# Trust for America's Health & Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Frequency Questionnaire

September 8 - 19, 2016

# 1019 Registered Voters (1320 Unweighted)

118 African American Registered Voters (196 Unweighted) 89 Hispanic Registered Voters (188 Unweighted) 370 White Non-College Registered Voters (420 Unweighted)

Q.2 First of all, are you re	egistered to vote at this address?	
a a, a y a	9.0.0.00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Total
	Yes	100
	No	
	Don't know/Refused	
	(ref:SCREENCELL)	
Q.10 Do you have health	n insurance?	
		Total
	Yes, private health insurance	
	Yes, Medicare	20
	Yes, Medicaid	5
	Yes, Tricare	2
	Yes, COBRA	0
	Yes, Veteran's Administration	1
	No	
	(Don't know/Refused)	2
	Total Yes	90
	(ref:INSURE)	

Q.11 On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means very poor and 10 means excellent, how would you rate your own physical health?

	I ota
10	16
9	18
8	31
7	
6	
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	
(Don't know/Refused)	
Mean	7.8
10	
8-10	
6-10	
1-5	
(Don't know/Refused)	
(ref:OWNHEALT)	

# [290 Respondents]

Q.12 (IF HAVE KIDS) Now what about your children's physical health? On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means very poor and 10 means excellent, how would you rate, on average, your children's physical health?

	Total
10	62
9	23
8	8
7	4
6	
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	
(Don't know/Refused)	1
Mean	9.4
10	62
8-10	
6-10	
1-5	
(Don't know/Refused)(ref:KIDSHEALTH)	

Q.13 On a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 means very poor and 10 means excellent, how would you rate the health of your community?

	Tota
10	6
9	7
8	23
7	20
6	_
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	
(Don't know/Refused)	
Mean	6.8
10	
8-10	
6-10	
1-5	
(Don't know/Refused)	
(ref:COMHEALT)	

Q.14 Overall, would you say that your community has a positive effect on the health of you and your family, a negative effect, or no effect at all on the health of you and your family?

	Tota
Positive effect	38
Negative effect	8
No effect at all	
(Don't know)	
(Refused)	
Positive - Negative	30
(ref:HTLHEFECT)	

Q.15 Now for something a little different, let me read you some short pairs of statements. For each pair, please tell me which statement comes closer to your point of view, even if neither is exactly right.

		1st Stmt Smwt			Both	Nei- ther	DK/ Ref	1st	Total 2nd Stmt	1st - 2nd
15 Being healthy is something I can do on my own.										
Being healthy is something I need help doing		19	14	12	2	0	1	71	26	45
16 My local government could do more to make the area I live in healthy.	)									
My local government is doing enough to make the area I live in healthy (ref:IDEOPAIR2)		23	18	22	1	3	3	53	41	13
Q.17 Do you think the nun decreased, or stayed about			issues	facin	g our c	ountry	today	/ has iı	ncreas	ed,
	Increase Decreas Stayed (Don't k	sed the sa	 me							10 24
	Increas (ref:DIS			sed	•••••					54

Q.18 Thinking again about various health issues, if you had to choose, which ONE OR TWO do you think are the biggest health issues facing our country today?

	Total
Obesity	41
Cancer	33
Heart disease or stroke	14
Drug use or overdose	11
Diabetes	11
Cost of health care	8
Mental health	6
Smoking or tobacco use	4
Elderly care/Aging population	4
Access to prescription drugs/overprescribing prescrip	otion
drugs	4
Climate change	3
Other infectious disease, not Zika	3
Poor health of children/childhood obesity	3
Food quality (e.g. GMO/chemicals/processed)	3
Poverty/Inability to afford food	2
Zika virus	
Obamacare	1
(Other)	10
(Don't know/Refused)	
(ref:BIGTHRET)	

Q.19 Thinking about today's children in this country, when they reach adulthood, do you think their generation will be healthier, less healthy, or about as healthy as adults today?

