

A VIEW FROM 100 DAYS:

PUBLIC EXPECTATIONS ABOUT THE
CHANGING PUBLIC HEALTH LANDSCAPE

April 2025

de Beaumont



HARVARD
T.H. CHAN
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

KEY FINDINGS

A View from 100 Days: Public Expectations about the Changing Public Health Landscape is a national poll by Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health and the de Beaumont Foundation. The poll was supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the de Beaumont Foundation and was conducted March 10 – 31, 2025, among a probability-based, nationally representative sample of 3343 U.S. adults ages 18 and older, to better understand U.S. adults' views about the public health landscape and the federal agenda during President Trump's first 100 days in office. Key findings include:

- **At the start of the new administration, the majority of U.S. adults have positive feelings about public health agencies, and majorities – across parties – trust public health agencies' recommendations.** Majorities of U.S. adults say they feel mostly positive toward the CDC (65%), their state public health department (60%), and their local public health department (63%). Majorities of adults across political parties also trust these agencies' health recommendations a great deal or somewhat, including 77% who trust CDC recommendations, 80% who trust their state health department's recommendations, and 82% who trust their local health department's recommendations.
- **However, with recent changes in public health leadership, more people foresee losing trust in public health agencies' recommendations than gaining it.** More than four in ten U.S. adults (44%) say having the new leaders in charge of federal public health agencies will make them trust health recommendations coming from these organizations less than they used to. Smaller shares say leadership changes will make them trust recommendations more (28%) or about the same (27%) as they used to. Views are divided along partisan lines, with most Democrats saying they will lose trust (76%) and a majority of Republicans saying they will gain trust (57%).
- **There are divisions in views on the future functioning of public health agencies.** The public is divided on whether they believe the CDC will be able to function generally better (48%) or worse (52%) in the next four years than it has functioned in recent years. Most Republicans (80%) believe the CDC will function better, while most Democrats (83%) believe it will function worse.
- **Most adults who believe the CDC will function worse over the next four years say they are “very concerned” about several future risks, including that the agency will:** make health recommendations that are influenced by politics (76%), scale back or cut programs too much (75%), downplay important health problems, like infectious disease outbreaks (72%), and reduce public access to important health information, like about vaccines (70%).
- **Smaller fractions of those who believe the CDC will function better over the next four years say they are “very confident” about several future promises, including that the agency will:** reduce financial waste (33%), make health recommendations based on good research that has been ignored by prior leaders (28%), focus more on the primary health problems facing people in the U.S. like chronic illnesses (27%), and improve the health of people across the U.S. (26%).
- **Despite declines in anticipated trust and divisions on public health agencies' outlook, there is bipartisan support for several health issues as priorities the next four years,** including preventing chronic disease, protecting against pandemics, and reducing maternal and infant mortality.

Implications: At the start of the new administration, national poll findings show new fault lines are emerging in the American public's trust of national, state, and local health agencies, as well as in their beliefs about the future opportunities and risks for these critical health organizations. In this context, it is especially important to note that overall sentiment about public health agencies is still positive – even among more conservative segments of the public – and a bipartisan majority currently trust public health agencies' health recommendations at all levels of government. The public also shares top priority issues for public health agencies to address in the next four years across parties. Supporting public health programs that work, fixing parts of the system in need of reform, and working together to address top issues will be essential to keeping a robust public health system that is able to protect and promote the U.S. public's health over the next four years and beyond.

A VIEW FROM 100 DAYS: PUBLIC EXPECTATIONS ABOUT THE CHANGING PUBLIC HEALTH LANDSCAPE

DE BEAUMONT FOUNDATION
HARVARD T.H. CHAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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ABOUT THIS POLL

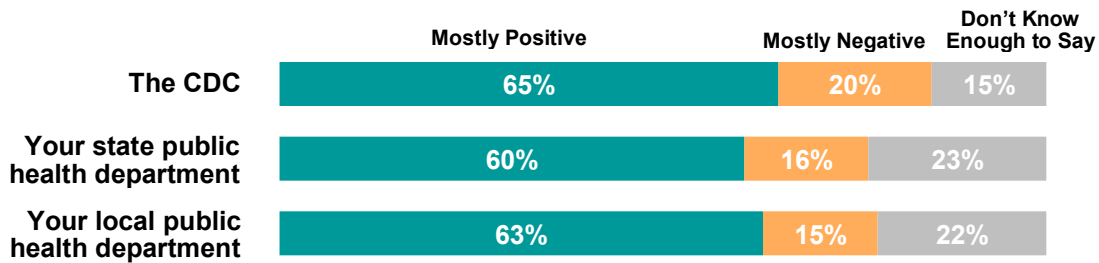
This poll was conducted March 10–31, 2025, among a probability-based, nationally representative sample of U.S. adults ages 18 and older. Adults were interviewed via the internet and telephone, in English and Spanish. The total sample is comprised of n=3343 adults. The margins of error at the 95% confidence interval are ± 2.0 percentage points for the entire sample, ± 3.1 for Republicans, including adults who lean Republican (n=1376), and ± 3.0 for Democrats, including adults who lean Democrat (n=1496). Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding or don't know or missing responses. See the Methodology section for additional information and the Topline for full question wording.

