

# New Jersey: A Statewide View of Diversity

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## Executive Summary

New Jersey is becoming a more diverse state, evident to almost anyone who lives here. The current racial/ethnic makeup comprises 63 percent of Whites, just fewer than 15 percent of both African Americans and Hispanics, and 7 percent of Asians. Thus since the last major study conducted in 1996, we have seen both a relative decline in the White population and growth in the number of Hispanics and Asians. However, as in 1996, New Jerseyans continue to wildly overestimate the number of minorities in the state. They estimate that about 40 percent of the state is African American and about 35 percent is Hispanic. Blacks and Hispanics share these over-estimations—indeed they often lead them.

These perceptions may be due to the fact that many live in somewhat segregated communities, although this appears to be changing at least in terms of self-perceptions. In 1996, 53 percent said they lived in communities where most or all were of the same races as themselves. In 2007 the statewide figure is 44 percent. The change is driven mainly by Whites. Whereas 61 percent said they lived in fairly segregated communities in 1996, this figure dropped to 52 percent in 2007. The percentage of Hispanics saying they lived in communities where all or most were the same race as they increased from 15 to 30 percent over this period, while the percentage of Blacks was unchanged at about 30 percent. And a greater number of Whites are welcoming these changes. In 1996 more Whites described the growth of minorities in their communities as bad (18%) than good (13%). In 2007 more say it is a good than bad change by a margin of 18 to nine percent.

We have a lot of interracial and interethnic contact with our fellow citizens: 76 percent report having a close friend of a different race or ethnicity. This led the list of types of relationships asked about, followed by people from another country (62%), a person who is Jewish (57%), a person who is gay or lesbian (43%), born-again Christian (39%), person who is physically disabled (39%) or Muslim (21%). Still there is work to be done in the nature of interpersonal trust: 61 percent of New Jerseyans agree “you can’t be too careful in dealing with most people,” compared to 50 percent in the United States as a whole. In New Jersey, Blacks are the least trusting (77%), followed by Hispanics (65%) and Whites (56%).

New Jerseyans of all backgrounds report seeing less discrimination in 2007 than they did in 1996, and report discrimination being less of a problem. Currently, 14 percent say racial or ethnic discrimination is a “big” problem (30% in 1996) in the state, 30 percent “somewhat” of a problem (48% in 1996), 11 percent a “small” problem (13% in 1996), and 30 percent “not a problem” (5% in 1996). There are a number of elements behind these numbers. First, Whites (38%) continue to be far less likely than either Blacks (58%) or Hispanics (61%) to view discrimination as at least a somewhat serious problem. However, the percentage expressing this sentiment declined from 61 percent of the state in 1996 to the current level of 44 percent, a significant decrease. And while the decline was greatest among Whites, the number went down in each category. Here is the percentage saying racial and ethnic discrimination is a “big” problem in 2007, followed

by the comparable number in each group who felt this way in 1996: Whites 10 percent, down from 19 percent; Blacks 26 percent, down from 34 percent; Hispanics 21 percent, down from 30 percent.

And people in all groups are describing less racial/ethnic tension in the communities where they live. The percent reporting either “a lot” or “some” tension has declined from 32 to 21 percent among Whites, from 54 to 37 percent among Blacks, and from 47 to 33 percent among Hispanics. The percentage of Blacks reporting employment-based discrimination has fallen significantly over this time period. Fewer members of all racial and ethnic groups report discrimination in employment, housing, health care and schooling, although many of these drops are not large or statistically significant. Clearly there are many indicators of positive change over the past decade in the Garden State.

Statewide there is little in the way of perceived discrimination against Asian residents: just three percent say they face “a lot” of discrimination, and another 22 percent say they face “some,” equating to one-quarter of the state. This is similar to perceived discrimination against Jews (21 some and 5 a lot), and lower than for gays and lesbians (48 and 18), people with disabilities (23 and 9) and women (33 and 8).

Virtually all New Jerseyans give both the state and their own town positive ratings of “excellent” or “good” as places to live. Still, there are wide disparities by race in many cases. About seven-in-ten Whites and Hispanics report positive ratings, compared to just half of Black respondents. These ratings have changed little since 1996. There has been more change, and there is more racial/ethnic variation, in ratings respondents’ own towns or neighborhoods. With this focus of attention, 87 percent of Whites report positive ratings, compared to 70 percent of Hispanics and 53 percent of Blacks. Moreover, there are even greater differences at the margins. In 2007 we find 44 percent of Whites, 25 percent of Hispanics and just 15 percent of African Americans rating their place of residence as “excellent.” Still, assessments of local communities have increased since 1996 for each group—by 12 percentage points among White, 10 points among Hispanics and six points among Black New Jerseyans.

State residents rated their satisfaction in eight quality of life aspects. And these results are not easily summarized. However, we note that satisfaction in each of seven areas asked about in both surveys increased from 1996 and 2007—a very healthy trend. We note large racial/ethnic differences in feelings of physical safety and having recreational opportunities, modest but significant differences in areas of income and education with Whites always the most satisfied and Blacks always the least, and smaller differences in health care and job satisfaction.

We see little difference in the opinions expressed by Hispanic, White and Black residents in many aspects of government performance. Roughly equal numbers in all groups report feeling that they believe they have a meaningful say about what the government does (50%), that the state is run for the benefit of all (45%, with Blacks a bit lower), that government has the responsibility to take care of people who cannot take care of

themselves (67%), and that government should do what is necessary to insure that everyone has an equal *opportunity* to succeed (over 90%).

There are differences, however, in other matters of government policy. Respondents were asked their position on the tradeoff between government providing more services with higher taxes, or fewer services and lower taxes. By a margin of 60 to 25 percent Blacks preferred a more expansive government; Hispanics did so by 56 to 31 percent. Whites preferred a lesser role for government by a plurality of 44 to 39 percent. Whites are strongly opposed to the affirmative action of giving minorities preferential treatment in hiring by a margin of 72 to 20 percent. And, more Hispanics disapprove than approve by 48 to 38 percent. African Americans favor this policy by a margin of 49 to 37 percent, with the remainder expressing no opinion. A majority of Blacks also believe the criminal justice system is biased against African Americans.

New Jersey has more immigrants than the country as a whole, and we feel better about the contribution of immigrants than is true in the U.S. Nationwide, a bare majority feel that immigrants are more of a burden than strengthen the country (52 to 41 percent). In the Garden State 57 percent believe that immigrants are an asset while just 29 percent describe them as a burden. Still, the state is ambiguous in some aspects of their views of undocumented immigrants. Forty percent describe this as a major problem, 42 percent a minor problem and nine percent not a problem at all. One-fifth of all New Jerseyans believe that most immigrants are here legally; roughly the same number believes most are here illegally, leaving the bulk to say that “some” are here illegally. The state is also divided on whether undocumented immigrants should get driving privileges. This view is held by 42 percent of Whites, 56 percent of Blacks, and 78 percent of Hispanics.

## Introduction

New Jersey is one of the most diverse states in the nation. Surrounded by large cities such as Philadelphia and New York, and as one of the top locations for immigration, New Jersey has a population that is diverse in terms of race, ethnicity, religion, language, and culture.

A few examples of New Jersey's diversity can be seen from the following 2005 American Community Survey findings<sup>1</sup>:

- About 19% of New Jersey's population is foreign-born, which ranks the state as third in the nation only behind California and New York for the percentage of foreign-born residents.
- New Jersey also ranks third in the nation for its population of Asian residents (7.3%) behind Hawaii and California.
- Twenty-seven percent of New Jersey's population speaks a language other than English at home (ranking fifth with Arizona behind California, New Mexico, Texas and New York).

The level of diversity in New Jersey has been increasing and will likely continue to increase. For example, between the 1990 and 2005, the US Census and the American Community Survey show that New Jersey's foreign-born population increased by 7 percentage points (from 12.5% in 1990 to 19.5% in 2005); and the Hispanic population increased by 5 percentage points; (from 10% in 1990 to 15% in 2005)<sup>2</sup>. According to population projections by the US Census Bureau, the nation's Hispanic and Asian populations will triple over the next half-century.<sup>3</sup>

While this diversity adds depth and richness to New Jersey, it also has the potential to result in misunderstanding and conflict. In an effort to promote understanding, respect, and fair treatment in New Jersey, the American Conference on Diversity, the Initiative for Regional and Community Transformation, Leadership New Jersey and the New Jersey Public Policy and Research Institute has commissioned the Bloustein School at Rutgers University to study public opinion on diversity and race relations in New Jersey. An earlier study was conducted in 1996 by the Partnership for New Jersey and The National Conference<sup>4</sup>. Many of the working task force on survey design in 1996 also worked on the 2007 survey. A full listing of sponsors and partners can be found on the letter of transmittal presenting this report from Diane Schwartz, President and CEO of the American Conference on Diversity.

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau: Percent of People Who Are Foreign-Born from the 2005 American Community Survey.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau: 2005 American Community Survey.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau: People-Race and Ethnicity at <http://factfinder.census.gov>

<sup>4</sup> The National Conference subsequently became known as the National Conference for Community and Justice (NCCJ). The American Conference on Diversity, formerly NCCJ-NJ, is no longer affiliated in any way with NCCJ. The Partnership for New Jersey is now known as Leadership NJ.

The research design for *New Jersey: A Statewide View of Diversity* is limited to replicating the 1996 study discussed in the following section. As a result, this current study uses the earlier analysis as a template by which to gauge changes in state opinion and behavior regarding issues related to racial and ethnic diversity. The 1996 research design focused exclusively on three groups – African-Americans, Hispanics, and Whites. We are cognizant, however, of the vital importance of other demographic minorities to the rich tapestry of our state’s diversity. Most notably, over the last fifteen years the Asian population in New Jersey has more than doubled – from 3.5% in 1990 to 7.3% in 2005. Since, however, Asian-Americans were not included in the original study research design, there are no benchmarks available by which to gauge change. Consequently, this report is limited in its scope to the groups analyzed in the 1996 report.<sup>5</sup>

## **Background and Purpose of the Study**

The 1996 survey, *Taking New Jersey’s Pulse*, measured attitudes, values and perceptions regarding racial and ethnic diversity in New Jersey, intra-group contact and relations and quality of life. The study was designed to focus primarily on the experiences of Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics with questions about Asians where possible.

The 2007 survey, *New Jersey: a Statewide View of Diversity*, also measured attitudes, values, and perceptions regarding racial and ethnic diversity in New Jersey. Again, the study was designed to focus primarily on the attitudes, perceptions, and experiences of Whites, African Americans and Hispanics, but did include several questions about other groups such as Asians.<sup>6</sup> New Jersey has a small but growing Asian population (about 7 percent, compared to about 15 percent of the other groups noted above). As the number of Asian residents increases, future studies can consider measuring through oversampling. The 2007 study was expanded to include new topics or update topics in areas such as education, health care, immigration, and public policy.

The goal of the 2007 study was to provide information on how attitudes, values, and perceptions have changed since 1996 and to give comparisons to national public opinion where possible. The findings will be used to improve New Jersey policy, programs, and practice. The remainder of this report is divided into the following sections: A statistical “Face of New Jersey” statistical profile; rating of the Garden State as a place to live; Town/Community Rating; Quality of Life; Race Relations; Discrimination in New Jersey; Race and Ethnicity in the Workplace; Government and Diversity; and Immigration.

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<sup>5</sup> As the Asian population grows in the future, the cost of oversampling to include an adequate number of Asian-Americans respondents will decline. We hope and anticipate that the successor to this survey will be able to add an Asian stratum, which will enrich comparisons and the depth of knowledge.

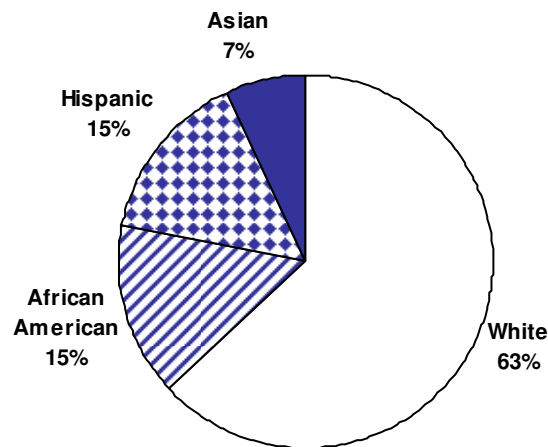
<sup>6</sup> Please note that throughout this paper, the terms African-American and Black are used interchangeably, which refers to those of non-Hispanic decent. The terms Hispanic and Latino are also used interchangeably, referring to those of any race. The term White refers to those of non-Hispanic decent.

## The Face of New Jersey

In order to explore New Jerseyans' views, perceptions and attitudes of the myriad topics explored in this report, one must look at the nature of households sampled and understand some basic differences indicated by respondents' race and ethnicity. Personal lifestyle factors, such as age, education, marital status, number of school-age children, employment status, housing tenure, and citizenship all influence residents' views on social issues.

As shown in Figure 1, the three primary racial categories in New Jersey are White, African American and Hispanic. More than one third of the state population is non-White, with Blacks and Hispanics each representing 15% of the public. Asians make up a growing minority group in the state and are currently 7% of the population. According to the US Census, Hispanics are the fastest growing minority population in the nation, and by the year 2050, nearly one in four people in the US will be Hispanic<sup>7</sup>.

**Figure 1. Percentage of New Jersey residents and their racial characteristics.**



Not only are Hispanics the fastest growing minority group, but overall, the Hispanic population in New Jersey is younger than the White or Black population. Forty-nine percent of Hispanics are between the ages of 18 and 34 compared to 30% of Blacks and only 17% of Whites (see Figure 2 for details). This age difference is reflected in other areas such as education and income. As shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4, Whites are more likely than Blacks or Hispanics to have a college education and have a higher income.

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<sup>7</sup> US Census, no date: <http://factfinder.census.gov>



Figure 2. Percentage of New Jersey Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics by age.

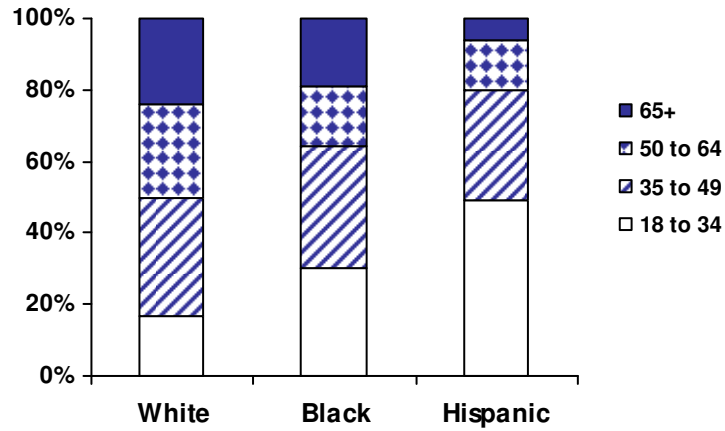


Figure 3. Percentage of New Jersey residents by race and education level.

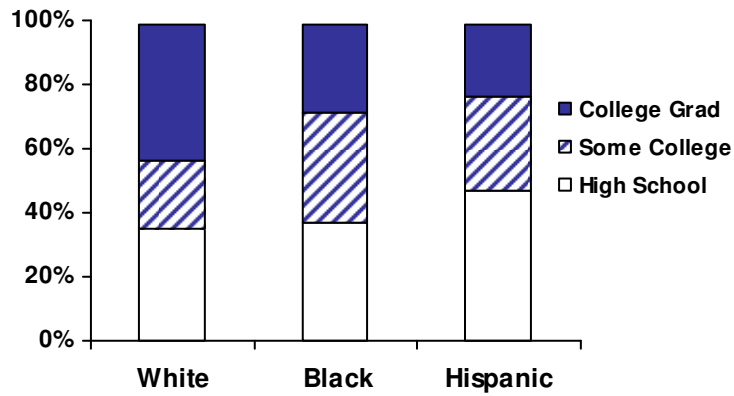
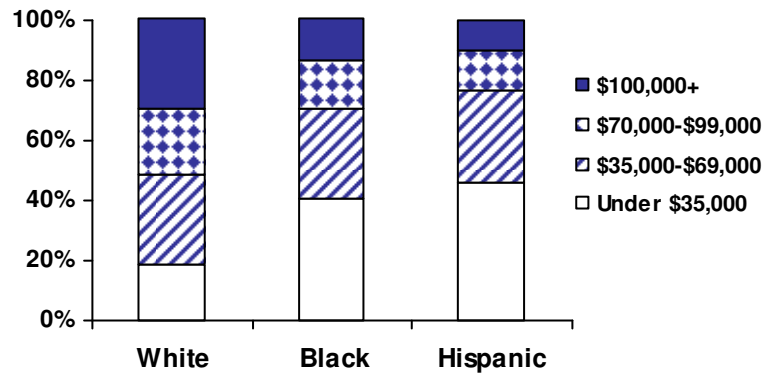
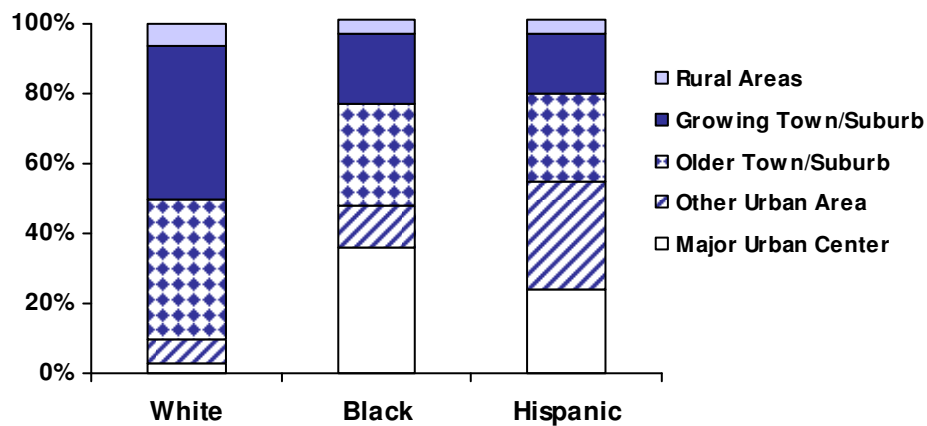


Figure 4. Percentage of New Jersey residents by race and income level.



The diversity of the aggregate population of New Jersey notwithstanding, there are major differences among Whites, Blacks and Hispanics and the types of communities in which they live (i.e. major urban center, other urban area, older towns and suburbs, growing towns and suburbs, or rural areas). Whites mostly live in growing or older towns and suburbs, with very few living in urban areas. Blacks are more likely than Hispanics to live in urban centers, but a significant proportion of Blacks live in suburban communities, especially older towns and suburbs. Hispanics are more concentrated in urban communities, though most live outside of urban centers (see Figure 5 for details).

