

REPARATIONS AND RACIAL EQUITY

Understanding the Broader Role of Reparations in Achieving Racial Equity

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Abstract

This study was designed to gather information on where the public feels the country currently stands on racial equity and explore attitudes towards a range of actions and services that could be offered to African Americans under the umbrella of reparations beyond the standard discussion of monetary payouts to individuals or communities as a whole. It was undertaken before the current calls for social justice and racial equity had reached their peak, and the findings show major support for each of the alternative forms of reparations, indicating a potential policy opportunity to advance negotiations on a complete program of reparations. It is only by confronting our country's long history of racial violence and subjugation that we may finally begin reaching towards real racial equity.

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Chapter 1 – Purpose of the Study

A spotlight has been focused on racial inequity in the US in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic and the unequal infection rate and death toll in minority communities, as well as the health and safety impact on essential workers where minorities are over-represented. These inequities were compounded by a rash of police violence against unarmed Black men and women, and the public has begun fighting back with large demonstrations, calls for defunding the police, and discussions of reparations for African Americans. This perfect storm of tragedies may have opened a unique policy window for overhauling the institutional systems that have kept racism and racial inequity in place since the abolition of slavery. This research will begin with an exploration of the general public's understanding of the meaning of racial equity and to what extent they believe it has been achieved in the United States. It will then present a broad range of potential forms of reparations within five primary constructs that go beyond monetary payouts to individuals with ancestral links to slavery. Respondents' opinions will then be analyzed to identify which of these forms of reparations are the most likely to be supported for the advancement of racial equity.

Many prior studies and public opinion polls asking about reparations for African-Americans have concentrated their focus on monetary payments to descendants of slavery, and conclude that the non-Black population generally believes slavery occurred too long ago and that these non-Black individuals and their immediate relatives were not responsible for slavery and have not directly benefited from slavery, so they should not have any remaining obligations in the form of government tax-funded payments (Williams et al., 2019). While slavery may have officially ended hundreds of years ago with the conclusion of the civil war and passage of the 13th amendment, slavery continued in remote rural areas and was followed by a century of racial

terror with forced labor (or neo-slavery) from vicious abuses of the 13th Amendment, lynching, and Jim Crow laws.

The past few decades have themselves been marked by redlining, the unequal targeting of people of color with the War on Drugs and the War on Crime, disproportionate criminal sentencing for Black defendants when compared to White defendants followed by the banning of individuals with criminal records from holding many types of jobs, and an onslaught of voting rights infringements and disenfranchisement (Smith, 2018). Most of these newer injustices continue today, all of which means that African-Americans and people of color in general start with fewer assets and access to resources than their White counterparts, are much more heavily burdened with the high cost of poverty, and are denied their very liberties through false or unnecessary incarceration, disproportionately long prison terms, and denial of rights upon release as a result of their now established criminal history. While it may be true that growing portions of the Black community do not have ties to slavery, as Greenberg notes that “30% of the Blacks in New York City, 28% in Boston, and 25% in Montgomery County, Maryland are foreign born” (Greenberg, 2007), they are still sentenced to operate in the same prejudicial system that has grown out of slavery.

While we continue to see increasing racial violence across the country and our prisons are fuller than ever, the demographics of the country will continue to skew toward greater numbers of minorities and people of color. According to an analysis conducted by FSJ and Policy Link, the majority of young workers in the United States will be people of color by 2030 and the buying power of Black and Latino people is already estimated to be \$1.3 trillion and \$1.6 trillion, respectively, as of 2018. The organizations also point to data in the National Equity Atlas, which reveals our national GDP could be 14% or \$2 trillion higher if the wage disparity between White

employees and employees of color was eliminated (Blackwell, 2017). Eliminating the inequities of the prison industrial complex could also greatly reduce the nearly \$57 billion dollars that state governments spend annually on prisons and correctional system costs (Turner, 2016). Freeing up these funds could mean a much-needed source of funding for the social support programs that are vital to our society as has been made clear in this time of pandemic and economic collapse.

Through an online survey, I collected opinions on the definition of racial equity and each of 5 separate constructs of reparations, as defined by the United Nations, for not only slavery but the ongoing social and legal subjugation of people of color in the United States. The results of this study showed that by expanding the definition of reparations beyond monetary solutions and broadening the scope of the conversation to acknowledge that institutionalized discrimination and abuses against people of color are still prevalent today and not solely based on acts committed long ago, popular opinion may be persuaded to support discussions of reparations. Now may be a prime opportunity for finally openly acknowledging and accepting responsibility for the country's previous and current mistreatment of people of color and taking the first steps toward healing those wounds and preventing their continuation through structural transformation. Only then will it be possible to move forward as a nation of the free that can fully benefit from its diverse citizenry.

Chapter 2 – Review of Literature

Racial Equity

The Merriam-Webster dictionary defines equity as “freedom from bias or favoritism” (Equity, n.d.). The W.K. Kellogg Foundation defines a racially equitable society as “one in which neither race nor ethnicity determines opportunity and life outcomes. It is a society in which all groups have the ability to participate, prosper, and reach their full potential” (Turner, 2016). Racial equity, then, is when race does not determine how one fares in society - educationally, financially, or health wise, for example. Unfortunately, that is currently not the case in the United States.

Blacks have consistently poorer outcomes than Whites when it comes to healthcare. As Crossley notes, they “have earlier onset of multiple illnesses, greater severity and more rapid progression of diseases, higher levels of comorbidity and impairment through the life course, and increased mortality rates.” While there are many reasons for this, contributing factors include discrimination in housing, employment, and mortgage lending, disproportionate levels of incarceration and subsequent reduction of civil liberties, and chronic stress from discrimination. Despite all the research that has been done to identify, track, and understand their causes, however, these disparities have not been significantly reduced (Crossley, 2016).

While redlining, racial deed covenants, and segregated public housing prevented Blacks from accumulating wealth equity post-World War II, unfair housing practices are alive and well today (Dickerson, 2020). Leffall notes that African Americans are three times more likely than Whites to receive a subprime loan and even upper-income African Americans are more likely to receive subprime loans than are lower-income Whites. These predatory lenders are concentrated in predominantly Black communities, and they are not illicit fly-by-night outfits, but off-shoots

of some of the most respected banks in the country. They execute bait and switch schemes to deny regular loans and then insert egregious terms into the mortgage contracts without informing the home buyer even though this is illegal. Many people pay the ultimate price and end up losing their homes, for which they are then considered “irresponsible” by society (Leffall, 2003).

Data collected by the Pew Research Center in 2016 shows that Blacks and Whites are far apart in their perception of existing inequity. There is more than a 20% gap between Blacks and Whites in their belief that racial discrimination (70% vs. 36%), lower quality schools (75% vs. 53%) and lack of jobs (66% vs. 45%) are major factors contributing to why Blacks may have a harder time getting ahead than Whites (Pew, 2016). A large part of this discrepancy is no doubt due to White people’s lack of exposure to the current realities of the Black experience, but it should be understood that television and newspaper portrayals of Blacks also contribute negatively to the formulation of public perception. One study found that stories featuring Black and Latino defendants and White victims were more likely than stories featuring White defendants and non-White victims to contain prejudicial information such as prior convictions, and that Black defendants are overrepresented and “often shown in the grip of a restraining police officer” (Dixon and Linz, 2002). Black sports figures tend to receive negative references to their past achievements, while White sports figures receive more play-related praise, and Blacks in newscasts are often seen but not heard, silencing the Black viewpoint in world and national affairs (Poindexter and Stroman, 1981).

All of these prejudicial depictions combine to ensure that White privilege and racial disparities are accepted as normal and largely explainable by racial characteristics, rather than as a result of carefully crafted imagery or limited options in a structurally biased system (Lawrence, 2009).

Even in the realm of foundational giving where the fight against racial injustice might be championed, inequity is rampant. A look at foundations and funding of programs that focus on addressing racial injustice finds that while foundational giving was increasing at the turn of the century, the increase in total value to communities of color did not keep pace and the average grant value greatly decreased. Paradoxically, increases in minority representation on foundation staffs had the opposite anticipated effect and resulted in decreased awards to communities of color. These increases in diversity did not extend into the top CEO positions or onto board positions in either private or public foundations (Pittz et al, 2004). It is clear that representation anywhere decision making takes place is crucial but must be accompanied by the power to direct change, as well.

History of Reparations

There have been a series of attempts to address reparations for slavery, beginning with the close of the Civil War. “As the Civil War wound down in 1865, Gen. William T. Sherman made the promise that would come to be known as ‘40 acres and a mule’ — redistributing a huge tract of Atlantic coastline to Black Americans recently freed from bondage. President Abraham Lincoln and Congress gave their approval, and soon 40,000 freedmen in the South had started to plant and build. Within months of Lincoln’s assassination, though, President Johnson rescinded the order and returned the land to its former owners” (Levitt, 1997). Congress then passed a second bill and overrode Johnson’s subsequent veto, which allowed freedmen to purchase up to 20 acres of land for not more than \$1.50 an acre. As restoration continued, however, the freedmen were evicted from those lands as well (Verdun, 1993).

In 1894, Mrs. Callie House and Reverend Isaiah Dickerson established the National Ex-Slave and Mutual Relief Bountys Pension Association, which advanced the idea of a national

pension as reparations for slavery. It is estimated that membership was well over 300,000 by the turn of the century, due primarily to Callie's dynamic leadership. Alarmed, the federal government began harassing and threatening leaders and eventually arrested Callie House and jailed her for mail fraud after a sham trial where she refused to repudiate the pension claims in exchange for a plea bargain. The movement continued but was never the same after the loss of its tireless leader (Turner, 2006).

Numerous groups and individuals have taken up the mantle in the battle for reparations: Adjoa Aiyetoro of N'COBRA (the National Coalition of Blacks for Reparations in America), Ta-Nehisi Coates, the Demos organization, and the Movement for Black Lives to name a few. In 1989, Representative John Conyers introduced a bill calling for the establishment of a bipartisan commission to study the impact of slavery and Jim Crow laws and make a recommendation on reparations. It was killed in committee, and though it has been introduced every year since then, it still has never been passed out of committee (Dickerson, 2020).

This silence on the topic of reparations is not limited to the government, however. A search through political science journals and journals focused on Africans or African Americans yields a few dozen articles on reparations and slavery, while a similar search through law reviews yields hundreds of such articles. This vast discrepancy in the volumes of articles on this subject "suggests more than mere absence of malice, but intentionality in the social science community. This observation is but a small leap to the conclusion that a conspiracy of silence exists within the social science disciplines. Consequently, while reparations have been discussed by Africans and the Diaspora for more than 200 years, while thousands of discussions can be identified among legal scholars, discussions enough to fell not only trees but whole forests, absent any witnesses from the mainstream they fall into a sociological wasteland, academic

silence, or on deaf ears” (Coates, 2004). Reparations must be acknowledged as the crucial aspect of social justice that it is. It would be an enormous disservice to the Black community if this discussion were to be limited only to monetary pay-outs to those able to trace their ancestry back to slavery.

Meanwhile, the United States Government has managed to successfully establish a precedent for reparations to other groups during the past century. As restitution for their internment during WWII, the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948 paid out \$37 million to 26,000 claimants for property loss, and another \$1.6 billion was paid to 82,219 eligible claimants in 1988 for lost freedom or violated rights. Native Americans, meanwhile, received \$1.3 billion, or less than \$1000 for each Native American in the United States at the time, though this amount was put in a trust and not made available directly to individuals.

Some African Americans have received monetary compensation after specific instances of injustice. African American victims of the Midnight Crew police brutality in Chicago between 1972-1991 received \$5.5M, establishment of a Torture Justice Center to provide counseling, a public memorial, and inclusion of the legacy in public school curriculum. Survivors of the Florida town nearly destroyed by racist riots during the Rosewood Massacre of 1923 received a \$2M settlement in 1994, or about \$3,333 per family (Hassan et al, 2019). Survivors of the decades-long Tuskegee Experiment received a \$10M settlement and health and medical benefits and funeral services for not only themselves, but for their immediate families, as well (CDC, 2020).

Yet still today, support for slavery reparations remains low in public opinion polls, which tend to focus solely on the payments to descendants of slavery in their survey of attitudes towards reparations. In a 2019 AP-NORC poll, only 29% of Americans agreed that the

government should pay cash reparations, which was composed of 15% of Whites in favor, 74% of Blacks, and 44% of Hispanics. Despite this lack of support, 60% of those surveyed (54% of Whites, 83% of Blacks, and 69% of Hispanics) also believe that the history of slavery in this country affects Black people in American society today (Williams et al., 2019). A similar Gallup poll that year showed that only 29% of Americans believed the government should make cash payment to Black Americans who are descendants of slaves, with similar breakdowns for race but highlighting an even greater divide by political party ID; 5% of Republicans, 32% of Independents, and 49% of Democrats were in favor. This represented an increase in support for reparations of between 10-18% by race since the poll was conducted in 2002 (Younis, 2019). With demonstrations for Black Lives Matter gaining momentum into 2020, one might wonder if these numbers might continue to increase. An ABC poll of 727 adults conducted June 17-18, 2020, however, yielded similar results, with only 26% of those respondents in favor of the government paying reparations for slavery (Sanchez, 2020).

Forms of Reparations

While reparations may typically be thought of as land to compensate for territory seizure or monetary awards for human rights violations, there is a much broader aspect to consider. In 1989, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities led by member Theo van Boven embarked on an in-depth “study concerning the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms with a view to exploring the possibility of developing basic principles and guidelines on the issue” (van Boven, 2010). The result was the United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/147 of 16 December 2005, The United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on The Right To A Remedy And Reparation For Victims Of Gross Violations Of International

Human Rights Law And Serious Violations Of International Humanitarian Law. According to these guidelines, for reparations to be full and effective, they should encompass the following five constructs:

- Principle 19: Restitution. The goal of restitution is to restore the victims to the original situation before the gross violations occurred, including restoration of liberty, family life and citizenship, place of residence, employment, and property.
- Principle 20: Compensation. This includes all economically assessable damage such as lost opportunity for employment, education, social benefits; physical or mental harm, medical costs, and psychological and social services; and legal costs.
- Principle 21: Rehabilitation. This may include legal counsel, social services, and medical and psychological care.
- Principle 22: Satisfaction. Full and public disclosure of the extent of the wrongs and possibly a national apology including acceptance of responsibility, public memorials / commemorations, and inclusion of accurate accounts in the public-school curriculums.
- Principle 23: Guarantee of non-repetition. Institutional reform and promotion of human rights standards in public service, law enforcement, the media, industry and psychological and social services (van Boven, 2010).

It is obvious from the UN definition of reparations that the monetary portion can end up being an insignificant part of true reparations, particularly in the US where most pay-outs have historically ended up being small on a per individual basis or have gone into a civic fund and end up being mostly a symbolic gesture. The true benefit of reparations activity might be the hard work of rooting out and eliminating systemic biases and inequities and providing support

systems for overcoming the impact of the wrongs that have been perpetuated throughout our history.

Rather than trying to account for slavery by targeting individual descendants of slaves, a national approach is needed to address the national harm that continues to be experienced by Blacks in the US to this day. Richard Newman of the W.E.B DuBois Institute at Harvard University suggests a domestic Marshall Plan, similar to the one used to rebuild Germany after World War II (Brophy, 2004). Programs like the G.I. Bill provided access to free or low-cost education and training, unemployment assistance and housing, free or low-cost medical care, and preferential job counseling and civil service points. “It takes only a small leap of the imagination to analogize the risks and burdens borne by veterans to those borne by victims of state repression or targeted by genocidaires. Like veterans, victims of mass atrocity have made extraordinary sacrifices; they arguably deserve a privileged place in rebuilding society.” Turner likens this to a ‘reparations as development’ paradigm, but notes, “the underlying rationale is focused on repairing individual harms and at foregrounding recognition that the society owes a debt to victims. It also allows an emphasis on the educational and health benefits that victims and survivors seem to value most highly, and less focus on more controversial monetary compensation” (Greenberg, 2007). A study conducted by Thomas Craemer in 2009 which looked specifically at the wording of survey questions regarding slavery reparations found that educational opportunities were viewed far more favorably than cash payments and were regarded as much more relevant than symbolic apologies alone (Craemer, 2009).

Most American industries depended on the labor of enslaved people, not just southern plantation owners. Banks accepted slaves to be used as a form of collateral and slaves were underwritten by life insurers. Profits from slavery fueled the Industrial Revolution, helped to

build Wall Street, and funded some of the United States' most prestigious schools, including Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, and Yale (Martin, 2010). Some of these private groups and non-profit institutions that directly benefitted from slavery have taken the initiative and begun paying reparations on their own. Georgetown University, along with several religious colleges and organizations, have “allocated funds to provide financial support for former students or worshippers who experienced discrimination at their institutions, have awarded scholarships to help the descendants of enslaved Blacks attend their institutions, or have funded slavery reparations projects” (Dickerson, 2020).

My research looks at attitudes towards reparations for the ongoing discrimination against African Americans and is not primarily limited to the centuries old issue of slavery. Additionally, many of the forms of reparations proposed can be institutionalized and accessed by those most in need, as opposed to a potentially astronomical monetary number that would be required to satisfy the debt of slavery and involve complex definitions of eligibility. The next section will outline the intended methodology for collecting data using a survey.

Chapter 3 – Methodology

Respondents

This study was conducted on a sample of 403 men and women living in the US over the age of 18. While the majority of respondents (70%) were from the student researcher's home state of WA, the remaining 30% of respondents were from 26 other states across the US.

Design and Materials

A self-administered cross-sectional survey was conducted completely online, consisting of 8 demographic questions and 17 questions regarding racial equity and various forms of reparations. The questions regarding forms of reparations were grouped around the 5 constructs of Non-repetition, Restitution and Repatriation, Satisfaction, and Rehabilitation with all responses measured on a 5-point Likert-type scale using the response levels of Strongly Agree (1), Agree (2), No Opinion (3), Disagree (4), and Strongly Disagree (5). The survey was created online in SurveyMonkey and distributed through Facebook and LinkedIn platforms. The self-administered cross-sectional survey format was selected to enable collection of the maximum number of responses in a short period of time and extend the reach of the survey to other locales throughout the country.

Measures

Demographics. Each respondent's age was collected in one of 6 ranges, 18-24 (1), 25-34 (2), 35-44 (3), 45-54 (4), 55-64 (5), and 65+ (6).

Respondents were asked to select which single race they identify with most from the following responses of White or Caucasian (1), Black or African American (2), Hispanic or Latino (3), Asian or Asian American (4), Native American (5), and Another Race (6).

Gender options were Woman (1), Man (2), and Non-binary or Other (3), and respondents' perception of the amount of diversity in the community in which they live were Very Diverse (1), Somewhat Diverse (2), and Not Very Diverse (3).

Respondents were asked to indicate their highest education level completed from the options of Less than high school (1), High School (2), Some college (3), Bachelor's degree (4), and Graduate degree (5).

Total household income was grouped into the ranges of Less than \$20,000 (1), \$20,000 - \$34,999 (2), \$35,000 - \$49,999 (3), \$50,000 - \$74,999 (4), \$75,000 - \$99,999 (5), \$100,000 - \$149,999 (6), and \$150,000 or more (7).

Using the UN's five constructs of reparations and focusing primarily on the sectors of society cited earlier in this paper where inequities are still prevalent, a series of questions were devised proposing some alternative forms of reparations:

Equity. Three questions were posed around respondents' perceptions of racial equity. The first two asked respondents if they thought that attitudes of claiming not to see race (colorblindness) would simply keep in place historical advantages and disadvantages or if they would eventually result in racial equity. A third question determined if respondents believed that equity is merely a matter of social practice or if they were aware that many discriminatory laws still exist that prevent the advancement of racial equity.

Non-Repetition. An important part of reparations is assuring that acts of discrimination and violence do not occur again in the future. Institutionalized racism today is often centered around the industrial prison complex. Blacks have been and continue to be targeted for arrest for minor offenses and saddled with a criminal record for the rest of their lives. In an attempt to determine if respondents would support imposing a criminal record on (typically White) people

that persist in acts of discrimination, a question was posed about moving acts of discrimination to criminal court as a crime against the constitutional right to equality, rather than trying them in civil courts with fines being the only penalty. Regarding the aspect of turning prisons into entities that profit from the exploitation of policing Black neighborhoods, respondents were asked their opinion on if private prisons create an incentive to find ways to keep prisons full in order to maximize profits and if they should be banned. Finally, because the 13th Amendment still allows for slavery in the prison network and this network also finds ways to saddle inmates with crushing debt, the scenario was posed that work inmates perform while in prison should be paid at minimum wage.

Restitution. Questions in this section looked at several different formats for providing monetary restitution. The first proposed a government payout to African Americans that can trace their ancestry back to slavery. Because African Americans have been denied and cheated out of land and home ownership throughout history and are still targeted for predatory lending practices, the proposal was made for African Americans to have access to 0% home mortgage loans to increase their ability to afford housing and build equity. Another source of monetary funds proposed was for Grant programs to increase disbursements to minority groups comparable to their percentage of the population. Finally, respondents were asked if they agreed that outstanding monetary debts heaped on convicts should not be used to deny them more of their fundamental rights – specifically the right to vote.

Satisfaction. This section focused on various means of public disclosure and accurate accounts of our country's history of discrimination, beginning with if African Americans deserve a national apology not only for slavery, but for the atrocities that have followed. In an attempt to get at the heart of minority representation throughout public school curriculums and not as a

stand-alone area of study, respondents were asked the importance of including historical, cultural, and intellectual contributions of minority groups as an integral part of school curriculums and more specifically in the curriculums of rural White communities. The lens was then expanded to ask about opinions on if curriculums should have a focus on overcoming race and gender biases and stereotyping in general.

Rehabilitation. The final two questions looked at attitudes towards helping Blacks deal with the long-term health consequences of systemic racism and any continuing acts of discrimination they may experience. A proposal for access to Free legal & counseling services for Blacks to address the impact of negative stereotypes and ongoing acts of profiling and discrimination was presented. To determine if support or opposition was in response to funding access for African Americans, a final question asked if access to free legal assistance for all poor people in civil matters (currently guaranteed only for criminal matters) such as eviction proceedings and discrimination cases should be made available.

Data Collection Procedure

Recruitment of subjects was conducted entirely online with a link to the survey distributed on the student researcher's personal Facebook and LinkedIn profiles and on the Woodinville Neighbors and Bothell Neighbors community Facebook pages. The link to the survey was reposted a second time in each forum, and respondents were also encouraged to forward on the survey link to their own contacts. The survey was distributed for the first time on May 3rd, 2020 and closed to further respondents on June 21st, 2020.

Ethical Consideration

A request to perform this study was submitted to IRB, which determined the study posed minimal risk to respondents and was therefore exempt from further review. The survey was

completely voluntary, with respondents indicating their willingness to participate by completing a confirmation step on the SurveyMonkey form. Respondents were informed that they would not be required to answer every question or complete the survey should they come across a question that made them uncomfortable. The only criteria for participating in the survey was that respondents were 18 years of age or older.

SurveyMonkey is an independent third-party survey platform that ensures objective collection of the data, as well as maintaining privacy and data security. Aggregated results are accessible to the student researcher and respondents were not asked to provide their name, date of birth, or other personal identifying information to assure privacy.

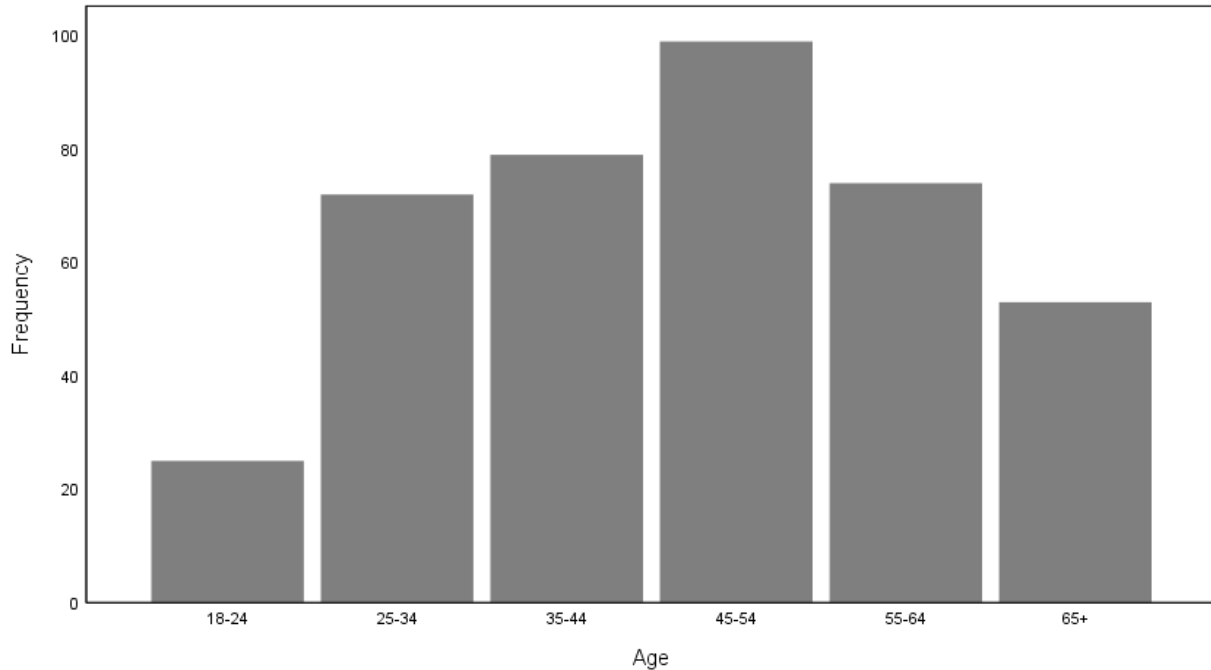
Chapter 4 – Results and Discussion

Demographics

The median age range of respondents (N=402) was 45-54 years old. (Figure 1)

Figure 1

Demographic results for Age



Most of the 403 respondents were White (78.7%) with less than 7% for each of the remaining groups; Black (4.0%), Hispanic (3.2%), Asian (6.5%), Native American (0.7%) and Another Race (5.7%), while 5 respondents (1.2%) did not indicate their race.

When considering the level of diversity in their communities, almost half (186, 46.2%) of the 400 (99.3%) respondents indicated they live in a somewhat diverse community, while 159 (39.5%) live in a community that is not very diverse, and only 55 (13.6%) felt they live in a very diverse community.

All respondents indicated their level of education (N=403), with no one indicating less than a high school education, and the majority (78.2%) having one or more college degrees.

The breakdown was 15 (3.7%) respondents with a high school education, 73 (18.1%) with some college, 168 (41.7%) had obtained a bachelor’s degree, and 147 (36.5%) had a graduate degree.

The median household income of 395 (98%) respondents was \$100,000 to \$149,999.

Finally, respondents were asked the state where they were born and the zip code where they currently reside. Both responses were recoded into Census Regions of the United States (Figure 2) and Bureau of Economic Analysis Regions (Figure 3).

Figure 2

US Census Region Map

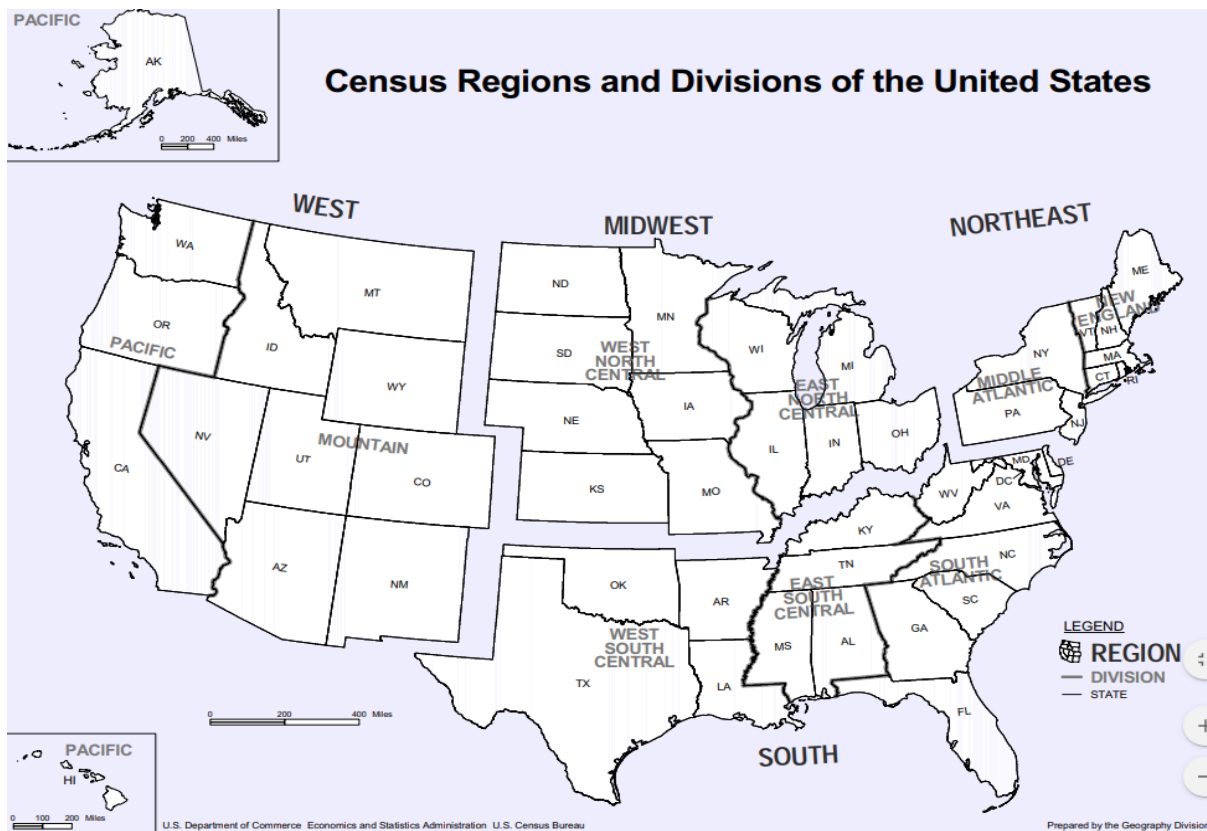
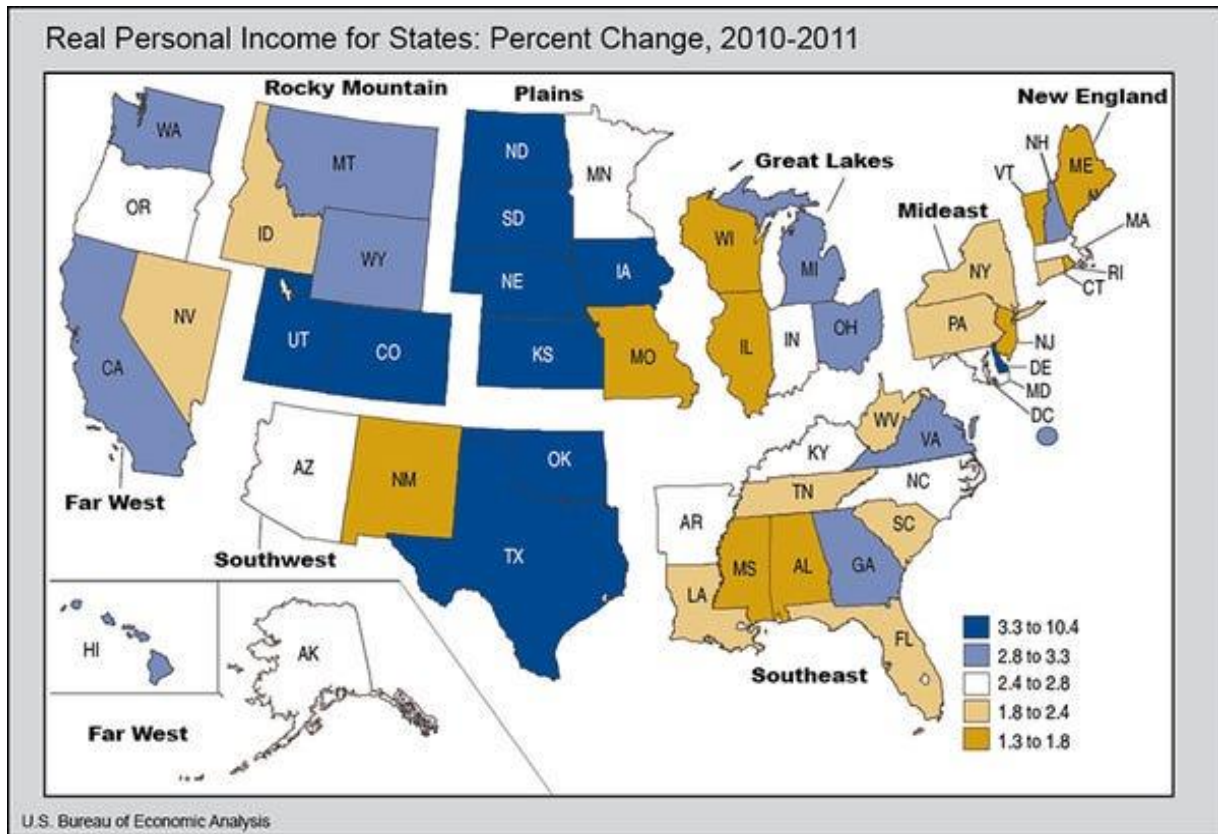


Figure 3

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Map

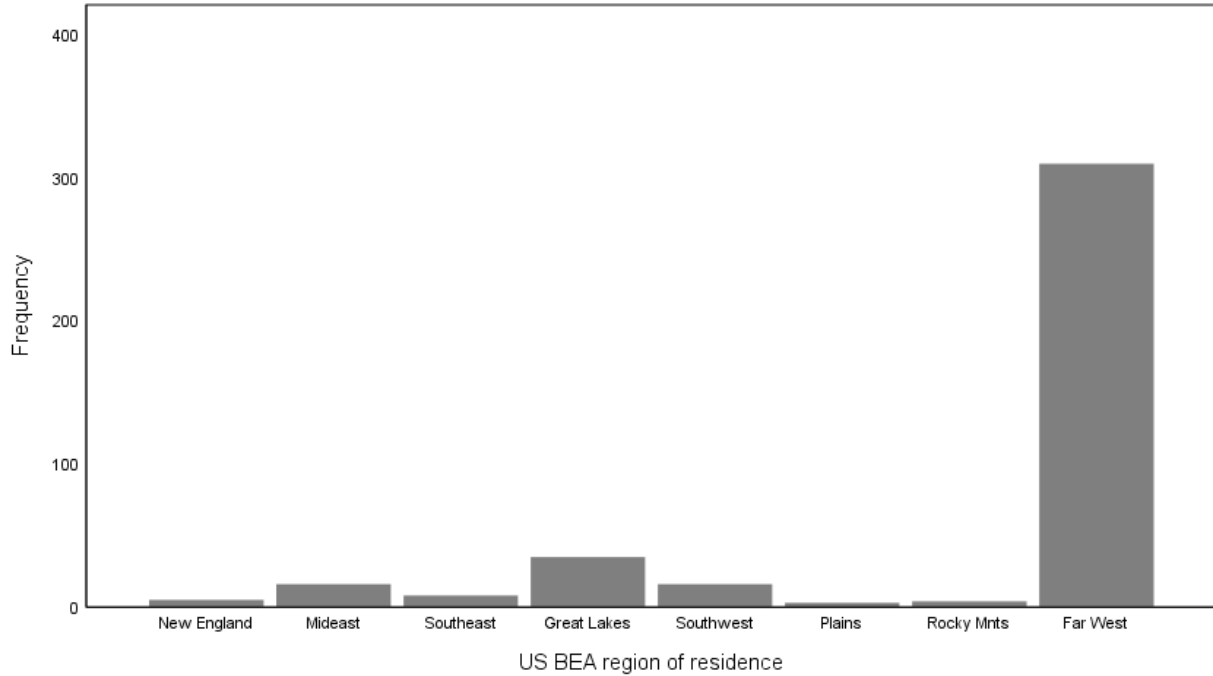


Over half of the respondents (N=399) were born in the West (53.1%), 19.3% were born in the Midwest, 8.8% in the South, and 10% in the Northeast, with an additional 8.8% indicating they were born outside of the US. Using the BEA Regions, 45.1% were born in the Far West (west coast plus Nevada), 13% in the Great Lakes, 8.8% in the Midwest and Outside the US, 6.3% in the Southeast and in the Plains region, 4.8% in the Southwest, 4.5% in the Rocky Mountains, and 2.5% in New England.

