2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes

Appendix B: Survey Results Comparing Urban and Rural Populations

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Survey Results Comparing Urban and Rural Populations

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 for urban and rural populations 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 for urban and rural populations, 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 define *urbanicity* using information from the U.S. Census Bureau on population density. 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. Respondents were matched to urban areas by zip code. Zip codes not in any urban area are classified as rural. Zip codes that contain both urban and rural areas were classified based on the area within the zip code with the largest population. For example, if 45 percent of residents of a zip code live in rural areas and 55 percent live in urban areas, that zip code is categorized as urban. We were able to match zip codes to urban or rural areas 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 U.S. Census Bureau's taxonomy of urban and rural areas. Table 1 provides a summary of the population.

Table 1. Respondents' Location

	Number of Respondents	Share of Respondents (Unweighted)	Share of Respondents (Weighted)
Rural	971	13.6%	13.9%
Urban	6,187	86.4%	86.1%

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 urban and rural populations.[1] We exclude missing values from the calculation. In the tables in this appendix, next to each question (or sub-question), 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 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 size, entitled *2018 National Survey of Health Attitudes: Appendix—Survey Results Comparing Populations by City Size* (Carman et al., 2019b).

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.

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[1] 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.

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

Measure	Relevant Question
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

Sample	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	18.0	50.1	30.7	1.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	14.7	47.5	37.1	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

| | Number that are a top priority | | | | | | |
Sample	0	1	2	3	4	5	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	36.9	17.8	15.9	11.9	9.7	6.6	1.2
Urban (n = 6,187)	26.7	17.2	18.3	14.7	12.0	10.5	0.6
All Groups	28.1	17.3	18.0	14.3	11.7	10.0	0.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 32.63 (p < 0.001).***

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

Sample	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	27.0	51.0	20.1	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	30.5	48.9	18.9	1.7
All Groups	30.1	49.2	19.0	1.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.55 (p = 0.169).

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

Sample	Weak	Moderate	Strong	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	41.1	44.0	13.0	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	45.5	42.2	10.5	1.8
All Groups	44.9	42.4	10.9	1.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 6.89 (p = 0.032).*

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
Rural (n = 971)	4.0	4.7	21.4	27.7	41.5	0.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	3.0	4.6	17.9	26.6	47.4	0.4
All Groups	3.2	4.6	18.4	26.8	46.6	0.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 9.57 (p = 0.048).*

B. Having a Job

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	5.6	7.9	30.5	33.5	21.8	0.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.6	6.8	28.3	32.1	27.7	0.5
All Groups	4.7	7.0	28.6	32.3	26.9	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 11.17 (p = 0.025).*

C. Stress

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	1.7	1.5	12.0	32.3	51.6	0.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	1.9	1.9	12.1	29.1	54.5	0.6
All Groups	1.8	1.8	12.1	29.5	54.1	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.1 (p = 0.541).

D. Knowledge About Health

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	2.1	4.1	25.0	35.7	32.3	0.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	2.6	4.5	22.5	36.3	33.5	0.5
All Groups	2.5	4.5	22.9	36.2	33.4	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 2.71 (p = 0.608).

E. Neighborhood Options for Healthy Food and Exercise

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	5.8	10.5	31.0	32.4	19.6	0.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.6	9.0	29.7	31.7	24.5	0.5
All Groups	4.8	9.2	29.8	31.8	23.8	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 9.46 (p = 0.051).

F. Having Health Insurance

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	5.1	8.0	20.3	24.1	41.6	0.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.6	5.1	19.4	26.7	43.6	0.6
All Groups	4.7	5.5	19.5	26.3	43.4	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 11.55 (p = 0.021).*

G. Smoking

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	4.2	1.2	6.7	15.2	72.0	0.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.9	1.8	7.0	13.3	72.4	0.6
All Groups	4.8	1.7	6.9	13.6	72.4	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 2.96 (p = 0.565).

H. Amount of Social Support

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	6.3	14.9	35.7	29.3	12.9	0.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	6.0	11.1	34.2	30.3	17.9	0.6
All Groups	6.0	11.6	34.4	30.2	17.2	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 17.26 (p = 0.002).**

I. Personal Health Practices (Other Than Smoking)

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	1.5	0.9	14.7	34.0	48.1	0.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	2.5	2.1	12.9	30.1	51.8	0.6
All Groups	2.4	2.0	13.2	30.6	51.2	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 11.27 (p = 0.024).*

J. Physical Environment Such as Clean Air or Water

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	1.5	1.9	14.9	32.9	47.8	1.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	2.0	2.2	15.3	29.8	50.1	0.5
All Groups	1.9	2.2	15.2	30.3	49.8	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.38 (p = 0.497).

K. Genetic Makeup Inherited from Parents

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	3.2	3.7	23.8	35.4	33.1	0.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	3.7	4.7	23.3	34.3	33.4	0.6
All Groups	3.6	4.6	23.4	34.4	33.4	0.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 1.88 (p = 0.758).

