

FINAL TOPLINE TABLES

Perspectives on Families in America Survey

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Background

This document provides tabled data from the 2021 Perspectives on Families in America Survey. These data are weighted. Survey constructs were derived from the literature and tested for validity through individual interviews with the survey population. The actual survey measures were developed from existing instruments when possible with input provided by a technical expert panel. Cognitive testing and a small follow-up quantitative pretest also informed the finalization of question wording.

These tables display the exact wording of the survey questions and follow the survey order, except for the first two survey items used to screen and oversample parents with young children (ages 0-5). The screening questions are tabled in the respondent characteristics section of this report. Tables 43-52 are demographic variables that are previously collected from panel respondents and do not appear in the survey instrument.

Analysis of the data was conducted separately to develop a typology using k-means cluster analysis. A full report of the findings from the k-means analysis is available.

Methodology

Data collection began on January 25th, 2021, and completed March 8th, 2021. Data were collected using a multi-mode web and phone survey design from a general population sample of U.S. adults age 18 and older with over samples of parents of children age 0-5 years old, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and American Indian/Alaska Natives from the NORC probability-based panel, AmeriSpeak¹. In total, NORC collected 6,207 responses, 5,831 by web mode and 376 by phone mode.

Following data collection and cleaning, NORC calculated survey weights. AmeriSpeak panel-based sampling weights for all sampled housing units were computed as the inverse of probability of selection from the NORC National Frame or address-based sample. Panel weights are raked to external population totals associated with age, sex, education, race/Hispanic ethnicity, housing tenure, telephone status, and Census Division. The external population totals are obtained from the Current Population Survey².

Study-specific base sampling weights were derived using a combination of the final panel weights and the probability of selection associated with the sampled panel member. At the final stage of weighting, any extreme weights were trimmed based on the approach of minimizing the mean squared error associated with key survey estimates. Then, the weights were re-raked to the same population totals. Raking and re-raking is done during the weighting process so that the weighted demographic distribution of the completed survey interviews resembles the demographic distribution within the study population. The assumption is that the key survey items are related to the demographics. Therefore, by aligning the survey respondent demographics with those of the study population, the resulting data can be considered as

¹ <https://amerispeak.norc.org/Documents/Research/AmeriSpeak%20Technical%20Overview%202019%2002%2018.pdf>

² www.ipums.org

representative of the study population. The survey-wide margin of error is +/- 1.71 percentage points.

The tables below provide weighted frequencies and proportions. Unless otherwise noted, the base of respondents to each question is the total sample size of 6,207, and proportions are calculated relative to this base. Tables based on constructed measures using calculations include tables 44 (age calculated based on reported date of birth); 50 (Census Division calculated based on reported zip code); and 51 (American Communities Project Division calculated based on reported zip code)³. The data are provided without interpretation. Support for this research was provided by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of the Foundation.

³ <https://www.americancommunities.org/>

Tabled Findings

Introduction:

Rounding Note. Table values are percentages and may add up to slightly more or less than 100% due to rounding.

Sample Size Differences. The number of valid cases may fluctuate due to skip logic administered in the survey where certain questions were not provided to all respondents. Questions presented to respondents using skip logic have a sub-letter in addition to the table number and there is a note below the table indicating the sample size.

Underlining. Underlining of key phrases was implemented in the online version of the survey instrument to visually ground and remind respondents of the topic of interest given the repetitive structure of some of the survey items.

Table 1: Federal Priority for Child Health and Development

In your opinion, what priority should Congress and the President give to each of the following needs in the U.S.?

	Top Priority	High Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Ensuring everyone has access to affordable health care	47.6	38.8	10.5	2.9	0.3
Ensuring all young children have an opportunity to thrive - be healthy and well developed	46.3	44.9	6.5	1.9	0.4
Controlling illegal immigration	23.4	37.8	32.4	6.0	0.4
Reducing racial prejudice and discrimination	36.1	38.1	18.1	7.4	0.4
Fixing roads, bridges, and the physical infrastructure	26.7	55.3	16.5	1.1	0.3
Improving public education	42.1	47.0	8.5	1.9	0.4
Reducing crime	36.0	48.0	14.3	1.5	0.2
Creating more good paying jobs	37.2	50.8	9.6	2.1	0.4
Making housing more affordable	30.5	45.3	20.1	3.8	0.3

Table 2: Justice of the U.S. Economic System

Which statement do you agree with most?

