

NEW BRUNSWICK 2016 COMMUNITY SURVEY

FINAL REPORT



**Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Eagleton Institute of Politics
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— EAGLETON CENTER FOR PUBLIC INTEREST POLLING —

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OVERVIEW

This report is the nineteenth in a series of surveys of New Brunswick residents conducted on behalf of New Brunswick Tomorrow (NBT) by the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling (ECPPI) at the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. It is believed to be the longest running community survey in the nation. It serves to capture perceptions of the quality of life in New Brunswick, as well as reactions to the changes and developments that have occurred as a result of revitalization over the past four decades. First done in 1976, the survey was previously conducted biennially. This 2016 installment continues a break in the pattern that began in 2012 by being conducted four years after the last assessment in 2012.

The 2016 study marks a significant transition in the questions and format that have been traditionally used for this ongoing project. The 2016 survey implements substantial revisions and additions to what has been normally asked in the past in order to better adapt to the needs, changes, and future of New Brunswick and to set a higher level of standards in a new decade for all subsequent assessments. The survey still adheres to many of the key questions residents have been asked for decades in order to continue the collection of data on important historical trends, but it also introduces the opportunity for more advanced and in-depth analysis of New Brunswick residents and their attitudes, behaviors, and everyday life – particularly when it comes to health and food security. The 2012 survey specifically addresses the following topics: perceptions of quality of life, neighborhood development, and safety;

opinions on schools, youth programs, and childcare services; health and food security; and attitudes on prominent New Brunswick institutions.

The 2016 survey also marks a potential first for the history of the study by being fielded in multiple modalities. Respondents were selected from a scientifically designed, randomly drawn address-based sample (ABS) of New Brunswick residents; the address-based sample provided better coverage of the city that was far superior to anything in past iterations. Residents were contacted by a mixture of postal mail, email, text message, cellular telephone, and landline telephone.

Results in 2016 were a bit of a departure from 2012 and some of the historical patterns seen in recent iterations of the study. This time around, residents were slightly less satisfied with their city and neighborhoods, more willing to move out, and more concerned about crime and safety. While residents generally reported being in a reasonable state of health, issues persisted with various health conditions, access to care, and nutrition habits. On a positive note, however, the public school systems in New Brunswick received their highest scores yet, and residents continue to remain mostly positive about the influences of Rutgers University and Johnson & Johnson.

Key to understanding the results that follow is observing the disparities between certain demographic groups throughout the entire survey. Hispanic residents, those who are less educated, those in lower income brackets, foreign-born residents, and those living in Census

tracts 55 through 56.01 are often at a disadvantage when it comes to various aspects of life in New Brunswick compared to their counterparts.

Results, moreover, were no doubt impacted by an increasingly intense political climate, both locally and nationally. The 2016 presidential election brought issues like immigration, race, and sanctuary cities to the forefront of politics; these kinds of issues most likely played a role in the day-to-day politics of the city, as well. Local and national current events furthermore potentially compounded challenges already faced by the survey research industry in terms of an increasing unwillingness to respond to surveys, in general. Yet, in spite of political context and declining response rates, the data gathered in this 2016 iteration provides a valuable, representative look at the lives of New Brunswick residents and their views on the community.

Major highlights from the full report immediately follow. Readers are encouraged to review the full report for detailed information and demographic comparisons.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Community, Neighborhood, and Family

Just over half of New Brunswick residents believe the City of New Brunswick is an “excellent” (7 percent) or “good” (45 percent) **place to live**, while 47 percent rate the city as “fair” (37 percent) or “poor” (10 percent). Views in 2016 are slightly less positive than they were four and eight years ago.

Views of one’s own **neighborhood** continue to be more positive than those of the city as a whole: 13 percent say their neighborhood is an “excellent” place to live, 47 percent say good, 29 percent say only fair, and 11 percent say poor. Much like with the city as a whole, however, views are slightly less positive than they have been in the recent past.

Negativity pervades residents’ feelings on whether or not they would **move out of their neighborhood** if they had the opportunity: while 36 percent would stay where they are, 17 percent would want to move elsewhere in New Brunswick, and 47 percent would want to move out of New Brunswick entirely.

When asked what should be done to make New Brunswick a better place to live, reducing crime and making the city safer top the list: 22 percent of residents mention something about crime and safety.

Twenty-two percent say they feel “very” **safe in their neighborhood at night**, down from 36 percent four years ago; this is the lowest on record in the five decades this question has been asked of New Brunswick residents. Most instead feel somewhere in the middle when it comes to safety, a category that has seen a significant increase since 2012: 61 percent now say they feel “somewhat” safe in their neighborhood at night, up from 51 percent four years ago. Just 17 percent say they do not feel safe “at all,” up from 10 percent four years ago and the highest ever recorded in the history of the survey.

Half believe **crime in New Brunswick has remained the same**, compared to 40 percent who felt this way in 2012. The rest are split evenly between whether crime has gotten better or worse – 25 percent versus 25 percent. The latter has improved since 2012; four years ago, 33 percent of residents said crime had gotten worse.

Education and Youth

Just over half of all residents give positive **ratings to the New Brunswick public school system**: 13 percent say the city’s public schools are doing an “excellent” job, and another 40 percent say they are doing a “good” job. Thirty-seven percent rate them as “only fair” and 10 percent as “poor.” This is a large improvement from recent years and the first time in the history of the survey where a majority felt positively about public education in the city.

Almost half of residents (49 percent) believe the **quality of public schools in the city have remained the same** since four years ago, and another 37 percent say they have gotten better. Just 14 percent feel they have gotten worse, virtually the same number as in 2012.

Under half of residents (46 percent) with children in their household report that any of their children **attend some type of after-school or summer youth program**; 54 percent claim no child in their household participates in these types of programs. The biggest **factors in non-participation** are not knowing enough about these programs (32 percent) and children in their household being too young to enroll (28 percent selected).

Over half of those with children in the household in need of care (56 percent) say that children most often stay with a family member, and another 23 percent say children in their household go to a licensed daycare; 13 percent of residents send children to stay with someone who is not a family member. When a **child is home sick** and adults in the household have to go to work, almost all residents with children in the household (81 percent) report that an adult typically misses work to stay home and care for the child. There is widespread disinterest in access to a child daycare center with health workers trained to take care of their children when sick.

Community Health

Members of the New Brunswick community are confronted with an array of serious health concerns. Among the health issues we asked about, **obesity** (29 percent) and **depression** (28 percent) are most prevalent. Of the seven health conditions asked about in the survey, 39

percent of residents report that no one in their household has any of these asked about health issues. Twenty-nine percent claim only one of these health concerns applies to a member of their household, 16 percent deal with two issues, and 11 percent deal with three. Just 4 percent say their household struggles with any four of these health issues, and virtually no one says their households deal with five or six of them; no one reports all seven conditions.

Eighty-seven percent of residents report having some type of **health insurance coverage**.

When asked where they or a household member are **most likely to go for medical care**, 51 percent of respondents say they visit a family doctor. Another 23 percent go to a local clinic, and 18 percent visit a hospital emergency room. Six percent take care of themselves.

Fifty-nine percent of residents claim that every member of their household, including him or herself, have had a **regular check-up with a doctor in the last 12 months**. When it comes to the dentist, 38 percent of residents report that all members of their household have had a **dental visit** in the last 12 months.

Nine in 10 say that members of their household are able to get care when needed when it comes to **medical care or prescription care**. **Access to dental care** is slightly more challenging. While 78 percent say members of their household are able to get care when needed, 7 percent say they can only get care after a delay, and 15 percent claim they are unable to get care at all.

Overall, 78 percent of residents report **obtaining health care in New Brunswick** with at least some ease: 47 percent say it is very easy, and 31 percent say it is somewhat easy. Sixteen percent, on the other hand, say it is somewhat hard, and 6 percent say it is very hard. This has changed little since 2012.

More than eight in 10 residents claim to **actively exercise for at least 30 minutes** at least once a week.

Food Security

Forty-four percent of all residents report **eating fruits and vegetables** every day each week, with the average response at about five out of seven days. Much like with fruits and vegetables, half of all residents (51 percent) claim to eat **breakfast** every day, with the average response around five days a week. While **fast food** is not a daily occurrence, residents do admit to eating it with some regularity – on average, about one to two times a week. Almost all residents (95 percent) claim they shop at a **supermarket** for most foods.

Almost four in 10 residents (39 percent) say there have been times in the past 12 months when they did not have **enough money to buy food** that their family needed.

Almost half (48 percent) of residents claim that their household can “always” **afford to eat good healthy meals**. Forty-seven percent say they can “sometimes” afford it, and 5 percent say they “never” can.

Half of all residents (50 percent) report that their household can “sometimes” **afford enough to eat but not always the kind of food they should**; 29 percent “always” feel like they can afford enough but not the right kind, but another 21 percent “never” feel this way.

Over half of residents (56 percent) say they never worry that **food will run out in their household before there is money to buy more**. Eight percent, on the other hand, always feel this way, and 36 percent “sometimes” feel this way.

Similarly, 65 percent say they “never” **worry that the food they buy won’t last and that they won’t have money for more**. Twenty-eight percent “sometimes” feel this way, and 8 percent “always” do.

In terms of the kinds of food residents can afford to buy, 56 percent say they “never” feel as if they **cannot afford to buy fruits and vegetables**, but 35 percent say they “sometimes” feel this way, and 9 percent “always” do.

Most residents (61 percent) say they “never” **rely on low-cost instead of higher quality food to feed children in the household**. The remainder of residents, however, “sometimes” (34 percent) or “always” (5 percent) does this. These numbers differ little from 2012.

Evaluations of New Brunswick Institutions

Thirty percent of residents claim they have heard of **New Brunswick Tomorrow**; 70 percent have not. This is a marked difference from the last eight years, when half of residents said they knew of the organization.

Rutgers University retains its high ratings among residents: 82 percent say Rutgers is good for New Brunswick, 1 percent say it is bad, 10 percent say it is a little of both, and 6 percent do not think the university makes any difference. These numbers are similar to four and eight years ago, with approval down only a few percentage points.

Johnson & Johnson's impact remains mostly positive, as well: 70 percent say the company is “good” for New Brunswick. Yet this is down from 78 percent in 2012 and the first time on record that ratings have fallen that low – or, for that matter, below 74 percent. Just 3 percent believe J&J is bad for New Brunswick, and 9 percent say it is “both good and bad.” Residents are now more likely than ever to believe the company makes no difference in the community – 18 percent, the highest in the four decades the survey has been conducted.

Weighted Sample Demographics

709 New Brunswick Residents (18+)
Margin of Error = +/- 7.6 percentage points

Demographic	Percentage	Demographic	Percentage
Gender		Born in the US	
Men	50%	Yes	63%
Women	50%	No	37%
Race/Ethnicity		Where Born Outside US	
White (non-Hispanic)	22%	Dominican Republic	27%
Black (non-Hispanic)	16%	El Salvador	4%
Hispanic	49%	Guatemala	1%
Asian	6%	Honduras	8%
Mixed/Other	8%	Mexico	23%
Age		Peru	8%
18-34	55%	Puerto Rico	1%
35-49	21%	Other	29%
50-64	17%	Parents born in US	
65+	8%	Both	43%
Education		One	3%
8th grade or less	6%	Neither	55%
Some high school	10%	Housing Situation	
Graduated high school	32%	Own house	27%
Vocational/technical school	5%	Rent house	13%
Some college	29%	Rent apartment	51%
Graduated college or above	18%	Rent rooms in house or apt	5%
Chief wage earner		Live w/ relative/friend free	3%
Yes	56%	No permanent place to live	1%
No	44%	Interview Language	
Employment Status		English	78%
Employed full time	45%	Spanish	22%
Employed part time	11%	Relationship Status	
Employed in temporary work	2%	Single	47%
Unemployed	7%	Living as couple	7%
Stay at home parent	4%	Civil union	1%
Student	17%	Married	30%
Retired	10%	Separated	2%
On disability	4%	Divorced	8%
Income		Widowed	4%
Under \$10K	11%	Children in the Household	
\$10K - \$19,999	18%	Yes	40%
\$20K - \$29,999	17%	No	60%
\$30K - \$49,999	20%		
\$50K - \$74,999	12%		
\$75K or more	22%		

1 A Demographic Profile of New Brunswick

Community Survey Sample Breakdown

The 2016 New Brunswick Community Survey weighted sample of 709 residents approximates the actual demographic makeup of the New Brunswick population as defined by U.S. Census parameters. Much like the population itself, the sample is divided evenly by **gender**. In terms of respondent **age** range, the sample resembles the actual breakdown within the city, which skews somewhat younger than the State of New Jersey as a whole: 55 percent of all respondents are between ages 18 and 34, 21 percent are between 35 and 49, 17 percent are between 50 and 64, and 8 percent are age 65 or older.

The weighted sample is also representative by **race and ethnicity**. Twenty-two percent of respondents classify themselves as non-Hispanic white, 16 percent as non-Hispanic Black or African American, 49 percent as Hispanic, 6 percent as Asian, and 8 percent as something else or mixed.

Education levels of respondents are also in line with the varying degrees of education obtained by New Brunswick residents in the population: 48 percent of respondents have a high school diploma or less, 5 percent went to vocational or technical school, 29 percent have attended some college, and 18 percent have graduated college or done some type of graduate work.

Respondents were also asked a series of questions about themselves and their households that went beyond traditional demographics. Respondents vary greatly in **how long they have lived in New Brunswick**. Seven percent have lived in the city for less than a year, 15 percent state they have lived there 1 to less than five years, 14 percent have lived there between 5 and 10 years, and 26 percent between 10 and 20 years. A plurality of respondents says they have lived in New Brunswick for decades: 37 percent say they have lived in the city for 20 years or more.

In terms of relationships, almost half of respondents in the sample say they are single; 30 percent are **married**. Forty percent have **children in their household**. Respondents vary widely in the number of people they claim live in their household. On average, respondents report between three to four **people living in their household**, with the modal number per household being two people. The average number of children per household among residents in the sample is one, though the modal number of children is zero. The average number of household members over 60 years old is between zero and one, with the modal number being zero.

Almost half of respondents (45 percent) say they are **employed** full time, and another 11 percent are part time; 2 percent say they are employed in temporary work. The remainder are not necessarily unemployed, however; just 7 percent claim to currently be out of work. The remainder of respondents say they are stay-at-home parents (4 percent), students (17 percent), retirees (10 percent), or on disability (4 percent). Fifty-six percent state that they are the **chief wage earner in the household**. Respondents' **annual income** spans a wide range. Twenty-nine percent report an annual household income at or below the federal poverty line: 11 percent

make under \$10,000 and another 18 percent somewhere between \$10,000 and \$19,999.¹

Seventeen percent report a household income of \$20,000 to \$29,999, 20 percent report a household income of \$30,000 to \$49,999, 12 percent report a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999, and 22 percent report a household income of \$75,000 or more.

As for **living situation**, 27 percent of respondents in the weighted sample claim they own a house; 69 percent rent a house, apartment, or room, while 3 percent live with someone for free, and 1 percent say they do not have a permanent place to live.

Only a portion of the sample identifies as **foreign-born**. Sixty-three percent claim they were born in the United States, while 37 percent say they were not. More than half of respondents are first-generation, however; 55 percent state that both of their parents were born outside the United States, while 43 percent say their parents were born here.

The Geography of New Brunswick

Subsequent analysis of New Brunswick featured in this report is divided geographically by Census tracts. **Tracts 51 through 53** cover the northwest corner of the city, bordering East Franklin and including College Avenue, Easton Avenue, much of the downtown, Rutgers University, St. Peter's Hospital, and Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital. **Tracts 55 through 56.02** cover much of the southwest half of the city and some of the interior, bordering

¹ Poverty level is determined by number of persons in the household. For example, the 2017 federal poverty level for a household of four is \$24,600: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines>.

both East Franklin and Vorhees, including Joyce Kilmer Avenue. **Tracts 57 through 58** form the middle of the city, bordered on the south side by North Brunswick and on the east side by Douglass campus, and including Commercial Avenue. **Tracts 60.01 through 60.02** take up a large portion in the northeast region of the city, including the Rutgers Cook/Douglass campus and Route 1, bordered by the Raritan River, Route 18, and numerous towns. **Tract 93** covers much of the George Street downtown area, bordered also by the Raritan River and including the Johnson and Johnson Plaza.

Tracts 51-53

Within the weighted sample, the area covered by tracts 51 through 53 is evenly divided by gender: 51 percent of residents in this area of the city are men, and 49 percent are women. The area is also more mixed racially and ethnically: 42 percent of residents are non-Hispanic white, 4 percent are non-Hispanic Black, 34 percent are Hispanic, and 12 percent are either multi-racial or something else. Just over half of the group is made up of millennials²: 46 percent are 18 to 29 years old, 30 percent are 30 to 49 years old, 13 percent are 50 to 64 years old, and 11 percent are 65 years or older. A plurality of residents located in these tracts have had some college: 15 percent have had some high school or less, 16 percent graduated high school, 9 percent graduated vocational or technical school, 41 percent have had some college, and 20 percent have graduated college or pursued graduate work.

² Henceforth, the 18 to 34 year old age category will be referred to as “millennials.”

This area also tends to be somewhat wealthier than other areas in the city: 13 percent are in households making under \$10,000 annually, 18 percent fall somewhere between \$10,000 and \$19,999, 14 percent fall between \$20,000 and \$29,999, 25 percent fall between \$30,000 and \$49,999, 3 percent fall between \$50,000 and \$74,999, and 28 percent are in households making \$75,000 or more. Respondents from this area are also most likely to be students: 35 percent say they are currently students, while another 34 percent are employed full time, 16 percent are retired, 7 percent are unemployed, and 5 percent are stay at home parents.

Fifty-eight percent living in this area are single, 26 percent are married, and 16 percent have children in the household. Eight in 10 residents located in these tracts rent a room, apartment, or house instead of own. Two-thirds were born in the United States, and 47 percent say both of their parents were also born here.

Tracts 55-56.02

The area covered by tracts 55 through 56.02 is more heavily female: 39 percent of residents in this area of the city are men, compared to 61 percent who are women. The area is also mostly Hispanic: 8 percent of residents are non-Hispanic white, 25 percent are non-Hispanic Black, 62 percent are Hispanic, and 4 percent are either multi-racial or something else. Millennials are once again the largest group here: 34 percent are 18 to 29 years old, 32 percent are 30 to 49 years old, 23 percent are 50 to 64 years old, and 10 percent are 65 years or older. Residents in this area are most likely to have a high school diploma or less: 18 percent have completed 8th grade or less, 12 percent have had some high school, 45 percent graduated high school, 4

percent graduated vocational or technical school, 11 percent have some college, and 10 percent have graduated college or pursued to graduate work.

Compared to the other census tracts, this area is the poorest in the city: 24 percent are in households making under \$10,000 annually, 14 percent fall somewhere between \$10,000 and \$19,999, 27 percent fall between \$20,000 and \$29,999, 15 percent fall between \$30,000 and \$49,999, 7 percent fall between \$50,000 and \$74,999, and 13 percent are in households making \$75,000 or more. Respondents in this area also have a higher unemployment rate than almost all others: while 32 percent are employed full time, 24 percent part-time, and 3 percent temporarily, 10 percent are unemployed. Another 11 percent are retired, 10 percent are on disability, 8 percent are stay at home parents, and 1 percent are current students.

Forty-five percent living in this area are single, and 28 percent are married; 53 percent have children in the household. Sixty-one percent of residents located in these tracts rent a room, apartment, or house instead of own. Sixty percent were born in the United States; of the 40 percent not born here, 33 percent were born in Mexico, 22 percent in the Dominican Republic, and the rest were born somewhere else. Forty percent say both of their parents were born in the United States; 60 percent say at least one of their parents was born in the country.

Tracts 57-58

The area covered by tracts 57 and 58 is somewhat evenly split by gender: 53 percent of residents in this area of the city are men, and 47 percent are women. The area is also mostly Hispanic: 4 percent of residents are non-Hispanic white, 19 percent are non-Hispanic Black, 74 percent are Hispanic, and 2 percent are either multi-racial or something else. This segment of the city is also younger: 45 percent are 18 to 29 years old, 34 percent are 30 to 49 years old, 16 percent are 50 to 64 years old, and 5 percent are 65 years or older. Residents in this area are most likely to either have a high school diploma or some college: 7 percent have completed 8th grade or less, 6 percent have had some high school, 39 percent graduated high school, 6 percent graduated vocational or technical school, 37 percent have some college, and 5 percent have graduated college or pursued to graduate work.

Eight percent are in households making under \$10,000 annually, 30 percent fall somewhere between \$10,000 and \$19,999, 10 percent fall between \$20,000 and \$29,999, 27 percent fall between \$30,000 and \$49,999, 7 percent fall between \$50,000 and \$74,999, and 18 percent are in households making \$75,000 or more. This area has one of the highest employment rates: 57 percent are employed full time, 7 percent part-time, and 2 percent temporarily. Four percent say they are unemployed. Another 9 percent are retired, 5 percent are on disability, and 16 percent are current students.

Forty-six percent living in this area are single, and 37 percent are married; 62 percent have children in the household. Renting versus owning is somewhat evenly split in this area: 46 percent own, while 47 percent rent. Forty-eight percent were born in the United States; of the

52 percent not born here, a plurality (43 percent) say they are from the Dominican Republic, another 29 percent from Mexico, 15 percent from El Salvador, and the rest from somewhere else. Thirty-six percent say both of their parents were born in the United States; 64 percent say at least one of their parents was born in another country.

Tracts 60.01-60.02

The area covered by tracts 60.01 and 60.02 is somewhat evenly split by gender: 54 percent of residents in this area of the city are men, and 46 percent are women. The area is more racially and ethnically mixed than others: 26 percent of residents are non-Hispanic white, 27 percent are non-Hispanic Black, 35 percent are Hispanic, and 13 percent are either multi-racial or something else. This segment of the city is more mixed in terms of age: 31 percent are 18 to 29 years old, 39 percent are 30 to 49 years old, 22 percent are 50 to 64 years old, and 9 percent are 65 years or older. Residents in these census tracts are most likely – and more likely than any other area – to have completed college or graduate work: 2 percent have completed 8th grade or less, 2 percent have had some high school, 38 percent graduated high school, 1 percent graduated vocational or technical school, 18 percent have some college, and 40 percent have graduated college or pursued to graduate work.

This area is also the most affluent in the city: 7 percent live in households making under \$10,000 annually, 1 percent fall somewhere between \$10,000 and \$19,999, 15 percent fall between \$20,000 and \$29,999, 26 percent fall between \$30,000 and \$49,999, 22 percent fall between \$50,000 and \$74,999, and 28 percent are in households making \$75,000 or more. This

area also has the highest employment rate, yet also the highest unemployment rate: 65 percent are employed full time, 5 percent part-time, and 2 percent temporarily. Twelve percent say they are unemployed. Another 8 percent are retired, 1 percent are on disability, and 5 percent are current students.

Almost half (46 percent) are married, while 32 percent are single; 37 percent have children in the household. Twenty-nine percent own an apartment or house, while 68 percent rent.

Seventy-two percent were born in the United States; of the 28 percent not born here, a plurality (31 percent) say they are from the Dominican Republic, and the rest are from somewhere else. Fifty-seven percent say both of their parents were born in the United States, and 43 percent say at least one of their parents was born in another country.

Tract 93

The area covered by tract 93 is more heavily female: 43 percent of residents in this area of the city are men, while 57 percent are women. The area is somewhat more racially and ethnically mixed than others: 19 percent of residents are non-Hispanic white, 12 percent are non-Hispanic Black, 39 percent are Hispanic, and 30 percent are either multi-racial or something else. Most residents are middle-aged or younger: 38 percent are 18 to 29 years old, 45 percent are 30 to 49 years old, 14 percent are 50 to 64 years old, and 3 percent are 65 years or older. About half of residents in this census tract have completed up to high school: 6 percent have completed 8th grade or less, 23 percent have had some high school, 25 percent graduated high school, 27 percent have some college, and 19 percent have graduated college or pursued graduate work.

Eight percent of residents live in households making under \$10,000 annually, 30 percent fall somewhere between \$10,000 and \$19,999, 7 percent fall between \$20,000 and \$29,999, 22 percent fall between \$30,000 and \$49,999, 13 percent fall between \$50,000 and \$74,999, and 20 percent are in households making \$75,000 or more. Forty-nine percent are employed full time, 3 percent part-time, and 2 percent temporarily. Three percent are unemployed. Another 30 percent are current students, 6 percent are on disability, 4 percent are retired, and 3 percent are stay at home parents.

Fifty percent are single, and 19 percent are married; 28 percent have children in the household. Eleven percent own an apartment or house, while 89 percent rent. Forty-nine percent were born in the United States; of the 51 percent not born here, a plurality (39 percent) say they are from the Dominican Republic, another 21 percent are from Mexico, and the rest are from somewhere else. Thirty-five percent say both of their parents were born in the United States, and 64 percent say at least one of their parents was born in another country.

2 Community, Neighborhood, and Family

Life in the City of New Brunswick

Just over half of New Brunswick residents believe the City of New Brunswick is an “excellent” (7 percent) or “good” (45 percent) **place to live**, while 47 percent rate the city as “fair” (37 percent) or “poor” (10 percent). Views in 2016 are slightly less positive than they were four and eight years ago, however, when almost six in 10 held positive views about living in the city. Nevertheless, residents continue to remain much more positive than they were back in 1978 when the survey first began asking the question and the city’s revitalization process was in its earliest stages; back then, only 34 percent of residents felt positively about New Brunswick.

Racial and ethnic differences emerge on ratings of the city as a whole. Non-Hispanic Black residents are much more positive (63 percent say “excellent” or “good”) than non-Hispanic white residents (45 percent) or Hispanic residents (48 percent). For Hispanics, in particular, this continues a downward trend that began four years ago.

Other demographic factors influence ratings. Positive city ratings increase with income and are higher among those with the most education than those with only some college or a high school degree or less. Length of residency also matters. Those who have lived in the city for five years or more are much more likely to give positive ratings than those who are newcomers to the city.

Where residents are located in New Brunswick also has an impact on how they feel about the city as a place to live. Those living in census tracts 60.01 and 60.02 are most likely to give positive ratings (10 percent excellent, 61 percent good). Those in census tracts 55 to 56.02, as well as those living in tract 93, are also more positive than negative about the city – at 59 percent (3 percent excellent, 56 percent good) and 56 percent (20 percent excellent, 36 percent good), respectively. Those living in tracts 57 and 58, and especially tracts 51 through 53, are mostly negative, on the other hand. Forty-five percent living in the first set of census tracts rate the city as an “excellent” (11 percent) or “good” (34 percent) place to live; 40 percent say the city is “only fair,” and 15 percent of this group believe it is a “poor” place to live. Among residents in tracts 51 through 53, 4 percent say “excellent,” 34 percent say “good,” 48 percent say “only fair,” and 14 percent say “poor.” See Figure 2.1 for a full demographic breakdown.

Life in New Brunswick Neighborhoods

Views of one’s own **neighborhood** continue to be more positive than those of the city as a whole: 13 percent say their neighborhood is an “excellent” place to live, 47 percent say good, 29 percent say only fair, and 11 percent say poor. Much like with the city as a whole, however, views are slightly less positive than they have been in the recent past. Positive ratings are down five percentage points since 2012 when neighborhood life was last measured, mainly among those who say their neighborhood is “excellent.” This is the lowest rating of one’s own neighborhood since 1992, when 58 percent gave a positive evaluation (see Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.1: New Brunswick Ratings by Demographic

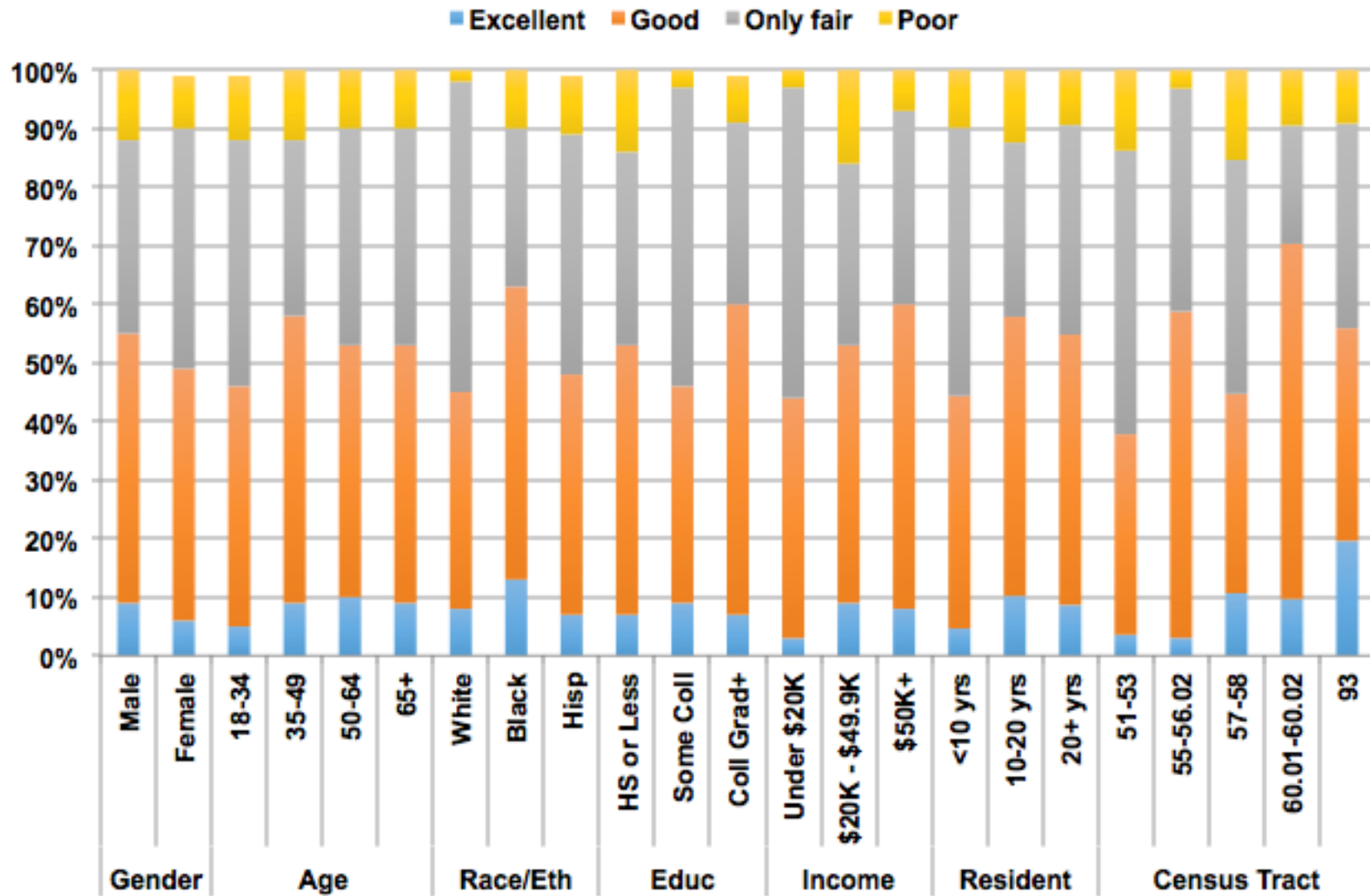
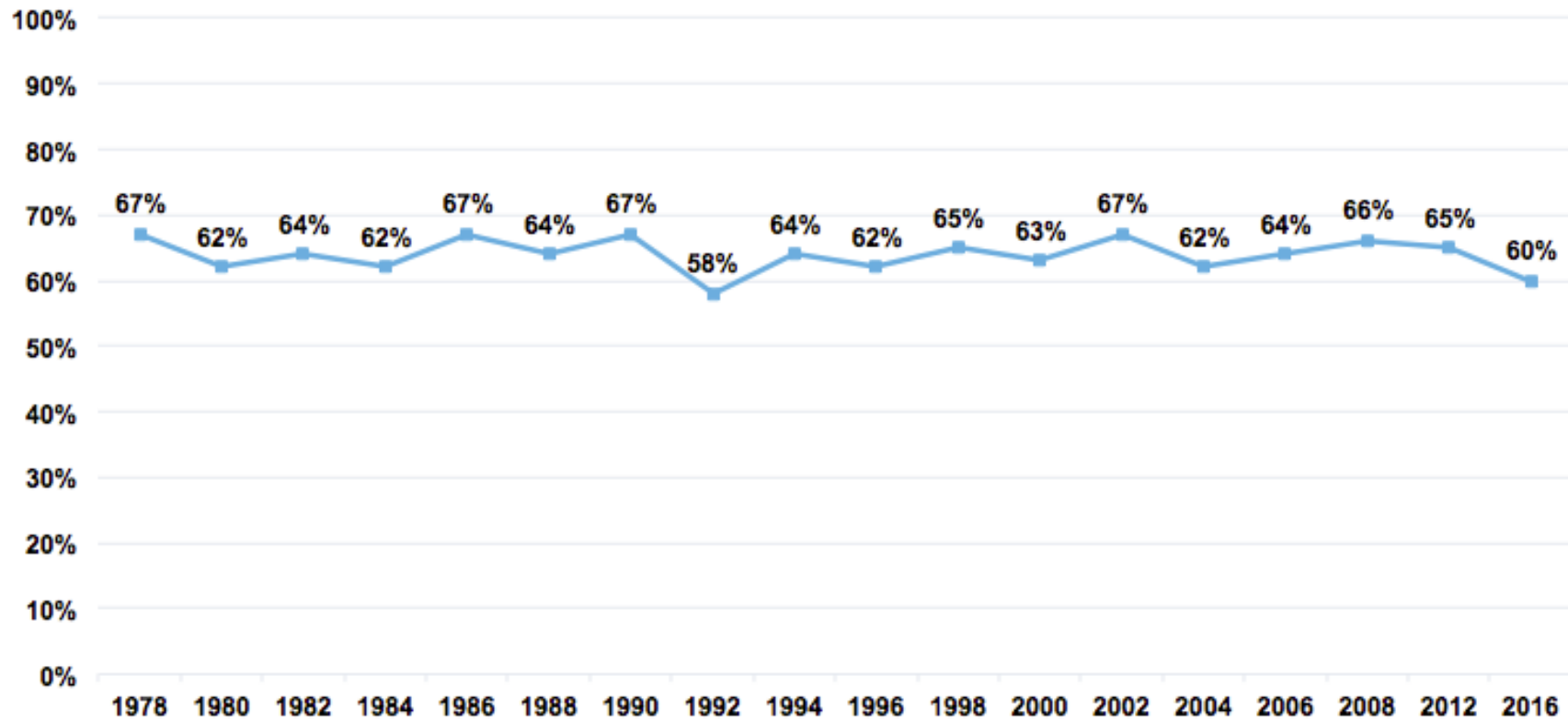


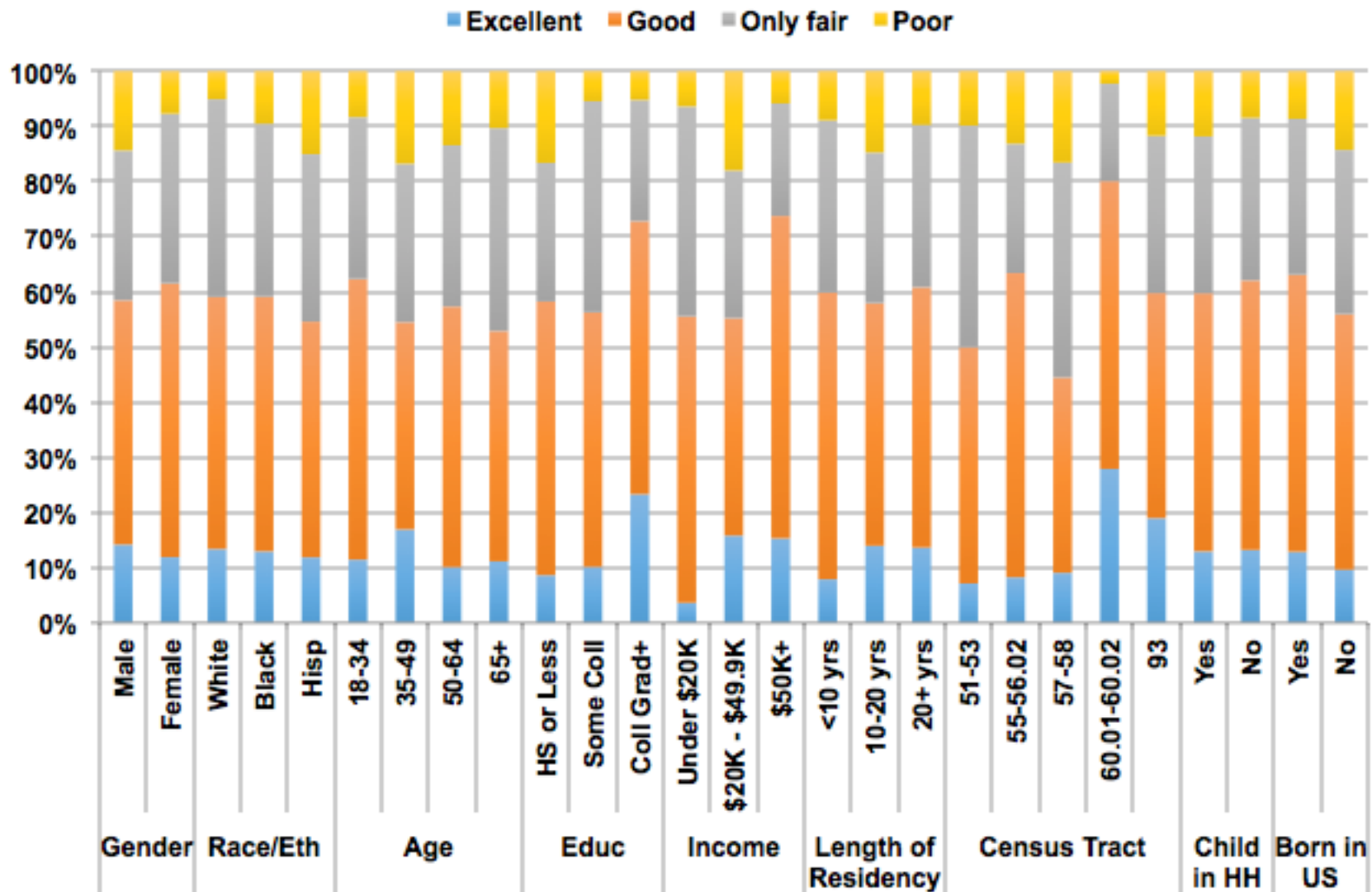
Figure 2.2: Neighborhood “Excellent”/“Good” Ratings (1978-2016)



Once again, ratings differ by key factors. Hispanic residents are almost as positive about their neighborhoods as non-Hispanic residents: 55 percent of the former give “excellent” or “good” ratings, compared to 59 percent of the latter. Hispanics rate their neighborhoods slightly higher than they do the city as a whole, which is a change from four years ago. White and Black residents also rate their neighborhoods a bit more positively than they do the city as a whole, though the gap between the two ratings is much smaller than it was in 2012. Those in the highest income bracket and those with the highest levels of education are much more positive about their neighborhoods than their counterparts.

Much like with ratings of New Brunswick overall, some areas of the city rate their neighborhoods better than others. Eight in 10 residents living in census tracts 60.01 and 60.02 rate their neighborhood as an “excellent” (28 percent) or “good” (52 percent) place to live, as do about six in 10 residents living in tract 93 (19 percent “excellent,” 41 percent “good”) and tracts 55 through 56.02 (8 percent “excellent,” 55 percent “good”). Half of residents in tracts 51 through 53 give positive ratings (7 percent “excellent,” 43 percent “good”). Those living in tracts 57 and 58 are the only residents who are more negative than positive about their neighborhood: 9 percent say their neighborhood is an “excellent” place to live and 35 percent say “good,” while 39 percent say their neighborhood is “only fair” and 17 percent rate it “poor.” See Figure 2.3 for a complete breakout by demographics.

Figure 2.3: Neighborhood Ratings by Demographic



Commitment to New Brunswick

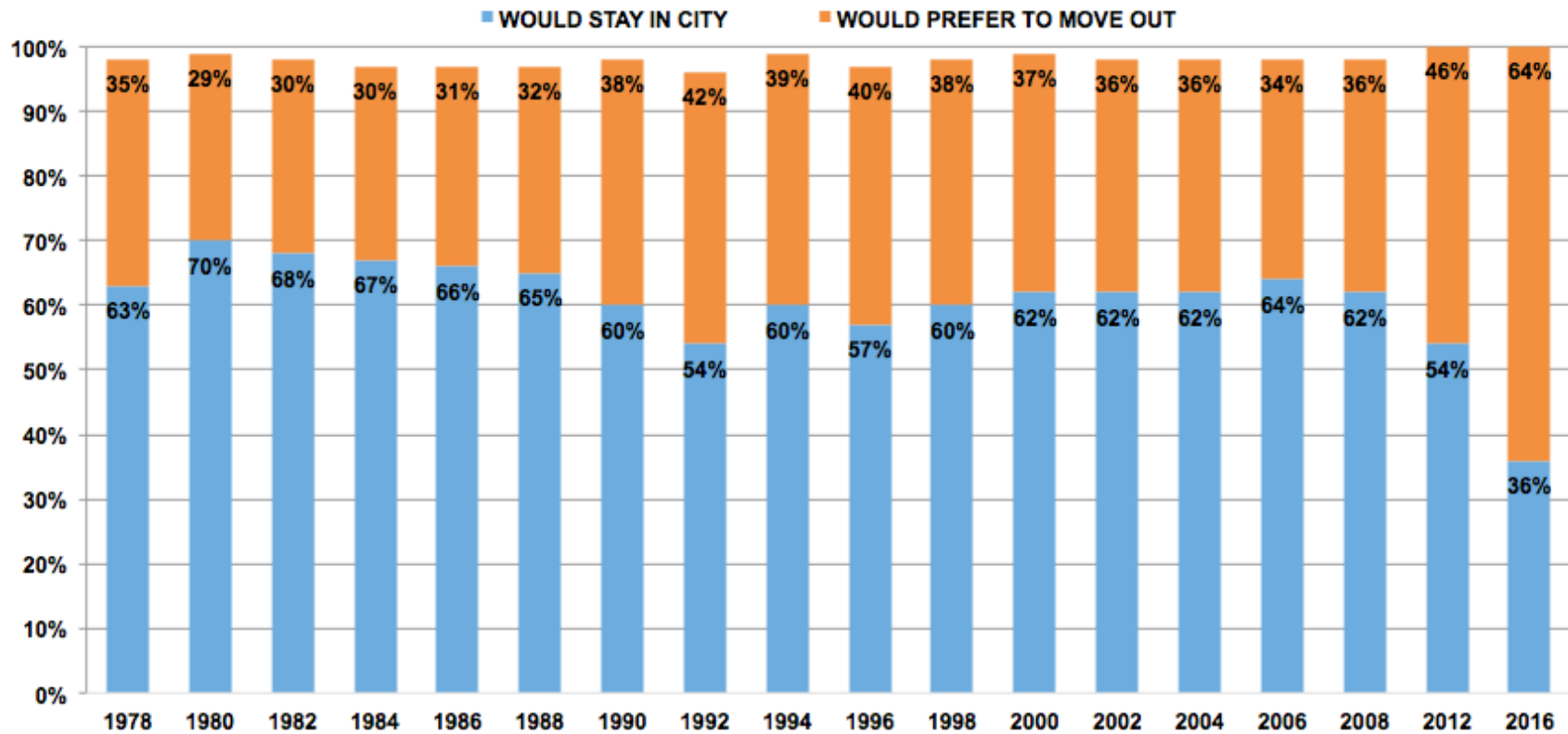
Negativity pervades residents' feelings on whether or not they would **move out of their neighborhood** if they had the opportunity: while 36 percent would stay where they are, 17 percent would want to move elsewhere in New Brunswick, and 47 percent would want to move out of New Brunswick entirely. See Figure 2.4 for trend data.

Some residents have a stronger desire to stay (or move) than others. Male residents are much more willing to stay in New Brunswick than female residents: just over half of women (53 percent) say they would like to move out of the city entirely, compared to 38 percent of men. A desire to move out decreases with age, and conversely, wanting to stay exactly where one is in their current neighborhood increases with age.

Wishes to stay or leave are similar among different racial and ethnic groups. White residents are only slightly more likely to want to leave the city entirely, and Hispanic residents are slightly more likely than non-Hispanic residents to want to move out of their neighborhood but stay within New Brunswick.

Those who rate the city as a "fair" or "poor" place to live are more likely to want to move out of the city entirely than those who give positive ratings. Likewise, residents who rate their neighborhoods negatively are more likely than those who give more positive ratings to want to move out of their neighborhood and the city. Perceptions of safety also impact the desire to

Figure 2.4: Commitment to New Brunswick (1978-2016)³



³ 2016 “move out” results are reported as “move out of neighborhood” (17 percent) and “move out of city” (47 percent) combined, similar to 2012 reporting.

move: residents who feel less safe in their neighborhood at night are more likely to want to move out of their neighborhood and out of New Brunswick.

Residents living in census tract 93 are most likely to want to stay where they are, though this number still misses the halfway mark: 45 percent want to stay, while 12 percent want to move elsewhere in the city and 42 percent want to move out entirely. Just over half of those living in tracts 60.01 and 60.02 want to move out of the city entirely; another 9 percent want to move to another part of New Brunswick, and 39 percent would stay where they are. Residents in tracts 51 through 53 feel similarly. Those living in the areas covered by tracts 57 and 58, as well as 55 through 56.02, are least likely to say they want to stay where they currently live – 31 percent and 34 percent, respectively – though among those who want to move, about a third want to simply move elsewhere within New Brunswick.

Making New Brunswick Better

When asked what should be done to make New Brunswick a better place to live, reducing crime and making the city safer top the list: 22 percent of residents mention something about crime and safety in this open-ended question (see Figure 2.5).⁴ This is not a new sentiment.

Residents mentioned crime and safety at the top of their list for improvements back in 2012, as well. The next most popular response is clean streets: 10 percent of residents mention

⁴ Responses were recorded verbatim in each mode; word-for-word responses can be found in the Appendix. Open-ended responses were then categorized into various topics that have been used through the history of the New Brunswick Tomorrow Community Survey, as reflected by the percentages highlighted above.

something about this as an important thing that needs to be done. Residents mention a variety of other issues, including more job opportunities (7 percent), roads and traffic (6 percent), and improving education and schools (6 percent); the importance of this last item has dropped markedly since 2012 where it stood as the second most important issue at 23 percent.⁵

Some of the various topics mentioned by residents are closely aligned and can be collapsed further into even broader categories. Improving societal conditions is the top overarching concern, with 29 percent of residents mentioning something about issues like crime, drug problems, race relations, immigration, local government, and more. Another 18 percent want something done about economic conditions, 15 percent say something about improving the community, and 12 percent want improvements to transportation. Seven percent each mention education and housing.

Some demographic differences emerge in what residents believe is the most important thing to do in order to improve New Brunswick life. While non-Hispanic white residents and Hispanic residents are mainly concerned most about societal conditions (at 50 percent and 31 percent, respectively), non-Hispanic Black residents are most likely (at 29 percent) to mention something improving economic conditions. Those in the lowest income bracket are most likely to cite community improvement as the most important thing that needs to be done (at 27 percent), compared to those in higher income brackets, for whom societal conditions top the list.

Societal conditions are also the top concern for those living in census tracts 51 through 53 and

⁵ This is perhaps due to improved perceptions of the public school system in 2016, as will be elaborated on in Chapter 3.

55 through 56.02 (34 percent and 35 percent, respectively). Those in tracts 57 through 58, on the other hand, believe the foremost issue should be improving the community (39 percent). The most important issue for those in tracts 60.01 through 60.02 is economic conditions (25 percent), while those in tract 93 mention a myriad of things that need improvement.

Safety and Crime

Negativity toward life in New Brunswick may stem from residents' declining perceptions of safety in the city and their beliefs that crime has not improved. Twenty-two percent say they feel "very" **safe in their neighborhood at night**, down from 36 percent four years ago; this is the lowest on record in the five decades this question has been asked of New Brunswick residents. Most instead feel somewhere in the middle when it comes to safety, a category that has seen a significant increase since 2012: 61 percent now say they feel "somewhat" safe in their neighborhood at night, up from 51 percent four years ago. Just 17 percent say they do not feel safe "at all," up from 10 percent four years ago and the highest ever recorded in the history of the New Brunswick Community Survey. See Figure 2.6 for trend data.

Some groups furthermore feel less safe in their neighborhoods at night than others. Hispanic residents feel less safe than non-Hispanic residents: 15 percent of Hispanics feel very safe, compared to 29 percent of non-Hispanics. Nevertheless, a majority of Hispanics feels "somewhat" safe (64 percent); one in five of this group does not feel safe at all.

Figure 2.5: Most Important Thing to Make New Brunswick a Better Place to Live

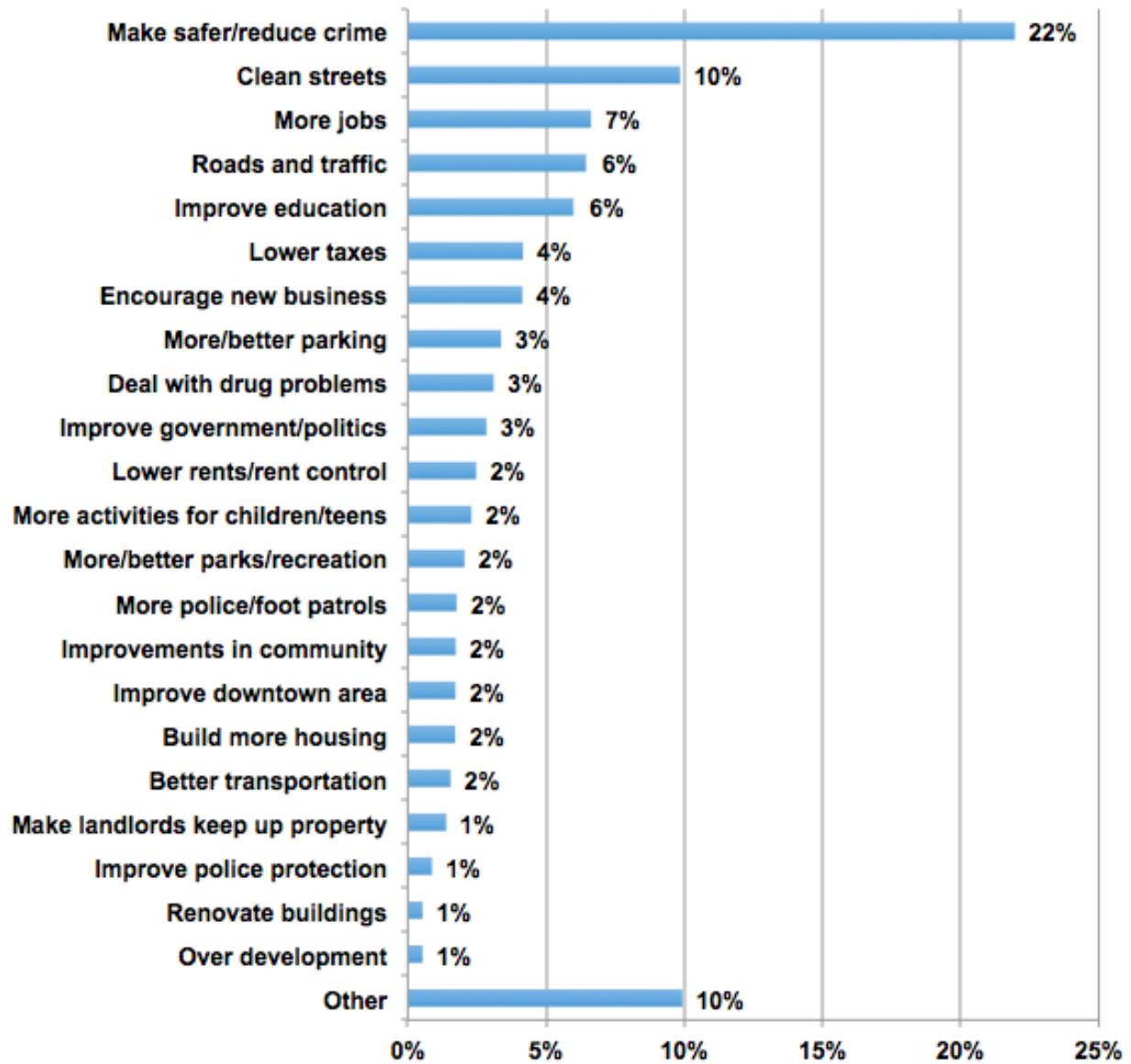
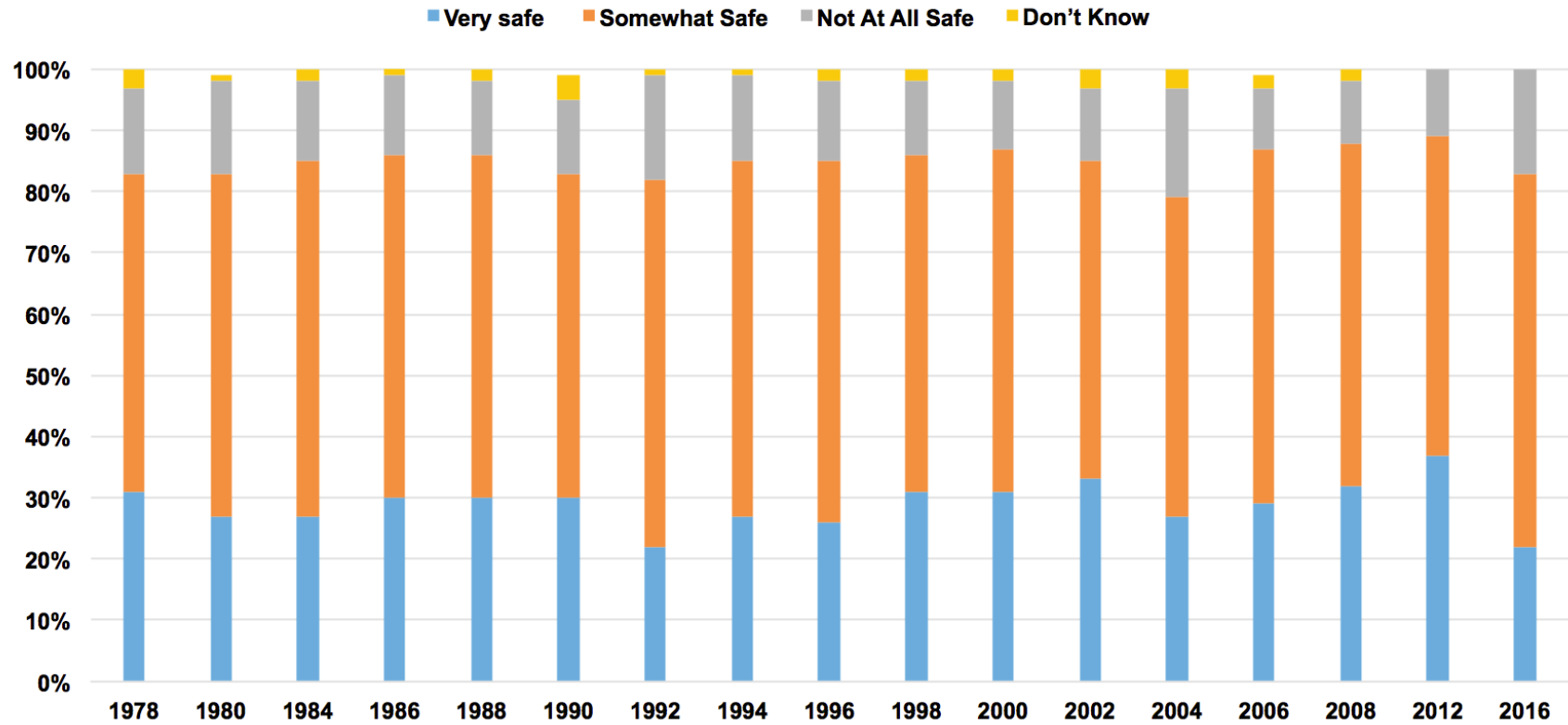


Figure 2.6: Safe in Neighborhood at Night (1978-2016)



Again, socioeconomic factors and age play a role. Those with the most education and those in the highest income bracket feel safest. Safety concerns are also slightly lower among older residents compared to their younger counterparts. Those who give the city or their neighborhood negative ratings and those who want to move also feel less safe.

Feelings of safety also vary depending on which area residents reside. Those living in census tracts 51 through 53 are least likely to feel safe compared to everyone else: 8 percent very safe, compared to 61 percent who say somewhat safe, and 31 percent who do not feel safe at all. Conversely, those in census tracts 60.01 and 60.02 feel the safer than anyone else, with almost all residents in this area evenly split between feeling “very” and “somewhat safe” in their neighborhood at 49 percent each. In a distant second, 28 percent of residents living in census tract 93 feel “very safe,” and another 63 percent say “somewhat”; residents located in tracts 55 through 56.02 and 57 through 58 are about ten points less likely to feel “very safe” (at 17 percent and 19 percent, respectively), but are about as likely to say “somewhat” (69 percent and 60 percent, respectively). See Figure 2.7 for a full demographic breakdown.

Half believe **crime in New Brunswick has remained the same**, compared to 40 percent who felt this way in 2012. The rest are split evenly between whether crime has gotten better or worse – 25 percent versus 25 percent. The latter has improved since 2012; four years ago, 33 percent of residents said crime had gotten worse. See Figure 2.8 for trend data.