Meanwhile, the vast majority (N=397) currently reside in the West (82.4%), with 9.6% living in the Midwest, 4.5% in the Northeast, and 3.5% in the South. More specifically, 78.1% live in the Far West, 8.8% in the Great Lakes, 4% in each of the Southwest and Midwest, and only 2% or less in each of the remaining regions. (Figure 4)

Figure 4

Demographic results for BEA Region where respondent resides



Additional statistical details for demographic variables are in Appendix D, Figures 13-22.

Preliminary Results

Most respondents understand that equity cannot be achieved without taking some form of action and that laws need to be changed for racial equity to advance. The majority were also somewhat or strongly in favor of all forms of reparations presented, except for 0% mortgage loans, which received support from 49% of respondents. (Table 1)

Table 1

Dependent Variable Results in Percentages

	Cum Agree	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Dis- agree	Strongly Disagree	Cum Disagree
Equity							
Colorblind maintains status quo	72.4	39.2	33.2	6.7	13.2	7.7	20.9
Colorblind leads to equity	18.4	5.5	12.9	8.7	39.6	33.3	72.9
Discriminatory laws exist	69.7	40.3	29.4	12.2	11.4	6.7	18.1
Non-Repetition							
Criminal court for Discrimination	73.6	31.8	41.8	16.7	6.7	3.0	9.7
Private prisons=max profits	80.3	58.2	22.1	10.4	6.0	3.2	9.2
Ban private prisons	77.7	55.6	22.1	13.6	6.0	2.7	8.7
Min wage for prison work	69.4	34.3	35.1	13.7	12.7	4.2	16.9
Restitution / Repatriation							
Slavery compensation	55.7	27.1	28.6	11.9	17.9	14.4	32.3
0% mortgages	49.0	19.9	29.1	18.4	20.4	12.2	32.6
Proportional grants	73.5	31.9	41.6	11.0	9.0	6.5	15.5
Voting rights	84.1	61.8	22.3	5.7	5.2	5.0	10.2
Satisfaction							
Apology	77.0	56.1	20.9	8.5	8.2	6.2	14.4
Cultural curriculum	95.2	74.4	20.8	3.5	7.0	0.5	7.5
Rural curriculum	5.7	4.7	1.0	2.5	19.9	72.0	91.9
Bias curriculum	89.1	66.0	23.1	4.5	3.7	2.7	6.4
Rehabilitation							
Blacks–free legal/counseling	64.9	29.7	16.2	16.2	13.0	6.0	19.0
Poor – free legal assistance	85.6	51.0	6.7	6.7	5.7	2.0	7.7

Main Results

Equity. Three questions were posed to ascertain the public’s perception of racial equity and their understanding of what might contribute to racial inequality. The first question asked their opinion on whether an attitude of assuming everyone is treated equal (colorblindness) would just keep in place historical advantages and disadvantages. Of the 401 (99.5%) valid responses, 72.4% responded positively with strongly agreed (39.2%) or agreed (33.2%), 6.7% had no opinion, and 20.9% responded negatively with disagreed (13.2%) or strongly disagreed (7.7%). Results by age, race, and gender are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

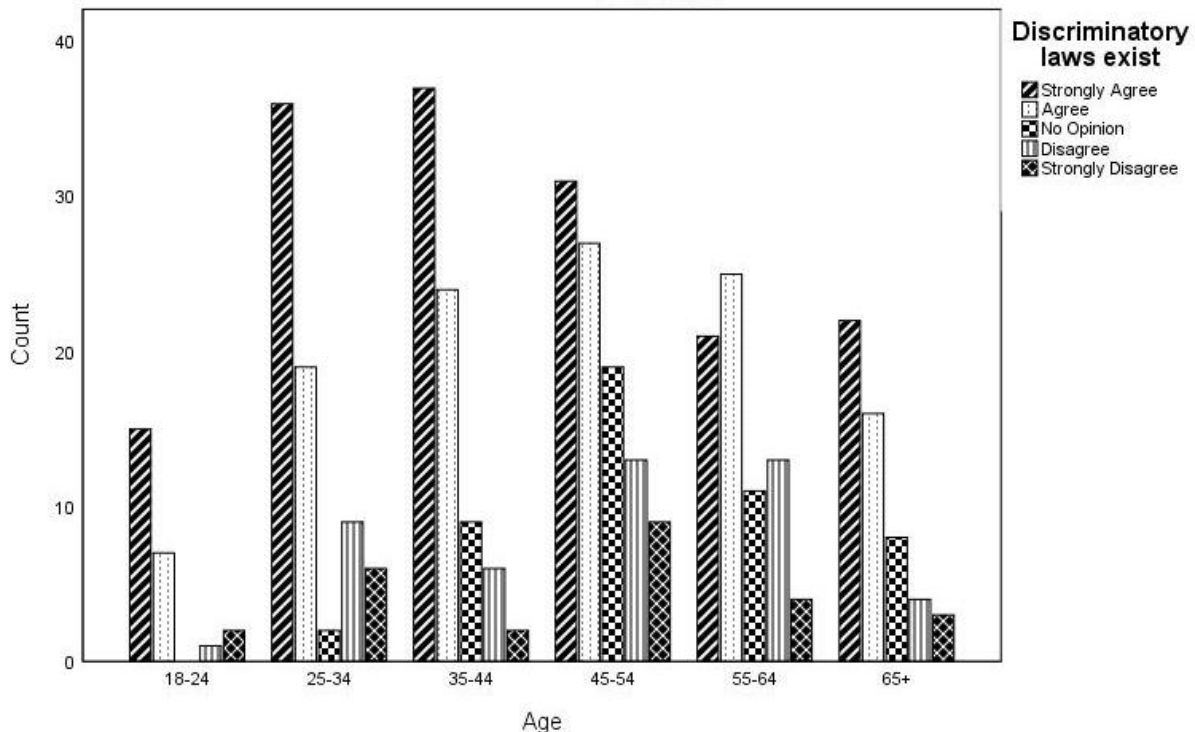
Age, Race, Gender and Community Diversity v. Colorblindness maintains historical advantages/disadvantages

	Total sample	Strongly Agree % (n)	Agree % (n)	No Opinion % (n)	Disagree % (n)	Strongly Disagree % (n)	X ² p-value	Spearman's r p-value
Age								
Total sample	400	39.3 (157)	33.3 (133)	6.8 (27)	13.3 (53)	7.5 (30)	0.069	0.048
18-24	25	60 (15)	20 (5)	0 (5)	12 (3)	8 (2)		
25-34	71	43.1 (31)	29.2 (21)	1.4 (1)	13.9 (10)	12.5 (9)		
35-44	78	47.4 (37)	32 (25)	6.4 (5)	6.4 (5)	7.7 (6)		
45-54	99	37.4 (37)	30.3 (30)	8.1 (8)	18.2 (18)	6.1 (6)		
55-64	73	24 (18)	42.5 (31)	9.6 (7)	16.4 (12)	6.8 (5)		
65+	53	35.8 (19)	39.6 (21)	11.3 (6)	9.4 (5)	3.8 (2)		
Race								
Total sample	396	39.4 (156)	33.3 (132)	6.8 (27)	13.4 (53)	7.1 (28)	0.000	
White/Caucasian	315	40.0 (126)	35.9 (113)	6.7 (21)	14.0 (44)	3.5 (11)		
Black/African American	16	56.3 (9)	25.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	18.8 (3)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	46.2 (6)	15.4 (2)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)	15.4 (2)		
Asian/Asian American	26	30.8 (8)	42.3 (11)	3.8 (1)	11.5 (3)	11.5 (3)		
Native American	3	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	26.1 (6)	4.3 (1)	13.0 (3)	17.4 (4)	39.1 (9)		
Gender								
Total sample	395	39.7 (157)	32.9 (130)	6.6 (26)	13.4 (53)	7.3 (29)	0.006	
Woman	313	42.5 (133)	32.3 (101)	8.0 (25)	10.9 (34)	6.4 (20)		
Man	78	26.9 (21)	35.9 (28)	1.3 (1)	24.4 (19)	11.5 (9)		
Non-binary/Other	4	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Community Diversity								
Total sample	398	39.4 (157)	32.7 (130)	6.8 (27)	13.3 (53)	7.8 (31)	0.022	0.001
Very diverse	55	21.8 (12)	40.0 (22)	5.5 (3)	14.5 (8)	18.2 (10)		
Somewhat diverse	184	39.1 (72)	31.5 (58)	7.1 (13)	15.2 (28)	7.1 (13)		
Not very diverse	159	45.9 (73)	31.4 (50)	6.9 (11)	10.7 (17)	5.0 (8)		

When asked the opposite perspective - if they believed the approach of racial colorblindness would eventually result in racial equity - the results were correspondingly flipped, as well, with 18.4% indicating they strongly agreed (5.5%) or agreed (12.9%), 8.7% had no opinion, and 72.9% disagreed (39.6%) or strongly disagreed (33.3%). Regarding their belief that many discriminatory laws still exist that prevent the advancement of racial equity, 69.7% of the 402 valid responses were strongly agreed (40.3%) or agreed (29.4%), 12.2% indicated no opinion, and 18.1% disagreed (11.4%) or strongly disagreed (6.7%). There was shown to be a rank order correlation between age and each of the three questions, with Spearman $r(N=400) = .099 < p = .048$, Spearman $r(N=401) = -.126 < p = .011$, and Spearman $r(N=401) = .140 < p = .005$, accordingly. As Figure 5 shows, the older the respondent, the less likely they were to strongly agree as opposed to merely agree, until the final category of 65+ year-olds.

Figure 5

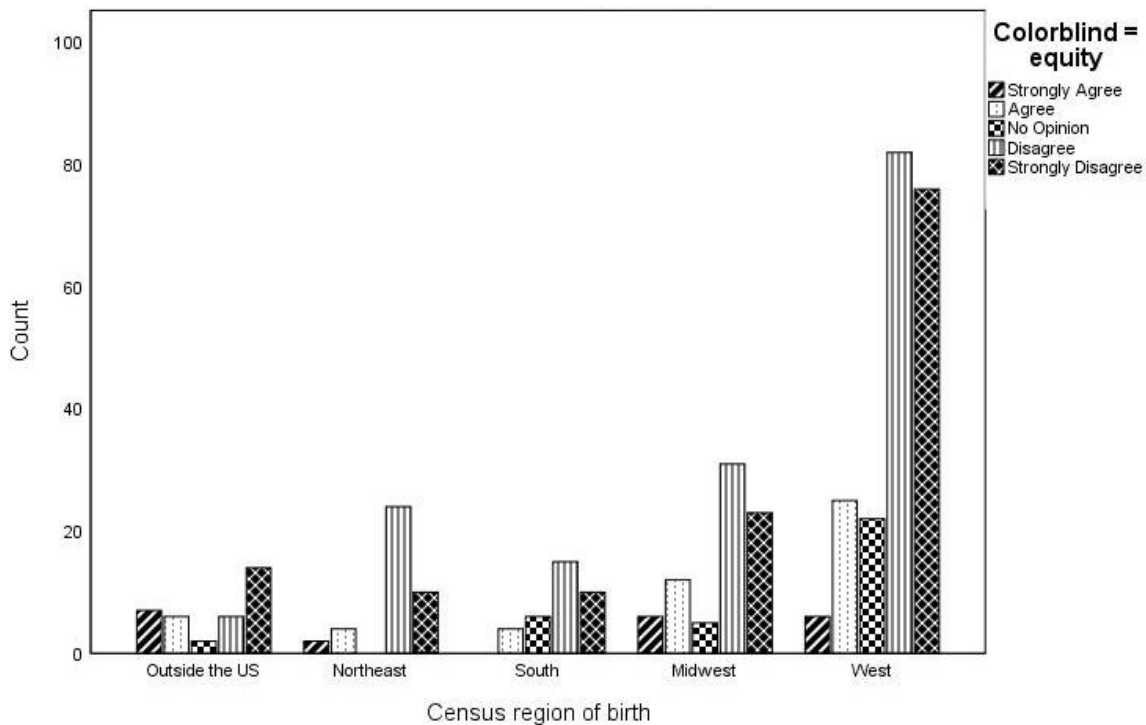
Age v. Discriminatory laws still exist



Chi square tests were performed for race, gender, and diversity of the community in which the respondent lives, and all three of these factors were correlated to respondents' answers on equity. (Tables 6-13 in Appendix D) These correlations generally translated to younger respondents, all categories of minorities, and those in less diverse communities being more likely to strongly agree as opposed to just agreeing with each statement. Surprisingly, education and income had no impact on the questions of equity, perhaps because respondents skewed towards the high end in both categories compared to national averages. Chi-square tests revealed that only the statement that colorblindness will eventually result in equity had any correlation to the broad census regions where the respondent was born, $X^2(16, N=398) p = .001 > .01$, and where they currently live, $X^2(16, N=397) p = .003 > .01$. Upon looking more closely at the distributions within each region in Figure 6, however, most of the variation between groups

Figure 6

Census regional birthplace v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity



occurred in the group that was born outside of the US, with responses of Strongly Agree (20%) and strongly disagree (40%), and the next highest response for strongly agree being from the Midwest (7.9%). Transforming the variable for census region where respondents were born to include only those respondents born in the US and re-running the chi-square test, we see there is no longer any correlation amongst the remaining regions, $X^2(12, N=363) p = .099 > .05$.

Additional statistics on Equity variables are in Appendix D – Tables 6-13 and Figures 23-25 and 40-68.

Assurances of Non-Repetition. Four questions were posed around the ideas of discouraging ongoing acts of discrimination and dismantling the prison industrial complex as a surrogate form of slavery. Making discrimination a criminal offense was supported ($n = 402$) by 73.6% with answers of strongly agreed (31.8%) or agreed (41.8%), 16.7% indicating no opinion, and 9.7% disagreeing (6.7%) or strongly disagreeing (3%). Significant correlations were found by gender, $X^2(8, N=396) p = .017 < .05$, and rank order correlations with respondent's age, Spearman $r(N=401)=.028 < p = .05$, and level of education, Spearman $r(N=402)=.031 < p = .05$. Women and non-binary respondents were more supportive than men, and the higher the respondent's level of education the more likely they were to agree, while the lower the respondent's level of education the more likely they were to strongly agree.

When asked if privatized prisons incentivize keeping prisons full in order to maximize profits, 80.3% of the 402 respondents strongly agreed (58.2%) or agreed (22.1%), 10.4% had no opinion, and 9.2% disagreed (6%) or strongly disagreed (3.2%). A chi-square correlation was observed with education, $X^2(12, N=402) p = .002 < .01$, as well as a weak rank order correlation, Spearman $r(N=401)=.048 < p = .05$. Those with a high school education were much more likely

to agree or offer no opinion, while the higher the respondent's level of education the more likely they were in this case to strongly agree.

The distribution of the 403 responses for whether private prisons should be banned were nearly the same as in the previous question regarding private prisons, with 77.7% strongly agreeing (55.6%) or agreeing (22.1%), 13.6% having no opinion, and 8.7% disagreeing (6%) or strongly disagreeing (2.7%). Chi-square correlations were observed with age, $X^2(20, N=402) p = .003 < .01$; race, $X^2(20, N=398) p = .012 < .05$; and education, $X^2(12, N=403) p = .030 < .05$. Those 65-years-of-age and older (75.5%) were more likely to strongly agree, while 45-55-year-olds (23.2%) were most likely to offer no opinion and those indicating ethnicity of another race than those listed were most likely to strongly disagree (17.4%) as opposed to 7.7% or less of other respondents. Meanwhile, those with a high school education were far more likely to agree (40%) or offer no opinion (33.3%) and those with some college were most likely to strongly agree (65.8%).

Finally, with respect to paying minimum wage for prison work, 79.4% of the responses (N=402) strongly agreed (34.3%) or agreed (35.1%), 13.7% had no opinion, and 16.9% disagreed (12.7%) or strongly disagreed (4.2%). A rank order correlation was observed with age, Spearman $r(N=401) = .000 < p = .01$, where the older the respondent the less likely they were to indicate support. Chi-square correlations were significant for age, $X^2(20, N=401) p = .000 < .01$, and race, $X^2(20, N=397) p = .047 < .05$. Here it is interesting to note that 30.8% of Hispanics and 33% of Native Americans offered no opinion compared to 21.7% and below for other races, and that 50% of Blacks said they agreed, with only 31.3% strongly agreeing and 12.5% actually

strongly disagreeing. Additional statistics on Assurances of Non-Repetition variables are in Appendix D – Tables 14-25 and Figures 26-29 and 69-108.

Restitution and Repatriation. Compensation and returning the oppressed back to their original status before the oppression is an important part of reparations, and four questions were posed to explore options for changing the economic status of Blacks and ensuring their rights are fully restored. The first two questions (reparations and 0% mortgage loans) had a financial aspect and, not surprisingly, received the largest percent of negative responses, though still less than the percentage of responses indicating support. Race and gender were both significantly correlated with the first three questions, but not with voting rights, while age was significantly correlated with all four.

Table 3 shows that of the 402 (99.8%) valid answers on the topic of restitution for descendants of slaves, 55.7% were in favor, saying they strongly agreed (27.1%) or agreed (28.6%), 11.9% had no opinion, and 32.3% disagreed (17.9%) or strongly disagreed (14.4%). We also see that 84 % of 18-24-year-olds support reparations, while only 44-49% of all those over 35 do.

Table 3

Age, Race, Gender and Community Diversity v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	401	27.2 (109)	28.7 (115)	12.0 (48)	18.0 (72)	14.2 (57)	0.019	0.000
18-24	25	56.0 (14)	28.0 (7)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	12.0 (3)		
25-34	72	36.1 (26)	23.6 (17)	9.7 (7)	19.4 (14)	11.1 (8)		
35-44	79	26.6 (21)	41.8 (33)	7.6 (6)	12.7 (10)	11.4 (9)		
45-54	98	21.4 (21)	26.5 (26)	15.3 (15)	22.4 (22)	14.3 (14)		
55-64	74	17.6 (13)	27.0 (20)	16.2 (12)	18.9 (14)	20.3 (15)		
65+	53	26.4 (14)	22.6 (12)	15.1 (8)	20.8 (11)	15.1 (8)		
Race								
Total sample	397	27.2 (108)	29.0 (115)	11.8 (47)	18.1 (72)	13.9 (55)	0.006	
White/Caucasian	316	25.0 (79)	31.3 (99)	12.0 (38)	19.3 (61)	12.3 (39)		
Black/African American	16	56.3 (9)	25.0 (4)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	61.5 (8)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)	7.7 (1)		
Asian/Asian American	26	26.9 (7)	30.8 (8)	15.4 (4)	15.4 (4)	11.5 (3)		
Native American	3	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)		
Another Race	23	21.7 (5)	13.0 (3)	8.7 (2)	13.0 (3)	43.5 (10)		
Gender								
Total sample	396	27.5 (109)	28.5 (113)	11.9 (47)	17.9 (71)	14.1 (56)	0.009	
Woman	313	29.1 (91)	30.7 (96)	11.8 (37)	16.9 (53)	11.5 (36)		
Man	79	19.0 (15)	21.5 (17)	11.4 (9)	22.8 (18)	25.3 (20)		
Non-binary/Other	4	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Community Diversity								
Total sample	399	27.3 (109)	28.6 (114)	12.0 (48)	17.5 (70)	14.5 (58)	0.001	0.000
Very diverse	55	16.4 (9)	21.8 (12)	12.7 (7)	16.4 (9)	32.7 (18)		
Somewhat diverse	186	27.4 (51)	25.3 (47)	12.9 (24)	19.9 (37)	14.5 (27)		
Not very diverse	158	31.0 (49)	34.8 (55)	10.8 (17)	15.2 (24)	8.2 (13)		

Below, Figures 7 and 8 show that Native Americans, those identifying as Another Race, and men were much more opposed to slavery reparations than women and non-binary respondents, while Hispanics supported them at an even higher rate than Blacks. A chi-square correlation was also observed for income, $X^2(24, N=394) p = .003 < .01$, with 57% of respondents making less than \$20,000 strongly agreeing that reparations are needed, while a combined whopping 89% of those making \$75,000-\$99,999 indicate support, leaving the other 11% to say they disagree and no one in this income range strongly disagreeing.

Figure 7

Gender v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

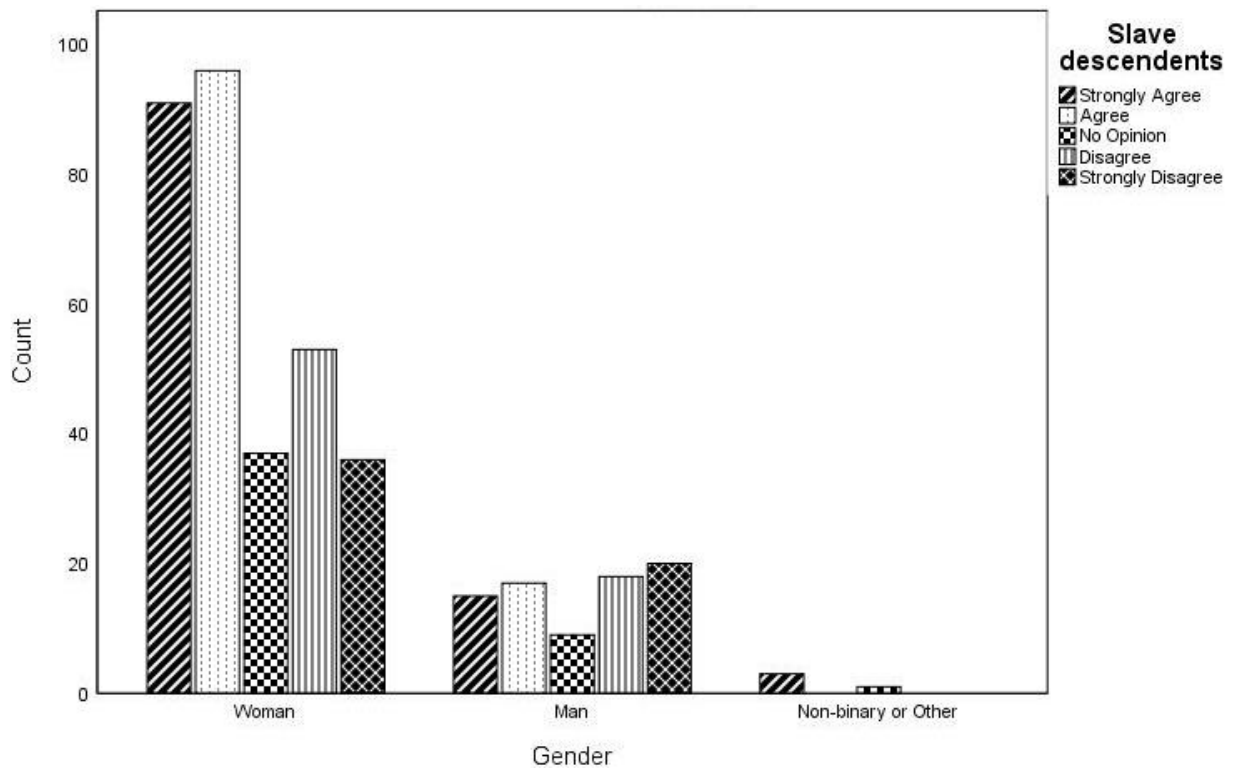
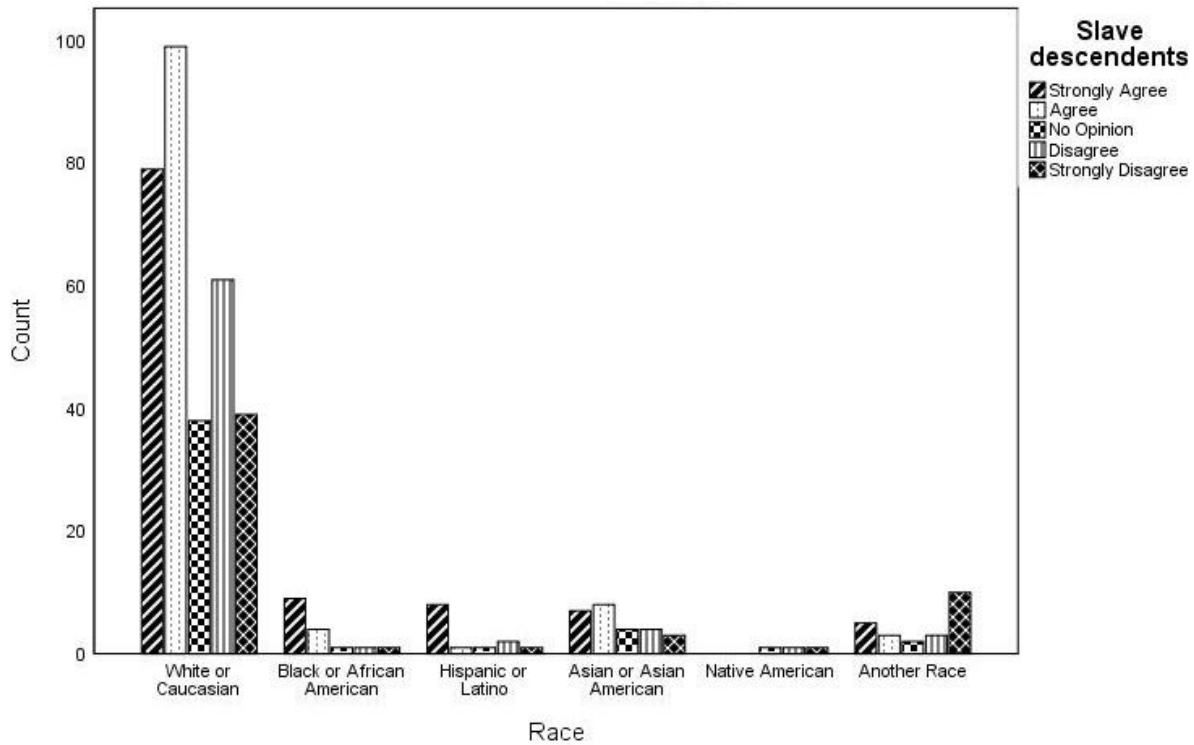


Figure 8

Race v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

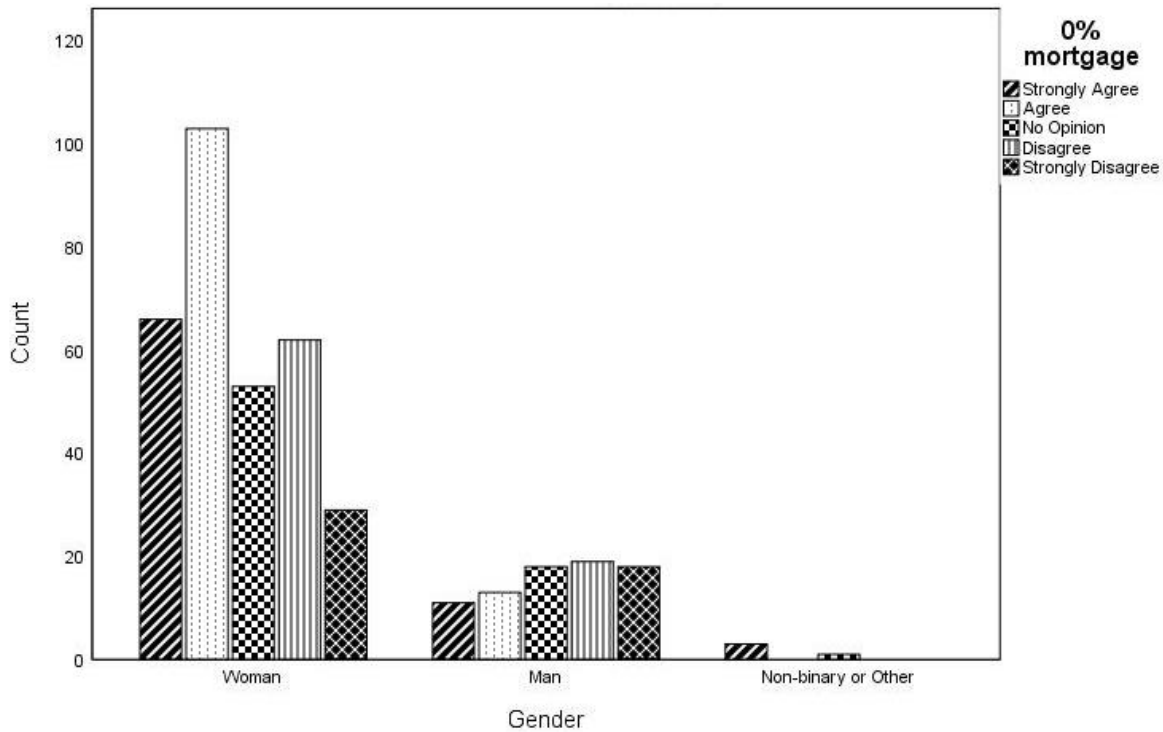


The idea that African Americans should have access to 0% home mortgages in response to redlining and illegal home seizures received the least support. Less than half (49%) of the respondents (N=402) said they strongly agreed (19.9%) or agreed (29.1%), 18.4% had no opinion, and 32.6% either disagreed (20.4%) or strongly disagreed (12.2%). The rank order correlation of age and diversity of community with 0% mortgages was significant, Spearman $r(N=401)=.133 < p = .008$ and Spearman $r(N=399)=-.126 < p = .012$, with increases in age and diversity of community corresponding to higher percentages of disagreement. Mortgages were the only topic besides free legal help for all poor people where income had a significant rank order correlation, Spearman $r(N=394)=.117 < p = .020$. There is a slight trend of increasing opposition as income increases, except for incomes between \$75,000 - \$99,999 and above \$150,000, so the nature of this correlation is less clear. The chi-square correlations with race and

gender also proved to be significant, $X^2(20, N=397) p = .001 < .01$ and $X^2(8, N=396) p = .001 < .01$. Those indicating ethnicity of Another Race were more opposed, Asian Americans were the most likely to have no opinion, and 54% of women and 75% non-binary were in favor and only 30.4% of men. Once again, more men strongly disagreed (22.8%) compared to women (9.3%) and non-binary individuals (0%). (Figure 9)

Figure 9

Gender v. African American access to 0% home mortgage loans



Asking grant programs to aim for disbursing funds more proportionally to minority populations fared better overall, with 73.5% of the 401 respondents indicating they strongly agreed (31.9%) or agreed (41.6%), 11% had no opinion, and 15.5% either disagreed (9%) or strongly disagreed (6.5%). There were significant chi-square correlations with race, $X^2(20, N=396) p = .000 < .01$, and gender, $X^2(8, N=395) p = .004 < .01$, with 76.9% of women, 62% of men, and 100% of non-binary respondents in favor and 34.7% of those identifying as another race and 30.4% of men opposed compared to 11.2% of women. As indicated by the negative

rank order correlation, Spearman $r(N=398)=-.157 < p = .002$, the more diverse the community in which the respondent lived, the less likely they were to support proportional grant-giving.

