

AMERICANS' VIEWS ON DATA PRIVACY & E-CIGARETTES

August 2019

POLITICO



HARVARD
T.H. CHAN
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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SUMMARY

As more than 140 million Americans affected by the Equifax data breach consider their options – cash or credit monitoring – under the new Federal Trade Commission settlement, a new poll by POLITICO and the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health finds that a majority of American adults worry about hackers gaining access to their Social Security number and credit card information. One in four also say they have been harmed by hacking in the past.

When asked about which institutions they trust to protect their personal information, health care organizations such as doctor's office and hospitals rank high, while most Americans have very little trust in internet search engines and social media companies to keep their information safe.

Additionally, a quarter of adults say they have set up a patient portal and most use them to see test results and schedule an appointment. Most do not express a great deal of concern when it comes to the potential hacking of patient portals. However, one in four patient portal users do worry about this. Among American adults, overall, a similar proportion are very concerned that health information and products they have searched for privately may harm them in the future by making it more difficult to get a job, health insurance, or medical care.

After e-cigarette use among high school students saw a 78% increase from 2017 to 2018 and a 48% jump among middle school students in the same year,¹ the poll also asked Americans to weigh in on e-cigarettes. Only a quarter of Americans believe e-cigarettes are effective at helping people stop smoking tobacco cigarettes, and nearly half of Americans consider e-cigarettes very harmful to the health of those who use them.

However, two policies aimed at regulating e-cigarettes benefit from bipartisan support among the public: (1) taxing e-cigarettes at the same rate as combustible tobacco cigarettes, and (2) raising the purchasing age of e-cigarettes to 21. A narrow majority favor eliminating the sale of candy- and fruit-flavored liquid nicotine for e-cigarettes.

¹ Cullen KA, Ambrose BK, Gentzke AS, Apelberg BJ, Jamal A, King BA. (2018) Notes from the Field: Use of Electronic Cigarettes and Any Tobacco Product Among Middle and High School Students — United States, 2011–2018. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 67:1276–1277. Available online at: https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6745a5.htm?s_cid=mm6745a5_w

PART I: AMERICANS' VIEWS ON DATA PRIVACY

A new poll by POLITICO and the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health finds that data security weighs on the minds of a majority of Americans. More than half of adults say they are very concerned that unauthorized people may gain access to their Social Security number (63%) or their credit card number (57%).

Table 1 shows that fewer Americans – about a third or less – express similar concern over the content of their emails and text messages (36%), details of their physical location over time (34%), information about their health and the medicines they take (31%) or their purchasing habits (25%).

Table 1. Americans' Concerns about Hacking, by party identification

% who say they are "very concerned" unauthorized people may gain access to the following

	Total	Dems	Reps	Inds
Your Social Security number	63	62	62	67
Your credit card number	57	57	55	56
The content of your text and email messages	36	27	41	42
Details of your physical location over time	34	30	33	40
The state of your health and the medications you take	31	26	32	35
Your purchasing habits	25	19	26	30

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans' Views on Data Privacy and E-Cigarettes, July 16-21, 2019. Base: U.S. adults.

This concern may stem from the fact that one in four (25%) Americans say that an unauthorized person has accessed their personal information – such as a credit card, Social Security number, or health information – in a way that harmed them in the past.

As shown previously, most Americans do not have a great deal of trust in institutions today. When it comes to institutions keeping their personal information secure, we see the same pattern: most Americans do not have a great deal of trust. When asked to evaluate a list of 11 institutions, Americans express the greatest trust in health care and banking organizations. As Table 2 shows, more than a third (34%) of adults say they have a great deal of trust that their doctor's office will keep their personal information secure, while 29% say the same of their primary bank. Just under a quarter (24%) of Americans greatly trust the hospitals they use, and about one in six (17%) feel the same about their health insurance company.

Less than one in eight (12%) adults say they have a great deal of trust in their cellphone carrier or operating system and credit card companies to keep their data secure. About one in ten say the same of their personal or work email provider (11%), online retailers (11%) and the federal government (7%).