- *Statement 1: In the U.S. today, if you work hard you have a good chance of becoming economically successful.*
- *Statement 2: In the U.S. today, you need to have the right background or some other advantage to have a good chance of becoming economically successful.*

Statement 1: In the U.S. today, if you work hard you have a good chance of becoming economically successful.	51.1
Statement 2: In the U.S today, you need to have the right background or some other advantage to have a good chance of becoming economically successful.	48.1
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.8

Table 3: Equality of Opportunity for Children to Thrive in the U.S

Some people say that it is important that young children (age 0-8) have the opportunity to thrive as they start out in life. By thrive, we mean to be healthy and well developed, not just survive. Would you say that every child has about the same opportunity to thrive in the U.S. or that some children have less opportunity than others?

Every child has about the same opportunity to thrive	15.1
Some children have less opportunity to thrive than others	84.7
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.2

Table 4: Causes of Some Children Not Thriving

The following are some things that may cause young children not to thrive. For each, please indicate if you believe it is a major cause, minor cause, or not a cause of young children not thriving in the U.S.

	Major Cause	Minor Cause	Not a Cause	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Families without enough income	72.5	24.2	3.1	0.3
Parents not taking good enough care of their children	66.5	28.6	4.5	0.4
Lack of access to quality, affordable child care and pre-school	60.5	32.2	6.9	0.3
Lack of access to enough healthy food to eat	63.8	31.4	4.5	0.3
Violent neighborhoods	69.9	27.5	2.3	0.3
Homelessness and housing instability	74.6	22.9	2.1	0.4
Racial prejudice and discrimination	50.2	35.4	13.8	0.5
Parents not having enough time with their children	66.1	31.1	2.4	0.4
Lack of access to healthcare and well-child check-ups	57.1	36.2	6.2	0.4

Table 5: Causes of Families Without Enough Income

Experts say that nearly 15 million young children live in families without enough income to ensure the children can thrive in their early years. Most of these families have a family member who is working. The following is a list of possible causes of this problem.

For each of the following, please indicate if it is a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause of the problem.

	Major Cause	Minor Cause	Not a Cause	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Not enough jobs that pay a livable wage	67.9	26.0	5.8	0.4
Not enough access to education and training so parents can get good jobs	51.0	40.1	8.6	0.3
Parents with substance use problems	62.1	34.7	2.8	0.3
Not enough affordable child care so parents can work	61.9	33.3	4.5	0.3
Too many single parent households	53.4	37.4	8.7	0.4
Too little government financial support for families with children	34.3	46.0	19.1	0.6
Too much income spent on rent/mortgage because of a lack of affordable housing	63.3	31.7	4.5	0.5
Racial prejudice and discrimination	45.6	36.9	16.9	0.5
Parents who are not willing to work hard enough	41.0	40.9	17.5	0.6

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 6: Beliefs about Disparities in Income among Families

Compared to White families, do you believe that the following types of families with young children are more or less likely to have enough income for their children to thrive, or is there not much difference?

	More Likely to Have Enough Income	Less Likely to Have Enough Income	Not Much Difference	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Latino families	8.6	62.0	28.8	0.6
Black families	5.6	68.5	25.3	0.6
Asian American and Pacific Islander families	30.6	26.4	42.1	0.9

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 7: Beliefs about Impacts on Children Living in Families Without Enough Income

The following is a list of areas in a child's life that could be impacted by families not having enough income. Please indicate if families not having enough income has a major impact, minor impact, or no impact on each of the following areas.

	Major Impact	Minor Impact	No Impact	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Child's overall health	66.8	28.6	3.7	0.9
Child's brain development and early learning	59.6	30.7	9.0	0.7
Child's performance in school	58.9	33.8	6.6	0.7
Child's earning potential later in life	53.2	36.3	10.1	0.4
Child's happiness and well being	55.8	36.2	7.5	0.5

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 8: Responsibility for Addressing the Family Income Problem

Who should be mainly responsible for addressing the problem of so many families without enough income for their young children to thrive?

The parents/families themselves	28.5
Society as a whole (society includes individuals and groups from every sector, government as well as non-government)	19.9
Both equally	49.8
Neither	1.5
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.3

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 8a: Government Versus Private-Sector Responsibility For Addressing the Family Income Problem

If society or both: What part of society should have the most responsibility?

Government	24.5
Concerned individuals and non-governmental groups acting on their own such as businesses and community organizations	9.8
Both about equally	61.0
Neither	4.1
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.7

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents. The unweighted sample size for this question is 4,382.

Table 8b: Level of Government Responsible for Addressing the Family Income Problem

If government or both: What part of government should have the most responsibility?