L. Income

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	3.9	9.2	31.7	30.2	24.2	0.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.3	7.2	27.1	32.5	28.4	0.5
All Groups	4.3	7.5	27.7	32.2	27.8	0.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 12.22 (p = 0.016).*

M. Community Safety

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	4.7	12.9	35.3	28.6	17.7	0.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.9	10.8	31.1	31.7	21.0	0.5
All Groups	4.9	11.1	31.6	31.3	20.5	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 10.63 (p = 0.031).*

N. Housing Quality

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	3.7	10.1	35.8	32.1	17.3	1.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.2	8.6	32.0	32.5	22.0	0.7
All Groups	4.1	8.8	32.5	32.4	21.3	0.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 10.7 (p = 0.03).*

O. Education

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	6.6	11.5	32.5	30.6	18.1	0.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	5.9	9.0	28.6	32.8	23.1	0.6
All Groups	6.0	9.4	29.2	32.5	22.4	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.22 (p = 0.007).**

P. Where a Person Lives

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	4.0	10.7	34.1	31.9	18.3	1.0
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.6	8.3	33.1	33.9	19.5	0.5
All Groups	4.5	8.7	33.2	33.6	19.4	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 5.89 (p = 0.208).

Q. Personal Religion/Spirituality

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	15.7	17.7	29.0	20.7	16.3	0.6
Urban (n = 6,187)	17.5	18.4	29.1	19.7	14.7	0.5
All Groups	17.2	18.3	29.1	19.9	14.9	0.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 2.72 (p = 0.606).

R. Race/Ethnicity

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	17.6	19.8	34.1	18.5	8.9	1.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	16.7	16.8	35.1	20.0	10.8	0.5
All Groups	16.8	17.3	35.0	19.8	10.5	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 6.16 (p = 0.188).

S. Examples Set by People Around You

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	6.6	13.8	35.9	28.6	14.3	0.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	6.6	10.9	32.9	31.4	17.6	0.5
All Groups	6.6	11.3	33.4	31.1	17.2	0.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 11.53 (p = 0.021).*

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

Sample	1 (No Effect)	2	3	4	5 (Very Strong Effect)	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	17.6	29.8	29.3	14.8	7.8	0.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	15.5	25.6	32.4	16.3	9.5	0.6
All Groups	15.8	26.2	32.0	16.1	9.3	0.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 10.15 (p = 0.038).*
SOURCE: Robert and Booske, 2011; revised by RAND and NORC.

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?*

	Rural (n = 971)	Urban (n = 6,187)	All Groups
No items were selected as having a very strong effect	10.7	9.8	9.9
Smoking	20.7	17.4	17.8
Personal health practices (other than smoking)	14.4	14.0	14.1
Access to affordable health care	9.1	11.1	10.8
Stress	10.4	9.9	9.9
Genetic makeup inherited from parents	8.3	7.9	7.9
Having health insurance	7.3	6.2	6.4
Physical environment such as clear air or water	4.3	5.0	4.9
Knowledge about health	4.2	3.9	3.9
Income	2.1	3.3	3.1
Personal religion/spirituality	3.3	2.4	2.5
Having a job	1.7	2.0	2.0
Education	1.0	1.9	1.8
Neighborhood options for healthy food and exercise	0.1	1.4	1.3
Examples set by people around you	0.5	1.0	0.9
Housing quality	0.2	0.7	0.6
Amount of social support	0.1	0.6	0.5
Where a person lives	0.7	0.5	0.5
Community safety	0.3	0.4	0.4
Race/ethnicity	.	0.5	0.4
Access to wellness technologies (Fitbit, trackers etc.)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Refused	0.3	0.2	0.2

NOTE: Chi-square statistic not reported due to small cell sizes.
SOURCE: RAND.
NOTE: Approximately 7% 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

Sample	Top Priority	Important but Not Top	Not a Priority at All	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	37.8	55.0	6.0	1.2
Urban (n = 6,187)	45.8	49.2	4.4	0.5
All Groups	44.7	50.0	4.7	0.6

SOURCE: NORC, 2015.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.64 (p = 0.001).***

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

Sample	Top Priority	Important but Not Top	Not a Priority at All	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	38.2	51.7	8.8	1.2
Urban (n = 6,187)	45.5	48.2	5.8	0.5
All Groups	44.5	48.7	6.2	0.6

SOURCE: NORC, 2015.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 16.71 (p < 0.001).***

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

Sample	Top Priority	Important but Not Top	Not a Priority at All	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	29.1	61.0	9.0	0.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	37.5	56.4	5.6	0.5
All Groups	36.3	57.1	6.1	0.5

SOURCE: NORC.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 24.3 (p < 0.001).***

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

Sample	Top Priority	Important but Not Top	Not a Priority at All	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	38.3	52.2	8.9	0.6
Urban (n = 6,187)	45.2	47.2	7.1	0.5
All Groups	44.2	47.9	7.3	0.5

SOURCE: NORC, 2015.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 11.86 (p = 0.003).**

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.[2]

Sample	Top Priority	Important but Not Top	Not a Priority at All	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	14.4	64.9	19.8	0.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	24.7	60.5	14.3	0.5
All Groups	23.3	61.1	15.0	0.6

