



SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

# 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes

## Appendix A: Survey Results Comparing Populations by City Size

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## Survey Results Comparing Populations by City Size

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Since 2013, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) has led a pioneering effort to advance a Culture of Health that “enables all in our diverse society to lead healthier lives, now and for generations to come” (Plough et al., 2015). Together with the RAND Corporation, RWJF developed an Action Framework and selected 35 measures to advance these goals. The Action Framework and measures were selected as a means of defining, operationalizing, and measuring the United States’ progress toward this goal. One part of the Culture of Health work is to understand whether and how people have shared values and expectations about health.

This appendix is a companion to *2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data* (Carman et al., 2019a). The survey assesses U.S. views about health and well-being. This appendix compares the results based on the population of the community where respondents’ live (rural areas, small towns, mid-sized cities, and large cities) for the full sample of the 2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes.

Past research by RWJF and the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health about life in rural America suggests that there are important differences and similarities across urban and rural populations, which may influence health attitudes and perspectives.

In this appendix, we report the results of the National Survey of Health Attitudes, separately by population size, to identify whether there are important differences in the views and perceptions of these groups and whether and how populations living in these communities view the drivers of health and well-being and the role of health equity distinctly. The questions in the survey were intended to measure the attitudes, values, and beliefs of a representative sample on issues related to the Culture of Health. The survey covers a variety of topics, including views regarding social determinants of health and disparities, change agents and action on health, health status and experiences, views of the role of government in health, general views on equity and health equity, community well-being, and priorities for health relative to other social issues. Additional information about the survey and the Culture of Health is available in the full report, *2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Description and Top-Line Summary Data* (Carman et al., 2019a) in *Building a National Culture of Health: Background, Action Framework, Measures and Next Steps* (Chandra et al., 2016), and at <https://www.rwjf.org/en/cultureofhealth.html>.

For the purposes of our study, we defined city size using information from the U.S. Census Bureau. Respondents were matched to urban areas by zip code. Additional information about how the U.S. Census Bureau defines rural and urban areas is available at <https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/ua/urban-rural-2010.html>. Zip codes in an urban area are then classified by the total population of that urban area in three groups: small towns with a total population across zip codes of 2,500 to 50,000; midsized cities, with a total population of 50,000 to 500,000; and large cities, with a total population greater than 500,000. Zip codes not in any

urban area are classified as not in a town (which perfectly overlaps with rural areas in the companion appendix comparing urban and rural areas). Zip codes that contain multiple areas representing multiple city sizes are classified based on the area within the zip code with the largest population. For example, if 25 percent of residents of a zip code live in small town, 30% live in a midsize city, and 45 percent live in a large city, that zip code is considered a large city. We were able to match zip codes to city sizes for 7,158 of the 7,187 respondents to the survey. Respondents who could not be matched are excluded from this appendix. Those who could not be matched may have provided an incorrect zip code or may report a zip code that is not in the Census Bureau’s taxonomy of urban and rural areas. Table 1 provides a summary of the population.

**Table 1. Respondents’ Location**

	<b>Population Size</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Share of Respondents (unweighted)</b>	<b>Share of Respondents (weighted)</b>
Not a Town (Rural)		971	13.6%	13.9%
Small Town	2,500–50,000	749	10.5%	10.4%
Mid-sized City	50,000–500,000	1,493	20.9%	21.5%
Large City	Over 500,000	3,945	55.1%	54.2%

All results are weighted using the same weights described in the main report. After applying weights, we also used a Rao Scott chi-squared test to test for significant differences in response patterns for by city size.<sup>1</sup> We exclude missing values from the calculation. In the tables in this appendix, next to each question (or subquestion) we provide the value of the chi-squared statistic, the p-value, one star (\*) if the p-value is less than 0.05, two stars (\*\*) if the p-value is less than 0.01, and three stars (\*\*\*) if the p-value is less than 0.001. For tables in which no stars are reported, differences across groups are not statistically significantly different. In fewer than ten cases, the sample size is too small (smaller than five) in at least one cell for the chi-squared test to be valid. In these cases, we note that chi-squared statistics were not calculated due to small cell sizes.

We offer no other analysis in this appendix beyond presenting the data as described. There is a companion appendix examining differences for communities arrayed by urbanicity, entitled *2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Appendix B—Survey Results Comparing Urban and Rural Populations* (Carman et al., 2019b).

<sup>1</sup> For each question in Question 16, respondents are asked to report a value on a scale from 0 to 100. For these variables, we conducted an analysis of variance (ANOVA) and report the F-statistic and p-value.

## Culture of Health–Specific Measures

As described in the full report, our initial motivation to develop and field the RWJF National Survey of Health Attitudes was to capture aspects of the Culture of Health framework action area *making health a shared value*. Then, we specifically used the survey to collect data for three of the 35 national Culture of Health measures. All measures are associated with the action area *making health a shared value*. Table 2 summarizes which questions we used for each measure.

**Table 2. Survey Questions Used for Each Culture of Health Measure**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Relevant Question</b>
Recognized influence of physical and social factors on health	Q1: E, H, J, M, P, S
Valued investment in community health	Q2–Q6
Sense of community (community connection)	Q17 A–F and G–L

All of the three Culture of Health measures are based in action area 1, described in the full report.

### **Recognized Influence of Physical and Social Factors on Health: Percentage of Adults, 18 Years and Older, in Strong Agreement That Health Is Influenced by Peers, Neighborhood, and the Broader Community**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Weak</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	18.0	50.1	30.7	1.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	15.3	51.0	33.7	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	15.5	47.2	36.1	1.1
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	14.2	46.9	38.1	0.8
All Groups	15.1	47.8	36.2	0.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 12.46 (p = 0.002).\*\*

**Valued Investment in Community Health: Percentage of Adults, 18 Years and Older, Interested in How Their Communities Invest in Well-Being Signaling a Broader Expectation for Well-Being**

Sample	Number that are a top priority						Missing
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Not a Town (n = 971)	36.9	17.8	15.9	11.9	9.7	6.6	1.2
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	27.5	18.9	17.9	15.9	11.1	8.8	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	27.5	17.7	19.8	14.2	10.0	10.2	0.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	26.2	16.6	17.8	14.6	13.0	11.0	0.7
All Groups	28.1	17.3	18.0	14.3	11.7	10.0	0.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 34.65 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**Sense of Community (Community Connection): Aggregate Score on Emotional Connection to Community Index**

Sample	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	27.0	51.0	20.1	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	26.6	52.4	20.5	0.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	29.8	48.3	19.6	2.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	31.6	48.5	18.3	1.6
All Groups	30.1	49.2	19.0	1.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 10.36 (p = 0.111).

**Sense of Community (Community Connection): Aggregate Score on Sense of Belonging to Community (Membership) Index**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Weak</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	41.1	44.0	13.0	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	41.3	47.7	10.6	0.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	45.0	42.1	10.3	2.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	46.5	41.1	10.6	1.8
All Groups	44.9	42.4	10.9	1.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.36 (p = 0.026).\*

## Recognized Influence of Physical and Social Factors on Health

**Q1.** Here is a list of some things that may affect people's health and well-being. Please rate each on a scale from 1 to 5 where 1 means it has no effect on health and 5 means it has a very strong effect.

Note on randomization: The order of questions 1A–1T was randomized for each respondent.

### A. Access to Affordable Healthcare

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	4.0	4.7	21.4	27.7	41.5	0.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.4	6.6	16.8	26.3	48.0	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	2.5	4.0	18.9	27.6	46.8	0.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	3.4	4.4	17.7	26.3	47.5	0.6
All Groups	3.2	4.6	18.4	26.8	46.6	0.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 19.24 (p = 0.083).

### B. Having a Job

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	5.6	7.9	30.5	33.5	21.8	0.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	4.3	8.1	29.5	30.8	27.3	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	4.6	7.5	27.8	32.5	27.1	0.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.6	6.3	28.2	32.2	28.0	0.7
All Groups	4.7	7.0	28.6	32.3	26.9	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.72 (p = 0.257).

**C. Stress**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	1.7	1.5	12.0	32.3	51.6	0.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.1	2.4	9.6	26.1	59.8	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	2.1	1.9	10.8	30.5	54.0	0.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	1.7	1.8	13.0	29.1	53.7	0.7
All Groups	1.8	1.8	12.1	29.5	54.1	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.76 (p = 0.255).

**D. Knowledge About Health**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	2.1	4.1	25.0	35.7	32.3	0.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.3	6.0	20.6	37.0	34.2	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	2.0	4.9	22.4	37.5	32.7	0.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	3.0	4.1	22.9	35.7	33.8	0.7
All Groups	2.5	4.5	22.9	36.2	33.4	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 11.29 (p = 0.505)

**E. Neighborhood Options for Healthy Food and Exercise**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	5.8	10.5	31.0	32.4	19.6	0.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	3.7	10.9	33.5	31.3	20.6	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	4.5	10.5	29.8	31.5	23.1	0.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.8	8.1	28.9	31.8	25.8	0.6
All Groups	4.8	9.2	29.8	31.8	23.8	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 26.91 (p = 0.008).\*\*

**F. Having Health Insurance**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	5.1	8.0	20.3	24.1	41.6	0.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	4.0	7.2	18.8	24.6	45.3	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	4.1	5.6	20.1	27.6	41.8	0.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.9	4.4	19.3	26.7	44.0	0.7
All Groups	4.7	5.5	19.5	26.3	43.4	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 22.35 (p = 0.034).\*

### **G. Smoking**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	4.2	1.2	6.7	15.2	72.0	0.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	5.1	1.7	5.1	14.9	73.2	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	5.0	2.5	5.9	13.2	72.7	0.6
Large City (500,000+) (N = 3,945)	4.8	1.5	7.7	13.0	72.2	0.7
All Groups	4.8	1.7	6.9	13.6	72.4	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 13.03 (p = 0.367).

