

Individual Differences

Survey Flow

Block: Consent (1 Question)

Branch: New Branch

If

If Opinions & Decisions You are invited to participate in a research study conducted by Dr. Ola Sven... No I do not consent (this will end the survey immediately) Is Selected

EndSurvey: Advanced

Standard: Block 1 (1 Question)

Standard: Mean Speed (5 Questions)

Standard: Braking (5 Questions)

Standard: Time Saving (5 Questions)

Standard: Risk (5 Questions)

Standard: Block 10 (5 Questions)

Standard: Driver Skills (1 Question)

Standard: CRT (4 Questions)

Standard: Subjective Numeracy Items (3 Questions)

Standard: Block 9 (8 Questions)

EndSurvey: Advanced

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Break

Start of Block: Consent

Q1 Opinions & Decisions

You are invited to participate in a research study conducted by Dr. Ola Svenson of Decision Research. From this study, we hope to learn more about people's opinions and perceptions of transportation scenarios.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY?

This is a research study. We are inviting you to participate in this research study because you are an adult above the age of 18, are fluent in the English language, possess a current and valid drivers license, and live in the United States.

WHAT WILL I BE ASKED TO DO?

In this study, you will be asked to complete questions that ask about attitudes and perceptions of driving policies. You will be asked to read each item and to provide your answer on rating scales.

HOW LONG WILL THE STUDY TAKE?

If you decide to participate, you will be asked to fill out a questionnaire. This study will take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete and you will be compensated with \$1.50.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS INVOLVED?

This study poses minimal risk. We do not expect that you will feel any discomfort or inconvenience beyond actually concentrating on the survey questions. If you decide to participate, your consent can be withdrawn at any time during the study.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THIS STUDY?

You will not directly benefit from being in this study. However, we hope that in the future other people might benefit from this study because we are learning more about people's opinions and perceptions of transportation risks and benefits.

WHAT ABOUT CONFIDENTIALITY?

We will keep your participation in this research study confidential to the extent permitted by law. To help protect your confidentiality, we will use arbitrary identification numbers in place of names and data transmitted over the internet will be done through a secured, encrypted website. Only key personnel will have access to these records. Electronic records will be kept on password-protected computers and this study will be conducted on a secure server. If we write a report or article about this study or share the study data set with others, we will do so in such a way that you cannot be directly identified.

WHAT IF I HAVE QUESTIONS?

We encourage you to ask questions. If you have any questions about this research study, please contact paidstudy@decisionresearch.org. For questions regarding your rights as a research participant, contact humansubjects@decisionresearch.org.

IS BEING IN THIS STUDY VOLUNTARY?

Taking part in this research study is completely voluntary. You may choose not to take part at all. If you decide to be in this study, you may stop participating at any time. If you decide not to be in this study, or if you stop participating at any time, you won't be penalized or lose any benefits directly associated with the study, but you will not be paid for participation. You may choose to leave any item unanswered.

By clicking below you indicate that you have read and understand the information provided above, that you willingly agree to participate, that you may withdraw your consent at any time and discontinue participation, and that you are not waiving any legal claims, rights, or remedies.

- Yes I choose to consent (1)
- No I do not consent (this will end the survey immediately) (2)

End of Block: Consent

Start of Block: Block 1

Q2 People differ in the ways they act and think in different situations. This is a test to measure some of the ways in which you act and think. Read each statement and fill in your answers. Do not spend too much time on any statement. Answer quickly and honestly.

	1. Rarely/Never (1)	2. Occasionally (2)	3. Often (3)	4. Almost Always/Always (4)
I plan tasks carefully. (1)	0	0	0	0
I do things without thinking. (2)	0	0	0	0
I make-up my mind quickly. (3)	0	0	0	0
I am happy-go-lucky. (4)	0	0	0	0
I don't "pay attention." (5)	0	0	0	0
I have "racing" thoughts. (6)	0	0	0	0
I plan trips well ahead of time. (7)	0	0	0	0
I am self controlled. (8)	0	0	0	0
I concentrate easily. (9)	0	0	0	0
I save regularly. (10)	0	0	0	0
I "squirm" at plays or lectures. (11)	0	0	0	0
I am a careful thinker. (12)	0	0	0	0
I plan for job security. (13)	0	0	0	0
I say things without thinking. (14)	0	0	0	0
I like to think about complex problems. (15)	0	0	0	0
I change jobs. (16)	0	0	0	0
I act "on impulse." (17)	0	0	0	0

