

Views on Women’s Reproductive Health

Findings from a California Statewide Survey among Black Adults

To: Interested Parties
From: PerryUndem Research/Communication
Date: February 1, 2017

I. Introduction

In Our Own Voice: National Black Women’s Reproductive Justice Agenda (NBWRJA)¹ commissioned PerryUndem Research/Communication to conduct a survey of Black adults in California on the topic of women’s reproductive health and sex education programs, and contraception.

The research shows that very large majorities of Black adults in California support a woman’s right to make her own decision on abortion and access to affordable, respectful care is critical. Large majorities of both Black women and men agree we should trust Black women to make their own decisions on this issue based on their circumstances. Nearly all respondents agree that a woman’s ability to control whether and when she has children is an important part of financial stability for herself and her family. Most Black adults in California also see contraception as part of basic health care and feel it should be included in health care coverage. Finally, a majority of respondents also support comprehensive sex education including topics such as birth control, all pregnancy options including abortion, sexual orientation, and gender identity. These findings cut across religion, party identification, and gender.

PerryUndem conducted a statewide survey among n = 500 Black adults, including 82 percent who are registered voters, in California from September 28 to October 31, 2016. The survey was administered by telephone by SSRS. The margin of sampling error for results is ± 6.1 percentage points. See a more detailed methodology at the end of this report.

¹ NEO Philanthropy is the fiscal sponsor for NBWRJA.

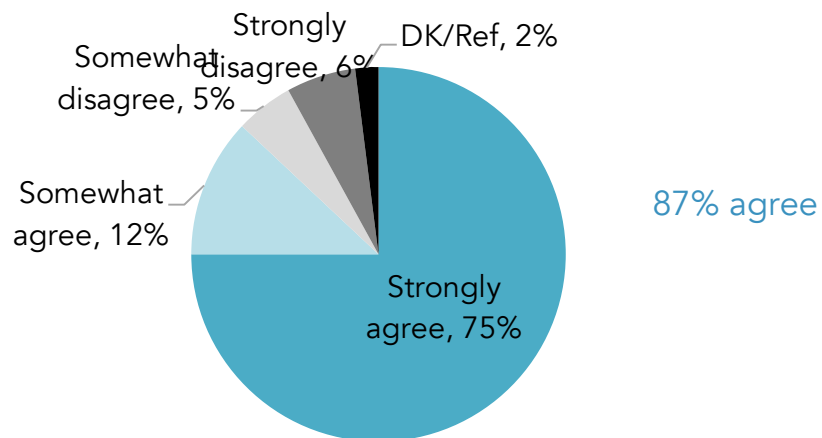
II. Key Findings

- A large majority of Black adults in California (87 percent) agrees each woman should have the right to make her own decision on abortion, even if they may disagree with her reason. Similarly, 86 percent agree we should trust Black women to make personal decisions that are best for themselves and their families.
- An overwhelming majority (81 percent) do not want the Supreme Court to overturn Roe v. Wade including 74 percent of those who self-identify as very religious.
- Nearly all Black adults in California (94 percent) believe a woman's ability to control whether or when she has children is an important part of financial stability for herself and her family.
- When it comes to access to abortion care, majorities want care to be directed by a doctor (97 percent), affordable (89 percent), in their community (87 percent), and respectful of a woman's decision (87 percent).
- More than two-thirds (69 percent) say they pay attention to a political candidate's view on a woman's right to get an abortion.
- For a majority of Black adults in California, religious beliefs do not interfere with their views toward abortion. Three-quarters (77 percent) agree abortion should remain legal even if church leaders take a stance against abortion.
- In their personal lives, the vast majority (89 percent) would support a loved one who had an abortion, with 70 percent saying would give "a lot of" support.
- A large majority of respondents (86 percent) considers birth control part of basic women's health care coverage. Nearly all (94 percent) agree every woman should have access to the full range of pregnancy care including abortion. Similarly, 93 percent agree a woman should be able to get birth control even if her boss disagrees.
- Majorities of Black adults also want comprehensive sex education in schools, including topics such as birth control (94 percent), pregnancy options including abortion (87 percent), sexual orientation (76 percent), and gender identity (70 percent).
- Eight in ten (81 percent) would take their own teenager to get birth control if they needed it; 63 percent say they would definitely take them.

III. Detailed Findings

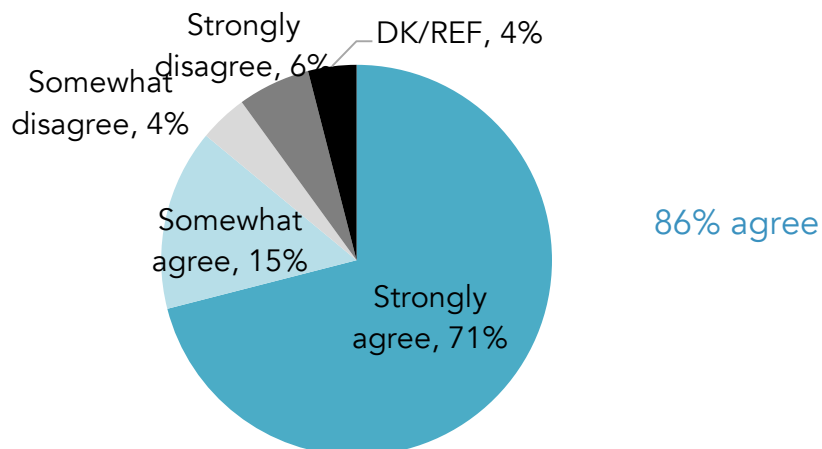
A large majority of Black adults in California hold firm views in support of a woman’s right to abortion. More than eight in ten (87 percent) respondents agree with the statement: “Each woman should have the right to make her own decision on abortion, even if I may disagree with her reasons.” (See Figure 1.)

Figure 1: Each woman should have the right to make her own decision on abortion, even if I may disagree with her reasons.



More than eight in ten feel we should trust Black women to make the decisions best for them. Seven in ten (71 percent) agree strongly. (See Figure 2.)