SOURCE: RAND.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 42.56 (p < 0.001).***

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[2] 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

	Making sure that the disadvantaged have an equal opportunity to be healthy.	Making sure that healthy foods are for sale at affordable prices in communities where they are not.	Making sure that there are safe, outdoor places to walk and be physically active in communities where there aren't any.	Making sure that there is decent housing available for everyone who needs it.	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.	Missing
Rural (n = 619)	35.5	26.0	10.8	24.4	2.3	1.1
Urban (n = 4,417)	36.8	21.3	10.2	26.4	4.5	0.8
All Groups	36.7	21.9	10.3	26.2	4.2	0.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 9.83 (p = 0.043).*

B. Second Highest Top Priority

	Making sure that the disadvantaged have an equal opportunity to be healthy.	Making sure that healthy foods are for sale at affordable prices in communities where they are not.	Making sure that there are safe, outdoor places to walk and be physically active in communities where there aren't any.	Making sure that there is decent housing available for everyone who needs it.	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.	Missing
Rural (n = 436)	34.1	26.7	9.2	23.9	4.2	1.8
Urban (n = 3,315)	28.5	25.9	14.4	22.3	7.7	1.2
All Groups	29.1	26.0	13.8	22.4	7.3	1.3

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 15.06 (p = 0.005).**

C. Third Highest Top Priority

	Making sure that the disadvantaged have an equal opportunity to be healthy.	Making sure that healthy foods are for sale at affordable prices in communities where they are not.	Making sure that there are safe, outdoor places to walk and be physically active in communities where there aren't any.	Making sure that there is decent housing available for everyone who needs it.	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.	Missing
Rural (n = 265)	16.2	25.2	22.3	23.6	10.4	2.3
Urban (n = 2,183)	28.7	22.5	19.5	14.6	13.2	1.5
All Groups	27.3	22.8	19.8	15.6	12.9	1.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 22.42 (p < 0.001).***

D. Fourth Highest Top Priority

	Making sure that the disadvantaged have an equal opportunity to be healthy.	Making sure that healthy foods are for sale at affordable prices in communities where they are not.	Making sure that there are safe, outdoor places to walk and be physically active in communities where there aren't any.	Making sure that there is decent housing available for everyone who needs it.	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.	Missing
Rural (n = 142)	3.9	13.3	51.1	6.2	21.3	4.3
Urban (n = 1,288)	6.7	14.7	41.3	9.5	24.7	3.1
All Groups	6.4	14.6	42.3	9.2	24.3	3.2

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 5.82 (p = 0.213).

	Making sure that the disadvantaged have an equal opportunity to be healthy.	Making sure that healthy foods are for sale at affordable prices in communities where they are not.	Making sure that there are safe, outdoor places to walk and be physically active in communities where there aren't any.	Making sure that there is decent housing available for everyone who needs it.	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.	Missing
Rural (n = 58)	13.0	7.5	19.4	2.9	48.0	9.2
Urban (n = 574)	8.6	11.0	23.9	9.2	42.2	5.0
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 response here.[3]

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
Rural (n = 971)	6.1	12.3	26.5	31.4	22.7	1.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.8	8.3	22.2	29.9	34.2	0.6
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 44.87 (p < 0.001).***

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[3] 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

Sample	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	4.7	7.2	25.3	32.0	29.7	1.0
Urban (n = 6,187)	3.5	5.8	19.0	30.1	41.0	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 39.39 ($p < 0.001$).***

C. It is best for society if people are as concerned about the needs of others as they are about their own needs

Sample	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	3.2	5.5	24.2	38.2	27.8	1.0
Urban (n = 6,187)	3.3	6.2	22.5	34.6	32.8	0.7
All Groups	3.3	6.1	22.7	35.1	32.1	0.7

SOURCE: Developed by NORC.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 8.77 ($p = 0.067$)

D. It would be unfair if some people had more of an opportunity to be healthy than other people

Sample	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	8.4	10.8	31.2	22.0	26.5	1.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	6.6	9.6	26.8	25.1	31.2	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 15.22 ($p = 0.004$).**

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

Sample	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	2.5	3.0	16.0	29.4	48.1	1.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	2.3	2.8	12.5	24.6	57.0	0.8
All Groups	2.4	2.8	12.9	25.2	55.7	0.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 19.1 (p = 0.001).***

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

Sample	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	1.4	1.1	10.9	30.3	55.6	0.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	1.5	1.4	9.1	23.4	63.8	0.8
All Groups	1.5	1.4	9.3	24.3	62.7	0.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 18.59 (p = 0.001).***

C. Good health is a building block for the future

Sample	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	1.3	1.6	13.5	37.5	45.3	0.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	1.3	2.0	12.6	30.9	52.4	0.8
All Groups	1.3	2.0	12.7	31.8	51.4	0.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 13.9 (p = 0.008).**

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

Sample	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	1.7	5.8	19.9	40.7	30.7	1.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	2.1	6.5	19.3	39.8	31.5	0.8
All Groups	2.1	6.4	19.4	39.9	31.4	0.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 1.31 (p = 0.86).