Federal government	18.4
State governments	9.8
Local governments (cities and counties)	7.7
All equally	63.3
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.9

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents. The unweighted sample size for this question is 3,767.

Table 9: Solutions to the Family Income Problem

The following are some possible solutions to the problem of so many families without enough income for their young children to thrive. For each, please indicate how effective you think the solution would be. Would it be a very effective solution, somewhat effective solution, or not an effective solution? By effective, we mean how much difference it would make in the reducing the number of families without enough income.

	Very Effective Solution	Somewhat Effective Solution	Not an Effective Solution	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
More jobs that pay a livable wage	69.6	25.1	4.7	0.7
Better education and job training programs for parents who lose their jobs or want to change careers	65.5	31.3	2.8	0.5
Government financial assistance to families with young children in need	37.5	45.4	16.5	0.6
More two parent households	48.7	35.8	14.5	1.0
Parents working harder to get ahead	44.2	39.7	15.3	0.8
Reduced racial prejudice and discrimination to increase opportunities for all families	48.2	33.5	17.5	0.8
More access to child care and pre-school	59.7	34.5	5.1	0.7
More affordable housing	62.4	31.7	5.2	0.7
More substance use treatment programs for parents who need them	48.1	44.3	6.7	0.9

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 10: Role of Government in Addressing the Family Income Problem

Which statement do you agree with most?

- *Statement 1: Government should do more to help families without enough income for their young children to thrive, even if it costs U.S. taxpayers more.*
- *Statement 2: Government cannot afford to do much more to help families without enough income for their young children to thrive.*

Statement 1: Government should do more to help families without enough income for their young children to thrive, even if it costs U.S taxpayers more.	63.0
Statement 2: Government cannot afford to do much more to help families without enough income for their young children to thrive	34.7
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	2.3

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 11: Personal Willingness to Address the Family Income Problem

We just asked about what the government can do to help families without enough income for their young children to thrive. Now, we want to ask about what you might be willing to do personally to help them. For each statement, please indicate how willing or unwilling you would be.

	Very Willing	Somewhat Willing	Neither Willing nor Unwilling	Somewhat Unwilling	Very Unwilling	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank
Pay a little bit more taxes	21.6	27.7	20.3	11.7	18.1	0.5
Donate money to a charity, service organization, or community group working to address the problem	28.1	37.8	21.3	6.2	6.1	0.4
Volunteer your time to groups working to address the problem when/if COVID-19 is no longer a pandemic	24.0	35.4	25.1	7.5	7.4	0.5
Vote for a political candidate who sees this as a high priority	44.6	23.7	20.6	4.6	5.9	0.5

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 12: Beliefs about Deservingness and Need among Families Without Enough Income

Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the statements about families without enough income for their young children to thrive.

Families without enough income for their young children to thrive...

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Should receive help from the government since they make a contribution to our society in the U.S.	29.1	33.5	23.6	8.5	4.7	0.5
Should feel grateful for the help they get from the government	32.9	31.3	25.4	5.2	4.7	0.4
Should <u>not</u> receive special help if their problems stem from their own poor choices	15.9	24.3	23.9	20.3	15.3	0.4
Are trying hard and playing by the rules, and need help every now and then	43.5	32.6	16.8	4.7	1.9	0.6
Should only receive government help if the parents are American citizens	25.8	18.5	20.2	17.6	17.1	0.8
Should only receive government help if they are in very great need	19.1	31.9	22.4	16.9	8.9	0.8

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 13: Idea that the World is Not Fair and Perceptions of the Resilience among Children

Please indicate your level of agreement with each of the statements about families without enough income.

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
It is unfortunate when families with young children have to make do with less than they need, but the world is not always fair	19.0	30.9	24.3	14.0	11.2	0.6
It is healthy for these children to have stressful life experiences. When they go through tough times, it helps them become stronger adults	8.7	20.4	23.3	21.9	25.1	0.6

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 14: Causes of Lack of Access to Healthy Foods among Families

Experts say that nearly 14 million young children live in households where there is not enough healthy food to eat. The following is a list of possible causes of this problem.

For each of the following, please indicate if it is a major cause, a minor cause, or not a cause.

