



August 19, 2022

Beliefs About Health Care and Health Inequities in New Jersey

Ashley Koning, PhD
Director, Assistant Research Professor
Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling

Jessica L. Roman, MPP
Research Associate
Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

50
YEARS

Eagleton Institute of Politics

CENTER FOR PUBLIC INTEREST POLLING

The Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling (ECPIP), home of the Rutgers-Eagleton Poll, was established in 1971. Now celebrating its 50th anniversary and publication of over 200 public opinion polls on the state of New Jersey, ECPIP was the first university-based statewide public opinion polling operation in the United States.

Our mission is to provide scientifically sound, non-partisan information about public opinion. ECPIP conducts research for all levels of government and nonprofit organizations with a public interest mission, as well as college and university-based researchers and staff. ECPIP makes it a priority to design opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students to learn how to read, analyze, design, and administer polls. We pride ourselves on integrity, quality, and objectivity.

To read more about ECPIP and view all of our press releases and published research, please visit our website: <http://eagletonpoll.rutgers.edu/>.



Table of Contents

Methodology	5
AAPOR Rates	8
Sample Characteristics	11
Report	13
Rating New Jersey and One’s Own Local Community as Healthy Places to Live	13
Influences on Leading a Healthy Life	14
Perceived equal opportunity to lead a healthy life differs by partisanship, gender, race	14
Plurality feel individual and societal factors have about equal influence on healthy living	15
Most see various individual, societal factors as having an influence on healthy living	17
Views on Health Equity and Discrimination in NJ	24
Large majorities across the board agree everyone should have opportunity for a healthy life	24
Many perceive unequal health care access but less than half feel quality is affected by race	25
Housing and Access to Health-Related Resources	28
Most feel safe in neighborhood, though differences in degree emerge by key demographics	28
Women, non-white, lower-income residents more likely to report housing barriers	29
Expense of rent and mortgage felt personally, effects on other necessities seen widely	32
Most resources seen as easy to access, but key demographic disparities persist	35
Perceptions of New Jersey’s Public Health Emergency Preparedness	41
Experiences with Maternal and Infant Health Care	43
Widespread Access to Prenatal Care, Majorities Rate Care Highly	44
Most Have Delivered/Delivering in a Hospital, Had a Vaginal Birth	50
Beliefs on Prenatal Care and Infant Health Equity in New Jersey	51

**Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick**

Majority believes access to quality care unequal, certain demographics sometimes mistreated	51
Race/ethnicity, as well as individual and societal factors, seen as impacting infant mortality	55
Thoughts on Current State Policies and Proposals	60
Maternal, infant health improvement proposals divided by partisanship, gender, race	60
Familiar Demographic Dividing Lines on NJ Family Leave Insurance Program	66
Appendix A: Survey Instrument with Frequencies	68
Appendix B: Survey Question Cross Tabulations	94
Appendix C: Open-ended Verbatim Responses	163

Methodology

This survey was conducted by telephone using live interviewers from February 25, 2022, to April 7, 2022, with a probability-based random sample of 2,478 New Jersey adults, 18 or older. Telephone numbers were selected through a mix of random digit dialing and list-based sampling; the former was used for the overall sample and the Black and Hispanic oversamples, while the latter was used solely for completing the Asian oversample given the group's much smaller incidence rate in New Jersey's population. Persons without a telephone could not be included in the random selection process.

For those contacted through random digit dialing, respondents within a household were selected by asking randomly for the youngest adult male or female currently available. If the named gender was not available, the youngest adult of the other gender was interviewed. The poll was available in Spanish for respondents who requested it.

This telephone poll included 571 adults reached on a landline phone and 1,907 adults reached on a cell phone; 1,226 of the cell phone completes were acquired through live cell phone calling, and the remaining 681 cell phone completes were acquired through one-to-one SMS text messaging by live interviewers that led respondents to an online version of the survey. Breakdown for contact method is as follows:

Table 1: Respondent Contact Method

Cell	49%
Text to Web	27%
Landline	23%

The data were weighted to be representative of the residential adult population of New Jersey. The weighting balances sample demographics to target population parameters. The sample is

balanced, by form and overall, to match parameters for sex by race/ethnicity, age by race/ethnicity, education by race/ethnicity, region by race/ethnicity and phone use. The sex, age, education, race/ethnicity and region parameters were derived from 2019 American Community Survey PUMS data. The phone use parameter was derived from estimates provided by the National Health Interview Survey Early Release Program.¹

Weighting was done in three stages. The first stage of weighting corrects for different probabilities of selection across the telephone samples associated with the number of adults in each household and each respondent's telephone usage patterns. This adjustment also accounts for the overlapping landline and cell sample frames and the relative sizes of each frame and each sample.²

The second stage of weighting corrects for the oversampling of Asians from a listed Asian frame. This adjustment weights down the proportion of listed cases in the total sample, to match the proportion of listed cases from the RDD samples.

The third and final stage of weighting balances sample demographics, by form, to match target population benchmarks. This weighting was accomplished using the R package ANESRAKE version 0.80. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on survey estimates. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the target population.

A series of weight variables was computed. One weight for estimates based on the total

¹ NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2017–2019; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2017–2019.

² Buskirk, T. D., & Best, J. (2012). Venn Diagrams, Probability 101 and Sampling Weights Computed for Dual Frame Telephone RDD Designs. *Journal of Statistics and Mathematics*, 15, 3696-3710.

sample, plus separate weights for each of the two split samples.

Post-data collection statistical adjustments require analysis procedures that reflect departures from simple random sampling. We calculate the effects of these design features so that an appropriate adjustment can be incorporated into tests of statistical significance when using these data. The so-called "design effect" or *deff* represents the loss in statistical efficiency that results from a disproportionate sample design and systematic non-response.³

The survey's maximum margin of error is the largest 95% confidence interval for any estimated proportion based on the total sample—one around 50%. For example, the maximum margin of error for the total sample is ± 2.5 percentage points. This means that in 95 out of every 100 samples using the same methodology, estimated proportions based on the entire sample will be no more than 2.5 percentage points away from their true values in the population. It is important to remember that sampling fluctuations are only one possible source of error in a survey estimate. Other sources, such as measurement error, may contribute additional error of greater or lesser magnitude.

Margins of sampling error are calculated to provide a reasonable range for the error that may exist in an estimate due to random sampling fluctuations. Margins of sampling error are meaningful only if it can be assumed that selection into the sample is random and that each unit's probability of being sampled would remain the same if the sample were repeated many times.

Sampling error does not consider other sources of variation inherent in public opinion studies, such as non-response, question wording, or context effects.

³ The composite design effect for a sample of size n , with each case having a weight, w , is computed as $deff = n \sum w^2 / (\sum w)^2$.

This survey was fielded by the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling with data collection by Braun Research, Inc., and sample provided by Dynata. The questionnaire was developed by the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling (ECPIP) with assistance from Taft Communications and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

AAPOR Rates

Response, cooperation, refusal and contact rates were calculated for this study utilizing the AAPOR Standard Definition and Rate Calculator (version 4.1). These rates are calculated from the final disposition codes assigned to each number in the sample frame, which signify whether the individual at that number completed an interview, was eligible but not interviewed, could not be categorized as eligible or ineligible, or was not eligible for the survey.⁴ The calculator, intended for phone and other traditional modes, was slightly modified to reflect the dual mode study design of calling and texting.

Per AAPOR's standard definitions:

The response rate is “the number of complete interviews with reporting units divided by the number of eligible reporting units in the sample” (AAPOR 2016). Response rates are typically in the low to mid-single digits, on average, across the survey research industry right now.

Response Rate 1 (RR1) is considered the “minimum response rate” because it counts only fully completed interviews as respondents and classifies all cases of unknown eligibility in its calculation as eligible non-interviews (61). **Response Rate 2 (RR2)** counts both completed and partial interviews among its respondents (61). **Response Rate 3 (RR3)** counts only fully completed interviews as respondents and “estimates what proportion of cases of unknown

⁴ See AAPOR standard definitions for further detail: [https://www.aapor.org/Standards-Ethics/Standard-Definitions-\(1\).aspx](https://www.aapor.org/Standards-Ethics/Standard-Definitions-(1).aspx).

eligibility is actually eligible” (62). **Response Rate 4 (RR4)** counts both completed and partial interviews among its respondents, as well as “estimates what proportion of cases of unknown eligibility is actually eligible” (62).

The cooperation rate is “the proportion of all cases interviewed of all eligible units ever contacted” (AAPOR 2016). **Cooperation Rate 1 (CR1)**, considered the “minimum cooperation rate,” counts only fully completed interviews as respondents and classifies non-interviews as “anything that involve the identification of and contact with an eligible respondent” (63). **Cooperation Rate 2 (CR2)** counts both completed and partial interviews among its respondents (63). **Cooperation Rate 3 (CR3)** counts only fully completed interviews as respondents but instead classifies those “unable to do an interview as also incapable of cooperating” and thus excludes them from calculation (63). **Cooperation Rate 4 (CR4)** follows CR3 but, this time, counts both completed and partial interviews among its respondents (62).

The refusal rate is “the proportion of all cases in which a housing unit or the respondent refuses to be interviewed, or breaks-off an interview, of all potentially eligible cases” (AAPOR 2016). **Refusal Rate 1 (REF1)** is the number of individuals who refused to take part in the survey compared to all other cases, including completed interviews, non-respondents, and any eligibility status (64). **Refusal Rate 2 (REF2)** estimates the eligibility of unknown cases, and **Refusal Rate 3 (REF3)** completely eliminates unknown cases (64).

The contact rate is “the proportion of all cases in which some responsible housing unit member was reached” (AAPOR 2016). **Contact Rate 1 (CON1)** classifies all cases as eligible, **Contact Rate 2 (CON2)** estimates the eligibility of unknown cases, and **Contact Rate 3 (CON3)** completely eliminates unknown cases (65).

**Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick**

Calculated rates for this survey are as follows:

Table 2: Response, Cooperation, Refusal, and Contact Rates

Rate Type	Landline Sample (Calling Only)	Cell Sample (Calling and Texting)
Response Rate 1	1.1%	1.7%
Response Rate 2	1.1%	1.7%
Response Rate	1.1%	1.7%
Response Rate 4	1.1%	1.7%
Cooperation Rate 1	40.3%	60.6%
Cooperation Rate 2	41.6%	61.7%
Cooperation Rate 3	41.9%	62.8%
Cooperation Rate 4	43.2%	64.0%
Refusal Rate 1	1.5%	1.0%
Refusal Rate 2	1.5%	1.0%
Refusal Rate 3	1.7%	1.1%
Contact Rate 1	2.7%	2.8%
Contact Rate 2	2.7%	2.8%
Contact Rate 3	3.1%	3.1%

Sample Characteristics

2,478 New Jersey Adults (18+)

MOE = +/-2.5 percentage points

deff = 1.57

Table 3: Respondent Demographics

*Note: Numbers reflect weighed data unless otherwise specified.

	Valid Percent	Unweighted N	MOE	deff
Democrat	34%	912	4.1	1.58
Independent	47%	1113	3.7	1.57
Republican	19%	402	5.9	1.48
Man	50%	1296	3.5	1.62
Woman	50%	1147	3.5	1.50
White	59%	1167	3.3	1.36
Black	13%	402	6.1	1.54
Hispanic	19%	400	6.7	1.86
Asian	10%	407	6.1	1.58
18-34	27%	566	5.0	1.49
35-49	23%	581	5.2	1.61
50-64	29%	725	4.5	1.56
65+	21%	579	5.2	1.60
<\$50K	28%	532	5.2	1.52
\$50K-<\$100K	34%	747	4.5	1.56
\$100K-<\$150K	17%	425	6.0	1.61
\$150K+	20%	539	5.1	1.49
Urban	16%	434	5.8	1.51
Suburb	35%	938	4.1	1.63
Exurban	14%	346	6.6	1.55
Phil/South	17%	399	6.1	1.54
Shore	17%	361	6.3	1.51
HS or Less	31%	405	5.5	1.27
Some College	29%	607	4.7	1.38
College Grad	21%	764	4.1	1.34

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

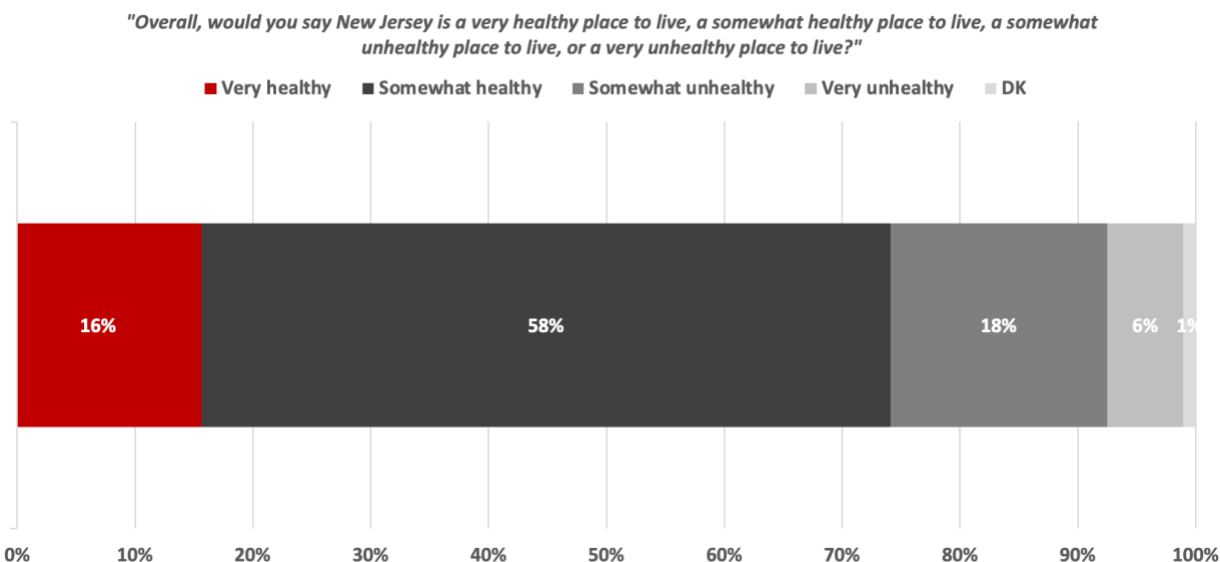
Grad Work	19%	690	4.3	1.31
Parent	49%	1146	3.6	1.54
Non-Parent	51%	1305	3.4	1.59

Report

Rating New Jersey and One's Own Local Community as Healthy Places to Live

About three-quarters (76%) of New Jersey residents say the state is a “very” (16%) or “somewhat” (58%) healthy place to live, while 18% say it is “somewhat unhealthy” and 6% say “very unhealthy;” 1% do not know⁵ (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: New Jersey as a Healthy Place to Live

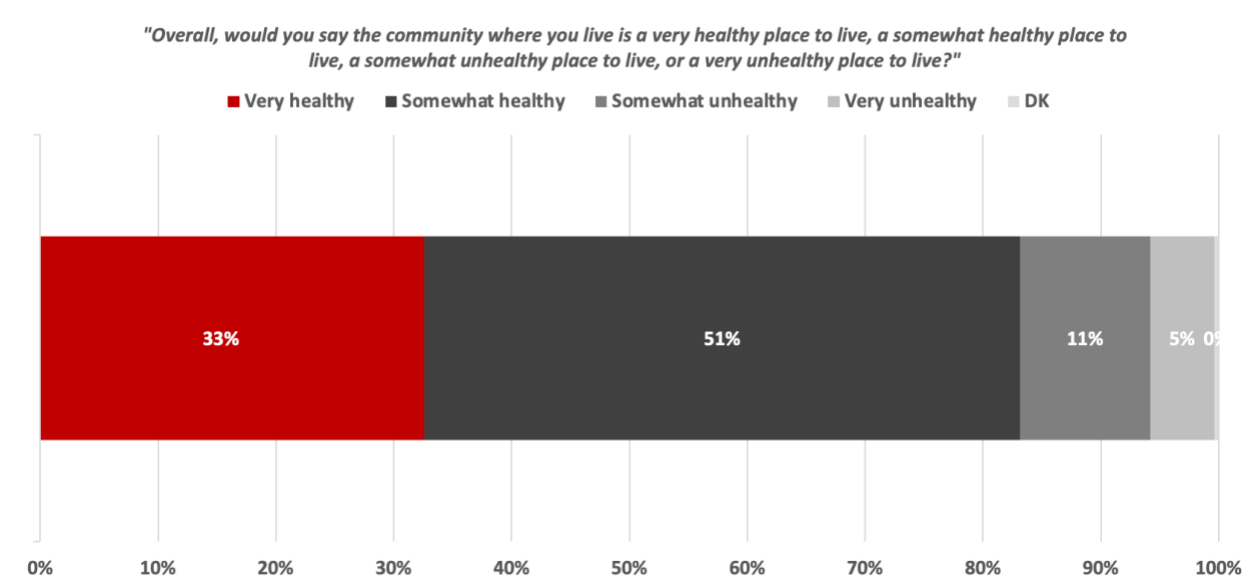


Democrats (80%) and residents 65 and older (83%) are more likely to say the state is at least a “somewhat healthy” place to live compared to partisans of other stripes and younger residents.

New Jerseyans give higher ratings for the local community where they live: 84% believe their community is a “very” (33%) or “somewhat” (51%) healthy place to live, 11% say “somewhat unhealthy,” and 5% “very unhealthy” (see Figure 2).

⁵ In all figures in this report, responses of “do not know,” “unsure,” and any related terms are represented by the abbreviation “DK.”

Figure 2: Local Community as a Healthy Place to Live



Residents 65 and older (90%) are especially likely to say their local community is at least a “somewhat healthy” place to live compared to younger cohorts.

On the other hand, Black residents (29%), those in households earning less than \$50,000 in income annually (23%), and those living in urban areas (25%) are more likely than their counterparts to say their local community is “somewhat” to “very” unhealthy. Nevertheless, majorities in each of these groups say their community is “somewhat” or “very” healthy.

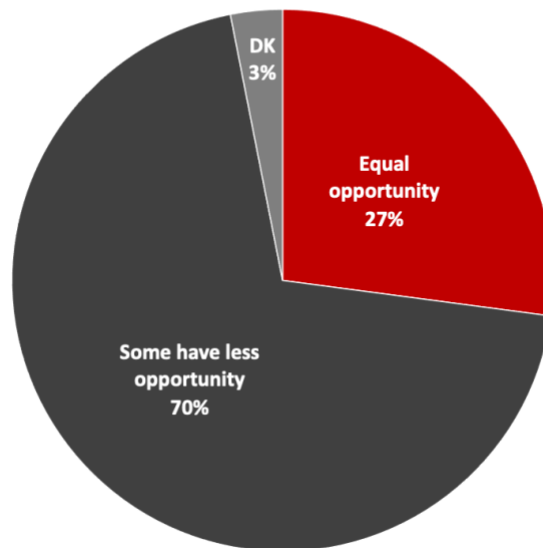
Influences on Leading a Healthy Life

Perceived equal opportunity to lead a healthy life differs by partisanship, gender, race

Just over a quarter (27%) of residents feel all New Jerseyans have an equal opportunity to lead a healthy life, compared to seven in 10 (70%) who believe some New Jerseyans have less of an opportunity than others; 3% do not know (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: New Jerseyans' Opportunity to Lead a Healthy Life

"Do you think all New Jerseyans have an equal opportunity to lead a healthy life, or do you think some New Jerseyans have less of an opportunity to do so than others?"



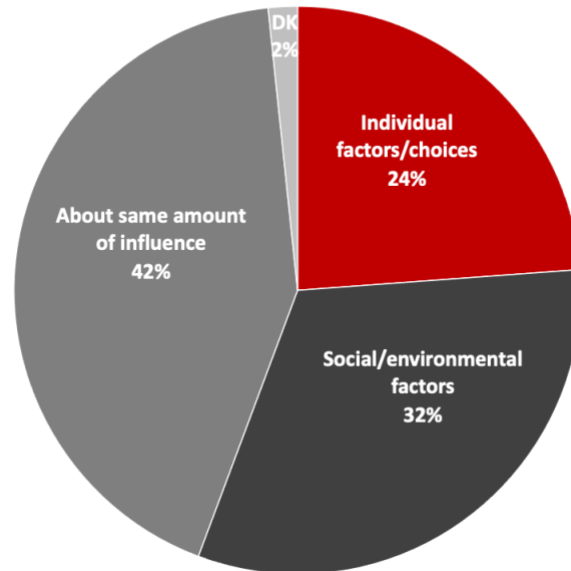
Democrats (78%), women (74%), and Black residents (79%) are more likely than their counterparts to say some New Jerseyans have less of an opportunity to lead a healthy life than others.

Plurality feel individual and societal factors have about equal influence on healthy living

When asked whether individual factors and choices or social and environmental factors have a greater influence on a person's ability to lead a healthy life, 24% of residents say individual factors and choices have more of an influence, and 32% say social and environmental factors. Forty-three percent of New Jerseyans believe individual factors and choices and social and environmental factors have about the same amount of influence on a person's ability to lead a healthy life; 2% do not know (see Figure 4).

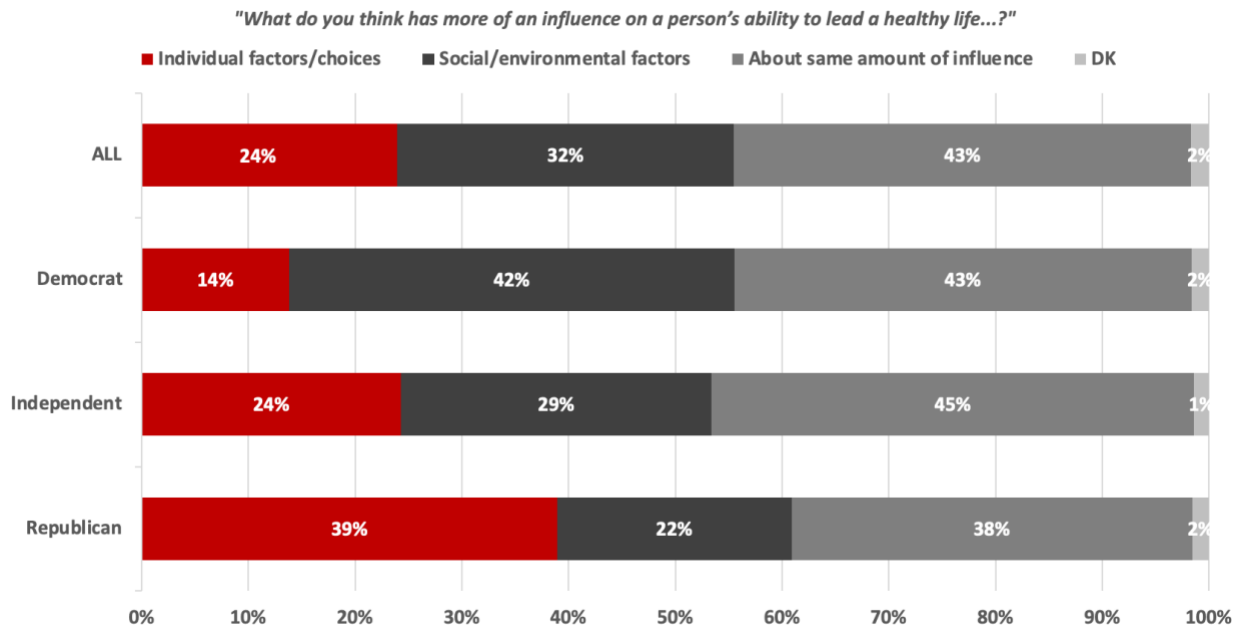
Figure 4: Influences on the Ability to Lead a Healthy Life

"What do you think has more of an influence on a person's ability to lead a healthy life...?"



Republicans (39%) are more likely to say individual factors and choices have more influence compared to Democrats (14%) and independents (24%). Democrats (42%), on the other hand, are more likely than independents (29%) and Republicans (22%) to say social and environmental factors outside a person's control have more influence (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Influences on the Ability to Lead a Healthy Life by Political Affiliation



Men (27%) are more likely to say individual factors and choices have a greater influence on a person's ability to lead a healthy life than women (21%). Women (34%), on the other hand, are more likely than men (29%) to say social and environmental factors have more of an influence. Nevertheless, a majority of both groups say these factors have "about the same amount of influence."

New Jerseyans with a high school education or less (50%) are more likely to say individual factors and choices and social and environmental factors have "about the same amount of influence," compared to those with greater levels of education.

Most see various individual, societal factors as having an influence on healthy living

New Jerseyans were also asked a series of questions regarding the degree to which various factors influence an individual's ability to lead a healthy life. About eight in 10 residents feel

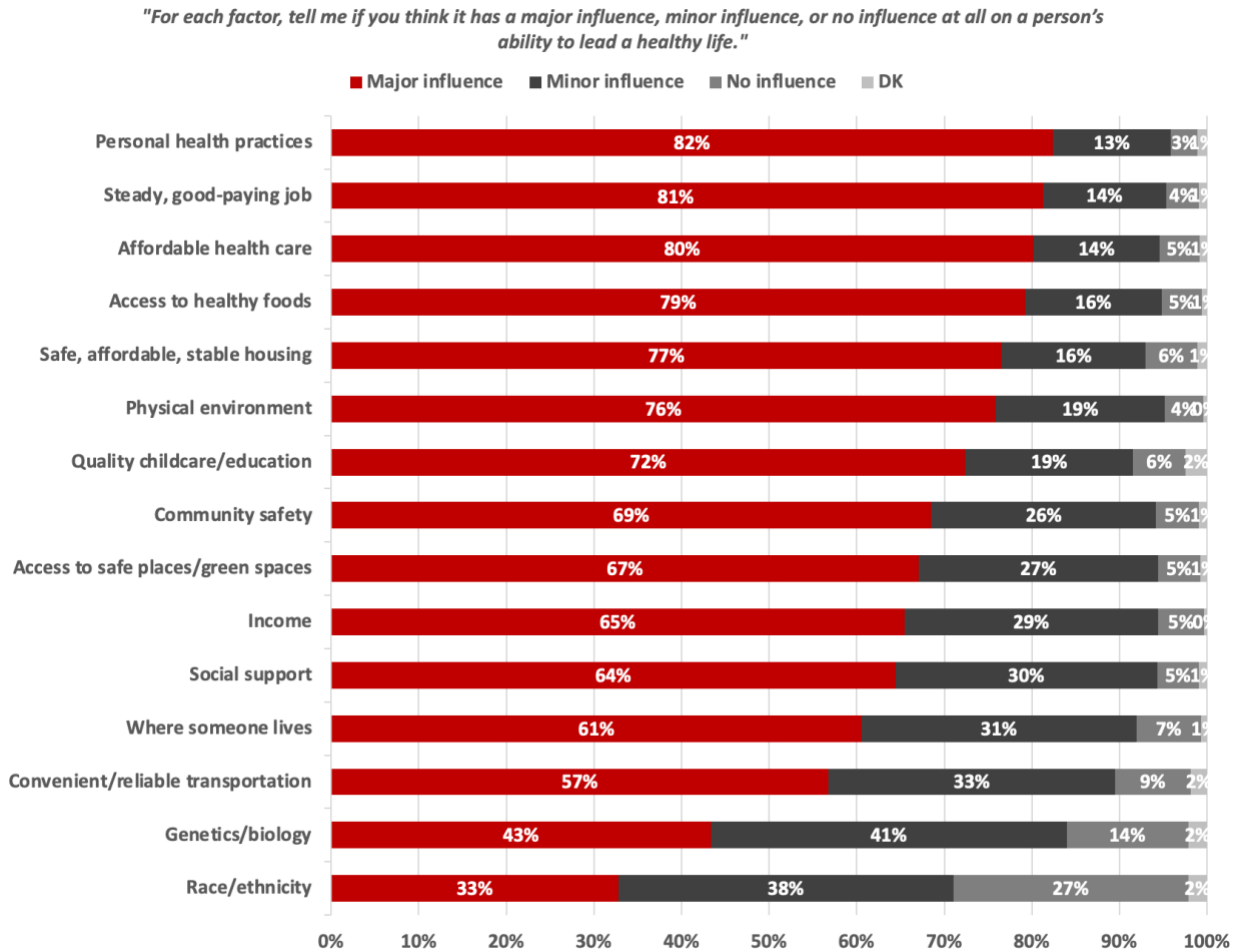
individual-level factors like personal health practices (82%) and a steady, good-paying job (81%) are “major” influences, but similar numbers say the same about arguably more societal-level factors like affordable health care (80%), access to healthy foods (79%), safe and affordable housing (77%), and one’s physical environment (76%). Two-thirds to seven in 10 residents say quality childcare and education (72%), community safety (69%), access to safe and green spaces (67%), income (65%), and social support (64%) are “major” influences. About six in 10 rate where someone lives (61%) and convenient, reliable transportation (57%) as “major” influences.

Residents rate the two most innate, individual-level factors as the least influential: just over four in 10 (43%) say genetics and biology are a “major influence,” and a third (33%) say the same about race and ethnicity (see Figure 6). With the exception of these two last factors, at least nine in 10 residents say each of the other factors have at least a “minor influence” on one’s ability to lead a healthy life.

Differences in perceived influence emerge among key demographics. In general, Republicans tend to be the least likely among partisans to say each of these factors has a “major influence” – particularly when it comes to race and ethnicity, as well as genetics and biology – while Democrats are typically the most likely. Black residents, women, and urban residents tend to believe each of these factors is a “major influence” more than their respective counterparts.

Eggleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eggleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 6: Extent to Which Factors Influence Ability to Lead a Healthy Life



When it comes to personal health practices, 82% feel this has a “major influence” on a person’s ability to lead a healthy life, 13% say “minor influence,” 3% “no influence at all,” and 1% do not know. White (85%) and Asian (85%) residents are more likely than Black (76%) and Hispanic (77%) residents to say “major influence.” College graduates (91%) are also more likely to say “major influence” compared to those with a high school education or less (76%), those with some college education (81%), and those who have completed graduate work (86%).

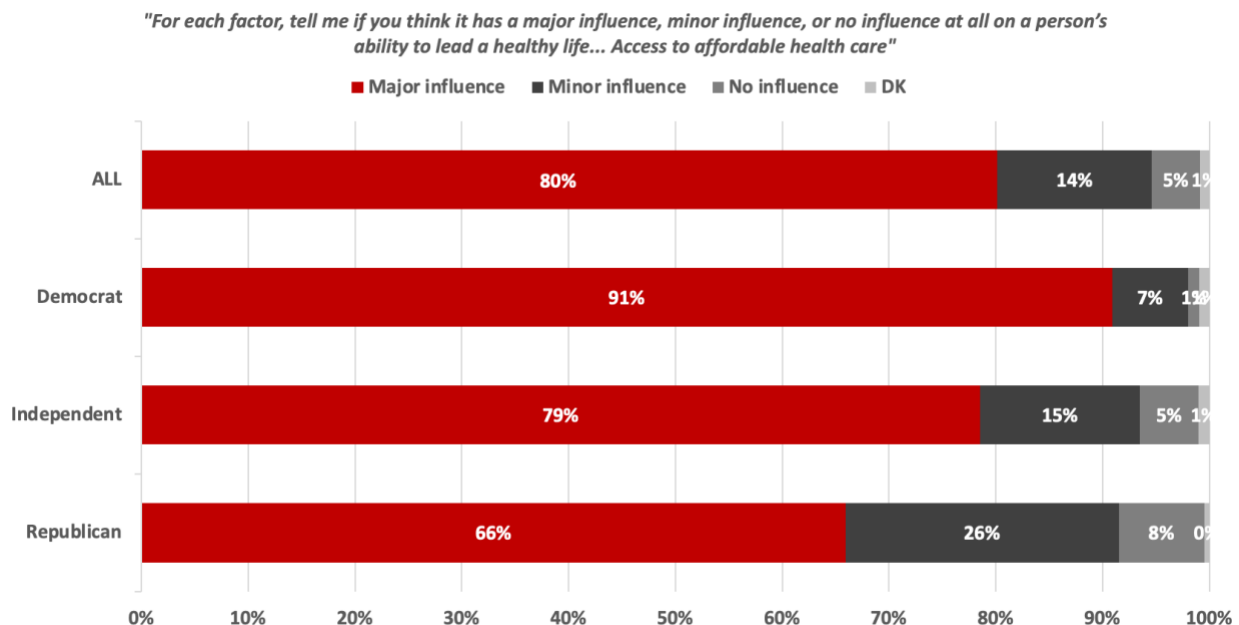
Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Eight in 10 (81%) feel having a steady, good-paying job has a “major influence” on the ability to lead a healthy life, 14% say “minor influence,” 4% “no influence,” and 1% are unsure.

Democrats (86%) are more likely to say a good-paying job has a “major influence” compared to independents (80%) and Republicans (76%). Those in the state’s middle two income brackets (each at 85%) are more likely to say a steady, good-paying job has a “major influence” than those earning less than \$50,000 (76%) or \$150,000 or more (75%).

Another eight in 10 (80%) believe access to affordable health care has a “major influence” on a person’s ability to lead a healthy life, 14% say “minor influence,” 5% “no influence,” and 1% do not know. Democrats (91%) and those living in the state’s urban areas (89%) are more likely than their counterparts to say access to affordable health care has a “major influence” on the ability to lead a healthy life (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Extent to Which Access to Affordable Health Care Influences Ability to Lead a Healthy Life by Political Affiliation



An additional eight in 10 (79%) New Jerseyans believe access to healthy foods has a “major influence” on the ability to lead a healthy life, 16% believe it has a “minor influence,” 5% “no influence,” and 1% are unsure. Democrats (84%) are more likely than independents (79%) and Republicans (72%) to feel access to healthy foods has a “major influence.”

Just over three-quarters (77%) of residents believe safe, affordable, stable housing has a “major influence” on a person’s ability to lead a healthy life, 16% say a “minor influence,” and 6% say “no influence;” 1% do not know. Democrats (83%) are more likely than independents (77%) and Republicans (64%) to say this has a “major influence” on a person’s ability to lead a healthy life.