**Figure 5. Percentage of New Jersey residents by race and type of community.**



Looking at other personal characteristics, as shown in Table 1, Whites are most likely to be married or living as married, to own their homes and are least likely to have been born outside the US. Nearly six in ten New Jersey Hispanics are married or live as married, are most likely to be employed full time and have school age children living in their households. A significant majority of Hispanics (58%) were born outside of the US, and are least likely to own their residences (59% rent their homes). In fact, Hispanics are the only ethnic/racial group in the study to have higher rates of marriage and full-time employment than of home ownership. Blacks living in the state are least likely to be married, with just four in ten saying they are married or living as married. Blacks are most likely to be divorced, separated or never married. Among the racial groups, Blacks are least likely to be employed full time and are significantly less likely than Whites to own their homes.

**Table 1. Lifestyle characteristics of the New Jersey population by race: 2007.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>Married/Living as Married</b>	60%	65%	41%	57%	1279
<b>Has School Age Children</b>	32%	30%	32%	39%	1279
<b>Currently Employed</b>	61%	60%	56%	68%	1279
<b>Owns Home</b>	70%	85%	45%	36%	1279
<b>Foreign Born</b>	18%	5%	15%	58%	1279

### ***Community Composition***

Assessing the racial balance of neighborhoods in New Jersey is helpful in understanding attitudes, values, and perceptions regarding racial, ethnic, and other social issues. New Jersey residents were asked whether almost all, most, a mixture or just a few of people living around them were racially alike. Equal proportions of New Jerseyans say they live in mixed communities (48%) or communities in which most or all of the people are the same race as themselves (44%). Compared to 1996, when a majority of state residents said they lived in communities in which most or all of the people were the same race as themselves, more New Jersey residents live in mixed communities in 2007 (see Table 2 for details).

The change is driven by Whites responses, where fewer live in communities where most or all of the people around them are White and more live in mixed communities. In contrast, more Hispanics say they live in communities in which most or all of the people around them are of the same race. There was a 15 percentage point positive difference in the rate of those who said they live among mostly other Hispanics, from 15% in 1996 to 30% in 2007. Rates for Blacks were basically unchanged in the intervening 11 years.

**Table 2. Community Racial Composition; 1996 and 2007.**

Group	2007			1996		
	Almost All/Most Same as Respondent	Mixture	Just a Few Same as Respondent	Almost All/Most Same as Respondent	Mixture	Just a Few Same as Respondent
<b>Total NJ</b>	44%	48%	7%	53%	41%	5%
<b>White</b>	52%	45%	2%	61%	36%	2%
<b>Black</b>	30%	58%	10%	27%	62%	10%
<b>Hispanic</b>	30%	47%	20%	15%	56%	27%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

## ***New Jersey Rating***

As shown in Table 3, New Jersey residents are mostly positive about the state as a place to live in 2007. One-in-five say it is an excellent place to live, while half say the state is a good place to live. Among racial groups, Whites are most positive about the state, with 72% of White respondents rating New Jersey as an excellent or good place to live, followed by Hispanics (71%). Blacks are less positive about the state, with just slightly more than half rating New Jersey as an excellent or good place to live. While 28% of both Whites and Hispanics rate the state as an only fair or poor place to live, Blacks are far more likely to rate living in New Jersey negatively (46% rate New Jersey as a place to live only fair or poor).

The 2007 findings closely reflect those of the 1996 *Taking New Jersey's Pulse* survey. However, a new dynamic has emerged when satisfaction is measured by both race and sex. Black females were found to be the most dissatisfied with the state as a place to live, with 49% rating it as an only fair or poor place to live. Most satisfied, rating New Jersey as an excellent or good place to live, are Hispanic males (78%) and White females (76%). In 1996, White males were most satisfied, with 72 percent saying the state was a good or excellent place to live. In 2007, about two-thirds of White males were satisfied with the state as a place to live, with Hispanic females giving New Jersey similar ratings. However, Hispanic females were more likely than White males to give the state an excellent rating (22% vs. 19%).

**Table 3. Rating of New Jersey as a Place to Live; 1996 and 2007.**

Group	2007		1996	
	Excellent/Good	Only Fair/Poor	Excellent/Good	Only Fair/Poor
<b>Total NJ</b>	69%	30%	71%	29%
<b>White</b>	72%	28%	73%	26%
<b>Black</b>	53%	46%	54%	45%
<b>Hispanic</b>	71%	28%	68%	31%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

### Satisfaction and Community Type

On the whole, New Jerseyans are satisfied with the Garden State as a place to live, but those living in urban communities (either centers or other urban areas) were less satisfied than their counterparts living in suburbs (both older and growing suburban municipalities). Just 23% of respondents living in older towns and suburbs and 30% in growing suburbs and towns gave the state a fair or poor rating as a place to live, whereas 42% of those living in urban centers and 34% of those say New Jersey is only fair or poor as a place to live. There is a clear correlation between satisfaction and race, with Blacks and Hispanics — who live disproportionately in urban communities — giving the state lower ratings than Whites.

### Satisfaction and Community Diversity

Ratings of the state vary when considering the racial mixture of respondents' neighborhoods. Those who say there are just a few people who are racially like them in their neighborhoods were most likely to give to the state excellent or good rating as a place to live. Blacks are most likely to be satisfied living in integrated or mixed communities, while those Blacks who live in predominantly Black neighborhoods were more likely to give the state a negative rating. A slight majority (55%) of Blacks living in communities with mostly other Blacks give New Jersey negative ratings, while 45 % say the state is an excellent or good place to live.

Although Whites and Hispanics from all types of neighborhoods are favorable of New Jersey as a place to live, those who live in neighborhoods where just a few or most are like them were more likely to give the state positive ratings than those who lived in truly mixed or homogenous neighborhoods. Whites and Hispanics in homogeneous neighborhoods were the least enthusiastic about New Jersey as a place to live, with 69% of the former group and 68% of the latter group giving the state excellent or good ratings. Among Whites in racially heterogeneous neighborhoods, 87% had a favorable opinion of

New Jersey, while 81% of Hispanics and 61% of Blacks expressed this sentiment (see Table 4).

**Table 4. Satisfaction with New Jersey as a Place to Live by Racial Composition of Neighborhood.**

<b>Rating</b>	<b>Almost All Same as Respondent</b>	<b>Most Same as Respondent</b>	<b>Mixture</b>	<b>Just a Few Same as Respondent</b>
<b>Excellent</b>	18%	23%	20%	23%
<b>Good</b>	49%	50%	47%	56%
<b>Only Fair</b>	21%	22%	25%	15%
<b>Poor</b>	11%	4%	7%	7%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

### ***Town/Community Rating***

Table 5 reveals that New Jersey residents have more favorable attitudes towards their own towns and cities as places to live than they do towards the state, with eight in ten saying their community is either an excellent (36%) or a good (43%) place to live (compared with a 71% satisfaction rating for New Jersey as a place to live). New Jerseyans' satisfaction with their towns and cities has increased from 71 percent in 1996 to 79 percent in 2007.

Whites are almost three times more likely than Blacks and twice as likely as Hispanics, to say their own town is an excellent place to live, and are significantly more satisfied with their towns than they were in 1996 (87% vs. 75%). Slightly less than half of Blacks give their town a negative rating of only fair (35%) or poor (12%), as positive ratings (excellent and good) increased from 47 percent in 1996 to 53 percent in 2007. Overall positive (60%) and negative (30%) ratings among Hispanics remain unchanged from 1996. Older New Jerseyans, those with higher incomes, homeowners and suburbanites gave their own towns more positive ratings as a place to live than others.

**Table 5. Rating of Town or City as a Place to Live; 1996 and 2007.**

Group	2007				1996			
	Excellent	Good	Only Fair	Poor	Excellent	Good	Only Fair	Poor
<b>Total NJ</b>	36%	43%	17%	4%	24%	47%	22%	7%
<b>White</b>	44%	43%	10%	2%	26%	49%	19%	5%
<b>Black</b>	15%	38%	35%	12%	10%	37%	40%	13%
<b>Hispanic</b>	25%	45%	23%	7%	21%	39%	28%	10%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

Nine out of ten Whites who said they lived in predominantly White communities rated their own towns and cities as excellent or good places to live. Although a majority of Whites in towns with different racial composites say their communities are excellent or good places to live, those living in more racially diverse communities are less likely to rate their towns or cities as excellent or good places to live. Conversely, Blacks who said just a few other Blacks live amongst them gave their towns and cities the most positive ratings, with 68% saying their communities were excellent or good places to live. Negative ratings were more likely given by Blacks living in communities where most of the people living around them are Black (73% rate their towns or cities as only fair or poor) or those living in almost all-Black neighborhoods (54% say their towns and cities are only fair or poor as places to live). Similarly, 87% of Hispanics who live amongst just a few other Hispanics gave positive ratings to their places of residence. However, Hispanics were nearly as likely to rate their towns and cities positively whether they lived in communities where most of the people around them were racially alike (69%), lived in nearly homogenous towns (68%) or in mixed communities (65%) (see Table 6 for details).

**Table 6. Satisfaction with Town/City as a Place to Live by Racial Composition of Neighborhood.**

Composition of Neighborhood	Excellent	Good	Only Fair	Poor	(n)
<b>Almost All Same as Respondent</b>	43%	41%	10%	5%	222
<b>Most Same as Respondent</b>	38%	44%	15%	2%	260
<b>Mixture</b>	32%	44%	19%	5%	636
<b>Just a Few Same as Respondent</b>	33%	41%	22%	2%	140

## ***Quality of Life***

As in 1996, New Jersey residents were asked whether or not they were satisfied with various aspects of their lives. Respondents were asked about attributes of their physical environment, such as satisfaction with their current housing, personal safety and recreational opportunities where they live. Questions were asked about one's satisfaction with a current job and family income, as well as whether they have enough money to "make ends meet," in order to explore the core breadbasket economic issues of the household. And, questions were also asked about satisfaction with health care and education, which speak to concerns about the viability and sustainability of New Jersey households and communities.

Three observations can be made from examining these various attributes among the racial groups. First, for many of the quality of life attributes, satisfaction among Hispanics has remained basically unchanged since 1996. Even as Whites and Blacks have become more satisfied with their physical environment since 1996, Hispanics were either just as likely or slightly less likely to be satisfied with housing, safety, and recreational opportunities. Second, satisfaction among Blacks with all of the quality-of-life attributes has increased since 1996, but Blacks are still significantly less satisfied than Whites in terms of their physical environment and the amount and quality of education they have. Third, the highest increases in satisfaction with economic attributes were seen among Whites, who are more likely than Blacks and Hispanics to be satisfied with their family income and feel they have enough money to make ends meet.

While the 1996 survey shows that Blacks were least satisfied with all of the life attributes asked about, today Black New Jerseyans are more likely than Hispanics to be satisfied with the amount and quality of education they have and are more likely than Whites to be satisfied with the availability and cost of health care. Even with generally higher levels of satisfaction among racial groups than in 1996, significant disparities remain among groups in terms of how satisfied they are with these individual attributes when examined separately. Despite high levels of satisfaction amongst all groups with many aspects of life, a pattern emerges which reveals that Whites are more likely than either Hispanics or Blacks to be satisfied with most of the quality of life attributes.

Table 7 gives a brief overview of satisfaction with the various quality of life attributes, but in the following section, each of the eight quality of life attributes are discussed separately with regard to racial and ethnic differences.



**Table 7. Satisfaction with Various Quality of Life Attributes; 1996 and 2007. (Net of Very Satisfied and Somewhat Satisfied.)**

Quality of Life Attribute	2007				1996			
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
<b>Current Housing</b>	89%	93%	81%	83%	87%	89%	74%	84%
<b>How Safe Feel in Area</b>	90%	95%	78%	82%	85%	86%	72%	84%
<b>Recreational Opportunities</b>	79%	86%	62%	69%	69%	75%	41%	57%
<b>Current Job</b>	67%	66%	63%	72%	61%	60%	59%	70%
<b>Family Income</b>	72%	75%	61%	68%	64%	65%	53%	64%
<b>Make Ends Meet*</b>	59%	63%	47%	44%	*	*	*	*
<b>Amount and Quality of Education</b>	84%	87%	77%	75%	72%	72%	64%	77%
<b>Availability/Cost of Health care</b>	66%	66%	68%	70%	61%	61%	59%	60%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325. \*Not asked in 1996.

## Housing

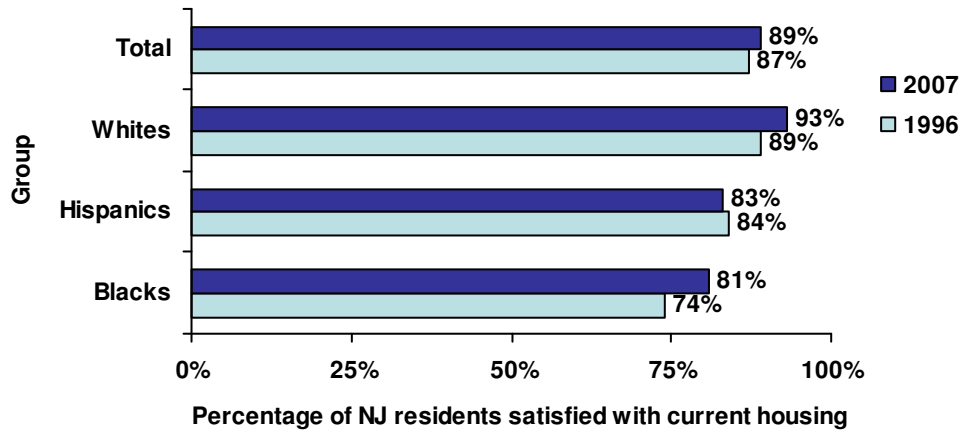
In the face of the high cost of living and high property taxes, state residents are still mostly satisfied with their current housing. On average, those who own their homes are 15 percentage points more likely than those who rent to be satisfied with their current housing (93% for homeowners vs. 77% for renters). Home ownership holds the key to the degree to which New Jerseyans are satisfied with their housing, as Blacks and Hispanics, who are more apt to rent their home are less satisfied. Higher ratings of satisfaction with housing were also given by those living in suburban communities, with higher levels of incomes and more education.

As shown in Figure 6, overall, Blacks are less satisfied with their current housing than either Whites or Hispanics, although a 7 percentage point increase in satisfaction with housing among Blacks was the highest of any of the racial groups since 1996. In contrast with White and Blacks, Hispanics are only about as satisfied with their housing as they were 11 years ago. Despite a significant increase in New Jersey's Hispanic population, due in part to an influx of Hispanic and Latino immigrants, especially in urban

municipalities, a similar rate (83%) say they are satisfied with their current housing as in 1996 (84%).

In relative terms, however, Blacks and Hispanics still lag behind their White counterparts both in satisfaction with their current housing and in rates of home ownership by 10 and 12 percentage points, respectively. This reality speaks to the continued challenge of making available enough affordable housing for all state residents.

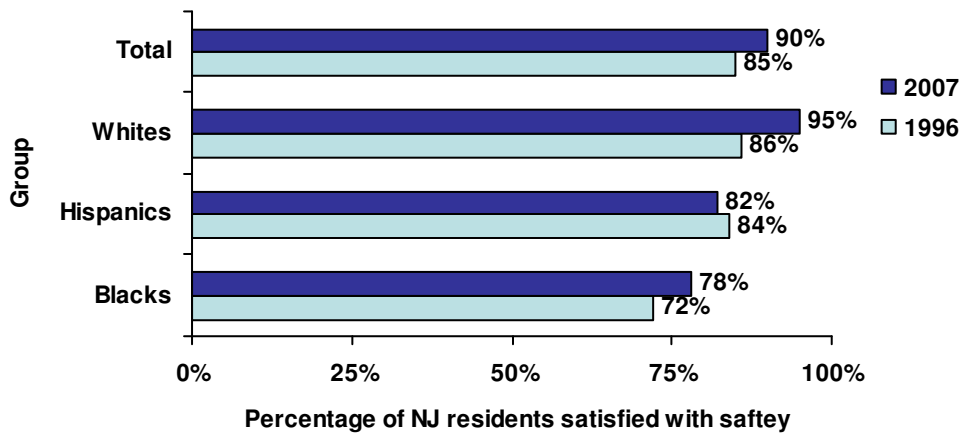
**Figure 6. Percentage of New Jersey residents satisfied with their current housing: 1996 and 2007.**



## Safety

Since 1996, overall satisfaction with how safe New Jerseyans feel where they live has increased by 5 percentage points, driven by more positive views of personal safety by Whites. Blacks are slightly more likely to say they are satisfied with their safety than in 1996, but feel the least safe compared to the other groups, lagging behind Whites in terms of satisfaction by 17 percentage points. An equal number of Hispanics say they feel safe where they live, although the satisfaction rate among the group has remained basically unchanged since the previous survey. Homeowners and those with higher levels of income are more likely to say they feel safe where they live. Those living in rural communities, growing and older suburbs and towns were more likely to be satisfied with their safety than those living in urban centers or other urban areas (see Figure 7).

**Figure 7. Percentage of New Jersey residents satisfied with how safe they feel in their neighborhood.**

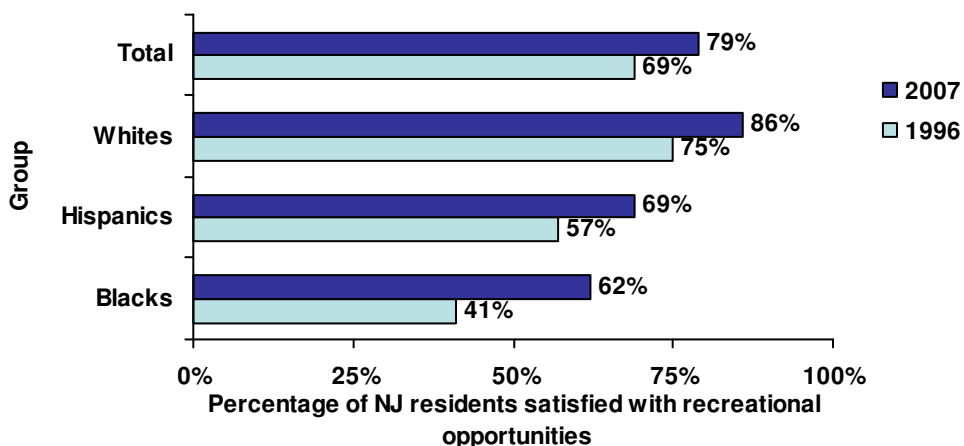


## Recreation

The single largest increase in ratings for the quality of life attributes since 1996 is New Jerseyans' satisfaction with the recreational opportunities in their neighborhoods. Eight in 10 state residents say they're satisfied with recreation around where they live, a 10 percentage point increase from 1996. Although Whites and Hispanics are more likely overall to be satisfied with recreation in their neighborhoods than they were in 1996, the most significant increase for this attribute was among Blacks, from 41% in 1996 to 62% in 2007, a positive change of 21 percentage points.

However, even with higher satisfaction ratings, Blacks and Hispanics are disproportionately dissatisfied with their recreational opportunities, with 3 in 10 saying they are somewhat or very dissatisfied, compared to just 10% of Whites. Recreational opportunities may be adequate for most state residents, but overall satisfaction ratings reveal inequities among racial groups that could be corrected by increasing recreational infrastructure and expanding programs in mixed neighborhoods and urban communities where Blacks and Hispanics tend to live (see Figure 8).