Figure 2: When it comes to abortion, we should trust Black women to make the important personal decisions that are best for themselves and their families.



Majorities across segments agree a woman should have a right to make her own decision and trust Black women to make the best decisions for themselves and their families, including conservatives and those who attend religious services regularly. (See Tables 1 and 1a.)

Table 1: Do you agree or disagree... (% Agree)

| | A woman should have a right to make her own decision, even if I disagree with reasons. | We should trust Black women to make decisions that are best for themselves and their families. |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Total | 87 | 86 |
| Men | 82 | 85 |
| Women | 92 | 88 |
| 18-49 years old | 91 | 92 |
| 50-64 | 87 | 83 |
| 65 + | 76 | 73 |
| High school or less | 80 | 77 |
| Some college | 88 | 91 |
| College + | 95 | 94 |
| <\$30K HH income | 81 | 75 |
| \$30K-75K | 88 | 95 |
| \$75K + | 93 | 93 |
| Married or living w/ partner | 89 | 91 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 80 | 73 |
| Never married | 88 | 87 |
| Liberal | 90 | 86 |
| Moderate | 94 | 91 |
| Conservative (n=98) | 73 | 83 |
| Religious service weekly or more | 80 | 81 |
| At least once a month | 82 | 83 |
| Less often/never | 93 | 90 |
| Registered to vote | 89 | 87 |
| LA County | 89 | 89 |
| Rest of southern CA | 79 | 81 |
| Northern CA | 89 | 87 |
| Bay area (n=87) | 96 | 95 |

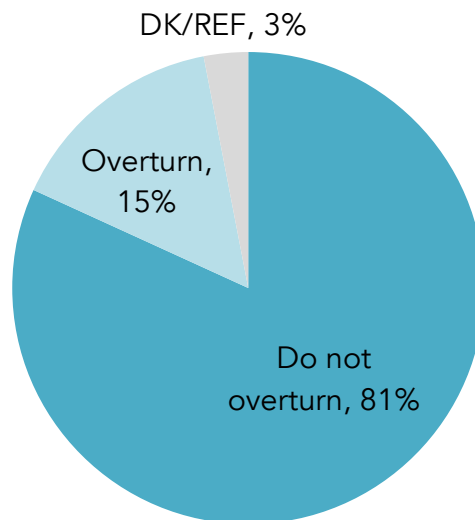
Table 1a: Do you agree or disagree... (% Agree) [Among those who attend religious services weekly or more]

| | A woman should have a right to make her own decision, even if I disagree with reasons. | We should trust Black women to make decisions that are best for themselves and their families. |
|---|---|---|
| Total who attend religious services weekly or more | 80 | 81 |
| Men (<i>n</i> =80) | 69 | 77 |
| Women | 89 | 84 |
| 50 + years old | 76 | 73 |
| Some college or less (<i>n</i> =83) | 78 | 79 |
| College + | 89 | 89 |
| <\$50K HH income | 73 | 81 |
| \$50K + (<i>n</i>=84) | 85 | 89 |

General Views on the Right to Abortion

A large majority of Black adults in California do not want to see *Roe v. Wade* overturned. Eight in ten (81 percent) say they do not want to see the decision overturned. (See Figure 3.)

*Figure 3: In 1973, the Supreme Court’s *Roe v. Wade* decision established a woman’s constitutional right to have an abortion. Would you like to see the Supreme Court overturn its *Roe v. Wade* decision, or not?*



Majorities across all demographic groups do not want to overturn *Roe*. (See Tables 2 and 2a.)

Table 2: Would you like to see the Supreme Court overturn its *Roe v. Wade* decision, or not?

| | Do not overturn | Overturn |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Total | 81 | 15 |
| Men | 81 | 17 |
| Women | 81 | 14 |
| 18-49 years old | 84 | 13 |
| 50-64 | 79 | 18 |
| 65 + | 72 | 19 |
| High school or less | 72 | 22 |
| Some college | 85 | 13 |
| College + | 88 | 8 |
| <\$30K HH income | 76 | 18 |
| \$30K-75K | 88 | 11 |
| \$75K + | 86 | 11 |
| Married or living w/ partner | 82 | 15 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 76 | 17 |
| Never married | 83 | 13 |
| Liberal | 82 | 15 |
| Moderate | 90 | 7 |
| Conservative (<i>n</i> =98) | 65 | 31 |
| Religious service weekly or more | 73 | 19 |
| At least once a month | 74 | 19 |
| Less often/never | 88 | 10 |
| Registered to vote | 85 | 12 |
| LA County | 80 | 16 |
| Rest of southern CA | 75 | 20 |
| Northern CA | 84 | 12 |
| Bay area (<i>n</i> =87) | 89 | 7 |

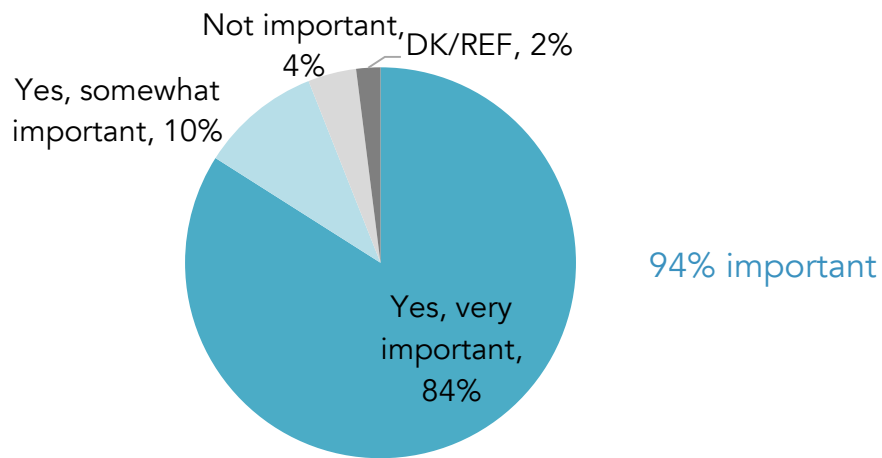
Table 2a: Would you like to see the Supreme Court overturn its *Roe v. Wade* decision, or not? [Among those who attend religious services weekly or more]

| | Do not overturn | Overturn |
|--|--------------------|----------|
| Total who attend religious services weekly or more | 74 | 19 |
| Men (n=80) | 76 | 20 |
| Women | 72 | 18 |
| 50 + years old | 71 | 20 |
| Some college or less (n=83) | 72 | 20 |
| College + | 79 | 13 |
| <\$50K HH income | 74 | 20 |
| \$50K + (n=84) | 78 | 19 |

Views about Abortion Care and Access

An overwhelming majority of Black adults in California (94 percent) feels a woman's ability to control whether or when she has children is an important part of her financial stability. Eighty-four percent say this is very important. (See Figure 4.)