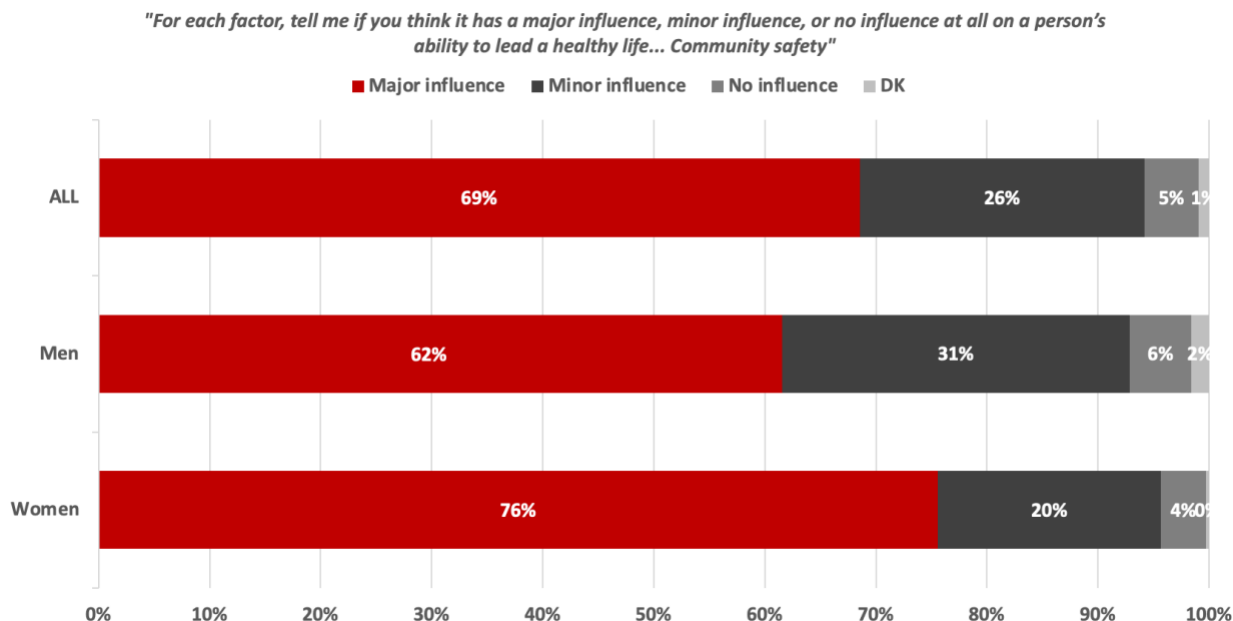
Three-quarters (76%) of New Jerseyans say the physical environment, like clean air and water, has a “major influence” on a person’s ability to lead a healthy life, two in 10 (19%) say “minor influence,” and 4% “no influence.” Women (81%) are more likely than men (70%) to believe the physical environment has a “major influence.”

Regarding access to quality childcare and education, 72% of New Jerseyans say this has a “major influence” on a person’s ability to lead a healthy life, 19% say “minor influence,” 6% “no influence,” and 2% are unsure. Democrats (80%) are more likely than independents (71%) and Republicans (64%) to say this has a “major influence” on one’s ability to lead a healthy life.

Seven in 10 residents (69%) think community safety has a “major influence” on the ability to lead a healthy life, about a quarter (26%) say a “minor influence,” 5% say “no influence,” and 1% do not know. Women (76%) are more likely than men (62%) to believe community safety has a “major influence” (see Figure 8).

Egleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Egleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 8: Extent to Which Community Safety Influences Ability to Lead a Healthy Life by Gender



Two-thirds (67%) of residents feel access to safe places and green spaces to play and be physically active has a “major influence” on the ability to lead a healthy life, 27% believe it has a “minor influence,” 5% say “no influence,” and 1% do not know. Democrats (74%) are more likely than independents (65%) and Republicans (61%) to feel this has a “major influence” on a person’s ability to lead a healthy life. Black (76%) and Asian (77%) residents are also more likely to say “major influence” compared to white (65%) and Hispanic (65%) residents.

Just under two-thirds (65%) think a person’s level of income has a “major influence” on their ability to lead a healthy life, three in 10 (29%) say a “minor influence,” and 5% “no influence.” Democrats (79%), women (69%), Black residents (83%), and those living in New Jersey’s urban areas (76%) are more likely than their counterparts to say income has a “major influence” on the ability to lead a healthy life.

Regarding social support from family and friends, 64% say this has a “major influence” on one’s ability to lead a healthy life, 30% say “minor influence,” 5% “no influence,” and 1% are unsure. Republicans are the least likely political affiliation to believe social support has a “major influence” on a person’s ability to lead a healthy life—56% of Republicans say “major influence,” compared to 69% of Democrats and 66% of independents.

Six in 10 (61%) New Jersey residents believe where a person lives has “a major influence” on their ability to lead a healthy life, three in 10 (31%) say “minor influence,” 7% “no influence,” and 1% are unsure. Democrats (69%), women (65%), and those who have completed graduate work (71%) are more likely than their respective counterparts to say where someone lives has a “major influence” on their ability to lead a healthy life.

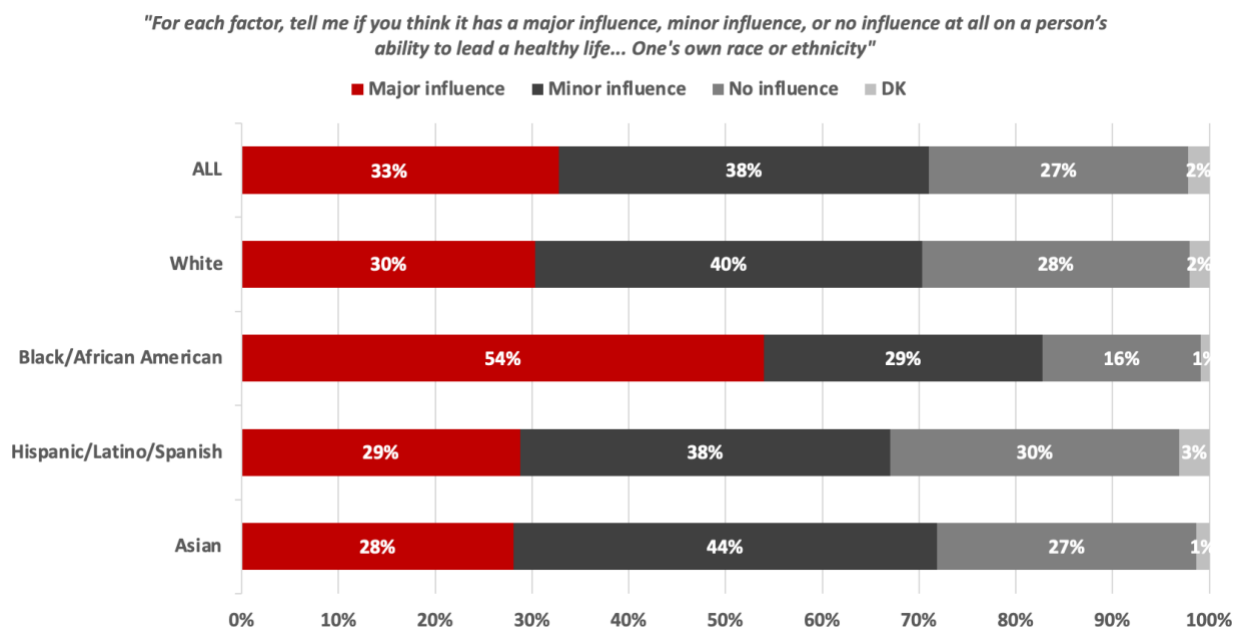
With regards to accessing convenient and reliable transportation options, 57% say this has a “major influence” on the ability to lead a healthy life, 33% say “minor influence,” 9% “no influence,” and 2% are unsure. Democrats (64%), women (60%), and residents 65 and older (65%) are more likely than their counterparts to believe convenient and reliable transportation has a “major” effect on a person’s ability to lead a healthy life. White residents (52%) are less likely to think this has a “major influence” compared to Black (68%), Hispanic (61%), and Asian (64%) residents.

Forty-three percent of New Jerseyans say an individual’s genetics or biology has a “major influence” on their ability to lead a healthy life, 41% say “minor influence,” 14% “no influence,” and 2% are unsure. College graduates (52%) are more likely than those with a high school education or less (42%), those with some college education (40%), and those who have done graduate work (42%) to feel one’s genetics have a “major influence” on their ability to lead a healthy life.

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

One-third (33%) feel race or ethnicity has a “major influence” on one’s ability to lead a healthy life, 38% say a “minor influence,” 27% “no influence,” and 2% do not know. Democrats (48%) and women (38%) are more likely than their counterparts to say “major influence.” Black residents (54%) are more likely to believe a person’s race or ethnicity has a “major influence” on their ability to lead a healthy life as compared to white (30%), Hispanic (29%), and Asian (28%) residents (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Extent to Which One’s Own Race or Ethnicity Influences Ability to Lead a Healthy Life by Race and Ethnicity



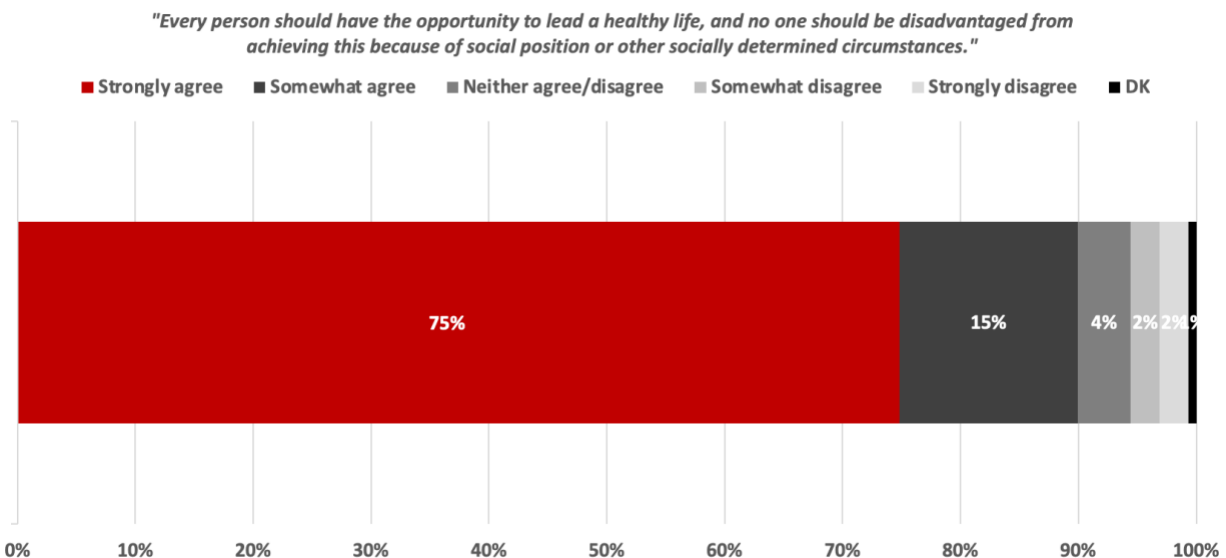
Views on Health Equity and Discrimination in NJ

Large majorities across the board agree everyone should have opportunity for a healthy life

Three-quarters (75%) of New Jerseyans “strongly agree” every person should have the opportunity to lead a healthy life, and no one should be disadvantaged from achieving this because of social position or other socially determined circumstances. Another 15% “somewhat

agree,” 4% “neither agree nor disagree,” 2% “somewhat disagree,” 2% “strongly disagree,” and 1% are unsure (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: Beliefs on Every Person Having the Opportunity to Lead a Healthy Life



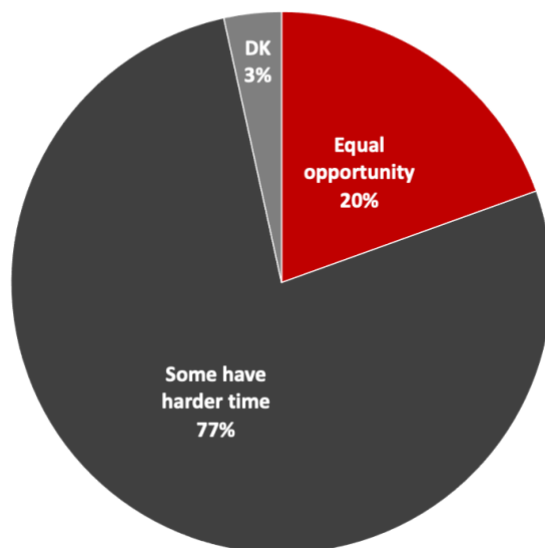
Democrats (86%), women (80%), Black residents (86%), and those living in the state’s urban areas (82%) are more likely than their counterparts – often by double digits – to “strongly agree” with the notion that all people should have the opportunity to lead a healthy life without disadvantages related to social position or other social determinants.

Many perceive unequal health care access but less than half feel quality is affected by race

One in five respondents (20%) believe all New Jerseyans have an equal opportunity to get the health care they need, while just over three-quarters (77%) feel some have a harder time getting care than others, and 3% are unsure (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: New Jerseyans' Opportunity to Get Health Care They Need

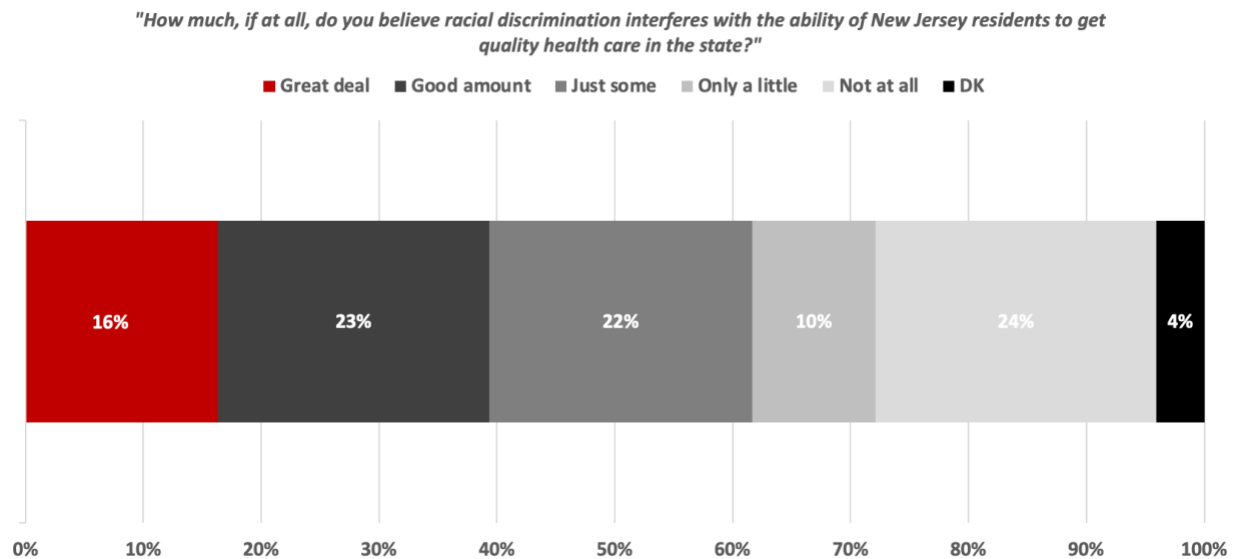
"Do you think all New Jerseyans have an equal opportunity to get the health care they need, or do you think some New Jerseyans have a harder time getting it than others?"



Democrats (86%), women (81%), and residents living in the state's urban areas (84%) are more likely than their counterparts – by double digits – to say some have a harder time getting care than others.

When it comes to the extent to which racial discrimination interferes with New Jersey residents' ability to get quality health care in the state, 16% say it interferes a "great deal," 23% a "good amount," 22% "just some," 10% "only a little," and 24% "not at all." Four percent do not know (see Figure 12).

Figure 12: Extent to Which Racial Discrimination Interferes with New Jerseyans' Ability to Get Quality Health Care in the State

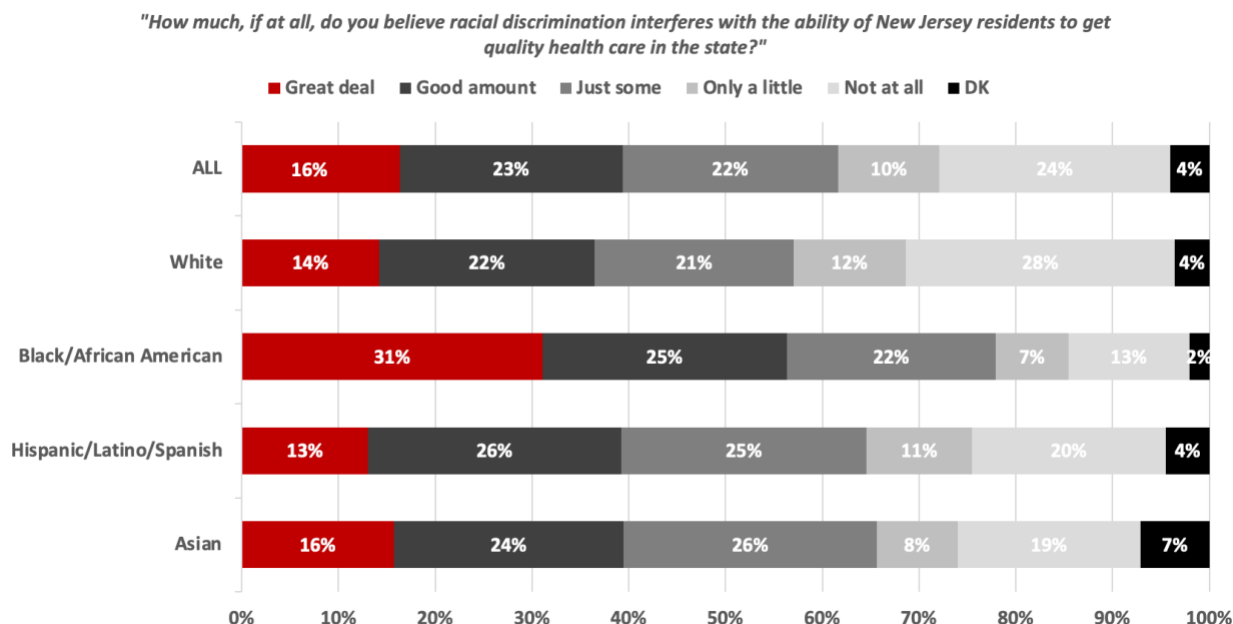


Democrats (58%) are one-and-a-half times as likely as independents (35%) and nearly three times as likely as Republicans (20%) to say racial discrimination interferes with New Jerseyans' ability to get quality health care at least a "good amount." Likewise, women (45%) and those who have done graduate work (47%) are more likely – by double digits – than their respective counterparts to say this; urban residents (46%) are a few points more likely to feel this way than those living in other areas of the state.

Black residents (56%) are more likely to say racial discrimination affects New Jerseyans' ability to get quality health care either a "great deal" or "good amount" as compared to white (36%), Hispanic (39%), and Asian residents (40%; see Figure 13).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 13: Extent to Which Racial Discrimination Interferes with New Jerseyans' Ability to Get Quality Health Care in NJ by Race and Ethnicity



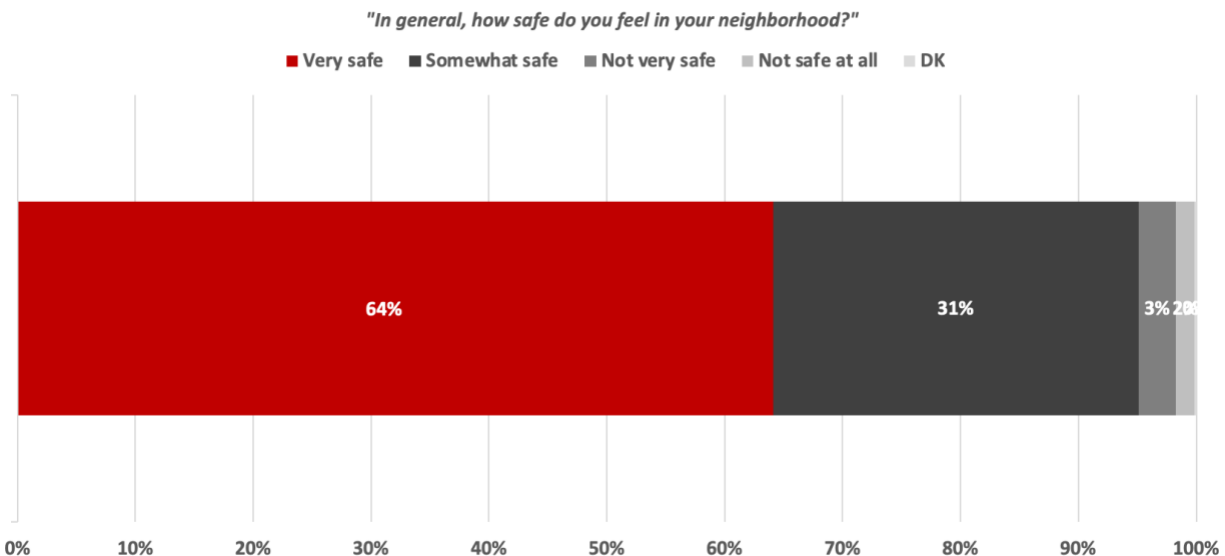
Housing and Access to Health-Related Resources

Most feel safe in their neighborhood, though differences in degree emerge by key demographics

Generally, 95% of New Jerseyans feel safe in their neighborhood (64% "very," 31%

"somewhat"); just 5% do not feel safe (3% "not very safe," 2% "not safe at all;" see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Feelings of Safety in Neighborhood



Women (6%) are slightly more likely than men (3%) to feel “not very” or “not at all” safe in their neighborhood, though both groups are in the single digits. Black (10%) and Hispanic (10%) residents are equally likely to feel “not very” to “not at all” safe in their neighborhood and are more likely to feel this way compared to white (2%) and Asian (4%) residents.

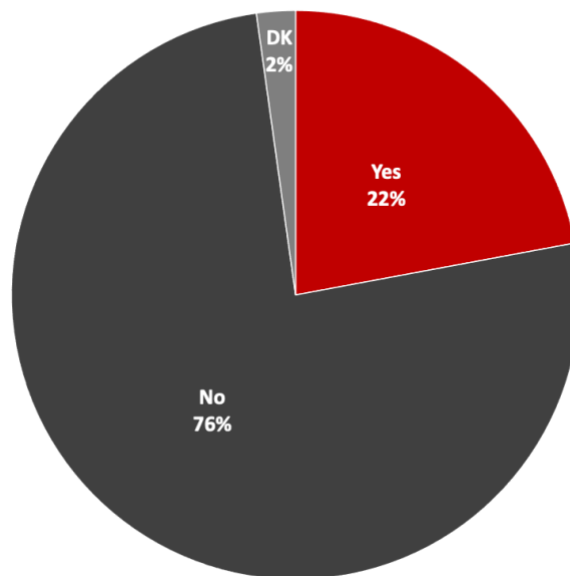
Those aged 18 to 34 (8%) are more likely to feel “not very” or “not at all” safe compared to other age cohorts. Residents in households earning less than \$50,000 (9%) are most likely to feel “not very” or “not at all” safe compared to those earning \$50,000 to less than \$100,000 (4%), \$100,000 to less than \$150,000 (2%), and \$150,000 or more (1%). And residents living in the state’s urban areas (11%) are more likely to feel “not very” to “not at all” safe in their neighborhood compared to those living in the suburbs (5%), in exurban areas (2%), near Philadelphia in South Jersey (4%), and at the shore (<1%).

Women, non-white, lower-income residents more likely to report housing barriers

Twenty-two percent of New Jersey residents have personally faced barriers in obtaining safe and/or desirable housing, while 76% have not, and 2% are unsure (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Housing Barriers

"Have you ever personally faced barriers in obtaining safe and/or desirable housing?"



Women (24%) are slightly more likely to report facing housing barriers than men (20%). Those earning less than \$50,000 (36%) are more likely to have experienced housing barriers than those earning \$50,000 to less than \$100,000 (21%), \$100,000 to less than \$150,000 (14%), and those earning \$150,000 or more (14%; see Figure 16). Black (35%) and Hispanic (35%) residents are equally likely to have faced barriers to housing, and more than twice as likely as white (15%) and Asian (16%) residents (see Figure 17).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 16: Housing Barriers by Income Level

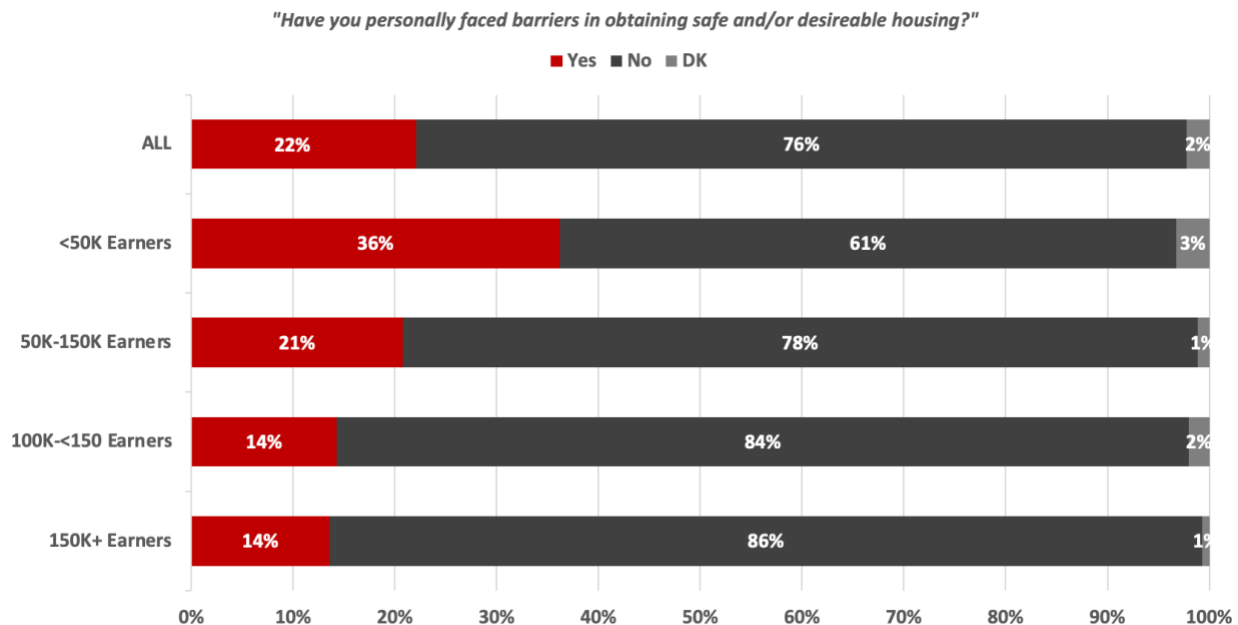
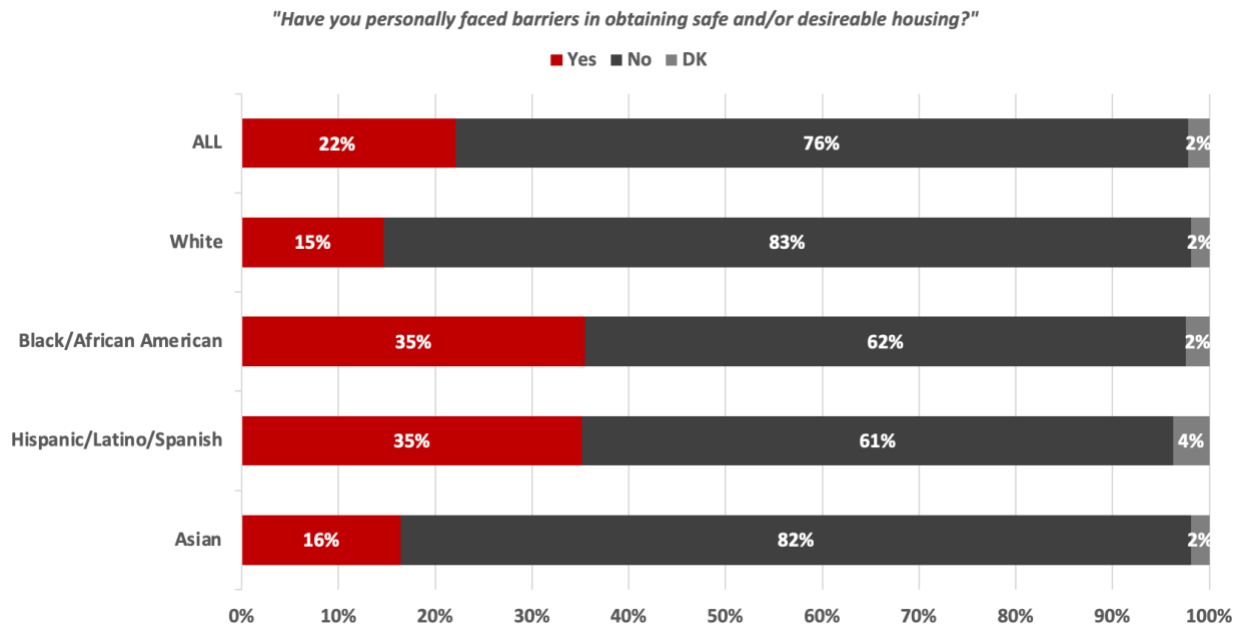


Figure 17: Housing Barriers by Race and Ethnicity



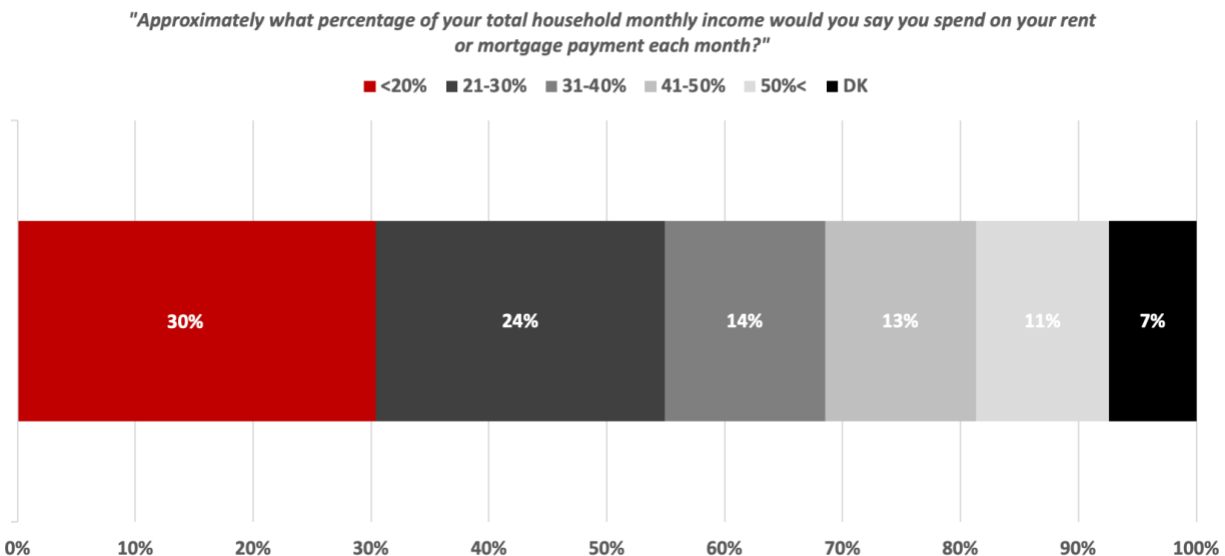
Residents 65 and older (89% “no”), on the other hand, are more likely to report *not* having faced barriers as compared to younger age cohorts.

Among those who have faced barriers to obtaining safe and desirable housing, the most common barriers are financial barriers (57%), discrimination of any kind (10%), the cost specifically associated with “safer” areas (8%), credit issues (4%), and lack of housing availability (2%). Twenty percent of those who have faced housing barriers describe some other barrier.

Expense of rent and mortgage felt personally, effects on other necessities seen widely

When asked about what percentage of monthly household income they spend on rent or mortgage payments, three in 10 (30%) residents say they spend less than 20% of their income on these payments and about a quarter (24%) say they spend between 21 and 30%. Almost four in 10 spend more than 30% of monthly household income on rent or mortgage— 14% of residents say they spend 31 to 40%, 13% spend 40 to 50%, and 11% say more than 50% of their monthly household income on rent or mortgage payments. Seven percent are unsure what portion of their income they spend on rent or mortgage (see Figure 18).

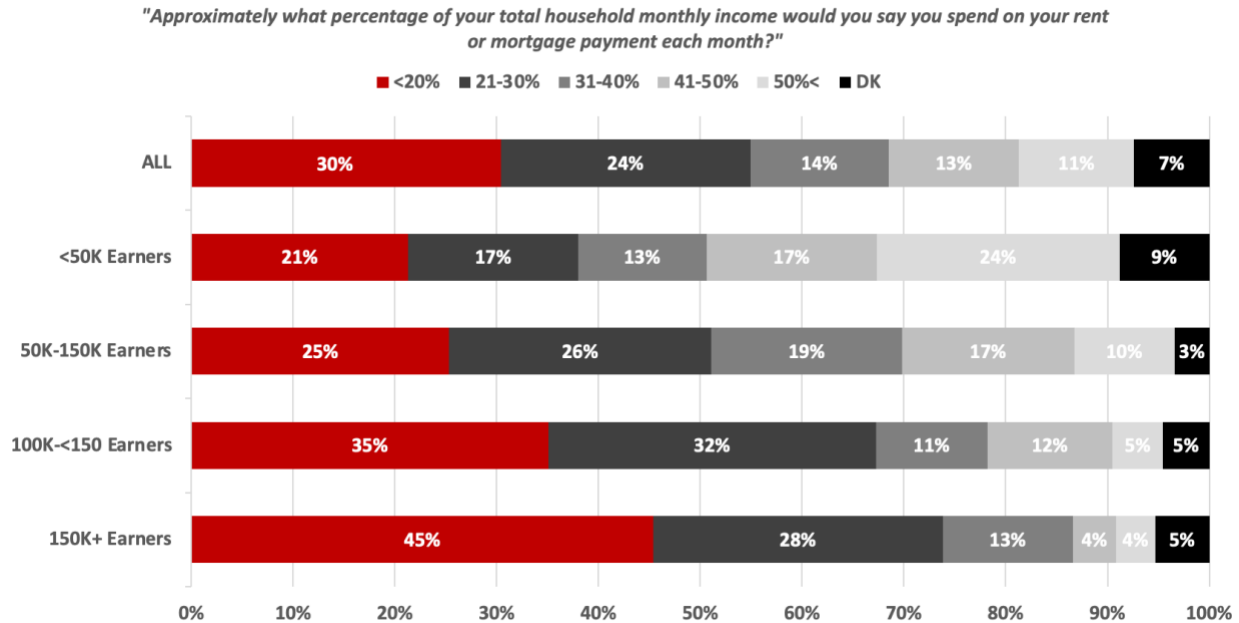
Figure 18: Percentage of Monthly Income Spent on Rent or Mortgage



Independents (41%) and urbanites (47%) are more likely than their counterparts to spend more than 30% of their monthly income on their rent or mortgage. Black (49%) and Hispanic (52%) residents are more likely than white (31%) and Asian (33%) residents to spend this amount as well. The two younger age groups, those 18 to 34 (51%) and those 35 to 49 (46%) are about one-and-a-half to two times as likely as older residents to spend more than 30% of their monthly income on mortgage or rent payments. Unsurprisingly, those earning less than \$50,000 in annual income (54%) are more likely than their affluent counterparts to spend more than 30% of their monthly income on rent or mortgage (see Figure 19).

Egleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Egleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

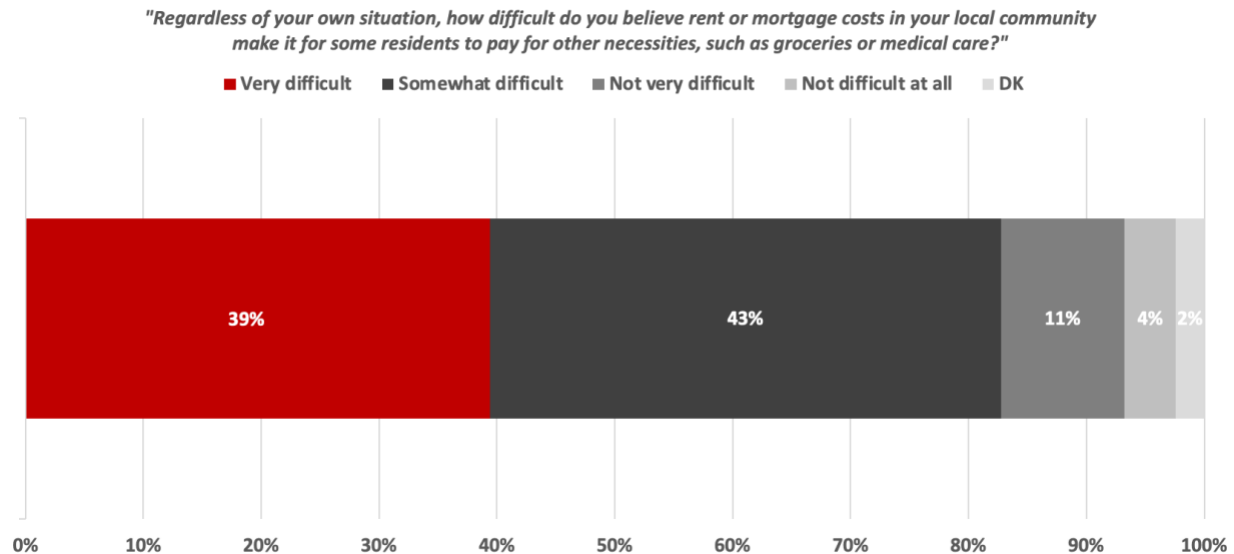
Figure 19: Percentage of Monthly Income Spent on Rent or Mortgage by Income Level



Residents who have completed graduate work (68%) are more likely than those with less schooling to spend 30% or less of their monthly income on their mortgage or rent payments.

About four in 10 respondents (39%) believe local rent and mortgage costs in their community make it “very difficult” for some residents to pay for other necessities, like groceries or medical care. Forty-three percent say these costs make it “somewhat difficult” to pay for other necessities, 11% say “not very difficult,” 4% say “not difficult at all,” and 2% are unsure (see Figure 20).

Figure 20: How Difficult Rent or Mortgage Costs Make it for Local Community Members to Afford Other Necessities



Women (85%) are more likely to feel that local rent and mortgage costs make it difficult for some to pay for other necessities than men (80%).

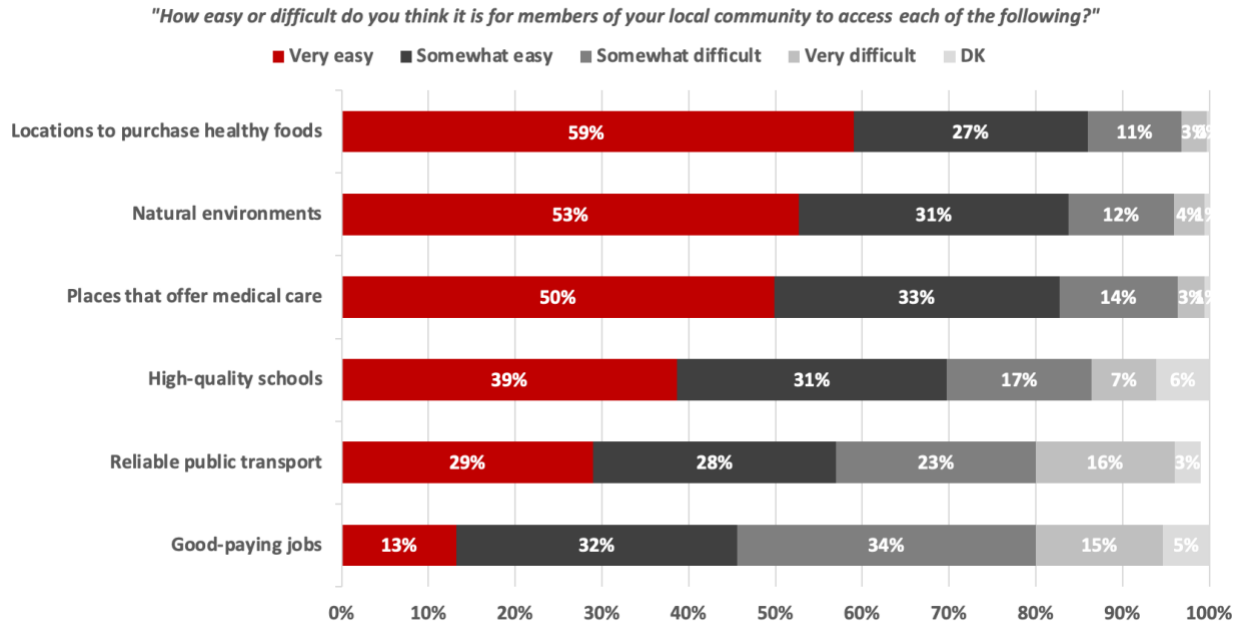
Most resources seen as easy to access, but key demographic disparities persist

Respondents were asked about how easy or difficult it is for members of their local community to access several amenities and resources. More than eight in 10 report that fresh fruits and vegetables (86%), parks and trails (84%), and medical care centers (83%) are at least “somewhat” easy to access in their local community; seven in 10 say the same about high-quality education (70%), and over half say the same about public transportation (57%).

Residents are more split, however, when it comes to access to good-paying jobs. Half (49%) feel it is “somewhat” to “very” difficult to access such jobs in their local community (see Figure 21).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

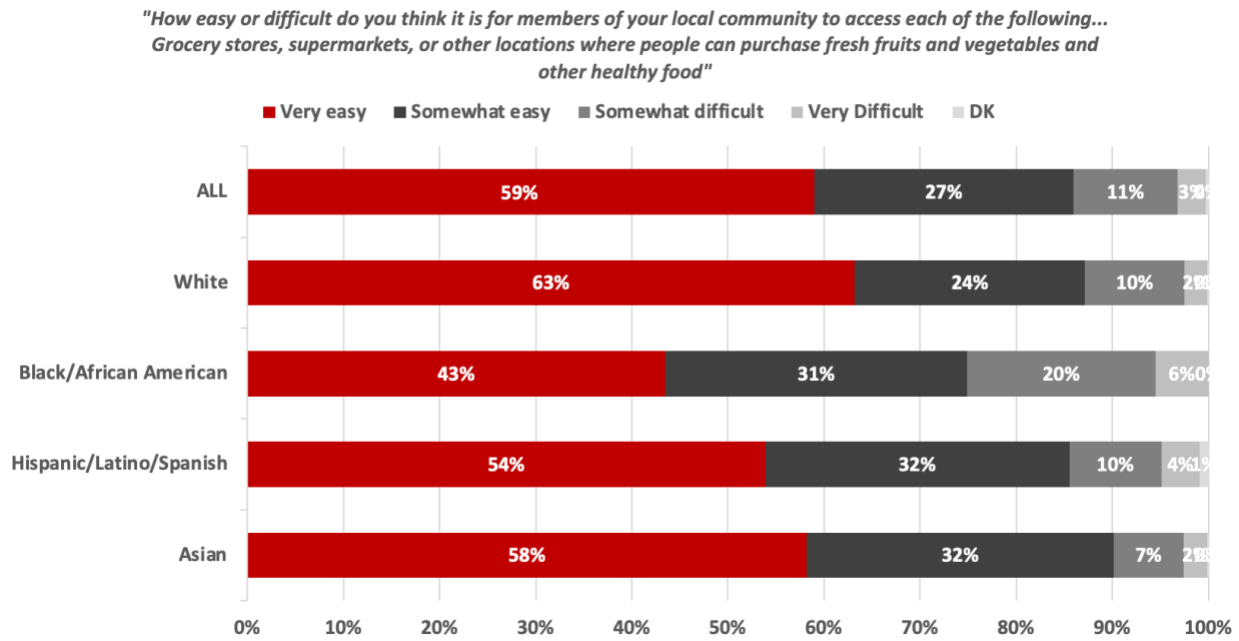
Figure 21: Easiness or Difficulty with Which Local Community Members Access Resources



Fifty-nine percent say locations where people can purchase fresh fruit and vegetables and other healthy foods are “very” easy to access for their local community, and another 27% say “somewhat” easy; 14%, on the other hand, say it is difficult to access such locations carrying such food (11% “very,” 3% “somewhat”). Democrats (15%), independents (15%), and women (16%) are slightly more likely than their counterparts to feel that fresh, healthy food is difficult to access in their community. Black residents (26%) are three times more likely than Asian residents (9%), two times more likely than white residents (12%), and nearly twice as likely as Hispanic residents (14%) to say that access is “somewhat” or “very” difficult (see Figure 22). Similarly, those living in urban areas (19%) or near Philadelphia in the southern region of the state (19%) are one-and-a-half to two times more likely than those living in other regions to feel access is difficult to some degree. Perceived ease of access increases with income, educational attainment, and age.

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 22: Easiness or Difficulty with Which Local Community Members Access Locations Where They Can Purchase Healthy Food by Race and Ethnicity



Regarding natural environments like public parks, gardens, or trails, 53% say they are “very” and 31% say they are “somewhat” easy to access; 16% say they are difficult to access (12% “somewhat,” 4% “very”); 1% are unsure. Independents are twice as likely (16%) and Democrats are two-and-a-half times as likely (20%) as Republicans (8%) to express at least some difficulty in accessing natural environments in their local community. Black (24%) and Hispanic (25%) residents are about twice as likely as white residents (11%) or Asian residents (13%) to say that access is “somewhat” or “very” difficult. Similar patterns emerge when it comes to age, income, and education. Those living in urban areas of the state (27%) are most likely to express difficulty accessing natural environments in their area; exurbanites (91%) are most likely of those living in any region to say just the opposite.

When it comes to doctor’s offices, hospitals, pharmacies, and other places that offer medical care, 50% of New Jerseyans find these locations “very” easy to access in their local community

and another 33% say “somewhat”; 17%, on the other hand, find they are difficult to access at some level (14% “somewhat,” 3% “very”), and 1% do not know. Once again, Democrats (17%), independents (18%), and women (20%) are more likely than their respective counterparts to feel that places of medical care are easily accessible in their community. Black (22%) and Hispanic (24%) residents are about one-and-a-half times more likely than white (14%) or Asian (16%) residents to say that it is difficult to access medical care places where they live. Similarly, those living in urban areas (21%) or near Philadelphia in the southern region of the state (20%) are a few points more likely than those living in other regions to say access is difficult to some degree. Reported difficulty in access declines as income rises; similar patterns emerge with age and education.

Four in 10 New Jerseyans (39%) find it is “very” easy in their local community to access high-quality preschool, elementary, and secondary education, and another three in 10 (31%) say “somewhat” easy; a quarter (24%) find it difficult to access (17% “very,” 7% “somewhat”), and 6% are unsure. Republicans (76%) and those who have completed graduate work (77%) are more likely than their counterparts to find high-quality education easily accessible in their local community. Those earning less than \$50,000 (31%) find it more difficult to access high-quality education than those earning more, with difficulty decreasing as income increases. Black residents (39%) are more likely to report difficulties accessing quality education in their community compared to white (20%), Hispanic (29%), and Asian (27%) residents (see Figure 23). Those living in the state’s urban areas (38%) more likely to express some degree of difficulty in accessing quality education in their community compared to those in the suburbs (25%), in exurban areas (14%), in South Jersey near Philadelphia (24%), and near the shore (18%; see Figure 24).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 23: Easiness or Difficulty with Which Local Community Members Access Places that Offer High Quality Education by Race and Ethnicity

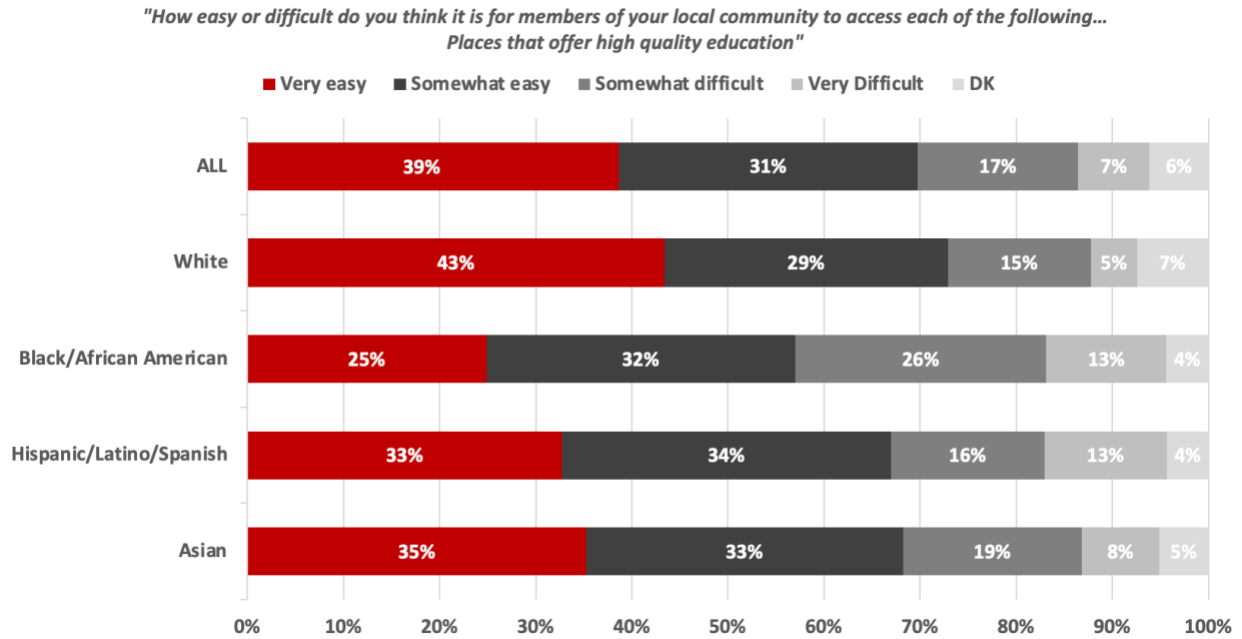
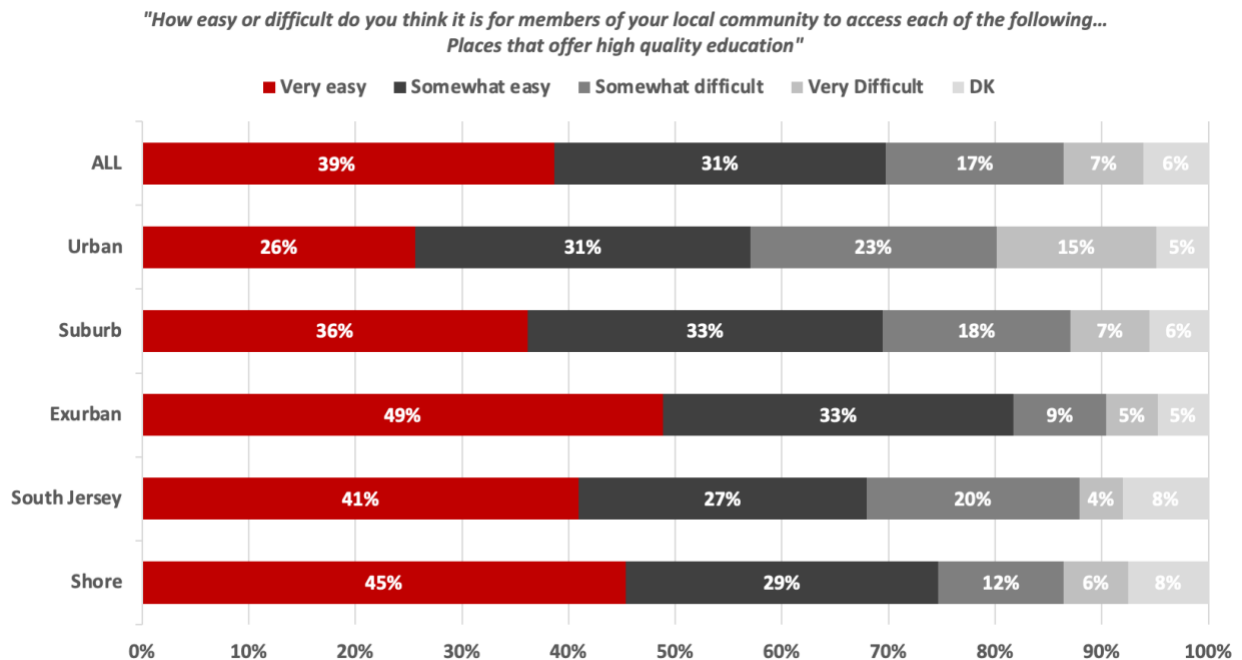


Figure 24: Easiness or Difficulty with Which Local Community Residents Access Places that Offer High Quality Education by Region

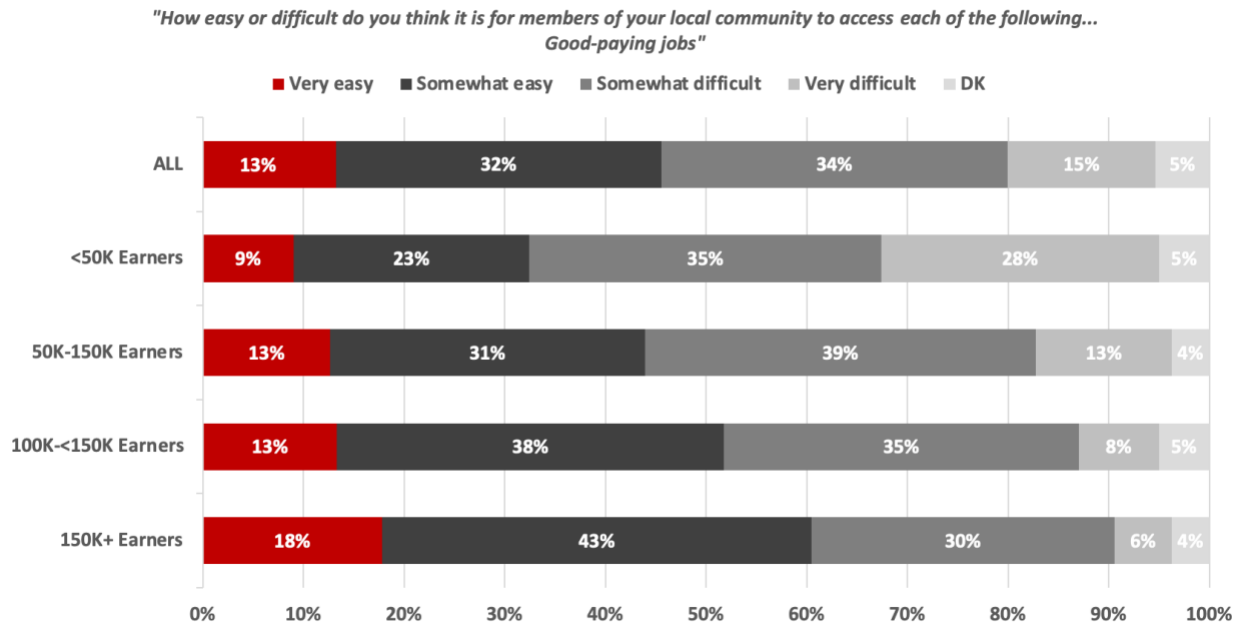


With regards to reliable public transportation, 29% say this is “very” easy for their local community to access, and another 28% say “somewhat”; 39% say difficult (23% “somewhat,” 16% “very”), and 3% do not know. Asian (47%) and white (43%) residents are more likely than their counterparts to find it difficult to access reliable public transportation in their local community, though Black (70%) and Hispanic (65%) residents are more likely to find it easy to access. Urbanites (80%) access public transportation with greater ease than those living elsewhere in the state.

While a clear majority feel each of the aforementioned resources are easy to access at some level, this is not the case when it comes to good-paying jobs — just 13% say good-paying jobs are “very” easy for their local community to access, and another 32% say “somewhat. Thirty-four percent say they are “somewhat” difficult to access, and 15% say “very” difficult; 5% are unsure. Democrats (53%), independents (51%), women (51%), Black residents (64%), and residents 18 to 34 (57%) are more likely than their counterparts to say it is “somewhat” to “very” difficult to find good-paying jobs in their local community. Those earning less than \$50,000 (63%) are more likely than those earning \$50,000 to less than \$100,000 (52%), \$100,000 to less than \$150,000 (43%), and those earning \$150,000 (36%) to feel it is at least “somewhat” difficult to access good-paying jobs in their area (see Figure 25). And those living in the state’s urban areas (62%) find it more difficult than those living elsewhere for their local community to access good-paying jobs.

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 25: Easiness or Difficulty with Which Local Community Residents Access Good-Paying Jobs by Income Level

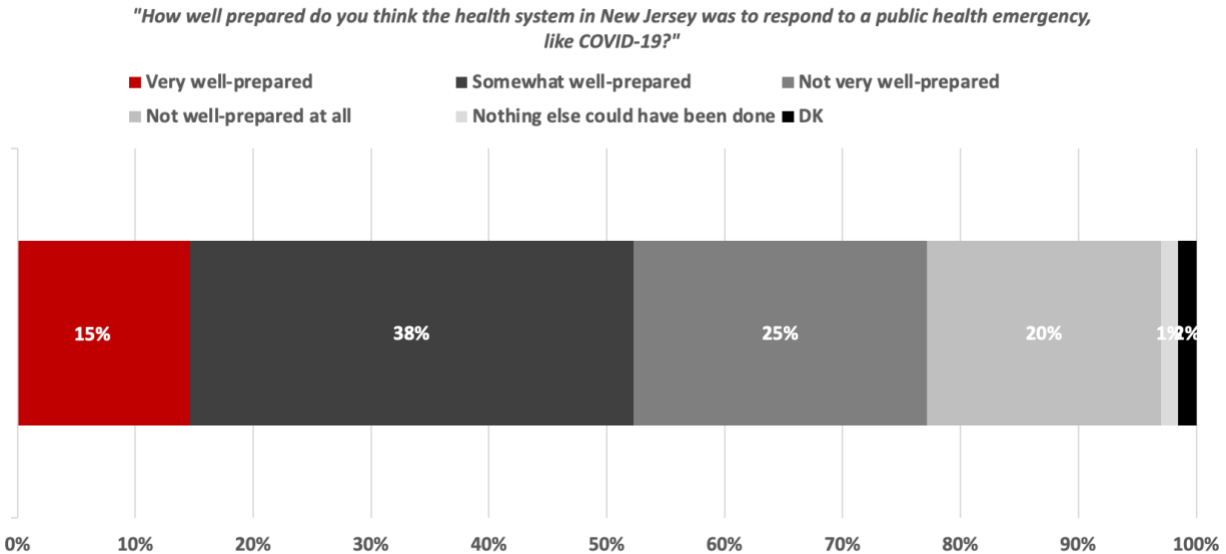


Perceptions of New Jersey's Public Health Emergency Preparedness

Over half (53%) of New Jerseyans believe that the state's health system was at least "somewhat" well-prepared to respond to a public health emergency like COVID-19 (15% "very," 38% "somewhat"), while a quarter (25%) feel it was "not very" well-prepared and one in five (20%) feel it was "not well-prepared at all." One percent volunteer thoughts that nothing else could have been done, and 2% do not know how to rate the state's preparedness (see Figure 26).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 26: New Jersey Health System's Preparedness for a Public Health Emergency



Democrats (64%) are more likely to say New Jersey's health system was at least "somewhat" well-prepared. Independents (50%) and Republicans (51%), however, are more likely to say the state was "not very" or "not at all" well-prepared.

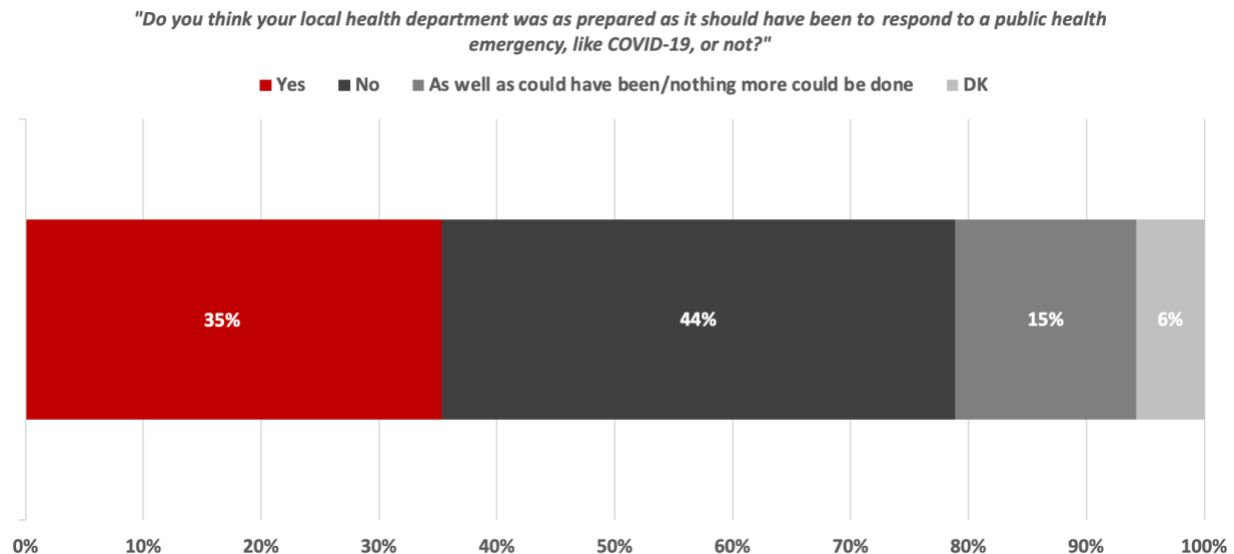
White residents (48%) are more likely than Black (40%), Hispanic (42%), and Asian (35%) residents to believe the state's health system was "not very" or "not at all" well-prepared for a public health emergency like COVID-19.

Residents 65 and older (65%) are more likely than younger age cohorts to believe the state was "somewhat" or "very" well-prepared, while younger residents aged 18 to 34 (53%) think it was "not very" or not at all well-prepared for a public health emergency.

When it comes to their local health department, 35% believe it was as prepared as it should have been for a public health emergency, and 44% feel it was not prepared. Fifteen percent of

residents volunteer beliefs that their local health department was as prepared as it could have been or that nothing else could have been done, and 6% are unsure (see Figure 27).

Figure 27: Local Health Department's Preparedness for a Public Health Emergency



Residents 65 and older (49%) are more likely to believe their local health department was as prepared as it should have been than those 18 to 24 (26%), 35 to 49 (35%), and 50 to 64 (35%).

Hispanic residents (21%) are more likely to say their local health department was as prepared as it could have been or that nothing else could have been done compared to white (14%), Black (13%), and Asian (13%) residents.

Experiences with Maternal and Infant Health Care

Respondents were asked whether they are or someone else is currently pregnant with their child or if they have a biological child. In total, 49% of respondents were included in a subgroup of parents and future parents that were asked about their experiences and/or plans during

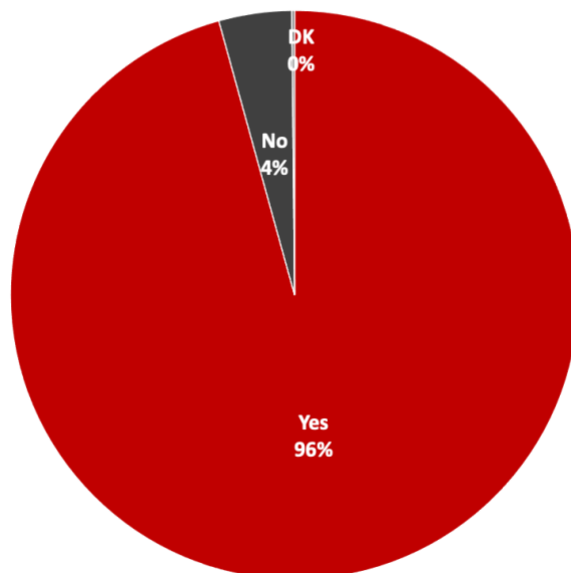
pregnancy and childbirth. Hereafter, this group will be referred to simply as “parents,” regardless of whether or not their child was already born.

Widespread Access to Prenatal Care, Majorities Rate Care Highly

Nearly all parents (96%) had or have regular access to medical care during pregnancy; 4% did/do not have access to regular care, and less than 1% were unsure how to answer (see Figure 28). Those earning less than \$50,000 are more likely to say they did/do *not* have access to regular medical care (8%).

Figure 28: Access to Regular Care During Pregnancy

"Did you have access to regular medical care throughout your pregnancy, or not?"

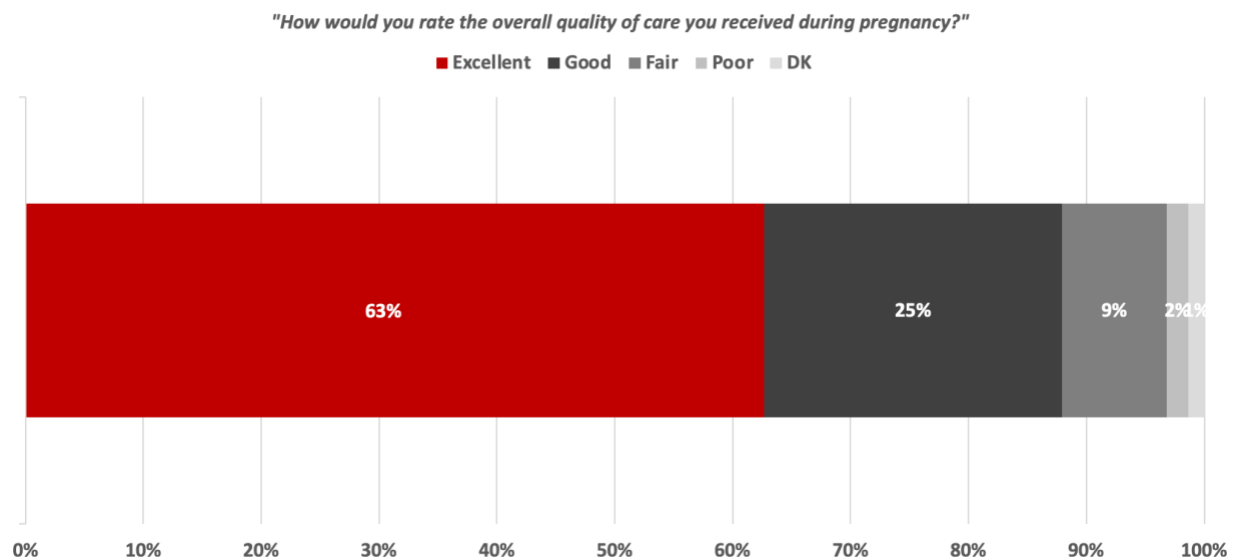


Note: This question was asked differently based on whether a respondent is currently pregnant, someone else is currently pregnant with their child, they have given birth to at least one child, or they have a biological child to whom they did not give birth. See Appendix A for variations in wording.

Among the 33 parents⁶ who say they did not have access to regular care, 41% say there were barriers to receiving care, 51% did not encounter barriers, and 8% were uncertain. Common barriers to accessing regular prenatal care include lack of insurance, mental illness or addiction, and the COVID-19 pandemic, among other reasons.

Regarding the quality of medical care they received during pregnancy, 63% of parents say the care was “excellent,” 25% “good,” 9% “fair,” 2% “poor,” and 1% are unsure of how to rate the care they received (see Figure 29).

Figure 29: Overall Ratings of Prenatal Care Received



Note: This question was asked differently based on whether a respondent is currently pregnant, someone else is currently pregnant with their child, they have given birth to at least one child, or they have a biological child to whom they did not give birth. See Appendix A for variations in wording.