Americans have the least trust in internet search engines and social media companies to keep their personal information secure. Just 7% of adults say they have a great deal of trust that search engines like Google will keep their data private, while 31% of adults say they have no trust at all

in these types of companies. Similarly, 3% of adults say they have a great deal of trust in social media companies to keep their information private, while 44% of Americans say they have no trust in them at all.

Table 2. Americans’ Lack of Trust in Institutional Data Security, by party identification

% who say they have “a great deal” of trust in the following institutions to keep their personal information secure

	Total	Dems	Reps	Inds
Your doctor’s office ^a	34	36	37	31
Your primary bank ^a	29	29	29	28
Hospitals you use ^a	24	28	26	19
Health insurance companies ^a	17	22	17	13
Your cellphone carrier or operating system ^b	12	11	11	15
Credit card companies ^a	12	13	18	5
Your personal or work email provider like Gmail or Outlook ^b	11	9	16	11
Online retailers like Amazon or Walmart ^b	11	7	15	13
The federal government ^b	9	9	9	11
Internet search engines like Google ^b	7	7	7	8
Social media companies like Facebook, Twitter or Instagram ^b	3	3	3	2

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans’ Views on Data Privacy and E-Cigarettes, July 16-21, 2019. Base: U.S. adults. ^a = asked of half-sample A, n=509; ^b = asked of half-sample B, n=500

Among users of social media, 13% say they are very concerned that content they have posted on sites like Facebook, Twitter or Instagram in the past may come back to harm or embarrass them in the future, and 14% are somewhat concerned.

The poll also asked a series of questions about data privacy as it applies to health information or products that adults may have searched privately for online. Among adults who say they have ever searched for health information or health products online, 30% say are very concerned that a company will use their search information to try to sell them medical products or treatments. More than a quarter (28%) say they are very concerned such information may make it harder for them to get medical care, and one in four (25%) say they are very concerned that private search information may come back to hurt their chances of getting a job or health insurance.

Many Americans do not just search for health information online; they also obtain personal health information through patient portals. These secure websites give patients 24-hour access to their health information from anywhere in the world with an internet connection. The poll found that about a quarter (23%) of adults have ever set up a patient portal.

When asked what they use their patient portal for, the vast majority (81%) of adults who have set one up say they use theirs to see test results. More than half (59%) have used it to schedule an appointment, while 42% say they have requested a prescription refill and 40% have received advice about a health problem using their patient portals.

Most Americans, however, do not express a great deal of concern when it comes to the potential hacking of patient portals. About one in four (26%) patient portal users say they are very concerned that unauthorized people may be able to gain access to the private information contained in their portal. Meanwhile, 15% of users say they are not concerned about such a scenario at all.

Broadly, while many Americans express serious misgivings about data privacy when it comes to social media sites and internet search engines, they report substantially more trust that their private health information will remain secure.

PART II: AMERICANS' VIEWS ON E-CIGARETTES

The poll also asked Americans for their views on electronic cigarettes, sometimes called e-cigs, and about their experience with these products. Most (71%) Americans have never tried e-cigarettes, while 21% have tried them in the past, but do not currently use them. Less than one in ten (7%) adults say they currently use e-cigarettes.

As Table 3 shows, slightly less than half (47%) of Americans believe that e-cigarettes are “very harmful” to people who use them, about the same as alcohol (51%). Concern about e-cigarettes is substantially less than concern about tobacco cigarettes (81%)

The proportion of Americans who consider e-cigarettes very harmful to the health of those who use them has risen over time. Last year, Gallup found that 38% of Americans believed e-cigarettes were very harmful to people who use them² – nine percent lower than one year later.

Of note, at a time when there is a debate about legalizing marijuana use, only 26% believe that marijuana is very harmful to people who use it.

Table 3. The Public’s Views about the Harmfulness of Various Products to People Who Use Them, by party identification

% who say each is “very harmful” to people who use them

	Total	Dems	Reps	Inds
Tobacco cigarettes	81	80	80	81
Alcohol	51	53	46	54
Electronic or e-cigarettes	47	49	44	45
Marijuana	26	25	26	26

POLITICO/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans’ Views on Data Privacy and E-Cigarettes, July 16-21, 2019. Base: U.S. adults.