I. VIEWS OF PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES

At the start of the new administration, a majority of adults in the U.S. say they feel mostly positive toward the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (65%), their state public health department (60%), and their local public health department (63%). Fewer than one quarter say they feel mostly negative toward these agencies (CDC: 20%, state: 16%, local: 15%). Similarly, fewer than one quarter report they feel they don't know enough to say how they feel (CDC: 15%, state: 23%, local: 22%) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Public Views Toward Federal, State, and Local Public Health Agencies

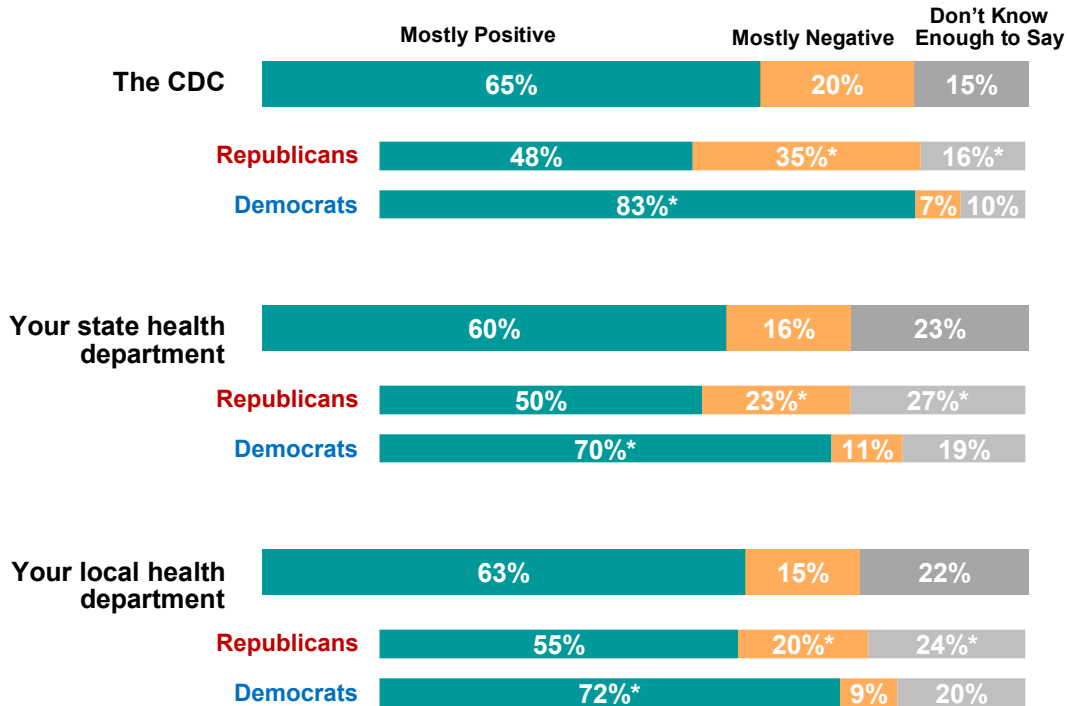
In general, do you feel mostly positive or mostly negative about _____, or do you feel you don't know enough to say?



Source: Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health/de Beaumont Foundation poll, March 10 – 31, 2025, n=3343 U.S. adults ages 18 and older. Q_R1.

Figure 2. Public Views Toward Federal, State, and Local Public Health Agencies, by Political Party Affiliation

In general, do you feel mostly positive or mostly negative about _____, or do you feel you don't know enough to say?

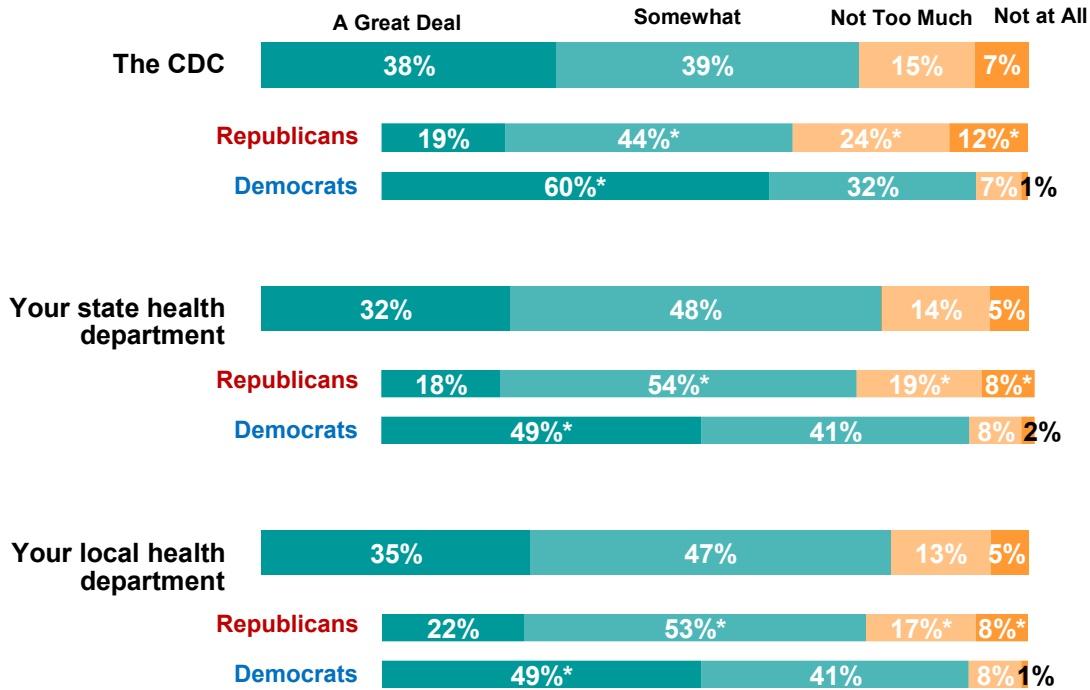


Source: Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health/de Beaumont Foundation poll, March 10 – 31, 2025, n=3343 U.S. adults ages 18 and older, including n=1376 Republicans/leaners and n=1496 Democrats/leaners. Q_R1. *Statistically significant, higher than corresponding group.

When examining views by party, Democrats generally report feeling more positive toward public health agencies than Republicans, though a near or true majority of Republicans say they feel mostly positive toward public health agencies at the federal, state, and local levels (Figure 2).

