adults 18 years of age or older live in your household, including yourself? ¿Cuántos adultos de 18 años de edad o mayores viven en su hogar, incluyéndose usted?
[SPACE]
This includes all adults who usually live there, even if they are temporarily away on business, vacation, in a hospital, away at school or on military duty. Esto incluye todos los adultos que usualmente viven ahí, incluso si están afuera temporalmente por negocios, vacaciones, en un hospital, en la escuela o en servicio militar.

[NUMBOX; 1-99] Number of Adults Número de adultos

NUMBOX
[PROMPT IF A8A > 9 AND NOT SKIPPED ON WEB: You entered [A8A] children under 18 years of age live in your household. Please review your response and continue. Ingresó que [A8A] niños menores de 18 años de edad viven en su hogar. Por favor revise su respuesta y continúe.]
[FORCED RESPONSE]
A8A.
How many children under 18 years of age live in your household? ¿Cuántos niños menores de 18 años de edad viven en su hogar?
[FORCED RESPONSE]
[NUMBOX; 0-99] Number of Children Número de niños

[SHOW IF A8A > 0 AND A8A < 100]
[NUMBOX]
[PROMPT IF A8B > A8A: The number of <u>your own</u> children reported as living in your household is greater than the <u>total number</u> of children you said are living in your household. Please check your answers and change them so that the number of your own children is not bigger than the total number of children. El número reportado de <u>sus</u> hijos propios viviendo en su hogar es mayor que el <u>total</u> de niños que dijo viven en su hogar. Por favor revise sus respuestas y cámbielas para que el número de sus hijos propios no sea mayor que el número total de niños.]
[STANDARD PROMPT IF SKIPPED ON WEB]
A8B.
How many of these children are your own? Please include biological, adopted, and step children. ¿Cuántos de estos niños son suyos? Por favor incluya niños biológicos, adoptados, e hijastros.

[NUMBOX; 0-99] Number of Your Children Número de sus hijos

COMPUTE DOV_HHSIZE:

DOV_HHSIZE = A8 + A8A

[SP]
A9.
Overall, how would you rate your health during the past four weeks? En general, ¿cómo calificaría su salud durante las últimas cuatro semanas?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Excellent Excelente
2. Very good Muy buena
3. Good Buena
4. Fair Regular
5. Poor Mala
6. Very poor Muy mala

[SHOW IF DOV_HHSIZE > 1]
[SP]
A9A.
Overall, how would you rate the health of the members in your household during the past four weeks? En general, ¿cómo calificaría la salud de los miembros de su hogar durante las últimas cuatro semanas?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Excellent Excelente
2. Very good Muy buena
3. Good Buena
4. Fair Regular
5. Poor Mala
6. Very poor Muy mala

COMPUTE DOV_PROGRAM_NAME
IF A1 = 2 [AK], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 2 “DenaliCare”
IF A1 = 4 [AZ], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 4 “ARIZONA HEALTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT SYSTEM (AHCCCS)”
IF A1 = 6 [CA], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 6 “MEDI-CAL”
IF A1 = 8 [CO], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 8 “HEALTH FIRST COLORADO”
IF A1 = 9 [CT], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 9 “HUSKY HEALTH”
IF A1 = 10 [DE], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 10 “DELAWARE MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (DMAP)”
IF A1 = 11 [DC], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 11 “HEALTHY FAMILIES”
IF A1 = 13 [GA], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 13 “GEORGIA MEDICAL ASSISTANCE”
IF A1 = 15 [HI], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 15 “MEDQUEST”
IF A1 = 17 [IL], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 17 “MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM”

IF A1 = 19 [IA], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 19 "IA HEALTHLINK"

IF A1 = 20 [KS], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 20 "KANCARE"
IF A1 = 22 [LA], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 22 "HEALTHY LOUISIANA"
IF A1 = 23 [ME], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 23 "MaineCare"
IF A1 = 25 [MA], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 25 "MassHealth"
IF A1 = 27 [MN], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 27 "MINNESOTA MEDICAL ASSISTANCE"
IF A1 = 28 [MN], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 28 "MISSISSIPPICAN"
IF A1 = 29 [MO], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 29 "MO HEALTHNET"
IF A1 = 34 [NJ], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 34 "FAMILYCARE"
IF A1 = 35 [NM], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 35 "CENTENNIAL CARE"
IF A1 = 40 [OK], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 40 "SOONERCARE"
IF A1 = 41 [OR], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 41 "OREGON HEALTH PLAN"
IF A1 = 42 [PA], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 42 "MEDICAL ASSISTANCE"
IF A1 = 44 [RI], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 44 "RHODE ISLAND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE"
IF A1 = 45 [SC], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 45 "HEALTHY CONNECTIONS"
IF A1 = 47 [TN], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 47 "TENNCARE"
IF A1 = 50 [VT], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 50 "GREEN MOUNTAIN CARE"
IF A1 = 53 [WA], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 53 "APPLE HEALTH"
IF A1 = 55 [WI], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 55 "ForwardHealth"
IF A1 = 56 [WY], DOV_PROGRAM_NAME = 56 "EqualityCare"

IF A1 = 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28 29, 34, 35, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 50, 53, 55, 56, DOV_A10INS = 1, ELSE DOV_A10INS = 0

[SP]
[PROMPT]
A10
There is a government program called Medicaid that pays for health care for persons in need. Hay un programa del gobierno llamado Medicaid que paga por cuidado de salud de personas necesitadas. [SHOW IF DOV_A10INS = 1: In your state, you may also hear it called [DOV_PROGRAM NAME]. En su estado, también pueden llamarle [DOV_PROGRAM NAME]. Are you [SHOW IF A8B > 0 AND A8B < 100: or any of your children] currently covered by Medicaid? ¿Está usted [SHOW IF A8B > 0 AND A8B < 100: o alguno de sus hijos] cubierto(a) por Medicaid en este momento?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SHOW IF A10 = 2]
[SP]
[PROMPT]
A10A.

Have you or anyone in your household ever received Medicaid benefits? ¿Ha recibido usted o alguien en su hogar beneficios de Medicaid alguna vez?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SHOW IF A10=1]
[SP]
[PROMPT]
A10C.
Have your Medicaid benefits ever been reduced or ended because of your job or financial situation? ¿Han sido sus beneficios de Medicaid reducidos o cancelados alguna vez debido a su trabajo o a su situacion economica?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SP]
A11.
There is a program called SNAP that provides food purchasing assistance for persons in need. Did you receive any SNAP benefits last month? You may know this as Food Stamps. Please include only food stamps you received for you and your family. Hay un programa llamado SNAP que brinda asistencia para la compra de alimentos a personas necesitadas. ¿Recibió algún beneficio de SNAP el mes pasado? Es posible que conozca esto como cupones de alimentos. Por favor solo incluya los cupones de alimentos que recibió para usted y su familia.
[SPACE]
<unbold> *Do not include food stamps received separately by other members of your household. No incluya cupones de alimentos recibidos separadamente por otros miembros de su hogar.*<remove unbold>

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SHOW IF A11 = 2]
[SP]
A11A.
Have you or anyone in your household ever received SNAP benefits? ¿Ha recibido usted o alguien en su hogar beneficios de SNAP alguna vez?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí

2. No No

[SHOW IF A11=1]
[SP]
A11C.
Have your SNAP benefits ever been reduced or ended because of your job or financial situation?
¿Han sido sus beneficios de SNAP reducidos o cancelados alguna vez debido a su trabajo o a su situacion economica?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SP]
A16.
There is a program called the Seniors Farmer' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) that provides access to locally grown food assistance for older Americans in need. Did you receive any SFMNP benefits last month? Please include only SFMNP benefits you received for you and your family. Hay un programa llamado Programa de Nutrición del Mercado de Agricultores para Personas Mayores (SFMNP por sus siglas en inglés) que brinda acceso a asistencia para alimentos cultivados localmente para estadounidenses mayores necesitados. ¿Recibió algún beneficio de SFMNP el mes pasado? Por favor incluya solo los beneficios de SFMNP que recibió para usted y su familia.
[SPACE]
<unbold> *Do not include SFMNP received separately by other members of your household.* > *No incluya SFMNP recibidos separadamente por otros miembros de su hogar.* <remove unbold>

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SHOW IF A16 = 2]
[SP]
A16A.
Have you or anyone in your household ever received SFMNP benefits? ¿Ha recibido usted o alguien en su hogar beneficios de SFMNP alguna vez?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SHOW IF A16=1]

[SP]
A16C.
Have your SFMNP benefits ever been reduced or ended because of your job or financial situation?
¿Han sido sus beneficios de SFMNP reducidos o cancelados alguna vez debido a su trabajo o a su situacion economica?
[SPACE]

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

COMPUTE DOV_TANF_PROGRAM_NAME

TANF PROGRAM
IF A1 = 1 [AL] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Alabama Family Assistance Program"
IF A1 = 2 [AK], TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Alaska Temporary Assistance Program"
IF A1 = 4 [AZ], TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Arizona Cash Assistance"
IF A1 = 5 [AR] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Arkansas Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 6 [CA] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "CALWORKS (California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids)"
IF A1 = 8 [CO] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Colorado Works"
IF A1 = 9 [CT] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Temporary Family Assistance (TFA)"
IF A1 = 10[DE] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)"
IF A1 = 11 [DC] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "District of Columbia Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)"
IF A1 = 12 [FL] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Florida Temporary Cash Assistance"
IF A1 = 13 [GA] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Georgia Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 15 [HI] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Hawaii Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 16 [ID] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Temporary Assistance for Families in Idaho (TAFI)"
IF A1 = 17 [IL] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Illinois Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 18 [IN], TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Indiana Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 19 [IA] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Iowa Family Investment Program (FIP)"
IF A1 = 20 [KS] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Successful Families Program/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)"
IF A1 = 21 [KY], TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Kentucky Transitional Assistance Program (K-TAP)"
IF A1 = 22 [LA], TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Family Independence Temporary Assistance (FITAP)"
IF A1 = 23 [ME] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Maine Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 24 [MD] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Temporary Cash Assistance"
IF A1 = 25 [MA] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Transitional Aid to Families with Dependent Children (TAFDC)"
IF A1 = 26 [MI] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Michigan Cash Assistance"
IF A1 = 27 [MN] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP)"
IF A1 = 28 [MS] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Mississippi Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 29 [MO] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Missouri Temporary Assistance (TA)"
IF A1 = 30 [MT] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Montana Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 31 [NE] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Nebraska Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (Aid to Dependent Children)"

IF A1 = 32 [NV] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Nevada Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 33 [NH] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "New Hampshire Financial Assistance to Needy Families (FANF)"
IF A1 = 34 [NJ] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Work First New Jersey (WFNJ)"
IF A1 = 35 [NM] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "New Mexico Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 36 [NY], TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "New York Temporary Assistance (TA)"
IF A1 = 37 [NC], TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "North Carolina Work First"
IF A1 = 38 [ND], TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "North Dakota Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 39 [OH] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Ohio Works First (OWF) ""
IF A1 = 40 [OK] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Oklahoma Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 41 [OR] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Oregon Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 42 [PA] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Pennsylvania Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 44 [RI] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Rhode Island Works (RIW)"
IF A1 = 45 [SC] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "South Carolina TANF/Family Independence (FI)"
IF A1 = 46 [SD] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "South Dakota Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 47 [TX] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Tennessee Families First"
IF A1 = 48 [TX] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Texas Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 49 [UT] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Utah Financial Assistance"
IF A1 = 50 [VT] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Reach Up in Vermont (TANF)"
IF A1 = 51 [VA] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Virginia Temporary Assistance for Needy Families"
IF A1 = 53 [WA] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Washington TANF and WorkFirst Program"
IF A1 = 54 [WV] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "West Virginia Works Program"
IF A1 = 55 [WI] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Wisconsin Works (W-2) Program"
IF A1 = 56 [WY] , TANF_PROGRAM_NAME = "Wyoming TANF/Personal Opportunities With Employment Responsibility (POWER)"

[SP]
A18.
There is a program called TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) that provides cash assistance to needy families. In your state, you may also hear it called [DOV_TANF_PROGRAM_NAME]. As far as you know, do you receive any cash assistance from TANF?
Hay un programa llamado Asistencia Temporal por Familias Necesitadas (TANF por sus siglas en inglés) que brinda ayuda en efectivo a familias necesitadas. En su estado, tambien lo puede reconocer como [DOV_TANF_PROGRAM_NAME]. ¿Que usted sepa, usted recibe cualquier asistencia en efectivo por el programa de TANF?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SP]
[SHOW IF A18 = 2]
A18A.

Have you or anyone in your household ever received cash assistance from TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families)?
¿Ha recibido usted o alguien en su hogar asistencia en efectivo por TANF?
RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SP]
[SHOW IF A18=1]
A18C.
Has your cash assistance from TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) ever been reduced or ended because of a change in your job or financial situation?
¿Ha sido su asistencia en efectivo por TANF reducida o cancelada alguna vez debido a su trabajo o a su situacion economica?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

COMPUTE DOV_A8B
IF A8B = 1, DOV_A8B = 1, child's
IF A8B > 1, DOV_A8B = 2, children's

COMPUTE DOV_CCDFPROG

CCDF PROGRAM
IF A1 = 1 [AL] FILL "ALABAMA CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE"
IF A1 = 2 [AK] FILL "PASS PROGRAM"
IF A1 = 4 [AZ] FILL "CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM"
IF A1 = 6 [CA] FILL "CALIFORNIA ALTERNATIVE PAYMENT PROGRAMS"
IF A1 = 8 [CO] FILL "COLORADO CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CCCAP)"
IF A1 = 9 [CT] FILL "CARE 4 KIDS"
IF A1 = 10[DE] FILL "PURCHASE OF CARE"
IF A1 = 12 [FL] FILL "SCHOOL READINESS PROGRAM"
IF A1 = 13 [GA] FILL "CHILDCARE AND PARENT SERVICES (CAPS)"
IF A1 = 15 [HI] FILL "CHILD CARE CONNECTION HAWAII"
IF A1 = 16 [ID] FILL "IDAHO CHILD CARE PROGRAM (ICCP)"
IF A1 = 17 [IL} FILL "CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CCAP)"
IF A1 = 18 [IN] FILL "THE CCDF VOUCHER PROGRAM"
IF A1 = 19 [IA] FILL "CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE (CCA}"
IF A1 = 20 [KS] FILL "CHILD CARE SUBSIDY"
IF A1 = 21 [KY] FILL "CHILD CARE ASSOSTANCE PROGRAM FOR FAMILIES"
IF A1 = 22 [LA] FILL "CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CCAP)"
IF A1 = 23 [ME] FILL "CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM (CCSP)"
IF A1 = 24 [MD] FILL "CHILD CARE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM"
IF A1 = 25 [MA] FILL "EARLY EDUCATION AND CARE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE"
IF A1 = 26 [MI] FILL "CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CARE (CDC)"

IF A1 = 27 [MN] FILL “BASIC SLIDING FEE PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 28 [MS] FILL “CHILD CARE PAYMENT PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 29 [MO] FILL “CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 30 [MT] FILL “BEST BEGINNINGS CHILD CARE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 31 [NE] FILL “CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 32 [NV] FILL “CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 33 [NH] FILL “NH CHILD CARE SCHOLARSHIP”
IF A1 = 34 [NJ] FILL “CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 35 [NM] [FILL “CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE”
IF A1 = 36 [NY] FILL “CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 37 [NC] FILL “SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE (SCCA) PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 38 [ND] FILL “CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 39 [OH] FILL “CHILD CARE VOUCHER PROGRAM""
IF A1 = 40 [OK] FILL “CHILD CARE SUBSIDY”
IF A1 = 41 [OR] FILL "EMPLOYMENT-RELATED DAY CARE (ERDC)”
IF A1 = 42 [PA] FILL “CHILD CARE WORKS SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE”
IF A1 = 44 [RI] FILL “CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 45 [SC] FILL “SC VOUCHER PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 46 [SD] FILL “CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM”
IF A1 = 47 [TN] FILL “CHILD CARE PAYMENT ASSISTANCE”
IF A1 = 48 [TX] FILL “WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS CHILD CARE”
IF A1 = 49 [UT] FILL “CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE”
IF A1 = 50 [VT] FILL “CHILD CARE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE”
IF A1 = 51 [VA] FILL “CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE”
IF A1 = 53 [WA] FILL “WORKING CONNECTIONS CHILD CARE (WCCC)”
IF A1 = 54 [WV] FILL “CHILD CARE SERVICES”
IF A1 = 55 [WI] FILL “WISCONSIN SHARES CHILD CARE”
IF A1 = 56 [WY] FILL “CHILD CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM”

[SHOW IF A8B>0 AND NOT SKIPPED ON WEB]
[SP]
A12.
As far as you know, do you receive any help from a state or federal child care subsidy or voucher program to pay for your [DOV_A8B] care? [SHOW IF A1 NOT = 3, 5, 7, 11, 14, 43, 52: In your state, you may also hear it called [DOV_CCDFPROG]]. Por lo que usted sabe, ¿recibe alguna ayuda de algún programa estatal o federal de subsidios o vales para el cuidado de niños para pagar su cuidado [DOV_A8B]? [SHOW IF A1 NOT = 3, 5, 7, 11, 14, 43, 52: En su estado, también pueden llamarlo [DOV_CCDFPROG]].

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SHOW IF A12 = 2]
[SP]
A12A.
Have you or anyone in your household ever received help from a state or federal child care subsidy or voucher program?
¿Alguna vez ha recibido usted o alguien en su hogar ayuda de un programa estatal o federal de subsidios o vales para el cuidado de niños?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SHOW IF A12=1]
[SP]
A12C.
Have your child care benefits ever been reduced or ended because of a change in your job or financial situation?
¿Han sido sus beneficios de cuidado de niños reducidos o cancelados alguna vez debido a su trabajo o a su situacion economica?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

COMPUTE DOV_ELIGPROG

IF ALL A10, A10A, A11, A11A, A12, A12A, A18, A18A, = 2 or SKIPPED ON WEB, DOV_ELIGPROG = 0

IF A16 = 1 and AGE <60 DOV_ELIGPROG = 0

ELSE DOV_ELIGPROG = 1

IF DOV_ELIGPROG = 0, TERMINATE AND SEND TO TERMSORRY

[SHOW IF A10C = 1, A11C = 1, A16C = 1, A18C = 1 or A12C=1]
[SP]
A17.
Earlier you said that you have had your benefits reduced or ended due to a change in your job or financial circumstances. Did you later reapply for these benefits?
Antes dijo que sus beneficios han sido reducidos o cancelados debido a un cambio en su trabajo o circunstancia financiera. ¿Solicitó de nuevo estos beneficios?

