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Center for State Health Policy
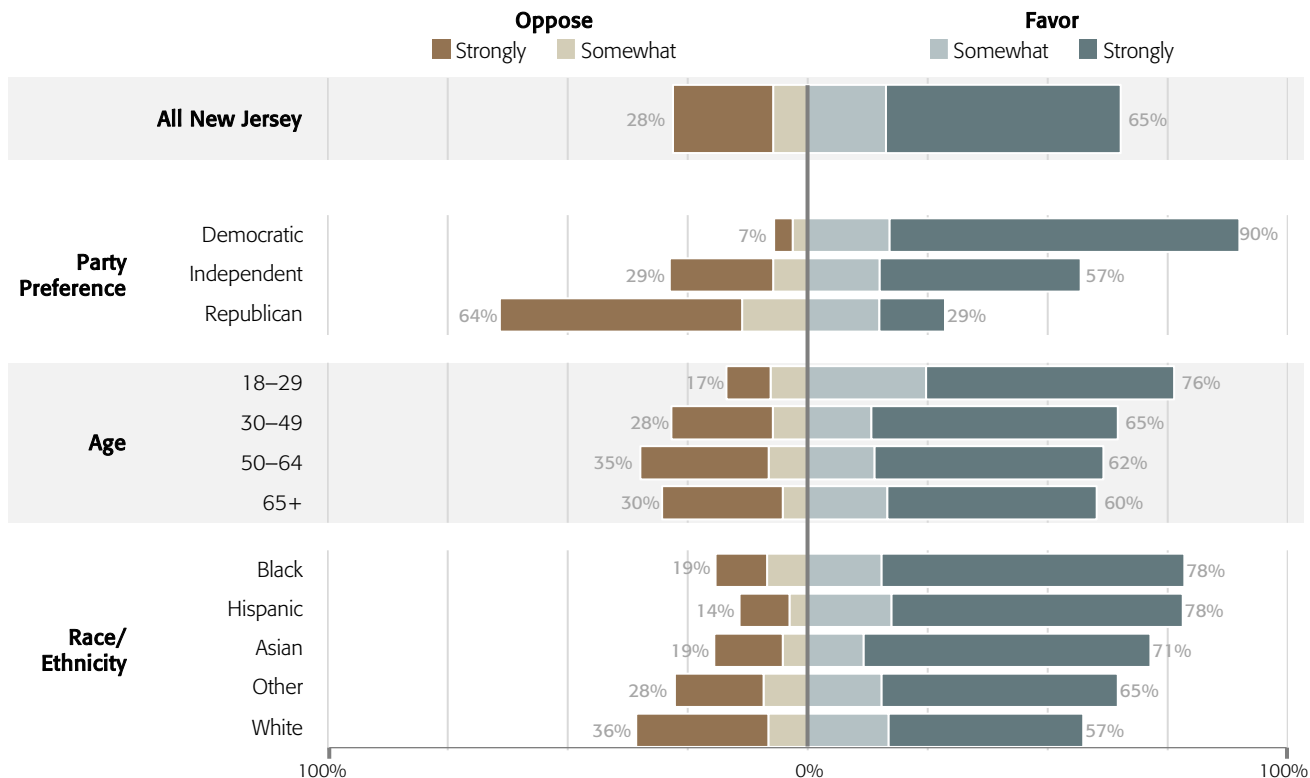
Facts & Findings March 2018

In the Shadow of ACA "Repeal and Replace": Public Views on How New Jersey Policymakers Should Respond

Over the past year, the U.S. Congress and Trump Administration have sought to repeal or defund all or significant portions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), also known as Obamacare. While the health reform law is still substantially in place, federal policymakers have made important changes. Notably, in 2017, the Trump Administration shortened the coverage open enrollment period and reduced funds for outreach and marketing.[1,2] Beginning in 2019, individuals will no longer face a tax penalty if they do not have qualifying health coverage.[3]

This Facts & Findings, drawing on responses of 1,052 New Jersey adults to the 2017 New Jersey Health & Well-Being Poll, examines opinions about how the State's new Governor and legislature should respond to Washington D.C. policymaker efforts to reverse key provisions of the ACA.

About two-thirds of New Jersey adults report that the State should continue offering the ACA if Congress repeals it, including nearly 50 percent who strongly favor continuing it (Chart 1 below and Table 1 on pages 6 and 7). There is a large partisan divide in views of whether New Jersey should take responsibility for the ACA if it is repealed. Among those who identify as or lean Democrat, 90 percent would want New Jersey to continue implementation of the law, while only 29 percent of those identifying as or leaning Republican support New Jersey taking responsibility. Younger adults, black or Hispanic respondents, women, those with lower incomes, non-citizens, or those with lower education are also disproportionately likely to favor New Jersey continuing to offer the Affordable Care Act if repealed by Congress.

Chart 1 | **If Congress repeals the Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare, would you favor or oppose New Jersey continuing to offer it?**