Figure 3. Public Trust in Federal, State, and Local Public Health Agencies

% saying they trust the recommendations of public health agencies to improve health:



Source: Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health/de Beaumont Foundation poll, March 10 – 31, 2025, n=3343 U.S. adults ages 18 and older, including n=1376 Republicans/leaners and n=1496 Democrats/leaners. Q_R2. *Statistically significant, higher than corresponding group.

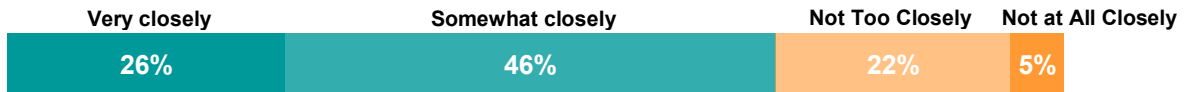
A majority of adults – across all parties – also trust public health agencies’ health recommendations a great deal or somewhat, including 77% who trust the CDC’s health recommendations, 80% who trust their state public health department’s health recommendations, and 82% who trust their local health department’s health recommendations. Figure 3 shows detailed findings on trust, overall and by political party.

II. VIEWS OF LEADERSHIP CHANGES AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS

A majority of U.S. adults say they are following news about the change in leadership of government public health agencies closely, including 26% following it very closely and 46% following it somewhat closely. Twenty-two percent (22%) say they are not following this news too closely, while just 5% say they are not following it closely at all (Figure 4).

Figure 4. How Closely the Public is Following Public Health Leadership Changes

% saying they are following news about the change in leadership of government public health agencies:

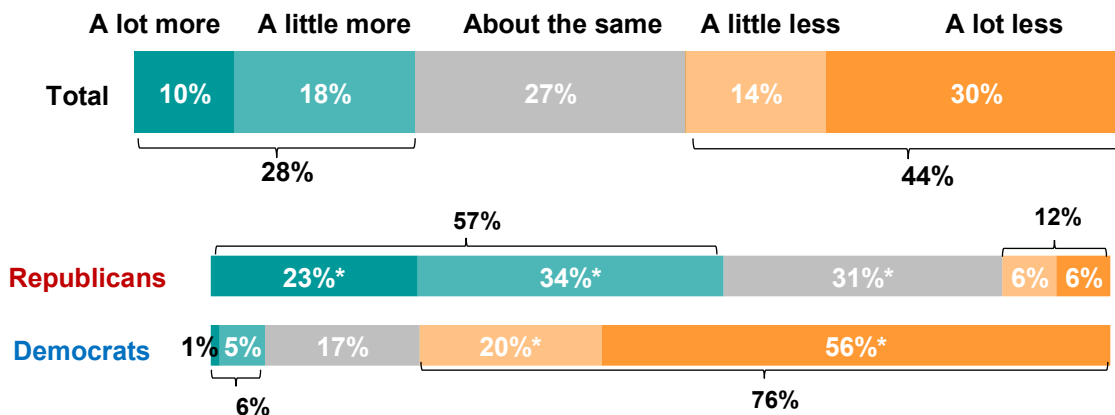


Source: Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health/de Beaumont Foundation poll, March 10 – 31, 2025, n=3343 U.S. adults ages 18 and older. Q_R4.

In response to recent changes in public health leadership, a higher fraction of adults say they will lose trust in public health agencies' recommendations than gain it. More than four in ten U.S. adults (44%) say having the new leaders in charge of federal public health agencies will make them trust health recommendations coming from these organizations less than they used to (Figure 5). Smaller shares say leadership changes will make them trust recommendations more (28%) or about the same (27%) as they used to. Views are divided along partisan lines, with most Democrats saying they will lose trust (76%) and a majority of Republicans saying they will gain trust (57%).

Figure 5. Views on Trust Under New Public Health Agency Leadership

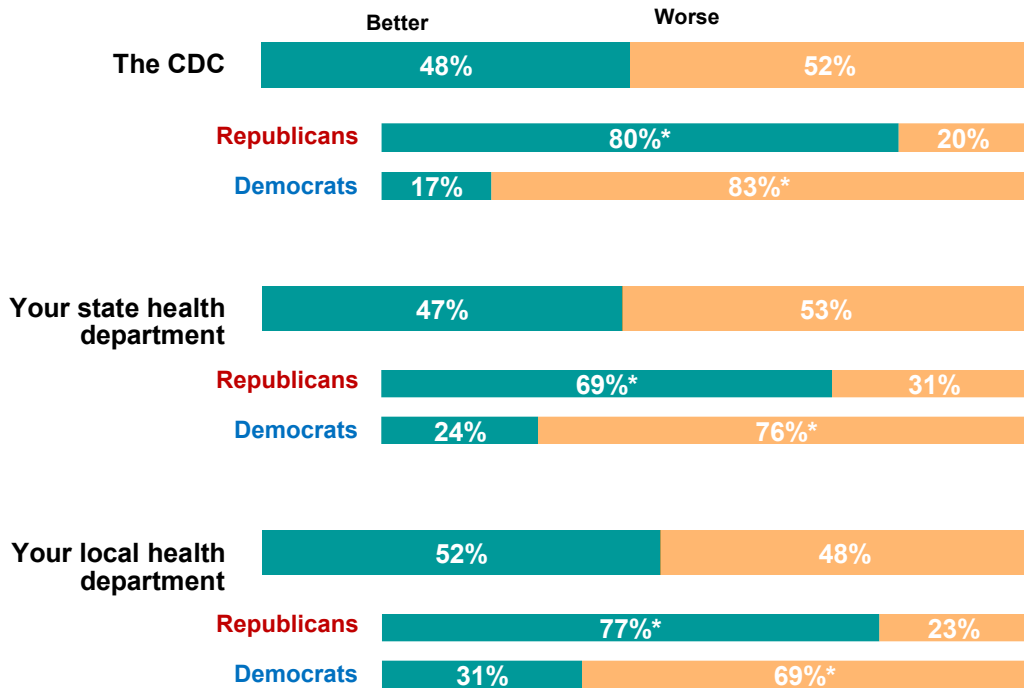
% saying they think having new people in charge of federal public health agencies will make them trust health recommendations coming from these organizations more, less, or about the same as they used to:



Source: Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health/de Beaumont Foundation poll, March 10 – 31, 2025, n=3343 U.S. adults ages 18 and older, including n=1376 Republicans/leaners and 1496 Democrats/leaners. Q_R5. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding and don't know/missing responses. *Statistically significant, higher than corresponding group.