Figure 4: Do you think a woman's ability to control whether or when she has children is an important part of financial stability for herself and her family?



Majorities of women (92 percent) and men (96 percent) both agree a woman's ability to control whether or when she can have children is an important part of financial stability. (See Tables 3 and 3a.)

Table 3: Do you think a woman’s ability to control whether or when she has children is an important part of financial stability for herself and her family?

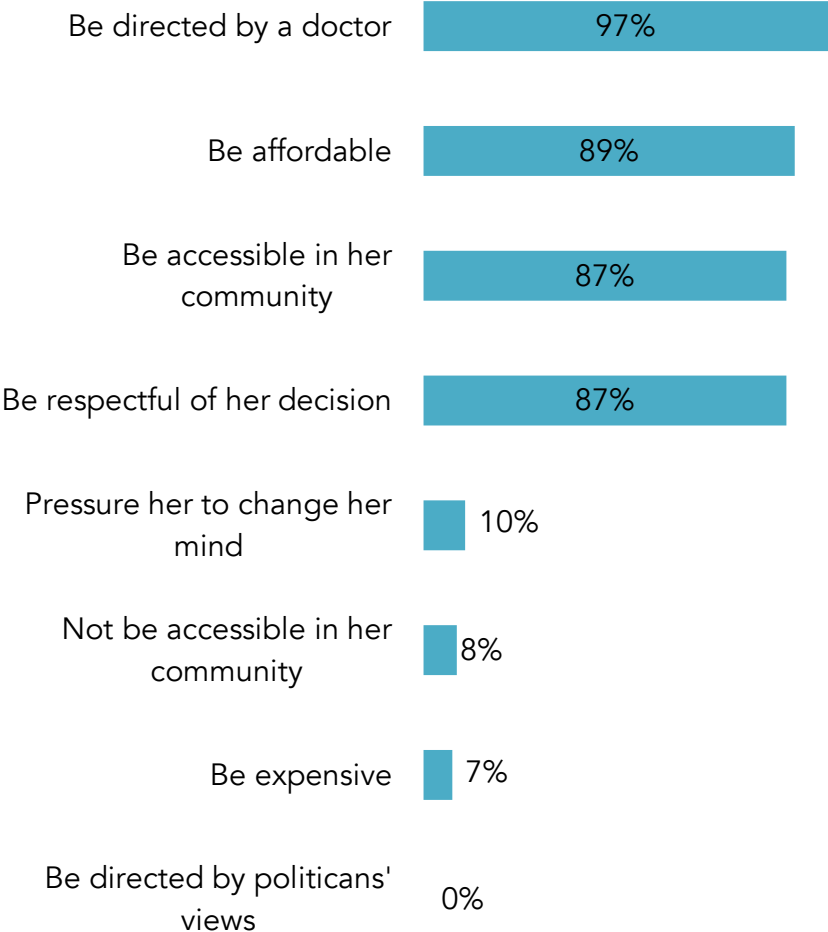
| | Very important | Somewhat important | Not important |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Total | 84 | 10 | 4 |
| Men | 84 | 12 | 3 |
| Women | 83 | 9 | 5 |
| 18-49 years old | 86 | 10 | 4 |
| 50-64 | 85 | 8 | 5 |
| 65 + | 76 | 14 | 3 |
| High school or less | 84 | 9 | 3 |
| Some college | 83 | 12 | 5 |
| College + | 86 | 10 | 3 |
| <\$30K HH income | 81 | 13 | 3 |
| \$30K-75K | 85 | 7 | 6 |
| \$75K + | 90 | 7 | 3 |
| Married or living w/ partner | 86 | 8 | 4 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 73 | 17 | 5 |
| Never married | 87 | 10 | 3 |
| Liberal | 86 | 9 | 2 |
| Moderate | 88 | 7 | 4 |
| Conservative (<i>n=98</i>) | 82 | 11 | 7 |
| Religious service weekly or more | 79 | 12 | 6 |
| At least once a month | 78 | 14 | 6 |
| Less often/never | 90 | 6 | 2 |
| Registered to vote | 85 | 11 | 3 |
| LA County | 84 | 13 | 2 |
| Rest of southern CA | 90 | 4 | 4 |
| Northern CA | 79 | 9 | 9 |
| Bay area (<i>n=87</i>) | 86 | 7 | 6 |

Table 3a: Do you think a woman’s ability to control whether or when she has children is an important part of financial stability for herself and her family? [Among those who attend religious services weekly or more]

| | Very important | Somewhat important | Not important |
|--|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Total who attend religious services weekly or more | 79 | 12 | 6 |
| Men (n=80) | 78 | 15 | 7 |
| Women | 81 | 11 | 5 |
| 50 + years old | 78 | 14 | 3 |
| Some college or less (n=83) | 80 | 12 | 5 |
| College + | 79 | 14 | 6 |
| <\$50K HH income | 82 | 10 | 5 |
| \$50K + (n=84) | 81 | 11 | 5 |

When we ask questions about how women access and experience abortion care — large majorities of Black adults in California want it to be directed by a doctor, affordable, accessible, and respectful of her decision. None wants this care to be directed by politicians' views. (See Figure 5.)