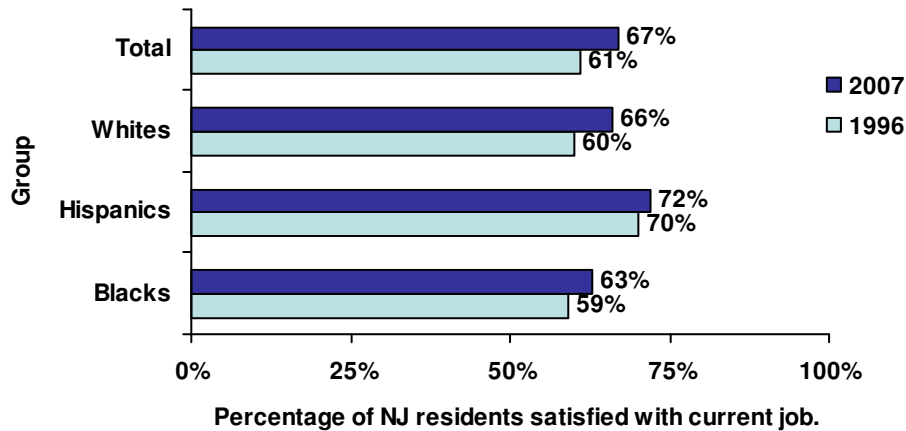
**Figure 8. Percentage of New Jersey residents satisfied with their recreational opportunities.**



## Work and Income

Among all of the various quality of life attributes asked about, New Jerseyans are least satisfied with their current jobs (along with the availability and cost of health care in the state). Still, two thirds say they are satisfied with their work. An equal number of Whites and Blacks say they are satisfied with their jobs and both groups are slightly more satisfied than they were in 1996. The availability and quality of jobs for recent immigrants in New Jersey has likely contributed to Hispanics' being the racial group most satisfied with their jobs. (see Figure 9 for details).

**Figure 9. Percentage of New Jersey residents satisfied with their current job.**



Reflecting general satisfaction with various aspects of life in New Jersey, six in ten residents agree they earn enough money to make ends meet. However, only a majority of Whites (63%) say they have enough money. Majorities of Blacks and Hispanics (53% and 51%, respectively) say they don't have enough money to make ends meet. Just over one third of New Jersey residents making under \$35,000 per year say they have enough money to go around. Those making more than \$50,000 fared better, with 51% of those making between \$50,000 and \$70,000, 71% of residents making \$70,000 to \$100,000 and 80% of those making more than \$100,000 saying they can live within their means (Table 8).

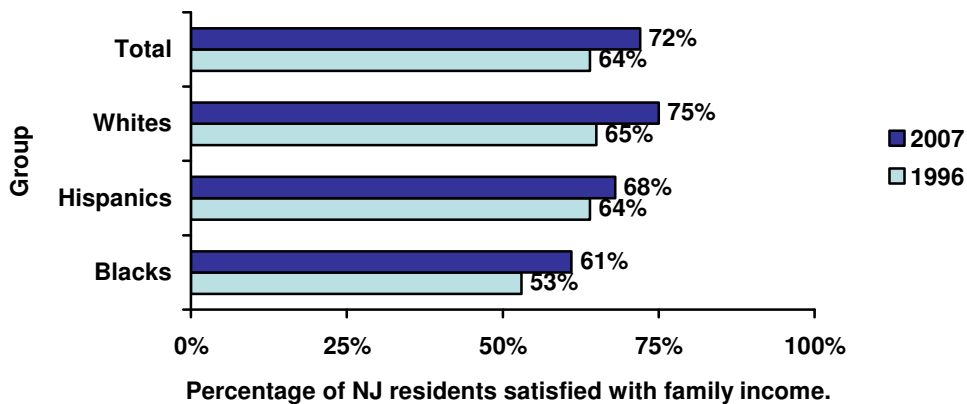
**Table 8. Percentage of New Jersey Residents who agree/disagree that they don't have enough money to make ends meet.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>Total NJ</b>	37%	59%	1279
<b><u>Race</u></b>			
<b>White</b>	32%	63%	569
<b>Black</b>	53%	47%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	51%	44%	325
<b><u>Income</u></b>			
<b>Under \$35,000</b>	61%	34%	290
<b>\$35,000 to \$69,999</b>	46%	51%	316
<b>\$70,000 to \$99,999</b>	28%	71%	199
<b>\$100,00 or more</b>	20%	80%	266

Despite the apparent difficulty to keep one's head above water in New Jersey (especially among Blacks and Hispanics); as shown in Figure 10, state residents are generally satisfied with their family income. Seven in ten say they are very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their yearly earnings. A full three quarters of Whites, 68% of Hispanics and 61% of Blacks say they are satisfied.

Considering the average ratings for overall job satisfaction, Whites are most satisfied with their family income. Blacks lag behind both Whites (by 14 percentage points) and Hispanics (by 7 percentage points) in satisfaction with family income. Blacks and Whites are significantly more satisfied with their income than they were in 1996, though among Hispanics the increase is slight. These figures indicate that economic growth in New Jersey has benefited Whites more than minority groups, at least in their personal perceptions of family wealth.

**Figure 10. Percentage of New Jersey residents satisfied with family income.**



Economic indicators such as satisfaction with jobs and income and perceptions of whether residents have enough money to make ends meet may shed light on the current economic situation of New Jerseyans, but tell little about perceptions of what makes for financial success. When asked if they agree or disagree that "hard work offers little guarantee of success," 6 in 10 New Jersey residents say they agree with this sentiment (national polls results show similar opinions). There is very little variation of opinion among racial groups, with Blacks slightly less likely to agree that hard work will bring success. Bigger differences are seen as income increases. A majority of those making less than \$35,000 a year say hard work is no guarantee of success. However, those making more than \$35,000 in family income are more likely see a relationship between work and prosperity, as residents with higher incomes generally agree that hard work translates into success (including fully 7 in 10 making six figures who say this).

**Table 9. Percentage of New Jersey residents and if they agree/disagree that hard work offers little guarantee of success.**

Group	Agree	Disagree	(n)
<b>NJ Total</b>	37%	59%	1279
<b>US Total<sup>8</sup></b>	34%	64%	2007
<b>White</b>	36%	61%	569
<b>Black</b>	41%	53%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	37%	59%	325

<sup>8</sup>Pew Research Center for the People & the Press 2007 Values Update Survey. "Agree" takes the net values of the responses of "Completely Agree" and "Mostly Agree" and "Disagree" takes the net values of the responses of "Mostly Disagree" and "Completely Disagree."

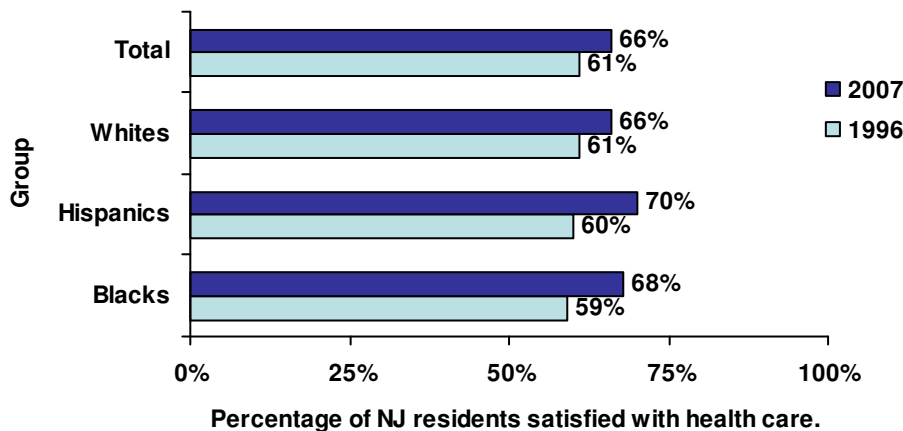
## Health Care and Education

Looking beyond the factors of financial stability and a favorable environment, respondents to this survey were asked about their satisfaction with other factors that add intangible value to their lives, namely and the cost and availability of health care coverage and the amount and quality of education they have.

In contrast to Whites' high level of satisfaction with family income, compared to Blacks and Hispanics, they are least satisfied with the availability and cost of health care in New Jersey. Notwithstanding the steep increases in the cost of health care since 2005,<sup>9</sup> New Jersey residents say they are satisfied with the cost and availability health care and even more so than they were in 1996.

Gains in satisfaction with health care among Whites are the smallest of all among the racial groups, with just a 5 percentage point positive change since 1996; Hispanics are 10 and Blacks 9 percentage points more likely to be satisfied with the cost and availability of health care than previously.

**Figure 11. Percentage of New Jersey residents satisfied with cost and availability of health care.**

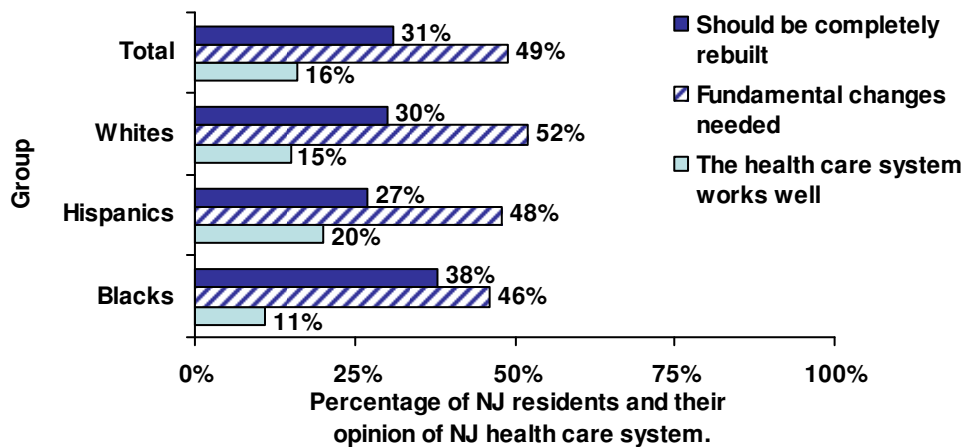


While policymakers and politicians at all levels of government debate the future of health care, weighing market-based and public-sector-funded universal coverage options, a plurality of New Jersey residents feel there are some good facets of the system that are worth salvaging through an overhaul of health care system. Forty-nine percent of New Jersey residents say there are some good things in the state health care system, but agree that fundamental changes are needed to address its shortcomings. Three in ten say there is so much wrong with health care that the system needs to be completely rebuilt. Only 16 percent feel that the health care system in the New Jersey works well as it is.

<sup>9</sup> National Coalition on Health care, *Facts About Health care: Health Insurance Cost*: <http://www.nhc.org/facts/cost.shtml>

Just over half of all Whites, 48% of Hispanics and 46% of Blacks favored the more moderate approach to reforming health care (i.e., that there are some good things in the state health care system, but fundamental changes are needed). One in five Hispanics were satisfied with the health care in New Jersey as it stands, while 38% of Blacks favor scrapping the present system and starting from scratch. Thirty percent of Whites hold this view as well, while just 15% say the status quo is acceptable (Figure 12 for details).

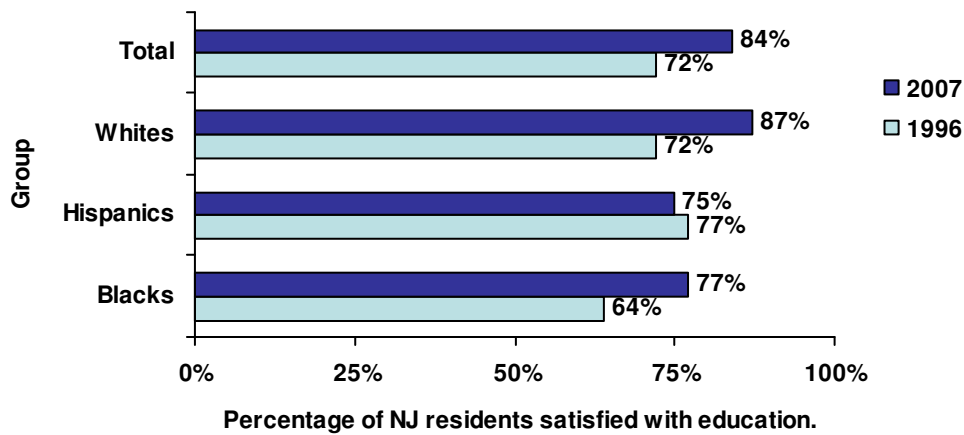
**Figure 12. New Jersey residents views on the health care system in New Jersey.**



As stated earlier, in addition to rating their satisfaction with health care, New Jersey residents were also asked to rate their satisfaction with the amount and quality of education that they have. Overall, about three quarters of Blacks and Hispanics (and 87% of Whites) are satisfied with the amount and quality of education that they have. Comparing the 2007 results with those in 1996, shows that Whites and Blacks are significantly more satisfied with their education than they were in 1996. However, Hispanics' satisfaction with their education has remained unchanged since 1996. The differences may be indicative of the various barriers and challenges some Hispanics face in obtaining education. These barriers might include language and cultural differences, as well as immigration status issues that prevent or discourage Hispanics from pursuing traditional and vocational educational opportunities, and are worthy of further study.



**Figure 13. Percentage of New Jersey residents satisfied with the amount and quality of education that they have.**



As illustrated in Table 10, New Jersey residents were also asked to rate the quality of their local schools. Whites in New Jersey are the most positive in their assessment of the local schools, with 24% rating schools as excellent and 39% saying schools do a good job. Hispanics also have favorable opinions of the job schools in their neighborhood are doing, with 61% giving schools positive ratings. However, more Hispanics say their schools are doing a fair or poor job than Whites (30% and 25%, respectively).

Opinion about school performance is evenly divided among Black New Jerseyans. While 45% say schools in their neighborhood are doing an only fair or poor job, an equal proportion (44%) give schools excellent or good ratings. The positive ratings among Blacks are far below the average for all racial groups (-16 percentage points) and negative ratings are 15 percentage points higher than Hispanics and 20 percentage points higher than Whites. Just 11% of Blacks say schools in their neighborhood are doing an excellent job, compared with 24% for Whites and 21% for Hispanics. Eleven percent of Blacks say their schools are doing a poor job, compared to 6% for Hispanics and 5% for Whites.

**Table 10. Percentage of New Jersey residents and their satisfaction with local schools.**

Group	Excellent	Good	Only Fair	Poor	(n)
<b>NJ Total</b>	21%	39%	23%	6%	1279
<b>White</b>	24%	39%	20%	5%	569
<b>Black</b>	11%	33%	34%	11%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	21%	40%	24%	6%	325

## **Summary**

Looking at various attributes that contribute to New Jerseyans' quality of life, such as housing, income and employment, overall, the state is a better place to live than it was in 1996. A majority of Whites, Blacks and Hispanics all say they are satisfied with each of the quality-of-life attributes. With the notable exception of satisfaction the availability and cost of health care, Whites were the most satisfied with all the other quality of life attributes, followed by Hispanics. Blacks were least likely to be satisfied with all attributes compared to Whites or Hispanics, except in the availability and cost of health care where they were most likely to be satisfied than Whites, but still less likely to be satisfied than Hispanics.

Among all the quality-of-life attributes, residents from each racial group are most likely to be satisfied with how safe they feel in the area where they live and their current housing. On average, residents are more satisfied with all of these attributes now than in 1996, with most significant gains in satisfaction with the amount of recreational opportunities (up 10 percentage points to 79%), the amount and quality of education (up 8 percentage to 84%) and family income (up 8 percentage points to 72%).

On the whole, New Jerseyans are most satisfied with safety, housing, education and recreation. State residents are less sanguine about economic concerns, such as income, the cost of health care and their jobs. New Jerseyans are relatively more satisfied with community and home attributes than they are with work and economic factors.

## Race Relations

Considering the mixture of race, ethnicity, and culture in New Jersey, race relations were key topics in both the 1996 and 2007 surveys. This section provides information regarding New Jerseyans' perceptions of the number of minorities in the state, their attitudes toward these minorities, the diversity of their friendships, and their trust in other people.

### State Population Perceptions

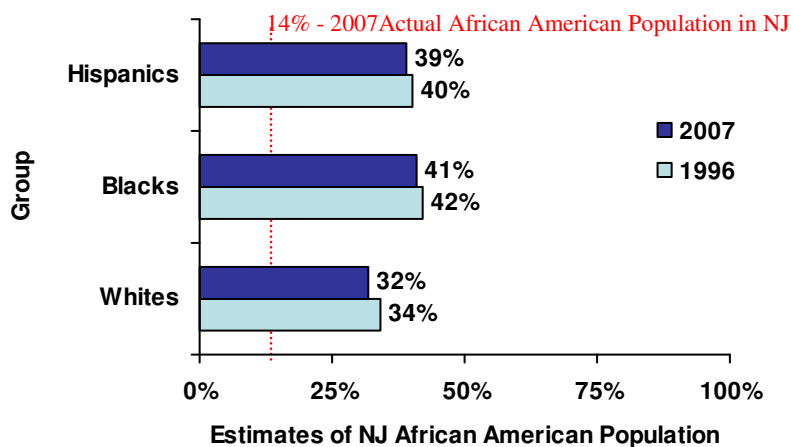
In 1996 and 2007, residents were asked to estimate what percentage of the state's population was African American, Hispanic, and Asian. Survey results in 2007 were largely unchanged from 1996 showing that that, regardless of their own race or ethnicity, residents radically overestimate the number of minorities of various racial groups in the state. The following sections provide details on the average estimates New Jersey residents made regarding the minority populations in the state.

#### African American Population in New Jersey

In 1996, African Americans were about 13% of the New Jersey population.<sup>10</sup> However, White residents estimated that 34% of the New Jersey population was African American; African Americans estimated that 42% of the population was African American; and Hispanics thought that 40% of the New Jersey population was African American.

In 2007, African Americans remain about 13% of the New Jersey population.<sup>11</sup> But, White residents think 32% of the population is African American; African Americans estimate that 41% of the population is African American; and Hispanics think 39% of New Jersey population is African American (see Figure 14).

Figure 14. Estimates of NJ African American population: 1996 and 2007.



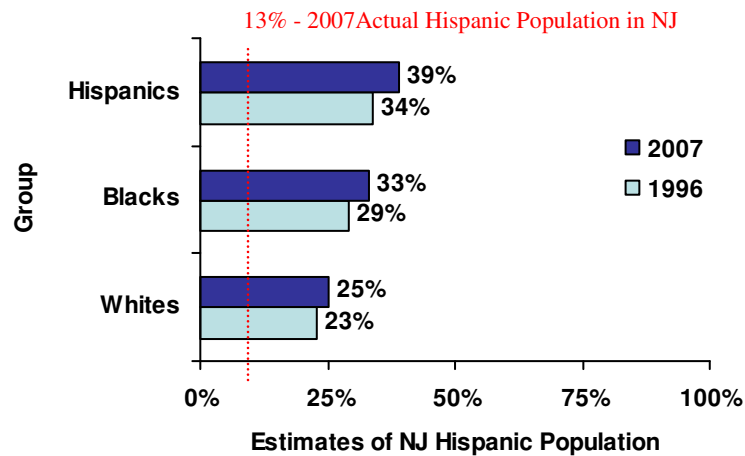
<sup>10</sup> US Census Bureau 1990 General Population and Housing Characteristics.