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

Sample	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	2.5	9.2	24.6	36.3	26.1	1.4
Urban (n = 6,187)	3.3	10.2	22.1	35.7	27.8	1.0
All Groups	3.2	10.1	22.4	35.8	27.6	1.0

SOURCE: RAND.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 4.43 (p = 0.351).

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."*

Sample	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	18.5	14.0	20.7	20.6	25.0	1.3
Urban (n = 6,187)	16.1	12.1	17.0	21.0	33.1	0.8
All Groups	16.4	12.3	17.5	20.9	32.0	0.8

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 22.21 (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.[4]

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
Rural (n = 485)	71.1	27.2	1.7
Urban (n = 3,045)	67.4	31.0	1.6
All Groups	68.0	30.4	1.6

SOURCE: Pew Research Center, 2012; revised by the RAND team to reflect health.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 2.11 (p = 0.147).

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

Sample	Personal Factors	External Factors	Missing
Rural (n = 486)	84.3	13.8	1.9
Urban (n = 3,142)	79.4	19.1	1.5
All Groups	80.1	18.3	1.6

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 5.11 (p = 0.024).*

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[4] 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
Rural (n = 971)	30.2	11.4	57.0	1.4
Urban (n = 6,187)	34.1	10.9	54.2	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 3.54 (p = 0.171).

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
Rural (n = 485)	11.0	13.7	13.8	60.7	0.8
Urban (n = 3,045)	17.4	14.9	17.8	48.1	1.8
All Groups	16.5	14.7	17.3	49.8	1.7

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 20.12 (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	Refused
Rural (n = 486)	17.4	19.9	19.2	40.9	2.7
Urban (n = 3,142)	22.2	22.7	21.1	32.5	1.5
All Groups	21.6	22.3	20.9	33.6	1.6

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 11.22 (p = 0.011).*

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
Rural (n = 971)	13.8	63.5	21.8	0.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	8.4	53.1	37.5	0.9
All Groups	9.2	54.6	35.3	0.9

SOURCE: NORC and RAND.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 77.31 (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
Rural (n = 971)	15.8	61.3	22.1	0.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	10.5	49.7	38.9	1.0
All Groups	11.2	51.3	36.5	1.0

SOURCE: NORC and RAND.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 82.29 (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
Rural (n = 971)	16.6	24.0	58.5	0.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	12.4	22.6	64.3	0.8
All Groups	12.9	22.8	63.5	0.8

SOURCE: NORC and RAND.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 11.86 (p = 0.003).**

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
Rural (n = 971)	4.1	46.6	48.4	0.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.7	35.5	59.0	0.8
All Groups	4.6	37.1	57.5	0.8

SOURCE: NORC and RAND.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 28.38 (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

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	87.1	12.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	84.2	15.8
All Groups	84.6	15.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.68 (p = 0.055).

B. Access to health care

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	51.9	48.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	48.8	51.2
All Groups	49.2	50.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 2.35 (p = 0.125).

C. Access to health insurance

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	59.9	40.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	55.9	44.1
All Groups	56.5	43.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.93 (p = 0.047).*

D. Community environment

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	80.6	19.4
Urban (n = 6,187)	80.8	19.2
All Groups	80.8	19.2

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.03 (p = 0.86).

E. Discrimination

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	95.9	4.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	91.0	9.0
All Groups	91.7	8.3

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 20.19 (p < 0.001).***

F. Economic resources/How much money they have

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	52.9	47.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	52.2	47.8
All Groups	52.3	47.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.11 (p = 0.739).

G. Genetics (someone's biological makeup)

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	79.5	20.5
Urban (n = 6,187)	84.7	15.3
All Groups	84.0	16.0

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.48 (p < 0.001).***

H. Health information they have

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	83.4	16.6
Urban (n = 6,187)	82.3	17.7
All Groups	82.5	17.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.49 (p = 0.482).

I. Luck

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	94.9	5.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	95.2	4.8
All Groups	95.1	4.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.09 (p = 0.763).

J. Personal choices and behavior

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	38.6	61.4
Urban (n = 6,187)	51.5	48.5
All Groups	49.7	50.3

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 39.72 (p < 0.001).***

K. Treatment by society of those with low incomes

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	85.9	14.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	84.8	15.2
All Groups	85.0	15.0

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.49 (p = 0.486).

L. Other

Sample	Not Selected	Selected
Rural (n = 971)	95.3	4.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	96.5	3.5
All Groups	96.4	3.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 2.54 (p = 0.111).
SOURCE: RAND.