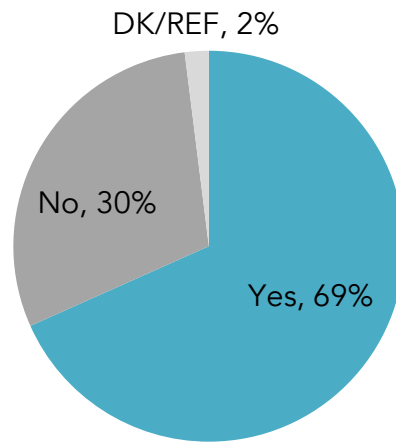
Figure 5: Let's say a woman has decided to have an abortion. Would you want the care to... (% Yes)



Views toward Politicians' Positions on Abortion

Black adults in California are paying attention to political candidate's views on abortion. Close to seven in ten (69 percent) say they pay attention to a candidate's views on abortion. (See Figure 6.)

Figure 6: In general, do you tend to pay attention to a political candidate's views on a woman's right to get an abortion?



Majorities across demographic groups are paying attention to a political candidate's views on a woman's right to get an abortion. (See Tables 4 and 4a.)

Table 4: In general, do you tend to pay attention to a political candidate's views on a woman's right to get an abortion?

| | Yes | No |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total | 69 | 30 |
| Men | 70 | 28 |
| Women | 67 | 31 |
| 18-49 years old | 71 | 28 |
| 50-64 | 64 | 34 |
| 65 + | 67 | 29 |
| High school or less | 55 | 42 |
| Some college | 67 | 31 |
| College + | 85 | 14 |
| <\$30K HH income | 58 | 37 |
| \$30K-75K | 78 | 22 |
| \$75K + | 80 | 20 |
| Married or living w/ partner | 71 | 28 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 68 | 28 |
| Never married | 65 | 34 |
| Liberal | 77 | 21 |
| Moderate | 70 | 29 |
| Conservative (<i>n=98</i>) | 61 | 38 |
| Religious service weekly or more | 69 | 28 |
| At least once a month | 71 | 26 |
| Less often/never | 67 | 33 |
| Registered to vote | 71 | 27 |
| LA County | 71 | 29 |
| Rest of southern CA | 63 | 36 |
| Northern CA | 69 | 27 |
| Bay area (<i>n=87</i>) | 77 | 20 |

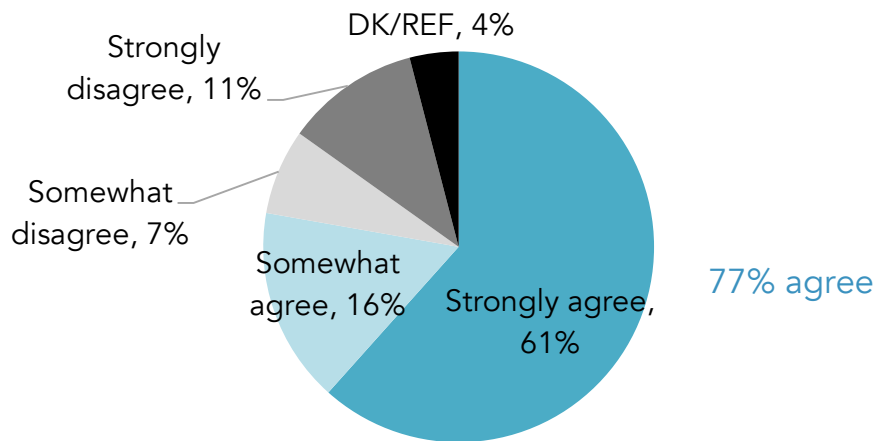
**Table 4a: In general, do you tend to pay attention to a political candidate's views on a woman's right to get an abortion?
[Among those who attend religious services weekly or more]**

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| Total who attend religious services weekly or more | 69 | 28 |
| Men (n=80) | 69 | 27 |
| Women | 68 | 29 |
| 50 + years old | 63 | 32 |
| Some college or less (n=83) | 64 | 33 |
| College + | 81 | 19 |
| <\$50K HH income | 61 | 34 |
| \$50K + (n=84) | 85 | 15 |

Abortion in Their Personal Lives

Three in four Black adults in California (77 percent) believe abortion should remain legal, even though some church leaders take a position against it. Six in ten (61 percent) strongly believe this. (See Figure 7.)

Figure 7: Even though some church leaders take a position against abortion, when it comes to the law, I believe it should remain legal.



Majorities across all demographic groups agree with this sentiment including those who attend religious services regularly (69 percent). (See Tables 5 and 5a.)

Table 5: Even though some church leaders take a position against abortion, when it comes to the law, I believe it should remain legal.

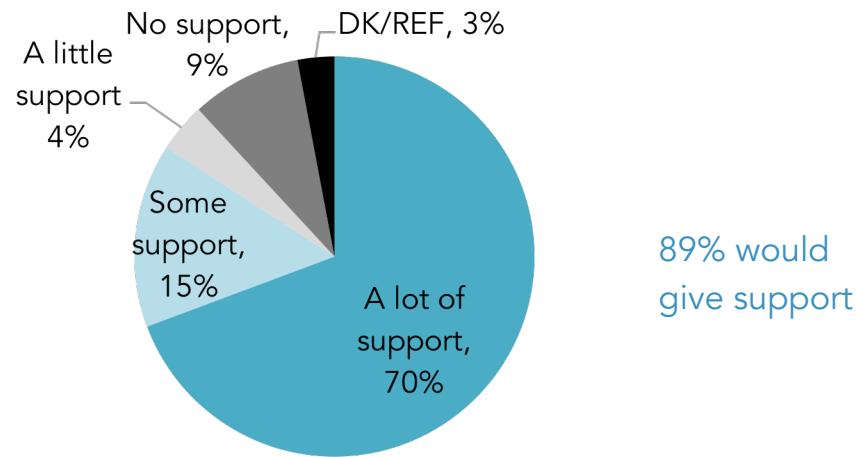
| | Agree | Disagree |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total | 77 | 18 |
| Men | 77 | 21 |
| Women | 78 | 15 |
| 18-49 years old | 84 | 11 |
| 50-64 | 67 | 30 |
| 65 + | 70 | 26 |
| High school or less | 66 | 33 |
| Some college | 80 | 12 |
| College + | 89 | 8 |
| <\$30K HH income | 75 | 24 |
| \$30K-75K | 79 | 14 |
| \$75K + | 86 | 11 |
| Married or living w/ partner | 75 | 18 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 74 | 22 |
| Never married | 85 | 15 |
| Liberal | 86 | 9 |
| Moderate | 79 | 16 |
| Conservative (<i>n</i> =98) | 63 | 33 |
| Religious service weekly or more | 65 | 28 |
| At least once a month | 69 | 25 |
| Less often/never | 87 | 10 |
| Registered to vote | 80 | 15 |
| LA County | 81 | 15 |
| Rest of southern CA | 75 | 24 |
| Northern CA | 75 | 21 |
| Bay area (<i>n</i> =87) | 90 | 6 |