	Major Cause	Minor Cause	Not a Cause	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Parents' lack of knowledge about what is healthy and unhealthy for children	51.3	39.5	8.3	0.9
Parents do not prioritize healthy eating for their children	58.4	33.5	7.3	0.7
Lack of access in some communities to grocery stores, farmers' markets, and local sources for affordable, healthy food	50.3	36.8	12.3	0.6
Lack of jobs that pay livable wages making parents struggle to afford healthy foods	66.4	26.4	6.5	0.7
Too much advertising of unhealthy foods to children	53.0	36.5	9.7	0.8
Not enough families with low-incomes getting help from government food programs, such as SNAP or WIC	35.2	44.0	19.8	1.0
Unhealthy foods tend to be cheaper than healthy foods	72.5	19.8	7.1	0.6

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 15: Beliefs about Disparities in Access to Healthy Food among Families

Compared to White families, do you believe that the following types of families with young children are more or less likely to have access to enough healthy food to eat, or is there not much difference?

	More Likely to Have Access to Enough Healthy Food to Eat	Less Likely to Have Access to Enough Healthy Food to Eat	Not Much Difference	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Latino families	10.1	46.5	42.5	1.0
Black families	5.8	54.4	38.7	1.1
Asian American and Pacific Islander families	21.4	23.0	54.2	1.4

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 16: Beliefs about Impacts on Children Living in Families Without Access to Healthy Foods

The following is a list of areas in a child's life that could be impacted by a lack of access to enough healthy food to eat. Please indicate if a lack of healthy food to eat has a major impact, minor impact, or no impact on each of the following areas.

	Major Impact	Minor Impact	No Impact	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Child's overall health	81.9	14.5	2.9	0.6
Child's brain development and early learning	76.5	18.8	3.7	1.0
Child's performance in school	70.9	24.0	4.3	0.8
Child's earning potential later in life	47.3	38.8	12.8	1.1
Child's happiness and well being	62.1	30.6	6.0	1.3

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 17: Responsibility for Addressing Lack of Access to Healthy Foods among Families

Who should be mainly responsible for addressing the problem of so many families with young children who do not have enough healthy food to eat?

The parents/families themselves	30.9
Society as a whole (society includes individuals and groups from every sector, government as well as non-government)	17.3
Both equally	49.6
Neither	1.7
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.4

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 17a: Government Versus Private-Sector Responsibility in Addressing Lack of Access to Healthy Foods among Families

If society or both: What part of society should have the most responsibility?

Government	19.5
Concerned individuals and non-governmental groups acting on their own such as, businesses and community organizations	9.4
Both about equally	67.8
Neither	2.7
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.7

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents. The sample size for this question is 4,252.

Table 17b: Type of Government Responsible for Addressing Lack of Access to Healthy Foods among Families

If government or both: What part of government should have the most responsibility?

Federal government	15.2
State governments	8.2
Local governments (cities and counties)	8.4
All equally	67.9
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.3

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents. The sample size for this question is 3,706.

Table 18: Solutions to Lack of Access to Healthy Foods for Families

The following are some possible solutions to the problem of families without enough healthy food to eat. For each, indicate how effective you think the solution would be. Would it be a very effective solution, somewhat effective solutions, or not an effective solution?

By effective, we mean how much difference it would make to reduce the number of families without enough healthy food to eat.

	Very Effective Solution	Somewhat Effective Solution	Not an Effective Solution	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Increase access in low-income neighborhoods to healthy, affordable food in grocery stores and farmers' markets	63.4	30.4	5.6	0.6
Educate parents and children on what is healthy and unhealthy	56.6	36.9	5.7	0.8
More access to government food programs, such as SNAP or WIC	45.5	39.0	14.7	0.8
More jobs that pay livable wages so that families can buy food	64.8	27.5	6.7	1.0
More parents prioritizing healthy food for their children at meals and snacks	70.0	25.7	3.3	1.0
Limits on advertising of unhealthy products to children	39.1	42.5	17.2	1.1

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 19: Role of Government Increasing Access to Healthy Foods for Families

Which statement do you agree with most?

- *Statement 1: Government should do more to help families without enough healthy foods to eat, even if it costs U.S. taxpayers more.*
- *Statement 2: Government cannot afford to do much more to help families without enough healthy foods to eat.*

Statement 1: Government should do more to help families without enough healthy foods to eat, even if it costs U.S. taxpayers more.	63.7
Statement 2: Government cannot afford to do much more to help families without enough healthy foods to eat.	33.7
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	2.6

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 20: Willingness to Address Lack of Access to Healthy Foods for Families

We just asked about what the government can do to help families with young children without enough healthy food to eat. Now, we want to ask about what you might be willing to do personally to help them. For each statement, please indicate how willing or unwilling you would be.