Some of the highest support was awarded to former convicts and their right to vote regardless of outstanding prison debt, with 84.1% of the 403 respondents indicating they either strongly agreed (61.8%) or agreed (22.3%), 5.7% had no opinion, and the remaining 10.2% disagreed (5.2%) or strongly disagreed (5%). Age was the only correlating factor, $X^2(20, N=402)$ $p = .022 < .05$, with 96% of 18-24-year-olds in favor compared to 72% of 55-64-year-olds and 84-86% for the remaining age ranges. The 55-64-year-olds opposed the idea at a rate of 16% compared to less than 10% opposition in the remaining age categories. (See Tables 26-36 and Figures 30-33 and 109-145 in Appendix D for additional statistical measures on these four questions addressing Restitution and Repatriation.)

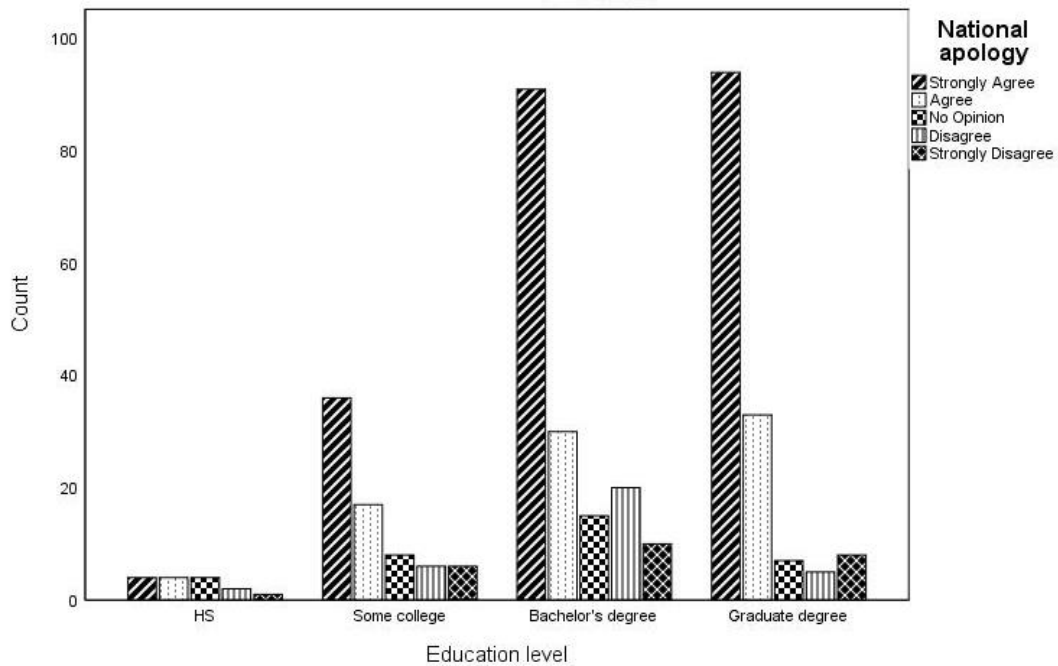
Satisfaction. Satisfaction is a very symbolic form of reparations and addresses how the injured party is represented in society. Two of the four questions under this construct received the highest support in the survey; more fully incorporating minority representation and including race and gender bias awareness in public school curriculums received support from 95.2% and 89.1% of respondents, respectively, with 6.4-7.5% opposed. Support for a national apology was more in line with other survey questions with 77% of respondents in favor of it, while opposition to the view that including minority representation in rural White curriculums was high with 91.9% disagreeing or strongly disagreeing.

Weak correlations were found between respondents' belief that Blacks deserve a national apology for all atrocities and their age; $X^2(20, N=400)$ $p = .047 < .05$, and gender; $X^2(8, N=396)$ $p = .048 < .05$. A stronger correlation was indicated in rank order of age, however, and between rank order levels of diversity of the community where they live, as indicated by Spearman

$r(N=398)=.006 < p = .01$ and Spearman $r(N=401)=.140 < p = .005$, respectively. A national apology was one of the few areas where there was also a correlation with level of education; $X^2(20, N=401)=.029 < p=.05$. Figure 10 shows a flat distribution of levels of support amongst respondents with a high school education compared to each of the groups with varying levels of college education. This may be due to the low sample size of this group, however.

Figure 10

Education v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed



The next two questions dealt with incorporating fuller representations of Black culture, history and intellectual contributions to society be fully incorporated into school curriculums. The first question asked if this inclusion was important, and there were strong correlations by race, $X^2(20, N=398) p = .000 < .01$, and gender, $X^2(8, N=397) p = .000 < .01$, and somewhat weaker correlations for diversity of community, $X^2(8, N=400) p = .031 < .05$, and level of education, $X^2(12, N=403) p = .044 < .05$. See a summary of the responses below in Table 4.

Table 4

Age, Race, Gender and Community Diversity v. Minority contributions an integral part of school curriculums

	<u>Total sample</u>	<u>Strongly Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	402	74.6 (300)	20.9 (84)	3.5 (14)	0.7 (3)	0.2 (1)	0.132	0.026
18-24	25	84.0 (21)	12.0 (3)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
25-34	72	75.0 (54)	22.2 (16)	2.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
35-44	79	86.1 (68)	10.1 (8)	3.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
45-54	99	71.7 (71)	20.2 (20)	6.1 (6)	2.0 (2)	0.0 (0)		
55-64	74	66.2 (49)	32.4 (24)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)		
65+	53	69.8 (37)	24.5 (13)	3.8 (2)	1.9 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Race								
Total sample	398	74.6 (297)	20.9 (83)	3.5 (14)	0.8 (3)	0.3 (1)	0.000	
White/Caucasian	317	76.0 (241)	21.1 (67)	1.6 (5)	0.9 (3)	0.3 (1)		
Black/African American	16	81.3 (13)	6.3 (1)	12.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	92.3 (12)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Asian/Asian American	26	65.4 (17)	30.8 (8)	3.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Native American	3	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	52.2 (12)	21.7 (5)	26.1 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Gender								
Total sample	397	74.8 (297)	20.7 (82)	3.5 (14)	0.8 (3)	0.3 (1)	0.000	
Woman	314	79.3 (249)	17.8 (56)	2.5 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)		
Man	79	55.7 (44)	32.9 (26)	7.6 (6)	3.8 (3)	0.0 (0)		
Non-binary/Other	4	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Community Diversity								
Total sample	400	74.5 (298)	20.8 (83)	3.5 (14)	0.8 (3)	0.5 (2)	0.031	0.011
Very diverse	55	65.5 (36)	20.0 (11)	10.9 (6)	1.8 (1)	1.8 (1)		
Somewhat diverse	186	72.6 (135)	23.1 (43)	3.2 (6)	0.5 (1)	0.5 (1)		
Not very diverse	159	79.9 (127)	18.2 (29)	1.3 (2)	0.6 (1)	0.0 (0)		

The second question asked if it was unimportant for inclusion specifically in school curriculums of rural White communities, however, an overwhelming 91.9% (N=401) indicated that this was important, and the only significant correlation was within gender, $X^2(8, N=397) p = .000 < .01$, where the majority of women (77.7%) and 100% of non-binary respondents strongly disagreed while only 50.6% of men strongly disagreed.

Respondents also agreed in the final question that all school curriculums should focus on overcoming racial and gender biases and stereotyping, but significant correlations were found amongst both race, $X^2(8, N=397) p = .000 < .01$, and gender, $X^2(8, N=397) p = .014 < .05$.

Additional statistics on Satisfaction variables are in Appendix D – Tables 37-47 and Figures 34-37 and 147-184.

Rehabilitation.

The final construct of rehabilitation addresses the means of recovery from the ongoing legacy of discrimination and marginalization. Two questions were included, the first of which addressed access to free health and legal services for Blacks. Nearly 65% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with significant correlations by race, $X^2(20, N=396) p = .006 < .01$ and rank order, Spearman $r(N=400) = .001 < p = .01$; gender, $X^2(8, N=395) p = .000 < .01$; and diversity of community, $X^2(8, N=398) p = .036 < .05$ and Spearman, $r(N=399) = .001 < p = .01$. A summary of responses by age, race, gender, and community diversity is summarized below in Table 5. As expected, respondents from the other race category were more likely to be opposed (52.2%) than in favor (39.1%) and very diverse communities were much less likely to support these free services than respondents from somewhat diverse or not very diverse communities. (Figures 11 and 12)

Table 5
Age, Race, Gender, and Community Diversity v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	400	29.8 (119)	35.3 (141)	16.3 (65)	13.0 (52)	5.8 (23)	0.113	0.001
18-24	24	50.0 (12)	33.3 (8)	4.2 (1)	12.5 (3)	0.0 (0)		
25-34	72	40.3 (29)	25.0 (18)	16.7 (12)	15.3 (11)	2.8 (2)		
35-44	79	30.4 (24)	40.5 (32)	13.9 (11)	11.4 (9)	3.8 (3)		
45-54	99	24.2 (24)	43.4 (43)	15.2 (15)	11.1 (11)	6.1 (6)		
55-64	73	23.3 (17)	30.1 (22)	21.9 (16)	12.3 (9)	12.3 (9)		
65+	53	24.5 (13)	34.0 (18)	18.9 (10)	17.0 (9)	5.7 (3)		
Race								
Total sample	396	29.8 (118)	35.6 (141)	16.2 (64)	12.9 (51)	5.6 (22)	0.006	
White/Caucasian	316	29.7 (94)	35.4 (112)	16.8 (53)	13.6 (43)	4.4 (14)		
Black/African American	15	33.3 (5)	46.7 (7)	13.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (1)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	46.2 (6)	38.5 (5)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)		
Asian/Asian American	26	26.9 (7)	46.2 (12)	23.1 (6)	3.8 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Native American	3	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	26.1 (6)	13.0 (3)	8.7 (2)	26.1 (6)	26.1 (6)		
Gender								
Total sample	395	30.1 (119)	34.9 (138)	16.2 (64)	13.2 (52)	5.6 (22)	0.000	
Woman	313	31.6 (99)	37.4 (117)	16.9 (53)	10.2 (32)	3.8 (12)		
Man	78	21.8 (17)	25.6 (20)	14.1 (11)	25.6 (20)	12.8 (10)		
Non-binary/Other	4	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Community Diversity								
Total sample	398	29.6 (118)	35.2 (140)	16.3 (65)	12.8 (51)	6.0 (24)	0.036	0.001
Very diverse	54	16.7 (9)	29.6 (16)	22.2 (12)	18.5 (10)	13.0 (7)		
Somewhat diverse	186	28.5 (53)	36.6 (68)	14.5 (27)	14.0 (26)	6.5 (12)		
Not very diverse	158	35.4 (56)	35.4 (56)	16.5 (26)	9.5 (15)	3.2 (5)		

Figure 11

Race v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

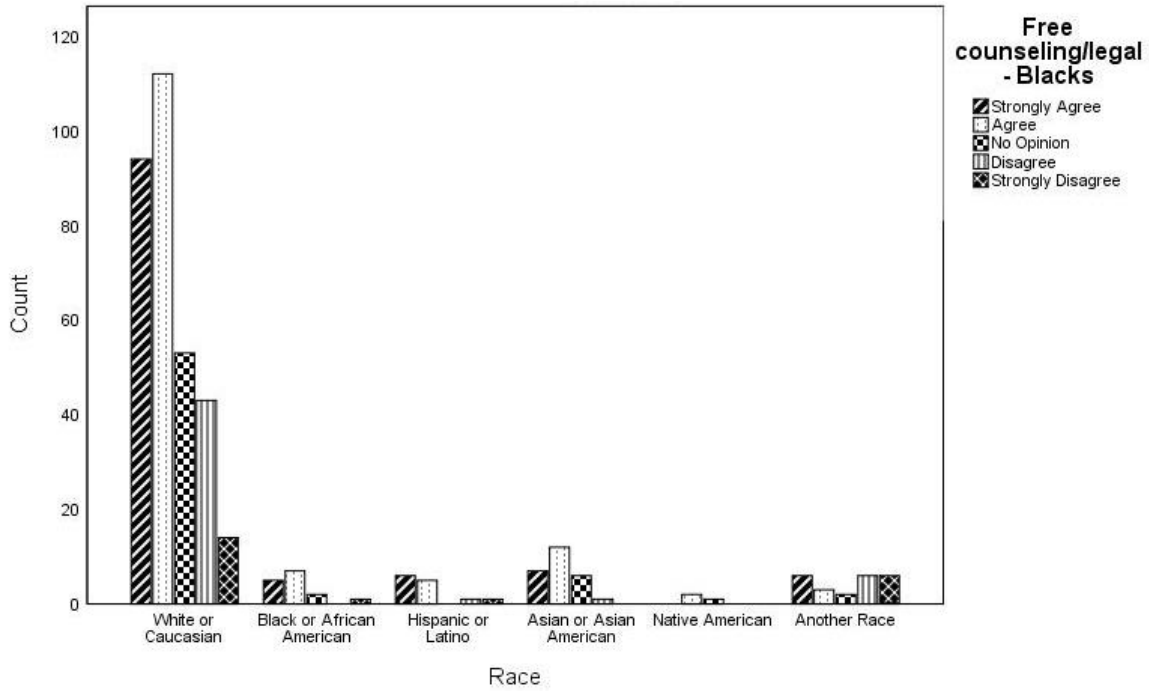
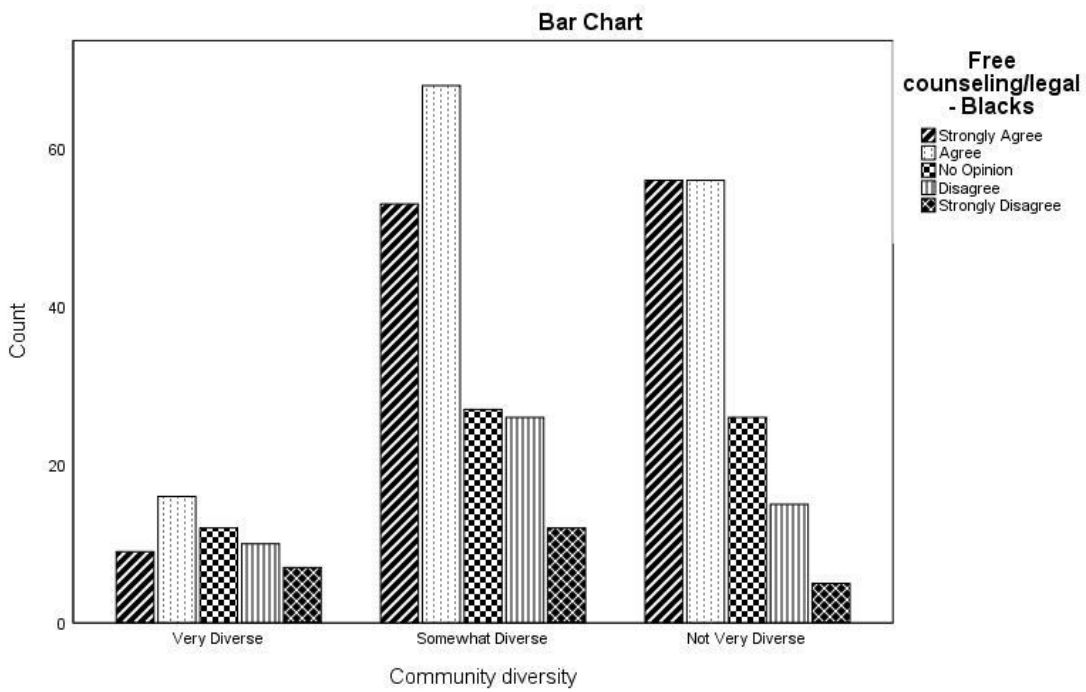


Figure 12

Community Diversity v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks



When asked if respondents felt positively towards free legal services for all poor people in civil cases, the support did in fact increase with 85.6% in favor. This time, significant correlations were noted by age, $X^2(20, N=401) p = .023 < .05$, race, $X^2(20, N=397) p = .043 < .05$, gender, $X^2(8, N=396) p = .022 < .05$, and diversity of community $X^2(8, N=399) p = .033$ and Spearman $r(N=398) = .031 < p = .05$. Correlations followed the previous trends of support from 100% of 18-24-year-olds; women (89%) and non-binary respondents (100%) indicating higher support than men (72%), who showed a higher level of opposition (16.6%) than women (5/5%) and non-binary; those identifying as Native American (66.7%) or another race (60.8%) showing lower support compared to 86.7% and above for Whites and the other categories of race; and support decreasing as level of diversity in the community increases. Additional statistics on Rehabilitation variables are in Appendix D – Tables 45-52 and Figures 38-39 and 185-202.

Chapter 5 – Conclusion

Unlike public opinion polls, this study showed a high level of support for a multitude of forms of reparations for African Americans. Age, race, and gender and diversity of community produced high numbers of correlations, with education, income, birthplace, and current place of residence having little correlation to respondents' views on the various forms of reparations. By focusing exclusively on monetary payments for slavery, the conversation will end before it has even begun. Slavery payments leave the listener disconnected from their relevance to the situations that exist today, invoke defensiveness against implications of guilt or a need to apologize for being White (and privileged), and exclude vast numbers of African Americans that do not have ties to slavery or would be unable to provide proof of their heritage. While it may be true that “Whites are more likely to support the principle of racial equality than they are to support either the implementation of equality or policies that would take more affirmative steps to redress past or persistent discrimination” (Krysan and Moberg, 2016), this study suggests that now may be just the right time to push for a national program, framing the solutions in systemic changes in criminal justice outcomes, access to services, and an accurate historical accounting of slavery and its aftermath.

Limitations

The population of respondents was limited to individuals that self-selected to take the survey from individuals directly associated with the student researcher, those living in and around the student researcher's home town, or the friends and family of those groups, and findings are therefore skewed toward those demographics. Results were therefore further limited to individuals with internet access who were currently active on social media. After the survey was posted for the first time, the student researcher also became aware that the wording of some

of the questions may have required a high reading comprehension level, so there is ample opportunity for simplifying the survey wording.

Respondents were not asked political party affiliation, so no conclusions can be drawn regarding differences of opinion along party lines or within the same party. Additionally, none of the variables such as age or education level were collected in scale format, so correlations were limited to the existence of differences and further analysis of those differences was not possible. In future research, I would arrange for a more representative cross-section of race and levels of education and attempt to include more lower income populations. It would also be beneficial to differentiate incomes between single earners and families, include political affiliation of respondents, and change the variables of age and education to scale variables.

Internal Validity

The survey was conducted entirely online, so the methodology was consistent for all respondents and they were not subject to unequal influences by the student researcher, their surroundings, or the timing of the survey as they were free to take the survey whenever and wherever they were most comfortable. Correlations between variables are validated by the large sample size of respondents.

External Validity

While the demographic make-up of the respondents in this study cannot be considered representative of the general population, the survey was designed so that it could easily be replicated across any random or target populations. While the self-selected pool of respondents skewed highly favorably towards racial equity and reparations and studies conducted nationwide have shown that the general public is not in favor of reparations, many of the correlations within the sample may be applicable to a wider population (e.g. women tend to be more in favor

than men, there is more support for non-monetary forms of reparations, and people living in more diverse communities see less need for reparations than people similar to themselves living in less diverse neighborhoods).

Recommendations

Previous studies on reparations have indicated the public overwhelmingly does not support monetary reparations for slavery. Current events may be changing the tide, however, and the results of this study indicate that there are many people willing to discuss reparations and changes in laws to advance racial equity. Perhaps by framing the conversation within the context of the many current examples of discrimination against Blacks and approaching the scope of reparations with an expanded view of the potential forms that reparations may take, the country may finally be persuaded to listen. It is recommended that organizations and governments capitalize on this opportunity to prioritize discussions on creative forms of reparations beyond monetary payouts to individuals and that the discussions incorporate reparations that will correct ongoing injustices and close the loopholes of inequity against African Americans, instead of just looking at a solution through the narrow lens of compensation to descendants of slavery.

We have the opportunity to make real change to the availability of opportunities and resources for Blacks and to begin dismantling the institutionalized structures that have been put into place to keep them from fully participating in the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness. It would also be a disservice to this country if we shrug off an opportunity to unite as a nation to formally and officially put to rest the animosities that have been rooted in race, and miss out on the vast economic advances that could be realized by the deliberate and reasoned pursuit of racial equity.

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Appendix A: Survey - Racial Equity and the Role of Reparations

Despite programs promoting racial equity, inequality and racial tension are an ongoing fact in the United States. I propose that until we face up to our history of discrimination and abuse we cannot move fully forward. In order for any effort to successfully put the past behind us, it should include a program of reparations, not only for slavery, but for the continuing atrocities perpetuated against African Americans. Past attempts at reparations have all been unsuccessful, however. The term reparation generally brings to mind that of a monetary payment. The United Nations, however, has determined that for reparations to be full and effective, they should encompass five constructs: Assurance of non-repetition, restitution, repatriation, satisfaction, and rehabilitation. These categories will be defined below followed by questions regarding potential forms of reparations in each category.

Thank you in advance for sharing your opinions!

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CF83TLW>

1. I verify that I am 18 years of age or older and I willingly agree to participate in this survey. I understand that I may skip any question that I am uncomfortable answering and may exit the survey at any time, though answers to any questions answered previously will not be saved.

I agree

DEMOGRAPHICS

2. What is your age?
18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+
3. Which race/ethnicity best describes you? (Please choose only one.)
White or Caucasian
Black or African American
Hispanic or Latino
Asian or Asian American
Native Indian
Another race
4. What is your gender identity?
Woman
Man
Non-binary or other
5. In which state or US territory were you born?
6. Enter the 5-digit ZIP code where you currently live:
7. How diverse is your current community?
Very diverse
Somewhat diverse
Not very diverse

- 8. What is the highest level of education you have completed?
 Less than high school
 High school
 Some college
 Bachelor’s degree
 Graduate degree

- 9. What was your total household income last year?
 Less than \$20,000
 \$20000 - \$34,999
 \$35,000 - \$49,999
 \$50,000 - \$74,999
 \$75,000 - \$99,999
 \$100,000 - \$149,999
 \$150,000 or more

RACIAL EQUITY

When neither race nor ethnicity determines opportunity and life outcomes (educational, financial, health, etc.)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
10. Attitudes of claiming not to see race (colorblindness) will simply keep in place historical advantages and disadvantages.					
11. Attitudes of claiming not to see race (colorblindness) will eventually result in racial equity.					
12. Many discriminatory laws still exist that prevent the advancement of racial equity.					

ASSURANCES OF NON-REPETITION

Promotion of ethical norms by public servants, including law enforcement, correctional, and media, as well as by economic enterprises.

Despite laws in place making it illegal to discriminate based on race, people of color continue to be denied housing, jobs, and low-rate loans/mortgages and are profiled for suspicion of crimes. Discrimination is punishable by a civil penalty of up to \$12,600 for an individual and \$50,000 - \$300,000 according to the size of an organization. Meanwhile, prisons often charge \$50/day

room/board, in addition to other fees for phone calls, family visits, etc. while paying prisoners an average of \$0.14 to \$1.41 per hour for prison work, creating a permanent financial sentence that is not rehabilitative.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
13. Acts of discrimination should be handled through criminal court as a crime against the constitutional right to equality.					
14. Private prisons create an incentive to find ways to keep prisons full to maximize profits.					
15. Private prisons should be banned.					
16. Given that prisoners accrue debt, work they perform while in prison should be paid at minimum wage.					

RESTITUTION AND REPATRIATION

Restore the victim to the original situation before the gross violations occurred.

Banks profited from slavery (accepting them as collateral) and redlining denied African Americans valuable housing investments.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
17. African Americans that can trace their ancestry back to slaves deserve some form of restitution from the federal government.					
18. African Americans should be provided access to 0% home mortgage loans to increase their ability to afford housing and build equity.					
19. Grant programs should aim to increase disbursements to minority					

groups comparable to their percentage of the population.					
20. Former convicts should not be denied their right to vote based solely on an inability to pay off monetary debt.					

SATISFACTION

Public apology, including acknowledgement of the facts and acceptance of responsibility; Commemorations and tributes to the victims; Inclusion of an accurate account of the violations.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
21. African Americans deserve a national apology not only for slavery, but for the atrocities that have followed.					
22. Historical, cultural, and intellectual contributions of minority groups should be included as an integral part of school curriculum.					
23. It is not important to require inclusion of historical, cultural, and intellectual contributions of minority groups in the school curriculum of rural White communities.					
24. All schools should include a focus on overcoming race and gender biases and stereotyping.					

REHABILITATION

Should include medical and psychological care as well as legal and social services.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
25. African Americans should have access to Free legal & counseling services for Blacks to address the impact of negative stereotypes and					

<p>ongoing acts of profiling and discrimination.</p>					
<p>26. Regardless of race, the poor should be entitled to free legal representation in civil matters (currently guaranteed only for criminal matters), such as eviction proceedings and discrimination cases.</p>					

Appendix B: Capstone Timeline

Phase	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Draft Proposal	X	X					
IRB Review			X				
Survey Data Collection			X	X			
Full Literature Review			X	X			
Data Coding and Analysis					X		
Capstone Draft					X	X	
Review and Edits						X	X
Final Capstone Submission							X

Appendix C: Additional Statistical Measures

Table 6
Education, and Income v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Education								
Total sample	401	39.2 (157)	33.2 (133)	6.7 (27)	13.2 (53)	7.7 (31)	0.636	0.141
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	20.0 (3)	33.3 (5)	20.0 (3)	20.0 (3)	6.7 (1)		
some college	72	38.9 (28)	27.8 (20)	8.3 (6)	13.9 (10)	11.1 (8)		
bachelor's degree	167	39.5 (66)	32.9 (55)	6.6 (11)	13.8 (23)	7.2 (12)		
Graduate degree	147	40.8 (60)	36.1 (53)	4.8 (7)	11.6 (17)	6.8 (10)		
Income								
Total sample	393	39.2 (154)	33.3 (131)	6.9 (27)	13.2 (52)	7.4 (29)	0.436	0.463
Less than \$20,000	14	35.7 (5)	35.7 (5)	0.0 (0)	14.3 (2)	14.3 (2)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	38.5 (5)	46.2 (6)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	50.0 (14)	21.4 (6)	7.1 (2)	14.3 (4)	7.1 (2)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	28.6 (16)	42.9 (24)	8.9 (5)	16.1 (9)	3.6 (2)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	59.5 (22)	27.0 (10)	10.8 (4)	0.0 (0)	2.7 (1)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	93	36.6 (34)	32.3 (30)	7.5 (7)	15.1 (14)	8.6 (8)		
\$150,000 or more	152	38.2 (58)	32.9 (50)	5.3 (8)	15.1 (23)	8.6 (13)		

Table 7

Region of the country v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	397	39.3 (156)	33.2 (132)	6.8 (27)	13.1 (52)	7.6 (30)	0.064
Outside the US							
Northeast	40	32.5 (13)	52.5 (21)	2.5 (1)	5.0 (2)	7.5 (3)	
South	35	42.9 (15)	40.0 (14)	5.7 (2)	8.6 (3)	2.9 (1)	
Midwest	77	35.1 (27)	39.0 (30)	6.5 (5)	11.7 (9)	7.8 (6)	
West	210	40.0 (84)	30.5 (64)	6.7 (14)	15.7 (33)	7.1 (15)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	397	39.3 (156)	33.2 (132)	6.8 (27)	13.1 (52)	7.6 (30)	0.430
Outside the US							
New England	10	30.0 (3)	50.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)	
Mideast	35	34.3 (12)	51.4 (18)	2.9 (1)	5.7 (2)	5.7 (2)	
Southeast	25	44.0 (11)	40.0 (10)	4.0 (1)	8.0 (2)	4.0 (1)	
Great Lakes	52	38.5 (20)	34.6 (18)	5.8 (3)	15.4 (8)	5.8 (3)	
Southwest	19	31.6 (6)	36.8 (7)	10.5 (2)	21.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	25	28.0 (7)	48.0 (12)	8.0 (2)	4.0 (1)	12.0 (3)	
Rocky Mts	18	33.3 (6)	33.3 (6)	5.6 (1)	22.2 (4)	5.6 (1)	
Far West	178	41.6 (74)	29.8 (53)	6.7 (12)	14.0 (25)	7.9 (14)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	395	39.7 (157)	33.2 (131)	6.8 (27)	13.2 (52)	7.1 (28)	0.670
Northeast	18	33.3 (6)	44.4 (8)	11.1 (2)	5.6 (1)	5.6 (1)	
South	14	21.4 (3)	50.0 (7)	7.1 (1)	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	
Midwest	38	44.7 (17)	28.9 (11)	13.2 (5)	10.5 (4)	2.6 (1)	
West	325	40.3 (131)	32.3 (105)	5.8 (19)	13.8 (45)	7.7 (25)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	395	39.7 (157)	33.2 (131)	6.8 (27)	13.2 (52)	7.1 (28)	0.653
New England							
Mideast	16	31.3 (5)	43.8 (7)	6.3 (1)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	
Southeast	8	25.0 (2)	50.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (1)	12.5 (1)	
Great Lakes	35	45.7 (16)	28.6 (10)	11.4 (4)	11.4 (4)	2.9 (1)	
Southwest	16	18.8 (3)	50.0 (8)	18.8 (3)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)	
Plains	3	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	4	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	
Far West	308	41.6 (128)	31.2 (96)	5.5 (17)	14.3 (44)	7.5 (23)	

Table 8
Age, Race, and Gender v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	401	5.2 (21)	13.0 (52)	8.7 (35)	39.7 (159)	33.4 (134)	0.11	0.011
18-24	25	8.0 (2)	8.0 (2)	8.0 (2)	24.0 (6)	52.0 (13)		
25-34	72	6.9 (5)	13.9 (10)	8.3 (6)	26.4 (19)	44.4 (32)		
35-44	79	3.8 (3)	11.4 (9)	6.3 (5)	43.0 (34)	35.4 (28)		
45-54	99	5.1 (5)	15.2 (15)	6.1 (6)	38.4 (38)	35.4 (35)		
55-64	73	6.8 (5)	12.3 (9)	13.7 (10)	50.7 (37)	16.4 (12)		
65+	53	1.9 (1)	13.2 (7)	11.3 (6)	47.2 (25)	26.4 (14)		
Race								
Total sample	397	4.8 (19)	13.1 (52)	8.8 (35)	39.8 (158)	33.5 (133)	0.063	
White/Caucasian	316	3.2 (10)	11.7 (37)	9.2 (29)	43.7 (138)	32.3 (102)		
Black/African American	16	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)	18.8 (3)	56.3 (9)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	7.7 (1)	23.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)	53.8 (7)		
Asian/Asian American	26	11.5 (3)	15.4 (4)	7.7 (2)	38.5 (10)	26.9 (7)		
Native American	3	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)		
Another Race	23	13.0 (3)	26.1 (6)	13.0 (3)	17.4 (4)	30.4 (7)		
Gender								
Total sample	396	5.1 (20)	12.9 (51)	8.6 (34)	39.6 (157)	33.8 (134)	0.077	
Woman	314	4.8 (15)	10.8 (34)	7.6 (24)	41.4 (130)	35.4 (111)		
Man	78	6.4 (5)	21.8 (17)	12.8 (10)	33.3 (26)	25.6 (20)		
Non-binary/Other	4	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)		

