

GALLUP NEWS SERVICE

SCHOOL LUNCH NUTRITION

Results are based on telephone interviews with –1,016– national adults, aged 18+, conducted March 8-9, 2013. For results based on the total sample of National Adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the margin of error is ± 4 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of –524—national adults in Form A and –492—national adults in Form B, the margins of sampling error are ± 6 percentage points.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample of national adults includes a minimum quota of 50% cell phone respondents and 50% landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas by region. Landline telephone numbers are chosen at random among listed telephone numbers. Cell phones numbers are selected using random digit dial methods. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted to correct for unequal selection probability, non-response, and double coverage of landline and cell users in the two sampling frames. They are also weighted to match the national demographics of gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, population density, and phone status (cell phone-only/landline only/both, cell phone mostly, and having an unlisted landline number). Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2012 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older U.S. population. Phone status targets are based on the July-December 2011 National Health Interview Survey. Population density targets are based on the 2010 census. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting.

In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

1. Next, I'm going to read some proposals that have been made to improve the nutritional value of foods students eat while at school. Please say whether you would vote for or against each of the following – [RANDOM ORDER]?

A. A new federal law that would strictly limit the kinds of food that can be served in school meals or sold elsewhere in public schools to food that meets certain standards for high nutritional value

BASED ON –524—NATIONAL ADULTS IN FORM A

	<u>Vote for</u>	<u>Vote against</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2013 Mar 8-9	67	31	2

B. A new federal law that would strictly limit the kinds of foods that can be served in school meals or sold in vending machines, at snack bars and bake sales in public schools to food that meets certain standards for high nutritional value

BASED ON –492—NATIONAL ADULTS IN FORM B

	<u>Vote for</u>	<u>Vote against</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2013 Mar 8-9	57	41	3

Q.1 (SCHOOL MEAL NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS) CONTINUED

C. A law that would prohibit students from bringing packed lunches or snacks to public schools

	<u>Vote for</u>	<u>Vote against</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2013 Mar 8-9	17	81	2

2. Still thinking about a federal law regulating what school districts could serve for meals and snacks on school grounds, how effective do you think such a law would be in terms of—[RANDOM ORDER]? Would it be very effective, somewhat effective, not too effective, or not effective at all?

A. Reducing obesity in children

	<u>Very effective</u>	<u>Somewhat effective</u>	<u>Not too effective</u>	<u>Not at all effective</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2013 Mar 8-9	19	40	20	19	2

B. Improving students' academic performance

	<u>Very effective</u>	<u>Somewhat effective</u>	<u>Not too effective</u>	<u>Not at all effective</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2013 Mar 8-9	13	38	21	25	3