### **H. Amount of Social Support**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	6.3	14.9	35.7	29.3	12.9	0.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	5.6	12.6	36.9	26.9	18.1	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	6.0	11.3	33.8	30.5	17.8	0.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	6.0	10.7	33.8	30.9	17.9	0.6
All Groups	6.0	11.6	34.4	30.2	17.2	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 22.36 (p = 0.034).\*

**I. Personal Health Practices (Other Than Smoking)**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	1.5	0.9	14.7	34.0	48.1	0.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.6	1.9	10.3	29.7	55.4	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	2.2	2.5	11.7	31.3	51.6	0.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	2.6	2.0	13.9	29.7	51.1	0.7
All Groups	2.4	2.0	13.2	30.6	51.2	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 19.27 (p = 0.082).

**J. Physical Environment Such as Clean Air or Water**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	1.5	1.9	14.9	32.9	47.8	1.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.3	3.1	14.5	29.7	50.3	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	1.6	3.0	14.3	32.0	48.7	0.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	2.1	1.8	15.8	29.0	50.6	0.6
All Groups	1.9	2.2	15.2	30.3	49.8	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.88 (p = 0.248)

**K. Genetic Makeup Inherited from Parents**

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<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	3.2	3.7	23.8	35.4	33.1	0.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	3.2	5.0	24.4	32.1	35.3	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	3.6	4.2	24.8	36.5	30.0	0.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	3.8	4.9	22.5	33.8	34.4	0.7
All Groups	3.6	4.6	23.4	34.4	33.4	0.7

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NOTE: Chi-square statistic 11.84 (p = 0.459).

**L. Income**

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<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	3.9	9.2	31.7	30.2	24.2	0.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	5.2	8.2	27.0	30.7	28.9	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	4.4	8.6	25.9	32.2	28.3	0.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.1	6.5	27.6	33.0	28.3	0.5
All Groups	4.3	7.5	27.7	32.2	27.8	0.5

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NOTE: Chi-square statistic 20.18 (p = 0.064).

**M. Community Safety**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	4.7	12.9	35.3	28.6	17.7	0.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	3.8	10.6	34.8	30.4	20.3	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	4.5	12.2	31.0	32.4	19.5	0.4
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	5.3	10.2	30.4	31.8	21.7	0.7
All Groups	4.9	11.1	31.6	31.3	20.5	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 21.06 (p = 0.05).\*

**N. Housing Quality**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	3.7	10.1	35.8	32.1	17.3	1.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	4.4	9.9	32.5	30.8	22.3	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	4.1	10.4	31.2	34.0	19.8	0.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.2	7.7	32.2	32.2	22.8	0.8
All Groups	4.1	8.8	32.5	32.4	21.3	0.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 22.45 (p = 0.033).\*

**O. Education**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	6.6	11.5	32.5	30.6	18.1	0.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	5.9	11.1	31.2	30.9	20.8	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	6.0	9.4	28.5	32.4	23.2	0.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	5.9	8.5	28.2	33.3	23.5	0.7
All Groups	6.0	9.4	29.2	32.5	22.4	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 21.01 (p = 0.05).

**P. Where a Person Lives**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	4.0	10.7	34.1	31.9	18.3	1.0
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	4.7	10.1	34.5	32.3	18.4	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	4.0	8.3	34.9	33.7	18.5	0.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.9	8.0	32.1	34.2	20.2	0.6
All Groups	4.5	8.7	33.2	33.6	19.4	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 13.35 (p = 0.344).

**Q. Personal Religion/Spirituality**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	15.7	17.7	29.0	20.7	16.3	0.6
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	17.9	15.4	29.1	20.4	17.2	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	16.7	20.4	27.0	20.5	14.8	0.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	17.7	18.2	30.0	19.3	14.2	0.6
All Groups	17.2	18.3	29.1	19.9	14.9	0.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.04 (p = 0.298).

**R. Race/Ethnicity**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	17.6	19.8	34.1	18.5	8.9	1.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	18.7	20.3	34.2	16.4	10.4	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	16.8	18.1	35.1	18.7	10.9	0.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	16.3	15.7	35.3	21.2	10.8	0.7
All Groups	16.8	17.3	35.0	19.8	10.5	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 20.91 (p = 0.052).

**S. Examples Set by People Around You**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	6.6	13.8	35.9	28.6	14.3	0.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	6.5	12.6	34.9	30.9	15.0	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	7.0	12.0	32.6	30.8	17.6	0.1
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	6.5	10.1	32.7	31.8	18.2	0.7
All Groups	6.6	11.3	33.4	31.1	17.2	0.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 19.08 (p = 0.087).

**T. Access to Wellness Technologies (Fitbit, trackers, etc.)**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 (No Effect)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 (Very Strong Effect)</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	17.6	29.8	29.3	14.8	7.8	0.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	13.2	24.8	37.2	16.2	8.5	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	17.0	27.5	31.5	15.3	8.1	0.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	15.4	25.0	31.9	16.8	10.2	0.7
All Groups	15.8	26.2	32.0	16.1	9.3	0.6

SOURCE: Robert and Booske, 2011; revised by RAND and NORC.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 24.98 (p = 0.015).\*

**Q1\_extra.** You said the following items have a very strong effect on health and well being. Of these which do you think has the strongest impact?

	Not a Town (n = 971)	Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	Mid-sized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	Total
No items were selected as having a very strong effect	10.7	9.1	9.2	10.2	9.9
<i>Smoking</i>	20.7	17.7	17.0	17.4	17.8
<i>Personal health practices (other than smoking)</i>	14.4	15.0	14.5	13.6	14.1
<i>Access to affordable health care</i>	9.1	11.4	11.0	11.1	10.8
<i>Stress</i>	10.4	11.6	9.8	9.5	9.9
<i>Genetic makeup inherited from parents</i>	8.3	9.5	7.9	7.5	7.9
<i>Having health insurance</i>	7.3	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.4
<i>Physical environment such as clear air or water</i>	4.3	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.9
<i>Knowledge about health</i>	4.2	2.2	5.2	3.7	3.9
<i>Income</i>	2.1	2.6	2.4	3.8	3.1
<i>Personal religion/spirituality</i>	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.1	2.5
<i>Having a job</i>	1.7	1.1	1.5	2.5	2.0
<i>Education</i>	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8
<i>Neighborhood options for healthy food and exercise</i>	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.3
<i>Examples set by people around you</i>	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
<i>Housing quality</i>	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6
<i>Amount of social support</i>	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.5
<i>Where a person lives</i>	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
<i>Community safety</i>	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<i>Race/ethnicity</i>	.	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4
<i>Access to wellness technologies (Fitbit, trackers etc.)</i>	0.1	.	0.1	0.1	0.1
Refused	0.3	.	0.4	0.2	0.2

SOURCE: RAND.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic not reported due to small cell sizes. Approximately 7 percent of respondents reported only one item in question 1 as having a very strong effect on health. We include those individuals' responses when calculating the percentage who reported each item had the strongest effect. For example, individuals who reported in q1 that only smoking had a very strong effect on health are combined with those who reported in q1\_extra that smoking had the strongest effect on health.

## Valued Investment in Community Health

*In the following section, we list goals that some people think are important for communities in the U.S. For each, indicate whether you think it should be a top priority, important but not a top priority, or not a priority at all for communities. In these statements, when we refer to “communities,” we mean all communities not just your own.*

*Should the following be a top priority, important but not a top priority, or not a priority at all for communities?*

### **Q2. Making sure that the disadvantaged have an equal opportunity to be healthy**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Top Priority</b>	<b>Important but Not Top</b>	<b>Not a Priority at All</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	37.7	55.0	6.0	1.2
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	45.8	49.1	5.1	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	44.2	52.1	3.1	0.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	46.5	48.1	4.8	0.5
All Groups	44.7	50.0	4.7	0.6

SOURCE: NORC, 2015.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 23.53 (p = 0.001).\*\*\*

### **Q3. Making sure that healthy foods are for sale at affordable prices in communities where they are not**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Top Priority</b>	<b>Important but Not Top</b>	<b>Not a Priority at All</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	38.2	51.7	8.8	1.2
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	43.4	51.1	5.5	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	46.1	48.3	5.2	0.4
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	45.7	46.6	6.1	0.6
All Groups	44.5	48.7	6.2	0.6

SOURCE: NORC, 2015.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 20.3 (p = 0.002).\*\*

**Q4. Making sure that there are safe, outdoor places to walk and be physically active in communities where there aren't any**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Top Priority</b>	<b>Important but Not Top</b>	<b>Not a Priority at All</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	29.1	61.0	9.0	0.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	36.8	58.4	4.8	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	34.9	59.0	5.6	0.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	38.6	55.1	5.8	0.6
All Groups	36.3	57.1	6.1	0.5

SOURCE: NORC, 2015.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 31.67 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**Q5. Making sure that there is decent housing available for everyone who needs it**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Top Priority</b>	<b>Important but Not Top</b>	<b>Not a Priority at All</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	38.3	52.2	8.9	0.6
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	42.2	49.8	8.0	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	41.6	51.9	6.0	0.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	47.2	44.9	7.4	0.6
All Groups	44.2	47.9	7.3	0.5

SOURCE: NORC, 2015.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 30.29 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**Q6. Making sure that there are bike lanes, sidewalks for walking and public transportation available so that people do not have to always rely on cars**

**Or**

**Making sure that there is public transportation, sidewalks for walking, and bike lanes available so that people do not have to always rely on cars**

Note on randomization, half of the sample received the first wording and half received the second.<sup>2</sup>

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Top Priority</b>	<b>Important but Not Top</b>	<b>Not a Priority at All</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	14.4	64.9	19.8	0.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	22.4	62.5	15.0	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	24.2	60.3	15.0	0.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	25.4	60.2	13.8	0.7
All Groups	23.3	61.1	15.0	0.6

SOURCE: RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 45.11 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

<sup>2</sup> Respondents were 3 percentage points more likely to endorse this statement as a top priority when public transportation was listed first than when bike lanes were listed first.