GRID ITEMS:
A. [SHOW IF A10C = 1] Medicaid Medicaid
B. [SHOW IF A11C = 1] SNAP SNAP (cupones de alimentos)
C. [SHOW IF A16C = 1] SFMNP SFMNP
D. [SHOW IF A12C = 1] Subsidized child care/child care vouchers Cuidado de niños subsidiado/vales para cuidado de niños
E. [SHOW F A18C = 1] Cash assistance TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) Asistencia Temporal para Familias Necesitadas (TANF)

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Reapplied Solicitó de nuevo
2. Did not reapply No solicitó de nuevo

[SP]
[PROMPT]
A13.
These next questions are about your personal goals and your current work-related activities. Las siguientes preguntas son sobre sus objetivos personales y sus actividades laborales actuales.
[SPACE]
Are you currently working at a job or business for pay or profit? ¿Está trabajando actualmente en un trabajo o negocio por pago o ganancia?
[SPACE]
<unbold>*Working includes being a student on paid work-study, self-employed and did not get paid that week, on vacation from work, traveling while employed, on personal leave, paid sick leave, or other temporary leave.* Trabajar incluye ser un estudiante en estudio y trabajo remunerado, trabajar por cuenta propia y no recibir pago esa semana, estar de vacaciones del trabajo, viajar mientras está empleado(a), en licencia personal, licencia paga por enfermedad, u otra licencia temporal. <remove unbold>

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SHOW IF A13 = 2]
[SP]
[PROMPT]
A13A.
Have you been looking for paid work during the last four weeks?
¿Ha estado buscando trabajo pago durante las últimas cuatro semanas?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[SHOW IF A13 = 2]
[SP]
A14.
Have you worked for pay at any time since January of 2023? ¿Ha trabajado por paga en algún momento desde enero de 2023?

[SPACE]

<unbold>*We are interested in both full-time and part-time work for pay or profit.* Estamos interesados tanto en trabajo a tiempo completo como a tiempo parcial por pago o ganancia.
<remove unbold>

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Yes Sí
2. No No

COMPUTE DOV_FILERHH
If A4 = 1, DOV_FILERHH = A8B + 2
If A4 > 1, DOV_FILERHH = A8B + 1

[SHOW IF A13 = 1 OR A14 = 1]
[SP]
[PROMPT IF >14: You reported that your household income was [A15]. Please confirm that this is correct before continuing. Usted reportó que el ingreso de su hogar era [A15]. Por favor confirme que esto es correcto antes de continuar.]
[FORCE RESPONSE]
A15.
What was your total household income in 2023 before taxes or other deductions? Please include wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs, for all members of your household. ¿Cuál fue el ingreso total de su hogar en 2023 antes de impuestos u otras deducciones? Por favor incluya sueldos, salarios, comisiones, bonos, o propinas de todos los trabajos, para todos los miembros de su hogar.
[SPACE]
<unbold>*Your best guess is fine.* Su mejor estimación está bien. <remove unbold>

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Less than $5,000
2. $5,000 to $9,999
3. $10,000 to $14,999
4. $15,000 to $19,999
5. $20,000 to $24,999
6. $25,000 to $29,999
7. $30,000 to $34,999
8. $35,000 to $39,999
9. $40,000 to $49,999
10. $50,000 to $54,999
11. $55,000 to $59,999
12. $60,000 to $64,999
13. $65,000 to $74,999
14. $75,000 to $84,999
15. $85,000 to $99,999
16. $100,000 to $124,999
17. $125,000 to $149,999
18. $150,000 to $174,999
19. $175,000 to $199,999

20. $200,000 or more

1. Menos de $5,000
2. $5,000 a $9,999
3. $10,000 a $14,999
4. $15,000 a $19,999
5. $20,000 a $24,999
6. $25,000 a 29,999
7. $30,000 a 34,999
8. $35,000 a 39,999
9. $40,000 a 49,999
10. $50,000 a 54,999
11. $55,000 a 59,999
12. $60,000 a 64,999
13. $65,000 a 74,999
14. $75,000 a 84,999
15. $85,000 a 99,999
16. $100,000 a 124,999
17. $125,000 a 149,999
18. $150,000 a 174,999
19. $175,000 a 199,999
20. $200,000 o más

COMPUTE DOV_ELIG_FPL

IF DOV_FILERHH = 1 AND A15 LE 6, DOV_ELIG_FPL = 1
IF DOV_FILERHH = 2 AND A15 LE 8, DOV_ELIG_FPL = 1
IF DOV_FILERHH = 3 AND A15 LE 9, DOV_ELIG_FPL = 1
IF DOV_FILERHH = 4 AND A15 LE 11, DOV_ELIG_FPL = 1
IF DOV_FILERHH = 5 AND A15 LE 13, DOV_ELIG_FPL = 1
IF DOV_FILERHH = 6 AND A15 LE 14, DOV_ELIG_FPL = 1
IF DOV_FILERHH = 7 AND A15 LE 15, DOV_ELIG_FPL = 1
IF DOV_FILERHH = 8 AND A15 LE 16, DOV_ELIG_FPL = 1

ELSE DOV_ELIG_FPL = 0

TERMINATE AND SEND TO TERMSORRY IF DOV_ELIG_FPL = 0

COMPUTE DOV_GENDER

IF A3 = 1, DOV_GENDER = 1, MALE “he” and “his” and “him”
IF A3 = 2, DOV_GENDER = 2, FEMALE “she” and “her”
IF A3= 3, 4 or 98, DOV_GENDER = 3, NOT MALE OR FEMALE “they” and “their”

COMPUTE DOV_AGE

IF A2 = 18 TO 29, DOV_AGE = “in [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their sus] twenties veinte años”

IF A2 = 30 TO 39, DOV_AGE = "in [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their sus] thirties treinta años"
IF A2 = 40 OR MORE, DOV_AGE "in [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their sus] forties cuarenta años"

COMPUTE DOV_MARITAL
IF A4 LE 2 DOV_MARITAL = 1 "married casado(a)"
IF A4 GE 3 DOV_MARITAL = 2 "unmarried no casado(a)"

PROGRAMMER: Construct four flags

Flag name	Benefit	Logic
A10_flag	Medicaid	IF A10 or A10a = 1, set A10_flag = 1
A11_flag	SNAP	IF A11 or A11a = 1, set A11_flag = 1
A12_flag	CCDF	IF A12 or A12a = 1, set A12_flag = 1
A18_flag	TANF	IF A18 or A18a = 1, set A18_flag = 1

The intent of the following is to i.) assign a single vignette to Medicaid or SNAP for all participants who are enrolled in one or both of these programs (DOV_BENEFIT_1) and ii.) to assign the remaining vignettes to programs in order of priority/rarity. The order of precedence is TANF, CCDF, Medicaid/SNAP, Medicaid, SNAP. We are adding this logic so we can separate person level effects ("people enrolled in TANF") from program level effects ("decision making about TANF benefits") for TANF/CCDF.

ONE RANDOMLY SELECTED VIGNETTE

COMPUTE DOV_BENEFIT_1

If A10_flag = 1 AND A11_flag = 1, randomly assign DOV_BENEFIT 3 or 4.
ELSE If A10 flag = 1 assign DOV_BENEFIT_1 = 3
ELSE If A11_flag = 1 assign DOV_BENEFIT_1 = 4.
ELSE If A18 flag = 1 assign DOV_BENEFIT_1 = 5
ELSE If A12 flag = 1 assign DOV_BENEFIT_1 = 1.

REMAINING FOUR VIGNETTES

COMPUTE DOV_BENEFIT_2

If A18_flag = 1: DOV_ BENEFIT_2 = 5.
ELSE If A12_flag = 1: DOV_ BENEFIT_2 = 1. ELSE If A12_ flag NE 1 AND A18 flag NE 1 AND A10_flag = 1 AND A11_flag = 1: Assign Benefit 2, 3 or 4 (WITHIN PARTICIPANTS FOLLOWING NOTES BELOW. ACROSS DIFFERENT VIGNETTES AND RECORD BENEFIT SHOWN BY VIGNETTE. FOR EXAMPLE AN R WHO IS ASSIGNED VIGNETTES 2,3,4,5,6 MIGHT SEE BENEFIT 2 AT VIGNETTE 2, BENEFIT 4 AT VIGNETTE 3, ETC.)
ELSE If A12_flag NE 1 AND A18_flag NE 1 AND A10_flag = 1 AND A11_flag NE 1: DOV_ BENEFIT_2 = 3

ELSE If A12_flag NE 1 AND A18_flag NE 1 AND A10_flag NE 1 and A11_flag = 1: DOV_ BENEFIT_2 = 4.

DOV_BENEFIT	DOV_BEN_NAME	Notes
1	child care subsidies Cuidado de niños subsidiado/vales para cuidado de niños	
2	Medicaid and SNAP Medicaid y SNAP	For participants receiving both Medicaid and SNAP, rotate the vignette scenarios to display either “SNAP,” “Medicaid,” or “Medicaid and SNAP.” Of the 4 remaining fielded vignettes, ensure that two of the scenarios presented display “Medicaid and SNAP” and the other 2 scenarios present “SNAP” and “Medicaid.” Record the benefit scenario by person, by vignette, for analysis
3	Medicaid Medicaid	
4	SNAP SNAP	
5	TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) Asistencia Temporal para Familias Necesitadas (TANF)	For participants receiving TANF and receiving Medicaid or SNAP, ra

---

COMPUTE DOV_HOUSEHOLD_SIZE

COMPUTE DOV_HOUSEHOLD_SIZE = 1 .

If A4 LE 2 AND A8b = 0,MISSING AND (**DOV_BENEFIT_1 or DOV_BENEFIT_2** = 1)

HOUSEHOLD_SIZE = 3 (married, has children)

If A4 LE 2 AND A8b = 0,MISSING HOUSEHOLD_SIZE = 2 (married, no children)

If A4 GE 3 AND A8b GE 1 HOUSEHOLD_SIZE = 2 (unmarried, has children)

If A4 LE 2 AND A8b GE 1 HOUSEHOLD_SIZE = 3. (married, has children)

COMPUTE EARNINGS

COMPUTE THE VALUES FOR EARNINGS BASED ON DOV_HOUSEHOLD_SIZE

DOV_HOUSEHOLD_SIZE	DOV_EARNINGS				
1	$1,500				
2	$2,100				
3	$2,600				

For each vignette, randomly select a value for P_CONDITION from the following list and assign the corresponding values for DOV_RAISE, DOV_BEN_TOT, DOV_BEN_AMT and DOV_BEN_AMT2.
For example, if P_VIGNETTE = 6 and the randomly assigned order for the Vignettes to be shown to the R is 3,4,6,2,1:

- Randomly assign any value of P_CONDITION _1: 15-17 to Vignette 3. If, for example, 15 is the value that is randomly assigned for P_CONDITION, assign DOV_RAISE=300, DOV_BEN_TOT=100, DOV_BEN_AMT=35 and DOV_BEN_AMT2=65 per the table below
- For the next Vignette (Vignette 4), randomly assign any value between 15-17 to P_CONDITION_2. If, for example, 17 is the value that is randomly assigned for condition, assign DOV_RAISE=750, DOV_BEN_TOT=250, DOV_BEN_AMT=90 and DOV_BEN_AMT2=160 per the table below
- Please repeat these steps for P_CONDITION, DOV_RAISE, DOV_BEN_TOT, DOV_BEN_AMT and DOV_BEN_AMT2 for the remaining vignettes.

P_CONDITION	DOV_RAISE	DOV_BEN_TOT	DOV_BEN_AMT1	DOV_BEN_AMT2
15	$300	$100	$35	$65
16	$650	$450	$160	$290
17	$750	$250	$90	$160

For each of the five fielded vignette, randomly select a name without replacement from the following list:

For example if P_NAME_1 is randomly assigned as 4, “Jamie” in the first vignette shown to the R, a different name should be randomly assigned in the next vignette. If P_NAME_2 is randomly assigned as 1, “Alex,” then the next name should be randomly assigned from 2,3,5,6 and not include any of the previously assigned names. Please do this for all five Vignettes

P_NAME

1 = Alex
2 = Angel
3 = Huan
4 = Jamie
5 = Jordan
6 = Sam

For each vignette, randomly select a treatment arm without replacement from the following list and assign the corresponding values for P_RISK and P_EASE.
For example, if P_VIGNETTE = 6 and the randomly assigned order for the Vignettes to be shown to the R is 3,4,6,2,1:

- Randomly assign any value of TREATMENTARM_1: 1-6 to Vignette 3. If, for example, 5 is the value that is randomly assigned for treatment arm, assign P_RISK = 0 and P_EASE = 2 per the table below
- For the next Vignette (Vignette 4), randomly assign any value between 1-6 EXCEPT 5 to TREATMENTARM_2. If, for example, 2 is the value that is randomly assigned for treatment arm, assign P_RISK = 1 and P_EASE = 0 per the table below
- For the next Vignette (Vignette 6), randomly assign any value between 1-6 EXCEPT 5 or 2 to TREATMENTARM_3. If, for example, 1 is the value that is randomly assigned for treatment arm, assign P_RISK = 0 and P_EASE = 0 per the table below
- Please repeat these steps for treatment arm, P_RISK and P_EASE for the remaining vignettes.

TREATMENT ARM

Treatment Arm	P_RISK	P_EASE
1	0	0
2	1	0
3	0	1
4	1	1
5	0	2
6	1	2

RANDOMIZE AND RECORD ORDER VIGNETTES ARE SHOWN IN

[SHOW IF P_VIGNETTE = 1,3,4,5,6]

[DISPLAY]

V1.

[P_NAME] is [DOV_AGE] and is [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] also has a young child to take care of].

[P_NAME] tiene [DOV_AGE] años y es [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] también cuida a un niño pequeño].

[P_NAME] works as a prep cook at a restaurant, where [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they earn] about [DOV_EARNINGS] per month. [P_NAME] also receives [DOV_BEN_NAME] from the government. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He is, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She is, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They are] the only person earning money in their household.

[P_NAME] trabaja como asistente de cocinero, donde [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: él gana, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: ella gana, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: gana] aproximadamente [DOV_EARNINGS] al mes. [P_NAME] también recibe [DOV_BEN_NAME] del gobierno. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: Él es, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: Ella es, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: Es] la única persona ganando dinero en su hogar.

Recently, [P_NAME] was offered a new job at another restaurant. The job has the same hours but pays more and would increase [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] income by [DOV_RAISE] per month.

Recientemente, a [P_NAME] le ofrecieron un nuevo trabajo en otro restaurante. El trabajo tiene las mismas horas pero paga más y aumentaría [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso en [DOV_RAISE] por mes.

[IF EASE = 0: Thankfully, this increase in income will not affect [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits. And, [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out.

Afortunadamente, este aumento en ingreso no afectará [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] [DOV_BEN_NAME] beneficios. Y, [P_NAME] siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 1: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME], increasing their child care bill by [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME], aumentando la cuenta de cuidado infantil en [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 2: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would lose all [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] food stamps, which are worth [DOV_BEN_AMT1], and would have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_AMT2] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Perdería todos [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] cupones de alimentos que valen [DOV_BEN_AMT1], y tendría que comprar seguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov que cuesta [DOV_BEN_AMT2] por mes y parece brindar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 3: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would then have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Entonces tendría que comprar un seguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov que cuesta [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes y parece dar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 4: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their food stamps, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus cupones de alimentos, que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 5: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus [DOV_BEN_NAME], que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1: [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out. If this happened, [P_NAME] would [IF P_EASE = 1: automatically get [DOV_BEN_NAME] back again thanks to a new policy in [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] state.] [IF P_EASE = 2: have to go through the reapplication process for [DOV_BEN_NAME] again, including filling out all the paperwork and waiting for approval.]

Siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran. Si esto pasara, [P_NAME] [IF P_EASE = 1: automáticamente recibiría [DOV_BEN_NAME] de nuevo gracias a una nueva política en [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] estado.] [IF P_EASE = 2: [DOV_BEN_NAME] tendría que hacer el proceso para una nueva solicitud de [DOV_BEN_NAME], incluyendo completar todo el papeleo y esperar la aprobación.]

[P_NAME] is trying to decide whether to take the job. [IF P_RISK = 0: The restaurant has been around for a while and so it seems like a safe bet [IF P_RISK = 1: The restaurant is new and every time [P_NAME] has walked by it seemed pretty empty. If business doesn't pick up the restaurant might not make it]. [P_NAME] está tratando de decidir si acepta el trabajo. [IF P_RISK = 0: El restaurante ha existido por un tiempo por lo que parece una apuesta segura. [IF P_RISK = 1: El restaurante es nuevo y cada vez que [P_NAME] pasaba por allí parecía bastante vacío. Si el negocio no mejora, es posible que el restaurante no sobreviva].

Below is a summary of how [P_NAME]'s situation might change if they take the new job. A continuación hay un resumen de cómo puede cambiar la situación de [P_NAME] si acepta el nuevo trabajo

Feature Característica	Difference between old job and new job Diferencia entre antiguo y nuevo trabajo
Monthly income increase Incremento de ingreso mensual	[DOV_RAISE]
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Lost value of monthly [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits] Valor perdido de beneficios mensuales de	[DOV_BEN_TOT]
Likelihood of losing the new job, and having to go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] original, lower income Probabilidad de perder el nuevo trabajo, y tener que volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso menor original	IF P_RISK = 0: Not likely No probable IF P_RISK = 1: Likely Probable
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Getting [DOV_BEN_NAME] back] Volver a obtener [DOV_BEN_NAME]]	IF P_EASE = 1: Happens automatically Ocurre automáticamente IF P_EASE = 2: Requires re-application Requiere nueva solicitud

INSERT TIMER V1_TIMER TO RECORD AMOUNT OF TIME R SPENDS ON PAGE

PN: PLEASE CREATE LOOPING LOGIC SUCH THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

EACH R SHOULD BE SHOWN 5 VIGNETTES AND THE ORDER SHOULD BE RANDOMIZED AND RECORDED

FIRST VIGNETTE SHOWN TO R (RANDOMLY ASSIGNED ONE OF 6 VIGNETTES)

DV1A (FIRST VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

DV1B (FIRST VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

DV1C (FIRST VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

DV2 (FIRST VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

DV3 (FIRST VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

DV6 (FIRST VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

SECOND VIGNETTE SHOWN TO R (RANDOMLY ASSIGNED ONE OF 6 VIGNETTES)

DV2 (SECOND VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

DV3 (SECOND VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

THIRD VIGNETTE SHOWN TO R (RANDOMLY ASSIGNED ONE OF 6 VIGNETTES)

DV2 (THIRD VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

DV3 (THIRD VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

PLEASE REPEAT THE SAME SEQUENCE SHOWN FOR SECOND AND THIRD VIGNETTE FOR THE FOURTH VIGNETTE SHOWN TO R

FIFTH VIGNETTE SHOWN TO R (RANDOMLY ASSIGNED ONE OF 6 VIGNETTES)

DV2 (SECOND VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

DV3 (SECOND VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

DV4 (FIRST VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

DV5 (FIRST VIGNETTE SHOWN BELOW QUESTION)

[SHOW IF P_VIGNETTE = 1,2,4,5,6]

[DISPLAY]

V2.