<sup>11</sup> US Census Bureau 2005 American Community Survey.

## Hispanic Population in New Jersey

Hispanics were about 10%<sup>12</sup> of the population in 1996 and about 15%<sup>13</sup> of the population in 2007. Similar to their perceptions of the African American population in New Jersey, residents over-estimate the number of Hispanics in the state. In 2007, Whites estimate that Hispanics make up a quarter of New Jersey's population (or 25%) compared to 23% in 1996. Blacks in 2007 think that Hispanics are 33% of the population compared to 29% in 1996. And, Hispanics estimate that they are 39% of the population in 2007 compared to 34% in 1996 (Figure 15).

**Figure 15. Estimates of NJ Hispanic population: 1996 and 2007.**



## Asian Population in New Jersey

Estimates of the Asian population were only asked in the 2007 survey. Currently, about 7% of New Jerseyans are of Asian origin from countries such as China, India, Japan, and Korea.<sup>14</sup> While estimates for Asians are lower than those for African Americans and Hispanics, New Jersey residents still over-estimate the actual percentage of Asians in the state. Whites think that Asians are 15% of the population; Blacks think Asians are 17% of the population; and Hispanics estimate that Asians are 16% of the New Jersey population (see Figure 16).

<sup>12</sup> US Census Bureau 1990 Census General Population and Housing Characteristics.

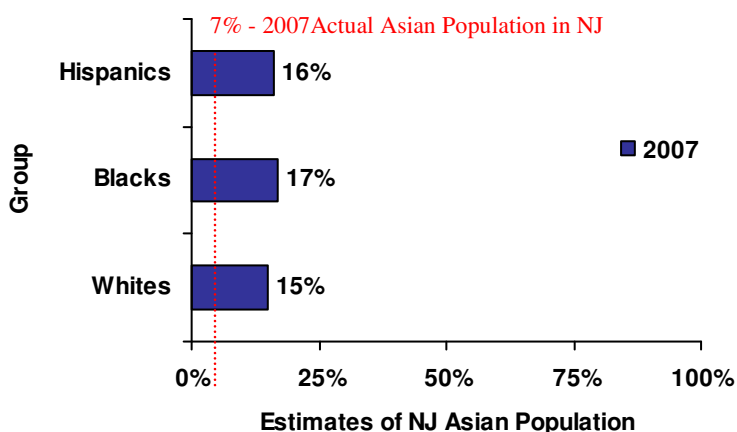
<sup>13</sup> US Census Bureau 2005 American Community Survey.

<sup>14</sup> US Census Bureau 2005 American Community Survey. According to the 1990 Census, the Asian population of New Jersey was 3.5%

## Attitudes toward Minorities

While perceptions of the number of minorities in New Jersey have been largely consistent over the past decade, attitudes toward the increasing number of minorities have changed. As shown in Table 11, the majority of New Jersey residents feel that the increasing number of minorities in their town or city makes no difference, a finding that is unchanged from 1996 (65% in 1996 and 63% in 2007). But, the overall number of New Jersey residents rating the increase in minorities in their town or city as a “good thing” has improved from 13% in 1996 to 20% in 2007. This difference of opinion is mostly due to a change in White attitudes as Hispanic and Black attitudes have remained fairly constant over the past decade.

Figure 16. Estimates of NJ Asian population: 2007.



However, not all New Jerseyans’ attitudes are positive in 2007 regarding the increasing number of minorities. More residents in the “other urban areas” of New Jersey perceive increasing numbers of minorities than those living in other areas of the state. In 2007, residents in these “other urban areas” were the only negative group toward the increasing number of minorities compared to residents in other area of the state, with 24% expressing that increasing numbers of minorities are a “bad thing.”

## Personal Relationships

### Friendship

To illustrate the nature of race relations on an interpersonal level, New Jersey residents were asked whether they have close friends of different racial, ethnic or religious groups, from another country or of differing physical abilities. Close friendships with a person of a different race or ethnicity topped the list of all other characteristics (see Table 12 for details). Overall, 76% of New Jerseyans said they have a close friend of a different race or ethnicity, which includes 77% of Whites, 72% of Blacks, and 71% of Hispanics.

**Table 11. Percentage of New Jersey residents and their opinion of increasing minorities in their towns and cities.**

Group	Opinion of increasing minorities					
	2007			1996		
	Good thing	Bad thing	Makes no difference	Good thing	Bad thing	Makes no difference
<b>Total NJ</b>	20%	12%	63%	13%	18%	65%
<b><u>Race</u></b>						
<b>White</b>	18%	9%	70%	10%	18%	70%
<b>African American</b>	24%	19%	52%	20%	18%	56%
<b>Hispanic</b>	24%	22%	49%	26%	24%	46%
<b><u>Type of Community</u></b>						
<b>Major urban center</b>	19%	16%	56%	-	-	-
<b>Other urban</b>	13%	24%	56%	-	-	-
<b>Older town/suburb</b>	21%	12%	65%	-	-	-
<b>Growing town/suburb</b>	23%	7%	67%	-	-	-
<b>Rural area</b>	22%	1%	75%	-	-	-

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

**Table 12. Percentage of New Jersey Residents and the types of their close friends.**

Type of friend	Total percentage of NJ residents	(n)
<b>Person of different race or ethnicity</b>	76%	1279
<b>Person from another country</b>	62%	1279
<b>Person who is Jewish</b>	57%	1279
<b>Person who is gay or lesbian</b>	43%	1279
<b>Person who is born-again Christian</b>	39%	1279
<b>Person with physical disability</b>	39%	1279
<b>Person who is Muslim</b>	21%	1279

## Trust

New Jerseyans may have a diverse array of close friendships, but over the past decade they have become less trusting of others. Reflecting national trends<sup>15</sup>, more state residents in 2007 than in 1996 say they can't be too careful in dealing with most people. While six in ten in New Jersey residents say they can't be too careful in dealing with people, minorities are much more likely to distrust others; eight in ten Blacks and 66% of Hispanics amplify this deficit of trust (see Table 13 for details). State residents 18 to 39 years of age were more likely than those 40 years or older to say you can't be too careful dealing with most people.

**Table 13. Percentage of New Jersey residents and if they agree/disagree that you can't be too careful in dealing with most people.**

Group	Agree	Disagree	(n)
<b>NJ Total</b>	61%	35%	1279
<b>US Total<sup>16</sup></b>	50%	45%	2000
<b>White</b>	55%	42%	569
<b>Black</b>	81%	19%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	66%	30%	325

## Summary

Overall, race relations in New Jersey have improved since 1996. In 2007, New Jerseyans are generally more positive about the demographic changes they perceive happening around them than in 1996. All residents recognize that the number of minorities in the state has increased. However, (independent of racial or ethnic background) residents still consistently overestimate the percentage of Blacks, Hispanics and Asians living in New Jersey.

Further, most residents view increases in the minority population in the state and in their own communities positively. This reflects a definite change in attitudes towards minorities in New Jersey since 1996, most especially among Whites. More White residents in 2007 feel the increasing numbers of minorities in the state is a good thing than did in 1996 whereas Black and Hispanic perceptions and attitudes regarding race relations have remained fairly constant. Residents in urban areas (but not major urban centers) of the state are most likely to feel that minorities are increasing in their communities, and also have a negative attitude toward the change.

<sup>15</sup> National Civic Engagement Studies, May 2002 and November 2002.

<sup>16</sup> Pew Social Trends Poll (October, 2006). Conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International, October 18-November 9, 2006 and based on telephone interviews with a national adult sample of 2,000. Pew wording: Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

In the interpersonal realm, New Jerseyans are quite likely to have friends of different racial, ethnic and sexual-preference persuasions, but are less likely to have friends who have a physical disability, are Born-Again Christian or Muslim. Despite the diversity of New Jerseyans' circle of friends, residents are less likely to trust others.

## **Discrimination in New Jersey**

In the following section, the dimensions of inter-racial conflict and race relations in New Jersey are examined through residents' perceptions of discrimination in the state and their own communities. Residents were asked about the extent of discrimination in New Jersey as compared to other states, as well as their views on multiculturalism and the integration of their communities.

To measure the perceived prevalence of discrimination in the state, residents were asked about the extent to which certain groups (that have been historically persecuted) including Blacks, Hispanics, women, gays and lesbians are currently discriminated against. Respondents were also asked about the extent to which Muslims are discriminated against in New Jersey, a question that has become even more pertinent since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and US-led invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq. This question, unlike others asked about specific racial, ethnic and religious groups, was not asked in 1996. To gauge the magnitude and types of discrimination New Jerseyans face in their everyday life, respondents were also asked about being discriminated against personally in the workplace, in housing, health care and schools.

### ***Discrimination in the State***

As shown in Table 14, overall, the percentage of New Jerseyans who think racial and ethnic discrimination in New Jersey is a problem has declined since 1996. Only 14% of New Jersey residents say discrimination in New Jersey is a big problem compared to 21% that said it was a big problem in 1996.

However, there are differences between racial groups on the issue of discrimination in 2007 that should be noted. Blacks and Hispanics remain more likely than Whites to say that discrimination is a big problem in New Jersey (26%, 21%, and 10%, respectively). Although, when asked if this discrimination personally bothers them, the majority of New Jersey residents (58% overall) said that the discrimination does not bother them at all, which includes 61% of Whites, 52% of Blacks, and 44% of Hispanics.

When asked if there was more, less, or the same amount of discrimination in New Jersey than in other states, opinions have changed only slightly since 1996. Just over half of New Jerseyans in 1996 felt that there was the same amount of discrimination in New Jersey than in other states (51%). In 2007, this has changed to 43% of New Jerseyans that think the amount discrimination in New Jersey is the same as in other states, which includes 43% of Whites, 51% of Blacks and 41% of Hispanics (see Table 15).



**Table 14. Percentage of New Jersey residents and the extent they think discrimination in New Jersey is a problem or not.**

Group	2007				1996			
	Big Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	Small Problem	Not a Problem	Big Problem	Somewhat of a Problem	Small Problem	Not a Problem
<b>Total NJ</b>	14%	30%	11%	39%	21%	40%	6%	28%
<b>White</b>	10%	28%	11%	46%	19%	43%	6%	29%
<b>Black</b>	26%	32%	10%	21%	34%	33%	6%	21%
<b>Hispanic</b>	21%	40%	12%	23%	30%	34%	9%	23%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

**Table 15. Percentage of New Jersey residents and their opinion on discrimination in New Jersey compared to other states: 1996 and 2007.**

Group	2007			1996		
	More Discrimination	Less Discrimination	Same Amount of Discrimination	More Discrimination	Less Discrimination	Same Amount of Discrimination
<b>Total NJ</b>	8%	38%	43%	7%	34%	51%
<b>White</b>	5%	40%	43%	7%	33%	52%
<b>Black</b>	12%	25%	51%	7%	30%	55%
<b>Hispanic</b>	14%	36%	41%	4%	44%	45%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

## ***Discrimination in Community***

In 1996 and 2007, residents were asked how much racial or ethnic tension they thought there was among people who live in their town or city. Overall, New Jerseyans reported less tension in 2007 than in 1996 (25% to 37%). While Blacks and Hispanics continue to be more likely than Whites to feel there is racial and ethnic tension in their community, there was a decrease in these feelings among all groups over the past decade. As shown in Table 16, in 2007, fewer Whites, Blacks and Hispanics report racial or ethnic tension in their communities than in 1996.

**Table 16. Percentage of New Jersey residents reporting racial/ethnic tension in their communities: 1996 and 2007.**

Group	2007			1996		
	A Lot/Some	A Little	None at All	A Lot/Some	A Little	None at All
<b>Total NJ</b>	25%	35%	35%	37%	32%	28%
<b>White</b>	21%	34%	41%	32%	32%	32%
<b>Black</b>	37%	34%	34%	54%	25%	15%
<b>Hispanic</b>	33%	39%	39%	47%	33%	17%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

## **Multiculturalism**

Overall, more New Jerseyans support multiculturalism in 2007 than in 1996 (54% compared to 43%, respectively), which is the idea that it is important for people of different racial and ethnic groups in New Jersey to live, work, and go to school together. Again, this change in opinion is mostly the result of a change in the feelings of White New Jersey residents as Black and Hispanic opinions have remained almost constant since 1996 (see Table 17).

## **Family Welcome**

As another measure of discrimination and tension in New Jersey communities, residents were asked how they would treat a family of a different race or ethnicity moving into their community. In particular, White residents were asked how they would treat a minority family; Blacks and Hispanics were asked how they would treat a White family. In general, since 1996, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of residents that said they would welcome the family (49% in 1996 to 53% in 2007). However, this is reflected by a change in White attitudes toward minority families. Slightly fewer Blacks

and Hispanics in 2007 than in 1996 said they would welcome a White family moving into their community (see Table 18).

**Table 17. Percentage of New Jersey residents and if they support multiculturalism: 1996 and 2007.**

Group	2007		1996	
	Important to live, work, go to school together	Not important to live, work, go to school together	Important to live, work, go to school together	Not important to live, work, go to school together
<b>Total NJ</b>	54%	43%	43%	54%
<b>White</b>	56%	42%	40%	57%
<b>Black</b>	52%	45%	54%	44%
<b>Hispanic</b>	52%	42%	50%	45%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

**Table 18. Percentage of New Jersey Residents and their reaction to a family of a difference race or ethnicity moving to their community: 1996 and 2007.**

Group	2007			1996		
	Welcome them	Discourage them	Not pay attention	Welcome them	Discourage them	Not pay attention
<b>Total NJ</b>	53%	5%	37%	49%	5%	40%
<b>White</b>	55%	5%	34%	46%	7%	41%
<b>Black</b>	52%	4%	39%	55%	2%	41%
<b>Hispanic</b>	42%	7%	47%	59%	2%	34%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

## Groups discriminated against

To examine the issue of discrimination more closely, in 1996 and 2007, New Jersey residents were asked to note if they felt a number of minority groups (that historically face a high level of discrimination) were discriminated against or not in New Jersey. Table 19 shows the groups that New Jersey residents think face a lot of discrimination in the state.

Discrimination against Muslims was asked about for the first time in 2007, but overall, more New Jersey residents feel that Muslims are being discriminated against a lot compared to other groups, such as gays and lesbians or African Americans. This includes 26% of Whites, 32% of Blacks, and 18% of Hispanics.

When looking at opinions on the amount of discrimination faced by other minority groups, in most cases, opinions on the discrimination of certain groups have changed only slightly or not at all since 1996. For example, 14% of residents in 1996 felt Hispanics were discriminated against a lot, which is the same in 2007. However, far fewer New Jerseyans today say gays and lesbians are discriminated in the state than they did in 1996—a drop in 15 percentage points. This change of opinion is reflected in the recent policy passed in New Jersey that permits and recognizes same-sex couple civil unions.

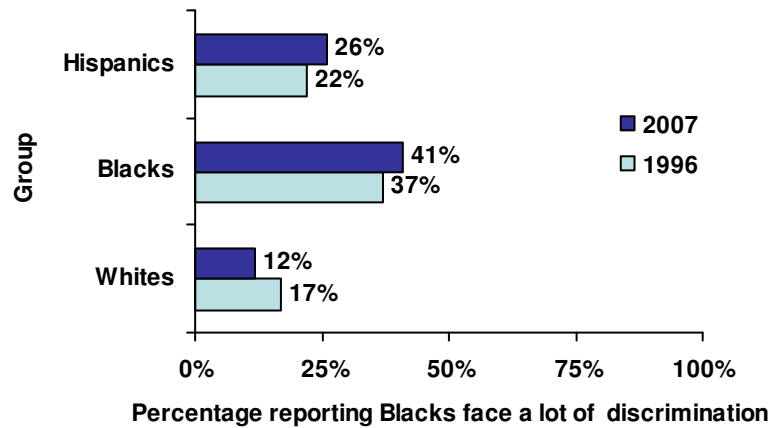
**Table 19. Percentage of New Jersey residents and the ranking of groups residents think are discriminated against a lot: 1996 and 2007.**

Group	% New Jersey residents feel groups are discriminated against a lot		
	2007 (n=1279)	1996 (n=1203)	% Change
<b>Muslims</b>	24%	*	n/a
<b>Gays and Lesbians</b>	18%	33%	-15
<b>Blacks</b>	18%	20%	-2
<b>Hispanics</b>	14%	14%	0
<b>Women</b>	8%	10%	-2
<b>Asians</b>	3%	5%	-2

## Discrimination against African Americans

Figure 17 shows that in 2007 the percentage of Blacks and Hispanics that think Blacks are discriminated against a lot in New Jersey increased slightly, but the percentage of Whites that think African Americans in New Jersey are discriminated against a lot decreased slightly. Blacks are still more likely than Hispanics or Whites to feel they are discriminated against. But, it should be noted that all changes of opinion are within the margin of error, which indicates that opinions have basically remained consistent over time.

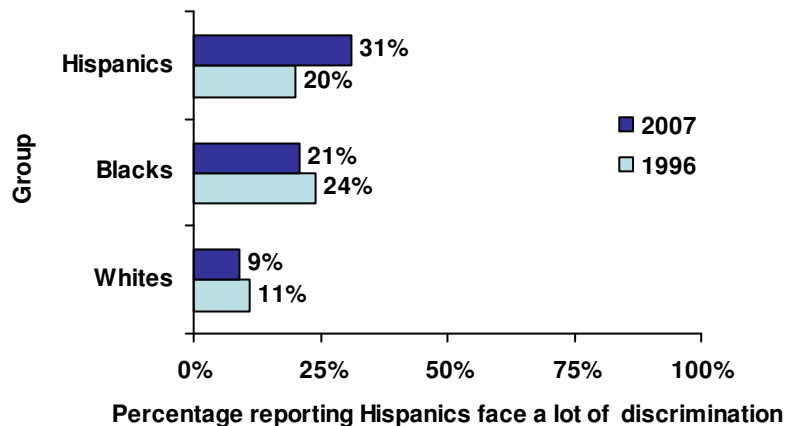
**Figure 17. Percentage of New Jersey residents that report Blacks face a lot of discrimination in New Jersey: 1996 and 2007.**



## Discrimination against Hispanics

Opinions regarding discrimination against Hispanics have also remained consistent over time. Figure 18 shows that while the percentage of Hispanics that think they face a lot of discrimination in New Jersey has increased slightly since 1996, the percentage of Blacks and Whites who say this has remained basically unchanged.