**Q7.** *You said the following programs are a top priority. Of these which would you consider to be the highest priority? Of these which would you consider to be the lowest priority?*

Respondents were asked to consider all items listed as a top priority. They selected the lowest and highest priorities among those. If more than 3 were selected as a top priority, they were also asked to rank the remaining items. This resulted in a full ranking of all items that were considered a top priority.

**A. First Highest Top Priority**

	<b>Making sure that the disadvantaged have an equal opportunity to be healthy.</b>	<b>Making sure that healthy foods are for sale at affordable prices in communities where they are not.</b>	<b>Making sure that there are safe, outdoor places to walk and be physically active in communities where there aren't any.</b>	<b>Making sure that there is decent housing available for everyone who needs it.</b>	<b>Making sure that there are sidewalks for walking, bike lanes, and public transportation available so that people do not have to always rely on cars.</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 619)	35.5	26.0	10.8	24.4	2.3	1.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 519)	37.5	21.0	11.7	25.3	4.5	0.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,053)	36.1	23.5	9.8	24.2	5.4	1.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 2,845)	37.0	20.5	10.0	27.5	4.1	0.9
All Groups	36.7	21.9	10.3	26.2	4.2	0.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 16.86 (p = 0.155).

## B. Second Highest Top Priority

	<b>Making sure that the disadvantaged have an equal opportunity to be healthy.</b>	<b>Making sure that healthy foods are for sale at affordable prices in communities where they are not.</b>	<b>Making sure that there are safe, outdoor places to walk and be physically active in communities where there aren't any.</b>	<b>Making sure that there is decent housing available for everyone who needs it.</b>	<b>Making sure that there are sidewalks for walking, bike lanes, and public transportation available so that people do not have to always rely on cars.</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 436)	34.1	26.7	9.2	23.9	4.2	1.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 381)	31.3	24.1	13.7	22.1	8.7	0.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 772)	28.2	26.4	13.8	20.8	9.0	1.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 2,162)	28.1	26.0	14.8	22.8	7.0	1.2
All Groups	29.1	26.0	13.8	22.4	7.3	1.3

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 18.63 (p = 0.098).

## C. Third Highest Top Priority

	<b>Making sure that the disadvantaged have an equal opportunity to be healthy.</b>	<b>Making sure that healthy foods are for sale at affordable prices in communities where they are not.</b>	<b>Making sure that there are safe, outdoor places to walk and be physically active in communities where there aren't any.</b>	<b>Making sure that there is decent housing available for everyone who needs it.</b>	<b>Making sure that there are sidewalks for walking, bike lanes, and public transportation available so that people do not have to always rely on cars.</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 265)	16.2	25.2	22.3	23.6	10.4	2.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 246)	22.9	29.3	24.7	11.0	12.1	0.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 485)	28.3	22.8	20.0	16.0	10.4	2.4
Large City (500,000+) (n = 1,452)	29.8	21.2	18.5	14.7	14.3	1.5
All Groups	27.3	22.8	19.8	15.6	12.9	1.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 37.44 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

#### D. Fourth Highest Top Priority

	<b>Making sure that the disadvantaged have an equal opportunity to be healthy.</b>	<b>Making sure that healthy foods are for sale at affordable prices in communities where they are not.</b>	<b>Making sure that there are safe, outdoor places to walk and be physically active in communities where there aren't any.</b>	<b>Making sure that there is decent housing available for everyone who needs it.</b>	<b>Making sure that there are sidewalks for walking, bike lanes, and public transportation available so that people do not have to always rely on cars.</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 142)	3.9	13.3	51.1	6.2	21.3	4.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 128)	3.9	10.8	44.6	11.6	29.1	0.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 281)	4.7	19.3	39.8	8.7	22.5	5.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 1,430)	7.8	13.8	41.2	9.5	24.7	2.9
All Groups	6.4	14.6	42.3	9.2	24.3	3.2

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 16.31 (p = 0.178).

#### E. Fifth Highest Top Priority

	<b>Making sure that the disadvantaged have an equal opportunity to be healthy.</b>	<b>Making sure that healthy foods are for sale at affordable prices in communities where they are not.</b>	<b>Making sure that there are safe, outdoor places to walk and be physically active in communities where there aren't any.</b>	<b>Making sure that there is decent housing available for everyone who needs it.</b>	<b>Making sure that there are sidewalks for walking, bike lanes, and public transportation available so that people do not have to always rely on cars.</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 58)	13.0	7.5	19.4	2.9	48.0	9.2
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 51)	9.5	10.2	20.1	16.8	43.3	0.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 137)	6.2	8.0	24.5	8.0	46.6	6.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 386)	9.4	12.3	24.3	8.5	40.4	5.1
All Groups	9.1	10.7	23.5	8.6	42.8	5.4

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic not reported due to small cell sizes.

**Q8. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with each statement.**

Note on Randomization: For Q8a and Q8b, half of respondents saw the phrase “an equal opportunity” and half saw “a fair and just opportunity.” We have shown the combined results here.<sup>3</sup>

**A. Our society needs to do more to make sure that everyone has [‘an equal’/‘a fair and just’] opportunity to succeed**

Sample	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	6.1	12.3	26.5	31.4	22.7	1.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	4.2	11.8	23.9	29.6	30.5	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	4.1	9.0	23.3	31.4	31.6	0.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	5.1	7.4	21.4	29.4	35.9	0.7
All Groups	4.9	8.9	22.8	30.1	32.6	0.7

SOURCE: Feldman, 1988, is the source for the survey instrument that was last fielded in American National Election Studies, 2009, 2013, revised by RAND.  
 NOTE: Chi-square statistic 69.43 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

<sup>3</sup> For Q8a, respondents were approximately 2 percentage points more likely to select somewhat agree and 2 percentage points less likely to select somewhat disagree when the question said “a fair and just opportunity” relative to “an equal opportunity.” These differences are small but statistically significant. There was no statistically significant difference for Q8b.

**B. Our society needs to do more to make sure that everyone has [‘an equal’/‘a fair and just’] opportunity to be healthy**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Disagree</b>	<b>Neither Agree Nor Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	4.7	7.2	25.3	32.0	29.7	1.0
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	3.9	5.8	21.9	30.0	38.4	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	2.6	5.1	19.5	32.8	39.3	0.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	3.7	6.1	18.2	29.1	42.1	0.7
All Groups	3.6	6.0	19.9	30.4	39.4	0.7

SOURCE: Developed by NORC, revised by RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 54.43 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**C. It Is Best for Society If People Are as Concerned About the Needs of Others as They Are About Their Own Needs**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Disagree</b>	<b>Neither Agree Nor Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	3.2	5.5	24.2	38.2	27.8	1.0
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	3.4	6.1	23.6	34.6	32.3	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	3.2	5.9	20.6	35.7	33.9	0.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	3.4	6.3	23.0	34.1	32.5	0.7
All Groups	3.3	6.1	22.7	35.1	32.1	0.7

SOURCE: Developed by NORC.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 12.04 (p = 0.442).

***D. It Would Be Unfair If Some People Had More of an Opportunity to Be Healthy Than Other People***

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Disagree</b>	<b>Neither Agree Nor Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	8.4	10.8	31.2	22.0	26.5	1.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	7.0	8.5	29.8	24.3	30.4	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	6.8	9.9	27.5	24.7	30.0	1.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	6.5	9.7	25.9	25.4	31.8	0.7
All Groups	6.9	9.8	27.4	24.7	30.5	0.8

SOURCE: Developed by NORC, revised by RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 20.54 (p = 0.058).