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% because 'don't know and refused' responses are not shown
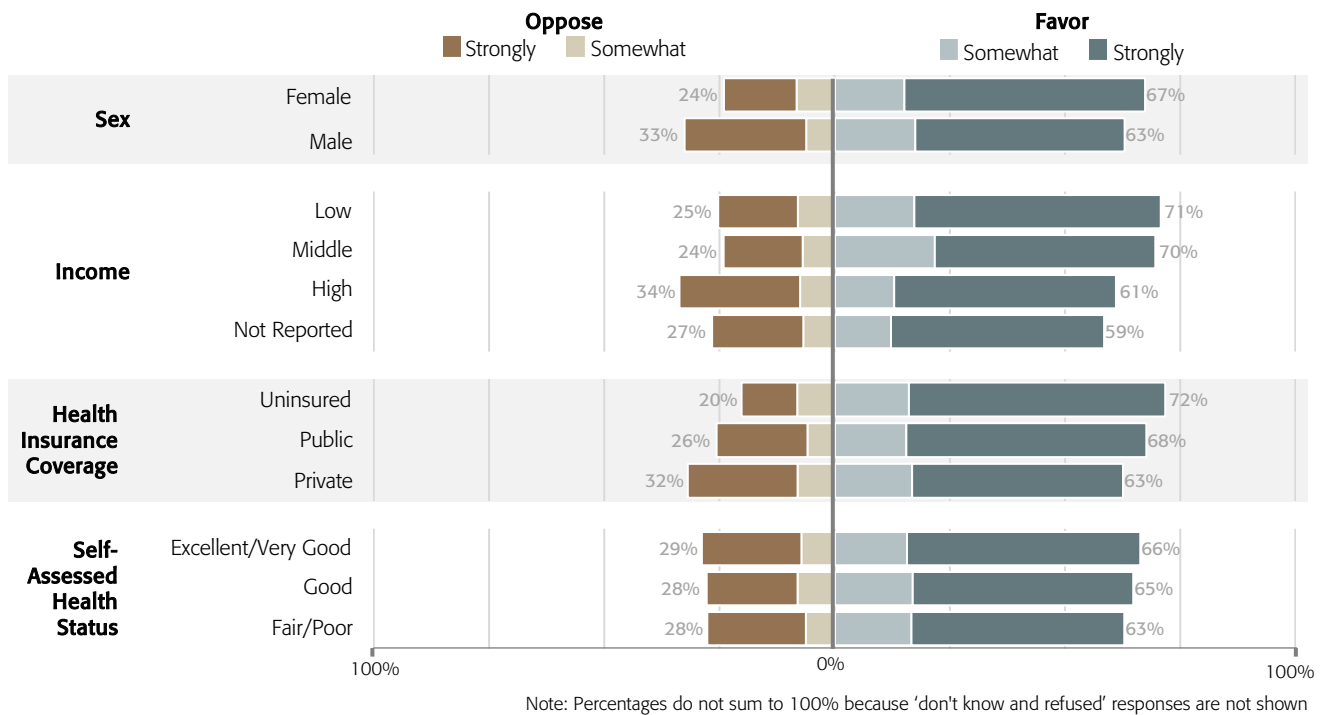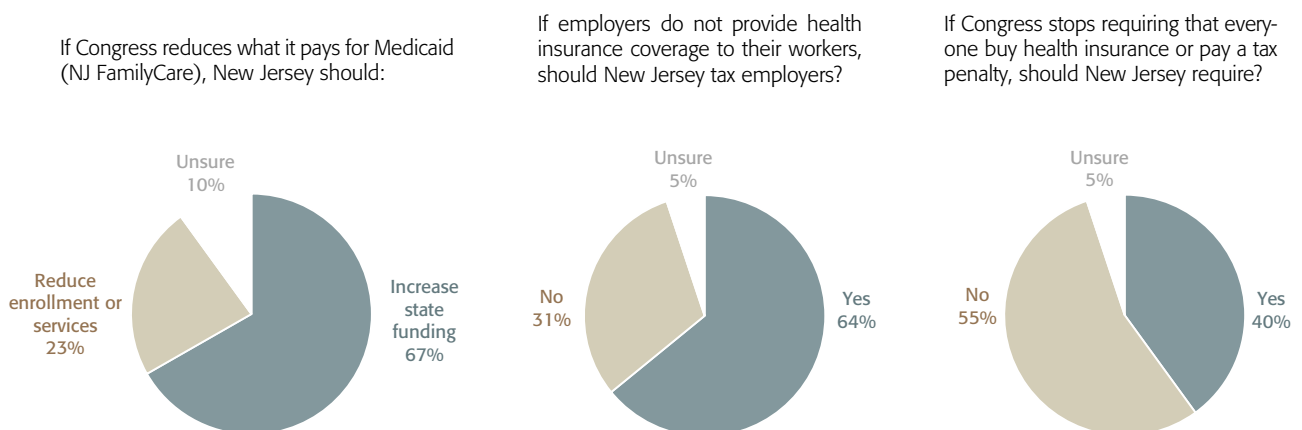
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Chart 1 | If Congress repeals the Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare, would you favor or oppose New Jersey continuing to offer it? (continued)

	Oppose		Favor	
	Strongly	Somewhat	Somewhat	Strongly

		Oppose	Favor
Sex	Female	24%	67%
	Male	33%	63%
Income	Low	25%	71%
	Middle	24%	70%
	High	34%	61%
	Not Reported	27%	59%
Health Insurance Coverage	Uninsured	20%	72%
	Public	26%	68%
	Private	32%	63%
Self-Assessed Health Status	Excellent/Very Good	29%	66%
	Good	28%	65%
	Fair/Poor	28%	63%

100% — 0% — 100%

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% because 'don't know and refused' responses are not shown

New Jersey was one of 33 states (including D.C.) to expand Medicaid under the ACA.[4] Under the expansion, New Jersey added nearly a half-million to the Medicaid rolls, an increase of more than a third.[5] If Congress were to reduce funding for Medicaid, two-thirds of poll respondents would have New Jersey increase State funding for the program rather than cut enrollment or benefits. Like support for continuing the ACA overall, a large majority (80%) of Democrats would have the State pay to fill the gap left by federal cuts, while just under half of Republicans would have the State do so. Respondents who are younger, black, Asian, women, lower income, uninsured, with more education, live in southwestern New Jersey, or in worse health (including worse mental health) also disproportionately favor the State filling a Medicaid funding gap left by federal cuts (Chart 2 below, first pie and Table 2 on pages 8 and 9).

Chart 2 | Views of New Jersey Adults on Selected State Policies to Sustain Coverage Gains of the ACA

If Congress reduces what it pays for Medicaid (NJ FamilyCare), New Jersey should:

- Unsure 10%
- Reduce enrollment or services 23%
- Increase state funding 67%

If employers do not provide health insurance coverage to their workers, should New Jersey tax employers?