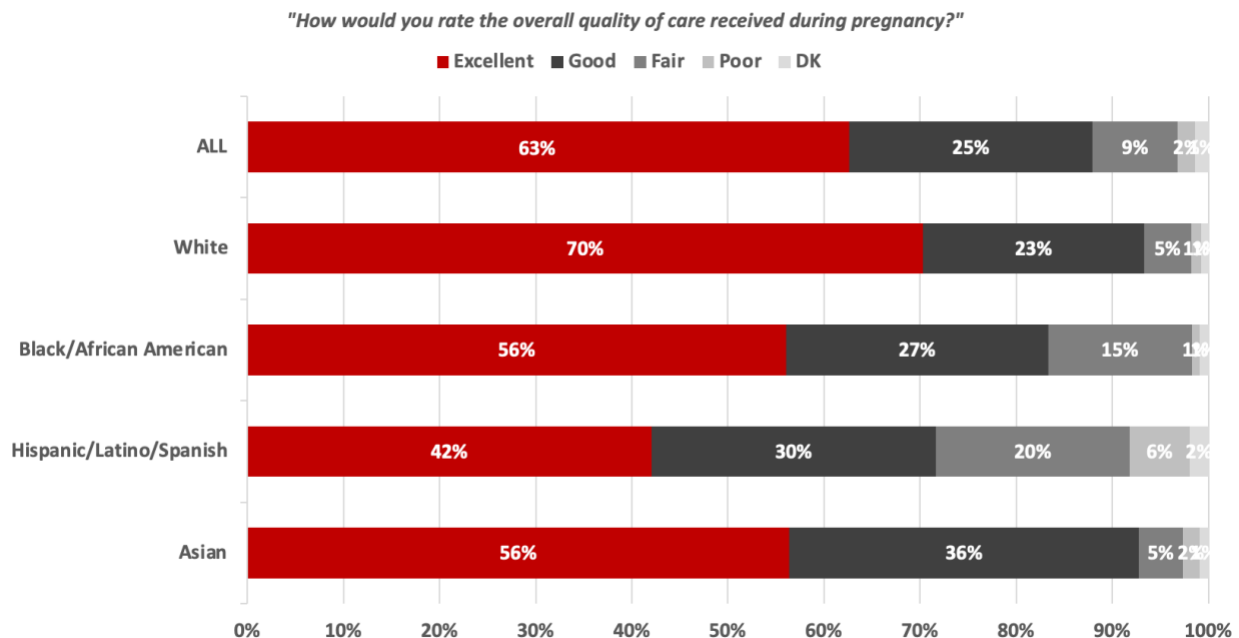
Men are more likely to rate this care as “good” or “excellent” (92%) than women (87%).

⁶ Extreme caution should be used in interpretation and generalization of any subgroups with less than 100 respondents.

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

White (93%) and Asian (92%) parents are more likely than Black (83%) and Hispanic (72%) residents to rate care as at least “good.” However, Hispanic residents (26%) are more than four times as likely as white parents (6%), nearly four times as likely as Asian residents (7%), and about one-and-a-half times as likely as Black parents (16%) to rate their care as “fair” or “poor” (see Figure 30).

Figure 30: Overall Ratings of Prenatal Care Received by Race and Ethnicity



Note: This question was asked differently based on whether a respondent is currently pregnant, someone else is currently pregnant with their child, they have given birth to at least one child, or they have a biological child to whom they did not give birth. See Appendix A for variations in wording.

Ratings for quality of care increase with age. Parents 65 and older are the most likely age cohort to say their care was “good” or “excellent” (96%). The youngest cohort, those 18 to 34, are more likely to say their care was “fair” or “poor” (28%) at twice the rate of those 35 to 49 (13%), more than three times the rate of those 50 to 64 (8%), and fourteen times the rate of those 65 and older (2%).

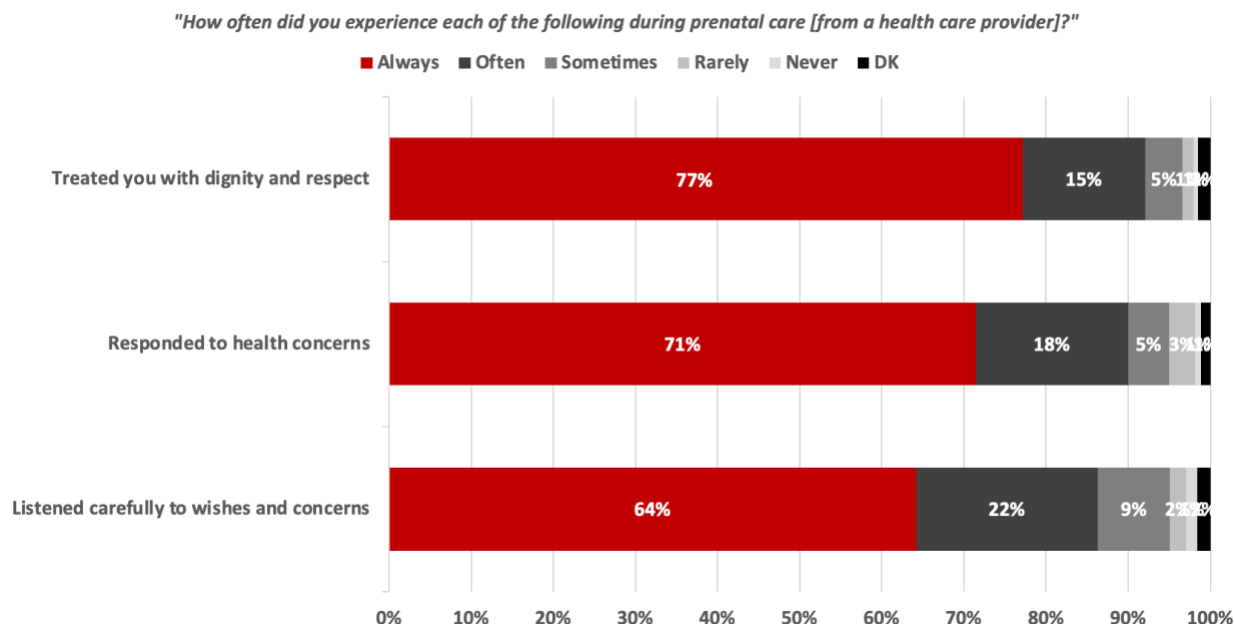
Parents in the two highest income brackets – earning either \$100,000 to less than \$150,000 (94%) or \$150,000 or more (96%) – are more likely to rate their care as “good” or “excellent” than their counterparts are. Those earning less than \$50,000 (22%) are more likely to rate their care as “fair” or “poor” than those earning \$50,000 to less than \$100,000 (11%), those earning \$100,000 to less than \$150,000 (5%), and those earning \$150,000 or more (4%).

College graduates (92%) and those who have completed graduate work (93%) are more likely to rate their prenatal care as “good” or “excellent” than those with less education. On the other hand, those with a high school education or less (14%) and those with some college education (14%) are at least twice as likely to rate their care as “fair” or “poor” than college graduates (7%) and those who have completed graduate work (5%).

When it comes to specific aspects of prenatal care, almost all parents felt, or currently feel, respected and listened to, and that their provider responded to, or has been responding to, their concerns either “always” or “often.” Ninety-two percent of parents say their health care provider “always” or “often” treated, or has been treating them, with dignity and respect. Eighty-nine percent say their health care provider “always” or “often” responded, or has been responding to, their health concerns. Eighty-six percent say their health care provider “always” or “often” listened, or has been listening, carefully to their wishes and concerns (see Figure 31).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 31: Frequency With Which Parents Experience(d) Different Aspects of Prenatal Care from a Health Care Provider



Note: This question was asked differently based on whether a respondent is currently pregnant, someone else is currently pregnant with their child, they have given birth to at least one child, or they have a biological child to whom they did not give birth. See Appendix A for variations in wording.

Just over three-quarters (77%) of New Jersey parents say their health care provider “always” treated them, or has been treating them, with respect; 15% say this happened, or has been happening, “often,” 5% “sometimes, 1% “rarely,” and 1% “never.” Republicans (97%) are more likely than Democrats (92%) and independents (90%) to say they were “always” or “often” treated or are “always” or “often” being treated with dignity and respect.

Hispanic parents (7%) are more likely than white (1%), Black (1%), and Asian (<1%) parents to say their health care provider “rarely” or “never” treated or treats them with dignity and respect.

Seven in 10 (71%) parents say their health care provider “always” responded or responds to their health concerns; 18% say this happened or happens “often,” 5% “sometimes,” 3% “rarely,” and 1% “never.” Republicans (96%) and parents 65 and older (96%) are more likely than their counterparts to say their health care provider “always” or “often” responded or responds to their health concerns.

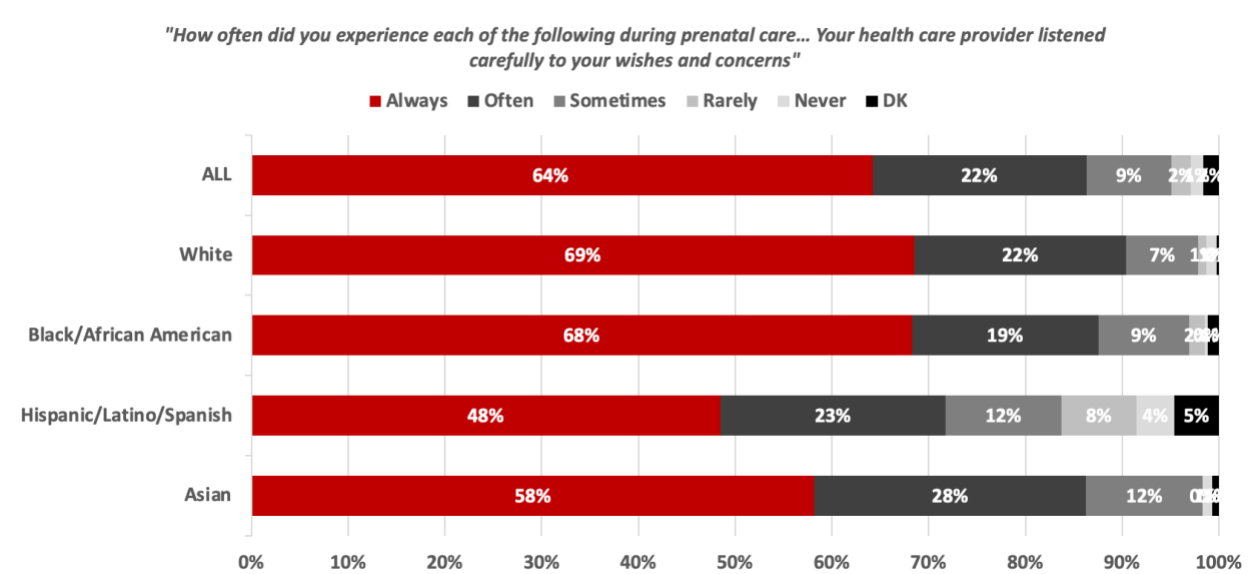
Hispanic parents (11%) are more likely to report that their health care provider “rarely” or “never” responded or responds to their health concerns as compared to white (3%), Black (1%), and Asian (2%) parents. Parents earning \$50,000 or less (10%) are more likely than those earning \$50,000 to less than \$100,000 (4%), those earning \$100,000 to less than \$150,000 (<1%), and those earning \$150,000 or more (2%) to say their health care provider “rarely” or “never” responded or responds to their concerns.

Regarding their health care provider listening carefully to their wishes and concerns, 64% of parents say this “always” happened or happens, 22% say “often,” 9% say “sometimes,” 2% “rarely,” and 1% “never.” Two percent are unsure. Those 50 to 64 (92%), those 65 and older (91%), and those living near the shore (94%) are more likely to say this happened or happens “always” or “often” as compared to their counterparts.

Hispanic parents (12%) are more likely to say they were, or have been, “rarely” or “never” listened to compared to white (2%), Black (2%), and Asian (1%) parents. Those earning \$50,000 or less (8%) are also more likely than those earning \$50,000 to less than \$100,000 (3%), those earning \$100,000 to less than \$150,000 (1%), and those earning \$150,000 or more to say this “rarely” or “never” happened or has happened (1%; see Figure 32).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 32: Frequency with Which Parents Experience(d) Health Care Provider Listening to Wishes and Concerns by Race and Ethnicity



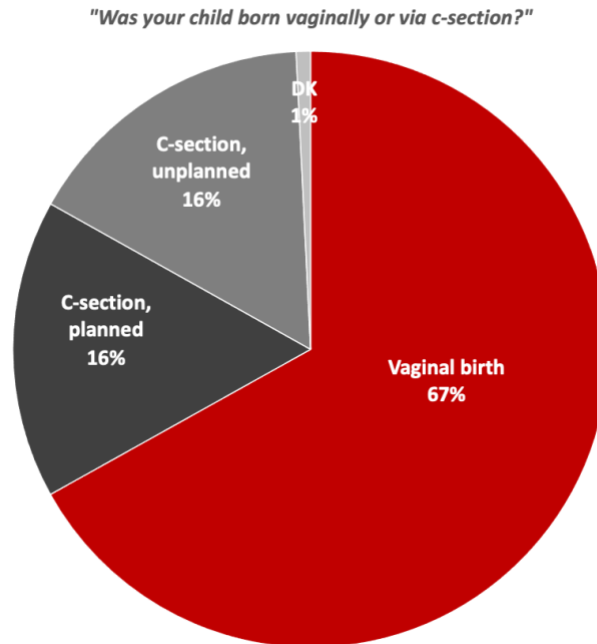
Note: This question was asked differently based on whether a respondent is currently pregnant, someone else is currently pregnant with their child, they have given birth to at least one child, or they have a biological child to whom they did not give birth. See Appendix A for variations in wording.

Most Have Delivered/Delivering in a Hospital, Had a Vaginal Birth

Nearly all (98%) parents had their child, or plan to have their child, at a hospital, while 2% had their child, or plan to have their child, at other locations (1% home, 2% birthing center). One percent of parents are not sure where their child will be born. Parents ages 18 to 34 (93%) are least likely to say they had, or plan to have, their child at a hospital compared to older age cohorts and instead are more likely to have chosen, or chose, alternative locations.

Two-thirds of parents (67%) whose child was already born say their child was born via a vaginal birth, and one-third (32%) say their child was born via Caesarian section (16% planned, 16% unplanned; see Figure 33).

Figure 33: Birth Method for Child



Note: This question was asked differently based on whether a respondent is currently pregnant, someone else is currently pregnant with their child, they have given birth to at least one child, or they have a biological child to whom they did not give birth. See Appendix A for variations in wording.

Vaginal birth is the most common response across age cohorts, though those 65 and older (83%) are most likely to say this compared to younger age groups.

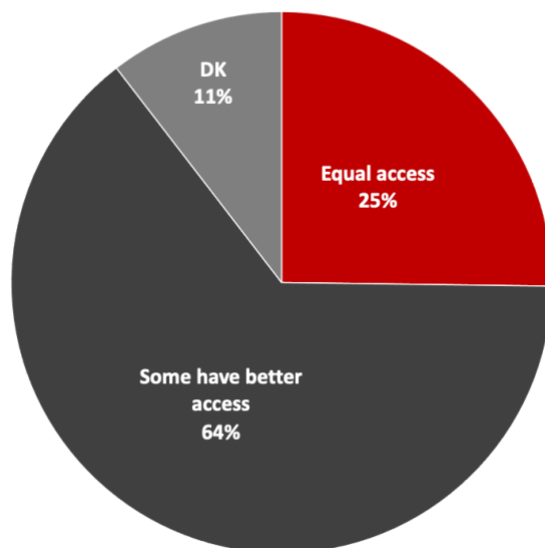
Beliefs on Prenatal Care and Infant Health Equity in New Jersey

Majority believes access to quality care unequal, certain demographics sometimes mistreated

All residents regardless of parental status were asked about beliefs on prenatal care and health equity in New Jersey. A quarter of residents (25%) believe all pregnant people in New Jersey have equal access to quality prenatal care, while 64% feel some have better access to quality care than others. One in 10 (11%) are unsure (see Figure 34).

Figure 34: Pregnant People's Access to Quality Prenatal Care in New Jersey

"Do you believe all pregnant people in New Jersey have equal access to quality prenatal care, or do you feel some pregnant people have better access to quality prenatal care than others in the state?"

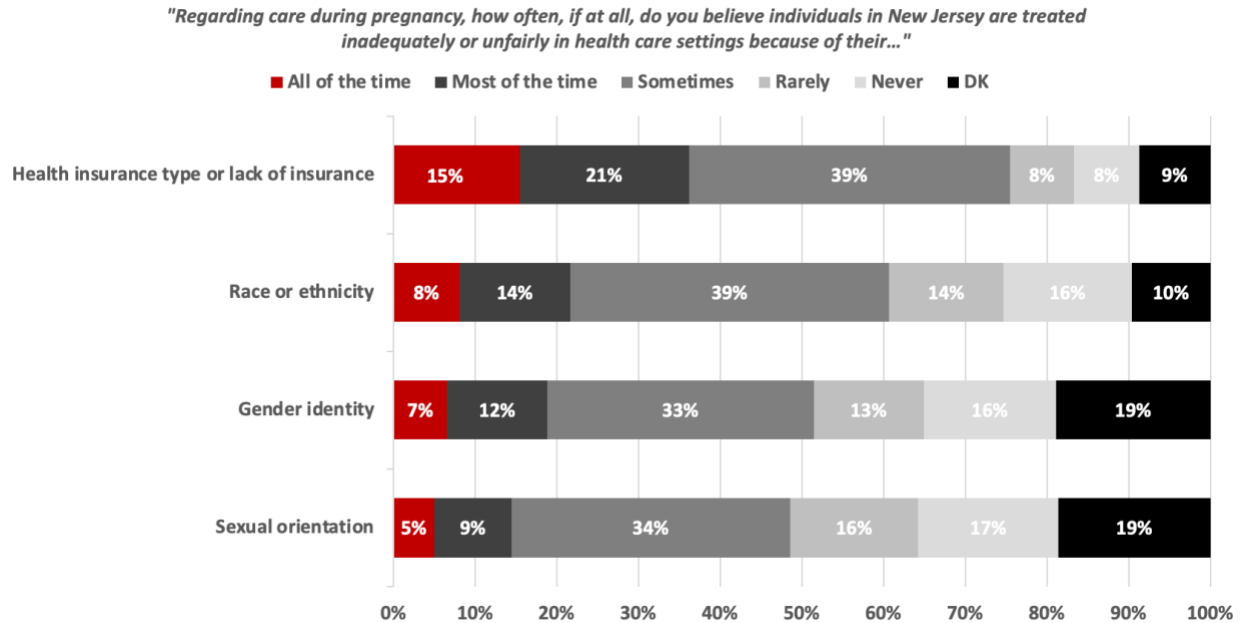


Democrats (74%), women (69%), and those earning \$100,000 to less than \$150,000 (76%) are more likely than their counterparts to feel some have better access than others. Hispanic residents (32%) are more likely to believe all pregnant people have equal access to quality care compared to white (24%), Black (23%), and Asian (22%) residents.

Residents were asked a series of questions on how often people in New Jersey are treated inadequately or unfairly in health care settings during pregnancy based on various individual-level factors. Less than four in 10 (36%) believe individuals are treated inadequately or unfairly "all" or "most" of the time based on health insurance, while less than a quarter feel the same when it comes to race or ethnicity (22%), gender identity (19%), and sexual orientation (14%). Instead, a plurality in each case says a pregnant individual may "sometimes" be treated inadequately or unfairly because of such a factor (see Figure 35).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 35: Discrimination During Prenatal Care in Health Care Settings in New Jersey

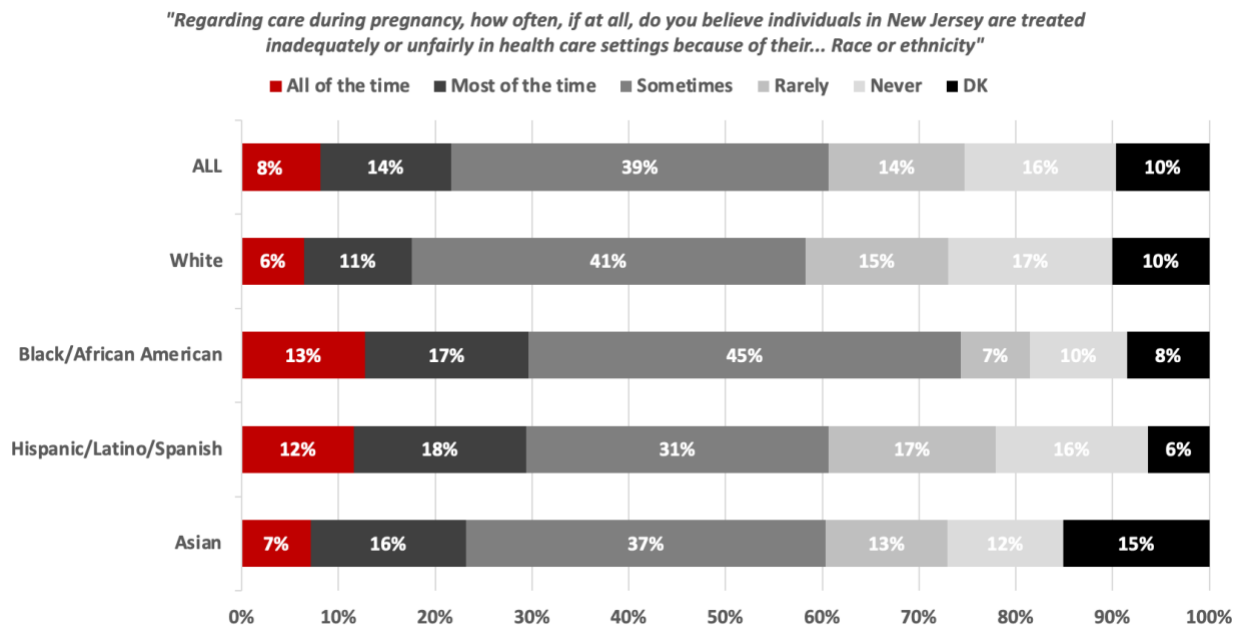


Regarding health insurance status, 15% say people in New Jersey are treated inadequately or unfairly “all of the time” because of their insurance type or lack of insurance, 21% say this happens “most of the time,” 39% “sometimes,” 8% “rarely,” 8% “never,” and 9% do not know. Democrats (42%), women (30%) and Black residents (42%) are more likely to say this happens “all” or “most” of the time compared to their counterparts.

Eight percent of New Jerseyans say the state’s pregnant population is treated inadequately or unfairly in health care settings due to their race or ethnicity “all of the time,” 14% say “most of the time,” 39% “sometimes,” 14% “rarely,” 16% “never,” and 10% are unsure. Democrats (28%), women (26%), and those earning less than \$50,000 (28%) are more likely to say this happens “all” or “most” of the time. Black (30%) and Hispanic (30%) residents are nearly twice as likely as white residents (17%) and slightly more likely than Asian residents (23%) to believe this happens “all” or “most” of the time (see Figure 36). The state’s two younger adult age groups, those who are 18 to 34 (28%) and 35 to 49 (23%), are also more likely to say this

happens “all” or “most” of the time versus those who are 50 to 64 (18%) and 65 and older (17%).

Figure 36: Racial or Ethnic Discrimination During Prenatal Care in Health Care Settings in New Jersey by Race and Ethnicity



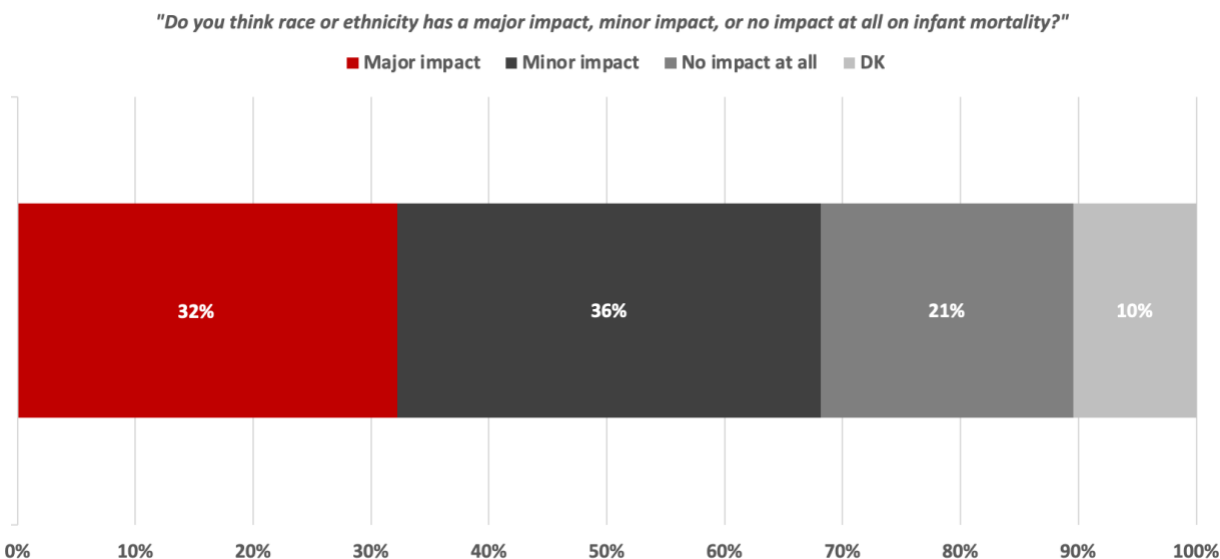
Seven percent of residents say individuals in New Jersey are treated inadequately or unfairly during pregnancy in health care settings due to their gender identity “all of the time,” 12% say “most of the time,” 33% “sometimes,” 13% “rarely,” 16% “never,” and 19% are uncertain. Democrats (25%), women (22%), and residents earning less than \$50,000 (23%) are more likely to say this happens “all” or “most” of the time.

With regards to sexual orientation, 5% say those pregnant in New Jersey are treated inadequately or unfairly in health care “all of the time,” 9% say “most of the time,” 34% “sometimes,” 16% “rarely,” 17% “never,” and 19% are unsure. Democrats (19%) and women (17%) are more likely to say this happens “all” or “most” of the time.

Race/ethnicity, as well as individual and societal factors, seen as impacting infant mortality

About one-third (32%) of New Jerseyans believe race or ethnicity has a “major impact” on infant mortality, 36% say “minor impact,” 21% feel it has “no impact at all,” and 10% are uncertain (see Figure 37).

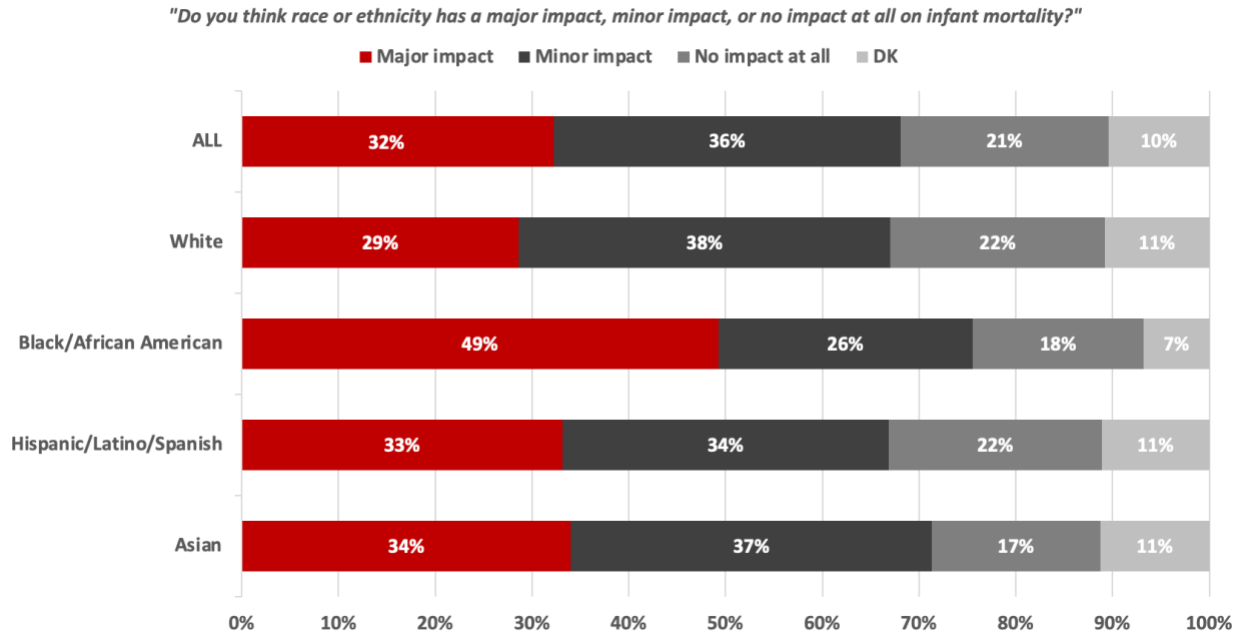
Figure 37: Race or Ethnicity’s Impact on Infant Mortality



Democrats (48%), women (37%), residents living in the state’s urban regions (41%), and those who have completed graduate work (44%) are more likely to say “major impact” than their counterparts. Black residents (49%) are one-and-a-half times more likely than white (29%), Hispanic (33%), and Asian (34%) residents to believe race or ethnicity has a “major impact” on infant mortality (see Figure 38).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

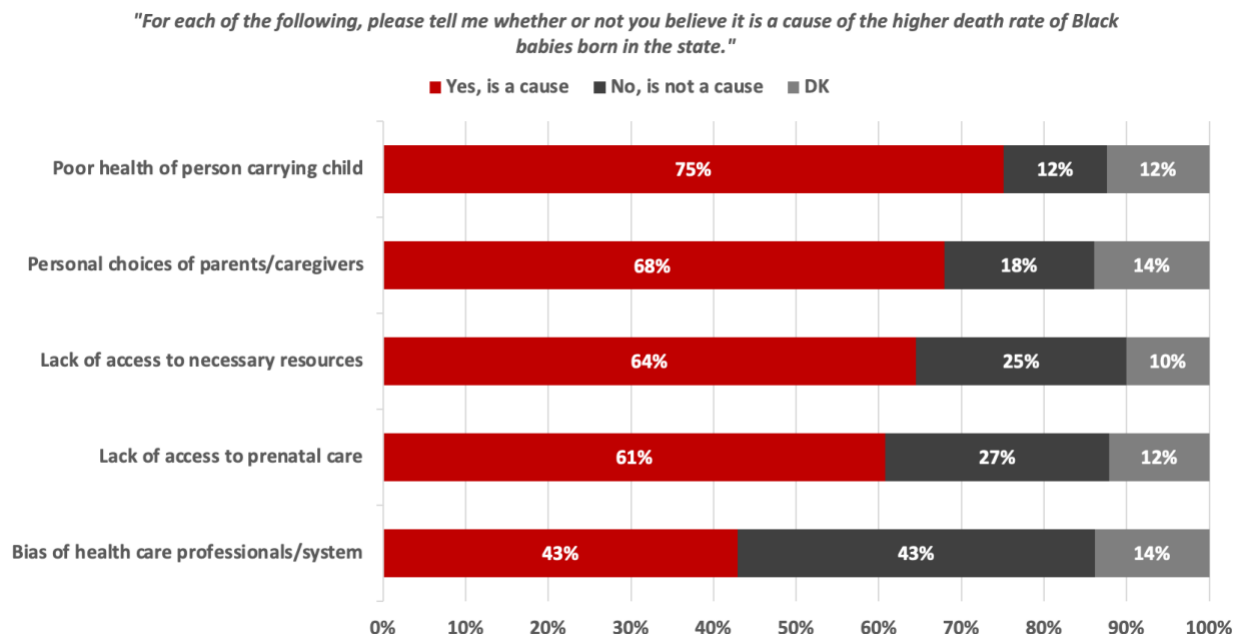
Figure 38: Race or Ethnicity's Impact on Infant Mortality by Race and Ethnicity



Regarding potential contributors to the higher death rate of Black babies as compared to white babies before their first birthday in New Jersey, respondents are most likely to say poor health of the pregnant person is a cause (75%), followed by personal choices of parents and caregivers (68%). Solid majorities also agree that lack of access to necessary resources (64%) and lack of access to prenatal care (61%) are contributors. Four in 10, on the other hand, place blame on bias of health care professionals or the health care system (43%) (see Figure 39).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

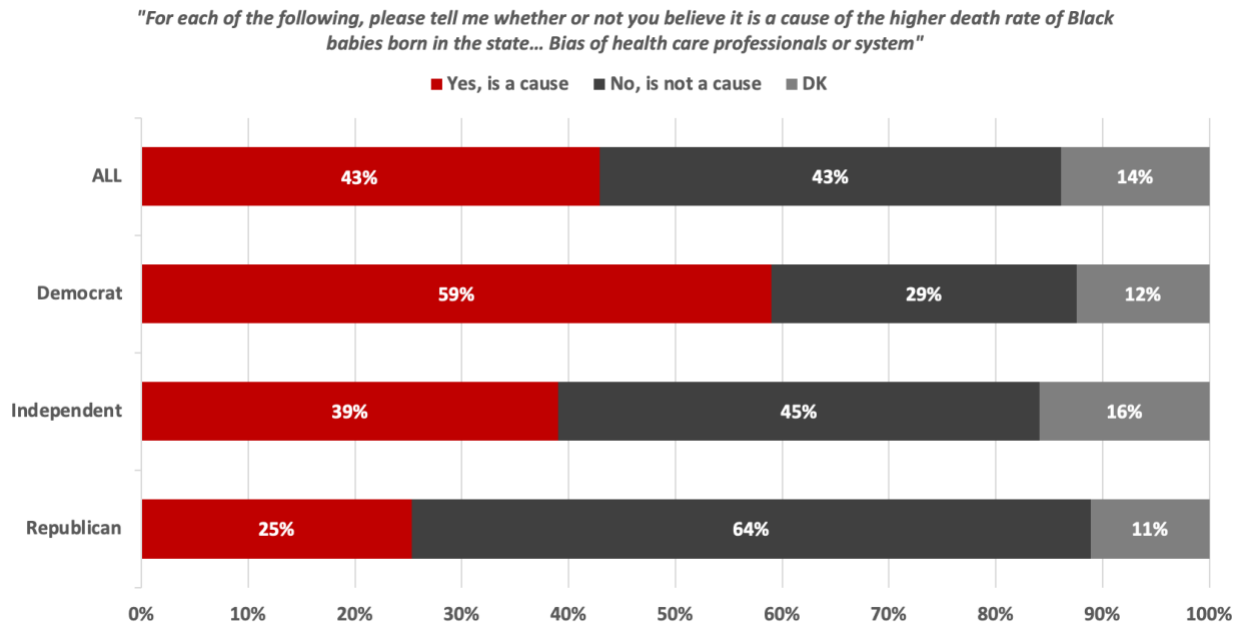
Figure 39: Causes of Higher Death Rate of Black Babies Born in New Jersey



Republicans (78%) are more likely than Democrats (62%) and independents (69%) to say personal choices of parents and caregivers contribute to this rate. Democrats are more likely than their counterparts, however, to believe lack of access to necessary resources (76% versus 63% of independents and 49% of Republicans), lack of access to prenatal care (74% versus 59% of independents and 45% of Republicans), and bias of health care professionals or the health care system (59% versus 39% of independents and 25% of Republicans) are causes behind the higher death rate of Black babies compared to white babies before their first birthday (see Figure 40).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 40: Bias of Health Care Professionals or System as a Cause of Higher Death Rate of Black Babies Born in New Jersey by Political Affiliation

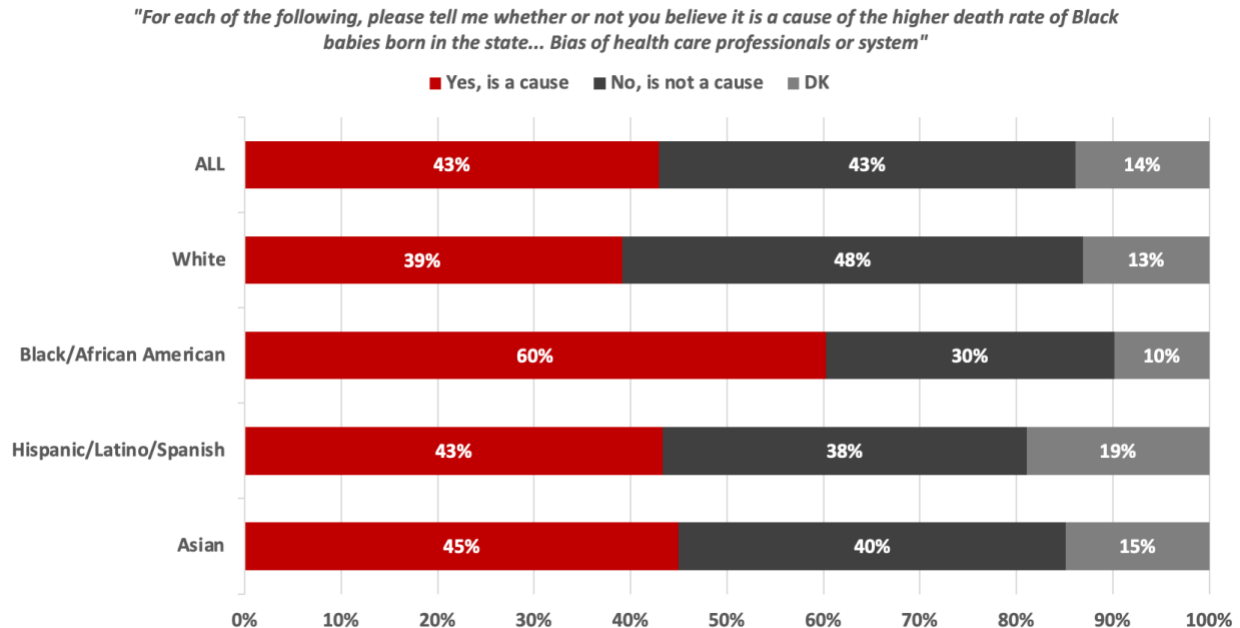


Men (72%) are more likely than women (64%) to say personal choices of parents and caregivers contribute to the racial disparity in death rate. Women are more likely than men to say lack of access to necessary resources (67%), lack of access to prenatal care (64%), and bias of health care professionals or the health care system (49%) are causes behind the rate.