Figure 2.7: Perceptions of Neighborhood Safety at Night by Demographic

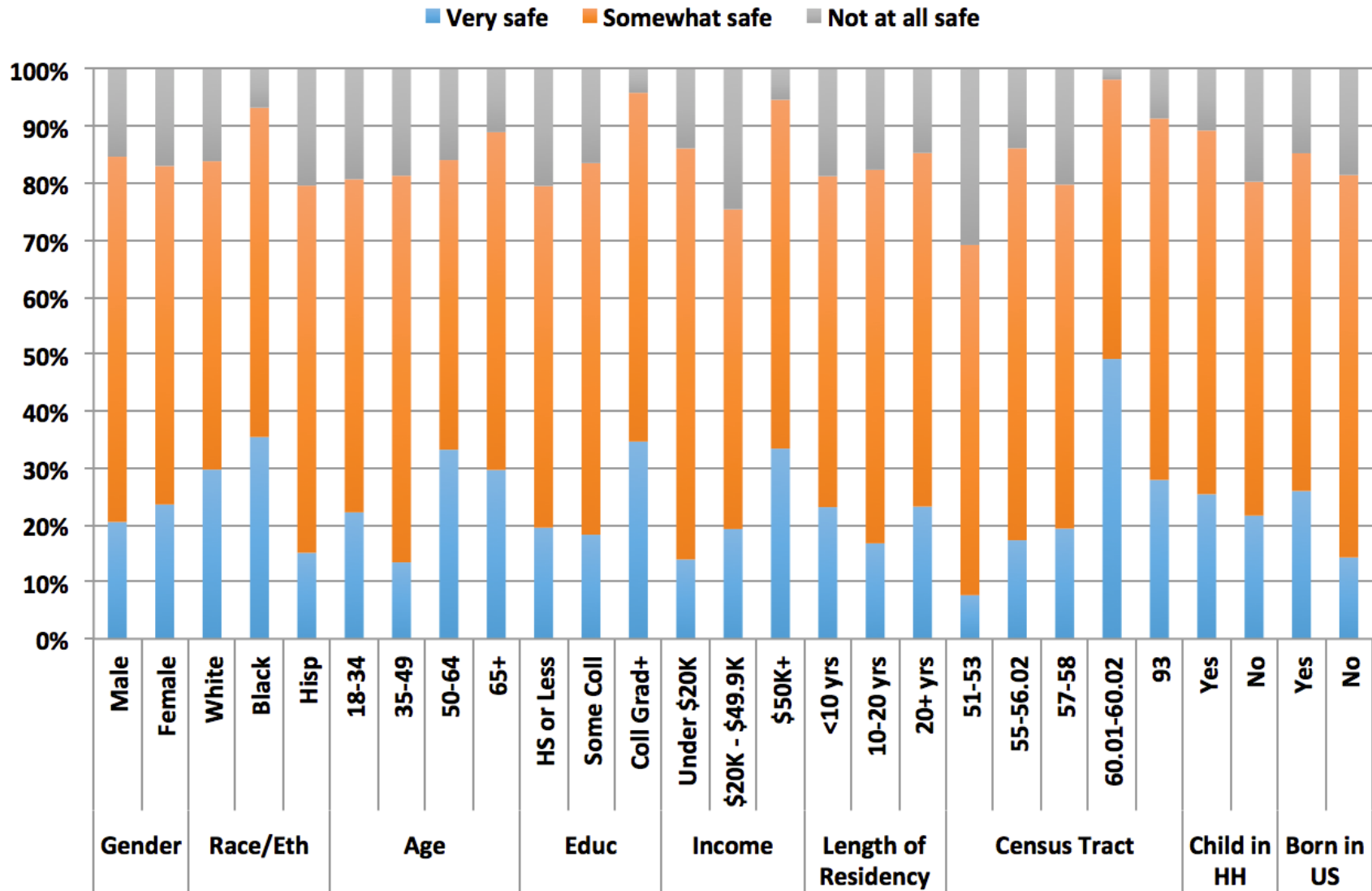
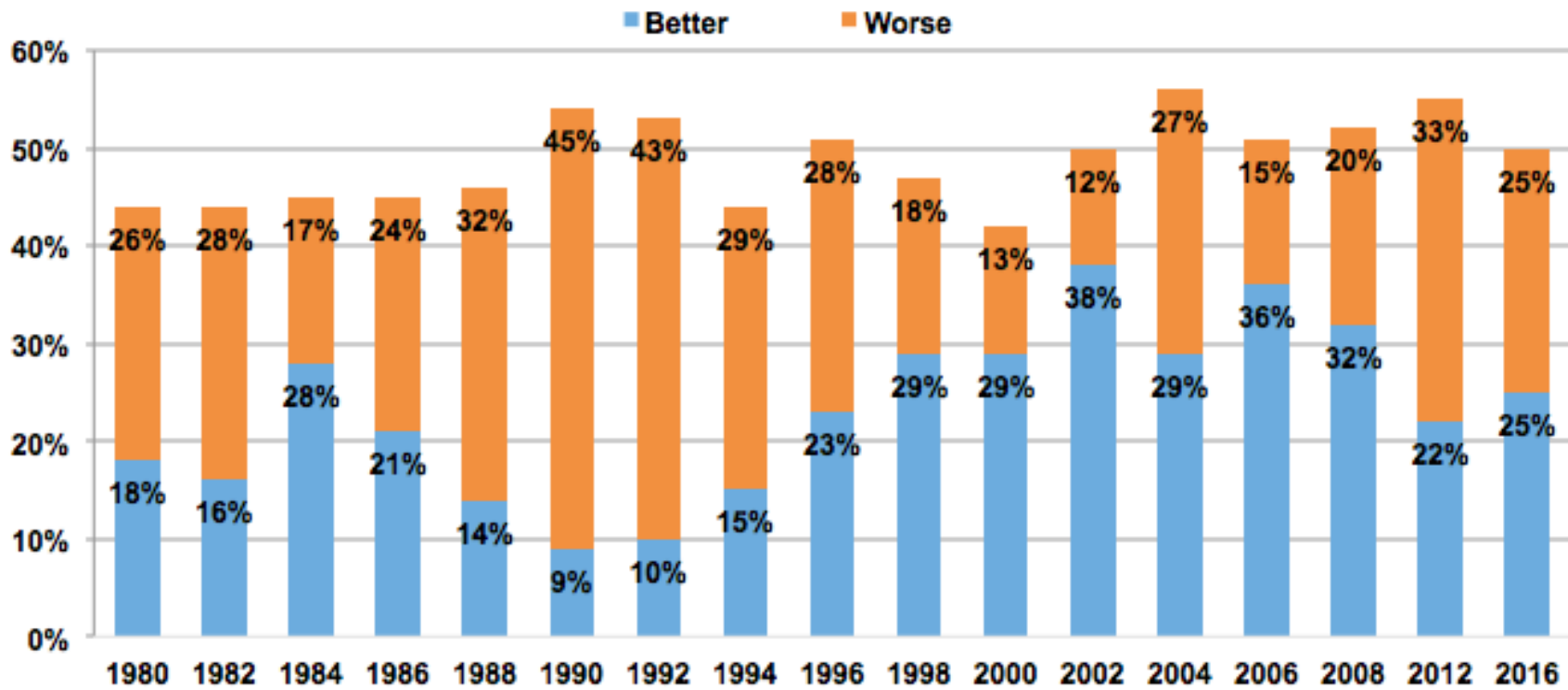


Figure 2.8: Crime in New Brunswick Better or Worse (1980-2016)



Perceptions of how crime in the city has evolved in the past four years noticeably differ by gender. While 32 percent of men believe crime has gotten better since 2012, just 18 percent of women feel the same. A majority of women – 58 percent – instead feel that crime has remained the same, compared to 42 percent of men.

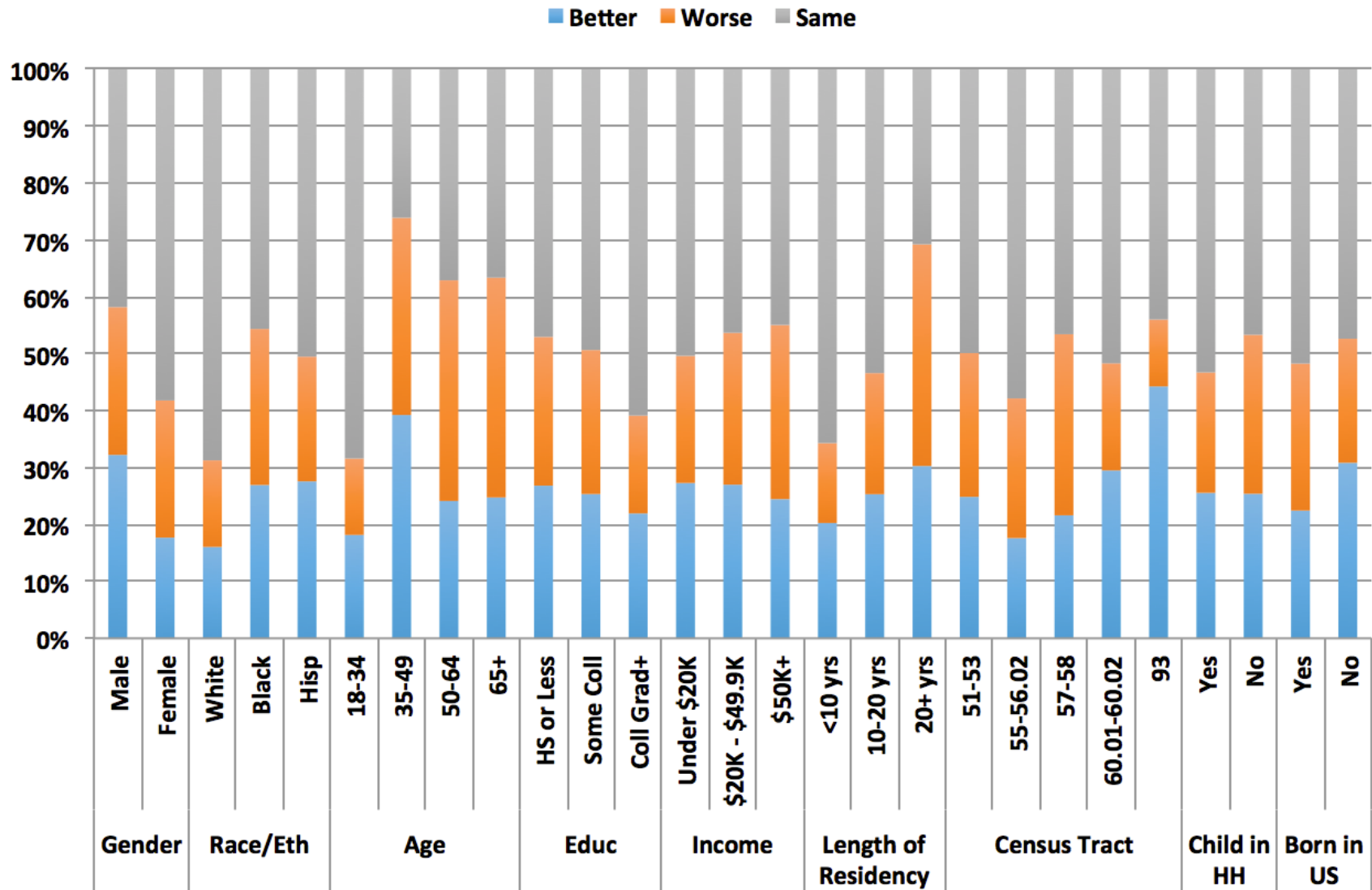
White residents are less likely than Hispanic or Black residents to feel crime has improved and instead are more likely to say crime has stayed the same. Hispanic and Black residents, on the other hand, are more likely to believe that crime has gotten worse; 27 percent of Blacks and 22 percent of Hispanics say this, compared to 15 percent of whites.

Views on crime are also influenced by age and how long one has been a resident of New Brunswick. New Brunswick's youngest residents are less likely than their older counterparts to believe crime has gotten better and more likely to feel that crime has stayed the same; residents 35 years or older are more likely to say crime has improved, but they are also more likely than millennials to say crime has gotten worse. Likewise, residents who have lived in the city for less than 10 years are more likely to believe crime has remained the same and slightly less likely to believe it has gotten better than those who have lived in the city for longer. Residents who have lived in the area longer are a bit more likely to believe crime has gotten better but are also more likely than their counterparts to believe crime has gotten worse.

Those living in census tract 93 are most likely to feel crime has gotten better in the past four years: 44 percent feel this way, compared to 12 percent who say it has gotten worse, and 44

percent who feel it has remained the same. Those in tracts 60.01 and 60.02 are also slightly more optimistic than others (29 percent say crime has gotten better), though a slight majority (52 percent) believes it has stayed the same. Those living in tracts 55 through 56.02, on the other hand, are least likely to feel crime has improved (at 18 percent) and most likely to feel it has stayed the same (at 58 percent). While those located in tracts 57 and 58 are slightly more likely to feel crime has gotten better (22 percent), they are actually also the most likely to believe it has gotten worse (32 percent). Residents in tracts 51 through 53 are split between whether it has gotten better or worse at 25 percent each. See Figure 2.9 for a full demographic breakdown.

Figure 2.9: Change in Crime Perceptions by Demographic



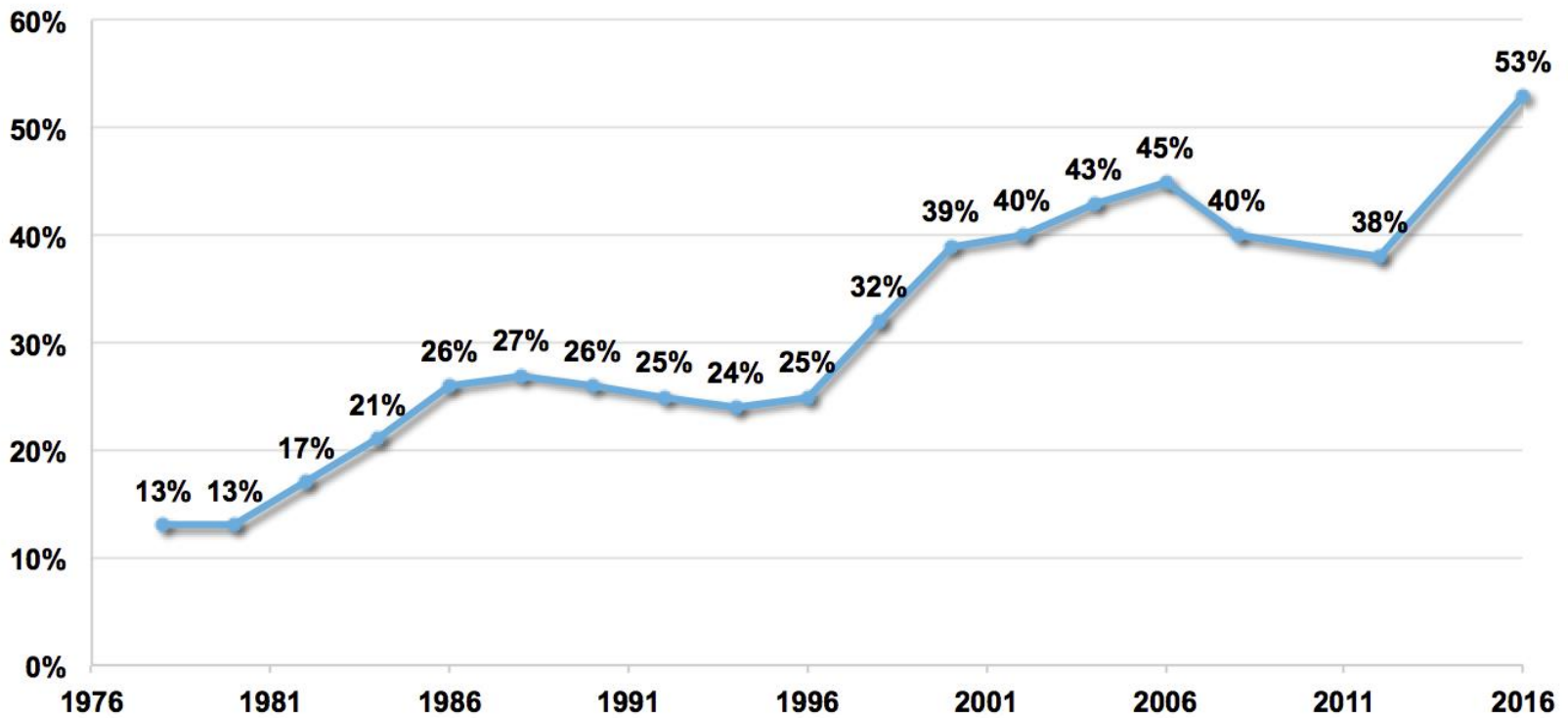
3 Education and Youth

Public Schools

Forty-one percent of New Brunswick residents report having at least one person in their household **attending school**: 13 percent have at least one child in **pre-kindergarten**, 9 percent have at least one child in **kindergarten**, 20 percent have at least one child in **first through fifth grade**, 16 percent have at least one child in **sixth through eighth grade**, and 19 percent have at least one child in **high school**. Just 2 percent of residents report that someone in their household is attending the **New Brunswick Adult Learning Center**.

Just over half of all residents give positive **ratings to the New Brunswick public school system**, though most of these responses are concentrated within the “good” category: 13 percent say the city’s public schools are doing an “excellent” job, and another 40 percent say they are doing a “good” job. Thirty-seven percent rate them as “only fair” and 10 percent as “poor.” This is a large improvement from recent years and the first time in the history of the New Brunswick Community Survey where a majority felt positively about public education in the city (see Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: “Excellent”/“Good” Ratings Of New Brunswick Schools (1978-2016)



Views on New Brunswick public schools are virtually identical whether or not residents have children in their household, but differences emerge between those who have someone actually in the school system versus those who do not: 64 percent of residents with someone in their household attending school give the school system positive ratings, compared to 43 percent of individuals in households where no one attends. Likewise, those in a household whose child is anywhere from pre-kindergarten to elementary school age are more positive than those without a child in these grades, as are those who have children in middle or high school compared to those who do not.

Women give lower school ratings than men, though this greater negativity stems from female residents without someone in the school system. Female residents with someone in school are actually much more positive than women, in general – 59 percent give an “excellent” or “good” rating. Their male counterparts still continue to be more positive, however: almost three-quarters of males with someone in school rate the school system positively.

Hispanic residents give higher ratings than non-Hispanic residents: 59 percent of Hispanics say the schools are “excellent” or good,” versus 47 percent of non-Hispanics. Non-Hispanic white residents are less approving of the school system than non-Hispanic Black residents – 35 percent compared to 51 percent.

Views on the school system are most negative among those with a college degree or higher, as well as those in the highest income bracket, yet are most positive among those with some

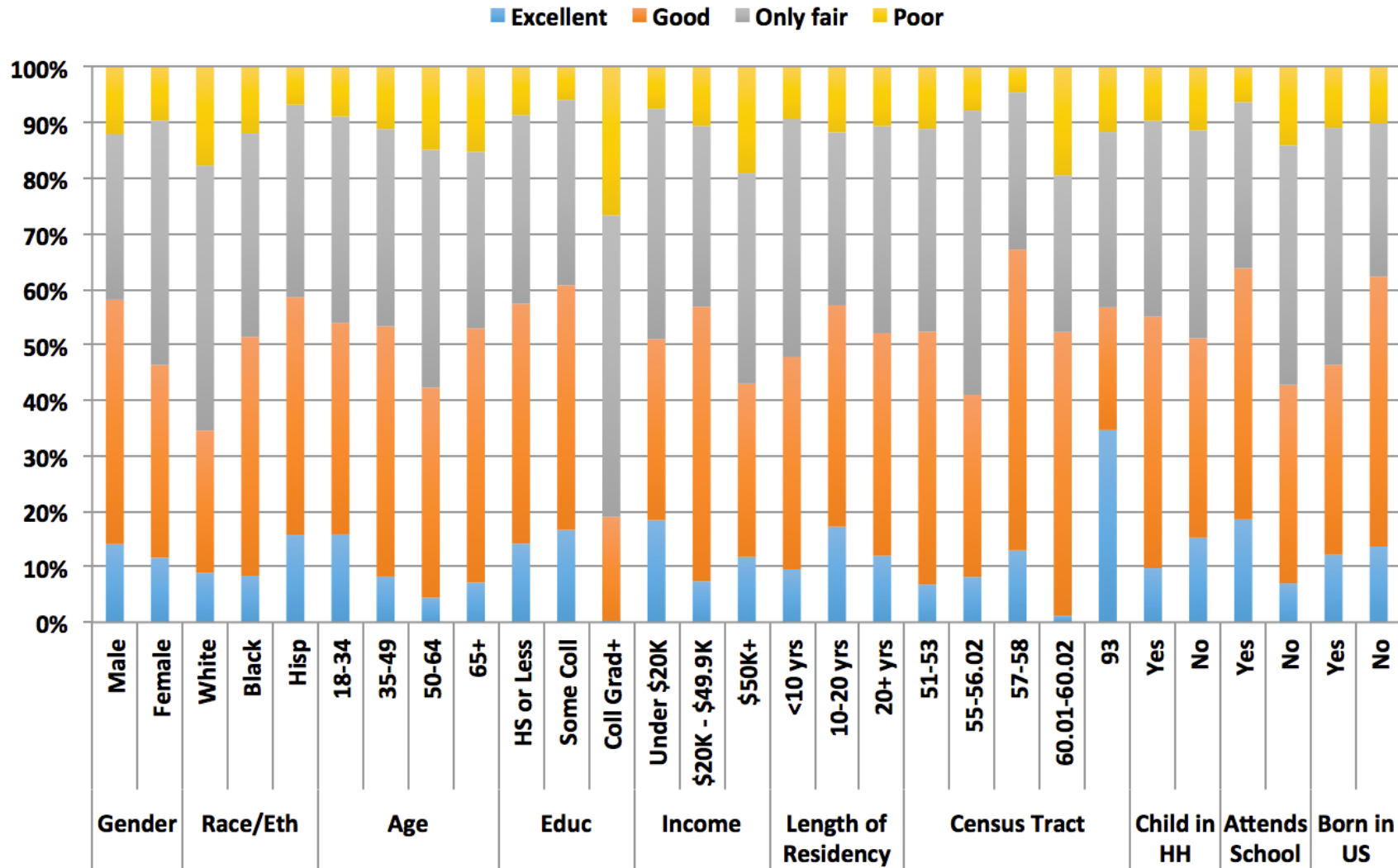
college and those in middle-income households. Residents 50 years or older are also less likely to give the schools positive ratings. Negativity among these groups can once again be attributed to lack of personal experience with the system: ratings are more positive among older residents, the more highly educated, and the more affluent if someone in their household actually attends a New Brunswick public school.

Residents living in census tracts 57 through 58 are most likely to give positive school ratings compared to those living in other areas of the city (at 67 percent), while those in census tracts 55 through 56.02 give the least positive ratings (at 41 percent). See Figure 3.2 for a full demographic breakdown. See Figure 3.2 for a full demographic breakdown.

Almost half of residents (49 percent) believe the **quality of public schools in the city have remained the same** since four years ago, and another 37 percent say they have gotten better. Just 14 percent feel they have gotten worse, virtually the same number as in 2012.

There is little difference in opinion between those with children and those without; instead, disparities once again emerge between those who actually have children attending a New Brunswick school and those who do not. Forty-seven percent of those with children in school believe the quality of public schools in the city is getting better, compared to 27 percent of those who do not have anyone attending. This positive outlook holds true for residents with young children attending school, as well as those with children in middle and high school.

Figure 3.2: School Ratings by Demographic



Residents who have lived in New Brunswick longer are more likely than newcomers to believe the quality of schools in the area have gotten both better and worse; almost two-thirds of residents who have lived in New Brunswick for less than 10 years say that the schools have mainly stayed the same.

Forty-eight percent of Hispanic residents believe schools in the city are improving, while 13 percent feel they have gotten worse, and 40 percent say they have stayed the same. Non-Hispanic residents are much less positive: about a quarter believe the schools have gotten better, while six in 10 say there has been no change. More than eight in 10 non-Hispanic white residents feel the schools have remained the same; just 7 percent say they have gotten better, and 11 percent say worse. Non-Hispanic black residents are more likely than whites to say the schools have gotten both better (32 percent) and worse (23 percent); 44 percent see no change.

Much like with overall ratings, views on whether the school system has improved in the past four years declines with age, education, and income. See Figure 3.3 for a full demographic breakdown.

Residents cite a variety of reasons as to **why they feel the school system has gotten better, worse, or remained the same** (see Figure 3.4). Those who believe the quality of public schools has stayed the same are most likely to say that they simply have not seen any improvements in the last four years (32 percent).

Figure 3.3: Change in Public School Perceptions by Demographic

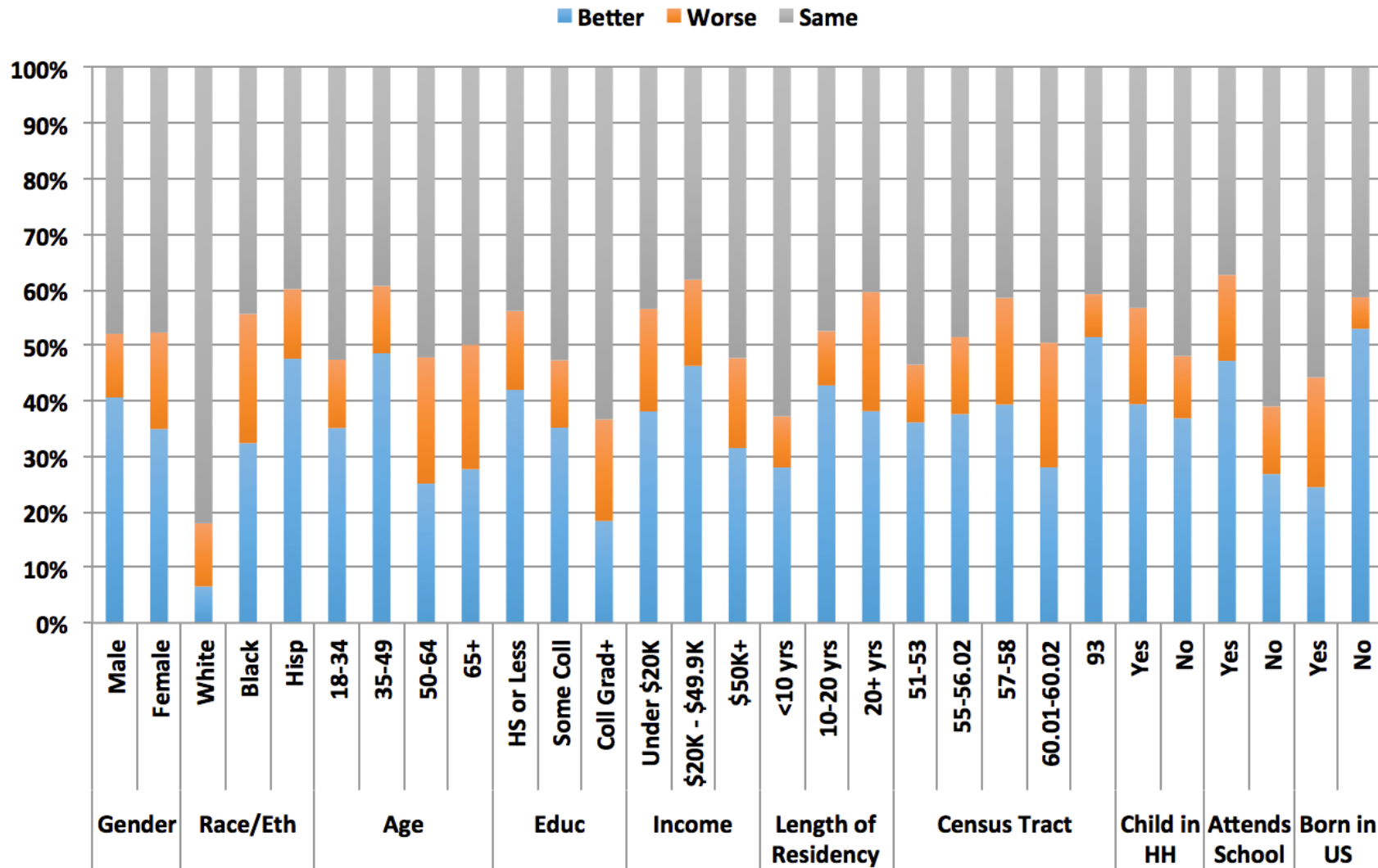
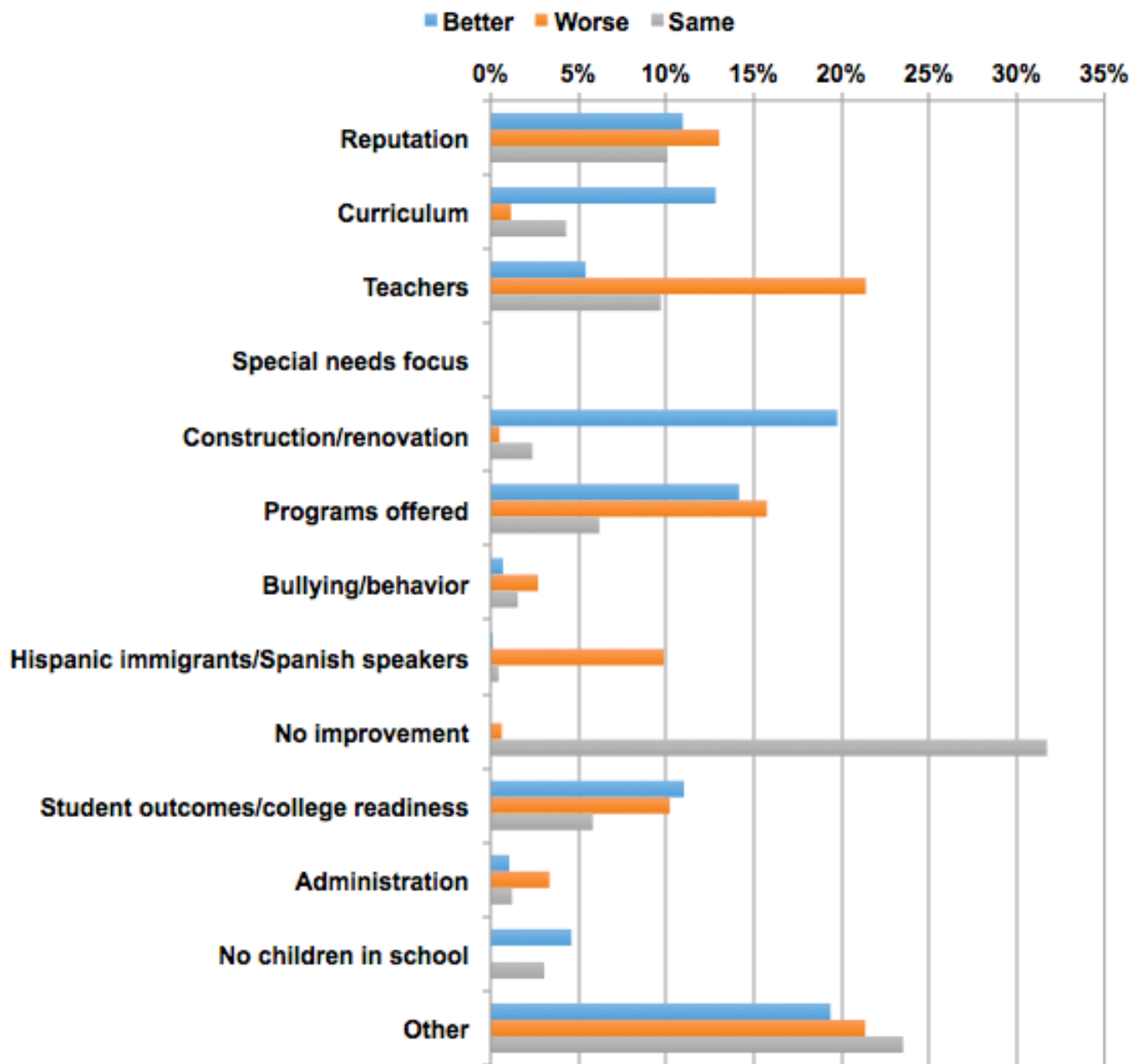


Figure 3.4: Reasons for Perceptions of Public School System by Initial Response



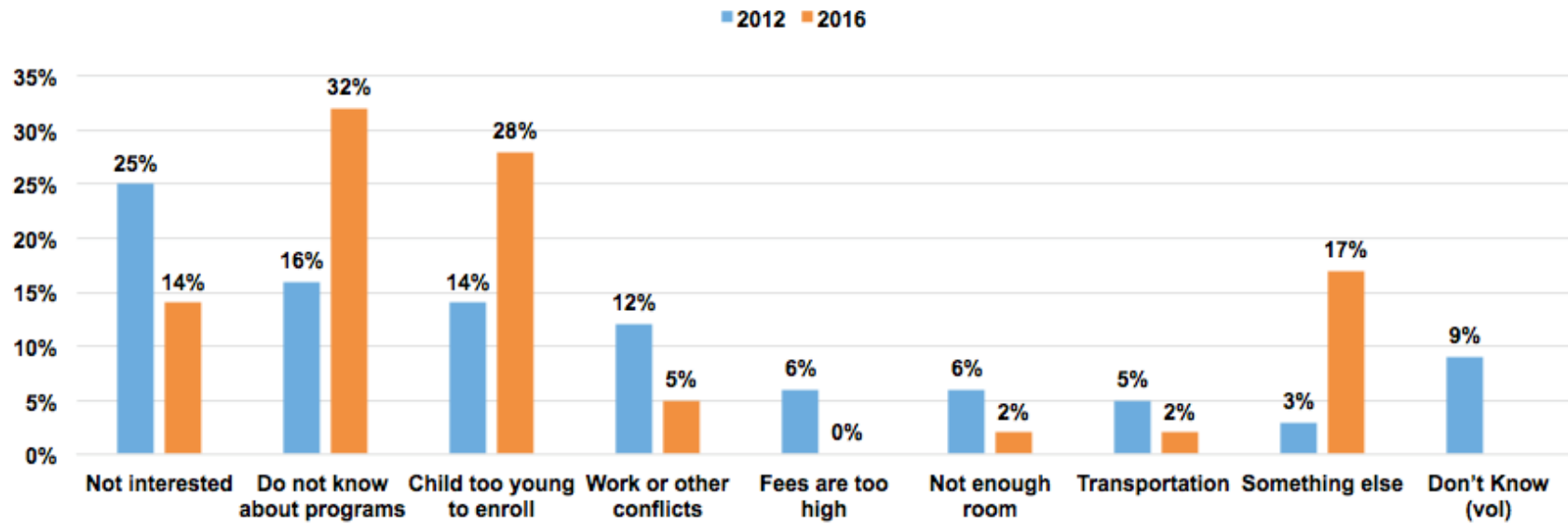
Among those who feel schools in the city have gotten better, 20 percent say this is due to recent construction and renovation, and another 14 percent say this is due to the programs being offered; 13 percent mention something about the curriculum. Those residents who believe the schools have gotten worse are most likely to say it is due to the teachers (21 percent); a number of residents in this group also negatively mention something about the programs being offered (16 percent) or reputation (13 percent).

Youth Programs

Under half of residents (46 percent) with children in their household report that any of their children **attend some type of after-school or summer youth program**; 54 percent claim no child in their household participates in these types of programs. These numbers mostly parallel those from 2012 (see Figure 3.5).

The biggest **factors in non-participation** are not knowing enough about these programs (32 percent) and children in their household being too young to enroll (28 percent selected). Another 14 percent say children in their household are simply not interested. This lack of interest used to be the number one reason for non-participation back in 2012 but is now a distant fourth.

Figure 3.5: Non-Participation Reasons (2012 vs. 2016)



Childcare

Just over half of residents with children in the household (53 percent) say they have **children in need of childcare**. Among this group, 56 percent say that children in the household in need of care most often stay with a family member, and another 23 percent say children in their household go to a licensed daycare; 13 percent of residents send children to stay with someone who is not a family member. These numbers have also changed little since 2012 (see Figure 3.6).

When a **child is home sick** and adults in the household have to go to work, almost all residents with children in the household (81 percent) report that an adult typically misses work to stay home and care for the child, a trend that has increased slightly from four years ago (see Figure 3.7). Eleven percent make some other type of arrangement, and another 7 percent say the child typically stays home alone in this situation. Only 1 percent of residents report using a sick child daycare center.

Residents with children are mostly uninterested in access to this last option: 75 percent say they would not be likely to use a **local child daycare center with health workers** trained to take care of their children when sick, while 25 percent would.

When asked to estimate a **reasonable cost per day** to send their child to such a facility, respondents' answers ranged from free to paying \$160 daily. Averaging across all responses,

respondents said they would be willing to pay about \$35, though the single most frequent answer was \$15 a day.

Figure 3.6: Child Care Options (2012 vs. 2016)

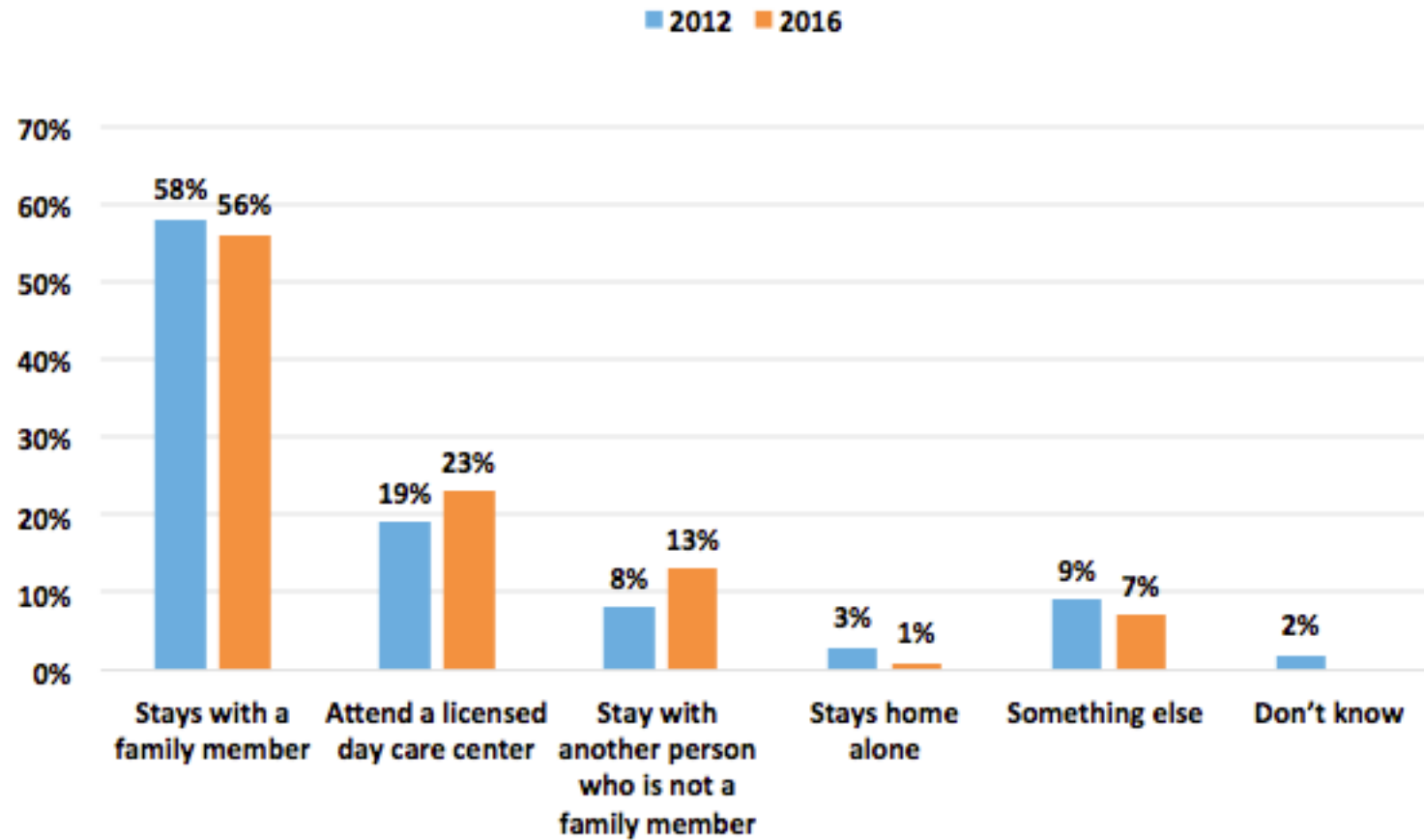
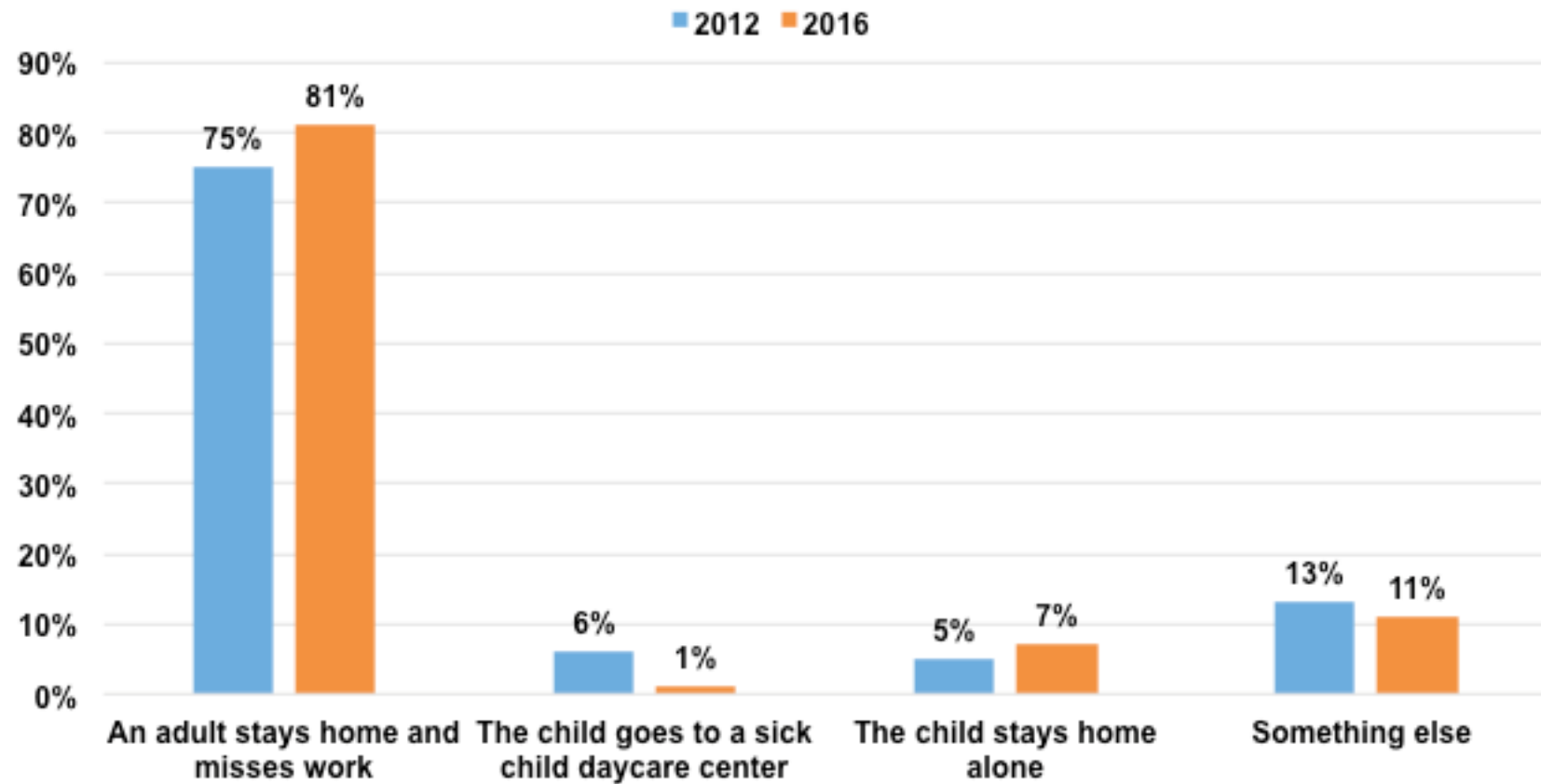


Figure 3.7: Sick Child Care Options (2012 vs. 2016)



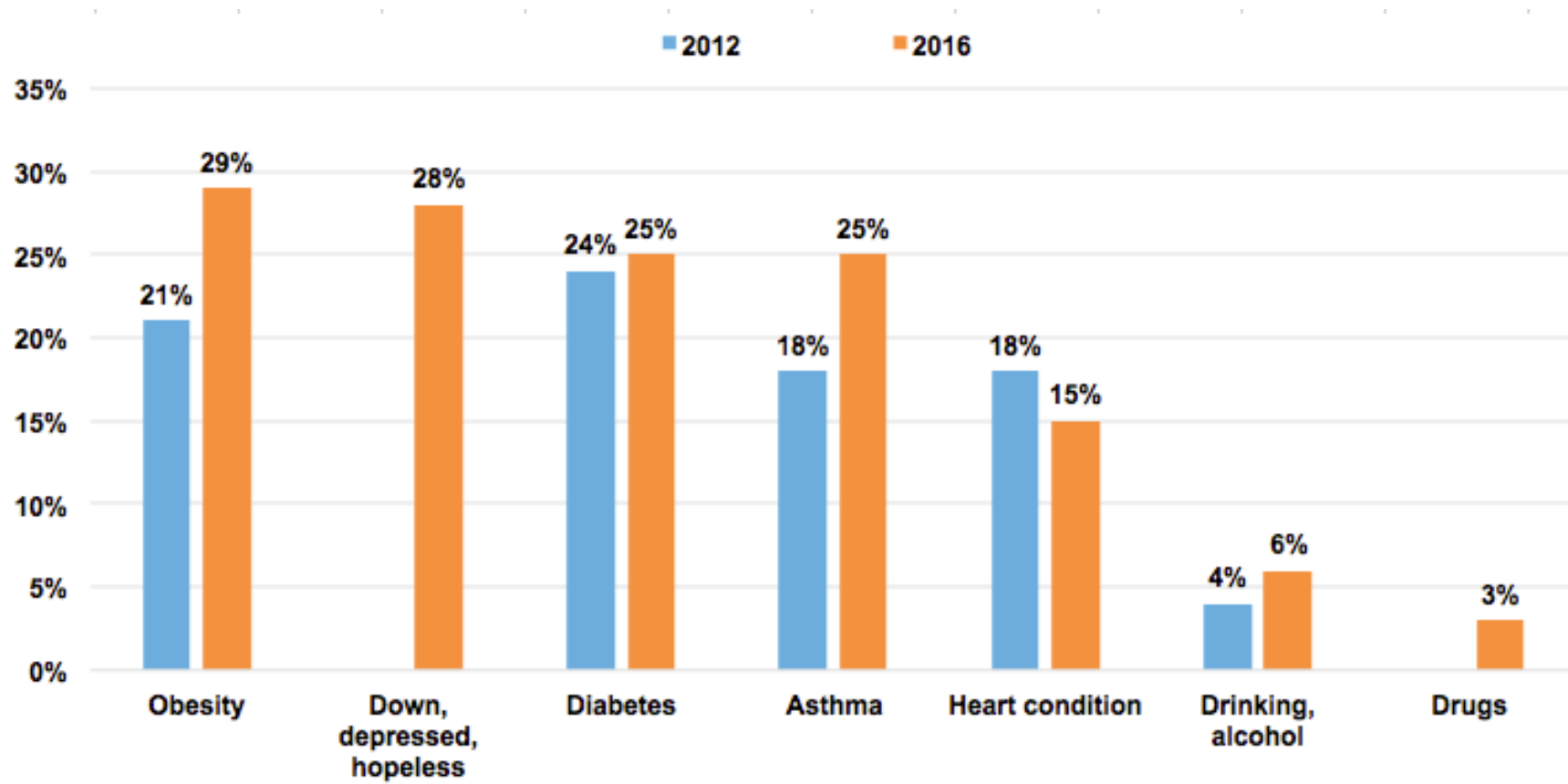
4 Community Health

Health Issues

Members of the New Brunswick community are confronted with an array of serious health concerns (see Figure 4.1). Among the health issues we asked about, **obesity** and depression are most prevalent. Twenty-nine percent say a member of their household deals with obesity issues. Obesity was also one of the top issues in 2012, though the number of residents who report this has slightly increased. Obesity is reported more often among non-Hispanic Black residents, natural-born citizens, the less educated, and the less affluent, as well as those living in census tracts 55 through 56.02. Asthma, diabetes, and heart conditions are also more likely among residents who claim they or someone in their household has problems with obesity.

Twenty-eight percent say the same about someone **frequently feeling down, depressed, or hopeless**; this is the first time depression in the household was measured in the history of the survey. Depression is more common in younger residents, relative newcomers to New Brunswick, non-Hispanic white residents, natural-born citizens, those with some college or less, those in the lowest income bracket, and those living census tracts 51 through 53 and 93 compared to their counterparts. Those who report other conditions are also more likely to report a case of depression within their household.

Figure 4.1: Health Conditions (2012 vs. 2016)



About a quarter of residents also claim that either they or someone in their household has **asthma**. Asthma is more common among residents 18 to 49 years old, natural-born citizens, those with less than a college degree, those in both the lowest and highest income brackets, natural born citizens, those living in census tracts 55 through 56.02, and those in households with heart and obesity issues.

A quarter of residents overall also report issues with **diabetes**, which was the number one household health issue back in 2012. Diabetes is more common among non-Hispanic Black residents, Hispanic residents, natural-born citizens, older residents, those with a high school diploma or less, those in the lowest income bracket, and those living in census tracts 55 through 56.02.

Fifteen percent say someone in their household has a **heart condition**. Residents who are older, less educated, less affluent, living in census tracts 55 through 56.02, or born in the United States are more likely to claim that someone in their household suffers from heart problems.

Six percent of all residents admit to issues with **alcohol**. Alcohol problems are more common among Hispanic residents, 35 to 49 year olds, and those living in census tracts 55 through 56.02.

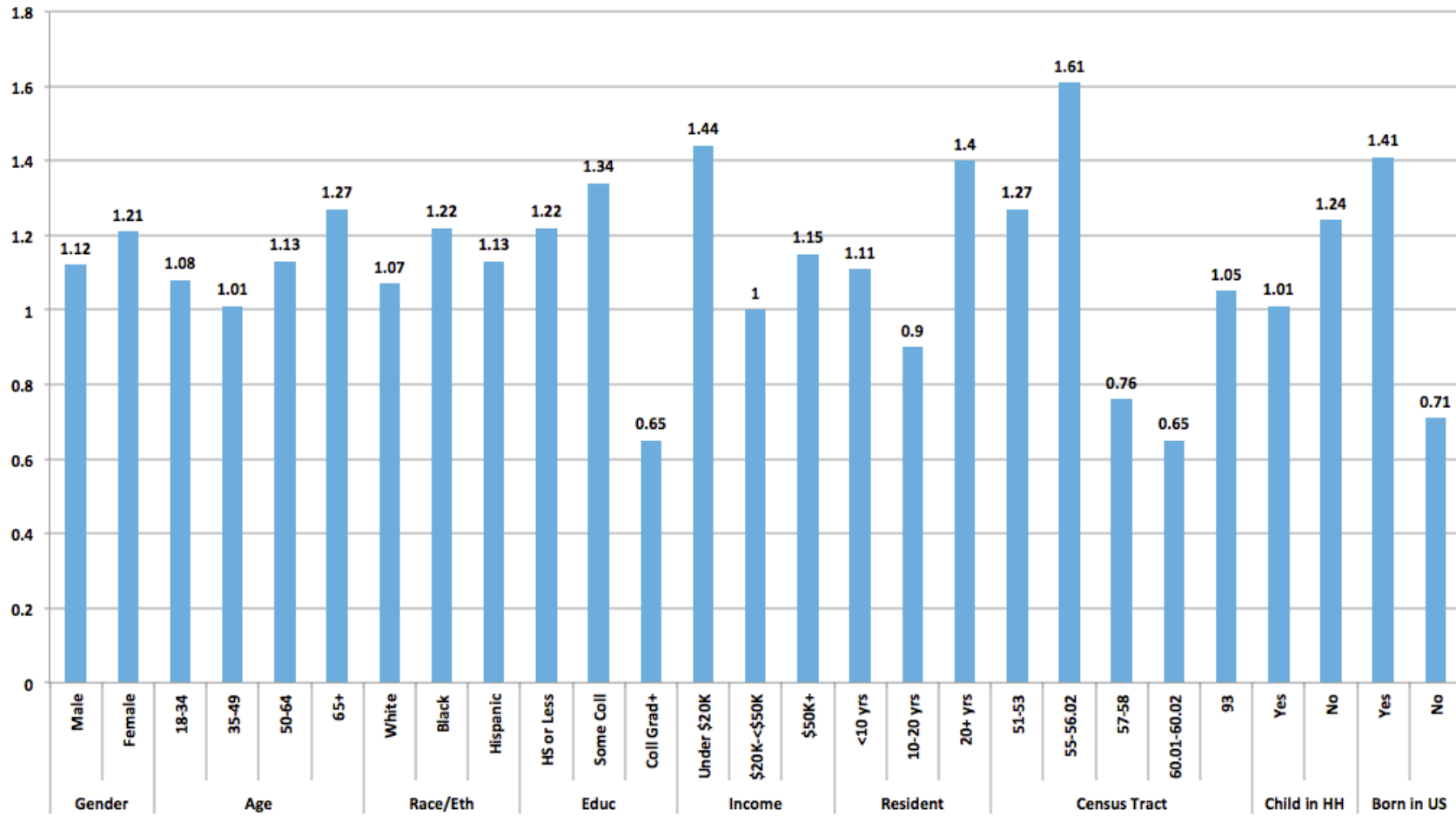
Three percent of all residents say the same about **drugs**. Those living in census tracts 51 through 53 are more likely to admit drug problems.

Taken all together, 39 percent of residents report that no one in their household has any of these asked about health issues. Twenty-nine percent claim only one of these health concerns applies to a member of their household, 16 percent deal with two issues, and 11 percent deal with three. Just 4 percent say their household struggles with any four of these health issues, and virtually no one says their households deal with five or six of them; no one reports living in a household confronted with all seven conditions.

Those in the lowest income bracket report a higher number of health issues on average than those who are more affluent, as do those with some college or less, compared to those with college degrees and above. On average, women, non-Hispanic Black residents, and older residents report slightly more health issues within their households than their counterparts, but these differences are not statistically significant.

Residents in census tracts 60.01 through 60.02, as well as 57 through 58, are the healthiest according to the health conditions index: 58 percent and 55 percent, respectively, do not report a single health issue in their household of the seven asked in the survey. They are the only two areas in the city where residents' mean number of health conditions is below 1. Census tracts 55 through 56.02, on the other hand, contain some of the least healthy households: while 20 percent in this group do not report a single health issue, 34 percent say their household deals with one issue, and another 26 percent say two issues. Residents living in this section report an average of 1.61 health conditions in their household. See Figure 4.2 for a full demographic breakdown.

Figure 4.2: Mean Number of Conditions in HH by Demographic (0-12 Scale)



Health Care

Overall, 87 percent of residents claim to have some type of **health insurance coverage**.

Coverage is less likely among residents who have lived in the city for two decades or less,⁶ residents 35 to 49 years old (64 percent have it), Hispanic residents (81 percent have it), those born outside the United States (78 percent), those with less education (85 percent of those with a high school diploma or less have it, and 86 percent of those with some college or less have it), and those not in the highest income bracket (86 percent have it among those in households making less than \$20,000, and 78 percent have it among those in households making \$20,000 to less than \$50,000). About three-quarters of residents living in census tracts 51 through 53 and 57 through 58 claim to have coverage, compared to more than nine in 10 residents elsewhere in the city.

When asked where they or a household member are **most likely to go for medical care**, 51 percent of respondents say they visit a family doctor. Another 23 percent go to a local clinic, and 18 percent visit a hospital emergency room. Six percent take care of themselves.

Usage of a family doctor varies widely across different groups. Hispanic residents are less likely than non-Hispanic white residents and non-Hispanic Black residents to see a doctor for regular medical care – 44 percent, compared to 51 percent and 75 percent, respectively. Hispanic residents (at 28 percent) are two to three times more likely than their counterparts to instead

⁶ This is mostly due to residents who have lived in New Brunswick between 5 and 20 years, however. Those who are new to the city within the last five years are actually highly likely to have insurance: 94 percent say they are covered.

use a hospital emergency room. Hispanic residents (23 percent) and non-Hispanic white residents (26 percent) are about three times more likely than non-Hispanic Black residents to use a local clinic (8 percent).

Fifty-eight percent of residents born in the United States regularly go to a doctor, while 39 percent of foreign-born residents say the same. The latter group is instead more likely to use a local clinic for routine care (30 percent versus 19 percent who were born here) or a hospital emergency room (27 percent versus 13 percent who were born here).

Residents who have lived in New Brunswick for two decades or more are almost twice as likely as those who have lived there less to say they use a family doctor for routine care. Men are less likely than woman to go to a doctor; they are instead about twice as likely to go to a hospital emergency room. Usage of a doctor increases with age, education, and income; once again, the ER acts as a replacement for those less likely to go to a family doctor, as do local clinics to some extent.

Most residents living in census tracts 60.01 through 60.02 (82 percent) see a family doctor. This number drops precipitously in all other areas of the city: a family doctor is used by 56 percent of residents in tracts 55 through 56.02, 39 percent of residents in tracts 51 through 53, 38 percent of residents in tract 93, and 36 percent of residents in tracts 57 through 58. Local clinics are a common option in these areas where seeing a family doctor is less prevalent, as is going to the ER. Those in tracts 57 through 58 are especially likely to use the latter: 35 percent

of residents in this area go to the ER for care, two to seven times more so than residents in any other area. See Figure 4.3 for a full demographic breakdown.

Fifty-nine percent of residents claim that every member of their household, including him or herself, have had a **regular check-up with a doctor in the last 12 months**. On the other hand, just over one in five residents report half or fewer of the members in their household have had a visit.

Hispanic residents, on average, report a smaller percentage of their household getting a check-up within the past year than non-Hispanic residents; 51 percent of Hispanics say their entire household goes to the doctor, versus 71 percent of non-Hispanic whites and 74 percent of non-Hispanic Blacks. Foreign-born residents are also less likely to report that their entire household went to the doctor compared to their counterparts – 49 percent, versus 65 percent of residents who were born in the United States.

The same patterns apply to those in lower income brackets compared to those in higher income brackets and those with less education compared to those with more. Older residents are more likely to report a larger average percentage of their household going to the doctor than younger residents. Those living in areas covered by census tracts 55 through 56.02 and 57 through 58 are less likely than others to report that their entire household has gone to the doctor – at 47 percent and 44 percent, respectively – compared to about six in 10 or more in other tracts. See Figure 4.4 for a full demographic breakdown.