- Unsure 5%
- No 31%
- Yes 64%

If Congress stops requiring that everyone buy health insurance or pay a tax penalty, should New Jersey require?
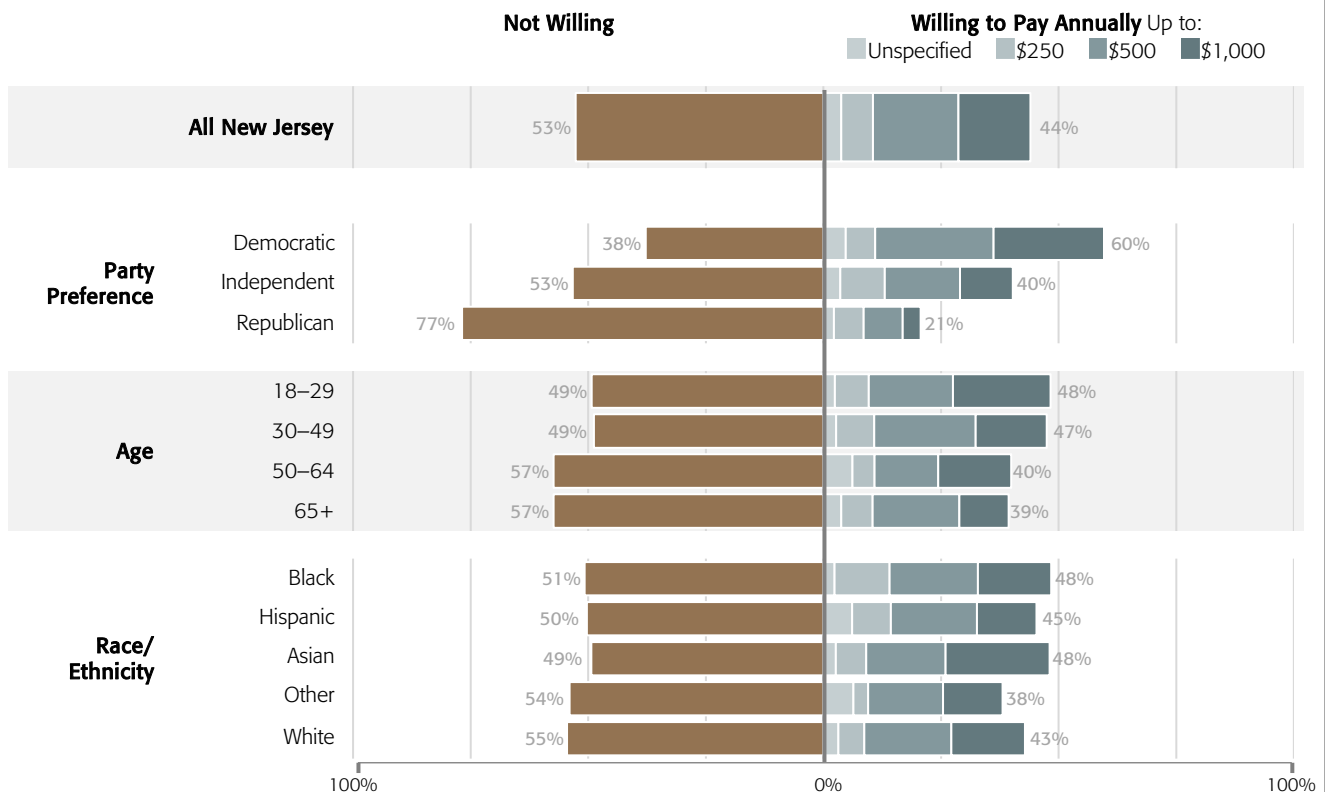
- Unsure 5%
- No 55%
- Yes 40%

The Poll also asked about other ways New Jersey could help sustain health insurance coverage gains that resulted from the ACA in the wake of Congressional efforts to reverse the law (Chart 2 above, second and third pies). Overall, responses reveal a desire for the State to help sustain coverage, but show limits in willingness to help pay the cost of an expanded State role.

- A large majority, about two-thirds, supports **taxing employers** that do not provide coverage to their workers. Just under half of Republicans support taxing employers not providing coverage. Those who are younger, middle income, or in poor health are more likely to support an employer tax, while men are less likely (Table 3 on pages 10 and 11).

- A smaller share of New Jersey adults, 40 percent, supports New Jersey requiring everyone to buy health insurance or face a tax penalty if Congress repeals the **"individual mandate"** (Congress repealed the mandate effective 2019). Like other aspects of the ACA, Republicans are less likely to support New Jersey imposing the individual mandate than Democrats. Non-U.S. citizens or those with higher incomes, without a high school degree, or with college or higher degrees are more likely to support continuing the individual mandate in New Jersey, while those living in southeastern New Jersey are much less likely to support it (Table 4 on pages 12 and 13).

Support for continuing the mandate in New Jersey is similar to the findings of a Kaiser Family Foundation national poll.[6,7] Notably, however, when confronted with potential implications of the mandate repeal (i.e., higher premiums or more uninsured people), support to continue the mandate grows to about 60% in the Kaiser national poll.

- Like support for a New Jersey mandate, 44 percent of New Jersey adults are willing to pay **higher state taxes** if Congress reduces funding for the ACA or Medicaid (Chart 3 below). Roughly equal numbers are willing to pay $500 (18%) or $1,000 (15%) more in taxes, with a smaller group expressing willingness to see their taxes go up by $250 or less. The partisan divide in willingness to pay more in state taxes is large, with nearly 60 percent of Democrats but only 21 percent of Republicans willing to pay more. Those with college or higher degrees or who are middle income are more willing to pay higher taxes, while those without a high school degree are less willing. Of those willing to pay higher state taxes, men, U.S. citizens, those in better general or mental health or with more education, the privately insured, those with more income, or Democrats are more willing to pay $1,000 more (Table 5 on pages 14 and 15).

Chart 3 | **If Congress reduces what the federal government pays for the Affordable Care Act or Medicaid, would you be willing or not willing to pay higher state taxes so that no one loses coverage in New Jersey?**