Figure 6. Future Public Outlook on Public Health Agencies

% saying each agency will be able to function generally better or worse than it has in recent years, before 2025:



*Source: Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health/de Beaumont Foundation poll, March 10 – 31, 2025, n=3343 U.S. adults ages 18 and older, including n=1126 asked about the CDC, n=1103 asked about states, n=1114 asked about local. CDC=Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. Q_R6. *Statistically significant, higher than corresponding group.*

When thinking about the next four years, there are major divisions on whether the public believes the CDC will be able to function generally better (48%) or worse (52%) than it has functioned in recent years (Figure 6). These divisions largely fall along partisan lines, as most Republicans (80%) believe the CDC will function better, while most Democrats (83%) believe it will function worse.

Similar divisions exist at the state and local levels (Figure 6). At the state level, 47% of the public believes their state health department will be able to function generally better than it has functioned in recent years, while 53% believes it will function worse, also largely divided along partisan lines. At the local level, 52% of the public believes their local health department will be able to function generally better than it has functioned in recent years, while 48% believes it will function worse, with similar partisan divisions.

Table 1. Among U.S. Adults who Think Agencies Will Function Better, Percent “Very Confident” about Promised Results

<i>Among adults who believe the agency will function better in the next four years, % “very confident” the agency will now:</i>	CDC	State	Local
Reduce financial waste in the organization	33%	20%	21%
Make health recommendations based on good research that has been ignored by prior leaders	28%	21%	22%
Focus more on the primary health problems people in the United States face, like chronic illnesses	27%	21%	23%
Improve the health of people across the U.S./in your state/your local area	26%	17%	21%
Reduce the influence of politics on their health recommendations	21%	17%	15%
Reduce the influence of corporations and big businesses on their health recommendations	20%	15%	14%
Reduce unnecessary involvement in people’s personal health decisions	19%	15%	16%

Source: Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health/de Beaumont Foundation poll, March 10 – 31, 2025, n=3343 U.S. adults ages 18 and older, including n=515 asked about the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), n=509 asked about your state public health department, n=548 asked about your local public health department, meaning your city, county, or regional health department. Q_R7a-g only asked among adults who said each agency would function better in Q_R6.

Among those who think public health agencies will be able to function better in the next four years, one third or fewer say they are “very confident” the CDC and their state and local public health agencies will be able to fulfill promises like reducing financial waste (CDC: 33%, state: 20%, local: 21%), making health recommendations based on good research that has been ignored by prior leaders (CDC: 28%, state: 21%, local: 22%), focusing more on the primary health problems facing people in the U.S., like chronic illnesses (CDC: 27%, state: 21%, local: 23%), and improving the health of people across the U.S. (26%), in their state (17%), or in their local area (21%) (Table 1). Even smaller fractions are very confident that the CDC and their state and local public health agencies will reduce the influence of politics (CDC: 21%, state: 17%, local: 15%) and corporations (CDC: 20%, state: 15%, local: 14%) on their health recommendations and reduce unnecessary involvement in people’s personal health decisions (CDC: 19%, state: 15%, local: 16%).

Table 2. Among U.S. Adults who Think Agencies Will Function Worse, Percent “Very Concerned” about Future Risks

<i>Among adults who believe the agency will function worse in the next four years, % “very concerned” the agency will now:</i>	CDC	State	Local
Make health recommendations that are influenced by politics	76%	61%	62%
Scale back or cut programs too much	75%	57%	63%
Downplay important health problems, like infectious disease outbreaks	72%	49%	55%
Reduce public access to important health information, like information about vaccines	70%	50%	54%
Make health recommendations that are influenced by corporations and big businesses	68%	53%	55%
Pay less attention to health gaps between wealthy and poor people	64%	52%	59%
Make health recommendations based on unproven or fringe science	63%	41%	50%
Pay less attention to health gaps between people who are white and people in racial minority groups	61%	44%	46%

Source: Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health/de Beaumont Foundation poll, March 10 – 31, 2025, n=3343 U.S. adults ages 18 and older, including n=611 asked about the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), n=592 asked about your state public health department, n=563 asked about your local public health department, meaning your city, county, or regional health department. Q_R8a-h only asked among adults who said each agency would function worse in Q_R6.

By contrast, among those who think public health agencies will function worse in the next four years, most say they are “very concerned” that the CDC will make health recommendations that are influenced by politics (76%), scale back or cut programs too much (75%), downplay important health problems, like infectious disease outbreaks (72%), and reduce public access to important health information, like about vaccines (70%) (Table 2). Majorities are also very concerned that the CDC will make health recommendations influenced by corporations and big businesses (68%), pay less attention to the health gaps between wealthy and poor people (64%), make health recommendations based on unproven or fringe science (63%), and pay less attention to health gaps between people who are white and people in racial minority groups (61%).

Slightly lower shares of adults express these concerns about their state and local health agencies, though a near or true majority of respondents say they are “very concerned” that their state and local public health agencies will make health recommendations that are influenced by politics (state: 61%, local: 62%), scale back or cut programs too much (state: 57%, local: 63%), downplay important health problems, like infectious disease outbreaks (state: 49%, local: 55%), reduce public access to important health information, like about vaccines (state: 50%, local: 54%), make health recommendations influenced by corporations and big businesses (state: 53%, local: 55%), and pay less attention to the health gaps between wealthy and poor people (state: 52%, local: 59%).