[P_NAME] is [DOV_AGE] and is [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] also has a young child to take care of].

[P_NAME] tiene [DOV_AGE] años y es [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] también cuida a un niño pequeño].

[P_NAME] works at a landscaping company, where [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they earn] about [DOV_EARNINGS] per month. [P_NAME] also receives [DOV_BEN_NAME] from the government. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He is, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She is, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They are] the only person earning money in their household.

[P_NAME] trabaja en una empresa de jardinería, donde [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: gana, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: gana, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: gana] alrededor de [DOV_EARNINGS] por mes. [P_NAME] también recibe [DOV_BEN_NAME] del gobierno. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: Él es, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: Ella es, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: Es] la única persona que gana dinero en su hogar.

Recently, [P_NAME] was offered a new job as a groundskeeper at a golf course. The job has the same hours but pays more and would increase [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] income by [DOV_RAISE] per month.

Recientemente, a [P_NAME] le ofrecieron un nuevo trabajo como jardinero en un campo de golf. El trabajo tiene las mismas horas pero paga más y aumentaría [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso en [DOV_RAISE] por mes.

IF P_EASE = 0: Thankfully, this increase in income will not affect [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits. And, [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out.

Afortunadamente, este aumento en ingreso no afectará [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] [DOV_BEN_NAME] beneficios. Y, [P_NAME] siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 1: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME], increasing their child care bill by [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME], aumentando la cuenta de cuidado infantil en [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 2: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would lose all [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] food stamps, which are worth [DOV_BEN_AMT1], and would have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_AMT2] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Perdería todos [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] cupones de alimentos que valen [DOV_BEN_AMT1], y tendría que comprar seguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov que cuesta [DOV_BEN_AMT2] por mes y parece brindar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 3: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would then have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Entonces tendría que comprar un seguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov que cuesta [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes y parece dar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 4: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their food stamps, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus cupones de alimentos, que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 5: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus [DOV_BEN_NAME], que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1: [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out. If this happened, [P_NAME] would [IF P_EASE = 1: automatically get [DOV_BEN_NAME] back again thanks to a new policy in to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] state.] [IF P_EASE = 2: have to go through the reapplication process for [DOV_BEN_NAME] again, including filling out all the paperwork and waiting for approval.]

Siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran. Si esto pasara, [P_NAME] [IF P_EASE = 1: automáticamente recibiría [DOV_BEN_NAME] de nuevo gracias a una nueva política en [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] estado.] [IF P_EASE = 2: [DOV_BEN_NAME] tendría que hacer el proceso para una nueva solicitud de [DOV_BEN_NAME], incluyendo completar todo el papeleo y esperar la aprobación.]

[P_NAME] is trying to decide whether to take the job. [IF RISK = 0: People who work there never seem to leave, and so the job seems pretty stable/IF RISK = 1: People who work there never seem to last long].

[P_NAME] está tratando de decidir si acepta el trabajo. [IF RISK = 0: La gente que trabaja ahí parece no irse nunca, por lo que el trabajo parece bastante seguro/ IF RISK = 1: La gente que trabaja ahí parece no durar mucho].

Below is a summary of how [P_NAME]'s situation might change if they take the new job.

A continuación hay un resumen de cómo puede cambiar la situación de [P_NAME] si acepta el nuevo trabajo

Feature Característica	Difference between old job and new job Diferencia entre antiguo y nuevo trabajo
Monthly income increase Incremento de ingreso mensual	[DOV_RAISE]
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Lost value of monthly [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits] Valor perdido de beneficios mensuales de	[DOV_BEN_TOT]
Likelihood of losing the new job, and having to go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] original, lower income Probabilidad de perder el nuevo trabajo, y tener que 37eguro a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso menor original	IF P_RISK = 0: Not likely No probable IF P_RISK = 1: Likely Probable
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Getting [DOV_BEN_NAME] back] Volver a obtener [DOV_BEN_NAME]]	IF P_EASE = 1: Happens automatically Ocurre automáticamente IF P_EASE = 2: Requires re-application Requiere nueva solicitud

INSERT TIMER V2_TIMER TO RECORD AMOUNT OF TIME R SPENDS ON PAGE

[SHOW IF P_VIGNETTE = 1,2,3,5,6]

[DISPLAY]

V3.

[P_NAME] is [DOV_AGE] and is [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] also has a young child to take care of].

[P_NAME] tiene [DOV_AGE] años y es [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] también cuida a un niño pequeño].

[P_NAME] is a cashier at a store, where [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they earn] about [DOV_EARNINGS] per month. [P_NAME] also receives [DOV_BEN_NAME] from the government. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He is, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She is, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They are] the only person earning money in their household.

[P_NAME] es cajero(a) en una tienda donde [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: gana, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: gana, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: gana] aproximadamente [DOV_EARNINGS] por mes. [P_NAME] también recibe [DOV_BEN_NAME] del gobierno. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: Él es, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: Ella es, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: Es] la única persona que gana dinero en su hogar.

Recently, a shift lead went on long-term leave. The store manager asked [P_NAME] if [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they] wanted to replace her. [P_NAME] would work the same hours but being a shift lead comes with some additional responsibilities and would increase [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] income by [DOV_RAISE] per month.

Recientemente, un jefe de turno salió con licencia prolongada. El gerente de la tienda le preguntó a [P_NAME] si [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they] deseaba reemplazarle. [P_NAME] trabajaría las mismas horas pero ser un jefe de turno trae más responsabilidades y aumentaría [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso en [DOV_RAISE] por mes.

IF P_EASE = 0: Thankfully, this increase in income will not affect [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] benefits. And, [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out.

Afortunadamente, este aumento en ingreso no afectará [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] [DOV_BEN_NAME] beneficios. Y, [P_NAME] siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 1: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME], increasing their child care bill by [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME], aumentando la cuenta de cuidado infantil en [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 2: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would lose all [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] food stamps, which are worth [DOV_BEN_AMT1], and would have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_AMT2] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Perdería todos [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] cupones de alimentos que valen [DOV_BEN_AMT1], y tendría que comprar seguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov

que cuesta [DOV_BEN_AMT2] por mes y parece brindar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 3: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would then have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Entonces tendría que comprar un 39eguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov que cuesta [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes y parece dar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 4: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their food stamps, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus cupones de alimentos, que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 5: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus [DOV_BEN_NAME], que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1: [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out. If this happened, [P_NAME] would [IF P_EASE = 1: automatically get [DOV_BEN_NAME] back again thanks to a new policy in [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] state.] [IF P_EASE = 2: have to go through the reapplication process for [DOV_BEN_NAME] again, including filling out all the paperwork and waiting for approval.]

Siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran. Si esto pasara, [P_NAME] [IF P_EASE = 1: automáticamente recibiría [DOV_BEN_NAME] de nuevo gracias a una nueva política en [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] estado.] [IF P_EASE = 2: [DOV_BEN_NAME] tendría que hacer el proceso para una nueva solicitud de [DOV_BEN_NAME], incluyendo completar todo el papeleo y esperar la aprobación.]

[P_NAME] is trying to decide whether to take the new position. [IF DOV_RISK = 0: The shift lead had been talking about quitting, and there is a good chance she won't come back/IF DOV_RISK = 1: The shift lead said she would be back in a few months but maybe she won't come back].

[P_NAME] está tratando de decidir si acepta el nuevo puesto. [IF DOV_RISK = 0: The shift lead had been talking about quitting, and there is a good chance she won't come back El jefe de turno había estado hablando de renunciar, y existe una buena posibilidad de que no vuelva/IF DOV_RISK = 1: El jefe de turno dijo que volvería en algunos meses pero es posible que no vuelva].

Below is a summary of how [P_NAME]'s situation might change if they take the new job.

A continuación hay un resumen de cómo puede cambiar la situación de [P_NAME] si acepta el nuevo trabajo

Feature Característica	Difference between old job and new job Diferencia entre antiguo y nuevo trabajo
Monthly income increase Incremento de ingreso mensual	[DOV_RAISE]
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Lost value of monthly [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits] Valor perdido de beneficios mensuales de	[DOV_BEN_TOT]
Likelihood of losing the new job, and having to go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] original, lower income Probabilidad de perder el nuevo trabajo, y tener que 40eguro a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso menor original	IF P_RISK = 0: Not likely No probable IF P_RISK = 1: Likely Probable
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Getting [DOV_BEN_NAME] back] Volver a obtener [DOV_BEN_NAME]]	IF P_EASE = 1: Happens automatically Ocurre automáticamente IF P_EASE = 2: Requires re-application Requiere nueva solicitud

INSERT TIMER V3_TIMER TO RECORD AMOUNT OF TIME R SPENDS ON PAGE

[SHOW IF P_VIGNETTE = 1,2,3,4,6]

[DISPLAY]

V4.

[[P_NAME] is [DOV_AGE] and is [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] also has a young child to take care of].

[P_NAME] tiene [DOV_AGE] años y es [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] también cuida a un niño pequeño].

[P_NAME] works as a receptionist, where [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they earn] about [DOV_EARNINGS] per month. [P_NAME] also receives [DOV_BEN_NAME] from the government. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He is, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She is, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They are] the only person earning money in their household.

[P_NAME] trabaja como receptionista donde [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they earn] gana aproximadamente [DOV_EARNINGS] por mes. [P_NAME] también recibe [DOV_BEN_NAME] del gobierno. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: Él es, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: Ella es, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: Es] Es la única persona que gana dinero en su hogar.

Recently, [P_NAME]'s boss offered them a new position at the call center that pays more. [P_NAME] would work the same hours but would increase [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] income by [DOV_RAISE] per month.

Recientemente, el jefe de [P_NAME] le ofreció un nuevo puesto en el centro de llamadas que paga más. [P_NAME] trabajaría las mismas horas pero aumentaría [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso en [DOV_RAISE] por mes.

IF P_EASE = 0: Thankfully, this increase in income will not affect [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits. And, [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out.

Afortunadamente, este aumento en ingreso no afectará [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] [DOV_BEN_NAME] beneficios. Y, [P_NAME] siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 1: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME], increasing their child care bill by [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME], aumentando la cuenta de cuidado infantil en [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 2: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would lose all [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] food stamps, which are worth [DOV_BEN_AMT1], and would have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_AMT2] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Perdería todos [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] cupones de alimentos que valen [DOV_BEN_AMT1], y tendría que comprar seguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov que cuesta [DOV_BEN_AMT2] por mes y parece brindar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 3: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would then have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Entonces tendría que comprar un 41eguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov que cuesta [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes y parece dar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 4: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their food stamps, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus cupones de alimentos, que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 5: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus [DOV_BEN_NAME], que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1: [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out. If this happened, [P_NAME]

would [IF P_EASE = 1: automatically get [DOV_BEN_NAME] back again thanks to a new policy in [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] state.] [IF P_EASE = 2: have to go through the reapplication process for [DOV_BEN_NAME] again, including filling out all the paperwork and waiting for approval.]

Siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran. Si esto pasara, [P_NAME] [IF P_EASE = 1: automáticamente recibiría [DOV_BEN_NAME] de nuevo gracias a una nueva política en [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] estado.] [IF P_EASE = 2: [DOV_BEN_NAME] tendría que hacer el proceso para una nueva solicitud de [DOV_BEN_NAME], incluyendo completar todo el papeleo y esperar la aprobación.]

[P_NAME] is trying to decide whether to take the job. [IF DOV_RISK = 0: [P_NAME]'s friend works at the call center and said that she heard that they won some big new clients and a lot more work was coming /IF DOV_RISK = 1: [P_NAME]'s friend works at the call center and said that she heard that the company lost some big clients and that layoffs might be coming].

[P_NAME] está tratando de decidir si acepta el trabajo. [IF DOV_RISK = 0: Una amiga de [P_NAME] trabaja en el centro de llamadas y dijo que ella escuchó que ganaron unos clientes grandes y que venía mucho más trabajo/IF DOV_RISK = 1: Una amiga de [P_NAME] trabaja en el centro de llamadas y dijo que ella escuchó que perdieron unos clientes grandes y que pueden venir despidos].

Below is a summary of how [P_NAME]'s situation might change if they take the new job.

A continuación hay un resumen de cómo puede cambiar la situación de [P_NAME] si acepta el nuevo trabajo

Feature Característica	Difference between old job and new job Diferencia entre antiguo y nuevo trabajo
Monthly income increase Incremento de ingreso mensual	[DOV_RAISE]
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Lost value of monthly [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits] Valor perdido de beneficios mensuales de	[DOV_BEN_TOT]
Likelihood of losing the new job, and having to go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] original, lower income Probabilidad de perder el nuevo trabajo, y tener que 42olver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso menor original	IF P_RISK = 0: Not likely No probable IF P_RISK = 1: Likely Probable
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Getting [DOV_BEN_NAME] back] Volver a obtener [DOV_BEN_NAME]]	IF P_EASE = 1: Happens automatically Ocurre automáticamente IF P_EASE = 2: Requires re-application Requiere nueva solicitud

INSERT TIMER V4_TIMER TO RECORD AMOUNT OF TIME R SPENDS ON PAGE

[SHOW IF P_VIGNETTE = 1,2,3,4,5]

[DISPLAY]

V5.

[P_NAME] is [DOV_AGE] and is [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] also has a young child to take care of].

[P_NAME] tiene [DOV_AGE] años y es [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] también cuida a un niño pequeño].

[P_NAME] works as a janitor at a factory, where [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they earn] about [DOV_EARNINGS] per month. [P_NAME] also receives [DOV_BEN_NAME] from the government. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He is, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She is, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They are] the only person earning money in their household.

[P_NAME] trabaja en mantenimiento en una fabrica donde [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: gana, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: gana, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: gana] aproximadamente [DOV_EARNINGS] por mes. [P_NAME] también recibe [DOV_BEN_NAME] del gobierno. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: Él es, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: Ella es, IF DOV_GENDER = 3 Es: la única persona que gana dinero en su hogar.

Recently, [P_NAME]'s boss offered them a new position on the assembly line that pays more. [P_NAME] would work the same hours but would increase [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] income by [DOV_RAISE] per month.

Recientemente, el jefe de [P_NAME] le ofreció un nuevo puesto en la línea de ensamblaje que paga más. [P_NAME] trabajaría las mismas horas pero aumentaría [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso en [DOV_RAISE] por mes

IF P_EASE = 0: Thankfully, this increase in income will not affect [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits. And, [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out.

Afortunadamente, este aumento en ingreso no afectará [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] [DOV_BEN_NAME] beneficios. Y, [P_NAME] siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 1: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME], increasing their child care bill by [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME], aumentando la cuenta de cuidado infantil en [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 2: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would lose all [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] food stamps, which are worth [DOV_BEN_AMT1], and would have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_AMT2] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Perdería todos [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] cupones de alimentos que valen [DOV_BEN_AMT1], y tendría que comprar seguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov

que cuesta [DOV_BEN_AMT2] por mes y parece brindar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 3: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would then have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Entonces tendría que comprar un 44eguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov que cuesta [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes y parece dar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 4: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their food stamps, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus cupones de alimentos, que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 5: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus [DOV_BEN_NAME], que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1: [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out. If this happened, [P_NAME] would [IF P_EASE = 1: automatically get [DOV_BEN_NAME] back again thanks to a new policy in [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] state.] [IF P_EASE = 2: have to go through the reapplication process for [DOV_BEN_NAME] again, including filling out all the paperwork and waiting for approval.]

Siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran. Si esto pasara, [P_NAME] [IF P_EASE = 1: automáticamente recibiría [DOV_BEN_NAME] de nuevo gracias a una nueva política en [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] estado.] [IF P_EASE = 2: [DOV_BEN_NAME] tendría que hacer el proceso para una nueva solicitud de [DOV_BEN_NAME], incluyendo completar todo el papeleo y esperar la aprobación.]

[P_NAME] is trying to decide whether to take the position. [IF DOV_RISK = 0: [P_NAME] has been at the factory for a while and thinks [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they] would be good at it/IF DOV_RISK = 1: [P_NAME] has been at the factory for a while and knows that [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they] won't be able to stay on the line if [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they] can't make [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] numbers each day].

[P_NAME] está tratando de decidir si acepta el puesto. [IF DOV_RISK = 0: [P_NAME] ha trabajado en la fábrica por un tiempo y piensa que [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they] sería bueno(a) en eso/IF DOV_RISK = 1: [P_NAME] ha trabajado en la fábrica por un tiempo y sabe que [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they] no podrá quedarse en la línea si [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they] no alcanza [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] cuota todos los días].

Below is a summary of how [P_NAME]'s situation might change if they take the new job.

A continuación hay un resumen de cómo puede cambiar la situación de [P_NAME] si acepta el nuevo trabajo

Feature Característica	Difference between old job and new job Diferencia entre antiguo y nuevo trabajo
Monthly income increase Incremento de ingreso mensual	[DOV_RAISE]
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Lost value of monthly [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits] Valor perdido de beneficios mensuales de	[DOV_BEN_TOT]
Likelihood of losing the new job, and having to go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] original, lower income Probabilidad de perder el nuevo trabajo, y tener que volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso menor original	IF P_RISK = 0: Not likely No probable IF P_RISK = 1: Likely Probable
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Getting [DOV_BEN_NAME] back] Volver a obtener [DOV_BEN_NAME]]	IF P_EASE = 1: Happens automatically Ocurre automáticamente IF P_EASE = 2: Requires re-application Requiere nueva solicitud

INSERT TIMER V5_TIMER TO RECORD AMOUNT OF TIME R SPENDS ON PAGE

[SHOW IF P_VIGNETTE = 2,3,4,5,6]

[DISPLAY]

V6.

[P_NAME] is [DOV_AGE] and is [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] also has a young child to take care of].

[P_NAME] tiene [DOV_AGE] años y es [DOV_MARITAL]. [IF A8b GE 1 OR **A12_flag** = 1 DISPLAY: [P_NAME] también cuida a un niño pequeño].

[P_NAME] works as a personal home aide, where [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: he earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: she earns, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: they earn] about [DOV_EARNINGS] per month. [P_NAME] also receives [DOV_BEN_NAME] from the government. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He is, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She is, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They are] the only person earning money in their household.