When asked to evaluate the claim that e-cigarettes help tobacco users stop smoking, about a quarter a quarter (26%) of Americans say they believe e-cigarettes are effective at helping people quit smoking. This is down from October 2015, when 38% of Americans said they thought e-cigarettes were effective at assisting with smoking cessation.³

Given rising rates of teen e-cigarette use⁴ and recent FDA efforts to limit e-cigarette availability among teens,⁵ the poll asked respondents to share their opinions on a set of potential policies to

² Gallup, Americans’ Views of Tobacco Products and Other Substances, July 1-11, 2019. Base: 1,033 U.S. adults, ±4 percentage points. Available online at: <https://news-gallup-com.ezp-prod1.hul.harvard.edu/poll/237839/americans-say-marijuana-vaping-less-harmful-tobacco.aspx>

³ Stat/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Americans’ Perspectives on E-Cigarettes, October 7-11, 2016. Base: 1,014 U.S. adults, ±3.7 percentage points. Available online at: <https://cdn1.sph.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/94/2015/11/Stat-Harvard-Poll-Oct-2015-Americans-Perspectives-on-E-Cigarettes.pdf>

⁴ Cullen KA, Ambrose BK, Gentzke AS, Apelberg BJ, Jamal A, King BA. (2018).

⁵ U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2019). Statement from FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D., on new data demonstrating rising youth use of tobacco products and the agency’s ongoing actions to confront the epidemic of youth e-cigarette use. Available online at: <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/statement-fda-commissioner-scott-gottlieb-md-new-data-demonstrating-rising-youth-use-tobacco>

heighten regulations on e-cigs. The proposal with the greatest support deals with taxation. More than two-thirds (68%) of Americans favor increasing taxes on e-cigarettes, such that they are taxed at the same rate as combustible, tobacco cigarettes, while 30% of adults oppose this measure. Notably, while support for increased taxes on e-cigarettes is stronger among Democrats (74%), two thirds of Republicans (66%) nonetheless support this policy.

In second place, just under two-thirds (64%) of adults favor a measure that would raise the legal buying age for e-cigarettes to 21, while 34% of Americans oppose it. Again, this policy benefits from strong bipartisan support with 63% of Republicans and 72% of Democrats favoring the measure.

A ban on certain flavors of e-cigarettes placed third. A narrow majority (51%) of adults favor eliminating the sale of candy- and fruit-flavored liquid nicotine for e-cigarettes, with 50% of Republicans and 54% of Democrats registering their support. Notably, the FDA is currently fielding public comment on this policy as it actively considers restricting the sale of certain flavors of nicotine products.⁶

One policy failed to win majority support from the public. The poll asked whether Americans believe that only adults trying to quit smoking tobacco cigarettes should be allowed to buy e-cigarettes. Only about a quarter (27%) of respondents supported this policy. More than two-thirds (68%) of adults say e-cigarettes should be available to all adults.

⁶ U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2019). Youth and Tobacco. Available online at: <https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/public-health-education/youth-and-tobacco>

METHODOLOGY

The results are based on polling conducted by *Politico* and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Representatives of the two organizations worked closely to develop the survey questionnaires and analyze the results of the polls. *Politico* and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health paid for the surveys and related expenses.

The project team was led by Robert J. Blendon, Sc.D., Richard L. Menschel Professor of Health Policy and Political Analysis at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, and Joanne Kenen, Executive Editor, Health Care at *Politico/Politico Pro*. Harvard research team also included John M. Benson, Caitlin L. McMurtry, and Justin M. Sayde.

Interviews were conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1,009 randomly selected adults, ages 18 and older, via telephone (including cell phones and landlines) by SSRS of Glen Mills, Pennsylvania. The interviewing period was July 16-21, 2019. The data were weighted to reflect the demographics of the national adult population as described by the U.S. Census.

When interpreting these 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 margin of error for the full sample is ± 3.4 percentage points. For questions asked of half-samples, the margin of error is ± 4.9 percentage points.