Table 9
Diversity, Education, and Income v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	399	5.5 (22)	13.0 (52)	8.5 (34)	39.3 (157)	33.6 (134)	0.039	0.002
Very diverse	55	9.1 (5)	9.1 (5)	16.4 (9)	41.8 (23)	23.6 (13)		
Somewhat diverse	185	5.9 (11)	15.7 (29)	8.6 (16)	40.5 (75)	29.2 (54)		
Not very diverse	159	3.8 (6)	11.3 (18)	5.7 (9)	37.1 (59)	42.1 (67)		
Education								
Total sample	402	5.5 (22)	12.9 (52)	8.7 (35)	39.6 (159)	33.3 (134)	0.097	0.076
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	13.3 (2)	26.7 (4)	26.7 (4)	26.7 (4)	6.7 (1)		
some college	73	5.5 (4)	17.8 (13)	6.8 (5)	34.2 (25)	35.6 (26)		
bachelor's degree	167	6.6 (11)	10.2 (17)	8.4 (14)	41.9 (70)	32.9 (55)		
Graduate degree	147	3.4 (5)	12.2 (18)	8.2 (12)	40.8 (60)	35.4 (52)		
Income								
Total sample	394	5.1 (20)	12.9 (51)	8.9 (35)	39.6 (156)	33.5 (132)	0.142	0.833
Less than \$20,000	14	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)	28.6 (4)	50.0 (7)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)	0.0 (0)	53.8 (7)	30.8 (4)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	7.1 (2)	14.3 (4)	7.1 (2)	28.6 (8)	42.9 (12)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	0.0 (0)	19.6 (11)	14.3 (8)	48.2 (27)	17.9 (10)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	2.7 (1)	10.8 (4)	5.4 (2)	27.0 (10)	54.1 (20)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	7.4 (7)	13.8 (13)	12.8 (12)	38.3 (36)	27.7 (26)		
\$150,000 or more	152	5.9 (9)	10.5 (16)	6.6 (10)	42.1 (64)	34.9 (53)		

Table 10

Region of the country v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	5.3 (21)	12.8 (51)	8.8 (35)	39.7 (158)	33.4 (133)	0.001
Outside the US	35	20.0 (7)	17.1 (6)	5.7 (2)	17.1 (6)	40.0 (14)	
Northeast	40	5.0 (2)	10.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (24)	25.0 (10)	
South	35	0.0 (0)	11.4 (4)	17.1 (6)	42.9 (15)	28.6 (10)	
Midwest	77	7.8 (6)	15.6 (12)	6.5 (5)	40.3 (31)	29.9 (23)	
West	211	2.8 (6)	11.8 (25)	10.4 (22)	38.9 (82)	36.0 (76)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	5.3 (21)	12.8 (51)	8.8 (35)	39.7 (158)	33.4 (133)	0.066
Outside the US	35	20.0 (7)	17.1 (6)	5.7 (2)	17.1 (6)	40.0 (14)	
New England	10	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (5)	30.0 (3)	
Mideast	35	2.9 (1)	14.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	57.1 (20)	25.7 (9)	
Southeast	25	0.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	20.0 (5)	48.0 (12)	28.0 (7)	
Great Lakes	52	7.7 (4)	17.3 (9)	5.8 (3)	38.5 (20)	30.8 (16)	
Southwest	19	5.3 (1)	15.8 (3)	10.5 (2)	36.8 (7)	31.6 (6)	
Plains	25	8.0 (2)	12.0 (3)	8.0 (2)	44.0 (11)	28.0 (7)	
Rocky Mts	18	0.0 (0)	5.6 (1)	16.7 (3)	44.4 (8)	33.3 (6)	
Far West	179	2.8 (5)	12.3 (22)	10.1 (18)	38.5 (69)	36.3 (65)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	5.3 (21)	12.9 (51)	8.6 (34)	39.4 (156)	33.8 (134)	0.001
Northeast	18	5.6 (1)	11.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	72.2 (13)	11.1 (2)	
South	14	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	35.7 (5)	28.6 (4)	35.7 (5)	
Midwest	38	2.6 (1)	28.9 (11)	5.3 (2)	34.2 (13)	28.9 (11)	
West	326	5.8 (19)	11.7 (38)	8.3 (27)	38.7 (126)	35.6 (116)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	5.3 (21)	12.9 (51)	8.6 (34)	39.4 (156)	33.8 (134)	0.289
New England	5	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	
Mideast	16	6.3 (1)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	62.5 (10)	12.5 (2)	
Southeast	8	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	37.5 (3)	25.0 (2)	37.5 (3)	
Great Lakes	35	2.9 (1)	28.6 (10)	5.7 (2)	34.3 (12)	28.6 (10)	
Southwest	16	0.0 (0)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	43.8 (7)	31.3 (5)	
Plains	3	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	
Rocky Mts	4	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	
Far West	309	6.1 (19)	11.7 (36)	8.4 (26)	37.9 (117)	35.9 (111)	

Table 11
Age, Race, and Gender v. Discriminatory laws still exist

	Total sample	Strongly Agree % (n)	Agree % (n)	No Opinion % (n)	Disagree % (n)	Strongly Disagree % (n)	X ² p-value	Spearman's r p-value
Age								
Total sample	401	40.4 (162)	29.4 (118)	12.2 (49)	11.5 (46)	6.5 (26)	0.035	0.005
18-24	25	60.0 (15)	28.0 (7)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	8.0 (2)		
25-34	72	50.0 (36)	26.4 (19)	2.8 (2)	12.5 (9)	8.3 (6)		
35-44	78	47.4 (37)	30.8 (24)	11.5 (9)	7.7 (6)	2.6 (2)		
45-54	99	31.3 (31)	27.3 (27)	19.2 (19)	13.1 (13)	9.1 (9)		
55-64	74	28.4 (21)	33.8 (25)	14.9 (11)	17.6 (13)	5.4 (4)		
65+	53	41.5 (22)	30.2 (16)	15.1 (8)	7.5 (4)	5.7 (3)		
Race								
Total sample	397	40.6 (161)	29.5 (117)	12.3 (49)	11.6 (46)	6.0 (24)	0.048	
White/Caucasian	316	40.5 (128)	30.4 (96)	13.3 (42)	11.7 (37)	4.1 (13)		
Black/African American	16	56.3 (9)	31.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (2)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	46.2 (6)	15.4 (2)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)	23.1 (3)		
Asian/Asian American	26	42.3 (11)	30.8 (8)	11.5 (3)	7.7 (2)	7.7 (2)		
Native American	3	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	30.4 (7)	17.4 (4)	8.7 (2)	26.1 (6)	17.4 (4)		
Gender								
Total sample	396	40.9 (162)	29.5 (117)	11.9 (47)	11.4 (45)	6.3 (25)	0.006	
Woman	313	43.8 (137)	30.0 (94)	11.2 (35)	10.5 (33)	4.5 (14)		
Man	79	26.6 (21)	29.1 (23)	15.2 (12)	15.2 (12)	13.9 (11)		
Non-binary/Other	4	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		

Table 12

Diversity, Education, and Income v. Discriminatory laws still exist

	Total sample	Strongly Agree % (n)	Agree % (n)	No Opinion % (n)	Disagree % (n)	Strongly Disagree % (n)	X ² p-value	Spearman's r p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	399	40.4 (161)	29.6 (118)	12.0 (48)	11.3 (45)	6.8 (27)	0.002	0.011
Very diverse	55	30.9 (17)	23.6 (13)	18.2 (10)	7.3 (4)	20.0 (11)		
Somewhat diverse	186	38.2 (71)	32.8 (61)	12.9 (24)	11.3 (21)	4.8 (9)		
Not very diverse	158	46.2 (73)	27.8 (44)	8.9 (14)	12.7 (20)	4.4 (7)		
Education								
Total sample	402	40.3 (162)	29.4 (118)	12.2 (49)	11.4 (46)	6.7 (27)	0.11	0.192
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	33.3 (5)	26.7 (4)	33.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (1)		
some college	73	42.5 (31)	21.9 (16)	19.2 (14)	8.2 (6)	8.2 (6)		
bachelor's degree	168	36.3 (61)	31.5 (53)	10.7 (18)	14.3 (24)	7.1 (12)		
Graduate degree	146	44.5 (65)	30.8 (45)	8.2 (12)	11.0 (16)	5.5 (8)		
Income								
Total sample	394	40.4 (159)	29.9 (118)	11.9 (47)	11.7 (46)	6.1 (24)	0.56	0.051
Less than \$20,000	14	57.1 (8)	21.4 (3)	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	38.5 (5)	38.5 (5)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	53.6 (15)	25.0 (7)	10.7 (3)	3.6 (1)	7.1 (2)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	37.5 (21)	26.8 (15)	14.3 (8)	16.1 (9)	5.4 (3)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	54.1 (20)	32.4 (12)	8.1 (3)	5.4 (2)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	38.3 (36)	31.9 (30)	7.4 (7)	13.8 (13)	8.5 (8)		
\$150,000 or more	152	35.5 (54)	30.3 (46)	15.1 (23)	13.2 (20)	5.9 (9)		

Table 13
Region of the country v. Discriminatory laws still exist

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	40.6 (162)	29.3 (117)	12.3 (49)	11.5 (46)	6.3 (25)	0.796
Outside the US	35	40.0 (14)	37.1 (13)	14.3 (5)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	
Northeast	40	47.5 (19)	22.5 (9)	12.5 (5)	12.5 (5)	5.0 (2)	
South	35	57.1 (20)	22.9 (8)	8.6 (3)	11.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	77	39.0 (30)	27.3 (21)	13.0 (10)	13.0 (10)	7.8 (6)	
West	212	37.3 (79)	31.1 (66)	12.3 (26)	11.8 (25)	7.5 (16)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	40.6 (162)	29.3 (117)	12.3 (49)	11.5 (46)	6.3 (25)	0.838
Outside the US	35	40.0 (14)	37.1 (13)	14.3 (5)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	
New England	10	50.0 (5)	20.0 (2)	10.0 (1)	20.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Mideast	35	45.7 (16)	25.7 (9)	11.4 (4)	11.4 (4)	5.7 (2)	
Southeast	25	44.0 (11)	20.0 (5)	16.0 (4)	16.0 (4)	4.0 (1)	
Great Lakes	52	40.4 (21)	23.1 (12)	19.2 (10)	11.5 (6)	5.8 (3)	
Southwest	19	57.9 (11)	26.3 (5)	5.3 (1)	5.3 (1)	5.3 (1)	
Plains	25	36.0 (9)	36.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	16.0 (4)	12.0 (3)	
Rocky Mts	18	27.8 (5)	44.4 (8)	5.6 (1)	22.2 (4)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	180	38.9 (70)	30.0 (54)	12.8 (23)	10.6 (19)	7.8 (14)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	40.7 (161)	29.5 (117)	12.1 (48)	11.4 (45)	6.3 (25)	0.776
Northeast	18	44.4 (8)	22.2 (4)	11.1 (2)	16.7 (3)	5.6 (1)	
South	14	42.9 (6)	35.7 (5)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)	14.3 (2)	
Midwest	38	52.6 (20)	21.1 (8)	7.9 (3)	13.2 (5)	5.3 (2)	
West	326	39.0 (127)	30.7 (100)	13.2 (43)	11.0 (36)	6.1 (20)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	40.7 (161)	29.5 (117)	12.1 (48)	11.4 (45)	6.3 (25)	0.575
New England	5	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Mideast	16	37.5 (6)	18.8 (3)	12.5 (2)	18.8 (3)	12.5 (2)	
Southeast	8	50.0 (4)	37.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (1)	
Great Lakes	35	51.4 (18)	22.9 (8)	8.6 (3)	14.3 (5)	2.9 (1)	
Southwest	16	37.5 (6)	37.5 (6)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	3	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	
Rocky Mts	4	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	309	39.2 (121)	29.8 (92)	13.3 (41)	11.3 (35)	6.5 (20)	

Table 14
Age, Race, and Gender v. Move discrimination to criminal court

	Total sample	Strongly Agree % (n)	Agree % (n)	No Opinion % (n)	Disagree % (n)	Strongly Disagree % (n)	X ² p-value	Spearman's r p-value
Age								
Total sample	401	31.9 (128)	41.9 (168)	16.5 (66)	6.7 (27)	3.0 (12)	0.69	0.028
18-24	25	52.0 (13)	28.0 (7)	16.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (1)		
25-34	72	31.9 (23)	43.1 (31)	19.4 (14)	4.2 (3)	1.4 (1)		
35-44	79	35.4 (28)	41.8 (33)	16.5 (13)	6.3 (5)	0.0 (0)		
45-54	98	30.6 (30)	43.9 (43)	15.3 (15)	6.1 (6)	4.1 (4)		
55-64	74	27.0 (20)	40.5 (30)	16.2 (12)	10.8 (8)	5.4 (4)		
65+	53	26.4 (14)	45.3 (24)	15.1 (8)	9.4 (5)	3.8 (2)		
Race								
Total sample	397	32.0 (127)	41.8 (166)	16.6 (66)	6.5 (26)	3.0 (12)	0.241	
White/Caucasian	316	30.7 (97)	43.7 (138)	15.8 (50)	7.0 (22)	2.8 (9)		
Black/African American	16	43.8 (7)	37.5 (6)	18.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	46.2 (6)	30.8 (4)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)	0.0 (0)		
Asian/Asian American	26	42.3 (11)	30.8 (8)	23.1 (6)	3.8 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Native American	3	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	26.1 (6)	39.1 (9)	17.4 (4)	4.3 (1)	13.0 (3)		
Gender								
Total sample	396	32.3 (128)	41.4 (164)	16.7 (66)	6.6 (26)	3.0 (12)	0.017	
Woman	313	32.9 (103)	40.9 (128)	18.5 (58)	6.1 (19)	1.6 (5)		
Man	79	27.8 (22)	44.3 (35)	10.1 (8)	8.9 (7)	8.9 (7)		
Non-binary/Other	4	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		

Table 15

Diversity, Education, and Income v. Move discrimination to criminal court

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	399	31.8 (127)	41.6 (166)	16.8 (67)	6.8 (27)	3.0 (12)	0.088	0.689
Very diverse	55	23.6 (13)	45.5 (25)	25.5 (14)	0.0 (0)	5.5 (3)		
Somewhat diverse	186	32.8 (61)	44.1 (82)	12.4 (23)	7.5 (14)	3.2 (6)		
Not very diverse	158	33.5 (53)	37.3 (59)	19.0 (30)	8.2 (13)	1.9 (3)		
Education								
Total sample	402	31.8 (128)	41.8 (168)	16.7 (67)	6.7 (27)	3.0 (12)	0.479	0.031
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	53.3 (8)	33.3 (5)	13.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
some college	73	39.7 (29)	37.0 (27)	15.1 (11)	6.8 (5)	1.4 (1)		
bachelor's degree	167	32.3 (54)	38.9 (65)	18.0 (30)	7.8 (13)	3.0 (5)		
Graduate degree	147	25.2 (37)	48.3 (71)	16.3 (24)	6.1 (9)	4.1 (6)		
Income								
Total sample	394	31.5 (124)	42.1 (166)	16.8 (66)	6.6 (26)	3.0 (12)	0.065	0.226
Less than \$20,000	14	35.7 (5)	64.3 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	38.5 (5)	30.8 (4)	23.1 (3)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	42.9 (12)	28.6 (8)	25.0 (7)	3.6 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	26.8 (15)	50.0 (28)	8.9 (5)	10.7 (6)	3.6 (2)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	37.8 (14)	27.0 (10)	32.4 (12)	2.7 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	33.0 (31)	37.2 (35)	22.3 (21)	4.3 (4)	3.2 (3)		
\$150,000 or more	152	27.6 (42)	47.4 (72)	11.8 (18)	8.6 (13)	4.6 (7)		

Table 16

Region of the country v. Move discrimination to criminal court

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	31.9 (127)	41.7 (166)	16.6 (66)	6.8 (27)	3.0 (12)	0.037
Outside the US	35	40.0 (14)	40.0 (14)	20.0 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Northeast	40	27.5 (11)	45.0 (18)	5.0 (2)	20.0 (8)	2.5 (1)	
South	35	22.9 (8)	45.7 (16)	17.1 (6)	5.7 (2)	8.6 (3)	
Midwest	77	28.6 (22)	40.3 (31)	18.2 (14)	10.4 (8)	2.6 (2)	
West	211	34.1 (72)	41.2 (87)	17.5 (37)	4.3 (9)	2.8 (6)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	31.9 (127)	41.7 (166)	16.6 (66)	6.8 (27)	3.0 (12)	0.129
Outside the US	35	40.0 (14)	40.0 (14)	20.0 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
New England	10	30.0 (3)	40.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	30.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	
Mideast	35	28.6 (10)	48.6 (17)	5.7 (2)	14.3 (5)	2.9 (1)	
Southeast	25	16.0 (4)	48.0 (12)	24.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	12.0 (3)	
Great Lakes	52	28.8 (15)	36.5 (19)	21.2 (11)	9.6 (5)	3.8 (2)	
Southwest	19	26.3 (5)	36.8 (7)	21.1 (4)	10.5 (2)	5.3 (1)	
Plains	25	28.0 (7)	48.0 (12)	12.0 (3)	12.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	18	27.8 (5)	50.0 (9)	11.1 (2)	5.6 (1)	5.6 (1)	
Far West	179	35.8 (64)	40.2 (72)	17.3 (31)	4.5 (8)	2.2 (4)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	32.3 (128)	41.7 (165)	16.7 (66)	6.8 (27)	2.5 (10)	0.818
Northeast	18	16.7 (3)	55.6 (10)	16.7 (3)	5.6 (1)	5.6 (1)	
South	14	14.3 (2)	57.1 (8)	21.4 (3)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	38	34.2 (13)	36.8 (14)	15.8 (6)	7.9 (3)	5.3 (2)	
West	326	33.7 (110)	40.8 (133)	16.6 (54)	6.7 (22)	2.1 (7)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	32.3 (128)	41.7 (165)	16.7 (66)	6.8 (27)	2.5 (10)	0.766
New England	5	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Mideast	16	25.0 (4)	50.0 (8)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)	
Southeast	8	12.5 (1)	62.5 (5)	25.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	35	34.3 (12)	34.3 (12)	17.1 (6)	8.6 (3)	5.7 (2)	
Southwest	16	18.8 (3)	43.8 (7)	25.0 (4)	12.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	3	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	4	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	309	34.0 (105)	41.4 (128)	16.2 (50)	6.1 (19)	2.3 (7)	

Table 17
Age, Race, and Gender v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

	Total sample	Strongly Agree % (n)	Agree % (n)	No Opinion % (n)	Disagree % (n)	Strongly Disagree % (n)	X ² p-value	Spearman's r p-value
Age								
Total sample	401	58.4 (234)	22.2 (89)	10.2 (41)	6.0 (24)	3.2 (13)	0.091	0.110
18-24	25	60.0 (15)	32.0 (8)	4.0 (1)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)		
25-34	72	69.4 (50)	18.1 (13)	5.6 (4)	4.2 (3)	2.8 (2)		
35-44	78	60.3 (47)	25.6 (20)	7.7 (6)	6.4 (5)	0.0 (0)		
45-54	99	46.5 (46)	24.2 (24)	17.2 (17)	9.1 (9)	3.0 (3)		
55-64	74	52.7 (39)	21.6 (16)	12.2 (9)	5.4 (4)	8.1 (6)		
65+	53	69.8 (37)	15.1 (8)	7.5 (4)	3.8 (2)	3.8 (2)		
Race								
Total sample	397	58.7 (233)	22.2 (88)	9.8 (39)	6.0 (24)	3.3 (13)	0.067	
White/Caucasian	317	60.3 (191)	20.8 (66)	10.4 (33)	5.7 (18)	2.8 (9)		
Black/African American	16	81.3 (13)	12.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	46.2 (6)	30.8 (4)	15.4 (2)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Asian/Asian American	26	50.0 (13)	38.5 (10)	3.8 (1)	7.7 (2)	0.0 (0)		
Native American	3	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	22	36.4 (8)	22.7 (5)	13.6 (3)	9.1 (2)	18.2 (4)		
Gender								
Total sample	397	58.9 (234)	21.9 (87)	9.8 (39)	6.0 (24)	3.3 (13)	0.504	
Woman	314	60.8 (191)	21.7 (68)	9.2 (29)	5.4 (17)	2.9 (9)		
Man	79	49.4 (39)	24.1 (19)	12.7 (10)	8.9 (7)	5.1 (4)		
Non-binary/Other	4	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		

Table 18

Diversity, Education, and Income v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	399	58.4 (233)	21.8 (87)	10.5 (42)	6.0 (24)	3.3 (13)	0.220	0.092
Very diverse	55	47.3 (26)	30.9 (17)	10.9 (6)	9.1 (5)	1.8 (1)		
Somewhat diverse	185	58.4 (108)	20.0 (37)	10.8 (20)	8.1 (15)	2.7 (5)		
Not very diverse	159	62.3 (99)	20.8 (33)	10.1 (16)	2.5 (4)	4.4 (7)		
Education								
Total sample	402	58.2 (234)	22.1 (89)	10.4 (42)	6.0 (24)	3.2 (13)	0.002	0.048
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	20.0 (3)	33.3 (5)	46.7 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
some college	72	58.3 (42)	19.4 (14)	13.9 (10)	4.2 (3)	4.2 (3)		
bachelor's degree	168	57.1 (96)	23.2 (39)	9.5 (16)	7.1 (12)	3.0 (5)		
Graduate degree	147	63.3 (93)	21.1 (31)	6.1 (9)	6.1 (9)	3.4 (5)		
Income								
Total sample	394	58.4 (230)	22.1 (87)	10.2 (40)	6.1 (24)	3.3 (13)	0.333	0.175
Less than \$20,000	14	57.1 (8)	28.6 (4)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	84.6 (11)	15.4 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	57.1 (16)	14.3 (4)	25.0 (7)	0.0 (0)	3.6 (1)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	55	54.5 (30)	21.8 (12)	10.9 (6)	10.9 (6)	1.8 (1)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	67.6 (25)	21.6 (8)	10.8 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	62.8 (59)	19.1 (18)	6.4 (6)	7.4 (7)	4.3 (4)		
\$150,000 or more	153	52.9 (81)	25.5 (39)	11.1 (17)	6.5 (10)	3.9 (6)		

Table 19

Region of the country v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	58.3 (232)	22.1 (88)	10.3 (41)	6.0 (24)	3.3 (13)	0.753
Outside the US	35	51.4 (18)	22.9 (8)	17.1 (6)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	
Northeast	40	55.0 (22)	22.5 (9)	12.5 (5)	5.0 (2)	5.0 (2)	
South	35	54.3 (19)	31.4 (11)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	5.7 (2)	
Midwest	77	61.0 (47)	27.3 (21)	6.5 (5)	3.9 (3)	1.3 (1)	
West	211	59.7 (126)	18.5 (39)	10.9 (23)	7.6 (16)	3.3 (7)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	58.3 (232)	22.1 (88)	10.3 (41)	6.0 (24)	3.3 (13)	0.816
Outside the US	35	51.4 (18)	22.9 (8)	17.1 (6)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	
New England	10	40.0 (4)	20.0 (2)	20.0 (2)	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)	
Mideast	35	62.9 (22)	20.0 (7)	8.6 (3)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	
Southeast	25	52.0 (13)	32.0 (8)	8.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	8.0 (2)	
Great Lakes	52	65.4 (34)	21.2 (11)	5.8 (3)	5.8 (3)	1.9 (1)	
Southwest	19	47.4 (9)	26.3 (5)	15.8 (3)	5.3 (1)	5.3 (1)	
Plains	25	52.0 (13)	40.0 (10)	8.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	18	44.4 (8)	27.8 (5)	16.7 (3)	11.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	179	62.0 (111)	17.9 (32)	9.5 (17)	7.3 (13)	3.4 (6)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	59.1 (234)	22.0 (87)	10.1 (40)	6.1 (24)	2.8 (11)	0.729
Northeast	18	61.1 (11)	11.1 (2)	16.7 (3)	5.6 (1)	5.6 (1)	
South	14	50.0 (7)	35.7 (5)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	38	73.7 (28)	15.8 (6)	2.6 (1)	5.3 (2)	2.6 (1)	
West	326	57.7 (188)	22.7 (74)	10.7 (35)	6.1 (20)	2.8 (9)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	59.1 (234)	22.0 (87)	10.1 (40)	6.1 (24)	2.8 (11)	0.766
New England	5	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Mideast	16	62.5 (10)	18.8 (3)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)	
Southeast	8	50.0 (4)	37.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	35	71.4 (25)	17.1 (6)	2.9 (1)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	
Southwest	16	56.3 (9)	25.0 (4)	18.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	3	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	4	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	309	57.6 (178)	22.7 (70)	10.4 (32)	6.5 (20)	2.9 (9)	

Table 20
Age, Race, and Gender v. Private prisons should be banned

	Total sample	Strongly Agree % (n)	Agree % (n)	No Opinion % (n)	Disagree % (n)	Strongly Disagree % (n)	X ² p-value	Spearman's r p-value
Age								
Total sample	402	55.7 (224)	21.9 (88)	13.7 (55)	6.0 (24)	2.7 (11)	0.003	0.069
18-24	25	68.0 (17)	16.0 (4)	8.0 (2)	8.0 (2)	0.0 (0)		
25-34	72	65.3 (47)	16.7 (12)	9.7 (7)	5.6 (4)	2.8 (2)		
35-44	79	57.0 (45)	22.8 (18)	10.1 (8)	8.9 (7)	1.3 (1)		
45-54	99	34.3 (34)	33.3 (33)	23.2 (23)	6.1 (6)	3.0 (3)		
55-64	74	55.4 (41)	17.6 (13)	17.6 (13)	4.1 (3)	5.4 (4)		
65+	53	75.5 (40)	15.1 (8)	3.8 (2)	3.8 (2)	1.9 (1)		
Race								
Total sample	398	56.0 (223)	21.9 (87)	13.3 (53)	6.0 (24)	2.8 (11)	0.012	
White/Caucasian	317	58.7 (186)	22.1 (70)	11.7 (37)	5.7 (18)	1.9 (6)		
Black/African American	16	56.3 (9)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	18.8 (3)	0.0 (0)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	46.2 (6)	30.8 (4)	15.4 (2)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)		
Asian/Asian American	26	46.2 (12)	26.9 (7)	23.1 (6)	3.8 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Native American	3	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	34.8 (8)	17.4 (4)	21.7 (5)	8.7 (2)	17.4 (4)		
Gender								
Total sample	397	56.4 (224)	21.4 (85)	13.4 (53)	6.0 (24)	2.8 (11)	0.116	
Woman	314	57.3 (180)	22.9 (72)	12.7 (40)	4.5 (14)	2.5 (8)		
Man	79	50.6 (40)	16.5 (13)	16.5 (13)	12.7 (10)	3.8 (3)		
Non-binary/Other	4	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		

Table 21
Diversity, Education, and Income v. Private prisons should be banned

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	400	55.8 (223)	22.0 (88)	13.5 (54)	6.0 (24)	2.8 (11)	0.280	0.579
Very diverse	55	47.3 (26)	30.9 (17)	12.7 (7)	9.1 (5)	0.0 (0)		
Somewhat diverse	186	57.0 (106)	22.0 (41)	11.3 (21)	7.0 (13)	2.7 (5)		
Not very diverse	159	57.2 (91)	18.9 (30)	16.4 (26)	3.8 (6)	3.8 (6)		
Education								
Total sample	403	55.6 (224)	22.1 (89)	13.6 (55)	6.0 (24)	2.7 (11)	0.030	0.886
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	26.7 (4)	40.0 (6)	33.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Some college	73	65.8 (48)	13.7 (10)	11.0 (8)	6.8 (5)	2.7 (2)		
Bachelor's degree	168	56.0 (94)	17.9 (30)	16.7 (28)	6.0 (10)	3.6 (6)		
Graduate degree	147	53.1 (78)	29.3 (43)	9.5 (14)	6.1 (9)	2.0 (3)		
Income								
Total sample	395	55.7 (220)	21.8 (86)	13.7 (54)	6.1 (24)	2.8 (11)	0.415	0.058
Less than \$20,000	14	57.1 (8)	28.6 (4)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	76.9 (10)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	50.0 (14)	21.4 (6)	21.4 (6)	3.6 (1)	3.6 (1)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	58.9 (33)	17.9 (10)	10.7 (6)	12.5 (7)	0.0 (0)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	70.3 (26)	16.2 (6)	10.8 (4)	2.7 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	58.5 (55)	21.3 (20)	10.6 (10)	4.3 (4)	5.3 (5)		
\$150,000 or more	153	48.4 (74)	25.5 (39)	16.3 (25)	7.2 (11)	2.6 (4)		

Table 22
Region of the country v. Private prisons should be banned

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	55.6 (222)	21.8 (87)	13.8 (55)	6.0 (24)	2.8 (11)	0.516
Outside the US	35	51.4 (18)	25.7 (9)	22.9 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Northeast	40	55.0 (22)	22.5 (9)	15.0 (6)	2.5 (1)	5.0 (2)	
South	35	57.1 (20)	22.9 (8)	11.4 (4)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	
Midwest	77	55.8 (43)	28.6 (22)	10.4 (8)	5.2 (4)	0.0 (0)	
West	212	56.1 (119)	18.4 (39)	13.7 (29)	8.0 (17)	3.8 (8)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	55.6 (222)	21.8 (87)	13.8 (55)	6.0 (24)	2.8 (11)	0.578
Outside the US	35	51.4 (18)	25.7 (9)	22.9 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
New England	10	60.0 (6)	10.0 (1)	20.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	
Mideast	35	51.4 (18)	25.7 (9)	14.3 (5)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	
Southeast	25	56.0 (14)	20.0 (5)	8.0 (2)	8.0 (2)	8.0 (2)	
Great Lakes	52	57.7 (30)	26.9 (14)	7.7 (4)	7.7 (4)	0.0 (0)	
Southwest	19	57.9 (11)	26.3 (5)	15.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	25	52.0 (13)	32.0 (8)	16.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	18	38.9 (7)	16.7 (3)	22.2 (4)	16.7 (3)	5.6 (1)	
Far West	180	58.3 (105)	18.3 (33)	12.8 (23)	7.2 (13)	3.3 (6)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	397	56.2 (223)	21.7 (86)	13.6 (54)	6.0 (24)	2.5 (10)	0.167
Northeast	18	55.6 (10)	16.7 (3)	22.2 (4)	0.0 (0)	5.6 (1)	
South	14	42.9 (6)	28.6 (4)	14.3 (2)	14.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	38	52.6 (20)	39.5 (15)	2.6 (1)	5.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	
West	327	57.2 (187)	19.6 (64)	14.4 (47)	6.1 (20)	2.8 (9)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	397	56.2 (223)	21.7 (86)	13.6 (54)	6.0 (24)	2.5 (10)	0.220
New England	5	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Mideast	16	43.8 (7)	31.3 (5)	18.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	
Southeast	8	50.0 (4)	25.0 (2)	12.5 (1)	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	35	54.3 (19)	37.1 (13)	2.9 (1)	5.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Southwest	16	62.5 (10)	31.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	3	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	4	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	310	57.1 (177)	19.0 (59)	14.8 (46)	6.1 (19)	2.9 (9)	

Table 23
Age, Race, and Gender v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	401	34.4 (138)	35.2 (141)	13.7 (55)	12.5 (50)	4.2 (17)	0.000	0.000
18-24	25	68.0 (17)	12.0 (3)	4.0 (1)	8.0 (2)	8.0 (2)		
25-34	72	47.2 (34)	31.9 (23)	8.3 (6)	11.1 (8)	1.4 (1)		
35-44	79	36.7 (29)	35.4 (28)	20.3 (16)	6.3 (5)	1.3 (1)		
45-54	99	21.2 (21)	41.4 (41)	14.1 (14)	19.2 (19)	4.0 (4)		
55-64	73	24.7 (18)	43.8 (32)	15.1 (11)	8.2 (6)	8.2 (6)		
65+	53	35.8 (19)	26.4 (14)	13.2 (7)	18.9 (10)	5.7 (3)		
Race								
Total sample	397	34.5 (137)	35.3 (140)	13.9 (55)	12.3 (49)	4.0 (16)	0.047	
White/Caucasian	316	35.4 (112)	35.1 (111)	12.3 (39)	13.9 (44)	3.2 (10)		
Black/African American	16	31.3 (5)	50.0 (8)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (2)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	30.8 (4)	23.1 (3)	30.8 (4)	15.4 (2)	0.0 (0)		
Asian/Asian American	26	34.6 (9)	42.3 (11)	19.2 (5)	3.8 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Native American	3	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	30.4 (7)	21.7 (5)	21.7 (5)	8.7 (2)	17.4 (4)		
Gender								
Total sample	396	34.8 (138)	35.1 (139)	13.4 (53)	12.6 (50)	4.0 (16)	0.535	
Woman	313	35.8 (112)	34.2 (107)	14.4 (45)	12.1 (38)	3.5 (11)		
Man	79	29.1 (23)	39.2 (31)	10.1 (8)	15.2 (12)	6.3 (5)		
Non-binary/Other	4	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		