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% because 'don't know and refused' responses are not shown
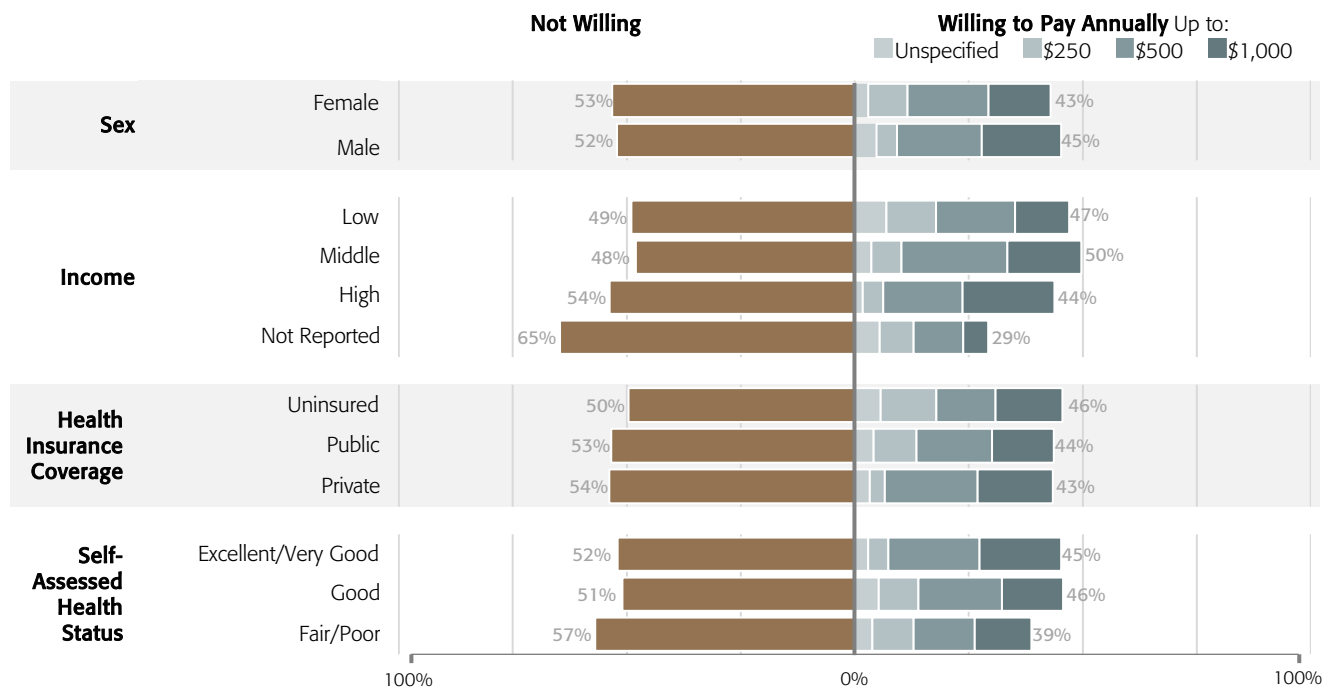
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Chart 3 | If Congress reduces what the federal government pays for the Affordable Care Act or Medicaid, would you be willing or not willing to pay higher state taxes so that no one loses coverage in New Jersey? (continued)

Not Willing

Willing to Pay Annually Up to:
Unspecified $250 $500 $1,000

		Not Willing	Willing to Pay Annually
Sex	Female	53%	43%
	Male	52%	45%
Income	Low	49%	47%
	Middle	48%	50%
	High	54%	44%
	Not Reported	65%	29%
Health Insurance Coverage	Uninsured	50%	46%
	Public	53%	44%
	Private	54%	43%
Self-Assessed Health Status	Excellent/Very Good	52%	45%
	Good	51%	46%
	Fair/Poor	57%	39%

100%   0%   100%

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% because 'don't know and refused' responses are not shown

References

1. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. "CMS Issues Final Rule to Increase Choices and Encourage Stability in Health Insurance Market for 2018." CMS.gov. Last modified April 13, 2017.

2. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. "CMS Announcement on ACA Navigator Program and Promotion for Upcoming Open Enrollment." CMS.gov. Last modified August 31, 2017.

3. Jost T. "The Tax Bill and the Individual Mandate: What Happened, and What Does it Mean?" *Health Affairs* Blog. Last modified December 20, 2017.

4. The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. "Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision." The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Last modified January 6, 2018.

5. New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Medical Assistance & Health Services. "Monthly Enrollment Reports." Division of Medical Assistance & Health Services. Accessed February 27, 2018.

6. Altman D. "ACA Mandate Repeal May Be Less Popular than GOP Thinks." Axios. Last modified December 5, 2017.

7. Kirzinger A, B DiJulio, C Muñana, and M Brodie. "Kaiser Health Tracking Poll - November 2017: The Role of Health Care in the Republican Tax Plan." The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. Last modified November 15, 2017.

How the Survey Was Conducted

The 2017 New Jersey Health and Well-Being Poll was designed and analyzed by researchers at the Rutgers Center for State Health Policy. The poll was conducted by Abt Associates, Inc., in English and Spanish from October 12 through November 19, 2017, with a sample of 1,052 respondents. The sample is designed to be representative of New Jersey adults. Interviews were conducted by landline (n=452) and cell phone (n=600). The data were weighted to match population demographic and telephone status parameters. The margin of sampling error for weighted estimates based on the full sample is plus or minus 3.7% (subgroup results have higher margins of error). Additional details about the survey method can be found in the methodology report.

About the New Jersey Health and Well-Being Poll

The Health & Well-Being Poll was developed in consultation with leading New Jersey philanthropies interested in improving the lives of New Jersey residents. This Poll was funded by the Robert Wood John Foundation (rwjf.org) and conducted by Rutgers Center for State Health Policy (CSHP) (cshp.rutgers.edu) as part of its mission to inform, support, and stimulate sound and creative state health policy in New Jersey and around the nation. It is the second in a series of three annual polls that examine health and well-being in New Jersey.

For more information, download the project summary available on our website. Questions and data tables can be found on pages 6–16 of this Facts & Findings.

Questions and Tables

The questions covered in this Facts & Finding are listed below. Column percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Respondents are New Jersey adults. Data presented are weighted. Statistical significance (*p*-values) of sub-group comparisons are shown in parentheses. In general, p<0.05 is considered statistically significant; comparisons above that threshold are marked "ns" for not significant.

Table 1. If Congress repeals the Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare, would you favor or oppose New Jersey continuing to offer it?