Possible sources of non-sampling error include non-response bias, as well as question wording and ordering effects. Non-response in 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 probability of selection within and across households, sample data are weighted by household size, cell phone/landline use and demographics (sex, age, race/ethnicity, education, and region) to reflect the true population. Other techniques, including random-digit dialing, replicate subsamples, and systematic respondent selection within households, are used to ensure that the sample is representative.

Politico/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health Poll

AMERICANS’ VIEWS ON DATA PRIVACY AND E-CIGARETTES

This survey was conducted for *Politico* and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health via telephone by SSRS, an independent research company. Interviews were conducted via telephone (cell phone and landline) **July 16 – 21, 2019**, among a nationally representative sample of **1,009 U.S. adults**. The margin of error for total respondents is ± 3.4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. For questions asked of half-samples, the margin of error is ± 4.9 percentage points. More information about SSRS can be obtained by visiting www.ssrs.com.

Data Privacy

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about information that is collected about you by companies as you go about your daily life, whether you use credit cards, the internet, a cell phone, or pay your taxes.

(Asked of half-sample A; n=509)

POLQ1. Thinking about some of the companies and organizations that maintain records of your activity, how concerned are you that unauthorized people may be able to gain access to the following kinds of private information about you? (INSERT ITEM)?

- a. Your Social Security number

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/Refused
Total	63	22	7	6	2
Dems	62	22	7	6	3
Reps	62	25	6	6	1
Inds	67	18	7	6	2

- b. The state of your health and the medications you take

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/Refused
Total	31	26	20	21	2
Dems	26	32	18	22	2
Reps	32	27	20	20	1
Inds	35	22	21	20	2

c. Your credit card number

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/ Refused
Total	57	20	9	11	3
Dems	57	21	8	11	3
Reps	55	21	12	9	3
Inds	56	21	7	12	4

d. Details of your physical location over time

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/ Refused
Total	34	31	18	15	2
Dems	30	34	20	16	*
Reps	33	31	19	16	1
Inds	40	29	16	13	2

e. The content of your text and email messages

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/ Refused
Total	36	28	16	17	3
Dems	27	30	22	19	2
Reps	41	24	15	15	5
Inds	42	29	11	14	4

f. Your purchasing habits

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/ Refused
Total	25	28	25	20	2
Dems	19	32	24	24	1
Reps	26	27	29	17	1
Inds	30	26	25	18	1

POLQ1 (a-f) Summary Table 2: Very concerned
Based on half-sample A; n= 509

	Total	Dems	Reps	Inds
Your Social Security number	63	62	62	67
Your credit card number	57	57	55	56
The content of your text and email messages	36	27	41	42
Details of your physical location over time	34	30	33	40
The state of your health and the medications you take	31	26	32	35
Your purchasing habits	25	19	26	30

POLQ2. When it comes to keeping your personal information secure, how much trust do you have in each of the following? How about (INSERT ITEM)? Do you have a great deal of trust, a fair amount, not very much, or none at all?

(Asked of half-sample A; n= 509)

a. Your primary bank

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/Refused
Total	29	44	15	11	1
Dems	29	47	13	10	1
Reps	29	46	15	8	2
Inds	28	41	15	13	3

(Asked of half-sample A; n= 509)

b. Credit card companies

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/Refused
Total	12	37	26	22	3
Dems	13	39	25	20	3
Reps	18	31	27	21	3
Inds	5	39	27	24	5

(Asked of half-sample A; n= 509)

c. Health insurance companies

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/Refused
Total	17	42	22	17	2
Dems	22	41	19	16	2
Reps	17	44	19	18	2
Inds	13	41	25	19	2

(Asked of half-sample A; n= 509)

d. Hospitals you use

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/ Refused
Total	24	46	15	13	2
Dems	28	51	9	10	2
Reps	26	49	11	12	2
Inds	19	39	25	14	3

(Asked of half-sample A; n= 509)

e. Your doctor's office

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/ Refused
Total	34	40	14	10	2
Dems	36	44	9	9	2
Reps	37	36	16	9	2
Inds	31	40	15	13	1