III. PRIORITY AREAS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCIES TO ADDRESS

Despite declines in anticipated trust and divisions on public health agencies’ outlook, several issues emerge with bipartisan support for public health agencies to prioritize in the next four years, including preventing chronic disease (89% of the public say this should be a top priority for the CDC, while 86% and 84% say this for their state and local public health departments, respectively), protecting against pandemics (CDC: 82%, state: 80%, local: 77%), and reducing maternal and infant mortality (CDC: 82%, state: 81%, local: 82%). Majorities of both Democrats and Republicans also identified several other public health issues as top priorities for the CDC and their state and local health departments in the next four years (Table 3).

Table 3. Top Public Priorities Public Health Agencies to Address in the Next Four Years

% saying each health issue should be a TOP PRIORITY for the CDC in the next four years:	CDC			State Health Dept			Local Health Dept		
	Total	Rep	Dem	Total	Rep	Dem	Total	Rep	Dem
Preventing chronic diseases like heart disease, cancer, and diabetes	89	86	91	86	85	86	84	86	83
Protecting against new viruses that could become a pandemic, like the bird flu	82	75	92*	80	69	92*	77	66	89*
Reducing maternal and infant mortality, or deaths among moms and babies	82	81	86	81	75	87*	82	82	86
Ensuring the safety of tap water	82	81	85	86	83	89*	86	86	89
Addressing mental illness	79	74	82*	85	83	89	81	82	83
Preventing and addressing opioid and other substance addiction	75	73	79	79	76	83	77	78	79
Promoting healthier food and nutrition	71	77*	67	73	70	72	72	72	73
Protecting people from common infectious diseases, like the flu	63	49	76*	63	52	74*	64	54	76*
Protecting people from common health risks like foodborne illness or heat stroke	59	56	64	61	53	67*	64	58	73*
Preventing and reducing tobacco and vaping use	45	43	47	48	49	47	46	47	47

Source: Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health/de Beaumont Foundation poll, March 10 – 31, 2025, n=3343 U.S. adults ages 18 and older. Q_R9 asked among a subset of respondents who were randomized to be asked either about the CDC or their state or local public health agency; respondents were only asked a randomized list of seven items. Republicans include adults who lean Republican and Democrats include adults who lean Democrat. Q_R9. *Statistically significant, higher than corresponding group.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Results are based on survey research conducted by the Harvard Opinion Research Program (HORP) based at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, in partnership with the de Beaumont Foundation. The research was supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) and the de Beaumont Foundation. Representatives from these organizations developed the survey questionnaire, while analyses were conducted by researchers from Harvard Chan School and the fielding team at SSRS of Glen Mills, Pennsylvania.

The HORP project team included Gillian SteelFisher, director of HORP and principal research scientist at Harvard Chan School, and Mary Findling, managing director of HORP.

The de Beaumont Foundation project team included Brian C. Castrucci, president and CEO of the de Beaumont Foundation, Emma Prus, senior program and research associate, Mark Miller, vice president of communications, and Nalini Padmanabhan, communications director.

Interviews were conducted with a representative sample of 3,343 U.S. adults ages 18 and older. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish online and by telephone. Respondents were reached online and by phone through the SSRS Opinion Panel, a nationally representative, probability-based panel. Panelists were randomly recruited via an Address Based Sampling frame and from random-digit dial samples on SSRS surveys. Most panelists completed the survey online with a small subset who do not access the internet completing by phone. The interview period was March 10 to 31, 2025.

Findings and conclusions are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the de Beaumont Foundation, RWJF, or Harvard Chan School. When interpreting findings, one should recognize that all surveys are subject to sampling error. Results may differ from what would be obtained if the whole U.S. adult population had been interviewed. The margins of error at the 95% confidence interval are ± 2.0 percentage points for the entire sample ($n=3343$), ± 3.1 for Republicans, including adults who lean Republican ($n=1376$), and ± 3.0 for Democrats, including adults who lean Democrat ($n=1496$).

Possible sources of non-sampling error include non-response bias, as well as question wording and ordering effects. Non-response in web and telephone surveys produces some known biases in survey-derived estimates because participation tends to vary for different subgroups of the population. To compensate for these known biases and for variations in the probability of selection within and across households, sample data are weighted in a multi-step process by probability of selection and recruitment, response rates by survey type, and demographic variables (gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, region, the frequency of internet use, civic engagement, population density, registered voter, party ID, religious affiliation, number of adults in household, and home tenure) to reflect the true population of adults in the U.S. Other techniques, including random sampling, multiple contact attempts, replicate subsamples, and systematic respondent selection within households, are used to ensure that the sample is representative.

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Topline Results

This survey was fielded for the Harvard Opinion Research Program (HORP) based at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, in partnership with the de Beaumont Foundation and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The research was supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) and the de Beaumont Foundation. It was fielded online and via telephone (cell phone and landline) by SSRS, an independent research company. This survey is nationally representative of U.S. adults. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish, March 10 – 31, 2025, among a sample of 3343 adults ages 18 or older in the United States. The margins of error at the 95% confidence interval are +/- 2.0 percentage points for the entire sample (n=3343), +/-3.1 for Republicans, including adults who lean Republican (n=1376), +/- 3.0 for Democrats, including adults who lean Democrat (n=1496), and +/- 5.3 for Independents, including adults who identify as “other” or unaffiliated (n=471).

NOTE: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding, DK=Don't know, Ref=Refused, NA=Not Applicable, *percentage less than 0.5.

READ/SHOW TO ALL: This survey is about public health issues, and [IF WEB: I/IF CATI: we] would like to learn about your opinions. To start...