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

Sample	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Neither willing nor unwilling	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	5.4	14.7	26.1	18.7	33.4	1.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	9.8	19.8	26.2	15.8	26.6	1.8
All Groups	9.2	19.1	26.2	16.2	27.5	1.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 37.1 (p < 0.001).***

B. Donate to a charity working to address this issue

Sample	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Neither willing nor unwilling	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	8.9	33.7	32.6	10.7	12.1	2.0
Urban (n = 6,187)	13.1	35.6	29.9	10.5	9.1	1.8
All Groups	12.5	35.3	30.3	10.5	9.5	1.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 17.21 (p = 0.002).**

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

Sample	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Neither willing nor unwilling	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	11.1	32.7	34.0	10.2	10.1	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	16.0	33.4	30.8	10.1	8.0	1.6
All Groups	15.3	33.3	31.2	10.1	8.3	1.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 15.55 (p = 0.004).**

D. Vote for a candidate who will address this issue

Sample	Very willing	Somewhat willing	Neither willing nor unwilling	Somewhat unwilling	Very unwilling	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	23.8	24.0	30.4	6.8	13.4	1.6
Urban (n = 6,187)	34.5	22.0	25.8	6.1	10.0	1.7
All Groups	33.0	22.3	26.4	6.2	10.5	1.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 36.18 (p < 0.001).***
SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.

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
Rural (n = 971)	794	38.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	5,165	35.1

NOTE: F-statistic = 6.28 (p = 0.012).*

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B. Neighborhood Safety and Security

	Number of respondents	Mean
Rural (n = 971)	734	47.3
Urban (n = 6,187)	4,891	40.0

NOTE: F-statistic = 14.25 (p < 0.001).***

C. Job Training Programs

	Number of respondents	Mean
Rural (n = 971)	678	53.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	4,534	50.7

NOTE: F-statistic = 0.03 (p = 0.873)

D. Health Care Services

	Number of respondents	Mean
Rural (n = 971)	718	44.3
Urban (n = 6,187)	4,799	38.1

NOTE: F-statistic = 6.39 (p = 0.012).*

E. Elementary and High School Education

	Number of respondents	Mean
Rural (n = 971)	742	38.6
Urban (n = 6,187)	4,907	31.3

NOTE: F-statistic = 19.91 (p < 0.001).***

F. Parks and Recreation Services

	Number of respondents	Mean
Rural (n = 971)	704	42.5
Urban (n = 6,187)	4,767	36.6

NOTE: F-statistic = 3.54 (p = 0.060).

G. Housing

	Number of respondents	Mean
Rural (n = 971)	700	51.3
Urban (n = 6,187)	4,587	44.8

NOTE: F-statistic = 8.86 (p = 0.003).**

H. Food Safety in Restaurants

	Number of respondents	Mean
Rural (n = 971)	704	37.0
Urban (n = 6,187)	4,763	36.4

Source: RAND and RWJF.

NOE: F-statistic = 3.75 (p = 0.053).

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

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	11.0	40.2	38.4	8.5	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	14.2	40.4	36.5	7.4	1.5
All Groups	13.7	40.4	36.8	7.5	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 5.82 (p = 0.121). The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

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

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	23.9	38.5	26.2	9.5	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	30.3	41.0	21.7	5.4	1.6
All Groups	29.4	40.7	22.4	5.9	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 32.45 (p < 0.001).*** The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

C. Most Community Members Know Me

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	28.1	37.1	25.0	7.8	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	37.4	38.5	17.4	5.1	1.6
All Groups	36.1	38.4	18.4	5.5	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 42.99 (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

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	45.1	31.4	15.5	6.4	1.6
Urban (n = 6,187)	38.0	32.2	20.7	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 17.47 (p = 0.001).*** 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

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	34.3	40.5	15.7	7.7	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	34.4	41.8	16.8	5.2	1.7
All Groups	34.4	41.6	16.7	5.6	1.7

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 7.83 (p = 0.05).* The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

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

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	33.9	36.3	18.6	9.4	1.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	37.2	35.0	19.0	7.2	1.5
All Groups	36.8	35.2	19.0	7.5	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 6.42 (p = 0.093). 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

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	20.7	40.6	25.2	11.6	1.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	22.5	38.7	26.7	10.5	1.5
All Groups	22.3	38.9	26.5	10.7	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 2.7 (p = 0.44). 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

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	35.8	39.7	16.4	6.3	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	37.8	37.7	17.7	5.3	1.5
All Groups	37.5	38.0	17.5	5.4	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 3.07 (p = 0.381). 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

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	12.3	30.9	31.2	23.7	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	16.9	31.5	32.5	17.6	1.6
All Groups	16.2	31.4	32.3	18.4	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 20.28 (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

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	23.1	38.0	24.1	12.9	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	26.5	37.2	25.9	8.8	1.5
All Groups	26.0	37.3	25.7	9.4	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 14.94 (p = 0.002).** The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

K. I Feel Hopeful About the Future of This Community

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	13.6	38.2	34.0	12.4	1.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	13.9	35.1	37.0	12.5	1.5
All Groups	13.8	35.6	36.6	12.5	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 3.08 (p = 0.38). The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

L. Members of This Community Care About Each Other

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	10.1	39.0	38.8	10.2	1.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	13.8	45.6	31.5	7.6	1.5
All Groups	13.3	44.7	32.5	7.9	1.6

SOURCE: Chavis, Lee, and Acosta, 2008.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 26.25 (p < 0.001).*** The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