(Asked of half-sample B; n= 500)

f. Your cellphone carrier or operating system

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/ Refused
Total	12	39	29	18	2
Dems	11	42	34	12	1
Reps	11	43	26	18	2
Inds	15	35	24	25	1

(Asked of half-sample B; n= 500)

g. Your personal or work email provider like Gmail or Outlook

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/ Refused
Total	11	39	25	20	4
Dems	9	45	24	17	5
Reps	16	38	26	17	3
Inds	11	34	30	22	3

(Asked of half-sample B; n= 500)

h. The federal government

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/ Refused
Total	9	33	29	28	1
Dems	9	36	33	22	*
Reps	9	39	23	28	1
Inds	11	26	31	31	1

(Asked of half-sample B; n= 500)

i. Social media companies like Facebook, Twitter or Instagram

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/ Refused
Total	3	15	34	44	4
Dems	3	23	30	40	4
Reps	3	14	39	39	5
Inds	2	10	33	51	4

(Asked of half-sample B; n= 500)

j. Internet search engines like Google

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/ Refused
Total	7	32	28	31	2
Dems	7	35	28	28	2
Reps	7	39	27	25	2
Inds	8	26	28	36	2

(Asked of half-sample B; n= 500)

k. Online retailers like Amazon or Walmart

	A great deal	A fair amount	Not very much	None at all	Don't know/ Refused
Total	11	36	25	25	3
Dems	7	41	28	24	*
Reps	15	37	23	20	5
Inds	13	32	26	26	3

POLQ2 (a-e) Summary Table 1: A great deal

^a = asked of half-sample A, n=509; ^b = asked of half-sample B, n=500

	Total	Dems	Reps	Inds
Your doctor's office ^a	34	36	37	31
Your primary bank ^a	29	29	29	28
Hospitals you use ^a	24	28	26	19
Health insurance companies ^a	17	22	17	13
Your cellphone carrier or operating system ^b	12	11	11	15
Credit card companies ^a	12	13	18	5
Your personal or work email provider like Gmail or Outlook ^b	11	9	16	11
Online retailers like Amazon or Walmart ^b	11	7	15	13
The federal government ^b	9	9	9	11
Internet search engines like Google ^b	7	7	7	8
Social media companies like Facebook, Twitter or Instagram ^b	3	3	3	2

POLQ2 (a-k) Not very much/None at all Summary Table

^a = asked of half-sample A, n=509; ^b = asked of half-sample B, n=500

	Total	Dems	Reps	Inds
Social media companies like Facebook, Twitter or Instagram ^b	78	70	78	84
Internet search engines like Google ^b	59	56	52	64
The federal government ^b	57	55	51	62
Online retailers like Amazon or Walmart ^b	50	52	43	52
Credit card companies ^a	48	45	48	51
Your cellphone carrier or operating system ^b	47	46	44	49
Your personal or work email provider like Gmail or Outlook ^b	45	41	43	52
Health insurance companies ^a	39	35	37	44
Hospitals you use ^a	28	19	23	39
Your primary bank ^a	26	23	23	28
Your doctor's office ^a	24	18	25	28

(Asked of half-sample B; n=500)

POLQ3. How concerned are you that content you have posted on social media like Facebook, Twitter or Instagram in the past may come back to embarrass or harm you in the future? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, not at all concerned, or have you never posted anything on social media?

Table 1
Based on half-sample B; n= 500

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Never posted anything on social media	Don't know/Refused
Total	10	11	26	28	24	1
Dems	12	12	29	22	23	2
Reps	10	8	26	29	27	-
Inds	10	12	23	32	23	-

Table 2
Based on half-sample B respondents who ever posted anything on social media; n= 380

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/Refused
Total	13	14	34	37	2
Dems	16	16	37	29	2
Reps	14	11	35	40	-
Inds	13	16	30	41	-

(Asked of half-sample A; n=509)

POLQ4. When it comes to health information or products you may have privately searched for online, how concerned are you that (INSERT ITEM)? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, not at all concerned, or have you never searched for health information or products online?