Q_R1. In general, do you feel mostly positive or mostly negative about each of the following health agencies?

	Mostly positive	Mostly negative	I/You feel I/you don't know enough to say	Don't know/ Refused/ Web blank	
a. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or CDC	65	20	15	-	n=3343
Republicans	48	35	16	-	n=1376
Democrats	83	7	10	-	n=1496
Independents	59	16	24	-	n=443
b. Your state public health department	60	16	23	*	n=3343
Republicans	50	23	27	*	n=1376
Democrats	70	11	19	-	n=1496
Independents	59	13	27	-	n=443
c. Your local public health department, meaning your city, county, or regional health department	63	15	22	-	n=3343
Republicans	55	20	24	*	n=1376
Democrats	72	9	20	-	n=1496
Independents	62	13	25	-	n=443

Q_R2. [IF ANY Q_R1A-C=3: Regardless of how familiar you are with them, in/ELSE: In] terms of recommendations made to improve health in general, how much do you trust the recommendations of (INSERT ITEM)?

	A great deal	Somewhat	Not too much	Not at all	Don't know/ Refused/ Web blank	
a. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or CDC	38	39	15	7	*	n=3343
Republicans	19	44	24	12	*	n=1376
Democrats	60	32	7	1	*	n=1496
Independents	30	47	15	8	-	n=443
b. Your state public health department	32	48	14	5	*	n=3343
Republicans	18	54	19	8	*	n=1376
Democrats	49	41	8	2	*	n=1496
Independents	23	52	18	6	-	n=443
c. Your local public health department, meaning your city, county, or regional health department	35	47	13	5	*	n=3343
Republicans	22	53	17	8	1	n=1376
Democrats	49	41	8	1	-	n=1496
Independents	29	49	15	7	-	n=443

READ/SHOW TO ALL: These next questions are about federal government public health agencies as a whole, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or CDC; the Department of Health and Human Services or HHS; the Food and Drug Administration or FDA; and the National Institutes of Health or NIH.

Q_R3. Held for future release

Q_R4. As you may know, with the inauguration of President Trump, new people are coming in to lead federal public health agencies, including the Department of Health and Human Services or HHS; the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or CDC; the Food and Drug Administration or FDA; and the National Institutes of Health or NIH. How closely are you following news about the change in leadership of government public health agencies?

	Very closely	Somewhat closely	Not too closely	Not at all closely	Don't know/Refused/ Web blank	
ALL	26	46	22	5	-	n=3343
Republicans	27	47	21	5	-	n=1376
Democrats	31	45	20	4	-	n=1496
Independents	13	44	34	9	-	n=443

Q_R5. Whether or not you have been following this news, do you think having these new people in charge of federal public health agencies will make you trust health recommendations coming from these organizations more, less, or about the same as you used to?

	ALL	Republicans	Democrats	Independents
More (NET)	28	57	6	16
Trust a lot more	10	23	1	3
Trust a little more	18	34	5	13
Trust about the same	27	31	17	46
Less (NET)	44	12	76	38
Trust a little less	14	6	20	16
Trust a lot less	30	6	56	22
Don't know/Refused/Web blank	*	*	-	-
	n=3343	n=1376	n=1496	n=443

EACH CASE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO
 TRACK=1 “the CDC”
 TRACK=2 “**your** state public health department”
 TRACK=3 “**your** local public health department”

SHOW/READ TO ALL: The next questions ask specifically about your views of [IF TRACK=1: the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or CDC,] [TRACK][IF TRACK=3: meaning your city, county, or regional health department] and how the organization might be influenced by the change in leaders [IF TRACK 2 or 3: at the federal level].

Q_R6. When thinking about the next four years, do you think [TRACK] will be able to function generally (better) or (worse) than it did in recent years, before 2025?

ALL	CDC	State	Local
Generally better	48	47	52
Generally worse	52	53	48
Don't know/Refused/Web blank	-	*	*
	n=1126	n=1103	n=1114

Republicans	CDC	State	Local
Generally better	80	69	77
Generally worse	20	31	23
Don't know/Refused/Web blank	-	-	*
	n=459	n=467	n=450

Democrats	CDC	State	Local
Generally better	17	24	31
Generally worse	83	76	69
Don't know/Refused/Web blank	-	*	*
	n=494	n=488	n=514

Independents	CDC	State	Local
Generally better	46	51	47
Generally worse	54	46	52
Don't know/Refused/Web blank	-	3	1
	n=165	n=137	n=141

(Asked of those who say [TRACK] will function generally better)

Q_R7. How confident are you that [TRACK] will now do each of the following over the next four years?

	Very confident	Somewhat confident	Not too confident	Not at all confident	Don't know/ Refused/ Web blank	
a. Make health recommendations based on good research that has been ignored by prior leaders						
CDC	28	53	16	3	-	n=515
State	21	59	17	3	-	n=509
Local	22	59	17	2	-	n=548
b. Focus more on the primary health problems people in the United States face, like chronic illnesses						
CDC	27	54	15	3	*	n=515
State	21	59	17	3	-	n=509
Local	23	56	17	3	-	n=548
c. Improve the health of people [BY TRACK: across the United States / in your state / in your local area]						
CDC	26	52	18	4	-	n=515
State	17	64	17	3	-	n=509
Local	21	60	16	4	-	n=548
d. Reduce financial waste in the organization						
CDC	33	44	19	5	-	n=515
State	20	46	27	7	-	n=509
Local	21	47	27	5	-	n=548
e. Reduce the influence of corporations and big businesses on their health recommendations						
CDC	20	44	28	8	-	n=515
State	15	41	35	9	-	n=509
Local	14	47	32	6	-	n=548
f. Reduce the influence of politics on their health recommendations						
CDC	21	46	27	6	-	n=515
State	17	46	29	8	-	n=509
Local	15	47	32	5	-	n=548
g. Reduce unnecessary involvement in people's personal health decisions						
CDC	19	53	22	5	*	n=515
State	15	57	23	5	-	n=509
Local	16	55	24	5	-	n=548

(Asked of those who say [TRACK] will function generally worse)

Q_R8. How concerned are you that [TRACK] will now do each of the following things over the next four years?