	Very Willing	Somewhat Willing	Neither Willing nor Unwilling	Somewhat Unwilling	Very Unwilling	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Pay a little bit more taxes	22.7	28.2	19.0	10.2	19.1	0.8
Donate money to a charity, service organization, or community group working to address the problem	29.1	36.6	20.0	6.6	6.9	0.7
Volunteer your time to groups working to address the problem when/if COVID-19 is no longer a pandemic	22.5	35.4	25.0	8.0	8.3	0.8
Vote for a political candidate who sees this as a high priority	42.9	24.3	21.1	4.4	6.6	0.7

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 21: Causes of Lack of Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care among Families

Experts say that millions of U.S. families do not have access to affordable, quality child care and pre-school for their young children. The following is a list of possible causes of this problem. For each, please indicate if it is a major cause, a minor cause or not a cause.

	Major Cause	Minor Cause	Not a Cause	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Lack of jobs that pay a livable wage which makes it difficult to pay for child care and pre-school	70.2	23.1	6.1	0.6
Not enough child care and pre-school options in many communities	51.0	38.8	9.4	0.8
Lack of government financial assistance to families to pay for child care and pre-school	45.7	38.7	14.5	1.1
Parents who do not know how to find programs that do exist	44.4	44.4	10.2	1.0
Parents who do not know that financial assistance is available	40.7	47.4	10.9	1.1
Parents who cannot find family members, neighbors, or friends to help with child care	45.7	44.1	9.2	1.0

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 22: Beliefs about Disparities in Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care among Families

Compared to White families, do you believe that the following types of families with young children are more or less likely to have access to affordable, quality child care and pre-school, or is there not much difference?

	More Likely to Have Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care and Pre-school	Less Likely to Have Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care and Pre-school	Not Much Difference	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Latino families	10.1	51.8	37.2	0.9
Black families	8.2	57.0	33.9	0.9
Asian American and Pacific Islander families	20.6	26.9	51.1	1.3

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 23: Beliefs about Impacts on Children Living in Families Without Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care

The following is a list of areas in a child's life that could be impacted by lack of access to affordable, quality child care or pre-school. Please indicate if not having access to quality child care or pre-school has a major impact, a minor impact, or no impact on each of the following areas.

	Major Impact	Minor Impact	No Impact	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Child's overall health	53.0	36.9	9.2	0.8
Child's brain development and early learning	66.0	26.4	6.7	0.9
Child's performance in school	64.4	28.7	6.2	0.7
Child's earning potential later in life	48.3	38.5	11.9	1.3
Child's happiness and well being	54.2	35.6	8.8	1.4

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 24: Responsibility for Addressing Lack of Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care among Families

Who should be mainly responsible for addressing the problem of so many families with young children who do not have access to affordable, quality child care or pre-school?

The parents/families themselves	25.2
Society as a whole (society includes individuals and groups from every sector, government as well as non-government)	20.7
Both equally	51.4
Neither	2.0
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.7

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 24a: Government Versus Private-Sector Responsibility in Addressing Lack of Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care among Families

If society or both: What part of society should have the most responsibility?

Government	19.3
Concerned individuals and non-governmental groups acting on their own such as businesses and community organizations	10.2
Both about equally	67.1
Neither	2.7
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.7

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents. The sample size for this question is 4,546.

Table 24b: Type of Government Responsible for Addressing Lack of Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care among Families

If government or both: What part of government should have the most responsibility?

Federal government	14.2
State governments	10.4
Local governments (cities and counties)	9.5
All equally	65.4
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.5

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents. The sample size for this question is 3,925.

Table 25: Solutions to Lack of Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care for Families

The following are some possible solutions to the problem of families who do not have access to affordable, quality child care and pre-school. For each, please indicate how effective you think the solution would be. Would it be a very effective solution, somewhat effective solution, or not an effective solution?

By effective, we mean how much difference it would make to reduce the number of families who do not have access to affordable, quality child care or pre-school.

	Very Effective Solution	Somewhat Effective Solution	Not an Effective Solution	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
More government financial assistance to help families with young children pay for quality child care and pre-school	46.6	37.1	15.4	0.9
More jobs that pay a livable wage	65.6	27.5	5.9	0.9
More government-funded child care and pre-school programs	52.2	33.3	13.5	1.0
Programs supporting family members, friends, and neighbors to help out with child care	47.5	43.0	8.6	0.9
More help for parents looking for information about program options and financial assistance that is available	51.8	40.9	6.1	1.1
Higher wages for child care and pre-school workers to improve program quality	47.3	39.5	11.9	1.2
More two parent households	48.3	34.8	15.7	1.2

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 26: Role of Government Increasing Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care for Families

Which statement do you agree with most?