[P_NAME] trabaja como asistente personal en el hogar, donde [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: él gana, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: ella gana, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: gana] aproximadamente [DOV_EARNINGS] por mes. [P_NAME] también recibe [DOV_BEN_NAME] del gobierno. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: Él es, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: Ella es, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: Es] la única persona que gana dinero en su hogar.

Recently, [P_NAME] was offered a job as an orderly in a nursing home. [P_NAME] would work the same hours but would increase [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] income by [DOV_RAISE] per month.

Recientemente, a [P_NAME] le ofrecieron un trabajo de asistente en una casa de ancianos. [P_NAME] trabajaría las mismas horas pero y aumentaría [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso en [DOV_RAISE] por mes.

IF P_EASE = 0: Thankfully, this increase in income will not affect [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits. And, [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out.

Afortunadamente, este aumento en ingreso no afectará [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] [DOV_BEN_NAME] beneficios. Y, [P_NAME] siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 1: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME], increasing their child care bill by [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME], aumentando la cuenta de cuidado infantil en [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 2: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME].]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would lose all [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] food stamps, which are worth [DOV_BEN_AMT1], and would have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_AMT2] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Perdería todos [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: sus, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: sus] cupones de alimentos que valen [DOV_BEN_AMT1], y tendría que comprar seguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov que cuesta [DOV_BEN_AMT2] por mes y parece brindar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 3: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] would then have to purchase health insurance. [P_NAME] looked around and found a subsidized plan on healthcare.gov that costs [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month and seems to provide about the same coverage as they already have, with the same copays and deductibles as Medicaid.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera [DOV_BEN_NAME]. [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Entonces tendría que comprar un seguro de salud. [P_NAME] buscó y encontró un plan subsidiado en healthcare.gov que cuesta [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes y parece dar aproximadamente la misma cobertura que ya tiene, con los mismos copagos y deducibles que Medicaid.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 4: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their food stamps, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus cupones de alimentos, que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1 and DOV_BENEFIT = 5: The higher income would cause [P_NAME] to lose all their [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits, which is worth [DOV_BEN_TOT] per month.

El ingreso más alto haría que [P_NAME] perdiera todos sus [DOV_BEN_NAME], que valen [DOV_BEN_TOT] por mes.

IF P_EASE GE 1: [P_NAME] could always go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] old job if things didn't work out. If this happened, [P_NAME] would [IF P_EASE = 1: automatically get [DOV_BEN_NAME] back again thanks to a new policy in [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] state.] [IF P_EASE = 2: have to go through the reapplication process for [DOV_BEN_NAME] again, including filling out all the paperwork and waiting for approval.]

Siempre podría volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] trabajo anterior si las cosas no funcionaran. Si esto pasara, [P_NAME] [IF P_EASE = 1: automáticamente recibiría [DOV_BEN_NAME] de nuevo gracias a una nueva política en [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] estado.] [IF P_EASE = 2: [DOV_BEN_NAME] tendría que hacer el proceso para una nueva solicitud de [DOV_BEN_NAME], incluyendo completar todo el papeleo y esperar la aprobación.]

[P_NAME] is trying to decide whether to take the job. [IF DOV_RISK = 0: [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] heard about the job from someone in their building who heard that people who work there stay for a long time/IF DOV_RISK = 1: [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] heard about the job from someone in their building who heard that they are always hiring but that people who work there never seem to last].

[P_NAME] está tratando de decidir si acepta el trabajo. [IF DOV_RISK = 0: [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Se enteró del trabajo por alguien en su edificio que que oyó que la gente que trabaja allí queda por mucho tiempo/IF DOV_RISK = 1: [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: He, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: She, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: They] Se enteró del trabajo por alguien en su edificio que oyó que siempre están contratando pero que la gente que trabaja allí nunca queda por mucho tiempo].

Below is a summary of how [P_NAME]'s situation might change if they take the new job.

A continuación hay un resumen de cómo puede cambiar la situación de [P_NAME] si acepta el nuevo trabajo

Feature Característica	Difference between old job and new job Diferencia entre antiguo y nuevo trabajo
Monthly income increase Incremento de ingreso mensual	[DOV_RAISE]
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Lost value of monthly [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits] Valor perdido de beneficios mensuales de	[DOV_BEN_TOT]
Likelihood of losing the new job, and having to go back to [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: his, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: her, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: their] original, lower income Probabilidad de perder el nuevo trabajo, y tener que volver a [IF DOV_GENDER = 1: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 2: su, IF DOV_GENDER = 3: su] ingreso menor original	IF P_RISK = 0: Not likely No probable IF P_RISK = 1: Likely Probable
[IF P_EASE GE 1 DISPLAY ROW: Getting [DOV_BEN_NAME] back] Volver a obtener [DOV_BEN_NAME]]	IF P_EASE = 1: Happens automatically Ocurre automáticamente IF P_EASE = 2: Requires re-application Requiere nueva solicitud

INSERT TIMER V6_TIMER TO RECORD AMOUNT OF TIME R SPENDS ON PAGE

Post-Vignette Questions
PN: For each vignette, display the vignette at the bottom of the screen while looping through the vignette follow-up questions above it. DV1a, DV1b, DV1c, DV4, and DV6 should only be displayed with the first vignette.

[NUMBOX]
[PROMPT IF DV1A NE DOV_RAISE This answer is incorrect, please read the description of [P_NAME]'s new job and try again. Esta respuesta es incorrecta, por favor lea la descripción del nuevo trabajo de [P_NAME] e intente nuevamente.
DV1A.
How much more does the new job opportunity pay than [P_NAME]'s current job? ¿Cuánto más paga la nueva oportunidad de trabajo que el trabajo actual de [P_NAME]?

$[NUMBOX; 0-9999] per month por mes

PN: SHOW FIRST VIGNETTE BELOW THIS QUESTION. ONLY SHOW WITH FIRST VIGNETTE

[NUMBOX]
[PROMPT IF (P_EASE > 0 AND DV1B NE DOV_BEN_TOT) OR (P_EASE = 0 AND (DV1B NE 0 AND RO 1 ISN'T SELECTED))] This answer is incorrect, please read the description of [P_NAME]'s new job and try again. Esta respuesta es incorrecta, por favor lea la descripción del nuevo trabajo de [P_NAME] e intente nuevamente.

DV1B.
If [P_NAME] takes the new job, by how much will their [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits decrease? Esta respuesta es incorrecta, por favor lea la descripción del nuevo trabajo de [P_NAME] e intente nuevamente. Si los beneficios no disminuirán, entre 0.

$[NUMBOX; 0-9999] per month por mes

RESPONSE OPTION:
11111 [P_NAME]'s benefits will not decrease [P_NAME]'s beneficios no disminuiran

PN: SHOW FIRST VIGNETTE BELOW THIS QUESTION. ONLY SHOW WITH FIRST VIGNETTE

[SP]
DV1C.
If [P_NAME] has to go back to their old job, how would they go about getting their [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits back? Si [P_NAME] tiene que volver al trabajo anterior, ¿qué tendría que hacer para recuperar sus beneficios [DOV_BEN_NAME]

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. [P_NAME] would get their [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits back automatically [P_NAME] recuperaría sus beneficios [DOV_BEN_NAME] automáticamente
2. [P_NAME] would have to reapply for [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits tendría que aplicar nuevamente para sus beneficios [DOV_BEN_NAME]
3. [P_NAME] did not lose their [DOV_BEN_NAME] benefits [P_NAME] no perdió sus beneficios [DOV_BEN_NAME]

PN: SHOW FIRST VIGNETTE BELOW THIS QUESTION. ONLY SHOW WITH FIRST VIGNETTE

[SP]
[PROMPT]
DV2.
Do you think that [P_NAME] should take the new job? ¿Piensa que [P_NAME] debería aceptar el nuevo trabajo?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. [P_NAME] should take the new job debería aceptar el nuevo trabajo
2. {P_NAME} should stay at their old job debería quedar en el trabajo anterior

PN: SHOW VIGNETTE BELOW THIS QUESTION. LOOP OF ALL VIGNETTES.

[SP]
DV3.
How certain are you that [P_NAME] [IF DV2 = 1 or 98: should, IF DV2 = 2: should not] take the new job? ¿Qué tan seguro(a) está de que [P_NAME] [IF DV2 = 1 or 98: debería, IF DV2 = 2: no debería] aceptar el nuevo trabajo?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Very uncertain Muy inseguro(a)
2. Uncertain Inseguro(a)
3. Somewhat uncertain Algo inseguro(a)
4. Somewhat certain Algo seguro(a)
5. Certain Seguro(a)
6. Very certain Muy seguro(a)

PN: SHOW VIGNETTE BELOW THIS QUESTION. LOOP OF ALL VIGNETTES.

[MEDIUM TEXTBOX]
DV4.
Why do you think they [IF DV2 = 1 or 98: should, IF DV2 = 2: should not] take the new job? ¿Por qué piensa que [IF DV2 = 1 or 98: debería, IF DV2 = 2: no debería] aceptar el nuevo trabajo?

[TEXTBOX]

PN: SHOW FIRST VIGNETTE BELOW THIS QUESTION. ONLY SHOW WITH LAST VIGNETTE.

[SP]
DV5.
If [P_NAME] has to go back to their old job, how easy or difficult do you think it is for [P_NAME] to get their benefits back?
Si [P_NAME] tiene que volver a su trabajo anterior, ¿qué tan fácil o difícil piensa que es para [P_NAME] obtener sus beneficios de vuelta?

RESPONSE OPTIONS
1. [P_NAME] did not lose their benefits [P_NAME] no perdió sus beneficios
2. Very easy Muy fácil
3. Easy Fácil
4. Difficult Difícil
5. Very difficult Muy difícil

PN: SHOW VIGNETTE BELOW THIS QUESTION. ONLY SHOW WITH LAST VIGNETTE.

[SHOW IF DV2 NOT SKIPPED ON WEB]
[SP]
DV6.
How stable does [P_NAME]'s new job sound? ¿Qué tan estable suena el nuevo trabajo de [P_NAME]?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:
1. Very unstable Muy inestable
2. Unstable Inestable
3. Somewhat unstable Algo inestable
4. Somewhat stable Algo estable
5. Stable Estable
6. Very stable Muy estable

PN: SHOW FIRST VIGNETTE BELOW THIS QUESTION. ONLY SHOW WITH FIRST VIGNETTE

[MP]
B1.
Some people tell us they have made certain life decisions in order to keep their benefits. In order to maintain my benefits, I have:
Algunas personas nos dicen que han tomado ciertas decisiones de vida para mantener los beneficios. Para mantener mis beneficios, yo:
[SPACE]
<unbold> *Select all that apply* Seleccione todas las que aplican <remove unbold>

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Not taken a raise at my job No he aceptado un aumento de sueldo en mi trabajo
2. Not taken on additional hours at my job No he aceptado horas adicionales en mi trabajo
3. Not taken a job offer No he aceptado una oferta de trabajo
4. Not gotten married No me he casado
5. Not accepted child support No he aceptado manutención infantil
6. Done something else to keep benefits He hecho alguna otra cosa para mantener mis beneficios
7. Have not made different life decisions in order to keep benefits [SP] No he tomado decisiones de vida diferentes para mantener los beneficios [SP]

[SHOW IF B1 = 6]

B2.
You said that you have done something else to keep your benefits. What did you do?
Dijo que ha hecho otra cosa para mantener sus beneficios [DOV_BEN_NAME]. ¿Qué hizo?

[TEXTBOX]

[SP]
C1.
It is vital to our study that we only analyze responses from people that paid close attention to this study. In your honest opinion, should we include your data in our analyses?
Es vital para nuestro estudio que solo analicemos las respuestas de las personas que prestaron mucha atención a este estudio. En su opinión honesta, ¿deberíamos incluir sus datos en nuestros análisis?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

1. Yes Sí
2. No No

[TEXTBOX]
C2.
Before you exit the survey, is there anything else you want to tell us?
Antes de salir de la encuesta, ¿hay algo más que le gustaría contarnos?

[MEDIUM TEXTBOX]

2. No No

INSERT ITEM TIMESTAMPS: TIME_END, DATE_END

COMPUTE **TEST_TIME**
TEST_TIME = TIME_END – TIME_START

COMPUTE **TEST_DATE** = DATE_END

DISPLAY TESTING-ONLY SCREEN WITH VALUE FOR **TEST_TIME** & **TEST_DATE**

RE-COMPUTE QUAL=1 "COMPLETE"

SET CO_DATE, CO_TIME, CO_TIMER VALUES HERE

CREATE MODE_END
1=CATI
2=CAWI

SCRIPTING NOTES: PUT QFINAL1, QFINAL2, QFINAL3 in the same screen.
[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE<20]
[SP]
QFINAL1. Thank you for your time today. To help us improve the experience of AmeriSpeak members like yourself, please give us feedback on this survey.
Gracias por su tiempo hoy. Para ayudarnos a mejorar la experiencia de miembros AmeriSpeak como usted, por favor denos sus comentarios sobre esta encuesta.

[RED TEXT – CAWI ONLY] If you do not have any feedback for us today, please click "Continue" through to the end of the survey so we can make sure your opinions are counted and for you to receive your AmeriPoints reward.
Si no tiene ningún comentario para nosotros hoy, haga clic en "Continuar" hasta el final de la encuesta para que podamos asegurarnos de contar sus opiniones y enviarle su recompensa AmeriPoints.

Please rate this survey overall from 1 to 7 where 1 is Poor and 7 is Excellent. Por favor califique esta encuesta en general del 1 al 7 donde 1 es Mala y 7 es Excelente.

Poor Mala						Excellent Excelente
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE<20 AND CAWI-ONLY]
[SP]
QFINAL2. Did you experience any technical issues in completing this survey? ¿Tuvo algún problema técnico al completar esta encuesta?
Yes – please tell us more in the next question Sí, por favor cuéntenos más en la siguiente pregunta
No No

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE<20]

[TEXTBOX]
QFINAL3. Do you have any general comments or feedback on this survey you would like to share? If you would like a response from us, please email support@AmeriSpeak.org or call (888) 326-9424.
¿Tiene algún comentario general u opinión acerca de esta encuesta que le gustaría compartir? Si desease una respuesta nuestra, envíe un correo electrónico a support@AmeriSpeak.org o llame al (888) 326-9424.

RE-COMPUTE QUAL=1 "COMPLETE"

SET CO_DATE, CO_TIME, CO_TIMER VALUES HERE

CREATE MODE_END
1=CATI
2=CAWI

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE<20]
[DISPLAY]
END.
Those are all the questions we have. We will add [INCENTWCOMMA] AmeriPoints to your AmeriPoints balance for completing the survey. If you have any questions at all for us, you can email us at support@AmeriSpeak.org or call us toll-free at **888-326-9424**. Thank you for participating in our new AmeriSpeak survey!

Esas son todas las preguntas que tenemos. Agregaremos [INCENTWCOMMA] AmeriPoints a su saldo de AmeriPoints por completar la encuesta. Si tiene alguna pregunta para nosotros, puede enviarnos un correo electrónico a support@AmeriSpeak.org o llamarnos sin cargo al **888-326-9424**. ¡Gracias por participar en nuestra nueva encuesta AmeriSpeak!

You can close your browser window now if you wish or click Continue below to be redirected to the AmeriSpeak member website.
Puede cerrar la ventana de su navegador ahora si lo desea o hacer clic en "Continuar" a continuación para ser redirigido(a) al sitio web para miembros de AmeriSpeak

---

[SHOW IF PANEL_TYPE>=20]
[DISPLAY]
CLOSEB.
Those are all the questions we have for you today. Please click "Continue" to submit your answers.
Esas son todas las preguntas que tenemos para usted hoy. Haga clic en "Continuar" para enviar sus respuestas.

[BELOW REDIRECTS RETURN OFF-PANEL RESPONDENTS TO HOME PANEL]

Lucid redirects

This page has been left blank for double-sided copying.

II. Survey Data Collection and Analysis

A. Survey design

This study uses a dynamic discrete choice survey to deepen understanding of how benefit recipients weigh the potential risks and benefits of additional earnings. Dynamic discrete choice surveys elicit individual preferences by asking participants to choose between a set of options within hypothetical scenarios (Aguirregabiria and Mira 2010). In this study, we analyzed participants' preferences with respect to accepting opportunities to increase earnings in the face of benefit loss and uncertainty. In this chapter, we describe the design of the dynamic discrete choice survey and present the rationale behind key decisions.

1. Survey instrument

The questions in the survey instrument captured (1) individual characteristics of participants, including benefit receipt, (2) individual preferences regarding our three experimental factors measured through a series of vignettes, (3) data quality, by assessing participants' comprehension of the vignettes, and (4) exploratory measures to contextualize the results of the survey. The full survey instrument is in Chapter I of this technical supplement.

a. Individual characteristics

The demographic and biographical questions in the survey instrument either supported the eligibility screening process (such as questions about receiving benefits), determined the fills used in the vignettes (for example, state or age), defined subgroups of interest, or were considered to be key mitigating factors and therefore key covariates for an analysis (such as education or employment status).

b. Individual preferences

The survey presented each participant with five vignettes followed by a series of questions related to the vignettes. For each vignette, participants indicated whether the person described in the vignette should take the job opportunity. The survey also asked participants how certain they were about their decisions. The confidence measure was more granular, offering respondents options ranging from "1. Very uncertain" to "6. Very certain."

c. Data quality checks

One threat to the validity of results comes from the potential for participants to intentionally distort answers so they can be included in the survey. To identify participants who overclaimed benefits receipt to participate in the survey, we asked all participants whether they were enrolled in the Seniors Farmers Market Nutrition Program. This is a low-incidence program (fewer than 1 million beneficiaries) that benefits people older than 60. We expected that true enrollment in this program would be rare in our sample population. Therefore, to exclude respondents who either did not understand the survey questions, were inattentive, or would intentionally lie in answering, we excluded anyone who said they had been enrolled in this program.

Another threat to data quality may arise if participants' responses do not represent the true beliefs of a group of survey respondents with a firm understanding of the hypothetical scenarios described in the vignettes. To assess the quality of participants' responses, we used a series of factual manipulation checks for the first vignette that participants read. To identify respondents who did not meet the criterion of understanding the scenario, we included three quality assurance checks: (1) factual manipulation checks, (2) time it took to complete the survey, and (3) self-identification of low-quality responses. Factual manipulation checks included a set of three questions following the first vignette to test the respondent's understanding of the basic facts of the vignette. Factual manipulation checks measured whether the participant understood the contents of the vignettes (Kane and Barabas 2019).