Figure 4.3: Source of Routine Medical Care by Demographic

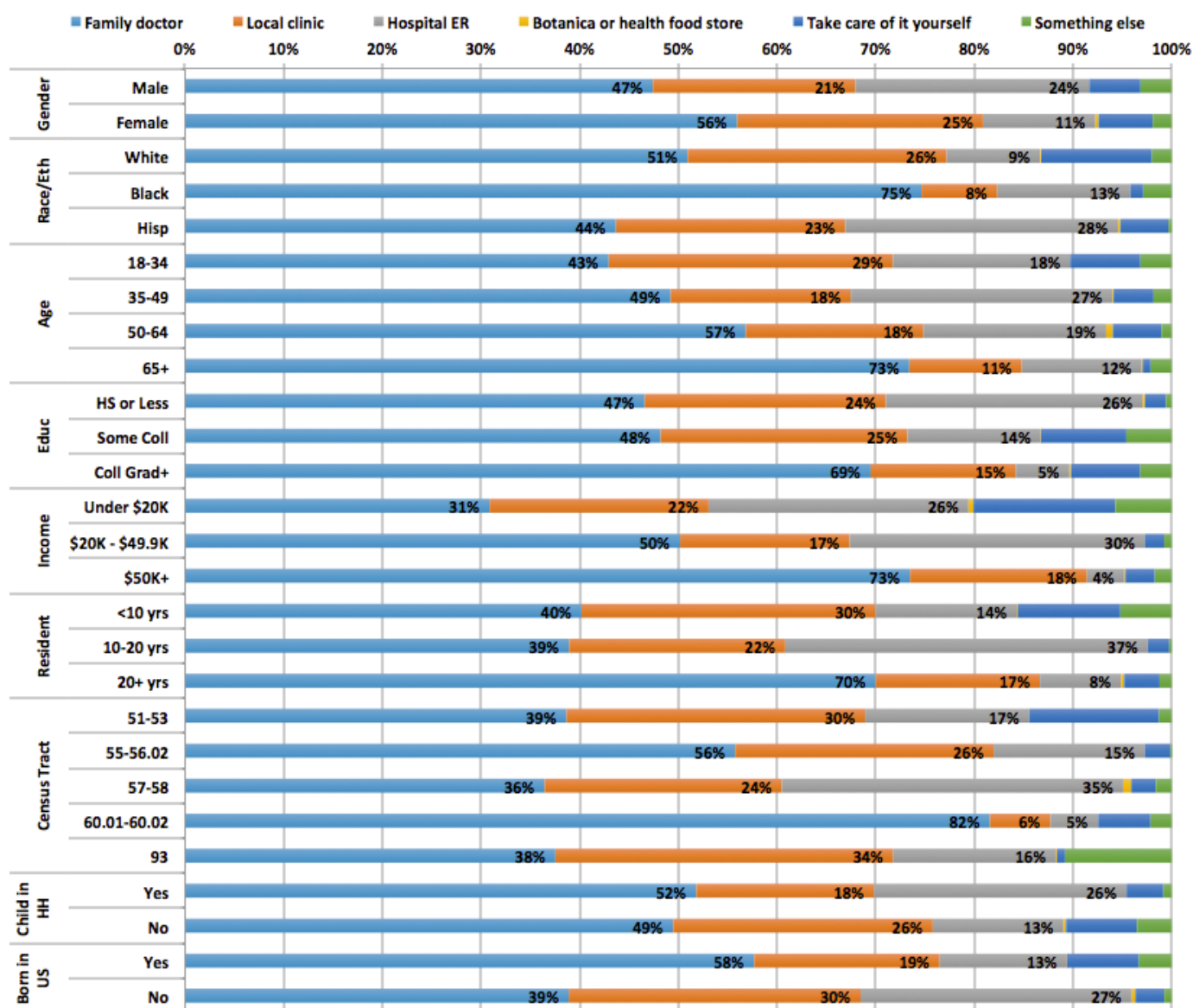
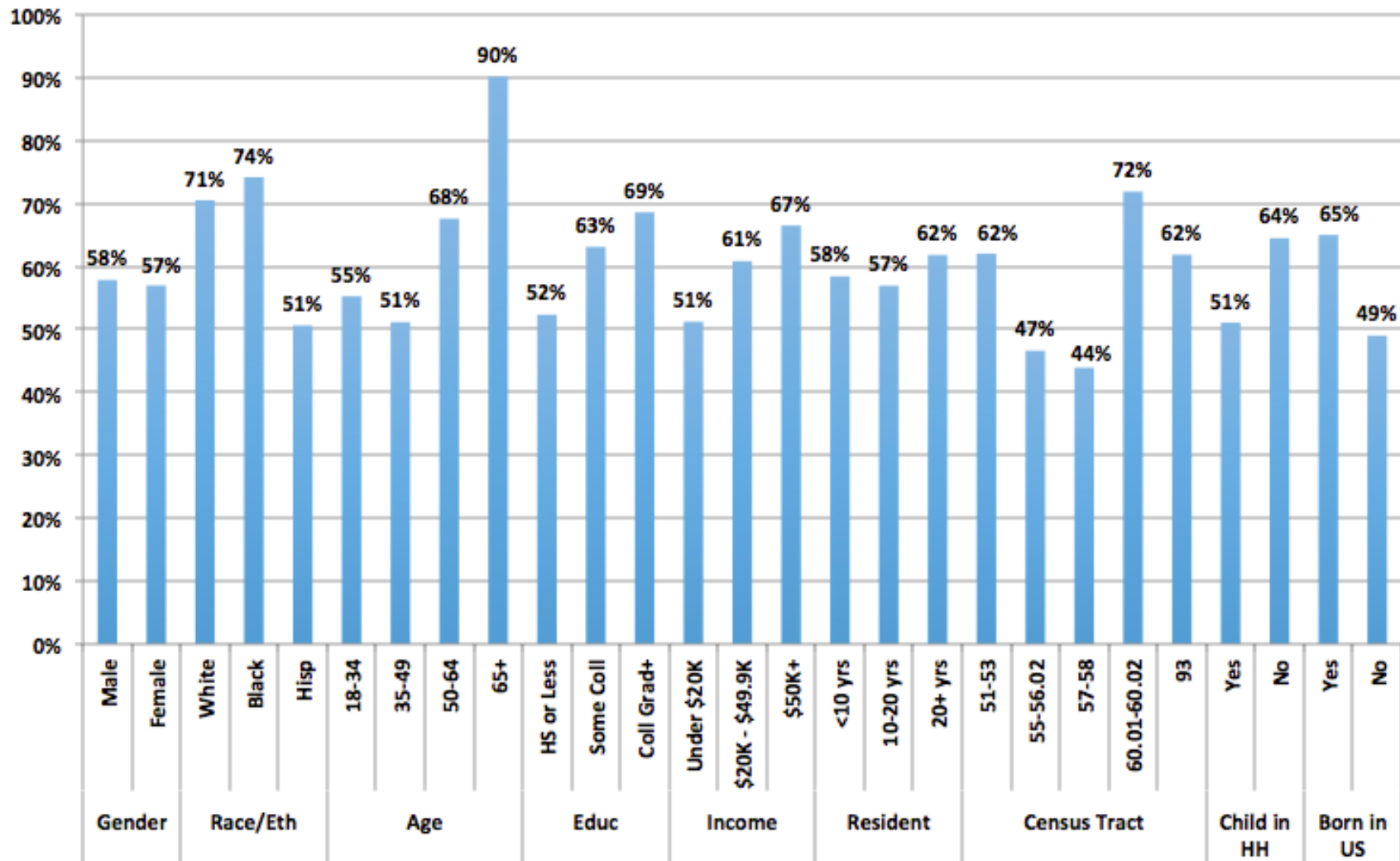


Figure 4.4: Percent Reporting Entire Household Has Visited Doctor by Demographic



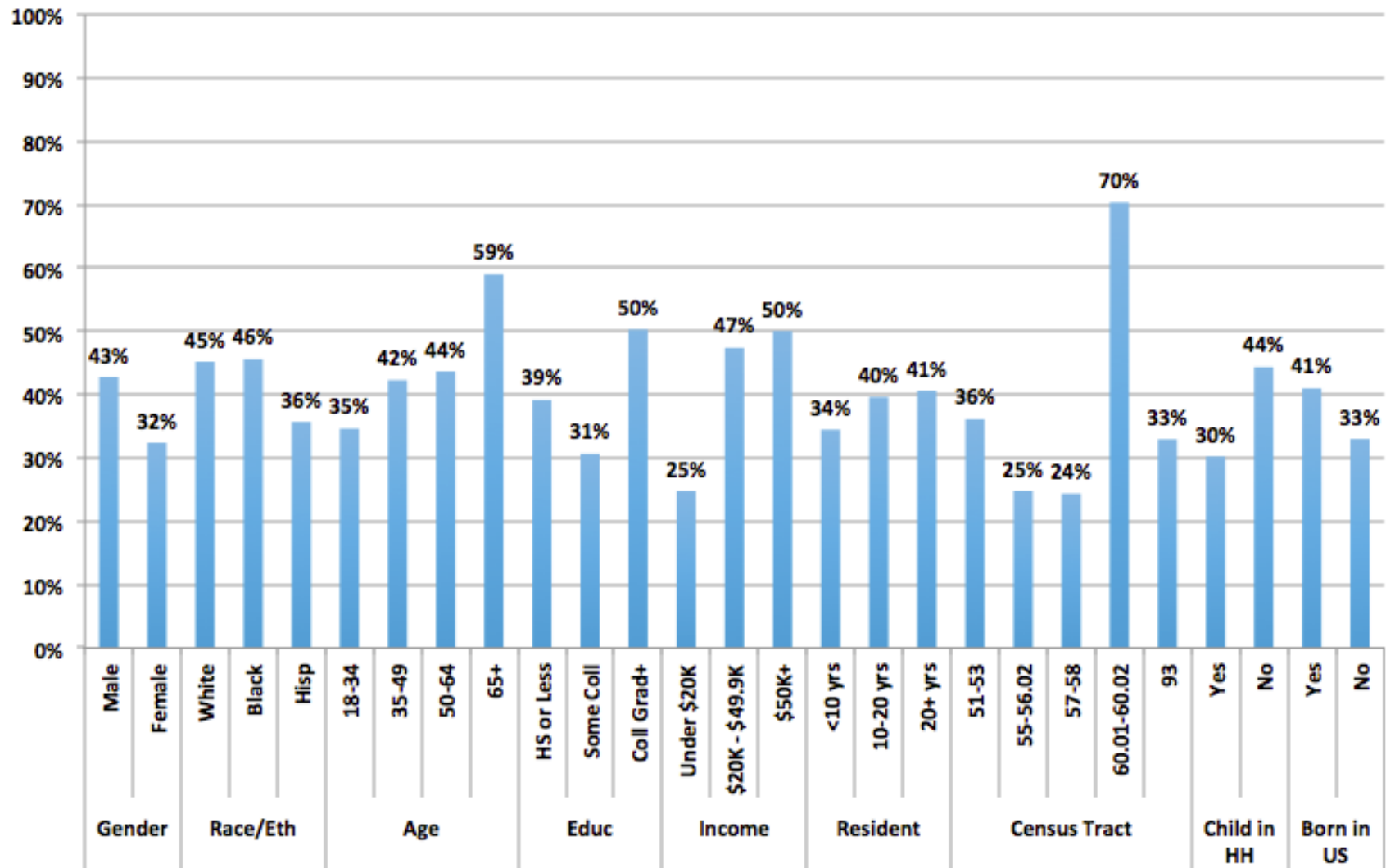
When it comes to the dentist, 38 percent of residents report that all members of their household have had a **dental visit** in the last 12 months. Forty-four percent report that half or fewer of the members of their household have gone to the dentist in this same time period.

While lack of regular dental visits is more widespread across different demographic groups, income is once again a major factor: those in more affluent households report, on average, a higher percentage of their household visiting the dentist on a regular basis than those in less affluent households. Hispanics are also slightly less likely to report household dental visits than non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic Black residents. Foreign-born residents are again less likely than those born in the United States to say all of their household members have seen a dentist in the past year – 33 percent, versus 41 percent. Women are less likely than men to report their entire household has had a dental visit.

Only residents living in census tracts 60.01 through 60.02 are highly likely to report full household attendance at the dentist: seven in 10 residents living in these areas say all members of their household have gone in the past year, compared to anywhere from one quarter to one-third living in other areas who say the same. See Figure 4.5 for a full demographic breakdown.

Given the large number of residents who report that all or most of their household regularly visits the doctor, it is no surprise that almost all residents are satisfied with their ability to receive medical care. Nine in 10 say that members of their household are able to get care when needed when it comes to **medical care or prescription care**.

Figure 4.5: Percent Reporting Entire Household Has Visited Dentist by Demographic



While large majorities across the board express that they were able to get medical care when needed, residents who are newer to the city are slightly less likely to feel this way and more likely than more longtime residents to say they only received care after a delay. Non-Hispanic white residents are also slightly less likely than non-Hispanic Black or Hispanic residents to state that they are able to receive medical care when needed, as are residents in the lowest income bracket compared to those in higher income brackets. Some of these patterns – like length of residency and income – also apply to getting prescription care. Men and younger residents are also less likely to report the ability to readily get prescription care, and more likely to report facing delays, than their counterparts. Minimal differences exist between those born in the United States and those born outside of it on both medical and prescription care.

Those living in census tract 93 are less likely than residents elsewhere to be able to readily access medical or prescription care: about three-quarters in this area say they are able to get care, compared to about nine in 10 or more in other census tracts.

Access to dental care is slightly more challenging in New Brunswick. While 78 percent say members of their household are able to get care when needed, 7 percent say they can only get care after a delay, and 15 percent claim they are unable to get care at all. Those less likely to report readily getting dental care residents who are newer to the area, men, those who are less educated, and those who are less affluent. Dental care also varies widely by geography: 95 percent of those living in census tracts 60.01 through 60.02 are readily able to get dental care, versus 81 percent among those in tracts 57 through 58, 78 percent among those in tracts 51

through 53, 67 percent among those in tracts 55 through 56.02, and 66 percent among those in tract 93.

Overall, 78 percent of residents report **obtaining health care in New Brunswick** with at least some ease: 47 percent say it is very easy, and 31 percent say it is somewhat easy. Sixteen percent, on the other hand, say it is somewhat hard, and 6 percent say it is very hard. This has changed little since 2012.

While a majority across the board finds getting health care in New Brunswick to be at least somewhat easy, this ease varies in degree. While about seven in 10 Hispanic residents say obtaining health care is easy, more than eight in 10 non-Hispanic residents say the same. Most of this difference stems from the “very easy” category, which 38 percent of the former give as a response, compared to 55 percent of the latter. Non-Hispanic white residents are also less likely to report easy obtainment of health care than non-Hispanic black residents – 79 percent, versus 93 percent.

Reported ease increases with age, education, and income. Residents who report one or no health issues in their household are also more likely to report ease in obtaining health care compared to those with two or more issues. Those who say they are readily able to get medical, prescription, and dental care, as well as those who go to a family doctor, are also more likely than their counterparts to say getting health care is easy. Eight in 10 residents who have

health insurance say getting care is easy; six in 10 residents who do not have insurance say the same. See Figure 4.6 for a full demographic breakdown.

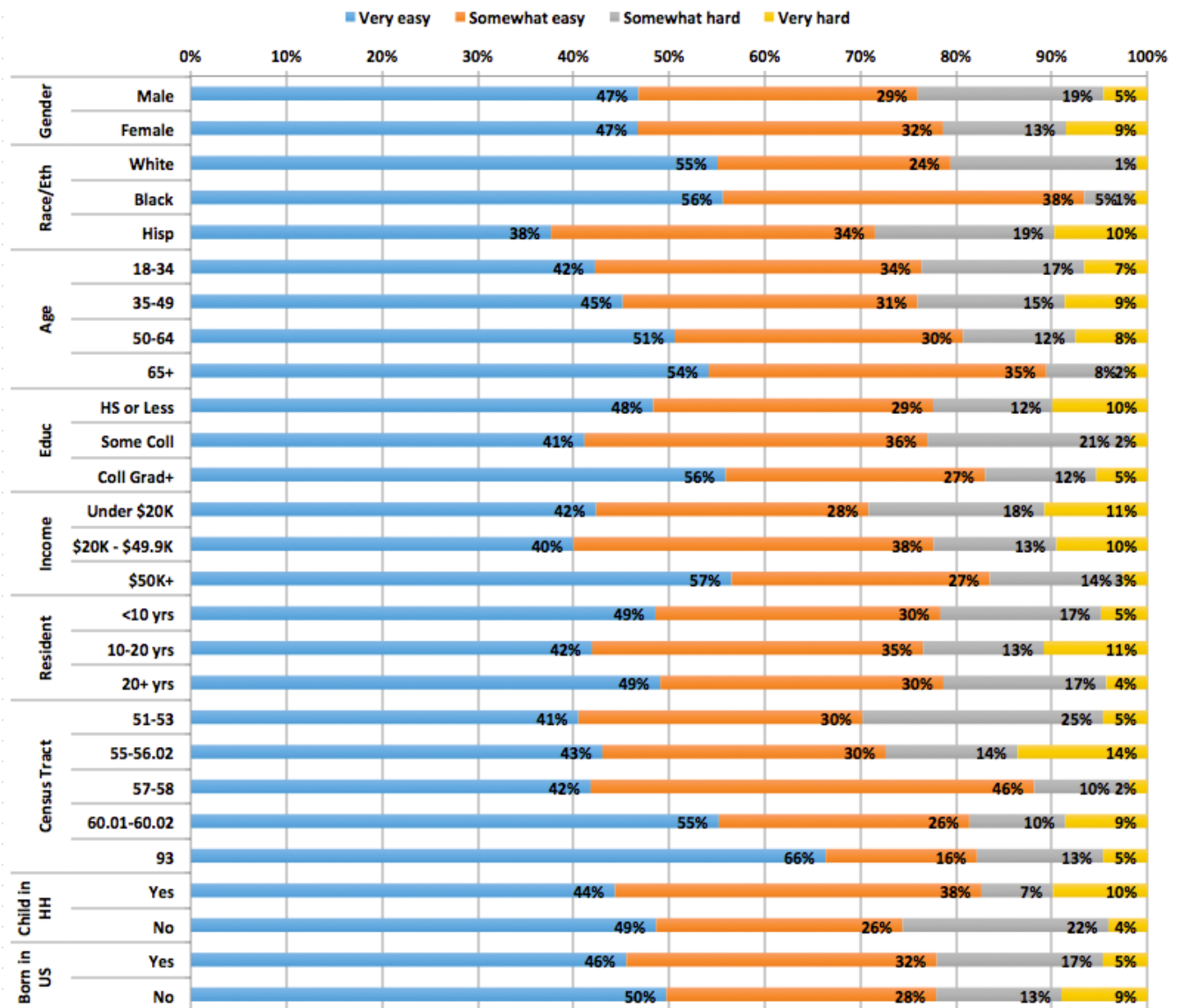
Residents in tract 93 are most likely to say that getting health care in New Brunswick is easy – 66 percent say “very” and another 16 percent say “somewhat”; those living in tracts 60.01 through 60.02 feel similarly (55 percent “very,” 26 percent somewhat), as do those in tracts 57 through 58 (42 percent “very,” 46 percent somewhat). Residents in tracts 51 through 53 and 55 through 56.02 are less likely to say this – at 70 percent (41 percent “very,” 30 percent “somewhat”) and 73 percent (43 percent “very,” 30 percent “somewhat”), respectively.

When those who say it is somewhat or very hard to get health care are asked to elaborate why, top reasons include poor insurance (18 percent), excessive wait times (16 percent), a lack of doctors (13 percent), and a dislike of doctors and providers in the New Brunswick area (11 percent). Another 8 percent of residents say the reason they find access to health care difficult is because they have no insurance at all, and another 8 percent say they cannot afford care. Four percent cite residency issues.

Fitness

More than eight in 10 residents claim to **actively exercise for at least 30 minutes** at least once a week: 37 percent report exercising one to two times each week, 28 percent three to four times, and 12 percent five to six times. Eight percent say they work out every day.

Figure 4.6: Ease of Obtaining Health Care in New Brunswick by Demographic



Millennials are more likely to exercise at least once a week than older residents, though residents age 50 and older are more likely to report working out every single day; about half of residents no matter age work out at least three times per week.

Hispanic residents work out less than non-Hispanic residents: while a similar number of both groups say they never work out, 41 percent of Hispanics do so 3 times per week or more, compared to 55 percent of non-Hispanic residents. Non-Hispanic whites claim to work out more than non-Hispanic Blacks – 63 percent do so 3 times a week or more, versus 51 percent.

Exercise increases with education and income. Those with health issues are more likely to report not exercising. Residents with health insurance are twice as likely to work out at least 3 times a week or more than residents without health insurance (50 percent versus 25 percent). Those living in census tracts 55 through 56.02 and 57 through 58 are less likely to work out 3 times per week or more than those living in other areas; tract 93 and tracts 55 through 56.02 have the highest number of residents who say they do not work out at all (24 percent and 21 percent, respectively).

5 Food Security

Healthy Eating

Forty-four percent of all residents report **eating fruits and vegetables** every day each week, with the average response at about five out of seven days. One percent say they do not eat any fruits or vegetables in a week, 4 percent claim they eat them once a week, and 10 percent say twice a week. Fourteen percent claim to eat fruits and vegetables three times week, 7 percent say four times a week, 14 percent say five times a week, and 6 percent say six times a week. On average, the following groups report eating fruits and vegetables for fewer days per week than their counterparts: Hispanic residents (4.43 days), foreign-born residents (4.73 days), those with a high school degree or less (4.78 days), those making under \$50,000 (4.83 days), those living in census tracts 55 through 56.02 (5.03 days) and 51 through 53 (4.79 days), those who have lived in New Brunswick 10 to 20 years (4.54 days), and those with children in the household (4.67 days). See Figure 5.1 for a full demographic breakdown.

Much like with fruits and vegetables, half of all residents (51 percent) claim to eat **breakfast** every day, with the average response around five days a week. Just 7 percent say they do not eat breakfast any day of the week, 1 percent only eat it once a week, 7 percent eat it twice a week, and 9 percent eat it three times a week. Another 7 percent eat breakfast four days a week, 15 percent eat it five days a week, and 4 percent eat it six days a week. On average, the following groups report eating breakfast for fewer days per week than their counterparts:

Hispanic residents (4.76 days), those making under \$20,000 (4.88 days), those living in census tracts 57 through 58 (4.38 days) and 93 (4.84 days), and those who have lived in New Brunswick 10 to 20 years (4.55 days). See Figure 5.2 for a full demographic breakdown.

While **fast food** is not a daily occurrence, residents do admit to eating it with some regularity – on average, about one to two times a week. While 27 percent claim to not eat fast food at all, 43 percent say they eat it once a week, another 16 percent eat it twice a week, and 4 percent eat it three times a week. Almost one in ten eat fast food anywhere from four to six times a week; another one percent claim to eat fast food every day. On average, the following groups report eating fast food for a greater number of days per week than their counterparts: men (1.33 days), natural-born citizens (1.64 days), those with some college (1.74 days), those living in census tracts 51 through 53 (1.57 days) and 57 through 58 (1.98 days), and those with children in the household (1.72 days). See Figure 5.3 for a full demographic breakdown.

Almost all residents (95 percent) claim they shop at a **supermarket** for most foods. Shopping at a supermarket is less likely among those residents living in census tracts 57 through 58 (87 percent) compared to other areas.

Access to Nutrition

Almost four in 10 residents (39 percent) say there have been times in the past 12 months when they did not have **enough money to buy food** that their family needed; six in 10 (61 percent), on the other hand, say this is not true of their household.

Figure 5.1: Mean Number of Days Eat Fruits and Vegetables by Demographic

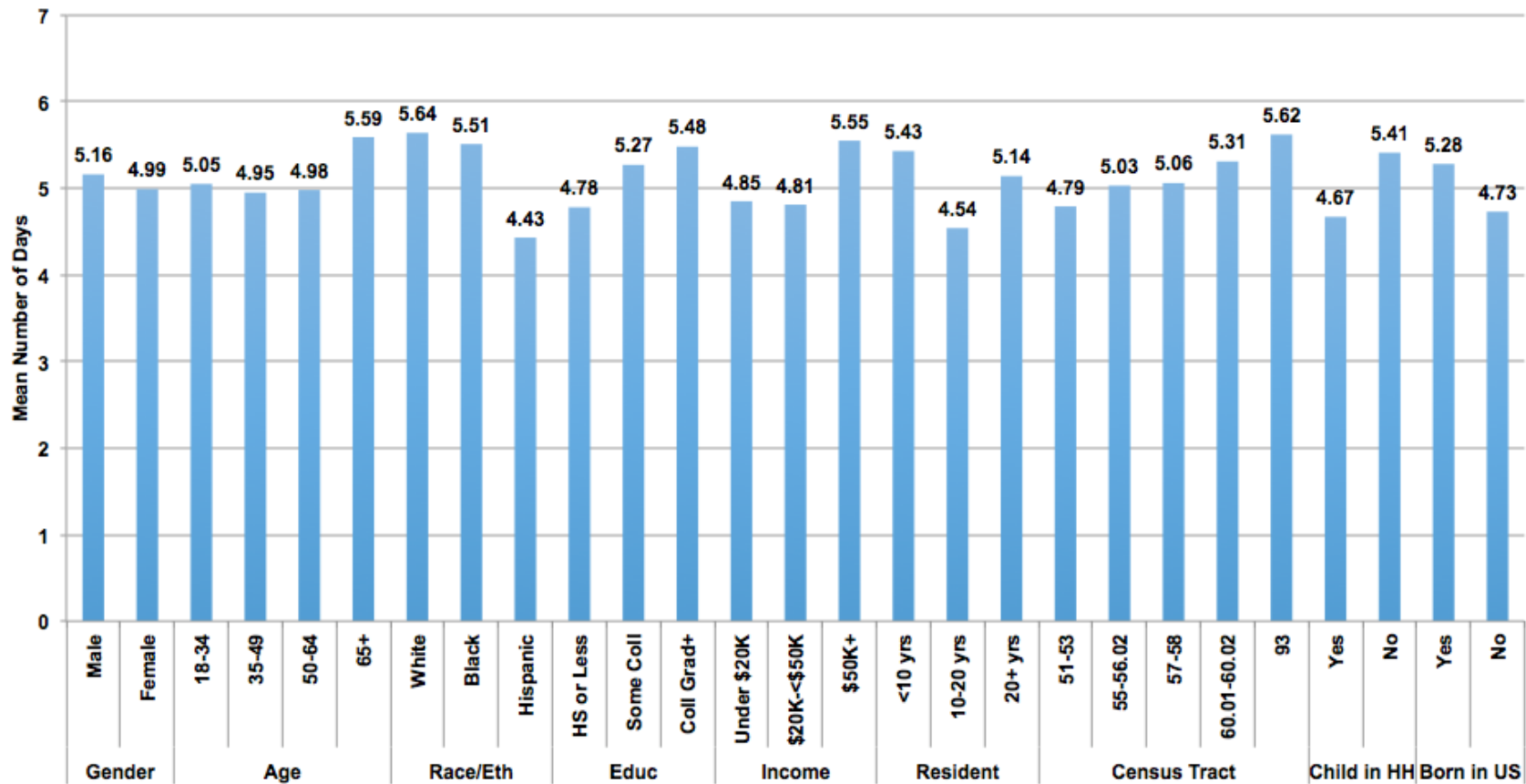


Figure 5.2: Mean Number of Days Eat Breakfast by Demographic

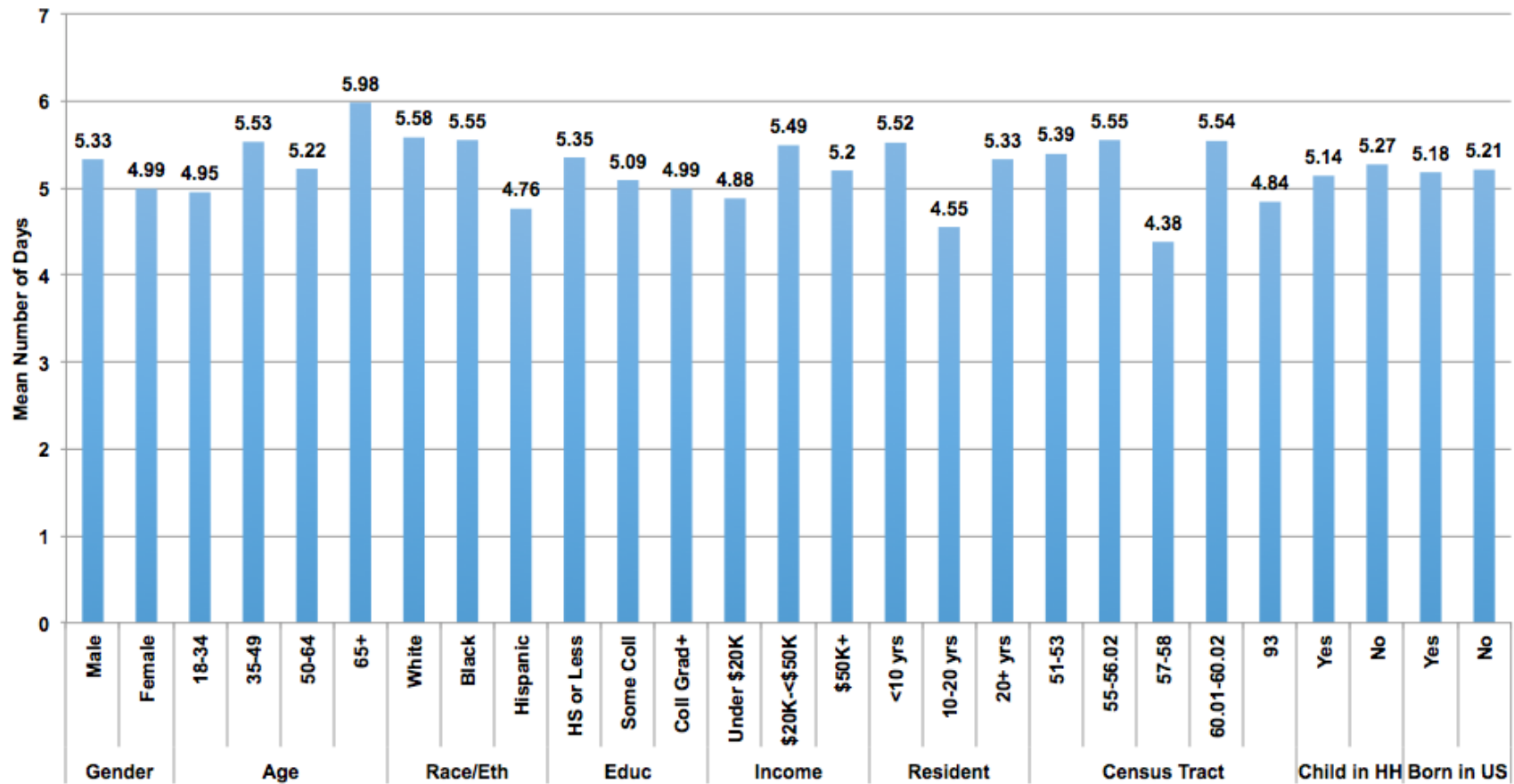
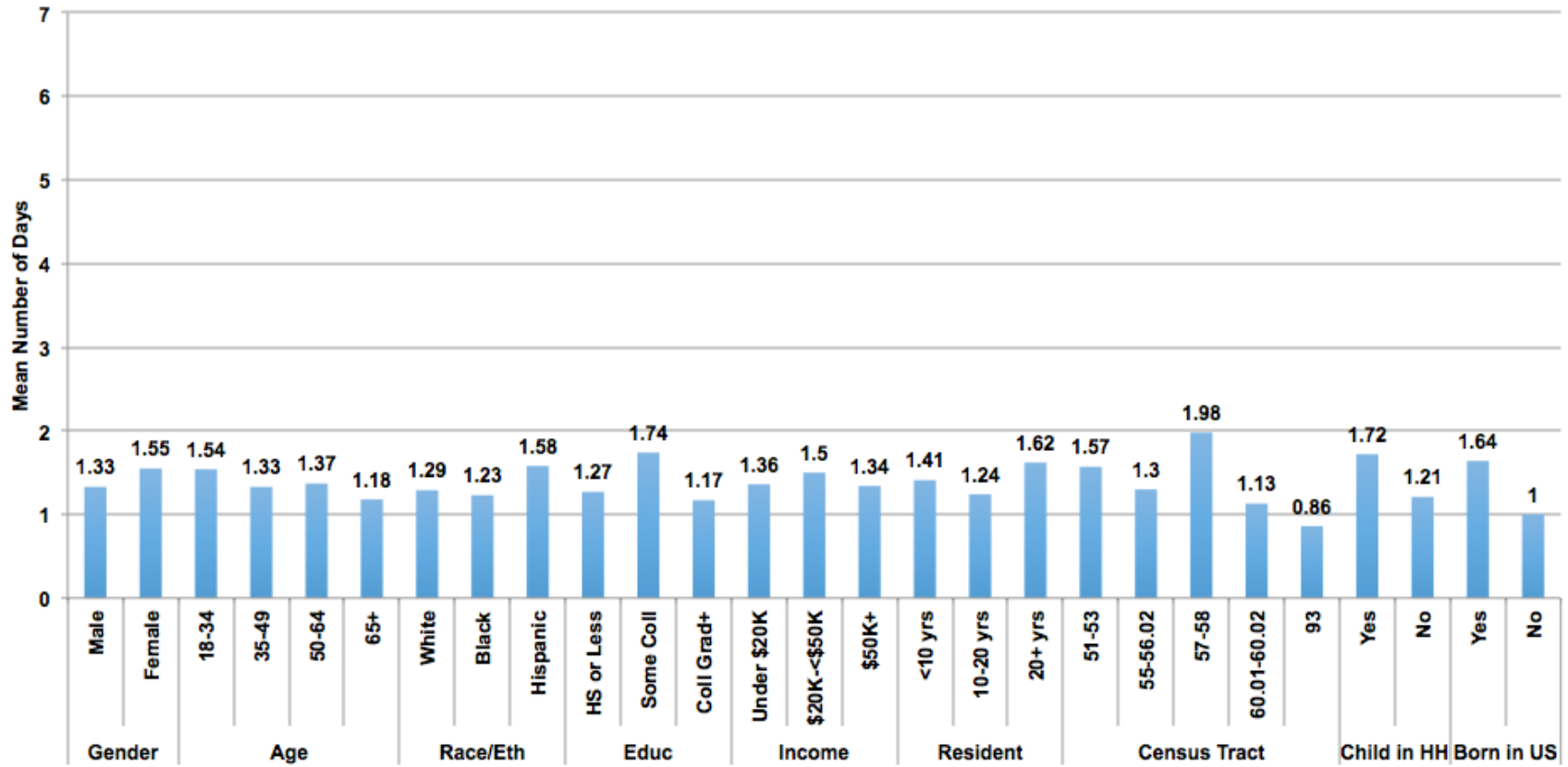


Figure 5.3: Mean Number of Days Eat Fast Food by Demographic



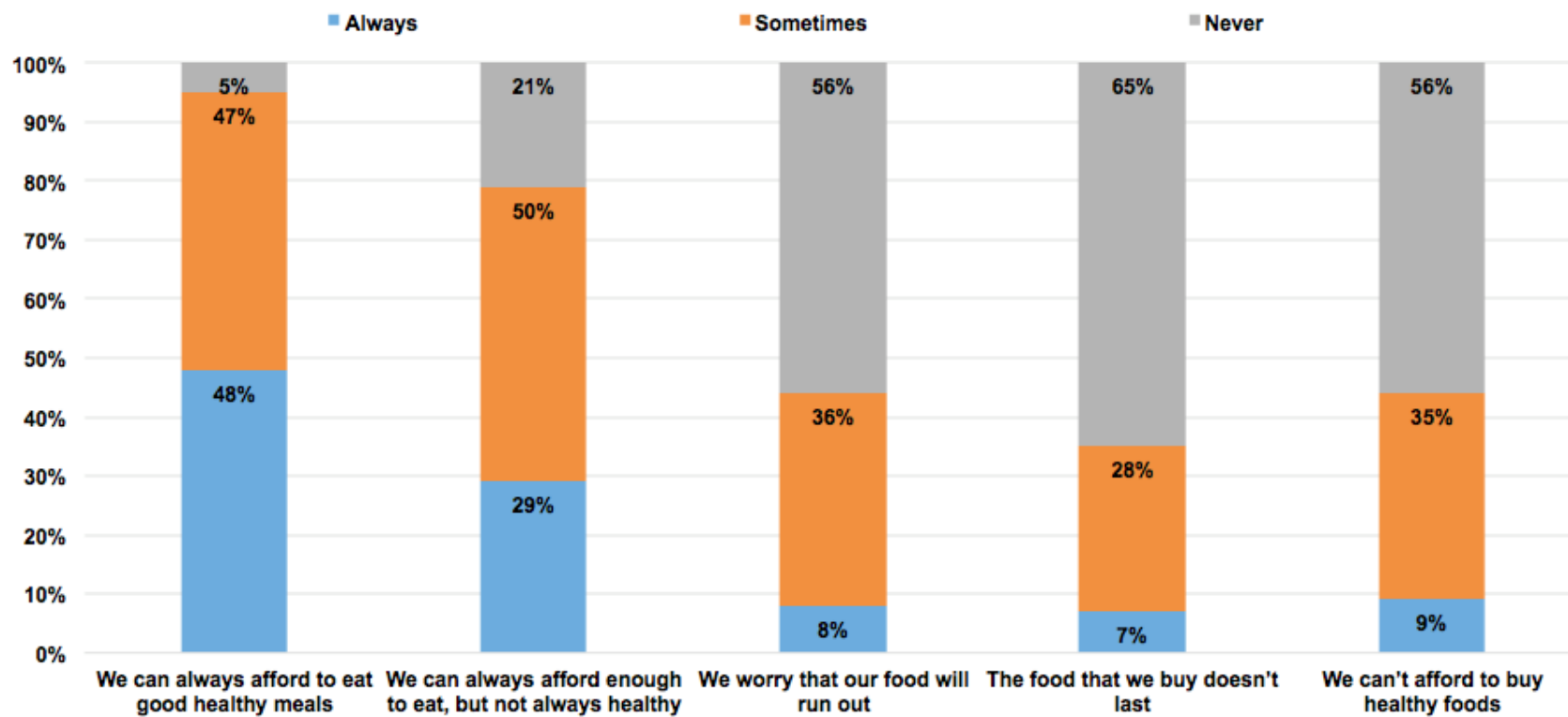
Fifty-one percent of Hispanic residents report not having enough money to buy food, compared to 13 percent of non-Hispanic white residents and 34 percent of non-Hispanic Black residents. Those born outside of the United States are also more likely to report not having enough money to buy food – 46 percent versus 35 percent of natural-born U.S. citizens.

Middle-aged residents are also more likely to report not having enough money to buy food than their counterparts: 58 percent of 35 to 49 year olds and 46 percent of 50 to 64 year olds admit this, compared to 31 percent of millennials and 18 percent of senior citizens. Those with children in the household are also slightly more likely than those without to say they do not have enough money for food at times – 44 percent, versus 34 percent. Those with higher levels of education and income are more likely to be able to buy the food they need.

Residents living in census tracts 60.01 through 60.02 are least likely to report not having enough money to buy food (26 percent), whereas those in tracts 55 through 56.02 are most likely to do so (49 percent).

Disparities in food security in New Brunswick are also evident in a series of questions asked about household food situations (see Figure 5.4). Almost half (48 percent) of residents claim that their household can “always” **afford to eat good healthy meals**. Forty-seven percent say they can “sometimes” afford it, and 5 percent say they “never” can.

Figure 5.4: Food Security Measures



Again, Hispanic households admit more food insecurity here than non-Hispanic households: among the former, 36 percent say they “always” and another 56 percent say they “sometimes” can always afford healthy meals. Among non-Hispanic white residents, 70 percent say they can “always” afford healthy meals, and 29 percent say “sometimes,” while 51 percent of non-Hispanic Black residents say “always” and 46 percent say “sometimes.”

Ability to always afford healthy food increases with education and income; those with children in the household are less likely to say “always” than those without (37 percent versus 55 percent). Residents living in census tracts 55 through 56.02 are also less likely than residents in other areas of the city to say “always”; they are also more likely than other residents to say “sometimes” and, along with those in tracts 51 through 53, some of the most likely to say “never.”

Half of all residents (50 percent) report that their household can “sometimes” **afford enough to eat but not always the kind of food they should**; 29 percent “always” feel like they can afford enough but not the right kind, but another 21 percent “never” feel this way.

Hispanic residents are more likely than others to at least “sometimes” feel this way (61 percent “sometimes,” 27 percent “always”); 46 percent of non-Hispanic Black residents say “sometimes” and another 33 percent say “always,” while 37 percent of non-Hispanic white residents say “sometimes” and 20 percent say “always.” Those residents who were not born in the United States are more likely to feel this way than those who were – 34 percent say

“always” and 53 percent say “sometimes,” compared to 26 percent who say “always” and 48 percent who say “sometimes” among natural-born citizens.

Those with less education, those in lower income brackets, and those with children are all more likely to feel this way. Those who have lived in New Brunswick for two decades or more are also more likely to feel this way than those who have lived in the city for less than 20 years.

Not always eating the right foods varies across and within each census tract; each area of the city is divided between all “always,” “sometimes,” and “never,” though to varying degrees.

Those in tract 93 are more likely than others to say this “always” happens (39 percent), yet also more likely than everyone else to say “never” (31 percent). Those in tracts 57 through 58 are more likely than others to say this happens “sometimes” (65 percent).

Over half of residents (56 percent) say they never worry that **food will run out in their household before there is money to buy more**. Eight percent, on the other hand, always feel this way, and 36 percent “sometimes” feel this way. Responses for the “sometimes” category have noticeably increased since last asked in 2012 (up 14 percentage points), which have coincided with a decrease in the number of those who “never” worry (11 percentage points).

This issue is more common among residents who have lived in New Brunswick for longer: about half of residents who have lived in the city 10 years or more say food “never” runs out before they can buy more, compared to almost seven in 10 relative newcomers who say they same.

Where residents live in New Brunswick also matters: individuals residing in census tracts 55 through 56.02 are more likely than those living in other areas of the city to say this “always” or “sometimes” happens to them. Conversely, those in census tracts 60.01 through 60.02 (at 72 percent) and tract 93 (at 66 percent) are more likely than others to say this “never” happens.

Forty percent of Hispanic residents say this “never” happens, versus 61 percent of non-Hispanic Black residents and 84 percent of non-Hispanic white residents. Likewise, 46 percent of residents born in another country say this “never” happens, compared to 62 percent of natural-born citizens who say the same.

Worrying that food will run out is more prevalent among the less educated, the less affluent, and those with children. Women are more likely to say than men that this happens “always” (11 percent of women compared to 7 percent of men) or “sometimes” (41 percent of women compared to 31 percent of men). Virtually no one 18 to 34 years old says this “always” applies to them, and 62 percent of this same group says it “never” does – a large disparity from their older counterparts, where about half say this either “always” or “sometimes” happens.

Similarly, 65 percent say they “never” **worry that the food they buy won’t last and that they won’t have money for more**. Twenty-eight percent “sometimes” feel this way, and 8 percent “always” do. Once again, there is a notable uptick in “sometimes” responses since 2012 and a corresponding decline among those who say “never.”

Hispanic residents are more likely to say they “always” or “sometimes” worry that they will run out of food without having money to buy more compared to non-Hispanic residents: 51 percent of Hispanics say this is “never” true, compared to 88 percent of non-Hispanic whites and 72 percent of non-Hispanic Blacks. Natural-born citizens are more likely to “never” worry about this compared to those residents who were born outside the United States.

Residents who have lived in New Brunswick for 10 years or more are more likely than those who have lived in the city for less to worry about this issue. Those who live in census tracts 51 through 53, as well as tracts 55 through 56.02, are also more likely to worry about running out of food and not having money for more compared to those living in other areas; conversely, about three-quarters of residents in tracts 57 through 58, 60.01 through 60.02, and 93 “never” worry about this.

Age is also a factor: while about seven in 10 millennials and senior citizens “never” worry about this issue, concern is greater among middle-aged individuals. Concern declines with increased levels of education and income.

In terms of the kinds of food residents can afford to buy, 56 percent say they “never” feel as if they **cannot afford to buy fruits and vegetables**, but 35 percent say they “sometimes” feel this way, and 9 percent “always” do. Again, this is a marked difference from 2012, when 70 percent answered “never” (down 14 points) and 20 percent said “sometimes” (up 15 points).

Again, Hispanics are at more of a disadvantage compared to other residents: 44 percent of Hispanic residents say affording fruits and vegetables is “never” a concern, compared to 68 percent each of non-Hispanic white residents and non-Hispanic Black residents. Likewise, those born outside of the country are more likely to say they cannot afford healthy foods than natural-born citizens.

Women are less likely than men to say this is “never” true – 52 percent versus 63 percent. Middle-aged individuals are less likely to be able to afford fruits and vegetables than either millennials or senior citizens, as are those with children in the household compared to those without. Inability fades with increased education and income.

The ability to afford fruits and vegetables is more prevalent among residents who have lived in New Brunswick for a less than a decade, as well as those who live in census tracts 60.01 through 60.02 and tract 93.

Most residents (61 percent) say they “never” **rely on low-cost instead of higher quality food to feed children in the household**. The remainder of residents, however, “sometimes” (34 percent) or “always” (5 percent) does this. These numbers differ little from 2012.

Key demographic disparities persist here, as well. Hispanic residents with children are more likely to rely on low cost food than their counterparts: 44 percent “always” (4 percent) or “sometimes” (40 percent) do, compared to 35 percent of non-Hispanic Black residents (11

percent “always,” 24 percent “sometimes”) and 6 percent of non-Hispanic white residents (all of which say “sometimes”). Foreign-born residents are slightly more likely to report reliance on low cost foods than natural-born citizens. Middle-aged residents are more likely to rely on low cost foods than either millennials or senior citizens. Reliance declines with increasing education and income.⁷

Assessing Overall Food Security

Further insight into food security among residents can be garnered from the creation of a **food security index** (see Figure 5.5). In an additive index of responses to the five asked food measures⁸ where 0 is “completely food insecure” and 10 is “completely food secure,” virtually no one expresses a consistently poor food situation across the board (meaning a score of 0 to 1). Thirty-one percent of respondents score a 5 or below on the 0-10 index, suggesting some food insecurity; these residents may never deal with some of the aforementioned food issues but at least sometimes deal with most of them. The modal score is 5 (20 percent specifically score a 5), and the average score is 6.87. Sixty-nine percent of residents score above a 5, divided somewhat evenly between scores of 6 through 10. Thirteen percent specifically score 10 out of 10 points, meaning they never have to deal with any of the aforementioned food issues.

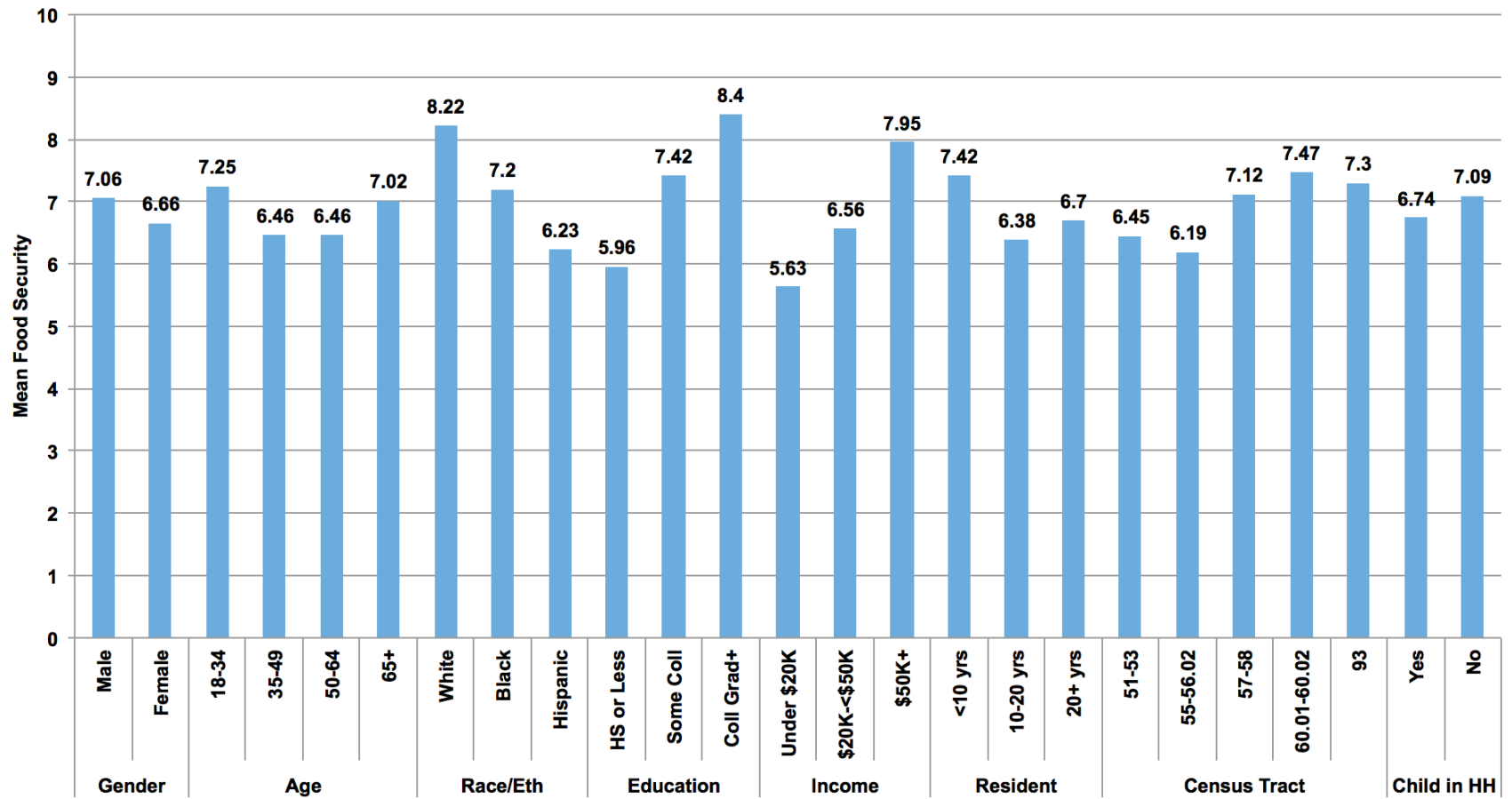
⁷ Demographic differences for this question should be interpreted with caution due to small N sizes because the question is meant to only address households with children.

⁸ The final question item in the battery regarding low-cost food items for children in the household is not included in the scale since it only applies to a portion of the sample.

Familiar demographic patterns re-emerge, mirroring disparities seen in each of the individual food items. Hispanic residents score lower on the index (an average of 6.23) than non-Hispanic white (8.22) residents or non-Hispanic Black residents (7.20). Foreign-born residents also score lower on the scale than natural-born citizens – an average of 6.35 versus 7.18.

Women admit to slightly greater food insecurity in their households, scoring an average of 6.66 versus 7.06 among men. As evident in the individual food questions, middle-aged individuals score slightly lower (6.46) than millennials (7.25) and senior citizens (7.02). Average scores climb with education and income. Scores fall among residents who have lived in New Brunswick over ten years. Those living in census tracts 55 through 56.02 score the lowest of any other area (an average of 6.19); residents in census tracts 60.01 through 60.02 had the highest average score at 7.47.

Figure 5.5: Mean Food Security Score by Demographic (0-10 Scale)



6 Evaluations of New Brunswick Institutions

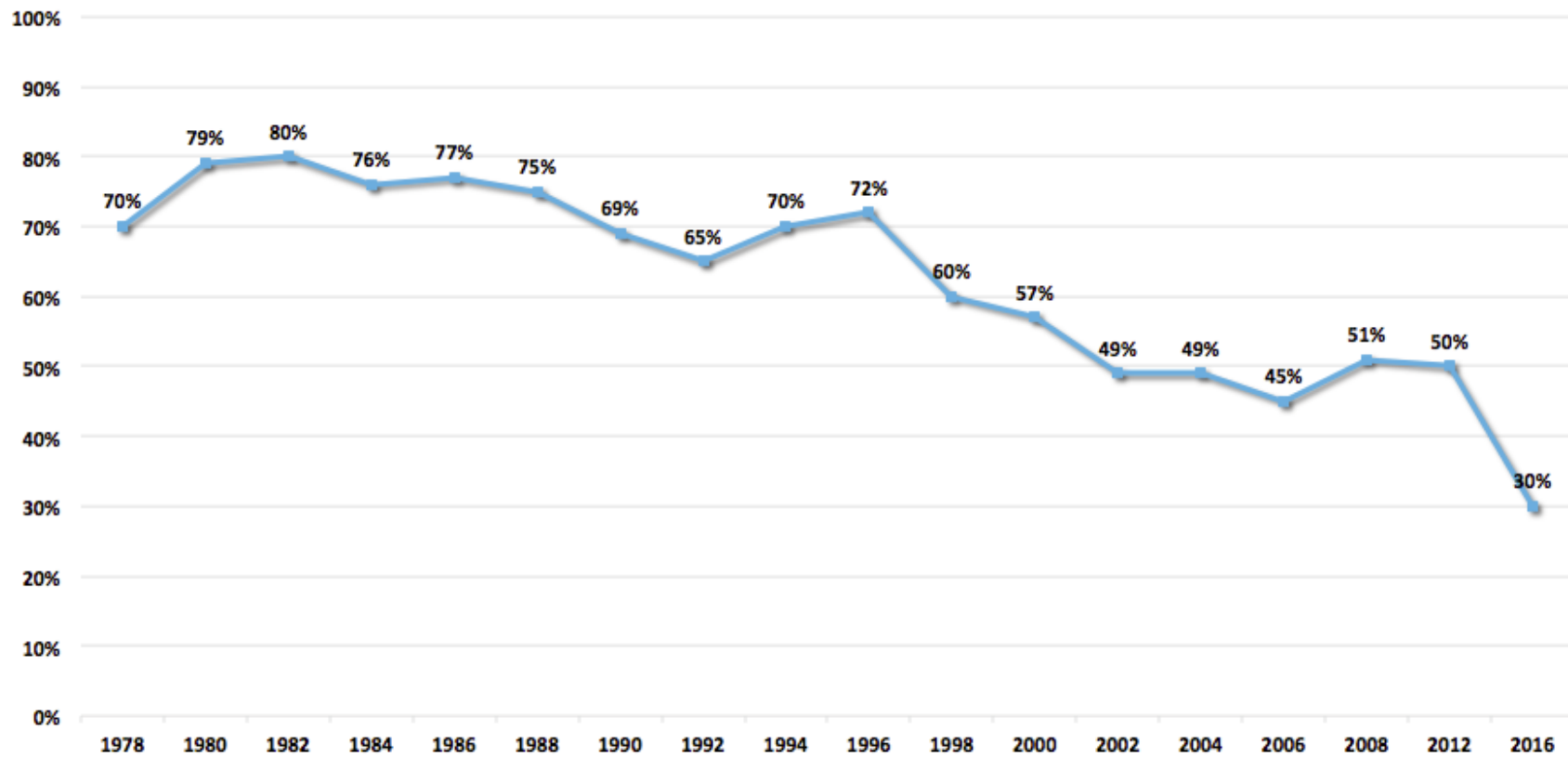
As in past New Brunswick Tomorrow surveys, respondents were asked to evaluate three New Brunswick institutions: Rutgers University, Johnson & Johnson, and New Brunswick Tomorrow (NBT). One question was asked for each institution. For New Brunswick Tomorrow, the question asked about respondents' awareness of the organization. For Rutgers and Johnson & Johnson, the question investigated how respondents see the institutions' effects on New Brunswick.

New Brunswick Tomorrow

Thirty percent of residents claim they have heard of New Brunswick Tomorrow; 70 percent have not. This is a marked difference from the last eight years, when half of residents said they knew of the organization (see Figure 6.1).

Recognition of the organization is much higher among those who have lived here for two decades or more – 60 percent, versus 23 percent among those in New Brunswick 10 to 20 years and 7 percent who have lived in the city for 10 years or less. Likewise, older residents are more likely to know of NBT than younger residents – 51 percent of 50 to 64 year olds and 63 percent of residents 65 years or older, compared to 17 percent of 18 to 34 year olds and 22 percent of 35 to 49 year olds.

Figure 6.1: Awareness of New Brunswick Tomorrow (1976-2016)



Non-Hispanic Black residents are also most likely than others to have heard of NBT; 48 percent have heard of it, compared to 28 percent each of Hispanic residents and non-Hispanic white residents. Those in the highest income bracket are slightly more likely to recognize NBT than those making less than \$50,000 – though a majority in both groups still say they have not heard of the organization.