Table 5a: Even though some church leaders take a position against abortion, when it comes to the law, I believe it should remain legal. [Among those who attend religious services weekly or more]

| | Agree | Disagree |
|--|-------|----------|
| Total who attend religious services weekly or more | 65 | 28 |
| Men (n=80) | 62 | 36 |
| Women | 68 | 22 |
| 50 + years old | 58 | 37 |
| Some college or less (n=83) | 60 | 33 |
| College + | 78 | 17 |
| <\$50K HH income | 58 | 35 |
| \$50K + (n=84) | 74 | 22 |

Nearly nine in ten Black adults in California would support a loved one who had an abortion. Eighty-nine percent would offer support to a friend or family member, with 70 percent saying they would give her “a lot” of support. (See Figure 8.)

Figure 8: If a close friend or family member told you she had an abortion, would you:



Majorities across demographic groups would give a friend or family member support. (See Tables 6 and 6a.)

Table 6: If a close friend or family member told you she had an abortion, would you give her:

| | Would give support | "A lot" of support |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Total | 89 | 70 |
| Men | 88 | 68 |
| Women | 90 | 72 |
| 18-49 years old | 94 | 74 |
| 50-64 | 90 | 69 |
| 65 + | 71 | 60 |
| High school or less | 77 | 55 |
| Some college | 95 | 79 |
| College + | 96 | 78 |
| <\$30K HH income | 82 | 58 |
| \$30K-75K | 92 | 74 |
| \$75K + | 96 | 78 |
| Married or living w/ partner | 92 | 71 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 74 | 61 |
| Never married | 95 | 75 |
| Liberal | 88 | 70 |
| Moderate | 92 | 72 |
| Conservative (<i>n</i> =98) | 83 | 63 |
| Religious service weekly or more | 83 | 65 |
| At least once a month | 85 | 67 |
| Less often/never | 93 | 74 |
| Registered to vote | 89 | 71 |
| LA County | 91 | 69 |
| Rest of southern CA | 82 | 67 |
| Northern CA | 90 | 77 |
| Bay area (<i>n</i> =87) | 96 | 82 |

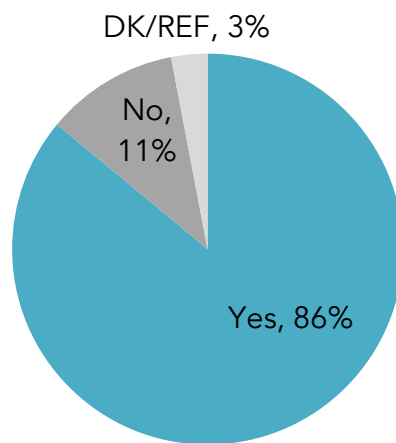
Table 6a: If a close friend or family member told you she had an abortion, would you give her: [Among those who attend religious services weekly or more]

| | Would give support | "A lot" of support |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Total who attend religious services weekly or more | 83 | 65 |
| Men (n=80) | 81 | 64 |
| Women | 87 | 68 |
| 50 + years old | 73 | 57 |
| Some college or less (n=83) | 78 | 58 |
| College + | 97 | 84 |
| <\$50K HH income | 79 | 53 |
| \$50K + (n=84) | 99 | 86 |

Views about Birth Control and Access

A large majority of Black adults in California (86 percent) consider birth control a basic part of women's health care coverage. About one in ten (11 percent) does not consider it a basic part of women's health care coverage. (See Figure 9.)

Figure 9: Do you consider birth control part of basic women's health care coverage, or not?



Large majorities across demographic groups view birth control as part of basic women's health coverage. (See Tables 7 and 7a.)

Table 7: Do you consider birth control part of basic women’s health care coverage, or not?

| | Yes | No |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Total | 86 | 11 |
| Men | 83 | 11 |
| Women | 89 | 11 |
| 18-49 years old | 86 | 11 |
| 50-64 | 87 | 7 |
| 65 + | 83 | 15 |
| High school or less | 79 | 19 |
| Some college | 88 | 6 |
| College + | 93 | 7 |
| <\$30K HH income | 85 | 12 |
| \$30K-75K | 88 | 10 |
| \$75K + | 90 | 7 |
| Married or living w/ partner | 86 | 11 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 82 | 18 |
| Never married | 89 | 6 |
| Liberal | 91 | 7 |
| Moderate | 88 | 9 |
| Conservative (<i>n=98</i>) | 77 | 20 |
| Religious service weekly or more | 81 | 16 |
| At least once a month | 82 | 15 |
| Less often/never | 91 | 6 |
| Registered to vote | 87 | 9 |
| LA County | 89 | 9 |
| Rest of southern CA | 76 | 17 |
| Northern CA | 88 | 10 |
| Bay area (<i>n=87</i>) | 96 | 3 |

Table 7a: Do you consider birth control part of basic women’s health care coverage, or not? [Among those who attend religious services weekly or more]

| | Yes | No |
|---|------------|-----------|
| Total who attend religious services weekly or more | 81 | 16 |
| Men (<i>n</i> =80) | 79 | 16 |
| Women | 83 | 16 |
| 50 + years old | 80 | 16 |
| Some college or less (<i>n</i> =83) | 81 | 15 |
| College + | 84 | 16 |
| <\$50K HH income | 90 | 10 |
| \$50K + (<i>n</i>=84) | 83 | 14 |

Nearly all Black adults in California (94 percent) believe all women should have coverage for the full range of pregnancy-related care, including abortion. Eight in ten (80 percent) strongly agree with this idea; five percent disagree. (See Figure 10.) Similarly, 93 percent agree women should get birth control through their health insurance even if their boss disagrees with the idea of birth control. (See Figure 11.)