M. My Community Can Work Together to Improve Its Health

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	19.5	45.4	26.7	6.6	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	18.2	42.0	29.6	8.6	1.5
All Groups	18.4	42.5	29.2	8.3	1.6

SOURCE: RAND.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 6.91 (p = 0.075). The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

N. My Community Has the Resources to Improve Its Health

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	26.3	42.7	20.9	8.3	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	19.2	36.4	32.7	10.1	1.6
All Groups	20.2	37.3	31.1	9.8	1.6

SOURCE: RAND.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 52.53 (p < 0.001).*** The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

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

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	32.6	43.3	17.4	4.9	1.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	30.8	41.8	20.6	5.2	1.6
All Groups	31.1	42.0	20.2	5.2	1.6

SOURCE: RAND.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 4.19 (p = 0.242). The order of questions 17A–17P was randomized for each respondent.

P. I Know My Neighbors Will Help Me Stay Healthy

Sample	Not at All	Somewhat	Mostly	Completely	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	44.2	36.1	12.6	5.5	1.6
Urban (n = 6,187)	47.0	32.5	15.2	3.7	1.6
All Groups	46.6	33.0	14.8	3.9	1.6

SOURCE: RAND.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 11.52 (p = 0.009).** NOTE: 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
Rural (n = 971)	2.1	8.8	46.4	34.5	6.1	2.0
Urban (n = 6,187)	2.7	9.4	44.9	33.0	8.0	2.0
All Groups	2.6	9.3	45.1	33.2	7.8	2.0

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 4.82 (p = 0.307).

B. Local businesses

Sample	Very negative	Somewhat negative	No difference	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	1.5	5.6	50.2	34.0	6.6	2.0
Urban (n = 6,187)	1.6	8.5	43.3	36.8	7.6	2.2
All Groups	1.6	8.1	44.2	36.5	7.5	2.2

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 17.05 (p = 0.002).**

C. Local law enforcement

Sample	Very negative	Somewhat negative	No difference	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	1.8	7.9	44.4	33.9	9.9	2.2
Urban (n = 6,187)	2.7	7.4	39.1	36.0	12.6	2.2
All Groups	2.6	7.4	39.8	35.7	12.3	2.2

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 12.69 (p = 0.013).*

D. Local organizations that provide health services (e.g., health care, public health)

Sample	Very negative	Somewhat negative	No difference	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	2.2	6.0	37.3	40.5	11.9	2.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	2.0	5.5	34.4	40.7	15.4	2.0
All Groups	2.0	5.6	34.8	40.6	14.9	2.0

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 6.96 (p = 0.138).

E. Local organizations that provide other social services (e.g., food assistance, job training) such as faith based orgs, nonprofits

Sample	Very negative	Somewhat negative	No difference	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	1.8	6.4	36.4	40.9	12.5	2.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	2.1	5.9	34.3	39.9	15.8	2.0
All Groups	2.1	6.0	34.6	40.1	15.3	2.0

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 5.94 (p = 0.204).

F. Local government

Sample	Very negative	Somewhat negative	No difference	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	3.3	9.6	50.5	29.8	4.2	2.6
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.1	9.5	43.0	34.5	6.8	2.1
All Groups	4.0	9.6	44.0	33.8	6.5	2.1

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 20.38 (p < 0.001).***

G. State government leaders

Sample	Very negative	Somewhat negative	No difference	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	5.2	12.7	54.8	22.5	2.3	2.5
Urban (n = 6,187)	6.3	12.9	48.7	25.2	4.8	2.1
All Groups	6.1	12.8	49.6	24.8	4.5	2.2

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 17.98 (p = 0.001).**

E. Federal government leaders

Sample	Very negative	Somewhat negative	No difference	Somewhat positive	Very positive	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	9.2	13.2	55.2	18.2	1.7	2.6
Urban (n = 6,187)	9.1	13.9	50.4	20.3	4.2	2.1
All Groups	9.1	13.8	51.1	20.0	3.8	2.2

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 15.95 (p = 0.003).**

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

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	34.5	63.2	2.3
Urban (n = 6,187)	41.0	56.6	2.4
All Groups	40.1	57.5	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 12.25 (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

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	45.1	52.6	2.3
Urban (n = 6,187)	51.5	46.1	2.3
All Groups	50.6	47.0	2.3

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 10.9 (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

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	16.3	81.4	2.3
Urban (n = 6,187)	18.5	79.2	2.4
All Groups	18.2	79.5	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 2.18 (p = 0.14)

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)

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	17.5	80.2	2.3
Urban (n = 6,187)	21.1	76.4	2.5
All Groups	20.6	77.0	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 5.72 (p = 0.017).*

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

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	21.8	75.9	2.2
Urban (n = 6,187)	21.1	76.4	2.5
All Groups	21.2	76.4	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.23 (p = 0.635)

F. Ever served as an elected appointee or official

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	7.8	89.9	2.3
Urban (n = 6,187)	7.7	89.7	2.5
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 0.01 (p = 0.941).