- a. It may come back to hurt your chances of getting a job or insurance

Table 1
Based on half-sample A; n= 509

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Never searched for health information or products online	Don't know/Refused
Total	16	16	17	14	36	1
Dems	11	20	21	11	37	*
Reps	10	19	17	16	37	1
Inds	24	10	14	15	34	3

Table 2
Based on half-sample A respondents who ever searched for health information or products online; n= 331

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/Refused
Total	25	25	27	21	2
Dems	18	31	34	17	*
Reps	16	30	28	25	1
Inds	36	16	21	23	2

- b. A company will use it to try to sell you medical products or treatments

Table 1
Based on half-sample A; n=509

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Never searched for health information or products online	Don't know/Refused
Total	19	17	16	11	36	1
Dems	17	18	18	10	37	-
Reps	18	19	17	9	37	*
Inds	23	14	15	13	34	1

Table 2
Based on half-sample A respondents who ever searched for health information or products online; n=331

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/Refused
Total	30	27	25	17	1
Dems	28	28	28	16	-
Reps	29	29	26	14	2
Inds	34	22	24	19	2

c. It may make it harder for you to get medical care

Table 1
Based on half-sample A; n=509

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Never searched for health information or products online	Don't know/Refused
Total	18	16	17	11	36	2
Dems	14	18	20	11	37	-
Reps	13	20	16	14	37	*
Inds	26	13	14	11	34	2

Table 2
Based on half-sample A respondents who ever searched for health information or products online; n=331

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/Refused
Total	28	25	26	18	3
Dems	22	28	33	17	*
Reps	21	31	25	22	1
Inds	38	20	22	16	4

(Asked of half-sample A; n=509)

POLQ5. Now I would like to ask you some questions about patient portals, which are secure online websites that give patients convenient, 24-hour access to personal health information from anywhere with an internet connection. Have you ever set up a patient portal, or not?

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
Total	23	75	2
Dems	20	78	2
Reps	24	76	-
Inds	27	71	2

(Asked of half-sample A respondents who have ever set up a patient portal; n=129)
 POLQ6. Have you ever used your patient portal to (INSERT ITEM), or not?

a. Schedule an appointment

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
Total	59	41	-
Dems	Not enough cases for analysis by party		
Reps			
Inds			

b. Get advice about a health problem

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
Total	40	60	-
Dems	Not enough cases for analysis by party		
Reps			
Inds			

c. See test results

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
Total	81	19	-
Dems	Not enough cases for analysis by party		
Reps			
Inds			

d. Request a prescription refill

	Yes	No	Don't know/ Refused
Total	42	58	-
Dems	Not enough cases for analysis by party		
Reps			
Inds			

POLQ6 (a-d) Yes Summary Table

Based on half-sample A respondents who have ever set up a patient portal; n=129

	Total	Dems	Reps	Inds
See test results	81	Not enough cases for analysis by party		
Schedule an appointment	59			
Request a prescription refill	42			
Get advice about a health problem	40			

POLQ5/POLQ6 a-d Combo Table

Based on half-sample A; n=509

	Total	Dems	Reps	Inds
Have set up a patient portal	23	Not enough cases for analysis by party		
Have used to see test results	19			
Have used to schedule an appointment	14			
Have used to request a prescription refill	10			
Have used to get advice about a health problem	9			
Have not used patient portal for scheduling, advice, viewing tests, or requesting prescriptions/Don't know/Refused	3			
Have not set up a patient portal	75			
Don't know	2			

(Asked of half-sample A respondents who have ever set up a patient portal; n=129)

POLQ7. How concerned are you that unauthorized people may be able to gain access to the private health information stored in your patient portal? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, or not at all concerned?

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Don't know/Refused
Total	26	33	26	15	-
Dems	Not enough cases for analysis by party				
Reps					
Inds					

(Asked of half-sample A; n=509)

POLQ8. Talking about private information more broadly again, has an unauthorized person ever accessed your personal information such as your credit card, Social Security number or health information in a way that was harmful to you?

	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused
Total	25	74	1	-
Dems	23	77	-	-
Reps	25	75	-	-
Inds	26	72	2	-

E-CIGARETTES

For this next set of questions, I am interested in your opinion on products called electronic cigarettes, sometimes called e-cigarettes or e-cigs. They are battery-powered devices from which users inhale a heated water-based vapor containing nicotine and sometimes flavorings, but not tobacco.