The survey asked participants the following three comprehension questions to evaluate whether they understood the vignettes that described new job opportunities:

- At this new job, how much more would the person in the vignette earn per month? (first vignette only)
- If the person takes the new job, by how much will their benefits decrease? (first vignette only)
- If they go back to their old job, how would they go about getting their benefits back? (last vignette only)

For our primary analyses, we excluded respondents who either failed all three manipulation checks or told us to exclude their survey from the analysis. We had intended to exclude any respondent who completed the survey in less than four minutes; however, this parameter did not exclude any respondents. We also ran sensitivity analyses to the exclusion criteria to assess how results changed with stronger restrictions (excluding respondents who failed one or more factual manipulation checks) and weaker restrictions (not considering any factual manipulation checks).

d. Exploratory measures

We included a set of exploratory measures that provided additional insight into how respondents thought about the research topic. First, we included an open-ended question for a single vignette asking the participant why they thought an individual should or should not accept the job. The answers to this question provided insight into how participants made decisions about whether to accept the job opportunity described in the vignette. Second, we asked participants whether they had previously declined a job opportunity to avoid loss of benefits.

2. Vignettes

We estimated our main results using responses to questions that followed a series of vignettes. The survey presented respondents with five vignettes out of a group of six possible vignettes, selected at random and presented in a random order. Each vignette described a hypothetical person faced with a decision about whether to accept a new job opportunity that would increase their earnings. The person described in each vignette was currently employed and received at least one government benefit. The person in the vignette had an opportunity to take a new position—either with the same employer or with a different employer—that would increase their earnings. The vignette also presented a series of details on the individual's circumstances and the opportunity. Respondents were then asked whether they

believed the individual should accept the new opportunity. Exhibit TS.1 is an example of the vignette that a survey participant might encounter.

Exhibit TS.1. Example of a survey vignette

Angel is in her thirties and is married.

Angel works at a landscaping company, where she earns about $2,100 per month. Angel also receives SNAP from the government. She is the only person earning money in their household.

Recently, Angel was offered a new job as a groundskeeper at a golf course. The job has the same hours but pays more and would increase her income by $300 per month.

The higher income would cause Angel to lose all their food stamps, which is worth $100 per month.

Angel could always go back to her old job if things didn't work out. If this happened, Angel would have to go through the reapplication process for SNAP again, including filling out all the paperwork and waiting for approval.

Angel is trying to decide whether to take the job. People who work there never seem to last long.

Below is a summary of how Angel's situation might change if she takes the new job.

Feature	**Difference between old job and new job**
Monthly income increase	$300
Lost value of monthly SNAP benefits	$100
Likelihood of losing the new job, and having to go back on her original, lower income	Likely
Getting SNAP back	Requires re-application

To be the closest possible match to the experiences of the survey participant, the person in the vignette was described as having the same gender, marital status, and age range as the survey participant.[1] If the survey participant had at least one child, the individual in the vignette also had a child. The vignette described the person as receiving a benefit that the participant also received. To simplify the choice, the vignette described the individual as the only earner in their household, with a base income representing the highest round number that was below 130 percent of the federal poverty level for the respondent's household size.

3. Experimental factors

To understand how key aspects of the new job opportunity affected participants' decisions, we systematically varied key aspects of the jobs presented in each vignette. The treatment arms varied with respect to three factors:

[1] Age range was described in decades, so a participant in their 30s would read a vignette about an individual "in their 30s."

1. **Ease of resuming benefits.** Each treatment arm included one of three levels of benefits loss: no loss, automatic reinstatement of benefits, or having to reapply. These are described in the vignettes as follows:
   - **No benefit loss:** "Thankfully, this increase in income will not alter [her/his/their] [benefit name] benefits."
   - **Automatic reinstatement of benefits:** "If this happened, [NAME] would automatically get [benefit name] back again thanks to a new policy in [his/her/their] state."
   - **Having to reapply:** "If this happened, [NAME] would have to apply for [benefit name] again."
2. **Earnings increase and benefit loss.** Each treatment arm described one of three potential monthly earnings increases and an associated benefit loss. For each combination, we show the changes to net earnings and marginal tax rate (Exhibit TS.2). We designed these combinations to see how participants' responses would vary when presented with different levels of earnings increases and benefit loss. In particular, the selected combinations enabled us to compare the impact of earnings changes with different marginal tax rates. Note that the levels were intentionally designed such that #1 and #2 had the same net earnings change, and #1 and #3 had the same marginal tax rate. Also note that in the no-benefit-loss condition, the benefit loss was zero for all earnings increase levels.

Exhibit TS.2. Combinations of monthly income raise and benefit loss (dollars)

#	Earnings increase	Benefit loss	Net earnings change	Marginal tax rate
1	300	100	200	0.33
2	650	450	200	0.69
3	750	250	500	0.33

3. **Risk of losing the higher-paying job.** Each vignette described a new job opportunity that was assigned either a high or low risk of ultimately losing the earnings increase. These descriptions were specific to the scenario, each portraying a job as either highly stable or less stable. For example, an opportunity in a restaurant would be described as one of these:
   - **Stable job:** "The restaurant has been around for a while, and so it seems like a safe bet."
   - **Unstable job:** "The restaurant is new, and every time [NAME] has walked by, it seemed pretty empty. If business doesn't pick up, the restaurant might not make it."

We assigned these experimental factors to each vignette using a factorial design. The term factor refers to a specific design element that could vary across participants. For example, one factor varied according to whether participants saw a job opportunity that was stable or not stable. We constructed each treatment arm out of a combination of job characteristics selected from each factor. This study had three factors related to the contents of the vignettes: One factor (risk of losing raise) had two levels, and the other two factors each had three levels. When combined, these factors resulted in 18 (3 × 3 × 2) treatment arms, one of which was randomly assigned to each vignette.

4. **Benefits**

The benefits described in the vignette depended on the benefits the participant received. For participants who received only one benefit, all of the vignettes were about people who received that benefit. For participants who received more than one benefit, the benefit described in the vignettes was determined as follows:

- The survey presented participants who received Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) *and* Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicaid, or both with four vignettes about TANF and one vignette about one (or both) of the other benefits they received.
- The survey presented participants who did not receive TANF but did receive Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) assistance *and* SNAP, Medicaid, or both with four vignettes about CCDF and one vignette about one (or both) of the other benefits they received.
- The survey presented participants who received both SNAP and Medicaid (but neither TANF nor CCDF) with vignettes randomized across three benefit combinations: Medicaid, SNAP, and both Medicaid and SNAP.[2]

The strategy of assigning respondents only to scenarios discussing benefits they had received maximized the likelihood of participants being familiar with the benefit program being described and increased the relevance of participants' responses. For participants receiving multiple benefits, we assigned benefits to vignettes to maximize our statistical power across the programs. To helps us assess how individuals perceived the loss of multiple benefits relative to just one, some participants were also shown vignettes in which the individual received both Medicaid and SNAP.

[2] Each participant was assigned to see at least one Medicaid and SNAP vignette, with the other four vignettes assigned randomly between Medicaid, SNAP, and Medicaid and SNAP. Due to a coding error, for approximately the first half of the survey fielding period, each person was assigned to see the same program in all four additional vignettes.

B. Data collection

Our analytic sample consisted of 1,804 responses from benefit recipients. In this section, we detail the selection, recruitment, and screening of participants. Survey respondents were U.S. residents ages 18 to 64 whose household income was below 200 percent of the poverty threshold; who were currently working or had worked in the past year; and who were currently receiving or had previously received at least one of the four benefits covered in this study: SNAP, Medicaid, TANF, and CCDF.

Participants who overclaim eligibility to be included in surveys are a substantial threat to validity. To avoid respondents who overclaimed eligibility, we excluded respondents who said they were enrolled in the Seniors Farmers Market Nutrition Program. This is a low-incidence program (fewer than 1 million beneficiaries) that only benefits people older than 60, so we expected that true enrollment in this program would be rare in our population of interest.

1. Sample frame and recruiting

We recruited participants using TrueNorth, which is a blended sample of participants collected from NORC's AmeriSpeak panel and opt-in non-probability samples. The survey was fielded between January 2024 and February 2024.

The AmeriSpeak panel is a probability-based panel funded and operated by NORC at the University of Chicago (NORC 2024). NORC designed AmeriSpeak to be representative of the U.S. household population, including all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The panel provides sample coverage of approximately 97 percent of the U.S. households. Excluded from the sample were P.O. box–only addresses, some addresses not listed in the USPS Delivery Sequence File, and some newly constructed dwellings.

The AmeriSpeak panel comprises U.S. households randomly selected with a known, non-zero probability from the NORC National Frame and address-based sample frames. AmeriSpeak oversamples households with children, young adults, Black residents, Asian residents, Latino residents, and people without a high school education, which ensures adequate representation of these groups in survey data collected through the platform. NORC built the panel in a multistage process by randomly selecting geographic areas and then randomly selecting households listed in the U.S. Postal Delivery Sequence file selected from these areas.

To recruit participants, NORC conducts outreach by mail and then telephone. The approximate response rate to this outreach is 6 percent, but this varies by year. In some survey years, AmeriSpeak selects a subset of households that do not respond and conducts face-to-face nonresponse follow-up with field interviewers. The panel has an AAPOR RR3 recruitment rate of 22.1 percent, and 78.1 percent of recruited households were active in the panel when we fielded the study. See NORC (2024) for a comprehensive description of the Amerispeak panel.

For our study, 20,296 AmeriSpeak panelists were invited to answer the survey, and 5,188 (25.6 percent) completed the screener questions that determined eligibility for the survey. Of these respondents, 1,393 (26.9 percent) met our screening criteria, and almost all of them (1,357, or 97.4 percent) completed the survey.

To increase the sample size, we supplemented this sample with 700 additional completed responses from a non-probability sample. Dynata and Prodege provided these sampling frames, recruiting sample members through various opt-in recruitment methods. Because this was an opt-in sample, a response rate could not be calculated, but 77.1 percent of eligible respondents from this sample completed the survey.

Sixteen responses that NORC identified as posing potential data quality problems were removed from the sample and were considered incomplete. Fifteen of these were removed because the respondents completed the survey too quickly (in less than one-third of the median completion time, which was 13 minutes)[3], and one was removed because the respondent refused to answer most of the questions.

Almost two-thirds of our final sample (64 percent) consisted of AmeriSpeak respondents, and 36 percent of the respondents came from the non-probability sample (Exhibit TS.3).

Exhibit TS.3. Share of participants recruited by sample sources

	Screened for survey		Survey respondents		Primary sample	
Sample	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total	11,170		2,057		1,804	
AmeriSpeak	5,188	46%	1,357	66%	1,154	64%
Non-probability sample	6,019	54%	700	34%	650	36%

To increase the representation of less common programs in our sample, we focused data collection from the non-probability sample on beneficiaries who received either TANF, CCDF, or both Medicaid and SNAP. We also oversampled TANF beneficiaries to increase the sample size for TANF recipients. As discussed in Section II.A, we sought to improve our power to make inferences from TANF and CCDF samples: for respondents who received benefits from multiple programs, we prioritized vignettes describing TANF or CCDF. Exhibit TS.4 shows the number of vignettes describing each benefit program to the survey sample.

Exhibit TS.4. Benefits described in the vignettes

Benefit	Vignettes	Share of vignettes
Total	9,020	100%
CCDF	597	7%
Medicaid	2,477	27%
Medicaid and SNAP	1,238	14%
SNAP	2,192	24%
TANF	2,516	28%

[3] Note that NORC removed survey responses which we completed too quickly which led to no responses being removed by the survey team for the same reason.

2. Data collection methods

Participants completed the survey on the web using a survey instrument that was optimized for desktop, tablet, and mobile devices. We selected a web-only rather than phone survey because the information communicated in the vignettes is complex, and respondents' decisions required them to understand and integrate many different factors. We believe this likely had a minimal effect on our sample because AmeriSpeak provides internet access to panel members if needed, and most panel members prefer completing web surveys rather than phone surveys. Non-probability samples were recruited by web, so participants would all have internet access. Participants could choose whether to complete the survey in English (1,750 respondents in primary sample) or Spanish (54 respondents in primary sample). Participants received reward points as compensation for participation, consistent with the standard NORC compensation for survey completion.

C. Analysis methods

1. Data cleaning

Following our preregistered analysis plan, before starting analysis we excluded respondents who appeared to have data quality problems. Specifically, we excluded those who failed the study's factual manipulation checks and anyone who asked us not to include their data in our analysis. As described in Section II.A.1.c, factual manipulation checks are questions that assess the respondent's understanding of the basic facts of the vignette (Kane and Barabas 2019). In our survey, we asked participants three comprehension questions, and we excluded respondents (N = 54) who answered all three questions incorrectly. We also excluded respondents (N = 208) who told us not to use their responses. The final analytic sample included 1,804 responses.

2. Bayesian methods for estimating impact

To analyze the survey, we used a Bayesian hierarchical model to account for respondent characteristics and to model the effects of the factors and the interaction of the factors with each other and respondent subgroups. We prefer a Bayesian model for three reasons: First, it increases our power, enabling us to detect smaller effects. This is accomplished via the concept of partial pooling, whereby each individual estimate adapts to what the model learns about other estimates (Gelman et al. 2012). Second, it allows us to make probabilistic statements about our estimates (rather than relying on statistical significance), which tend to be more easily understood. Last, the Bayesian priors obviate any concerns about multiple comparisons, enabling us to explore high-level interactions without worrying about spurious conclusions (Gelman et al. 2012).

In this chapter, we provide additional information on the Bayesian hierarchical model. First, we describe the Bayesian approach and why it is well suited to this setting. Next, we describe the technical details of the model. Finally, we describe our approach to post-estimation and weighting.

a. Bayesian modeling

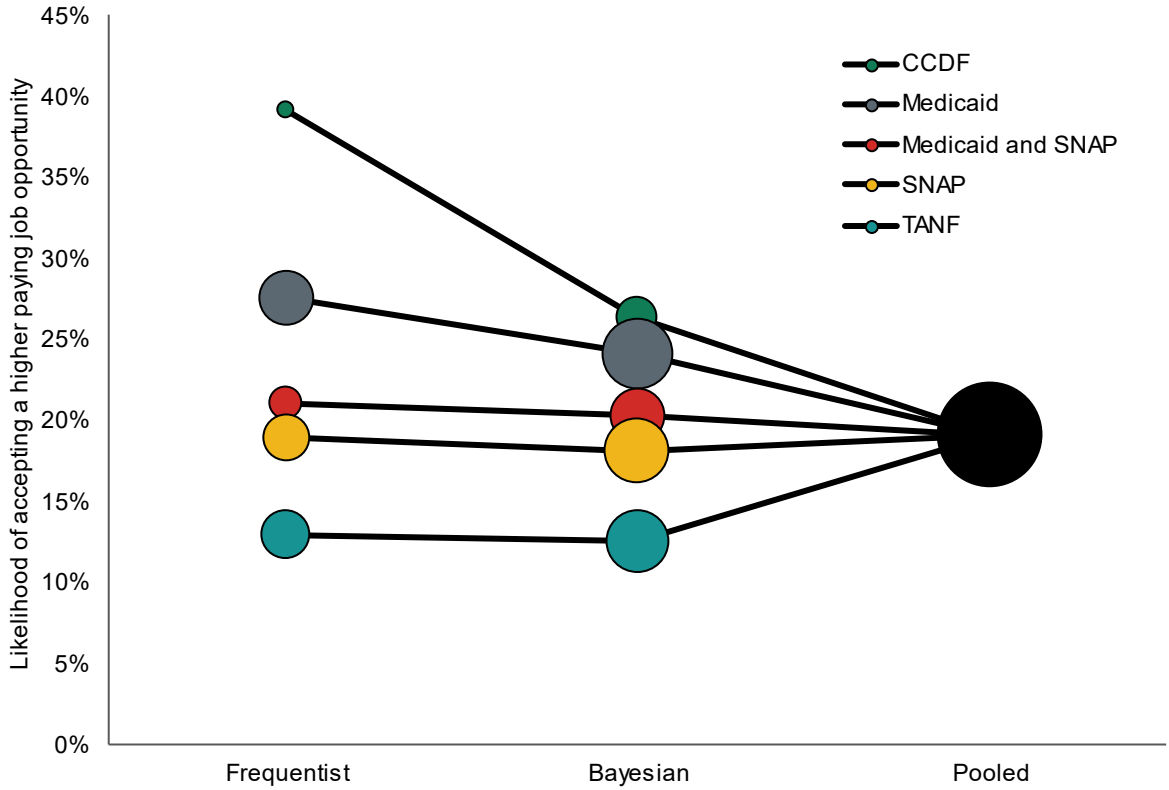
For our analysis of the impacts of the three experimental factors and their interaction with respondent subgroups, we fit a Bayesian factorial model, which models the probability that a respondent will accept a new job as a function of respondent characteristics (for example, age), vignette characteristics (for example, which benefit program is mentioned), and the factors of the vignette (for example, the riskiness of the job opportunity). Bayesian modeling is a powerful tool that enables us to derive more power from our sample, naturally correct for multiple comparisons, and give easily interpretable probability statements.

The primary benefit of this Bayesian analysis is that it enables us to detect smaller effects. This is accomplished via the concept of partial pooling, whereby each individual estimate adapts to what the model learns about other estimates (Gelman et al. 2012). For example, the model learns the extent to which vignette factors in general affect decisions, and this stabilizes and improves the precision of the estimates for the effects of each individual factor. An important side effect of this partial pooling is that precision increases because any one highly unusual estimate would be shrunk or stabilized by the other estimates.; furthermore, it naturally accounts for multiple comparisons without the need for any additional post hoc corrections (Gelman et al. 2012; Vollmer et al. 2020)

The second advantage is that Bayesian analysis enables us to draw probabilistic conclusions through statements such as, "There is an 89 percent chance that the impact of automatic benefit reinstatement is greater for male benefit recipients than female benefit recipients." These kinds of probability statements align directly with the questions that are policy relevant and would not have been possible in a frequentist framework. Bayesian analysis also allows for easy comparisons to effect sizes other than zero, which is why we are able to report not just the probability that effects are positive, but also that they are large and positive.