Black residents (60%) are more likely than white (39%), Hispanic (43%), and Asian (45%) residents to feel bias of health care professionals or the health care system are a cause behind the higher death rate of Black babies compared to white babies before their first birthday (see Figure 41).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 41: Bias of Health Care Professionals or System as a Cause of Higher Death Rate of Black Babies Born in New Jersey by Race and Ethnicity



Those 65 and older are more likely to say personal choices of parents or caregivers is *not* a cause behind the higher death rate (23%) compared younger age groups. Residents 18 to 34 are more likely than older age groups to say lack of access to necessary resources (73%), lack of access to prenatal care (67%), and bias of health care professionals and system (52%) contribute to the death rate disparity.

Residents making under \$50,000 (17%) are more likely than those earning \$50,000 to less than \$100,000 (12%), \$100,000 to less than \$150,000 (11%), and \$150,000 or more (12%) to be unsure if personal choices are a cause behind the difference in death rates between white and Black babies.

Those who have done graduate work (70%) are more likely to say lack of access to prenatal care contributes to the death rate disparity compared to those with less education.

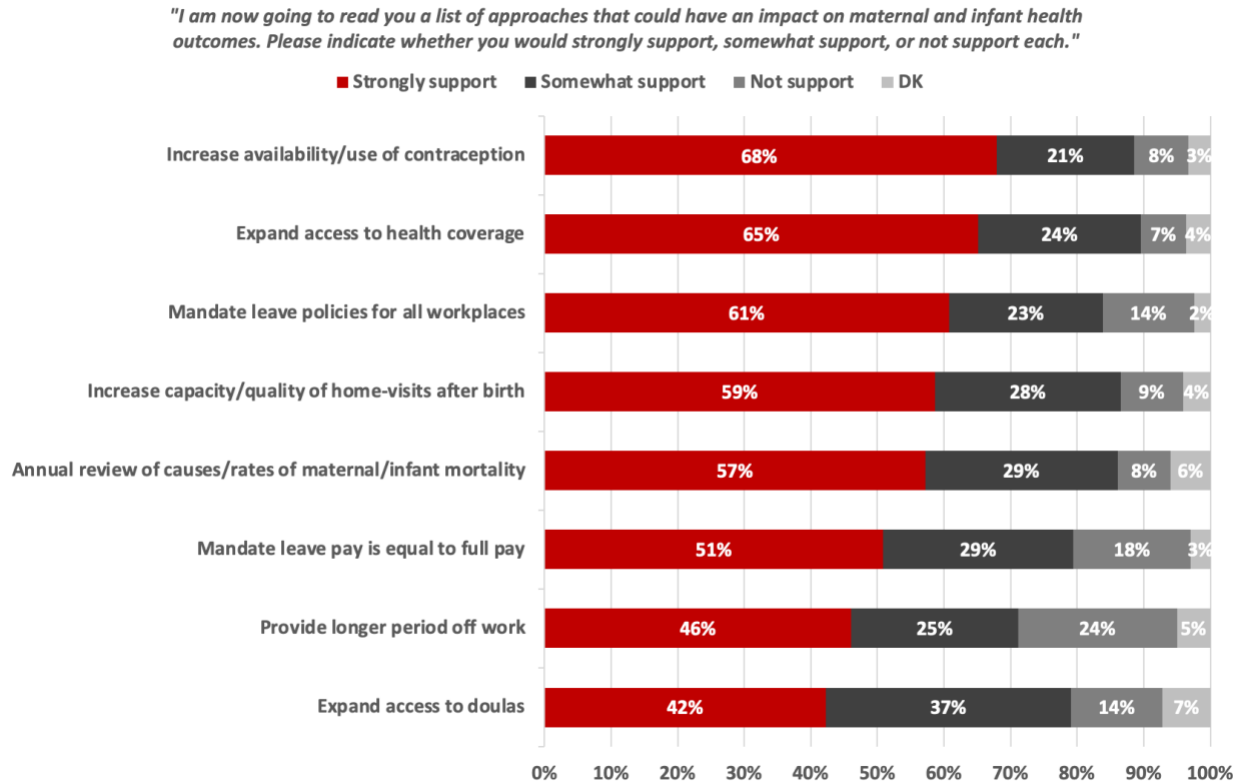
Thoughts on Current State Policies and Proposals

Maternal, infant health improvement proposals divided by partisanship, gender, race

Large majorities of New Jerseyans support to some degree a number of approaches that could have an impact on maternal and infant health outcomes. Almost nine in 10 residents at least “somewhat” support increasing the availability of contraception (89%), expanding health care coverage to uninsured individuals during pregnancy and postpartum (89%), increasing the capacity and quality of home-visit programs after birth (87%), and an annual review of causes and rates of maternal and infant mortality in New Jersey by the State Department of Health (86%). About eight in 10 residents feel the same about making leave policies mandatory for all workplaces (84%), mandating that leave pay is equal to full pay (80%), and expanding access to doulas (79%). Seven in 10 (71%) at least “somewhat” support providing a longer period off from work (see Figure 42).

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Figure 42: Support for Various Approaches Regarding Maternal and Infant Health Outcomes

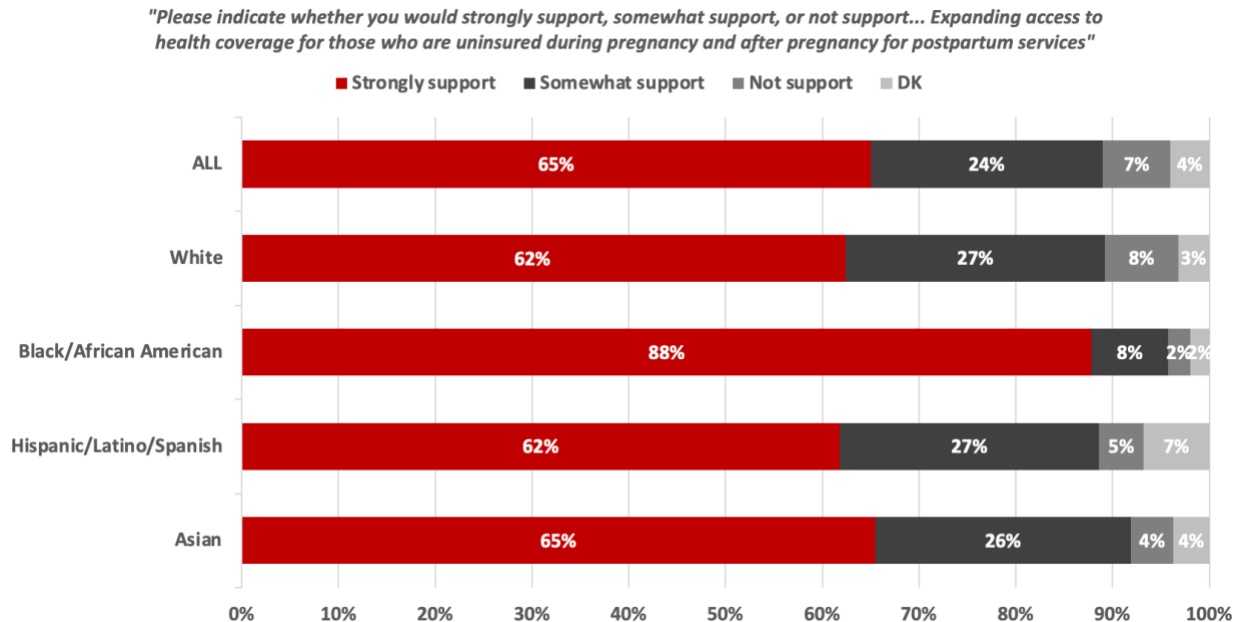


When it comes to increasing the availability and use of contraception, 68% of residents “strongly” support this approach, 21% “somewhat” support it, 8% do not support, and 3% are uncertain. Democrats (78%) and women (73%) are more likely to “strongly” support increasing the availability and use of contraception than their counterparts.

With regards to expanding access to health coverage for uninsured people during pregnancy and postpartum, 65% “strongly” support doing this, 24% “somewhat” support, 7% do not support, and 4% do not know. Once again, Democrats (80%), and women (69%) are more likely to “strongly” support expanding coverage compared to their counterparts. Black residents (88%) are more likely to “strongly” support expanding coverage as compared to white (62%), Hispanic (62%), and Asian (65%) residents (see Figure 43). Those 65 and older (52%) are the

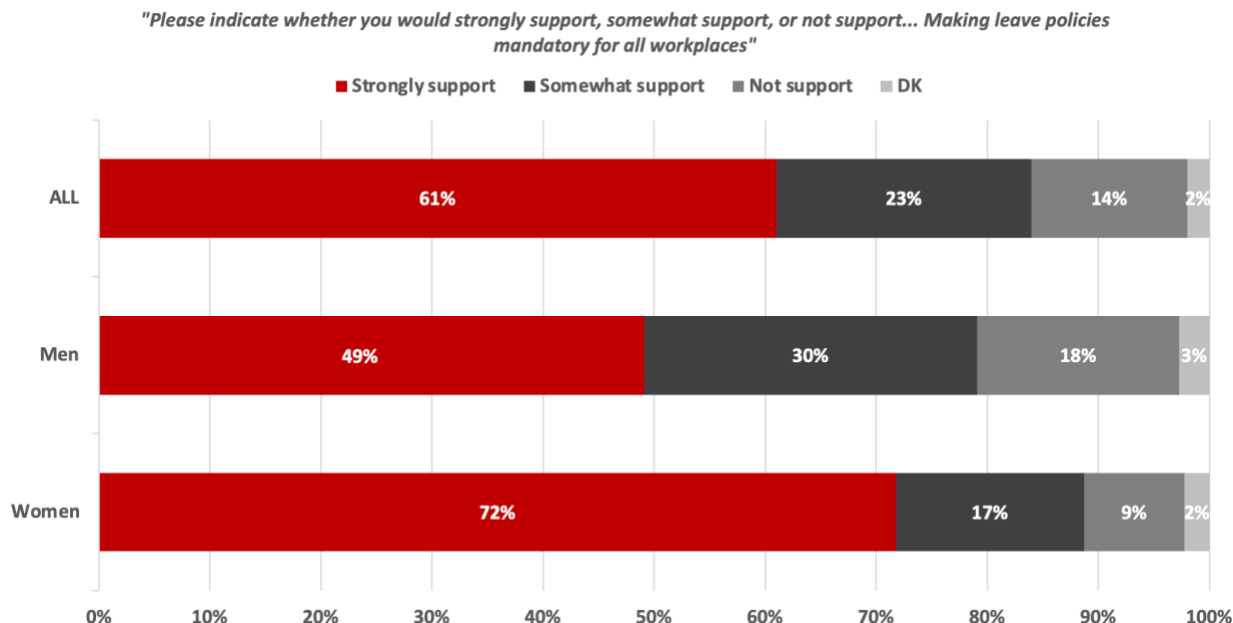
least likely of any age cohort to “strongly” support doing so, though “strongly” support is the most popular response across all ages.

Figure 43: Support for Expanding Access to Health Coverage During Pregnancy and Postpartum by Race and Ethnicity



About six in 10 (61%) “strongly” support making leave policies mandatory for all workplaces, 23% “somewhat” support, 14% do not support, and 2% are uncertain. Similar to other items, Democrats (73%) and women (72%) are more likely than their counterparts to strongly support mandating leave policies (see Figure 44). Those 65 and older (47%) are, again, less likely to strongly support this measure compared to younger residents, though “strongly” support is the most popular response across all age cohorts.

Figure 44: Support for Mandating Leave Policies at All Workplaces by Gender



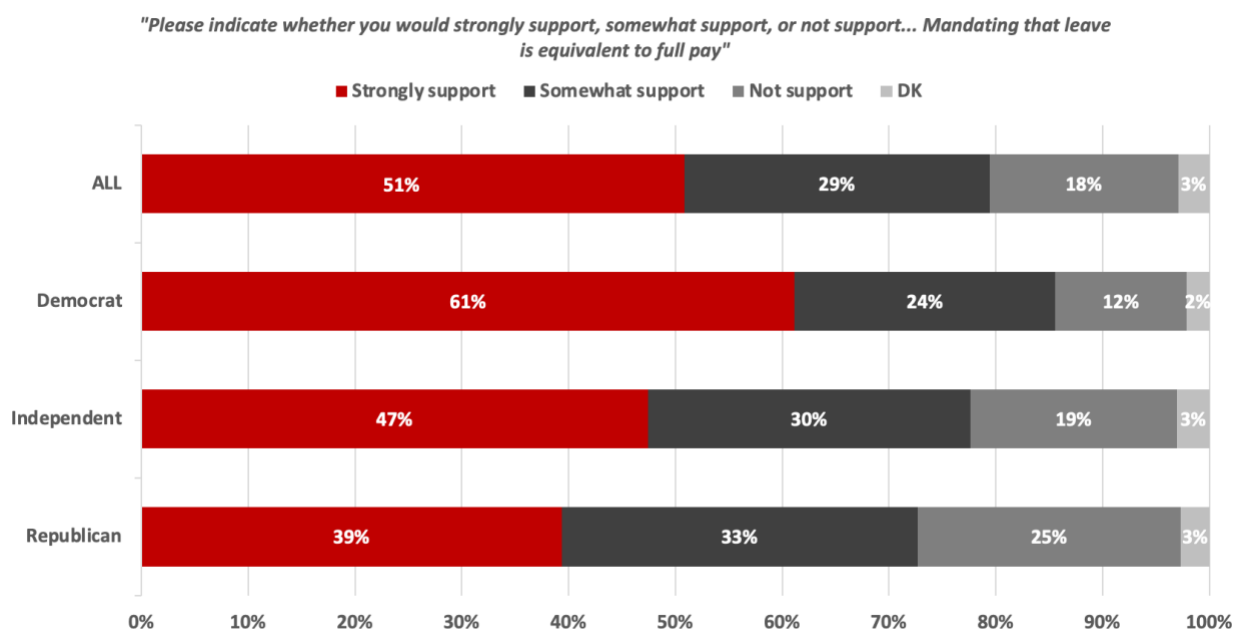
Another six in 10 (59%) New Jerseyans “strongly” support increasing the capacity and quality of home-visit programs after birth, 28% “somewhat support,” 9% do not support, and 4% are unsure. Again, Democrats (70%) and women (67%) are more likely to “strongly” support this approach than their counterparts.

Fifty-seven percent of residents “strongly” support an annual review of causes and rates of maternal and infant mortality in New Jersey by the State Department of Health, 29% “somewhat” support this, 8% do not support, and 6% are unsure. Democrats (69%) and residents who have done graduate work (69%) are more likely to “strongly” support an annual review.

Half (51%) of New Jersey residents “strongly” support mandating leave pay is equal to full pay, 29% “somewhat” support this measure, 18% do not support it, and 3% do not know. Democrats (61%) and women (59%) are more likely than their counterparts to “strongly” support

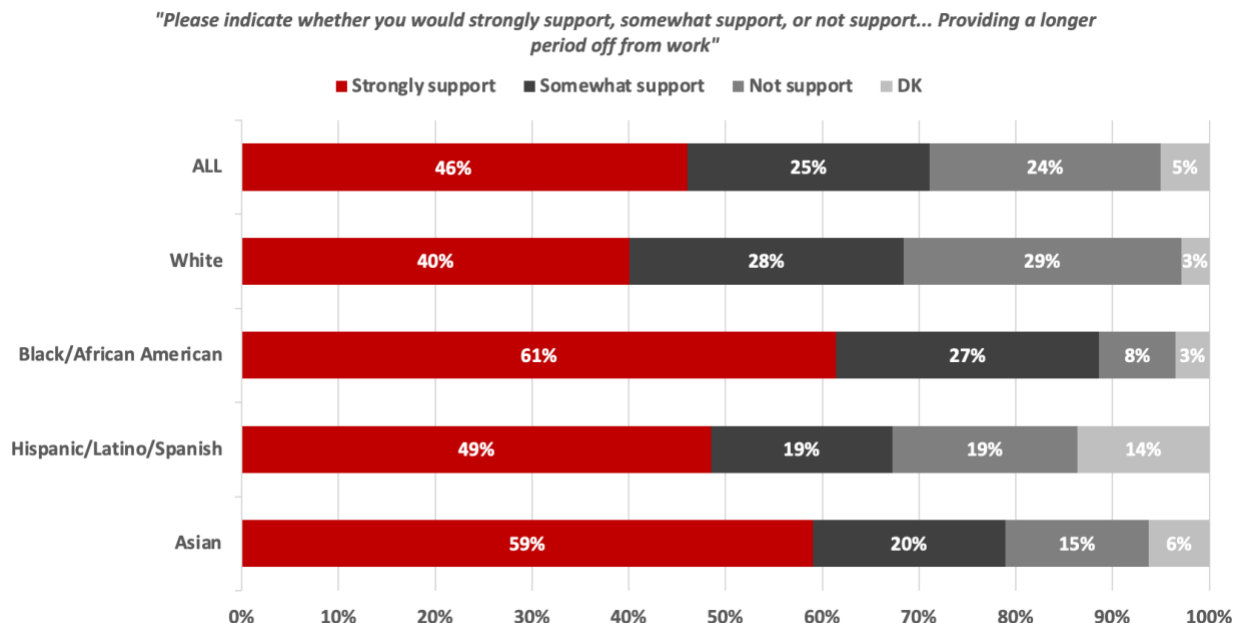
mandating leave pay is equal to full pay (see Figure 45). Those 65 and older (36%) are less likely to “strongly” support this idea than younger age cohorts. White (46%) and Asian (47%) residents are also less likely, by double digits, to “strongly” support this mandate as compared to Hispanic (57%) and especially Black (63%) and residents.

Figure 45: Support for Mandating Leave Pay is Equal to Full Pay by Political Affiliation



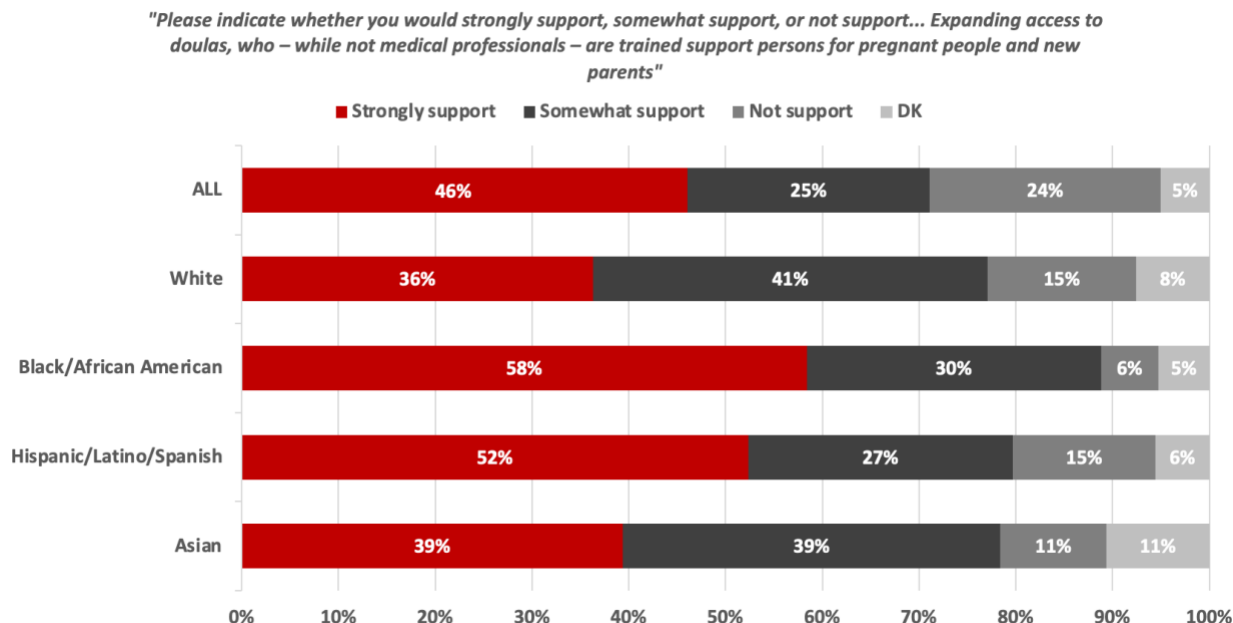
Regarding providing a longer period off from work, 46% of New Jerseyans “strongly” support this, 25% “somewhat” support, 24% do not support, and 5% are unsure. Democrats (60%), women (54%), and those living in urban areas of the state (59%) are more likely to strongly support providing a longer period off from work than their counterparts. Black (61%) and Asian (59%) residents are one-and-a-half times more likely to “strongly” support this measure than white residents (40%) and also more likely to say this by double digits than Hispanic residents (49%) (see Figure 46).

Figure 46: Support for Providing a Longer Period Off Work by Race and Ethnicity



And with regard to expanding access to doulas, 42% of residents “strongly” support this approach, 25% “somewhat” support, 24% do not support, and 5% are unsure. Democrats (52%) and women (49%) are more likely to “strongly” support expansion of doula access than their counterparts. Black (58%) and Hispanic (52%) residents are also much more likely to “strongly” support this approach than white (36%) and Asian (39%) residents (see Figure 47Figure 47).

Figure 47: Support for Expanding Access to Doulas by Race and Ethnicity

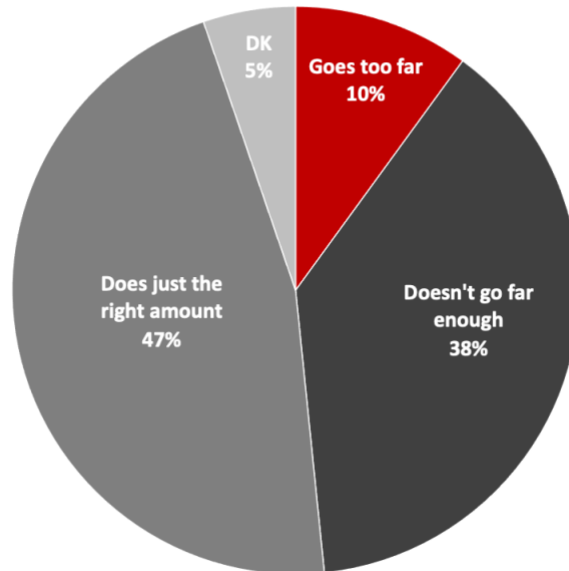


Familiar Demographic Dividing Lines on NJ Family Leave Insurance Program

Opinions are split when it comes to the 12 weeks of paid time off at 85% of average wages afforded by the New Jersey Family Leave Insurance Program: 46% feel the program does just the right amount, 38% say it does not go far enough, and 10% believe it goes too far. Five percent are unsure (see Figure 48).

Figure 48: Opinions in New Jersey Family Leave Insurance Program

"Do you think the [New Jersey Family Leave Insurance Program] goes too far, does not go far enough, or does just the right amount?"



Democrats (50%) and women (46%) are more likely to say the program does not go far enough, while Republicans (55%) and men (51%) are more likely to say it does just the right amount. Younger residents 18 to 34 (50%) and 35 to 49 (50%) believe the program does not go far enough, yet older residents 50 to 64 (56%) and 65 and older (55%) think it does just the right amount.

Appendix A

SURVEY INSTRUMENT WITH FREQUENCIES

**Please note, totals may equal slightly more or less than 100% due to rounding.*

Introduction - LANDLINE

Hello, my name is _____. I am conducting a brief, confidential research study on behalf of the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling at Rutgers University. I'm not selling anything. I'd just like to talk with you about some of the issues facing our state right now. Would you please give me a few minutes of your time?

[RANDOMLY ASSIGN TO EITHER YM OR YF VERSION]

[YM VERSION]

I'd like to ask a few questions of the YOUNGEST MALE 18 years of age or older who is currently at home.

[IF NO MALE AT HOME]: May I speak to the YOUNGEST FEMALE 18 years of age or older who is currently at home?

[YF VERSION]

I'd like to ask a few questions of the YOUNGEST FEMALE 18 years of age or older who is currently at home.

[IF NO FEMALE AT HOME]: May I speak to the YOUNGEST MALE 18 years of age or older who is currently at home?

[IF PERSON ANSWERING THE PHONE IS THE RIGHT PERSON SAY:]

Great, would you talk with me for a bit?

- 1 YES – CONTINUE TO SCREENER
- 0 NO – ATTEMPT CALLBACK SCHEDULE/CONVERSION

[IF PERSON ANSWERING THE PHONE IS NOT THE RIGHT PERSON, WAIT FOR PERSON AND REINTRO]

[REINTRO]

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Hello, my name is _____. I am conducting a brief, confidential research study on behalf of the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling at Rutgers University. I'm not selling anything. I'd just like to talk with you about some of the issues facing our state right now. Would you please give me a few minutes of your time?

Introduction – CELL PHONE

Hello, my name is _____. I am conducting a brief, confidential research study on behalf of the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling at Rutgers University. I'm not selling anything. I'd just like to talk with you about some of the issues facing our state right now. Would you please give me a few minutes of your time?

I know I am reaching you on a cell phone. Are you in a place where you can safely talk on the phone and answer my questions?

- 0 DISTRACTED/RESCHEDULE/TERMINATE
- 1 NOT DISTRACTED, good time to talk [CONTINUE TO SCREENER]

IF NOT DISTRACTED: Great, would you please give me a few minutes of your time?

- 1 YES – CONTINUE TO SCREENER
- 0 NO – ATTEMPT CALLBACK SCHEDULE/CONVERSION

ACON. And just to make sure, are you 18 years of age or older?

[ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION AS NEEDED/CONVERSION]

IF NECESSARY: We are not selling anything, not asking for money, and all your answers will be completely confidential.

IF RESPONDENT DECLINES TO PARTICIPATE, POSSIBLE PROBES:

Your participation is very important because only about 2,000 people statewide have been randomly selected for this survey, and your views will represent many people throughout the state.

IF "DON'T KNOW ENOUGH":

There are really no right or wrong answers. We are only interested in your opinions. They are just as important as anybody else's.

IF NOT INTERESTED, DON'T WANT TO:

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Can you help me? We could really use your cooperation, and we are interested in what you think.

IF NECESSARY, ATTEMPT TO SET UP A CALLBACK

[TERMINATE MESSAGE IF NEEDED FOR EITHER LANDLINE OR CELL: “Thank you, but we are only talking to New Jersey residents 18 years and older today.”]

[CODE GENDER BY OBSERVATION]

QD5. May I please have your zip code?

_____ (RECORD)

88888 Don't Know (VOL)

99999 Refused (VOL)

QD5A. And what county do you currently live in?

[Choose from list of NJ Counties]

IF NOT NEW JERSEY BASED ON COUNTY, TERMINATE: Thank you, we are only talking to New Jersey residents today.

[CODE GENDER BY OBSERVATION]

QD26. Respondent Gender

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

Thanks! Let's begin.

HEALTH IN NEW JERSEY

Let's start with some questions about leading a healthy life in New Jersey.

G1. Overall, would you say **New Jersey** is a very healthy place to live, a somewhat healthy place to live, a somewhat unhealthy place to live, or a very unhealthy place to live?

- 1 Very healthy

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- 2 Somewhat healthy
- 3 Somewhat unhealthy
- 4 Very unhealthy
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Very healthy	16%
Somewhat healthy	58%
Somewhat unhealthy	18%
Very unhealthy	6%
DK	1%
Unweighted N=	2472

G2. And overall, would you say **the community where you live** is a very healthy place to live, a somewhat healthy place to live, a somewhat unhealthy place to live, or a very unhealthy place to live?

- 1 Very healthy
- 2 Somewhat healthy
- 3 Somewhat unhealthy
- 4 Very unhealthy
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Very healthy	33%
Somewhat healthy	51%
Somewhat unhealthy	11%
Very unhealthy	5%
DK	0%
Unweighted N=	2468

G3. Do you think all New Jerseyans have an equal opportunity to lead a healthy life, or do you think some New Jerseyans have less of an opportunity to do so than others?

- 1 Equal opportunity
- 2 Some have less of an opportunity
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Equal opportunity	27%
Some have less opportunity	70%
DK	3%
Unweighted N=	2468

G5B. What do you think has more of an influence on a person's ability to lead a healthy life – [ROTATE: individual factors and choices] OR [social and environmental factors outside of their control]? Or do you think they have about the same amount of influence?

- 1 Individual factors and choices
- 2 Social and environmental factors outside of their control
- 3 About the same amount of influence
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Individual	24%
Social/environmental	32%
About the same	43%
DK	2%
Unweighted N=	2474

G8. Next, I am going to read you a list of factors. For each factor, tell me if you think it has a major influence, minor influence, or no influence at all on a person's ability to lead a healthy life. First:

[START RANDOM SPLIT SAMPLE – ½ VERSION A, ½ VERSION B]

[1/2 VERSION A]

[RANDOMIZE]

- A Safe, affordable, and stable housing
- B Having a steady, good-paying job
- C Access to quality childcare and education
- D Access to affordable health care
- E Access to convenient and reliable transportation options
- F Access to safe places and green spaces to play and be physically active
- G Access to healthy foods

[1/2 VERSION B]

[RANDOMIZE]

- H One's own race or ethnicity

Eggleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eggleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- I One's own level of income
- J The physical environment, such as clean air and water
- K Where a person lives
- L Personal health practices
- M Amount of social support from family and friends
- N Community safety
- O An individual's genetics or biology

[END SPLIT SAMPLE]

- 1 Major influence
- 2 Minor influence
- 3 No influence at all
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

	Safe, affordable, stable housing	Steady, good- paying job	Quality childcare/education	Affordable health care
Major influence	77%	81%	72%	80%
Minor influence	16%	14%	19%	14%
No influence	6%	4%	6%	5%
DK	1%	1%	2%	1%
Unweighted N=	1230	1231	1228	1226

	Convenient/reliable transport options	Safe places/ green spaces	Healthy foods	Own race/ethnicity
Major influence	57%	67%	79%	33%
Minor influence	33%	27%	16%	38%
No influence	9%	5%	5%	27%
DK	2%	1%	1%	2%
Unweighted N=	1226	1229	1231	1217

	Own level of income	Physical environment	Where a person lives	Personal health practices
Major influence	65%	76%	61%	82%
Minor influence	29%	19%	31%	13%
No influence	5%	4%	7%	3%
DK	0%	0%	1%	1%
Unweighted N=	1224	1224	1223	1228

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

	Social support from family/friends	Community safety	Genetics/biology
Major influence	64%	69%	43%
Minor influence	30%	26%	41%
No influence	5%	5%	14%
DK	1%	1%	2%
Unweighted N=	1225	1221	1223

G9. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement:
 Every person should have the opportunity to lead a healthy life, and no one should be disadvantaged from achieving this because of social position or other socially determined circumstances.

- 1 Strongly agree
- 2 Somewhat agree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Somewhat disagree
- 5 Strongly disagree
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Strongly agree	75%
Somewhat agree	15%
Neither agree/disagree	4%
Somewhat disagree	2%
Strongly disagree	2%
DK	1%
Unweighted N=	2471

HEALTH CARE INEQUITIES

Let's talk a bit about health care in New Jersey.

E1. Do you think all New Jerseyans have an equal opportunity to get the health care they need, or do you think some New Jerseyans have a harder time getting it than others?

- 1 Equal opportunity
- 2 Some have harder time

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Equal opportunity	20%
Some have harder time	77%
DK	3%
Unweighted N=	2473

E3. How much, if at all, do you believe racial discrimination interferes with the ability of New Jersey residents to get quality health care in the state? A great deal, a good amount, just some, only a little, or not at all?

- 1 A great deal
- 2 A good amount
- 3 Just some
- 4 Only a little
- 5 Not at all
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Great deal	16%
Good amount	23%
Just some	22%
Only a little	10%
Not at all	24%
DK	4%
Unweighted N=	2467

HOUSING

Now let's talk a bit about where you live and the surrounding area.