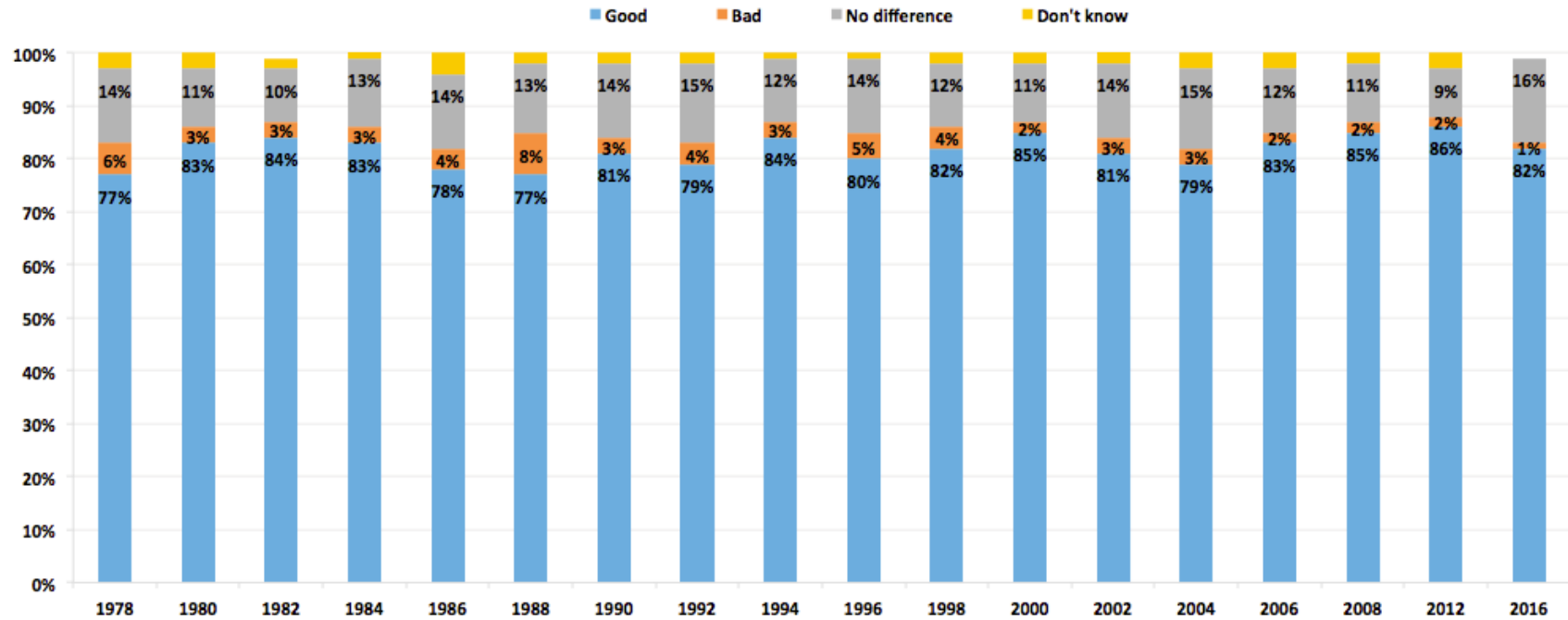
Those living in census tracts 57 through 58 are more likely than those in other areas of the city to say they have heard of the organization (at 49 percent). About a quarter to three in 10 residents in most other areas throughout the city say they know of NBT, with the exception of tract 93, where only 13 percent say the same.

Rutgers University

Rutgers University retains its high ratings among residents: 82 percent say Rutgers is good for New Brunswick, 1 percent say it is bad, 10 percent say it is a little of both, and 6 percent do not think the university makes any difference. These numbers are similar to four and eight years ago, with approval down only a few percentage points (see Figure 6.2).

Rutgers is rated highly across the board, but some residents differ in the degree to which they believe Rutgers is “good” for New Brunswick. Residents who have lived in New Brunswick for two decades or more are slightly less likely to say the university is “good” for the city (72 percent) and are instead more likely to express some pessimism (3 percent) or believe the university has had a mixed or no effect (25 percent). This pattern is also evident among older

Figure 6.2: Rutgers University Ratings (1978-2016)



residents – seven in 10 residents 50 years or older believe Rutgers has been a “good” influence, compared to almost nine in 10 residents under age 50.

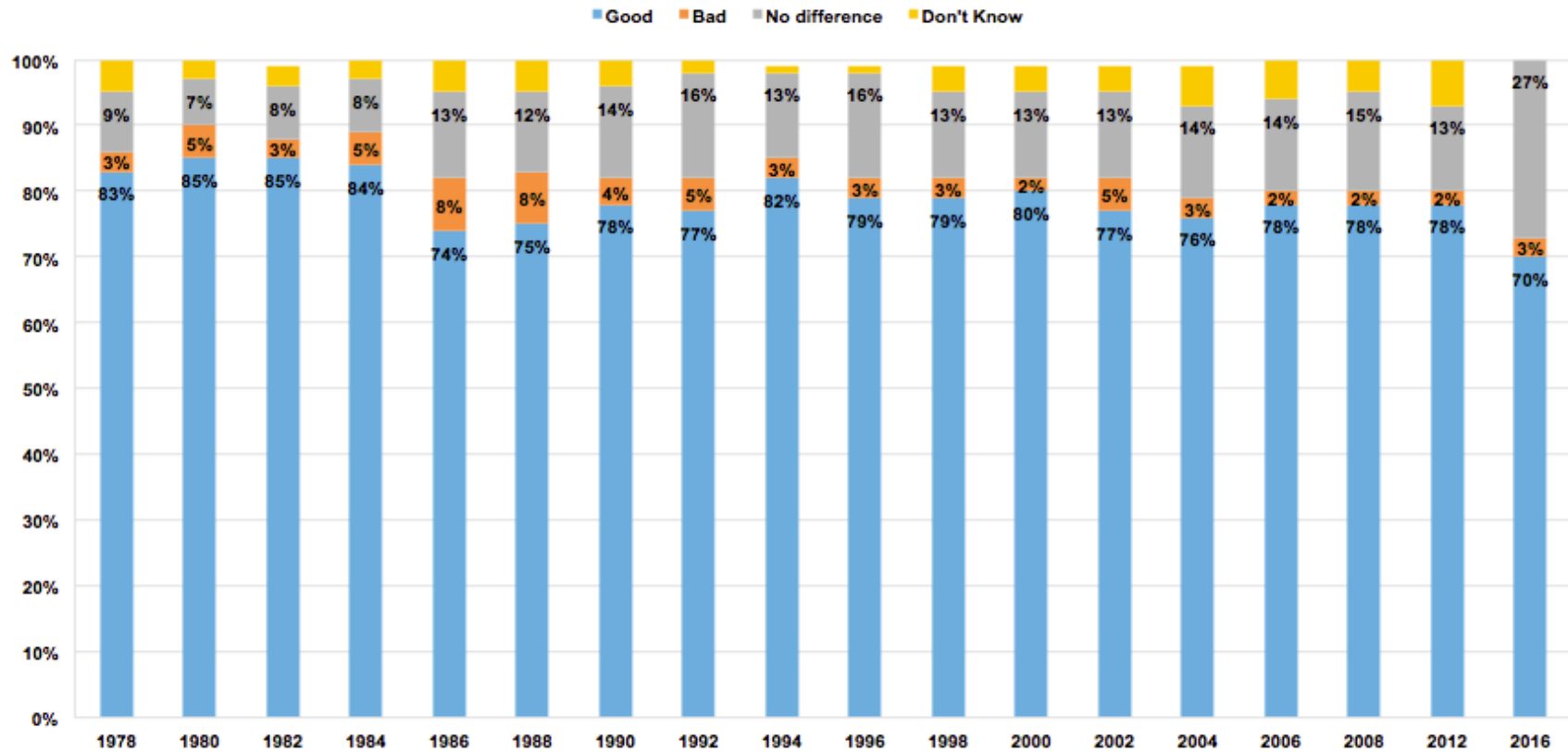
Hispanic residents and non-Hispanic white residents are more positive than non-Hispanic Black residents (87 percent and 88 percent, versus 68 percent say “good”). Those born outside of the United States are also more positive about Rutgers: 91 percent say the university is “good” for the city, compared to 78 percent who are natural-born citizens.

Those in the lowest income bracket are much less likely to believe Rutgers has been a “good” influence – 63 percent, versus 93 percent of those making between \$20,000 and \$49,999 and 81 percent among those making \$50,000 or more. Residents living in census tracts 57 through 58, as well as 93, are slightly less positive about the university – at 78 percent and 76 percent, respectively.

Johnson & Johnson

Johnson & Johnson’s impact remains mostly positive, as well: 70 percent say the company is “good” for New Brunswick. Yet this is down from 78 percent in 2012 and the first time on record that ratings have fallen that low – or, for that matter, below 74 percent. Just 3 percent believe J&J is bad for New Brunswick, and 9 percent say it is “both good and bad.” Residents are now more likely than ever to believe the company makes no difference in the community – 18 percent, the highest in the four decades the survey has been conducted (see Figure 6.3).

Figure 6.3: Johnson & Johnson Ratings (1978-2016)



Those who have lived in New Brunswick longest are less likely to believe J&J has been a “good” influence (at 62 percent), as are relative newcomers who have lived there for a decade or less (at 69 percent); those in the area for 10 to 20 years, on the other hand, are mostly positive about the organization (84 percent).

Views also vary by age group, with 18 to 34 year olds and those ages 50 to 64 less likely to believe J&J has had a positive impact on New Brunswick (66 percent and 64 percent, respectively), compared to 35 to 49 year olds and residents 65 years or older (at 78 percent each). Those in the lowest income bracket are much less likely than those in more affluent households to feel J&J has been “good” for the city – 48 percent among those in households making less than \$20,000, versus 82 percent among those making \$20,000 to \$49,999 and 69 percent among those making \$50,000 or more.

Hispanic residents (at 71 percent), and especially non-Hispanic white residents (at 76 percent), are more positive about J&J than non-Hispanic Black residents (at 66 percent). Those born outside of the United States are also more likely to say J&J has been a “good” influence than those born in the country – 87 percent versus 61 percent.

Residents living in tracts 55 through 56.02 and in tract 93 are less likely than residents in other areas to believe J&J has been “good” for New Brunswick – 67 percent and 66 percent, respectively, compare to just over 70 percent in remaining areas.

CONCLUSION

After almost four decades of assessing the opinions of New Brunswick residents, 2016 marks another significant milestone – both methodologically and substantively – for what is believed to be the longest running community survey in the United States. The 2016 survey departed from the standard telephone-only interview format that has been used in recent iterations of the study. This new multi-mode design allowed for more complete coverage of the city and thus produced a more accurate representation of residents' views. The survey itself was also modified, adding new questions to better assess the city's changing needs. With the continuation of decades-long trends, alongside new substantive questions about community health, we have entered a new phase of the study with advancements in our tools, methods, and topics covered that has helped to enhance our current analysis and will continue to shape our analysis in future iterations.

2016 was a difficult time in which to conduct such a study due to mounting challenges faced by the survey research industry regarding declining response rates and non-response, as well as the intense climate of local, state, and national politics. The latter especially seems to have affected both the data collection process and fielding time in this iteration and undoubtedly had an impact on residents' expressed views about New Brunswick. The results in 2016 paint a picture of a city whose residents have somewhat of a bleaker outlook than they did four years ago: they are less positive about where they live, feel less safe, and see crime as a top issue. One of the few exceptions to this seeming overall malaise is views on the New Brunswick public school system – an area that has noticeably improved since 2012. When it comes to health

concerns, a number of residents are doing well and taking care of themselves; on the other hand, obesity and depression are top problems, dental care is overlooked by many, and food security is an issue that pervades much of the community.

Moreover, the results here are best understood by looking at the demographic disparities that persist across almost all of the study's questions. Socioeconomic status, personal background, and location are key. Hispanic residents, those who are less educated, those in lower income brackets, foreign-born residents, and those living in Census tracts 55 through 56.01 are all groups who are typically more disadvantaged than their counterparts.

The 2016 study once again provides invaluable data on the state of the city and its residents. Even in the face of certain results and trends that may seem distressing or surprising, the numbers are not a reflection of the work that has been done but rather of a city that continues to grow, change, and have different needs. By periodically and methodically assessing the sentiments of New Brunswick residents, and with the invaluable assistance of New Brunswick Tomorrow and its partnership organizations, New Brunswick will continue to progress toward a bright future.

APPENDIX

Survey Instrument with Frequencies

Survey Question Cross Tabulations

Open-Ended Verbatim Responses

Phone Version of Original Instrument (English)

Phone Version of Original Instrument (Spanish)

Online Version (Website Landing Page)

Online Version of Survey (English)

Online Version of Survey (Spanish)

Notification Letter (English)

Notification Letter (Spanish)

Mail Materials

SURVEY INSTRUMENT WITH FREQUENCIES

Introduction - LANDLINE

Hello, my name is _____. I'm conducting a research study for the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling at Rutgers University. The purpose of the study is to learn what residents think of New Brunswick as a place to live. I am not selling anything, and just need a few minutes. I'd like to speak to the YOUNGEST MALE, age 18 or older, who is now at home.

[SAY THE FOLLOWING ONLY IF PERSON IS MALE]

Would that be you? **[IF YES]** - Will you talk with me?

[SAY THE FOLLOWING IF NO MALE AT HOME]

That's fine, would you be willing to talk with me for a few minutes?

- 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]

Hello, my name is _____. I'm conducting a research study for the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling at Rutgers University. The purpose of the study is to learn what residents think of New Brunswick as a place to live. I am not selling anything, and just need a few minutes.

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

Introduction – CELL PHONE

Hello, my name is _____. I'm conducting a research study for the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling at Rutgers University. The purpose of the study is to learn what residents think of New Brunswick as a place to live. I am not selling anything, and just need a few minutes. I know I am reaching you on a cell phone. We need to talk to people with cell phones to ensure we represent all of New Jersey. Are you currently driving, walking, or in any public place that might distract you?

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

IF NOT DISTRACTED: Great, would you talk with me for a bit?

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

[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 700 people 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:

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

[SCREENER]

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

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

18-24	28%
25-34	26%
35-49	21%
50+	25%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	659

18-34	55%
35-49	21%
50-64	17%
65+	8%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	659

**[IF REFUSED IN BOTH QD7 and QD8 TERMINATE, We must know age.
IF UNDER 18, TERMINATE, too young.]**

QD5 May I please have your home zip code?

QD5A And what county do you 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.

[CONSENT]

Great! I'd like to invite you to participate in a study of how residents of New Brunswick feel about the city and different organizations within it. Your participation is important as only 700 city residents have been selected to take part in this study. The survey will take no more than 13 minutes and all your answers are completely anonymous. Anonymous means that I will record no information about you that could identify you. Your participation is completely voluntary, you may end your participation at any time, and you may skip questions you do not want to answer. May I ask the first question?

- 1 YES
- 0 NO – **ATTEMPT CONVERT OR TERMINATE**

[CODE GENDER BY OBSERVATION]

QD26 Respondent Gender

2016:	
Male	50%
Female	50%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	678

Neighborhood Life

Q1 How long have you lived in New Brunswick?

2016:	
Less than one year	7%
1 to less than 5 years	15%
5 to less than 10 years	14%
10 to less than 20 years	26%
20 years or more	37%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	707

Q2 How would you rate New Brunswick as a place to live?

	2016	2012
<hr/>		
Excellent	7%	15%
Good	45%	44%

Only Fair	37%	33%
Poor	10%	8%
Total Unwt N	705	750

Q3 How would you rate your neighborhood as a place to live?

	2016	2012
Excellent	13%	22%
Good	47%	43%
Only fair	29%	29%
Poor	11%	6%
Total Unwt N	707	750

Q4 What do you think are the 2 or 3 most important things that should be done to make New Brunswick a better place to live? **[OPEN ENDED]**

	2016
Make safer/reduce crime	22%
Clean streets	10%
More jobs	7%
Improve education/schools	6%
Roads and traffic	6%
Encourage new businesses	4%
Lower taxes	4%
More/better parking	3%
Deal with drug problems	3%
Improve government/politics	3%
Improvements in community	2%
More police/foot patrols	2%
More activities for children/teens	2%
More/better parks/recreation	2%
Build more housing	2%
Lower rents/rent control	2%
Better transportation	2%
Improve downtown area	2%
Improvements in economic conditions	1%
Improve police protection	1%
Make landlords keep up property	1%
Over development	1%
Renovate buildings	1%
Improvements to police	0%
Improvements to education	0%
Improvements in housing	0%
Improvements in transportation	0%
Improvements in societal conditions	0%
Improve quality of police force	0%

Clean water	0%
More nightlife/entertainment	0%
More services for seniors	0%
Build low income housing	0%
Renovate old housing	0%
Replace old housing projects	0%
Race relations	0%
Immigration issues	0%
Other	10%
Total Unwt N	597

Original responses were then collapsed into different broader categories that grouped together similar issues.

Improvements in societal conditions	29%
Improvements in economic conditions	18%
Improvements in community	15%
Improvements in transportation	12%
Improvements to education	7%
Improvements in housing	7%
Improvements to police	2%
Other	10%
Total Unwt N	599

Q5 If you had the opportunity, would you like to stay in your same neighborhood, move but stay in New Brunswick, or move out?

2016:

Stay in neighborhood	36%
Move, but stay in NB	17%
Move out of NB	47%
Total Unwt N	689

2012 (appeared as two separate questions):

Q4 Now imagine if you had the opportunity -- would you like to move out of your neighborhood or would you continue to live where you are now?

Move out of Neighborhood	42%
In Process of moving out of New Brunswick	3%
Continue Where Now	53%
Don't Know	1%
Total Unwt N	748

Q5 Would you like to move to another part of New Brunswick or would you prefer to move out of the city?

Move to another part of New Brunswick	24%
Move out of New Brunswick	74%
Don't Know	2%
Total Unwt N	310

Q6 How safe is your neighborhood at night?

	2016	2012
Very safe	22%	36%
Somewhat safe	61%	51%
Not at all safe	17%	10%
Total Unwt N	702	750

Q7 Compared to four years ago, or when you moved here, do you think crime in New Brunswick has gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?

	2016	2012
Better	25%	22%
Worse	25%	33%
Same	50%	38%
Total Unwt N	678	750

New Brunswick Schools

Q8 How good a job do you think New Brunswick's public schools are doing?

	2016	2012
Excellent	13%	7%
Good	40%	30%
Only fair	37%	29%
Poor	10%	13%
Total Unwt N	527	749

Q9 Does anyone in your household attend the following schools?

[SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]

Pre-school	13%
Kindergarten	9%
1st to 5th grade	20%
6th to 8th grade	16%

High school	19%
NB Adult Learning Center	2%
Total Unwt N	595

Q10 Compared to four years ago, or when you first moved here, do you think the quality of New Brunswick public schools has gotten better, worse, or stayed about the same?

	2016	2012
Better	37%	31%
Worse	14%	12%
Same	49%	30%
Total Unwt N	495	748

Q11 In a few words, can you tell us why you answered the previous question as you did?

[OPEN ENDED]

No improvement	13%
Reputation	11%
Programs offered	11%
Teachers	10%
Construction/renovation	9%
Student outcomes	8%
Curriculum	7%
No children in school	3%
Spanish speakers	1%
Bullying/behavior	1%
Hispanic immigrants	1%
Administration	1%
Special needs focus	0%
College readiness	0%
Other	21%
Don't know	2%
Total Unwt N	386

Q12 Are there any children regularly living in your household age 18 or younger?

	2016	2012
Yes	40%	44%
No	60%	56%
Total Unwt N	696	748

Youth Programs

Q13 There are a number of different youth programs in New Brunswick. Does any child in your household participate in any after-school or summer programs for young people?

	2016	2012
Yes	46%	44%
No	54%	55%
Total Unwt N	156	275

Q14 What is the MAIN reason children in your household do not participate in youth programs?

	2016	2012
Do not know about programs	32%	16%
Age-too young to enroll	28%	14%
Not interested in programs	14%	25%
Work or other conflicts	5%	12%
Not enough room in programs	2%	6%
Transportation	2%	5%
Fees charged are too high	0%	6%
Something else	17%	3%
Total Unwt N	91	129

Q15 Are there any children in your household young enough to need child care services, including before and after school care, or pre-school age?

	2016	2012
Yes	53%	32%
No	47%	66%
Total Unwt N	158	275

Q16 What kind of child care services are most often used?

	2016	2012
Stays with family member	56%	58%
Licensed daycare center	23%	19%
Stays with non-family member	13%	8%
Stays home alone	1%	3%
Something else	7%	9%
Total Unwt N	78	86

Q17 When a child living in your home is sick, what typically happens if other household members have to go to work?

	2016	2012
Adult stays home and misses work	81%	75%
Child stays home alone	7%	5%
Goes to a sick child daycare center	1%	6%
Something else (specify)	11%	13%

Total Unwt N	141	86
---------------------	------------	-----------

Q18 When a child living in your home is sick, would your household be likely to use a local child daycare center with health care workers trained to care for sick children?

	2016	2012
Yes	25%	58%
No	75%	38%
Total Unwt N	141	82

Q19 If your household is interested in a sick child daycare center, what do you think is a reasonable cost to pay per day?

\$0	14%
\$1.00	2%
\$5.00	3%
\$9.00	1%
\$10.00	6%
\$15.00	17%
\$20.00	8%
\$25.00	3%
\$30.00	12%
\$35.00	0%
\$40.00	4%
\$45.00	3%
\$50.00	10%
\$60.00	0%
\$75.00	5%
\$80.00	1%
\$100.00	11%
\$160.00	2%
Total Unwt N	89

Community Health

This next section contains questions regarding general health care topics and access to health services for New Brunswick residents.

Q20 Do you or anyone in your household have any of the following health issues?

Condition	2016		2012	
	Percentage	Total Unwt N	Percentage	Total Unwt N
Asthma	26%	583	18%	749
Diabetes	26%	616	24%	750
Heart condition	15%	580	18%	750
Obesity	29%	587	21%	750

Drinking issues	6%	563	4%	750
Drug issues	3%	562	-	-
Depression	28%	584	-	-

Q21 Including yourself, how many people living in your household have had a regular check-up with a doctor in the last 12 months?

0	7%
1	26%
2	21%
3	15%
4	13%
5	7%
6	6%
7	1%
8	1%
9	1%
10	1%
15	1%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	687

Q22 Including yourself, how many people living in your household age 2 and older have had a dental visit in the last 12 months?

0	23%
1	21%
2	20%
3	14%
4	11%
5	6%
6	3%
9	1%
15	1%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	666

Q23 During the last 12 months, please tell us whether you or any member of your household was able to get any of the following care when needed.

[In the mail instrument last option is "Unable to get care when needed." In web and phone version it is "Unable to get any care."]

	Medical Care	Dental Care	Prescription Care
<hr/>			
Was able to get care	91%	78%	90%
Got care after a delay	6%	7%	7%
Unable to get care	3%	15%	3%
<hr/>			
Total Unwt N	633	571	595

- Q24 When you or anyone in your household needs medical care, where are you MOST likely to go to get it?
Is it:

	2016	2012
Family doctor	51%	56%
Local clinic	23%	19%
Hospital ER	18%	24%
Take care of it yourself	6%	2%
Botanica or health food store	0%	-
Something else	2%	-
Total Unwt N	689	741

- Q25 How easy is it to get the health care you need in the New Brunswick area?

	2016	2012
Very easy	47%	46%
Somewhat easy	31%	29%
Somewhat hard	16%	14%
Very hard	6%	6%
Total Unwt N	663	749

- Q26 In a few words, why do you feel getting the health care you need is somewhat or very hard?
[OPEN ENDED]

	2016
Poor insurance	18%
Excessive wait	16%
No doctors	13%
Don't like NB doctors/providers	11%
Can't afford it	8%
No insurance	8%
Residency	4%
Other	22%
Total Unwt N	85

	2012
No insurance or cannot afford it	54%
Excessive wait/ no doctors	35%
Residency	4%
Other	8%
Total Unwt N	129

- Q27 Do you have health insurance coverage?

Yes	87%
No	13%
Total Unwt N	696

Q28 In a typical week, how many days do you actively exercise at least 30 minutes per day?

Never	16%
1 to 2 times a week	37%
3 to 4 times a week	28%
5 to 6 times a week	12%
Every day	8%
Total Unwt N	691

Q29 In a typical week, how many days a week do you do the following:

	Eat Fruits and Vegetables	Eat Breakfast	Eat Fast Food
0	1%	7%	27%
1	4%	1%	43%
2	10%	7%	16%
3	14%	9%	4%
4	7%	7%	3%
5	14%	15%	3%
6	6%	4%	2%
7	44%	51%	1%
Total Unwt N	674	673	642

Q30 Do you shop for MOST of your food at a supermarket?

Yes	95%
No	5%
Total Unwt N	695

Q31 Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?

Yes	39%
No	61%
Total Unwt N	690

Q32 Here are some things people have said about their food situation. For each statement, circle the point on the line that best describes whether the situation is always true, sometimes true, or never true for you and your household.

	2016			
Statement	Always	Sometimes	Never	Unwt N

	True	True	True	
Worry food will run out before there is money for more.	8%	36%	56%	677
Food doesn't last, no money for more.	7%	28%	65%	676
Can't afford to buy healthy foods	9%	35%	56%	675
Rely on low cost food	6%	32%	62%	180
Can afford food, not best kinds	29%	50%	21%	671
Can afford healthy meals	48%	47%	5%	695

[FOLLOWING ASKED ONLY OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN]

2016					
Statement	Always True	Sometimes True	Never True	Don't Know	Unwt N
We rely on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed children in our household because we can't afford higher quality food.	9%	31%	59%	2%	260

2012					
Statement	Always True	Sometimes True	Never True	Don't Know	Unwt N
We worry that our food will run out before there is money to buy more.	10%	22%	67%	1%	748
The food that we buy doesn't last, and we don't have money for more.	8%	20%	72%	1%	747
We can't afford to buy healthy foods like fruits and vegetables.	9%	20%	70%	1%	747

Local Organizations

Q33 Have you heard of New Brunswick Tomorrow?

	2016	2012
Yes	30%	49%
No	70%	50%
Total Unwt N	671	749

Q34 The following organizations are located in New Brunswick. Do you think each is good for the city, bad, both good and bad, or makes no difference?

	Rutgers University		Johnson & Johnson	
	2016	2012	2016	2012
Good	82%	86%	70%	78%

Bad	1%	2%	3%	2%
Both good/bad	10%	2%	9%	1%
No difference	6%	9%	18%	13%
Total Unwt N	673	747	651	749

Demographics

Just a few final questions so we can be sure we hear from all different types of people who live in New Brunswick.

Q35 What is your housing situation? Do you, or does the head of your household, currently:

Own house	27%
Rent house	13%
Rent apartment	51%
Rent rooms in house or apt	5%
Live with relative/friend rent free	3%
No permanent place to live	1%
Total Unwt N	689

Q36 Including yourself, how many adults and children live in your household?

0	0%
1	18%
2	21%
3	19%
4	20%
5	8%
6	4%
7	4%
8	3%
10	1%
11	0%
16	1%
Total Unwt N	686

Q37 How many children under the age of 18 live in your household?

0	60%
1	16%
2	10%
3	7%
4	3%
5	1%
9	0%

10	0%
13	1%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	662

Q38 Including yourself, how many adults over the age of 60 live in your household?

0	72%
1	19%
2	9%
3	0%
9	0%
10	0%
30	0%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	676

Q39 What was the last grade in school you finished?

8th grade or less	6%
Some high school	10%
Graduated high school	32%
Vocational/technical school	5%
Some college	29%
Graduated college or above	18%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	689

Q40 Are you the chief wage earner in your household?

2016:	
Yes	56%
No	44%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	664

Q41 What best describes your employment situation today?

Employed full time	45%
Employed part time	11%
Employed in temporary work	2%
Unemployed	7%
Stay at home parent	4%
Student	17%
Retired	10%
On disability	4%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	690

Q43 What is your current relationship status?

Single	47%
Living as couple	7%
Civil union	1%
Married	30%
Separated	2%
Divorced	8%
Widowed	4%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	687

Q44 Were you born in the United States?

Yes	63%
No	37%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	692

Q45 Where were you born if outside the U.S.?

Dominican Republic	27%
Mexico	23%
Honduras	8%
Peru	8%
El Salvador	4%
Guatemala	1%
Puerto Rico	1%
Other	29%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	156

Q46 Were your parents born in the United States?

Yes, both born here	43%
One born here	3%
Neither born here	55%
<hr/>	
Total Unwt N	688

Q47 What is your race and/or ethnicity?

[SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]

2016:	
White	22%
Black	16%
Asian	6%
Hispanic	49%
Mixed/other	8%

Total Unwt N 682

Q48 List ALL languages spoken in your home.

[OPEN ENDED]

English only	41%
Spanish only	5%
Hindi only	0%
Chinese only	0%
Western only	0%
Other language only	2%
English and Spanish	38%
English and Hindi	2%
English and Chinese	0%
English and Western	0%
English and other lang.	6%
English and multiple lang.	4%
Multiple languages, not English	2%
Total Unwt N	651

Q49 How often do you rely on your mobile device to get news and information?

Daily	73%
Couple times a week	11%
Couple times a month	3%
Rarely/never	13%
Total Unwt N	675

Q50 What was your total annual family income before taxes in 2015:

Under \$10K	11%
\$10K - \$19,999	18%
\$20K - \$29,999	17%
\$30K - \$49,999	20%
\$50K - \$74,999	12%
\$75K or more	22%
Total Unwt N	595

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW:

English	78%
Spanish	22%
Total Unwt N	698

SURVEY QUESTION CROSS TABULATIONS

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
YEARS LIVED IN NEW BRUNSWICK	< 1	7%	7%	5%	15%	4%	2%	17%	17%	11%	2%
	1-4	15%	16%	16%	38%	11%	5%	38%	17%	25%	5%
	5-9	14%	13%	17%	12%	5%	15%	39%	15%	14%	15%
	10-19	26%	23%	29%	16%	21%	38%	3%	9%	16%	38%
	20 +	37%	40%	33%	19%	59%	39%	2%	42%	35%	39%
	N	707	292	384	321	154	146	40	20	560	147
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
YEARS LIVED IN NEW BRUNSWICK	< 1	12%	4%	0%	0%	2%	13%	9%	7%	1%	11%
	1-4	26%	10%	3%	2%	0%	25%	39%	17%	8%	20%
	5-9	19%	15%	8%	7%	16%	14%	13%	14%	17%	15%
	10-19	23%	46%	28%	10%	36%	18%	17%	27%	41%	17%
	20 +	20%	25%	61%	81%	45%	31%	23%	35%	33%	37%
	N	134	121	188	214	192	155	341	132	143	320
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
YEARS LIVED IN NEW BRUNSWICK	< 1	2%	10%	5%	2%	0%	15%	12%	2%	9%	4%
	1-4	12%	18%	14%	4%	2%	27%	26%	5%	18%	11%
	5-9	17%	12%	15%	11%	5%	18%	14%	15%	12%	19%
	10-19	25%	27%	32%	47%	6%	16%	15%	38%	16%	44%
	20 +	44%	33%	34%	35%	86%	25%	33%	40%	45%	22%
	N	274	412	332	58	182	117	532	156	503	188
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01- 60.02	93	Both	One	Neither

YEARS LIVED IN NEW BRUNSWICK	< 1	0%	12%	12%	2%	0%	4%	25%	12%	0%	4%
	1-4	5%	23%	34%	2%	3%	21%	18%	19%	23%	13%
	5-9	20%	9%	17%	6%	25%	10%	6%	15%	2%	15%
	10-19	39%	19%	19%	39%	23%	21%	29%	9%	45%	39%
	20 +	37%	37%	19%	51%	49%	43%	22%	45%	30%	29%
	N	164	530	127	153	136	122	107	407	32	248
		INTERVIEW LANG									
		Eng	Span								
YEARS LIVED IN NEW BRUNSWICK	< 1	8%	4%								
	1-4	17%	7%								
	5-9	15%	16%								
	10-19	19%	51%								
	20 +	40%	23%								
	N	614	83								

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
NEW BRUNSWICK AS A PLACE TO LIVE	Excellent	7%	9%	6%	8%	13%	7%	1%	6%	8%	7%
	Good	45%	46%	43%	37%	50%	41%	55%	72%	48%	41%
	Only fair	37%	33%	41%	53%	27%	41%	19%	19%	34%	41%
	Poor	10%	12%	9%	2%	10%	10%	26%	3%	10%	10%
	N	705	292	384	319	153	147	40	20	557	148
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
NEW BRUNSWICK AS A PLACE TO LIVE	Excellent	5%	9%	10%	9%	7%	9%	7%	3%	9%	8%
	Good	41%	49%	43%	44%	46%	37%	53%	41%	44%	52%
	Only fair	42%	30%	37%	37%	33%	51%	31%	53%	31%	33%
	Poor	11%	12%	10%	10%	14%	3%	8%	3%	16%	7%
	N	135	121	188	212	192	154	339	132	141	320

		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
NEW BRUNSWICK AS A PLACE TO LIVE	Excellent	4%	9%	9%	3%	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%	6%
	Good	42%	46%	44%	50%	54%	41%	48%	41%	44%	46%
	Only fair	45%	36%	36%	43%	27%	44%	36%	42%	41%	34%
	Poor	9%	8%	11%	3%	13%	9%	8%	10%	6%	14%
	N	274	410	332	58	180	117	528	157	499	189
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
NEW BRUNSWICK AS A PLACE TO LIVE	Excellent	7%	8%	4%	3%	11%	10%	20%	9%	48%	4%
	Good	49%	42%	34%	56%	34%	61%	36%	42%	37%	47%
	Only fair	36%	39%	48%	38%	40%	20%	35%	42%	14%	36%
	Poor	7%	11%	14%	3%	15%	9%	9%	6%	1%	12%
	N	165	527	125	154	134	123	107	405	31	248
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
NEW BRUNSWICK AS A PLACE TO LIVE	Excellent	8%	9%	5%	10%	9%					
	Good	43%	42%	40%	48%	46%					
	Only fair	38%	40%	46%	30%	36%					
	Poor	11%	9%	10%	12%	9%					
	N	610	84	219	149	335					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
NEIGHBORHOOD AS A PLACE TO	Excellent	13%	14%	12%	13%	13%	12%	5%	9%	13%	12%

LIVE	Good	47%	44%	50%	46%	46%	43%	75%	86%	52%	43%
	Only fair	29%	27%	31%	36%	31%	30%	19%	2%	28%	30%
	Poor	11%	14%	8%	5%	10%	15%	1%	2%	7%	15%
	N	707	292	386	320	154	147	40	20	559	148
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
NEIGHBORHOOD AS A PLACE TO LIVE	Excellent	11%	17%	10%	11%	9%	10%	23%	4%	16%	15%
	Good	51%	38%	47%	42%	50%	46%	49%	52%	39%	58%
	Only fair	29%	29%	29%	37%	25%	38%	22%	38%	27%	20%
	Poor	8%	17%	13%	10%	17%	5%	5%	6%	18%	6%
	N	135	121	188	214	192	155	340	132	143	320
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
NEIGHBORHOOD AS A PLACE TO LIVE	Excellent	7%	14%	17%	5%	8%	8%	12%	12%	13%	10%
	Good	49%	49%	42%	62%	46%	53%	55%	42%	50%	46%
	Only fair	30%	29%	31%	17%	34%	28%	27%	31%	28%	30%
	Poor	13%	9%	10%	15%	12%	10%	7%	15%	9%	14%
	N	274	412	332	58	182	117	530	157	501	189
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
NEIGHBORHOOD AS A PLACE TO LIVE	Excellent	13%	13%	7%	8%	9%	28%	19%	12%	58%	10%
	Good	47%	49%	43%	55%	35%	52%	41%	52%	19%	48%
	Only	28%	29%	40%	23%	39%	18%	28%	29%	23%	28%

	fair										
	Poor	12%	9%	10%	13%	17%	2%	12%	7%	0%	14%
	N	166	528	126	154	135	123	107	407	31	248
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
NEIGHBORHOOD AS A PLACE TO LIVE	Excellent	10%	12%	8%	14%	14%					
	Good	50%	42%	52%	44%	47%					
	Only fair	28%	35%	31%	27%	29%					
	Poor	12%	11%	9%	15%	10%					
	N	612	84	219	149	337					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
WOULD YOU LIKE TO STAY OR MOVE	Stay	36%	40%	34%	36%	39%	30%	70%	33%	41%	30%
	Move in NB	17%	22%	13%	9%	15%	22%	14%	18%	12%	22%
	Move out NB	47%	38%	53%	54%	46%	47%	16%	48%	47%	47%
	N	689	283	376	312	148	145	39	19	543	146
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
WOULD YOU LIKE TO STAY OR MOVE	Stay	29%	35%	46%	51%	34%	38%	33%	25%	31%	40%
	Move in NB	18%	16%	12%	17%	24%	11%	12%	24%	18%	7%
	Move out NB	53%	49%	42%	32%	42%	51%	55%	50%	51%	53%
	N	131	119	183	208	188	149	333	129	136	312
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
WOULD	Stay	29%	38%	36%	36%	42%	33%	40%	30%	34%	38%

YOU LIKE TO STAY OR MOVE	Move in NB	17%	18%	12%	30%	28%	17%	13%	22%	16%	20%
	Move out NB	53%	45%	51%	35%	30%	50%	47%	48%	50%	43%
	N	267	401	328	55	177	111	515	155	488	186
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01- 60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
WOULD YOU LIKE TO STAY OR MOVE	Stay	32%	38%	40%	34%	31%	39%	45%	34%	56%	36%
	Move in NB	16%	16%	16%	21%	23%	9%	12%	16%	6%	19%
	Move out NB	52%	46%	44%	45%	46%	52%	42%	50%	38%	45%
	N	163	514	124	150	130	120	104	395	31	244
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
WOULD YOU LIKE TO STAY OR MOVE	Stay	37%	36%	38%	31%	35%					
	Move in NB	16%	21%	15%	23%	15%					
	Move out NB	47%	43%	46%	46%	50%					
	N	596	82	213	148	326					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
SAFETY OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD AT NIGHT	Very safe	22%	21%	24%	30%	35%	15%	29%	6%	29%	15%
	Smwht safe	61%	64%	59%	54%	58%	64%	43%	91%	58%	64%
	Not safe	17%	15%	17%	16%	7%	20%	27%	3%	14%	20%
	N	702	289	383	319	154	146	40	19	555	147
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
SAFETY OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD	Very safe	22%	13%	33%	30%	20%	18%	35%	14%	19%	33%
	Smwht	58%	68%	51%	59%	60%	65%	61%	72%	56%	61%

AT NIGHT	safe										
	Not safe	19%	19%	16%	11%	20%	16%	4%	14%	25%	5%
	N	134	121	185	213	191	155	337	130	143	319
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
SAFETY OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD AT NIGHT	Very safe	22%	22%	24%	16%	23%	20%	27%	16%	26%	14%
	Smwht safe	62%	63%	64%	62%	65%	59%	61%	64%	59%	67%
	Not safe	17%	15%	12%	22%	13%	22%	12%	20%	15%	19%
	N	272	409	331	57	181	116	527	156	499	188
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT				PARENTS BORN IN US			
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01- 60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
SAFETY OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD AT NIGHT	Very safe	25%	22%	8%	17%	19%	49%	28%	28%	17%	17%
	Smwht safe	64%	59%	61%	69%	60%	49%	63%	61%	81%	63%
	Not safe	11%	20%	31%	14%	20%	2%	9%	11%	2%	21%
	N	166	525	125	154	134	121	106	406	31	245
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
SAFETY OF YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD AT NIGHT	Very safe	25%	14%	23%	17%	23%					
	Smwht safe	59%	66%	58%	66%	62%					
	Not safe	16%	19%	19%	18%	15%					
	N	608	83	219	146	335					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
CRIME IN NEW BRUNSWICK,	Bette r	25%	32%	18%	16%	27%	28%	37%	31%	23%	28%

COMPARED TO 4 YEARS AGO	Wors e	25%	26%	24%	15%	27%	22%	27%	65%	28%	22%
	Same	50%	42%	58%	69%	46%	50%	36%	4%	50%	50%
	N	678	282	366	307	148	144	39	16	533	145
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
CRIME IN NEW BRUNSWICK, COMPARED TO 4 YEARS AGO	Bette r	18%	39%	24%	25%	27%	25%	22%	27%	27%	24%
	Wors e	13%	35%	39%	39%	26%	25%	17%	22%	27%	31%
	Same	68%	26%	37%	37%	47%	49%	61%	50%	46%	45%
	N	130	116	185	202	184	151	325	128	138	306
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
CRIME IN NEW BRUNSWICK, COMPARED TO 4 YEARS AGO	Bette r	32%	23%	26%	19%	21%	28%	24%	27%	22%	31%
	Wors e	25%	24%	26%	18%	45%	18%	27%	22%	26%	22%
	Same	43%	53%	47%	62%	34%	54%	49%	51%	52%	47%
	N	265	393	324	55	170	113	506	154	483	180
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01- 60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
CRIME IN NEW BRUNSWICK, COMPARED TO 4 YEARS AGO	Bette r	26%	25%	25%	18%	22%	29%	44%	22%	22%	28%
	Wors e	21%	28%	25%	25%	32%	19%	12%	26%	41%	23%
	Same	53%	47%	50%	58%	47%	52%	44%	52%	37%	49%
	N	163	505	122	149	128	114	104	391	30	238
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							

		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+
CRIME IN NEW BRUNSWICK, COMPARED TO 4 YEARS AGO	Better	23%	33%	20%	25%	30%
	Worse	29%	17%	14%	21%	39%
	Same	47%	50%	66%	53%	31%
	N	586	81	210	140	326

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
MOST IMPORTANT THINGS TO MAKE NEW BRUNSWICK A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE	Improve Police	2%	1%	3%	3%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	2%
	Improve Community	15%	14%	17%	5%	6%	19%	0%	28%	11%	19%
	Improve Education	7%	4%	11%	7%	10%	3%	0%	15%	11%	3%
	Improve Housing	7%	3%	12%	5%	11%	7%	19%	1%	7%	7%
	Improve Transport	12%	16%	7%	16%	17%	7%	15%	18%	15%	7%
	Improve Economic Conditions	18%	22%	17%	13%	32%	17%	44%	7%	19%	17%
	Improve Societal Conditions	29%	26%	27%	50%	10%	31%	22%	11%	27%	31%
	Other	10%	14%	7%	1%	11%	13%	0%	21%	7%	13%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	599	254	326	277	124	125	34	18	473	126
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
MOST IMPORTANT THINGS TO MAKE NEW BRUNSWICK	Improve Police	0%	2%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Improve Community	16%	8%	12%	16%	14%	16%	8%	26%	10%	8%
	Improve Education	10%	5%	3%	4%	3%	9%	8%	1%	5%	12%
	Improve Housing	7%	7%	7%	7%	10%	5%	6%	4%	9%	10%

A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE	Improve Transport	11%	11%	11%	11%	6%	15%	22%	15%	9%	9%
	Improve Economic Conditions	17%	17%	30%	22%	22%	13%	23%	21%	27%	19%
	Improve Societal Conditions	32%	31%	26%	26%	27%	34%	28%	18%	30%	33%
	Other	7%	18%	10%	8%	15%	7%	4%	14%	9%	8%
	Don't know	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	N	111	108	162	176	156	130	298	110	117	285
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
MOST IMPORTANT THINGS TO MAKE NEW BRUNSWICK A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE	Improve Police	1%	2%	2%	0%	5%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
	Improve Community	14%	13%	15%	5%	26%	11%	9%	19%	13%	15%
	Improve Education	10%	4%	9%	2%	4%	4%	8%	3%	8%	3%
	Improve Housing	7%	8%	9%	5%	7%	6%	7%	7%	4%	13%
	Improve Transport	12%	12%	14%	12%	7%	10%	17%	7%	15%	7%
	Improve Economic Conditions	16%	21%	18%	43%	12%	14%	20%	18%	22%	13%
	Improve Societal Conditions	25%	32%	21%	30%	26%	42%	29%	30%	28%	34%
	Other	14%	7%	11%	3%	12%	11%	8%	13%	8%	15%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	N	243	340	290	45	152	99	450	134	431	155
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT				PARENTS BORN IN US			
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
MOST IMPORTANT THINGS TO MAKE NEW	Improve Police	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	11%	0%	25%	1%
	Improve Community	15%	12%	15%	11%	39%	4%	9%	9%	4%	18%
	Improve Education	11%	6%	2%	10%	2%	15%	3%	9%	1%	4%

BRUNSWICK A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE	Improve Housing	9%	6%	5%	10%	3%	9%	15%	4%	30%	9%
	Improve Transport	10%	14%	18%	8%	2%	17%	10%	13%	8%	11%
	Improve Economic Conditions	18%	20%	19%	21%	10%	27%	8%	21%	24%	17%
	Improve Societal Conditions	31%	29%	34%	35%	24%	18%	17%	31%	9%	30%
	Other	5%	12%	7%	4%	15%	10%	27%	12%	0%	9%
	Don't know	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	147	443	109	130	110	102	93	351	28	204
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
MOST IMPORTANT THINGS TO MAKE NEW BRUNSWICK A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE	Improve Police	2%	3%	0%	3%	3%					
	Improve Community	12%	21%	12%	5%	24%					
	Improve Education	6%	7%	8%	6%	4%					
	Improve Housing	8%	7%	6%	11%	6%					
	Improve Transport	12%	5%	15%	5%	14%					
	Improve Economic Conditions	23%	6%	19%	27%	13%					
	Improve Societal Conditions	29%	31%	31%	31%	26%					
	Other	9%	19%	9%	13%	9%					
	Don't know	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%					
	N	522	68	186	121	291					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC	Excellent	13%	14%	12%	9%	8%	16%	18%	2%	9%	16%
	Good	40%	44%	35%	26%	43%	43%	46%	49%	38%	43%

SCHOOLS JOB RATING	Only fair	37%	30%	44%	48%	37%	35%	22%	30%	39%	35%
	Poor	10%	12%	10%	18%	12%	7%	14%	19%	14%	7%
	N	527	224	280	208	124	141	27	11	385	142
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS JOB RATING	Excellent	16%	8%	4%	7%	14%	17%	0%	18%	7%	12%
	Good	38%	45%	38%	46%	43%	44%	19%	33%	49%	31%
	Only fair	37%	36%	43%	32%	34%	33%	54%	42%	33%	38%
	Poor	9%	11%	15%	15%	9%	6%	27%	7%	11%	19%
	N	98	103	140	154	161	122	230	106	119	227
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS JOB RATING	Excellent	6%	16%	7%	30%	7%	16%	9%	16%	12%	14%
	Good	41%	38%	47%	33%	43%	31%	37%	43%	34%	49%
	Only fair	37%	38%	33%	29%	28%	48%	39%	35%	43%	28%
	Poor	16%	8%	13%	7%	22%	5%	15%	7%	11%	10%
	N	209	303	250	50	127	87	364	147	365	150
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS JOB RATING	Excellent	10%	15%	7%	8%	13%	1%	35%	10%	0%	15%
	Good	45%	36%	46%	33%	54%	51%	22%	32%	15%	46%
	Only fair	35%	37%	37%	51%	28%	28%	32%	46%	42%	31%

	Poor	10%	11%	11%	8%	4%	19%	12%	13%	43%	8%
	N	157	363	97	131	96	91	64	287	24	199
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS JOB RATING	Excellent	12%	17%	10%	17%	12%					
	Good	37%	51%	38%	40%	40%					
	Only fair	37%	30%	43%	31%	37%					
	Poor	14%	1%	9%	12%	11%					
	N	437	79	144	111	271					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
QUALITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COMPARED TO 4 YEARS AGO	Better	37%	41%	35%	7%	32%	48%	51%	4%	24%	48%
	Worse	14%	11%	17%	11%	23%	13%	4%	19%	15%	13%
	Same	49%	48%	48%	82%	44%	40%	45%	77%	60%	40%
	N	495	204	269	186	117	139	25	12	355	140
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
QUALITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COMPARED TO 4 YEARS AGO	Better	35%	49%	25%	28%	42%	35%	18%	38%	46%	32%
	Worse	12%	12%	23%	22%	14%	12%	18%	18%	16%	16%
	Same	53%	39%	52%	50%	44%	53%	63%	43%	38%	52%
	N	82	97	139	142	156	120	207	101	112	211
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No

QUALITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COMPARED TO 4 YEARS AGO	Bette r	40%	35%	36%	42%	23%	39%	21%	48%	24%	53%
	Wors e	12%	15%	17%	17%	25%	5%	16%	13%	20%	6%
	Same	48%	49%	47%	42%	52%	57%	63%	40%	56%	41%
	N	197	284	232	48	122	82	336	146	343	141
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01- 60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
QUALITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COMPARED TO 4 YEARS AGO	Bette r	39%	37%	36%	38%	39%	28%	51%	19%	3%	48%
	Wors e	17%	11%	10%	14%	19%	22%	8%	21%	36%	9%
	Same	43%	52%	53%	49%	41%	50%	41%	61%	61%	43%
	N	152	337	84	125	99	81	59	265	26	190
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
QUALITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COMPARED TO 4 YEARS AGO	Bette r	28%	63%	28%	43%	38%					
	Wors e	20%	2%	9%	10%	21%					
	Same	52%	35%	63%	47%	40%					
	N	406	78	122	106	265					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
ANYONE IN HH ATTEND...	Pre-School	13%	15%	11%	2%	11%	23%	0%	0%	4%	23%
	Kindergarte n	9%	11%	9%	0%	3%	17%	15%	0%	2%	17%
	1st-5th grd.	20%	22%	18%	1%	16%	33%	16%	2%	8%	33%
	6th-8th	16%	10%	23%	1%	11%	27%	15%	2%	6%	27%

	grd.										
	High school	19%	15%	20%	6%	17%	26%	19%	2%	12%	26%
	NBALC	2%	1%	4%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	1%	4%
	N	708	291	386	321	154	147	40	20	560	148
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
ANYONE IN HH ATTEND...	Pre-School	13%	17%	8%	3%	19%	9%	6%	25%	20%	3%
	Kindergarten	7%	16%	7%	3%	18%	2%	1%	9%	16%	6%
	1st-5th grd.	16%	38%	14%	5%	31%	12%	6%	18%	31%	20%
	6th-8th grd.	16%	30%	7%	8%	17%	21%	3%	22%	15%	14%
	High school	22%	21%	13%	6%	26%	14%	3%	31%	21%	13%
	NBALC	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%	1%	0%	9%	1%	0%
	N	134	121	188	215	193	155	341	132	143	320
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
ANYONE IN HH ATTEND...	Pre-School	16%	12%	20%	21%	2%	5%	4%	23%	8%	23%
	Kindergarten	14%	8%	13%	6%	3%	9%	3%	17%	4%	20%
	1st-5th grd.	37%	13%	24%	22%	5%	18%	8%	33%	11%	36%
	6th-8th grd.	11%	19%	22%	24%	5%	9%	5%	28%	9%	28%
	High school	17%	19%	18%	39%	5%	15%	10%	27%	14%	24%
	NBALC	2%	3%	1%	10%	4%	1%	1%	4%	1%	5%
	N	274	413	332	58	183	117	532	157	503	189
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
ANYONE	Pre-School	28%	4%	4%	21%	19%	7%	20%	3%	1%	22%

IN HH ATTEND...	Kindergarte n	13%	7%	7%	10%	7%	8%	23%	2%	0%	16%
	1st-5th grd.	40%	7%	15%	26%	24%	13%	25%	10%	1%	29%
	6th-8th grd.	33%	5%	8%	19%	30%	8%	24%	9%	11%	22%
	High school	40%	6%	4%	25%	28%	13%	20%	8%	1%	26%
	NBALC	3%	2%	0%	6%	5%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%
	N	166	530	127	154	135	123	107	407	32	249
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
ANYONE IN HH ATTEND...	Pre-School	7%	38%	7%	23%	12%					
	Kindergarte n	5%	27%	6%	21%	5%					
	1st-5th grd.	14%	45%	19%	26%	16%					
	6th-8th grd.	12%	28%	7%	28%	17%					
	High school	17%	25%	10%	30%	16%					
	NBALC	1%	9%	1%	4%	3%					
	N	613	84	219	149	338					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
ANYONE IN HH ATTEND SCHOOL	No	59%	63%	55%	91%	62%	35%	81%	98%	79%	36%
	Yes	41%	37%	45%	9%	38%	65%	19%	2%	21%	64%
	N	708	291	386	321	154	147	40	20	560	148
		AGE			EDUCATION				INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
ANYONE IN HH ATTEND	No	61%	32%	70%	86%	44%	65%	87%	50%	43%	73%
	Yes	39%	68%	30%	14%	56%	35%	13%	50%	57%	27%
	N	134	121	188	215	193	155	341	132	143	320

SCHOOL											
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
ANYONE IN HH ATTEND SCHOOL	No	48%	62%	48%	48%	88%	68%	81%	35%	73%	35%
	Yes	52%	38%	52%	52%	12%	32%	19%	65%	27%	65%
	N	274	413	332	58	183	117	532	157	503	189
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
ANYONE IN HH ATTEND SCHOOL	No	12%	87%	79%	51%	40%	68%	59%	81%	89%	40%
	Yes	88%	13%	21%	49%	60%	32%	41%	19%	11%	60%
	N	166	530	127	154	135	123	107	407	32	249
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
ANYONE IN HH ATTEND SCHOOL	No	69%	22%	74%	31%	65%					
	Yes	31%	78%	26%	69%	35%					
	N	613	84	219	149	338					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
EXPLAIN OPINION OF NB SCHOOL QUALITY	Reputation	11%	13%	10%	8%	4%	10%	83%	4%	12%	10%
	Curriculum	7%	10%	5%	4%	4%	11%	0%	0%	3%	11%
	Teachers	10%	10%	11%	2%	10%	11%	0%	34%	9%	11%
	Special needs focus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Construction/ Renovation	9%	10%	9%	5%	9%	13%	0%	0%	4%	13%
	Programs offered	11%	3%	19%	0%	11%	13%	0%	29%	8%	13%

	Bullying/Behavior	1%	1%	2%	2%	5%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%
	Immigrants/ Spanish speakers	2%	3%	1%	4%	3%	0%	1%	12%	4%	0%
	No improvement	13%	15%	8%	35%	7%	10%	6%	0%	17%	10%
	Student outcomes/ College	9%	10%	8%	7%	20%	8%	0%	0%	10%	8%
	Administration	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%	3%	2%	1%
	No children in school	3%	3%	3%	5%	9%	2%	1%	0%	5%	2%
	Other	21%	21%	23%	27%	17%	20%	8%	16%	23%	20%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	367	156	197	134	83	113	15	10	253	114
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
EXPLAIN OPINION OF NB SCHOOL QUALITY	Reputation	12%	11%	10%	17%	12%	4%	26%	4%	15%	21%
	Curriculum	6%	16%	4%	3%	6%	10%	6%	3%	18%	4%
	Teachers	10%	13%	14%	2%	4%	22%	3%	18%	3%	10%
	Special needs focus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Construction/ Renovation	11%	4%	9%	8%	5%	18%	3%	2%	5%	12%
	Programs offered	14%	10%	5%	3%	14%	12%	2%	7%	19%	12%
	Bullying/Behavior	0%	1%	3%	8%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
	Immigrants/ Spanish speakers	0%	4%	6%	2%	1%	2%	7%	1%	4%	2%
	No improvement	14%	14%	9%	9%	19%	9%	10%	23%	9%	12%
	Student outcomes/ College	8%	10%	10%	11%	10%	5%	13%	17%	7%	6%
	Administration	1%	4%	2%	0%	0%	2%	5%	1%	0%	4%
	No children in school	2%	0%	6%	11%	2%	2%	9%	2%	3%	6%

	Other	22%	14%	23%	26%	25%	13%	14%	23%	15%	12%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	52	78	111	103	109	90	159	76	82	162
	Reputation	MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
	Curriculum	Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
EXPLAIN OPINION OF NB SCHOOL QUALITY	Teachers	16%	10%	9%	2%	25%	16%	13%	10%	12%	11%
	Special needs focus	7%	8%	8%	1%	2%	11%	3%	11%	1%	18%
	Construction/ Renovation	7%	12%	16%	0%	1%	8%	10%	11%	16%	1%
	Programs offered	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Bullying/Behavior	10%	10%	6%	17%	12%	12%	4%	13%	11%	6%
	Immigrants/ Spanish speakers	5%	15%	13%	29%	1%	3%	9%	13%	10%	13%
	No improvement	2%	1%	1%	0%	11%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
	Student outcomes/ College	1%	2%	2%	4%	1%	1%	5%	0%	3%	0%
	Administration	17%	13%	8%	17%	13%	23%	19%	10%	17%	9%
	No children in school	12%	7%	13%	4%	8%	4%	10%	8%	6%	13%
	Other	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	0%
	Don't know	5%	2%	4%	1%	6%	2%	6%	1%	3%	4%
	N	16%	19%	19%	24%	19%	19%	19%	20%	18%	24%
	Reputation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Curriculum	151	205	175	33	84	65	237	119	253	105
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT				PARENTS BORN IN US			
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01- 60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
EXPLAIN OPINION OF NB	Reputation	2%	20%	19%	2%	2%	29%	1%	11%	10%	12%
	Curriculum	15%	1%	11%	7%	14%	2%	3%	2%	0%	11%
	Teachers	12%	9%	19%	3%	17%	10%	1%	7%	15%	12%

SCHOOL QUALITY	Special needs focus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Construction/ Renovation	9%	10%	2%	12%	15%	3%	0%	10%	2%	9%
	Programs offered	12%	11%	1%	26%	5%	10%	9%	11%	1%	12%
	Bullying/Behavior	1%	2%	0%	2%	4%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
	Immigrants/ Spanish speakers	0%	4%	5%	2%	1%	1%	0%	3%	23%	0%
	No improvement	14%	12%	17%	9%	4%	9%	9%	15%	2%	14%
	Student outcomes/ College	11%	7%	3%	8%	13%	8%	25%	10%	2%	8%
	Administration	2%	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
	No children in school	1%	5%	4%	3%	0%	6%	3%	3%	5%	3%
	Other	20%	20%	18%	22%	24%	21%	49%	26%	40%	15%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	118	244	64	91	75	64	38	189	23	143
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB			SCHOOL QUAL				
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+	Better	Worse	Same		
EXPLAIN OPINION OF NB SCHOOL QUALITY	Reputation	11%	5%	14%	2%	16%	11%	13%	10%		
	Curriculum	6%	16%	8%	14%	2%	13%	1%	4%		
	Teachers	10%	2%	16%	1%	12%	5%	21%	10%		
	Special needs focus	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
	Construction/ Renovation	10%	11%	1%	3%	22%	20%	1%	2%		
	Programs offered	12%	12%	8%	21%	7%	14%	16%	6%		
	Bullying/Behavior	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%		
	Immigrants/ Spanish speakers	3%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	10%	0%		
	No improvement	16%	8%	13%	22%	7%	0%	1%	32%		
	Student outcomes/ College	6%	19%	10%	10%	7%	11%	10%	6%		

	Administration	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%
	No children in school	4%	1%	4%	3%	2%	5%	0%	3%
	Other	19%	25%	23%	19%	18%	19%	21%	24%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	300	59	81	81	203	119	83	165

		GENDER			RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
CHILDREN IN HH	Yes	40%	30%	49%	16%	41%	58%	13%	2%	24%	58%
	No	60%	70%	51%	84%	59%	42%	87%	98%	76%	42%
	N	696	289	377	317	152	143	40	19	552	144
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
CHILDREN IN HH	Yes	39%	64%	26%	4%	49%	36%	22%	38%	52%	32%
	No	61%	36%	74%	96%	51%	64%	78%	62%	48%	68%
	N	133	120	185	210	184	155	339	129	142	319
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
CHILDREN IN HH	Yes	53%	34%	52%	47%	4%	30%	23%	57%	29%	57%
	No	47%	66%	48%	53%	96%	70%	77%	43%	71%	43%
	N	272	405	328	57	180	114	525	153	496	185
		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US			INTERVIEW LANG	
		51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither	Eng	Span
CHILDREN IN HH	Yes	16%	53%	62%	37%	28%	26%	12%	51%	34%	58%
	No	84%	47%	38%	63%	72%	74%	88%	49%	66%	42%
	N	122	154	131	122	105	404	32	241	604	81
		YEARS LIVED IN NB									
		<10	10-20	20+							