	Total
Healthier	22
Less Healthy	51
About as Healthy	25
(Don't know/refused)	2
Healthier - Less Healthy	20
(ref:KIDTHRET)	29

Q.20 Now I am going to read you a few phrases that might be used in relation to health. After I read each one, please rate how you feel about that phrase on a scale from zero to one hundred, with one hundred meaning a VERY WARM, FAVORABLE feeling; zero meaning a VERY COLD, UNFAVORABLE feeling; and fifty meaning not particularly warm or cold. You can use any number from zero to one hundred, the higher the number the more favorable your feelings are toward that phrase or term. Please keep in mind that it is not necessary that you have heard a term before in order to rate it. We would like to get your reactions to the term even if you have never heard it before.

	Mean	% Warm	% Cool	% ID
[509 Respondents] 20 (SPLIT A) Community health		62	13	100
21 Healthy neighborhoods	68	66	12	100
[510 Respondents] 22 (SPLIT B) Public health	63	60	20	100
23 Health improvement	69	68	11	100
[509 Respondents] 24 (SPLIT A) Opportunities for better health	70	72	11	100
[510 Respondents] 25 (SPLIT B) Opportunities to be healthy	73	77	9	100
26 Prevention(ref:LANGUAGE)	70	70	14	100

Q.27 Now let me read you a couple more short statements, and again please tell me which statement comes closer to your point of view, even if neither is exactly right.

# [509 Respondents]

(SPLIT A – NO BARRIERS) It is up to each individual to keep themselves healthy, but creating greater access to healthy foods and places to exercise can help people make healthy choices.

#### OR

Staying healthy is a personal choice and is determined by individual behaviors such as diet, exercise, not smoking, and getting regular doctor checkups.

## [510 Respondents]

(SPLIT B – BARRIERS MENTIONED) There are obstacles that make it harder for some people to stay healthy than others. Creating greater access to healthy foods and places to exercise can help people facing such barriers to being healthy.

#### OR

Staying healthy is a personal choice and is determined by individual behaviors such as diet, exercise, not smoking, and getting regular doctor checkups.

	Total	Α	В
Access Help much	31	29	34
Access Help somewhat		15	10
Personal Responsibility somewhat	14	14	15
Personal Responsibility much	35	35	35
(Both)	5	6	4
(Neither)	1	1	0
(Don't know/Refused)	1	1	1
Total Access Help	44	43	44
Total Personal Responsibility	50	49	50
Access - Personal (ref:RESPPAIR)	6	-6	-6

## [509 Respondents]

Q.28 (SPLIT C – W/O COMMUNITY) Now let me ask you something different. When it comes to the issue of improving health, do you think the government should be doing more than it is currently doing, is doing the right amount, or should be doing less than it currently is doing to improve health?

# [509 Respondents]

(SPLIT D – COMMUNITY MENTION) Now let me ask you something different. When it comes to the issue of improving health in communities, do you think the government should be doing more than it is currently doing, is doing the right amount, or should be doing less than it currently is doing to improve health in communities?

	Total	С	D
Doing more	56	54	58
Doing less	18	20	16
Already doing the right amount		24	23
(Don't know/Refused)		2	2
More - Less	38	34	42
(ref:OBESITY1)			

Q.29 Now, just so everyone taking this survey has the same information, when we talk about improving health, we're referring to the health of individuals and how the place or community you live in impacts health. We are not referring to health insurance or going to the doctor.

Now, let me ask you. As a society, do you think we should invest more in order to improve the health of communities and help people make healthy choices or do you think we should not invest more in order to improve the health of communities and help people make healthy choices?

Should invest more strongly	
Should invest more somewhat	
Should not invest more strongly	
(Level of investment should stay the same)	2
(Don't know/Refused)	3
Total Invest More	
Total Not Invest More	22
Invest More - Not(ref:INVESVOT)	50

Q.30 Now, I am going to read you some statements in support of increasing investments in order to improve the health of communities and help people make healthy choices.

For each statement, please tell me whether this is a very convincing, somewhat convincing, a little convincing or not at all convincing reason to support increasing investments in order to improve the health of communities and help people make healthy choices.