H1. What is your current living situation? Do you, or does the head of your household, currently:

- 1 Own a house
- 2 Rent a house
- 3 Rent an apartment
- 4 Rent rooms in a house or apartment
- 5 Live with a relative or friend rent free

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- 6 Do something else **[SPECIFY]**
- 7 Or do you currently have no permanent place to live?
- 8. Don't Know (VOL)
- 9. Refused (VOL)

Own a house	62%
Rent a house	9%
Rent an apartment	18%
Rent rooms in a house/apartment	2%
Live w/ relative/friend rent-free	8%
Something else	1%
No permanent place to live currently	0%
DK	0%
Unweighted N=	2465

H2. In general, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood? Very safe, somewhat safe, not very safe, or not safe at all?

- 1 Very safe
- 2 Somewhat safe
- 3 Not very safe
- 4 Not safe at all
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Very safe	64%
Somewhat safe	31%
Not very safe	3%
Not safe at all	2%
DK	0%
Unweighted N=	2476

H3A. Have you ever personally faced barriers in obtaining safe and/or desirable housing?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Yes	22%
No	76%
DK	2%
Unweighted N=	2471

[IF H3A=1]

H3B. In just a few words, what is the most significant barrier you've faced in trying to obtain safe and/or desirable housing?

[OE Response]

- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

[IF H1= 1,2,3,4]

H4. Approximately what percentage of your total household monthly income would you say you spend on your rent or mortgage payment each month?

[CODE TO LIST]

- 1 Less than 20 percent
- 2 21 to 30 percent
- 3 31 to 40 percent
- 4 41 to 50 percent
- 5 More than 50 percent
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

<20%	30%
21-30%	24%
31-40%	14%
41-50%	13%
50%+	11%
DK	7%
Unweighted N=	2199

H5. Regardless of your own situation, how difficult do you believe rent or mortgage costs in your local community make it for some residents to pay for other necessities, such as groceries or medical care? Very difficult, somewhat difficult, not very difficult, or not difficult at all?

- 1 Very difficult

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- 2 Somewhat difficult
- 3 Not very difficult
- 4 Not difficult at all
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Very difficult	39%
Somewhat difficult	43%
Not very difficult	11%
Not difficult at all	4%
DK	2%
Unweighted N=	2475

H6. How easy or difficult do you think it is for members of your local community to access each of the following? For each, tell me if it is very easy, somewhat easy, somewhat difficult, or very difficult. First:

[RANDOMIZE]

- A Natural environments, like public parks, gardens, or trails
- B Grocery stores, supermarkets, or other locations where people can purchase fresh fruits and vegetables and other healthy food
- C Doctor's offices, hospitals, pharmacies, and other places that offer medical care
- D Good-paying jobs
- E Reliable public transportation
- F High-quality preschool, elementary, and secondary education

[READ ALOUD]

- 1 Very easy
- 2 Somewhat easy
- 3 Somewhat difficult
- 4 Very difficult
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

	Natural environments	Grocery stores, supermarkets, etc.	Places that offer medical care
Very easy	53%	59%	50%
Somewhat easy	31%	27%	33%
Somewhat difficult	12%	11%	14%
Very difficult	4%	3%	3%

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

DK	1%	0%	1%
Unweighted N=	2465	2461	2463
	Good-paying jobs	Reliable public transportation	High-quality schools
Very easy	13%	29%	39%
Somewhat easy	32%	28%	31%
Somewhat difficult	34%	23%	17%
Very difficult	15%	16%	7%
DK	5%	3%	6%
Unweighted N=	2461	2460	2459

PUBLIC EMERGENCY

Let's talk about the state and local health systems' response to emergency situations, like the COVID-19 pandemic.

- C1. How well prepared do you think the health system in New Jersey was to respond to a public health emergency, like COVID-19? Very well prepared, somewhat well prepared, not very well prepared, or not well prepared at all?

- 1 Very well prepared
- 2 Somewhat well prepared
- 3 Not very well prepared
- 4 Not well prepared at all
- 5 Nothing else could have been done (VOL)
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Very well-prepared	15%
Somewhat well-prepared	38%
Not very well-prepared	25%
Not well-prepared at all	20%
Nothing else could have been done	1%
DK	2%
Unweighted N=	2466

- C2. Do you think your *local* health department was as prepared as it should have been to respond to a public health emergency, like COVID-19, or not?

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 As well as it could have been (vol)
- 4 Nothing else could have been done (vol)
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Yes	35%
No	44%
As well as could have been/Nothing else could have been done	15%
DK	6%
Unweighted N=	2466

MATERNAL/CHILD HEALTH

The next few questions ask about experiences during pregnancy and childbirth.

M1. Please tell me whether or not each of the following describes you:

- 1 You are currently pregnant
- 2 Someone is currently pregnant with your child
- 3 You have given birth to at least one child
- 4 You have a biological child that you did not give birth to
- 5 None of the above apply → **SKIP TO M7**
- 8 Don't know (VOL) → **SKIP TO M7**
- 9 Refused (VOL) → **SKIP TO M7**

Currently pregnant	1%
Someone else currently pregnant with child	1%
Given birth to a child	31%
Have a biological child, did not give birth to	16%
None of the above	50%
DK	1%
Unweighted N=	2463

If you have more than one child, please answer regarding your youngest child. First...

M2. **[IF M1=1]** Have you had access to regular medical care while being pregnant, or not?

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

[IF M1=2] Has the person who is pregnant with your child had access to regular medical care while being pregnant, or not?

[IF M1=3] Did you have access to regular medical care throughout your pregnancy, or not?

[IF M1=4] Did the person who gave birth to your child have access to regular medical care throughout their pregnancy, or not?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Yes	96%
No	4%
DK	0%
Unweighted N=	1141

[ASK IF M2=2]

M2A. **[IF M1=1]** Have there been any barriers to your receiving care during your pregnancy?

[IF M1=2] Has the person who is pregnant with your child had any barriers to receiving care during their pregnancy?

[IF M1=3] Were there any barriers to your receiving care during your pregnancy?

[IF M1=4] Were there barriers to the person who gave birth to your child receiving care during pregnancy?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Yes	41%
No	51%
DK	8%
Unweighted N=	33

[IF M2A=1]

M2B. **[M1=1, 2]** In just a few words, what have been some of the most significant barriers?

[M1=3, 4] In just a few words, what were some of the most significant barriers?

[OE RESPONSE]

- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

- M4. [IF M1=1] How would you rate the overall quality of care you have received during pregnancy so far? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair, or poor?
[IF M1=2] How would you rate the overall quality of care the person who is pregnant with your child has received during pregnancy so far? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair, or poor?
[IF M1=3] How would you rate the overall quality of care you received during pregnancy? Would you say it was excellent, good, fair, or poor?
[IF M1=4] How would you rate the quality of care the person who gave birth to your child received during pregnancy? Would you say it was excellent, good, fair, or poor?

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Good
- 3 Fair
- 4 Poor
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Excellent	63%
Good	25%
Fair	9%
Poor	2%
DK	1%
Unweighted N=	1139

- M5. [IF M1=1] How often have you experienced each of the following during prenatal care so far?
[IF M1=2] How often has the person pregnant with your child experienced each of the following during prenatal care so far?
[IF M1= 3] To the best of your recollection, how often did you experience each of the following during prenatal care?
[IF M1=4] To the best of your recollection, how often did the person who gave birth to your child experience each of the following during prenatal care?

[RANDOMIZE]

- A Your health care provider listened carefully to your wishes and concerns
- B Your health care provider treated you with dignity and respect

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

C Your health care provider responded to your health concerns

[READ ALOUD]

- 1 Always
- 2 Often
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely
- 5 Never
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

	Listened to wishes/concerns	Treated with dignity/respect	Responded to health concerns
Yes, a cause	75%	68%	61%
No, not cause	12%	18%	27%
DK	12%	14%	12%
Unweighted N=	2437	2439	2435

M6. [M1=1, 2] Where do you plan for your child to be born? A hospital, at home, at a birthing center, or somewhere else?
[M1=3, 4] And where was it that your child was born? A hospital, at home, at a birthing center, or somewhere else?

- 1 Hospital
- 2 Home
- 3 Birthing center
- 4 Somewhere else **[SPECIFY]**
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Hospital	98%
Home	1%
Birthing center	1%
Somewhere else	0%
DK	1%
Unweighted N=	1145

[SKIP IF M1=1, 2]

M3. Was your child born vaginally or via c-section? **[If c-section: Was the c-section**

planned or unplanned?]

- 1 Vaginal birth
- 2 C-section, planned
- 3 C-section, unplanned
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Vaginal birth	67%
C-section, planned	16%
C-section, unplanned	16%
DK	1%
Unweighted N=	1102

I'd like to now ask you some questions about health care during pregnancy in New Jersey, in general.

M7. Do you believe all pregnant people in New Jersey have equal access to quality prenatal care, or do you feel some pregnant people have better access to quality prenatal care than others in the state?

- 1 Equal access
- 2 Some have better access than others
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Equal access	25%
Some have better access	64%
DK	10%
Unweighted N=	2465

M8. Regarding care during pregnancy, how often, if at all, do you believe individuals in New Jersey are treated inadequately or unfairly in health care settings because of their...

[RANDOMIZE]

- A Health insurance type or lack of insurance
- B Race or ethnicity
- C Gender identity
- D Sexual orientation

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

[READ ALOUD]

- 1 All of the time
- 2 Most of the time
- 3 Sometimes
- 4 Rarely
- 5 Never
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

	Insurance type/lack	Race/ethnicity	Gender identity	Sexual orientation
All of the time	15%	8%	7%	5%
Most of the time	21%	14%	12%	9%
Sometimes	39%	39%	33%	34%
Rarely	8%	14%	13%	16%
Never	8%	16%	16%	17%
DK	9%	10%	19%	19%
Unweighted N=	2443	2440	2428	2435

Now let's talk about infant health in New Jersey.

M9. Do you think race or ethnicity has a major impact, minor impact, or no impact at all on infant mortality?

- 1 Major impact
- 2 Minor impact
- 3 No impact at all
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Major impact	32%
Minor impact	36%
No impact at all	21%
DK	10%
Unweighted N=	2467

M10. This next question contains content of a sensitive matter. In New Jersey, there are vast racial disparities in the death of babies before their first birthday. For each of the following, please tell me whether or not you believe it is a cause of the higher death rate

Eggleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eggleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

of Black babies born in the state.

[READ ALOUD; RANDOMIZE]

- A Poor health of the person carrying the child
- B Personal choices of the parents or caregivers
- C Lack of access to prenatal care
- D Bias of health care professionals or system
- E Lack of access to necessary resources

- 1 Yes, is a cause
- 2 No, is not a cause
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

	Poor health of person carrying child	Personal choices of parents/caregivers	Lack of access to prenatal care
Yes, a cause	75%	68%	61%
No, not cause	12%	18%	27%
DK	12%	14%	12%
Unweighted N=	2437	2439	2435

	Bias of health care professionals/system	Lack of access to necessary resources
Yes, a cause	43%	64%
No, not cause	43%	25%
DK	14%	10%
Unweighted N=	2441	2439

POLICY PROPOSALS/SOLUTIONS

Now let's discuss some policy proposals regarding maternal and infant health care.

- S1. New Jersey's current Family Leave Insurance Program, which is funded through a deduction from everyone's paycheck, allows up to 12 weeks of paid time off at 85% of average wages to bond with a new child or care for a loved one. Do you think the program goes too far, does not go far enough, or does just the right amount?

- 1 Too far
- 2 Not far enough

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- 3 Just the right amount
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Goes too far	10%
Not far enough	38%
Just the right amount	46%
DK	5%
Unweighted N=	2466

- S3. I am now going to read you a list of approaches that could have an impact on maternal and infant health outcomes. Please indicate whether you would strongly support, somewhat support, or not support each. First:

[START RANDOM SPLIT SAMPLE – ½ VERSION A, ½ VERSION B]

[1/2 VERSION A]

[RANDOMIZE]

- A Providing a longer period off from work
- B Expanding access to health coverage for those who are uninsured during pregnancy and after pregnancy for postpartum services
- C An annual review of causes and rates of maternal and infant mortality in New Jersey by the NJ Department of Health
- D Increasing availability and use of contraception [**IF NEEDED FOR S3D:** By “contraception,” I mean birth control methods which prevent pregnancy.]

[1/2 VERSION B]

[RANDOMIZE]

- E Increasing the capacity and quality of home-visiting programs for new moms and their infants
- F Making leave policies mandatory for all workplaces
- G Mandating that leave is equivalent to full pay
- H Expanding access to doulas, who – while not medical professionals – are trained support persons for pregnant people and new parents

- 1 Strongly support
- 2 Somewhat support
- 3 Not support
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

[END SPLIT SAMPLE]

	Longer period off work	Expand health coverage	Annual review	Contraception availability/use
Strongly support	46%	65%	57%	68%
Somewhat support	25%	24%	29%	21%
Not support	24%	7%	8%	8%
DK	5%	4%	6%	3%
Unweighted N=	1227	1226	1225	1221

	Home-visit programs	Mandate leave policies	Mandate equal leave pay	Doula access
Strongly support	59%	61%	51%	42%
Somewhat support	28%	23%	29%	37%
Not support	9%	14%	18%	14%
DK	4%	2%	3%	7%
Unweighted N=	1225	1223	1221	1218

DEMOGRAPHICS

We're almost finished. Now we just have some questions to help us understand our results.

QD7. To ensure we are reaching people of all ages, would you please tell me your age?

____ (ENTER AGE: 98=98+, 99 = REFUSED)

[IF Don't Know/REFUSED IN QD7, ASK:]

QD8 Would you be willing to tell us whether it's between...?

- 1 18 - 20
- 2 21 - 24
- 3 25 - 29
- 4 30 - 34
- 5 35 - 44
- 6 45 - 49
- 7 50 - 54
- 8 55 - 64

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

9 65 OR OVER
 99 Refused (VOL)

18-34	27%
35-49	23%
50-64	29%
65+	21%
Unweighted N=	2451

QD6. What was the last grade in school you completed? **[CODE TO LIST]**

1. 8th Grade or Less
2. High School Incomplete (Grades 9, 10 and 11)
3. High School Complete (Grade 12)
4. Vocational/Technical School
5. Some College
6. Junior College Graduate (2 Year, Associates Degree)
7. 4 Year College Graduate (Bachelor's Degree)
8. Graduate Work (Masters, Law/Medical School, Etc.)
9. Refused (VOL)

8 th grade or less	0%
HS incomplete	3%
HS complete	28%
Vo/Tech school	4%
Some college	15%
Junior college grad	9%
4-year college grad	21%
Graduate work	19%
Unweighted N=	2468

[RECODED]

HS or less	31%
Some college	29%
College grad	21%
Graduate work	19%
Unweighted N=	2466

QD17. Are you of Latino or Hispanic origin, such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or some other Spanish background?

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

1. Yes
2. No
8. Don't know
9. Refused

QD18. Are you White, Black or of Asian origin, or are you some other race, or multi-racial?

- 1 White (includes Caucasian, European, Middle Eastern)
- 2 Black (includes African American)
- 3 Asian (includes Asian-Indian, South Asian, East Asian, Chinese, Japanese)
- 4 Hispanic / Latino / Spanish (VOL)
- 5 OTHER, SPECIFY: _____
- 6 Multi-racial
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

[RECODE OF QD17 AND QD18 COMBINED]

White	57%
Black	12%
Hispanic	18%
Asian	10%
Other	2%
Unweighted N=	2438

QD27. What is your gender?

[CODE TO LIST]

- 1 Man
- 2 Woman
- 3 Other
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Man	48%
Woman	52%
Other	1%
Unweighted N=	2459

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

QD2. In politics today, do you consider yourself a Democrat, Republican, Independent, or something else?

1. Democrat
2. Republican
3. Independent
4. Something Else/Other
8. Don't know (VOL)
9. Refused (VOL)

[RECODED]

Democrat	34%
Independent	47%
Republican	19%
Unweighted N=	2427

C4. When it comes to health insurance, which best describes your current situation? Do you have...

[READ ALOUD 1-6]

- 1 Medicare
- 2 Medicaid/NJ Family Care
- 3 A plan through an employer
- 4 A plan you purchased yourself
- 5 Something else
- 6 Or do you not have health insurance at this time?
- 7 Other (VOL)
- 8 Don't know (VOL)
- 9 Refused (VOL)

Medicare	20%
Medicaid/NJ Family Care	12%
Plan through employer	50%
Self-purchased plan	6%
No insurance at this time	6%
Something else/Other	5%
Unweighted N=	2423

QD21. Last year, that is in 2021, what was your total family income from all sources, before taxes? Just stop me when I get to the right category. **[READ LIST]**

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

1. Less than \$25,000
2. 25 to under \$50,000
3. 50 to under \$75,000
4. 75 to under \$100,000
5. 100 to under \$150,000
6. \$150,000 or more
8. Don't know (VOL)
9. Refused (VOL)

Less than \$25,000	10%
25 to under \$50,000	17%
50 to under \$75,000	18%
75 to under \$100,000	14%
100 to under \$150,000	16%
\$150,000 or more	20%
DK	5%
Unweighted N=	2335

[RECODED]

<50K	28%
50K-<100K	34%
100K-<150K	17%
150K+	20%
Unweighted N=	2243

[IF REACHED ON CELL PHONE ASK:]

C. Do you have any landline phones in your household, or do you only use cell phones?

- 1 Landline in Household
- 2 Only use Cell
- 9 Refused

[IF REACHED ON LANDLINE PHONE ASK:]

L1. Now thinking about your telephone use, do you have a working cell phone?

1. Yes, have cell phone
2. No, do not
8. Don't know
9. Refused

[ASK IF DO NOT PERSONALLY HAVE CELL PHONE/DK (L1=2,9)]

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

L2. Does anyone else in your household have a working cell phone?

- 1 Yes, someone in household has cell phone
- 2 No
- 9 **(VOL.)** Don't know/Refused

HHA. Including, yourself, how many adults – that is, people 18 years or older – live in your household; that is, who live with you at least half the time?

_____ **[ENTER NUMBER: 99= REFUSED]**

Closing and Additional Informed Consent Language

That completes our survey. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation. If you have any questions, you may contact Dr. Ashley Koning (*pronounced Cone-ing*) at 848-932-8940. If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, you may contact the administrator of the Rutgers Institutional Review Board at 732-235-2866. Have a good day/evening.

Appendix B

SURVEY QUESTION CROSS TABULATIONS

The questions covered in this report are listed below. Column percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Respondents are New Jersey adults, 18 years or older; all percentages are of weighted results. Interpret groups with samples sizes under 100 with extreme caution.

G1. Overall, would you say New Jersey is a very healthy place to live, a somewhat healthy place to live, a somewhat unhealthy place to live, or a very unhealthy place to live?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Very hlthy	19%	13%	15%	15%	16%	13%	17%	17%	23%	15%	14%	15%	19%
Smwht hlthy	61%	57%	58%	59%	58%	59%	57%	59%	60%	57%	55%	58%	64%
Smwht unhlthy	15%	21%	18%	18%	18%	20%	18%	15%	13%	20%	20%	19%	13%
Very unhlthy	4%	7%	9%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%	2%	7%	9%	6%	4%
DK	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%
Unwt N=	911	1112	399	1296	1141	1162	402	400	407	565	580	722	578

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Very hlthy	17%	14%	13%	16%	12%	16%	14%	16%	19%	19%	13%	14%	15%
Smwht hlthy	53%	60%	66%	61%	62%	58%	61%	53%	61%	56%	57%	60%	63%
Smwht unhlthy	21%	18%	16%	16%	19%	19%	17%	20%	15%	17%	21%	19%	17%
Very unhlthy	8%	7%	4%	6%	6%	6%	7%	9%	5%	8%	8%	6%	4%
DK	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	529	746	424	537	434	934	344	397	358	402	604	764	690

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

G2. And overall, would you say the community where you live is a very healthy place to live, a somewhat healthy place to live, a somewhat unhealthy place to live, or a very unhealthy place to live?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Very hlthy	35%	30%	33%	35%	31%	35%	27%	26%	37%	29%	27%	33%	44%
Smwht hlthy	48%	51%	53%	50%	51%	52%	43%	54%	49%	49%	54%	53%	46%
Smwht unhlthy	12%	11%	10%	10%	12%	10%	16%	12%	10%	11%	14%	11%	7%
Very unhlthy	5%	6%	4%	5%	6%	3%	13%	8%	3%	9%	6%	3%	3%
DK	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	905	1112	401	1293	1141	1162	400	398	407	566	579	720	577

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Very hlthy	25%	31%	38%	40%	19%	32%	44%	32%	38%	36%	27%	31%	37%
Smwht hlthy	50%	52%	49%	51%	55%	49%	46%	51%	52%	46%	53%	54%	51%
Smwht unhlthy	14%	11%	11%	7%	14%	13%	7%	12%	5%	8%	14%	11%	10%
Very unhlthy	9%	6%	2%	2%	11%	5%	3%	5%	5%	9%	5%	3%	2%
DK	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Unwt N=	529	746	424	537	434	934	344	398	358	402	604	763	687

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

G3. Do you think all New Jerseyans have an equal opportunity to lead a healthy life, or do you think some New Jerseyans have less of an opportunity to do so than others?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Equal	19%	26%	43%	31%	24%	26%	18%	32%	28%	26%	28%	26%	29%
Some less	78%	71%	54%	66%	74%	71%	79%	64%	68%	71%	69%	72%	67%
DK	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	4%
Unwt N=	909	1111	401	1291	1142	1163	399	400	406	565	580	723	575

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Equal	25%	28%	26%	24%	21%	29%	26%	26%	32%	31%	28%	25%	22%
Some less	71%	69%	71%	74%	76%	68%	70%	70%	66%	64%	69%	73%	76%
DK	4%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	4%	2%	5%	3%	2%	2%
Unwt N=	527	746	423	539	431	936	344	397	360	403	604	763	687

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

G5B. What do you think has more of an influence on a person's ability to lead a healthy life – [ROTATE: individual factors and choices] OR [social and environmental factors outside of their control]? Or do you think they have about the same amount of influence?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Indvl	14%	24%	39%	27%	21%	25%	21%	21%	23%	18%	22%	30%	26%
Soc/envtl	42%	29%	22%	29%	34%	31%	36%	32%	33%	35%	31%	32%	28%
The same	43%	45%	38%	42%	44%	42%	43%	45%	43%	45%	45%	37%	45%
DK	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	911	1112	400	1294	1145	1166	401	399	406	565	581	724	577

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Indvl	22%	23%	27%	26%	23%	21%	24%	25%	30%	24%	26%	24%	20%
Soc/envtl	31%	30%	37%	34%	35%	32%	32%	30%	28%	25%	34%	33%	38%
The same	46%	45%	36%	40%	40%	45%	44%	44%	41%	50%	38%	42%	39%
DK	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Unwt N=	530	747	425	539	433	936	346	398	361	404	604	764	690

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

G8. Next, I am going to read you a list of factors. For each factor, tell me if you think it has a major influence, minor influence, or no influence at all on a person's ability to lead a healthy life. First:

Safe, affordable, and stable housing

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	83%	77%	64%	78%	76%	75%	88%	73%	81%	79%	74%	78%	74%
Minor	12%	16%	24%	15%	17%	19%	8%	15%	16%	13%	20%	16%	18%
None	3%	6%	12%	7%	5%	6%	4%	9%	2%	6%	6%	6%	6%
DK	2%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	3%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Unwt N=	459	559	187	640	576	580	199	199	195	283	296	333	303

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	73%	76%	83%	77%	80%	75%	78%	76%	76%	73%	76%	78%	82%
Minor	19%	16%	14%	16%	14%	16%	18%	17%	18%	16%	19%	16%	14%
None	6%	6%	3%	6%	6%	6%	4%	7%	5%	9%	5%	6%	3%
DK	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	275	393	206	252	216	469	172	202	171	212	282	391	343

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Having a steady, good-paying job

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	86%	80%	76%	80%	82%	79%	89%	80%	87%	82%	77%	84%	82%
Minor	9%	16%	18%	14%	14%	17%	10%	13%	8%	13%	16%	13%	15%
None	3%	4%	4%	5%	3%	3%	1%	7%	3%	4%	6%	2%	3%
DK	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	459	558	189	641	576	581	200	200	194	283	295	334	304

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	76%	85%	85%	75%	84%	82%	80%	82%	78%	81%	82%	81%	81%
Minor	17%	11%	12%	17%	14%	13%	14%	13%	18%	13%	15%	14%	15%
None	4%	2%	2%	9%	2%	4%	7%	3%	3%	6%	2%	4%	3%
DK	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Unwt N=	276	393	205	253	217	469	172	201	172	213	282	390	344

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Access to quality childcare and education

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	80%	71%	64%	72%	73%	69%	86%	75%	79%	77%	69%	74%	70%
Minor	14%	20%	25%	20%	18%	21%	11%	20%	15%	18%	22%	19%	17%
None	3%	6%	10%	7%	5%	7%	2%	5%	4%	4%	7%	6%	7%
DK	2%	3%	1%	1%	4%	3%	1%	0%	2%	1%	3%	1%	6%
Unwt N=	459	557	188	639	575	578	199	200	194	283	295	333	302

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	74%	72%	75%	67%	78%	73%	71%	70%	69%	74%	75%	70%	70%
Minor	16%	20%	21%	22%	15%	19%	19%	21%	22%	16%	19%	23%	20%
None	5%	6%	4%	10%	5%	5%	9%	7%	5%	7%	3%	7%	7%
DK	5%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	1%	3%
Unwt N=	274	393	207	252	217	469	171	199	172	213	280	390	343

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Access to affordable health care

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	91%	79%	66%	78%	82%	80%	90%	75%	85%	75%	78%	84%	83%
Minor	7%	15%	26%	15%	14%	15%	9%	17%	9%	18%	13%	12%	14%
None	1%	5%	8%	6%	3%	5%	0%	6%	3%	5%	6%	3%	3%
DK	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	457	556	188	640	573	579	198	199	195	283	295	332	301

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	80%	77%	85%	82%	89%	82%	79%	75%	75%	75%	82%	79%	86%
Minor	13%	18%	10%	12%	8%	13%	15%	18%	19%	17%	13%	15%	10%
None	5%	4%	4%	6%	3%	4%	6%	4%	5%	7%	3%	5%	3%
DK	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	274	391	205	253	217	465	171	201	172	212	280	391	341

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Access to convenient and reliable transportation options

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	64%	56%	48%	54%	60%	52%	68%	61%	64%	57%	53%	55%	65%
Minor	29%	33%	38%	35%	30%	35%	29%	29%	31%	32%	34%	35%	28%
None	5%	10%	12%	10%	7%	11%	3%	8%	4%	10%	8%	8%	7%
DK	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	4%	2%	1%
Unwt N=	457	556	188	640	573	580	198	199	193	283	294	333	301

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	62%	50%	61%	57%	67%	57%	46%	51%	61%	58%	59%	52%	57%
Minor	28%	39%	33%	29%	25%	30%	42%	39%	33%	32%	31%	36%	33%
None	6%	9%	6%	13%	7%	11%	11%	6%	7%	8%	8%	11%	9%
DK	4%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	0%	4%	0%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	274	390	206	253	216	466	171	201	172	213	280	390	341

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Access to safe places and green spaces to play and be physically active

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	74%	65%	61%	65%	69%	65%	76%	65%	77%	63%	67%	70%	69%
Minor	22%	30%	32%	29%	26%	30%	16%	27%	22%	30%	26%	26%	27%
None	3%	5%	7%	6%	4%	4%	7%	6%	1%	5%	8%	3%	3%
DK	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Unwt N=	457	558	189	641	575	581	199	198	194	282	295	334	303

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	70%	64%	76%	63%	68%	68%	68%	64%	67%	65%	65%	69%	72%
Minor	24%	31%	18%	32%	25%	27%	27%	31%	27%	26%	30%	28%	24%
None	5%	4%	6%	5%	6%	4%	5%	5%	6%	9%	2%	4%	4%
DK	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	275	392	205	253	217	466	172	202	172	212	283	391	341

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Access to healthy foods

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	84%	79%	72%	78%	81%	79%	87%	76%	85%	76%	80%	83%	78%
Minor	13%	16%	20%	17%	14%	16%	10%	16%	14%	18%	14%	13%	17%
None	2%	5%	8%	5%	4%	4%	3%	8%	1%	5%	5%	3%	5%
DK	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	459	558	189	641	577	581	200	199	195	283	296	333	304

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	79%	80%	83%	76%	81%	79%	77%	83%	77%	75%	80%	81%	83%
Minor	17%	14%	15%	17%	14%	17%	16%	14%	15%	18%	14%	15%	15%
None	3%	6%	2%	7%	4%	4%	7%	3%	7%	7%	5%	3%	3%
DK	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Unwt N=	275	393	206	253	217	468	172	202	172	212	283	391	343

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

One's own race or ethnicity

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	48%	30%	13%	27%	38%	30%	54%	29%	28%	30%	36%	30%	37%
Minor	33%	40%	45%	42%	36%	40%	29%	38%	44%	41%	33%	41%	37%
None	17%	29%	39%	31%	23%	28%	16%	30%	27%	26%	30%	27%	22%
DK	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	3%	1%	3%	1%	2%	4%
Unwt N=	443	543	205	643	557	574	195	194	212	277	279	382	268

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	39%	28%	37%	29%	38%	35%	30%	30%	28%	31%	30%	35%	37%
Minor	32%	44%	37%	44%	35%	37%	41%	41%	39%	37%	39%	37%	42%
None	26%	28%	24%	26%	22%	26%	25%	28%	33%	30%	28%	26%	20%
DK	3%	1%	2%	1%	5%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Unwt N=	249	346	214	281	212	455	172	191	187	188	312	370	339

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

One's own level of income

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	79%	61%	55%	61%	69%	61%	83%	67%	74%	66%	66%	61%	70%
Minor	19%	33%	34%	33%	26%	32%	15%	29%	22%	29%	30%	32%	24%
None	2%	5%	11%	6%	5%	6%	2%	4%	4%	5%	4%	6%	5%
DK	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Unwt N=	447	545	207	645	561	578	197	195	211	276	281	385	271

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	67%	64%	65%	64%	76%	68%	61%	64%	54%	59%	67%	67%	73%
Minor	31%	29%	32%	28%	20%	27%	34%	29%	38%	36%	29%	26%	21%
None	2%	7%	3%	9%	3%	4%	5%	7%	7%	5%	4%	6%	6%
DK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	249	350	218	280	211	458	173	194	188	190	314	372	339

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

The physical environment, such as clean air and water

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	78%	76%	70%	70%	81%	77%	76%	70%	82%	71%	80%	76%	78%
Minor	18%	18%	26%	22%	16%	19%	19%	22%	15%	23%	14%	20%	19%
None	4%	5%	5%	7%	2%	4%	5%	7%	3%	6%	5%	4%	3%
DK	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Unwt N=	448	544	207	647	559	577	197	195	212	277	280	384	272

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	77%	72%	76%	78%	79%	74%	84%	76%	70%	72%	73%	79%	84%
Minor	17%	22%	20%	20%	18%	21%	14%	19%	21%	22%	21%	18%	14%
None	6%	5%	4%	2%	2%	5%	2%	5%	7%	6%	6%	2%	2%
DK	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	250	349	217	281	213	456	173	194	188	188	316	372	339

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Where a person lives

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	69%	58%	54%	56%	65%	60%	66%	59%	59%	60%	63%	59%	63%
Minor	25%	35%	32%	35%	28%	32%	27%	30%	35%	33%	30%	33%	28%
None	5%	6%	13%	8%	6%	7%	7%	10%	5%	7%	7%	8%	7%
DK	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Unwt N=	445	543	209	648	558	576	198	195	212	277	280	385	270

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	62%	55%	66%	59%	59%	63%	54%	64%	59%	55%	60%	59%	71%
Minor	29%	37%	27%	32%	30%	29%	44%	28%	30%	33%	33%	34%	23%
None	8%	7%	5%	9%	9%	8%	1%	7%	11%	11%	6%	6%	5%
DK	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Unwt N=	250	347	217	283	212	456	174	193	188	190	316	371	338

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Personal health practices

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	81%	83%	86%	82%	83%	85%	76%	77%	85%	77%	83%	87%	84%
Minor	18%	12%	9%	15%	12%	12%	20%	17%	8%	21%	13%	10%	10%
None	1%	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%	7%	3%	2%	2%	4%
DK	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	2%
Unwt N=	448	545	209	648	563	581	197	196	212	277	281	387	272

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	76%	85%	82%	86%	76%	83%	87%	84%	82%	76%	81%	91%	86%
Minor	20%	13%	13%	11%	18%	13%	12%	11%	13%	16%	15%	7%	13%
None	4%	1%	4%	3%	4%	3%	1%	3%	4%	5%	4%	2%	1%
DK	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	251	350	218	282	214	458	174	194	188	190	317	373	340

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Amount of social support from family and friends

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	69%	66%	56%	64%	65%	65%	66%	61%	66%	69%	65%	61%	63%
Minor	27%	30%	35%	31%	29%	28%	32%	33%	29%	27%	26%	34%	32%
None	3%	4%	8%	4%	5%	6%	2%	5%	4%	3%	7%	4%	5%
DK	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	447	543	210	646	561	580	197	195	210	277	281	384	272

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	60%	64%	69%	68%	65%	62%	65%	62%	70%	61%	67%	63%	69%
Minor	35%	30%	28%	25%	29%	31%	30%	33%	25%	34%	27%	31%	26%
None	4%	4%	2%	6%	5%	6%	4%	4%	4%	6%	5%	4%	4%
DK	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Unwt N=	250	349	218	281	212	458	172	195	188	190	315	371	340

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Community safety

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	69%	69%	65%	62%	76%	68%	75%	61%	74%	72%	70%	66%	68%
Minor	25%	27%	25%	31%	20%	27%	18%	32%	20%	23%	25%	27%	27%
None	4%	3%	9%	6%	4%	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%
DK	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Unwt N=	447	542	207	645	559	578	197	192	212	276	280	383	271

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	66%	63%	72%	70%	69%	74%	68%	63%	63%	66%	70%	69%	70%
Minor	29%	30%	21%	24%	23%	22%	27%	31%	29%	28%	24%	26%	25%
None	4%	5%	6%	5%	6%	3%	5%	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%
DK	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Unwt N=	249	349	217	281	212	454	174	193	188	188	314	372	339