- *Statement 1: Government should do more to help families with young children access affordable, quality child care and pre-school, even if it costs U.S. taxpayers more.*
- *Statement 2: Government cannot afford to do much more to help families to access affordable, quality child care and pre-school.*

Statement 1: Government should do more to help families with young children access affordable, quality child care and pre-school, even if it costs U.S taxpayers more.	63.3
Statement 2: Government cannot afford to do much more to help families to access affordable, quality child care and pre-school.	33.9
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	2.8

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 27: Willingness to Address Lack of Access to Affordable, Quality Child Care for Families

We just asked about what the government can do to help families with young children who do not have access to affordable, quality child care and pre-school. Now, we want to ask about what you might be willing to do personally to help them. For each statement, please indicate how willing or unwilling you would be.

	Very Willing	Somewhat Willing	Neither Willing nor Unwilling	Somewhat Unwilling	Very Unwilling	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Pay a little bit more taxes	22.2	26.9	19.6	11.1	19.1	1.1
Donate money to a charity, service organization, or community group working to address the problem	25.5	37.0	21.6	7.4	7.6	0.9
Volunteer your time to groups working to address the problem when/if COVID-19 is no longer a pandemic	19.6	35.4	26.2	8.7	9.1	1.0
Volunteer your time to help a family you know with child care when/if COVID-19 is no longer a pandemic	21.8	33.6	25.1	9.0	9.5	0.9
Vote for a political candidate who sees this as a high priority	40.8	25.0	21.8	4.7	6.8	1.0

Items associated with tables 5-13 (income), 14-20 (nutrition), 21-27 (early education/child care) were displayed in a randomized order to respondents.

Table 28: Civic Engagement Activities in Past Year to Help Families with Young Children

Have you done the following in the past 12 months to support causes related to families with young children?

	Yes	No	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Contributed time and/or money to a candidate or political organization in support of a policy or some other action	24.8	74.5	0.7
Contacted a newspaper, television station, or talk show	6.2	92.9	0.8
Contacted a public official	16.1	82.9	1.0
Voted for or against a candidate for public office based on his or her position	55.2	44.0	0.8
Participated in a forum or town hall meeting either in-person or virtually	12.7	86.6	0.7
Engaged in discussion on social media	26.5	72.9	0.6
Signed a petition	28.3	71.1	0.6
Attended a protest	7.3	91.9	0.8
Donated money to volunteer or charitable groups	46.1	53.2	0.7
Volunteered at any charitable groups	22.2	77.0	0.8

Table 29: News Source - Frequency

How often do you use each of the following sources to obtain news about current events and issues?

	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Never	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Print Media					
Local print newspapers or news magazines either hard copy or online	23.9	22.3	14.3	39.1	0.4
National print newspapers or news magazines either hard copy or online	22.0	19.8	14.0	43.8	0.5
Neighborhood newsletter or listserv either hard copy or online	6.3	14.6	15.5	62.7	1.0
Radio					
Local news on AM/FM radio	25.6	18.6	11.3	43.9	0.7
National news on AM/FM radio	22.9	16.5	10.5	49.5	0.6
National news on online/satellite radio or via podcasts	24.5	16.2	11.1	47.4	0.8
Television					
Local television news	45.1	19.4	10.7	23.5	1.3
National television news via broadcast (CBS, ABC, or NBC), cable (CNN, MSNBC, Fox News)	46.3	19.7	11.7	21.6	0.8
National news via streaming (broadcast, cable, and other sites such as Newsy, NewsON and Watchup)	13.1	11.1	8.2	66.7	0.9
Digital Only Media					
News alerts via push notifications that appears on a smart phone/handheld device main screen	29.4	14.9	7.0	47.8	1.0
News online by a news source that ONLY publishes online	21.8	18.9	12.0	46.2	1.1
News on social networks (such as Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn)	29.7	16.2	9.2	44.1	0.9
News on media sharing networks (such as Snapchat, Instagram, and YouTube)	18.2	14.5	9.3	57.3	51
News on online discussion forums (such as Quora or Reddit)	7.5	8.9	7.6	75.0	61

Table 30: Source Trustworthiness

How much, if at all, would you trust information from the following sources about current events and issues related to U.S. families?