	N	Percent
Strongly favor	515	48.9
Somewhat favor	171	16.3
Somewhat oppose	76	7.2
Strongly oppose	220	20.9
Don't know	58	5.5
Refused	12	1.2
Total	1052	100.0

	Age (p<.001)				Gender (p<.001)		Race/Ethnicity (p<.001)				
	18–29	30–49	50–64	65+	Male	Female	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Strongly favor	51.7%	51.4%	47.7%	43.6%	45.4%	52.2%	40.6%	63.1%	60.7%	59.7%	49.2%
Somewhat favor	24.6%	13.2%	14.0%	16.6%	17.6%	15.2%	16.9%	15.4%	17.5%	11.7%	15.4%
Somewhat oppose	7.7%	7.3%	8.1%	5.2%	6.1%	8.2%	8.2%	8.5%	3.8%	5.2%	9.2%
Strongly oppose	9.2%	21.1%	26.7%	25.1%	26.4%	15.8%	27.5%	10.8%	10.4%	14.3%	18.5%
Don't know	5.8%	5.9%	3.1%	7.1%	3.9%	7.0%	5.8%	2.3%	6.0%	7.8%	4.6%
Refused	1.0%	1.1%	.4%	2.4%	.6%	1.6%	1.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.3%	3.1%
N	207	370	258	211	507	546	599	130	183	77	65

	U.S. Citizen (p=.002)		Education (p=.039)			
	No	Yes	Less than HS	HS grad, GED	Some college, vocational school	College grad or higher
Strongly favor	57.4%	48.4%	58.2%	41.6%	47.0%	54.1%
Somewhat favor	22.1%	15.9%	9.1%	21.0%	16.4%	14.9%
Somewhat oppose	2.9%	7.5%	9.1%	7.2%	6.7%	6.6%
Strongly oppose	5.9%	22.0%	16.4%	24.6%	21.6%	18.2%
Don't know	7.4%	5.3%	7.3%	4.9%	6.7%	4.4%
Refused	4.4%	.9%	0.0%	.7%	1.5%	1.7%
N	68	983	110	305	268	362

	General Health (ns)			Mental Health (ns)			Health Insurance (ns)		
	Excellent, Very good	Good	Fair, Poor	Excellent, Very good	Good	Fair, Poor	Public	Private	Uninsured
Strongly favor	50.6%	47.8%	46.2%	49.7%	47.2%	51.3%	52.1%	45.7%	55.6%
Somewhat favor	15.8%	17.0%	16.7%	14.8%	17.9%	17.6%	15.6%	16.9%	16.1%
Somewhat oppose	7.2%	8.0%	6.2%	7.5%	7.4%	7.6%	5.9%	8.0%	8.1%
Strongly oppose	21.6%	19.8%	21.4%	22.3%	21.0%	15.1%	19.7%	23.8%	12.1%
Don't know	3.9%	5.9%	8.6%	4.4%	5.6%	7.6%	5.0%	4.9%	6.5%
Refused	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%	.9%	.8%	1.8%	.7%	1.6%
N	514	324	210	588	324	119	340	575	124

	Income* (p<.001)			Region of New Jersey** (ns)				
	Low	Middle	High	South east	South west	Central East	Central Northwest	North east
Strongly favor	53.5%	47.9%	48.1%	46.3%	47.4%	50.0%	42.0%	52.9%
Somewhat favor	17.3%	21.8%	13.0%	17.1%	20.3%	16.8%	13.5%	15.7%
Somewhat oppose	7.9%	6.9%	7.5%	9.8%	6.0%	5.7%	7.0%	8.2%
Strongly oppose	17.3%	17.2%	26.2%	24.4%	19.5%	22.5%	28.5%	15.4%
Don't know	2.0%	5.6%	4.5%	2.4%	5.3%	4.6%	7.5%	6.1%
Refused	2.0%	.7%	.7%	0.0%	1.5%	.4%	1.5%	1.6%
N	202	303	401	82	133	262	200	376

* Respondents are classified as "low income" if their family income is less than or equal to 150% of the federal poverty level ($36,900 for a family of four in 2017), "middle income" as 151%–400% of the poverty level (up to $98,400 for a family of four) and "high income" above that level.
** SE=Southeast (Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic counties), SW=Southwest (Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington counties), CE=Central East (Ocean, Monmouth, and Middlesex counties), CNW=Central Northwest (Mercer, Somerset, Morris, Hunterdon, Warren, and Sussex counties), NE=Northeast (Passaic, Bergen, Union, Essex, and Hudson counties).

	Political Party (p<.001)		
	Democrat, Lean Democrat	Independent	Republican, Lean Republican
Strongly favor	72.8%	41.9%	13.7%
Somewhat favor	17.1%	15.0%	14.9%
Somewhat oppose	3.1%	7.2%	13.7%
Strongly oppose	3.9%	21.6%	50.5%
Don't know	2.6%	13.2%	6.0%
Refused	.6%	1.2%	1.3%
N	545	167	315

Table 2. If Congress reduces what it pays for Medicaid, the health insurance program for low-income people and also called NJ FamilyCare, should New Jersey (ROTATE TWO OPTIONS) [Increase state funding to make up for the federal cuts] OR [Reduce the number of people or services covered by Medicaid or NJ FamilyCare]?

	N	Percent
Increase state funding	702	66.8
Reduce number of people or services Medicaid/NJ FamilyCare covers	245	23.3
Don't know	88	8.4
Refused	17	1.6
Total	1052	100.0

	Age (p<.001)				Gender (p=.009)		Race/Ethnicity (p<.001)				
	18–29	30–49	50–64	65+	Male	Female	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Increase state funding	74.0%	70.6%	62.4%	57.5%	65.7%	67.7%	61.9%	84.4%	67.6%	80.3%	60.9%
Reduce number of people or services Medicaid/NJ FamilyCare covers	21.2%	21.8%	26.7%	24.1%	26.8%	20.0%	27.0%	13.3%	22.5%	11.8%	21.9%
Don't know	3.8%	6.5%	8.5%	15.6%	6.3%	10.3%	9.0%	2.3%	9.3%	7.9%	10.9%
Refused	1.0%	1.1%	2.3%	2.8%	1.2%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	6.3%
N	208	371	258	212	507	545	599	128	182	76	64

	U.S. Citizen (ns)		Education (p=.002)			
	No	Yes	Less than HS	HS grad, GED	Some college, vocational school	College grad or higher
Increase state funding	58.8%	67.3%	62.2%	62.6%	65.6%	72.4%
Reduce number of people or services Medicaid/NJ FamilyCare covers	26.5%	23.1%	19.8%	26.9%	24.8%	19.9%
Don't know	13.2%	8.0%	18.0%	8.2%	7.0%	6.6%
Refused	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	2.3%	2.6%	1.1%
N	68	984	111	305	270	362