**Q9. Please indicate if you agree or disagree with the following statements.**

**A. Health is like education – just like all children have access to public education from K-12, all children should have access to a basic level of health care**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Disagree</b>	<b>Neither Agree Nor Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	2.5	3.0	16.0	29.4	48.1	1.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	1.8	2.7	11.4	24.5	59.7	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	2.4	2.8	11.7	26.4	55.7	0.9
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	2.4	2.8	13.0	23.9	57.0	0.9
All Groups	2.4	2.8	12.9	25.2	55.7	0.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 24.58 (p = 0.017).\*

**B. A good education is a building block for the future**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Disagree</b>	<b>Neither Agree Nor Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	1.4	1.1	10.9	30.3	55.6	0.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	1.5	1.2	8.8	24.8	63.1	0.6
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	1.4	1.1	8.4	26.0	62.3	0.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	1.5	1.6	9.4	22.0	64.6	0.9
All Groups	1.5	1.4	9.3	24.3	62.7	0.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 26.11 (p = 0.01).\*

**C. Good health is a building block for the future**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Disagree</b>	<b>Neither Agree Nor Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	1.3	1.6	13.5	37.5	45.3	0.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	1.1	1.5	13.0	32.5	52.0	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	1.2	1.7	11.9	33.0	51.3	0.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	1.4	2.3	12.8	29.7	52.9	1.0
All Groups	1.3	2.0	12.7	31.8	51.4	0.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic not reported due to small cell sizes.

**D. Good health is a result of the choices you have made**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Disagree</b>	<b>Neither Agree Nor Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	1.7	5.8	19.9	40.7	30.7	1.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.7	6.5	14.8	39.3	36.7	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	2.2	7.2	18.1	41.3	30.3	0.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	2.0	6.2	20.7	39.2	30.9	1.0
All Groups	2.1	6.4	19.4	39.9	31.4	0.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 17.95 (p = 0.117).

**E. Being educated is a result of the choices you have made**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Disagree</b>	<b>Neither Agree Nor Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	2.5	9.2	24.6	36.3	26.1	1.4
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.9	7.6	21.1	35.4	32.9	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	2.6	11.8	21.4	36.1	27.3	0.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	3.6	10.1	22.6	35.5	27.1	1.2
All Groups	3.2	10.1	22.4	35.8	27.6	1.0

SOURCE: RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 19.58 (p = 0.075).

**Q10.** Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? “It is the obligation of the government to ensure that everyone has access to health care as a fundamental right.”

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Disagree</b>	<b>Neither Agree Nor Disagree</b>	<b>Somewhat Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	18.5	14.0	20.7	20.6	25.0	1.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	18.6	13.3	17.2	21.0	30.0	.
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	14.4	14.8	16.9	20.1	33.0	0.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	16.3	10.7	17.0	21.3	33.8	0.9
All Groups	16.4	12.3	17.5	20.9	32.0	0.8

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 40.92 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**Q11a.** For the pair of statements below, indicate whether the *FIRST* statement or the *SECOND* statement comes closer to your own views—even if neither is exactly right.

Note on randomization: Half of the sample saw Q11a and half saw Q11b.<sup>4</sup>

Sample	The Biggest Reason People in America Become Unhealthy Is Because They Make Poor Choices That Affect Their Health	The Biggest Reason People in America Become Unhealthy Is Because Things Outside of Their Control Affect Their Health	Missing
Not a Town (n = 485)	35.1	13.4	0.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 380)	36.8	15.6	0.3
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 764)	34.7	15.6	0.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 1,901)	32.5	15.4	0.9
All Groups	33.8	15.2	0.8

SOURCE: Pew Research Center, 2012; revised by the RAND team to reflect health.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 2.74 (p = 0.434).

**Q11b.** Which of the following is the biggest reason that people in America become unhealthy?

Sample	Personal Factors	External Factors	Missing
Not a Town (n = 486)	42.8	7.0	0.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 369)	40.8	5.8	0.7
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 729)	38.6	9.0	1.4
Large City (500,000+) (n = 2,044)	40.2	10.6	0.5
All Groups	40.3	9.2	0.8

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.73 (p = 0.002).\*\*

<sup>4</sup> Respondents were 13.6 percentage points more likely to choose personal factors in Q11b than poor choices in Q11a.

**Q12.** *When it comes to U.S. government spending on health and health care, if you had to balance that spending between helping people get and stay healthy and taking care of people when they get sick, how would you do it?*

Sample	More on Getting and Keeping People Healthy	More on Taking Care of People When They Get Sick	Equal Between the Two	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	30.2	11.4	57.0	1.4
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	31.9	10.1	57.4	0.6
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	34.9	9.7	54.3	1.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	34.1	11.5	53.5	0.9
All Groups	33.5	11.0	54.6	0.9

SOURCE: Harvard School of Public Health, 2011; revised by NORC and RAND.  
 NOTE: Chi-square statistic 8.1 (p = 0.231).

**Q13a.** *Recent research shows that as of 2018, more than one-third of American adults are obese. Which of the following levels of government do you think could do the most (e.g., through policies, programs, laws and regulations) to help reduce the number of American adults who are obese?*

Note on randomization: Half of the sample saw Q13a and half saw Q13b.

Sample	Local Governments	State Governments	Federal Governments	No Government Can Lower This Number	Missing
Not a Town (n = 485)	5.4	6.8	6.8	29.9	0.4
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 380)	5.9	5.8	10.0	30.0	0.9
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 764)	8.4	7.9	8.5	25.5	0.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 1,901)	9.3	7.5	8.8	22.2	1.0
All Groups	8.2	7.3	8.6	24.8	0.8

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.  
 NOTE: Chi-square statistic 37.2 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**Q13b.** Recent research shows that in the past year, 8% of American adults had a substance use disorder (e.g., alcoholism, addiction to opioids). Which of the following levels of government do you think could do the most (e.g., through policies, programs, laws and regulations) to help reduce the number of American adults who have a substance use disorder?

Sample	Local Governments	State Governments	Federal Governments	No Government Can Lower This Number	Missing
Not a Town (n = 486)	8.8	10.1	9.7	20.7	1.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 369)	9.4	10.6	8.0	18.4	0.9
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 729)	11.2	9.9	10.7	15.9	1.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 2,044)	11.4	12.1	11.1	16.1	0.6
All Groups	10.8	11.2	10.5	17.0	0.8

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 20.62 (p = 0.014).\*

Note on Randomization: the order of questions 14a–14d was randomized for each respondent.

**Q14a.** *When African Americans need health care, do you think it is easier or harder for them to get the care they need than it is for White Americans, or is there not much of a difference?*

Sample	Easier	Not Much of a Difference	Harder	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	13.8	63.5	21.8	0.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	10.9	56.0	32.7	0.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	9.7	55.6	33.5	1.1
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	7.4	51.6	40.0	1.0
All Groups	9.2	54.6	35.3	0.9

SOURCE: NORC and RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 101.04 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**Q14b.** *When Latinos need health care, do you think it is easier or harder for them to get the care they need than it is for White Americans, or is there not much of a difference?*

Sample	Easier	Not Much of a Difference	Harder	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	15.8	61.3	22.1	0.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	15.2	50.1	34.3	0.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	11.9	52.1	34.8	1.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	9.0	48.6	41.3	1.0
All Groups	11.2	51.3	36.5	1.0

SOURCE: NORC and RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 113.86 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**Q14c.** *When low-income Americans need health care, do you think it is easier or harder for them to get the care they need than it is for those who are better off financially, or is there not much of a difference?*

Sample	Easier	Not Much of a Difference	Harder	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	16.6	24.0	58.5	0.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	14.2	23.6	62.3	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	14.5	22.4	62.0	1.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	11.2	22.4	65.6	0.8
All Groups	12.9	22.8	63.5	0.8

SOURCE: NORC and RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 22.81 (p = 0.001).\*\*\*

**Q14d.** *When Americans living in rural communities need health care, do you think it is easier or harder for them to get the care they need than it is for those who live in urban areas, or is there not much of a difference?*

Sample	Easier	Not Much of a Difference	Harder	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	4.1	46.6	48.4	0.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	6.0	39.7	54.3	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	4.3	36.4	58.2	1.1
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.6	34.4	60.2	0.8
All Groups	4.6	37.1	57.5	0.8

SOURCE: NORC and RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 35.42 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**Q15a.** *In the U.S. today, people with lower incomes live on average 7.5 years less than people with higher incomes. What do you think are the top three reasons why this is the case? (Select three options)*

The following tables each list percentage of respondents who selected each item as a top three reason for longer life expectancy.

**A. Access to a good education**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	87.1	12.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	87.9	12.1
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	85.6	14.4
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	83.0	17.0
All Groups	84.6	15.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.95 (p = 0.002).\*\*

**B. Access to health care**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	51.9	48.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	48.7	51.3
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	48.3	51.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	49.0	51.0
All Groups	49.2	50.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 2.53 (p = 0.471).

**C. Access to health insurance**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	59.9	40.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	53.3	46.7
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	57.4	42.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	55.8	44.2
All Groups	56.5	43.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 6.56 (p = 0.087).

**D. Community environment**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	80.6	19.4
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	85.6	14.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	80.3	19.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	80.1	19.9
All Groups	80.8	19.2

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 9.24 (p = 0.026).\*

**E. Discrimination**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	95.9	4.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	94.1	5.9
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	91.5	8.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	90.3	9.7
All Groups	91.7	8.3

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 26.09 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**F. Economic resources/How much money they have**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	52.9	47.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	50.4	49.6
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	52.6	47.4
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	52.4	47.6
All Groups	52.3	47.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.98 (p = 0.805).