Figure 10: Whether she has private or government funded health coverage, every woman should have coverage for the full range of pregnancy-related care, including prenatal care and abortion.

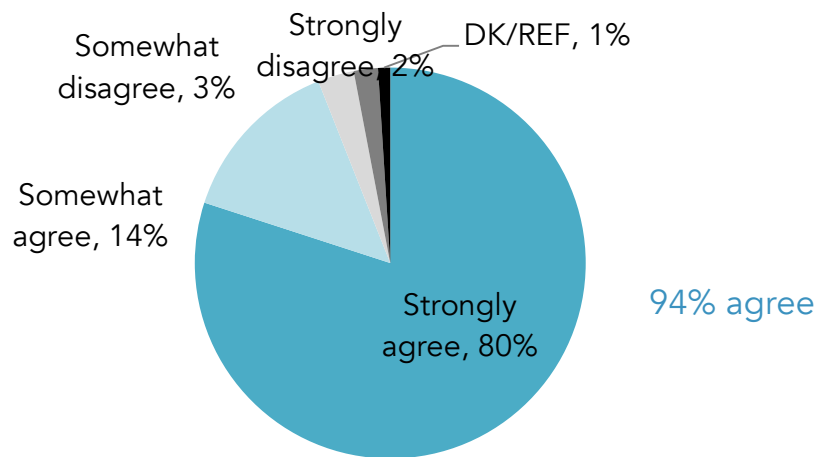
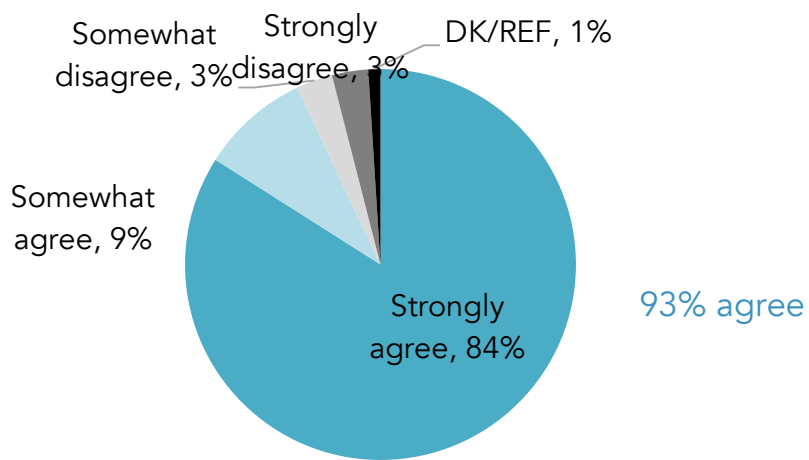


Figure 11: A woman should be able to get birth control through her health insurance even if her boss disagrees with the idea of birth control.



Majorities across all demographic groups agree women should have coverage for the full range of pregnancy-related care including prenatal care and abortion and access to birth control regardless of employers' positions. (See Tables 8 and 8a.)

Table 8: Do you agree or disagree... (% Agree)

| | Whether private or government funded health coverage, every woman should have the full range of pregnancy-related care, including prenatal care and abortion. | A woman should be able to get birth control through her health insurance, even if her boss disagrees with the idea of birth control. |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Total | 94 | 92 |
| Men | 93 | 92 |
| Women | 95 | 93 |
| 18-49 years old | 96 | 94 |
| 50-64 | 91 | 94 |
| 65 + | 91 | 87 |
| High school or less | 94 | 90 |
| Some college | 93 | 93 |
| College + | 95 | 96 |
| <\$30K HH income | 98 | 93 |
| \$30K-75K | 93 | 96 |
| \$75K + | 95 | 93 |
| Married or living w/ partner | 94 | 91 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 94 | 87 |
| Never married | 94 | 98 |
| Liberal | 91 | 91 |
| Moderate | 97 | 98 |
| Conservative (n=98) | 90 | 84 |
| Religious service weekly or more | 90 | 90 |
| At least once a month | 92 | 90 |
| Less often/never | 97 | 95 |
| Registered to vote | 95 | 94 |
| LA County | 93 | 92 |
| Rest of southern CA | 94 | 89 |
| Northern CA | 97 | 95 |
| Bay area (n=87) | 98 | 97 |