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/ Refused/ Web blank	
a. Make health recommendations based on unproven or fringe science						
CDC	63	26	8	4	-	n=611
State	41	34	19	6	-	n=592
Local	50	31	13	5	-	n=563
b. Pay less attention to health gaps between wealthy and poor people						
CDC	64	25	8	3	-	n=611
State	52	29	14	4	-	n=592
Local	59	26	11	4	-	n=563
c. Pay less attention to health gaps between people who are white and people in racial minority groups						
CDC	61	24	11	5	-	n=611
State	44	29	21	6	-	n=592
Local	46	31	15	8	*	n=563
d. Scale back or cut programs too much						
CDC	75	18	5	3	-	n=611
State	57	30	9	4	-	n=592
Local	63	29	6	2	-	n=563
e. Make health recommendations that are influenced by corporations and big businesses						
CDC	68	23	6	3	-	n=611
State	53	32	12	2	-	n=592
Local	55	33	9	3	-	n=563
f. Make health recommendations that are influenced by politics						
CDC	76	20	3	2	-	n=611
State	61	28	9	3	-	n=592
Local	62	29	7	2	-	n=563
g. Reduce public access to important health information, like information about vaccines						
CDC	70	22	5	3	-	n=611
State	50	25	17	8	-	n=592
Local	54	30	12	4	-	n=563
h. Downplay important health problems, like infectious disease outbreaks						
CDC	72	16	9	3	-	n=611
State	49	28	15	7	-	n=592
Local	55	29	12	4	-	n=563

(Each respondent was shown a random 7 items)

Q_R9. In your view, should each of the following health issues be a top priority for [TRACK] in the next four years, a lower priority, or should they not address this issue at all?

	A top priority	A lower priority	Should not address this issue	Don't know/ Refused/ Web blank	
a. Protecting people from common health risks like foodborne illness in restaurants or heat stroke in hot weather					
CDC	59	36	4	-	n=777
State	61	36	3	-	n=762
Local	64	34	3	-	n=790
b. Protecting people from common infectious diseases, like the flu					
CDC	63	34	3	-	n=812
State	63	32	5	*	n=776
Local	64	33	2	*	n=773
c. Protecting against new viruses that could become a pandemic, like the bird flu					
CDC	82	15	3	*	n=810
State	80	17	3	*	n=792
Local	77	18	4	*	n=780
d. Addressing mental illness					
CDC	79	18	3	*	n=794
State	85	14	1	*	n=760
Local	81	16	2	*	n=789
e. Preventing and addressing opioid and other substance addiction					
CDC	75	21	4	*	n=778
State	79	19	2	*	n=783
Local	77	20	2	*	n=772
f. Preventing and reducing tobacco and vaping use					
CDC	45	45	10	*	n=788
State	48	43	9	*	n=766
Local	46	45	8	*	n=786
g. Reducing maternal and infant mortality, or deaths among moms and babies					
CDC	82	15	3	*	n=775
State	81	17	2	*	n=791
Local	82	16	2	*	n=775
h. Preventing chronic diseases like heart disease, cancer, and diabetes					
CDC	89	10	2	*	n=803
State	86	13	1	-	n=739
Local	84	13	2	*	n=775
i. Ensuring the safety of tap water					
CDC	82	15	3	*	n=756
State	86	12	1	1	n=785
Local	86	12	2	*	n=769
j. Promoting healthier food and nutrition					
CDC	71	24	5	*	n=789
State	73	23	4	*	n=767
Local	72	23	4	*	n=789

COMBO TABLE – Q_R9 RESULTS FOR THE CDC

	A top priority	A lower priority	Should not address this issue	Don't know/ Refused/ Web blank	
a. Protecting people from common health risks like foodborne illness in restaurants or heat stroke in hot weather					
CDC - ALL	59	36	4	-	n=777
Republicans	56	38	6	-	n=325
Democrats	64	34	2	-	n=334
Independents	61	37	2		n=113
b. Protecting people from common infectious diseases, like the flu					
CDC - ALL	63	34	3	-	n=812
Republicans	49	46	5	-	n=322
Democrats	76	22	2	*	n=356
Independents	63	36	1	-	n=128
c. Protecting against new viruses that could become a pandemic, like the bird flu					
CDC - ALL	82	15	3	*	n=810
Republicans	75	21	3	*	n=330
Democrats	92	8	1	*	n=358
Independents	78	18	4	-	n=114
d. Addressing mental illness					
CDC - ALL	79	18	3	*	n=794
Republicans	74	22	5	-	n=316
Democrats	82	16	2	-	n=353
Independents	86	13	1	-	n=117
e. Preventing and addressing opioid and other substance addiction					
CDC - ALL	75	21	4	*	n=778
Republicans	73	21	5	*	n=310
Democrats	79	19	1	*	n=347
Independents	71	24	6	-	n=114
f. Preventing and reducing tobacco and vaping use					
CDC - ALL	45	45	10	*	n=788
Republicans	43	43	14	*	n=323
Democrats	47	49	4	-	n=348
Independents	45	42	14	-	n=113
g. Reducing maternal and infant mortality, or deaths among moms and babies					
CDC - ALL	82	15	3	*	n=775
Republicans	81	16	2	*	n=328
Democrats	86	13	2	-	n=322
Independents	79	17	4	-	n=119
h. Preventing chronic diseases like heart disease, cancer, and diabetes					
CDC - ALL	89	10	2	*	n=803
Republicans	86	11	2	*	n=332
Democrats	91	8	1	-	n=353
Independents	90	7	2	-	n=112
i. Ensuring the safety of tap water					
CDC - ALL	82	15	3	*	n=756
Republicans	81	15	4	*	n=309
Democrats	85	14	1	-	n=327
Independents	77	16	8	-	n=118
j. Promoting healthier food and nutrition					
CDC - ALL	71	24	5	*	n=789
Republicans	77	20	3	*	n=318
Democrats	67	29	4	*	n=360
Independents	67	21	11	-	n=107