**G. Genetics (someone's biological makeup)**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	79.5	20.5
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	82.0	18.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	84.8	15.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	85.1	14.9
All Groups	84.0	16.0

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 17.55 (p = 0.001).\*\*\*

**H. Health information they have**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	83.4	16.6
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	82.0	18.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	81.8	18.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	82.6	17.4
All Groups	82.5	17.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.81 (p = 0.847).

**I. Luck**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	94.9	5.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	93.6	6.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	96.2	3.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	95.1	4.9
All Groups	95.1	4.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 4.45 (p = 0.216).

**J. Personal choices and behavior**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	38.6	61.4
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	46.2	53.8
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	49.4	50.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	53.3	46.7
All Groups	49.7	50.3

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 51.6 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**K. Treatment by society of those with low incomes**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	85.9	14.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	84.6	15.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	84.7	15.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	84.9	15.1
All Groups	85.0	15.0

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.51 (p = 0.916).

**L. Other**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not Selected</b>	<b>Selected</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	95.3	4.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	96.0	4.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	97.3	2.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	96.4	3.6
All Groups	96.4	3.6

SOURCE: RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 5.45 (p = 0.142).

**Q15b.** *Would you be willing or unwilling to do each of the following to address the gap in life expectancy between lower and higher income people?*

**A. Pay more in taxes**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Very Willing</b>	<b>Somewhat Willing</b>	<b>Neither Willing Nor Unwilling</b>	<b>Somewhat Unwilling</b>	<b>Very Unwilling</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	5.4	14.7	26.1	18.7	33.4	1.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	8.3	20.1	29.2	14.5	27.1	0.8
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	9.8	18.5	25.7	16.7	27.1	2.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	10.2	20.3	25.8	15.8	26.3	1.7
All Groups	9.2	19.1	26.2	16.2	27.5	1.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 42.78 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**B. Donate to a charity working to address this issue**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Very Willing</b>	<b>Somewhat Willing</b>	<b>Neither Willing Nor Unwilling</b>	<b>Somewhat Unwilling</b>	<b>Very Unwilling</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	8.9	33.7	32.6	10.7	12.1	2.0
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	11.9	35.3	34.4	7.3	9.9	1.3
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	12.1	35.7	29.1	12.2	8.4	2.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	13.7	35.6	29.3	10.4	9.2	1.6
All Groups	12.5	35.3	30.3	10.5	9.5	1.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 33.69 (p = 0.001).\*\*\*

**C. Volunteer with a community organization that is working to address this issue**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Very Willing</b>	<b>Somewhat Willing</b>	<b>Neither Willing Nor Unwilling</b>	<b>Somewhat Unwilling</b>	<b>Very Unwilling</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	11.1	32.7	34.0	10.2	10.1	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	16.1	33.3	33.8	9.1	7.0	0.7
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	15.1	33.6	30.7	11.4	7.1	2.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	16.4	33.4	30.2	9.9	8.6	1.6
All Groups	15.3	33.3	31.2	10.1	8.3	1.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 23.68 (p = 0.023).\*

**D. Vote for a candidate who will address this issue**

Sample	Very Willing	Somewhat Willing	Neither Willing Nor Unwilling	Somewhat Unwilling	Very Unwilling	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	23.8	24.0	30.4	6.8	13.4	1.6
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	31.0	20.1	32.7	5.0	10.2	1.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	34.7	20.5	27.0	6.3	9.2	2.4
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	35.1	22.9	24.0	6.2	10.3	1.5
All Groups	33.0	22.3	26.4	6.2	10.5	1.6

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 57.04 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**Q16.** *Indicate who you think should play a bigger role in providing these services, the government or the private sector (businesses and nonprofits)? Slide the dot to left to indicate that you think the government should play a bigger role and to the right to indicate that the private sector should play a bigger role. If you place the dot all the way to the left that indicates that the government should provide these services, and the private sector should not be involved at all. If you place the dot all the way to the right that indicates that the private sector should provide these services and the government should not be involved at all. Any point in the middle indicates that each should play some role.*

Note: These questions were answered on a visual slider scale that ranged from 0 to 100. A zero indicates that the government should provide these services, while 100 indicates that the private sector should provide these services. The tables below present the mean value across respondents.

**A. Transportation Including Highways, Roads, Buses, Trains, and Subways**

	Number of Respondents	Mean
Not a Town	794	38.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000)	622	35.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000)	1,239	36.2
Large City (500,000+)	3,304	34.5

NOTE: F-statistic = 3.95 (p = 0.008).\*\*

**B. Neighborhood Safety and Security**

	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Not a Town	734	47.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000)	600	43.1
Midsized City (50,000–500,000)	1,164	42.3
Large City (500,000+)	3,127	38.5

NOTE: F-statistic = 12.36 ( $p < 0.001$ ).\*\*\*

**C. Job Training Programs**

	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Not a Town	678	53.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000)	564	51.8
Midsized City (50,000–500,000)	1,094	51.0
Large City (500,000+)	2,876	50.3

NOTE: F-statistic = 1.21 ( $p = 0.304$ ).

**D. Health Care Services**

	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Not a Town	718	44.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000)	600	39.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000)	1,142	39.6
Large City (500,000+)	3,057	37.2

NOTE: F-statistic = 7.80 ( $p < 0.001$ ).\*\*\*

### **E. Elementary and High School Education**

	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Not a Town	742	38.6
Small Town (2,500–50,000)	595	32.7
Midsized City (50,000–500,000)	1,173	32.0
Large City (500,000+)	3,139	30.8

NOTE: F-statistic = 9.49 ( $p < 0.001$ ).\*\*\*

### **F. Parks and Recreation Services**

	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Not a Town	704	42.5
Small Town (2,500–50,000)	571	39.2
Midsized City (50,000–500,000)	1,130	38.4
Large City (500,000+)	3,066	35.5

NOTE: F-statistic = 4.02 ( $p = 0.007$ ).\*\*

### **G. Housing**

	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Not a Town	700	51.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000)	560	46.9
Midsized City (50,000–500,000)	1,089	46.8
Large City (500,000+)	2,938	43.6

NOTE: F-statistic = 5.37 ( $p = 0.001$ ).\*\*

### **H. Food Safety in Restaurants**

	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Mean</b>
Not a Town	704	37.0
Small Town (2,500–50,000)	577	36.9
Midsized City (50,000–500,000)	1,134	36.9
Large City (500,000+)	3,052	36.1

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: F-statistic = 1.35 ( $p = 0.258$ ).

**Q17.** *The following statements about community refer to your neighborhood. How well do each of the following statements represent how you feel about this community?— not at all, somewhat, mostly, or completely.*

**A. I Can Trust People in This Community**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	11.0	40.2	38.4	8.5	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	10.0	43.5	38.5	7.5	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	13.5	38.2	38.4	7.9	2.1
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	15.2	40.7	35.4	7.1	1.5
All Groups	13.7	40.4	36.8	7.5	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 20.3 (p = 0.016).\* The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

**B. I Can Recognize Most of the Members of This Community**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	23.9	38.5	26.2	9.5	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	28.1	41.0	24.2	6.3	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	29.9	41.8	20.9	5.1	2.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	30.8	40.7	21.6	5.3	1.5
All Groups	29.4	40.7	22.4	5.9	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 36.34 (p < 0.001).\*\*\* The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

**C. Most Community Members Know Me**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	28.1	37.1	25.0	7.8	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	34.0	36.6	23.4	5.5	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	36.8	38.6	16.3	6.3	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	38.2	38.9	16.6	4.6	1.6
All Groups	36.1	38.4	18.4	5.5	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 61.96 ( $p < 0.001$ ).\*\*\* The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

**D. This Community Has Symbols and Expressions of Membership Such as Clothes, Signs, Art, Architecture, Logos, Landmarks, and Flags That People Can Recognize**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	45.1	31.4	15.5	6.4	1.6
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	38.3	34.9	18.7	7.6	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	37.6	30.2	22.4	7.6	2.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	38.2	32.5	20.3	7.5	1.6
All Groups	39.0	32.1	19.9	7.4	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 23.44 ( $p = 0.005$ ).\*\* The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

***E. I Put a Lot of Time and Effort into Being Part of This Community***

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	34.3	40.5	15.7	7.7	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	32.0	45.1	16.0	6.4	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	32.9	42.7	16.8	5.0	2.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	35.5	40.8	17.0	5.1	1.6
All Groups	34.4	41.8	16.7	5.6	1.7

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 14.53 (p = 0.105). The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

***F. Being a Member of This Community Is Part of My Identity***

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	33.9	36.3	18.6	9.4	1.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	35.8	36.3	20.2	7.3	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	36.7	34.1	18.2	8.8	2.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	37.7	35.1	19.1	6.6	1.4
All Groups	36.8	35.2	19.0	7.5	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 13.07 (p = 0.159). The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

**G. It Is Very Important to Me to Be a Part of This Community**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	20.7	40.6	25.2	11.6	1.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	20.0	40.6	28.9	10.1	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	21.7	40.3	25.4	10.5	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	23.4	37.6	26.8	10.6	1.6
All Groups	22.3	38.9	26.5	10.7	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 9.03 (p = 0.434). The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