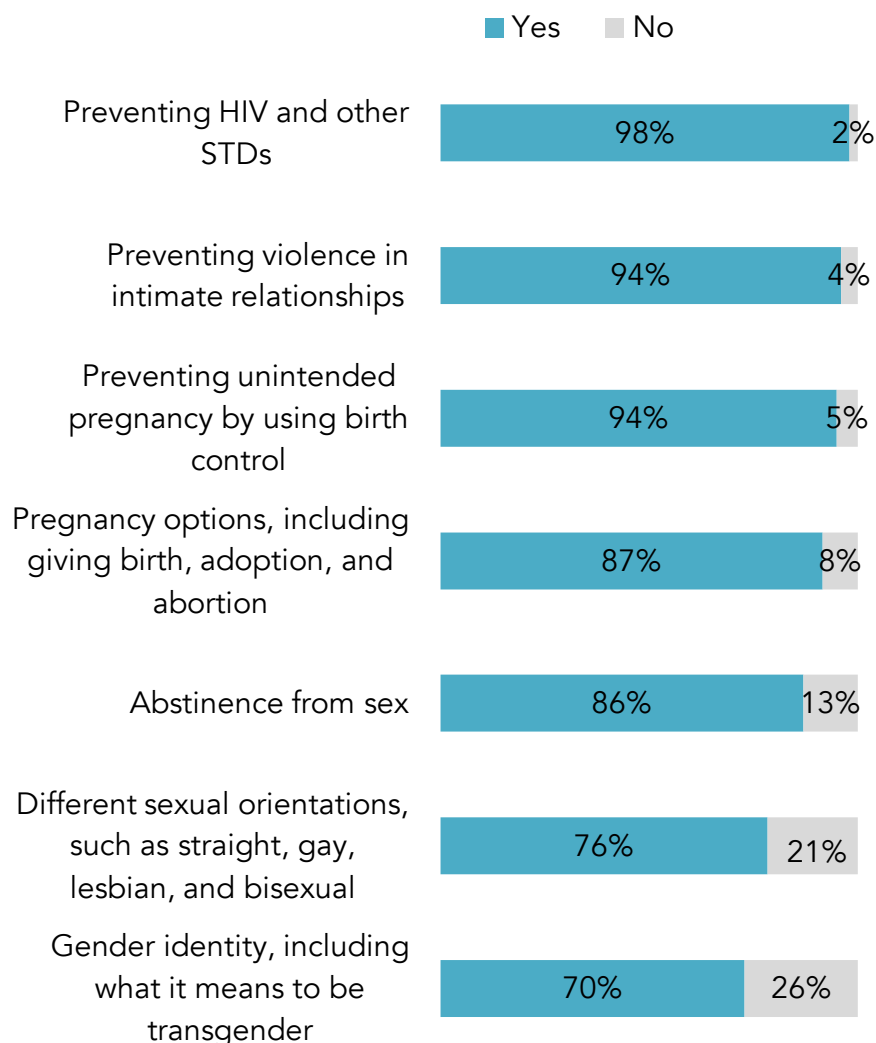
Table 8a: Do you agree or disagree... (% Agree) [Among those who attend religious services weekly or more]

| | Whether private or government funded health coverage, every woman should have the full range of pregnancy-related care, including prenatal care and abortion. | A woman should be able to get birth control through her health insurance, even if her boss disagrees with the idea of birth control. |
|---|--|---|
| Total who attend religious services weekly or more | 90 | 90 |
| Men (<i>n</i> =80) | 89 | 90 |
| Women | 90 | 90 |
| 50 + years old | 89 | 85 |
| Some college or less (<i>n</i> =83) | 91 | 90 |
| College + | 89 | 98 |
| <\$50K HH income | 93 | 95 |
| \$50K + (<i>n</i>=84) | 90 | 90 |

Views toward Sex Education

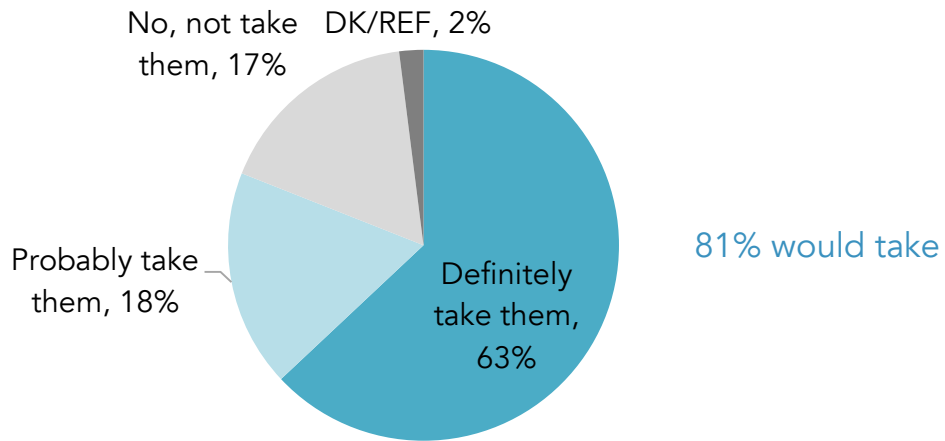
Majorities of Black adults in California want comprehensive sex education. Nearly all want sex education programs to cover preventing HIV and STDs (98 percent), intimate partner violence (94 percent), and preventing unintended pregnancy by using birth control (94 percent). Large majorities also want topics included such as pregnancy options including giving birth, adoption and abortion (87 percent), abstinence (86 percent), sexual orientation (76 percent), and gender identity (70 percent). (See Figure 12.)

Figure 12: Switching gears, I have a few questions about sex education programs in high schools. Do you think a sex education program should cover...



A majority of respondents (81 percent) would take their teenager to get birth control if they needed it. Sixty-three percent say they would definitely take them. About one in six (17 percent) say they would not take them. (See Figure 13.)

Figure 13: If you had children, do you think you would definitely take your own teenagers to get birth control if they needed it, probably take them, or would you not take them?



Those who have household incomes of less than \$30,00 are the most likely to definitely take their teenagers to get birth control. (See Tables 9 and 9a.)

Table 9: If you had children, do you think you would definitely take your own teenagers to get birth control if they needed it, probably take them, or would you not take them?

| | Definitely take them | Probably take them | No, not take them |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Total | 63 | 18 | 17 |
| Men | 59 | 20 | 19 |
| Women | 67 | 17 | 14 |
| 18-49 years old | 64 | 19 | 14 |
| 50-64 | 67 | 13 | 20 |
| 65 + | 55 | 23 | 20 |
| High school or less | 65 | 17 | 18 |
| Some college | 67 | 14 | 16 |
| College + | 57 | 24 | 15 |
| <\$30K HH income | 75 | 16 | 9 |
| \$30K-75K | 64 | 16 | 17 |
| \$75K + | 60 | 19 | 19 |
| Married or living w/ partner | 59 | 15 | 23 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated | 68 | 22 | 10 |
| Never married | 65 | 22 | 10 |
| Liberal | 68 | 22 | 9 |
| Moderate | 63 | 19 | 14 |
| Conservative (<i>n</i> =98) | 55 | 12 | 33 |
| Religious service weekly or more | 58 | 16 | 22 |
| At least once a month | 57 | 19 | 20 |
| Less often/never | 70 | 18 | 13 |
| Registered to vote | 67 | 17 | 14 |
| LA County | 61 | 24 | 14 |
| Rest of southern CA | 54 | 15 | 29 |
| Northern CA | 68 | 14 | 13 |
| Bay area (<i>n</i> =87) | 71 | 21 | 8 |