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

Sample	1 Not a Barrier at All	2	3	4	5 Major Barrier	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	8.3	11.7	41.2	22.6	13.3	2.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	7.7	9.8	37.7	24.3	18.3	2.3
All Groups	7.8	10.0	38.2	24.1	17.6	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 14.54 (p = 0.006).**

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

Sample	1 Not a Barrier at All	2	3	4	5 Major Barrier	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	4.9	9.3	36.5	27.5	19.0	2.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	5.2	7.9	31.4	29.9	23.4	2.3
All Groups	5.1	8.1	32.1	29.6	22.8	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 13.08 (p = 0.011).*

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

Sample	1 Not a Barrier at All	2	3	4	5 Major Barrier	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	8.9	11.9	39.4	23.2	13.8	2.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	6.8	11.4	39.5	24.7	15.3	2.3
All Groups	7.1	11.5	39.5	24.5	15.1	2.4

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 5.24 (p = 0.264)

D. There are other issues people care more about

Sample	1 Not a Barrier at All	2	3	4	5 Major Barrier	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	3.9	7.5	39.7	27.4	18.5	3.0
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.6	7.8	36.3	30.0	18.8	2.5
All Groups	4.5	7.7	36.8	29.6	18.8	2.5

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 4.15 (p = 0.386).

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
Rural (n = 971)	9.2	36.3	35.5	14.1	3.9	1.0
Urban (n = 6,187)	10.4	36.8	35.7	12.5	3.0	1.5
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 3.85 (p = 0.427).

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
Rural (n = 971)	15.8	7.6	19.6	17.0	36.9	3.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	18.1	10.0	19.0	16.3	35.0	1.7
All Groups	17.8	9.7	19.0	16.4	35.3	1.9

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 6.34 (p = 0.175).

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

Sample	1 Not at All Important	2	3	4	5 Very Important	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	24.5	10.9	23.8	14.5	23.1	3.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	28.1	11.9	23.6	15.2	19.5	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 7.92 (p = 0.095).

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
Rural (n = 971)	39.1	58.8	2.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	37.5	60.8	1.7
All Groups	37.7	60.5	1.8

SOURCE: Personal Health Experience Scale (Brooks et al., 2013), revised by RAND.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.79 (p = 0.373).

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

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	38.1	59.6	2.3
Urban (n = 6,187)	34.5	63.5	2.0
All Groups	35.0	63.0	2.0

SOURCE: RAND.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.89 (p = 0.049).*

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

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	27.8	70.5	1.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	24.4	73.7	1.9
All Groups	24.8	73.3	1.9

SOURCE: RAND.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 4 (p = 0.046).*

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
Rural (n = 971)	11.1	9.6	7.2	8.8	15.0	46.6	1.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	9.7	8.8	7.2	9.1	13.6	49.7	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 4.22 (p = 0.519).

***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
Rural (n = 971)	12.6	85.6	1.8
Urban (n = 6,187)	13.3	85.0	1.8
All Groups	13.2	85.1	1.8

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.23 (p = 0.631).

***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
Rural (n = 971)	68.6	9.0	13.0	7.5	2.0
Urban (n = 6,187)	65.3	9.6	14.5	9.1	1.6
All Groups	65.7	9.5	14.3	8.9	1.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.56 (p = 0.313).

***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
Rural (n = 833)	19.3	54.0	2.5	0.9	3.2	1.0	0.6	.
Urban (n = 5,235)	17.9	54.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.7	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

Sample	Covered	Not covered	Not sure	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	49.9	41.6	6.0	2.5
Urban (n = 6,187)	52.0	40.3	5.7	2.0
All Groups	51.7	40.5	5.7	2.1

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.68 (p = 0.713).

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

Sample	Covered	Not covered	Not sure	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	7.3	80.5	9.0	3.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	10.7	79.7	7.1	2.5
All Groups	10.3	79.8	7.3	2.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 9.01 (p = 0.011).*

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]

Sample	Covered	Not covered	Not sure	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	9.5	78.9	8.4	3.2
Urban (n = 6,187)	12.2	77.2	7.8	2.8
All Groups	11.9	77.5	7.9	2.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.76 (p = 0.153).

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

Sample	Covered	Not covered	Not sure	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	26.7	63.4	7.3	2.6
Urban (n = 6,187)	24.5	66.5	6.5	2.5
All Groups	24.8	66.1	6.6	2.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 2.26 (p = 0.323).

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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]

Sample	Covered	Not covered	Not sure	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	11.8	76.4	8.5	3.3
Urban (n = 6,187)	15.0	75.3	7.1	2.6
All Groups	14.6	75.5	7.3	2.7

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 4.85 (p = 0.089).

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

Sample	Covered	Not covered	Not sure	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	5.6	82.9	8.4	3.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	7.4	82.7	7.3	2.6
All Groups	7.1	82.8	7.5	2.6

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.57 (p = 0.168).

G. Indian Health Service

Sample	Covered	Not covered	Not sure	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	1.2	86.8	8.4	3.5
Urban (n = 6,187)	2.6	87.1	7.5	2.8
All Groups	2.4	87.0	7.6	2.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.82 (p = 0.148).