CHILDREN IN HH	Yes	26%	57%	39%
	No	74%	43%	61%
	N	215	147	332

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
NUM CHILDREN IN HH	0	60%	69%	52%	84%	59%	41%	87%	98%	78%	41%
	1	16%	15%	15%	12%	20%	18%	12%	0%	14%	18%
	2	10%	10%	11%	1%	14%	16%	1%	0%	5%	16%
	3	7%	2%	12%	2%	6%	12%	0%	2%	3%	12%
	4	3%	3%	4%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%
	5	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	13	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	N	662	279	359	310	146	134	40	19	527	135
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
NUM CHILDREN IN HH	0	61%	35%	73%	96%	49%	64%	78%	62%	48%	68%
	1	18%	17%	15%	3%	21%	12%	13%	5%	30%	13%
	2	5%	29%	7%	0%	13%	12%	3%	9%	10%	10%
	3	9%	11%	3%	0%	9%	7%	5%	8%	9%	8%
	4	3%	7%	1%	0%	6%	2%	0%	8%	3%	0%
	5	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%
	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	13	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	131	118	178	197	166	152	337	120	139	315
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No

NUM CHILDREN IN HH	0	46%	66%	47%	55%	96%	70%	77%	41%	71%	41%
	1	15%	17%	22%	8%	3%	15%	14%	18%	14%	19%
	2	19%	7%	16%	5%	0%	7%	5%	16%	7%	16%
	3	15%	4%	9%	10%	0%	6%	3%	12%	4%	12%
	4	4%	3%	2%	12%	0%	2%	0%	7%	3%	4%
	5	1%	2%	1%	9%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%
	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	13	0%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%
	N	266	389	321	55	171	110	512	143	483	176
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
NUM CHILDREN IN HH	0	0%	100%	84%	46%	30%	67%	72%	73%	87%	48%
	1	40%	0%	3%	22%	20%	20%	11%	12%	2%	20%
	2	26%	0%	4%	13%	25%	6%	11%	8%	1%	13%
	3	18%	0%	6%	3%	18%	7%	0%	3%	10%	10%
	4	8%	0%	3%	10%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%	4%
	5	4%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%
	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	13	3%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	N	159	503	121	145	121	114	103	394	30	231
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
NUM CHILDREN IN HH	0	65%	38%	74%	44%	58%					
	1	18%	13%	12%	21%	16%					
	2	8%	21%	7%	11%	14%					
	3	6%	13%	4%	11%	8%					
	4	2%	7%	3%	4%	3%					
	5	0%	7%	0%	4%	1%					

	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	13	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
	N	583	70	210	140	311

		GENDER			RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
DOES CHILD IN HH PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH PROGRAMS	Yes	46%	40%	50%	8%	66%	46%	0%	0%	47%	46%
	No	54%	60%	50%	92%	34%	54%	100%	100%	53%	54%
	N	156	67	83	37	38	67	7	1	89	67
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
DOES CHILD IN HH PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH PROGRAMS	Yes	42%	54%	38%	20%	51%	38%	27%	62%	45%	40%
	No	58%	46%	62%	80%	49%	62%	73%	38%	55%	60%
	N	34	69	36	9	52	39	60	22	41	71
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
DOES CHILD IN HH PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH PROGRAMS	Yes	42%	46%	34%	93%	29%	38%	39%	46%	32%	55%
	No	58%	54%	66%	7%	71%	62%	61%	54%	68%	45%
	N	88	63	101	17	10	22	82	68	83	67
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT						PARENTS BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
DOES CHILD IN HH PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH PROGRAMS	Yes	47%	30%	88%	51%	33%	42%	53%	39%	7%	47%
	No	53%	70%	12%	49%	67%	58%	47%	61%	93%	53%
	N	146	10	15	45	33	26	17	63	5	82
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
DOES CHILD IN HH PARTICIPATE IN	Yes	37%	67%	47%	51%	35%					
	No	63%	33%	53%	49%	65%					

YOUTH PROGRAMS	N	118	33	46	45	64
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			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
WHY NOT PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH PROGRAMS	Don't know programs	32%	20%	34%	46%	31%	32%	0%	0%	31%	32%
	Fees too high	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Too young	28%	36%	24%	30%	36%	26%	45%	0%	31%	26%
	Not enough room	2%	5%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	Not interested	14%	9%	21%	2%	5%	17%	51%	0%	8%	17%
	Transportation	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	Work or conflicts	5%	11%	1%	1%	4%	7%	0%	0%	1%	7%
	Other	17%	19%	16%	20%	24%	12%	4%	100%	28%	12%
	N	91	40	48	30	17	34	7	1	57	34
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
WHY NOT PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH PROGRAMS	Don't know programs	36%	23%	29%	26%	38%	31%	13%	41%	35%	39%
	Fees too high	0%	0%	2%	19%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%
	Too young	26%	33%	26%	0%	33%	12%	53%	11%	43%	29%
	Not enough room	0%	7%	1%	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%	5%	0%
	Not interested	15%	5%	21%	0%	11%	23%	2%	13%	8%	7%
	Transportation	0%	7%	0%	0%	1%	2%	4%	0%	5%	0%
	Work or conflicts	8%	0%	3%	0%	9%	1%	1%	33%	0%	1%
	Other	15%	24%	18%	55%	4%	30%	26%	1%	5%	24%
	N	24	38	20	6	26	20	44	10	22	50
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non	Hisp	Yes	No
WHY NOT	Don't know	24%	37%	32%	14%	15%	32%	32%	32%	50%	8%

PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH PROGRAMS	programs										
	Fees too high	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Too young	37%	21%	31%	6%	0%	22%	31%	26%	18%	41%
	Not enough room	4%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%
	Not interested	9%	19%	16%	0%	47%	10%	8%	17%	7%	24%
	Transportation	1%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%
	Work or conflicts	11%	1%	7%	0%	8%	1%	1%	7%	1%	11%
	Other	14%	19%	9%	80%	31%	33%	28%	12%	24%	7%
	N	57	33	65	4	6	15	55	34	53	36
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
WHY NOT PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH PROGRAMS	Don't know programs	32%	0%	0%	46%	27%	16%	16%	27%	75%	33%
	Fees too high	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%
	Too young	28%	0%	13%	33%	5%	62%	37%	26%	18%	29%
	Not enough room	2%	0%	6%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	Not interested	13%	77%	0%	15%	25%	9%	2%	7%	0%	18%
	Transportation	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	15%	0%	0%	3%
	Work or conflicts	5%	5%	4%	0%	14%	0%	0%	1%	0%	7%
	Other	17%	19%	77%	6%	21%	10%	24%	39%	7%	7%
	N	85	6	8	23	22	16	12	40	4	45
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
WHY NOT PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH PROGRAMS	Don't know programs	40%	10%	24%	23%	43%					
	Fees too high	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%					
	Too young	27%	39%	21%	40%	22%					
	Not enough room	0%	11%	0%	6%	0%					
	Not interested	9%	5%	8%	24%	11%					
	Transportation	1%	6%	2%	4%	0%					

	Work or conflicts	1%	26%	19%	0%	1%
	Other	22%	1%	25%	3%	23%
	N	76	12	34	22	35

		GENDER			RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
ANY CHILD IN HH NEED CHILD CARE	Yes	53%	56%	53%	48%	54%	54%	49%	100%	50%	54%
	No	47%	44%	47%	52%	46%	46%	51%	0%	50%	46%
	N	158	69	83	36	39	69	7	1	89	69
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
ANY CHILD IN HH NEED CHILD CARE	Yes	53%	58%	37%	12%	52%	51%	80%	64%	54%	65%
	No	47%	42%	63%	88%	48%	49%	20%	36%	46%	35%
	N	34	69	36	10	55	40	58	25	42	70
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
ANY CHILD IN HH NEED CHILD CARE	Yes	64%	48%	64%	45%	21%	39%	55%	54%	52%	57%
	No	36%	52%	36%	55%	79%	61%	45%	46%	48%	43%
	N	89	64	100	17	11	24	82	70	84	68
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
ANY CHILD IN HH NEED CHILD CARE	Yes	54%	15%	67%	55%	35%	63%	56%	52%	23%	56%
	No	46%	85%	33%	45%	65%	37%	44%	48%	77%	44%
	N	147	10	15	45	35	26	17	63	5	84
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
ANY CHILD IN HH NEED CHILD CARE	Yes	54%	63%	64%	49%	54%					
	No	46%	37%	36%	51%	46%					
	N	118	35	46	44	67					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
WHAT HAPPENS IF CHILD IS SICK	Sick child daycare	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
	Adult stays home	81%	80%	80%	75%	78%	81%	75%	100%	81%	81%
	Child home alone	7%	8%	8%	5%	2%	9%	18%	0%	4%	9%
	Other	11%	12%	11%	19%	13%	10%	7%	0%	12%	10%
	N	141	66	69	35	35	58	7	1	83	58
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
WHAT HAPPENS IF CHILD IS SICK	Sick child daycare	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
	Adult stays home	82%	84%	72%	28%	84%	77%	68%	52%	89%	83%
	Child home alone	7%	9%	6%	22%	8%	8%	5%	18%	8%	4%
	Other	10%	7%	21%	50%	6%	15%	27%	25%	3%	13%
	N	33	63	31	6	47	35	55	20	34	68
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
WHAT HAPPENS IF CHILD IS SICK	Sick child daycare	0%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	4%	0%	2%	0%
	Adult stays home	84%	77%	81%	63%	23%	88%	78%	81%	75%	85%
	Child home alone	3%	11%	6%	29%	0%	0%	4%	9%	9%	6%
	Other	13%	10%	13%	0%	77%	12%	14%	10%	14%	9%
	N	80	57	95	15	5	21	77	59	77	60
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-	93	Both	One	Neither

							60.02				
WHAT HAPPENS IF CHILD IS SICK	Sick child daycare	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Adult stays home	81%	86%	67%	70%	85%	92%	75%	78%	100%	80%
	Child home alone	7%	0%	31%	14%	0%	2%	9%	13%	0%	5%
	Other	11%	14%	2%	12%	15%	6%	15%	9%	0%	13%
	N	136	5	13	40	28	24	17	56	5	75
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
WHAT HAPPENS IF CHILD IS SICK	Sick child daycare	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%					
	Adult stays home	77%	85%	80%	82%	78%					
	Child home alone	8%	9%	15%	9%	2%					
	Other	14%	6%	5%	6%	20%					
	N	110	27	44	37	59					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
WOULD YOU USE A SICK CHILD DAY CARE CENTER	Yes	25%	37%	18%	12%	19%	30%	22%	0%	14%	30%
	No	75%	63%	82%	88%	81%	70%	78%	100%	86%	70%
	N	141	65	71	34	36	58	7	1	83	58
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
WOULD YOU USE A SICK CHILD DAY CARE CENTER	Yes	28%	25%	13%	25%	28%	21%	28%	33%	24%	17%
	No	72%	75%	87%	75%	72%	79%	72%	67%	76%	83%
	N	33	62	30	8	48	36	53	20	36	67
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT			HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US		

		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
WOULD YOU USE A SICK CHILD DAY CARE CENTER	Yes	18%	31%	21%	31%	14%	36%	16%	30%	16%	34%
	No	82%	69%	79%	69%	86%	64%	84%	70%	84%	66%
	N	80	57	96	14	8	19	77	59	77	60
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
WOULD YOU USE A SICK CHILD DAY CARE CENTER	Yes	25%	20%	21%	32%	36%	8%	30%	19%	7%	29%
	No	75%	80%	79%	68%	64%	92%	70%	81%	93%	71%
	N	136	5	13	41	30	23	16	57	5	74
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
WOULD YOU USE A SICK CHILD DAY CARE CENTER	Yes	20%	42%	33%	30%	16%					
	No	80%	58%	67%	70%	84%					
	N	109	28	42	37	61					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
REASONABLE COST/DAY FOR SICK CHILD DAY CARE	0	14%	6%	18%	16%	17%	14%	0%	0%	13%	14%
	1	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	5	3%	7%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	9	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	10	6%	4%	8%	12%	1%	6%	0%	0%	5%	6%
	15	17%	13%	24%	0%	5%	21%	0%	0%	9%	21%
	20	8%	5%	12%	0%	19%	7%	0%	0%	9%	7%
	25	3%	3%	3%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%

	30	12%	12%	12%	1%	7%	15%	18%	0%	5%	15%
	35	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	40	4%	10%	0%	2%	2%	6%	0%	0%	2%	6%
	45	3%	7%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%
	50	10%	12%	10%	20%	25%	1%	82%	0%	26%	1%
	60	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	75	5%	12%	0%	2%	0%	8%	0%	0%	1%	8%
	80	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	100	11%	2%	11%	45%	1%	8%	0%	0%	16%	8%
	160	2%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
	N	89	48	35	23	21	36	5	0	53	36
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
REASONABLE COST/DAY FOR SICK CHILD DAY CARE	0	15%	11%	21%	0%	3%	30%	16%	33%	7%	7%
	1	0%	0%	18%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
	5	0%	9%	2%	0%	5%	0%	3%	0%	8%	0%
	9	0%	0%	13%	0%	3%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%
	10	3%	8%	0%	0%	8%	0%	15%	0%	11%	6%
	15	24%	12%	2%	0%	20%	18%	0%	21%	23%	2%
	20	2%	16%	18%	35%	13%	3%	1%	0%	6%	22%
	25	0%	7%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	30	16%	7%	8%	0%	17%	5%	6%	33%	0%	12%
	35	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	40	0%	12%	5%	26%	1%	8%	7%	0%	9%	3%
	45	0%	10%	0%	0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	12%
	50	13%	3%	13%	40%	1%	12%	45%	0%	7%	21%
	60	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	75	9%	1%	0%	0%	10%	0%	2%	0%	14%	1%
	80	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%

	100	19%	2%	0%	0%	11%	14%	2%	2%	14%	1%
	160	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%
	N	24	39	20	3	26	26	34	12	23	46
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
REASONABLE COST/DAY FOR SICK CHILD DAY CARE	0	8%	17%	15%	23%	0%	5%	14%	14%	21%	8%
	1	6%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	0%
	5	1%	4%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	6%
	9	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	2%	0%	3%
	10	12%	2%	6%	1%	0%	7%	5%	6%	0%	10%
	15	12%	20%	14%	34%	0%	13%	9%	21%	22%	13%
	20	10%	6%	12%	0%	0%	0%	9%	7%	9%	7%
	25	5%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	3%	1%
	30	14%	10%	11%	29%	0%	0%	6%	15%	3%	20%
	35	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	40	3%	5%	6%	0%	39%	0%	2%	6%	2%	6%
	45	9%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	1%
	50	15%	7%	11%	0%	61%	13%	27%	1%	14%	6%
	60	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	75	1%	8%	0%	0%	0%	27%	1%	8%	0%	10%
	80	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%
	100	1%	16%	8%	3%	0%	27%	16%	8%	12%	10%
	160	0%	2%	0%	10%	0%	0%	5%	0%	3%	0%
	N	48	38	64	8	2	12	49	37	48	38
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-	93	Both	One	Neither

							60.02				
REASONABLE COST/DAY FOR SICK CHILD DAY CARE	0	14%	0%	19%	6%	25%	3%	0%	17%	0%	13%
	1	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	5	3%	29%	0%	10%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%
	9	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	10	6%	0%	0%	15%	0%	1%	0%	6%	0%	6%
	15	17%	0%	0%	21%	0%	29%	8%	32%	0%	13%
	20	8%	0%	0%	4%	0%	27%	35%	9%	78%	6%
	25	3%	0%	0%	5%	1%	0%	19%	5%	0%	1%
	30	11%	48%	0%	22%	17%	3%	3%	2%	7%	15%
	35	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	40	4%	0%	52%	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	5%
	45	3%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	10%	0%	1%
	50	10%	13%	2%	8%	2%	26%	29%	11%	0%	9%
	60	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%
	75	5%	0%	3%	0%	21%	0%	0%	1%	0%	7%
	80	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	7%	0%
	100	11%	0%	0%	2%	21%	0%	0%	1%	0%	14%
	160	2%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	N	84	4	8	24	15	18	8	31	4	51
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
REASONABLE COST/DAY FOR SICK CHILD DAY CARE	0	15%	12%	6%	4%	39%					
	1	3%	0%	0%	0%	8%					
	5	0%	14%	1%	7%	0%					
	9	0%	7%	5%	0%	0%					
	10	7%	4%	1%	7%	10%					
	15	22%	4%	25%	15%	10%					
	20	11%	0%	0%	8%	16%					

	25	3%	0%	3%	3%	2%
	30	4%	42%	16%	12%	6%
	35	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	40	2%	14%	0%	8%	3%
	45	4%	0%	7%	0%	2%
	50	13%	0%	19%	7%	1%
	60	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	75	7%	0%	16%	0%	0%
	80	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	100	7%	2%	1%	26%	0%
	160	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%
	N	72	15	32	27	30

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
DO YOU HAVE...	Asthma	26%	24%	28%	27%	24%	24%	7%	80%	29%	24%
	Diabetes	26%	28%	25%	15%	35%	29%	11%	30%	23%	29%
	Heart Condition	15%	14%	18%	12%	18%	12%	0%	41%	17%	12%
	Obesity	29%	28%	31%	27%	36%	29%	10%	41%	29%	29%
	Drinking Issues	6%	8%	5%	3%	1%	10%	0%	14%	3%	10%
	Drug Issues	3%	2%	4%	0%	3%	1%	24%	11%	5%	1%
	Depression	28%	25%	29%	30%	19%	28%	13%	58%	28%	28%
	N	584	243	321	283	125	116	33	16	467	117
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
DO YOU HAVE...	Asthma	27%	27%	17%	16%	26%	34%	13%	30%	18%	26%
	Diabetes	17%	17%	33%	44%	35%	23%	9%	39%	22%	20%

	Heart Condition	8%	10%	20%	33%	23%	11%	4%	19%	13%	9%
	Obesity	26%	23%	37%	29%	32%	33%	14%	37%	28%	33%
	Drinking Issues	3%	12%	4%	5%	7%	5%	6%	9%	9%	4%
	Drug Issues	3%	3%	3%	1%	6%	0%	3%	3%	9%	0%
	Depression	32%	23%	22%	21%	23%	39%	18%	38%	20%	27%
	N	124	104	163	163	152	123	302	108	118	279
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
DO YOU HAVE...	Asthma	21%	28%	23%	40%	16%	29%	29%	24%	32%	15%
	Diabetes	28%	25%	16%	47%	54%	22%	22%	29%	31%	16%
	Heart Condition	11%	17%	8%	20%	43%	15%	18%	12%	19%	8%
	Obesity	24%	31%	25%	56%	26%	27%	29%	28%	35%	17%
	Drinking Issues	8%	5%	7%	12%	3%	3%	3%	10%	5%	9%
	Drug Issues	1%	4%	2%	5%	0%	6%	5%	1%	2%	6%
	Depression	16%	33%	15%	38%	18%	42%	28%	27%	34%	16%
	N	222	356	285	49	142	102	451	126	427	151
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
DO YOU HAVE...	Asthma	28%	26%	25%	49%	17%	9%	33%	36%	30%	18%
	Diabetes	19%	27%	22%	38%	25%	22%	13%	27%	11%	25%
	Heart Condition	11%	16%	17%	25%	9%	7%	11%	21%	0%	10%
	Obesity	26%	31%	29%	42%	12%	21%	25%	35%	47%	23%
	Drinking Issues	11%	3%	7%	14%	6%	2%	4%	3%	23%	7%
	Drug Issues	2%	4%	9%	5%	0%	0%	2%	0%	23%	5%

	Depression	17%	35%	40%	31%	13%	9%	40%	33%	47%	23%
	N	135	444	107	117	109	105	94	343	30	204
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
DO YOU HAVE...	Asthma	27%	26%	32%	19%	25%					
	Diabetes	27%	27%	11%	19%	45%					
	Heart Condition	17%	9%	7%	11%	26%					
	Obesity	32%	26%	27%	24%	34%					
	Drinking Issues	3%	20%	3%	11%	6%					
	Drug Issues	4%	3%	4%	5%	1%					
	Depression	27%	26%	35%	26%	21%					
	N	513	62	195	119	270					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
ABLE TO GET MEDICAL CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	91%	90%	91%	88%	96%	93%	77%	83%	89%	93%
	After delay	6%	7%	5%	8%	1%	4%	23%	10%	8%	4%
	No care	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	0%	6%	4%	3%
	N	633	264	347	297	147	123	38	13	509	124
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
ABLE TO GET MEDICAL CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	93%	90%	86%	94%	91%	90%	89%	80%	92%	94%
	After delay	7%	4%	7%	4%	4%	8%	7%	13%	5%	5%
	No care	0%	6%	7%	2%	5%	1%	4%	6%	3%	1%
	N	120	108	178	191	165	145	315	113	125	310
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Te	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No

					mp						
ABLE TO GET MEDICAL CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	95%	89%	94%	93%	97%	84%	89%	93%	93%	86%
	After delay	4%	7%	4%	0%	2%	12%	8%	4%	4%	10%
	No care	1%	4%	2%	7%	1%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%
	N	253	372	303	53	164	106	492	132	464	163
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01- 60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
ABLE TO GET MEDICAL CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	95%	88%	90%	88%	92%	98%	77%	95%	63%	89%
	After delay	3%	8%	7%	7%	3%	1%	18%	4%	0%	8%
	No care	2%	4%	3%	5%	6%	1%	5%	1%	37%	4%
	N	150	476	112	139	116	109	101	377	31	216
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
ABLE TO GET MEDICAL CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	91%	84%	89%	89%	93%					
	After delay	6%	9%	10%	3%	4%					
	No care	3%	7%	1%	8%	3%					
	N	561	64	200	133	299					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
ABLE TO GET DENTAL CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	78%	73%	80%	84%	88%	77%	55%	49%	78%	77%
	After delay	7%	6%	9%	10%	5%	7%	10%	0%	7%	7%
	No care	15%	21%	10%	6%	7%	15%	35%	51%	15%	15%
	N	571	244	305	269	135	105	35	11	465	106
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +

ABLE TO GET DENTAL CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	76%	75%	84%	83%	72%	80%	87%	60%	86%	86%
	After delay	7%	8%	7%	5%	8%	9%	2%	14%	3%	8%
	No care	17%	17%	9%	12%	20%	11%	11%	25%	11%	6%
	N	108	100	167	161	139	125	302	90	107	296
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
ABLE TO GET DENTAL CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	87%	73%	86%	70%	85%	66%	78%	77%	77%	79%
	After delay	8%	7%	7%	1%	4%	11%	7%	7%	6%	9%
	No care	5%	20%	7%	28%	12%	23%	15%	15%	17%	12%
	N	241	322	287	48	135	93	449	113	429	136
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT				PARENTS BORN IN US			
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
ABLE TO GET DENTAL CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	82%	75%	78%	67%	81%	95%	66%	78%	75%	78%
	After delay	8%	7%	9%	6%	14%	0%	12%	8%	1%	7%
	No care	10%	19%	13%	27%	5%	5%	22%	15%	24%	15%
	N	139	428	96	129	106	103	87	346	28	188
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
ABLE TO GET DENTAL CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	78%	76%	70%	82%	83%					
	After delay	6%	15%	11%	5%	4%					
	No care	16%	9%	19%	13%	13%					
	N	514	49	175	123	273					
			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-	Hisp

										Hispanic	
ABLE TO GET PRESCRIPT. CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	90%	84%	95%	91%	95%	88%	83%	89%	91%	88%
	After delay	7%	11%	3%	8%	4%	7%	17%	0%	7%	7%
	No care	3%	6%	1%	1%	1%	5%	0%	11%	2%	5%
	N	595	248	324	284	140	105	36	13	489	106
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
ABLE TO GET PRESCRIPT. CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	87%	91%	92%	99%	89%	90%	91%	78%	87%	94%
	After delay	10%	5%	2%	1%	6%	9%	5%	18%	6%	5%
	No care	3%	4%	7%	0%	5%	0%	3%	3%	7%	1%
	N	112	96	165	185	146	137	305	102	114	299
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
ABLE TO GET PRESCRIPT. CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	97%	87%	91%	81%	100%	89%	91%	88%	91%	87%
	After delay	2%	9%	5%	17%	0%	9%	7%	7%	7%	6%
	No care	1%	4%	5%	2%	0%	2%	2%	5%	1%	7%
	N	242	344	284	48	159	96	475	111	450	139
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
ABLE TO GET PRESCRIPT. CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	96%	86%	90%	92%	91%	100%	74%	95%	79%	86%
	After delay	3%	10%	7%	6%	5%	0%	14%	4%	0%	10%
	No care	1%	4%	2%	2%	4%	0%	11%	1%	21%	4%
	N	133	457	108	126	110	107	94	365	30	191
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					

ABLE TO GET PRESCRIPT. CARE IN LAST YEAR	Got care	91%	75%	89%	80%	96%
	After delay	7%	12%	11%	11%	1%
	No care	2%	13%	0%	9%	2%
	N	540	47	185	119	291

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
WHERE DO YOU GET MEDICAL CARE	Family doctor	51%	47%	56%	51%	75%	44%	43%	42%	57%	44%
	Local clinic	23%	21%	25%	26%	8%	23%	53%	27%	22%	23%
	Hospital ER	18%	24%	11%	9%	13%	28%	1%	7%	10%	28%
	Health food store	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Take care of self	6%	5%	5%	11%	1%	5%	3%	6%	6%	5%
	Other	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	0%	0%	18%	4%	0%
	N	689	283	377	319	152	143	37	20	545	144
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
WHERE DO YOU GET MEDICAL CARE	Family doctor	43%	49%	57%	73%	47%	48%	69%	31%	50%	73%
	Local clinic	29%	18%	18%	11%	24%	25%	15%	22%	17%	18%
	Hospital ER	18%	27%	19%	12%	26%	14%	5%	26%	30%	4%
	Health food store	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
	Take care of self	7%	4%	5%	1%	2%	9%	7%	14%	2%	3%
	Other	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	5%	3%	6%	1%	2%
	N	129	119	187	209	190	152	337	128	142	320
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No

WHERE DO YOU GET MEDICAL CARE	Family doctor	66%	45%	57%	43%	81%	36%	57%	44%	58%	39%
	Local clinic	10%	29%	15%	22%	9%	38%	23%	23%	19%	30%
	Hospital ER	18%	19%	22%	29%	6%	12%	10%	27%	13%	27%
	Health food store	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Take care of self	5%	5%	4%	5%	1%	9%	6%	5%	7%	3%
	Other	2%	3%	2%	0%	4%	4%	4%	0%	3%	1%
	N	271	407	329	57	180	114	525	153	497	184
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
WHERE DO YOU GET MEDICAL CARE	Family doctor	52%	49%	39%	56%	36%	82%	38%	57%	53%	46%
	Local clinic	18%	26%	30%	26%	24%	6%	34%	21%	23%	24%
	Hospital ER	26%	13%	17%	15%	35%	5%	16%	11%	16%	24%
	Health food store	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Take care of self	4%	7%	13%	3%	2%	5%	1%	7%	7%	5%
	Other	1%	4%	1%	0%	2%	2%	11%	4%	0%	1%
	N	160	519	125	150	129	121	105	403	32	242
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
WHERE DO YOU GET MEDICAL CARE	Family doctor	60%	24%	40%	39%	70%					
	Local clinic	19%	36%	30%	22%	17%					
	Hospital ER	13%	36%	14%	37%	8%					
	Health food store	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%					
	Take care of self	5%	4%	10%	2%	4%					
	Other	3%	0%	5%	0%	1%					

	N	599	82	211	146	331
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			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
HOW EASY IS IT TO GET HEALTH CARE IN NB	Very easy	47%	47%	47%	55%	56%	38%	56%	57%	55%	38%
	Smwht easy	31%	29%	32%	24%	38%	34%	13%	28%	28%	34%
	Smwht hard	16%	19%	13%	19%	5%	19%	20%	8%	13%	19%
	Very hard	6%	5%	9%	1%	1%	10%	11%	7%	3%	10%
	N	663	275	360	304	147	140	37	20	522	141
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20- 50K	\$50K +
HOW EASY IS IT TO GET HEALTH CARE IN NB	Very easy	42%	45%	51%	54%	48%	41%	56%	42%	40%	57%
	Smwht easy	34%	31%	30%	35%	29%	36%	27%	28%	38%	27%
	Smwht hard	17%	15%	12%	8%	12%	21%	12%	18%	13%	14%
	Very hard	7%	9%	8%	2%	10%	2%	5%	11%	10%	3%
	N	125	117	177	202	184	147	322	126	138	304
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Te mp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
HOW EASY IS IT TO GET HEALTH CARE IN NB	Very easy	53%	45%	47%	34%	60%	49%	55%	38%	46%	50%
	Smwht easy	28%	33%	38%	41%	26%	21%	28%	34%	32%	28%
	Smwht hard	15%	16%	9%	13%	8%	26%	13%	19%	17%	13%
	Very hard	4%	7%	7%	12%	6%	4%	3%	10%	5%	9%
	N	263	389	313	55	173	114	504	149	478	177
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01- 60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
HOW EASY IS IT TO GET HEALTH CARE IN NB	Very easy	44%	49%	41%	43%	42%	55%	66%	52%	47%	43%
	Smwht easy	38%	26%	30%	30%	46%	26%	16%	29%	15%	33%
	Smwht hard	7%	22%	25%	14%	10%	10%	13%	15%	21%	16%

	Very hard	10%	4%	5%	14%	2%	9%	5%	4%	16%	8%
	N	160	493	119	144	127	115	98	385	32	235
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
HOW EASY IS IT TO GET HEALTH CARE IN NB	Very easy	47%	56%	49%	42%	49%					
	Smwht easy	33%	23%	30%	35%	30%					
	Smwht hard	13%	15%	17%	13%	17%					
	Very hard	7%	6%	5%	11%	4%					
	N	574	82	203	138	321					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
EXPLAIN WHY IT IS HARD TO GET HEALTH CARE	Can't afford	8%	3%	7%	2%	10%	7%	0%	41%	9%	7%
	Excessive wait	16%	6%	23%	30%	22%	10%	11%	8%	24%	10%
	Residency	4%	12%	0%	0%	27%	6%	0%	0%	3%	6%
	No insurance	8%	10%	8%	0%	13%	13%	0%	5%	3%	13%
	Poor insurance	18%	6%	27%	22%	8%	14%	73%	0%	22%	14%
	No doctors	13%	9%	16%	7%	0%	15%	0%	36%	10%	15%
	Don't like NB doctors	11%	5%	15%	6%	0%	15%	15%	4%	6%	15%
	Other	22%	49%	5%	33%	20%	21%	0%	6%	23%	21%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	85	36	44	29	9	31	7	7	54	31
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
EXPLAIN WHY IT IS HARD TO GET HEALTH CARE	Can't afford	0%	9%	19%	4%	5%	6%	3%	12%	1%	2%
	Excessive wait	20%	11%	19%	27%	6%	30%	21%	4%	4%	54%
	Residency	0%	0%	21%	16%	7%	4%	0%	0%	3%	16%
	No insurance	0%	10%	19%	15%	15%	2%	2%	3%	9%	2%
	Poor insurance	27%	6%	3%	12%	23%	9%	23%	32%	5%	12%
	No doctors	17%	11%	12%	1%	4%	23%	20%	24%	9%	5%

	Don't like NB doctors	19%	5%	1%	8%	15%	1%	20%	1%	30%	5%
	Other	17%	48%	7%	17%	25%	26%	10%	24%	41%	4%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	17	23	25	14	27	15	41	22	21	25
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
EXPLAIN WHY IT IS HARD TO GET HEALTH CARE	Can't afford	6%	5%	5%	3%	2%	6%	9%	7%	6%	11%
	Excessive wait	9%	20%	15%	1%	5%	24%	24%	10%	18%	13%
	Residency	12%	1%	0%	0%	63%	0%	3%	5%	8%	0%
	No insurance	21%	3%	6%	15%	5%	10%	2%	13%	6%	11%
	Poor insurance	12%	21%	6%	71%	5%	19%	22%	14%	22%	12%
	No doctors	4%	17%	10%	0%	0%	21%	10%	15%	20%	3%
	Don't like NB doctors	8%	13%	26%	0%	2%	3%	6%	15%	4%	20%
	Other	28%	20%	33%	9%	17%	18%	23%	21%	17%	30%
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	34	48	34	8	12	28	51	33	51	33
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT				PARENTS BORN IN US			
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
EXPLAIN WHY IT IS HARD TO GET HEALTH CARE	Can't afford	5%	6%	5%	2%	26%	20%	5%	8%	0%	8%
	Excessive wait	11%	20%	23%	8%	39%	4%	17%	23%	0%	13%
	Residency	0%	7%	7%	2%	14%	0%	0%	4%	0%	6%
	No insurance	20%	1%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	14%
	Poor insurance	29%	12%	3%	37%	0%	6%	73%	29%	53%	7%
	No doctors	1%	20%	25%	4%	0%	5%	2%	5%	43%	15%
	Don't like NB doctors	23%	4%	2%	1%	0%	58%	1%	6%	0%	16%
	Other	10%	30%	35%	18%	21%	7%	2%	24%	4%	22%

	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	27	57	15	26	10	13	11	39	3	42
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
EXPLAIN WHY IT IS HARD TO GET HEALTH CARE	Can't afford	6%	17%	6%	6%	13%					
	Excessive wait	20%	9%	20%	12%	16%					
	Residency	6%	0%	0%	0%	18%					
	No insurance	6%	20%	0%	3%	30%					
	Poor insurance	25%	0%	25%	19%	3%					
	No doctors	8%	0%	22%	7%	4%					
	Don't like NB doctors	15%	0%	5%	21%	6%					
	Other	14%	55%	21%	32%	10%					
	Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%					
	N	69	15	25	24	36					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE	Yes	87%	83%	89%	97%	98%	81%	78%	76%	92%	81%
	No	13%	17%	11%	3%	2%	19%	22%	24%	8%	19%
	N	696	287	379	321	153	144	39	20	551	145
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE	Yes	93%	64%	89%	93%	85%	86%	94%	86%	78%	95%
	No	7%	36%	11%	7%	15%	14%	6%	14%	22%	5%
	N	131	119	188	214	190	155	340	131	143	320
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
DO YOU HAVE HEALTH	Yes	83%	88%	81%	90%	96%	91%	92%	81%	92%	78%
	No	17%	12%	19%	10%	4%	9%	8%	19%	8%	22%

INSURANCE	N	272	412	330	57	182	117	530	154	501	186
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE	Yes	83%	90%	78%	91%	73%	96%	97%	96%	84%	80%
	No	17%	10%	22%	9%	27%	4%	3%	4%	16%	20%
	N	160	525	127	151	131	121	106	406	32	245
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE	Yes	91%	70%	88%	81%	90%					
	No	9%	30%	12%	19%	10%					
	N	605	83	216	147	332					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
HOW OFTEN EXERCISE FOR 30 MINS/DAY	Never	16%	13%	17%	8%	23%	15%	21%	26%	17%	14%
	1-2 times/wk	37%	37%	37%	30%	25%	45%	37%	21%	29%	45%
	3-4 times/wk	28%	26%	30%	28%	25%	31%	16%	21%	25%	31%
	5-6 times/wk	12%	12%	11%	19%	11%	7%	19%	26%	17%	7%
	Every day	8%	11%	6%	16%	15%	3%	7%	6%	13%	3%
	Unwght N	691	285	377	319	151	144	39	19	546	145
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
HOW OFTEN EXERCISE FOR 30 MINS/DAY	Never	9%	21%	17%	21%	20%	11%	13%	25%	13%	11%
	1-2 times/wk	41%	31%	30%	27%	42%	36%	25%	38%	41%	29%
	3-4	29%	37%	24%	21%	21%	32%	35%	18%	26%	35%

	times/wk										
	5-6 times/wk	15%	8%	17%	6%	11%	10%	20%	4%	16%	21%
	Every day	6%	3%	12%	25%	6%	11%	7%	16%	3%	5%
	Unwght N	131	118	186	211	190	152	339	129	142	318
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
HOW OFTEN EXERCISE FOR 30 MINS/DAY	Never	14%	16%	17%	23%	32%	6%	17%	14%	16%	16%
	1-2 times/wk	39%	36%	36%	44%	23%	39%	29%	45%	35%	40%
	3-4 times/wk	35%	24%	30%	23%	24%	28%	25%	31%	26%	30%
	5-6 times/wk	7%	14%	14%	3%	5%	15%	17%	7%	14%	8%
	Every day	5%	9%	4%	7%	16%	12%	13%	3%	9%	6%
	Unwght N	271	409	328	55	181	117	527	154	496	186
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT				PARENTS BORN IN US			
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
HOW OFTEN EXERCISE FOR 30 MINS/DAY	Never	19%	11%	15%	21%	13%	11%	24%	18%	18%	14%
	1-2 times/wk	43%	33%	33%	45%	49%	26%	24%	28%	53%	43%
	3-4 times/wk	24%	31%	26%	19%	33%	35%	34%	30%	19%	26%
	5-6 times/wk	11%	13%	10%	8%	1%	20%	13%	12%	9%	12%
	Every day	3%	11%	16%	8%	4%	7%	5%	12%	1%	5%
	Unwght N	158	522	127	150	128	120	106	402	32	246
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					

HOW OFTEN EXERCISE FOR 30 MINS/DAY	Never	16%	18%	12%	14%	21%
	1-2 times/wk	33%	48%	39%	35%	36%
	3-4 times/wk	29%	25%	28%	32%	24%
	5-6 times/wk	13%	5%	13%	12%	11%
	Every day	10%	4%	9%	7%	8%
	Unwght N	600	83	216	146	328

		GENDER			RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
DO YOU SHOP FOR MOST FOOD AT SUPERMARKET	Yes	95%	95%	94%	95%	94%	95%	97%	91%	94%	95%
	No	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	5%	3%	9%	6%	5%
	N	695	284	381	321	154	143	39	20	551	144
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
DO YOU SHOP FOR MOST FOOD AT SUPERMARKET	Yes	95%	92%	92%	96%	97%	93%	91%	92%	94%	95%
	No	5%	8%	8%	4%	3%	7%	9%	8%	6%	5%
	N	131	119	187	211	190	154	340	128	143	320
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
DO YOU SHOP FOR MOST FOOD AT SUPERMARKET	Yes	94%	94%	90%	100%	98%	98%	94%	95%	94%	96%
	No	6%	6%	10%	0%	2%	2%	6%	5%	6%	4%
	N	272	411	330	57	182	116	531	153	502	185
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01- 60.02	93	Both	One	Neither

DO YOU SHOP FOR MOST FOOD AT SUPERMARKET	Yes	95%	95%	96%	95%	87%	94%	99%	95%	82%	94%
	No	5%	5%	4%	5%	13%	6%	1%	5%	18%	6%
	N	161	523	126	150	132	121	107	406	32	245
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
DO YOU SHOP FOR MOST FOOD AT SUPERMARKET	Yes	94%	95%	97%	94%	93%					
	No	6%	5%	3%	6%	7%					
	N	603	83	216	147	331					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
TIMES IN LAST YEAR WHEN YOU DIDN'T HAVE MONEY FOR FOOD	Yes	39%	42%	38%	13%	34%	51%	12%	72%	28%	51%
	No	61%	58%	62%	87%	66%	49%	88%	28%	72%	49%
	N	690	285	375	319	154	140	39	20	549	141
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
TIMES IN LAST YEAR WHEN YOU DIDN'T HAVE MONEY FOR FOOD	Yes	31%	58%	46%	18%	54%	31%	14%	62%	48%	21%
	No	69%	42%	54%	82%	46%	69%	86%	38%	52%	79%
	N	131	119	186	209	187	154	339	126	142	320
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non	Hisp	Yes	No
TIMES IN LAST YEAR WHEN YOU DIDN'T HAVE MONEY FOR FOOD	Yes	31%	42%	34%	62%	34%	38%	29%	51%	35%	46%
	No	69%	58%	66%	38%	66%	62%	71%	49%	65%	54%
	N	272	407	329	55	180	116	529	150	500	183
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		

		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
TIMES IN LAST YEAR WHEN YOU DIDN'T HAVE MONEY FOR FOOD	Yes	44%	34%	41%	49%	39%	26%	43%	32%	26%	45%
	No	56%	66%	59%	51%	61%	74%	57%	68%	74%	55%
	N	160	520	126	150	128	121	106	406	32	241
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
TIMES IN LAST YEAR WHEN YOU DIDN'T HAVE MONEY FOR FOOD	Yes	35%	59%	33%	51%	36%					
	No	65%	41%	67%	49%	64%					
	N	602	80	217	143	329					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
CAN AFFORD HEALTHY MEALS	Always	48%	51%	46%	70%	51%	36%	82%	27%	59%	36%
	Sometimes	47%	46%	47%	29%	46%	56%	9%	68%	38%	56%
	Never	5%	4%	7%	1%	2%	8%	9%	6%	3%	8%
	N	695	288	379	320	153	147	40	20	547	148
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
CAN AFFORD HEALTHY MEALS	Always	48%	41%	54%	60%	37%	47%	79%	20%	46%	71%
	Sometimes	46%	51%	45%	40%	56%	48%	19%	65%	48%	28%
	Never	6%	9%	2%	0%	7%	5%	3%	15%	7%	0%
	N	132	120	188	210	193	154	341	131	142	320
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
CAN AFFORD HEALTHY	Always	53%	45%	51%	37%	52%	46%	59%	36%	50%	45%
	Sometimes	43%	49%	44%	50%	47%	48%	38%	56%	45%	50%

MEALS	s										
	Never	4%	6%	4%	13%	1%	6%	3%	8%	5%	5%
	N	273	412	332	58	181	117	530	157	501	189
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
CAN AFFORD HEALTHY MEALS	Always	37%	55%	41%	28%	51%	63%	56%	52%	63%	44%
	Sometimes	58%	39%	47%	63%	48%	37%	39%	45%	20%	50%
	Never	5%	6%	12%	9%	1%	0%	5%	3%	16%	7%
	N	161	523	127	150	131	121	106	405	32	249
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
CAN AFFORD HEALTHY MEALS	Always	55%	29%	58%	35%	47%					
	Sometimes	42%	64%	35%	57%	51%					
	Never	4%	7%	8%	8%	1%					
	N	603	83	217	146	331					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Non	Hispanic
CAN AFFORD FOOD, BUT NOT BEST	Always	29%	29%	32%	20%	33%	27%	64%	31%	31%	27%
	Sometimes	50%	51%	49%	37%	46%	61%	14%	44%	40%	61%
	Never	21%	20%	20%	43%	21%	12%	22%	25%	30%	12%
	N	671	278	366	308	148	145	36	20	525	146
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
CAN AFFORD FOOD, BUT	Always	29%	24%	39%	34%	33%	24%	28%	26%	33%	33%
	Sometimes	46%	57%	45%	44%	56%	50%	30%	58%	49%	36%

NOT BEST	es										
	Never	25%	19%	16%	22%	11%	25%	42%	17%	19%	32%
	N	129	118	185	198	189	152	323	128	139	310
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
CAN AFFORD FOOD, BUT NOT BEST	Always	21%	31%	29%	29%	28%	29%	31%	27%	26%	34%
	Sometimes	54%	49%	45%	61%	58%	50%	39%	61%	48%	53%
	Never	25%	20%	26%	10%	13%	21%	30%	12%	26%	13%
	N	263	398	325	57	169	114	509	155	486	181
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
CAN AFFORD FOOD, BUT NOT BEST	Always	23%	33%	27%	36%	21%	33%	39%	30%	17%	28%
	Sometimes	58%	44%	50%	52%	65%	50%	31%	46%	25%	55%
	Never	19%	23%	23%	13%	15%	17%	31%	24%	58%	17%
	N	160	500	122	148	125	116	101	392	31	241
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
CAN AFFORD FOOD, BUT NOT BEST	Always	32%	17%	34%	26%	26%					
	Sometimes	43%	68%	40%	52%	59%					
	Never	24%	14%	26%	22%	16%					
	N	581	81	207	144	319					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
WORRY THAT FOOD WILL RUN OUT	Always	8%	7%	11%	2%	6%	8%	6%	32%	8%	8%
	Sometim	36%	31%	41%	14%	33%	52%	28%	8%	21%	52%

BEFORE MONEY FOR MORE	es										
	Never	56%	62%	49%	84%	61%	40%	67%	60%	71%	40%
	N	677	279	371	311	151	143	37	20	533	144
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
WORRY THAT FOOD WILL RUN OUT BEFORE MONEY FOR MORE	Always	0%	13%	15%	14%	12%	5%	4%	15%	9%	1%
	Sometim es	38%	39%	33%	31%	49%	28%	12%	55%	37%	28%
	Never	62%	47%	51%	54%	39%	67%	84%	31%	54%	71%
	N	131	119	184	200	189	152	330	127	140	313
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
WORRY THAT FOOD WILL RUN OUT BEFORE MONEY FOR MORE	Always	3%	11%	6%	8%	23%	7%	8%	8%	6%	13%
	Sometim es	40%	34%	27%	74%	30%	35%	21%	51%	32%	42%
	Never	57%	55%	67%	18%	47%	58%	71%	41%	62%	46%
	N	265	403	325	56	173	116	516	153	492	181
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
WORRY THAT FOOD WILL RUN OUT BEFORE MONEY FOR MORE	Always	7%	7%	14%	11%	6%	4%	4%	6%	23%	9%
	Sometim es	45%	31%	27%	52%	39%	24%	30%	30%	0%	42%
	Never	48%	62%	59%	37%	54%	72%	66%	64%	76%	49%
	N	160	507	123	148	126	117	104	396	32	241
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
WORRY THAT FOOD WILL RUN OUT	Always	7%	16%	3%	9%	12%					
	Sometim	28%	54%	28%	44%	37%					

BEFORE MONEY FOR MORE	es					
	Never	65%	30%	69%	47%	50%
	N	589	79	212	142	322

		GENDER			RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
FOOD DOESN'T LAST, NO MONEY FOR MORE	Always	7%	7%	7%	1%	4%	7%	0%	32%	6%	7%
	Sometimes	28%	27%	31%	11%	24%	41%	18%	8%	16%	41%
	Never	65%	66%	62%	88%	72%	51%	82%	60%	78%	51%
	N	676	279	370	310	151	143	37	20	532	144
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
FOOD DOESN'T LAST, NO MONEY FOR MORE	Always	0%	11%	16%	9%	12%	2%	4%	12%	9%	0%
	Sometimes	28%	35%	24%	21%	39%	24%	7%	38%	30%	20%
	Never	72%	54%	60%	70%	50%	75%	89%	49%	61%	80%
	N	131	119	184	199	189	151	330	127	140	312
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
FOOD DOESN'T LAST, NO MONEY FOR MORE	Always	5%	8%	6%	4%	18%	6%	6%	7%	5%	10%
	Sometimes	32%	26%	19%	54%	26%	30%	16%	42%	25%	33%
	Never	63%	66%	74%	42%	56%	64%	78%	51%	70%	56%
	N	265	402	325	56	172	116	515	153	491	181
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
FOOD DOESN'T	Always	2%	7%	15%	8%	3%	4%	3%	5%	23%	7%

LAST, NO MONEY FOR MORE	Sometime s	33%	26%	25%	38%	23%	21%	23%	22%	0%	34%
	Never	64%	67%	60%	54%	73%	74%	74%	73%	77%	58%
	N	159	507	123	148	126	117	104	395	32	241
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
FOOD DOESN'T LAST, NO MONEY FOR MORE	Always	5%	15%	3%	8%	10%					
	Sometime s	22%	44%	18%	36%	32%					
	Never	72%	41%	79%	56%	57%					
	N	588	79	212	142	321					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
CAN'T AFFORD HEALTHY FOODS	Always	9%	8%	7%	7%	7%	9%	1%	24%	9%	9%
	Sometime s	35%	28%	41%	25%	25%	47%	15%	33%	24%	47%
	Never	56%	63%	52%	68%	68%	44%	84%	43%	67%	45%
	N	675	279	370	310	151	143	37	20	531	144
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
CAN'T AFFORD HEALTHY FOODS	Always	5%	10%	9%	12%	15%	2%	5%	10%	15%	1%
	Sometime s	34%	39%	42%	20%	46%	32%	9%	65%	34%	23%
	Never	61%	51%	49%	67%	39%	66%	87%	25%	51%	76%
	N	131	118	185	200	188	151	329	128	137	313
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Te mp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
CAN'T AFFORD	Always	7%	10%	8%	4%	22%	7%	9%	9%	7%	11%
	Sometime	37%	34%	32%	50%	22%	37%	24%	47%	33%	39%

HEALTHY FOODS	s										
	Never	56%	56%	60%	45%	56%	55%	67%	45%	60%	49%
	N	264	401	324	57	172	115	514	153	491	180
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
CAN'T AFFORD HEALTHY FOODS	Always	5%	9%	15%	5%	6%	1%	13%	6%	16%	10%
	Sometimes	46%	29%	38%	38%	39%	35%	23%	30%	7%	41%
	Never	49%	62%	48%	57%	55%	63%	65%	64%	76%	49%
	N	159	505	123	146	127	117	103	395	32	240
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
CAN'T AFFORD HEALTHY FOODS	Always	7%	19%	3%	15%	9%					
	Sometimes	33%	44%	34%	38%	34%					
	Never	60%	37%	63%	46%	57%					
	N	586	80	211	144	319					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
RELY ON LOW COST FOOD	Always	6%	3%	8%	0%	12%	5%	0%	0%	7%	5%
	Sometimes	32%	32%	36%	6%	23%	38%	3%	0%	19%	38%
	Never	62%	65%	56%	94%	65%	56%	97%	100%	74%	56%
	N	180	70	101	43	51	76	6	1	104	76
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
RELY ON LOW COST FOOD	Always	0%	5%	30%	14%	8%	2%	1%	6%	8%	1%
	Sometimes	24%	34%	42%	24%	43%	19%	8%	42%	37%	29%

	Never	76%	61%	27%	61%	49%	79%	91%	52%	55%	71%
	N	34	75	41	18	72	44	62	34	48	74
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
RELY ON LOW COST FOOD	Always	2%	9%	6%	2%	14%	8%	7%	5%	4%	7%
	Sometim es	38%	30%	34%	44%	35%	23%	19%	38%	28%	36%
	Never	60%	61%	60%	54%	52%	69%	74%	56%	67%	57%
	N	92	84	108	21	16	32	101	77	104	75
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01- 60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
RELY ON LOW COST FOOD	Always	5%	9%	13%	5%	1%	10%	8%	7%	0%	6%
	Sometim es	34%	4%	5%	43%	27%	33%	61%	25%	0%	36%
	Never	61%	87%	81%	52%	72%	58%	31%	68%	100%	58%
	N	159	14	18	47	44	26	24	75	6	97
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
RELY ON LOW COST FOOD	Always	5%	8%	4%	4%	8%					
	Sometim es	28%	45%	11%	38%	43%					
	Never	67%	47%	84%	58%	49%					
	N	135	42	51	48	80					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
DAYS/WK	0	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%	0%
YOU EAT	1	4%	5%	3%	7%	1%	5%	1%	0%	3%	5%
FRUIT AND	2	10%	12%	10%	1%	4%	17%	0%	18%	4%	17%

VEG.	3	14%	10%	17%	11%	14%	20%	2%	1%	9%	20%
	4	7%	5%	9%	3%	10%	7%	12%	0%	6%	7%
	5	14%	12%	15%	14%	17%	16%	9%	2%	12%	16%
	6	6%	8%	5%	3%	4%	8%	5%	10%	4%	8%
	7	44%	48%	40%	61%	50%	27%	71%	63%	60%	27%
	N	674	278	370	315	145	140	38	18	533	141
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
DAYS/WK YOU EAT FRUIT AND VEG.	0	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%
	1	5%	2%	4%	2%	5%	4%	0%	0%	6%	3%
	2	7%	18%	9%	7%	17%	3%	8%	9%	12%	6%
	3	21%	3%	12%	14%	16%	14%	10%	23%	15%	10%
	4	5%	10%	7%	7%	4%	10%	5%	11%	7%	7%
	5	12%	18%	22%	8%	12%	17%	12%	19%	11%	15%
	6	7%	4%	9%	2%	3%	9%	10%	4%	7%	6%
	7	43%	42%	36%	61%	42%	42%	51%	33%	40%	53%
	N	130	116	184	203	175	151	339	120	139	319
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
DAYS/WK YOU EAT FRUIT AND VEG.	0	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
	1	4%	4%	5%	1%	1%	5%	3%	5%	5%	2%
	2	12%	10%	11%	14%	18%	6%	4%	17%	7%	16%
	3	12%	15%	13%	34%	9%	10%	9%	20%	13%	16%
	4	5%	7%	6%	2%	7%	8%	5%	7%	6%	7%
	5	20%	12%	19%	19%	12%	6%	12%	16%	10%	21%
	6	5%	7%	8%	2%	1%	8%	5%	8%	6%	6%
	7	42%	45%	37%	27%	51%	58%	60%	27%	51%	32%
	N	267	397	326	56	174	109	513	150	485	181
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-	93	Both	One	Neither

							60.02				
DAYS/WK YOU EAT FRUIT AND VEG.	0	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	16%	0%
	1	5%	3%	5%	9%	3%	3%	0%	6%	0%	2%
	2	8%	10%	16%	4%	8%	6%	11%	7%	0%	14%
	3	22%	10%	13%	13%	17%	17%	8%	12%	2%	17%
	4	7%	6%	7%	11%	4%	3%	9%	3%	0%	10%
	5	22%	9%	10%	16%	23%	14%	7%	11%	10%	17%
	6	8%	6%	5%	5%	10%	6%	6%	6%	2%	6%
	7	28%	55%	42%	42%	34%	50%	59%	55%	70%	34%
	N	155	511	126	142	126	117	103	393	32	237
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
DAYS/WK YOU EAT FRUIT AND VEG.	0	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%					
	1	4%	3%	4%	2%	6%					
	2	7%	24%	5%	20%	8%					
	3	14%	20%	15%	14%	14%					
	4	5%	6%	7%	6%	6%					
	5	11%	22%	11%	20%	12%					
	6	6%	8%	4%	4%	10%					
	7	51%	17%	53%	32%	44%					
	N	587	78	213	142	319					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
DAYS/WK YOU EAT BREAKFAST	0	7%	5%	9%	5%	3%	9%	9%	8%	5%	9%
	1	1%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	2	7%	7%	7%	3%	4%	11%	0%	0%	3%	11%
	3	9%	8%	9%	7%	10%	7%	19%	20%	11%	7%
	4	7%	3%	12%	2%	10%	11%	0%	2%	4%	11%
	5	15%	18%	10%	19%	12%	18%	0%	1%	12%	18%
	6	4%	2%	5%	3%	6%	2%	3%	10%	5%	2%

	7	51%	54%	47%	58%	55%	41%	68%	60%	59%	41%
	N	673	280	368	319	147	134	38	18	538	135
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
DAYS/WK YOU EAT BREAKFAST	0	7%	7%	7%	4%	4%	11%	6%	11%	4%	5%
	1	0%	1%	6%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%
	2	9%	7%	3%	2%	7%	5%	10%	7%	4%	12%
	3	12%	3%	3%	5%	6%	10%	13%	7%	6%	9%
	4	11%	1%	8%	2%	10%	5%	6%	5%	13%	3%
	5	14%	22%	17%	9%	18%	13%	10%	23%	15%	13%
	6	4%	1%	6%	1%	4%	2%	5%	3%	5%	5%
	7	43%	58%	49%	74%	49%	53%	48%	43%	52%	52%
	N	130	115	182	204	172	152	339	121	137	318
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
DAYS/WK YOU EAT BREAKFAST	0	4%	8%	8%	3%	3%	9%	5%	9%	7%	8%
	1	3%	1%	1%	0%	5%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
	2	8%	6%	5%	27%	1%	3%	3%	11%	8%	5%
	3	3%	12%	10%	3%	18%	8%	11%	7%	11%	5%
	4	2%	9%	7%	15%	1%	6%	4%	10%	7%	8%
	5	20%	12%	17%	17%	7%	14%	12%	18%	10%	24%
	6	2%	4%	5%	1%	4%	3%	5%	2%	4%	3%
	7	58%	47%	47%	34%	61%	57%	59%	41%	52%	47%
	N	266	396	326	55	172	111	518	144	489	176
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
DAYS/WK YOU EAT BREAKFAST	0	7%	7%	8%	2%	14%	2%	14%	3%	42%	8%
	1	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%	0%	1%
	2	5%	8%	2%	5%	4%	3%	9%	2%	0%	11%

	3	7%	8%	11%	4%	14%	11%	8%	10%	3%	8%
	4	11%	5%	1%	11%	11%	13%	6%	7%	0%	8%
	5	19%	12%	21%	13%	21%	14%	5%	14%	2%	17%
	6	5%	3%	1%	13%	1%	2%	2%	5%	3%	3%
	7	46%	55%	55%	49%	34%	55%	55%	58%	51%	44%
	N	155	509	124	144	125	117	103	397	32	232
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
DAYS/WK YOU EAT BREAKFAST	0	5%	4%	7%	12%	3%					
	1	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%					
	2	6%	11%	3%	12%	6%					
	3	10%	0%	7%	2%	16%					
	4	8%	5%	2%	16%	6%					
	5	13%	25%	19%	22%	5%					
	6	5%	0%	2%	2%	7%					
	7	52%	54%	58%	35%	54%					
	N	591	73	215	139	319					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
DAYS/WK YOU EAT FAST FOOD	0	27%	26%	29%	28%	35%	20%	35%	37%	32%	20%
	1	43%	45%	36%	45%	29%	50%	50%	20%	36%	50%
	2	16%	16%	17%	11%	26%	14%	6%	19%	17%	14%
	3	4%	3%	5%	5%	3%	2%	4%	18%	6%	2%
	4	3%	5%	3%	8%	4%	1%	5%	0%	5%	1%
	5	3%	3%	4%	2%	3%	6%	0%	0%	1%	6%
	6	2%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%
	7	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	7%	1%	1%
	N	642	269	350	310	139	125	35	18	516	126
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K