Exhibit TS.5 shows an example of how Bayesian partial pooling works in our setting. Each dot represents an estimated difference in acceptance rates between losing benefits and needing to reapply compared to not losing benefits, by benefit program. The size of each point is proportional to the precision with which it is estimated. The dots on the left show estimates from a frequentist model, where no information about the effect for other programs is used. We can see, for example, that the estimate for CCDF is quite imprecise and is fairly extreme compared with other estimates. The dot on the far right represents the estimate of the reapply–no loss difference across all programs. The dots in the middle represent the partially pooled Bayesian estimates, and we can see three key elements. First, the estimates are moving toward the overall average; second, the estimates are becoming more precise as they borrow strength from one another; and third, the less precise estimates, such as for CCDF, are pulled much more strongly toward the overall average than more precise estimates for larger programs, like TANF. These relationships are not perfectly monotonic. For example, the pooled estimate for TANF is actually slightly farther from the pooled estimate. This is because the model is accounting for multiple dimensions, so the TANF reapply–no loss difference is being simultaneously pulled toward the pooled cross-benefit difference, but also toward the other TANF-specific estimates (not shown).

Exhibit TS.5. Likelihood that a respondent who was a current recipient of the benefit program would recommend accepting the higher-paying job opportunity: Example of Bayesian partial pooling



Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

Note: Frequentist results estimated using a linear probability model. Bayesian results estimated using a Bayesian hierarchical linear probability model. Both models estimate the likelihood that a respondent who was a current recipient of the benefit program would recommend accepting the higher-paying job opportunity. The model controls linearly for respondent covariates such as age, education, and vignette order and uses random effects to model the effects of factors, subgroups of interest, and each level of their interaction.

b. Model

To estimate the impacts presented in this report, we used Bayesian hierarchical modeling to estimate the likelihood of accepting a job opportunity as a function of our three experimental factors, individual characteristics, and vignette characteristics. Specifically, the model we fit takes the following form:

(1) $y_{ij} = \alpha + \beta X_i + \iota_s + \gamma O_j + \delta_i + \omega_{v[j]} + \zeta_{p[j]} + \phi_{r[i]} + \xi_{g[i]} + \eta_{c[i]} + \theta_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$

where:

- y_{ij} is the yes/no response for respondent i for vignette j
- α is the overall intercept
- X_i. is a vector of the following respondent characteristics: age group, marital status, education, the language the respondent chose, health status, details about their employment history, and which benefit programs they participate in, and β is the vector of regression coefficients

- ι_s is a series of random effects corresponding to the state s where the respondent lives, capturing any geographic variation in response patterns
- O_j is the order, one through five, in which the respondent saw vignette j, and γ accounts for any maturation effects whereby respondents systematically change their responses as they see more vignettes
- δ_i is a series of respondent random effects, capturing the extent to which some respondents are generally more or less likely to take a job regardless of other factors
- ω is a series of random effects for the specific vignette, and $v[j]$ captures any setting effects, whereby respondents are systematically more likely to accept jobs in certain settings, regardless of the factors used in the vignette
- ζ is a series of random effects capturing the effect of $p[j]$, the benefit program (or programs) described in the vignette
- ϕ is a series of random effects capturing the effects of $r[i]$, the race or ethnicity of the respondent
- ξ is a pair of random effects capturing the effect of the respondent's gender, $g[i]$
- η is a pair of random effects capturing the effect of the presence of children in the respondent's household
- θ_{ij} are the effects of all of the factors, factor interactions, and subgroup-factor interactions, defined below
- ε_{ij} is the error term

This specification deviates slightly from our preregistered plan in that it includes the state-level random effects, which we failed to consider when preregistering. These effects are not hugely important (σ_ι is estimated at around .01, meaning differences between states are on the order of 2 percentage points). Compare this to the scale of the respondent effects $\sigma_\delta \approx 0.16$, which dwarfs the state effects. We also added a few covariates to X_i that were not in the preregistration: categorical household income, household composition (all combinations of being single/living with a partner/being married and having 0/1/2+ children at home), and an indicator for whether the respondent came from the AmeriSpeak or non-probability sample.

θ_{ij} can be further decomposed as

(2) $\theta_{ij} = \theta^{Raise}_{R[j]} + \theta^{Loss}_{L[j]} + \theta^{Ease}_{E[j]} + \theta^{Risk}_{D[j]} + \sum_{k \in S^{(2)}} \theta^{(2)}_{ijk} + \ldots + \sum_{k \in S^{(5)}} \theta^{(5)}_{ijk}$

where $\theta^{Raise} \ldots \theta^{Risk}$ are the main effects of the factors and, following the notation from Si et al. (2020), $S^{(x)}$ is the set of all x-way interaction terms, and $\theta^{(x)}_{ijk}$ represents the kth of the x-way interactions terms in the set $S^{(x)}$ for respondent i and vignette j. $R[j], L[j], E[j]$, and $D[j]$ are the factor

levels associated with vignette j. The terms used for interactions are each of the four factors (raise amount, benefit loss amount, ease of resuming benefit, and job risk), as well as the four subgroups (four key respondent characteristics, called subgroup for ease of use: respondent's race or ethnicity, respondent's gender, respondent's parental status, and the benefit program described in the vignette). We include all interactions between factors and all interactions between the four factors and the four subgroups, but we do not include subgroup–subgroup interactions. For example, $S^{(3)}$ includes three-way factor interactions (for example, raise-by-loss-by-risk) as well as all subgroup-by-two-way factor interactions (for example, gender-by-raise-by-ease).

In a Bayesian model, the data we collect and a prior distribution inform the estimates for each parameter value, meaning we must specify a prior for each parameter. A prior is a statistical distribution that represents the values that—before the data from the experiment are considered—existing evidence supports as plausible values. Broadly, there are three types of priors: hierarchical, evidence based, and weakly informative.

Hierarchical priors are those where relationships observed within the data partly govern the parameters in the model. For example, the prior distribution for respondent effects δ is a hierarchical prior that is normal with mean 0 and some standard deviation, σ_δ. Rather than picking a value for σ_δ, the value is estimated from the observed range of differences in responses between participants. Hierarchical priors are the most data-driven and least subjective priors, as we specify just the structure and relationships within the data but not specific values.

Evidence-based priors are priors where existing evidence in another source, typically from previous studies or meta-analyses, informs the chosen values. These priors tend to be informative—that is, they provide a lot of information to the model about plausible parameter values. Informative priors should be used only when the evidence from other sources is relevant to the parameter being estimated. We do not use evidence-based priors in the current study.

Weakly informative priors are used when we do not have existing evidence. They do not provide much information to the model and act more as guardrails, keeping the model away from utterly implausible values and letting the model know that smaller estimates tend to be more likely than large ones. For example, a weakly informative prior on the effect of age would tell the model that age is not likely to increase the odds of accepting a higher-paying job opportunity by 800 percent. As the name implies, however, the data can easily override these priors; they are guardrails, not castle walls. These priors are used as a last resort when we can use neither hierarchical nor informative evidence-based priors. They are most commonly used for parameters with lots of information in the data, and therefore the choice of prior is inconsequential—for example, for the overall average probability of accepting a higher-paying job opportunity.

For the parameters α, β, and γ, we use weakly informative priors (a normal distribution with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1), as these are likely to be well identified from the data. δ, ε, and ι use hierarchical priors: normal distributions with estimated standard deviations σ_δ, σ_ε, and σ_ι, respectively. We used weakly informative half-normal priors for these terms, as we believed they were likely to be well identified by the data. We estimated each of the random effects $\omega, \zeta, \phi, \xi, \eta$ as well as the main effects

for $\theta^{raise}, \theta^{loss}, \theta^{ease}$, and θ^{risk} using hierarchical priors, with σ_{ω} through $\sigma_{\theta^{risk}}$. Because we did not believe the data underlying each of these standard deviations would be particularly robust (for example, there are only six vignettes, so σ_{ω} is the standard deviation of only six estimates), we set up the model to borrow strength across the estimates of these parameters. Specifically, we added to the hierarchy by using a prior that each of the σ terms share that is half-normal with standard deviation σ_{σ}, with σ_{σ} in turn given a weakly informative half-normal prior. Intuitively, this means the scale of these effects is in part learned from the scales of the other, related effects. For example, with this setup, if there is a lot of difference between levels of raise and benefit loss, then larger differences in vignette effects are more plausible, whereas if nothing else seems to have large effects, then it is less likely that vignette effects buck the trend and are orders of magnitude larger.

For the interaction terms, we follow Si et al. (2020) and use a structured prior approach, whereby the prior scale for interaction terms is learned from the scale of each of the relevant main effects. For example, the prior for gender-risk effects is learned from the scale of gender effects and the scale of risk effects. If gender itself does not appear to matter, then it is unlikely that there are significant gender interactions, whereas if gender itself has huge effects, greater interactions are more plausible. This approach follows a natural intuition that interaction effects are not likely to be larger than main effects, and if a factor generally does not matter, then its interactions are not likely to matter either. Each order of interactions also has its own general scale term, so the model can simultaneously learn that, for example, all third-order interactions tend to be larger than we would otherwise think. This structured approach enables us to include higher-order interactions than would otherwise be possible.

Here is an example:

(3) $\theta^{(2)}_{ij,gend\times risk} \sim N\left(0, \lambda^{(2)}\sigma_{gend}\sigma_{risk}\right)$

where $\theta^{(2)}_{ij,gend\times risk}$ is the second-order interaction between gender and risk, $\lambda^{(2)}$ is the general scale of all second-order interactions, σ_{gend} is the scale of gender main effects, and σ_{risk} is the scale of risk main effects.

c. Model for program effects

Because the behavior of current recipients of benefits is the most policy relevant, when reporting program-specific effects we use a slightly modified version of the main model. In this model, the main modeling equation (1) remains the same, but the equation for θ_{ij} is slightly different, as it incorporates $\theta^{curr}_{C[ij]}$, a random effect for whether respondent i currently receives the benefit program mentioned in vignette j. We also include interactions between current benefit receipt and all other factors and the program. All priors, including the structured interaction priors described in equation (3) above, are identical.

(4) $\theta_{ij} = \theta^{Raise}_{R[j]} + \theta^{Loss}_{L[j]} + \theta^{Ease}_{E[j]} + \theta^{Risk}_{D[j]} + \theta^{Curr}_{C[ij]} \sum_{k\in S^{(2)}} \theta^{(2)}_{ijk} + \ldots + \sum_{k\in S^{(5)}} \theta^{(5)}_{ijk}$

When reporting program-specific estimates, we use the results from this model, with the current recipient indicator set to 1. We take this approach, rather than running the main model but only including responses from current recipients, because it enables us to borrow strength from non-current recipients and it allows the data to decide how and where response patterns differ by current versus former recipient status.

d. Weighting

We are interested in the potential effects of marginal tax rates across programs, and our design reflects this approach. For our full sample analyses and our individual characteristics–based subgroup analyses, we gave equal weight to all survey responses. We describe here the steps for obtaining model estimates.

We first obtained the regression-adjusted average acceptance rate for each of the 1,296 possible combinations of experimental factors and subgroups. Then, for a given model estimate, we took the weighted average across all the combinations (out of a total of 1,296 combinations) that make up that estimate. For example, to estimate the likelihood of accepting a raise of $750 with no loss of benefits, we averaged across the 144 combinations where the raise amount is $750 and the loss amount is $0. We applied weights for each of these combinations according to their prevalence across the entire sample. In this example, both low-risk and high-risk scenarios got equal weight because their sample prevalence is equal. Subgroups were also weighted according to their prevalence across the entire sample; for example, 19 percent of our sample reported having Hispanic ethnicity, so combinations with Hispanic race/ethnicity get 19 percent of the weight for all estimates.

For program-specific estimates, we used a slightly different approach that involves two layers of sample weights. We still gave each experimental factor equal weight, but our subgroups were instead weighted to most closely reflect the beneficiary population of each program (for example, the combinations with Hispanic ethnicity account for 35 percent of the weight for Medicaid but only 32 percent for SNAP).

To calculate the first layer of sample weights, first, preliminary weights were calculated by NORC to adjust for nonresponse rates for inclusion in the sample; these weights were calculated as the inverse of the probability of inclusion in the AmeriSpeak sample. The weights were estimated in multiple stages, starting with the inverse probability of selection into the NORC National Frame, incorporating variations in the probability of selection across recruitment years, sources, and addresses (Anderson 2018; Dennis et al. 2020). Next, the weights were adjusted separately to account for which households were selected and not selected into the nonresponse follow-up. The weights were then further adjusted to account for unknown eligibility and nonresponse. These weights accounted for age group, gender, Census division, education, race/ethnicity, housing tenure, and housing phone status. Finally, the weights were adjusted to account for nonresponse among individuals within participating households.

In the second layer of sample weights, we accounted for the characteristics of individuals receiving benefits. We began by stratifying our sample into three distinct groups: (1) respondents receiving at least TANF or CCDF, (2) respondents receiving both Medicaid and SNAP, and (3) respondents receiving either

Medicaid or SNAP, but not both.[4] We selected these weighting groups to closely match the logic we used to assign benefits scenarios to participants and the similarities in program eligibility criteria. We then obtained estimates of recipient demographics (age, gender, race/ethnicity, and education) for each group from the Current Population Survey, a nationally representative sample of households. We then developed a set of weights so that the weighted sample of each strata represented the characteristics of the recipient population by age group, gender, race/ethnicity, and education.

For the non-probability sample, we further adjusted the sample to reflect the individual characteristics of the probability sample. To estimate weights for this sample across multiple individual characteristics, we identified outcome variables for which bias should be minimized. Next, we identified specific subgroups based on demographic information and study response patterns and use small area estimation to generate probability-based benchmarks for each of them. We adjusted the weights for each observation in the survey data based on the benchmarks obtained from the small area models. This calibration ensured that the survey weights aligned with the known characteristics of the small areas, improving the precision of the estimates for those areas.

[4] We had initially planned to use five distinct weighting groups: (1) TANF recipients, (2) CCDF recipients who do not receive TANF, (3) Medicaid recipients who do not receive any other study benefit, (4) SNAP recipients who do not receive any other study benefit, and (5) Medicaid and SNAP recipients who do not receive TANF or CCDF. However, after reviewing our final sample size, we did not have a large enough sample in each group to weight without generating substantial imbalance.

III. Supplemental analyses

A. Sensitivity analyses

Although we preregistered our plan for constructing our analytic sample, we wanted to evaluate how robust our findings were to the design choices. The decision about whether to include or exclude respondents based on the quality of data they provided posed a possible threat to the validity of this study. Respondents who do not understand questions or respond carelessly can obscure true results by increasing measurement error, but they can also introduce spurious associations between variables, especially those that include infrequently selected response options (Chandler et al. 2020).

To understand whether our results were robust to our data-cleaning decisions, we reran our analyses using different inclusion criteria. In one analysis, we applied stricter criteria than in the primary analysis, excluding anyone who failed any factual manipulation check. In another analysis, we applied more lenient criteria than in the primary analysis and did not exclude any observations based on our quality checks.

To reach a large sample of beneficiaries, we also decided to use a sample that blended probability and non-probability samples and relied on statistical procedures to calibrate the non-probability sample's responses to those of the probability sample. It would be concerning if our results depended on the non-probability respondents. To assess this, we ran a sensitivity analysis using only data from the AmeriSpeak sample, which is a probability sample designed to be representative of the U.S. population.

Our factor-level results were robust to using all three alternative samples. Using the less restrictive sample slightly reduced the size of impact estimates, whereas using the more restrictive sample slightly increased the size of impact estimates (Exhibit TS.6). This likely reflects the fact that the less restrictive sample included more respondents who were not engaged with the survey content, which attenuated the impact estimates. In contrast, the more restrictive sample had a higher share of respondents who were engaged with the survey content and therefore were more responsive to changes in each factor. However, the differences in impact estimates were small, ranging from 0 to 3 percentage points. Similarly, the impact estimates using only the AmeriSpeak sample were similar but slightly larger than the primary estimates, possibly indicating that respondents in that sample paid more attention to the questions.

Exhibit TS.6. Factor-level impacts, by Bayesian sensitivity analysis

Factors		Primary		Less restrictive		More restrictive		AmeriSpeak only	
Factor 1	**Factor 2**	**DIF**	**SD-P**	**DIF**	**SD-P**	**DIF**	**SD-P**	**DIF**	**SD-P**
Benefit loss and ease of reinstating benefits									
No benefit loss	Have to reapply	19 pp	1 pp	19 pp	1 pp	21 pp	1 pp	21 pp	1 pp
No benefit loss	Automatic reinstatement	10 pp	1 pp	10 pp	1 pp	10 pp	1 pp	10 pp	1 pp
Automatic reinstatement	Have to reapply	9 pp	1 pp	9 pp	1 pp	10 pp	1 pp	10 pp	1 pp
Raise and benefit loss									
$750–$250	$300–$100	9 pp	1 pp	7 pp	1 pp	11 pp	1 pp	9 pp	2 pp
$750–$250	$650–$450	15 pp	1 pp	14 pp	1 pp	18 pp	1 pp	16 pp	2 pp

Factors		Primary		Less restrictive		More restrictive		AmeriSpeak only	
Factor 1	**Factor 2**	**DIF**	**SD-P**	**DIF**	**SD-P**	**DIF**	**SD-P**	**DIF**	**SD-P**
$300–$100	$650–$450	7 pp	1 pp	7 pp	1 pp	8 pp	1 pp	7 pp	1 pp
Job instability									
Stable job	Unstable job	18 pp	1 pp	17 pp	1 pp	21 pp	1 pp	18 pp	1 pp

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data.

Note: This table presents the results of a Bayesian hierarchical linear probability model of the likelihood that a respondent will recommend accepting the new job. The model controls linearly for respondent covariates such as age, education, and vignette order and uses random effects to model the effects of factors, subgroups of interest, and each level of their interaction. Reported acceptance rates are presented as a posterior mean of regression-adjusted values.

DIF = difference; pp = percentage points; SD-P = posterior standard deviation (this is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution; it is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models).