Table 24

Diversity, Education, and Income v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	399	34.6 (138)	35.1 (140)	13.5 (54)	12.5 (50)	4.3 (17)	0.166	0.353
Very diverse	55	20.0 (11)	52.7 (29)	12.7 (7)	9.1 (5)	5.5 (3)		
Somewhat diverse	186	37.1 (69)	31.7 (59)	12.4 (23)	14.5 (27)	4.3 (8)		
Not very diverse	158	36.7 (58)	32.9 (52)	15.2 (24)	11.4 (18)	3.8 (6)		
Education								
Total sample	402	34.3 (138)	35.1 (141)	13.7 (55)	12.7 (51)	4.2 (17)	0.869	0.553
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	20.0 (3)	33.3 (5)	20.0 (3)	26.7 (4)	0.0 (0)		
some college	73	31.5 (23)	41.1 (30)	13.7 (10)	11.0 (8)	2.7 (2)		
bachelor's degree	167	35.9 (60)	32.3 (54)	14.4 (24)	12.6 (21)	4.8 (8)		
Graduate degree	147	35.4 (52)	35.4 (52)	12.2 (18)	12.2 (18)	4.8 (7)		
Income								
Total sample	394	34.8 (137)	35.0 (138)	13.5 (53)	12.4 (49)	4.3 (17)	0.506	0.129
Less than \$20,000	14	35.7 (5)	28.6 (4)	21.4 (3)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	53.8 (7)	23.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)	7.7 (1)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	39.3 (11)	32.1 (9)	10.7 (3)	17.9 (5)	0.0 (0)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	35.7 (20)	33.9 (19)	16.1 (9)	8.9 (5)	5.4 (3)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	48.6 (18)	27.0 (10)	16.2 (6)	8.1 (3)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	35.1 (33)	33.0 (31)	12.8 (12)	10.6 (10)	8.5 (8)		
\$150,000 or more	152	28.3 (43)	40.8 (62)	13.2 (20)	15.1 (23)	2.6 (4)		

Table 25

Region of the country v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	34.7 (138)	34.7 (138)	13.8 (55)	12.6 (50)	4.3 (17)	0.678
Outside the US	35	45.7 (16)	25.7 (9)	17.1 (6)	11.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	
Northeast	40	45.0 (18)	22.5 (9)	17.5 (7)	10.0 (4)	5.0 (2)	
South	35	25.7 (9)	45.7 (16)	11.4 (4)	14.3 (5)	2.9 (1)	
Midwest	77	28.6 (22)	35.1 (27)	16.9 (13)	13.0 (10)	6.5 (5)	
West	211	34.6 (73)	36.5 (77)	11.8 (25)	12.8 (27)	4.3 (9)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	34.7 (138)	34.7 (138)	13.8 (55)	12.6 (50)	4.3 (17)	0.574
Outside the US	35	45.7 (16)	25.7 (9)	17.1 (6)	11.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	
New England	10	40.0 (4)	10.0 (1)	30.0 (3)	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)	
Mideast	35	45.7 (16)	28.6 (10)	14.3 (5)	8.6 (3)	2.9 (1)	
Southeast	25	16.0 (4)	56.0 (14)	8.0 (2)	12.0 (3)	8.0 (2)	
Great Lakes	52	32.7 (17)	34.6 (18)	11.5 (6)	13.5 (7)	7.7 (4)	
Southwest	19	36.8 (7)	36.8 (7)	5.3 (1)	21.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	25	20.0 (5)	36.0 (9)	28.0 (7)	12.0 (3)	4.0 (1)	
Rocky Mts	18	27.8 (5)	33.3 (6)	11.1 (2)	22.2 (4)	5.6 (1)	
Far West	179	35.8 (64)	35.8 (64)	12.8 (23)	11.7 (21)	3.9 (7)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	34.8 (138)	35.1 (139)	13.6 (54)	12.6 (50)	3.8 (15)	0.596
Northeast	18	38.9 (7)	38.9 (7)	5.6 (1)	11.1 (2)	5.6 (1)	
South	14	28.6 (4)	42.9 (6)	0.0 (0)	28.6 (4)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	38	39.5 (15)	28.9 (11)	10.5 (4)	13.2 (5)	7.9 (3)	
West	326	34.4 (112)	35.3 (115)	15.0 (49)	12.0 (39)	3.4 (11)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	34.8 (138)	35.1 (139)	13.6 (54)	12.6 (50)	3.8 (15)	0.531
New England	5	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Mideast	16	31.3 (5)	43.8 (7)	6.3 (1)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	
Southeast	8	25.0 (2)	50.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	35	37.1 (13)	31.4 (11)	11.4 (4)	11.4 (4)	8.6 (3)	
Southwest	16	37.5 (6)	31.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	31.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	3	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	4	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	309	34.6 (107)	35.0 (108)	15.9 (49)	11.0 (34)	3.6 (11)	

Table 26

Education, and Income v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Education								
Total sample	402	27.1 (109)	28.6 (115)	11.9 (48)	17.9 (72)	14.4 (58)	0.117	0.046
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	13.3 (2)	13.3 (2)	20.0 (3)	40.0 (6)	13.3 (2)		
some college	73	20.5 (15)	35.6 (26)	15.1 (11)	9.6 (7)	19.2 (14)		
bachelor's degree	167	28.1 (47)	25.7 (43)	10.2 (17)	20.4 (34)	15.6 (26)		
Graduate degree	147	30.6 (45)	29.9 (44)	11.6 (17)	17.0 (25)	10.9 (16)		
Income								
Total sample	394	27.7 (109)	28.4 (112)	11.7 (46)	18.3 (72)	14.0 (55)	0.003	0.221
Less than \$20,000	14	57.1 (8)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	35.7 (5)	0.0 (0)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	30.8 (4)	46.2 (6)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	28.6 (8)	28.6 (8)	21.4 (6)	10.7 (3)	10.7 (3)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	19.6 (11)	25.0 (14)	17.9 (10)	17.9 (10)	19.6 (11)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	43.2 (16)	45.9 (17)	0.0 (0)	10.8 (4)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	24.5 (23)	24.5 (23)	9.6 (9)	22.3 (21)	19.1 (18)		
\$150,000 or more	152	25.7 (39)	28.3 (43)	13.8 (21)	18.4 (28)	13.8 (21)		

Table 27

Region of the country v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X</u> ² p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	27.4 (109)	28.6 (114)	11.8 (47)	18.1 (72)	14.1 (56)	0.874
Outside the US	35	34.3 (12)	25.7 (9)	14.3 (5)	20.0 (7)	5.7 (2)	
Northeast	40	40.0 (16)	22.5 (9)	7.5 (3)	17.5 (7)	12.5 (5)	
South	35	25.7 (9)	28.6 (10)	11.4 (4)	20.0 (7)	14.3 (5)	
Midwest	77	20.8 (16)	32.5 (25)	15.6 (12)	18.2 (14)	13.0 (10)	
West	211	26.5 (56)	28.9 (61)	10.9 (23)	17.5 (37)	16.1 (34)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	27.4 (109)	28.6 (114)	11.8 (47)	18.1 (72)	14.1 (56)	0.545
Outside the US	35	34.3 (12)	25.7 (9)	14.3 (5)	20.0 (7)	5.7 (2)	
New England	10	50.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)	30.0 (3)	
Mideast	35	37.1 (13)	25.7 (9)	8.6 (3)	22.9 (8)	5.7 (2)	
Southeast	25	16.0 (4)	40.0 (10)	16.0 (4)	16.0 (4)	12.0 (3)	
Great Lakes	52	23.1 (12)	34.6 (18)	17.3 (9)	13.5 (7)	11.5 (6)	
Southwest	19	31.6 (6)	21.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	31.6 (6)	15.8 (3)	
Plains	25	16.0 (4)	28.0 (7)	12.0 (3)	28.0 (7)	16.0 (4)	
Rocky Mts	18	16.7 (3)	33.3 (6)	5.6 (1)	22.2 (4)	22.2 (4)	
Far West	179	27.9 (50)	28.5 (51)	11.7 (21)	15.6 (28)	16.2 (29)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	27.5 (109)	28.8 (114)	11.9 (47)	17.9 (71)	13.9 (55)	0.964
Northeast	18	27.8 (5)	38.9 (7)	5.6 (1)	16.7 (3)	11.1 (2)	
South	14	21.4 (3)	21.4 (3)	14.3 (2)	21.4 (3)	21.4 (3)	
Midwest	38	26.3 (10)	36.8 (14)	13.2 (5)	15.8 (6)	7.9 (3)	
West	326	27.9 (91)	27.6 (90)	12.0 (39)	18.1 (59)	14.4 (47)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	27.5 (109)	28.8 (114)	11.9 (47)	17.9 (71)	13.9 (55)	0.767
New England	5	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	
Mideast	16	31.3 (5)	31.3 (5)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	
Southeast	8	12.5 (1)	37.5 (3)	12.5 (1)	25.0 (2)	12.5 (1)	
Great Lakes	35	25.7 (9)	37.1 (13)	14.3 (5)	17.1 (6)	5.7 (2)	
Southwest	16	37.5 (6)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)	31.3 (5)	18.8 (3)	
Plains	3	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	
Rocky Mts	4	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	309	27.8 (86)	27.8 (86)	12.3 (38)	17.5 (54)	14.6 (45)	

Table 28
Age, Race, and Gender v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	401	20.0 (80)	29.2 (117)	18.5 (74)	20.4 (82)	12.0 (48)	0.053	0.008
18-24	25	44.0 (11)	24.0 (6)	20.0 (5)	8.0 (2)	4.0 (1)		
25-34	72	25.0 (18)	26.4 (19)	20.8 (15)	13.9 (10)	13.9 (10)		
35-44	79	19.0 (15)	40.5 (32)	15.2 (12)	19.0 (15)	6.3 (5)		
45-54	98	13.3 (13)	26.5 (26)	22.4 (22)	24.5 (24)	13.3 (13)		
55-64	74	13.5 (10)	24.3 (18)	17.6 (13)	27.0 (20)	17.6 (13)		
65+	53	24.5 (13)	30.2 (16)	13.2 (7)	20.8 (11)	11.3 (6)		
Race								
Total sample	397	19.9 (79)	29.5 (117)	18.4 (73)	20.7 (82)	11.6 (46)	0.001	
White/Caucasian	316	18.0 (57)	32.0 (101)	19.0 (60)	20.9 (66)	10.1 (32)		
Black/African American	16	43.8 (7)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	25.0 (4)	6.3 (1)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	23.1 (3)	46.2 (6)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)	7.7 (1)		
Asian/Asian American	26	19.2 (5)	19.2 (5)	30.8 (8)	23.1 (6)	7.7 (2)		
Native American	3	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	30.4 (7)	8.7 (2)	4.3 (1)	13.0 (3)	43.5 (10)		
Gender								
Total sample	396	20.2 (80)	29.3 (116)	18.2 (72)	20.5 (81)	11.9 (47)	0.001	
Woman	313	21.1 (66)	32.9 (103)	16.9 (53)	19.8 (62)	9.3 (29)		
Man	79	13.9 (11)	16.5 (13)	22.8 (18)	24.1 (19)	22.8 (18)		
Non-binary/Other	4	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		

Table 29
Diversity, Education, and Income v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	399	20.1 (80)	29.1 (116)	18.3 (73)	20.3 (81)	12.3 (49)	0.102	0.012
Very diverse	55	10.9 (6)	23.6 (13)	16.4 (9)	25.5 (14)	23.6 (13)		
Somewhat diverse	186	21.5 (40)	29.0 (54)	17.7 (33)	18.8 (35)	12.9 (24)		
Not very diverse	158	21.5 (34)	31.0 (49)	19.6 (31)	20.3 (32)	7.6 (12)		
Education								
Total sample	402	19.9 (80)	29.1 (117)	18.4 (74)	20.4 (82)	12.2 (49)	0.821	0.986
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	13.3 (2)	26.7 (4)	26.7 (4)	26.7 (4)	6.7 (1)		
some college	73	21.9 (16)	28.8 (21)	20.5 (15)	13.7 (10)	15.1 (11)		
bachelor's degree	167	22.2 (37)	25.7 (43)	16.8 (28)	22.8 (38)	12.6 (21)		
Graduate degree	147	17.0 (25)	33.3 (49)	18.4 (27)	20.4 (30)	10.9 (16)		
Income								
Total sample	394	19.8 (78)	29.2 (115)	18.5 (73)	20.6 (81)	11.9 (47)	0.290	0.020
Less than \$20,000	14	35.7 (5)	28.6 (4)	14.3 (2)	21.4 (3)	0.0 (0)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	38.5 (5)	30.8 (4)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	28.6 (8)	28.6 (8)	17.9 (5)	14.3 (4)	10.7 (3)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	23.2 (13)	23.2 (13)	23.2 (13)	17.9 (10)	12.5 (7)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	29.7 (11)	32.4 (12)	16.2 (6)	21.6 (8)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	12.8 (12)	30.9 (29)	13.8 (13)	24.5 (23)	18.1 (17)		
\$150,000 or more	152	15.8 (24)	29.6 (45)	21.7 (33)	21.1 (32)	11.8 (18)		

Table 30

Region of the country v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	20.1 (80)	29.1 (116)	18.3 (73)	20.4 (81)	12.1 (48)	0.742
Outside the US	35	25.7 (9)	22.9 (8)	22.9 (8)	22.9 (8)	5.7 (2)	
Northeast	40	20.0 (8)	35.0 (14)	12.5 (5)	17.5 (7)	15.0 (6)	
South	35	20.0 (7)	20.0 (7)	20.0 (7)	28.6 (10)	11.4 (4)	
Midwest	77	13.0 (10)	27.3 (21)	24.7 (19)	20.8 (16)	14.3 (11)	
West	211	21.8 (46)	31.3 (66)	16.1 (34)	19.0 (40)	11.8 (25)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	20.1 (80)	29.1 (116)	18.3 (73)	20.4 (81)	12.1 (48)	0.964
Outside the US	35	25.7 (9)	22.9 (8)	22.9 (8)	22.9 (8)	5.7 (2)	
New England	10	30.0 (3)	30.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (2)	20.0 (2)	
Mideast	35	20.0 (7)	31.4 (11)	17.1 (6)	20.0 (7)	11.4 (4)	
Southeast	25	12.0 (3)	28.0 (7)	28.0 (7)	20.0 (5)	12.0 (3)	
Great Lakes	52	13.5 (7)	23.1 (12)	28.8 (15)	23.1 (12)	11.5 (6)	
Southwest	19	21.1 (4)	31.6 (6)	21.1 (4)	21.1 (4)	5.3 (1)	
Plains	25	12.0 (3)	36.0 (9)	16.0 (4)	16.0 (4)	20.0 (5)	
Rocky Mts	18	16.7 (3)	33.3 (6)	16.7 (3)	22.2 (4)	11.1 (2)	
Far West	179	22.9 (41)	30.2 (54)	14.5 (26)	19.6 (35)	12.8 (23)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	20.2 (80)	29.3 (116)	18.2 (72)	20.7 (82)	11.6 (46)	0.615
Northeast	18	16.7 (3)	50.0 (9)	5.6 (1)	11.1 (2)	16.7 (3)	
South	14	14.3 (2)	21.4 (3)	28.6 (4)	14.3 (2)	21.4 (3)	
Midwest	38	18.4 (7)	26.3 (10)	21.1 (8)	18.4 (7)	15.8 (6)	
West	326	20.9 (68)	28.8 (94)	18.1 (59)	21.8 (71)	10.4 (34)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	20.2 (80)	29.3 (116)	18.2 (72)	20.7 (82)	11.6 (46)	0.529
New England	5	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	
Mideast	16	18.8 (3)	43.8 (7)	6.3 (1)	12.5 (2)	18.8 (3)	
Southeast	8	12.5 (1)	12.5 (1)	50.0 (4)	12.5 (1)	12.5 (1)	
Great Lakes	35	20.0 (7)	22.9 (8)	22.9 (8)	20.0 (7)	14.3 (5)	
Southwest	16	31.3 (5)	25.0 (4)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	18.8 (3)	
Plains	3	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	
Rocky Mts	4	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	309	20.4 (63)	28.8 (89)	18.1 (56)	22.3 (69)	10.4 (32)	

Table 31
Age, Race, and Gender v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	400	32.0 (128)	41.8 (167)	11.0 (44)	9.0 (36)	6.3 (25)	0.663	0.047
18-24	25	44.0 (11)	36.0 (9)	8.0 (2)	8.0 (2)	4.0 (1)		
25-34	71	39.4 (28)	31.0 (22)	15.5 (11)	7.0 (5)	7.0 (5)		
35-44	79	35.4 (28)	45.6 (36)	8.9 (7)	3.8 (3)	6.3 (5)		
45-54	98	29.6 (29)	42.9 (42)	10.2 (10)	11.2 (11)	6.1 (6)		
55-64	74	21.6 (16)	47.3 (35)	9.5 (7)	13.5 (10)	8.1 (6)		
65+	53	30.2 (16)	43.4 (23)	13.2 (7)	9.4 (5)	3.8 (2)		
Race								
Total sample	396	32.1 (127)	42.2 (167)	10.9 (43)	8.6 (34)	6.3 (25)	0.000	
White/Caucasian	315	32.4 (102)	44.4 (140)	9.2 (29)	9.2 (29)	4.8 (15)		
Black/African American	16	50.0 (8)	25.0 (4)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	30.8 (4)	46.2 (6)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)		
Asian/Asian American	26	26.9 (7)	38.5 (10)	26.9 (7)	7.7 (2)	0.0 (0)		
Native American	3	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	26.1 (6)	17.4 (4)	21.7 (5)	4.3 (1)	30.4 (7)		
Gender								
Total sample	395	32.4 (128)	41.8 (165)	10.9 (43)	8.6 (34)	6.3 (25)	0.004	
Woman	312	34.3 (107)	42.6 (133)	11.9 (37)	6.4 (20)	4.8 (15)		
Man	79	22.8 (18)	39.2 (31)	7.6 (6)	17.7 (14)	12.7 (10)		
Non-binary/Other	4	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		

Table 32

Diversity, Education, and Income v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	398	32.2 (128)	41.5 (165)	11.1 (44)	8.8 (35)	6.5 (26)	0.056	0.002
Very diverse	55	21.8 (12)	36.4 (20)	20.0 (11)	9.1 (5)	12.7 (7)		
Somewhat diverse	186	30.6 (57)	41.9 (78)	10.2 (19)	9.7 (18)	7.5 (14)		
Not very diverse	157	37.6 (59)	42.7 (67)	8.9 (14)	7.6 (12)	3.2 (5)		
Education								
Total sample	401	31.9 (128)	41.6 (167)	11.0 (44)	9.0 (36)	6.5 (26)	0.984	0.981
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	40.0 (6)	26.7 (4)	13.3 (2)	13.3 (2)	6.7 (1)		
some college	73	31.5 (23)	42.5 (31)	11.0 (8)	6.8 (5)	8.2 (6)		
bachelor's degree	166	31.3 (52)	43.4 (72)	9.0 (15)	10.2 (17)	6.0 (10)		
Graduate degree	147	32.0 (47)	40.8 (60)	12.9 (19)	8.2 (12)	6.1 (9)		
Income								
Total sample	393	32.1 (126)	41.5 (163)	11.2 (44)	8.9 (35)	6.4 (25)	0.865	0.164
Less than \$20,000	14	42.9 (6)	42.9 (6)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	46.2 (6)	23.1 (3)	23.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	39.3 (11)	32.1 (9)	7.1 (2)	10.7 (3)	10.7 (3)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	28.6 (16)	46.4 (26)	12.5 (7)	5.4 (3)	7.1 (4)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	40.5 (15)	45.9 (17)	8.1 (3)	2.7 (1)	2.7 (1)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	93	30.1 (28)	38.7 (36)	12.9 (12)	10.8 (10)	7.5 (7)		
\$150,000 or more	152	28.9 (44)	43.4 (66)	10.5 (16)	11.2 (17)	5.9 (9)		

Table 33

Region of the country v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	397	32.2 (128)	41.6 (165)	10.8 (43)	9.1 (36)	6.3 (25)	0.657
Outside the US	35	31.4 (11)	42.9 (15)	17.1 (6)	2.9 (1)	5.7 (2)	
Northeast	40	32.5 (13)	40.0 (16)	7.5 (3)	10.0 (4)	10.0 (4)	
South	35	22.9 (8)	42.9 (15)	20.0 (7)	14.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	77	35.1 (27)	39.0 (30)	9.1 (7)	11.7 (9)	5.2 (4)	
West	210	32.9 (69)	42.4 (89)	9.5 (20)	8.1 (17)	7.1 (15)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	397	32.2 (128)	41.6 (165)	10.8 (43)	9.1 (36)	6.3 (25)	0.560
Outside the US	35	31.4 (11)	42.9 (15)	17.1 (6)	2.9 (1)	5.7 (2)	
New England	10	40.0 (4)	20.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	30.0 (3)	
Mideast	35	31.4 (11)	42.9 (15)	11.4 (4)	11.4 (4)	2.9 (1)	
Southeast	25	16.0 (4)	52.0 (13)	20.0 (5)	12.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	52	36.5 (19)	40.4 (21)	7.7 (4)	9.6 (5)	5.8 (3)	
Southwest	19	31.6 (6)	52.6 (10)	5.3 (1)	10.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	25	32.0 (8)	36.0 (9)	12.0 (3)	16.0 (4)	4.0 (1)	
Rocky Mts	18	27.8 (5)	44.4 (8)	16.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (2)	
Far West	178	33.7 (60)	40.4 (72)	9.6 (17)	9.0 (16)	7.3 (13)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	395	32.4 (128)	41.8 (165)	10.6 (42)	9.1 (36)	6.1 (24)	0.194
Northeast	18	22.2 (4)	55.6 (10)	11.1 (2)	5.6 (1)	5.6 (1)	
South	14	7.1 (1)	35.7 (5)	28.6 (4)	21.4 (3)	7.1 (1)	
Midwest	38	47.4 (18)	31.6 (12)	7.9 (3)	5.3 (2)	7.9 (3)	
West	325	32.3 (105)	42.5 (138)	10.2 (33)	9.2 (30)	5.8 (19)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	395	32.4 (128)	41.8 (165)	10.6 (42)	9.1 (36)	6.1 (24)	0.733
New England	5	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	
Mideast	16	18.8 (3)	56.3 (9)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)	
Southeast	8	12.5 (1)	37.5 (3)	25.0 (2)	25.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	35	45.7 (16)	34.3 (12)	8.6 (3)	5.7 (2)	5.7 (2)	
Southwest	16	25.0 (4)	43.8 (7)	6.3 (1)	18.8 (3)	6.3 (1)	
Plains	3	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	
Rocky Mts	4	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	308	32.1 (99)	42.5 (131)	10.4 (32)	9.1 (28)	5.8 (18)	

Table 34
Age, Race, and Gender v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	402	61.9 (249)	22.4 (90)	5.7 (23)	5.2 (21)	4.7 (19)	0.022	0.014
18-24	25	84.0 (21)	12.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)		
25-34	72	72.2 (52)	12.5 (9)	5.6 (4)	5.6 (4)	4.2 (3)		
35-44	79	64.6 (51)	21.5 (17)	6.3 (5)	3.8 (3)	3.8 (3)		
45-54	99	52.5 (52)	34.3 (34)	5.1 (5)	5.1 (5)	3.0 (3)		
55-64	74	45.9 (34)	27.0 (20)	9.5 (7)	6.8 (5)	10.8 (8)		
65+	53	73.6 (39)	13.2 (7)	3.8 (2)	5.7 (3)	3.8 (2)		
Race								
Total sample	398	62.3 (248)	22.4 (89)	5.5 (22)	5.3 (21)	4.5 (18)	0.120	
White/Caucasian	317	64.0 (203)	22.4 (71)	4.1 (13)	5.4 (17)	4.1 (13)		
Black/African American	16	81.3 (13)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	46.2 (6)	30.8 (4)	15.4 (2)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Asian/Asian American	26	50.0 (13)	30.8 (8)	11.5 (3)	3.8 (1)	3.8 (1)		
Native American	3	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	52.2 (12)	13.0 (3)	8.7 (2)	8.7 (2)	17.4 (4)		
Gender								
Total sample	397	62.7 (249)	21.7 (86)	5.5 (22)	5.3 (21)	4.8 (19)	0.168	
Woman	314	65.3 (205)	20.7 (65)	5.4 (17)	5.1 (16)	3.5 (11)		
Man	79	50.6 (40)	26.6 (21)	6.3 (5)	6.3 (5)	10.1 (8)		
Non-binary/Other	4	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		

Table 35

Diversity, Education, and Income v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	400	62.0 (248)	22.3 (89)	5.8 (23)	5.0 (20)	5.0 (20)	0.192	0.338
Very diverse	55	50.9 (28)	23.6 (13)	9.1 (5)	5.5 (3)	10.9 (6)		
Somewhat diverse	186	65.1 (121)	21.5 (40)	4.3 (8)	6.5 (12)	2.7 (5)		
Not very diverse	159	62.3 (99)	22.6 (36)	6.3 (10)	3.1 (5)	5.7 (9)		
Education								
Total sample	403	61.8 (249)	22.3 (90)	5.7 (23)	5.2 (21)	5.0 (20)	0.071	0.247
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	60.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	26.7 (4)	6.7 (1)	6.7 (1)		
some college	73	63.0 (46)	19.2 (14)	6.8 (5)	5.5 (4)	5.5 (4)		
bachelor's degree	168	57.7 (97)	26.8 (45)	4.2 (7)	6.0 (10)	5.4 (9)		
Graduate degree	147	66.0 (97)	21.1 (31)	4.8 (7)	4.1 (6)	4.1 (6)		
Income								
Total sample	395	61.8 (244)	22.5 (89)	5.8 (23)	5.3 (21)	4.6 (18)	0.423	0.057
Less than \$20,000	14	64.3 (9)	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	14.3 (2)	0.0 (0)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	69.2 (9)	23.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	67.9 (19)	14.3 (4)	10.7 (3)	7.1 (2)	0.0 (0)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	66.1 (37)	21.4 (12)	7.1 (4)	3.6 (2)	1.8 (1)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	75.7 (28)	21.6 (8)	2.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	57.4 (54)	22.3 (21)	9.6 (9)	5.3 (5)	5.3 (5)		
\$150,000 or more	153	57.5 (88)	25.5 (39)	3.3 (5)	5.9 (9)	7.8 (12)		

Table 36

Region of the country v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	62.2 (248)	22.1 (88)	5.8 (23)	5.3 (21)	4.8 (19)	0.894
Outside the US	35	62.9 (22)	22.9 (8)	5.7 (2)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	
Northeast	40	65.0 (26)	25.0 (10)	2.5 (1)	2.5 (1)	5.0 (2)	
South	35	71.4 (25)	8.6 (3)	5.7 (2)	8.6 (3)	5.7 (2)	
Midwest	77	63.6 (49)	23.4 (18)	7.8 (6)	2.6 (2)	2.6 (2)	
West	212	59.4 (126)	23.1 (49)	5.7 (12)	6.1 (13)	5.7 (12)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	62.2 (248)	22.1 (88)	5.8 (23)	5.3 (21)	4.8 (19)	0.566
Outside the US	35	62.9 (22)	22.9 (8)	5.7 (2)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	
New England	10	60.0 (6)	20.0 (2)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	
Mideast	35	68.6 (24)	25.7 (9)	0.0 (0)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	
Southeast	25	72.0 (18)	8.0 (2)	4.0 (1)	8.0 (2)	8.0 (2)	
Great Lakes	52	67.3 (35)	23.1 (12)	5.8 (3)	1.9 (1)	1.9 (1)	
Southwest	19	52.6 (10)	10.5 (2)	21.1 (4)	10.5 (2)	5.3 (1)	
Plains	25	56.0 (14)	24.0 (6)	12.0 (3)	4.0 (1)	4.0 (1)	
Rocky Mts	18	50.0 (9)	38.9 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (2)	
Far West	180	61.1 (110)	22.2 (40)	5.0 (9)	6.7 (12)	5.0 (9)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	397	62.5 (248)	22.4 (89)	5.5 (22)	5.3 (21)	4.3 (17)	0.095
Northeast	18	61.1 (11)	27.8 (5)	5.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	5.6 (1)	
South	14	78.6 (11)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	21.4 (3)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	38	78.9 (30)	13.2 (5)	2.6 (1)	2.6 (1)	2.6 (1)	
West	327	59.9 (196)	24.2 (79)	6.1 (20)	5.2 (17)	4.6 (15)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	397	62.5 (248)	22.4 (89)	5.5 (22)	5.3 (21)	4.3 (17)	0.373
New England	5	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Mideast	16	62.5 (10)	25.0 (4)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	
Southeast	8	75.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	35	77.1 (27)	14.3 (5)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	
Southwest	16	75.0 (12)	6.3 (1)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	3	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	4	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	
Far West	310	59.7 (185)	24.5 (76)	5.8 (18)	5.5 (17)	4.5 (14)	

Table 37
Age, Race, and Gender v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	400	56.3 (225)	21.0 (84)	8.5 (34)	8.3 (33)	6.0 (24)	0.047	0.020
18-24	25	68.0 (17)	12.0 (3)	8.0 (2)	12.0 (3)	0.0 (0)		
25-34	72	61.1 (44)	20.8 (15)	9.7 (7)	5.6 (4)	2.8 (2)		
35-44	79	64.6 (51)	12.7 (10)	11.4 (9)	8.9 (7)	2.5 (2)		
45-54	97	52.6 (51)	24.7 (24)	10.3 (10)	5.2 (5)	7.2 (7)		
55-64	74	40.5 (30)	32.4 (24)	4.1 (3)	10.8 (8)	12.2 (9)		
65+	53	60.4 (32)	15.1 (8)	5.7 (3)	11.3 (6)	7.5 (4)		
Race								
Total sample	397	56.4 (224)	20.9 (83)	8.6 (34)	8.3 (33)	5.8 (23)	0.101	
White/Caucasian	316	59.5 (188)	19.6 (62)	7.3 (23)	8.5 (27)	5.1 (16)		
Black/African								
American	16	56.3 (9)	18.8 (3)	18.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	53.8 (7)	23.1 (3)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)		
Asian/Asian American	26	50.0 (13)	34.6 (9)	7.7 (2)	3.8 (1)	3.8 (1)		
Native American	3	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	30.4 (7)	17.4 (4)	17.4 (4)	17.4 (4)	17.4 (4)		
Gender								
Total sample	396	56.6 (224)	20.5 (81)	8.6 (34)	8.3 (33)	6.1 (24)	0.048	
Woman	313	60.4 (189)	19.5 (61)	8.3 (26)	7.3 (23)	4.5 (14)		
Man	79	40.5 (32)	24.1 (19)	10.1 (8)	12.7 (10)	12.7 (10)		
Non-binary/Other	4	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		

Table 38

Diversity, Education, and Income v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	398	56.3 (224)	20.9 (83)	8.5 (34)	8.0 (32)	6.3 (25)	0.072	0.006
Very diverse	55	43.6 (24)	21.8 (12)	12.7 (7)	9.1 (5)	12.7 (7)		
Somewhat diverse	186	54.3 (101)	23.1 (43)	8.6 (16)	6.5 (12)	7.5 (14)		
Not very diverse	157	63.1 (99)	17.8 (28)	7.0 (11)	9.6 (15)	2.5 (4)		
Education								
Total sample	401	56.1 (225)	20.9 (84)	8.5 (34)	8.2 (33)	6.2 (25)	0.029	0.001
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	26.7 (4)	26.7 (4)	26.7 (4)	13.3 (2)	6.7 (1)		
some college	73	49.3 (36)	23.3 (17)	11.0 (8)	8.2 (6)	8.2 (6)		
bachelor's degree	166	54.8 (91)	18.1 (30)	9.0 (15)	12.0 (20)	6.0 (10)		
Graduate degree	147	63.9 (94)	22.4 (33)	4.8 (7)	3.4 (5)	5.4 (8)		
Income								
Total sample	393	56.0 (220)	21.4 (84)	8.7 (34)	8.1 (32)	5.9 (23)	0.238	0.746
Less than \$20,000	14	64.3 (9)	14.3 (2)	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	61.5 (8)	23.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	42.9 (12)	25.0 (7)	17.9 (5)	14.3 (4)	0.0 (0)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	46.4 (26)	21.4 (12)	12.5 (7)	16.1 (9)	3.6 (2)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	70.3 (26)	18.9 (7)	8.1 (3)	2.7 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	93	59.1 (55)	19.4 (18)	5.4 (5)	7.5 (7)	8.6 (8)		
\$150,000 or more	152	55.3 (84)	23.0 (35)	7.9 (12)	6.6 (10)	7.2 (11)		

Table 39

Region of the country v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	397	56.4 (224)	20.9 (83)	8.6 (34)	8.1 (32)	6.0 (24)	0.935
Outside the US	35	57.1 (20)	25.7 (9)	11.4 (4)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	
Northeast	40	57.5 (23)	20.0 (8)	2.5 (1)	10.0 (4)	10.0 (4)	
South	35	62.9 (22)	14.3 (5)	11.4 (4)	8.6 (3)	2.9 (1)	
Midwest	76	53.9 (41)	22.4 (17)	10.5 (8)	6.6 (5)	6.6 (5)	
West	211	55.9 (118)	20.9 (44)	8.1 (17)	9.0 (19)	6.2 (13)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	397	56.4 (224)	20.9 (83)	8.6 (34)	8.1 (32)	6.0 (24)	0.893
Outside the US	35	57.1 (20)	25.7 (9)	11.4 (4)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	
New England	10	50.0 (5)	20.0 (2)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (2)	
Mideast	35	60.0 (21)	20.0 (7)	0.0 (0)	14.3 (5)	5.7 (2)	
Southeast	25	64.0 (16)	20.0 (5)	8.0 (2)	4.0 (1)	4.0 (1)	
Great Lakes	52	51.9 (27)	23.1 (12)	11.5 (6)	5.8 (3)	7.7 (4)	
Southwest	19	42.1 (8)	36.8 (7)	15.8 (3)	5.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	24	58.3 (14)	20.8 (5)	8.3 (2)	8.3 (2)	4.2 (1)	
Rocky Mts	18	50.0 (9)	16.7 (3)	11.1 (2)	16.7 (3)	5.6 (1)	
Far West	179	58.1 (104)	18.4 (33)	7.8 (14)	8.9 (16)	6.7 (12)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	395	56.7 (224)	21.0 (83)	8.4 (33)	8.1 (32)	5.8 (23)	0.857
Northeast	18	55.6 (10)	22.2 (4)	5.6 (1)	5.6 (1)	11.1 (2)	
South	14	50.0 (7)	21.4 (3)	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)	
Midwest	38	52.6 (20)	31.6 (12)	5.3 (2)	2.6 (1)	7.9 (3)	
West	325	57.5 (187)	19.7 (64)	8.6 (28)	8.9 (29)	5.2 (17)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	395	56.7 (224)	21.0 (83)	8.4 (33)	8.1 (32)	5.8 (23)	0.925
New England	5	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	
Mideast	16	50.0 (8)	25.0 (4)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)	
Southeast	8	62.5 (5)	25.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	35	54.3 (19)	31.4 (11)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	5.7 (2)	
Southwest	16	43.8 (7)	25.0 (4)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	
Plains	3	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	
Rocky Mts	4	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	308	58.1 (179)	18.8 (58)	8.8 (27)	8.8 (27)	5.5 (17)	