	•	Smwt Conv		Not at All		Very/ Smwt Conv	
[509 Respondents] 34 (SPLIT D) (KIDS FUTURE/TOXIC STRESS) The first few years of a child's life are crucial for promoting healthy brain development, and studies show that children who experience issues like physical abuse, hunger, or drug abuse in the home are more likely to have a reduced life expectancy and higher risk of heart disease and stroke. We can help kids live a healthier life by investing more in early childhood health programs, home visits and mobile health screening programs, and promoting after school programs		24	9	6	1	84	15
35 (POPULIST) There will always be differences in people's health, but we can work to narrow the gaps that exist. Many families simply don't have access to healthy foods or can't afford it, while cheap, processed foods are widely available. Many children live in areas where they can't play outside or walk to school. Health starts with things like increasing access to affordable, healthy food, a quality education for our kids, and safe neighborhoods	60	24	7	9	0	84	16
[509 Respondents] 33 (SPLIT C) (KIDS FUTURE/OBESITY) Our children are our future, but this generation of young people may be the first in history to live shorter, less healthy lives than their parents.  More than 23 million American kids are obese or overweight. We can help kids live a healthier life by investing more in healthier food options and increasing opportunities to be more physically active both in school and							
after school.	55	26	7	11	0	81	18

		Smwt Conv		Not at All		Very/ Smwt Conv	Not
[509 Respondents] 30 (SPLIT C) (ACCESS/OPPORTUNITY) The choices people make depend primarily on the choices they have available to them. Some people just do not have access to many healthy options. We should help all individuals and families have the opportunity to be healthy. This includes investing more in educating parents and children on healthy choices, and increasing access to affordable foods and safe places to exercise.	52	27	8	12	0	80	20
[509 Respondents] 38 (SPLIT C) (BEYOND DOCTOR W/CASE) Good health is based on more than going to the doctor, and we need to focus on other things that keep people healthy. This includes addressing issues like housing, education, and access to healthier foods. It also means expanding partnerships between health providers and community groups, which can have a real impact. For example, diabetes prevention programs have cut disease rates by more than 50 percent among participants.	50	34	8	7	1	84	15
[509 Respondents] 31 (SPLIT D) (ACKNOWLEDGE/OPPORTUNITY) Every individual is responsible for keeping themselves healthy. But it is not always easy, and there are resources and opportunities we can provide to help people who want to make healthy choices and may not know where to start. This includes investing more in educating parents and children on healthy choices, and increasing access to healthy foods and safe places to exercise.	49	34	10	7	1	82	17

		Smwt Conv		Not at All	DK/ Ref	Very/ Smwt Conv	Not
[509 Respondents] 39 (SPLIT D) (BEYOND DOCTOR W/DISPARITIES) Good health is based on more than going to the doctor, and we need to focus on other things that keep people healthy. Too often, where people live determines how healthy they are. We need to invest more in programs to improve the health of all Americans, regardless of what neighborhood or zip code they live in. This includes addressing issues like housing, education, and access to healthier foods in all communities		31	10	11	0	79	21
32 (LOCAL) Every community faces its own health challenges. One of the best ways to address this is to give local communities the flexibility to set priorities for issues like obesity, drug use, or a lack of access to fresh foods - decide how to invest in these issues, and bring community groups together to find solutions. This includes local health providers, businesses, schools, and non-profits, who all have a stake in making their community healthier.	40	39	12	9	0	79	21
37 (ECON/JOBS) Improving the health of communities will help improve the local economy and create jobs. Healthier areas have a stronger workforce and are more likely to attract new businesses. One mid-sized U.S. city created a public-private partnership to make the city a healthier place to live, helping to create more than 2,000 good-paying jobs in high-tech industries like biomedical research.	39	37	13	11	1	75	24
36 (COST/ROI) The best way to control America's health care costs is to keep people healthy. An investment of 10 dollars per person, per year, in programs that prevent chronic illnesses, increase physical activity, and improve nutrition could save the country more than 16 billion dollars a year. This is a return of nearly 6 dollars for every 1 invested (ref:INVESPOS)	37	31	12	18	1	69	30

Q.40 Now that you have heard more information, regardless of whether you personally support increasing investments or not, please tell me in your own words the BEST reason to support increasing investments in order to improve the health of communities and help people make healthy choices.