	General Health (p<.001)			Mental Health (p=.007)			Health Insurance (p=.017)		
	Excellent, Very good	Good	Fair, Poor	Excellent, Very good	Good	Fair, Poor	Public	Private	Uninsured
Increase state funding	61.5%	75.5%	67.1%	65.1%	69.8%	71.8%	67.0%	65.5%	71.5%
Reduce number of people or services Medicaid/NJ FamilyCare covers	30.7%	14.0%	19.5%	27.1%	19.4%	15.4%	19.2%	26.7%	20.3%
Don't know	6.4%	9.0%	11.9%	6.1%	10.2%	11.1%	12.1%	6.4%	6.5%
Refused	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%	.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.6%
N	514	322	210	587	324	117	339	576	123

	Income* (p<.001)			Region of New Jersey** (p=.012)				
	Low	Middle	High	South east	South west	Central East	Central Northwest	North east
Increase state funding	73.8%	75.8%	60.6%	67.1%	71.6%	69.5%	58.0%	67.5%
Reduce number of people or services Medicaid/NJ FamilyCare covers	15.8%	17.9%	30.9%	20.7%	24.6%	21.8%	28.5%	21.9%
Don't know	8.9%	5.6%	7.0%	7.3%	3.7%	7.6%	10.0%	9.9%
Refused	1.5%	.7%	1.5%	4.9%	0.0%	1.1%	3.5%	.8%
N	202	302	401	82	134	262	200	375

* Respondents are classified as "low income" if their family income is less than or equal to 150% of the federal poverty level ($36,900 for a family of four in 2017), "middle income" as 151%–400% of the poverty level (up to $98,400 for a family of four) and "high income" above that level.
** SE=Southeast (Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic counties), SW=Southwest (Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington counties), CE=Central East (Ocean, Monmouth, and Middlesex counties), CNW=Central Northwest (Mercer, Somerset, Morris, Hunterdon, Warren, and Sussex counties), NE=Northeast (Passaic, Bergen, Union, Essex, and Hudson counties).

	Political Party (p<.001)		
	Democrat, Lean Democrat	Independent	Republican, Lean Republican
Increase state funding	80.3%	62.5%	48.7%
Reduce number of people or services Medicaid/NJ FamilyCare covers	11.6%	23.8%	41.7%
Don't know	7.2%	10.7%	8.3%
Refused	.9%	3.0%	1.3%
N	544	168	314

Table 3. Should New Jersey tax employers that do not provide health insurance coverage to their workers?

	N	Percent
Yes	674	64.1
No	324	30.8
Don't know	42	4.0
Refused	11	1.1
Total	1052	100.0

	Age (p=.002)				Gender (p=.012)		Race/Ethnicity (ns)				
	18–29	30–49	50–64	65+	Male	Female	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Yes	69.6%	65.7%	58.5%	63.2%	61.3%	66.7%	63.1%	75.0%	64.3%	62.8%	53.1%
No	27.1%	30.8%	35.7%	28.3%	35.0%	26.9%	32.2%	21.1%	29.7%	32.1%	39.1%
Don't know	1.0%	3.5%	5.4%	6.1%	3.2%	4.8%	3.3%	3.1%	5.5%	5.1%	6.3%
Refused	2.4%	0.0%	.4%	2.4%	.6%	1.6%	1.3%	.8%	.5%	0.0%	1.6%
N	207	370	258	212	506	546	599	128	182	78	64

	U.S. Citizen (ns)		Education (ns)			
	No	Yes	Less than HS	HS grad, GED	Some college, vocational school	College grad or higher
Yes	61.8%	64.2%	58.2%	64.9%	63.6%	65.7%
No	29.4%	31.0%	32.7%	30.2%	31.6%	30.1%
Don't know	8.8%	3.7%	6.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.3%
Refused	0.0%	1.1%	2.7%	.7%	1.1%	.8%
N	68	984	110	305	269	362

	General Health (p=.009)			Mental Health (ns)			Health Insurance (ns)		
	Excellent, Very good	Good	Fair, Poor	Excellent, Very good	Good	Fair, Poor	Public	Private	Uninsured
Yes	65.0%	59.3%	68.9%	63.9%	61.9%	70.3%	63.2%	63.9%	65.0%
No	30.3%	35.7%	24.9%	31.5%	33.4%	22.9%	30.0%	32.6%	26.0%
Don't know	3.9%	2.8%	6.2%	3.6%	3.4%	5.9%	5.0%	3.1%	6.5%
Refused	.8%	2.2%	0.0%	1.0%	1.2%	.8%	1.8%	.3%	2.4%
N	515	322	209	587	323	118	340	576	123

	Income* (p=.002)			Region of New Jersey** (ns)				
	Low	Middle	High	South east	South west	Central East	Central Northwest	North east
Yes	62.4%	67.2%	61.0%	71.6%	65.4%	59.0%	62.5%	66.7%
No	28.7%	29.8%	35.2%	24.7%	30.1%	36.0%	31.0%	28.8%
Don't know	5.9%	2.6%	3.5%	3.7%	4.5%	3.1%	5.5%	3.7%
Refused	3.0%	.3%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.0%	.8%
N	202	302	403	81	133	261	200	375

* Respondents are classified as "low income" if their family income is less than or equal to 150% of the federal poverty level ($36,900 for a family of four in 2017), "middle income" as 151%–400% of the poverty level (up to $98,400 for a family of four) and "high income" above that level.

** SE=Southeast (Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic counties), SW=Southwest (Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington counties), CE=Central East (Ocean, Monmouth, and Middlesex counties), CNW=Central Northwest (Mercer, Somerset, Morris, Hunterdon, Warren, and Sussex counties), NE=Northeast (Passaic, Bergen, Union, Essex, and Hudson counties).