Table 40

Diversity, Education, and Income v. Minority contributions should be an integral part of school curriculums

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Education								
Total sample	403	74.4 (300)	20.8 (84)	3.5 (14)	0.7 (3)	0.5 (2)	0.044	0.238
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	60.0 (9)	20.0 (3)	13.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (1)		
some college	73	75.3 (55)	19.2 (14)	5.5 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
bachelor's degree	168	72.6 (122)	23.2 (39)	3.0 (5)	1.2 (2)	0.0 (0)		
Graduate degree	147	77.6 (114)	19.0 (28)	2.0 (3)	0.7 (1)	0.7 (1)		
Income								
Total sample	395	74.4 (294)	21.0 (83)	3.5 (14)	0.8 (3)	0.3 (1)	0.871	0.876
Less than \$20,000	14	78.6 (11)	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	61.5 (8)	30.8 (4)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	78.6 (22)	14.3 (4)	7.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	67.9 (38)	28.6 (16)	1.8 (1)	1.8 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	86.5 (32)	13.5 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	75.5 (71)	21.3 (20)	2.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	1.1 (1)		
\$150,000 or more	153	73.2 (112)	20.9 (32)	4.6 (7)	1.3 (2)	0.0 (0)		

Table 41

Region of the country v. Make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	74.9 (299)	20.6 (82)	3.5 (14)	0.8 (3)	0.3 (1)	0.299
Outside the US	35	71.4 (25)	25.7 (9)	2.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Northeast	40	72.5 (29)	22.5 (9)	2.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.5 (1)	
South	35	80.0 (28)	14.3 (5)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	77	74.0 (57)	19.5 (15)	3.9 (3)	2.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	
West	212	75.5 (160)	20.8 (44)	3.8 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	74.9 (299)	20.6 (82)	3.5 (14)	0.8 (3)	0.3 (1)	0.002
Outside the US	35	71.4 (25)	25.7 (9)	2.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
New England	10	70.0 (7)	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	
Mideast	35	71.4 (25)	28.6 (10)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Southeast	25	88.0 (22)	4.0 (1)	4.0 (1)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	52	73.1 (38)	21.2 (11)	3.8 (2)	1.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Southwest	19	78.9 (15)	21.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	25	76.0 (19)	16.0 (4)	4.0 (1)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	18	66.7 (12)	27.8 (5)	5.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	180	75.6 (136)	20.6 (37)	3.9 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	397	75.1 (298)	20.7 (82)	3.3 (13)	0.8 (3)	0.3 (1)	0.997
Northeast	18	83.3 (15)	16.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
South	14	78.6 (11)	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	38	76.3 (29)	21.1 (8)	2.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
West	327	74.3 (243)	21.1 (69)	3.4 (11)	0.9 (3)	0.3 (1)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	397	75.1 (298)	20.7 (82)	3.3 (13)	0.8 (3)	0.3 (1)	0.926
New England	5	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Mideast	16	81.3 (13)	18.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Southeast	8	87.5 (7)	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	35	77.1 (27)	22.9 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Southwest	16	68.8 (11)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	3	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	4	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	310	74.8 (232)	21.0 (65)	3.2 (10)	0.6 (2)	0.3 (1)	

Table 42

Age, Race, and Gender v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	402	4.5 (18)	1.0 (4)	2.5 (10)	19.9 (80)	72.1 (290)	0.501	0.323
18-24	25	12.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	16.0 (4)	72.0 (18)		
25-34	72	4.2 (3)	1.4 (1)	2.8 (2)	20.8 (15)	70.8 (51)		
35-44	79	5.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	2.5 (2)	10.1 (8)	82.3 (65)		
45-54	99	3.0 (3)	2.0 (2)	4.0 (4)	19.2 (19)	71.7 (71)		
55-64	74	4.1 (3)	1.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	28.4 (21)	66.2 (49)		
65+	53	3.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	3.8 (2)	24.5 (13)	67.9 (36)		
Race								
Total sample	398	4.5 (18)	1.0 (4)	2.5 (10)	19.8 (79)	72.1 (287)	0.067	
White/Caucasian	317	4.4 (14)	0.9 (3)	1.9 (6)	19.2 (61)	73.5 (233)		
Black/African American	16	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	87.5 (14)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)	84.6 (11)		
Asian/Asian American	26	3.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	3.8 (1)	26.9 (7)	65.4 (17)		
Native American	3	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)		
Another Race	23	4.3 (1)	4.3 (1)	13.0 (3)	34.8 (8)	43.5 (10)		
Gender								
Total sample	397	4.5 (18)	1.0 (4)	2.5 (10)	19.4 (77)	72.5 (288)	0.000	
Woman	314	4.5 (14)	0.6 (2)	1.0 (3)	16.2 (51)	77.7 (244)		
Man	79	5.1 (4)	2.5 (2)	8.9 (7)	32.9 (26)	50.6 (40)		
Non-binary/Other	4	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)		

Table 43

Diversity, Education, and Income v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	400	4.5 (18)	1.0 (4)	2.5 (10)	19.8 (79)	72.3 (289)	0.226	0.126
Very diverse	55	7.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	5.5 (3)	23.6 (13)	63.6 (35)		
Somewhat diverse	186	2.7 (5)	1.1 (2)	1.6 (3)	23.1 (43)	71.5 (133)		
Not very diverse	159	5.7 (9)	1.3 (2)	2.5 (4)	14.5 (23)	76.1 (121)		
Education								
Total sample	403	4.7 (19)	1.0 (4)	2.5 (10)	19.9 (80)	72.0 (290)	0.320	0.542
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	13.3 (2)	6.7 (1)	6.7 (1)	13.3 (2)	60.0 (9)		
some college	73	6.8 (5)	1.4 (1)	2.7 (2)	16.4 (12)	72.6 (53)		
bachelor's degree	168	3.6 (6)	0.0 (0)	1.8 (3)	22.6 (38)	72.0 (121)		
Graduate degree	147	4.1 (6)	1.4 (2)	2.7 (4)	19.0 (28)	72.8 (107)		
Income								
Total sample	395	4.6 (18)	1.0 (4)	2.5 (10)	19.7 (78)	72.2 (285)	0.849	0.765
Less than \$20,000	14	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	21.4 (3)	71.4 (10)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	23.1 (3)	76.9 (10)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	10.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	3.6 (1)	21.4 (6)	64.3 (18)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	7.1 (4)	1.8 (1)	1.8 (1)	23.2 (13)	66.1 (37)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	2.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	16.2 (6)	81.1 (30)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	3.2 (3)	1.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	21.3 (20)	74.5 (70)		
\$150,000 or more	153	3.9 (6)	1.3 (2)	5.2 (8)	17.6 (27)	71.9 (110)		

Table 44

Region of the country v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	4.5 (18)	1.0 (4)	2.5 (10)	19.5 (78)	72.4 (289)	0.692
Outside the US	35	8.6 (3)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	20.0 (7)	65.7 (23)	
Northeast	40	2.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.5 (1)	22.5 (9)	72.5 (29)	
South	35	8.6 (3)	0.0 (0)	8.6 (3)	20.0 (7)	62.9 (22)	
Midwest	77	3.9 (3)	1.3 (1)	2.6 (2)	16.9 (13)	75.3 (58)	
West	212	3.8 (8)	0.9 (2)	1.4 (3)	19.8 (42)	74.1 (157)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	4.5 (18)	1.0 (4)	2.5 (10)	19.5 (78)	72.4 (289)	0.646
Outside the US	35	8.6 (3)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	20.0 (7)	65.7 (23)	
New England	10	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)	80.0 (8)	
Mideast	35	8.6 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.7 (9)	65.7 (23)	
Southeast	25	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	12.0 (3)	16.0 (4)	72.0 (18)	
Great Lakes	52	5.8 (3)	1.9 (1)	1.9 (1)	15.4 (8)	75.0 (39)	
Southwest	19	10.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	21.1 (4)	68.4 (13)	
Plains	25	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	20.0 (5)	76.0 (19)	
Rocky Mts	18	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.6 (1)	22.2 (4)	72.2 (13)	
Far West	180	3.9 (7)	1.1 (2)	1.1 (2)	20.0 (36)	73.9 (133)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	397	4.5 (18)	1.0 (4)	2.5 (10)	19.4 (77)	72.5 (288)	0.930
Northeast	18	5.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	22.2 (4)	72.2 (13)	
South	14	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)	14.3 (2)	71.4 (10)	
Midwest	38	7.9 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	23.7 (9)	68.4 (26)	
West	327	4.0 (13)	1.2 (4)	2.8 (9)	19.0 (62)	73.1 (239)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	397	4.5 (18)	1.0 (4)	2.5 (10)	19.4 (77)	72.5 (288)	0.972
New England	5	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)	
Mideast	16	12.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	18.8 (3)	68.8 (11)	
Southeast	8	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (2)	75.0 (6)	
Great Lakes	35	8.6 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	22.9 (8)	68.6 (24)	
Southwest	16	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (2)	18.8 (3)	68.8 (11)	
Plains	3	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	
Rocky Mts	4	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	
Far West	310	4.2 (13)	1.3 (4)	2.6 (8)	18.7 (58)	73.2 (227)	

Table 45

Age, Race, and Gender v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	402	66.2 (266)	23.1 (93)	4.5 (18)	3.7 (15)	2.5 (10)	0.367	0.289
18-24	25	64.0 (16)	32.0 (8)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)		
25-34	72	66.7 (48)	20.8 (15)	6.9 (5)	4.2 (3)	1.4 (1)		
35-44	79	78.5 (62)	15.2 (12)	1.3 (1)	2.5 (2)	2.5 (2)		
45-54	99	62.6 (62)	21.2 (21)	7.1 (7)	6.1 (6)	3.0 (3)		
55-64	74	55.4 (41)	33.8 (25)	5.4 (4)	1.4 (1)	4.1 (3)		
65+	53	69.8 (37)	22.6 (12)	1.9 (1)	3.8 (2)	1.9 (1)		
Race								
Total sample	398	66.3 (264)	22.9 (91)	4.5 (18)	3.8 (15)	2.5 (10)	0.000	
White/Caucasian	317	68.1 (216)	23.0 (73)	4.1 (13)	2.8 (9)	1.9 (6)		
Black/African American	16	68.8 (11)	25.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	84.6 (11)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)		
Asian/Asian American	26	57.7 (15)	30.8 (8)	11.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Native American	3	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	43.5 (10)	17.4 (4)	4.3 (1)	21.7 (5)	13.0 (3)		
Gender								
Total sample	397	66.5 (264)	22.7 (90)	4.5 (18)	3.8 (15)	2.5 (10)	0.014	
Woman	314	70.4 (221)	21.3 (67)	3.8 (12)	2.9 (9)	1.6 (5)		
Man	79	49.4 (39)	29.1 (23)	7.6 (6)	7.6 (6)	6.3 (5)		
Non-binary/Other	4	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		

Table 46
Diversity, Education, and Income v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	400	66.3 (265)	22.8 (91)	4.5 (18)	3.8 (15)	2.8 (11)	0.167	0.132
Very diverse	55	60.0 (33)	20.0 (11)	7.3 (4)	3.6 (2)	9.1 (5)		
Somewhat diverse	186	65.6 (122)	24.2 (45)	4.3 (8)	3.8 (7)	2.2 (4)		
Not very diverse	159	69.2 (110)	22.0 (35)	3.8 (6)	3.8 (6)	1.3 (2)		
Education								
Total sample	403	66.0 (266)	23.1 (93)	4.5 (18)	3.7 (15)	2.7 (11)	0.619	0.764
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	46.7 (7)	40.0 (6)	6.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (1)		
some college	73	71.2 (52)	19.2 (14)	4.1 (3)	2.7 (2)	2.7 (2)		
bachelor's degree	168	64.9 (109)	21.4 (36)	6.5 (11)	4.8 (8)	2.4 (4)		
Graduate degree	147	66.7 (98)	25.2 (37)	2.0 (3)	3.4 (5)	2.7 (4)		
Income								
Total sample	395	66.3 (262)	22.8 (90)	4.6 (18)	3.8 (15)	2.5 (10)	0.407	0.649
Less than \$20,000	14	64.3 (9)	35.7 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	69.2 (9)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	64.3 (18)	25.0 (7)	10.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	56	60.7 (34)	30.4 (17)	5.4 (3)	1.8 (1)	1.8 (1)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	78.4 (29)	21.6 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	67.0 (63)	22.3 (21)	3.2 (3)	3.2 (3)	4.3 (4)		
\$150,000 or more	153	65.4 (100)	20.3 (31)	4.6 (7)	6.5 (10)	3.3 (5)		

Table 47

Region of the country v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	66.4 (265)	22.8 (91)	4.5 (18)	3.8 (15)	2.5 (10)	0.187
Outside the US	35	74.3 (26)	20.0 (7)	5.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Northeast	40	65.0 (26)	20.0 (8)	5.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (4)	
South	35	62.9 (22)	25.7 (9)	2.9 (1)	8.6 (3)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	77	64.9 (50)	19.5 (15)	7.8 (6)	5.2 (4)	2.6 (2)	
West	212	66.5 (141)	24.5 (52)	3.3 (7)	3.8 (8)	1.9 (4)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	399	66.4 (265)	22.8 (91)	4.5 (18)	3.8 (15)	2.5 (10)	0.004
Outside the US	35	74.3 (26)	20.0 (7)	5.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
New England	10	60.0 (6)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	30.0 (3)	
Mideast	35	62.9 (22)	28.6 (10)	5.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	2.9 (1)	
Southeast	25	72.0 (18)	12.0 (3)	4.0 (1)	12.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	52	63.5 (33)	23.1 (12)	5.8 (3)	5.8 (3)	1.9 (1)	
Southwest	19	57.9 (11)	31.6 (6)	5.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	5.3 (1)	
Plains	25	68.0 (17)	12.0 (3)	12.0 (3)	4.0 (1)	4.0 (1)	
Rocky Mts	18	72.2 (13)	16.7 (3)	11.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	180	66.1 (119)	25.6 (46)	2.2 (4)	4.4 (8)	1.7 (3)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	397	66.8 (265)	23.2 (92)	4.3 (17)	3.5 (14)	2.3 (9)	0.454
Northeast	18	66.7 (12)	22.2 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (2)	
South	14	71.4 (10)	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	38	71.1 (27)	23.7 (9)	5.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
West	327	66.1 (216)	23.5 (77)	4.3 (14)	4.0 (13)	2.1 (7)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	397	66.8 (265)	23.2 (92)	4.3 (17)	3.5 (14)	2.3 (9)	0.604
New England	5	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	
Mideast	16	68.8 (11)	25.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	
Southeast	8	75.0 (6)	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	35	74.3 (26)	22.9 (8)	2.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Southwest	16	56.3 (9)	37.5 (6)	6.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	3	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	4	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	310	66.5 (206)	22.9 (71)	4.2 (13)	4.2 (13)	2.3 (7)	

Table 48
Diversity, Education, and Income v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Education								
Total sample	401	29.7 (119)	35.2 (141)	16.2 (65)	13.0 (52)	6.0 (24)	0.938	0.528
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	20.0 (3)	33.3 (5)	20.0 (3)	20.0 (3)	6.7 (1)		
some college	72	34.7 (25)	40.3 (29)	11.1 (8)	8.3 (6)	5.6 (4)		
bachelor's degree	167	28.1 (47)	34.7 (58)	18.0 (30)	13.2 (22)	6.0 (10)		
Graduate degree	147	29.9 (44)	33.3 (49)	16.3 (24)	14.3 (21)	6.1 (9)		
Income								
Total sample	393	30.0 (118)	35.1 (138)	16.0 (63)	13.0 (51)	5.9 (23)	0.446	0.256
Less than \$20,000	14	57.1 (8)	21.4 (3)	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	30.8 (4)	46.2 (6)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	32.1 (9)	28.6 (8)	17.9 (5)	17.9 (5)	3.6 (1)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	55	20.0 (11)	40.0 (22)	20.0 (11)	16.4 (9)	3.6 (2)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	45.9 (17)	35.1 (13)	13.5 (5)	5.4 (2)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	28.7 (27)	33.0 (31)	14.9 (14)	16.0 (15)	7.4 (7)		
\$150,000 or more	152	27.6 (42)	36.2 (55)	16.4 (25)	12.5 (19)	7.2 (11)		

Table 49

Region of the country v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	397	29.7 (118)	35.5 (141)	15.9 (63)	13.1 (52)	5.8 (23)	0.034
Outside the US	35	40.0 (14)	42.9 (15)	11.4 (4)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	
Northeast	40	30.0 (12)	27.5 (11)	25.0 (10)	5.0 (2)	12.5 (5)	
South	35	17.1 (6)	37.1 (13)	14.3 (5)	28.6 (10)	2.9 (1)	
Midwest	76	23.7 (18)	32.9 (25)	19.7 (15)	14.5 (11)	9.2 (7)	
West	211	32.2 (68)	36.5 (77)	13.7 (29)	13.3 (28)	4.3 (9)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	397	29.7 (118)	35.5 (141)	15.9 (63)	13.1 (52)	5.8 (23)	0.164
Outside the US	35	40.0 (14)	42.9 (15)	11.4 (4)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	
New England	10	40.0 (4)	20.0 (2)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	30.0 (3)	
Mideast	35	22.9 (8)	31.4 (11)	31.4 (11)	8.6 (3)	5.7 (2)	
Southeast	25	16.0 (4)	48.0 (12)	8.0 (2)	24.0 (6)	4.0 (1)	
Great Lakes	51	23.5 (12)	31.4 (16)	21.6 (11)	13.7 (7)	9.8 (5)	
Southwest	19	31.6 (6)	31.6 (6)	15.8 (3)	21.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	25	24.0 (6)	36.0 (9)	16.0 (4)	16.0 (4)	8.0 (2)	
Rocky Mts	18	22.2 (4)	38.9 (7)	16.7 (3)	16.7 (3)	5.6 (1)	
Far West	179	33.5 (60)	35.2 (63)	13.4 (24)	13.4 (24)	4.5 (8)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	395	30.1 (119)	35.7 (141)	15.9 (63)	12.9 (51)	5.3 (21)	0.147
Northeast	18	16.7 (3)	50.0 (9)	16.7 (3)	5.6 (1)	11.1 (2)	
South	14	28.6 (4)	21.4 (3)	7.1 (1)	42.9 (6)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	38	28.9 (11)	34.2 (13)	18.4 (7)	10.5 (4)	7.9 (3)	
West	325	31.1 (101)	35.7 (116)	16.0 (52)	12.3 (40)	4.9 (16)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	395	30.1 (119)	35.7 (141)	15.9 (63)	12.9 (51)	5.3 (21)	0.167
New England	5	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	
Mideast	16	25.0 (4)	43.8 (7)	18.8 (3)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)	
Southeast	8	25.0 (2)	25.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	35	28.6 (10)	34.3 (12)	20.0 (7)	11.4 (4)	5.7 (2)	
Southwest	16	31.3 (5)	18.8 (3)	12.5 (2)	37.5 (6)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	3	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	
Rocky Mts	4	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	308	31.5 (97)	36.0 (111)	15.6 (48)	11.7 (36)	5.2 (16)	

Table 50
Age, Race, and Gender v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Age								
Total sample	401	51.1 (205)	34.7 (139)	6.7 (27)	5.7 (23)	1.7 (7)	0.023	0.001
18-24	24	83.3 (20)	16.7 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
25-34	72	61.1 (44)	26.4 (19)	6.9 (5)	5.6 (4)	0.0 (0)		
35-44	79	59.5 (47)	24.1 (19)	6.3 (5)	8.9 (7)	1.3 (1)		
45-54	99	38.4 (38)	45.5 (45)	8.1 (8)	6.1 (6)	2.0 (2)		
55-64	74	37.8 (28)	45.9 (34)	6.8 (5)	5.4 (4)	4.1 (3)		
65+	53	52.8 (28)	34.0 (18)	7.5 (4)	3.8 (2)	1.9 (1)		
Race								
Total sample	397	51.1 (203)	34.8 (138)	6.8 (27)	5.5 (22)	1.8 (7)	0.043	
White/Caucasian	317	49.2 (156)	37.5 (119)	6.3 (20)	5.7 (18)	1.3 (4)		
Black/African American	15	66.7 (10)	26.7 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (1)		
Hispanic/Latino	13	69.2 (9)	23.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Asian/Asian American	26	57.7 (15)	34.6 (9)	3.8 (1)	3.8 (1)	0.0 (0)		
Native American	3	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
Another Race	23	47.8 (11)	13.0 (3)	21.7 (5)	8.7 (2)	8.7 (2)		
Gender								
Total sample	396	51.3 (203)	34.3 (136)	6.8 (27)	5.8 (23)	1.8 (7)	0.022	
Woman	314	52.9 (166)	36.0 (113)	5.7 (18)	4.5 (14)	1.0 (3)		
Man	78	43.6 (34)	28.2 (22)	11.5 (9)	11.5 (9)	5.1 (4)		
Non-binary/Other	4	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		

Table 51

Diversity, Education, and Income v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value	<u>Spearman's r</u> p-value
Community Diversity								
Total sample	399	51.1 (204)	34.6 (138)	6.8 (27)	5.5 (22)	2.0 (8)	0.033	0.031
Very diverse	54	38.9 (21)	37.0 (20)	11.1 (6)	5.6 (3)	7.4 (4)		
Somewhat diverse	186	52.2 (97)	32.3 (60)	7.0 (13)	7.5 (14)	1.1 (2)		
Not very diverse	159	54.1 (86)	36.5 (58)	5.0 (8)	3.1 (5)	1.3 (2)		
Education								
Total sample	402	51.0 (205)	34.6 (139)	6.7 (27)	5.7 (23)	2.0 (8)	0.578	0.208
Less than high school	0	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
High school	15	60.0 (9)	13.3 (2)	13.3 (2)	6.7 (1)	6.7 (1)		
some college	72	59.7 (43)	27.8 (20)	5.6 (4)	6.9 (5)	0.0 (0)		
bachelor's degree	168	48.8 (82)	38.1 (64)	6.0 (10)	4.8 (8)	2.4 (4)		
Graduate degree	147	48.3 (71)	36.1 (53)	7.5 (11)	6.1 (9)	2.0 (3)		
Income								
Total sample	394	51.0 (201)	35.0 (138)	6.9 (27)	5.3 (21)	1.8 (7)	0.710	0.038
Less than \$20,000	14	57.1 (8)	42.9 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$20000 - \$34,999	13	69.2 (9)	30.8 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$35,000 - \$49,999	28	64.3 (18)	21.4 (6)	14.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)		
\$50,000 - \$74,999	55	45.5 (25)	41.8 (23)	7.3 (4)	3.6 (2)	1.8 (1)		
\$75,000 - \$99,999	37	64.9 (24)	27.0 (10)	2.7 (1)	5.4 (2)	0.0 (0)		
\$100,000 - \$149,999	94	47.9 (45)	35.1 (33)	8.5 (8)	6.4 (6)	2.1 (2)		
\$150,000 or more	153	47.1 (72)	36.6 (56)	6.5 (10)	7.2 (11)	2.6 (4)		

Table 52

Region of the country v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

	<u>Total</u> sample	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>Agree</u> % (n)	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u> % (n)	<u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>Strongly</u> <u>Disagree</u> % (n)	<u>X²</u> p-value
Census Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	51.3 (204)	34.7 (138)	6.8 (27)	5.5 (22)	1.8 (7)	0.677
Outside the US	35	68.6 (24)	20.0 (7)	11.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Northeast	40	47.5 (19)	40.0 (16)	7.5 (3)	2.5 (1)	2.5 (1)	
South	35	42.9 (15)	40.0 (14)	8.6 (3)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	
Midwest	76	47.4 (36)	39.5 (30)	5.3 (4)	5.3 (4)	2.6 (2)	
West	212	51.9 (110)	33.5 (71)	6.1 (13)	7.1 (15)	1.4 (3)	
BEA Region of Birth							
Total sample	398	51.3 (204)	34.7 (138)	6.8 (27)	5.5 (22)	1.8 (7)	0.619
Outside the US	35	68.6 (24)	20.0 (7)	11.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
New England	10	50.0 (5)	30.0 (3)	20.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Mideast	35	42.9 (15)	48.6 (17)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	
Southeast	25	44.0 (11)	28.0 (7)	16.0 (4)	8.0 (2)	4.0 (1)	
Great Lakes	51	45.1 (23)	41.2 (21)	3.9 (2)	5.9 (3)	3.9 (2)	
Southwest	19	52.6 (10)	42.1 (8)	0.0 (0)	5.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	25	52.0 (13)	36.0 (9)	8.0 (2)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	18	61.1 (11)	27.8 (5)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	180	51.1 (92)	33.9 (61)	6.7 (12)	6.7 (12)	1.7 (3)	
Census Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	51.5 (204)	34.8 (138)	6.6 (26)	5.8 (23)	1.3 (5)	0.642
Northeast	18	50.0 (9)	33.3 (6)	5.6 (1)	5.6 (1)	5.6 (1)	
South	14	50.0 (7)	28.6 (4)	7.1 (1)	14.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Midwest	38	52.6 (20)	42.1 (16)	0.0 (0)	2.6 (1)	2.6 (1)	
West	326	51.5 (168)	34.4 (112)	7.4 (24)	5.8 (19)	0.9 (3)	
BEA Region of Residence							
Total sample	396	51.5 (204)	34.8 (138)	6.6 (26)	5.8 (23)	1.3 (5)	0.868
New England	5	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Mideast	16	50.0 (8)	31.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)	
Southeast	8	50.0 (4)	37.5 (3)	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Great Lakes	35	51.4 (18)	42.9 (15)	0.0 (0)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)	
Southwest	16	56.3 (9)	25.0 (4)	6.3 (1)	12.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	
Plains	3	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Rocky Mts	4	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	
Far West	309	51.5 (159)	34.6 (107)	7.4 (23)	5.5 (17)	1.0 (3)	