											+
DAYS/WK YOU EAT FAST FOOD	0	20%	28%	34%	51%	28%	17%	43%	42%	15%	34%
	1	48%	49%	29%	19%	45%	45%	32%	36%	55%	36%
	2	15%	13%	19%	14%	18%	16%	11%	4%	19%	14%
	3	4%	1%	7%	5%	2%	6%	4%	2%	3%	7%
	4	5%	0%	4%	3%	2%	5%	4%	1%	3%	3%
	5	3%	4%	5%	6%	2%	6%	2%	7%	1%	6%
	6	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%	4%	0%	6%	4%	0%
	7	0%	5%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	1%
	N	128	110	175	192	158	144	332	111	131	312
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
DAYS/WK YOU EAT FAST FOOD	0	33%	24%	21%	30%	43%	28%	32%	20%	24%	31%
	1	36%	46%	44%	53%	19%	44%	37%	50%	42%	45%
	2	20%	14%	15%	9%	26%	16%	17%	15%	14%	20%
	3	5%	4%	6%	2%	6%	2%	6%	2%	6%	0%
	4	1%	4%	2%	5%	1%	5%	5%	1%	4%	3%
	5	5%	3%	4%	1%	4%	4%	1%	6%	5%	0%
	6	0%	4%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	4%	0%
	7	0%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
	N	252	382	317	54	159	104	498	135	474	161
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
DAYS/WK YOU EAT FAST FOOD	0	18%	32%	23%	30%	18%	36%	43%	31%	28%	23%
	1	42%	44%	41%	47%	30%	37%	46%	34%	25%	52%
	2	24%	9%	19%	9%	31%	16%	6%	17%	20%	15%
	3	2%	6%	2%	4%	3%	4%	1%	7%	0%	1%
	4	4%	3%	7%	2%	4%	2%	2%	5%	0%	2%
	5	4%	3%	6%	1%	4%	5%	0%	3%	5%	4%

	6	6%	0%	0%	6%	9%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%
	7	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	3%	0%	23%	1%
	N	147	490	120	135	116	114	100	387	31	214
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
DAYS/WK YOU EAT FAST FOOD	0	29%	27%	30%	20%	27%					
	1	39%	55%	38%	55%	39%					
	2	16%	13%	16%	18%	15%					
	3	5%	1%	6%	2%	4%					
	4	4%	2%	5%	2%	3%					
	5	3%	1%	6%	0%	4%					
	6	3%	0%	0%	0%	7%					
	7	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%					
	N	568	65	203	135	304					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
PEOPLE IN HH WHO HAD CHECK UP IN LAST YEAR	0	7%	10%	5%	5%	2%	7%	14%	26%	8%	7%
	1	26%	27%	24%	30%	35%	17%	25%	50%	34%	17%
	2	21%	24%	19%	24%	32%	16%	13%	22%	25%	16%
	3	15%	7%	23%	4%	12%	20%	42%	1%	10%	20%
	4	13%	14%	8%	11%	13%	18%	0%	0%	9%	18%
	5	7%	7%	8%	1%	5%	12%	0%	2%	3%	12%
	6	6%	3%	9%	6%	2%	8%	7%	0%	4%	8%
	7	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	8	1%	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	9	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	10	1%	0%	3%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	15	1%	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%
	N	687	284	375	317	153	142	38	19	544	143
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		

		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
PEOPLE IN HH WHO HAD CHECK UP IN LAST YEAR	0	6%	19%	3%	3%	5%	10%	9%	8%	12%	2%
	1	20%	18%	36%	55%	27%	26%	23%	37%	13%	23%
	2	15%	16%	33%	33%	16%	20%	33%	17%	17%	33%
	3	21%	12%	10%	5%	19%	7%	19%	7%	28%	12%
	4	13%	19%	11%	4%	14%	13%	12%	5%	18%	17%
	5	5%	16%	5%	0%	7%	9%	3%	9%	8%	8%
	6	10%	1%	2%	0%	8%	5%	0%	12%	4%	1%
	7	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	8	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	6%	0%	0%
	9	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	10	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	5%
	15	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	131	120	184	210	189	151	337	126	143	318
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
PEOPLE IN HH WHO HAD CHECK UP IN LAST YEAR	0	7%	8%	9%	4%	5%	7%	8%	7%	7%	8%
	1	12%	32%	16%	19%	62%	30%	35%	17%	33%	14%
	2	36%	14%	28%	15%	27%	9%	25%	16%	21%	20%
	3	12%	17%	18%	19%	3%	13%	10%	20%	13%	19%
	4	18%	11%	12%	23%	3%	14%	8%	18%	10%	18%
	5	9%	7%	13%	0%	0%	4%	3%	12%	5%	12%
	6	5%	6%	0%	20%	0%	9%	4%	8%	5%	7%
	7	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
	8	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%	2%	0%
	9	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%
	10	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%	2%	0%
	15	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%	2%	0%
	N	270	405	329	54	180	115	524	152	495	183
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		

		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
PEOPLE IN HH WHO HAD CHECK UP IN LAST YEAR	0	2%	11%	18%	2%	5%	4%	7%	4%	19%	10%
	1	6%	38%	23%	21%	23%	32%	40%	39%	34%	16%
	2	17%	23%	16%	21%	27%	25%	15%	23%	32%	18%
	3	21%	12%	6%	18%	17%	22%	20%	11%	5%	18%
	4	25%	6%	7%	16%	12%	8%	5%	5%	1%	20%
	5	16%	2%	5%	5%	9%	7%	13%	4%	9%	10%
	6	12%	2%	10%	13%	1%	2%	0%	6%	0%	6%
	7	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	8	0%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	10	0%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
	15	0%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
	N	156	520	126	149	132	118	102	402	32	241
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
PEOPLE IN HH WHO HAD CHECK UP IN LAST YEAR	0	5%	10%	11%	9%	3%					
	1	30%	6%	22%	21%	33%					
	2	20%	27%	22%	16%	23%					
	3	15%	12%	9%	22%	15%					
	4	12%	20%	10%	15%	15%					
	5	6%	12%	3%	13%	8%					
	6	4%	12%	11%	5%	1%					
	7	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%					
	8	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%					
	9	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%					
	10	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%					
	15	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%					
	N	599	80	214	144	328					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
PEOPLE IN HH WHO HAD DENTAL VISIT IN LAST YEAR	0	23%	21%	24%	22%	18%	16%	70%	54%	29%	16%
	1	21%	22%	22%	22%	33%	14%	17%	38%	28%	14%
	2	20%	21%	20%	23%	26%	20%	6%	6%	20%	20%
	3	14%	13%	15%	5%	13%	20%	0%	1%	7%	20%
	4	11%	13%	7%	8%	6%	17%	0%	0%	5%	17%
	5	6%	3%	9%	7%	1%	8%	0%	2%	3%	8%
	6	3%	3%	5%	6%	2%	3%	7%	0%	4%	3%
	9	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	15	1%	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%
	N	666	276	363	308	148	137	37	19	528	138
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
PEOPLE IN HH WHO HAD DENTAL VISIT IN LAST YEAR	0	22%	16%	23%	17%	26%	20%	16%	27%	16%	12%
	1	19%	10%	30%	55%	16%	22%	34%	32%	15%	26%
	2	19%	20%	28%	21%	17%	19%	30%	17%	17%	31%
	3	12%	27%	9%	4%	15%	11%	15%	9%	25%	8%
	4	12%	14%	8%	2%	14%	11%	3%	7%	19%	11%
	5	5%	12%	2%	0%	6%	7%	1%	7%	4%	10%
	6	6%	1%	1%	0%	3%	6%	0%	0%	4%	2%
	9	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	15	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	N	127	120	182	197	178	145	334	117	141	315
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
PEOPLE IN HH WHO HAD DENTAL	0	11%	28%	14%	22%	33%	33%	30%	15%	23%	23%
	1	11%	26%	19%	16%	47%	19%	28%	14%	27%	10%
	2	34%	14%	28%	16%	16%	12%	20%	20%	21%	18%
	3	15%	13%	20%	16%	2%	7%	7%	20%	11%	18%

VISIT IN LAST YEAR	4	16%	9%	10%	21%	1%	11%	5%	17%	10%	13%
	5	8%	5%	6%	9%	0%	5%	3%	8%	2%	11%
	6	5%	3%	1%	1%	0%	9%	4%	3%	3%	4%
	9	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%
	15	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	3%	0%	2%	0%
	N	269	386	326	55	166	110	508	147	482	177
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
PEOPLE IN HH WHO HAD DENTAL VISIT IN LAST YEAR	0	12%	29%	29%	31%	20%	11%	33%	24%	50%	20%
	1	8%	31%	23%	12%	14%	24%	28%	28%	14%	16%
	2	21%	20%	11%	18%	29%	32%	17%	29%	24%	14%
	3	24%	7%	5%	22%	5%	19%	14%	7%	3%	19%
	4	19%	6%	7%	5%	24%	6%	5%	1%	1%	19%
	5	11%	2%	9%	9%	2%	5%	3%	4%	0%	7%
	6	6%	2%	11%	2%	1%	2%	0%	3%	9%	3%
	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%
	15	0%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%
	N	157	501	121	144	124	116	101	389	32	234
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
PEOPLE IN HH WHO HAD DENTAL VISIT IN LAST YEAR	0	24%	13%	26%	18%	23%					
	1	23%	13%	28%	13%	20%					
	2	22%	19%	17%	17%	26%					
	3	11%	21%	5%	26%	13%					
	4	10%	16%	6%	14%	14%					
	5	4%	11%	4%	11%	3%					
	6	3%	7%	8%	1%	1%					
	9	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%					
	15	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%					
	N	583	75	207	142	317					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non-Hisp	Hisp
HEARD OF NBT	Yes	30%	28%	32%	28%	48%	28%	5%	30%	32%	28%
	No	70%	72%	68%	72%	52%	72%	95%	70%	68%	72%
	N	671	279	367	315	150	134	38	19	536	135
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
HEARD OF NBT	Yes	17%	22%	51%	63%	26%	38%	24%	28%	26%	37%
	No	83%	78%	49%	37%	74%	62%	76%	72%	74%	63%
	N	130	116	177	205	178	149	337	121	136	318
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
HEARD OF NBT	Yes	42%	25%	31%	35%	72%	15%	32%	28%	37%	18%
	No	58%	75%	69%	65%	28%	85%	68%	72%	63%	82%
	N	265	397	323	53	177	111	520	144	495	172
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
HEARD OF NBT	Yes	34%	27%	25%	28%	49%	30%	13%	37%	37%	25%
	No	66%	73%	75%	72%	51%	70%	87%	63%	63%	75%
	N	156	505	125	141	126	118	103	400	32	232
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
HEARD OF NBT	Yes	35%	19%	7%	23%	60%					
	No	65%	81%	93%	77%	40%					
	N	591	71	212	139	319					

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
RUTGERS GOOD OR BAD FOR NB	Good	82%	84%	82%	88%	68%	87%	85%	63%	78%	87%
	Bad	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%

	Both	10%	8%	10%	10%	17%	5%	13%	26%	15%	5%
	No diff	6%	6%	8%	2%	14%	6%	2%	10%	7%	6%
	N	673	283	366	318	144	138	39	20	534	139
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
RUTGERS GOOD OR BAD FOR NB	Good	86%	88%	70%	69%	86%	78%	83%	63%	93%	81%
	Bad	0%	1%	5%	0%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	3%
	Both	11%	5%	10%	21%	5%	14%	14%	24%	3%	10%
	No diff	4%	6%	15%	10%	7%	8%	2%	12%	4%	6%
	N	131	116	182	201	175	153	338	122	136	319
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Temp	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
RUTGERS GOOD OR BAD FOR NB	Good	85%	82%	86%	83%	71%	82%	78%	87%	78%	91%
	Bad	2%	0%	0%	2%	6%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%
	Both	8%	11%	6%	8%	15%	13%	15%	5%	13%	4%
	No diff	5%	7%	7%	7%	8%	4%	7%	6%	8%	5%
	N	266	397	325	55	174	112	518	147	491	177
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
RUTGERS GOOD OR BAD FOR NB	Good	83%	81%	84%	86%	78%	85%	76%	80%	72%	85%
	Bad	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
	Both	6%	13%	12%	7%	7%	8%	17%	13%	24%	7%
	No diff	10%	5%	1%	8%	16%	6%	6%	6%	3%	7%
	N	153	510	123	143	125	121	104	396	32	236
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					

RUTGERS GOOD OR BAD FOR NB	Good	79%	98%	87%	91%	72%
	Bad	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	Both	12%	0%	12%	5%	12%
	No diff	8%	2%	1%	4%	13%
	N	590	74	216	139	317

			GENDER		RACE/ETHNICITY					HISPANIC	
		ALL	M	F	White	Black	Hisp	Asian	Other	Non	Hisp
JOHNSON & JOHNSON GOOD OR BAD FOR NB	Good	70%	70%	71%	76%	66%	71%	77%	52%	69%	71%
	Bad	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	2%	1%	4%
	Both	9%	7%	12%	12%	8%	6%	9%	20%	11%	6%
	No diff	18%	21%	14%	11%	25%	19%	11%	27%	18%	19%
	N	651	280	348	311	138	130	38	19	520	131
		AGE				EDUCATION			INCOME		
		18-34	35-49	50-64	65+	HS or Less	Some Coll	Coll Grad +	< \$20K	\$20-50K	\$50K +
JOHNSON & JOHNSON GOOD OR BAD FOR NB	Good	66%	78%	64%	78%	75%	63%	70%	48%	82%	69%
	Bad	3%	2%	5%	0%	2%	4%	3%	8%	1%	3%
	Both	12%	4%	6%	9%	6%	13%	9%	20%	4%	10%
	No diff	18%	16%	25%	13%	17%	20%	18%	24%	13%	18%
	N	123	114	176	196	163	149	334	114	132	315
		MARRIED		EMPLOYMENT				HISPANIC PROXY		BORN IN US	
		Yes	No	Full Time	Part/Tem p	Retired	Not Empl	Non-Hisp	Hisp	Yes	No
JOHNSON & JOHNSON GOOD OR BAD FOR NB	Good	82%	65%	75%	47%	76%	69%	69%	71%	61%	87%
	Bad	3%	3%	1%	0%	6%	5%	1%	4%	4%	0%
	Both	5%	11%	5%	15%	9%	13%	11%	6%	11%	5%
	No diff	10%	22%	20%	37%	9%	13%	18%	19%	24%	8%

	N	256	386	318	53	169	104	505	138	478	168
		CHILDREN IN HH		CENSUS TRACT					PARENTS BORN IN US		
		Yes	No	51-53	55-56.02	57-58	60.01-60.02	93	Both	One	Neither
JOHNSON & JOHNSON GOOD OR BAD FOR NB	Good	75%	66%	71%	67%	74%	73%	66%	70%	79%	69%
	Bad	1%	4%	10%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%
	Both	8%	10%	7%	18%	7%	3%	17%	15%	19%	4%
	No diff	16%	20%	12%	14%	19%	25%	17%	14%	2%	22%
	N	148	494	121	134	120	117	101	384	32	226
		INTERVIEW LANG		YEARS LIVED IN NB							
		Eng	Span	<10	10-20	20+					
JOHNSON & JOHNSON GOOD OR BAD FOR NB	Good	67%	91%	69%	84%	62%					
	Bad	2%	0%	4%	1%	3%					
	Both	11%	0%	14%	4%	7%					
	No diff	19%	9%	13%	11%	28%					
	N	578	65	208	134	309					

OPEN-ENDED VERBATIM RESPONSES

What do you think are the 2 or 3 most important things that should be done to make New Brunswick a better place to live?

1: Rutgers Village is cut off from the rest of the city. Having a walkway over Route 1 would allow us to use bikes and walk into town. We "Villagers" have stopped sending own children to the school in our section of town because kids from the rest of the city get shipped in and the quality of education has degraded. This used to be a Blue Ribbon school. Kids from the city section are often transported in speeding buses every morning, which are mostly empty. 2: There is trash on the streets, recycling in the garbage, gangs, robberies, car accidents with city officials involved ... I'd say it would be nice to clean up the city of its trashy image. It would be great to see a beatification of the city. Look at how Johnson and Johnson maintain their property. 3: We need something that pulls all of NB together and gives us a sense of community. We are so fragmented. There are the college students, the Hispanic population, the old timers and the new blood. Our paths don't cross often. I would look to Woodbridge Township as an example, which sends their citizens a monthly newsletter about community events, concerts, new businesses and opportunities to connect.

1st: More retail shops; possible a mall 2nd: Rutgers needs a monorail--> elevated--> to move those students around

A good primary and high school like East Brunswick has

A lot of people who take drugs, not enough police officers

A movie theatre; a pool; more affordable housing

Access to food, fruits, vegetables. Attention to health of preschool children.

Access to the river/more parks close to the water-more public spaces/places for the community not associated with Rutgers (particularly cafes)-smoothen or eliminate racial distinctions between neighborhoods

Activities that create community involvement. Develop initiatives that draw businesses into the city. Lower property taxes

Add retail shopping - clothes, shoes, gifts. Increase safety at crosswalks - lights signage. Medical

merge or same clinic for walk-in medical without having to go to E.R.

Address panhandling/homelessness, it's out of control. Clean it up - streets are filthy. Reduce crime

Affordable housing especially for seniors and low income families

Affordable housing jobs for middle income families

Affordable housing programs for students, (re) arts + music +for people who are low income

Affordable housing to promote stable family structure; encourage better education, higher income to buy home

Affordable housing, better place to shop for clothing, more solar lights on problem blocks or dark blocks.

Affordable rent

Alleviate traffic congestion, make neighborhoods safer, more a police presence, take more of an interest in the surrounding neighborhoods rather than just the downtown area

Allow other candidates to run on the ballot for mayor. 1 party system?

Alludar mas personas para estudiar ingles

Attract more young professionals, reduce crime, build more

Award system to elect council members-Competitive elections-More emphasis on saving historical buildings-Less obvious corruption-More minority outreach

Ban ice cream trucks! Enforce noise ordinances. Reduce littering

Being able to commute, better night life, security

Be more understanding. Help the REAL NEEDY. Have more opportunity

Better communication on opportunities for residents. Increase cycle lanes.

Better cops and reinstate school busses for middle school

Better crime control; cooperation with Rutgers on effects of off-campus student residents on

New Brunswick about quality of life; make a genuine effort, rather than paying lip service, to promote home ownership instead of irresponsible investing by absentee landlords.

Better dining options (currently mostly fast food), too many homeless/crazy people on George Street area, cleaner streets

Better grocery stores

Better grocery store, parking- street, lower rent

Better housing regulations and renting regulations

BETTER HOUSING- TRAFFIC CONGESTION. TRAFFIC IS HORRIBLE

Better housing, and better healthcare.

Better housing; very expensive to live and many college kids taking over. More police training

Better job opportunities in the community

Better jobs, community center for children

Better parking

Better paved roads, more greenery in park

Better police presence, and better traffic control.

Better police to trap or reduce criminals and more professionalism with Latinos; make community, cultural, educational events more known to residents.

Better programs for kids; yes there is an afterschool program and a summer program but we could use a community center like Woodbridge. A place for kids and families could use indoor pool, skating rink, indoor basketball court, plus it would bring jobs for the community.

Better programs for kids. More family things to do

Better quality of life is needed. Better school system. City officials respond to citizens' complaints and react to them.

Better roads, cleaner water

Better school and more programs for kids

Better school quality

Better school ratings, better and safer neighborhoods

Better school system

Better school system, safer neighborhood, more police surveillance

Better school systems, better relations between residents and politicians.

Better schools

Better schools

Better schools and lower taxes

Better schools, better job opportunities for residents, revamp of all neighborhoods in the city

Better schools, less crime, safer streets, safer neighborhood, end corruption

Better schools, more policing

Better schools, more work, and better governor

Better schools. More clean. Better houses, apartments. (new)

Better security on the streets. Better housing. Better schools.

Better shopping-Reduce crime-Lower parking cost downtown

Better shops, more parking, cleaner streets and properties

Better stores downtown- clothing store

Better stores on George St.-Rebuild vacant buildings

Better stores. Free Municipal parking

Better street crossings

Better transportation

Better water

Better with crime for better living, more clean

Bring more, young working class by attracting them with jobs in the area. So I guess attract companies. Build a shopping mall!

Bring physical recreation activities to low-income families, more jobs for teens, mental health resources for undocumented adults

Build a community center. Build a modern public library.

Build a wall

Build low-income housing in town for people to live. New Brunswick is slowly pushing low-income housing out of New Brunswick and you think we don't realize it.

Build out downtown; entertainment and brand new shops

Businesses should be better maintained. More trees and landscaping. New sidewalks off George Street.

Casa nueva, mas farmacy, yglecia, mejorar los precio y la reuta, sacan los corrupto de las calle Remsen Ave.

Certain neighborhoods are unsafe at night, gangs appear in front of homes in the summer and do not respect property

CF - finished

Cheaper and more available parking so my friends and family want to visit more often

Cheaper apartments, cheaper parking, better schools

City council needs to be more representative if New Brunswick population; have ward based representatives

City has high taxes and less job opportunities

Clean it more

Clean it up. Housing issue: get homeless people off the streets.

Clean out the gangs, illegal people who take up housing, don't trash New Brunswick, don't vandalize

Clean roads, get rid of potholes

Clean street/sidewalks, less panhandling, move public housing

Clean the city, enforce the law, help the community and assist with bad weather conditions.

Clean the streets

Clean the streets during the winter, decrease in crime

Clean the streets routinely pave the broken streets make the parks better

Clean up and make look better livable

Clean up gangs and crime.

Clean up litter programs. Safety.

Clean up student areas, make landlords accountable to keep property neat and clean (i.e. mow lawn, pick up garbage). Traffic is terrible.

Clean up the garbage on George street, move the homeless away from hanging around the train station and Barnes & Noble. There are a lot of restaurants around but no good.

Clean up the streets. Make healthy food more affordable.

Clean up the Town!

Clean! Less noise! More police at nighttime and less bars!

Cleaner (It really smells around here)

Cleaner water, quality community events

Cleaner, better drivers

Cleaner! There is a lot of garbage on the streets. Safer; transparency with the police department

Cleaner. Less littering. Safer around the college campus.

Cleaning, the scandals in the nights, the drugs

Close to campus. Lower house rent. Have a train station.

Community awareness from local offices. More should be done for the elderly/young

Community events to engage people/bring them together. Safety - make the police presence known. Create public spaces

Conocer a sus vecinos, llevarse bien con todos y estar unidos. Deben de quitar algunas de las barras, hay muchisimas.

Continue building nicer apartment buildings. Have more visible police presence at night.

Continue to bring back a vibrant downtown with wider range of shopping

Continue to improve the schools, continue to improve public safety.

Continued development of residential/commercial and retail buildings. Increase policing

Control crime a little more, surveillance for people that sell drugs

Control crime because it is out of control

Control speed limits, more Boyd Park benches, neighborhood convenience store

Control street crime, improve schools, encourage home ownership, rather than rentals

Control the spread of student off campus housing, hold students accountable for their behavior off campus and enforce parking regulations within the neighborhoods.

Cooperation among neighbors, do good things for the city

Crack down on gangs in tow, do something about crime and homelessness.

Crack-down on drug dealers on Remsem Ave, clean up the quality of Live on Down-Town (route

27) New Brunswick

Create an interconnected network of bicycling/walking trails along the river, front and through parks, more arts in our neighborhood (sculpture), improve the schools

Create more culture, better city infrastructure, roadways, sidewalks and bike paths.

Create more jobs

Create more Jobs for ex-felons who have served their debt to society, increase the minimum wage, affordable rent control – it's ridiculous to make \$9.00/hr and have to pay 1/3 for rent.

Create more jobs, better schools, and more recovery houses

Create more Jobs, create more public transportation, create more security on the streets and create more plant life around New Brunswick.

Create more Jobs, housing, and public relations improvement

Create more law enforcement

Create more lighting, take better care of roads and sidewalks

Crime rate is high, better housing may push out less desirable people

Crime, street cleaning

Cultural events (classical music, theatre, etc.), -parks/ spaces for community development
urban agriculture

Deal with crime more effectively, trash: neighborhoods are filthy, deal with having more home ownership than slummy rental properties

Deal with the homeless population, need more housing/resources. The downtown area, especially the train stations, would benefit from this.

Decongest and reduction in housing costs

Decrease the homeless issues, decrease crime, clean up and renovate train station

Decrease traffic and more nightlife

Do something for the homeless, fix the roads

Don't Know

Don't Know

Don't Know

Don't Know

Downtown New Brunswick is unsafe

Educacion en la escuela "rentuo para los jovenes adictos" rayan los taxes

Educate residents better about keeping environment, downtown especially, clean. Improving job opportunities for residents.

Education, programs for the children (sports, swimming pools etc.), safety streets.

Education. Shopping stores (grocery stores)

Eliminate bars on French Street, eliminate liquor

Eliminate boarded up housing, improve schools, clean streets of trash

Eliminate or try to eliminate the drugs. Clean the streets and the sewers. Find places for fun (dances, pools, etc.)

Engage the children in school so they do better & stay out of trouble, reduce Crime

Enforce drinking and partying laws, uniformity in garbage rules and restrictions

Enforce laws. Take a different approach to local "economic" development. Replace the political machine with a more open, democratic approach.

Enforce noise levels and property maintenance

Enforcement of housing regulations/quality of properties. Improve parking capacity in residential neighborhoods.

Enlarge public library and to make it modernized. Lower fitness center fee by increasing public

allowance.

Establish controls on student population, which has no regard for community. Address quality of life issues, including litter, noise, speeding, etc.

Everyone should actually cooperate and have a clean and safe place to live, avoid bad people

Expand & improve bus service

Falta mas seguridad

Feel more safe, less congested, more environment friendly

Fight crime and clean streets

Fix education, school standards are low, - My granddaughter (who lives with me) received an A in English - I would have rated her performance as a C

Fix roads, improve and repair older homes

Fix some streets that have had potholes for many years. I believe in the parks there are many drunk people who have no jobs. Give them albergue or send them to their country

Fix streets, more police presence outside of patrol cars, enforce speed limit on Livingston Ave.

Fix the roads and more community policing.

Fix the water situation- brown water- new pipes are needed. Gangs = more knowledge for children and parents. Drugs = try to get rid of them

Fix up abandoned and boarded up homes, go after landlords who do not maintain their property, better educate college students on their responsibilities living in a residential neighborhood (noise, garbage, parking etc.)

Fix up some of the apartments

Focus more on the middle class. Be fair to residents. Racism.

Free activities for the kids/teens

Garbage pickup, community policing

Gay nightlife, more and nicer parks

Get control on gang violence and drugs

Get rid of drug dealers, guns

Get rid of illegal immigrants and the progressives.

Get rid of liquor stores and make police stop drug deals in the street than ignoring

Get rid of panhandlers. Have better law enforcement against drug pushers & users. Better use of our tax dollars

Get rid of the corrupt political "(Tenancy) Hall" that runs the city, upgrade the school system

Get rid of the people who loiter or ask for money, make it safer for the university.

Good roads, more homeowners

Have all people clean-up their trash and clean-up their neighborhood as a family thing

Have better access to education and better job placement

Have better paved roads. Reduce crime. Add missing a quality full size supermarket.

Have crime rates go down, make traffic and parking better

Have landlords maintain property. Teach students that people live here

Have more parking, cut the meter hours shorter

Have more police surveillance. Have fines for garbage left on the streets. Provide some kind of help or funds for neighborhood to keep areas clean and safe.

Have more police visibility in all neighborhoods, fix a lot of city streets which are horrible

Have more trash cans on the street, do something better to conserve the parks, have campaigns for cleaning - French Street is always dirty and has terrible smell

Have more trash cans. More police presence. Repave of sidewalk and streets.

Have out of town landlords get their property in good condition, having Rutgers students make

less noise in the neighborhood they are living in.

Have people clean their property up

Have police patrol the streets more often.

Have residents buy garbage cans instead of putting trash out in bags - town is very trashy better enforcement of quality of life ordinances

Have the mayor step down after so many years and encourage more community involvement, lower property taxes for seniors who need or request this

Help section 8 people, respect other people's property

Help when one has a health problem - help the documented because the undocumented have more rights than us, the documented

High quality stores + restaurants in downtown stay-in business(Public)Improve school system drastically improve access to free parking

Homeless need to be removed. It's dirty, very unsafe and workers are not doing their jobs and need to be more professional & courteous!

Homeless population and pan handling need to be addressed. More outreach and improvement outside the Rutgers area

Homeless Relief. More cultural activities. More green space.

Honest government. Professional government.

Hospital service

I am happy the way it is.

I like having seasonal residents nearby, more incentives for students during the year and incentives for them to leave in the summer, the quiet in the summer is great!

I live in downtown NB, but I'm afraid to visit other areas of the city

I think it's okay the way it is.

I think they should pay more attention to the suburban neighborhoods other than downtown

where all the buildings are

Improve & enhance retail options on George street, increase police visibility on the streets, clean sidewalks & remove weeds, address homeless & begging on streets

Improve cleanliness (less garbage strewn about everywhere) improve safety (walking at night is dangerous)

Improve code enforcement of overcrowding housing, improve quality of life (safety of environment) absentee landlord growing problem

Improve crime

Improve crime rate. Reducing income disparities or poverty

Improve day care and subsidizing buildings

Improve downtown retail wither w/ boutique stores or galleries;

Improve early education, add big name shopping

Improve education system, city administration is inefficient, more convenient parking, keep taking away parking lots

Improve homeless situation, improve safety in and around train station

Improve public schools because it impacts longevity/viability for families. Improve street parking

Improve public schools, more affordable housing

Improve sales. Continue to upgrade park amenities and create downtown park. Create more student housing to take pressure of other housing options.

Improve school system from Kindergarten to 2nd grade. Ease the building of apartments,

Improve school system, better control of overcrowding housing, more police presence with college students who live off campus

Improve school system, improve Rt 18 traffic and turnpike junction

Improve schools, better control of property taxes, more police presence in patrolling

neighborhoods

Improve schools, better policing

Improve schools, enforce property maintenance, continue redevelopment

Improve schools, water quality and traffic

Improve schools. Improve neighborhoods through better zoning & code enforcement.

Improve the school system, expand library

Improve the schools.

Improve the schools. Improve the schools. Get the gangs out of the schools

Improve transportation

Improved safety, lower taxes

Improvement of neighborhoods i.e. The appearance, the housing. Reduction of crime rate

Improving amenities

Increase law enforcement presence, not enough resources for displaced people

Increase security/safety, separate the college life from the professional life in the city

Inform residents about existing noise and property maintenance ordinances and enforce them

Instill pride of ownership, less litter-clean up after pets, late night parties, quality of life issues need to be addressed

Invest in local businesses, build a skate park, legalize marijuana

Is nothing you can do, is the people who has do it. They like to live of the government

It can stay the way it is

It's not very safe and it's not very clean

IT'S OKAY FOR ME. NO PROBLEMS.

Jobs. Everything else is pretty good.

Keep an eye on our children, keep clean and safe

Keep building NB up, have more events

Keep certain street clean (French St), more foot cops in the area, keep people moving instead of in the area sitting on the street

Keep it cleaner

Keep it safe in residential areas at all times. Keep the city clean. Litter, debris on weekends detracts from what the city has to offer.

Keep quiet after 11pm

Keep safety, good policing for residents moving in

Keep small businesses in business, occupy the empty retail locations all over George St., solve the homeless

Keep students out of residential neighborhoods

Keep the people out who are criminals, stop having people crammed in a home

Keep the town clean and stop raising rent, taxes , crime and drugs

Keep track of the gangs and delinquents, lower property taxes, more security at the public schools

La renta que sea mas baja

Less College students, less rentals

Less control of the government in houses inspection etc.

Less crime, better schools

Less crimes, cleaner streets

Less delinquencies, more vigilance

Less druggies and Narcdo wells outside Barnes and Noble, help homeless

Less drugs, violence, help for seniors

Less homeless people, less crime, better infrastructure (roads & street lights)

Less noise

Less taxes

Less taxes. Better roads after 22 years roads still the same but taxes increases every year

Less traffic more jobs, less people

Less traffic, better and more parking

Less traffic, greater diversity in the schools

Limpieza en las calles

Littering control and should be penalized for tossing garbage; I see all the time. Rutgers bus should come all the way up Livingston Ave.

Longer downtown area with more amenities, more express trains into NYC

Loud music playing from cars especially on the weekends and holidays. Need to wash the sidewalks of George St. And under the train station on French St.- very dirty. A lot of begging especially when you go shopping stores and supermarkets

Low rent, get jobs for the people in New Brunswick

Low taxes, make things more affordable to low income

Lower crime rate, grocery store of better quality

Lower crime, enforce housing and traffic laws, work on the community as a whole and not just downtown development

Lower property taxes and reduce regulation. Add more bike lanes and improve train service.

Lower property taxes. Better security to the "... " drunks/bums hang out there. Too many

foreigners are coming and "... Spanish ".." make the neighborhood noisy and a mess

Lower Rent, more youth programs, help with home before foreclosure.

Lower rents

Lower taxes

Lower taxes

Lower Taxes, fix the streets, control loud parties

Lower taxes, get rid of incumbent petitions

Lower taxes, involve more with minorities, hire police from New Brunswick

Lower the property taxes, crack down on overcrowding houses, more coordination between the different agencies within the government: housing, police, and Department of Sanitation.

Lower the rent

Maintain better, a lot of teenagers, place is dirty, more of vaping by teenagers.

Make better homes

Make it cleaner

Make it more affordable for families to buy homes instead of landlords taking over

Make it more attractive to middle class working professionals; have 'nicer' neighborhoods.

Educate the public about the great things about New Brunswick

Make it safer, continue to reutilize downtown, change people's perception of New Brunswick

Make it safer, have better community outreach programs, better education for the youth

Make living near RU campus more conducive to a normal lifestyle. Police patrols by RUPD & NBPD increase

Make more culturally diverse, create more entertainment for people of color - geared toward Hispanics

Make more expectations for residents or fines for the home owners for not maintaining or keeping the city clean

Make more low income housing, lower grocery store prices.

Make more parks, stop the congestion on 18, reduce poverty

Make streets safer, improve schools

Make sure absentee landlords maintain, manage, and repair their houses regularly. Keep up with road repair and resurfacing 3) More public information about city issues, achievements, etc.

Make sure crime is reduced in places it occurs, more affordable restaurants

Make sure homes aren't being over populated by too many families, keep developing downtown.

Make the rent cheaper

Make the Rutgers students respect their rental properties and the people properties that have to live here

Mas vigilancia, - mas beneficios para jente hispana

Mas vigilanciado la policia"limpiar este parque de la fransh. Muchos vagos ayi

Mayor seguridad"Reguando policia en los ueamdaios"control con drogas

Mejor salud, y seguridad

Mejorada mas escuelas"tecnicas y culturales

Mejorar el systema educativo, y mas seguro medico para los elderly

Menos basura en la Calle limpiar Mas

Mmore affordable for seniors living upscale, moderate shops, food marketing- whole foods, wegmans, trader joes

Monitor speeding on Livingston Ave between Nassan and Sandford streets

More access to parking

More activities for children, implement public transportation to the city from outlying neighborhoods

More activities for kids, more cleaning

More activities for seniors needed

More activities for teens

More affordable apartments, parking, 2 or 3 supermarkets

More affordable housing

More affordable housing

More affordable housing options, easier access to integration of all neighborhoods, more non-restaurant retail space

More affordable housing, less crime

More affordable housing, more places to shop

More affordable parking facilities

More after school programs, a community police outreach that helps build friendly and trusting relationships, better nutrition education programs, parks that have workout equipment stations.

More attention to street maintenance. Periodic home inspections in rentals.

More bicycle paths and protected bicycle zones, more safety especially at night

More bus facilities

More clean buildings, more parks, better streets

More cleaning of the streets, more police patrols

More communication about what's going on the neighborhood, I feel like there's things that go on and I don't even know about it, better reported crime so we can prevent crime more

because crime is swept under the rug which is unusual

More community- business interactions, need parks, need open space and nice walkways, traffic control

More control over what is going on

More employment opportunities. Improved education to embed civil and moral principles as a better way of living. Continue to reduce crime.

More facilities for families

More free parking

More free parking to shop

More funding for schools, better low cost parking, more funding for parks maintenance

More grocery stores, more senior housing, better transportation for seniors

More homeownership opportunities. More employment opportunities for recent grads

More house resident owners, less "absentee" landlords

More housing for the homeless. Address crime in poor neighborhoods

More job availability, clean up downtown New Brunswick

More jobs, lower taxes

More jobs, more activity for citizens, and more scholarship programs.

More local stores, such as organic stores, retail stores and restaurants

More local transportation. More activity for youth and seniors

More money for police coverage, more money to fix roads and pot holes, more access for the disabled

More opportunities for community involvement. More community relations from law enforcement. Increase transportation services within the city (throughout city)

More opportunities for young people, such as sports

More parking

More parking and also cheaper parking. Less rush hour traffic.

More parking for residents and more affordable entertainment.

More parking give the George Street co-ops a helping hand.

More parking is needed in the theater district, historic temple Poile Zedek should be restored

More parking lots

More parking. Less rent

More parks, clean up the sidewalks, better night life

More planters downtown, cleanup Easton Ave (college section), re-do store fronts downtown on George St.

More police on the streets so people don't get mugged.

More police patrol

More police patrols around neighborhoods that constantly have loud, fighting people!

More police presence. Roadway repair, affordable housing, and lower property taxes. Arts.

More police, less taxes

More polices in places where there are apartments and more programs for students.

More public transportation

More race- unity initiatives, including open conversations about the police department about institutionalized racism and mass incarceration improved education improved water supply

More reasonably priced food markets.

More recreation for kids

More recreational days. More programs to bring the community together.

More residential hiring for city employees specifically police.

More retail shopping.

More retail, better managed homeless population, make George Street a strictly walking street (no cars)

More safety, more parking, less parking fees, less homeless around the train station.

More safety.

More security from the authorities. Parents need to educate their children more

More security. More quality shopping stores (Shop Rite, Walmart, Home Depot, etc.)

More security. Raises for workers.

More shopping centers, lower crime rate

More shops and casual places to eat.

More sidewalks in residential areas (Rutgers village)- develop the river front (small cafes)

More source of work places too many people with no jobs.

More street light and jobs more fun stuff in the summer more housing for people who live in N.B. not students.

More street lights. Police should circle the neighborhoods where there are real issues instead of parking on my street late at night for many hours.

More streetlights and better street maintenance.

More support from local government.

More things for the children to do.

More variety of stores better parking options.

More visible police presence - especially at night.

More, decent retailers. Crime.

Movie Theater, Shuttle buses to the museums,

Need a good diner downtown. Free parking again in (unclear-"ochs") weekends. Validation of parking tickets again at (unclear-"rests")

Neighborhoods are neglected in the redevelopment owners are allowed to be "slum lord" - packing people in houses and not maintaining them. It is not fair to home owners that would like their property to be of value!

Nicer restaurants and crime lower.

Nixel alerts for gun and violent crimes. Police should live in town for better community relations.

No comment

No problems

No reasons

Nobody contributes to the price of the produce and there is no government control. Prices are too high

Noise (nightlife), quality housing, and safety.

Noise control. Parking on wrong side of street. Street paving & clearing drugs. Employment for locals

Not a lot of trash in the streets.

Not have dogs in high rise apt. Bldg. and overcrowding of apt. Units.

Not really sure. Maybe more police to keep dangerous areas safer. Promote downtown area more-increase school quality.

Not sure

Not to be a third world city.

Nothing

Organize house, build and construct sports courts.

Owner-occupied houses. Walking police patrols in all neighborhoods. There is a bench at the corner of George St and Paterson St in front of the seven-eleven which limits the flow of pedestrian traffic, panhandlers congregate there also. Please get rid of it! Improve quality of life

Parking & Safety.

Parking for residents too many residents living in a residence.

Parking to go downtown to shop is horrible. Affordable apartments for low/middle income. The police only arrive if you see there is a shooting or fight, otherwise its usually 30 minutes before they arrive for any call

Parking, job opportunity, rent prices.

Parking, pan handlers, traffic flow.

Parking, Traffic due to students.

Parking. More programs for our younger youth: 13-20. Affordable housing (build more for)

Parking. Noise control in neighborhood (music) (Spanish).

Pave streets. Lower taxes.

Pave the streets. More police patrol.

Pedestrian bridge to Busch campus. Fix intersection in front of the station

Place the homeless people in shelters. More police coverage. Fix roads. Get a new mayor!

Places for the young kids to go with guidance to get them off the streets and those who are released from jail should be mandatory they get employment and that means jobs needs to be created for them so they want go backward and be productive.

Police and community relations need improving. Upgrades to all parks more police presence.

Police on the street walking guards at courthouse outside.

Police patrol all streets trail quality should be better potholes. For homeowners neighborhood-do better by 70-80's.

Police patrol.

Poner mas reciclaje, limitar el transito (congestion de carros) Y mejorar la calidad del agua

Property taxes are incredibly high.

Property taxes are so high that I may be forced to move.

Property taxes should be less and the construction in New Brunswick should improve.

Provide access to homeless people to services. Do something with Ferren Deck Plaza. Regulate overcrowding in housing units.

Provide more educational programs for kids. Make it cleaner. Safety

Provide swimming lessons and pool to children/ adults. Free education program to adults.

Public parks/ squares w/ grassy areas, benches, trees & play areas (similar to Madison square park in NY. Clean it up (pick up trash, promote non- littering culture, remove/renovate dilapidated/decaying buildings, etc.). Improve safety, (pedestrian/ auto education & enforcement, decrease public drunkenness, wider sidewalks, monitor/reduce theft of bicycles, etc.)

Public safety, education.

Public schools for youth and more security in schools.

Public transportation, the area must be more cleaner because sometimes there are scattered bear cans on the roads

Public transportation. Something like a trolley down George Street and Easton Ave. Cleanliness and order. Take a look at the rent some landlords are charging to put 9 college students in closets in a single house. Require some of that money be reinvested into the property

Purge the city "government" of corrupt public officials. Rein out-of-control behavior of Rutgers students.

Quality of life issue, infrastructure, jobs.

Quiet in the neighborhood. New Brunswick should be for all the citizens of the city not a select group

Raise minimum wage!

Rebate low-income housing and ill-legal drug distribution.

Recreation for Seniors, more things to do like movie theater. More things to do.

Reduce crime

Reduce crime & property Tax.

Reduce crime and noise (music)

Reduce crime rate. Parking.

Reduce crime, especially gang related. Initiatives to improve poorer neighborhoods. Incentives for higher earners to live and buy in the city.

Reduce crime, improve schools and improve the appearance of the city. Also update library and jobs.

Reduce crime, new construction should use appropriate the neighborhood. Different education options for public schools.

Reduce crime, repair roads and clean up garbage.

Reduce crime.

Reduce crime. Add better day-to-day shopping (Target, supermarkets, etc.).

Reduce crime. Clean streets.

Reduce crime. More senior services. Affordable housing.

Reduce Crime/Shootings. Clean litter on Hamilton Street.

Reduce gang activity and improve the schools.

Reduce parking fees.

Reduce poverty, educate the population.

Reduce property taxes. More police patrol at night. Judicial system needs review

Reduce reliance on autos, make city more pedestrian friendly for property owners to maintain rental properties.

Reduce taxes, bike paths near big interchanges on highways. Pursue slumlords.

Reduce the high number of undocumented immigrants coming to the city. It has become a "sanctuary city" which leads to all kinds of problems including crime and it seems most of them don't learn English. We need more downtown parking. There should be free or reduced fee parking for city residents.

Regulations on rentals make both tenants and landlords responsible, make the students clean their garbage and mess up

Remove illegal housing where single family homes have multiple families living in them. More visible police presence and community policing. Less corrupt, more accountable government

Remove those who sell drugs on the streets and better the programs for the adolescents so they can go to college.

Renovate & occupy abandoned buildings clean streets, pick up trash, maintain nice city space. Grass is so high on the side of streets somewhere and trash is literally everywhere, motivate homeowners to clean street front.

Renovate housing, keep streets clean, sanitation continue to bring more attraction.

Rent needs to be cheaper. Fix it up more, fix the houses up better.

Repair many neighborhoods.

Replace the water pipes.

Restore the free Sunday parking. Designate more free parking spots after 6pm on daily basis.

Restoring older buildings. Cheaper rent, (less incentive for theft/ robbery), make parking easier.

Retail stores downtown. Remove school cross town busing. Sidewalks in Rutgers village. Municipal ambulance service.

Revitalize areas around college, Improve schools.

Road repair (not fill in, but new road surfacing) redesign of traffic patterns. Strict housing code enforcement.

Road repairs and fix the houses in the community.

Road/street repair, ind. Sidewalks beautification and trash removal more community arts and wellness programs.

Rutgers university has to do something about the conduct of its students who live off campus in the city. Gang crimes.

Rutgers village needs sidewalks for children's safety, more community events to bring people to New Brunswick's restaurants and small business, beyond Rutgers day the college presence is weak

Safe and clean.

Safe and friendly.

Safer

Safer downtown, more grocery options, a walking connection between Rutgers village and the rest of the city.

Safer environment.

Safer, more cultural events.

Safety is a concern and cleanliness.

Safety, crime, construction zones, access to grocery stores/produce. Parking access.

Safety, improve the schools.

Safety, parking downtown.

Safety, pedestrian safety lacking signage around town. People drive way too fast no signage promoting knowledge that this a walking city.

Safety, political honesty.

Safety. Ways to develop community and relationships with the people who live here. Baker Park, nearby my house has become incredibly sketchy at night since the police are no longer able to drive into it and patrol it due to the bricks and flowers in the front by its entrance- it's become a hot spot for gangs, with them painting on the baker statue and fighting over territory.

Safety. Renovating Neighborhoods.

Safety. Restaurants of all prices.

School, job & safety

Schools, schools, schools.

Schools used to be better.

Schools.

Schools.

Security

Security Cameras. More lights on the streets. Cleaning.

Security in walking about New Brunswick at night and improved road maintenance

Security, good school.

Security, health, opportunities

Security, parking.

Senior citizens need more resources like transportation/help make transportation a lot better for everyone, need to do better with having community events (by section/block/etc.)

Ser mas comunicativos la sociedad, implementar mas luz en las calles, y como vecinos si vemos cosas que estan mal dejar saber a las personas correspondientes

Shops/downtown varietytraffic + construction management. Neighborhood beautification.

Sidewalks and yards should be kept cleaner, recycling should be picked up more often, and

parking should be more abundant.

Sidewalks in neighborhoods. More appealing/charming downtown. Make it safer.

Since I don't live in downtown area had to say, but I know a lot of pan homeless are on the sidewalks- didn't see that growing up.

Slow driving on Livingston Ave.

Somehow complete work on Route 18

Stop all killing.

Stop allowing so many people to reside in one home. Slumlords renting three floors in two or one family homes needs to stop.

Stop crowding

Stop illegal immigrants. Ban overcrowding; illegal conversion of single family homes to multiple. Rid loitering & panhandling

Stop noise pollution from students. Get people from breaking glass littering. Stop street harassment of women.

Stop Section 8 housing. Stop renting to students where 10 students live in one house.

Stop solicitors on the street. More New Brunswick police officers. Not enough. More encouragement to better develop neighborhoods.

Stop the delinquency. New Brunswick is a good town to live in but there is too much delinquency, gangs, and drugs.

Stop the illegals from coming in French Street. It is unsafe and looks horrible with people on the corners. Fix the roads.

Stop the people who are housing or renting a one family house to as many as 10-15 people. Get more police to patrol the streets

Stop with bad things happening.

Stores (bigger brands needed). Better schools needed, like private schools.

Straighten people's minds out. Different minds, touch their minds together. Got evil in their minds.

Street safety control on the drug activities. Noisy Neighbors.

Stronger police presence, cleanup initiative.

Supermarket, mall

Swimming pools for the community -Shoprite supermarket on French Street by Walgreens

Take all the EMI Grant out.

Taxes and Schools.

Taxes are too high. Offer NB residents jobs. Make police live in town more than 1 year.

Taxes too high.

Tear down abandoned houses, regular food stores too many Spanish food markets. Make resident parking in my area.

Tell the people who own houses with Rutgers students to take care of their houses & the outside of their properties. Some are disgusting.

The business district on George Street from new street to Commercial Ave needs to be improved to match with the rest of the town improvements projects.

The city has to stop taxing seniors out of their property, can't afford to live here anymore.

The cleaning of the streets since that gives the city of New Brunswick a good image.

The disorder and criminal activity are out of control. First, do a revision of the laws. Next, update the laws according to the necessities of which we are living in now. Finally, rigorous laws makes cities safer and men more respectable

The police can respond more quickly to a "robbery in progress". Responding two hours after the call is not deterring crime. Improve infrastructure.

The Police should do their jobs.

The population of the city has to keep the place clean. The authorities of the city have to work

harder to reduce drug related crimes. The city has to create more jobs for unemployed.

The rent for my house is too high - make adjustments for tenants. Too many nonresidents in the streets. Try to get people to get urbanized. The communication system is too pricey (cable)

The road needs to be fixed. French St illegal parking on yellow line.

The roads, public schools need more attention of community outside of Rutgers area.

The Rutgers Shuttle should post the place that it picks up - we don't know where to wait for it. Safety concerns for Rutgers students at night.

The schools are low quality.

The security of the neighborhood. More vigilance. On Remsen the bars are dangerous

The town is filthy, needs to be cleaned up! Empty homes absentee landlords should be required to maintain their property.

The town lacks stores, needs to be more clothing stores and electronic stores for shopping rather than food stores.

There should be more job opportunities for the people that have lived here their entire life. The jobs that are available should pay more.

They need to improve water quality and delivery. The water tastes like dirt, oil and slime. It's only drinkable when it hasn't rained for a week. My plumber told me my water pressure is the worst he's ever seen. It's next to impossible to get onto Route south or Route 18 north from Rutgers Village in the morning because of all the traffic headed to the Tower Center and adjacent park & ride. Plus, many motorists take Tower Center Boulevard to try to bypass Route 18 south traffic. They were supposed to build a ramp from Route 18 south (between Route 1 and Weston's Mill Pond) to Tower Center Boulevard to alleviate the traffic, but never did. We need that more than ever, now. Bicycle access from New Brunswick to Edison via Route 1 is difficult and dangerous. One must ride in the highway's right lane for about 75 feet before encountering the shoulder. And, one must ride on the shoulder while going over the Morris Goodkind Bridge (northbound) because the sidewalk and railing are crumbling, and the sidewalk s often filled with debris. I have even seen people walking on the shoulder because it is safer than using the sidewalk. It used to be common for bicyclists and pedestrians to cross under the bridge on the New Brunswick side and use the safer sidewalk on the southbound bridge. That is no longer possible, because a fence was erected circa 2009 that prevents

anybody from doing so.

They should stop building luxury stuff

TMG- finished

To be more close. No violence

To build more new buildings and more spaces for parking.

To keep New Brunswick safe everyone who lives there should united and that way we could keep our community safe, supporting each other so there could be less violence and more safety.

Too many illegals in crowded illegal apartments!!!

Too many people living here. Control traffic. Another elementary school needed- overcrowded schools.

Too many trash on the streets and public areas, city should impose a fine to the nearby property owners (streets) and use that fine to clean the public areas, i.e. Parks.

Too noisy. Improve animal control. Stop unsolicited cards/ fliers/papers

Traffic and parking are terrible.

Traffic control, consolidated student housing, stricter noise ordinance and litter enforcement.

Traffic improvement, less students in family neighborhoods.

Traffic on route 18 and 27.

Traffic should be dealt. There is a large immigrant population. NB can do a better job to provide service. Neighborhood should get services. There should be more shopping places. Basically for food shopping. Pedestrian friendly shopping should be there.

Traffic, more appealing downtown,

Transportation needs to be better and the schools also need to better

Update the sewer lines, lower taxes, re-finish roads

Upgrade train and bus stations. Increase downtown shopping with desirable shops. Police security

Upkeep of City, more stuff for youth.

Voice/ Music level control. Maintenance of property (respect of others property).

Vote in new people, stop corruption.

Water quality, improve schools.

We need better everything, cannot really pick one. The schools are new but the people are still the same. They lost my son the first two days of school last year. Crime is a big problem. Shootings in my area are up. Parents not around to take care of their kids. Kids at the age of 10 on bikes at night with older kids. We need more cops on the street to keep crime down.

We need better public space.

We need more accessible parking during the week. I would like in a booth at decks. Establish "pucker packs" given spaces to walk through

Where I live, clean it up.

Widen landing lane bridge and easier access out of building, with speeding bump/flashing light or "box" in the road.

Work on guns and drugs. Keeping our streets clean.

Work together, keep clean

Work, respect, and cleanliness.

Young people need to go to school and work instead of doing drugs and the like. The people who rely on the government should work as well.

[PREVIOUS QUESTION: Compared to four years ago, or when you first moved here, do you think the quality of New Brunswick public schools has gotten better, worse, or stayed about the same?]

In a few words, can you tell us why you answered the previous question as you did?

Why quality of public schools have gotten “better” responses

A lot of progress especially in the creation of the health and science school.

Academic level and school lunch have improved.

As long as they put more security, in both the schools and school buses.

Better care for kids.

Better programs for the children.

Better services, my son was bullied and nothing was done about it.

Better study plans and better teachers.

Better to live.

Better, because there is more work being covered at such young level.

Better teachers and more involved students.

Built new school

Built new school and there are better teachers.

Built new school.

Built new school.

Cameras at the schools, but there are times when the security guards are not being attentive. They need to be more responsible.

Change in demographics.

Children seem better put together, there is less bullying and fewer gangs. There was an increase in the number of adult classes.

College prep and community programs have evolved. There are good music and arts programs.

Computers are being taught and chaos is not accepted like it was years ago.

Construction of the new high school and New Brunswick schools are improving.

Construction of the new high school.

Don't know, no children in schools, but I hope so.

Elected school board The school board is working harder because they have to try to please the voting public.

Elected school board.

Exchange programs of the schools are very good.

Faith in the system.

Feedback from neighborhood people

Feedback from parents.

From what I hear from people who go to the schools the students are doing well.

Generally better.

Good schools.

Good teachers with competitive test results.

Great faculty, staff, and administrators who really care.

Han remodelado y construido escuelas nuevas. Los estudiantes usan uniforme

I am a public school teacher and I see the money put into the schools.

I am a retired teacher from New Brunswick Public School.

I can only assume, based on the investment in the new high school. My non-data-backed opinion is BS, I'm glad this follow-up question exists!

I can tell there is a difference.

I don't know of the quality, I am guessing with new school infrastructure, it has improved. I am concerned that the school population is learning English in school, and that parents cannot provide as much guidance as non-English speakers. Also, the population often migrates out of town.

I have become acquainted with a few teachers and students. They have made a good impression on me.

I have friends with children and there have not been any complaints.

I have some friends who have kids.

I moved here 30+ years ago so it would take a lot to improve.

Implemented new programs in school.

Implementing a better curriculum.

Improved but we can do it better. Stop the politics and do the job right for the children.

Improved education because of teachers.

Improved education in New Brunswick, better than in prior years.

Improvement in the schools.

It has gotten better because they have built new school.

Kids are more relaxed about school. There is more school.

Kids that go to school are safe, have a good education and helpful teachers.

Less crime, so it's okay.

Lived in New Brunswick for 20 years and I've seen the transition of the school system.

los ninos se invuelve bien

mas pendientes a los ninos, aprendan mas

Met a number of current teachers who are knowledgeable, skilled, and committed to student learning.

More after school programs than 4 years ago

More after school programs to help kids physically and academically.

More graduates.

More kids going to school but news of fights and bad ratings still keep me hesitant about them.

More programs for individuals.

More programs for students to take technical and vocational training courses if college is not an option.

More programs for the kids now as compared to when I used to go to school.

More programs.

More security and control.

More funding as an Abbott District, which has improved education.

More funding given to schools so there are new facilities.

My daughter attends the Greater Brunswick Charter School and it is excellent.

My daughter went to Wilson School and found it above average.

My kids are all a product of the school system. The new high school offers more to the kids.

New Brunswick Public Schools have a lot of small issues.

New programs and better installations.

New administration appears to be changing the culture and environment.

New facilities and better pay for teachers but students originate from homes with an unstable environment.

New facilities and new administration.

New high school and improved conditions of schools. There is the health and science high school.

New high school has health science school and job programs.

New high school in the community.

New high school is state of the art compared to the old high school.

New high school.

New school buildings with better security, but still no parental involvement.

New school has been built.

New school opened so the kids could move out of trailers.

New school was built and everyone has to wear a uniform.

New school with better technology and comprehensive services.

No reason.

No children in schools

No children in schools

No children in schools, but I am substitute teacher in New Brunswick.

No children in schools, but it seems like it.

No children in schools, however I hope for a better future.

nueva escuelas con mejor calidad

Observations.

por las platicas que tengo con mi nina y la ayuda que le dan en cualquier dificultad que tiene

Por que eh visto mejoria en low ninos

Porque estoy contento de vivir en New Brunswick

porque los ninos estan mas educado

porque se ve que a mejorado

porque si has mejorado a los anos anteriores que habian nudios menos desagradables

Renovated the schools.

Reviews from parents.

RJ

School that my kids go to has gotten better

Schools seem to be more modern, with better technology.

See the change in school, improved education.

See the difference.

Seniors in high school get scholarships from New Brunswick High School alumni.

Sometimes the kids from the middle schools fight each other in my neighborhood. There could be programs at the school or the police could help the kids.

Students are better prepared with pre-kindergarten experience. There are more parents with education higher than 8th grade.

Students are learning new material.

Students are not prepared for college.

Students have more discipline.

Take care of the residents and teacher development to make the city better.

They have improved.

Visually see a massive improvement in the visuals of school maintenance and the extracurriculars

What I hear from people

When I first got here, the schools were okay but now they are enforcing their own rules and improving construction.

When my granddaughter lived with me and attended New Brunswick schools nine years ago there were resources to help. The teachers were also helpful.

Why quality of public schools have “stayed the same” responses

A large population of students in New Brunswick speaks Spanish. I heard students are not welcoming to kids with different backgrounds. There is also not enough money for schools to get better.

A lot of children that are able to get a better education.

All town around the city has a school rating above 70%.

An educator, know about education system.

Articles

As per opinion of my friend.