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

An individual's genetics or biology

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major	43%	43%	46%	42%	44%	45%	41%	40%	37%	38%	45%	44%	48%
Minor	43%	41%	37%	43%	39%	40%	46%	38%	44%	52%	33%	39%	36%
None	12%	13%	16%	13%	15%	12%	12%	19%	18%	10%	19%	15%	12%
DK	1%	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%	0%	3%	2%	3%
Unwt N=	446	544	207	646	560	577	197	195	212	277	281	383	271

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major	51%	38%	44%	40%	47%	36%	48%	42%	52%	42%	40%	52%	42%
Minor	32%	49%	38%	46%	37%	47%	38%	43%	31%	39%	41%	37%	46%
None	14%	11%	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%	11%	15%	15%	18%	10%	11%
DK	3%	2%	3%	0%	2%	3%	0%	3%	2%	5%	1%	0%	1%
Unwt N=	250	350	217	279	213	455	174	193	188	190	316	371	338

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- G9. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statement: Every person should have the opportunity to lead a healthy life, and no one should be disadvantaged from achieving this because of social position or other socially determined circumstances.**

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Strngly agree	86%	71%	65%	70%	80%	73%	86%	77%	74%	79%	75%	75%	69%
Smwht agree	10%	17%	19%	19%	12%	16%	8%	14%	16%	12%	15%	15%	21%
Nther agr/dis	2%	6%	6%	5%	4%	5%	2%	4%	5%	5%	6%	4%	4%
Smwht disagree	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	4%
Strngly disagree	0%	2%	7%	3%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%
DK	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	910	1112	399	1291	1145	1162	401	399	407	566	579	723	576

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Strngly agree	78%	71%	79%	74%	82%	73%	69%	75%	76%	73%	77%	74%	75%
Smwht agree	13%	18%	13%	16%	11%	17%	20%	14%	13%	15%	15%	16%	16%
Nther agr/dis	3%	5%	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%
Smwht disagree	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%
Strngly disagree	2%	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
DK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Unwt N=	530	747	425	537	433	934	345	398	361	405	604	763	687

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

E1. Do you think all New Jerseyans have an equal opportunity to get the health care they need, or do you think some New Jerseyans have a harder time getting it than others?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Equal	12%	21%	28%	23%	16%	18%	18%	24%	19%	17%	22%	18%	22%
Some harder time	86%	75%	68%	73%	81%	79%	79%	73%	77%	80%	75%	77%	75%
DK	1%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	5%	3%
Unwt N=	910	1111	401	1292	1146	1164	402	400	405	565	580	725	576

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Equal	20%	19%	18%	17%	13%	20%	24%	22%	20%	24%	19%	17%	16%
Some harder time	77%	78%	79%	79%	84%	76%	73%	75%	78%	73%	77%	81%	80%
DK	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	1%	4%
Unwt N=	532	747	425	537	434	935	346	397	361	404	607	763	687

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

E3. How much, if at all, do you believe racial discrimination interferes with the ability of New Jersey residents to get quality health care in the state? A great deal, a good amount, just some, only a little, or not at all?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Great deal	26%	13%	8%	13%	19%	14%	31%	13%	16%	17%	17%	17%	13%
Good amt	32%	22%	12%	20%	26%	22%	25%	26%	24%	27%	24%	20%	22%
Just some	23%	22%	19%	22%	23%	21%	22%	25%	26%	20%	22%	22%	26%
Only a little	7%	13%	13%	13%	8%	12%	7%	11%	8%	11%	8%	9%	14%
Not at all	9%	25%	47%	29%	19%	28%	13%	20%	19%	19%	26%	28%	23%
DK	3%	6%	1%	4%	4%	4%	2%	4%	7%	5%	4%	4%	3%
Unwt N=	910	1107	400	1293	1141	1163	400	400	405	565	577	722	578

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Great deal	20%	16%	18%	14%	21%	16%	14%	17%	15%	16%	17%	15%	18%
Good amt	21%	22%	22%	28%	25%	24%	24%	19%	21%	18%	23%	24%	29%
Just some	20%	24%	22%	20%	24%	22%	19%	22%	23%	25%	20%	23%	21%
Only a little	10%	11%	11%	9%	10%	11%	10%	11%	9%	10%	12%	10%	9%
Not at all	23%	24%	22%	27%	15%	23%	28%	26%	29%	27%	25%	23%	19%
DK	5%	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Unwt N=	531	743	423	537	433	934	343	399	358	404	605	760	686

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

H1. What is your current living situation? Do you, or does the head of your household, currently:

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Own a house	61%	58%	74%	63%	62%	73%	38%	37%	72%	34%	61%	76%	80%
Rent a house	8%	10%	8%	8%	10%	7%	14%	14%	5%	12%	11%	7%	4%
Rent aptmnt	21%	18%	12%	16%	20%	11%	32%	34%	13%	26%	20%	13%	12%
Rent rooms	2%	3%	1%	3%	1%	2%	4%	3%	2%	5%	2%	1%	0%
Live rent free	7%	11%	5%	10%	6%	6%	10%	11%	9%	22%	4%	3%	2%
Smething else	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
No plce to live	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
DK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	911	1106	398	1290	1141	1164	401	396	403	561	576	723	578

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Own a house	36%	61%	83%	84%	39%	61%	70%	71%	72%	52%	56%	70%	79%
Rent a house	15%	10%	5%	3%	10%	9%	6%	8%	9%	11%	10%	6%	5%
Rent aptrmnt	31%	19%	9%	7%	36%	17%	15%	11%	10%	22%	19%	14%	12%
Rent rooms	5%	2%	1%	0%	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Live rent free	12%	8%	2%	5%	9%	10%	6%	6%	8%	11%	9%	8%	3%
Smething else	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
No plce to live	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
DK	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	528	747	423	538	434	930	344	396	361	404	601	761	688

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

H2. In general, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood? Very safe, somewhat safe, not very safe, or not safe at all?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Very safe	64%	61%	70%	68%	61%	73%	47%	50%	67%	57%	61%	68%	72%
Smwht safe	31%	33%	27%	29%	33%	25%	43%	40%	28%	35%	35%	29%	26%
Not very safe	3%	4%	1%	2%	4%	1%	7%	8%	2%	6%	3%	2%	1%
Not safe at all	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
DK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	912	1112	402	1296	1146	1167	401	400	407	565	581	725	579

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Very safe	49%	63%	74%	80%	45%	63%	76%	67%	73%	61%	59%	69%	71%
Smwht safe	41%	33%	24%	18%	45%	32%	22%	29%	26%	31%	36%	28%	27%
Not very safe	6%	3%	2%	1%	8%	4%	1%	1%	0%	4%	4%	2%	2%
Not safe at all	3%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	3%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%
DK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	532	747	425	539	433	938	345	399	361	405	607	763	690

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

H3A. Have you ever personally faced barriers in obtaining safe and/or desirable housing?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes	22%	23%	20%	20%	24%	15%	35%	35%	16%	30%	27%	20%	10%
No	75%	75%	78%	79%	73%	83%	62%	61%	82%	65%	71%	80%	89%
DK	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	5%	2%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	910	1110	401	1293	1143	1165	401	397	406	564	578	724	578

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Yes	36%	21%	14%	14%	31%	18%	21%	28%	17%	23%	27%	20%	16%
No	61%	78%	84%	86%	66%	80%	78%	71%	81%	75%	70%	79%	83%
DK	3%	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	1%
Unwt N=	529	746	425	538	433	932	346	399	361	402	604	763	690

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

H4. Approximately what percentage of your total household monthly income would you say you spend on your rent or mortgage payment each month?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
<20%	32%	27%	36%	32%	30%	37%	17%	16%	34%	17%	23%	34%	48%
21-30%	25%	24%	23%	28%	22%	25%	23%	23%	26%	23%	27%	27%	21%
31-40%	14%	14%	13%	14%	13%	12%	15%	17%	15%	19%	15%	12%	8%
41-50%	12%	15%	10%	12%	14%	10%	18%	16%	12%	18%	17%	10%	6%
50%<	10%	12%	12%	10%	13%	9%	16%	19%	6%	14%	14%	11%	6%
DK	8%	8%	5%	6%	9%	7%	9%	8%	8%	9%	4%	6%	11%
Unwt N=	823	962	371	1149	1022	1061	358	339	356	430	537	681	530

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
<20%	21%	25%	35%	45%	20%	29%	34%	36%	34%	25%	28%	34%	39%
21-30%	17%	26%	32%	28%	26%	26%	23%	24%	22%	21%	26%	24%	29%
31-40%	13%	19%	11%	13%	16%	14%	15%	11%	11%	14%	13%	16%	12%
41-50%	17%	17%	12%	4%	17%	12%	10%	12%	12%	14%	14%	13%	9%
50%<	24%	10%	5%	4%	14%	10%	13%	10%	11%	14%	14%	9%	6%
DK	9%	3%	5%	5%	6%	8%	4%	7%	10%	12%	6%	4%	5%
Unwt N=	442	678	406	507	377	818	319	356	329	341	524	683	647

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

H5. Regardless of your own situation, how difficult do you believe rent or mortgage costs in your local community make it for some residents to pay for other necessities, such as groceries or medical care? Very difficult, somewhat difficult, not very difficult, or not difficult at all?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Vry difficult	41%	40%	34%	33%	46%	38%	46%	43%	28%	46%	46%	38%	25%
Smwht diffclt	45%	44%	41%	47%	39%	44%	41%	41%	47%	39%	38%	45%	53%
Not v difficult	9%	9%	17%	12%	9%	11%	6%	10%	13%	9%	9%	9%	15%
Not difficult	4%	4%	5%	6%	3%	4%	4%	4%	9%	2%	5%	6%	4%
DK	1%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Unwt N=	912	1111	401	1295	1145	1166	401	399	407	564	581	724	579

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Vry difficult	51%	38%	34%	30%	49%	36%	38%	38%	40%	41%	43%	36%	37%
Smwht diffclt	38%	45%	48%	45%	39%	46%	42%	45%	40%	41%	45%	44%	43%
Not v difficult	7%	11%	10%	15%	7%	11%	14%	9%	12%	12%	7%	13%	11%
Not difficult	2%	4%	4%	9%	3%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	5%	6%
DK	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%
Unwt N=	530	747	425	539	434	936	345	399	361	404	605	764	690

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

H6. How easy or difficult do you think it is for members of your local community to access each of the following? For each, tell me if it is very easy, somewhat easy, somewhat difficult, or very difficult. First:

Natural environments, like public parks, gardens, or trails

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Vry easy	44%	53%	66%	55%	50%	58%	41%	45%	51%	45%	52%	57%	56%
Smwht easy	35%	31%	26%	30%	32%	31%	35%	29%	36%	35%	30%	29%	30%
Smwht diffict	16%	11%	6%	11%	13%	8%	15%	21%	12%	16%	14%	9%	9%
Very difficult	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%	3%	8%	5%	1%	3%	3%	4%	4%
DK	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	910	1107	397	1290	1143	1162	401	395	407	561	580	722	577

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Vry easy	41%	51%	60%	63%	36%	51%	65%	53%	61%	51%	52%	55%	54%
Smwht easy	34%	32%	32%	26%	36%	33%	26%	30%	27%	29%	31%	31%	34%
Smwht diffict	15%	14%	7%	9%	21%	11%	8%	11%	10%	14%	12%	11%	10%
Very difficult	8%	3%	1%	1%	6%	4%	1%	5%	2%	5%	4%	2%	2%
DK	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Unwt N=	527	746	424	537	430	932	346	397	360	403	603	764	685

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Grocery stores, supermarkets, or other locations where people can purchase fresh fruits and vegetables and other healthy food

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Vry easy	54%	57%	73%	62%	56%	63%	43%	54%	58%	58%	53%	60%	65%
Smwht easy	32%	28%	17%	26%	27%	24%	31%	32%	32%	27%	30%	28%	24%
Smwht diffict	12%	11%	9%	9%	13%	10%	20%	10%	7%	12%	13%	10%	9%
Very difficult	3%	4%	1%	2%	3%	2%	6%	4%	2%	4%	3%	3%	2%
DK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	909	1106	397	1288	1141	1161	400	394	407	560	580	719	577

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Vry easy	48%	57%	65%	67%	50%	58%	67%	56%	68%	56%	56%	62%	64%
Smwht easy	33%	27%	23%	24%	31%	30%	23%	25%	22%	29%	26%	27%	25%
Smwht diffict	14%	12%	11%	7%	15%	10%	8%	13%	8%	12%	13%	9%	8%
Very difficult	4%	3%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%	6%	2%	3%	4%	2%	3%
DK	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	527	745	424	535	428	931	346	397	359	403	603	762	684

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Doctor's offices, hospitals, pharmacies, and other places that offer medical care

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Vry easy	44%	48%	65%	53%	47%	55%	38%	41%	49%	44%	44%	53%	59%
Smwht easy	39%	33%	23%	33%	32%	31%	39%	34%	35%	33%	38%	32%	29%
Smwht difficult	15%	14%	9%	11%	16%	12%	17%	20%	11%	18%	13%	13%	10%
Very difficult	2%	4%	2%	2%	4%	2%	5%	4%	6%	4%	4%	3%	2%
DK	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	910	1106	396	1288	1143	1161	400	395	407	560	580	722	577

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Vry easy	44%	44%	58%	61%	37%	51%	57%	48%	56%	44%	49%	55%	55%
Smwht easy	32%	37%	31%	29%	41%	33%	31%	32%	28%	35%	33%	31%	32%
Smwht difficult	18%	15%	10%	8%	18%	12%	10%	17%	12%	15%	16%	11%	10%
Very difficult	6%	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	5%	3%	2%	2%
DK	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Unwt N=	526	746	424	537	429	931	346	397	360	403	602	764	684

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Good-paying jobs

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Vry easy	12%	12%	19%	15%	12%	16%	9%	9%	12%	11%	14%	15%	13%
Smwht easy	31%	31%	38%	34%	31%	35%	22%	34%	32%	29%	32%	33%	36%
Smwht diffict	39%	34%	29%	35%	34%	33%	35%	34%	36%	38%	34%	34%	32%
Very difficult	14%	17%	9%	12%	17%	11%	28%	20%	13%	19%	17%	12%	10%
DK	5%	5%	5%	4%	6%	6%	5%	4%	6%	3%	4%	6%	9%
Unwt N=	907	1105	398	1290	1138	1159	402	395	406	562	580	719	575

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Vry easy	9%	13%	13%	18%	7%	14%	17%	14%	15%	12%	12%	15%	15%
Smwht easy	23%	31%	38%	43%	27%	35%	36%	30%	31%	32%	29%	32%	38%
Smwht diffict	35%	39%	35%	30%	39%	32%	35%	35%	34%	33%	36%	36%	32%
Very difficult	28%	13%	8%	6%	23%	13%	10%	16%	13%	17%	18%	10%	10%
DK	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%	6%	3%	4%	7%	6%	5%	6%	5%
Unwt N=	526	744	424	537	429	931	345	397	359	402	601	764	684

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Reliable public transportation

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Vry easy	29%	28%	34%	31%	28%	25%	40%	36%	24%	28%	27%	30%	32%
Smwht easy	30%	27%	29%	28%	28%	27%	30%	29%	27%	31%	29%	28%	24%
Smwht diffict	26%	24%	17%	24%	23%	24%	21%	21%	28%	25%	24%	22%	22%
Very difficult	14%	17%	15%	15%	17%	19%	8%	12%	19%	14%	17%	15%	19%
DK	2%	4%	5%	2%	4%	5%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%	4%
Unwt N=	906	1106	397	1286	1142	1159	400	395	406	561	580	720	575

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Vry easy	30%	28%	22%	32%	46%	36%	14%	22%	19%	28%	33%	29%	25%
Smwht easy	27%	31%	28%	28%	34%	30%	21%	29%	25%	29%	26%	29%	29%
Smwht diffict	23%	23%	28%	21%	15%	22%	26%	25%	30%	21%	22%	25%	26%
Very difficult	17%	16%	17%	14%	4%	9%	34%	20%	23%	17%	15%	15%	17%
DK	3%	3%	5%	5%	2%	3%	6%	4%	4%	5%	3%	3%	2%
Unwt N=	527	746	423	535	429	929	345	397	360	403	604	760	684

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

High-quality preschool, elementary, and secondary education

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Vry easy	36%	36%	50%	42%	35%	43%	25%	33%	35%	34%	35%	42%	44%
Smwht easy	34%	31%	26%	32%	31%	29%	32%	34%	33%	32%	31%	29%	32%
Smwht diffict	16%	18%	14%	15%	18%	15%	26%	16%	19%	16%	21%	17%	12%
Very difficult	7%	8%	5%	6%	8%	5%	13%	13%	8%	12%	9%	5%	3%
DK	7%	6%	4%	5%	7%	7%	4%	4%	5%	6%	4%	6%	10%
Unwt N=	907	1105	397	1286	1141	1160	400	393	407	559	580	720	575

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Vry easy	30%	34%	45%	51%	26%	36%	49%	41%	45%	37%	36%	39%	44%
Smwht easy	32%	34%	29%	27%	31%	33%	33%	27%	29%	33%	29%	30%	33%
Smwht diffict	17%	19%	16%	14%	23%	18%	9%	20%	12%	16%	19%	18%	14%
Very difficult	14%	6%	6%	3%	15%	7%	5%	4%	6%	9%	8%	6%	6%
DK	6%	7%	4%	6%	5%	6%	5%	8%	8%	6%	8%	6%	4%
Unwt N=	527	745	423	536	426	931	346	397	359	401	603	762	684

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

C1. How well prepared do you think the health system in New Jersey was to respond to a public health emergency, like COVID-19? Very well prepared, somewhat well prepared, not very well prepared, or not well prepared at all?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Vry prepd	19%	12%	11%	14%	15%	12%	17%	17%	20%	11%	14%	13%	22%
Smwht prepd	45%	33%	36%	37%	39%	37%	41%	37%	43%	32%	40%	37%	43%
Not vry prepd	25%	26%	24%	26%	24%	27%	23%	23%	20%	30%	18%	28%	21%
Not prepd	10%	24%	27%	21%	19%	21%	17%	19%	15%	23%	24%	19%	13%
Nothing else	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%
DK	1%	3%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	911	1105	400	1289	1142	1160	402	398	406	562	580	722	575

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Vry prep	18%	11%	15%	12%	14%	17%	11%	17%	12%	19%	14%	9%	14%
Smwht prepd	36%	41%	34%	41%	41%	39%	36%	35%	36%	37%	34%	42%	40%
Not vry prepd	22%	26%	28%	26%	25%	24%	28%	25%	24%	24%	24%	26%	26%
Not prepd	22%	19%	20%	18%	18%	17%	21%	19%	26%	18%	23%	21%	17%
Nothing else	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
DK	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Unwt N=	529	741	425	539	432	933	345	397	359	402	604	762	687

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

C2. Do you think your *local* health department was as prepared as it should have been to respond to a public health emergency, like COVID-19, or not?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes	39%	32%	36%	36%	35%	33%	38%	36%	41%	26%	35%	35%	49%
No	40%	46%	45%	45%	42%	47%	45%	37%	39%	44%	45%	47%	37%
Well as could've	16%	16%	15%	14%	16%	14%	13%	21%	13%	22%	15%	15%	8%
DK	5%	6%	4%	6%	6%	6%	4%	6%	6%	8%	5%	4%	6%
Unwt N=	910	1105	400	1288	1143	1162	401	399	404	564	579	721	575

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Yes	38%	33%	33%	36%	37%	36%	37%	36%	31%	37%	31%	36%	37%
No	37%	48%	47%	43%	38%	42%	42%	46%	51%	43%	46%	42%	43%
Well as could've	18%	15%	14%	16%	19%	16%	15%	13%	12%	16%	16%	15%	15%
DK	7%	4%	6%	5%	6%	6%	6%	5%	6%	5%	7%	6%	5%
Unwt N=	529	743	425	536	432	936	344	395	359	401	604	763	686

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

M1. Please tell me whether or not each of the following describes you:

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Currently preg	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Someone preg w/ child	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	0%	0%
Given birth	36%	26%	33%	0%	60%	33%	33%	25%	26%	13%	34%	43%	34%
Bio child, did not give birth	16%	17%	16%	32%	2%	17%	16%	16%	13%	9%	22%	20%	16%
None of above	46%	55%	48%	65%	36%	48%	49%	56%	59%	74%	40%	37%	50%
DK	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	908	1108	396	1289	1140	1162	398	399	404	564	578	722	573

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Currently preg	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Someone preg w/ child	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Given birth	36%	27%	31%	30%	29%	31%	32%	32%	31%	29%	34%	28%	32%
Bio child, did not give birth	11%	16%	22%	25%	14%	14%	18%	20%	19%	17%	15%	16%	18%
None of above	51%	54%	44%	43%	55%	53%	47%	47%	46%	51%	49%	54%	47%
DK	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	531	744	423	537	430	933	343	397	360	402	603	763	686

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- M2. [IF M1=1] Have you had access to regular medical care while being pregnant, or not?**
[IF M1=2] Has the person who is pregnant with your child had access to regular medical care while being pregnant, or not?
[IF M1=3] Did you have access to regular medical care throughout your pregnancy, or not?
[IF M1=4] Did the person who gave birth to your child have access to regular medical care throughout their pregnancy, or not?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes	97%	95%	96%	96%	96%	97%	97%	93%	96%	92%	94%	97%	98%
No	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	7%	4%	7%	6%	3%	2%
DK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	461	459	197	441	693	572	207	160	154	120	322	417	274

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Yes	92%	98%	99%	97%	93%	97%	91%	98%	97%	96%	93%	97%	99%
No	8%	2%	1%	3%	6%	3%	9%	2%	3%	4%	7%	3%	1%
DK	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	233	315	220	295	184	413	176	191	177	181	288	327	342

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- M2A. [IF M1=1] Have there been any barriers to your receiving care during your pregnancy?**
[IF M1=2] Has the person who is pregnant with your child had any barriers to receiving care during their pregnancy?
[IF M1=3] Were there any barriers to your receiving care during your pregnancy?
[IF M1=4] Were there barriers to the person who gave birth to your child receiving care during pregnancy?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes	43%	56%	9%	29%	47%	39%	36%	60%	29%	53%	29%	51%	23%
No	57%	29%	91%	71%	41%	44%	64%	40%	71%	24%	65%	49%	77%
DK	0%	16%	0%	0%	12%	17%	0%	0%	0%	23%	6%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	10	17	5	16	17	13	7	4	7	8	11	10	4

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Yes	50%	67%	21%	30%	57%	50%	33%	25%	14%	32%	46%	40%	67%
No	39%	33%	79%	57%	34%	50%	47%	75%	86%	53%	54%	46%	33%
DK	11%	0%	0%	14%	10%	0%	20%	0%	0%	15%	0%	15%	0%
Unwt N=	13	8	2	8	11	9	5	4	4	7	11	11	4

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- M4. [IF M1=1] How would you rate the overall quality of care you have received during pregnancy so far? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair, or poor?**
[IF M1=2] How would you rate the overall quality of care the person who is pregnant with your child has received during pregnancy so far? Would you say it is excellent, good, fair, or poor?
[IF M1=3] How would you rate the overall quality of care you received during pregnancy? Would you say it was excellent, good, fair, or poor?
[IF M1=4] How would you rate the quality of care the person who gave birth to your child received during pregnancy? Would you say it was excellent, good, fair, or poor?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Excellent	63%	61%	68%	70%	60%	70%	56%	42%	56%	47%	57%	68%	70%
Good	26%	25%	23%	22%	27%	23%	27%	30%	36%	24%	28%	24%	26%
Fair	9%	10%	7%	6%	10%	5%	15%	20%	5%	23%	11%	6%	2%
Poor	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	6%	2%	5%	2%	2%	0%
DK	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	459	460	196	436	696	570	207	160	154	120	321	416	274

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Excellent	50%	61%	68%	75%	54%	56%	64%	69%	74%	58%	61%	68%	68%
Good	27%	28%	26%	21%	26%	31%	26%	20%	20%	28%	23%	24%	25%
Fair	18%	10%	4%	4%	16%	10%	5%	8%	4%	11%	11%	6%	5%
Poor	4%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	3%	1%	0%
DK	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	229	316	221	295	184	415	176	189	175	183	285	324	344

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- M5. [IF M1=1] How often have you experienced each of the following during prenatal care so far?**
[IF M1=2] How often has the person pregnant with your child experienced each of the following during prenatal care so far?
[IF M1= 3] To the best of your recollection, how often did you experience each of the following during prenatal care?
[IF M1=4] To the best of your recollection, how often did the person who gave birth to your child experience each of the following during prenatal care?

Your health care provider listened carefully to your wishes and concerns

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Always	62%	63%	75%	69%	62%	69%	68%	48%	58%	54%	59%	67%	74%
Often	24%	23%	15%	21%	23%	22%	19%	23%	28%	20%	23%	25%	17%
Sometimes	8%	10%	8%	8%	9%	7%	9%	12%	12%	19%	11%	6%	5%
Rarely	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	8%	0%	3%	3%	1%	1%
Never	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
DK	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	5%	1%	2%	2%	0%	2%
Unwt N=	462	458	196	439	694	567	208	162	155	121	322	414	275

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Always	55%	64%	68%	71%	51%	58%	68%	70%	77%	65%	67%	60%	64%
Often	22%	22%	22%	23%	28%	25%	20%	19%	17%	20%	18%	27%	27%
Sometimes	14%	9%	8%	5%	13%	11%	7%	8%	5%	8%	10%	10%	5%
Rarely	3%	3%	1%	1%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	4%	0%	2%	2%
Never	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%
DK	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%	2%
Unwt N=	234	317	219	294	184	413	176	190	177	183	288	326	340

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Your health care provider treated you with dignity and respect

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Always	76%	76%	84%	82%	75%	81%	83%	62%	71%	66%	74%	79%	84%
Often	16%	14%	13%	13%	16%	14%	11%	20%	19%	22%	16%	14%	10%
Sometimes	5%	6%	1%	4%	5%	4%	3%	7%	9%	9%	5%	3%	3%
Rarely	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	5%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%
Never	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
DK	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	4%	1%	1%	2%	0%	3%
Unwt N=	462	458	196	439	694	568	208	162	154	121	322	414	275

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Always	68%	81%	81%	83%	69%	73%	83%	77%	87%	78%	76%	77%	78%
Often	20%	12%	16%	12%	16%	19%	9%	16%	10%	14%	16%	14%	15%
Sometimes	8%	5%	2%	4%	9%	5%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	7%	4%
Rarely	1%	3%	0%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Never	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
DK	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	3%	1%	2%
Unwt N=	234	316	219	294	183	414	176	190	177	183	289	326	339

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Your health care provider responded to your health concerns

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Always	68%	71%	82%	73%	71%	76%	72%	57%	70%	58%	63%	77%	83%
Often	19%	19%	14%	19%	18%	18%	16%	22%	20%	21%	26%	15%	13%
Sometimes	8%	5%	1%	5%	5%	3%	10%	8%	6%	13%	4%	4%	2%
Rarely	2%	4%	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%	9%	2%	6%	5%	2%	0%
Never	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%
DK	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	461	459	195	439	693	568	208	160	155	120	321	415	275

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Always	63%	74%	74%	75%	60%	66%	80%	74%	81%	69%	74%	73%	70%
Often	18%	18%	22%	18%	25%	20%	13%	18%	16%	21%	15%	18%	21%
Sometimes	9%	4%	4%	5%	8%	6%	6%	4%	2%	4%	6%	6%	4%
Rarely	8%	3%	0%	2%	4%	6%	1%	1%	1%	3%	4%	1%	3%
Never	2%	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%
DK	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	234	317	218	294	183	414	175	190	177	183	288	326	339

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

M6. [M1=1, 2] Where do you plan for your child to be born? A hospital, at home, at a birthing center, or somewhere else?
[M1=3, 4] And where was it that your child was born? A hospital, at home, at a birthing center, or somewhere else?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Hospital	98%	97%	99%	99%	97%	98%	100%	94%	98%	93%	98%	99%	99%
Home	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%
Brthing cnter	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DK	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	463	460	197	439	698	571	208	162	155	121	322	417	276

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Hospital	99%	98%	98%	97%	98%	98%	94%	99%	98%	98%	97%	98%	98%
Home	0%	2%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Brthing cnter	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
DK	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	234	317	220	295	185	415	176	191	178	183	290	327	342

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

M3. Was your child born vaginally or via c-section? [If c-section: Was the c-section planned or unplanned?]

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Vaginal birth	66%	70%	64%	65%	68%	66%	73%	64%	71%	67%	59%	63%	83%
C- (planned)	18%	14%	18%	17%	16%	17%	12%	16%	15%	12%	20%	19%	9%
C- (unplanned)	17%	16%	15%	16%	16%	16%	15%	19%	13%	20%	21%	17%	7%
DK	0%	1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Unwt N=	449	444	185	415	680	554	204	145	151	103	303	412	275

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Vaginal birth	70%	66%	66%	66%	63%	68%	63%	71%	68%	67%	66%	68%	66%
C- (planned)	14%	15%	19%	19%	16%	17%	22%	13%	14%	17%	13%	16%	20%
C- (unplanned)	16%	17%	15%	15%	20%	15%	15%	15%	17%	15%	20%	16%	13%
DK	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Unwt N=	228	301	212	285	178	399	168	188	169	175	281	315	328

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

M7. Do you believe all pregnant people in New Jersey have equal access to quality prenatal care, or do you feel some pregnant people have better access to quality prenatal care than others in the state?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Equal access	18%	26%	37%	28%	23%	24%	23%	32%	22%	23%	25%	25%	29%
Sme hve btter	74%	63%	53%	60%	69%	68%	65%	56%	62%	66%	68%	64%	61%
DK	9%	12%	10%	12%	9%	8%	12%	13%	16%	12%	8%	11%	10%
Unwt N=	907	1111	398	1288	1143	1161	401	399	404	565	581	723	570

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Equal access	29%	26%	17%	22%	25%	24%	23%	28%	27%	29%	28%	22%	19%
Sme hve btter	60%	62%	76%	70%	63%	64%	68%	64%	64%	60%	62%	69%	71%
DK	11%	12%	7%	8%	12%	12%	9%	8%	9%	11%	10%	10%	10%
Unwt N=	531	743	424	537	433	932	344	397	359	402	603	763	686

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

M8. Regarding care during pregnancy, how often, if at all, do you believe individuals in New Jersey are treated inadequately or unfairly in health care settings because of their...

Health insurance type or lack of insurance

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
All of the time	17%	15%	13%	12%	18%	13%	20%	19%	16%	19%	19%	14%	9%
Most of time	25%	20%	15%	19%	22%	22%	22%	17%	20%	23%	20%	21%	19%
Sometimes	43%	38%	39%	43%	37%	39%	37%	41%	42%	36%	36%	41%	46%
Rarely	5%	9%	11%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	9%	6%	9%
Never	3%	8%	14%	10%	7%	9%	7%	6%	4%	8%	8%	8%	8%
DK	7%	9%	9%	10%	8%	9%	5%	9%	10%	6%	8%	10%	10%
Unwt N=	898	1102	393	1276	1137	1153	398	391	403	559	575	716	570

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
All of the time	20%	13%	15%	16%	22%	14%	14%	14%	15%	15%	18%	15%	12%
Most of time	22%	19%	20%	22%	19%	22%	20%	20%	20%	19%	20%	22%	23%
Sometimes	35%	44%	44%	37%	40%	39%	39%	42%	37%	39%	37%	40%	42%
Rarely	10%	5%	8%	8%	6%	8%	10%	7%	7%	9%	7%	8%	7%
Never	7%	10%	7%	8%	6%	6%	12%	5%	13%	9%	8%	7%	7%
DK	6%	9%	7%	8%	7%	10%	6%	10%	8%	8%	9%	8%	9%
Unwt N=	524	740	421	531	428	922	342	395	356	397	598	759	679

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Race or ethnicity

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
All of the time	9%	8%	5%	5%	10%	6%	13%	12%	7%	11%	9%	7%	5%
Most of time	19%	12%	6%	10%	16%	11%	17%	18%	16%	17%	14%	11%	12%
Sometimes	49%	36%	31%	36%	42%	41%	45%	31%	37%	36%	40%	42%	39%
Rarely	9%	17%	16%	18%	11%	15%	7%	17%	13%	14%	13%	15%	14%
Never	6%	16%	29%	20%	11%	17%	10%	16%	12%	13%	18%	14%	17%
DK	8%	10%	12%	10%	9%	10%	8%	6%	15%	9%	6%	11%	12%
Unwt N=	899	1100	391	1275	1135	1152	397	392	403	559	574	715	569

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
All of the time	12%	7%	9%	5%	11%	8%	8%	8%	7%	10%	10%	5%	6%
Most of time	16%	12%	12%	14%	15%	15%	12%	12%	12%	13%	12%	14%	16%
Sometimes	37%	38%	44%	44%	42%	40%	37%	38%	37%	34%	39%	44%	43%
Rarely	13%	17%	13%	13%	12%	14%	17%	16%	13%	15%	15%	13%	13%
Never	14%	17%	13%	17%	12%	14%	17%	14%	22%	19%	14%	15%	13%
DK	8%	9%	9%	8%	7%	9%	10%	12%	10%	9%	11%	9%	9%
Unwt N=	525	736	421	532	426	923	341	394	356	396	596	756	682

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Gender identity

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
All of the time	8%	6%	5%	4%	8%	5%	8%	10%	8%	9%	7%	5%	5%
Most of time	17%	11%	7%	10%	14%	12%	13%	15%	9%	14%	13%	11%	12%
Sometimes	42%	30%	23%	31%	35%	34%	37%	26%	36%	34%	34%	31%	32%
Rarely	9%	16%	16%	16%	12%	13%	11%	16%	13%	12%	13%	14%	15%
Never	8%	16%	30%	20%	12%	16%	14%	20%	11%	15%	17%	16%	17%
DK	15%	21%	19%	19%	19%	20%	17%	14%	23%	15%	17%	23%	20%
Unwt N=	900	1091	389	1268	1130	1145	396	391	400	555	572	714	565

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
All of the time	10%	6%	5%	5%	10%	7%	6%	5%	4%	10%	7%	4%	4%
Most of time	13%	12%	9%	12%	12%	14%	14%	10%	10%	13%	13%	10%	13%
Sometimes	32%	34%	37%	34%	34%	29%	28%	38%	37%	28%	32%	36%	37%
Rarely	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%	15%	14%	13%	11%	16%	12%	12%	14%
Never	17%	17%	15%	15%	14%	15%	19%	14%	20%	19%	16%	15%	13%
DK	15%	17%	20%	20%	17%	19%	18%	20%	19%	14%	20%	22%	19%
Unwt N=	522	739	416	528	425	919	338	393	353	395	594	755	675

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Sexual orientation

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
All of the time	6%	4%	5%	4%	6%	4%	7%	8%	7%	6%	6%	4%	4%
Most of time	13%	7%	9%	8%	11%	8%	11%	13%	8%	12%	8%	7%	12%
Sometimes	46%	32%	20%	31%	38%	35%	39%	30%	34%	34%	36%	34%	33%
Rarely	13%	16%	18%	18%	14%	16%	13%	15%	16%	18%	15%	15%	15%
Never	7%	20%	27%	21%	13%	18%	14%	19%	13%	15%	18%	18%	17%
DK	14%	20%	21%	19%	19%	19%	16%	16%	23%	15%	17%	22%	19%
Unwt N=	895	1098	392	1272	1133	1148	394	393	402	559	575	714	565

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
All of the time	6%	4%	5%	4%	7%	6%	5%	3%	2%	5%	7%	4%	3%
Most of time	11%	9%	9%	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	12%	11%	10%	7%	9%
Sometimes	35%	35%	37%	34%	35%	34%	33%	35%	33%	33%	32%	36%	37%
Rarely	17%	14%	16%	19%	17%	16%	18%	15%	13%	13%	16%	17%	19%
Never	15%	19%	15%	18%	15%	16%	16%	18%	22%	22%	15%	17%	12%
DK	15%	18%	19%	18%	17%	18%	20%	20%	18%	16%	20%	20%	20%
Unwt N=	524	736	420	529	426	922	341	393	353	395	597	755	678

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

M9. Do you think race or ethnicity has a major impact, minor impact, or no impact at all on infant mortality?