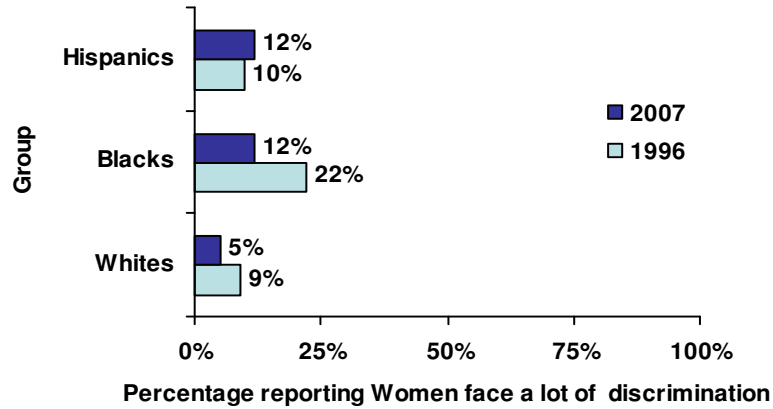
**Figure 18. Percentage of New Jersey residents that report Hispanics face discrimination in New Jersey: 1996 and 2007.**



## Discrimination against Women

While slightly fewer Hispanics and Whites now feel that women face a lot of discrimination in New Jersey than in 1996, Figure 19 reveals that significantly fewer Blacks feel women are facing discrimination a lot (12% in 2007 compared to 22% in 1996).

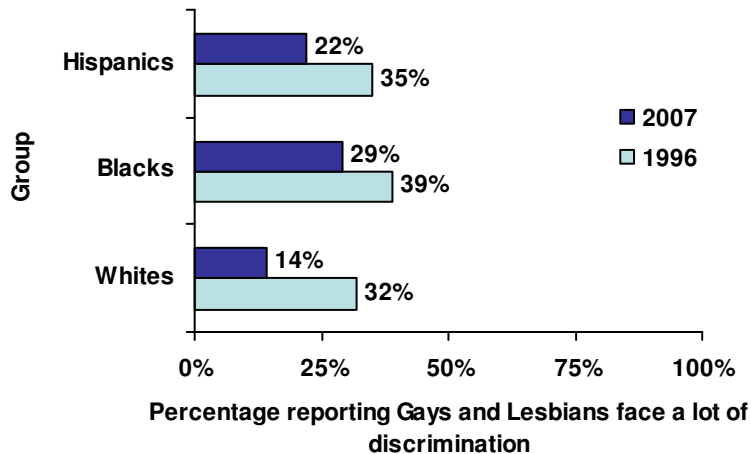
**Figure 19. Percentage of New Jersey residents that report women face discrimination in New Jersey: 1996 and 2007.**



## Discrimination against Gays and Lesbians

Compared to the opinions on any other minority groups, opinions have changed the most since 1996 regarding discrimination against gays and lesbians in New Jersey. Among White residents, 32% in 1996 said that gays and lesbians were discriminated against a lot compared to only 14% in 2007. Thirty-nine percent of Blacks in 1996 said that gays and lesbians were discriminated against a lot, which has decreased to only 29% in 2007. The percentage of Hispanics who think gays and lesbians are discriminated against a lot also decreased from 35% in 1996 to 22% in 2007 (see Figure 20).

**Figure 20. Percentage of New Jersey residents that report gays and lesbians face a lot of discrimination in New Jersey: 1996 and 2007.**



## Discrimination against Asians

Opinions of discrimination against Asians have not changed since 1996 among New Jersey residents regardless of race. In 1996, 4% of Whites, 9% of Blacks, and 7% of Hispanics felt that Asians were discriminated against. In 2007, 2% of Whites, 5% of Blacks, and 3% of Hispanics feel that Asians are discriminated against. While these are slight decreases, they are all within the margin of error and should be interpreted as a consistency in opinion over time.

### ***Types of Personal Discrimination***

In order to study the types of personal discrimination New Jersey residents have experiences, in 1996 and 2007, residents were asked if they had been discriminated against or not in the following settings: getting or being considered for a job, getting a promotion, getting housing, getting health care and being admitted to school or training classes. The most significant changes since 1996 are among African Americans getting jobs and promotions. In 1996, 37% of Blacks said they had been discriminated against when getting a job, which decreased to 20% in 2007. In 1996, 32% of Blacks said they had been discriminated against when getting a promotion, which decreased to 19% in 2007 (see Table 20 for details).

**Table 20. Percentage of New Jersey residents and the types of personal discrimination they have experienced: 1996 and 2007.**

Group	% of New Jersey residents who experienced discrimination		
	2007	1996	% change
<b><u>Getting a job</u></b>			
White	9%	17%	-8
Black	20%	37%	-17
Hispanic	19%	23%	-4
<b><u>Getting a promotion</u></b>			
White	11%	14%	-3
Black	19%	32%	-13
Hispanic	18%	17%	-1
<b><u>Getting housing</u></b>			
White	2%	4%	-2
Black	17%	23%	-6
Hispanic	12%	16%	-4
<b><u>Getting health care</u></b>			
White	5%	6%	-1
Black	11%	13%	-2
Hispanic	10%	15%	-5
<b><u>Getting training or schooling</u></b>			
White	1%	5%	-4
Black	8%	8%	0
Hispanic	7%	11%	-4

Base: 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.



## ***Race and Ethnicity in the Workplace***

In 2007, a few new questions were added to the survey to ask working New Jersey residents about racial and ethnic issues in their workplaces. Of those residents who are employed in 2007, 55% say that there is a mixture of racial and ethnic groups at their workplace. White residents are more likely than Blacks and Hispanics to report working in an integrated setting (57%, 51%, and 49% respectively).

Working New Jerseyans were also asked if they felt there was racial, religious, or ethnic tension at their workplace. As shown in Table 21, overall, 71% of employed New Jerseyans said racial, religious, or ethnic tension was no problem in their workplace at all, which is about the same as the opinion of working adults in rest of the country. A poll in 2005 conducted by the National Conference on Community and Justice revealed that 73% of adults in the U.S. reported that racial, religious, or ethnic tension was no problem in their workplace at all. But, opinions on tension at work do differ by race and ethnicity. White New Jersey residents are most likely to feel that there is no racial, religious or ethnic tension at work (76%), followed by Hispanics (61%) and Blacks (57%).

**Table 21. Percentage of New Jersey and National residents and their perception of racial, ethnic, and religious tension at work.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Very serious problem</b>	<b>Somewhat serious problem</b>	<b>Not much of a problem</b>	<b>No problem at all</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>Total US<sup>17</sup></b>	3%	7%	15%	73%	(2,558)
<b>Total NJ</b>	1%	7%	19%	71%	(776)
<b>White</b>	0%	5%	18%	76%	(327)
<b>Black</b>	3%	10%	29%	57%	(190)
<b>Hispanic</b>	5%	12%	20%	61%	(222)

<sup>17</sup> National survey data from Taking America's Pulse III - Intergroup Relations Survey [January, 2005 -- 188 questions] Survey by National Conference for Community and Justice. Methodology: Conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International, January 13-March 30, 2005 and based on telephone interviews with a national adult including over-samples of African Americans, Hispanics, and Asians sample of 2,558.

## **Summary**

Overall, New Jersey residents say there is less discrimination based on race and ethnicity in the state than in 1996; this opinion holds true when describing the state as a whole as well as residents' communities. Blacks and Hispanics are far less likely than they were in 1996 to say that there is a lot of discrimination in their communities; two in five Hispanics and one third of all Blacks now say there is no discrimination in their towns and cities. Even so, a majority of Blacks and Hispanics also say there is more discrimination in New Jersey than in other states in 2007, with significant increases in these responses since 1996.

Coinciding with the perception that there is less discrimination in the state and its communities, more state residents are supportive of the ideals of multiculturalism than were in 1996. The increase is made up by greater support for the idea that people of different races and ethnicities live, work and go to school together. White attitudes on race and integration have also translated into increases in the number of New Jersey residents who say they would welcome a family of a different race or ethnicity into their community since 1996, as opposed to discouraging or ignoring them. In 1996, just a plurality of Whites said they would welcome such families into their communities, with majorities of Blacks and Hispanics saying they would welcome them. Today, a majority of Whites say they would welcome families of different races or ethnicities, and are more likely than either Blacks or Hispanics to say they'd welcome different types of neighbors.

In terms of personal discrimination, Hispanics are substantially more likely to say that Hispanics in general are discriminated against than they were in 1996 (an increase of 11 percentage points). The data reveal a slight increase in the number of Blacks who say Blacks in general are discriminated against over the 1996 figures. However, Hispanics and Blacks are less likely to report instances of personal discrimination in areas such as getting a job or promotion, housing, health care or schooling. Far fewer Blacks say they have been discriminated against in getting jobs and promotions or housing than in 1996. In fact, New Jersey residents report that their places of business are more diverse than their communities and just one in ten say racial, ethnic and religious tension is a very serious or somewhat serious problem on the job.

## **Government and Diversity**

The research presented in this report describes various problems, issues and concerns as they relate to one's race and ethnicity, including inequities, disparities and outright discrimination in social and economic spheres of life. Government policies and regulations have been implemented in order to alleviate institutional racism in housing, education and the workplace. While most state residents support such measures, New Jerseyans are less favorable of more overt efforts at "leveling the playing field," namely affirmative action and preferential hiring, as measures to ensure equal opportunity.

In this survey, residents were asked about their current attitudes about how effective government is in addressing the needs of people like them. Questions were also asked about the role of the public sector, the scope of its authority and personal preferences between a balance between government-provided services and taxation.

In 2007, diversity is not limited to race and ethnicity exclusively, with about 19% of the state’s documented residents coming into the US from other countries. Immigration has fueled population growth among Hispanics and Asians and a more prominent foreign-born citizenry is no doubt changing attitudes (and eventually public policy), for better or worse, on a range of issues where race and ethnicity intersect.

### ***Responsiveness of Government***

As shown in Table 22, much like the US public, residents of the state are equivocal on whether they have a say in government. Equal numbers of New Jersey residents feel they have a say in what the state government does as those who say they don’t. Even though respondents to this survey were asked specifically about the state government, the parallels in responses with the nationwide estimate offers hints that the public often does not make the distinction between federal and state levels of government.

Another possibility is that New Jersey residents feel somewhat alienated from decision-making at these two (i.e., state and federal) levels, if not at all levels of government. Of all racial groups in New Jersey, Hispanics are slightly more likely to say people like them don’t have any say in what the state government does (51% to 44%), with Whites and Blacks generally split down the middle on the issue of government responsiveness. Ironically enough, immigrants to this country are more likely than their US born neighbors to believe people like them have a say in New Jersey government (49% to 44%, respectively).

**Table 22. Percentage of New Jersey residents that agree/disagree they have a say about what the state government does.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>NJ Total</b>	48%	48%	1279
<b>US Total<sup>18</sup></b>	48%	50%	2007
<b>White</b>	49%	47%	569
<b>Black</b>	47%	48%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	51%	44%	325

<sup>18</sup> Pew Research Center for the People & the Press 2007 Values Update Survey. “Agree” takes the net values of the responses of “Completely Agree” and “Mostly Agree” and “Disagree” takes the net values of the responses of “Mostly Disagree” and “Completely Disagree.”  
Pew wording: “Please tell me if you agree or disagree... people like me don’t have any say about what the state government does.”

Looking at Table 23, a pattern of ambivalence towards government emerges as opinions about the efficacy of the public sector in New Jersey are considered. A slight majority of the state believes there are inequities in how government benefits citizens, but the sentiment described here is mostly driven by Black opinion, where a majority (by 10 percentage points) say the government isn't run for the benefit of all. On the whole, New Jersey Blacks are less satisfied than other residents, and recognition of inequalities and discrimination here in the state also translates into disaffection with the state government.

**Table 23. Percentage of New Jersey residents who agree/disagree that that state is run for the benefit of all.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>NJ Total</b>	46%	49%	1279
<b>US Total<sup>19</sup></b>	45%	52%	2007
<b>White</b>	47%	50%	569
<b>Black</b>	40%	50%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	45%	47%	325

## ***Taxes and Spending***

When asked to choose between having more government services, but paying more taxes or having fewer services and paying fewer taxes, a slim majority of New Jersey residents say they prefer more services and more taxes. The results, however, reveal strong racial divisions on the preferences of residents when it comes to balancing taxing and spending on services.

Sixteen percent of respondents who didn't know or refused to answer the question more than made up the difference between those who chose between services and taxes. Minorities' opinion on the subject was a key factor for driving the support for more services and taxes. Six in ten Blacks and 56 % of Hispanics favor more services in return for higher taxes. An anemic majority of Whites (44%) favored less taxation as a trade-off for fewer services, while 39% held the opposite opinion.

Income and age also have a significant impact on who supports services and taxes. Those with higher incomes (\$70,000 or more) preferred fewer taxes and fewer services. Strong support for more government services among those 18 to 39 years old shows that younger people are more comfortable with a larger role for government in their lives. With just three in ten state residents in this cohort saying they want fewer services, it is possible that support for more government-provided services will grow among all groups, including Whites (see Table 24 for details).

<sup>19</sup> Pew Research Center for the People & the Press 2007 Values Update Survey. "Agree" takes the net values of the responses of "Completely Agree" and "Mostly Agree" and "Disagree" takes the net values of the responses of "Mostly Disagree" and "Completely Disagree." Pew wording: "The government is really run for the benefit of all the people."

**Table 24. Percentage of New Jersey residents and if their opinion on government services/taxes.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>More Services, More Taxes</b>	<b>Fewer Services, Less Taxes</b>	<b>Don't Know /Refused</b>	<b>(N)</b>
<b>NJ Total</b>	45%	39%	16%	1279
<b><u>Race</u></b>				
<b>Whites</b>	39%	44%	18%	569
<b>Blacks</b>	60%	25%	15%	325
<b>Hispanics</b>	56%	31%	13%	325
<b><u>Age</u></b>				
<b>18 to 39</b>	55%	32%	12%	396
<b>40 to 59</b>	40%	44%	15%	506
<b>60+</b>	37%	42%	21%	311
<b><u>Income</u></b>				
<b>Under \$35,000</b>	47%	34%	19%	290
<b>\$35,000 to \$69,999</b>	44%	40%	17%	316
<b>\$70,000 to \$99,999</b>	48%	36%	16%	199
<b>\$100,000 or more</b>	45%	47%	9%	266

## ***Responsibility of Government***

New Jersey residents were just as likely as the US public to say that it is the responsibility of the government to take care of people who can't take care of themselves. A majority of state residents held this view, although to varying degrees, based on racial and ethnic background. Three quarters of Blacks and Hispanics place the onus of taking care of those who cannot take care of themselves on the government, while just 64% of Whites hold this view. Just as Whites prefer the combination of fewer government services and lower taxes, the group is consistent in their disagreement that the public sector should be charged with caring with the poor and infirmed. (See Table 25 for details.)

**Table 25. Percentage of New Jersey residents and if they agree/disagree that it is the responsibility of the government to take care of people who can't take care of themselves.**

Group	Agree	Disagree	(n)
<b>NJ Total</b>	67%	27%	1279
<b>US Total<sup>20</sup></b>	69%	28%	982
<b>White</b>	64%	30%	569
<b>Black</b>	75%	18%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	76%	19%	325

## ***Equal Opportunity***

If the New Jersey public is unsure if or how the government works for them, state residents are nearly unanimous in their opinion that everyone should have an equal opportunity to succeed. Even more so than the US public at large, New Jerseyans are absolute in their support of a level playing field for all. Hispanics are more likely to disagree that society should do what is necessary to make sure that everyone has an opportunity to succeed than other racial groups, though 8 of 10 say they value equal opportunity. More than nine in ten Whites and Blacks say society should promote fair treatment of all people (see Table 26).

**Table 26. Percentage of New Jersey residents and their opinion on everyone having an equal opportunity to succeed.**

Group	Agree	Disagree	(n)
<b>NJ Total</b>	93%	6%	1279
<b>US Total<sup>21</sup></b>	91%	7%	982
<b>White</b>	94%	5%	569
<b>Black</b>	98%	1%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	85%	13%	325

## ***Affirmative Action***

Even though New Jerseyans support giving equal opportunity to all, they are less supportive of specific policy solutions meant to promote this goal—especially when programs are race-based. More residents favor preferential hiring in 2007 than in 1996, but six in ten still oppose it. Opinion has shifted slightly on this issue over 11 years, and

<sup>20</sup> Pew Research Center for the People & the Press Values Update Survey (December, 2006). Conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International, December 12-January 9, 2007 and based on telephone interviews with a national adult sample of 2,007. “Agree” takes the net values of the responses of “Completely Agree” and “Mostly Agree” and “Disagree” takes the net values of the responses of “Mostly Disagree” and “Completely Disagree.” \*Split Half, Form A only.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

the significant majority of those who said they opposed preferential hiring when they were asked about this issue in 1996 were no doubt influenced by the debate over welfare reform, which made apparent, and often exploited attitudes about the intersection of social class and racial issues in the US. Today as in 1996, only a majority of Blacks support preferential hiring, with Hispanics and to a greater degree, Whites holding steadfast against the controversial policy, which is used by the public sector and various private sector employers to promote diversity in schools and the workplace. Although fewer (by 8 percentage points) now oppose such policies, the overwhelming sentiment still tells of a deep resentment over preferential hiring among White New Jerseyans (see Table 27).

**Table 27. Percentage of New Jersey residents and their opinion on preferential hiring.**

Group	2007		1996	
	Favors	Opposes	Favors	Opposes
<b>Total NJ</b>	28%	62%	21%	70%
<b>White</b>	20%	72%	14%	80%
<b>Black</b>	49%	37%	50%	36%
<b>Hispanic</b>	38%	48%	33%	51%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

## ***Criminal Justice***

As shown Table 28, three in ten New Jerseyans believe the criminal justice system is biased against Blacks, and more than one in five say it is biased against Hispanics. The majority, however, say the system gives members of these racial groups fair treatments. Just 3% of residents say members of each group get favorable treatment. The overall results are mostly unchanged from 1996.

When taking into account the opinions of Whites, Blacks and Hispanics, a sharp division in perceptions of the fairness of the criminal justice system are seen. Blacks are twice as likely as Whites to say the criminal justice system in New Jersey is biased against them. While Hispanics' opinion about the treatment of Blacks is now evenly divided, in 1996 a majority said Blacks were treated fairly in the criminal justice system. Blacks' opinions of the unfairness of the criminal justice system fall in line with their higher rate of perceiving both personal and institutional racism in the state.

Fewer state residents believe Hispanics receive fair treatment by the criminal justice than they did in 1996. Among Hispanics there was a nine percentage point decrease in those who say Hispanics are treated fairly, from 49% to 40%, respectively. Further, Hispanics in 2007 are more likely to say the system is biased against them. Although figures among Whites have remained basically unchanged, Blacks are far less likely to say Hispanics face a negative bias in the criminal justice system than 11 years ago (from 51% to 38% in 2007). Thirty percent of Blacks say Hispanics are treated fairly, unchanged from 1996.