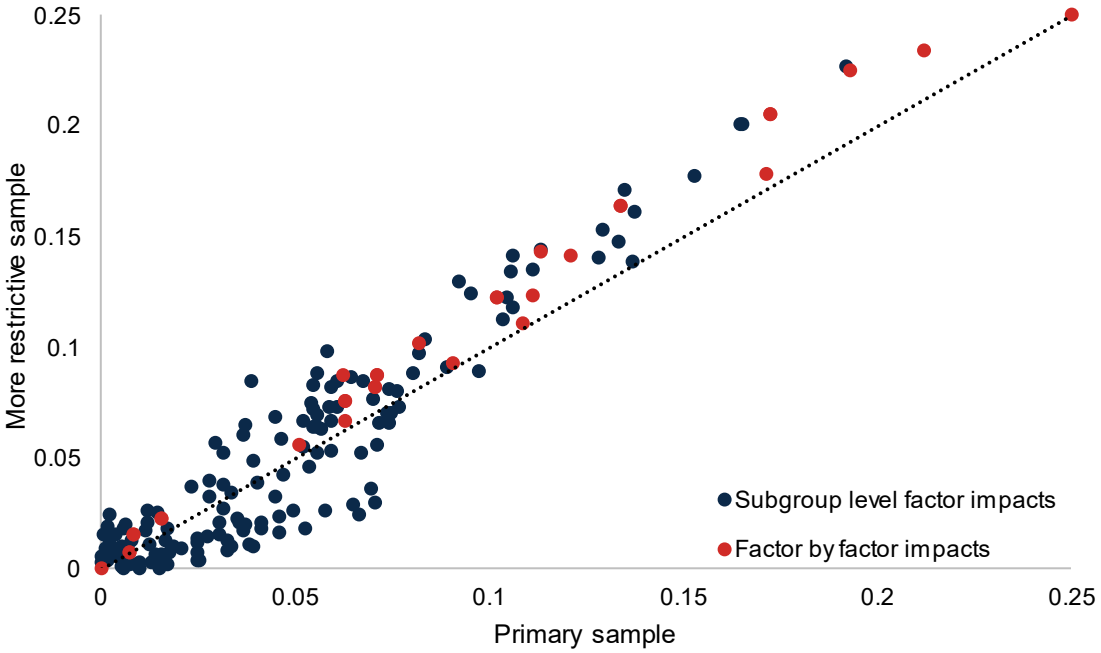
We also assessed the degree to which our key subgroup findings were sensitive to the alternative samples. Overall, the key impacts of our experimental factors by subgroup were robust to the sample used in the analysis, with a few minor exceptions.[5]

Finally, to assess the overall change in impact estimates across sensitivity samples, we compared the set of factor-by-subgroup impact estimates and factor-by-factor impact estimates for the full set of estimates. Exhibits TS.7.a–c show scatter plots of the impact estimates for each of the three alternative samples compared to the primary sample. The black dotted lines represent the 45-degree line, or the point of equivalency between the estimates. Across all three alternative samples, impact estimates are close to the black equivalency line, showing that results are similar. For the more restrictive sample and the AmeriSpeak sample, impact estimates were, on average, slightly higher than for the primary sample. In contrast, for the less restrictive sample, impact estimates were, on average, slightly lower than for the primary sample.

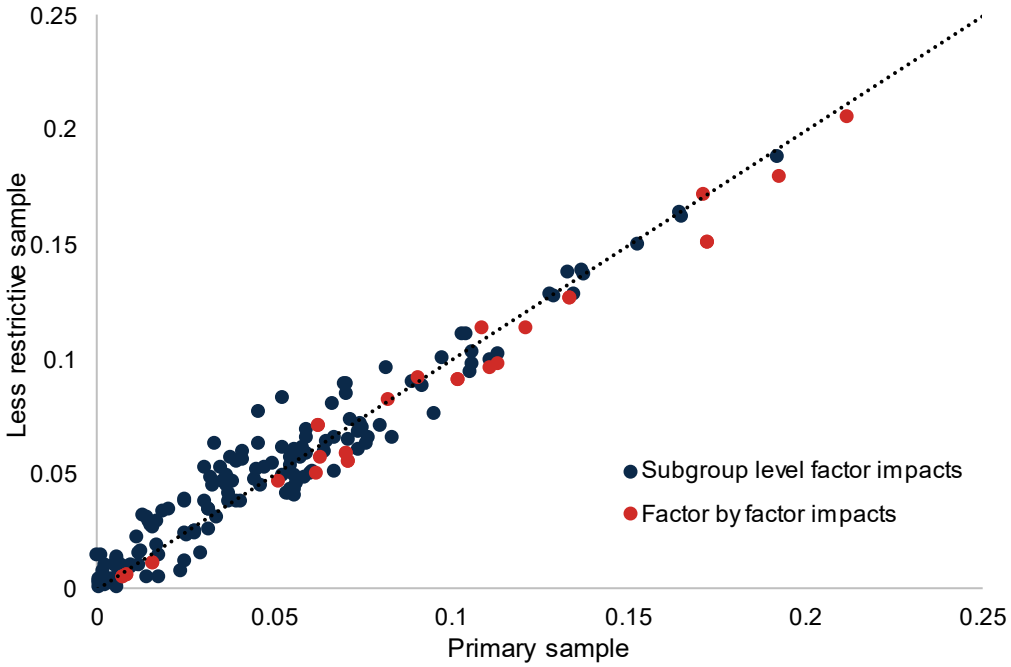
[5] When we limited the data to respondents who passed the more restrictive data quality checks, the differences by race and ethnicity were less pronounced than in the other three samples. In contrast to the other samples, the difference in the impact of risk between non-Hispanic Black respondents and both non-Hispanic White respondents and Hispanic respondents was smaller and no longer highly likely (although still likely). Similarly, the difference in the impact of automatic reinstatement of benefits (relative to no loss) between non-Hispanic White respondents and both non-Hispanic Black respondents and Hispanic respondents was smaller and no longer highly likely (although still likely). We also found that when we limited data to the AmeriSpeak respondents only, the impact of benefit loss was similar for Medicaid and CCDF.

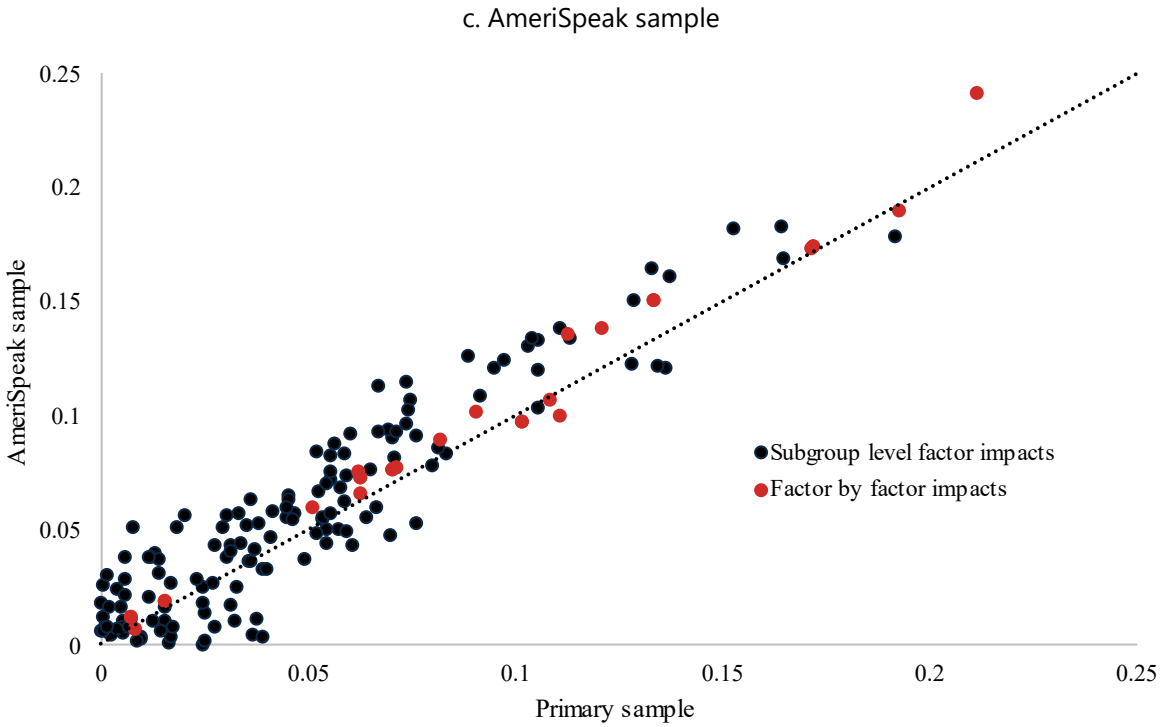
Exhibits TS.7a–c. Comparison of impact estimates between sensitivity samples and primary sample

a. More restrictive sample



b. Less restrictive sample





B. Frequentist regression approach

To illustrate how the Bayesian analysis shaped the impact results, we also ran results using a traditional frequentist regression approach. To do this, we ran a series of three linear probability models, using a binary indicator for whether the respondent accepted the job as the outcome variable. Each regression included respondent-specific fixed effects, eliminating the relevance of individual-level covariates. In each regression, we also controlled for the benefit program in the vignette, the order in which the vignette was shown, the vignette base text, and individual fixed effects. The three models were as follows:

1. Including only factor levels[6]
2. Including factor levels and subgroup-factor level interactions
3. Including factor levels and factor-factor interactions

[6] To match the Bayesian analysis, we ran a separate specification to assess the impact of a raise and a benefit loss. This model interacted raise and benefit loss levels with whether the scenario included any benefit loss.

Exhibit TS.8. Factor-level impacts, Bayesian and frequentist estimates

Factors		Bayesian		Frequentist	
Factor 1	**Factor 2**	**Difference**	**SD-P**	**Coefficient**	**Standard error**
Benefit loss					
No benefit loss	Have to reapply	19 pp	1 pp	20 pp	1 pp
No benefit loss	Automatic reinstatement	10 pp	1 pp	10 pp	1 pp
Automatic reinstatement	Have to reapply	9 pp	1 pp	-	-
Raise-benefit loss					
$750–$250	$300–$100	9 pp	1 pp	7 pp	1 pp
$750–$250	$650–$450	15 pp	1 pp	16 pp	1 pp
$300–$100	$650–$450	7 pp	1 pp	-	-
Job instability					
Stable job	Unstable job	18 pp	1 pp	18 pp	1 pp

Note: Frequentist regressions controlled for the benefit program, the order the vignette was shown, and individual fixed effects.

When we focused on factor-level impact estimates, the Bayesian and frequentist results were nearly identical (Exhibit TS.8). This is not surprising: For the factor-level analyses, we had large sample sizes (N = 1,804 with five vignettes per person) and used only weakly informative priors. Therefore, our Bayesian results primarily reflect the frequentist estimates.

Our key findings on subgroup-by-factor and factor-by-factor impacts were consistent with the frequentist results. For nearly all of our key findings, the coefficients from the frequentist regressions were consistent with our takeaways. The only exception to this is that when benefits would be automatically resumed, frequentist analysis suggested the impact of risk of job loss was lower than it was with no loss of benefits, although this result was not statistically significant. However, many of the coefficients in the frequentist analysis that were associated with key findings were not statistically significant. This highlights the strength of the Bayesian analysis for our context: by allowing related impacts to inform our expectations, we gain substantial power in estimating impacts within smaller sample sizes.

IV. Supplemental Tables

In this section, we present tables that supplement the results in the main report. All tables show the results of the Bayesian hierarchical linear probability model of the likelihood that a respondent will recommend accepting the new job, as described in Chapter II. Reported acceptance rates are presented as a posterior mean of regression-adjusted values.

A. Supplemental tables on benefit loss

Exhibit TS.9. Impacts of benefit loss/ease of resuming benefits on acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity, by benefit program

Benefit Loss 1		Benefit Loss 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	D > 0%	|D| > 5%	|D| > 10%
CCDF								
No benefit loss	82%	Have to reapply	55%	26%	3%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	82%	Automatic reinstatement	65%	17%	3%	> 99%	> 99%	98%
Automatic reinstatement	65%	Have to reapply	55%	10%	3%	> 99%	98%	45%
Medicaid								
No benefit loss	86%	Have to reapply	62%	24%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	86%	Automatic reinstatement	71%	15%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
Automatic reinstatement	71%	Have to reapply	62%	9%	2%	> 99%	99%	26%
SNAP								
No benefit loss	88%	Have to reapply	70%	18%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	88%	Automatic reinstatement	79%	9%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	67%
Automatic reinstatement	79%	Have to reapply	70%	9%	2%	> 99%	98%	36%
TANF								
No benefit loss	84%	Have to reapply	71%	13%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	84%	Automatic reinstatement	78%	6%	2%	> 99%	97%	33%
Automatic reinstatement	78%	Have to reapply	71%	6%	2%	> 99%	99%	27%
Medicaid and SNAP								
No benefit loss	82%	Have to reapply	62%	20%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	88%
No benefit loss	82%	Automatic reinstatement	71%	11%	2%	> 99%	74%	4%
Automatic reinstatement	71%	Have to reapply	62%	9%	2%	> 99%	75%	2%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

Note: This table presents the results for respondents who were current recipients of the benefit program at the time of the survey.

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; CCDF= Child Care and Development Fund.

Exhibit TS.10. Average acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity by benefit loss/ease of resuming benefits and benefit program

Program 1		Program 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	DIR	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
No benefit loss								
CCDF	82%	Medicaid	86%	5%	4%	89%	51%	8%
CCDF	82%	SNAP	88%	6%	5%	93%	65%	19%
CCDF	82%	TANF	84%	2%	4%	73%	29%	3%
CCDF	82%	Medicaid and SNAP	82%	1%	4%	57%	20%	< 1%
Medicaid	86%	SNAP	88%	1%	2%	74%	5%	< 1%
Medicaid	86%	TANF	84%	-2%	3%	83%	16%	< 1%
Medicaid	86%	Medicaid and SNAP	82%	-4%	3%	96%	39%	1%
SNAP	88%	TANF	84%	-4%	3%	90%	36%	1%
SNAP	88%	Medicaid and SNAP	82%	-6%	3%	97%	60%	6%
TANF	84%	Medicaid and SNAP	82%	-2%	3%	76%	14%	< 1%
Automatic reinstatement								
CCDF	65%	Medicaid	71%	6%	4%	96%	63%	16%
CCDF	65%	SNAP	79%	14%	4%	> 99%	98%	81%
CCDF	65%	TANF	78%	13%	4%	> 99%	98%	76%
CCDF	65%	Medicaid and SNAP	71%	6%	4%	97%	61%	16%
Medicaid	71%	SNAP	79%	7%	2%	> 99%	87%	11%
Medicaid	71%	TANF	78%	6%	2%	> 99%	71%	8%
Medicaid	71%	Medicaid and SNAP	71%	0%	2%	53%	2%	< 1%
SNAP	79%	TANF	78%	-1%	3%	64%	9%	< 1%
SNAP	79%	Medicaid and SNAP	71%	-7%	3%	> 99%	83%	17%
TANF	78%	Medicaid and SNAP	71%	-7%	3%	> 99%	72%	10%
Have to reapply								
CCDF	55%	Medicaid	62%	7%	4%	97%	71%	21%
CCDF	55%	SNAP	70%	14%	4%	> 99%	98%	86%
CCDF	55%	TANF	71%	16%	4%	> 99%	> 99%	94%
CCDF	55%	Medicaid and SNAP	62%	7%	4%	97%	66%	18%
Medicaid	62%	SNAP	70%	7%	2%	> 99%	87%	11%
Medicaid	62%	TANF	71%	9%	2%	> 99%	96%	35%
Medicaid	62%	Medicaid and SNAP	62%	0%	2%	58%	4%	< 1%
SNAP	70%	TANF	71%	2%	3%	73%	13%	< 1%

Program 1		Program 2		Difference		Probability that:		
SNAP	70%	Medicaid and SNAP	62%	-8%	3%	> 99%	86%	21%
TANF	71%	Medicaid and SNAP	62%	-10%	3%	> 99%	95%	44%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

Note: This table presents the results for respondents who were current recipients of the benefit program at the time of the survey.

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

DIR = the probability that the direction of the difference matches the direction of the estimate. If the difference is positive, this represents the probability that the true difference is positive. If the difference is negative, this represents the probability that the true difference is negative.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; CCDF = Child Care and Development Fund.

Exhibit TS.11. Impacts of benefit loss/ease of resuming benefits on acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity, by respondent characteristics

Benefit Loss 1		Benefit Loss 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	D > 0 pp	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
Gender								
Female								
No benefit loss	85%	Have to reapply	65%	20%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	85%	Automatic reinstatement	75%	11%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	73%
Automatic reinstatement	75%	Have to reapply	65%	10%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	43%
Male								
No benefit loss	86%	Have to reapply	71%	15%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	86%	Automatic reinstatement	78%	8%	2%	> 99%	95%	13%
Automatic reinstatement	78%	Have to reapply	71%	7%	2%	> 99%	91%	6%
Parental status								
Residential child(ren)								
No benefit loss	85%	Have to reapply	66%	19%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	85%	Automatic reinstatement	75%	10%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	56%
Automatic reinstatement	75%	Have to reapply	66%	9%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	19%
No residential child(ren)								
No benefit loss	85%	Have to reapply	66%	19%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	85%	Automatic reinstatement	76%	9%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	34%
Automatic reinstatement	76%	Have to reapply	66%	10%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	34%
Race and ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic White								
No benefit loss	86%	Have to reapply	67%	19%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	86%	Automatic reinstatement	78%	8%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	11%
Automatic reinstatement	78%	Have to reapply	67%	11%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	69%
Non-Hispanic Black								
No benefit loss	84%	Have to reapply	65%	19%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	84%	Automatic reinstatement	73%	11%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	70%
Automatic reinstatement	73%	Have to reapply	65%	8%	2%	> 99%	98%	12%

Benefit Loss 1		Benefit Loss 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	D > 0 pp	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
Hispanic								
No benefit loss	85%	Have to reapply	64%	20%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	85%	Automatic reinstatement	71%	14%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	98%
Automatic reinstatement	71%	Have to reapply	64%	7%	2%	> 99%	82%	2%
Mixed or other								
No benefit loss	85%	Have to reapply	67%	17%	3%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No benefit loss	85%	Automatic reinstatement	76%	9%	3%	> 99%	91%	30%
Automatic reinstatement	76%	Have to reapply	67%	9%	2%	> 99%	96%	29%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference.

Exhibit TS.12. Average acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity by benefit loss/ease of resuming benefits and respondent characteristics

Characteristic 1		Characteristic 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	DIR	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
No benefit loss								
Male	86%	Female	85%	1%	2%	60%	< 1%	< 1%
Residential child(ren)	85%	No residential child(ren)	85%	0%	4%	57%	13%	3%
Non-Hispanic White	86%	Non-Hispanic Black	84%	2%	2%	92%	8%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	86%	Hispanic	85%	2%	2%	79%	4%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	86%	Mixed/other	85%	2%	3%	74%	9%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	84%	Hispanic	85%	-1%	2%	68%	4%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	84%	Mixed/other	85%	-1%	3%	62%	9%	< 1%
Hispanic	85%	Mixed/other	85%	0%	3%	51%	10%	< 1%
Automatic reinstatement								
Male	78%	Female	75%	3%	2%	97%	13%	< 1%
Residential child(ren)	75%	No residential child(ren)	76%	-1%	4%	69%	13%	3%
Non-Hispanic White	78%	Non-Hispanic Black	73%	5%	2%	> 99%	47%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	78%	Hispanic	71%	7%	2%	> 99%	83%	7%
Non-Hispanic White	78%	Mixed/other	76%	2%	2%	77%	7%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	73%	Hispanic	71%	2%	2%	83%	8%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	73%	Mixed/other	76%	-3%	3%	91%	24%	< 1%
Hispanic	71%	Mixed/other	76%	-5%	3%	98%	53%	5%
Have to reapply								
Male	71%	Female	65%	6%	2%	> 99%	61%	1%
Residential child(ren)	66%	No residential child(ren)	66%	0%	4%	64%	12%	3%
Non-Hispanic White	67%	Non-Hispanic Black	65%	2%	2%	91%	8%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	67%	Hispanic	64%	3%	2%	94%	15%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	67%	Mixed/other	67%	0%	2%	51%	3%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	65%	Hispanic	64%	1%	2%	61%	2%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	65%	Mixed/other	67%	-2%	3%	82%	17%	< 1%
Hispanic	64%	Mixed/other	67%	-3%	3%	88%	22%	< 1%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

DIR = the probability that the direction of the difference matches the direction of the estimate. If the difference is positive, this represents the probability that the true difference is positive. If the difference is negative, this represents the probability that the true difference is negative.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference.