**H. I Am with Other Community Members a Lot and Enjoy Being with Them**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	35.8	39.7	16.4	6.3	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	32.9	39.7	21.0	5.9	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	37.1	37.1	17.8	5.7	2.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	39.0	37.5	17.0	5.0	1.4
All Groups	37.5	38.0	17.5	5.4	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 13.41 (p = 0.145). The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

***I. I Expect to Be a Part of This Community for a Long Time***

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	12.3	30.9	31.2	23.7	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	12.7	29.4	36.1	21.4	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	14.4	30.3	33.8	19.1	2.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	18.7	32.4	31.2	16.3	1.5
All Groups	16.2	31.4	32.3	18.4	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 49.4 ( $p < 0.001$ ).\*\*\* The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

***J. Members of This Community Have Shared Important Events Together, Such as Holidays, Celebrations, or Disasters***

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	23.1	38.0	24.1	12.9	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	20.1	38.9	29.7	10.8	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	26.5	35.8	26.6	9.1	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	27.8	37.4	24.9	8.3	1.5
All Groups	26.0	37.3	25.7	9.4	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 32.91 ( $p < 0.001$ ).\*\*\* The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

**K. I Feel Hopeful About the Future of This Community**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	13.6	38.2	34.0	12.4	1.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	15.2	34.3	38.5	11.5	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	12.2	35.8	36.7	13.2	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	14.3	35.1	36.8	12.4	1.5
All Groups	13.8	35.6	36.6	12.5	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 7.55 (p = 0.581). The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

**L. Members of This Community Care About Each Other**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	10.1	39.0	38.8	10.2	1.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	12.0	45.2	35.2	7.2	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	12.4	45.7	31.8	7.9	2.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	14.8	45.6	30.6	7.5	1.5
All Groups	13.3	44.7	32.5	7.9	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 34.5 (p < 0.001).\*\*\* The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

**M. My Community Can Work Together to Improve Its Health**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	19.5	45.4	26.7	6.6	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	16.9	43.9	29.4	9.4	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	17.3	41.6	29.6	9.4	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	18.8	41.8	29.7	8.1	1.6
All Groups	18.4	42.5	29.2	8.3	1.6

SOURCE: RAND.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 10.44 (p = 0.316). The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

**N. My Community Has the Resources to Improve Its Health**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	26.3	42.7	20.9	8.3	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	20.8	37.9	33.6	7.3	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	19.5	36.0	32.9	9.2	2.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	18.8	36.3	32.5	11.0	1.5
All Groups	20.2	37.3	31.1	9.8	1.6

SOURCE: RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 60.86 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**O. My Community Works Together to Make Positive Change for Health**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	32.6	43.3	17.4	4.9	1.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	26.5	47.6	20.7	4.7	0.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	31.2	38.5	22.6	5.4	2.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	31.5	42.0	19.8	5.2	1.5
All Groups	31.1	42.0	20.2	5.2	1.6

SOURCE: RAND.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 18.57 (p = 0.029).\* The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

**P. I Know My Neighbors Will Help Me Stay Healthy**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Somewhat</b>	<b>Mostly</b>	<b>Completely</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	44.2	36.1	12.6	5.5	1.6
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	44.7	36.1	16.1	2.5	0.6
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	46.4	30.7	16.5	4.4	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	47.7	32.6	14.5	3.7	1.6
All Groups	46.6	33.0	14.8	3.9	1.6

SOURCE: RAND.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 20.95 (p = 0.013).\* The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

**Q18.** This question is about how different groups or organizations impact the health of your community. For each, please indicate what impact (positive, negative, or no impact) this group has on the health of your community. If the impact is both positive and negative, please indicate whether the overall impact is more positive or negative.

**A. People Living in My Community**

Sample	Very negative	Somewhat negative	No difference	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	2.1	8.8	46.4	34.5	6.1	2.0
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.1	12.9	42.3	33.4	8.6	0.7
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	3.3	7.7	46.1	32.8	7.9	2.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	2.5	9.4	44.9	33.0	8.0	2.2
All Groups	2.6	9.3	45.1	33.2	7.8	2.0

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 18.8 (p = 0.094).

**B. Local Businesses**

Sample	Very negative	Somewhat negative	No difference	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	1.5	5.6	50.2	34.0	6.6	2.0
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.1	9.5	41.8	37.5	8.4	0.7
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	1.8	6.7	43.6	37.8	7.9	2.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	1.4	9.1	43.4	36.4	7.3	2.4
All Groups	1.6	8.1	44.2	36.5	7.5	2.2

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 24.51 (p = 0.017).\*

**C. Local Law Enforcement**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Very negative</b>	<b>Somewhat negative</b>	<b>No difference</b>	<b>Somewhat positive</b>	<b>Very positive</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	1.8	7.9	44.4	33.9	9.9	2.2
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.5	8.6	37.8	36.7	13.3	1.0
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	3.0	7.4	38.8	35.4	13.0	2.4
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	2.7	7.1	39.4	36.0	12.4	2.4
All Groups	2.6	7.4	39.8	35.7	12.3	2.2

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.34 (p = 0.28)

**D. Local Organizations That Provide Health Services (e.g. health care, public health)**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Very negative</b>	<b>Somewhat negative</b>	<b>No difference</b>	<b>Somewhat positive</b>	<b>Very positive</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	2.2	6.0	37.3	40.5	11.9	2.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.0	6.1	31.6	41.2	18.5	0.7
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	1.9	5.1	34.2	41.0	15.8	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	2.0	5.6	35.0	40.4	14.7	2.3
All Groups	2.0	5.6	34.8	40.6	14.9	2.0

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 13.4 (p = 0.34)

**E. Local Organizations That Provide Other Social Services (e.g., food assistance, job training) such as faith based orgs, nonprofits**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Very negative</b>	<b>Somewhat negative</b>	<b>No difference</b>	<b>Somewhat positive</b>	<b>Very positive</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	1.8	6.4	36.4	40.9	12.5	2.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.5	6.0	29.5	43.1	18.3	0.7
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	1.4	5.3	33.7	40.7	16.9	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	2.3	6.1	35.5	39.0	14.9	2.2
All Groups	2.1	6.0	34.6	40.1	15.3	2.0

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 20.52 (p = 0.058)

**F. Local Government**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Very negative</b>	<b>Somewhat negative</b>	<b>No difference</b>	<b>Somewhat positive</b>	<b>Very positive</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	3.3	9.6	50.5	29.8	4.2	2.6
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	3.9	11.1	46.2	31.8	6.1	1.0
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	3.6	10.4	42.5	34.1	7.4	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.4	8.9	42.5	35.2	6.7	2.3
All Groups	4.0	9.6	44.0	33.8	6.5	2.1

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 28.74 (p = 0.004).\*\*

**G. State Government Leaders**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Very negative</b>	<b>Somewhat negative</b>	<b>No difference</b>	<b>Somewhat positive</b>	<b>Very positive</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	5.2	12.7	54.8	22.5	2.3	2.5
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	5.6	13.6	50.3	26.5	3.2	1.0
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	6.9	13.6	47.5	24.3	5.7	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	6.2	12.4	48.9	25.3	4.8	2.4
All Groups	6.1	12.8	49.6	24.8	4.5	2.2

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 27.3 (p = 0.007).\*\*

**E. Federal Government Leaders**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Very negative</b>	<b>Somewhat negative</b>	<b>No difference</b>	<b>Somewhat positive</b>	<b>Very positive</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	9.2	13.2	55.2	18.2	1.7	2.6
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	8.8	14.6	52.2	19.8	3.5	1.1
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	10.2	14.9	48.2	19.3	5.2	2.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	8.7	13.4	51.0	20.7	3.9	2.4
All Groups	9.1	13.8	51.1	20.0	3.8	2.2

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 25.62 (p = 0.012).\*

**Q19. There are many activities that a person could do to influence government decisions about health issues. During the past year have you . . .**

**A. Voted for or against a candidate for public office because of his/her position on a health problem or issue**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	34.5	63.2	2.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	36.0	61.8	2.2
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	39.6	57.9	2.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	42.5	55.0	2.4
All Groups	40.1	57.5	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 22.38 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**B. Voted for or against a candidate for public office because of his/her position on other issues such as education, public safety, or community funding**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	45.1	52.6	2.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	46.5	51.4	2.1
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	50.5	47.1	2.4
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	52.9	44.7	2.4
All Groups	50.6	47.0	2.3

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 19.61 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**C. Contributed time or money to an organization working to pass a health law or policy at the local, state or national level**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	16.3	81.4	2.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	15.5	82.5	2.0
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	15.5	82.2	2.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	20.2	77.3	2.5
All Groups	18.2	79.5	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 19.58 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**D. Lobbied or advocated for a health-related cause in your community (This may include signing a petition, calling a public official, disseminating information via social media, participating in demonstrations)**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	17.5	80.2	2.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	19.6	78.1	2.3
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	20.0	77.6	2.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	21.8	75.7	2.5
All Groups	20.6	77.0	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 8.54 (p = 0.036).\*

***E. Attended a civic meeting or worked with neighbors to fix community problems***

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	21.8	75.9	2.2
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	21.8	76.1	2.1
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	19.3	78.4	2.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	21.6	75.7	2.6
All Groups	21.2	76.4	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.75 (p = 0.29).