I get easily bored when solving thought problems. (18)	0	0	0	0
I act on the spur of the moment. (19)	0	0	0	0
I am a steady thinker. (20)	0	0	0	0
I change residences. (21)	0	0	0	0
I buy things on impulse. (22)	0	0	0	0
I can only think about one thing at a time. (23)	0	0	0	0
I change hobbies. (24)	0	0	0	0
I spend or charge more than I earn. (25)	0	0	0	0
I often have extraneous thoughts when thinking. (26)	0	0	0	0
I am more interested in the present than the future. (27)	0	0	0	0
I am restless at the theater or lectures. (28)	0	0	0	0
I like puzzles. (29)	0	0	0	0
I am future oriented. (30)	0	0	0	0

End of Block: Block 1

Start of Block: Mean Speed

Q34 When you drive slower over part of a distance the mean speed over the complete distance is reduced. Imagine that you drive on a 60 miles long road. There is a temporary speed limit of 10 miles on that road. The four questions below ask you to estimate the mean speed after a temporary speed reduction on 10 miles of that road, please fill in the new mean speed.

Q3 On a 60 miles long road you normally drive at a mean speed of **55 mph**. A temporary speed limit on 10 miles of the distance slows down the mean speed there to **20 mph**, but on the remaining 50 miles you drive 55 mph. This means that the mean speed over the complete distance is changed to _____ mph.

Q4 On a 60 miles long road you normally drive at a mean speed of **70 mph**. A temporary speed limit on 10 miles of the distance slows down the mean speed there to **30 mph**, but on the remaining 50 miles you drive 70 mph. This means that the mean speed over the complete distance is changed to _____ mph.

Q5 On a 60 miles long road you normally drive at a mean speed of **55 mph**. A temporary speed limit on 10 miles of the distance slows down the mean speed there to **10 mph**, but on the remaining 50 miles you drive 55 mph. This means that the mean speed over the complete distance is changed to _____ mph.

Q6 On a 60 miles long road you normally drive at a mean speed of **60 mph**. A temporary speed limit on 10 miles of the distance slows down the mean speed there to **20 mph**, but on the remaining 50 miles you drive 60 mph. This means that the mean speed over the complete distance is changed to _____ mph.

Q7 *When you drive faster, the stopping distance increases. Imagine that you are driving past a school at for example **15 mph** and that you start to brake maximally when a child unexpectedly runs into the street in front of you. You are able to stop the car just before the child. You are an alert driver with a short reaction time. The condition of the road surface is good, dry with high friction.*

*Now, assume that you had driven past the school at **25 mph** and from the same position as before you see the child running out into the street at the same place in front of you as earlier. You react in the same way as before and hit the brakes the moment you see the child. However, this time you will not be able to stop in time from the faster speed **25 mph** and you will hit the child with your car. At what speed do you think that you will hit the child?*

The four questions below ask about collision speeds after braking at different speeds and the first question treats the above example.

Q8 *What if you drive this time **15 mph** and you were able to stop the car just before the child. Then, you drive **25 mph** and brake maximally, but you will hit the child with your car. At what speed do you think that you will hit the child? The collision speed will be...*

Q9 *What if you drive this time **20 mph** and you were able to stop the car just before the child. Then, you drive **30 mph** and brake maximally, but you will hit the child with your car. At what speed do you think that you will hit the child? The collision speed will be...*

Q10 What if you drive this time **30 mph** and you were able to stop the car just before the child. Then, you drive **45 mph** and brake maximally, but you will hit the child with your car. At what speed do you think that you will hit the child? The collision speed will be...

Q11 What if you drive this time **45 mph** and you were able to stop the car just before the child. Then, you drive **70 mph** and brake maximally, but you will hit the child with your car. At what speed do you think that you will hit the child? The collision speed will be...

End of Block: Braking

Start of Block: Time Saving

Q35 An important factor when new roads are planned and old roads reconstructed is the potential of saving of travel time. Below, you find two alternative improvements of roads, the road improvements are planned for roads with slower and faster average driving speeds. The roads are equally long and carry the same load of traffic.

Q20 We ask you to fill in a speed increase for the improvement of alternative road B that would give the same time saving as A.

A

Speed now **20 mph**

After road reconstruction **25 mph**

B

Speed now **35 mph**

After road reconstruction **mph**

Q21 We ask you to fill in a speed increase for the improvement of alternative road B that would give the same time saving as A.

A

Speed now **25 mph**

After road reconstruction **30 mph**

B

Speed now **50 mph**

After road reconstruction **mph**

Q22 We ask you to fill in a speed increase for the improvement of alternative road B that would give the same time saving as A.