	Completely	Somewhat	Not Very Much	Not at All	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/ Blank
Your local newspaper	12.2	55.6	15.2	16.2	0.8
Local TV news	15.4	58.8	14.5	10.3	1.1
People you follow on social media (e.g., bloggers, vloggers, Instagram celebrities, and YouTubers)	2.5	26.1	34.3	35.6	1.6
MSNBC	10.7	41.6	17.7	28.7	1.3
CNN	13.7	41.6	16.7	27.0	1.0
Fox News Channel	6.2	33.1	25.8	33.7	1.1
PBS/NPR	21.2	40.6	15.4	21.5	1.4
USA Today	7.4	46.9	20.5	23.4	1.8
The Wall Street Journal	10.4	45.1	19.8	22.6	2.1
New York Times	13.5	41.0	17.8	25.6	2.1
Network TV news (ABC, CBS, or NBC)	15.1	48.8	15.9	19.3	1.0
Network radio news (ABC, CBS, or NBC)	11.4	46.8	16.4	23.6	1.8

Table 31: Employment Status*Which statement best describes your current employment status?*

Working - as a paid employee	48.3
Working - self-employed	7.0
Not working - on temporary layoff from a job	3.2
Not working - looking for work	7.4
Not working - retired	21.9
Not working - disabled	7.2
Not working - other	4.7
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.3

Table 32: Employment with Child Care Related Profession*If working: Which statement best describes your current employment status?**Does your current job involve any of the following?*

	Yes	No	Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank
Providing day-to-day care, teaching, guidance or support directly to children (aged 0-17)?	14.0	85.4	0.6
Providing medical care to children (aged 0-17)?	14.9	84.2	0.9
Something else related to meeting the needs of children (aged 0-17)? Please specify	6.2	92.6	1.2

Table 33: Sexual Orientation*Which of the following best represents how you think of yourself?*

Lesbian or gay	3.3
Straight, that is, not lesbian or gay	89.8
Bisexual	4.6
Something else, please specify	1.5
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.9

Table 34: Country of Origin

In what country were you born?

United States	90.3
Another country, please specify	9.4
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.4

Table 34a: Years Living in the U.S⁴

If another country to: In what country were you born?

If not the United States, in what year did you come to live the United States?

1-10 years ago	12.6
11-20 years ago	17.2
21-30 years ago	22.2
31-40 years ago	15.9
40 or more years ago	27.8
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	4.2

The sample size for this question is 683.

Table 35: Political Party Affiliation⁵

Do you consider yourself:

Strong Democrat	21.9
Not so strong Democrat	14.8
Lean Democrat	11.2
Don't Lean/Independent/None	16.9
Lean Republican	9.5
Not so strong Republican	11.8
Strong Republican	13.4
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.5

⁴ Responses were categorized based on distribution. Respondents chose from years between 1920 and 2021.

⁵ This item collapses across four variables: PID1 (Do you consider yourself a Democrat, a Republican, an Independent, or none of these?); PIDA ([If Democrat] Do you consider yourself a strong or not so strong Democrat?); PIDB ([If Republican] Do you consider yourself a strong or not so strong Republican?); and PIDI ([If Independent or none of these] Do you lean more toward the Democrats or the Republicans)?

Table 36: Political Views⁶

Do you consider yourself:

Very liberal	11.8
Somewhat liberal	11.8
Moderate	46.8
Somewhat conservative	15.5
Very conservative	11.2
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	2.9

Table 37: Voter Registration

Many people are not registered to vote because they are too busy or move around often. Are you registered to vote in your election district?

Registered	88.0
Not registered	11.0
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	1.0

Table 38: Voting Frequency among Registered Voters

If registered to: Many people are not registered to vote because they are too busy or move around often. Are you registered to vote in your election district?

Some people do not vote in all elections. How often do you vote in local and national elections?

Never	2.0
Rarely	5.1
Sometimes	22.4
Always	70.1
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.3

⁶ This item collapses across three variables: D3 (Generally speaking, do you consider yourself to be a liberal, moderate, or conservative?); D4 ([If liberal] Do you consider yourself: very liberal or somewhat liberal?); D5 ([If conservative] Do you consider yourself: very conservative or somewhat conservative?).

Table 39: 2020 Election Voting Participation

Did you vote in the 2020 presidential election?

Yes	83.1
No	16.0
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.9

Table 40: Importance of Religion

How would you rate the importance of religion and/or spirituality in your life?

Very important	43.0
Somewhat important	23.1
Neither important nor unimportant	13.5
Somewhat unimportant	5.2
Not at all important	14.8
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.3

Table 41: Religious Service Attendance

Apart from weddings and funerals, about how often do you attend religious services in person or virtually these days?