***F. Ever served as an elected appointee or official***

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	7.8	89.9	2.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	8.6	89.1	2.4
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	5.6	91.9	2.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	8.4	89.0	2.6
All Groups	7.7	89.8	2.5

SOURCE: Harvard School of Public Health, 2011 (revised), and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2018, Civic Engagement Supplement, adapted by RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 9.79 (p = 0.02).\*

**Q20.** Whether or not you have taken action to improve health in your community, many people face barriers to getting involved. Thinking about the following statements, please rate the extent to which you think this has been a barrier for people in your community.

**A. People don't know how to get involved or where to start**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 Not a barrier at all</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 Major barrier</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	8.3	11.7	41.2	22.6	13.3	2.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	8.9	10.4	38.9	23.3	16.8	1.7
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	7.6	10.4	36.2	26.0	17.6	2.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	7.5	9.4	38.1	23.8	18.9	2.4
All Groups	7.8	10.0	38.2	24.1	17.6	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 21.08 (p = 0.049).\*

**B. People don't think their involvement will really make a difference in changing the health of the community**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 Not a barrier at all</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 Major barrier</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	4.9	9.3	36.5	27.5	19.0	2.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	4.3	9.3	27.9	30.8	25.9	1.7
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	5.7	7.8	30.0	31.1	23.3	2.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	5.1	7.6	32.6	29.3	22.9	2.5
All Groups	5.1	8.1	32.1	29.6	22.8	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 22.7 (p = 0.03).\*

**C. People offer suggestions but only those coming from certain groups or individuals are addressed**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 Not a barrier at all</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 Major barrier</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	8.9	11.9	39.4	23.2	13.8	2.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	7.0	11.8	37.2	26.0	16.2	1.8
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	7.2	12.2	37.4	25.3	15.6	2.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	6.6	11.0	40.8	24.3	14.9	2.4
All Groups	7.1	11.5	39.5	24.5	15.1	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 11.2 (p = 0.512).

**D. There are other issues people care more about**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>1 Not a barrier at all</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 Major barrier</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	3.9	7.5	39.7	27.4	18.5	3.0
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	3.7	6.9	33.8	32.4	21.5	1.7
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	5.2	8.1	34.9	30.3	19.2	2.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.6	7.8	37.4	29.4	18.2	2.7
All Groups	4.5	7.7	36.8	29.6	18.8	2.5

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 12.81 (p = 0.383).

**Q21.** *Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?*

Sample	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	9.2	36.3	35.5	14.1	3.9	1.0
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	9.8	38.0	34.7	13.9	2.8	0.8
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	10.6	35.9	37.4	12.2	2.3	1.4
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	10.4	37.0	35.3	12.3	3.3	1.7
All Groups	10.2	36.8	35.7	12.7	3.1	1.4

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
Healthy Days/HRQOL-4 questions.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 9.54 (p = 0.656).

**Q22.** *How would you rate the importance of the following items on a scale from: 1 (Not at all important) to 5 (Very important)?*

**A. Religion and/or spirituality in your life**

Sample	1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5 Very important	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	15.8	7.6	19.6	17.0	36.9	3.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	17.5	11.1	17.4	14.4	38.8	0.8
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	18.9	10.0	15.5	17.5	36.3	1.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	17.9	9.8	20.6	16.1	33.8	1.8
All Groups	17.8	9.7	19.0	16.4	35.3	1.9

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 25.23 (p = 0.014).\*

**B. Religion and/or spirituality in the choices you make about health**

Sample	1 Not at all important	2	3	4	5 Very important	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	24.5	10.9	23.8	14.5	23.1	3.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	29.3	10.3	22.1	15.7	21.5	0.9
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	27.5	12.4	22.1	15.5	20.6	1.9
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	28.1	12.1	24.4	15.0	18.7	1.7
All Groups	27.6	11.8	23.6	15.1	20.0	1.9

SOURCE: Borneman, Ferrell, and Puchalski, 2010, revised by RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.95 (p = 0.244).

**Q23. Has the poor health of another person affected your life on an ongoing basis for any extended period of time?**

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	39.1	58.8	2.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	39.3	59.5	1.2
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	38.9	59.3	1.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	36.6	61.6	1.8
All Groups	37.7	60.5	1.8

SOURCE: Personal Health Experience Scale (Brooks et al., 2013), revised by RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.36 (p = 0.339).

**Q24. Do you personally currently have one or more chronic health conditions (e.g., diabetes, asthma, depression)?**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	38.1	59.6	2.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	38.3	60.4	1.3
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	34.4	63.6	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	33.8	64.1	2.1
All Groups	35.0	63.0	2.0

SOURCE: RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 7.57 (p = 0.056).

**Q25. Have you ever had financial problems because of a health issue for yourself and/or others?**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	27.8	70.5	1.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	29.5	69.5	1.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	25.8	72.3	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	22.8	75.1	2.1
All Groups	24.8	73.3	1.9

SOURCE: RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 15.92 (p = 0.001).\*\*

**Q26.** Sometimes people take care of others who are ailing or who have health needs. For example, these may include elderly relatives, family members with disabilities or chronic disease, friends, or neighbors. (Please don't include those who you take care of for pay.) In a typical month, how often, if ever, do you help others who are ailing or who have health needs, with their daily activities?

Sample	Daily	Several times a week	About once a week	2-3 times a month	Once a month	Never	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	11.1	9.6	7.2	8.8	15.0	46.6	1.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	9.7	9.7	7.8	11.5	12.0	48.2	1.2
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	9.3	8.7	8.0	7.8	14.2	49.9	2.1
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	9.8	8.6	6.8	9.2	13.7	50.0	1.9
All Groups	9.9	8.9	7.2	9.1	13.8	49.3	1.9

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014, revised by RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 15.02 (p = 0.45).

**Q27.** Have you ever personally experienced discrimination or been treated unfairly because of an ongoing health issue or condition or because of disability?

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	12.6	85.6	1.8
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	14.9	83.9	1.2
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	14.2	84.1	1.8
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	12.6	85.5	1.9
All Groups	13.2	85.1	1.8

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.01 (p = 0.39).

**Q28. Is there a place that you usually go to when you are sick or need advice about your health?**

Sample	Yes	There is no place	There is more than one place	Don't know	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	68.6	9.0	13.0	7.5	2.0
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	67.5	8.9	13.3	9.6	0.7
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	65.9	8.3	14.8	9.3	1.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	64.6	10.2	14.6	8.9	1.7
All Groups	65.7	9.5	14.3	8.9	1.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 7.92 (p = 0.542).

**Q28a. If YES: What kind of place do you go to most often—a clinic, doctor's office, emergency room, or some other place?**

Sample	Clinic or health center	Doctors office or HMO	Hospital emergency room	Hospital outpatient department	Some other place	I don't go to one place most often	Don't know	Missing
Not a Town (n = 833)	19.3	54.0	2.5	0.9	3.2	1.0	0.6	.
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 639)	25.6	47.2	3.0	1.0	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.2
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,271)	18.1	55.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,325)	16.4	54.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.1
All Groups	18.1	54.0	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.1

SOURCE National Health Interview Survey (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2019).

NOTE: Chi-square statistic not reported due to small cell sizes.

**Q29.** *The next question asks about your health insurance or health coverage plans. In answering this question, please exclude plans that pay for only one type of service (such as nursing home care, accidents, family planning, or dental care) and plans that only provide extra cash when hospitalized. Are you currently covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans?*

**A. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of yours or another family member's). This would include COBRA coverage**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Covered</b>	<b>Not covered</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	49.9	41.6	6.0	2.5
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	48.9	43.5	5.9	1.7
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	52.6	41.2	4.0	2.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	52.3	39.4	6.3	2.0
All Groups	51.7	40.5	5.7	2.1

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 9.26 (p = 0.159).

**B. Insurance purchased through an exchange or marketplace, such as Healthcare.gov or [state exchange of state where respondent lives]**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Covered</b>	<b>Not covered</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	7.3	80.5	9.0	3.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	10.2	80.3	7.9	1.6
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	9.9	81.4	5.8	2.9
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	11.1	78.9	7.4	2.6
All Groups	10.3	79.8	7.3	2.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 13.43 (p = 0.037).\*

**C. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by you or another family member) excluding coverage purchased through an exchange or marketplace, such as Healthcare.gov or [state exchange of state where respondent lives]**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Covered</b>	<b>Not covered</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	9.5	78.9	8.4	3.2
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	16.9	73.6	7.5	2.1
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	12.1	78.6	6.4	2.9
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	11.4	77.4	8.4	2.8
All Groups	11.9	77.5	7.9	2.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 18.42 (p = 0.005).\*\*

**D. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Covered</b>	<b>Not covered</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	26.7	63.4	7.3	2.6
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	28.4	64.3	5.9	1.3
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	24.4	67.4	5.2	3.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	23.8	66.5	7.2	2.6
All Groups	24.8	66.1	6.6	2.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 10.31 (p = 0.112).

**E. [Medicaid, Medical Assistance (MA), the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) or any kind of government-sponsored assistance plan based on income or a disability [Medicaid name of state where respondent lives]**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Covered</b>	<b>Not covered</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	11.8	76.4	8.5	3.3
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	17.1	75.3	6.4	1.2
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	15.4	75.6	6.0	2.9
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	14.4	75.2	7.6	2.7
All Groups	14.6	75.5	7.3	2.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 9.24 (p = 0.161).