B. Supplemental tables on earnings increase/benefit loss amounts

Exhibit TS.13. Impacts of earnings increase/benefit loss amounts on acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity, by benefit program

Raise-Loss 1		Raise-Loss 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	D > 0 pp	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
CCDF								
$750 - $250	70%	$300 - $100	59%	11%	4%	> 99%	96%	64%
$750 - $250	70%	$650 - $450	51%	19%	4%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
$300 - $100	59%	$650 - $450	51%	8%	3%	> 99%	78%	23%
Medicaid								
$750 - $250	74%	$300 - $100	67%	8%	2%	> 99%	87%	18%
$750 - $250	74%	$650 - $450	59%	15%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	99%
$300 - $100	67%	$650 - $450	59%	8%	2%	> 99%	89%	14%
SNAP								
$750 - $250	81%	$300 - $100	74%	7%	3%	99%	74%	14%
$750 - $250	81%	$650 - $450	68%	13%	3%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
$300 - $100	74%	$650 - $450	68%	6%	3%	> 99%	95%	48%
TANF								
$750 - $250	78%	$300 - $100	75%	4%	3%	> 99%	80%	14%
$750 - $250	78%	$650 - $450	70%	8%	3%	> 99%	> 99%	86%
$300 - $100	75%	$650 - $450	70%	5%	3%	98%	59%	4%
Medicaid and SNAP								
$750 - $250	74%	$300 - $100	67%	7%	3%	91%	31%	1%
$750 - $250	74%	$650 - $450	58%	17%	3%	> 99%	91%	26%
$300 - $100	67%	$650 - $450	58%	10%	2%	98%	47%	2%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

Note: This table presents the results for respondents who were current recipients of the benefit program at the time of the survey.

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; CCDF = Child Care and Development Fund.

Exhibit TS.14. Average acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity by earnings increase/benefit loss amounts and benefit program

Program 1		Program 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	DIR	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
$750 raise, $250 loss								
CCDF	70%	Medicaid	74%	-4%	4%	85%	44%	9%
CCDF	70%	SNAP	81%	-11%	5%	98%	89%	56%
CCDF	70%	TANF	78%	-8%	4%	98%	81%	35%
CCDF	70%	Medicaid and SNAP	74%	-4%	4%	84%	44%	7%
Medicaid	74%	SNAP	81%	-6%	3%	> 99%	70%	8%
Medicaid	74%	TANF	78%	-4%	3%	94%	35%	1%
Medicaid	74%	Medicaid and SNAP	74%	0%	3%	54%	8%	< 1%
SNAP	81%	TANF	78%	2%	3%	77%	20%	< 1%
SNAP	81%	Medicaid and SNAP	74%	6%	3%	98%	70%	13%
TANF	78%	Medicaid and SNAP	74%	4%	3%	90%	40%	3%
$300 raise, $100 loss								
CCDF	59%	Medicaid	67%	-8%	4%	98%	76%	29%
CCDF	59%	SNAP	74%	-15%	5%	> 99%	98%	86%
CCDF	59%	TANF	75%	-16%	4%	> 99%	> 99%	93%
CCDF	59%	Medicaid and SNAP	67%	-9%	4%	98%	82%	35%
Medicaid	67%	SNAP	74%	-7%	3%	> 99%	77%	12%
Medicaid	67%	TANF	75%	-8%	3%	> 99%	87%	26%
Medicaid	67%	Medicaid and SNAP	67%	-1%	3%	61%	8%	< 1%
SNAP	74%	TANF	75%	-1%	3%	68%	14%	< 1%
SNAP	74%	Medicaid and SNAP	67%	6%	3%	98%	65%	10%
TANF	75%	Medicaid and SNAP	67%	8%	3%	> 99%	81%	21%
$650 raise, $450 loss								
CCDF	51%	Medicaid	59%	-8%	4%	97%	74%	29%
CCDF	51%	SNAP	68%	-17%	5%	> 99%	> 99%	93%
CCDF	51%	TANF	70%	-19%	5%	> 99%	> 99%	98%
CCDF	51%	Medicaid and SNAP	58%	-6%	4%	94%	62%	20%
Medicaid	59%	SNAP	68%	-9%	2%	> 99%	96%	34%
Medicaid	59%	TANF	70%	-11%	3%	> 99%	98%	62%
Medicaid	59%	Medicaid and SNAP	58%	1%	3%	70%	10%	< 1%
SNAP	68%	TANF	70%	-2%	3%	76%	17%	< 1%

Program 1		Program 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	DIR	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
SNAP	68%	Medicaid and SNAP	58%	10%	3%	> 99%	97%	53%
TANF	70%	Medicaid and SNAP	58%	12%	3%	> 99%	> 99%	76%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

Note: This table presents the results for respondents who were current recipients of the benefit program at the time of the survey.

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

DIR = the probability that the direction of the difference matches the direction of the estimate. If the difference is positive, this represents the probability that the true difference is positive. If the difference is negative, this represents the probability that the true difference is negative.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TAN F= Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; CCD F= Child Care and Development Fund.

Exhibit TS.15. Impacts of earnings increase/benefit loss amounts on acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity, by respondent characteristics

Raise-Loss 1		Raise-Loss 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	D > 0 pp	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
Gender								
Female								
$750 - $250	79%	$300 - $100	69%	10%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	36%
$750 - $250	79%	$650 - $450	62%	17%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
$300 - $100	69%	$650 - $450	62%	7%	1%	> 99%	95%	2%
Male								
$750 - $250	80%	$300 - $100	74%	6%	2%	> 99%	70%	3%
$750 - $250	80%	$650 - $450	69%	11%	2%	> 99%	99%	65%
$300 - $100	74%	$650 - $450	69%	5%	2%	99%	49%	0%
Parental status								
Residential child(ren)								
$750 - $250	79%	$300 - $100	70%	9%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	25%
$750 - $250	79%	$650 - $450	63%	16%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
$300 - $100	70%	$650 - $450	63%	6%	1%	> 99%	87%	0%
No residential child(ren)								
$750 - $250	78%	$300 - $100	71%	7%	2%	> 99%	88%	6%
$750 - $250	78%	$650 - $450	64%	14%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	99%
$300 - $100	71%	$650 - $450	64%	7%	2%	> 99%	91%	7%
Race and ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic White								
$750 - $250	82%	$300 - $100	71%	10%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	59%
$750 - $250	82%	$650 - $450	65%	16%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
$300 - $100	71%	$650 - $450	65%	6%	2%	> 99%	77%	1%
Non-Hispanic Black								
$750 - $250	76%	$300 - $100	70%	6%	2%	> 99%	72%	3%
$750 - $250	76%	$650 - $450	62%	14%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	98%
$300 - $100	70%	$650 - $450	62%	8%	2%	> 99%	91%	19%
Hispanic								
$750 - $250	75%	$300 - $100	68%	7%	2%	> 99%	77%	8%
$750 - $250	75%	$650 - $450	61%	14%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	95%
$300 - $100	68%	$650 - $450	61%	7%	2%	> 99%	84%	9%
Mixed or other								
$750 - $250	79%	$300 - $100	71%	8%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	59%
$750 - $250	79%	$650 - $450	65%	14%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
$300 - $100	71%	$650 - $450	65%	6%	2%	> 99%	77%	1%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference.

Exhibit TS.16. Average acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity rate by earnings increase/benefit loss amounts and respondent characteristics

Characteristic 1		Characteristic 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	DIR	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
$750 raise, $250 loss								
Male	80%	Female	79%	1%	2%	73%	3%	< 1%
Residential child(ren)	79%	No residential child(ren)	78%	1%	4%	54%	14%	4%
Non-Hispanic White	82%	Non-Hispanic Black	76%	6%	2%	> 99%	62%	2%
Non-Hispanic White	82%	Hispanic	75%	7%	2%	> 99%	80%	11%
Non-Hispanic White	82%	Mixed/other	79%	2%	3%	83%	17%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	76%	Hispanic	75%	1%	2%	70%	7%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	76%	Mixed/other	79%	-3%	3%	87%	27%	1%
Hispanic	75%	Mixed/other	79%	-5%	3%	94%	43%	4%
$300 raise, $100 loss								
Male	74%	Female	69%	5%	2%	> 99%	44%	< 1%
Residential child(ren)	70%	No residential child(ren)	71%	-1%	4%	74%	14%	3%
Non-Hispanic White	71%	Non-Hispanic Black	70%	2%	2%	78%	5%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	71%	Hispanic	68%	3%	2%	94%	25%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	71%	Mixed/other	71%	0%	3%	53%	6%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	70%	Hispanic	68%	2%	2%	78%	9%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	70%	Mixed/other	71%	-1%	3%	71%	11%	< 1%
Hispanic	68%	Mixed/other	71%	-3%	3%	87%	29%	1%
$650 raise, $450 loss								
Male	69%	Female	62%	7%	2%	> 99%	81%	11%
Residential child(ren)	63%	No residential child(ren)	64%	-1%	4%	68%	13%	4%
Non-Hispanic White	65%	Non-Hispanic Black	62%	4%	2%	96%	27%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	65%	Hispanic	61%	4%	2%	99%	39%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	65%	Mixed/other	65%	0%	3%	51%	7%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	62%	Hispanic	61%	1%	2%	64%	5%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	62%	Mixed/other	65%	-4%	3%	90%	34%	3%
Hispanic	61%	Mixed/other	65%	-5%	3%	94%	44%	4%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

DIR = the probability that the direction of the difference matches the direction of the estimate. If the difference is positive, this represents the probability that the true difference is positive. If the difference is negative, this represents the probability that the true difference is negative.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference.

C. Supplemental tables on risk of job loss

Exhibit TS.17. Impacts of job instability on acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity, by benefit program

Stable job		Unstable job		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	D > 0 pp	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
CCDF								
Stable job	76%	Unstable job	59%	17%	3%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
Medicaid								
Stable job	82%	Unstable job	64%	18%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
SNAP								
Stable job	88%	Unstable job	70%	18%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
TANF								
Stable job	86%	Unstable job	69%	17%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
Medicaid and SNAP								
Stable job	81%	Unstable job	62%	19%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

Note: This table presents the results for respondents who were current recipients of the benefit program at the time of the survey.

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference; SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; CCDF = Child Care and Development Fund.

Exhibit TS.18. Average acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity by job instability and by benefit program

Program 1		Program 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	DIR	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
Stable job								
CCDF	76%	Medicaid	82%	7%	4%	97%	69%	17%
CCDF	76%	SNAP	88%	12%	4%	> 99%	95%	70%
CCDF	76%	TANF	86%	10%	4%	> 99%	92%	54%
CCDF	76%	Medicaid and SNAP	81%	5%	3%	95%	55%	9%
Medicaid	82%	SNAP	88%	5%	2%	> 99%	53%	< 1%
Medicaid	82%	TANF	86%	4%	2%	94%	25%	< 1%
Medicaid	82%	Medicaid and SNAP	81%	-1%	2%	73%	5%	< 1%
SNAP	88%	TANF	86%	-2%	3%	73%	12%	< 1%
SNAP	88%	Medicaid and SNAP	81%	-6%	3%	> 99%	73%	8%
TANF	86%	Medicaid and SNAP	81%	-5%	3%	97%	48%	2%
Unstable job								
CCDF	59%	Medicaid	64%	5%	4%	93%	53%	9%
CCDF	59%	SNAP	70%	11%	4%	99%	93%	60%
CCDF	59%	TANF	69%	11%	4%	> 99%	93%	56%
CCDF	59%	Medicaid and SNAP	62%	3%	3%	84%	33%	3%
Medicaid	64%	SNAP	70%	6%	2%	> 99%	63%	2%
Medicaid	64%	TANF	69%	5%	2%	> 99%	52%	3%
Medicaid	64%	Medicaid and SNAP	62%	-2%	2%	82%	6%	< 1%
SNAP	70%	TANF	69%	0%	3%	57%	7%	< 1%
SNAP	70%	Medicaid and SNAP	62%	-7%	3%	> 99%	82%	16%
TANF	69%	Medicaid and SNAP	62%	-7%	3%	> 99%	80%	13%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

Note: This table presents the results for respondents who were current recipients of the benefit program at the time of the survey.

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

DIR = the probability that the direction of the difference matches the direction of the estimate. If the difference is positive, this represents the probability that the true difference is positive. If the difference is negative, this represents the probability that the true difference is negative.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference; SNAP= Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; CCDF = Child Care and Development Fund.

Exhibit TS.19. Impacts of job instability on acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity, by respondent characteristics

Stable job		Unstable job		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	D > 0 pp	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
Gender								
Female								
Stable job	84%	Unstable job	66%	18%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
Male								
Stable job	87%	Unstable job	69%	18%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	98%
Parental status								
Residential child(ren)								
Stable job	85%	Unstable job	67%	18%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
No residential child(ren)								
Stable job	85%	Unstable job	67%	-18%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
Race and ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic White								
Stable job	87%	Unstable job	67%	20%	2%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
Non-Hispanic Black								
Stable job	81%	Unstable job	67%	13%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
Hispanic								
Stable job	83%	Unstable job	64%	20%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%
Mixed or other								
Stable job	85%	Unstable job	68%	17%	1%	> 99%	> 99%	> 99%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference.

Exhibit TS.20. Average acceptance rate of higher-paying job opportunity by job instability and by respondent characteristics

Characteristic 1		Characteristic 2		Difference		Probability that:		
Type	Acceptance rate	Type	Acceptance rate	Mean	SD-P	DIR	|D| > 5 pp	|D| > 10 pp
Stable Job								
Male	87%	Female	84%	3%	2%	97%	6%	< 1%
Residential child(ren)	85%	No residential child(ren)	85%	0%	4%	63%	12%	3%
Non-Hispanic White	87%	Non-Hispanic Black	81%	7%	2%	> 99%	84%	3%
Non-Hispanic White	87%	Hispanic	83%	4%	2%	> 99%	30%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	87%	Mixed/other	85%	3%	2%	89%	16%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	81%	Hispanic	83%	-3%	2%	90%	11%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	81%	Mixed/other	85%	-4%	2%	95%	35%	< 1%
Hispanic	83%	Mixed/other	85%	-1%	2%	72%	8%	< 1%
Unstable job								
Male	69%	Female	66%	3%	2%	98%	15%	< 1%
Residential child(ren)	67%	No residential child(ren)	67%	0%	4%	65%	12%	3%
Non-Hispanic White	67%	Non-Hispanic Black	67%	0%	2%	52%	< 1%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	67%	Hispanic	64%	4%	2%	98%	22%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic White	67%	Mixed/other	68%	-1%	2%	57%	3%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	67%	Hispanic	64%	4%	2%	96%	26%	< 1%
Non-Hispanic Black	67%	Mixed/other	68%	0%	2%	57%	4%	< 1%
Hispanic	64%	Mixed/other	68%	-4%	3%	95%	36%	1%

Source: Understanding Economic Risk for Low-Income Families survey data (N = 1,804).

SD-P = posterior standard deviation. This is the standard deviation of the Bayesian posterior distribution. It is a measure of statistical uncertainty, analogous to the standard error reported from traditional frequentist models.

DIR = the probability that the direction of the difference matches the direction of the estimate. If the difference is positive, this represents the probability that the true difference is positive. If the difference is negative, this represents the probability that the true difference is negative.

D = difference; |D| = absolute value of the difference.

References

Aguirregabiria, Victor, and Pedro Mira. "Dynamic Discrete Choice Structural Models: A Survey." *Journal of Econometrics,* vol 156, no.1, 2010, pp. 38-67.

Anderson, Monica. "A Majority of Teens Have Experienced Some Form of Cyberbullying." Pew Research Center, 2018. https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2018/09/27/a-majority-of-teens-have-experienced-some-form-of-cyberbullying/.

Chandler, Jesse, Itay Sisso, and Danielle Shapiro. "Participant Carelessness and Fraud: Consequences for Clinical Research and Potential Solutions." Journal of Abnormal Psychology, vol. 129, no. 1, 2020, pp. 49-55.

Dennis, Michael, David Dutwin, and Dan Costanzo. "The Undercounted: How NORC at the University of Chicago Built the Probability-Based Amerispeak Panel to Improve Representativeness of America's Most Difficult-to-Reach Populations." NORC presentation at the University of Michigan.

Gelman, A., J. Hill, and M. Yajima. "Why We (Usually) Don't Have to Worry About Multiple Comparisons." *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness,* vol. 5, no. 2, 2012, pp. 965–1056.

Kane, John V., and Jason Barabas. "No Harm in Checking: Using Factual Manipulation Checks to Assess Attentiveness in Experiments." *American Journal of Political Science,* vol. 63, no. 1, 2019, pp. 234–249.

NORC. "Technical Overview of the Amerispeak Panel: NORC"s Probability-Based Household Panel." NORC Memorandum. August 2024. https://amerispeak.norc.org/content/dam/amerispeak/about-amerispeak/pdf/amerispeak-technical-overview.pdf.

Si, Yajuan, Rob Trangucci, Jonah Sol Gabry, and Andrew Gelman. "Bayesian Hierarchical Weighting Adjustment and Survey Inference." Cornell University, 2020. arXiv preprint arXiv:1707.08220 2017.

Vollmer, L., M. Finucane, and R. Brown. "Revolutionizing Estimation and Inference for Program Evaluation Using Bayesian Methods." *Evaluation Review,* vol. 44, no. 4, 2020, pp. 295–324.

Mathematica Inc.

Our employee-owners work nationwide and around the world.

Find us at **mathematica.org** and **edi-global.com**.