A

Speed now **35 mph**

After road reconstruction **80 mph**

B

Speed now **20 mph**

After road reconstruction **mph**

Q35 We ask you to fill in a speed increase for the improvement of alternative road B that would give the same time saving as A.

A

Speed now **35 mph**

After road reconstruction **70 mph**

B

Speed now **20 mph**

After road reconstruction **mph**

End of Block: Time Saving

Start of Block: Risk

Q36 When speed increases, the risk of an accident increases.

Assume a road with a certain speed limit and that drivers on that road drive on average this speed limit. Then, this would lead to 100 traffic fatalities per year. If they drove on average faster, there would be more fatalities and we will ask you to estimate the total average of fatalities at the higher speed.

Q37 There will be 100 fatalities with an average speed of **30 mph**. If the average speed is instead **40 mph**, there will be in total fatalities.

Q38 There will be 100 fatalities with an average speed of **30 mph**. If the average speed is instead **60 mph**, there will be in total fatalities.

Q39 There will be 100 fatalities with an average speed of **50 mph**. If the average speed is instead **60 mph**, there will be in total fatalities.

Q40 There will be 100 fatalities with an average speed of **50 mph**. If the average speed is instead **70 mph**, there will be in total fatalities.

End of Block: Risk

Start of Block: Block 10

Q36 The next few problems will ask you about stopping distances.

When you drive faster the stopping distance increases. A very alert driver on a dry road with a good car may stop a car from 20 mph in 40 feet and we will assume this road in the following items.

Q37 Please, estimate the stopping distance when the same driver brakes in the same way at a speed of **30 mph**. The stopping distance is feet.

Q38 Please, estimate the stopping distance when the same driver brakes in the same way at a speed of **40 mph**. The stopping distance is feet.

Q39 Please, estimate the stopping distance when the same driver brakes in the same way at a speed of **50 mph**. The stopping distance is feet.

Q40 Please, estimate the stopping distance when the same driver brakes in the same way at a speed of **60 mph**. The stopping distance is feet.

End of Block: Block 10

Start of Block: Driver Skills

Q12 Please, compare yourself with the American driver in general. Try to decide if you are better, worse or just as good as those in the following abilities:

	1. Much better (1)	2. Somewhat better (2)	3. Just as good (3)	4. Somewhat worse (4)	5. Much worse (5)
to be a skillful driver. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to be a safe driver. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to predict what will happen in traffic. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to drive smoothly. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: Driver Skills

Start of Block: CRT

Q33 Please, read the questions carefully and fill in the answers in the text entry.

Q13 A bat and a ball cost \$1.10 in total. The bat costs \$1.00 more than the ball.

How much does the ball cost? _____ cents

Q14 If it takes 5 machines 5 minutes to make 5 widgets, how long would it take

100 machines to make 100 widgets? _____ minutes

Q15 In a lake, there is a patch of lily pads. Every day, the patch doubles in size.

If it takes 48 days for the patch to cover the entire lake, how long would it

take for the patch to cover half of the lake? _____ days

End of Block: CRT

Start of Block: Subjective Numeracy Items

Q16 Please, read the questions carefully and fill in the answers in the text entry.

Q42 Out of 1,000 people in a small town 500 are members of a choir. Out of these 500 members in the choir 100 are men. Out of the 500 inhabitants that are not in the choir 300 are men. What is the probability that a randomly drawn man is a member of the choir? Please indicate the probability in percent.%

Q43 In a forest 20% of mushrooms are red, 50% brown and 30% white. A red mushroom is poisonous with a probability of 20%. A mushroom that is not red is poisonous with a probability of 5%. What is the probability that a poisonous mushroom in the forest is red?

End of Block: Subjective Numeracy Items

Start of Block: Block 9

Q23 What is your age?

Q24 Do you possess a current valid driver license?

Yes (1)

No (2)

Q27 Your gender:

Male (1)

Female (2)

Q28 Approximately how many miles do you drive each year?

Q30 Have you experienced a traffic accident with material damage?

Never (1)

one time (2)

Several times (3)

A lot of times (4)

Q31 How likely is it that you will end up in a traffic accident with material damage in 5 years from now?

- Extremely likely (1)
 - Moderately likely (2)
 - Slightly likely (3)
 - Neither likely nor unlikely (4)
 - Slightly unlikely (5)
 - Moderately unlikely (6)
 - Extremely unlikely (7)
-

Q32 How many deaths due to traffic accidents were there in USA in 2016? (approximately)

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Break

Q43 To better ensure that you are compensated for participation, please enter your Mturk ID below:

End of Block: Block 9