Total
QUALITY OF LIFE
Make people healthier in future
Better quality of life8
Reduce obesity, disease3
Healthy people are happier2
Improve access to good health care2
Safe places to exercise
Must improve safety in the community/decrease crime 1
ECONOMIC
Reduce health care/medical costs6
Preventative care costs less3
We should increase investments/always good to invest 3
Stronger, productive workforce
Lower cost of living
Creates jobs1
Improves economy1
Saves money - general 3
LOCAL 16
Help community/in this together9
Benefits entire communities5
Empower local communities, need local investment 3
Recreational programs1
EDUCATION 14
Empower people through education4
Teach healthy eating habits4
Education is most effective
Education - general 5
•
CHILDREN 12
Children are our future/help future generations
Parental involvement in improving children's health
Need to create playgrounds, parks, places to play, get
children outside
wore effective to start with kids
FOOD9
Make healthy food more accessible5
Make healthy food more affordable/reduce food costs 3
Create more gardens, farmers markets

## Q.40 continued...

MORALS/EQUALITY	5
Good idea/important/something has to be done	
Create opportunity for everyone	2
Moral obligation	1
OTHER	10
Other reason to invest	
General support gov't investment	1
NO REASON TO INVEST	14
Personal responsibility/their own choice	
Oppose government involvement	
General none/no reason to	2
Costs taxpayers too much	
Other reason not to invest	2
DON'T KNOW	8
Don't know/refused	
(ref:INVESOE)	

Q.41 Now that you've heard more information, let me ask you again. As a society, do you think we should invest more in order to improve the health of communities and help people make healthy choices or do you think we should not invest more in order to improve the health of communities and help people make healthy choices?

Should invest more strongly	20 6
Should not invest more strongly	2 3
Total Invest More  Total Not Invest More  Invest More - Not	20
(ref:INVESVT2)	

Q.42 Now, I am going to read you a list of proposals that some people have made about how to improve the health of communities and help people make healthy choices. For each, please tell me, on a scale of 0 to 10, how effective you feel the proposal would be at improving community health, where a 0 means it would be not at all effective and 10 meaning it would be extremely effective. You can use any number between 0 and 10.

М	lean	% 10	% 8-10	% 6-10	% 0-5	DK/ Ref
[509 Respondents] 42 (SPLIT E) Provide enough time during the school day, and after school, for kids' physical education, physical activity, or community sports	8.4	48	74	89	10	1
[509 Respondents] 47 (SPLIT F) Create partnerships between farmers, food suppliers, and community health groups to bring fresh produce trucks or mobile markets to communities that lack access to grocery stores	8.3	47	74	88	12	1
[509 Respondents] 43 (SPLIT F) Provide kids with more information on making healthy food choices and being physically active.	7.9	43	65	80	19	1
[509 Respondents] 44 (SPLIT E) Invest more in preventing obesity and chronic diseases, like heart disease, diabetes, and stroke.	7.7	38	63	79	20	1
[509 Respondents] 45 (SPLIT F) Invest more in preventing the spread of infectious diseases, like Zika virus, HIV, bird flu, and hepatitis.	7.6	38	61	77	22	1
51 Treat substance abuse, including addiction to prescription painkillers and heroin, like a disease, not a crime.	7.4	38	60	74	24	2
52 Plan for and build more parks, walking and biking trails, and other recreation areas for people to be physically active in all communities	7.6	37	60	77	22	1
49 Increase access to safe and affordable housing and routinely test for things that create health problems in the home, like lead in water and paint, carbon monoxide, and harmful chemicals in the air7	7.5	37	60	76	23	1

ſ	Mean	% 10	% 8-10	% 6-10	% 0-5	DK/ Ref
50 Increase early childhood health programs, including home visit programs, mobile health screenings, and treatment for diseases like asthma and lead poisoning.	.7.5	36	62	77	22	1
[509 Respondents] 46 (SPLIT E) Increase incentives that encourage business owners to open grocery stores in communities that lack access to healthy food options.	.7.4	34	59	76	23	1
48 Build local partnerships between businesses, health systems, schools, and community organizations to address specific health problems in communities(ref:INVSPROP)	.7.5	32	58	77	22	1

Q.53 Finally, I would like to ask you a few final questions for statistical purposes. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat or what?