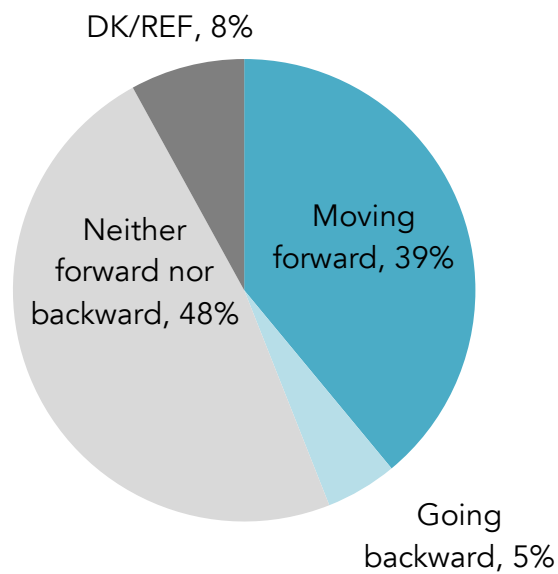
Table 9a: If you had children, do you think you would definitely take your own teenagers to get birth control if they needed it, probably take them, or would you not take them? [Among those who attend religious services weekly or more]

| | Definitely take them | Probably take them | No, not take them |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Total who attend religious services weekly or more | 58 | 16 | 22 |
| Men (<i>n</i> =80) | 52 | 13 | 28 |
| Women | 63 | 18 | 17 |
| 50 + years old | 54 | 17 | 27 |
| Some college or less (<i>n</i> =83) | 59 | 15 | 23 |
| College + | 59 | 17 | 17 |
| <\$50K HH income | 69 | 16 | 15 |
| \$50K + (<i>n</i>=84) | 51 | 16 | 26 |

Views on Issues Related to Women’s Rights

Close to four in ten respondents feel elected officials in their state are moving forward on issues related to women’s rights. Close to half says elected officials are not moving forward or moving backward. (See Figure 14.)

Figure 14: Would you say elected officials in your state are:



Black adults in California who have household incomes over \$75,000 and those who live in Northern California are more likely to say elected officials are moving forward on issues related to women’s rights. (See Tables 10 and 10a.)

Table 10: Would you say elected officials in your state are [_____] on issues related to women’s rights?

| | Moving forward | Going backward | Neither forward backward |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total | 39 | 5 | 48 |
| Men | 41 | 8 | 44 |
| Women | 37 | 3 | 51 |
| 18-49 years old | 32 | 5 | 55 |
| 50-64 | 43 | 8 | 43 |
| 65 + | 53 | 4 | 32 |
| High school or less | 38 | 4 | 49 |
| Some college | 35 | 5 | 52 |
| College + | 44 | 7 | 42 |
| <\$30K HH income | 34 | 7 | 47 |
| \$30K-\$75K | 38 | 5 | 52 |
| \$75K + | 46 | 6 | 44 |
| Married or living w/ partner | 44 | 6 | 43 |
| Widowed/divorced/ separated | 41 | 5 | 43 |
| Never married | 27 | 3 | 60 |
| Liberal | 43 | 5 | 45 |
| Moderate | 39 | 6 | 48 |
| Conservative (n=98) | 26 | 4 | 65 |
| Religious service weekly or more | 46 | 8 | 38 |
| At least once a month | 43 | 7 | 41 |
| Less often/never | 34 | 3 | 55 |
| Registered to vote | 42 | 5 | 47 |
| LA County | 33 | 6 | 57 |
| Rest of southern CA | 35 | 6 | 51 |
| Northern CA | 51 | 4 | 36 |
| Bay area (n=87) | 52 | 4 | 42 |

Table 10a: Would you say elected officials in your state are [_____] on issues related to women’s rights? [Among those who attend religious services weekly or more]

| | Moving forward | Going backward | Neither forward backward |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total who attend religious services weekly or more | 46 | 8 | 38 |
| Men (n=80) | 49 | 13 | 3 |
| Women | 44 | 4 | 40 |
| 50 + years old | 55 | 6 | 34 |
| Some college or less (n=83) | 56 | 5 | 33 |
| College + | 27 | 16 | 47 |
| <\$50K HH income | 45 | 9 | 36 |
| \$50K + (n=84) | 42 | 10 | 44 |

Detailed Methods

The telephone study collected data from a sample of $n = 500$ Black adult California residents. All phone interviews were done through the CATI system. The study included landline ($n=226$) and cell ($n=274$) completes.

The field period for the study was September 28 through October 31, 2016. The margin of sampling error for results is ± 6.1 percentage points.

In order to obtain the number of interviews needed in a timely manner, SSRS used pre-screened sample from its omnibus survey, which is a national, weekly dual-frame bilingual telephone survey designed to meet standards of quality associated with custom research studies. For this study, SSRS utilized pre-screened sample that had been identified as non-Hispanic African American in a previous omnibus survey. In addition, SSRS obtained listed and non-listed sample from low and high African American incidence areas in California. The listed sample consisted of households that were identified as African American using propriety logic by Ethnic Technologies, a company that provides multicultural marketing data, ethnic identification software and ethnic data appending services. The non-listed sample consisted of RDD based sample that utilized Marketing Systems Group's Genesys system to target areas with high density African American coverage.

The data from this project were weighted to reflect representative estimates of the adult African American population in California. The survey data were also weighted to adjust for the fact that not all survey respondents were selected with the same probabilities, and account for systematic nonresponse along known population parameters.