Assume same, haven't heard anything getting better or worse.

Based on community conversations.

Because I don't hear of better achievements by the students.

Because I have no one in school and I don't see a difference.

Because I've not had time to evaluate.

Because it hasn't gotten better.

Because my children used the system and I think it was poor.

Because there are teachers that don't deserve to be teachers. They're bad with the children.

Because there don't seem to be any improvement from the kids I've seen. From the mothers that are my friends seem to say that there isn't much change.

Because you see a lot of young people leaving the schools and joining up with bad groups.

Communications with teacher and principal is good.

De lo que yo se de parte de vecinos que tienen ninos. Todo esta bien.

Dealing with my neighbor kids they are learning at a slower pace.

Depende las escuelas

Don't have kids in school.

Don't know.

Don't see anything profound, institution not improved.

Education and teacher can do a lot better.

Everyone I talked to said schools are good!

From what he sees.

From what I hear is not getting better, teachers change and not always connecting well with the students.

Gangs in school.

General feeling among New Brunswick residents.

Graduation percentages.

Have been helping siblings with homework and it looks like it hasn't changed.

Have no real idea about schools. No kids.

Haven't seen a huge change, basically same, nothing has changed, remained the same to me.

Haven't seen an increase in quality.

Haven't seen any improvement.

Heard from friends and relatives.

I do not have 1st hand knowledge - just word from others that nothing has changed.

I do not have a family member in NB school so I can't comment.

I do not have any experience to answer the question.

I do not like the education my children have received here and there are also a lot of bad

influences in school including teachers.

I do not think I have lived in NB long enough to know and see change. The address I live at is same.

I don't have the experience to have a credible opinion, but this survey lacks a "don't know" option.

I don't know about the schooling system history.

I don't know any children attending school.

I don't know anything about the public schools.

I don't know if it has improved but I know we are, as well as other families, moving due to the public school system not being the best. We love New Brunswick; except for what we've heard about the public school system.

I don't know much about the public school system because I have no kids.

I don't know much about the schools.

I don't see much security.

I have many friends who have grandchildren who attend NB schools and they are struggling in many areas that should and can be addressed but nothing seems to be done.

I have never used NB schools.

I have no idea about the schools other than college and there wasn't an option for that answer.

I have no idea, no kids in these schools.

I have no idea.

I have no reason to believe that things have changed but I know they are bad.

I have Pre-K aged I refuse to enroll. Quality of learning better at home. Unsatisfactory.

I haven't noticed any change.

I haven't really seen anything that makes me feel education has gotten better.

I hear about schools second hand because my child is under 2 years old, I only moved here about 2 years ago.

I hear friends with children discuss issues.

I notice neighbors show no respect for other people rights. They are loud late night. They invade other people privacy. They do drugs and sex on the parking lot. Rather than converse, they shout trying to call attention and flaunt what they have or do. They use common space as it is their own. Civic and moral values are too low. I think education should be spread to solve those issues.

I really don't know I have been out of system since 1954.

I see an improvement but I feel like there is much that other cities are getting. Maybe because there a lot of minorities.

I see no appreciable change.

I see no change.

I want to help for New Brunswick to be better.

I will move out of New Brunswick before I have kids.

I work in an urban district in north jersey and NBPS seems comparable (I'm a first grade teacher).

I work in the schools.

I work with students in the summer. Kids are at the same levels.

I would not send my children to public school, due to quality of learning & influence of other children.

I'm interested in the welfare of school children.

I'm single, no children, by reputation and word of mouth.

Improvements should be done on Lincoln school. And we should no longer have trailers for

classrooms. These issues should have been resolved by now.

Inner-city students are a real challenge to educate, but New Brunswick is doing the best they can

Invest money in as soon as possible. Bad problem, lack of substitutes.

It's been the same, don't know right now.

It's the truth.

JM

Just a guess.

Just from what I hear from third parties.

Kids aren't learning anything.

Kids in neighborhood, and gets feedback. Have not gotten any news on changes in public school.

Less parents involved with their children in school system.

Livingston Elementary is a joke! Only good teacher I know is Candice McCanty. She can make anything happen.

Low High School graduation rate.

Lower taxes.

Maybe a little better.

My child goes to Woodrow Wilson, they have their own middle school. If my child had to go to the main middle school, my child would be going to private school. The middle school and high school are unsafe

My daughter's school was a blue ribbon school years before my daughter attended. It's no longer blue ribbon. Still the same when she attended.

My first 2 children went to New Brunswick schools. I was able to send the next 2 children to a

private school.

My interaction with youth of New Brunswick: they don't seem too education minded.

My neighbor has children who go to school. Says it's average.

My opinion.

My son has attended PRE-K for 2 years. So far, so good.

My white, American neighbor moved to East Brunswick because his son go to the high school.

N/A

N/A I don't use the public schools here (I did use Rutgers).

New Brunswick schools are over populated and we're not "offered" programs that other schools have.

New Brunswick Public Schools are overwhelmed with students. They don't sponsor kids in any gaming activities despite their efforts and excellence in games. It is just schooling and that's it.

New schools have been built replacing obsolete buildings.

NJEA is still running the government and schools. Get government out of things.

No changes in the school system, politicians are too much on it.

No changes too much.

No children in school at this house.

No comment.

No discernable change in students' knowledge/test scores.

No discernable change.

No evidence of improvement.

No grounds to conquer

No high school band I think some people are "there" for a pay check only.

No kids

No kids in school.

No knowledge.

No notable stories on improvements.

No noticeable differences, no improvements.

No one in my family goes to schools in New Brunswick.

No option for "not applicable." I do not have school aged children, i.e. cannot comment.

No personal knowledge, but general feel.

No.

Not aware.

Not enough communication between parents and school.

Not enough information.

Not sure.

Nothing changed.

Nothing has changed in my opinion.

One of my friend told me.

Only few high school graduates are accepted to colleges beside students who dropped out high school.

Only one new school built.

Parents are not able to have a view into the schools and in our school specifically parents do not have a feeling of community, we have begged and pleaded for information. School schedules change last minute. I will not send my son to the high school, and hope to send him

to a better school system in the near future.

Perception as I hear from people.

Perception.

Perception.

por ser la verdad

porque no le visto un cambio, aunce no tenga ninos

porque no miro ningun cambio

Private school so I don't have an opinion.

Public school attendees haven't changed their afterschool activities. Schools need to try harder to incorporate better pastimes in our children's lives.

Quality of schools are the same but student/families lack readiness skills to support student achievement.

Same curriculums, Same teachers, Same behavior, No strict policies, No consequences

Same.

Schools are not disciplined and do not well prepare students.

Schools have not been better, and we hear about delinquency more and more often.

Scores for pupils seem to be the same in standardized tests that are published.

sigue igual porque no veo que los muchachos avancen, puede ser que solo son los hispanos

Since I have no one in public school.

Solo se de lo que he oido

Some children are rough, some are not.

State report card.

Statistics as reported by media for testing results and graduation rate.

Students don't seem to be carrying study material home, parental participation with schools is lacking, and students and teachers have communication problems.

Sure, the Board of Ed. Has not changed, same people for the most part 15-20yrs and no change and (if) need be I can elaborate on this issue.

Test scores say it all. Contrary to popular belief, and the rhetoric of the education industry, test scores are in fact a much better indicator of learning than grades are. I went through the New Brunswick public school system and have seen many honor roll students fail to achieve average scores on standardized tests.

The Board of Education is political with their agendas disconnected with the community think they are better and more knowledgeable (I been to meetings). No positive news out of the schools, secret water testing, low graduation scores, neighbors moving out because of schools.

The board of education is politicized and is at the bidding of the mayor. Foh!

The buildings are nice, but the students don't seem to want to learn or speak English.

The city has become less diverse and over populated by Hispanics.

The education system is not equal for everybody.

The educational standard in New Brunswick is still the same, very poor, compared to other schools.

The graduation rate has hovered around 60 % for several years.

The graduation results of the NB high school.

The high school is ranked 210th place.

The influx of immigrants legal or not has included and produced more children and school budget are high enough to pay teachers to teach better. Parents need education also!

The quality of the education is good, the ability of the students has decreased.

The same since in one classroom there are too many children; they are not taught correctly.

The schools are mainly segregated. Some students choose charter schools.

The schools are still bad, this has not changed.

The schools have always been rough.

The statistics for the high schools has not gone up very much, if at all. The graduation rate this year - 69%.

The teachers in the schools shows the same attitude from four years ago.

There are no kids in my neighborhood that go to N.B. schools. All go to private school so the NB schools can't be that good.

There are not enough computers for the students in the schools.

There is no problem with the system. The problems is with the parents that don't push their kids to do better in life.

They didn't changed that much.

They need more security and help to our children.

Thinks schools can always update their programs for students.

To help more the city of New Brunswick.

Too many children in the classroom. Children are "misbehaving."

Too many illegal immigrants.

We have no children, but if we did we would not send our children to public schools.

We haven't been here long enough to see significant change.

We need Improvements.

When neighbors' children reach school age they move to communities with better schools.

Word of mouth-schooling system isn't great, same as 4 years ago.

You don't have evidence.

Why quality of public schools have gotten “worse” responses

1. Talking to teachers. 2. Reading news stories. 3. Examining data on student achievement.

1. Unaccountable Administrator 2. Unaccountable teachers 3. Poor results.

All of the neighbors I talk to won't send their kids to New Brunswick schools because the education there is poor.

As a lifelong resident and public school graduate, I know the quality is worse.

Back in the days I felt like teachers would care more for their students.

Based on what I hear.

Because I've been with Rutgers University for 30 long years and I've seen a whole lot of change.

Because it has around when I moved here my kids went to the schools and teachers were nicer and paid attention and now it's just nobody cares.

Because it is all great to Spanish.

Because of the population simply confirming that education does not seem to be a priority for the majority.

Because something has to be done.

Better teachers. American Spanish has taken over our school. If I remember English is the language.

By listening to some of the students in the community.

Children are not made to learn English. Too much time and money is spent on making it convenient to always speak their home language.

Classrooms have too many students.

Crime in schools is bad.

Dear Mayor Cahill, my name is Catherine Verduci. I am writing because my son started school at New Brunswick High. And on his first day I drove him and dropped him in front of the school so he could speak to them in the Guidance Office to fix his schedule. They called me at 2:30 to say

my child was late for school. He was there. This was September 9, 2015. On September 10 he entered school and was placed in school detention for his pants. They called me at 3:00 to say my son was not in school. Again why did they not call me at 8:00 and tell me this. My son was there, but the school was not aware. I am not one of these parents that don't care I called the school from then on September 11 and spoke to the office to fix this problem. Yesterday my son who is in Honors classes came home to tell me that his teacher asked for his Math transcripts. The school should have had these from the old school. I called today, September 17, and asked to talk to the guidance counselor so that we could see about changing him to a higher class and I was given an answer machine. Called the old school and they stated that the school has not even requested his forms they are still on the guidance desk there and his health records. Than called the school again and asked again to speak to someone. Again a message, called back and asked to speak to the principal told I had to speak to the Vice Principal that is protocol. Again a machine. Called back and stated I want to speak to a person. Took my number and said someone would call me. Are they at work or is this a joke. So I called your office because my son will not be going to a school that just lets the kids slide through. He is a smart young man and I have plans for him to go to college and become someone. I will not let my son's education be an easy push. I'm sorry if this email seems hard, but I am very upset. Thank you for taking your time out to read this. Here is a copy of a letter sent to the Mayor last year.

Disrespect

Gangs, fighting, and bullying.

Graduation Rate for those attending college-the District promotes failure. Classroom standards non-existent. High turnover among teachers.

I can see what's coming out of the schools; went downhill after North Brunswick pulled out.

I can see, went to visit New Brunswick High, the way things look are not good.

I had 3 children go through New Brunswick schools. The elementary schools are good. The high school is not. The school is not equipped to handle the poverty and Spanish influence.

I have seen the school and kids are not learning much.

I know at least 2 kids in my neighborhood who are illiterate! No one left behind does not mean if you can't read, you pass.

I never trusted the system. My children studied in Saint Mary.

I'm not sure, and I am definitely not racist but the entire system has changed. If you're born and raised in this town the pay scale is so low most people cannot afford to live here unless their getting some type of assistance i.e. section 8, or if they live illegally with twenty plus people in a two bedroom apartment. No one complains because they're scared of the repercussions.

I've lived in New Brunswick all my life, went through the public schools in the 1950's and 60's. The school system has certainly changed significantly.

In speaking with teachers and other parents.

It is my opinion that the schools have adopted a social promotion approach to moving students through the system. This is in part due to lack of parental involvement. That does not free the public school teachers maintaining the standard.

It's obvious.

Kids beating up each other and administration not doing anything. New Brunswick High School.

Lack of substantive funding.

Less programs for children's (activities) educational programs, less opportunity for younger kids. Schools don't spend money on kids' education/learning.

Lower achievement scores, personal experience with students, inadequate/horrible, orchestra of high school.

Media coverage and low performance scores.

More kids staying back, less education.

Mr. Kaplan did a lot of damage to the morale of the staff. Mr. Johnson is a lot of "glitz" but it looks like he is hiring his friends!

My children do not attend New Brunswick schools because they are so poorly scored in the national average. I send them to private schools outside of New Brunswick.

My graduating class had doctors, lawyers, and scientists. It is rare to hear that now.

My grandchild is going soon and I'm not happy with the quality of the education; was much better when my daughter was going.

My son had B's and C's in 5th grade. He went to New Brunswick Middle School and failed terribly.

Needs more academic programs.

Needs more interaction with the "American" community.

Needs to have better education for our kids.

New Brunswick appears at the bottom of any school ratings charts.

New Brunswick is getting their budget cut. When New Jersey gets budget cuts, New Brunswick gets the worst of it. No bussing for New Brunswick Middle School. Over 2,000 6th graders at the school.

No accountable for poor performance, no adequate training or resource for students with special needs.

Not enough teachers who really care; not enough programs for the children; they are turning to gangs for approval instead of the community support to help keep our children focused.

Observations.

Overcrowding. Corporations used to do more for the students. Students are passed when haven't met standard requirements. Teacher morale has been low

People I talk to say schools are not too good.

Poor parent involvement. Better curriculum younger (unclear handwriting).

Poor reading scores. Crime in schools. English as second language

Reading scores and other measures have fallen.

Rutgers and Johnson and Johnson are taking over the city. Rutgers is bringing in too many students.

Rutgers has a giant banner of a Socialist with communist affiliations hanging on a building. What are they pushing?

Since my kids started attending New Brunswick schools in the beginning they had a steady

principal, but ever since 6 years to now it has been a different principal maybe every year or maybe one would stay for two years then leave. Absolutely no stability here.

Students are not college-ready or college ready.

Teachers don't take an active part in a child's life.

Teachers' salary eats up all assets.

The children and teenagers are less disciplined.

The children have no respect and nothing to do, so they do drugs and drink. It is very sad.

The grades for English, math, and science have fallen below national level.

The high number of children born to undocumented non-English speaking parents puts a major burden on the school administration. It also raises the cost to educate these students.

The make-up of the community has changed dramatically. Communication is more of a problem now.

The New Brunswick High School is more run down. Need to fix up.

The professors do not care about the students.

The quality of teachers. I think the quality may have decreased.

The ratio of teachers to students.

The school system is now an Abbot district bursting at the seams from the bottom. The city currently doesn't have the capacity seats to sustain the rapid growth.

The standards and expectations were higher when my children went to school here versus when my granddaughter now attends.

There are many factors that contribute to my opinion, but primarily: changing demographics of the student population, a lack of parental involvement, and lower standards or expectations.

There are too many illegal immigrants that I'm paying for.

There are too many illegal people. It looks like the ghetto. I am afraid to drive there.

There's a lot of bullying.

They are building new schools (high schools), but they are too overcrowded because the New Brunswick government is letting too many people in.

They should teach the kids to respect other people and their property.

We had to transfer our child out of New Brunswick public schools in the 6th grade because of bullying and for better academics.

Woodrow Wilson is the only good school in New Brunswick. All of the other schools are overcrowded.

Woodrow Wilson school was the best. Instead of making others like Woodrow Wilson, they made Woodrow Wilson like them.

Yes, the district needs better organization and staff.

In a few words, why do you feel getting the health care you need is somewhat or very hard?

Access.

As a public health/school nurse, I have had difficulties navigating the health care system for myself and my clients.

Because I don't have medical insurance.

Because if I don't have the money to pay for it, I can't get it.

Because obtaining health insurance is too expensive and monthly pay is too high.

Because of insurance.

Because of the health insurances.

Because once I felt sick and had to wait 3 weeks to seek medical help.

Because people don't care about us. Some...and they just care about that...

Because sometimes the appointments take too long to give any health care.

Because there is no information.

Because there's not enough clinics.

Because you need to pay even though you have insurance.

Can access hospitals, but delays in getting cancer medication.

Can't find a Chinese pediatrician with good ratings.

Clinics are difficult to get an appointment in, in a reasonable time frame. Need to rely on private practices.

Depends on traffic and time of day.

Depends whether or not I have insurance. Horizon covers me (ACA or Affordable Care Act) starting in July, not January, and cancels at the end of November.

Difficult to access.

Do not have healthcare providers in New Brunswick, have healthcare providers elsewhere.

Doctors are always too busy to schedule an appointment, takes forever. Always packed, waits are too long. Not many good doctors!

Doctors often stop taking my Medicaid and my HMO.

Everything is income related.

Family care is not great and I do not like it.

For college students there is no public knowledge of available resources.

For people like me with no health insurance and low income receiving health care is very hard. Everything is super expensive and we, unfortunately, cannot afford it.

Had to find the appropriate professional although it is a health hub. Medical visits take too long to get.

Hard to make appointments, not many available dates.

I am researching doctors in New Brunswick and went to RWJUH.com. Majority of phone numbers are wrong or out of service.

I don't have good insurance here and Rutgers insurance is very expensive so I always have to travel at least 1 hour North to get any care.

I don't have medical insurance.

I don't know if it's just because I'm a student but it's hard to get an appointment in places around New Brunswick.

I had a doctor in New Brunswick but the scheduling was an issue so I switched.

I have insurance - I have SSI-Medicaid. My husband does but we can't afford it with Obamacare. You get hit with whopping bills we can't pay.

I lost my job so healthcare was too expensive.

I use Robert Wood Johnson offices but for most care we travel to East Brunswick or North

Brunswick.

In China, it is very easy to see a doctor for common sicknesses in a university or common organization. Americans should shorten the appointment time/wait time to get health care.

Insurance denies requested services. Those services are very expensive to pay out of pocket. Reduce amount of good specialists and lines to wait for appointment times.

It is hard to get anyone on the phone! They never call back or pick-up.

It is not affordable.

It is too expensive.

It was very hard to get Medicaid after primary insurance was terminated for my mom.

It's hard to find a local clinic that accepts Rutgers students.

Lack of doctors who accept my insurance.

Less doctors are taking my insurance. It is expensive to park in New Brunswick to see a doctor. I end up in other towns nearby.

Long waits in the emergency room and doctor's office.

los consultas toman mucho tiempo

Los hospitales cobran demasiado caro

Medicaid system (aka Affordable Care Act) is a farce. I have good insurance and my son and daughter-in-law were assigned a gynecologist as a 1st Dr. Very difficult to schedule appointments.

Most doctors are out of the city limit and need transportation to get there.

Most doctors do not take my medical plan.

Most good doctors are in another township.

My brother had a heart attack and it took a while before he received healthcare.

No one answers the phone at Rutgers.

No ready access to anywhere, but the Emergency Room.

None of my private MDs (Doctor of Medicine) are in New Brunswick. The hospitals in New Brunswick are excellent, but I did not need acute care.

Not always available for time slots.

Paper work is endless and takes valuable time. The judgments are not made equal to provide service.

Parking and traffic are stressful

People are rude and in a hurry!

Poor quality of family practice physicians and other specialists are okay.

por la cantidad de pacientes

se tardan mucho en dar una cita medica

Services are provided better elsewhere.

Sometimes you have to go through a lot of paperwork to go through the sliding scale.

The appointments are given out for 2 months and leave the sick ones waiting to go to a doctor - they could die.

The health care system is a one ring circus of jumping through hoops.

There are very few doctors I like, but there was one I had a positive experience with at RWJ (Robert Wood Johnson) family medicine.

There is a somewhat low or unannounced number of family doctors.

There is no control.

They are not usually close around. The emergency room is usually too busy.

They do not have available appointments.

To get the care needed, you need health insurance and it is very hard to get insurance.

Too many questions. Too much money.

Too much paper work required.

Town sucks.

Very difficult and long delays to get an appointment in New Brunswick. Instead, I found a very good walk-in clinic in Greenbrook, NJ.

Very discriminating and too many people hired who discriminate. I have a hard time.

We typically need to drive some distance to find a provider likely to have care.

When I was working, I had healthcare. When I was unemployed, it was hard to get any kind of assistance or a job.

With the affordable health care bill, the doctors, dentist, etc. treat you like you are trash. I have worked since I was 15 and never had health issues, but now at 40, I cannot afford the health benefits my job offers (Walmart).

You have to go to the Medicaid office and they do not cover everything.

PHONE VERSION OF ORIGINAL INSTRUMENT (ENGLISH)

NEW BRUNSWICK TOMORROW: 2016 COMMUNITY SURVEY

Introduction - LANDLINE

Hello, my name is _____. I'm conducting a research study for the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling at Rutgers University. The purpose of the study is to learn what residents think of New Brunswick as a place to live. I am not selling anything, and just need a few minutes. I'd like to speak to the YOUNGEST MALE, age 18 or older, who is now at home.

[SAY THE FOLLOWING ONLY IF PERSON IS MALE]

Would that be you? [IF YES] - Will you talk with me?

[SAY THE FOLLOWING IF NO MALE AT HOME]

That's fine, would you be willing to talk with me for a few minutes?

- 2 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]

Hello, my name is _____. I'm conducting a research study for the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling at Rutgers University. The purpose of the study is to learn what residents think of New Brunswick as a place to live. I am not selling anything, and just need a few minutes.

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

Introduction – CELL PHONE

Hello, my name is _____. I'm conducting a research study for the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling at Rutgers University. The purpose of the study is to learn what residents

think of New Brunswick as a place to live. I am not selling anything, and just need a few minutes. I know I am reaching you on a cell phone. We need to talk to people with cell phones to ensure we represent all of New Jersey. Are you currently driving, walking, or in any public place that might distract you?

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

IF NOT DISTRACTED: Great, would you talk with me for a bit?

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

[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 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:

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

CHKSPAN Would you prefer to continue in Spanish, or should we continue in English?
¿Quisiera que está encuesta se llevase a cabo en español o ingles?

- 1 Spanish

- 2 English
- 9 Refused

[SCREENERS]

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
- 9 65 OR OVER
- 99 Refused (VOL)

**[IF REFUSED IN BOTH QD7 and QD8 TERMINATE, We must know age.
IF UNDER 18, TERMINATE, too young.]**

S1 What town or city do you live in?

- 1 **NEW BRUNSWICK** [CONTINUE]
- 2 **NORTH BRUNSWICK** [THANK AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW]
- 3 **EAST BRUNSWICK** [THANK AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW]
- 4 **SOUTH BRUNSWICK** [THANK AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW]
- 5 **OTHER** [THANK AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW]
- 9 Refused [THANK AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW]

[CONSENT]

Great! I'd like to invite you to participate in a study of how residents of New Brunswick feel about the city and different organizations within it. Your participation is important as only 800 city residents have been selected to take part in this study. The survey will take no more than 13 minutes and all your answers are completely anonymous. Anonymous means that I will record no information about you that could identify you. Your participation is completely voluntary, you may end your participation at any time, and you may skip questions you do not want to answer. May I ask the first question?

- 2 YES
- 1 NO – **ATTEMPT CONVERT OR TERMINATE**

[CODE GENDER BY OBSERVATION]

QD26 Respondent Gender

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

Neighborhood Life

Q1 How long have you lived in New Brunswick?

- 1 Less than 1 year
- 2 1 to less than 5 years
- 3 5 to less than 10 years
- 4 10 to less than 20 years
- 5 20 years or more

Q2 How would you rate New Brunswick as a place to live?

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Good
- 3 Only Fair
- 4 Poor

Q3 How would you rate your neighborhood as a place to live?

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Good
- 3 Only fair
- 4 Poor

Q4 What do you think are the 2 or 3 most important things that should be done to make New Brunswick a better place to live?

[OPEN ENDED]

Q5 If you had the opportunity, would you like to stay in your same neighborhood, move but stay in New Brunswick, or move out?

- 1 Stay in my same neighborhood
- 2 Move but stay in New Brunswick
- 3 Move out of New Brunswick

Q6 How safe is your neighborhood at night?

- 1 Very safe
- 2 Somewhat safe
- 3 Not at all safe

Q7 Compared to four years ago, or when you moved here, do you think crime in New Brunswick has gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?

- 1 Better
- 2 Worse
- 3 Same

New Brunswick Schools

Q8 How good a job do you think New Brunswick's public schools are doing?

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Good
- 3 Only fair

4 Poor

Q9 Does anyone in your household attend the following schools?

[SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]

- 1 Pre-school
- 2 Kindergarten
- 3 1st to 5th grade
- 4 6th to 8th grade
- 5 High school
- 6 New Brunswick Adult Learning Center

Q10 Compared to four years ago, or when you first moved here, do you think the quality of New Brunswick public schools has gotten better, worse, or stayed about the same?

- 1 Better
- 2 Worse
- 3 Same

Q11 In a few words, can you tell us why you answered the previous question as you did?

[OPEN ENDED]

Q12 Are there any children regularly living in your household age 18 or younger?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → **SKIP TO Q20**

Youth Programs

Q13 There are a number of different youth programs in New Brunswick. Does any child in your household participate in any after-school or summer programs for young people?

- 1 Yes → **SKIP TO Q15**
- 2 No

Q14 What is the MAIN reason children in your household do not participate in youth programs?

- 1 Do not know about programs
- 2 Fees charged are too high
- 3 Age – too young to enroll in programs
- 4 Not enough room in the programs
- 5 Not interested in any of the programs
- 6 Transportation
- 7 Work or other conflicts
- 8 Something else **[SPECIFY]**

Q15 Are there any children in your household young enough to need child care services, including before and after school care, or pre-school age?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No → **SKIP TO Q17**

Q16 What kind of child care services are most often used?

- 1 Child attends a licensed daycare center
- 2 Child stays with a family member
- 3 Child stays at home alone
- 4 Child stays with another person who is not a family member
- 5 Something else **[SPECIFY]**

Q17 When a child living in your home is sick, what typically happens if other household members have to go to work?

- 1 Child goes to a sick child daycare center
- 2 An adult stays home and misses work
- 3 Child stays home alone
- 4 Something else **[SPECIFY]**

Q18 When a child living in your home is sick, would your household be likely to use a local child daycare center with health care workers trained to care for sick children?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q19 If your household is interested in a sick child daycare center, what do you think is a reasonable cost to pay per day?

\$_____ [ENTER \$ DOLLAR AMOUNT: 9999= REFUSED]

Community Health

This next section contains questions regarding general health care topics and access to health services for New Brunswick residents.

Q20 Do you or anyone in your household have any of the following health issues?

Q30A Asthma

Q30B Diabetes

Q30C Heart condition

Q30D Obesity or weight-related issues

Q30E Drinking or alcohol issues

Q30F Overuse of prescriptions or other drugs

Q30G Frequent periods of feeling down, depressed or hopeless

1 Yes

2 No

Q21 Including yourself, how many people living in your household have had a regular check-up with a doctor in the last 12 months?

_____ [ENTER NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 99= REFUSED]

Q22 Including yourself, how many people living in your household age 2 and older have had a dental visit in the last 12 months?

_____ [ENTER NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 99= REFUSED]

Q23 During the last 12 months, please tell us whether you or any member of your household was able to get any of the following care when needed.

Q23A Medical

Q23B Dental

Q23C Prescription

- 1 Was able to get care when needed
- 2 Got care but only after a delay
- 3 Unable to get any care

Q24 When you or anyone in your household needs medical care, where are you MOST likely to go to get it?

Is it:

- 1 A family doctor
- 2 A local clinic
- 3 A hospital emergency room
- 4 A “botanica” or health food store
- 5 Take care of it yourself within your home
- 6 Somewhere else **[SPECIFY]**

Q25 How easy is it to get the health care you need in the New Brunswick area?

- 1 Very easy → **SKIP TO Q27**
- 2 Somewhat easy → **SKIP TO Q27**
- 3 Somewhat hard
- 4 Very hard

Q26 In a few words, why do you feel getting the health care you need is somewhat or very hard?

[OPEN ENDED]

Q27 Do you have health insurance coverage?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q28 In a typical week, how many days do you actively exercise at least 30 minutes per day?

- 1 Never
- 2 1 to 2 times a week
- 3 3 to 4 times a week
- 4 5 to 6 times a week
- 5 Every day

Q29 In a typical week, how many days a week do you do the following:

- 29A Eat fruits and vegetables
- 29B Eat breakfast
- 29C Eat fast food meals

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

Q30 Do you shop for MOST of your food at a supermarket?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q31 Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q32 Here are some things people have said about their food situation. For each statement, circle the point on the line that best describes whether the situation is always true, sometimes true, or never true for you and your household.

- Q32A We can always afford to eat good healthy meals.
- Q32B We can always afford enough to eat, but not always the kinds of food we should.
- Q32C We worry that our food will run out before there is money to buy more.
- Q32D The food that we buy doesn't last, and we don't have money for more.
- Q32E We can't afford to buy healthy foods like fruits and vegetables.

Q32F We rely on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed children in our household because we can't afford higher quality food.

- 1 Always
- 2 Sometimes
- 3 Never

Local Organizations

Q33 Have you heard of New Brunswick Tomorrow?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q34 The following organizations are located in New Brunswick. Do you think each is good for the city, bad, both good and bad, or makes no difference?

Q34A Rutgers

Q34B Johnson & Johnson

- 1 Good
- 2 Bad
- 3 Both good/bad
- 4 No difference

Demographics

Just a few final questions so we can be sure we hear from all different types of people who live in New Brunswick.

Q35 What is your housing situation? Do you, or does the head of your household, currently:

- 1 Own your house
- 2 Rent a house
- 3 Rent an apartment

- 4 Rent rooms in a house or apartment
- 5 Live with a relative or friend free of rent
- 6 Do not have a permanent place to live

Q36 Including yourself, how many adults and children live in your household?

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

Q37 How many children under the age of 18 live in your household?

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

Q38 Including yourself, how many adults over the age of 60 live in your household?

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

Q39 What was the last grade in school you finished?

- 1 8th grade or less
- 2 Some high school
- 3 Graduated high school
- 4 Vocational/technical school
- 5 Some college
- 6 Graduated college or above

Q40 Are you the chief wage earner in your household?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q41 What best describes your employment situation today?

- 1 Employed full time
- 2 Employed part time
- 3 Employed in temporary/seasonal work
- 4 Unemployed
- 5 Stay at home parent or caregiver
- 6 A student
- 7 Retired
- 8 On disability and can't work

Q43 What is your current relationship status?

- 1 Single
- 2 Unmarried, living as a couple
- 3 Civil union
- 4 Married
- 5 Separated
- 6 Divorced
- 7 Widowed

Q44 Were you born in the United States?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q45 Where were you born if outside the U.S.?

[OPEN ENDED]

Q46 Were your parents born in the United States?

- 1 Yes, both parents
- 2 One parent born here
- 3 Neither parent born here

Q47 What is your race and/or ethnicity?

[SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]

- 1 White
- 2 Black or African American

- 3 Asian
- 4 Hispanic/Latino
- 5 Other **[SPECIFY]**

Q48 List ALL languages spoken in your home.

[OPEN ENDED]

Q49 How often do you rely on your mobile device to get news and information?

- 1 Daily
- 2 A couple times a week
- 3 A couple times a month
- 4 Rarely/never

Q50 What was your total annual family income before taxes in 2015:

- 1 Under \$10,000
- 2 \$10,000 - \$19,999
- 3 \$20,000 - \$29,999
- 4 \$30,000 - \$49,999
- 5 \$50,000 - \$74,999
- 6 \$75,000 or more

[IF REACHED ON CELL PHONE ASK:]

QD34C Do you have any landline phones in your household or do you only use cell phones?

- 1 Landline in Household (reached on Cell)
- 2 Only use Cell
- 9 Refused

[IF REACHED ON CELL PHONE ASK:]

QD35C Do you share your cell phone for personal use (at least one-third of the time) with other adults?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Refused

[ASK ONLY IF QD35C = 1]

QD40C How many adults – including you – share the cell phone?

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

[IF REACHED ON LANDLINE PHONE ASK:]

QD34L Do you have any cell phones in your household or do you only use landline phones?

3 Cell in Household (reached on LL)

4 Only use landline

9 Refused

[IF REACHED ON LANDLINE PHONE ASK:]

QD35L Including, yourself, how many adults are in your household; that is, who live with you at least half the time?

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

Recruit for Email and Potential Callbacks
--

QX1 Would you be willing to be contacted for future interviews?

0 No → **SKIP TO QRNAME**

1 Yes

QX2 Great! In order to get in touch in the future, I need to confirm your phone number. Is **[current number]** the best number to reach you?

0 No - collect best number

1 Yes - best number/correct → **SKIP TO QX4**

9 Refused → **SKIP TO QRNAME**

QX3 What number should we use?

[ENTER NUMBER]

QX4 Are you willing to receive an email invitation to participate in future projects?

0 No → **SKIP TO QX6**

1 Yes

QX5 Great! Could I please have your email address?

[INTERVIEWER: VERIFY ADDRESS LETTER BY LETTER]

QX6 Finally, it would be very helpful to have your first and last name so we know who to ask for in the future. We keep this information completely confidential and your name will not be connected with any reporting we do on the data we collect. Would you tell me your name?

[IF UNWILLING TO GIVE LAST NAME, ASK:] Well, could I have just your first name so we know who to ask for in a future survey?

[ENTER NAME; VERIFY LETTER BY LETTER]

➔ SKIP TO CLOSING

QRNAME I really appreciate your help with this survey. One final question. For verification purposes would you please tell me just your first name?

[ENTER FIRST NAME ONLY; OR ENTER 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 ECPIP Director, Ashley Koning, at 848-932-8995. If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, you may contact the administrator of the Rutgers Institutional Review Board at 732-235-9806. Have a good day/evening.

PHONE VERSION OF ORIGINAL INSTRUMENT (SPANISH)

NEW BRUNSWICK TOMORROW: 2016 COMMUNITY SURVEY

Introduction - LANDLINE

Hola, mi nombre es _____. Hoy estoy haciendo un estudio de parte de El Centro de Encuestas e Interés Público de Eagleton, que es parte de la Universidad de Rutgers. El propósito del estudio es conocer lo que piensan los residentes de New Brunswick como un lugar para vivir. Yo no estoy vendiendo nada, simplemente necesito algunos minutos de su tiempo. Me gustaría hablar con el HOMBRE MÁS JOVEN que se encuentre en casa, que tenga por lo menos 18 años de edad.

[SAY THE FOLLOWING ONLY IF PERSON IS MALE]

¿Ese sería usted? [SI DICE QUE SÍ] - ¿Podría hablar conmigo?

[SAY THE FOLLOWING IF NO MALE AT HOME]

¿Esta bien, estaría usted dispuesta hablar conmigo por unos cuantos minutos?

- 3 SÍ – 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]

Hola, mi nombre es _____. Hoy estoy haciendo un estudio de parte de El Centro de Encuestas e Interés Público de Eagleton, que es parte de la Universidad de Rutgers. El propósito del estudio es conocer lo que piensan los residentes de New Brunswick como un lugar para vivir. Yo no estoy vendiendo nada, simplemente necesito algunos minutos de su tiempo.

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

Introduction – CELL PHONE

Hola, mi nombre es _____. Hoy estoy haciendo un estudio de parte de El Centro de Encuestas e Interés Público de Eagleton, que es parte de la Universidad de Rutgers. El propósito del estudio es conocer lo que piensan los residentes de New Brunswick como un lugar para vivir. Yo no estoy vendiendo nada, simplemente necesito algunos minutos de su tiempo. Reconozco que estoy llamando a su celular, pero nosotros necesitamos hablar con personas que usan celulares para asegurarnos que estamos representando a la población entera de Nueva Jersey. ¿Está usted manejando, caminando, o en cualquier lugar público que pueda distraerlo?

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

IF NOT DISTRACTED: ¡Genial! ¿Hablaría conmigo por un rato?

- 3 SÍ – CONTINUE TO SCREENER
- 0 NO – ATTEMPT CALLBACK SCHEDULE/CONVERSION

[ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION AS NEEDED/CONVERSION]

IF NECESSARY: Nosotros no estamos vendiendo nada, no estamos pidiendo dinero, y todas sus respuestas serán confidencial.

IF RESPONDENT DECLINES TO PARTICIPATE, POSSIBLE PROBES:

Su participación es muy importante. Sus opiniones representaran a muchas personas en el estado.

IF "DON'T KNOW ENOUGH":

Realmente no hay ninguna respuestas correcta o incorrecta. Solo nos interesa sus opiniones. Sus opiniones son igualmente tan importante que la de cualquier otra persona.

IF NOT INTERESTED, DON'T WANT TO:

¿Por favor nos puede ayudar? Nosotros necesitamos mucho su ayuda y estamos muy interesados en lo que usted piensa.

IF NECESSARY, ATTEMPT TO SET UP A CALLBACK

[SCREENER]

QD7 Nosotros queremos representar a personas de todas las edades. Por esa razón ¿Podría decirme su edad?

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

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

QD8 ¿Su edad cae dentro de...?

- | | |
|----|---------------|
| 1 | 18 - 20 |
| 2 | 21 - 24 |
| 3 | 25 - 29 |
| 4 | 30 - 34 |
| 5 | 35 – 44 |
| 6 | 45 – 49 |
| 7 | 50 - 54 |
| 8 | 55 - 64 |
| 9 | 65 O MÁS |
| 99 | Refused (VOL) |

**[IF REFUSED IN BOTH QD7 and QD8 TERMINATE, We must know age.
IF UNDER 18, TERMINATE, too young.]**

S1 ¿En cual pueblo o ciudad vive usted?

[!!!! ENTER CAREFULLY!!!! TOWN NAMES ARE VERY SIMILAR]

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| 1 | NEW BRUNSWICK | [CONTINUE] |
| 2 | NORTH BRUNSWICK | [THANK AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW] |
| 3 | EAST BRUNSWICK | [THANK AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW] |
| 4 | SOUTH BRUNSWICK | [THANK AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW] |
| 5 | OTHER | [THANK AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW] |
| 9 | Refused | [THANK AND TERMINATE INTERVIEW] |

[CONSENT]

¡Genial! Me gustaría invitarlo a participar en un estudio de cómo los residentes de New Brunswick se sienten sobre la ciudad y sus diferentes organizaciones. Su participación es importante porque sólo hemos seleccionado a 800 residentes para participar en éste estudio. La encuesta no tomará más de 13 minutos y todas sus respuestas son completamente confidenciales. Confidencial significa que yo no apuntaré ninguna información de usted que podría identificarlo. Su participación es voluntaria, usted puede terminar su participación en cualquier momento, y usted puede saltar preguntas que no desea contestar. ¿Le puedo hacer la primera pregunta?

- 3 Sí
- 2 NO – **ATTEMPT CONVERT OR TERMINATE**

[CODE GENDER BY OBSERVATION]

QD26 Respondent Gender

- 1 Male
- 2 Female

Neighborhood Life

Q1 ¿Por cuántos años ha vivido en New Brunswick?

- 1 Menos de 1 año
- 2 1 hasta menos de 5 años
- 3 5 hasta menos de 10 años
- 4 10 hasta menos de 20 años
- 5 20 años o más

Q2 ¿Cómo calificaría New Brunswick como un lugar para vivir?

- 1 Excelente
- 2 Bueno
- 3 Regular
- 4 Malo

Q3 ¿Cómo calificaría su vecindario como un lugar para vivir?

- 1 Excelente
- 2 Bueno
- 3 Regular
- 4 Malo

Q4 ¿Qué cree usted que son las 2 o 3 cosas más importantes que se deben lograr para hacer New Brunswick un mejor lugar para vivir?

[OPEN ENDED]

Q5 Ahora imagínese si usted tuviera la oportunidad - le gustaría permanecer en el mismo vecindario, mudarse pero quedarse en New Brunswick, o salir de New Brunswick?

- 1 Permanecer en el mismo vecindario
- 2 Salir de la vecindad pero quedarme en New Brunswick
- 3 Salir de New Brunswick

Q6 ¿Qué tan seguro es su vecindario por la noche?

- 1 Muy seguro
- 2 Razonablemente seguro
- 3 Nada de seguro

Q7 En comparación con hace cuatro años, o cuando se mudó aquí, ¿cree que el crimen en New Brunswick ha mejorado, ha empeorado, o sigue igual?

- 1 Mejor
- 2 Peor
- 3 Igual

New Brunswick Schools

Q8 ¿Qué tan buen trabajo cree usted que las escuelas públicas de New Brunswick están haciendo?

- 1 Excelente
- 2 Bueno

- 3 Regular
- 4 Malo

Q9 ¿Algún miembro de su familia están en una de las siguientes escuelas?

[SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]

- 1 Pre-escuela
- 2 Kindergarten
- 3 1^{ro} to 5^{to} grado
- 4 6^{to} to 8^{vo} grado
- 5 Escuela secundaria
- 6 El Centro de Aprendizaje Para Adultos De New Brunswick

Q10 En comparación con hace cuatro años, o la primera vez que se mudó aquí, ¿cree que la calidad de las escuelas públicas de Nueva Brunswick ha mejorado, ha empeorado, o sigue igual?

- 1 Mejorado
- 2 Empeorado
- 3 Igual

Q11 En pocas palabras, ¿puede decirnos la razón por la que ha respondido la pregunta anterior de esa manera?

[OPEN ENDED]

Q12 ¿Hay algún niño que viva en su hogar que tenga 18 años de edad o menos?

- 1 Sí
- 2 No → SKIP TO Q20

Youth Programs

Q13 Hay un número de diferentes programas para la juventud en New Brunswick. ¿Hay algún niño en su hogar que participe en cualquier programa después de la escuela o de verano para los jóvenes?

- 1 Sí → **SKIP TO Q15**
- 2 No

Q14 ¿Cuál es la razón PRINCIPAL que niños en su hogar no participan en programas para la juventud? Es:

- 1 No saben cuáles programas están disponibles
- 2 Los precios que se cobran son demasiado altos
- 3 Edad – son demasiado jóvenes para los programas
- 4 No hay suficiente espacio en los programas
- 5 No están interesados en ningunos de los programas
- 6 Transporte
- 7 No pueden atender por trabajo u otras responsabilidades
- 8 Otra cosa? **[ESPECIFIQUE]**

Q15 ¿Hay algún niño en su hogar, que sea lo suficientemente joven para necesitar servicios de cuidado infantil? Puede ser la edad preescolar o que necesite servicios antes o después de la escuela?

- 1 Sí SIGUA A LA PREGUNTA 16
- 2 No SALTE A LA PREGUNTA 17

Q16 ¿Qué tipo de servicios de cuidado infantil se utilizan más frecuente?

- 1 Atiende a una guardería de niños con licencia
- 2 Se queda con un miembro de la familia
- 3 Se queda en casa solo
- 4 Se queda con otra persona que no es un miembro de la familia
- 5 ¿Otra cosa? **[ESPECIFIQUE]**

Q17 Cuando un niño que usa cualquier servicios de cuidado infantil está enfermo, ¿qué pasa si los otros miembros de su hogar tienen que ir a trabajar?

- 1 El niño va a un guardería para niños enfermos
- 2 Un adulto no va al trabajo y se queda en el hogar con el niño
- 3 El niño se queda en casa solo
- 4 Otra cosa? **[ESPECIFIQUE]**

Q18 Cuando su hijo está enfermo, ¿sería probable en su hogar usar una guardería infantil local que atiende a los niños enfermos y que tiene profesionales de salud?

- 1 Sí
- 2 No

Q19 Si desea utilizar una guardería de niños enfermo, ¿Que considera un costo razonable a pagar por día?

\$_____ [ENTER \$ DOLLAR AMOUNT: 9999= REFUSED]

Community Health

La siguiente sección contiene preguntas relacionadas con temas del cuidado de la salud general y el acceso a los servicios de salud para los residentes de New Brunswick.

Q20 ¿Alguien en su hogar tiene cualquiera de los siguientes problemas de salud?

- Q30A Asma
- Q30B Diabetes
- Q30C Problemas cardiacos
- Q30D La obesidad o problemas relacionados con el peso
- Q30E Problemas con el alcohol
- Q30F El uso excesivo de medicamentos recetados u otras drogas
- Q30G Frecuentes períodos de tristeza, depresión, o falta de esperanza

- 1 Sí
- 2 No

Q21 Incluyéndolo a usted, ¿cuántas personas que viven en su hogar han tenido un chequeo regular con un médico en los últimos 12 meses?

_____ [ENTER NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 99= REFUSED]

Q22 Incluyéndolo a usted, ¿cuántas personas de 2 años o más de edad y que ahora viven en su hogar han tenido una visita al dentista en los últimos 12 meses?

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

Q23 Durante los últimos 12 meses, por favor díganos si usted o cualquier miembro de su familia fue capaz de obtener cualquiera de los siguientes cuidados cuando fueron necesario.

Q23A Cuidado médico

Q23B Cuidado dental

Q23C Cuidado de prescripción

- 4 Fue capaz de conseguir la atención cuando fue necesario
- 5 Recibió atención médica, pero sólo después de un retraso
- 6 No pudo conseguir atención médica

Q24 Cuando usted o algún miembro de su familia necesita atención médica, donde es MÁS probable que vaya a conseguirlo?
¿En:

- 1 El doctor de la familia
- 2 Una clínica local
- 3 La sala de emergencia del hospital
- 4 Una "botánica" o tienda de alimentos saludables
- 5 Cuidar de usted mismo dentro de su hogar
- 6 Otro lugar **[ESPECIFIQUE]**

Q25 ¿Qué tan fácil es obtener la atención médica que necesita en la área de New Brunswick?

- 1 Muy fácil → **SKIP TO Q27**
- 2 Un poco fácil → **SKIP TO Q27**
- 3 Un poco difícil
- 4 Muy difícil

Q26 En pocas palabras, ¿por qué sientes que recibir la atención médica que necesita es un poco o muy difícil?

[OPEN ENDED]

Q27 ¿Tiene cobertura de seguro médico?

- 3 Sí
- 4 No

Q28 En una semana típica, ¿con qué frecuencia hace ejercicio por lo menos 30 minutos al día?

- 1 Nunca
- 2 1 a 2 veces por semana
- 3 3 a 4 veces por semana
- 4 5 a 6 veces por semana
- 5 Todo los días

Q29 En una semana típica, ¿cuántos días a la semana usted hace lo siguiente:

- 29A Come frutas y vegetales
- 29B Come desayuno
- 29C Come comida rapida

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

Q30 ¿Usted compra la mayoría de su comida en el supermercado?

- 3 Sí
- 4 No

Q31 ¿Ha habido veces en los últimos 12 meses, cuando usted no tiene suficiente dinero para comprar alimentos que usted o su familia necesitaba?

- 6 Sí
- 7 No

Q32 Aquí hay algunas cosas que la gente ha dicho acerca de su situación alimentaria. Para cada declaración, dígame si la situación es siempre cierto, a veces es cierto, o nunca cierto para usted y su hogar.

- Q32A Siempre podemos comprar buenas comidas saludables
- Q32B Suficiente, pero no siempre los tipos de alimentos que queremos
- Q32C Nos preocupa que nuestra comida se acabaría antes de que haya dinero para comprar más.
- Q32D La comida que compramos no dura, y no tenemos dinero para más.
- Q32E No podemos darnos el lujo de comprar alimentos saludables como frutas y verduras.
- Q32F Dependemos en sólo unos pocos tipos de comida que no cuestan tanto, porque no podemos pagar la alimentación más saludable.

- 1 Siempre cierto
- 2 A veces cierto
- 3 Nunca cierto

Local Organizations

Q33 ¿Ha oído hablar de New Brunswick Tomorrow?

- 1 Sí
- 2 No

Q34 Las próximas organizaciones se encuentra en New Brunswick. Por cada organización, ¿usted piensa que esto es bueno, malo, o no hace una diferencia para la ciudad?

Q34A La Universidad de Rutgers

Q34B Johnson & Johnson

- 1 Bueno
- 2 Malo
- 3 Bueno y malo
- 4 No hace una diferencia

Demographics

Sólo unas pocas preguntas finales para asegurarnos de que escuchemos de todos los diferentes tipos de personas que viven en New Brunswick.

Q35 ¿Cuál es su situación de vivienda? ¿Cuál de la siguientes aplica para usted o su familia?:

- 1 Dueño de casa
- 2 Renta una casa
- 3 Renta un apartamento
- 4 Renta un cuarto en una casa o apartamento
- 5 Vive con una amistad o con parientes sin tener que pagar renta
- 6 ¿No tiene un lugar permanente donde vivir?

Q36 Incluyendo usted, ¿cuántos adultos y niños viven en su hogar?

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

Q37 ¿Cuántos niños de 18 años o menor viven en el hogar?

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

Q38 Incluido usted mismo, ¿cuántos de los adultos que viven en su hogar tienen más de 60 años de edad?

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

Q39 ¿Cuál fue el último grado de la escuela que usted completó?

- 1 Octavo grado o menos
- 2 Escuela Secundaria no completada
- 3 Escuela Secundaria Completada
- 4 Escuela vocacional o técnica
- 5 Algunos estudios universitarios
- 6 Graduado/a de colegio o más

Q40 ¿Es usted el principal sostén económico de su hogar?

- 1 Sí
- 2 No

Q41 ¿Que mejor describe su situación laboral ahora?

- 1 Empleado de tiempo completo
- 2 Empleado a tiempo parcial
- 3 Empleado en trabajo temporal/estacional
- 4 Desempleados
- 5 Ama de casa
- 6 Un estudiante
- 7 Retirado
- 8 Discapacitado y no puede trabajar

Q43 ¿Cuál es su estado civil presentemente?

- 1 Soltero
- 2 Sin casar, pero viviendo con una pareja
- 3 Unión civil
- 4 Casado
- 5 Separado
- 6 Divorciado
- 7 Viudo

Q44 ¿Nació en Los Estados Unidos?

- 1 Sí
- 2 No

Q45 Si usted nació afuera de los Estados Unidos, ¿dónde nació?

[OPEN ENDED]

Q46 ¿Sus padres nacieron en Los Estados Unidos?

- 1 Sí, mis dos parientes
- 2 Un pariente nació aquí
- 3 Ninguno de mis parientes nacieron aquí

Q47 ¿Cuál es su raza u origen étnico?

[SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]

- 1 Blanco
- 2 Negro o Afroamericano
- 3 Asiático
- 4 Hispano / Latino
- 5 Otro **[ESPECIFIQUE]**

Q48 ¿Cuáles son todo los idiomas que se hablan en su hogar?

[OPEN ENDED]

Q49 ¿Con qué frecuencia depende en su teléfono celular para recibir noticias e información?

- 1 Diariamente
- 2 Alguna veces a la semana
- 3 Alguna veces al mes
- 4 Raramente

Q50 ¿Cuál fue su ingreso familiar anual antes de impuestos?:

- 1 Menos de \$10,000
- 2 \$10,000 - \$19,999
- 3 \$20,000 - \$29,999
- 4 \$30,000 - \$49,999
- 5 \$50,000 - \$74,999
- 6 \$75,000 o más

[IF REACHED ON CELL PHONE ASK:]

QD34C ¿Usted tiene un teléfono de línea fija en su hogar, o solamente usa teléfonos celulares?

- 3 Línea fija en el hogar (reached on Cell)
- 4 Solo uso teléfonos celulares
- 9 Refused

[IF REACHED ON CELL PHONE ASK:]

QD35C ¿Usted comparte su teléfono celular con otro adulto, por lo menos un tercio de las veces?

- 1 Si
- 2 No
- 9 Refused

[ASK ONLY IF QD35C = 1]

QD40C ¿Cuántos adultos, incluyendo usted, comparten ese teléfono celular?

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

[IF REACHED ON LANDLINE PHONE ASK:]

QD34L ¿Usted tiene un teléfono celular, o solamente usa teléfonos de líneas fija?

- 3 Teléfono celular (reached on LL)
- 4 Solo uso teléfonos de líneas fija
- 9 Refused

[IF REACHED ON LANDLINE PHONE ASK:]

QD35L Incluyendo usted, ¿cuántos adultos viven en su hogar?; es decir, ¿cuántos adultos viven con usted por lo menos la mitad del tiempo?

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

Recruit for Email and Potential Callbacks
--

QX1 Estamos buscando participantes de encuestas que estén disponible a ser contactados de nuevo para otras encuestas en el futuro. Sus opiniones son de gran valor para nuestros investigadores y también ayudan a guiar a los formadores de política pública. ¿Estaría usted dispuesto/a a ser contactado para entrevistas en el futuro?

- 0 No → **SKIP TO QRNAME**
- 1 Si

QX2 ¡Muy bien! Para que podamos estar en contacto en el futuro, necesito confirmar su numero de teléfono. ¿Es este numero, **[current number]** el mejor numero para contactarlo?

- 0 No - collect best number
- 1 Si - best number/correct → **SKIP TO QX4**
- 9 Refused → **SKIP TO QRNAME**

QX3 ¿Cuál numero telefónico deberíamos usar?

[ENTER NUMBER]

QX4 ¿Estaría usted dispuesto/a a recibir invitaciones por correo electrónico para participar en proyectos en el futuro? Pueden haber incentivos ofrecidos para participar en algunos de estos estudios.

0 No → **SKIP TO QX6**
1 Si

QX5 ¡Muy bien! Nosotros apreciamos su ayuda. ¿Por favor me podría dar su correo electrónico?

[INTERVIEWER: VERIFY ADDRESS LETTER BY LETTER]

QX6 Últimamente, sería muy útil contar con su nombre y apellido para saber por quien preguntar en el futuro. Le aseguramos que mantenemos su información absolutamente confidencial, y que su nombre no será conectado con ninguna de sus respuestas. ¿Podría decirme su nombre?

[IF UNWILLING TO GIVE LAST NAME, ASK:] Bueno, ¿me podría dar por lo menos su primer nombre para saber por quien preguntar en el futuro?

[ENTER NAME; VERIFY LETTER BY LETTER]

→ SKIP TO CLOSING

QRNAME Realmente aprecio mucho su ayuda con esta encuesta. Solo una última pregunta. Para propósitos de verificación, ¿por favor me podría decir solo su primer nombre?

[ENTER FIRST NAME ONLY; OR ENTER REFUSED]

Closing and Additional Informed Consent Language

Esto completa nuestro estudio. Muchísimas gracias por su tiempo y su cooperación. Si usted tiene cualquier preguntas, usted puede contactar ECPIP Directora, Ashley Koning, at 848-932-8995. Si usted tiene cualquier pregunta acerca de sus derechos como participante de un estudio, usted puede contactar la Junta de Revisión Institucional de la Universidad Rutgers al numero 732-235-9806. ¡Que tenga un buen dia [una buena noche]!

ONLINE VERSION (WEBSITE LANDING PAGE)

<http://eagletonpoll.rutgers.edu/newbrunswick/>

New Brunswick 2016 Community Survey



Welcome to the New Brunswick 2016 Community Survey!
¡Bienvenido a la Encuesta de la Comunidad de New Brunswick 2016!

Please click [HERE](#) to take the 2016 New Brunswick Community Survey. If you are not automatically taken to the survey, please copy and paste the following link into your browser: https://rutgers.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_0fbzqtHClJMfAMt.

Por favor, presione [AQUÍ](#) para tomar la Encuesta sobre la Comunidad de New Brunswick de 2016. Si no se accede automáticamente a la encuesta, por favor, copie y pegue el siguiente enlace en su navegador: https://rutgers.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_0fbzqtHClJMfAMt.

ONLINE VERSION OF SURVEY (ENGLISH)

New Brunswick Tomorrow Online Survey Mode - July 2016

INTROA Welcome to the New Brunswick 2016 Community Survey! ¡Bienvenido a la Encuesta de la Comunidad de New Brunswick 2016! Please indicate if you would like to take the survey in English or Spanish by clicking the drop down menu in the top right hand corner. Once you have selected your desired language, please press NEXT to begin our survey. Por favor, indique si desea participar en la encuesta en Inglés o Español pulsando el botón en la esquina superior derecha de la página. Una vez que haya seleccionado el idioma deseado, por favor, presione SIGUIENTE para comenzar nuestra encuesta.

ENGINTRO We need your help in understanding the quality of life in New Brunswick and how residents are being affected by a variety of things from the availability of jobs and health care as well as access to local programs. The best way we have to learn about these issues is by asking all different kinds of residents who live in New Brunswick to share their thoughts and opinions with us. This research is being conducted by the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling at Rutgers University. While your participation in this study is vital, it is voluntary. You may end your participation at any time, and you may skip questions you do not want to answer. By taking a few minutes to share your thoughts about life in New Brunswick, you will be helping us a lot!

CON All of your responses are confidential and will only be reported in combination with others. Your participation is voluntary, you may end at any time, and you may skip questions you do not want to answer. Selecting YES gives your consent for us to use your responses in our study. If you do not wish to participate, please select NO. CLICK NEXT when you have selected your answer.

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

If Yes Is Selected, Then Skip To Do you currently live in New Brunswick?

LiveNB Do you currently live in New Brunswick?

☐ Yes (1)

☐ No (2)

If No Is Selected, Then Skip To End of Block

RESPID Please enter your personal access code listed on the reminder email, text, or post card message you received.

NBLife

Q1 How long have you lived in New Brunswick?

- ☐ Less than 1 year (1)
- ☐ 1 to less than 5 years (2)
- ☐ 5 to less than 10 years (3)
- ☐ 10 to less than 20 years (4)
- ☐ 20 years or more (5)

Q2 How would you rate New Brunswick as a place to live?

- ☐ Excellent (1)
- ☐ Good (2)
- ☐ Only fair (3)
- ☐ Poor (4)

Q3 How would you rate your neighborhood as a place to live?

- ☐ Excellent (1)
- ☐ Good (2)
- ☐ Only fair (3)
- ☐ Poor (4)

Q4 What do you think are the 2 or 3 most important things that should be done to make New Brunswick a better place to live?