More than once per week	8.9
Once a week	20.9
Once a month	11.0
Once a year	11.7
Less often than once a year	46.5
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	0.9

Respondent Characteristics

Table 42: Number of Children in Households⁷

How many children age 17 or under live in your household?

1	17.3
2	12.2
3	4.5
4	1.9
5 or more	0.8
There are no children age 17 or under living in my household.	62.0
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	1.4

Table 42a: Ages of Children in Households⁸

Please provide the ages of the children age 17 or under living in your household.

0-5	22.6
6-8	18.3
9-11	16.8
12-15	26.4
16-17	14.0
Don't Know, Refused, Missing/Blank	1.9

The sample size for this question is 5,191.

Table 43: Gender⁹

How do you describe yourself?

Male	48.5
Female	51.5

⁷ This item was asked at the beginning of the survey in order to determine respondents' inclusion in oversampling.

⁸ This item was asked at the beginning of the survey in order to determine respondents' inclusion in oversampling.

⁹ There were no responses to the Trans male, Trans female, or gender queer/non-binary categories

Table 44: Age¹⁰

Respondent age

18-24	11.5
25-29	9.1
30-39	17.4
40-49	15.7
50-55	8.9
56-64	15.8
65-74	15.0
75 or over	6.6

Table 45: Spanish Language Dominance

Survey language

English	98.1
Spanish	1.9

Table 46: Race/Ethnicity

Please check one or more categories below to indicate what race or races you consider yourself to be.

White/Caucasian, non-Hispanic	62.8
Black/African American, non-Hispanic	12.0
Asian, non-Hispanic	6.5
Hispanic	16.7
Other	2.2

¹⁰ Responses have been categorized based on date of birth of respondent.

Table 47: Education*What is the highest level of school you have completed?*

Less than High School	9.8
High School Graduate	27.8
Some College	27.6
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	34.8

Table 48: Marital Status*Are you....*

Married	46.2
Widowed	3.9
Divorced	9.9
Separated	4.9
Never married	27.8
Living with partner	7.2

Table 49: Geographic Distribution Using U.S. Census Divisions^{11,12}*What is your mailing address?*

New England	4.7
Mid-Atlantic	12.6
East North Central	14.3
West North Central	6.4
South Atlantic	20.3
East South Central	5.8
West South Central	11.9
Mountain	7.5
Pacific	16.4

¹¹ Respondents' reported zip codes were utilized to derive Census Divisions

¹² Census Divisions located at: <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-maps/2010/geo/2010-census-regions-and-divisions-of-the-united-states.html>

Table 50: American Communities Project Community Types^{13,14}

What is your mailing address?

Urban Suburbs	19.5
Rural America	15.0
Faith Driven America	8.0
The Sprawl	13.7
Minority Centers	8.4
Books and Barracks	12.2
Big Cities	23.1

Table 51: Income¹⁵

The next question is about the total income of YOUR HOUSEHOLD for 2020. Please include your own income PLUS the income of all members living in your household (including cohabiting partners and armed forces members living at home). Please count income BEFORE TAXES and from all sources (such as wages, salaries, tips, net income from a business, interest, dividends, child support, alimony, and Social Security, public assistance, pensions, or retirement benefits). Which one of the following includes your total HOUSEHOLD income in 2020 before taxes?

Less than \$15,000	9.7
\$15,000 to \$29,999	16.2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	18.4
\$50,000 to \$99,999	33.9
\$100,000 to \$124,999	8.8
\$125,000 to \$149,999	4.9
Greater than \$150,000	8.1

¹³ Respondents' reported zip codes were utilized to derive American Communities Project Divisions.

¹⁴ American Communities Project divisions were collapsed from 15 groups to 7 groups. Located at: <https://www.americancommunities.org/>

¹⁵ Household income of panel respondents is updated periodically. The majority of our respondents had reported income between 2014 and 2018. Responses have been collapsed from: Less than \$5,000; \$5,000 to \$9,999; \$10,000 to \$14,999; \$15,000 to \$19,999; \$20,000 to \$24,999; \$25,000 to \$29,999; \$30,000 to \$34,999; \$35,000 to \$39,999; \$40,000 to \$49,999; \$50,000 to \$59,999; \$60,000 to \$74,999; \$75,000 to \$84,999; \$85,000 to \$99,999; \$100,000 to \$124,999; \$125,000 to \$149,999; \$150,000 to \$174,999; \$175,000 to \$199,999; \$200,000 or more; Don't know