Strong Democrat	<b>Total</b> 25
Weak Democrat	
Independent-lean Democrat	9
Independent	13
Independent-lean Republican	10
Weak Republican	11
Strong Republican	18
(Don't know/Refused) (ref:PTYID1)	3

Q.56 Thinking in political terms, would you say that you are Conservative, Moderate, or Liberal?

	Total
Liberal	26
Moderate	35
Conservative	34
(Don't know/refused)	6
(ref:IDEO1)	

Q.57 In what year were you born?

	Total
18 - 24	9
25 - 29	8
30 - 34	9
35 - 39	7
40 - 44	8
45 - 49	9
50 - 54	7
55 - 59	10
60 - 64	10
65 and over	22
(No answer)	2
(ref:AGE)	

Q.58 Are you married, not married but in a committed relationship or domestic partnership, single, separated, divorced, or widowed?

	Total
Married	57
Not married, but in a committed relationship or domestic	
partnership	13
Single	16
Separated/divorced	
Widowed	6
(Don't know/refused)	1
(ref:MARITAL2)	

Q.59 How would you describe the area in which you live -- Do you live in a city, in a suburban area outside a city, in a small town, or in a rural area?

	I ota
City	28
Suburban Area	29
Small Town	22
Rural Area	19
Don't Know/Refused	1
(ref:GEODEMO)	

Q.60 Last year, that is in 2015, what was your total family income from all sources, before taxes? Just stop me when I get to the right category.

	Tot	al
	Less than \$10K 3	
	\$10K to under \$20K 7	
	\$20K to under \$30K9	
	\$30K to under \$50K 14	1
	\$50K to under \$75K 19	
	\$75K to under \$100K	
	\$100K or more	
	(Refused)9	
	(Don't know)	
	(ref:INCOME)	
	(IOI.II (OOIVIE)	
Q.5 Respondent Gender:		
	Tot	al
	Male48	3
	Female	2
	(ref:GENDER)	
Q.6 What racial or ethnic	group best describes you?	
	Tot	
	White	
	Black12	2
	Hispanic or Latino9	
	(Other)	
	(Don't know/refused) 1	
	Native American or Alaskan Native 1	
	Asian or Pacific Islander2	
	(ref:RACE)	
Q.8 What is the last year	of schooling that you have completed?	_ 1
	Tot	
	1 - 11th grade	
	High School graduate	
	Non-college post H.S	
	Some college	
	College graduate	
	Post-graduate school	
	(Don't know/Refused)0	
	(ref:EDUC)	
O 0 Do you have any chil	dren 18 years of age or younger living at home?	
Q.J DO YOU HAVE ALLY CHIII	Tot	al
	Yes	
	No	
	(Don't know/refused) 0	
	(ref:KIDS)	

## A note on our methodology:

On behalf of The Trust For America's Health and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Greenberg Quinlan Rosner Research, in consultation with Bellwether Research, conducted a survey among 1,320 registered voters nationwide (1,019 weighted). The survey was conducted between September 8<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>, 2016. Voters were randomly selected from a list of registered voters and reached on a landline or cell phone depending on the number they designated on their voter registration. Interviews were conducted by live telephone interviewers; 50 percent were reached on a cell phone.

Included in the sample were three oversamples: 100 Black voters, 100 Hispanic voters, and 100 White non-college voters. Upon completion of the survey, the results were weighted to bring the three oversamples into line with the racial and ethnic composition of registered voters nationwide. The data was weighted to reflect the total population of registered voters, taking into account regional and demographic characteristics according to known census estimates and voter file projections. The data are subject to a margin of error of +/- 3.1 percentage points.