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Major impact	48%	27%	17%	27%	37%	29%	49%	33%	34%	34%	36%	31%	27%
Minor impact	31%	38%	41%	37%	35%	38%	26%	34%	37%	32%	34%	39%	40%
No impact	11%	23%	34%	26%	17%	22%	18%	22%	17%	23%	21%	21%	22%
DK	9%	12%	8%	10%	11%	11%	7%	11%	11%	11%	9%	9%	11%
Unwt N=	912	1108	396	1287	1146	1161	400	399	406	566	581	720	574

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Major impact	32%	28%	38%	37%	41%	33%	27%	30%	28%	26%	31%	34%	44%
Minor impact	34%	37%	40%	37%	33%	34%	41%	38%	37%	36%	36%	38%	35%
No impact	23%	25%	16%	18%	16%	21%	21%	22%	26%	28%	22%	18%	14%
DK	11%	10%	6%	9%	9%	12%	11%	10%	10%	10%	12%	10%	8%
Unwt N=	531	746	423	534	433	933	346	395	360	404	602	761	688

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

M10. This next question contains content of a sensitive matter. In New Jersey, there are vast racial disparities in the death of babies before their first birthday. For each of the following, please tell me whether or not you believe it is a cause of the higher death rate of Black babies born in the state.

Poor health of the person carrying the child

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes, is a cause	76%	75%	76%	77%	74%	78%	77%	68%	76%	74%	74%	76%	76%
No	13%	11%	15%	12%	13%	10%	16%	16%	11%	12%	11%	12%	15%
DK	11%	14%	10%	11%	13%	12%	7%	16%	13%	14%	14%	12%	9%
Unwt N=	898	1101	392	1274	1134	1151	398	390	403	560	577	715	564

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Yes, is a cause	74%	73%	78%	79%	73%	73%	78%	72%	82%	74%	72%	78%	80%
No	12%	13%	11%	12%	15%	15%	9%	13%	8%	14%	14%	10%	11%
DK	13%	14%	11%	9%	13%	12%	13%	15%	10%	13%	14%	12%	10%
Unwt N=	524	741	421	529	430	921	340	392	354	399	594	757	677

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Personal choices of the parents or caregivers

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes, is a cause	62%	69%	78%	72%	64%	70%	67%	64%	66%	67%	69%	71%	64%
No	23%	16%	13%	17%	20%	17%	23%	17%	18%	18%	15%	17%	23%
DK	14%	15%	9%	12%	16%	12%	10%	19%	16%	15%	16%	12%	13%
Unwt N=	898	1101	393	1277	1133	1154	396	392	402	560	576	714	568

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Yes, is a cause	62%	70%	72%	74%	63%	66%	72%	69%	71%	65%	68%	71%	68%
No	21%	18%	16%	14%	20%	20%	13%	17%	17%	21%	17%	14%	20%
DK	17%	12%	11%	12%	16%	13%	15%	15%	11%	14%	15%	14%	12%
Unwt N=	524	740	420	529	431	921	339	393	355	399	593	760	677

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Lack of access to prenatal care

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes, is a cause	74%	59%	45%	58%	64%	61%	64%	59%	63%	67%	59%	59%	58%
No	18%	27%	42%	30%	24%	28%	29%	25%	23%	20%	28%	30%	31%
DK	8%	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	7%	16%	13%	13%	14%	11%	11%
Unwt N=	898	1099	391	1275	1133	1152	396	389	402	560	575	713	566

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Yes, is a cause	62%	60%	66%	65%	64%	63%	60%	55%	60%	56%	57%	65%	70%
No	25%	30%	24%	26%	23%	25%	30%	32%	29%	30%	29%	25%	22%
DK	14%	10%	10%	9%	13%	12%	10%	13%	12%	14%	13%	10%	8%
Unwt N=	523	740	421	529	430	921	338	391	355	400	590	759	676

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Bias of health care professionals or system

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes, is a cause	59%	39%	25%	36%	49%	39%	60%	43%	45%	52%	46%	38%	35%
No	29%	45%	64%	52%	35%	48%	30%	38%	40%	33%	40%	48%	53%
DK	12%	16%	11%	12%	16%	13%	10%	19%	15%	15%	15%	13%	12%
Unwt N=	900	1102	391	1277	1135	1153	398	390	403	560	576	716	567

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Yes, is a cause	44%	40%	47%	47%	49%	44%	41%	39%	41%	37%	42%	47%	49%
No	39%	48%	42%	44%	34%	42%	46%	48%	48%	47%	40%	42%	41%
DK	17%	12%	11%	10%	18%	14%	12%	13%	11%	16%	17%	10%	10%
Unwt N=	526	739	421	529	430	922	339	394	356	400	593	760	678

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Lack of access to necessary resources

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Yes, is a cause	76%	63%	49%	61%	67%	65%	69%	60%	68%	73%	63%	64%	57%
No	16%	26%	41%	29%	22%	26%	25%	25%	17%	17%	25%	28%	34%
DK	8%	11%	10%	9%	11%	9%	6%	15%	15%	10%	13%	9%	9%
Unwt N=	899	1102	391	1274	1136	1151	399	392	402	560	576	715	567

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Yes, is a cause	64%	63%	70%	69%	66%	65%	67%	60%	64%	60%	61%	69%	73%
No	26%	28%	23%	24%	22%	25%	25%	27%	29%	29%	26%	24%	19%
DK	10%	9%	8%	8%	11%	10%	8%	13%	7%	11%	13%	7%	7%
Unwt N=	522	740	421	529	430	923	338	392	356	400	593	760	676

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

- S1. New Jersey's current Family Leave Insurance Program, which is funded through a deduction from everyone's paycheck, allows up to 12 weeks of paid time off at 85% of average wages to bond with a new child or care for a loved one. Do you think the program goes too far, does not go far enough, or does just the right amount?**

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Too far	4%	10%	19%	14%	6%	10%	4%	13%	7%	5%	7%	10%	19%
Not far enough	50%	37%	22%	30%	46%	37%	44%	37%	42%	50%	50%	31%	21%
Just right	41%	47%	55%	51%	42%	49%	45%	41%	44%	37%	38%	56%	55%
DK	4%	6%	4%	5%	5%	4%	6%	9%	7%	8%	5%	4%	5%
Unwt N=	911	1110	395	1291	1140	1161	400	397	406	562	580	725	573

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Too far	9%	11%	7%	10%	7%	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	9%	10%	10%
Not far enough	41%	39%	39%	37%	41%	38%	39%	40%	35%	34%	38%	41%	43%
Just right	44%	47%	48%	50%	44%	47%	45%	46%	49%	48%	48%	45%	43%
DK	7%	3%	5%	3%	9%	5%	5%	3%	5%	7%	5%	4%	5%
Unwt N=	530	741	425	537	431	933	345	398	359	403	603	762	687

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

S2. I am now going to read you a list of approaches that could have an impact on maternal and infant health outcomes. Please indicate whether you would strongly support, somewhat support, or not support each. First:

Providing a longer period off from work

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Strongly support	60%	47%	26%	37%	54%	40%	61%	49%	59%	60%	53%	41%	28%
Smewhat spport	22%	24%	31%	29%	22%	28%	27%	19%	20%	26%	22%	21%	34%
Not support	12%	25%	37%	28%	19%	29%	8%	19%	15%	7%	20%	35%	34%
DK	5%	4%	6%	5%	5%	3%	3%	14%	6%	7%	5%	4%	3%
Unwt N=	448	532	226	624	591	587	196	192	196	285	279	356	298

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Strongly support	50%	45%	47%	42%	59%	47%	39%	46%	37%	40%	46%	52%	51%
Smewhat spport	28%	24%	27%	28%	19%	25%	24%	21%	36%	35%	18%	20%	23%
Not support	14%	28%	24%	27%	14%	22%	32%	31%	23%	21%	29%	25%	22%
DK	7%	3%	2%	3%	8%	5%	5%	2%	4%	5%	7%	3%	5%
Unwt N=	247	375	229	268	218	472	159	213	165	171	298	395	360

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Expanding access to health coverage for those who are uninsured during pregnancy and after pregnancy for postpartum services

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Strongly support	80%	62%	52%	61%	69%	62%	88%	62%	65%	73%	66%	67%	52%
Smewhat spport	15%	26%	32%	28%	21%	27%	8%	27%	26%	17%	24%	25%	33%
Not support	2%	9%	10%	9%	5%	8%	2%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	12%
DK	3%	3%	6%	3%	4%	3%	2%	7%	4%	5%	4%	3%	3%
Unwt N=	447	533	225	624	590	587	196	191	196	284	280	356	297

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Strongly support	67%	66%	68%	67%	74%	63%	58%	67%	64%	61%	65%	67%	69%
Smewhat spport	22%	25%	21%	27%	21%	25%	27%	23%	27%	25%	27%	24%	22%
Not support	6%	7%	8%	5%	2%	7%	13%	6%	5%	9%	5%	6%	7%
DK	4%	2%	3%	1%	3%	5%	2%	3%	3%	5%	3%	3%	2%
Unwt N=	246	375	228	268	217	472	159	213	165	171	298	393	361

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

An annual review of causes and rates of maternal and infant mortality in New Jersey by the NJ Department of Health

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Strongly support	69%	55%	47%	54%	60%	57%	65%	57%	54%	57%	57%	62%	51%
Smewhat sपोर्ट	23%	29%	36%	31%	27%	30%	23%	24%	36%	32%	31%	22%	31%
Not support	4%	8%	14%	9%	7%	8%	5%	9%	4%	3%	8%	11%	10%
DK	4%	9%	3%	6%	6%	4%	6%	10%	6%	7%	4%	5%	8%
Unwt N=	447	532	225	624	589	587	196	191	195	284	279	355	298

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Strongly support	58%	55%	63%	59%	65%	58%	48%	58%	54%	48%	56%	60%	69%
Smewhat sपोर्ट	29%	30%	28%	29%	22%	29%	34%	27%	34%	32%	32%	28%	20%
Not support	7%	9%	7%	9%	7%	6%	13%	11%	6%	11%	6%	8%	6%
DK	6%	6%	2%	3%	6%	7%	4%	4%	7%	9%	5%	4%	4%
Unwt N=	245	375	229	268	217	472	158	213	165	171	297	394	360

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Increasing availability and use of contraception

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Strongly support	78%	65%	60%	62%	73%	71%	70%	59%	68%	64%	66%	73%	70%
Smewhat spport	14%	23%	25%	24%	18%	19%	23%	23%	22%	22%	23%	16%	20%
Not support	4%	8%	13%	11%	5%	9%	4%	9%	5%	10%	7%	9%	6%
DK	5%	3%	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%	9%	5%	4%	4%	2%	4%
Unwt N=	445	531	225	621	588	585	194	191	196	283	280	353	296

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Strongly support	66%	64%	72%	72%	73%	65%	67%	70%	68%	64%	67%	72%	71%
Smewhat spport	21%	24%	19%	18%	17%	25%	16%	21%	20%	25%	21%	16%	18%
Not support	7%	10%	8%	8%	6%	6%	14%	7%	10%	7%	8%	10%	8%
DK	7%	2%	0%	1%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	4%	2%	3%
Unwt N=	245	374	228	266	216	470	158	213	164	169	298	392	360

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Increasing the capacity and quality of home-visiting programs for new moms and their infants

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Strongly support	70%	55%	46%	50%	67%	57%	68%	63%	50%	60%	59%	59%	56%
Smewhat sपोर्ट	23%	29%	34%	33%	23%	28%	27%	24%	29%	24%	27%	30%	31%
Not support	4%	12%	15%	12%	6%	11%	2%	9%	12%	8%	10%	9%	11%
DK	3%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	8%	8%	5%	2%	2%
Unwt N=	458	573	166	657	550	570	203	201	209	274	299	366	273

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Strongly support	64%	55%	64%	60%	68%	59%	50%	59%	55%	60%	58%	57%	60%
Smewhat sपोर्ट	23%	29%	29%	30%	22%	27%	33%	28%	31%	27%	28%	28%	29%
Not support	10%	12%	3%	8%	6%	10%	12%	9%	11%	11%	8%	10%	8%
DK	3%	4%	4%	2%	5%	4%	5%	4%	3%	2%	6%	5%	3%
Unwt N=	280	366	193	267	211	452	185	185	192	229	301	368	320

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Making leave policies mandatory for all workplaces

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Strongly support	73%	55%	52%	49%	72%	58%	70%	61%	63%	70%	65%	59%	47%
Smewhat sपोर्ट	18%	28%	20%	30%	17%	25%	20%	20%	19%	20%	22%	23%	28%
Not support	7%	14%	27%	18%	9%	15%	7%	15%	12%	7%	10%	15%	23%
DK	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	7%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Unwt N=	456	572	167	655	550	570	202	200	209	274	299	363	274

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Strongly support	64%	60%	64%	63%	68%	60%	52%	58%	66%	56%	64%	62%	61%
Smewhat sपोर्ट	21%	22%	23%	23%	21%	24%	30%	20%	20%	27%	20%	24%	20%
Not support	13%	15%	10%	12%	8%	13%	15%	20%	13%	14%	13%	12%	16%
DK	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	3%	1%	3%
Unwt N=	280	366	193	266	211	453	184	183	192	228	299	368	321

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Mandating that leave is equivalent to full pay

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Strongly support	61%	47%	39%	42%	59%	46%	63%	57%	47%	61%	59%	46%	36%
Smewhat spport	24%	30%	33%	33%	25%	32%	28%	19%	31%	25%	23%	33%	33%
Not support	12%	19%	25%	23%	12%	20%	7%	18%	16%	10%	14%	20%	28%
DK	2%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	6%	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%
Unwt N=	456	572	165	654	549	569	201	200	209	273	299	363	273

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Strongly support	60%	50%	53%	46%	62%	46%	47%	55%	48%	53%	53%	47%	48%
Smewhat spport	22%	29%	29%	33%	22%	34%	32%	22%	27%	25%	27%	35%	29%
Not support	17%	18%	15%	20%	13%	17%	17%	20%	22%	18%	17%	16%	20%
DK	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Unwt N=	280	366	192	266	211	450	184	184	192	228	298	368	320

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Expanding access to doulas, who – while not medical professionals – are trained support persons for pregnant people and new parents

	Party ID			Gender		Race or Ethnicity				Age			
	Dem	Ind	Rep	Man	Woman	Wht	Blk	Hisp	Asian	18-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Strongly support	52%	38%	33%	35%	49%	36%	58%	52%	39%	49%	43%	40%	36%
Smewhat spport	32%	40%	39%	41%	33%	41%	30%	27%	39%	31%	37%	39%	41%
Not support	10%	14%	19%	16%	11%	15%	6%	15%	11%	10%	13%	15%	16%
DK	5%	8%	10%	8%	6%	8%	5%	6%	11%	9%	7%	5%	7%
Unwt N=	455	571	164	653	547	569	200	199	208	273	298	364	270

	Income				Region					Education			
	<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K+	Urb	Sub	Exurb	Phil/ South	Shore	HS or less	Some college	College grad	Grad work
Strongly support	49%	37%	38%	47%	53%	44%	39%	38%	37%	46%	39%	42%	42%
Smewhat spport	34%	38%	47%	34%	28%	37%	35%	43%	41%	36%	37%	38%	38%
Not support	12%	16%	9%	16%	12%	13%	16%	13%	16%	12%	16%	14%	13%
DK	5%	9%	6%	4%	7%	7%	10%	7%	6%	6%	9%	6%	8%
Unwt N=	279	364	193	265	210	451	185	182	190	227	300	365	320

Appendix C

OPEN-ENDED VERBATIM RESPONSES

H3B. In just a few words, what is the most significant barrier you've faced in trying to obtain safe and/or desirable housing?

30 years ago, I had a house, an African American from a lender sent from the state, came over to

5 kids did not have lot of income

A consistent income

A reliable job that can afford a thousand-dollar rent.

Acceptable amount of rent

Access and affordability

Access to credit.

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability

Affordability for safer locations

Affordability of housing at the time

Affordability, Jersey City is currently seeing a mass increase in rent.

Affordability.

Affordable

Affordable

Affordable houses are not always in safe neighborhoods.

Affordable housing

Affordable housing

Affordable housing

Affordable housing

Affordable rent in a safe neighborhood.

Age discrimination

Age, income, less financial history, gender

Annual income

Applied but never got on list

Applying for mortgage

As far as trying to get housing it's financial. There's not enough

Assassination attempts

At this point of time its expense

Availability

Availability at price affordability of housing

Back then, we couldn't afford the house. So back then it was our income.

Bad credit or not enough credit. Income

Bank approval

Banks not wanting to loan money despite having excellent credit and debt to income ratio.

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Basically the price

Because I didn't have established credit history.

Because of economic rate

Before I lived with my daughter, it was the rent

Being a 1st generation (oldest) daughter of 2 immigrant parents

Being a Black woman

Being a woman

Being able to afford it

Being able to afford it without subsidy from the government

Being able to afford property in a safer neighborhood due to NJ cost of real estate and property tax

Being able to afford the place i would be living, needed job to afford safer place to live

Being affordable for a single person.

Being an African American. A lot of people don't want to rent to my race.

Being Black and subpar credit

Being brought up in the ghetto poor

Being colored, not of the Hispanic or Caucasian race

Being denied affordable housing or obtaining anywhere to stay

Being low income and a dollar over the qualifying limit for public housing assistance and being turned away

Being poor, not having the funds to afford a good place

Being racially profiled assuming I make less money than I really make

Bias

Cannot afford a place to live because of financial barrier

Capitalism

'Cause of my skin color

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Close distance to Newark

Community around me

Commuting to work

Cost

Cost

Cost

Cost

Cost

Cost

Cost

Cost

Cost of housing and affordable housing

Cost of living

Cost of safe living does not match my salary in the state of New Jersey

Cost of the house in the town you like

Cost of the property

Cost! Everything is too expensive

Costs of renting in a desirable neighborhood

Credit

Credit

Credit

Credit and income

Credit bureaus and mortgage underwriters

Credit history check.

Credit score

Credit score

Credit score

Credit score/rent

Credit, income

Criminal record, credit score, and on occasion race

Custom living

Desirable housing/apartments in my area are not very affordable and lower income housing/apartments

Disabilities

Discrimination

Discrimination against color

Distance to commute to my job.

Don't have enough money

Due to my heritage I've find it harder to get a mortgage or loans.

Economic

Economic and financial difficulties

Economic barrier, everyone faces economic barrier. There needs to be more housing

Economic disparity plays into security of living areas

Economics

Economics, and choice of carrier.

Ethnicity in my city

Ethnicity. My last name is very ethnic.

Everything in NJ has increased except wages. Taxes are extremely high. Obstacles put in place

Expense

Extremely expensive housing and rent market that's transphobic and neighborhoods and complexes

Extremely high prices that don't equal the housing.

Finance

Finances

Finances

Financial

Financial

Financial

Financial

Financial

Financial

Financial

Financial

Financial aspect resources

Financial barrier

Financial barriers

Financial barriers. Being a young family with young children and low income. I was just out of college

Financial gross income paying jobs and access to jobs and knowledge

Financial issues

Financial— I wasn't making enough money to be in a place where I wanted to be.

Financial reasons credit score too low

Financial restrictions limit access to safe and desirable locations

Financial services

Financial stability

Financial strain

Financially

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Financially

Finding a landlord who is concerned for the safety and comfort of the tenants in the properties

Finding an affordable place to live that is good with salary and location of where I need to be

Finding something affordable in the area that meets basic needs

Finding the right house in the right neighborhood.

First thing I own my own house and just built it and second the racial tension and people as minorities

First time homebuyer being priced out of the market

For a while I was homeless, and while I was working, no one wants to rent to you when you have no BA

Funding to own a home

Georgia situation last year about covid

Getting a job and being able to afford a decent apartment financial

Getting a mortgage, banks did what they do to ensure people stay where you live. Some don't give you

Getting a reasonable mortgage.

Getting approved for financing

Getting help from the state's government assistance programs in order to keep a home

Getting myself on a section 8 list. I've been waiting for over 10 years and I'm 10,000 on the list.

Go to court to get it the water pipes and the ceiling fix

Governor sucks. Too expensive.

Growing up, my mom had a hard time paying rent so we lived with family for a while.

Hard to find apartments they could afford.

Hard to find home in perfect location. And most houses are already rented.

Hard to try to find something affordable

Having a certain income to meet the criteria to live in a safer area

Having a good amount of income for the cause of living

Having the financial means to do so.

Having to balance all of the bills, transportation, and getting food all at the same time.

High rent

High taxes high bills

Home prices

Honestly was none

Housing costs, certain neighborhoods are safer than others but the cost of living is unmanageable

Housing is somewhat unaffordable in NJ unless you share bills with either a roommate or a partner

Housing is thru the roof and trying to find safe and affordable housing is outrageous

Housing market is unfavorable for everyone trying to buy a house regardless of race, sex, ethnicity

How safe the neighborhood is

I am a single mother of 1. We are 3 sisters living in one house and I know friends who apply for housing

I believe racial

I can't buy a home according to my religion I cannot buy a home

I can't say.

I could not afford safe and desirable housing earlier in life. I rented an apartment for many years

I didn't have very much of a barrier, I'm a veteran

I didn't make enough money to purchase the home or pay the confiscatory taxes.

I don't have enough money

I found, in New Jersey, certain residential areas are designated with specific races and it is hard

I guess financial

I guess income sometimes

I guess it would have to do with background checks, general discrimination.

I guess job, I was almost kind of homeless

I guess money.

I had a hard time finding a rental because i have pets.

I had a section 8 voucher and I am always denied renting an apartment because my work wages are not

I have a home and I am grateful that i have a home and it is not my ideal home but I have one

I have a housing voucher and for the past two years the rising inflation in real estate has

I have bad credit so it's hard to get any loans or find anything desirable

I have had obstacles in the past that has prevented me from living in safe and desirable housing bas

I live in the area of a huge super-fund site with chemicals that leaked for, paint sludge that cause

I once was poor.

I terms of safety I had my landlord jump inside my balcony to look inside my apartment without my permission

I think it's hard to find housing at a decent price in a safe neighborhood

I think the availability of better house and they are too pricey

I tried to rent an apartment and the lady lied to me and she lied to me about my credit score .

I was born and grew up in a poor area in the Philippines and the most significant barrier for my fam

I was in a biracial marriage and the landlord didn't want to rent to us because my partner has a

I was not offered the full options available by real estate or realtors.

I was poor.

I was poor. I had no money, no car, nothing. My parents threw me out of the house so I moved out

I was white

I will say people all around the city need more compassion

I would have to say about my dog— So many places have a no pet policy

I would think trust in the state and the ability to acquire a job.

I'm broke

I've faced an issue dealing with money. Once my mom passed I have one less source of income.

If you cannot afford it, you cannot buy it.

If you own a house and pay mortgage that goes towards your credit rating but if you pay rent that doesn't

I'm going to say income, if you just can't afford it than you know.

I'm struggling

In a private rental situation that I was in, the manager of the building would let himself in

In Bergen County, it's almost impossible to find a decent place to live that's affordable

In safe environment

In the past, cost of rent

In years past I was denied an apartment due to race!

Income

Income

Income

Income

Income

Income

Income

Income

Income

Income

Income

Income

Income and attitudes of landlords

Income and loss of it

Income back in the day not any more

Income based of a single mother

Income bracket— I think it's a big factor, with high cost of housing at the time

Income gender

Income issues

Income, inequality, financial

Income, lack of education, lack of family support

Income, money

Income, rent allowances, I would say is a major factor in that.

Income, the owners stating that you must make 3x and 4x the rent to live in a place

Income.

Finding a place that was affordable and accept children of any age.

It seemed like there was racial discrimination in us trying to get housing. It was extremely difficult

It seems like I got the runaround 'cause I've made phone calls and I've gone to different agencies

It was just money for me. Or lack of money.

It was lack of income

It was my income at the time

It was not safe

It was racial

It was the location

It's hard to find safe housing in my county.

It's probably just money

It's to get something more affordable and safer for someone that isn't in the best place.

Jobs

Jobs are not paying enough to pay rent. Rent is too high, and pay is too low.

Just been lack of supply for new homes

Just my skin color

Just the economic part

Just the high cost, but also the procedures, good credit score, big score

Lack money. Lack thereof

Lack of decent facilities used by the state support system.

Lack of descent affordable homes

Lack of finances

Lack of high paying job

Lack of housing.

Lack of income

Lack of money

Lack of money.

Lack of money.

Lack of supply, and cost is very high. This was when I lived in New York, but it still exists here.

Landlord in Montclair did not want to rent to me after deposit. I moved in and left 2 months later

Language and access to resources

Large leasing companies on a building and rent being piped up at 10%

Leasing office appropriation and not being able to afford monthly payments

Like the property taxes

Living conditions, stay in a basement that has not been renovated in some time. Wall deterioration

Living in new jersey

Living with a disabled parent and the insecurity that comes with that

Loans, mortgage

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Local governments work hand in hand with developers to give them incentives such as tax abatements

Location

Location price

Low income

Low income and not being able to afford the cost

Low income. I've worked since I was 16 years old. I have an associate degree. I manage a medical office

Me being able to afford it

Miscommunication

Monetary position in life.

Money

Money

Money

Money

Money

Money

Money

Money

Money

Money

Money

Money

Money

Money

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Money issues

Money, finding affordable housing that would take my pets and because of my credit also

Mortgage

Most affordable housing are in such dangerous and bad neighborhood

Mostly income. Income was slightly too high to get section 8 assistance but too low to get something

My background and race

My color

My house was robbed

My income

My income level

My neighbors like starting trouble with me and my family since we reported them for making too much

My social economic status

My student loans don't let me qualify to get a mortgage.

My wife was terminally ill. We had applied for the house we lived in to become section 8

Neighborhood crime

Nepotism in the town, racism, and politics

New houses are being built and they're saying we're not qualified, if you can't afford to pay 2300

NJ is a very segregated state. You can live in almost any city you choose but the neighborhood

No desirable housing. Income.

No not basically

No units available

None

None, other than that none.

Not able to afford a new apt that has new appliances and washer and elevator

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Not because of social issues, personal issues

Not even available in your area

Not having a job while getting evicted at the same time. No money no housing.

Not having enough income.

Obtaining a loan or willingness of broker to show housing

One day my car back light is broken... The other day somebody came to my house wanted to look at the

One of the most significant barriers I faced is the crime rate of the area

Outrageous real estate costs and high rent, high taxes, no support for middle class

Overprice

Parental interference.

People being unwilling to show me a house in different neighborhoods

Personal credit history

Police not coming when called

Poor income

Poor, did not have a lot of money

Price

Price

Price

Price and property tax

Price of rent/housing has increased but not wages. The inner-city crime rate, car theft, are issues.

Price. NJ is way too expensive

Prices can be a lot

Prices of apartments and homes are extremely high so i had to settle for a not so desired area

Prices. I can't afford safe environments

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Pricing and state help. This state is too expensive to live in with one person and full-time income.

Pricing, NJ is expensive

Probably depends on your income

Probably expense

Property taxes

Property taxes

Quality and affordable in a safe clean area.

Race

Race

Race

Race

Race and finances.

Race and income

Race was our only real barrier

Racial discrimination

Racial discrimination

Racial discrimination

Racial discrimination when trying to find housing in certain areas that was considered a better

Racism

Racism

Racism. Stereotypes, income, credit report

Rapidly rising cost and very few options

Religious discrimination

Rent

Rent cost

Rent is too high

Rent pricing

Rental price. Taxes to own. Job opportunities to pay asking prices.

Restrictive rent control policy, shortage of housing

Rising property taxes which increase rent prices

Rising rental prices and lack of consequence for landlords providing unsafe housing (mold, rodents)

Safe and desirable housing is not affordable. Management companies and landlords have been permitted

Safe housing

Safe places cost money. Property taxes to pay for good schools and police is expensive. So obvious

Safe/desirable housing is not affordable for a lower middle-class family.

Salary and employment

Saving large amount of money for deposit

Seating real estate agents. P/ real agents are a barrier. They manipulate the market.

Shortage of available housing.

Significant barrier was discrimination and being prejudged based on my race

Social issues

Some people don't want Blacks and will not accept certain programs.

Somewhat on my race and income and credit score

That no one robs my house I don't want to hear nothing but deer and birds

That's difficult to say. I've been in an interracial marriage. That was hard. Now my husband died

That's hard to say.

The agencies that I was going to made it hard

The amount of children that I have, we were discriminated because I have 4 children

The amount of proof needed to get a starter apartment in New Jersey is insane. We had to prove an in

The amount of the money that it cost

The barriers that i face most is the cost vs the neighborhood as well as income requirements.

The biggest barrier for trying to have safe and desirable has a lot to do with making things unaffordable

The biggest barrier is the price on rent, or purchasing a house, real state in my area is unbelievable

The biggest problem was the rental fee

The biggest thing was racial

The cost and availability of housing

The cost of housing

The cost of living and taxes are too high in relation with my salary and the average salary

The cost of property and property taxes

The cost of rent

The cost of rent was too much

The cost of renting and the inability to get a loan to buy a house.

The cost of the rental, the type of credit you have and also being self-employed

The first thing is financial issues.

The high cost of living due to too much government wasteful spending

The highest price of the rents

The housing prices for rent are too high. The houses that are relatively cheaper are in lower end

The lender should have an open mind-think out of the box

The market rent price and affordable housing

The most significant barrier would be where I live the town the area

The nicer and more comfortable an area to live in is, the more expensive rent is. It is difficult

The people in the environment

The percentage rate of home loan

The price

The price

The price of rent in my area

The prices and the taxations

The prices in NJ and the property taxes.

The recession

The rent is too d*** high, not to mention the taxes

The rent is too high in safer places

The rent was too high

The ridiculously expensive property taxes and cost of living in this former great state.

The schools houses

The social 'cliques' in South Jersey are the biggest issue. People can be very cruel

The way credit score is rigged for minorities

The way I look

There were several that don't welcome Jews

These landlords are asking for too much rent, they're asking you to make 5 times the rent

They denied me because they said I don't make enough

They discriminate against a person

They don't think we made enough money

They only offer section 8 we need more benefits or programs for people just above the poverty level

They say race doesn't matter but when you fill out the application for the apartment they don't respond

They took the house from me.

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

Told of cheaper neighborhoods where we could purchase a home

Too expensive

Too expensive and didn't qualify for a mortgage.

Too many government restrictions

Transportation

Trying to find affordable housing with good schools for my children.

Trying to move out with two people making above minimum wage and still not being able to afford it.

Two things: property taxes and cost

Unable to apply

Unaffordable for most. Unable to get financing based on salary.

Unstable employment, the very ability of employment make me feel like housing options are limited

Using moderate-income affordable housing they use a lottery system it's a crapshoot not a barrier

Very high rent.

Wait lists and restrictions or 55 and up. Little middle range.

Wasn't sure which i was going to stay in our neighborhood, somebody died in the apt, nobody wants to

We don't intend to move

We had to move here from New York because we didn't want to raise our kids in that kind of environment

Well, depending on the owners when you go to look at an apartment and it depends on the way they look

Well, first thing is people ask about jobs, we go through a lot so it can be hard

When first wanted to become homeowner claiming I had too much income for affordable housing

When going to a place to rent was told the place had already been rented.

When I was searching for an apartment in Wallington. The ad say you have to make at least \$60,000

When I was young and inexperienced and didn't have a credit rating and it was hard

Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics | Rutgers University-New Brunswick

When I was younger, Italians were not welcome in certain affluent suburbs.

Where I live, the rent was raised 15% in 2021, and I am going to be forced to move.

Willingness of realtors to show homes

Yes because we are an interracial couple

M2B. *[If currently pregnant/someone currently pregnant with child]*

In just a few words, what have been some of the most significant barriers [to receiving care during pregnancy]?

[If given birth to a child/have a biological child they did not give birth to]

In just a few words, what were some of the most significant barriers [to receiving care during pregnancy]?

College, no insurance

Covid

Drug addiction

Drug issues

I did invitro fertilization, \$26,000 out of pocket with no company insurance.

I lost my insurance and I wasn't able to afford COBRA

It was difficult for me to get insurance, needed charity care, and was missing documents

Mental illness

Money or lack of good insurance coverage. Had to go to clinic.

No health insurance

The most significant barriers that I encountered in order to get health care while I was pregnant

The pandemic

Unable to obtain health care coverage

Wait in line for WIC, no formulas, Medicaid, etc.

CELEBRATING

Eagleton Institute of Politics

50

CENTER FOR PUBLIC INTEREST POLLING

YEARS

Eagleton Institute of Politics
Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
191 Ryders Lane
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901-8557

eagletonpoll.rutgers.edu
Twitter: @EagletonPoll
Facebook: /RutgersEagletonPoll
poll@eagleton.rutgers.edu
848-932-8940

Support for this research was provided by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.
The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of the Foundation.