Figure 13
Demographic results for Race

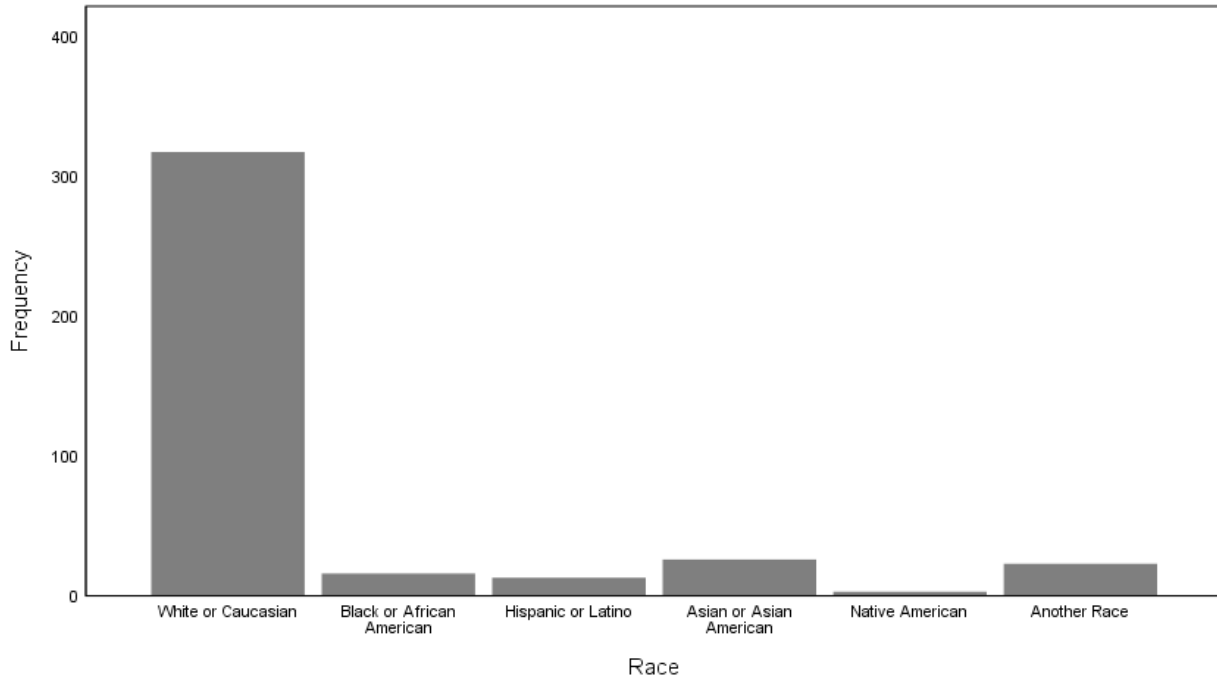


Figure 14
Demographic results for Gender

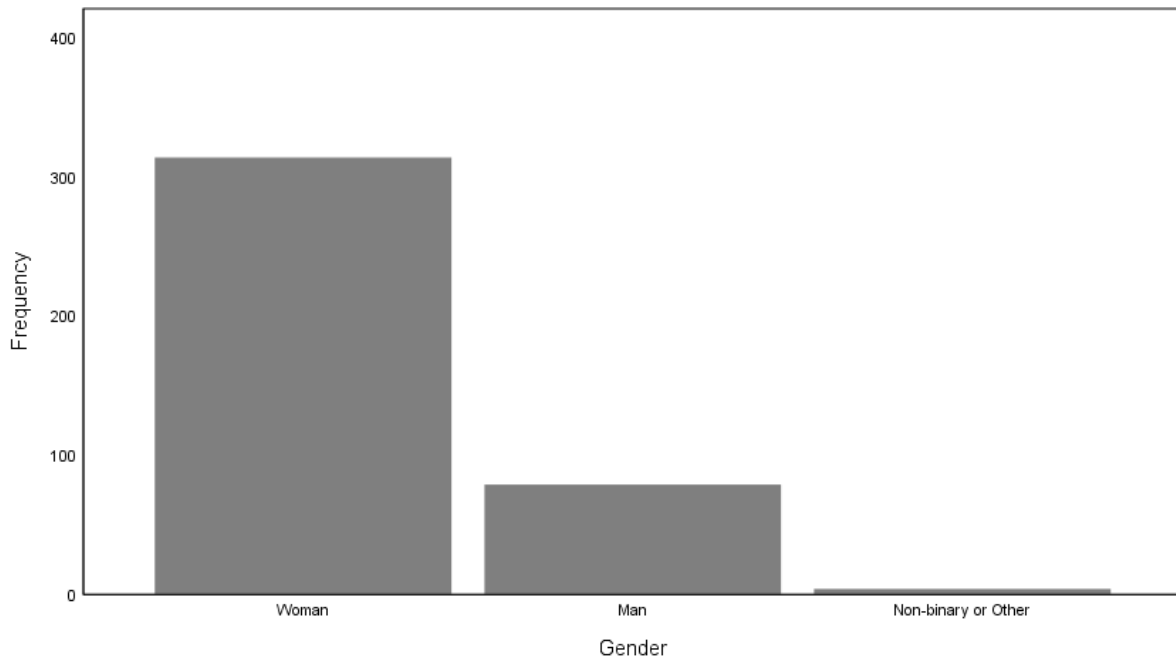


Figure 15
Demographic results for Diversity of Community

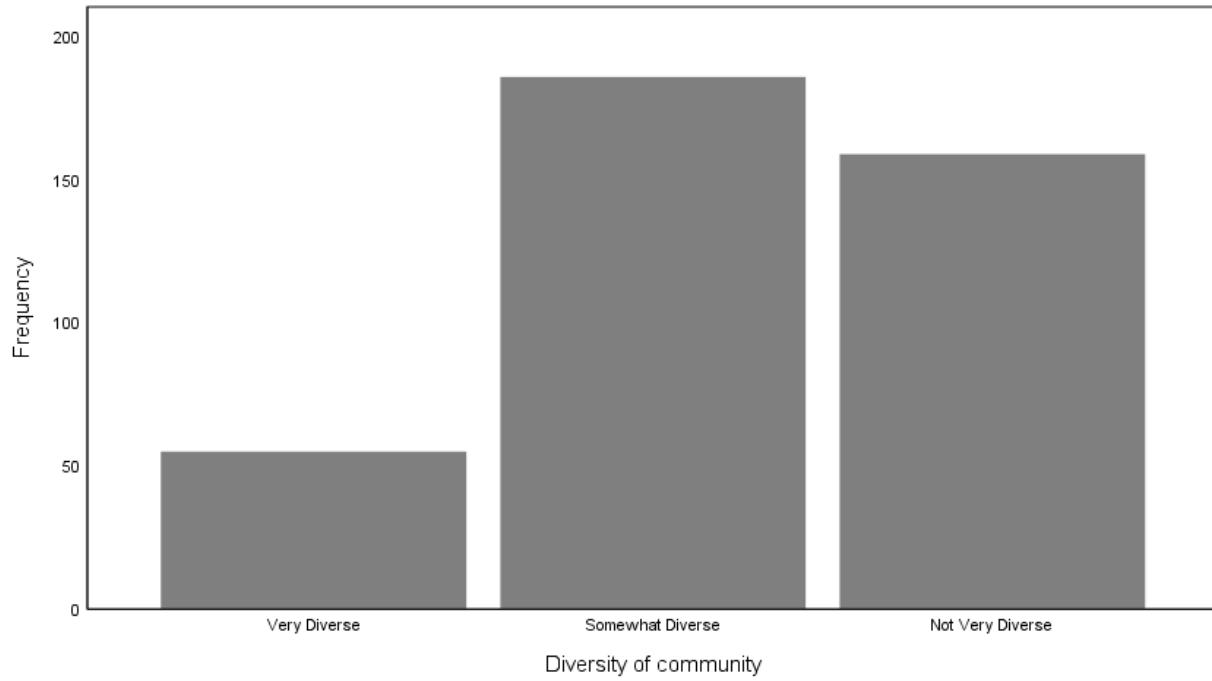


Figure 16
Demographic results for Education

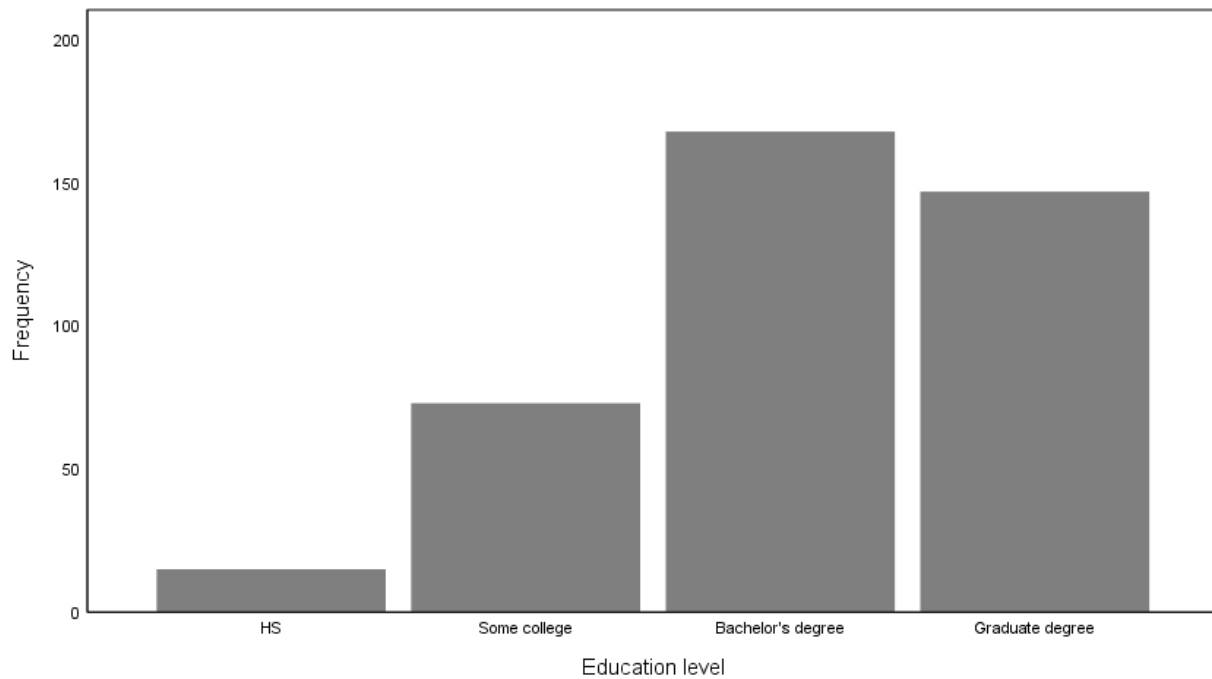


Figure 17
Demographic results for Income

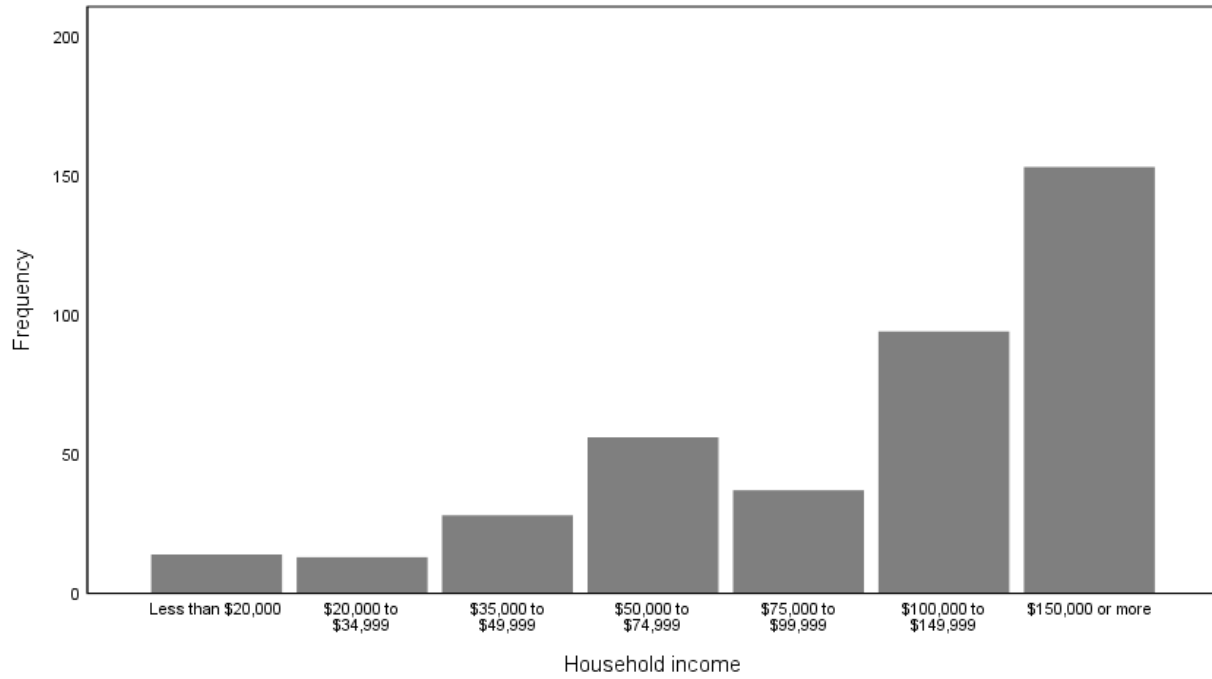


Figure 18
Demographic results for Census Region of the country where respondent was born

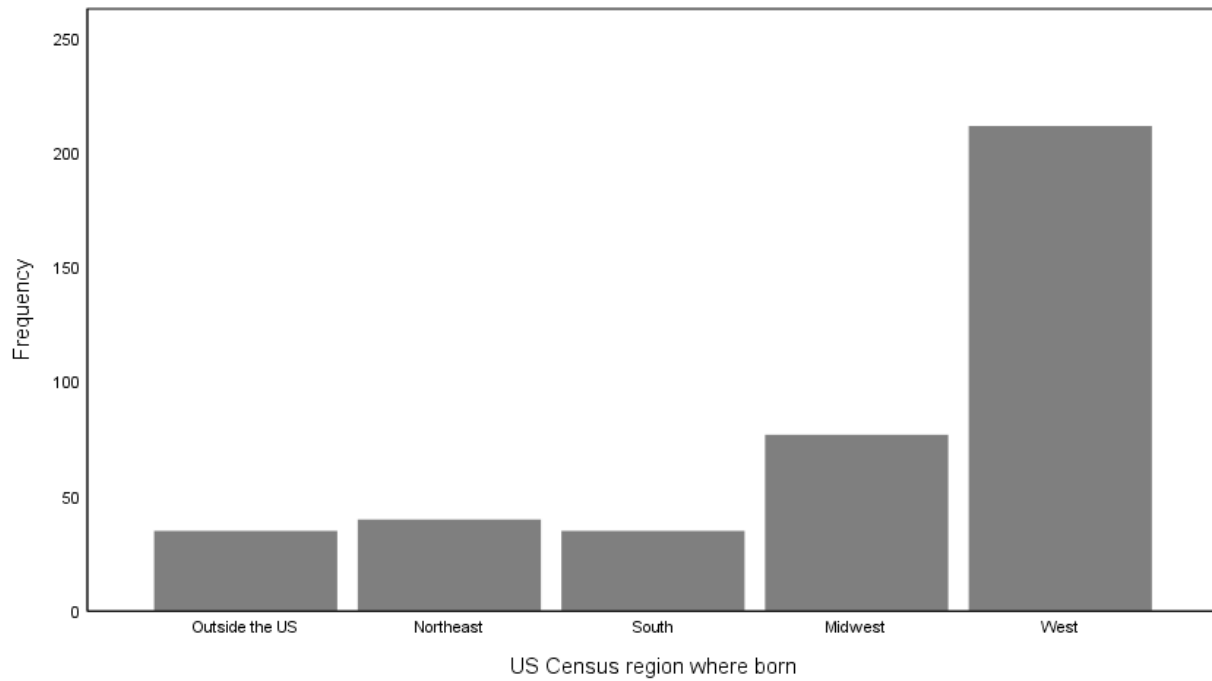


Figure 19

Demographic results for Census Region of the country where respondent was born (excluding outside US)