**F. TRICARE or other military health care, including VA health care**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Covered</b>	<b>Not covered</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	5.6	82.9	8.4	3.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	8.4	82.6	7.3	1.7
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	7.1	84.4	5.5	3.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	7.3	82.1	8.0	2.6
All Groups	7.1	82.8	7.5	2.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 10.63 (p = 0.1).

**G. Indian Health Service**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Covered</b>	<b>Not covered</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	1.2	86.8	8.4	3.5
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	3.2	87.5	7.5	1.8
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	2.7	88.3	6.1	3.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	2.5	86.5	8.1	2.9
All Groups	2.4	87.0	7.6	2.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 7.73 (p = 0.259).

**H. Any other type of health insurance coverage or health coverage plan**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Covered</b>	<b>Not covered</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	5.8	81.2	9.3	3.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	8.8	80.5	8.7	2.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	7.1	82.7	7.1	3.1
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	7.9	80.1	9.2	2.8
All Groups	7.5	80.9	8.7	2.9

SOURCE: Holahan and Long, 2018, Q8.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 8.63 (p = 0.196).

If the respondent indicated they no source of insurance they were asked Q29a:

**Q29a. Does this mean you currently have no health insurance or health coverage plan?**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>I do NOT have health insurance</b>	<b>I HAVE some kind of health insurance</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 104)	83.4	11.0	4.4
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 61)	86.8	9.0	3.7
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 135)	86.7	9.1	3.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 390)	85.5	8.0	4.9
All Groups	85.6	8.8	4.3

SOURCE: Holahan and Long, 2018, Q8.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 6.53 (p = 0.089).

**Q30. Are you or a close family member a medical doctor, nurse, or other health care professional? (Check all that apply)**

	Yes, I am	Yes, a close family member is	No	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	6.1	18.2	74.6	2.2
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	7.5	17.2	74.9	1.0
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	7.7	17.5	74.3	1.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	7.4	17.5	74.5	2.1
All Groups	7.3	17.6	74.5	1.9

NOTES: Chi-square statistic for “Yes, I am”: 2.08 (p = 0.555). Chi-square statistic for “Yes, a close family member is”: 0.25 (p = 0.969). Chi-square statistic for “No”: 0.08 (p = 0.994).

SOURCE: RAND.

NOTE: Because respondents were asked to select all that apply, the total may sum to more than 100 percent.

**Q31. How confident are you that you can:**

**A. Manage Any Health Problems You Have**

Sample	Not confident at all	Not too confident	Somewhat confident	Very confident	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	4.4	9.6	53.8	29.5	2.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	5.0	11.6	49.9	33.1	0.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	4.6	10.2	49.5	33.9	1.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.5	10.6	50.6	32.4	1.8
All Groups	4.6	10.5	50.7	32.4	1.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 5.44 (p = 0.794).

**B. Prevent Health Problems in the First Place**

Sample	Not confident at all	Not too confident	Somewhat confident	Very confident	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	5.6	15.8	58.5	17.2	2.9
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	5.5	16.0	56.9	20.9	0.8
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	4.8	15.7	55.8	21.7	2.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.7	14.2	58.2	21.0	2.0
All Groups	4.9	14.9	57.6	20.6	2.0

SOURCE: NORC American Health Values Survey, revised by RAND.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 8.74 (p = 0.462).

**Q32. How long have you lived in your community?**

Sample	Less than 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 19 years	20 or more years	Missing
Not a Town (n = 971)	17.8	11.5	25.0	44.0	1.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	18.0	15.8	23.3	42.4	0.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	23.8	14.9	23.5	36.2	1.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	23.5	15.5	23.4	35.9	1.7
All Groups	22.2	14.9	23.6	37.7	1.5

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 33.24 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**Q33.** *While you have lived in your current community, has the community experienced a major stressful event like a natural disaster, economic challenge like a plant closure, major incident of community violence?*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	25.8	72.0	2.2
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	30.8	68.6	0.6
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	29.6	68.5	1.9
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	21.8	76.3	1.9
All Groups	25.0	73.2	1.8

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.  
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 39.2 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

**Q33a.** *If yes: As a result of this event, were you temporarily or permanently displaced from your home or community?*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 281)	2.9	22.8	2.2
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 242)	3.9	27.0	0.6
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 478)	4.1	25.6	1.9
Large City (500,000+) (n = 960)	3.5	18.0	2.1
All Groups	3.6	21.3	1.9

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.  
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.7 (p = 0.296).

**Q34. Have you ever lived outside the country for a year or more?**

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Missing</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	9.8	88.8	1.4
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	12.0	87.3	0.7
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	11.6	86.8	1.6
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	12.4	85.7	1.9
All Groups	11.8	86.6	1.6

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

NOTES: Chi-square statistic 4.67 (p = 0.198). Respondents who answered yes were asked to list the name of the country (or countries) they have lived in.

## Survey Respondent Demographics

Both panels collect demographic information about respondents separately and provide this information with each data set. This section presents the survey respondents' unweighted demographic characteristics.

### *Respondents by Age Group, in Years*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>18 to 24</b>	<b>25 to 44</b>	<b>45 to 64</b>	<b>65+</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	3.8	21.7	43.3	31.2
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	2.7	22.0	44.2	31.1
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	3.8	27.0	41.2	28.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	3.4	27.3	42.6	26.7
All Groups	3.5	25.9	42.5	28.1

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 17.78 (p = 0.038).\*

### *Respondents by Race and Ethnicity*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic White</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic All other races</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	87.3	4.6	4.7	0.3	3.0
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	79.8	5.5	10.8	0.9	2.9
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	75.0	7.4	12.3	2.1	3.1
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	64.0	12.0	16.2	4.8	3.1
All Groups	71.1	9.3	13.3	3.2	3.1

NOTE: Chi-square statistic not reported due to small cell sizes.

### *Respondents by Gender*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	44.6	55.4
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	44.6	55.4
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	46.0	54.0
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	46.8	53.2
All Groups	46.2	53.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.7 (p = 0.874).

### *Respondents by U.S. Region*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Northeast</b>	<b>Midwest</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	18.7	26.8	43.6	10.2	0.7
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	10.0	30.8	32.3	26.7	0.1
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	14.9	19.2	39.5	26.0	0.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	21.2	17.9	32.8	27.5	0.6
All Groups	18.3	20.7	35.7	24.8	0.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 203.2 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

### *Respondents by Education Level*

<b>Sample</b>	<b>Less Than High School</b>	<b>High School</b>	<b>Some College</b>	<b>College Graduate</b>
Not a Town (n = 971)	5.3	31.8	34.4	28.5
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	6.0	25.5	36.3	32.2
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	6.6	23.5	29.3	40.7
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	5.6	18.9	29.7	45.9
All Groups	5.8	22.3	31.0	40.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 104.87 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

### Respondents by Marital Status

Sample	Married or Living with a Partner	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never Married
Not a Town (n = 971)	70.1	0.8	12.9	4.6	11.5
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	69.0	1.3	12.8	5.9	10.9
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	66.9	1.9	10.7	5.2	15.2
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	60.5	2.2	12.6	5.4	19.4
All Groups	64.1	1.9	12.3	5.3	16.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 51.03 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

### Respondents by Number of Household Members

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Not a Town (n = 971)	17.5	45.4	12.3	13.6	6.8	2.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	.	.
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	18.3	47.4	14.2	10.9	4.9	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	.	.
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	19.2	40.6	17.4	12.0	6.8	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	.
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	22.6	37.0	16.3	12.9	6.1	3.0	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
All Groups	20.8	40.0	15.7	12.6	6.2	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

NOTE: Chi-square statistic not reported due to small cell sizes

### Respondents by Level of Family Income, in Dollars

Sample	Less Than 10,000	10,000– 24,999	25,000– 49,999	50,000– 74,999	75,000– 99,999	100,000 or More
Not a Town (n = 971)	4.1	13.5	25.0	19.7	12.6	25.1
Small Town (2,500–50,000) (n = 749)	4.3	12.6	24.8	22.2	12.0	24.2
Midsized City (50,000–500,000) (n = 1,493)	3.9	10.4	23.4	18.4	13.5	30.5
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	4.2	10.5	18.7	17.9	12.7	35.9
All Groups	4.1	11.1	21.2	18.7	12.8	32.1

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 63.83 (p < 0.001).\*\*\*

### Respondents' Work Status

Sample	Working as a Paid Employee	Working Self- Employed	Not Working—on Temporary Layoff	Not Working— Looking for Work	Not Working— Retired	Not Working— Disabled	Not Working— Other
Not a Town (n = 971)	43.3	7.8	0.7	3.6	31.0	6.4	7.2
Small Town (2,500– 50,000) (n = 749)	43.8	7.9	0.5	4.4	32.3	4.3	6.7
Midsized City (50,000– 500,000) (n = 1,493)	49.7	7.4	0.4	5.4	27.1	4.8	5.3
Large City (500,000+) (n = 3,945)	52.6	8.1	0.6	4.3	23.5	4.5	6.4
All Groups	49.8	7.9	0.5	4.4	26.2	4.8	6.3

NOTE: Chi-square statistic not reported due to small cell sizes.

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