**Table 28. Percentage of New Jersey residents and their opinion on the criminal justice system in its treatment of Blacks and Hispanics.**

Group	2007			1996		
	Favors	Biased Against	Treats Fairly	Favors	Biased Against	Treats Fairly
<b><u>Bias Against Blacks</u></b>						
<b>Total NJ</b>	3%	30%	45%	6%	28%	52%
<b>White</b>	3%	23%	54%	7%	21%	58%
<b>Black</b>	1%	58%	21%	2%	62%	25%
<b>Hispanic</b>	6%	36%	37%	6%	34%	46%
<b><u>Bias Against Hispanics</u></b>						
<b>Total NJ</b>	3%	23%	50%	3%	22%	57%
<b>White</b>	2%	17%	57%	3%	16%	63%
<b>Black</b>	4%	38%	30%	1%	51%	31%
<b>Hispanic</b>	5%	36%	41%	5%	30%	49%

Base: 1996: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,203; Whites, N=559; Blacks, N=399; Hispanics, N=202. 2007: NJ Total Respondents, N=1,279; Whites, N=569; Blacks, N=325; Hispanics, N=325.

## ***Immigration***

According to the US Census Bureau’s 2005 American Community Survey, about 19% of New Jersey’s population is comprised of foreign-born immigrants, which is about seven percentage points higher than the national average. As one-in-five state residents were born outside of the US, citizenship status and place of origin presents unique, inherent challenges for New Jersey, which is home to sizeable Hispanic (15%) and Asian (7%) populations. With Hispanics and Asians as the primary ethnic groups driving the increase in the overall foreign-born population, it is difficult to argue that New Jersey’s immigrants do not contribute to the state’s diversity, cultural landscape and ethnic character. Seventy-three percent of New Jersey Asians were foreign born, while a majority of Hispanics living in the state (56%) were born in the US.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> US Census Bureau 2005 American Community Survey. New Jersey’s Asian Alone population was 620,588 in 2005 or 7.3 percent of NJ’s total population. New Jersey’s foreign-born Asian Alone population



The emergence of immigration as a political and cultural issue in the state over the last ten years has called for a closer study of various perceptions and attitudes about immigrants (both legal and undocumented) in New Jersey. As such, survey questions measuring attitudes as well as views on major policy issues related to national immigration policy were included in this study. In this section of the report, the discussion is focused on differences in perceptions about immigrants in New Jersey, views and attitudes on immigrants in New Jersey and immigration issues nationally (taken from various polls using nationwide samples) and in the state.<sup>23</sup>

## Perceptions

In June 2007, the major legislation that would have overhauled the nation's immigration policy, backed by President George W. Bush and many Democrats in Congress, collapsed. This unresolved policy challenge revealed ambivalence about public support for measures to help undocumented immigrants gain legal status as well as opposition to providing them "amnesty." It is important to note that our data were collected before that national debate, and thus may have changed in response to it by the time of their release in September, 2007

At the state level, New Jerseyans believe immigrants are an asset to the Garden State and are more supportive of measures to help undocumented immigrants obtain legal status than the general public at a national level. About 6 in 10 New Jerseyans say immigrants strengthen our state because of their talents and hard work, while just 4 in 10 reflect this view nationally when asked if immigrants strengthened or burdened the nation. This inference is anchored by the 77% of Hispanics and 82% of those born outside the US who believe that immigrants strengthen New Jersey.

## Immigrants: Asset or Burden?

This overwhelming sentiment that immigrants are a positive force is more significant because 14% percent of state residents surveyed didn't have an opinion, compared to just 7% of the national sample. Despite these factors, when viewed by racial group, a majority of Whites and Blacks said immigrants strengthen the state. While a majority across all age groups registered positive attitudes about New Jersey immigrants, younger residents were significantly more positive. Two-thirds of the youngest cohort in the sample, those 18 to 39 years of age, said immigrants strengthen the state, as compared with 56% of those 40 to 59 years old and 48% of those 60 and over. This finding indicates that New Jersey's population will likely grow more accepting of immigrants as it ages. And, of course, attitudes may change as individuals' age. (see Table 29 for details).

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was 452,170. New Jersey's Hispanic population was 1,307,412 in 2005 or 15.3 percent of NJ's total population. New Jersey's foreign-born Hispanic population was 581,153.

<sup>23</sup> Note that immigration questions in the 2007 survey were not asked in 1996. It should also be noted that this study was conducted in May and June of 2007, during a contentious debate in Congress over comprehensive immigration reform.

**Table 29. Percentage of New Jerseyans and their attitudes about immigrants.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Strengthen</b>	<b>Burden</b>	<b>Neither/Both Don't Know/Refused</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>NJ Total</b>	57%	29%	14%	1279
<b>US Total<sup>24</sup></b>	41%	52%	7%	2000
<b><u>Race</u></b>				
<b>White</b>	52%	33%	15%	569
<b>Black</b>	53%	29%	18%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	77%	14%	9%	325
<b><u>Age</u></b>				
<b>18 to 39</b>	66%	24%	10%	396
<b>40 to 59</b>	56%	30%	14%	506
<b>60+</b>	48%	36%	17%	311
<b><u>Birthplace</u></b>				
<b>US</b>	52%	33%	15%	968
<b>Other Country</b>	82%	12%	6%	281

## The Problem of Illegal Immigration

There are no reliable statistics on the population of undocumented immigrants in New Jersey, but a majority of residents believe that most or some immigrants are in New Jersey legally. As shown in Table 30, Hispanics were most likely to say that “just a few immigrants” are here legally. The difference in responses among groups not only reflects the possibility that non-Hispanics underestimate the number of undocumented immigrants living in New Jersey, but speaks to the underlying difficulty most residents have in assessing the legal status of the state’s foreign-born residents, with whom they most likely interact with on a regular basis in various capacities.

<sup>24</sup> Survey by Pew Hispanic Center, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. February 2006. Methodology: Conducted by Schulman, Ronca, & Bucuvalas, February 8-March 7, 2006 and based on telephone interviews with a national adult sample of 2,000. There were parallel surveys done in Chicago, Las Vegas, Phoenix, Raleigh-Durham, and Washington, DC.

**Table 30. Percentage of New Jersey residents and their opinion on immigrants' status in the state.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Most immigrants here legally</b>	<b>Some immigrants here legally</b>	<b>Just a few here legally</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>NJ Total</b>	19%	47%	23%	9%	1279
<b><u>Race</u></b>					
<b>White</b>	18%	49%	22%	9%	569
<b>Black</b>	15%	42%	27%	14%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	20%	45%	29%	6%	325
<b><u>Birthplace</u></b>					
<b>US</b>	17%	49%	24%	9%	968
<b>Other Country</b>	27%	40%	22%	11%	281

Despite the fact that it is difficult to measure the number of undocumented immigrants in New Jersey, overall, New Jerseyans' are equally divided when asked if they think illegal immigration is a problem in the state. One in ten New Jersey residents say undocumented immigrants living in the state are not a problem. Only about one in five Hispanics and those born outside of the US say illegal immigration is not a problem. Opinion is similar among those in the public who say illegal immigration is a problem; with four in ten each racial group saying it is either a major or minor problem (see Table 31).

**Table 31. Percentage of New Jersey residents and their opinion on illegal immigration as a problem in New Jersey.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Major Problem</b>	<b>Minor Problem</b>	<b>Not a Problem</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>NJ Total</b>	40%	42%	9%	9%	1279
<b><u>Race</u></b>					
<b>White</b>	41%	43%	6%	9%	569
<b>Black</b>	40%	35%	13%	13%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	38%	38%	21%	3%	325
<b><u>Birthplace</u></b>					
<b>US</b>	41%	42%	7%	10%	968
<b>Other Country</b>	37%	39%	19%	4%	281

## State Policy

One of the only immigration-related policies that can be addressed at a state level is that of issuing driving credentials. For many undocumented immigrants, obtaining a state-issued driver’s license is a hopeful first step in establishing legal credentials to remain in the US. Legal driving privileges also represent the key to better mobility, as well as educational and work opportunities for the undocumented immigrants. Alaska, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia currently issue some form of driver’s licenses to illegal immigrants and the possibility of issuing driving credentials has been quietly discussed in New Jersey policy circles over the past year. At the crux of this issue is verifying a potential licensee’s identity. As such, respondents to this survey were asked whether they support or oppose allowing illegal/undocumented immigrants to get legal driving privileges here in New Jersey, providing they can prove their identity.

As shown in Table 32, five in ten New Jersey residents support granting driving privileges, but differences among racial groups reveal a similarity of opinion between this issue and that of making it easier for illegal immigrants become legal residents. Majorities of Hispanics (78%), Blacks (56%) and those born outside the US (74%) support such a policy, while just over half of Whites (53%) oppose it. Even so, a sizeable portion of Whites, four in ten, say they do support extending driving privileges to undocumented immigrants.

**Table 32. Percentage of New Jersey residents that support and oppose state driving privileges for illegal/undocumented immigrants.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>Total NJ</b>	50%	45%	5%	1279
<b><u>Race</u></b>				
<b>White</b>	42%	53%	5%	569
<b>Black</b>	56%	34%	10%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	78%	20%	3%	325
<b><u>Birthplace</u></b>				
<b>US</b>	46%	50%	5%	968
<b>Other Country</b>	74%	23%	3%	281

## National Policy

Although state residents value immigrants' contributions to New Jersey, the public is less willing to loosen controls on immigration or even preserve the policy status quo in the US. According to the survey, state residents seem more vigilant in their attitudes about national immigration policy compared to their attitudes about immigrants in New Jersey.

Reflecting the national average, 7 in 10 New Jerseyans say we should restrict and control people coming into the country more than we do now. Majorities among all racial groups favor restricting and controlling immigration more, though Whites were more likely to say this (77%) than other racial groups, and just 55% Hispanics held this view. While half of all foreign-born New Jersey residents favored tightening controls on people entering the country, fully three-quarters of the US-born public favors more restrictions. (See Table 33 for details.)

**Table 33. Percentage of New Jersey residents and their opinion on controlling and restricting immigration into the US.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Neither</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>NJ Total</b>	71%	22%	3%	1279
<b>US Total<sup>25</sup></b>	75%	20%	-	982
<b><u>Race</u></b>				
<b>White</b>	77%	16%	3%	569
<b>Black</b>	71%	21%	3%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	55%	39%	4%	325
<b><u>Birthplace</u></b>				
<b>US</b>	76%	17%	3%	968
<b>Other Country</b>	48%	45%	5%	281

Support among New Jersey residents for making it easier to obtain legal status is different from support on a national level. Unlike a majority of the national public -- which oppose making it easier for illegal immigrants to become citizens -- state residents, by a 5-4 margin, support an easier path to legal residency.

Overall support for an easier legal path to residency is driven by views of minorities, especially Hispanics and those born outside of the US. Whites are more in line with national views, with a slight majority opposing such a measure, though views are more closely divided among Whites in New Jersey than Whites at the national level. Positive views towards immigrants and support for a path to citizenship among younger New

<sup>25</sup> Pew Research Center for the People & the Press Values Update Survey (December, 2006). Split Half, Form A only. Conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates International, December 12-January 9, 2007 and based on telephone interviews with a national adult sample of 2,007. "Agree" takes the net values of the responses of "Completely Agree" and "Mostly Agree" and "Disagree" takes the net values of the responses of "Mostly Disagree" and "Completely Disagree."

Jerseyans demonstrates a possible shift in attitudes that may tilt this balance in the future. (See Table 34 for details).

**Table 34. Percentage of New Jersey residents and their support for making it easier for illegal immigrants to become legal US residents**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>Total NJ</b>	51%	41%	8%	1279
<b>Total US<sup>26</sup></b>	32%	62%	6%	1892
<b><u>Race</u></b>				
<b>White</b>	43%	49%	8%	569
<b>Black</b>	52%	35%	13%	325
<b>Hispanic</b>	80%	16%	4%	325
<b><u>Birthplace</u></b>				
<b>US</b>	46%	45%	8%	968
<b>Other Country</b>	76%	19%	4%	281

## **Summary**

State residents are altogether unsure that they have a say in what lawmakers in Trenton do. A slight majority say that the state government is not run for the benefit of all, while Blacks hold more negative opinions on the way government is run than Whites or Hispanics. Despite these views, most New Jersey residents prefer more government services in exchange for a higher tax burden. Though Whites have a more positive view of government, a majority say they would prefer fewer government services and fewer taxes. Minorities, who hold more skeptical opinions of the state government, are more likely to prefer a higher level of services.

Of all the policy priorities asked about, only the guarantee of equal opportunity received near-universal support, with 9 in 10 residents saying everyone should have the opportunity to succeed. Fewer residents say the government has a responsibility to take care of those who can't take care of themselves, although majorities of Whites, Blacks and Hispanics hold this view.

<sup>26</sup> Conducted by Quinnipiac University Polling Institute, February 21-February 28, 2006 and based on telephone interviews with a national registered voters sample of 1,892. Slightly modified wording: "Do you support or oppose allowing illegal immigrants to get drivers' licenses?"

State residents have mostly held firm in their opposition to preferential hiring, though opinions on the practice have softened among Whites, as views have shifted by approximately 8 percentage points towards supporting the policy since 1996.

Although there appears to be less discrimination among the general public, majorities of Whites, Blacks and Hispanics agree that there is a bias against Blacks and Hispanics in the criminal justice system, and more say there is a bias against the groups than did in 1996. Minorities in New Jersey are also more likely to say their own racial groups are discriminated against more often than in 1996. While more Hispanics agree that the criminal justice system is biased against Blacks than in 1996, Blacks are more likely to believe that believe Hispanics are treated fairly or favored by the criminal justice system.

On the whole, New Jersey residents as group are more progressive on immigration policy and more positive in their views of immigrants than the public at the national level. State residents do believe that immigrants strengthen our state, but the public also favors measures to restrict and control immigrants coming into the US. It is clear that the New Jersey public believes illegal immigration is a problem, but residents generally favor policies bring undocumented immigrants out of the shadows and grant them legal status. Taken together, an observation can be made that New Jersey residents think the absence of effective policies to address existing inadequacies of current immigration and labor laws is a bigger problem than the presence of undocumented immigrants in itself. White state residents marginally oppose measures to create a path to citizenship or the issue driving privileges to undocumented residents, but the majorities are slight, suggesting that these opinions are malleable. The state's overall pro-immigrant outlook is bolstered by significant support for these policies among minorities, foreign-born and young New Jerseyans.

## **Conclusion**

In general, the data presented in this report paint a healthy portrait of New Jerseyans' attitudes and perceptions on most issues related to diversity. If surveys are but a snapshot in time, the plain-language conclusion is that we look different – indeed, better – now than we did 11 years ago. Over that time, New Jerseyans have grown more racially and ethnically diverse, and with that growth has come increasing tolerance and fewer reports of discrimination. This is a good road to be on. We should be a bit proud of ourselves and look for continued progress in the future.

## Appendix A: Data Tables

NJ1. To begin with, for how many years have you lived in New Jersey, or have you lived here all your life?

		Under 5 years	5 to under 10 years	10 to under 18 years	all life/over 18 years	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	7%	9%	8%	75%	0%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	3%	6%	6%	85%	0%	569
	Black	9%	7%	6%	77%	0%	325
	Hispanic	19%	17%	14%	49%	0%	325

SC1A. We need to be sure that people of all ethnic groups participate in this survey. Are you of Latin or Hispanic origin?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	17%	83%	0%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	0%	100%	0%	569
	Black	0%	100%	0%	325
	Hispanic	100%	0%	0%	325

SC1B. Do you consider yourself a White Hispanic, Black Hispanic or something else?

		White	Black	Something else	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	45%	9%	41%	5%	325
Race 3 Category	White	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
	Black	0%	0%	0%	0%	0
	Hispanic	45%	9%	41%	5%	325



SC2. Do you consider yourself White, African American or Black, Asian-American, or some other ethnicity?

		White	Black/African American	Asian-American	Other/Mixed	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	76%	15%	4%	5%	0%	954
Race 3 Category	White	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	569
	Black	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	325
	Hispanic	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0

NJ2. How would you rate New Jersey as a place to live--excellent, good, only fair or poor?

		Excellent	Good	Only Fair	Poor	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	20%	49%	23%	7%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	22%	50%	21%	7%	1%	569
	Black	13%	40%	34%	12%	1%	325
	Hispanic	21%	50%	22%	6%	1%	325

Q11. Do you feel satisfied or dissatisfied about A. your job or the work that you do?

		Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	(VOL) INAPPROPRIATE-- DOESN'T APPLY	(VOL) NO OPINION/Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	38%	29%	6%	3%	22%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	38%	28%	5%	3%	24%	1%	569
	Black	34%	29%	6%	5%	25%	1%	325
	Hispanic	37%	35%	11%	4%	13%	0%	325

Q11. Do you feel satisfied or dissatisfied about B. your income?

		Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	(VOL) INAPPROPRIATE-- DOESN'T APPLY	(VOL) NO OPINION/Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	27%	45%	12%	11%	4%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	28%	47%	11%	10%	3%	1%	569
	Black	24%	37%	13%	18%	7%	1%	325
	Hispanic	22%	46%	17%	9%	4%	2%	325

Q11. Do you feel satisfied or dissatisfied about C. your current housing?

		Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	(VOL) INAPPROPRIATE-- DOESN'T APPLY	(VOL) NO OPINION/Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	59%	30%	6%	3%	0%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	67%	26%	4%	1%	0%	1%	569
	Black	47%	34%	6%	11%	1%	2%	325
	Hispanic	46%	37%	12%	5%	1%	0%	325

Q11. Do you feel satisfied or dissatisfied about D. the amount and quality of education you have?

		Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	(VOL) INAPPROPRIATE-- DOESN'T APPLY	(VOL) NO OPINION/Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	48%	36%	9%	4%	2%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	51%	36%	6%	3%	2%	1%	569
	Black	41%	36%	13%	7%	1%	2%	325
	Hispanic	39%	36%	18%	5%	2%	1%	325

Q11. Do you feel satisfied or dissatisfied about E. the availability and cost of health care you have?

		Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	(VOL) INAPPROPRIATE-- DOESN'T APPLY	(VOL) NO OPINION/Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	31%	35%	14%	16%	2%	2%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	32%	34%	14%	17%	2%	1%	569
	Black	34%	34%	11%	16%	3%	2%	325
	Hispanic	29%	41%	17%	9%	3%	1%	325

Q11. Do you feel satisfied or dissatisfied about F. how safe you feel in the area where you live?

		Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	(VOL) INAPPROPRIATE-- DOESN'T APPLY	(VOL) NO OPINION/Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	61%	29%	5%	4%	0%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	69%	26%	3%	1%	0%	1%	569
	Black	43%	35%	10%	10%	0%	2%	325
	Hispanic	49%	33%	8%	9%	0%	1%	325

Q11. Do you feel satisfied or dissatisfied about G. the amount of recreational opportunities you have around where you live?

		Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	(VOL) INAPPROPRIATE-- DOESN'T APPLY	(VOL) NO OPINION/Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	43%	36%	9%	8%	3%	2%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	49%	37%	6%	4%	3%	1%	569
	Black	28%	34%	12%	19%	4%	3%	325
	Hispanic	35%	34%	18%	11%	2%	2%	325

E2. How would you rate the job that your LOCAL schools are doing--excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

		Excellent	Good	Only Fair	Poor	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	21%	39%	23%	6%	11%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	24%	39%	20%	5%	11%	569
	Black	11%	33%	34%	11%	11%	325
	Hispanic	21%	40%	24%	6%	8%	325

E3. Do you have a child or children who currently attends public school in New Jersey?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	32%	68%	0%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	30%	70%	0%	569
	Black	32%	67%	1%	325
	Hispanic	39%	61%	0%	325

E4. Overall, would you say you are satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of education your children are receiving?

		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	45%	38%	11%	6%	0%	397
Race 3 Category	White	46%	39%	11%	4%	0%	153
	Black	51%	28%	9%	13%	0%	104
	Hispanic	38%	41%	15%	6%	0%	122

F1. Do you have a close friend...A. who is physically disabled?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	39%	60%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	41%	58%	1%	569
	Black	37%	61%	1%	325
	Hispanic	35%	65%	0%	325

F1. Do you have a close friend...B. of a different race or ethnicity?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	76%	24%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	77%	23%	0%	569
	Black	72%	27%	1%	325
	Hispanic	71%	29%	0%	325

F1. Do you have a close friend...C. who is racially prejudiced?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	20%	77%	3%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	24%	73%	3%	569
	Black	11%	85%	4%	325
	Hispanic	13%	86%	1%	325

F1. Do you have a close friend...D. who is from another country?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	62%	37%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	59%	40%	1%	569
	Black	55%	44%	1%	325
	Hispanic	73%	27%	0%	325

F1. Do you have a close friend...E. who dislikes immigrants?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	19%	77%	4%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	21%	74%	5%	569
	Black	11%	86%	3%	325
	Hispanic	17%	82%	1%	325

F1. Do you have a close friend...F. who is a born-again or evangelical Christian?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	39%	57%	4%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	31%	65%	4%	569
	Black	61%	36%	4%	325
	Hispanic	52%	47%	2%	325

F1. Do you have a close friend...G. who is Muslim?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	21%	77%	2%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	16%	81%	2%	569
	Black	43%	54%	2%	325
	Hispanic	20%	80%	0%	325

F1. Do you have a close friend...H. who is Jewish?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	57%	42%	2%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	69%	30%	2%	569
	Black	32%	66%	2%	325
	Hispanic	31%	69%	0%	325

F1. Do you have a close friend...I. who is gay or lesbian?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	43%	54%	3%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	48%	49%	3%	569
	Black	33%	63%	5%	325
	Hispanic	34%	66%	1%	325

F1. Do you have a close friend...J. who dislikes gays or lesbians?

		Yes	No	(VOL) Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	19%	74%	6%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	19%	74%	7%	569
	Black	20%	73%	7%	325
	Hispanic	20%	78%	3%	325

News1. Percentage of New Jersey population that is Black or African American

		Mean	Median
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	34.27	30.00
Race 3 Category	White	31.88	30.00
	Black	40.48	40.00
	Hispanic	39.44	40.00

News2. Percentage of New Jersey Population that is Hispanic or Latino

		Mean	Median
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	28.56	25.00
Race 3 Category	White	24.97	25.00
	Black	32.87	30.00
	Hispanic	39.10	35.00

News3. Percentage of New Jersey Population that is Asian

		Mean	Median
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	15.56	10.00
Race 3 Category	White	14.84	10.00
	Black	16.51	10.00
	Hispanic	15.75	10.00

S4. In the next 10 years, do you think New Jersey will have more of a racial and ethnic mix, less of a racial and ethnic mix, or be about the same as it is now?

		More	Less	Same	No opinion	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	66%	3%	26%	2%	2%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	67%	2%	28%	1%	2%	569
	Black	65%	5%	24%	2%	3%	325
	Hispanic	65%	6%	22%	3%	4%	325

S5. Do you think that racial and ethnic discrimination in New Jersey is a problem, or not?

		Big	Somewhat	Small	(VOL) NO/NOT A PROBLEM	(VOL) NO OPINION/DEPENDS	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	14%	30%	11%	39%	2%	4%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	10%	28%	11%	46%	2%	3%	569
	Black	26%	32%	10%	21%	4%	7%	325
	Hispanic	21%	40%	12%	23%	2%	2%	325

S6. Is this something that personally bothers you a great deal, somewhat, just a little or not at all?

		Great deal	Somewhat	Just a little	Not at all	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	27%	32%	17%	23%	0%	0%	762
Race 3 Category	White	26%	37%	17%	20%	0%	0%	287
	Black	34%	21%	15%	29%	0%	0%	219
	Hispanic	27%	30%	20%	23%	1%	0%	231



Bothered. If respondent thinks there is discrimination and it bothers them

		Great deal	Somewhat	Just a little	Not at all	No opinion/Do not know	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	15%	17%	9%	58%	0%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	13%	18%	8%	61%	0%	569
	Black	23%	14%	10%	52%	0%	325
	Hispanic	20%	22%	14%	44%	0%	325

S7. During the last 10 years, do you think tensions between racial and ethnic groups in New Jersey have increased, decreased, or stayed about the same?

		Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	30%	14%	47%	4%	5%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	26%	16%	50%	3%	4%	569
	Black	34%	14%	42%	5%	5%	325
	Hispanic	41%	9%	41%	3%	6%	325

S8. Do you think there is more racial and ethnic discrimination in New Jersey than in other states, less discrimination here, or the same as in other states?

		More	Less	Same	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	8%	38%	43%	4%	8%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	5%	40%	43%	4%	8%	569
	Black	12%	25%	51%	5%	7%	325
	Hispanic	14%	36%	41%	3%	6%	325

S9. In general, do you think the criminal justice system in New Jersey is biased in favor of blacks, is biased against blacks, or does it generally give blacks fair treatment?

		Biased in favor	Biased against	Gives fair treatment	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	3%	30%	45%	9%	12%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	3%	23%	54%	8%	12%	569
	Black	1%	58%	21%	8%	11%	325
	Hispanic	6%	36%	37%	8%	12%	325

S10. In general, do you think the criminal justice system in New Jersey is biased in favor of Hispanics is biased against Hispanics, or does it generally give Hispanics fair treatment?

		Biased in favor	Biased against	Gives fair treatment	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	3%	23%	50%	10%	15%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	2%	17%	57%	9%	15%	569
	Black	4%	38%	30%	12%	16%	325
	Hispanic	5%	36%	41%	9%	9%	325

S11a. Please tell me if you think A. Blacks are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	18%	33%	22%	20%	7%	639
Race 3 Category	White	13%	37%	23%	22%	6%	288
	Black	43%	32%	10%	10%	5%	159
	Hispanic	20%	31%	24%	16%	9%	160

S11a. Please tell me if you think B. Hispanics are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	13%	31%	24%	23%	9%	639
Race 3 Category	White	9%	31%	25%	27%	8%	288
	Black	20%	37%	20%	14%	9%	159
	Hispanic	27%	35%	18%	10%	10%	160

S11a. Please tell me if you think C. Asians are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	2%	22%	26%	38%	11%	639
Race 3 Category	White	2%	21%	28%	39%	9%	288
	Black	2%	28%	22%	29%	19%	159
	Hispanic	3%	20%	23%	42%	13%	160

S11a. Please tell me if you think D. Women are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	8%	25%	22%	40%	5%	639
Race 3 Category	White	5%	24%	24%	43%	5%	288
	Black	12%	34%	21%	24%	7%	159
	Hispanic	12%	23%	21%	37%	7%	160

S11a. Please tell me if you think E. Muslims are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	24%	26%	18%	17%	15%	639
Race 3 Category	White	26%	25%	18%	16%	15%	288
	Black	32%	25%	11%	17%	15%	159
	Hispanic	18%	30%	18%	19%	15%	160

S11a. Please tell me if you think F. Gays and lesbians are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	18%	29%	21%	22%	10%	639
Race 3 Category	White	14%	32%	24%	23%	8%	288
	Black	29%	29%	15%	11%	15%	159
	Hispanic	22%	24%	20%	21%	13%	160

S11b. Please tell me if you think A. Blacks are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	18%	33%	19%	23%	6%	640
Race 3 Category	White	11%	36%	21%	27%	5%	281
	Black	39%	31%	11%	11%	8%	166
	Hispanic	31%	32%	17%	14%	6%	165

S11b. Please tell me if you think B. Hispanics are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	15%	30%	25%	22%	7%	640
Race 3 Category	White	10%	31%	28%	25%	6%	281
	Black	22%	34%	18%	14%	11%	166
	Hispanic	34%	30%	20%	13%	2%	165

S11b. Please tell me if you think C. Asians are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	3%	21%	26%	40%	10%	640
Race 3 Category	White	2%	20%	25%	46%	7%	281
	Black	9%	26%	27%	21%	17%	166
	Hispanic	3%	17%	31%	39%	10%	165

S11b. Please tell me if you think D. Jews are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	5%	16%	24%	45%	10%	640
Race 3 Category	White	3%	16%	28%	46%	6%	281
	Black	6%	22%	19%	33%	20%	166
	Hispanic	6%	14%	18%	54%	8%	165

S11b. Please tell me if you think E. People with disabilities are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	9%	23%	22%	40%	7%	640
Race 3 Category	White	7%	24%	22%	42%	5%	281
	Black	15%	24%	21%	29%	11%	166
	Hispanic	10%	22%	22%	42%	3%	165

S11b. Please tell me if you think F. Immigrants are discriminated against in New Jersey--a lot, some, a little or not at all.

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	22%	31%	21%	19%	8%	640
Race 3 Category	White	15%	31%	24%	22%	7%	281
	Black	28%	32%	16%	13%	10%	166
	Hispanic	41%	32%	13%	12%	2%	165

New S11A. How much respondent thinks Blacks are discriminated against in NJ

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	Do not know/refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	18%	33%	21%	22%	6%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	12%	36%	22%	25%	5%	569
	Black	41%	31%	11%	10%	7%	325
	Hispanic	26%	32%	20%	15%	7%	325

New S11B. How much respondent thinks Hispanics are discriminated against in NJ

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	Do not know/refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	14%	31%	24%	22%	8%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	9%	31%	26%	26%	7%	569
	Black	21%	36%	19%	14%	10%	325
	Hispanic	31%	33%	19%	12%	6%	325

New S11C. How much respondent thinks Asians are discriminated against in NJ

		A lot	Some	A little	Not at all	Do not know/refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	3%	22%	26%	39%	10%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	2%	21%	27%	42%	8%	569
	Black	5%	27%	24%	25%	18%	325
	Hispanic	3%	18%	27%	41%	12%	325

PP1. In general, would you rather have the government in New Jersey provide more services even if it cost more in taxes, OR provide fewer services but cost less in taxes?

		More services, more taxes	Fewer services, less taxes	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	45%	39%	9%	7%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	39%	44%	10%	8%	569
	Black	60%	25%	7%	8%	325
	Hispanic	56%	31%	7%	6%	325

PP2. Which of the following three statements comes closest to expressing your overall view of the health care system in New Jersey...[READ NUMBERS OUT LOUD]

		On the whole, the health care system works pretty well and on	There are some good things in our health care system, but fu	Our health care system has so much wrong with it that we need	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	16%	49%	31%	4%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	15%	52%	30%	4%	569
	Black	11%	46%	38%	5%	325
	Hispanic	20%	48%	27%	5%	325

PP4A. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...A. People like me don't have any say about what state government does.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	48%	48%	1%	3%	639
Race 3 Category	White	49%	47%	0%	3%	288
	Black	47%	48%	1%	4%	159
	Hispanic	51%	44%	1%	4%	160

PP4A. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...B. Hard work offers little guarantee of success.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	36%	58%	2%	4%	639
Race 3 Category	White	36%	58%	2%	3%	288
	Black	41%	52%	3%	4%	159
	Hispanic	33%	63%	1%	3%	160

PP4A. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...C. You can't be too careful in dealing with most people.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	61%	35%	1%	3%	639
Race 3 Category	White	55%	42%	0%	3%	288
	Black	81%	15%	1%	3%	159
	Hispanic	66%	28%	2%	4%	160

PP4A. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...D. Freedom of speech should extend to groups that are sympathetic to terrorists.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	32%	60%	2%	6%	639
Race 3 Category	White	32%	61%	1%	5%	288
	Black	35%	53%	3%	9%	159
	Hispanic	30%	60%	2%	8%	160

PP4A. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...E. I often don't have enough money to make ends meet.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	37%	59%	1%	3%	639
Race 3 Category	White	32%	63%	2%	3%	288
	Black	50%	47%	0%	3%	159
	Hispanic	53%	44%	0%	3%	160

PP4A. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...F. Our society should do what is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	93%	6%	0%	1%	639
Race 3 Category	White	94%	5%	1%	1%	288
	Black	98%	1%	0%	2%	159
	Hispanic	85%	13%	1%	2%	160

PP4A. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...G. We should restrict and control people coming into our country more than we do now.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	73%	19%	4%	4%	639
Race 3 Category	White	79%	13%	3%	5%	288
	Black	69%	25%	2%	5%	159
	Hispanic	58%	33%	7%	2%	160



PP4B. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...A. New Jersey is run for the benefit of all the people.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	46%	49%	1%	4%	640
Race 3 Category	White	47%	50%	0%	3%	281
	Black	40%	50%	4%	5%	166
	Hispanic	45%	47%	1%	7%	165

PP4B. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...B. Hard work offers little guarantee of success.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	37%	60%	0%	2%	640
Race 3 Category	White	35%	63%	0%	1%	281
	Black	42%	54%	0%	4%	166
	Hispanic	40%	55%	1%	3%	165

PP4B. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...C. You can't be too careful in dealing with most people.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	61%	34%	1%	3%	640
Race 3 Category	White	57%	37%	2%	4%	281
	Black	72%	24%	1%	3%	166
	Hispanic	64%	32%	1%	3%	165

PP4B. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...D. Freedom of speech should extend to groups that are sympathetic to terrorists.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	35%	60%	1%	4%	640
Race 3 Category	White	36%	61%	0%	3%	281
	Black	35%	53%	3%	10%	166
	Hispanic	30%	64%	1%	5%	165

PP4B. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...E. I often don't have enough money to make ends meet.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	39%	59%	1%	1%	640
Race 3 Category	White	33%	66%	1%	1%	281
	Black	56%	40%	0%	4%	166
	Hispanic	50%	46%	3%	1%	165

PP4B. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...F. It is the responsibility of the government to take care of people who can't take care of themselves.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	67%	27%	2%	4%	640
Race 3 Category	White	64%	30%	1%	4%	281
	Black	75%	18%	3%	4%	166
	Hispanic	76%	19%	3%	3%	165

PP4B. Please tell me if you agree or disagree...G. We should restrict and control people coming into our country more than we do now.

		Agree	Disagree	(VOL) Neither	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	70%	25%	2%	4%	640
Race 3 Category	White	76%	18%	2%	4%	281
	Black	73%	18%	4%	5%	166
	Hispanic	52%	45%	1%	2%	165

New PP4B. If respondent agrees/disagrees that hard work offers little guarantee of success

		Agree	Disagree	Neither	Do not know/refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	37%	59%	1%	3%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	36%	61%	1%	2%	569
	Black	41%	53%	2%	4%	325
	Hispanic	37%	59%	1%	3%	325

New PP4C. If respondent agrees/disagrees that you cant be too careful dealing with most people

		Agree	Disagree	Neither	Do not know/refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	61%	35%	1%	3%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	56%	40%	1%	3%	569
	Black	77%	19%	1%	3%	325
	Hispanic	65%	30%	1%	4%	325

New PP4D. If respondent agrees/disagrees that freedom of speech should extent to groups that are sympathetic to terrorists

		Agree	Disagree	Neither	Do not know/refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	34%	60%	1%	5%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	34%	61%	1%	4%	569
	Black	35%	53%	3%	9%	325
	Hispanic	30%	62%	1%	6%	325

New PP4E. If respondent agrees/disagrees that they dont have enough money

		Agree	Disagree	Neither	Do not know/refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	38%	59%	1%	2%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	32%	64%	1%	2%	569
	Black	53%	43%	0%	3%	325
	Hispanic	51%	45%	2%	2%	325

New PP4G. If respondent agrees/disagrees that we should restrict and control people coming into our country more than we do now

		Agree	Disagree	Neither	Do not know/refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	71%	22%	3%	4%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	77%	16%	3%	4%	569
	Black	71%	21%	3%	5%	325
	Hispanic	55%	39%	4%	2%	325

PP5. Which statement comes closer to the way you feel: [READ STATEMENTS]

		It's important that people of different races and ethnic gro	It's NOT IMPORTANT that people of different races and ethnic	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	54%	43%	2%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	56%	42%	2%	1%	569
	Black	52%	45%	1%	3%	325
	Hispanic	52%	42%	5%	1%	325

PP6A. ... discriminates against WHITES. Are you for or against preferential hiring and promotion of minorities?

		Favor	Oppose	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	31%	57%	8%	4%	639
Race 3 Category	White	24%	64%	8%	4%	288
	Black	53%	32%	8%	7%	159
	Hispanic	43%	46%	7%	4%	160

PP6B. ... discriminates against NON-MINORITIES. Are you for or against preferential hiring and promotion of minorities?

		Favor	Oppose	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	24%	68%	5%	3%	640
Race 3 Category	White	16%	79%	4%	1%	281
	Black	45%	41%	6%	7%	166
	Hispanic	33%	50%	9%	8%	165

New PP6. Overall support for/against preferential hiring and promotion of minorities

		Favor	Oppose	No Opinion	Do not know/refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	28%	62%	6%	4%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	20%	72%	6%	2%	569
	Black	49%	37%	7%	7%	325
	Hispanic	38%	48%	8%	6%	325

EM1. Are you currently employed?

		Yes	(VOL)Yes, Part time	No	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	61%	4%	34%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	60%	4%	36%	0%	569
	Black	56%	4%	39%	1%	325
	Hispanic	68%	4%	27%	0%	325

EM2. And do you now work at your home or an outside location?

		Home	Outside location	(VOL) Both	(VOL) Other (SPECIFY)	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	6%	88%	4%	1%	0%	833
Race 3 Category	White	7%	86%	5%	1%	0%	359
	Black	4%	92%	2%	0%	1%	200
	Hispanic	5%	93%	1%	0%	0%	232

EM3. Would you say that almost all of the people who work with you are [+racetxt+], most are [+racetxt+], that there is a mixture, or that just a few are like you?

		Almost all	Most same	Mixture	A few	(VOL) OTHER	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	14%	17%	55%	14%	1%	0%	776
Race 3 Category	White	16%	21%	57%	6%	0%	0%	327
	Black	6%	11%	51%	32%	1%	0%	190
	Hispanic	15%	10%	49%	24%	1%	1%	222

EM4. How much of a problem is racial, religious, or ethnic tension where you work? Is it a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, not much of a problem, or no problem at all?

		Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not much of a problem	No problem at all	(VOL) NOT APPLICABLE	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	1%	7%	19%	71%	1%	1%	776
Race 3 Category	White	0%	5%	18%	76%	1%	1%	327
	Black	3%	10%	29%	57%	1%	0%	190
	Hispanic	5%	12%	20%	61%	0%	2%	222

L1. How would you rate your own town or city as a place to live--excellent, good, only fair or poor?

		Excellent	Good	Only Fair	Poor	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	36%	43%	17%	4%	0%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	44%	43%	10%	2%	0%	569
	Black	15%	38%	35%	12%	1%	325
	Hispanic	25%	45%	23%	7%	0%	325

L3. What about the people who LIVE around you-- would you say that almost all are [+racetxt+], most are [+racetxt+], that there is a mixture, or that just a few are like you?

		Almost all	Most same	Mixture	A few	(VOL) OTHER	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	20%	24%	48%	7%	1%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	23%	29%	45%	2%	0%	1%	569
	Black	15%	15%	58%	10%	0%	1%	325
	Hispanic	14%	16%	47%	20%	2%	0%	325

L4. In the town or city where you live--has the number of minorities been increasing, decreasing or staying about the same?

		Increased a lot	Increased a little/don't know how much	Decreased	Stayed the same	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	28%	29%	4%	32%	2%	6%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	23%	35%	2%	32%	2%	5%	569
	Black	32%	21%	7%	34%	1%	6%	325
	Hispanic	41%	17%	4%	31%	1%	6%	325

L5. Has this change been a good thing, a bad thing or hasn't it made any difference?

		Good thing	Bad thing	No difference	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	20%	12%	63%	2%	2%	786
Race 3 Category	White	18%	9%	70%	2%	1%	350
	Black	24%	19%	52%	2%	3%	199
	Hispanic	24%	22%	49%	4%	2%	204

L6. How much racial or ethnic tension do you think there is among those people who live in your town or city--a lot, some, just a little or none at all?

		Lot	Some	A Little	None at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	6%	19%	35%	35%	5%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	4%	17%	34%	41%	5%	569
	Black	13%	24%	34%	22%	7%	325
	Hispanic	9%	24%	39%	24%	4%	325

L7. [+17txt+] Do you think people in your neighborhood would welcome the family, discourage them from moving in, or not pay any attention to them?

		Welcome them	Discourage them	Not pay attention	(VOL) NO OPINION	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	53%	5%	37%	1%	4%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	55%	5%	34%	1%	4%	569
	Black	52%	4%	39%	2%	4%	325
	Hispanic	42%	7%	47%	2%	3%	325

L8. Thinking back 3 to 5 years, have you or have you not been discriminated against  
 A. Being considered for or getting a job because of your sex, race or ethnic background.

		Yes	No	(VOL) Not Applicable	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	12%	80%	6%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	9%	82%	7%	2%	569
	Black	20%	71%	7%	2%	325
	Hispanic	19%	78%	2%	0%	325

L8. Thinking back 3 to 5 years, have you or have you not been discriminated against  
 B. Getting a promotion at a place you worked because of your sex, race or ethnic background.

		Yes	No	(VOL) Not Applicable	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	14%	78%	7%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	11%	80%	8%	1%	569
	Black	19%	70%	8%	3%	325
	Hispanic	18%	79%	3%	0%	325

L8. Thinking back 3 to 5 years, have you or have you not been discriminated against  
 C. Getting a house or apartment you wanted because of your sex, race or ethnic background.

		Yes	No	(VOL) Not Applicable	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	6%	91%	2%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	2%	96%	2%	0%	569
	Black	17%	78%	2%	2%	325
	Hispanic	12%	86%	1%	1%	325



L8. Thinking back 3 to 5 years, have you or have you not been discriminated against  
D. Getting health care services or medical treatment because of your sex, race or ethnic background.

		Yes	No	(VOL) Not Applicable	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	7%	91%	1%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	5%	94%	1%	1%	569
	Black	11%	85%	1%	2%	325
	Hispanic	10%	88%	2%	0%	325

L8. Thinking back 3 to 5 years, have you or have you not been discriminated against  
E. Being admitted to a school or training class because of your sex, race or ethnic background.

		Yes	No	(VOL) Not Applicable	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	3%	91%	5%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	1%	93%	5%	1%	569
	Black	8%	84%	6%	1%	325
	Hispanic	7%	90%	2%	1%	325

R1. How important is religion in your daily life, extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not too important, and not important at all?

		Extremely important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	22%	31%	26%	11%	9%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	18%	29%	29%	13%	11%	1%	569
	Black	37%	36%	16%	5%	3%	3%	325
	Hispanic	27%	37%	25%	7%	3%	1%	325

R2. Do you consider yourself to be Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Muslim, some other religion, atheist or agnostic?

		Catholic	Protestant	Jewish	Muslim	Some other religion	Atheist	Agnostic	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	50%	18%	4%	1%	18%	2%	3%	3%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	56%	17%	6%	0%	13%	3%	3%	3%	569
	Black	10%	37%	0%	4%	42%	1%	3%	4%	325
	Hispanic	67%	11%	0%	0%	16%	1%	2%	3%	325

R3. How often do you attend church, synagogue, or other worship services, at least once a week, almost every week, about once a month, seldom, or never?

		At least once a week	Almost every week	About once a month	Seldom	Never	(VOL) Other (SPECIFY)	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	31%	10%	15%	30%	14%	0%	0%	1215
Race 3 Category	White	29%	7%	14%	33%	17%	0%	1%	545
	Black	41%	15%	14%	22%	7%	1%	0%	306
	Hispanic	30%	15%	18%	23%	13%	1%	0%	306

IM1. 1> Immigrants today strengthen our state because of their talents, hard work and the taxes they pay; -OR- 2> Immigrants today are a burden on our state because they take our jobs, housing and health care.

		Strengthen our state	Burden on our state	(VOL) NEITHER/BOTH/Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	57%	29%	14%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	52%	33%	15%	569
	Black	53%	29%	18%	325
	Hispanic	77%	14%	9%	325

IM2. Thinking about the immigrants in New Jersey, would you say that MOST immigrants live here legally, SOME immigrants live here legally, or JUST A FEW immigrants live here legally?

		Most immigrants are here legally	Some immigrants are here legally	Just a few are here legally	(VOL) ALL ARE HERE LEGALLY	(VOL) NONE ARE HERE LEGALLY	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	19%	47%	23%	0%	1%	9%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	18%	49%	22%	0%	1%	9%	569
	Black	15%	42%	27%	1%	1%	14%	325
	Hispanic	20%	45%	29%	1%	0%	6%	325

IM3. First, how much of a problem is ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION in New Jersey - is it a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem in New Jersey?

		Major Problem	Minor Problem	Not a Problem	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	40%	42%	9%	9%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	41%	43%	6%	9%	569
	Black	40%	35%	13%	13%	325
	Hispanic	38%	38%	21%	3%	325

IM4A. Do you support or oppose making it easier for ILLEGAL immigrants to become legal residents?

		Support	Oppose	(VOL) NO ANSWER/Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	52%	39%	9%	639
Race 3 Category	White	44%	46%	9%	288
	Black	55%	34%	11%	159
	Hispanic	78%	18%	4%	160

IM4B. Do you support or oppose making it easier for UNDOCUMENTED immigrants to become legal residents?

(VOL) NO ANSWER/Don't Know/Refused

		Support	Oppose	Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	51%	43%	7%	640
Race 3 Category	White	41%	52%	7%	281
	Black	50%	36%	15%	166
	Hispanic	82%	14%	4%	165

Newim4. Overall support making it easier for illegal immigrants to become legal residents

		Support	Oppose	No answer/Do not know/refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	51%	41%	8%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	43%	49%	8%	569
	Black	52%	35%	13%	325
	Hispanic	80%	16%	4%	325

IM5. Do you support or oppose allowing ILLEGAL immigrants to get legal driving privileges here in New Jersey, providing they can prove their identity?

(VOL) NO ANSWER/Don't Know/Refused

		Support	Oppose	Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	51%	43%	6%	639
Race 3 Category	White	43%	51%	6%	288
	Black	61%	31%	8%	159
	Hispanic	76%	20%	4%	160

IM5B. Do you support or oppose allowing UNDOCUMENTED immigrants to get legal driving privileges here in New Jersey, providing they can prove their identity?

		Support	Oppose	(VOL) NO ANSWER/Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	49%	47%	4%	640
Race 3 Category	White	41%	56%	4%	281
	Black	52%	36%	12%	166
	Hispanic	79%	19%	2%	165

Newim5. Overall support for allowing illegal immigrants to get driving privileges in NJ

		Support	Oppose	No answer/Do not know/refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	50%	45%	5%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	42%	53%	5%	569
	Black	56%	34%	10%	325
	Hispanic	78%	20%	3%	325

D1. Do you own or rent your apartment or house?

		Own	Rent	(VOL) LIVE RENT FREE	(VOL) BOTH OWN & RENT	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	70%	26%	3%	0%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	85%	12%	2%	0%	2%	569
	Black	45%	49%	3%	0%	2%	325
	Hispanic	36%	59%	4%	0%	1%	325

		Marital Status			Total Unweighted Count
		Married/Living as married	Widowed/Divorced/ Separated	Single	
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	60%	17%	22%	1249
Race 3 Category	White	65%	18%	17%	559
	Black	42%	22%	36%	315
	Hispanic	58%	14%	28%	319

		Number in Household				Total Unweighted Count
		One	Two	Three	Four or more	
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	14%	26%	19%	42%	1249
Race 3 Category	White	16%	29%	16%	39%	558
	Black	15%	25%	21%	39%	311
	Hispanic	6%	14%	27%	54%	322

D4. Did you receive a high school diploma?

		Yes	No/Don't know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	88%	12%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	93%	7%	569
	Black	85%	15%	325
	Hispanic	70%	30%	325

D5. Did you ever attend college? [IF YES, ASK: Did you graduate?]

		Yes, Graduated	YES, Did not graduate/junior college graduate	Vocational / technical school	No	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	40%	22%	2%	36%	0%	1120
Race 3 Category	White	43%	19%	2%	35%	0%	535
	Black	28%	32%	2%	38%	0%	283
	Hispanic	24%	25%	3%	47%	0%	248

		Age 3 Category			
		18 to 39	40 to 59	60+	Total Unweighted Count
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	36%	38%	25%	1213
Race 3 Category	White	28%	41%	31%	536
	Black	40%	37%	23%	305
	Hispanic	58%	33%	9%	316

		Age 4 Category				
		18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65+'	Total Unweighted Count
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	26%	32%	22%	19%	1213
Race 3 Category	White	17%	33%	26%	24%	536
	Black	30%	34%	17%	19%	305
	Hispanic	49%	31%	14%	6%	316

		Region of State			
		North	Central	South	Total Unweighted Count
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	47%	30%	23%	1210
Race 3 Category	White	40%	36%	24%	550
	Black	56%	18%	26%	310
	Hispanic	61%	20%	19%	294

D9. So that we can group all answers, is your total annual family income before taxes, under \$35,000; between \$35,000 to just under \$70,000; between \$70,000 to just under \$100,000; or \$100,000 or more?

		Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total Unweighted Count
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	22%	26%	16%	21%	14%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	16%	26%	19%	25%	14%	569
	Black	33%	24%	13%	11%	19%	325
	Hispanic	41%	28%	12%	9%	11%	325

		Income					Total
		Under \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	Do not know/Refused	
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	26%	31%	19%	24%	0%	1071
Race 3 Category	White	19%	30%	22%	29%	0%	476
	Black	41%	30%	16%	14%	0%	262
	Hispanic	46%	31%	13%	10%	0%	287

D10. Were you born in the United States or in another country?

		U.S.	Other country	(VOL) Don't Know/Refused	Total
		Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Unweighted Count
TOTAL	NJTOTAL	82%	18%	1%	1279
Race 3 Category	White	95%	5%	1%	569
	Black	83%	15%	2%	325
	Hispanic	41%	58%	1%	325



## **Appendix B: Technical Notes**

### ***Municipality Type Explanation***

#### **Major Urban Centers**

The six New Jersey cities with populations over 75,000 and population densities over 9,000 people per square mile.

#### **Other Urban Areas**

Any municipality with a population of 25,000 or more and a population density over 4,000 people per square mile, plus any other municipality with a population density over 10,000 people per square mile. Also includes Atlantic City, Vineland, Hillside, Roselle, Linden, and Secaucus.

#### **Older Towns & Suburbs**

Any non-urban or non-rural municipality that had less than 10% population growth from 1990 to 2000. Also classified here in spite of high/low population density or growth rate are: Fair Lawn, Teaneck, East Rutherford, Edgewater, Little Ferry, North Arlington, Montclair, Woodbridge, Victory Gardens, Westfield, Union Township, Bridgeton, Millville, Cinnaminson, Haworth, Willingboro, and Shrewsbury Township. Also, some towns in Bergen, Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union that may have been classified as rural due to low population density are grouped here.

#### **Growing Suburbs & Towns**

Any non-urban or non-rural municipality with a population of 2,000 or more that experienced a 10% growth from 1990 to 2000 or 15% growth from 1980 to 2000. Also includes: Rockleigh, Corbin City, Far Hills, Port Republic, Lebanon, Estell Manor, Farmingdale, Chester, Englishtown, and Helmetta because of their proximity to these areas.

#### **Rural Areas**

Any town with a population density less than 1,000 people per square mile or a population less than 1,000. However, many shore towns that would fit in this category have been classified as "Older Towns & Suburbs" because of their proximity to growing municipalities. For analytical cohesion this category includes all of Salem, Warren, and Sussex Counties except the towns of Phillipsburg, Greenwich, Hackettstown, Independence, Sparta, and Vernon.

## Appendix C: Overall Satisfaction Score

To examine overall satisfaction with the quality of life in New Jersey, the responses to all seven quality of life attributes were given points from one to four, and added into one score that ranged from a low of seven to a high of 28.

In other words, if a score equaled seven that would mean that overall residents were very dissatisfied with their quality of life in New Jersey in all seven areas. If a score equaled 14 residents were somewhat dissatisfied. If a score equaled 21, residents were somewhat satisfied, and if a score equaled 28 that would mean that overall residents were very satisfied with the quality of life in New Jersey in all respects. The average scores for each group were compared to identify if any groups were more satisfied with their quality of life in New Jersey than others.

As shown in Table 35, the overall satisfaction of New Jersey residents is a score of 22.57, which indicates that New Jersey residents are slightly more than somewhat satisfied with their quality of life in New Jersey. Whites are slightly more satisfied than Hispanics and Blacks. Among Blacks and Whites, those that are 60 years old or over are slightly more satisfied than those of other ages. Among Hispanics, the 18 to 39 year old residents are slightly more satisfied, followed by those 60 years and older.

**Table 35. Average satisfaction score for the quality of life in New Jersey by race and age.**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Average satisfaction score</b>	<b>(n)</b>
<b>Total NJ</b>	22.57	905
<b>White</b>	23.26	396
<b>Black</b>	21.10	216
<b>Hispanic</b>	21.42	253
<b><u>Race by Gender</u></b>		
<b>White males</b>	22.90	195
<b>White females</b>	23.62	201
<b>Black males</b>	21.10	101
<b>Black females</b>	21.09	115
<b>Hispanic males</b>	21.70	109
<b>Hispanic females</b>	21.19	114
<b><u>Race by Age</u></b>		
<b>White 18 to 39</b>	23.02	115
<b>White 40 to 59</b>	23.18	195
<b>White 60+</b>	24.18	65
<b>Black 18 to 39</b>	20.93	80
<b>Black 40 to 59</b>	21.09	105
<b>Black 60+</b>	22.14	20
<b>Hispanic 18 to 39</b>	21.82	126
<b>Hispanic 40 to 59</b>	20.73	102
<b>Hispanic 60+</b>	21.03	18

## Appendix D: Survey Methodology

### Sample

The survey was conducted between May 14, 2007 and June 21, 2007 with a sample of 1,279 adult New Jersey residents. The sample was selected randomly so that the survey results could be generalized to the entire population of New Jersey residents. Due to the focus of the survey on racial and ethnic issues, over-samples of African American and Hispanics were randomly selected. Respondents were given the option of taking the interview in English or Spanish. A total of 1,148 interviews were completed in English and 131 interviews were completed in Spanish. This encompassed 40 percent of the Hispanic sample.

Overall, the sample included 569 White residents (268 males, 301 females); 325 African American residents (139 males, 186 females); and 325 Hispanic residents (140 males, 185 females). The margin of error for the 1,279 adult New Jersey residents is 2.8 percentage points at a 95% confidence level. The margin of error for the 569 White residents is 4.2 percentage points. For the over-samples of African American and Hispanic residents, the margin of error is 5.5 percentage points.

### Survey Questionnaire

Interviews were conducted over the telephone using random digit dial, a procedure that gives all households in New Jersey a chance of being selected, even those with unlisted numbers. The questionnaire was approximately 17 minutes in length. The survey questions covered a variety of topics including:

- Quality of life
- Education
- Health care
- Friendship
- Race Relations
- Racial and ethnic tension
- Discrimination
- Attitudes toward government/public policies
- Employment
- Immigration

### Weighting

To improve the quality of estimates made from the survey and adjust for the over-samples of African American and Hispanic residents, it was necessary to adjust the survey statistics by “weighting” to the known population parameters of race, age, and education. For example, the US Census and the American Community Survey estimate

that the Hispanic population in New Jersey is 15% of the total New Jersey population, but overall, Hispanics comprise 25% of the survey sample. If left un-weighted, the Hispanic residents this survey would over-represent the actual number of Hispanics in New Jersey. Therefore, the Hispanic respondents were given a weight of 0.60 so that the 25% Hispanic sample will represent the 15% actual percentage of Hispanic residents in New Jersey (25% Hispanic sample \* 0.60 = 15% Hispanic actual population). All figures presented in this report are based on weighted data, as if a proportional statewide sampling of whites, African Americans and Latinos was interviewed.

## Margin of Error

All surveys are subject to sampling error (also called the margin of error), which is the difference due to chance between the statistics calculated from interviews with a scientifically drawn sample of the population and the statistics calculated from interviews with everyone in the population. In this survey, the sampling error for the 1,279 adult New Jersey residents is 2.8 percentage points at a 95% confidence level. This means that, if sampling were the only source of error, a percentage calculated from the sample of 1,279 is very likely (95 times out of 100) to be within 2.8 percentage points of the percentage in the population as a whole. Thus, if 50% of New Jersey residents were found to have a favorable opinion on an issue, one would be 95% sure that the true figure would be between 47.2% and 52.8% ( $50 \pm 2.8$ ).

Sampling error increases as the sample size decreases, so statements based on various population subgroups are subject to more error than are statements based on the total sample. The sampling error is based on the unweighted number in each sample group as is approximately 4.2 percentage points for whites, and 5.5 percentage points for African Americans and Hispanics. The following chart shows the relationship between sample size and sampling error. It is important to note that estimates of sampling error do not take into account other sources of potential error in surveys—resulting from non-response, question working, or context effects, for example—that cannot be estimated precisely.

Sample Size and Sampling Error