	Political Party (p<.001)		
	Democrat, Lean Democrat	Independent	Republican, Lean Republican
Yes	75.7%	61.3%	46.5%
No	18.9%	29.8%	51.3%
Don't know	3.7%	7.7%	2.2%
Refused	1.7%	1.2%	0.0%
N	544	168	314

Table 4. If Congress stops requiring that everyone buy health insurance or pay a tax penalty, should New Jersey require people to have health insurance or pay a penalty? ("Individual Mandate")

	N	Percent
Yes, require it in NJ	421	40.0
No	577	54.9
Don't know	44	4.2
Refused	10	0.9
Total	1052	100.0

	Age (ns)				Gender (ns)		Race/Ethnicity (ns)				
	18–29	30–49	50–64	65+	Male	Female	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Yes, require in NJ	42.5%	35.7%	42.2%	43.4%	42.8%	37.4%	38.1%	38.3%	44.0%	53.2%	34.4%
No	54.1%	58.6%	53.1%	50.5%	53.7%	56.2%	57.6%	58.6%	50.0%	40.3%	56.3%
Don't know	2.9%	4.6%	3.9%	5.2%	2.8%	5.5%	3.8%	2.3%	4.9%	5.2%	6.3%
Refused	.5%	1.1%	.8%	.9%	.8%	.9%	.5%	.8%	1.1%	1.3%	3.1%
N	207	370	258	212	505	546	599	128	182	77	64

	U.S. Citizen ($p=.004$)		Education ($p<.001$)			
	No	Yes	Less than HS	HS grad, GED	Some college, vocational school	College grad or higher
Yes, require in NJ	48.5%	39.4%	49.1%	32.5%	33.6%	48.8%
No	41.2%	55.8%	45.5%	64.3%	60.8%	45.4%
Don't know	5.9%	4.1%	5.5%	3.0%	4.5%	4.4%
Refused	4.4%	.7%	0.0%	.3%	1.1%	1.4%
N	68	984	110	305	268	361

	General Health (ns)			Mental Health (ns)			Health Insurance (ns)		
	Excellent, Very good	Good	Fair, Poor	Excellent, Very good	Good	Fair, Poor	Public	Private	Uninsured
Yes, require in NJ	43.5%	36.0%	38.6%	42.7%	36.4%	38.1%	41.0%	41.1%	30.1%
No	52.2%	57.1%	57.1%	51.9%	59.0%	57.6%	55.5%	53.0%	64.2%
Don't know	3.9%	5.3%	3.3%	4.6%	3.1%	4.2%	3.2%	4.7%	4.9%
Refused	.4%	1.6%	1.0%	.9%	1.5%	0.0%	.3%	1.2%	.8%
N	515	322	210	588	324	118	339	576	123

	Income* (p<.001)			Region of New Jersey** (p=.016)				
	Low	Middle	High	South east	South west	Central East	Central Northwest	North east
Yes, require in NJ	35.6%	42.2%	41.9%	23.2%	35.8%	41.2%	45.2%	41.9%
No	62.4%	54.5%	51.6%	72.0%	60.4%	53.8%	52.8%	50.7%
Don't know	2.0%	2.6%	6.0%	3.7%	2.2%	4.2%	2.0%	6.1%
Refused	0.0%	.7%	.5%	1.2%	1.5%	.8%	0.0%	1.3%
N	202	303	403	82	134	262	199	375

* Respondents are classified as "low income" if their family income is less than or equal to 150% of the federal poverty level ($36,900 for a family of four in 2017), "middle income" as 151%–400% of the poverty level (up to $98,400 for a family of four) and "high income" above that level.
** SE=Southeast (Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic counties), SW=Southwest (Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington counties), CE=Central East (Ocean, Monmouth, and Middlesex counties), CNW=Central Northwest (Mercer, Somerset, Morris, Hunterdon, Warren, and Sussex counties), NE=Northeast (Passaic, Bergen, Union, Essex, and Hudson counties).

	Political Party (p<.001)		
	Democrat, Lean Democrat	Independent	Republican, Lean Republican
Yes, require in NJ	49.4%	37.3%	26.3%
No	46.9%	56.8%	67.9%
Don't know	2.9%	5.3%	5.4%
Refused	.7%	.6%	.3%
N	544	169	315

Table 5. If Congress reduces what the federal government pays for the Affordable Care Act or Medicaid, would you be willing or not willing to pay higher state taxes so that no one loses coverage in New Jersey? Would you be willing or not willing to pay an additional (ASK IN SERIES:) [$500][$1,000][$250] a year in state taxes so that no one loses coverage in New Jersey?

	N	Percent
Yes, willing to pay higher taxes	463	44.0
Not willing	555	52.7
Don't know	26	2.5
Refused	8	0.8
Total	1052	100.0

	N	Percent
Yes, $1,000	161	15.3
Yes, $500	192	18.2
Yes, $250	70	6.7
Yes, $ not given	40	3.8
Not willing	555	52.7
Don't know	26	2.5
Refused	8	0.8
Total	1052	100.0

	Age (ns)				Gender (p=.019)		Race/Ethnicity (ns)				
	18–29	30–49	50–64	65+	Male	Female	White Non-Hispanic	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Yes, $1,000	20.8%	15.1%	15.5%	10.4%	17.4%	13.6%	15.7%	15.6%	12.7%	22.1%	12.7%
Yes, $500	17.9%	21.6%	13.6%	18.5%	18.6%	17.8%	18.5%	18.8%	18.2%	16.9%	15.9%
Yes, $250	7.2%	8.1%	4.7%	6.6%	4.5%	8.6%	5.5%	11.7%	8.3%	6.5%	3.2%
Yes, $ not given	2.4%	2.7%	6.2%	3.8%	4.7%	2.9%	3.2%	2.3%	6.1%	2.6%	6.3%
Not willing	49.3%	48.8%	57.4%	57.3%	52.2%	53.2%	54.5%	50.8%	50.3%	49.4%	54.0%
Don't know	1.9%	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%	1.6%	3.3%	2.2%	.8%	3.9%	0.0%	6.3%
Refused	.5%	1.1%	.4%	.9%	1.0%	.6%	.5%	0.0%	.6%	2.6%	1.6%
N	207	371	258	211	506	545	600	128	181	77	63