Q5 If you had the opportunity, would you like to stay in your same neighborhood, move but stay in New Brunswick, or move out?

- ☐ Stay in my same neighborhood (1)
- ☐ Move but stay in New Brunswick (2)
- ☐ Move out of New Brunswick (3)

Q6 How safe is your neighborhood at night?

- ☐ Very safe (1)
- ☐ Somewhat safe (2)
- ☐ Not at all safe (3)

Q7 Compared to four years ago, or when you moved here, do you think crime in New Brunswick has gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?

- ☐ Better (1)
- ☐ Worse (2)
- ☐ Same (3)

NBSCHL

Q8 How good a job do you think New Brunswick's public schools are doing?

- ☐ Excellent (1)
- ☐ Good (2)
- ☐ Only Fair (3)
- ☐ Poor (4)

Q9 Does anyone in your household attend the following schools? Check ALL that apply.

- ☐ Pre-school (1)
- ☐ Kindergarten (2)
- ☐ 1st to 5th grade (3)
- ☐ 6th to 8th grade (4)
- ☐ High School (5)
- ☐ New Brunswick Adult Learning Center (6)

Q10 Compared to four years ago, or when you first moved here, do you think the quality of New Brunswick public schools has gotten better, worse, or stayed about the same?

- ☐ Better (1)
- ☐ Worse (2)
- ☐ Same (3)

Q11 In a few words, can you tell us why you answered the previous question as you did?

Q12 Are there any children regularly living in your household age 18 or younger?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

If No Is Selected, Then Skip To Do you or anyone in your household ha...

YouPro

Q13 There are a number of different youth programs in New Brunswick. Does any child in your household participate in any after-school or summer programs for young people?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

If Yes Is Selected, Then Skip To Are there any children in your househ...

Q14 What is the MAIN reason children in your household do not participate in youth programs?

- ☐ Do not know about programs (1)
- ☐ Fees charged are too high (2)
- ☐ Age – too young to enroll in programs (3)
- ☐ Not enough room in the programs (4)
- ☐ Not interested in any of the programs (5)
- ☐ Transportation (6)
- ☐ Work or other conflicts (7)
- ☐ Something else – please specify: (8) _____

Q15 Are there any children in your household young enough to need child care services, including before and after school care, or pre-school age?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

If No (SKIP TO Q17) Is Selected, Then Skip To When a child living in your home is s...

Q16 What kind of child care services are most often used?

- ☐ Child attends a licensed daycare center (1)
- ☐ Child stays with a family member (2)
- ☐ Child stays home alone (3)
- ☐ Child stays with another person who is not a family member (4)
- ☐ Something else – please specify: (5) _____

Q17 When a child living in your home is sick, what typically happens if other household members have to go to work?

- ☐ Child goes to a sick child daycare center (1)
- ☐ An adult stays home and misses work (2)
- ☐ Child stays home alone (3)
- ☐ Something else – please specify: (4) _____

Q18 When a child living in your home is sick, would your household be likely to use a local child daycare center with health care workers trained to care for sick children?

- ☐ Yes (1)
☐ No (2)

Q19 If your household is interested in a sick child daycare center, what do you think is a reasonable cost to pay per day?

_____ Enter \$ dollar amount (1)

Health This next section contains questions regarding general health care topics and access to health services for New Brunswick residents. All of your responses are confidential.

Q20 Do you or anyone in your household have any of the following health issues?

	Yes (1)	No (2)
Asthma (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Diabetes (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heart condition (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Obesity or weight-related issues (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Drinking or alcohol issues (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Overuse of prescriptions or other drugs (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Frequent periods of feeling down, depressed or hopeless (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q21 Including yourself, how many people living in your household have had a regular check-up with a doctor in the last 12 months?

_____ Enter total # of people (1)

Q22 Including yourself, how many people living in your household age 2 and older have had a dental visit in the last 12 months?

_____ Enter total # of people (1)

Q23 During the last 12 months, please tell us whether you or any member of your household was able to get any of the following care when needed.

	Was able to get care when needed (1)	Got care but only after a delay (2)	Unable to get any care (3)
Medical (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dental (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prescription (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q24 When you or anyone in your household needs medical care, where are you MOST likely to go to get it?

- ☐ A family doctor (1)
- ☐ A local clinic (2)
- ☐ A hospital emergency room (3)
- ☐ A “botanica” or health food store (4)
- ☐ Take care of it yourself within your home (5)
- ☐ Somewhere else – please specify: (6) _____

Q25 How easy is it to get the health care you need in the New Brunswick area?

- ☐ Very easy (1)
- ☐ Somewhat easy (2)
- ☐ Somewhat hard (3)
- ☐ Very hard (4)

If Very easy Is Selected, Then Skip To Do you have health insurance coverage? If Somewhat easy Is Selected, Then Skip To Do you have health insurance coverage?

Q26 In a few words, why do you feel getting the health care you need is somewhat or very hard?

Q27 Do you have health insurance coverage?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Q28 In a typical week, how many days do you actively exercise at least 30 minutes per day?

- ☐ Never (1)
- ☐ 1 to 2 times a week (2)
- ☐ 3 to 4 times a week (3)
- ☐ 5 to 6 times a week (4)
- ☐ Every day (5)

Q29 In a typical week, how many days a week do you do the following:

	Enter total # of days per week (1)
Eat fruits and vegetables (1)	
Eat breakfast (2)	
Eat fast food meals (3)	

Q30 Do you shop for MOST of your food at a supermarket?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Q31 Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Q32 Here are some things people have said about their food situation. For each statement, circle the point on the line that best describes whether the situation is always true, sometimes true, or never true for you and your household.

	Always (1)	Sometimes (2)	Never (3)
We can always afford to eat good healthy meals. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
We can always afford enough to eat, but not always the kinds of food we should. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
We worry that our food will run out before there is money to buy more. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The food that we buy doesn't last, and we don't have money for more. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
We can't afford to buy healthy foods like fruits and vegetables. (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
We rely on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed children in our household because we can't afford higher quality food. (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

LocOrg

Q33 Have you heard of New Brunswick Tomorrow?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Q34 The following organizations are located in New Brunswick. Do you think each is good for the city, bad, both good and bad, or makes no difference?

	Good (1)	Bad (2)	Both good/bad (3)	No difference (4)
Rutgers (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Johnson & Johnson (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

BacInfo Just a few final questions so we can be sure we hear from all different types of people who live in New Brunswick.

Q35 What is your housing situation? Do you, or does the head of your household, currently:

- ☐ Own your house (1)
- ☐ Rent a house (2)
- ☐ Rent an apartment (3)
- ☐ Rent rooms in a house or apartment (4)
- ☐ Live with a relative or friend free of rent (5)
- ☐ Do not have a permanent place to live (6)

Q36 Including yourself, how many adults and children live in your household?

_____ Enter total # of people (1)

Q37 How many children under the age of 18 live in your household?

_____ Enter total # of children under 18 years old (1)

Q38 Including yourself, how many adults over the age of 60 live in your household?

_____ Enter total # of adults over age of 60 (1)

Q39 What was the last grade in school you finished?

- ☐ 8th grade or less (1)
- ☐ Some high school (2)
- ☐ Graduated high school (3)
- ☐ Vocational/technical school (4)
- ☐ Some college (5)
- ☐ Graduated college or above (6)

Q40 Are you the chief wage earner in your household?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Q41 What best describes your employment situation today?

- ☐ Employed full time (1)
- ☐ Employed part time (2)
- ☐ Employed in temporary/seasonal work (3)
- ☐ Unemployed (4)
- ☐ Stay at home parent or caregiver (5)
- ☐ A student (6)
- ☐ Retired (7)
- ☐ On disability and can't work (8)

Q42 What year were you born?

_____ Use four digits for the year (1)

Q43 What is your current relationship status?

- ☐ Single (1)
- ☐ Unmarried, living as a couple (2)
- ☐ Civil union (3)
- ☐ Married (4)
- ☐ Separated (5)
- ☐ Divorced (6)
- ☐ Widowed (7)

Q44 Were you born in the United States?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

If Yes Is Selected, Then Skip To Were your parents born in the United ...

Q45 Where were you born if outside the U.S.?

Q46 Were your parents born in the United States?

- ☐ Yes, both parents (1)
- ☐ One parent born here (2)
- ☐ Neither parent born here (3)

Q47 What is your race/ethnicity? Check ALL that apply.

- ☐ White (1)
- ☐ Black or African American (2)
- ☐ Asian (3)
- ☐ Hispanic/Latino (4)
- ☐ Other - please specify: (5) _____

Q48 List ALL languages spoken in your home.

Q49 How often do you rely on your mobile device to get news and information?

- ☐ Daily (1)
- ☐ A couple times a week (2)
- ☐ A couple times a month (3)
- ☐ Rarely/Never (4)

Q50 What was your total annual family income before taxes in 2015:

- ☐ Under \$10,000 (1)
- ☐ \$10,000 to \$19,999 (2)
- ☐ \$20,000 to \$29,999 (3)
- ☐ \$30,000 to \$49,999 (4)
- ☐ \$50,000 to \$74,999 (5)
- ☐ \$75,000 or more (6)

Q51 What is your gender?

- ☐ Male (1)
- ☐ Female (2)

Q52 Please provide your contact information so that we may contact you in the future if we conduct a follow-up study. Your contact information is also confidential.

Name (1)
Address 1 (2)
Address 2 (3)
City (4)
State (5)
Postal code (6)
Phone (7)
Email address (8)

Q53 Please check the box if you are not willing to be contacted for a follow-up interview and then click NEXT to finish the survey:

☐ NOT interested (1)

Q54 This completes our survey. Thank you for your time. If you need to review your answers, please use the BACK button. When you select NEXT, you will be provided with information to redeem your thank you gift card. If you have any questions, you may contact Ashley Koning (848-932-8995) or Dr. Debbie Borie-Holtz (dbholtz@rutgers.edu) at Rutgers. For questions about your rights as a research participant, please contact an IRB Administrator at Rutgers University, Arts and Sciences IRB at Institutional Review Board, Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, Liberty Plaza, Suite 3200, 335 George Street, 3rd Floor, New Brunswick, NJ 08091, 732-235-9806 or by email, humansubjects@orsp.rutgers.edu.

Q55 As an expression of our thanks, we would like to offer you a \$5 Dunkin Donut gift card. Please click the Submit button below to be redirected to a new page to enter your contact information and receive your gift card. Your contact information will only be used to send you the gift card and will not be linked in any way to your survey responses.

ONLINE VERSION OF SURVEY (SPANISH)

New Brunswick Tomorrow Online Survey Mode - July 2016

INTROA Welcome to the New Brunswick 2016 Community Survey! ¡Bienvenido a la Encuesta de la Comunidad de New Brunswick 2016! Please indicate if you would like to take the survey in English or Spanish by clicking the drop down menu in the top right hand corner. Once you have selected your desired language, please press NEXT to begin our survey. Por favor, indique si desea participar en la encuesta en Inglés o Español pulsando el botón en la esquina superior derecha de la página. Una vez que haya seleccionado el idioma deseado, por favor, presione SIGUIENTE para comenzar nuestra encuesta.

ENGINTRO Le escribimos para pedir su ayuda en la comprensión de la calidad de vida en New Brunswick y cómo los residentes están siendo afectados por una variedad de cosas como la disponibilidad de puestos de trabajo, atención médica y acceso a servicios locales. La mejor manera que tenemos para aprender acerca de estos temas es pidiéndole a todos los diferentes tipos de residentes que viven en New Brunswick que compartan sus pensamientos y opiniones con nosotros. El Centro de Encuestas e Interés Público de Eagleton en la Universidad de Rutgers está llevando a cabo un estudio. Aunque su participación es vital, es voluntaria. Puede terminar la encuesta en cualquier momento, y saltar las preguntas que no quiera contestar. Tomando unos minutos para compartir sus pensamientos sobre la vida en New Brunswick, usted nos estará ayudando mucho. Si tiene alguna pregunta, puede comunicarse con la Directora de ECIPI al 848-392-9384 o por correo electrónico a eagleton.poll@rutgers.edu Si desea saber sobre sus derechos como participante en el estudio, por favor, póngase en contacto con un Administrador IRB de la Universidad de Rutgers, Artes y Ciencias de la IRB al: Institutional Review Board, Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey Liberty Plaza / Suite 3200 335 George Street, 3rd Floor New Brunswick, NJ 08091 732-235-9806 humansubjects@orps.rutgers.edu.

CON Todas sus respuestas son confidenciales y sólo serán reportados en combinación con otros. Su participación es voluntaria, puede terminar en cualquier momento, y usted puede saltar las preguntas que no quiera contestar. Al seleccionar SÍ da su consentimiento para que utilicemos sus respuestas en nuestro estudio. Si no desea participar, por favor seleccione NO. Presione Siguiente cuando haya seleccionado su respuesta.

- ☐ Sí (1)
- ☐ No (2)

If Yes Is Selected, Then Skip To Do you currently live in New Brunswick?

LiveNB ¿Usted actualmente vive en New Brunswick?

- ☐ Sí (1)
- ☐ No (2)

If No Is Selected, Then Skip To End of Block

RESPID Por favor, introduzca su código de acceso personal que se detalla en un mensaje de texto, un mensaje de tarjeta postal, o por correo electrónico que ha recibido.

NBLife Puede ignorar las preguntas que no quiera contestar o no está seguro acerca.

Q1 ¿Por cuántos años ha vivido en New Brunswick?

- ☐ Menos de 1 año (1)
- ☐ 1 hasta menos de 5 años (2)
- ☐ 5 hasta menos de 10 años (3)
- ☐ 10 hasta menos de 20 años (4)
- ☐ 20 años o más (5)

Q2 ¿Cómo calificaría New Brunswick como un lugar para vivir?

- ☐ Excelente (1)
- ☐ Bueno (2)
- ☐ Regular (3)
- ☐ Malo (4)

Q3 ¿Cómo calificaría su vecindario como un lugar para vivir?

- ☐ Excelente (1)
- ☐ Bueno (2)
- ☐ Regular (3)
- ☐ Malo (4)

Q4 ¿Qué cree usted que son las 2 o 3 cosas más importantes que se deben hacer para hacer New Brunswick un mejor lugar para vivir?

Q5 ¿Si usted tuviera la oportunidad - le gustaría permanecer en el mismo vecindario, mudarse pero quedarse en New Brunswick, o salir de New Brunswick?

- ☐ Permanecer en el mismo vecindario (1)
- ☐ Mudarme pero quedarme en New Brunswick (2)
- ☐ Salir de New Brunswick (3)

Q6 ¿Qué tan seguro es su vecindario por la noche?

- ☐ Muy seguro (1)
- ☐ Razonablemente seguro (2)
- ☐ Nada de seguro (3)

Q7 En comparación con hace cuatro años, o cuando se mudó aquí, ¿cree que el crimen en New Brunswick ha mejorado, ha empeorado, o sigue igual?

- ☐ Mejor (1)
- ☐ Peor (2)
- ☐ Igual (3)

NBSCHL

Q8 ¿Qué tan buen trabajo cree usted que las escuelas públicas de New Brunswick están haciendo?

- ☐ Excelente (1)
- ☐ Bueno (2)
- ☐ Regular (3)
- ☐ Malo (4)

Q9 ¿Algún miembro de su familia está en una de las siguientes escuelas? Marque TODO lo que corresponda.

- ☐ Pre-escuela (1)
- ☐ Kindergarten (2)
- ☐ 1ro a 5to grado (3)
- ☐ 6to a 8vo grado (4)
- ☐ Escuela secundaria (5)
- ☐ El Centro de Aprendizaje Para Adultos de New Brunswick (6)

Q10 En comparación con hace cuatro años, o la primera vez que se mudó aquí, ¿cree que la calidad de las escuelas públicas de New Brunswick ha mejorado, ha empeorado, o sigue igual?

- ☐ Mejorado (1)
- ☐ Empeorado (2)
- ☐ Igual (3)

Q11 En pocas palabras, ¿puede decirnos por qué dio esa respuesta para la pregunta anterior?

Q12 ¿Hay algún niño que viva en su hogar que tenga 18 años de edad o menos?

- ☐ Sí (1)
- ☐ No (2)

If No Is Selected, Then Skip To Do you or anyone in your household ha...

YouPro

Q13 Hay una variedad de programas para la juventud en New Brunswick. ¿Hay algún niño en su hogar que participe en cualquier programa después de la escuela o de verano para los jóvenes?

- ☐ Sí (1)
- ☐ No (2)

If Yes Is Selected, Then Skip To Are there any children in your househ...

Q14 ¿Cuál es la razón PRINCIPAL por que los niños en su hogar no participan en programas para la juventud?

- ☐ No saben cuáles programas están disponibles (1)
- ☐ Los precios que se cobran son demasiado altos (2)
- ☐ Edad – son demasiado jóvenes para los programas (3)
- ☐ No hay suficiente espacio en los programas (4)
- ☐ No están interesados en ningunos de los programas (5)
- ☐ Transporte (6)
- ☐ Trabajo u otros conflictos (7)
- ☐ Otra cosa? [Por favor, especifique] (8) _____

Q15 ¿Hay algún niño en su hogar, que sea lo suficientemente joven para necesitar servicios de cuidado infantil, incluyendo a niños de edad preescolar o que necesite servicios antes o después de la escuela?

- ☐ Sí (1)
- ☐ No (2)

If No (SKIP TO Q17) Is Selected, Then Skip To When a child living in your home is s...

Q16 ¿Qué tipo de servicios de cuidado infantil se utilizan más frecuente?

- ☐ Atiende a una guardería de niños con licencia (1)
- ☐ Se queda con un miembro de la familia (2)
- ☐ Se queda en casa solo (3)
- ☐ Se queda con otra persona que no es un miembro de la familia (4)
- ☐ ¿Otra cosa? [Por favor, especifique] (5) _____

Q17 Cuando un niño que usa cualquier servicios de cuidado infantil está enfermo, ¿qué pasa si los otros miembros de su hogar tienen que ir a trabajar?

- ☐ El niño va a una guardería niño enfermos (1)
- ☐ Un adulto no va al trabajo y se queda en el hogar con el niño (2)
- ☐ El niño se queda en casa solo (3)
- ☐ ¿Otra cosa? [Por favor, especifique] (4) _____

Q18 Cuando su hijo/a está enfermo/a, ¿sería probable en su hogar usar una guardería infantil local que atiende a los niños enfermos y que tiene profesionales de salud?

- ☐ Sí (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Q19 Si desea utilizar una guardería para los niños enfermos, ¿que considera un costo razonable a pagar por día?

_____ Ingrese \$ cantidad en dólares (1)

Health La siguiente sección contiene preguntas relacionadas con temas del cuidado de la salud general y el acceso a los servicios de salud para los residentes de New Brunswick. Todas sus respuestas son confidenciales.

Q20 ¿Alguien en su hogar tiene cualquiera de los siguientes problemas de salud?

	Sí (1)	No (2)
Asma (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Diabetes (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Problemas cardiacos (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
La obesidad o problemas relacionados con el peso (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Problemas con el alcohol (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
El uso excesivo de medicamentos recetados u otras drogas (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Frecuentes períodos de tristeza, depresión, o falta de esperanza (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q21 Incluyéndose a usted, ¿cuántas personas que viven en su hogar han tenido un chequeo regular con un médico en los últimos 12 meses?

_____ Anote # total de personas (1)

Q22 Incluyéndose a usted, ¿cuántas personas de 2 años o más de edad y que ahora viven en su hogar han tenido una visita al dentista en los últimos 12 meses?

_____ Anote # total de personas (1)

Q23 Durante los últimos 12 meses, por favor díganos si usted o cualquier miembro de su familia fue capaz de obtener cualquiera de los siguientes cuidados cuando fueron necesario.

	Fue capaz de conseguir la atención cuando fue necesario (1)	Recibió atención médica, pero sólo después de un retraso (2)	No pudo conseguir atención médica (3)
Cuidado Médico (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cuidado Dental (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cuidado de Prescripción (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q24 Cuando usted o algún miembro de su familia necesita atención médica, donde es MÁS probable que vaya a conseguirlo?

- ☐ Un doctor de la familia (1)
- ☐ Una clínica local (2)
- ☐ Una sala de emergencia del hospital (3)
- ☐ Una botánica o tienda de alimentos saludables (4)
- ☐ Cuidar de usted mismo dentro de su hogar (5)
- ☐ ¿Otro cosa? [Por favor, especifique] (6) _____

Q25 ¿Qué tan fácil es obtener la atención médica que necesita en la área de New Brunswick?

- ☐ Muy fácil (1)
- ☐ Un poco fácil (2)
- ☐ Un poco difícil (3)
- ☐ Muy difícil (4)

If Very easy Is Selected, Then Skip To Do you have health insurance coverage? If Somewhat easy Is Selected, Then Skip To Do you have health insurance coverage?

Q26 En pocas palabras, ¿por qué sientes que recibir la atención médica que necesita es un poco o muy difícil?

Q27 ¿Tiene cobertura de seguro médico?

- ☐ Sí (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Q28 En una semana típica, ¿con qué frecuencia hace ejercicio por lo menos 30 minutos al día?

- ☐ Nunca (1)
- ☐ 1 a 2 veces por semana (2)
- ☐ 3 a 4 veces por semana (3)
- ☐ 5 a 6 veces por semana (4)
- ☐ Todo los días (5)

Q29 En una semana típica, ¿cuántos días a la semana usted hace lo siguiente:

	Anote el numero total de días por semana (1)
Come frutas y vegetales (1)	
Come desayuno (2)	
Come comida rápida (3)	

Q30 ¿Usted compra la MAYORÍA de su comida en el supermercado?

- ☐ Sí (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Q31 ¿Ha habido veces en los últimos 12 meses, cuando usted no tuvo suficiente dinero para comprar alimentos que usted o su familia necesitaba?

- ☐ Sí (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Q32 Aquí hay algunas cosas que la gente ha dicho acerca de su situación alimentaria. Para cada declaración, marque con un círculo la opción que mejor describe si la situación es siempre cierto, a veces es cierto, o nunca cierto para usted y su hogar.

	Siempre cierto (1)	A veces cierto (2)	Nunca cierto (3)
Siempre podemos comprar buenas comidas saludables (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Siempre podemos comprar lo suficiente, pero no siempre los tipos de alimentos que debemos comprar. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nos preocupa que nuestra comida se acabará antes de que haya dinero para comprar más. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
La comida que compramos no dura, y no tenemos dinero para más. (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No podemos darnos el lujo de comprar alimentos saludables como frutas y verduras. (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dependemos en sólo unos pocos tipos de comida que no cuestan tanto, porque no podemos	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

pagar la alimentación más saludable. (6)			
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LocOrg

Q33 ¿Ha oído de New Brunswick Tomorrow?

- ☐ Sí (1)
☐ No (2)

Q34 Las próximas organizaciones se encuentra en New Brunswick. ¿Usted piensa que esto es bueno, malo, o no hace una diferencia para la ciudad?

	Bueno (1)	Malo (2)	Bueno y malo (3)	No hace una diferencia (4)
Rutgers (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Johnson & Johnson (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

BacInfo Sólo unas pocas preguntas finales para asegurarnos de que escuchemos de todos los diferentes tipos de personas que viven en New Brunswick.

Q35 ¿Cuál es su situación de vivienda? ¿Cuál de la siguientes aplica para usted o el jefe de familia, presentemente?:

- ☐ Dueño/a de su casa (1)
☐ Alquila una casa (2)
☐ Alquila un apartamento (3)
☐ Alquila un cuarto en una casa o apartamento (4)
☐ Vive con un amigo o con parientes sin tener que pagar renta (5)
☐ No tiene un lugar permanente donde vivir (6)

Q36 Incluyéndose a usted, ¿cuántos adultos y niños viven en su hogar?

_____ Anote el total # de personas (1)

Q37 ¿Cuántos niños de 18 años o menos viven en su hogar?

_____ Anote el total # de niños menor de 18 años (1)

Q38 Incluyéndose a usted, ¿cuántos de los adultos que viven en su hogar tienen mas de 60 años de edad?

_____ Anote el total # de personas que tengan 60 años o más (1)

Q39 ¿Cuál fue el último grado de la escuela que usted completó?

- ☐ Octavo grado o menos (1)
- ☐ Algunos estudios de la Escuela Secundaria (2)
- ☐ Graduado/a de la Escuela Secundaria (3)
- ☐ Escuela vocacional o técnica (4)
- ☐ Algunos estudios universitarios (5)
- ☐ Graduado/a de la universidad o más (6)

Q40 ¿Es usted el principal sostén económico de su hogar?

- ☐ Sí (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Q41 ¿Que mejor describe su situación laboral ahora?

- ☐ Empleado/a de tiempo completo (1)
- ☐ Empleado/a a tiempo parcial (2)
- ☐ Empleado/a en trabajo temporal/estacional (3)
- ☐ Desempleados (4)
- ☐ Ama de casa (5)
- ☐ Un estudiante (6)
- ☐ Retirado/a (7)
- ☐ Discapacitado/a y no puede trabajar (8)

Q42 ¿En que año nacio?

_____ Anote el año en 4 dígitos (1)

Q43 ¿Cuál es su estado civil presentemente?

- ☐ Soltero/a (1)
- ☐ Sin casar, pero viviendo con una pareja (2)
- ☐ Unión civil (3)
- ☐ Casado/a (4)
- ☐ Separado/a (5)
- ☐ Divorciado/a (6)
- ☐ Viudo/a (7)

Q44 ¿Nació en los Estados Unidos?

- ☐ Sí (1)
- ☐ No (2)

If Yes Is Selected, Then Skip To Were your parents born in the United ...

Q45 Si usted nació fuera de los Estados Unidos, ¿dónde nació?

Q46 ¿Sus padres nacieron en Los Estados Unidos?

- ☐ Sí, mis dos padres nacieron aquí (1)
- ☐ Uno de mis padres nació aquí (2)
- ☐ Ninguno de mis padres nació aquí (3)

Q47 ¿Cuál es su raza u origen étnico? Marque todo lo que corresponda.

- ☐ Blanco/a (1)
- ☐ Negro/a o Afroamericano/a (2)
- ☐ Asiático/a (3)
- ☐ Hispano/a / Latino/a (4)
- ☐ ¿Otro cosa? [Por favor especifique] (5) _____

Q48 Escriba TODOS los idiomas que se hablan en su hogar.

Q49 ¿Con qué frecuencia depende en su teléfono celular para recibir noticias e información?

- ☐ Diariamente (1)
- ☐ Alguna veces a la semana (2)
- ☐ Algunas veces al mes (3)
- ☐ Raramente (4)

Q50 ¿Cuál fue su ingreso familiar anual antes de impuestos?:

- ☐ Menos de \$10,000 (1)
- ☐ \$10,000 a \$19,999 (2)
- ☐ \$20,000 a \$29,999 (3)
- ☐ \$30,000 a \$49,999 (4)
- ☐ \$50,000 a \$74,999 (5)
- ☐ \$ 75,000 o más (6)

Q51 ¿Cuál es su género?

- ☐ Hombre (1)
- ☐ Mujer (2)

Q52 Por favor, escriba su información de contacto para poder contactarlo/a en el futuro si llevamos a cabo un estudio de seguimiento. Su información de contacto también es confidencial.

- Nombre (1)
- Dirección Actual 1 (2)
- Dirección Actual 2 (3)
- Ciudad (4)
- Estado (5)
- Código postal (6)
- Teléfono (7)
- Corre Electrónico (8)

Q53 Por favor marque la casilla si no está dispuesto/a a ser contactado/a para una entrevista de seguimiento y después presione SIGUIENTE para finalizar la encuesta:

- ☐ NO me interesa (1)

Q54 Esto completa nuestra encuesta. Gracias por tu tiempo. Si necesita revisar sus respuestas, por favor utilice el botón ATRÁS. Al seleccionar SIGUIENTE, se le proporcionará la información para canjear su tarjeta de agradecimiento regalo. Si usted tiene alguna pregunta, puede comunicarse con Ashley Koning (848-932-8995) o la Dr. Debbie Borie-Holtz (dbholtz@rutgers.edu) en Rutgers. Si desea saber sobre sus derechos como participante en el estudio, por favor, póngase en contacto con un Administrador IRB de la Universidad de Rutgers, Artes y Ciencias de la IRB al: Institutional Review Board, Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey Liberty Plaza / Suite 3200335 George Street, 3rd Floor

Q55 Como expresión de nuestro agradecimiento, nos gustaría ofrecerle una tarjeta de regalo de Dunkin' Donuts \$ 5. Por favor, presione el botón Enviar a continuación para ser redirigido a una nueva página para introducir su información de contacto y recibir su tarjeta de regalo. Su información de contacto sólo será utilizada para enviarle la tarjeta de regalo y no se vincula en ninguna manera a sus respuestas de la encuesta.

NOTIFICATION LETTER (ENGLISH)

Dear NAME,

I am writing to ask for your help in understanding the quality of life in New Brunswick and how residents are being affected by a variety of things from the availability of jobs and health care as well as access to local programs. The best way we have to learn about these issues is by asking all different kinds of residents who live in New Brunswick to share their thoughts and opinions with us.

This research is being conducted by the Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling at Rutgers University.

While your participation in this study is vital, your participation is voluntary. You may end your participation at any time, and you may skip questions you do not want to answer.

This research is confidential. Confidential means that the research records will include some information about you and this information will be stored in such a manner that some linkage between your identity and the response in the research exists. Please note that we will keep this information confidential by limiting access to the research data and keeping it in a secure location to which only members of the research team will have access.

Your name and contact information will appear only on a list of subjects in a separate file maintained and accessible only by members of the research team at Rutgers University.

The research team at Rutgers and the Institutional Review Board at Rutgers are the only parties that will be allowed to see the data, except as may be required by law. If a report of this study is published, or the results are presented at a professional conference, only group results will be stated. All study data will be kept 10 years. There are no foreseeable risks to participation in this study.

If you have any questions, you may contact Dr. David Redlawsk at 848-932-8504 at Rutgers University. If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, please contact an IRB Administrator at Rutgers University, Arts and Sciences IRB at Institutional Review Board, Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, Liberty Plaza / Suite 3200, 335 George Street, 3rd Floor, New Brunswick, NJ 08091, 732-235-9806 or by email, humansubjects@orsp.rutgers.edu.

We look forward to hearing from you when you receive our survey invitation in the next few days.

Many thanks,

Director, Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

NOTIFICATION LETTER (SPANISH)

Estimado Vecino de New Brunswick,

Le escribo para pedir su ayuda en la comprensión de la calidad de vida en New Brunswick y cómo los residentes están siendo afectados por una variedad de cosas como la disponibilidad de puestos de trabajo, atención médica y acceso a servicios locales. La mejor manera que tenemos para aprender acerca de estos temas es pidiéndole a todos los diferentes tipos de residentes que viven en New Brunswick que compartan sus pensamientos y opiniones con nosotros.

El Centro de Encuestas e Interés Público de Eagleton en la Universidad de Rutgers está llevando a cabo un estudio.

Aunque su participación en este estudio es vital, su participación es voluntaria. Puede terminar su participación en cualquier momento, y usted puede saltar las preguntas que no quiera contestar.

Este estudio es totalmente confidencial. Confidencial significa que los registros del estudio incluirán alguna información acerca de usted y esta información será almacenada de tal manera que una conexión existirá entre su identidad y la respuesta en el estudio. Tenga en cuenta que vamos a mantener esta información confidencial porque vamos a limitar el acceso a los datos del estudio y mantenerlo en un lugar seguro al que sólo los miembros del equipo de investigación tendrán acceso.

Su nombre e información de contacto sólo aparecerá en una lista en un archivo separado, y accesible sólo por miembros del equipo de estudios de la Universidad de Rutgers, a menos que usted expresamente de su consentimiento que quisiera dar su información de contacto al equipo de estudio de Rutgers al final de la encuesta.

El equipo de investigación en Rutgers, y la Junta de Revisión Institucional de la Universidad de Rutgers son los únicos grupos que tendrán permiso para ver los datos, por tanto requiere la ley. Si se publica un reporte de este estudio, o los resultados se presentan en una conferencia profesional, sólo se reportará los resultados del grupo. Todos los datos del estudio se mantendrán por 10 años. No hay riesgos previsibles para la participación en este estudio.

Si usted tiene alguna pregunta, puede comunicarse con el Dr. David Redlawsk al 848-932-8504 en la Universidad de Rutgers. Si usted tiene alguna pregunta sobre sus derechos como participante en el estudio, por favor, póngase en contacto con un Administrador IRB de la Universidad de Rutgers, Artes y Ciencias de la IRB al "Consejo de Revisión Institucional de la Universidad de Rutgers, la Universidad Estatal de Nueva Jersey, Liberty Plaza / suite 3200, 335 George Street , 3ª Planta, New Brunswick, NJ 08091", 732-235-9806, o por correo electrónico al humansubjects@orsp.rutgers.edu.

Esperamos con interés escuchar de usted cuando reciba nuestra invitación a la encuesta en los próximos días.

Muchas gracias,

Director, Eagleton Center for Public Interest Polling
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey



**New Brunswick
2016 Community Survey**

32. Here are some things people have said about their food situation. For each statement, circle the point on the line that best describes whether the situation is always true, sometimes true, or never true for you and your household.

32a. We can always afford to eat good healthy meals.

☐ Always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Never

32b. We can always afford enough to eat, but not always the kinds of food we should.

☐ Always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Never

32c. We worry that our food will run out before there is money to buy more.

☐ Always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Never

32d. The food that we buy doesn't last, and we don't have money for more.

☐ Always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Never

32e. We can't afford to buy healthy foods like fruits and vegetables.

☐ Always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Never

32f. We rely on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed children in our household because we can't afford higher quality food.

☐ Always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Never

Local Organizations

33. Have you heard of New Brunswick Tomorrow?

☐ Yes
☐ No

34. The following organizations are located in New Brunswick. Do you think each is good for the city, bad, both good and bad, or makes no difference?

	Rutgers	Johnson & Johnson
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both good/bad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No difference	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Background Info

Just a few final questions so we can be sure we hear from all different types of people who live in New Brunswick.

35. What is your housing situation? Do you, or does the head of your household, currently:

☐ Own your house
☐ Rent a house
☐ Rent an apartment
☐ Rent rooms in a house or apartment
☐ Live with a relative or friend free of rent
☐ Do not have a permanent place to live

36. Including yourself, how many adults and children live in your household?

Enter total # of people

37. How many children under the age of 18 live in your household?

Enter total # of children under 18 years old

38. Including yourself, how many adults over the age of 60 live in your household?

Enter total # of adults over age of 60

NEW BRUNSWICK COMMUNITY SURVEY

Thank you for taking the time to respond to the 2016 community survey. You may complete the survey in English or Spanish. **ALL OF YOUR RESPONSES ARE CONFIDENTIAL.**

By taking a few minutes to share your thoughts about life in New Brunswick you will be helping us out a great deal. When finished, please return the survey to us in the postage-paid envelope enclosed. No stamps are needed. We look forward to receiving your responses!

Neighborhood Life

You may skip questions you do not want to answer or are unsure about.

- How long have you lived in New Brunswick?
☐ Less than 1 year
☐ 1 to less than 5 years
☐ 5 to less than 10 years
☐ 10 to less than 20 years
☐ 20 years or more
- How would you rate New Brunswick as a place to live?
☐ Excellent
☐ Good
☐ Only fair
☐ Poor
- How would you rate your neighborhood as a place to live?
☐ Excellent
☐ Good
☐ Only fair
☐ Poor
- What do you think are the 2 or 3 most important things that should be done to make New Brunswick a better place to live?

5. If you had the opportunity, would you like to stay in your same neighborhood, move but stay in New Brunswick, or move out?

☐ Stay in my same neighborhood
☐ Move but stay in New Brunswick
☐ Move out of New Brunswick

6. How safe is your neighborhood at night?

☐ Very safe
☐ Somewhat safe
☐ Not at all safe

7. Compared to four years ago, or when you moved here, do you think crime in New Brunswick has gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed about the same?

☐ Better ☐ Worse ☐ Same

New Brunswick Schools

8. How good a job do you think New Brunswick's public schools are doing?

☐ Excellent
☐ Good
☐ Only fair
☐ Poor

9. Does anyone in your household attend the following schools? Check ALL that apply.

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-school	<input type="checkbox"/> High School
<input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten	<input type="checkbox"/> New Brunswick Adult Learning Center
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 st to 5 th grade	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6 th to 8 th grade	

10. Compared to four years ago, or when you first moved here, do you think the quality of New Brunswick public schools has gotten better, worse, or stayed about the same?

☐ Better ☐ Worse ☐ Same

11. In a few words, can you tell us why you answered Question 10 above as you did?

12. Are there any children regularly living in your household age 18 or younger?

☐ Yes ☐ No

GO TO Q13: YOUTH SECTION SKIP AHEAD TO Q20: COMMUNITY HEALTH SECTION

13. There are a number of different youth programs in New Brunswick. Does any child in your household participate in any after-school or summer programs for young people?

☐ Yes
☐ No

14. If you answered “No” to Q13, what is the MAIN reason children in your household do not participate in youth programs?

- ☐ Do not know about programs
☐ Fees charged are too high
☐ Age - too young to enroll in programs
☐ Not enough room in the programs
☐ Not interested in any of the programs
☐ Transportation
☐ Work or other conflicts
☐ Something else - please specify:

15. Are there children in your household young enough to need child care services, including before and after school care, or pre-school age?

☐ Yes
☐ No

16. If you answered “Yes” to Q15, what kind of child care services are most often used?

- ☐ Child attends a licensed daycare center
☐ Child stays with a family member
☐ Child stays at home alone
☐ Child stays with another person who is not a family member
☐ Something else - please specify:

17. When a child living in your home is sick, what typically happens if other household members have to go to work?

- ☐ Child goes to a sick child daycare center
☐ An adult stays home and misses work
☐ Child stays home alone
☐ Something else - please specify:

18. When a child living in your home is sick, would your household be likely to use a local child daycare center with health care workers trained to care for sick children?

☐ Yes
☐ No

19. If your household is interested in using a sick child daycare center, what do you think is a reasonable cost to pay per day?

\$ Enter \$ dollar amount

Community Health

This next section contains questions regarding general health care topics and access to health services for New Brunswick residents.

All of your responses are confidential.

20. Do you or anyone in your household have any of the following health issues?

	Yes	No
Asthma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diabetes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heart condition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Obesity or weight-related issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drinking or alcohol issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overuse of prescriptions or other drugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Frequent periods of feeling down, depressed or hopeless	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

21. Including yourself, how many people living in your household have had a regular check-up with a doctor in the last 12 months?

Enter total # of people

22. Including yourself, how many people living in your household age 2 and older have had a dental visit in the last 12 months?

Enter total # of people

23. During the last 12 months, please tell us whether you or any member of your household was able to get the following care when needed.

	Medical	Dental	Prescription
Was able to get care when needed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Got care but only after a delay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unable to get any care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

24. When you or anyone in your household needs medical care, where are you MOST likely to go to get it?

- Is it:
☐ A family doctor
☐ A local clinic
☐ A hospital emergency room
☐ A “botanica” or health food store
☐ Take care of it yourself within your home
☐ Somewhere else - please specify:

25. How easy is it to get the health care you need in the New Brunswick area?

- ☐ Very easy
☐ Somewhat easy
☐ Somewhat hard
☐ Very hard

26. In a few words, why do you feel getting the health care you need is somewhat or very hard?

27. Do you have health insurance coverage?

☐ Yes
☐ No

28. In a typical week, how many days do you actively exercise at least 30 minutes per day?

- ☐ Never
☐ 1 to 2 times a week
☐ 3 to 4 times a week
☐ 5 to 6 times a week
☐ Every day

29. In a typical week, how many days a week do you do the following:

Enter total # of days per week

Eat fruits and vegetables
Eat breakfast
Eat fast food meals

30. Do you shop for MOST of your food at a supermarket?

☐ Yes
☐ No

31. Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Thank you for participating in the 2016 New Brunswick Community Survey.

If you have any questions about the research, you may contact Dr. Debbie Borie-Holtz at Rutgers University by phone, (848-932-2968) or email, (dbholtz@rutgers.edu). If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, please contact an IRB Administrator at Rutgers University, Arts and Sciences IRB at Institutional Review Board, Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, Liberty Plaza / Suite 3200, 335 George Street, 3rd Floor, New Brunswick, NJ 08091, 732-235-9806 or by email, humansubjects@orsp.rutgers.edu.

39. What was the last grade in school you finished?

- ☐ 8th grade or less
- ☐ Some high school
- ☐ Graduated high school
- ☐ Vocational/technical school
- ☐ Some college
- ☐ Graduated college or above

40. Are you the chief wage earner in your household?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

41. What best describes your employment situation today?

- ☐ Employed full time
- ☐ Employed part time
- ☐ Employed in temporary/seasonal work
- ☐ Unemployed
- ☐ Stay at home parent or caregiver
- ☐ A student
- ☐ Retired
- ☐ On disability and can't work

42. What year were you born?

 Use four digits for the year

43. What is your current relationship status?

- ☐ Single
- ☐ Unmarried, living as a couple
- ☐ Civil union
- ☐ Married
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Widowed

44. Were you born in the United States?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

45. Where were you born if outside the U.S.?

46. Were your parents born in the United States?

- ☐ Yes, both parents
- ☐ One parent born here
- ☐ Neither parent born here

47. What is your race/ethnicity? Check ALL that apply.

- ☐ White
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Other - please specify:

48. List ALL languages spoken in your home.

49. How often do you rely on your mobile device to get news and information?

- ☐ Daily
- ☐ A couple times a week
- ☐ A couple times a month
- ☐ Rarely/never

50. What was your total annual family income before taxes in 2015:

- ☐ Under \$10,000
- ☐ \$10,000 to \$19, 999
- ☐ \$20,000 to \$29,999
- ☐ \$30,000 to \$49,999
- ☐ \$50,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$75,000 or more

51. What is your gender?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

Please provide your contact information so that we may contact you in the future if we conduct a follow-up study. Your contact information is also confidential.

Name:

Email:

Phone:

Current Address:

Please check the box if you are *not* willing to be contacted for a follow-up interview:

☐

Not interested



**Encuesta de la
Comunidad de
New Brunswick 2016**

Aquí hay algunas cosas que la gente ha dicho acerca de su situación alimentaria. Para cada declaración, marque con un círculo la opción que mejor describe si la situación es siempre cierto, a veces es cierto, o nunca cierto para usted y su hogar.

32a Siempre podemos comprar buenas comidas saludables.



Siempre cierto A veces cierto Nunca cierto

32b Siempre podemos comprar lo suficiente, pero no siempre los tipos de alimentos que debemos comprar.



Siempre cierto A veces cierto Nunca cierto

32c Nos preocupa que nuestra comida se acabará antes de que haya dinero para comprar más.



Siempre cierto A veces cierto Nunca cierto

32d La comida que compramos no dura, y no tenemos dinero para más.



Siempre cierto A veces cierto Nunca cierto

32e No podemos darnos el lujo de comprar alimentos saludables como frutas y verduras.



Siempre cierto A veces cierto Nunca cierto

32f Dependemos en sólo unos pocos tipos de comida que no cuestan tanto, porque no podemos pagar la alimentación más saludable.



Siempre cierto A veces cierto Nunca cierto

Organizaciones Locales

33 ¿Ha oído de New Brunswick Tomorrow?

- ☐ Sí
☐ No

34 Las próximas organizaciones se encuentra en New Brunswick. ¿Usted piensa que esto es bueno, malo, o no hace una diferencia para la ciudad?

	Rutgers	Johnson & Johnson
Bueno	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Malo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bueno y malo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No hace una diferencia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Información de Antecedentes

Sólo unas pocas preguntas finales para asegurarnos de que escuchemos de todos los diferentes tipos de personas que viven en New Brunswick.

35 ¿Cuál es su situación de vivienda? ¿Cuál de la siguientes aplica para usted o el jefe de familia, presentemente?:

- ☐ Dueño/a de su casa
☐ Alquila una casa
☐ Alquila un apartamento
☐ Alquila un cuarto en una casa o apartamento
☐ Vive con un amigo o con parientes sin tener que pagar renta
☐ No tiene un lugar permanente donde vivir

36 Incluyéndose a usted, ¿cuántos adultos y niños viven en su hogar?

Anote el total # de personas

37 ¿Cuántos niños de 18 años o menos viven en su hogar?

Anote el total # de niños menor de 18 años

38 Incluyéndose a usted, ¿cuántos de los adultos que viven en su hogar tienen mas de 60 años de edad?

Anote el total # de personas que tengan 60 años o más

ENCUESTA DE LA COMUNIDAD DE NEW BRUNSWICK

Gracias por tomar el tiempo para responder a la encuesta de la comunidad del 2016. Puede completar la encuesta en Inglés o Español. TODAS SUS RESPUESTAS SON CONFIDENCIALES.

Al tomar unos minutos para compartir sus pensamientos acerca de la vida en New Brunswick usted nos estará ayudando una gran cantidad. Cuando haya terminado, por favor devuelva la encuesta a nosotros en el sobre incluido que ya tiene la dirección y estampilla. ¡Esperamos con interés escuchar de usted!

La Vida en su Vecindad

Puede ignorar las preguntas que no quiera contestar o no está seguro acerca.

1 ¿Por cuántos años ha vivido en New Brunswick?

- ☐ Menos de 1 año
☐ 1 hasta menos de 5 años
☐ 5 hasta menos de 10 años
☐ 10 hasta menos de 20 años
☐ 20 años o más

2 ¿Cómo calificaría New Brunswick como un lugar para vivir?

- ☐ Excelente
☐ Bueno
☐ Regular
☐ Malo

3 ¿Cómo calificaría su vecindario como un lugar para vivir?

- ☐ Excelente
☐ Bueno
☐ Regular
☐ Malo

4 ¿Qué cree usted que son las 2 o 3 cosas más importantes que se deben hacer para hacer New Brunswick un mejor lugar para vivir?

5 ¿Si usted tuviera la oportunidad – le gustaría permanecer en el mismo vecindario, mudarse pero quedarse en New Brunswick, o salir de New Brunswick?

- ☐ Permanecer en el mismo vecindario
☐ Mudarme pero quedarme en New Brunswick
☐ Salir de New Brunswick

6 ¿Qué tan seguro es su vecindario por la noche?

- ☐ Muy seguro
☐ Razonablemente seguro
☐ Nada de seguro

7 En comparación con hace cuatro años, o cuando se mudó aquí, ¿cree que el crimen en New Brunswick ha mejorado, ha empeorado, o sigue igual?

- ☐ Mejor ☐ Peor ☐ Igual

Las Escuelas de New Brunswick

8 ¿Qué tan buen trabajo cree usted que las escuelas públicas de New Brunswick están haciendo?

- ☐ Excelente
☐ Bueno
☐ Regular
☐ Malo

9 ¿Algún miembro de su familia está en una de las siguientes escuelas?

Marque **TODO** lo que corresponda.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-escuela | <input type="checkbox"/> Escuela Secundaria |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten | <input type="checkbox"/> El Centro de Aprendizaje Para Adultos de New Brunswick |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ^{ro} a 5 ^{to} grado | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 ^{to} a 8 ^{vo} grado | |

10 En comparación con hace cuatro años, o la primera vez que se mudó aquí, ¿cree que la calidad de las escuelas públicas de New Brunswick ha mejorado, ha empeorado, o sigue igual?

☐ Mejorado ☐ Empeorado ☐ Igual

11 En pocas palabras, ¿puede decirnos por qué dio esa respuesta para la pregunta 10?

12 ¿Hay algún niño que viva en su hogar que tenga 18 años de edad o menos?

☐ Sí ☐ No

SIGAA LA PREGUNTA #13: DELASALUD JUVENTUD

SALTE A LA PREGUNTA #20: SECCIÓN DELA COMMUNIDAD

R Sección de la Juventud

13 Hay una variedad de programas para la juventud en New Brunswick. ¿Hay algún niño en su hogar que participe en cualquier programa después de la escuela o de verano para los jóvenes?

☐ Sí ☐ No

14 Si respondió “No” a la pregunta 13, ¿cuál es la razón PRINCIPAL por que los niños en su hogar no participan en programas para la juventud?

☐ No saben cuáles programas están disponibles

☐ Los precios que se cobran son demasiado altos

☐ Edad – son demasiado jóvenes para los programas

☐ No hay suficiente espacio en los programas

☐ No están interesados en ningunos de los programas

☐ Transporte

☐ Trabajo u otros conflictos

☐ ¿Otra cosa? [Por favor, especifique]

15 ¿Hay algún niño en su hogar, que sea lo suficientemente joven para necesitar servicios de cuidado infantil, incluyendo a niños de edad preescolar o que necesite servicios antes o después de la escuela?

☐ Sí ☐ No

16 Si respondió “Sí” a la pregunta 15, ¿qué tipo de servicios de cuidado infantil se utilizan más frecuente?

☐ Atiende a una guardería de niños con licencia

☐ Se queda con un miembro de la familia

☐ Se queda en casa solo

☐ Se queda con otra persona que no es un miembro de la familia

☐ ¿Otra cosa? [Por favor, especifique]

17 Cuando un niño que usa cualquier servicios de cuidado infantil está enfermo, ¿qué pasa si los otros miembros de su hogar tienen que ir a trabajar?

☐ El niño va a un guardería para niños enfermos

☐ Un adulto no va al trabajo y se queda en el hogar con el niño

☐ El niño se queda en casa solo

☐ ¿Otra cosa? [Por favor, especifique]

18 Cuando su hijo/a está enfermo/a, ¿sería probable en su hogar usar una guardería infantil local que atiende a los niños enfermos y que tiene profesionales de salud?

☐ Sí ☐ No

19 Si desea utilizar una guardería para los niños enfermos, ¿que considera un costo razonable a pagar por día? \$

R La Salud de la Comunidad

La siguiente sección contiene preguntas relacionadas con temas del cuidado de la salud general y el acceso a los servicios de salud para los residentes de New Brunswick. Todas sus respuestas son confidenciales.

20 ¿Alguien en su hogar tiene cualquiera de los siguientes problemas de salud?

	Sí	No
Asma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diabetes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Problemas cardiacos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
La obesidad o problemas relacionados con el peso	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Problemas con el alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
El uso excesivo de medicamentos recetados u otras drogas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Frecuentes períodos de tristeza, depresión, o falta de esperanza	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

21 Incluyéndose a usted, ¿cuántas personas que viven en su hogar han tenido un chequeo regular con un médico en los últimos 12 meses?

 Anote # total de personas

22 Incluyéndose a usted, ¿cuántas personas de 2 años o más de edad y que ahora viven en su hogar han tenido una visita al dentista en los últimos 12 meses?

 Anote # total de personas

23 Durante los últimos 12 meses, por favor díganos si usted o cualquier miembro de su familia fue capaz de obtener cualquiera de los siguientes cuidados cuando fueron necesario.

	Cuidado Médico	Cuidado Dental	Cuidado de Prescripcion
Fue capaz de conseguir la atención cuando fue necesario	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recibió atención médica, pero sólo después de un retraso	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No pudo conseguir atención médica	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

24 Cuando usted o algún miembro de su familia necesita atención médica, donde es MÁS probable que vaya a conseguirlo?

☐ Un doctor de la familia

☐ Una clínica local

☐ Una sala de emergencia del hospital

☐ Una botánica o tienda de alimentos saludables

☐ Cuidar de usted mismo dentro de su hogar

☐ ¿Otra cosa? [Por favor, especifique]

25 ¿Qué tan fácil es obtener la atención médica que necesita en la área de New Brunswick?

☐ Muy fácil

☐ Un poco fácil

☐ Un poco difícil

☐ Muy difícil

26 En pocas palabras, ¿por qué se siente que recibir la atención médica que necesita es un poco o muy difícil?

27 ¿Tiene cobertura de seguro médico?

☐ Sí ☐ No

28 En una semana típica, ¿con qué frecuencia hace ejercicio por lo menos 30 minutos al día?

☐ Nunca

☐ 1 a 2 veces por semana

☐ 3 a 4 veces por semana

☐ 5 a 6 veces por semana

☐ Todos los días

29 En una semana típica, ¿cuántos días a la semana usted hace lo siguiente:

Anote el numero total de días por semana

Come frutas y vegetales

Come desayuno

Come comida rápida

30 ¿Usted compra la MAYORÍA de su comida en el supermercado?

☐ Sí ☐ No

31 ¿Ha habido veces en los últimos 12 meses, cuando usted no tuvo suficiente dinero para comprar alimentos que usted o su familia necesitaba?

☐ Sí ☐ No

Gracias por su participación en la Encuesta de la Comunidad de New Brunswick del 2016.

Si usted tiene alguna pregunta, puede comunicarse con la Dra. Debbie Borie-Holtz (dbholtz@rutgers.edu). Si usted tiene alguna pregunta sobre sus derechos como participante en el estudio, por favor, póngase en contacto con un Administrador IRB de la Universidad de Rutgers, Artes y Ciencias de la IRB al “Consejo de Revisión Institucional de la Universidad de Rutgers, la Universidad Estatal de Nueva Jersey, Liberty Plaza / suite 3200, 335 George Street , 3rd Floor, New Brunswick, NJ 08091”, 732-235-9806, o por correo electrónico al humansubjects@orsp.rutgers.edu.

39 ¿Cuál fue el último grado de la escuela que usted completó?

- ☐ Octavo grado o menos
- ☐ Algunos estudios de la Escuela Secundaria
- ☐ Graduado/a de la Escuela Secundaria
- ☐ Escuela vocacional o técnica
- ☐ Algunos estudios universitarios
- ☐ Graduado/a de la universidad o más

40 ¿Es usted el principal sostén económico de su hogar?

- ☐ Sí
- ☐ No

41 ¿Que mejor describe su situación laboral ahora?

- ☐ Empleado/a de tiempo completo
- ☐ Empleado/a a tiempo parcial
- ☐ Empleado/a en trabajo temporal/estacional
- ☐ Desempleados
- ☐ Ama de casa
- ☐ Un estudiante
- ☐ Retirado/a
- ☐ Discapacitado/a y no puede trabajar

42 ¿En que año nació?

Anote el año en 4 dígitos

43 ¿Cuál es su estado civil presentemente?

- ☐ Soltero/a
- ☐ Sin casar, pero viviendo con una pareja
- ☐ Unión civil
- ☐ Casado/a
- ☐ Separado/a
- ☐ Divorciado/a
- ☐ Viudo/a

44 ¿Nació en Los Estados Unidos?

- ☐ Sí
- ☐ No

45 Si usted nació fuera de los Estados Unidos, ¿dónde nació?

46 ¿Sus padres nacieron en los Estados Unidos?

- ☐ Sí, mis dos padres nacieron aquí
- ☐ Uno de mis padres nació aquí
- ☐ Ninguno de mis padres nació aquí

47 ¿Cuál es su raza u origen étnico? Marque todo lo que corresponda.

- ☐ Blanco/a
- ☐ Negro/a o Afroamericano/a
- ☐ Asiático/a
- ☐ Hispano/a / Latino/a
- ☐ ¿Otra cosa?[Por favor, especifique]

48 Escriba TODOS los idiomas que se hablan en su hogar.

49 ¿Con qué frecuencia depende en su teléfono celular para recibir noticias e información?

- ☐ Diariamente
- ☐ Algunas veces a la semana
- ☐ Algunas veces al mes
- ☐ Raramente

50 ¿Cuál fue su ingreso familiar anual antes de impuestos?:

- ☐ Menos de \$10,000
- ☐ \$10,000 a \$19, 999
- ☐ \$20,000 a \$29,999
- ☐ \$30,000 a \$49,999
- ☐ \$50,000 a \$74,999
- ☐ \$75,000 a more

51 ¿Cuál es su género?

- ☐ Hombre
- ☐ Mujer

Por favor, escriba su información de contacto para poder contactarlo/a en el futuro si llevamos a cabo un estudio de seguimiento. Su información de contacto también es confidencial.

Nombre: Corre Electrónico: Teléfono:
Dirección Actual:

Por favor marque la casilla si *no está dispuesto/a* a ser contactado/a para una entrevista de seguimiento: ☐ No me interesa



Earlier this month, a Rutgers survey was mailed to your home asking for your help in understanding how New Brunswick residents are being affected by several issues from job availability to health care access.

If you have not had a chance to complete and return your survey, we would be grateful if you could take a few minutes now. This is a short survey and should only take about 10 minutes to complete.

You may also complete the survey online at the following link: <http://eagletonpoll.rutgers.edu/newbrunswick> or by scanning the code with your smart phone app. Your personal access password is listed below and will not be linked to your responses.

If you did not receive a survey, or it was misplaced, we can mail you another copy today. Or if you prefer to complete the survey over the phone, we can call you back later this month. If you prefer one of these two options, please call us at 848-932-8995.

Thanks for completing the **New Brunswick 2016 Community Survey!**

Thank you,

Ashley Koning, Rutgers ECPIP Director

ACCESS CODE:



A principios del mes, una encuesta de Rutgers fue enviada a su casa pidiendo su ayuda para entender como los ciudadanos de New Brunswick están afectados por varios asuntos, desde la disponibilidad de los trabajos hasta el acceso a los servicios de salud.

Si usted no ha tenido la oportunidad de completar y devolver su encuesta, estaremos agradecidos si pudiera dedicarle unos minutos ahora. Esta es una encuesta corta y solo debe tomar alrededor de 10 minutos en completarse.

También puede completar la encuesta por Internet con el enlace siguiente: <http://eagletonpoll.rutgers.edu/newbrunswick> o escaneando el código con su teléfono inteligente. Su contraseña personal de acceso aparece abajo y no será conectada a sus respuestas.

Si usted no ha recibido la encuesta, o si la ha perdido, podemos enviarle otra copia hoy. Si prefiere completar la encuesta por teléfono, podemos llamarle más adelante en el mes. Por favor llámenos a 848-932-8995 para indicarnos su preferencia para completar la encuesta.

¡Gracias por completar **la encuesta de la comunidad de New Brunswick 2016!**

Muchas gracias,

Ashley Koning, Directora de Rutgers ECPIP

CÓDIGO DE ACCESO:





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Please accept the enclosed \$2 as an expression of our thanks for completing the **New Brunswick 2016 Community Survey!**

Thank you,

Ashley Koning, Rutgers ECPIP Director

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¡Por favor acepte los \$2 adjuntos como una muestra de nuestra gratitud por completar **la encuesta de la comunidad de New Brunswick 2016!**

Muchas gracias,

Ashley Koning, Directora de Rutgers ECPIP

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