(Asked of half-sample B; n=500)

POLQ9. In general, how harmful do you feel each of the following is to people who use them? (INSERT ITEM) Would you say it is very harmful, somewhat harmful, not too harmful, or not at all harmful?

a. Tobacco cigarettes

	Very harmful	Somewhat harmful	Not too harmful	Not at all harmful	Don't know/ Refused
Total	81	14	3	1	1
Dems	80	18	2	-	-
Reps	80	10	6	3	1
Inds	81	15	1	1	2

b. Electronic or e-cigarettes

	Very harmful	Somewhat harmful	Not too harmful	Not at all harmful	Don't know/ Refused
Total	47	39	8	2	4
Dems	49	38	9	*	4
Reps	44	36	12	2	6
Inds	45	43	6	3	3

c. Marijuana

	Very harmful	Somewhat harmful	Not too harmful	Not at all harmful	Don't know/ Refused
Total	26	27	26	18	3
Dems	25	24	30	19	3
Reps	26	33	24	14	3
Inds	26	26	26	19	3

d. Alcohol

	Very harmful	Somewhat harmful	Not too harmful	Not at all harmful	Don't know/ Refused
Total	51	37	9	2	1
Dems	53	39	7	1	-
Reps	46	38	7	6	3
Inds	54	34	10	1	1

(Asked of half-sample B; n=500)

POLQ10. Some believe the nicotine in e-cigarettes can help people reduce their use of tobacco products in the same way that nicotine gum or patches do. Others disagree and believe that e-cigarettes do not help people quit smoking tobacco. In your opinion, are electronic cigarettes effective or not effective at helping people quit smoking tobacco cigarettes?

	Effective	Not effective	Don't know/ Refused
Total	26	65	9
Dems	23	73	4
Reps	32	61	7
Inds	25	61	14

(Asked of half-sample B; n=500)

POLQ11. Do you believe that only adults trying to quit smoking tobacco cigarettes should be allowed to buy electronic cigarettes, or should electronic cigarettes be available to all adults?

	Allowed only to adults trying to quit smoking tobacco	Available to all adults	Don't know/ Refused
Total	27	68	5
Dems	28	68	4
Reps	27	67	6
Inds	26	68	6

(Asked of half-sample B respondents who believe electronic cigarettes should be available to all adults; n=333)

POLQ12. Currently, anyone age 18 or older can buy electronic cigarettes. Some states and cities are considering policies that would raise the legal buying age for electronic cigarettes to 21. Do you favor or oppose raising the legal buying age for electronic cigarettes?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused
Total	64	34	2
Dems	72	25	1
Reps	63	37	-
Inds	61	37	1

(Asked of half-sample B; n=500)

POLQ13. Currently, tobacco cigarettes are taxed at a higher rate by the government than electronic cigarettes. Do you favor or oppose electronic cigarettes being taxed at the same rate as tobacco cigarettes?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
Total	68	30	2
Dems	74	25	1
Reps	66	32	2
Inds	68	30	2

(Asked of half-sample B; n=500)

POLQ14. The FDA, or the Food and Drug Administration, is considering banning the sale of fruit and candy-flavored liquid nicotine for electronic cigarettes. Some people are concerned these flavors attract teenagers and make them more likely to try e-cigarettes. Others say these flavors help adults who smoke tobacco cigarettes to switch to e-cigarettes, which may be less harmful. Do you favor or oppose eliminating the sale of candy and fruit flavored liquid nicotine for e-cigarettes?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
Total	51	44	5
Dems	54	44	2
Reps	50	44	6
Inds	51	44	5

(Asked of half-sample B; n=500)

POLQ15. Do you currently use e-cigarettes, or have you ever used them before but do not use them now, or have you never tried e-cigarettes?

	Currently use e-cigarettes	Used before but do not use them now	Never tried e-cigarettes	Don't know/Refused
Total	7	21	71	*
Dems	7	19	74	-
Reps	7	26	65	2
Inds	6	21	72	1