	U.S. Citizen (p<.001)		Education (p<.001)			
	No	Yes	Less than HS	HS grad, GED	Some college, vocational school	College grad or higher
Yes, $1,000	5.9%	16.1%	9.0%	10.8%	16.4%	21.1%
Yes, $500	13.2%	18.6%	9.0%	14.4%	21.2%	22.4%
Yes, $250	16.2%	6.0%	15.3%	9.5%	3.3%	4.2%
Yes, $ not given	11.8%	3.3%	1.8%	4.9%	4.5%	2.8%
Not willing	48.5%	52.9%	62.2%	57.0%	52.4%	45.7%
Don't know	2.9%	2.4%	2.7%	3.3%	1.1%	2.8%
Refused	1.5%	.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%
N	68	984	111	305	269	361

	General Health (p=.015)			Mental Health (p=.022)			Health Insurance (p=.001)		
	Excellent, Very good	Good	Fair, Poor	Excellent, Very good	Good	Fair, Poor	Public	Private	Uninsured
Yes, $1,000	17.9%	13.4%	12.4%	17.2%	11.7%	13.6%	13.6%	16.5%	14.6%
Yes, $500	20.0%	18.3%	13.4%	18.7%	19.4%	13.6%	16.5%	20.3%	13.0%
Yes, $250	4.5%	8.7%	9.1%	5.1%	8.0%	11.9%	9.4%	3.3%	12.2%
Yes, $ not given	2.9%	5.3%	3.8%	4.1%	3.1%	4.2%	4.1%	3.3%	5.7%
Not willing	52.0%	50.9%	56.9%	52.0%	55.9%	50.0%	53.4%	53.8%	49.6%
Don't know	1.7%	2.5%	4.3%	2.0%	1.9%	5.1%	2.4%	1.7%	4.9%
Refused	1.0%	.9%	0.0%	.9%	0.0%	1.7%	.6%	1.0%	0.0%
N	515	322	209	587	324	118	339	576	123

	Income* (p<.001)			Region of New Jersey** (ns)				
	Low	Middle	High	South east	South west	Central East	Central Northwest	North east
Yes, $1,000	11.9%	16.2%	20.1%	12.3%	14.2%	13.7%	14.1%	18.1%
Yes, $500	17.3%	23.2%	17.4%	11.1%	20.9%	18.3%	19.1%	18.6%
Yes, $250	10.9%	6.6%	4.5%	6.2%	6.7%	6.9%	5.5%	7.2%
Yes, $ not given	6.9%	3.6%	1.7%	2.5%	5.2%	3.1%	3.0%	4.5%
Not willing	49.0%	48.0%	53.7%	66.7%	50.7%	55.7%	54.3%	47.6%
Don't know	4.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.2%	2.2%	1.9%	2.5%	3.2%
Refused	0.0%	1.3%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%	1.5%	.8%
N	202	302	402	81	134	262	199	376

* Respondents are classified as "low income" if their family income is less than or equal to 150% of the federal poverty level ($36,900 for a family of four in 2017), "middle income" as 151%–400% of the poverty level (up to $98,400 for a family of four) and "high income" above that level.
** SE=Southeast (Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic counties), SW=Southwest (Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington counties), CE=Central East (Ocean, Monmouth, and Middlesex counties), CNW=Central Northwest (Mercer, Somerset, Morris, Hunterdon, Warren, and Sussex counties), NE=Northeast (Passaic, Bergen, Union, Essex, and Hudson counties).

	Political Party (p<.001)		
	Democrat, Lean Democrat	Independent	Republican, Lean Republican
Yes, $1,000	23.5%	11.2%	3.8%
Yes, $500	25.1%	16.0%	8.3%
Yes, $250	6.2%	9.5%	6.3%
Yes, $ not given	4.8%	3.6%	2.2%
Not willing	37.8%	53.3%	76.8%
Don't know	2.2%	4.7%	1.9%
Refused	.4%	1.8%	.6%
N	545	169	315

Table 6. Frequency Distributions of Respondent Characteristics.

Age	N	Percent
18–29	207	19.7
30–49	370	35.2
50–64	258	24.5
65+	211	20.1
Refused	5	0.5
Total	1052	100.0

Gender	N	Percent
Male	506	48.1
30–49	546	51.9
Total	1052	100.0

Race-Ethnicity	N	Percent
White non-Hispanic	600	57.0
Black non-Hispanic	129	12.2
Hispanic	182	17.3
Asian non-Hispanic	77	7.3
Other non-Hispanic	64	6.1
Total	1052	100.0

U.S. Citizen	N	Percent
No	68	6.4
Yes	984	93.6
Total	1052	100.0

Education	N	Percent
Less than high school	111	10.5
HS grad/GED	305	29.0
Some college/vocat. sch.	269	25.6
College grad or more	361	34.4
Refused	6	0.6
Total	1052	100.0

Health Status	N	Percent
Excellent/Very good	515	48.9
Good	322	30.6
Fair/Poor	210	19.9
Refused	5	0.5
Total	1052	100.0

Mental Health Status	N	Percent
Excellent/Very good	587	55.8
Good	324	30.8
Fair/Poor	118	11.2
Refused	22	2.1
Total	1052	100.0

Health Insurance	N	Percent
Public	339	32.2
Private	576	54.7
Uninsured	123	11.7
Refused	14	1.3
Total	1052	100.0

Income*	N	Percent
Low	202	19.2
Middle	302	28.7
High	402	38.2
Refused	146	13.9
Total	1052	100.0

* Respondents are classified as "low income" if their family income is less than or equal to 150% of the federal poverty level ($36,900 for a family of four in 2017), "middle income" as 151%–400% of the poverty level (up to $98,400 for a family of four) and "high income" above that level.

Region of NJ*	N	Percent
Southeast	82	7.8
Southwest	134	12.7
Central East	262	24.9
Central Northwest	199	19.0
Northeast	375	35.7
Total	1052	100.0

* SE=Southeast (Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and Atlantic counties), SW=Southwest (Gloucester, Camden, and Burlington counties), CE=Central East (Ocean, Monmouth, and Middlesex counties), CNW=Central Northwest (Mercer, Somerset, Morris, Hunterdon, Warren, and Sussex counties), NE=Northeast (Passaic, Bergen, Union, Essex, and Hudson counties).

Political Preference	N	Percent
Democrat/Lean Dem	544	51.7
Independent	168	16.0
Republican/Lean Rep	314	29.9
Refused	26	2.4
Total	1052	100.0

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