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

Sample	Covered	Not covered	Not sure	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	5.8	81.2	9.3	3.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	7.8	80.8	8.6	2.8
All Groups	7.5	80.9	8.7	2.9

SOURCE: Holahan and Long, 2018, Q8.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 3.33 (p = 0.19).

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?

Sample	I do NOT have health insurance	I HAVE some kind of health insurance	Missing
Rural (n = 104)	11.0	4.4	1.2
Urban (n = 586)	8.4	4.3	1.3
All Groups	8.8	4.3	1.3

SOURCE: Holahan and Long, 2018, Q8.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.77 (p = 0.379).

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
Rural (n = 971)	6.1	18.2	74.6	2.2
Urban (n = 6,187)	7.5	17.5	74.5	1.9
All Groups	7.3	17.6	74.5	1.9

SOURCE: RAND.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic for "Yes, I am": 1.9 (p = 0.168). Chi-square statistic for "Yes, a close family member is": 0.23 (p = 0.635). Chi-square statistic for "No": 0.01 (p = 0.944). Because respondents were asked to select all that apply, the total may sum to more than 100%.

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
Rural (n = 971)	4.4	9.6	53.8	29.5	2.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.6	10.6	50.2	32.9	1.6
All Groups	4.6	10.5	50.7	32.4	1.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 4.1 (p = 0.251).

B. Prevent Health Problems in the First Place

Sample	Not confident at all	Not too confident	Somewhat confident	Very confident	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	5.6	15.8	58.5	17.2	2.9
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.8	14.8	57.4	21.2	1.8
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 5.8 (p = 0.122).

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
Rural (n = 971)	17.8	11.5	25.0	44.0	1.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	22.9	15.4	23.4	36.7	1.5
All Groups	22.2	14.9	23.6	37.7	1.5

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 21.75 (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?*

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	25.8	72.0	2.2
Urban (n = 6,187)	24.8	73.4	1.8
All Groups	25.0	73.2	1.8

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTE: Chi-Square Statistic 0.39 (p = 0.533).

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

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Rural (n = 281)	2.9	22.8	2.2
Urban (n = 1,680)	3.7	21.0	1.9
All Groups	3.6	21.3	1.9

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTE: Chi-square statistic 1.59 (p = 0.207).

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

Sample	Yes	No	Missing
Rural (n = 971)	9.8	88.8	1.4
Urban (n = 6,187)	12.1	86.2	1.7
All Groups	11.8	86.6	1.6

SOURCE: RAND and RWJF.
NOTES: Chi-square statistic 4.1 (p = 0.043).* 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

Sample	18 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65+
Rural (n = 971)	3.8	21.7	43.3	31.2
Urban (n = 6,187)	3.4	26.6	42.4	27.5
All Groups	3.5	25.9	42.5	28.1

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 10.18 (p = 0.017).*

Respondents by Race and Ethnicity

Sample	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic All other races
Rural (n = 971)	87.3	4.6	4.7	0.3	3.0
Urban (n = 6,187)	68.6	10.1	14.6	3.7	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

Sample	Male	Female
Rural (n = 971)	44.6	55.4
Urban (n = 6,187)	46.3	53.7
All Groups	46.2	53.8

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 0.13 (p = 0.721).

Respondents by U.S. Region

Sample	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Unknown
Rural (n = 971)	18.7	26.8	43.6	10.2	0.7
Urban (n = 6,187)	18.3	19.8	34.4	27.0	18.3
All Groups	18.3	20.7	35.7	24.8	0.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 125.2 (p < 0.001).***

Respondents by Education Level

Sample	Less Than High School	High School	Some College	College Graduate
Rural (n = 971)	5.3	31.8	34.4	28.5
Urban (n = 6,187)	5.9	20.8	30.4	42.9
All Groups	5.8	22.3	31.0	40.9

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 62.48 (p < 0.001).***

Respondents by Marital Status

Sample	Married or Living with a Partner	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Never Married
Rural (n = 971)	70.1	0.8	12.9	4.6	11.5
Urban (n = 6,187)	63.1	2.0	12.2	5.4	17.3
All Groups	64.1	1.9	12.3	5.3	16.5

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 17.12 (p = 0.002).**

Respondents by Number of Household Members

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rural (n = 971)	17.5	45.4	12.3	13.6	6.8	2.8	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	.	.
Urban (n = 6,187)	21.3	39.1	16.3	12.4	6.2	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.02
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
Rural (n = 971)	4.1	13.5	25.0	19.7	12.6	25.1
Urban (n = 6,187)	4.2	10.7	20.6	18.5	12.8	33.2
All Groups	4.1	11.1	21.2	18.7	12.8	32.1

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 12.66 (p = 0.027).*

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
Rural (n = 971)	43.3	7.8	0.7	3.6	31.0	6.4	7.2
Urban (n = 6,187)	50.8	7.9	0.5	4.6	25.4	4.6	3.2
All Groups	49.8	7.9	0.5	4.4	26.2	4.8	6.3

NOTE: Chi-square statistic 19.89 (p = 0.003).**

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