COMBO TABLE – Q_R9 RESULTS FOR YOUR STATE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

	A top priority	A lower priority	Should not address this issue	Don't know/ Refused/ Web blank	
a. Protecting people from common health risks like foodborne illness in restaurants or heat stroke in hot weather					
State – ALL	61	36	3	-	n=762
Republicans	53	42	5	-	n=329
Democrats	67	32	1	-	n=328
Independents	62	34	3	-	n=99
b. Protecting people from common infectious diseases, like the flu					
State – ALL	63	32	5	*	n=776
Republicans	52	43	6	-	n=336
Democrats	74	23	3	1	n=331
Independents	70	25	5	-	n=102
c. Protecting against new viruses that could become a pandemic, like the bird flu					
State – ALL	80	17	3	*	n=792
Republicans	69	25	6	*	n=337
Democrats	92	7	*	*	n=354
Independents	74	21	5	-	n=95
d. Addressing mental illness					
State – ALL	85	14	1	*	n=760
Republicans	83	17	*	*	n=327
Democrats	89	10	2	-	n=331
Independents	79	19	2	-	n=94
e. Preventing and addressing opioid and other substance addiction					
State – ALL	79	19	2	*	n=783
Republicans	76	20	3	*	n=337
Democrats	83	17	*	-	n=336
Independents	74	23	3	-	n=101
f. Preventing and reducing tobacco and vaping use					
State – ALL	48	43	9	*	n=766
Republicans	49	39	12	*	n=319
Democrats	47	47	6	-	n=348
Independents	46	44	9	-	n=92
g. Reducing maternal and infant mortality, or deaths among moms and babies					
State – ALL	81	17	2	*	n=791
Republicans	75	24	1	*	n=333
Democrats	87	11	2	-	n=360
Independents	81	17	2	-	n=88
h. Preventing chronic diseases like heart disease, cancer, and diabetes					
State – ALL	86	13	1	-	n=739
Republicans	85	13	3	-	n=308
Democrats	86	14	*	-	n=333
Independents	91	7	2	-	n=89
i. Ensuring the safety of tap water					
State – ALL	86	12	1	1	n=785
Republicans	83	15	1	1	n=323
Democrats	89	10	1	*	n=354
Independents	87	11	2	-	n=100
j. Promoting healthier food and nutrition					
State – ALL	73	23	4	*	n=767
Republicans	70	24	6	*	n=320
Democrats	72	25	3	-	n=341
Independents	84	13	3	-	n=99

COMBO TABLE – Q_R9 RESULTS FOR YOUR LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

	A top priority	A lower priority	Should not address this issue	Don't know/ Refused/ Web blank	
a. Protecting people from common health risks like foodborne illness in restaurants or heat stroke in hot weather					
Local	64	34	3	-	n=790
Republicans	58	39	4	-	n=314
Democrats	73	27	*	-	n=364
Independents	53	40	7	-	n=105
b. Protecting people from common infectious diseases, like the flu					
Local	64	33	2	*	n=773
Republicans	54	43	3	*	n=317
Democrats	76	22	1	1	n=355
Independents	62	34	3	-	n=95
c. Protecting against new viruses that could become a pandemic, like the bird flu					
Local	77	18	4	*	n=780
Republicans	66	28	5	*	n=318
Democrats	89	9	*	1	n=357
Independents	75	18	7	-	n=98
d. Addressing mental illness					
Local	81	16	2	*	n=789
Republicans	82	16	2	-	n=317
Democrats	83	15	1	1	n=369
Independents	76	22	2	-	n=97
e. Preventing and addressing opioid and other substance addiction					
Local	77	20	2	*	n=772
Republicans	78	20	2	*	n=319
Democrats	79	17	2	1	n=352
Independents	69	27	4	-	n=97
f. Preventing and reducing tobacco and vaping use					
Local	46	45	8	*	n=786
Republicans	47	41	11	-	n=316
Democrats	47	46	5	2	n=369
Independents	36	54	10	-	n=96
g. Reducing maternal and infant mortality, or deaths among moms and babies					
Local	82	16	2	*	n=775
Republicans	82	16	2	*	n=320
Democrats	86	11	2	-	n=347
Independents	70	27	3	-	n=105
h. Preventing chronic diseases like heart disease, cancer, and diabetes					
Local	84	13	2	*	n=775
Republicans	86	12	2	*	n=301
Democrats	83	14	2	1	n=367
Independents	84	13	3	-	n=99
i. Ensuring the safety of tap water					
Local	86	12	2	*	n=769
Republicans	85	12	3	*	n=307
Democrats	89	11	*	-	n=358
Independents	84	11	5	-	n=95
j. Promoting healthier food and nutrition					
Local	72	23	4	*	n=789
Republicans	72	23	6	*	n=321
Democrats	73	24	1	1	n=360
Independents	73	20	7	-	n=100

PARTY. In politics today, do you consider yourself a: (Republican), (Democrat), an Independent, or something else?

(FOLLOW-UP ASKED OF THOSE WHO ARE NOT REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRAT)

PARTYLEAN. Do you LEAN more towards the Republican Party or the Democratic Party?

	ALL
Republican/Independent lean Republican	41
Democrat/Independent lean Democrat	43
Pure Independent	15
Undesignated	1
	n=3343