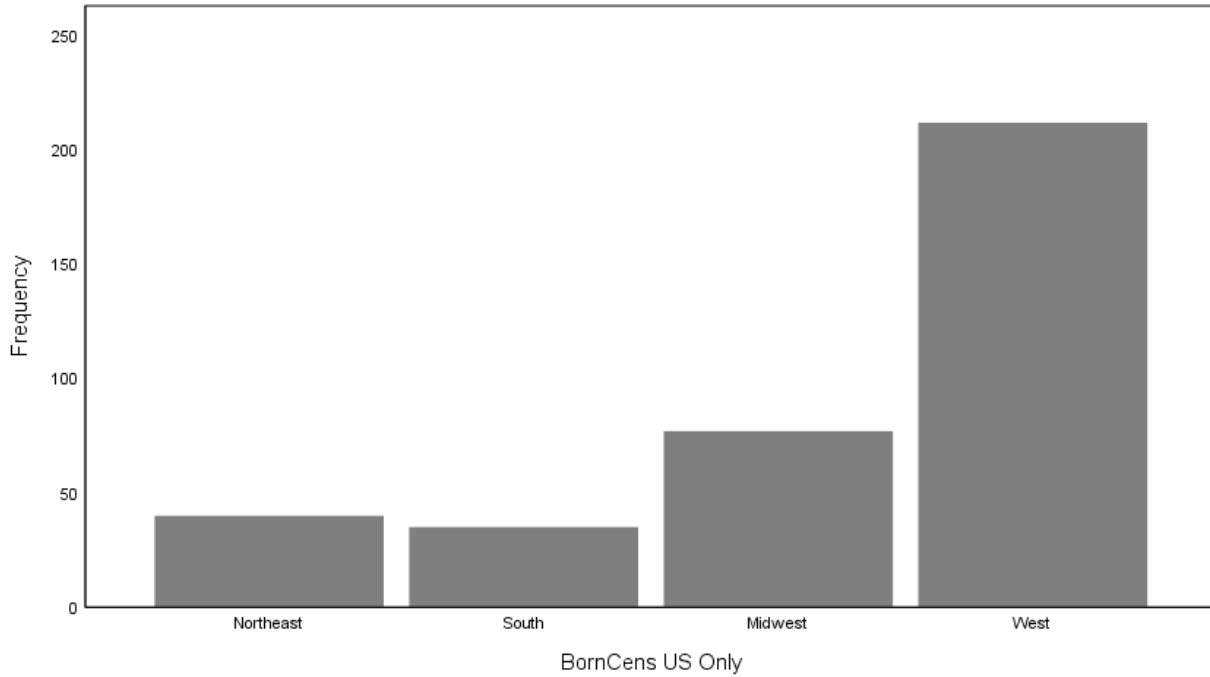


Figure 20

Demographic results for BEA Region of the country where respondent was born

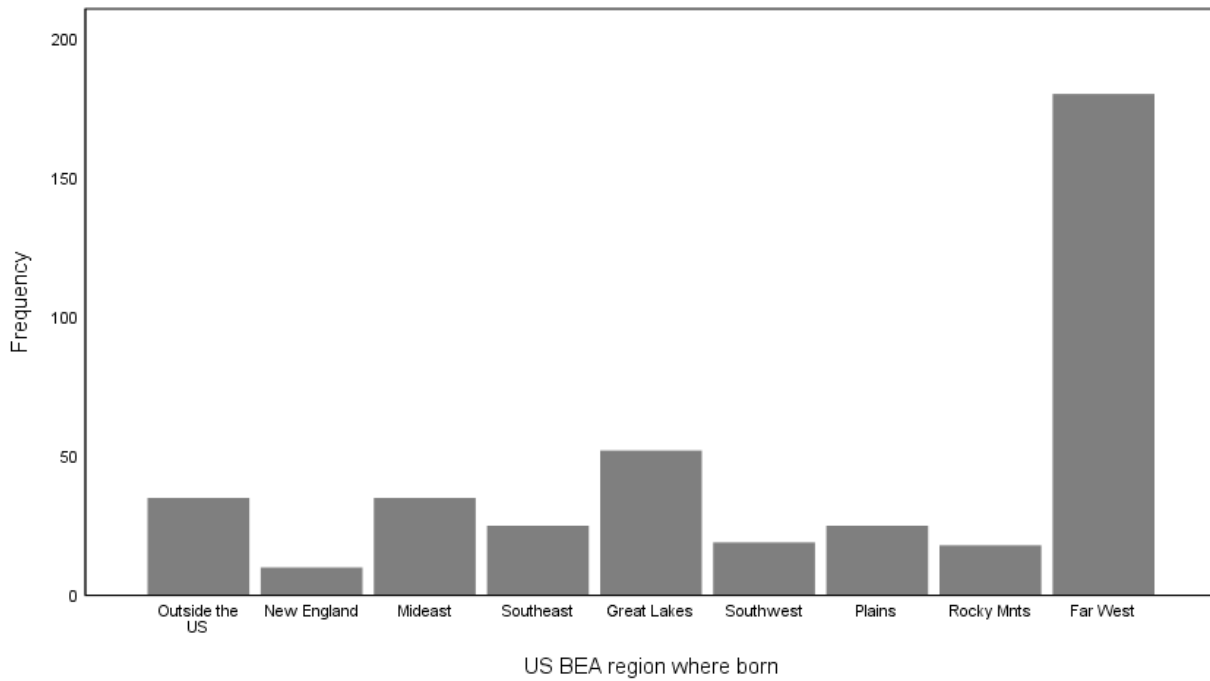


Figure 21

Demographic results for Census Region of the country where respondent resides

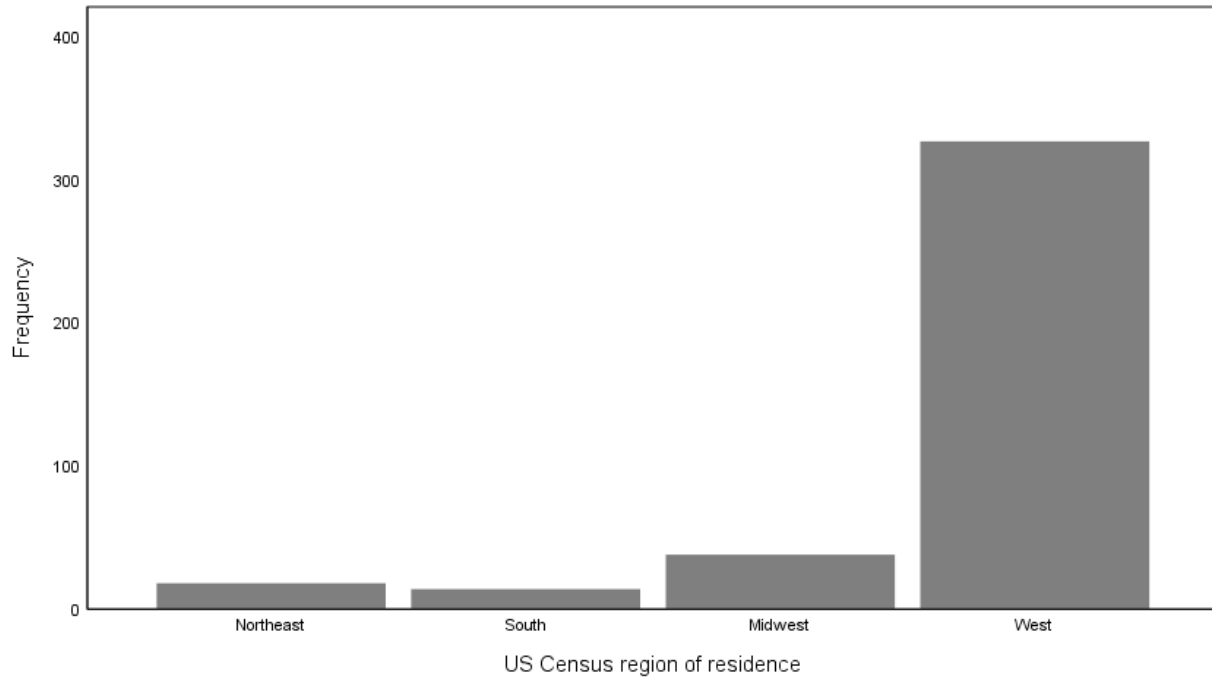


Figure 22

Demographic results for State of residence

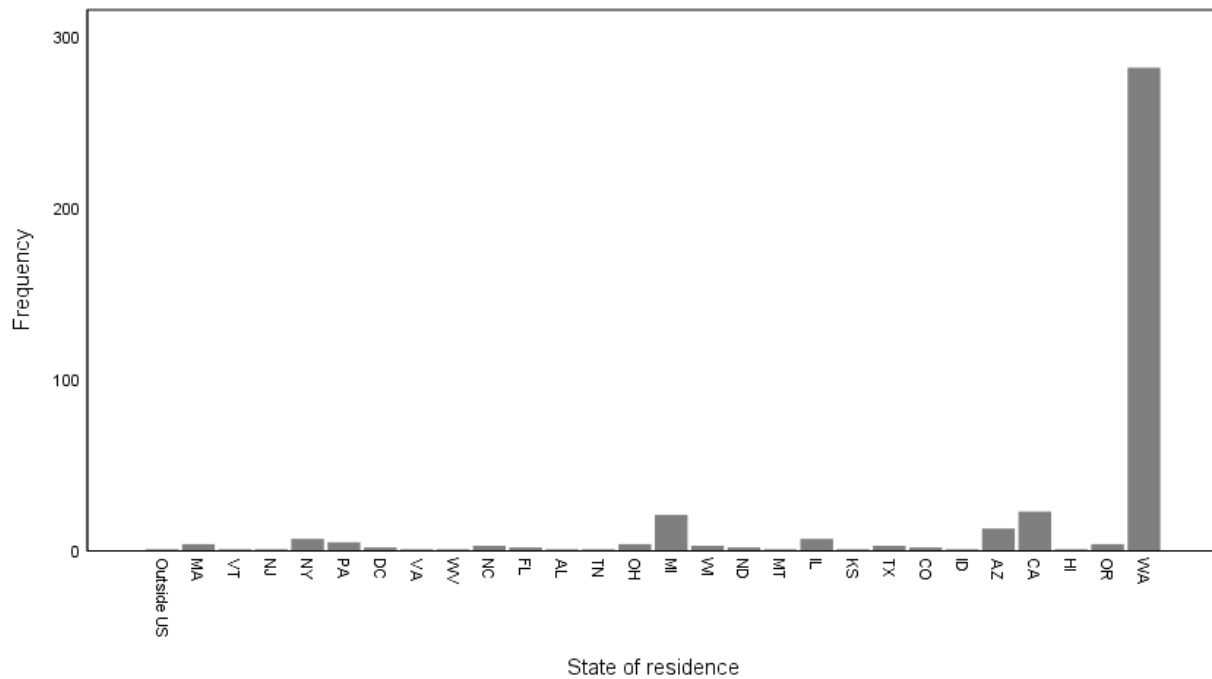


Figure 23

Results for Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

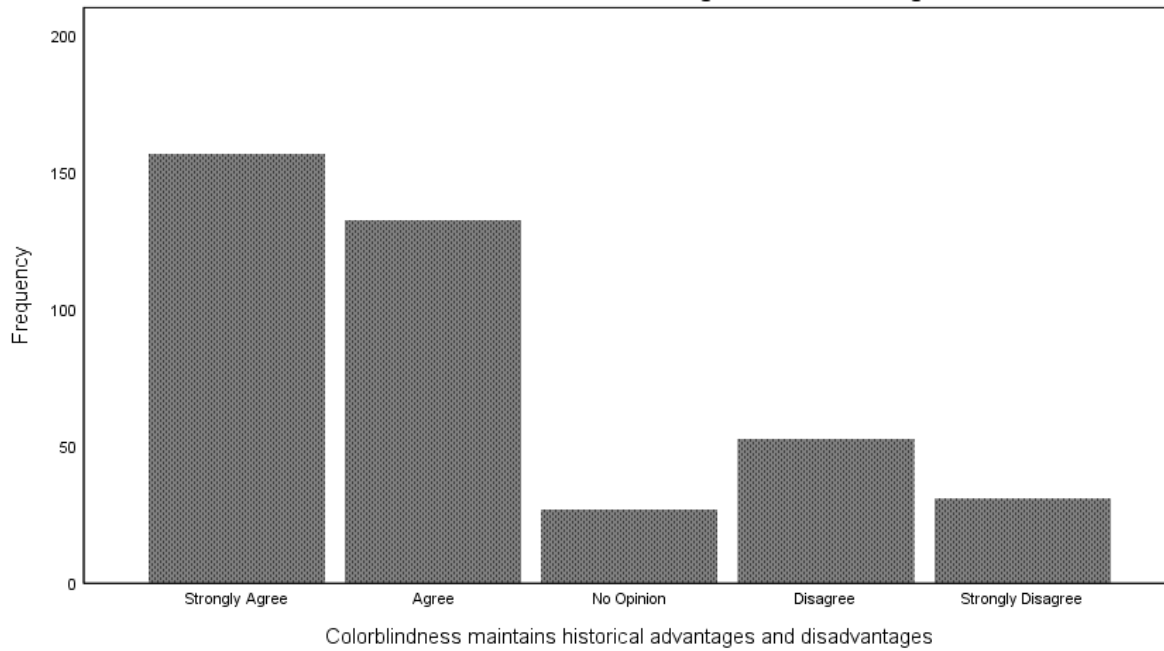


Figure 24

Results for Colorblindness will result in racial equity

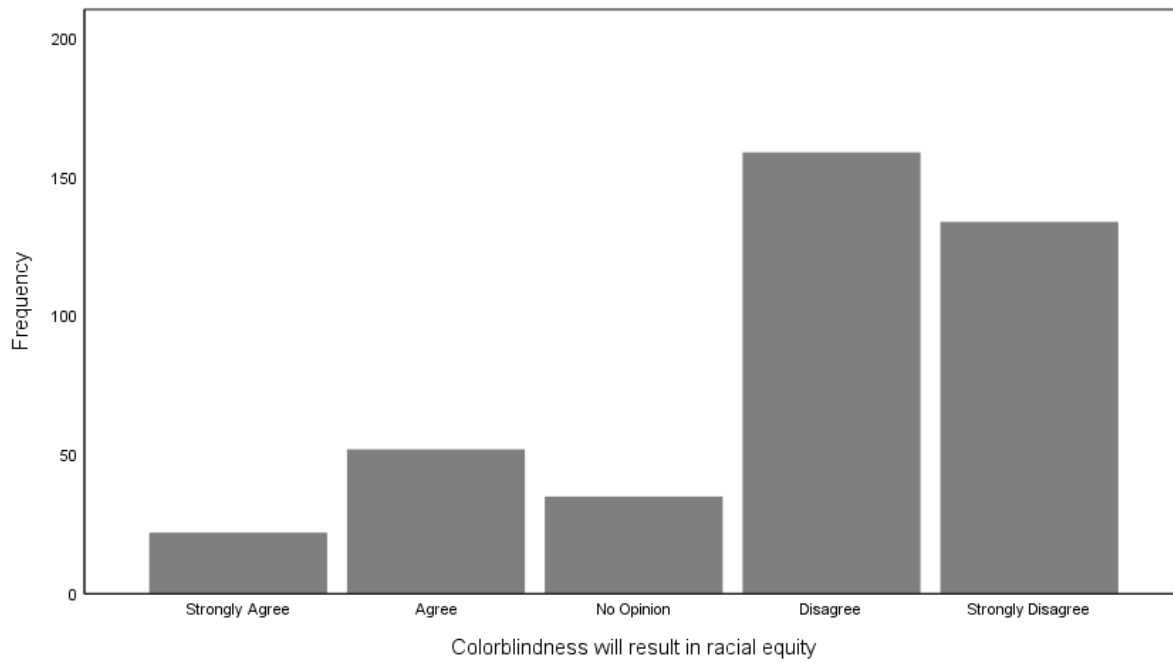


Figure 25
Results for Discriminatory laws still exist

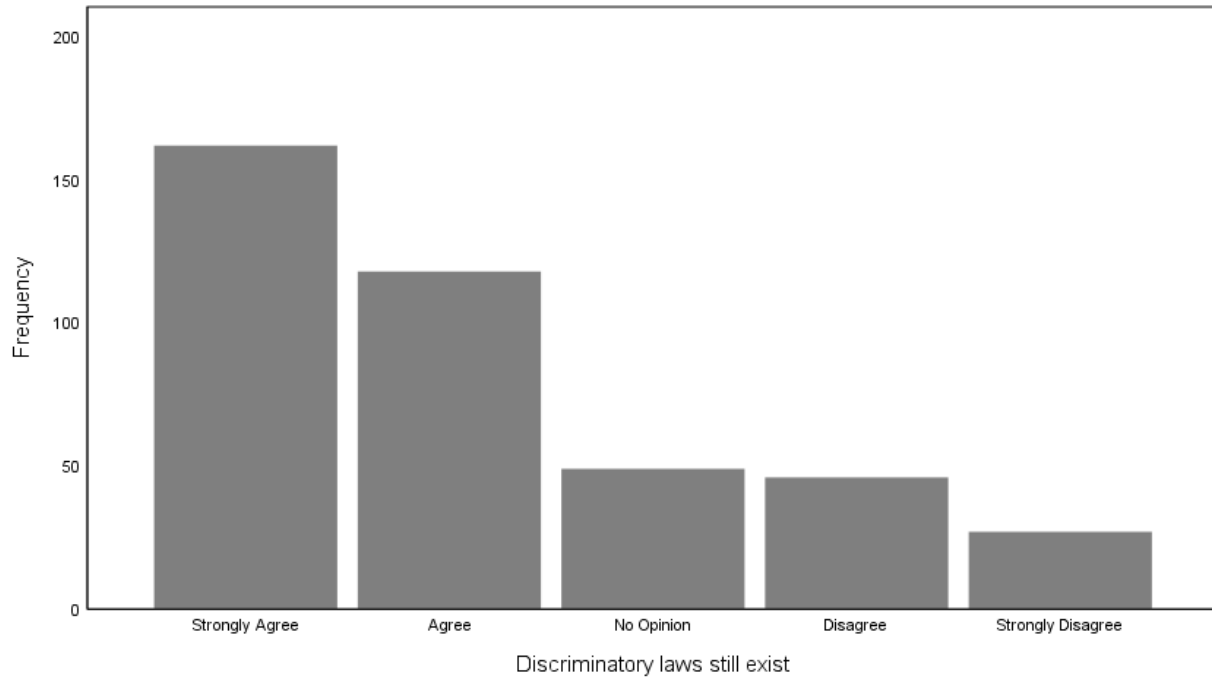


Figure 26
Results for Move discrimination to criminal court

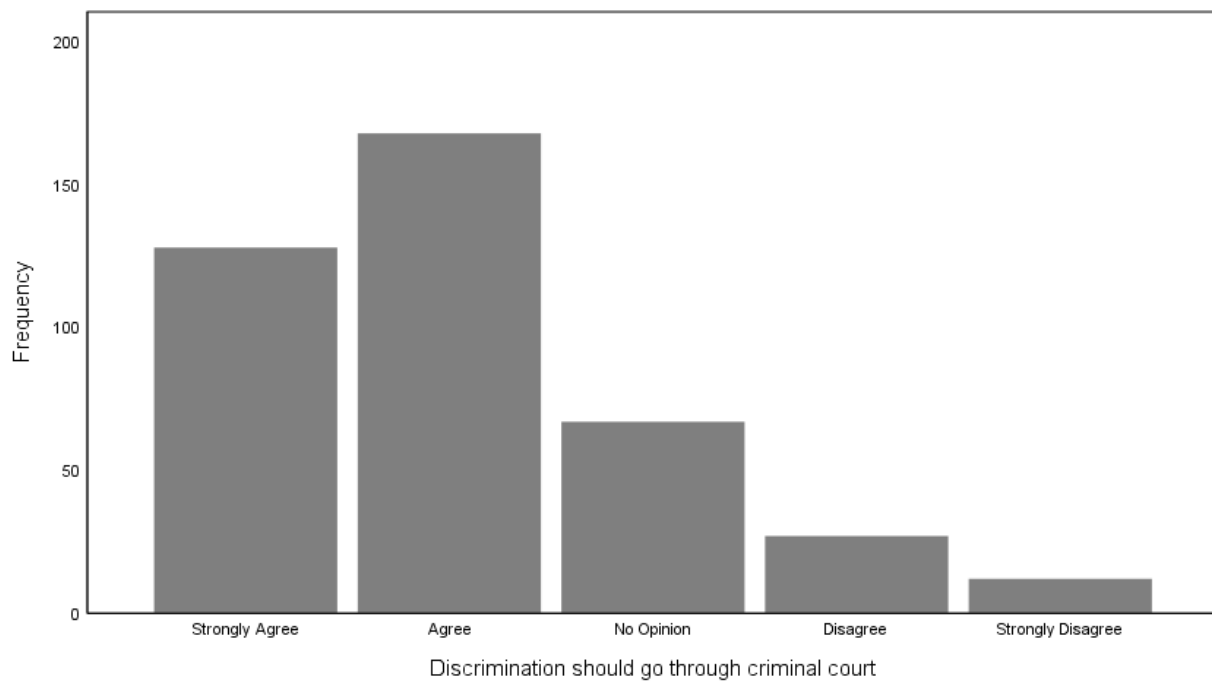


Figure 27

Results for Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

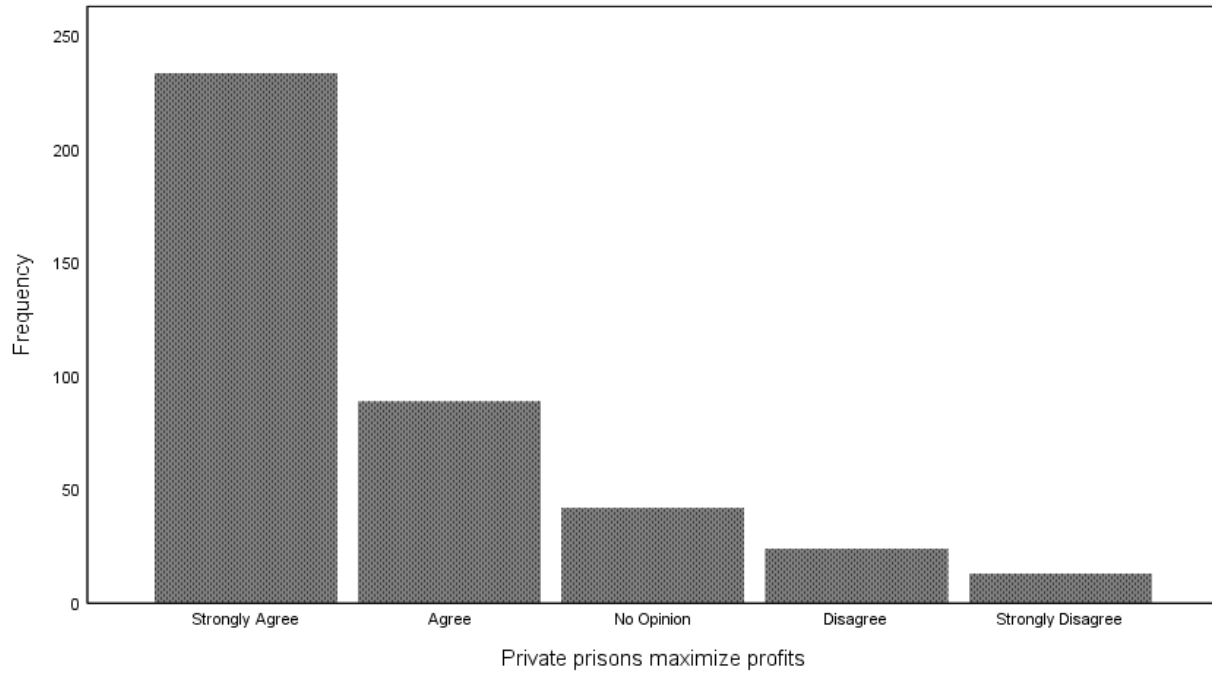


Figure 28

Results for Private prisons should be banned

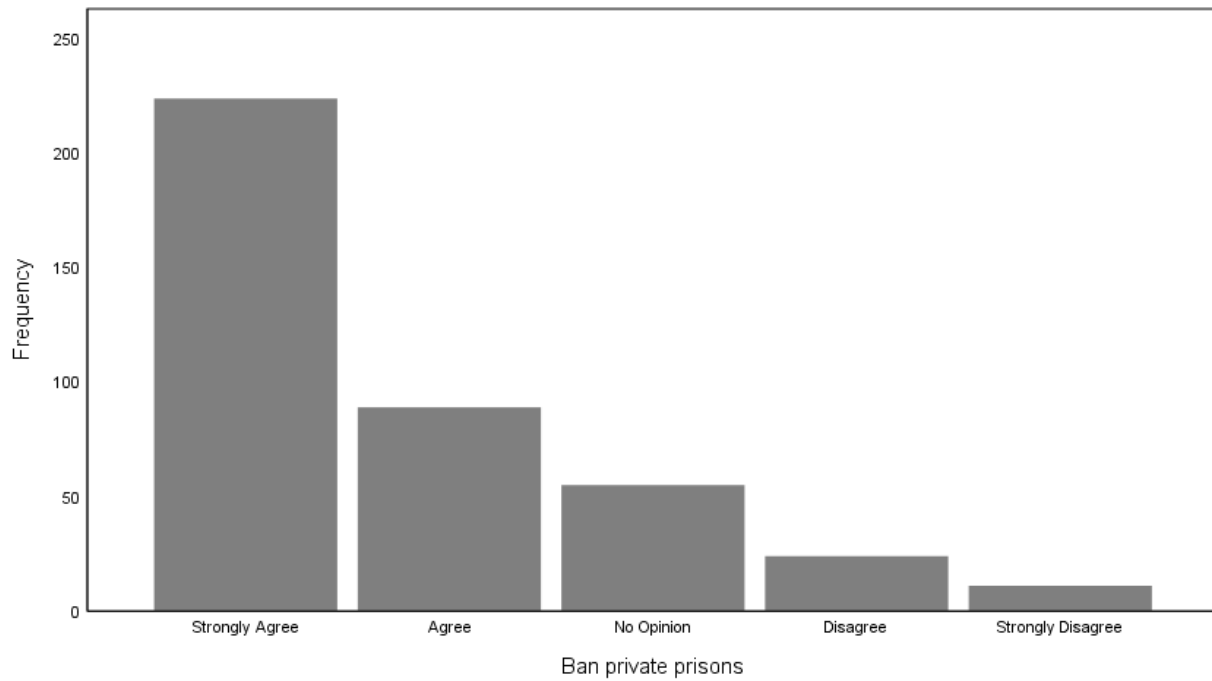


Figure 29
Results for Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

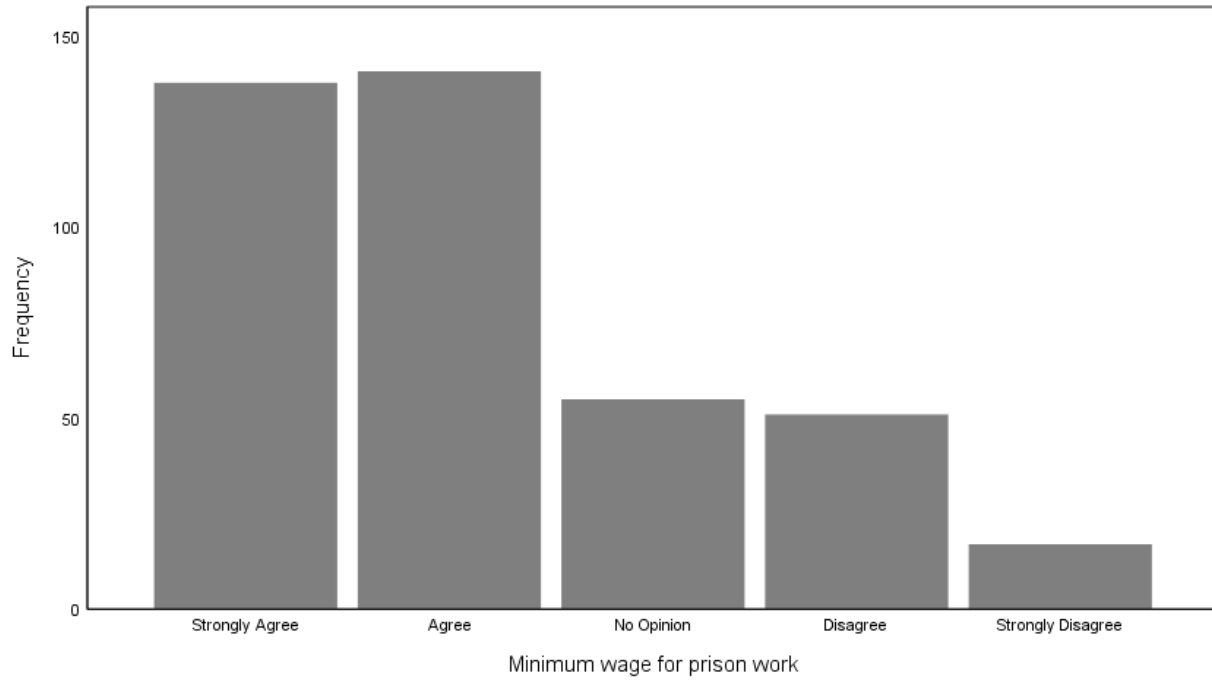


Figure 30
Results for Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

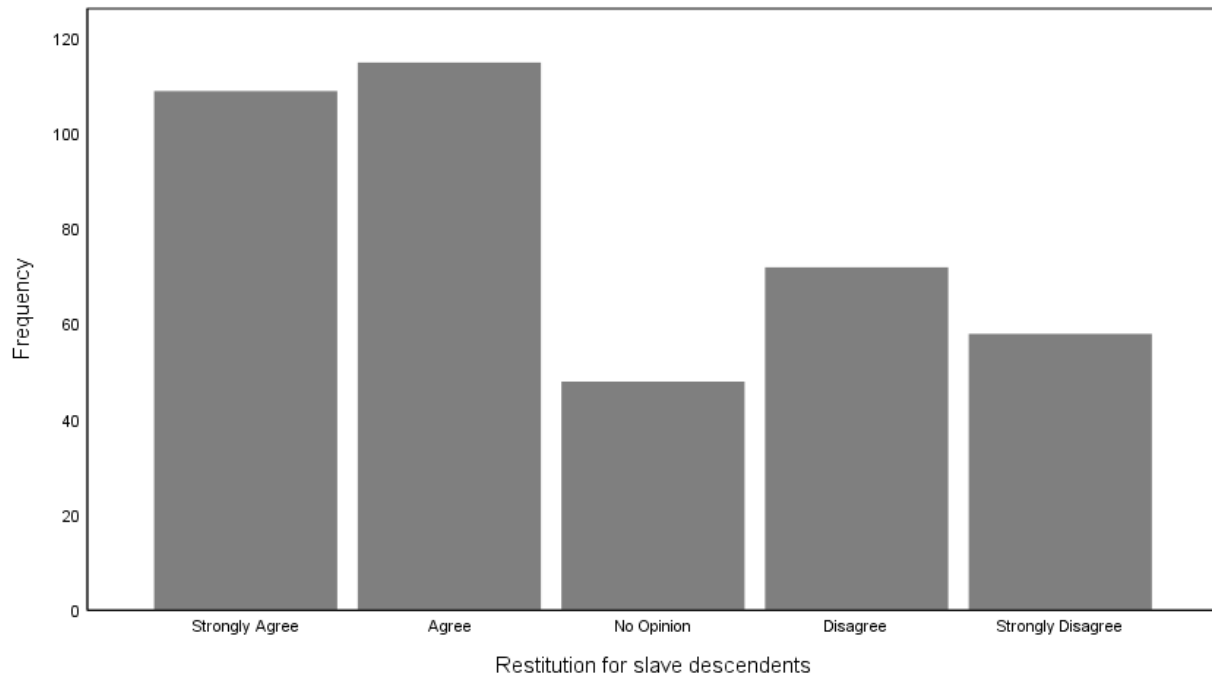


Figure 31
Results for 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

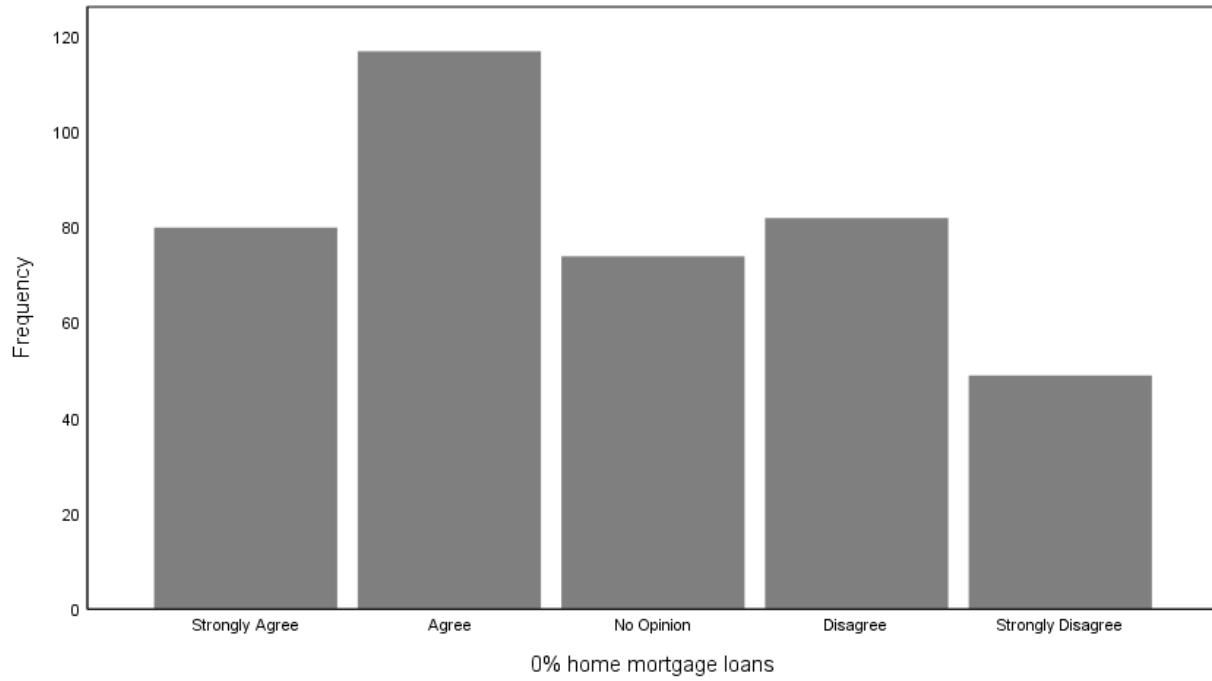


Figure 32
Results for Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

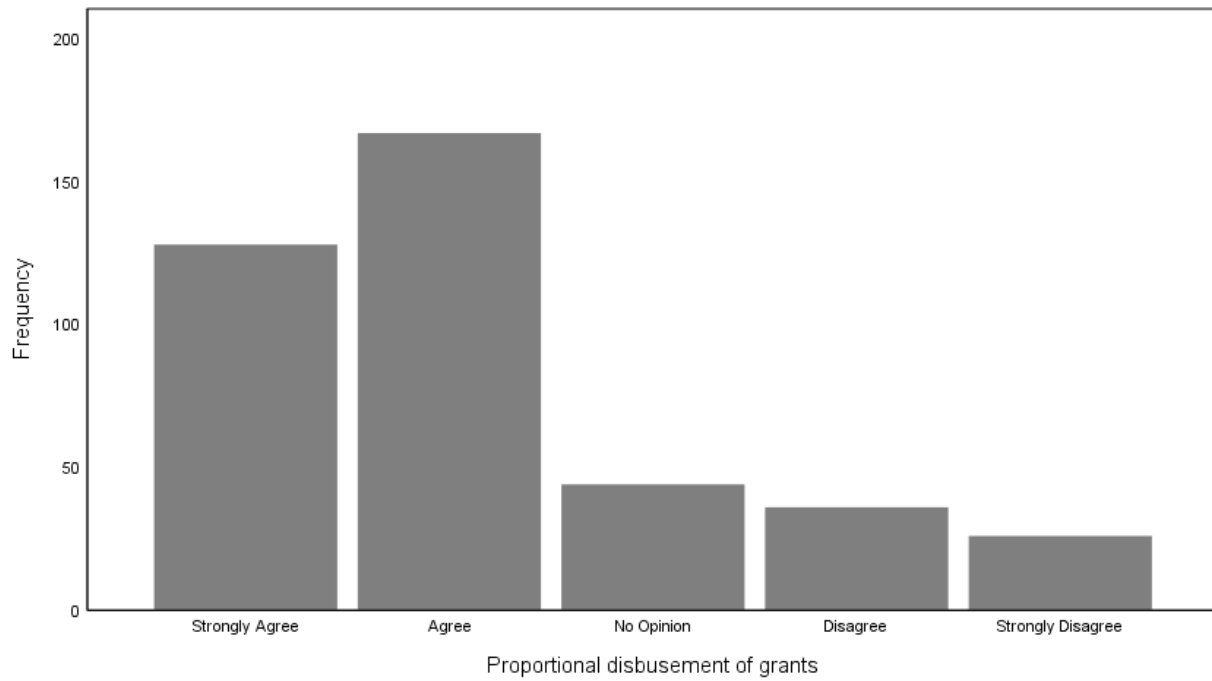


Figure 33
Results for Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

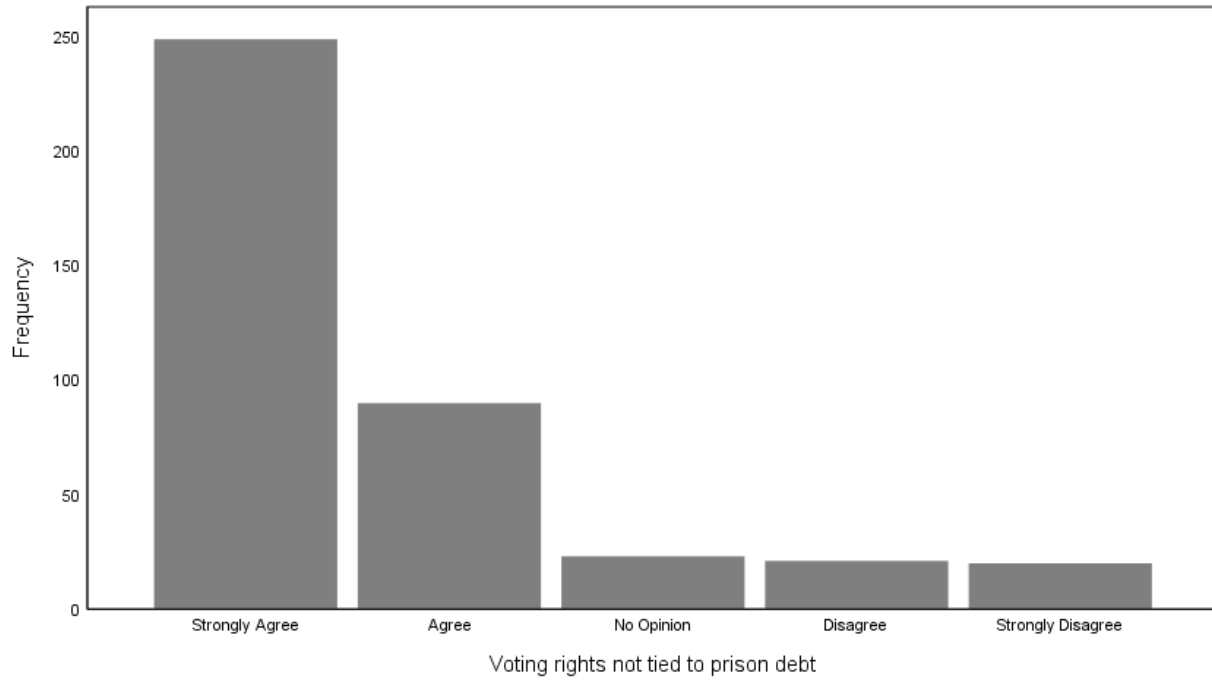


Figure 34
Results for Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

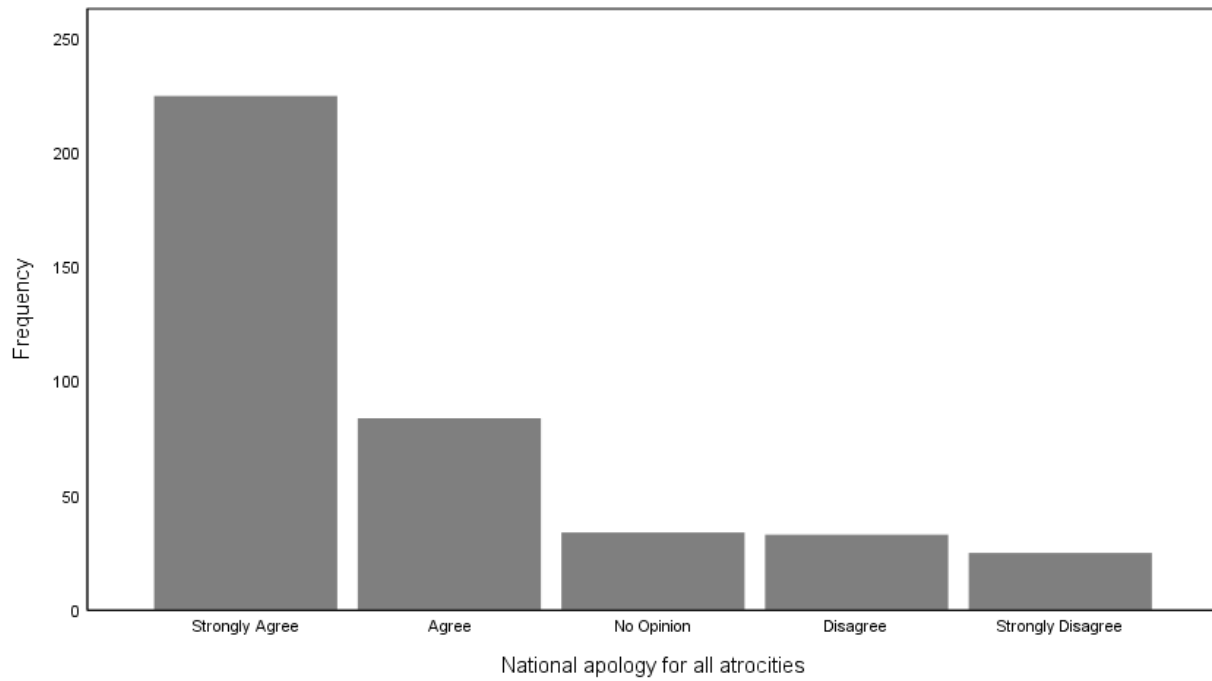


Figure 35

Results for make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

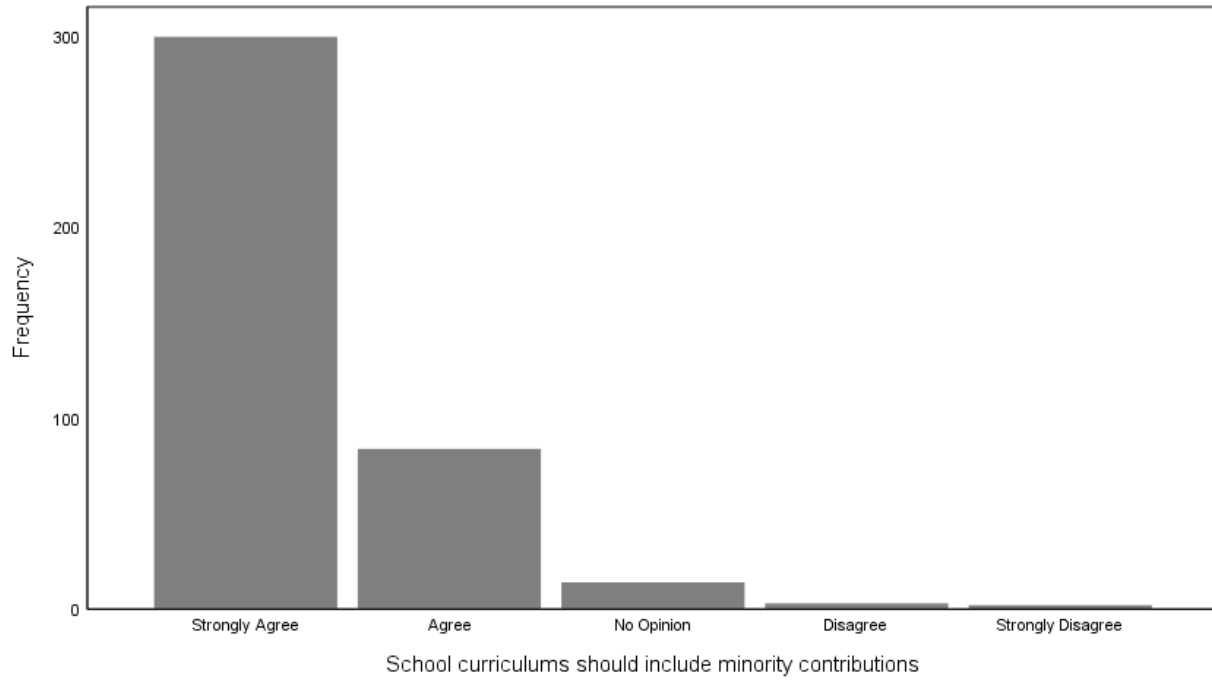


Figure 36

Result for Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

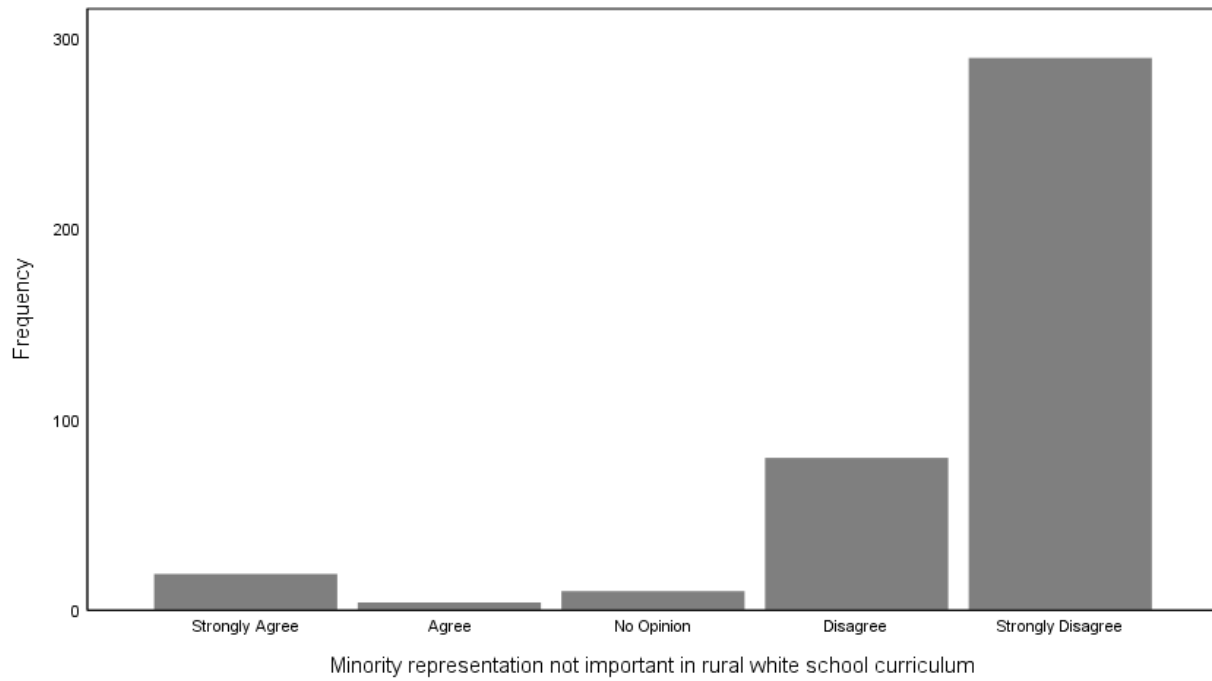


Figure 37
Results for Schools should focus on race & gender bias

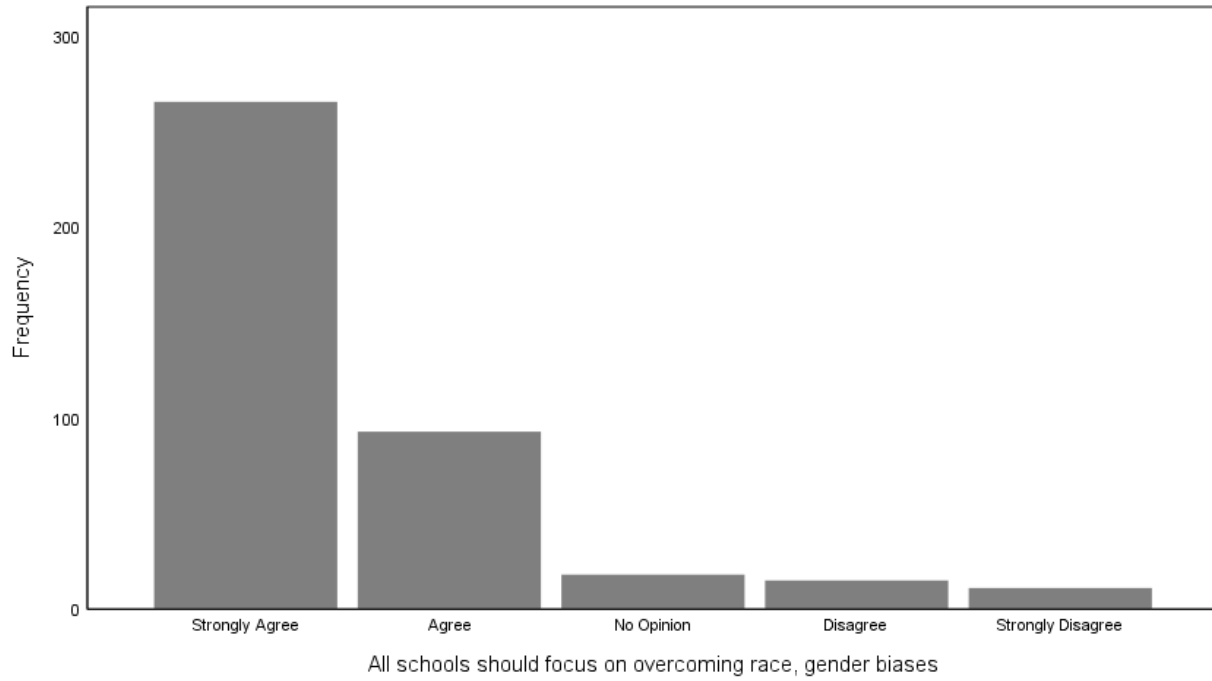


Figure 38
Results for Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

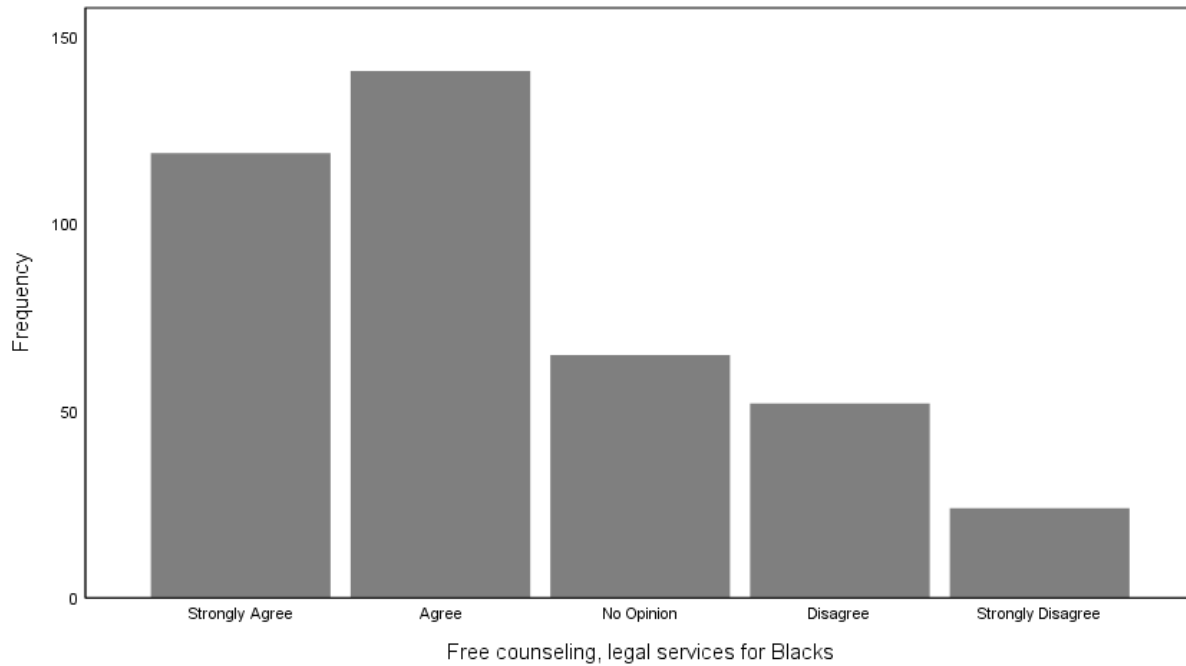


Figure 39
Results for Free legal services in civil cases for poor

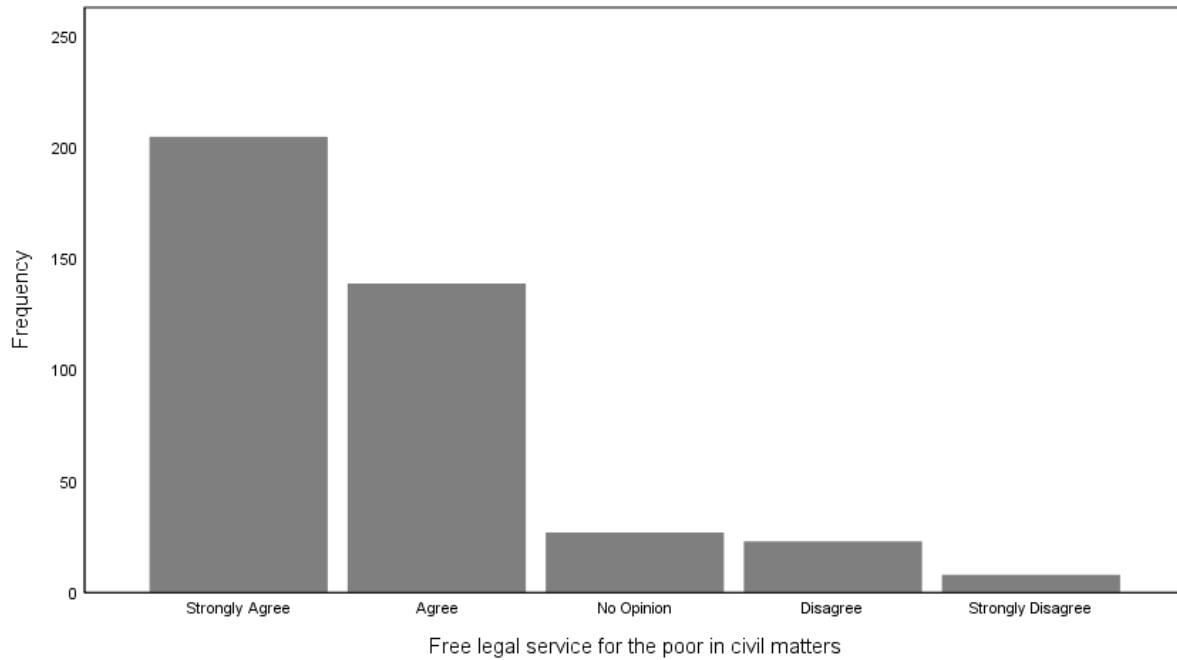


Figure 40
Age v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

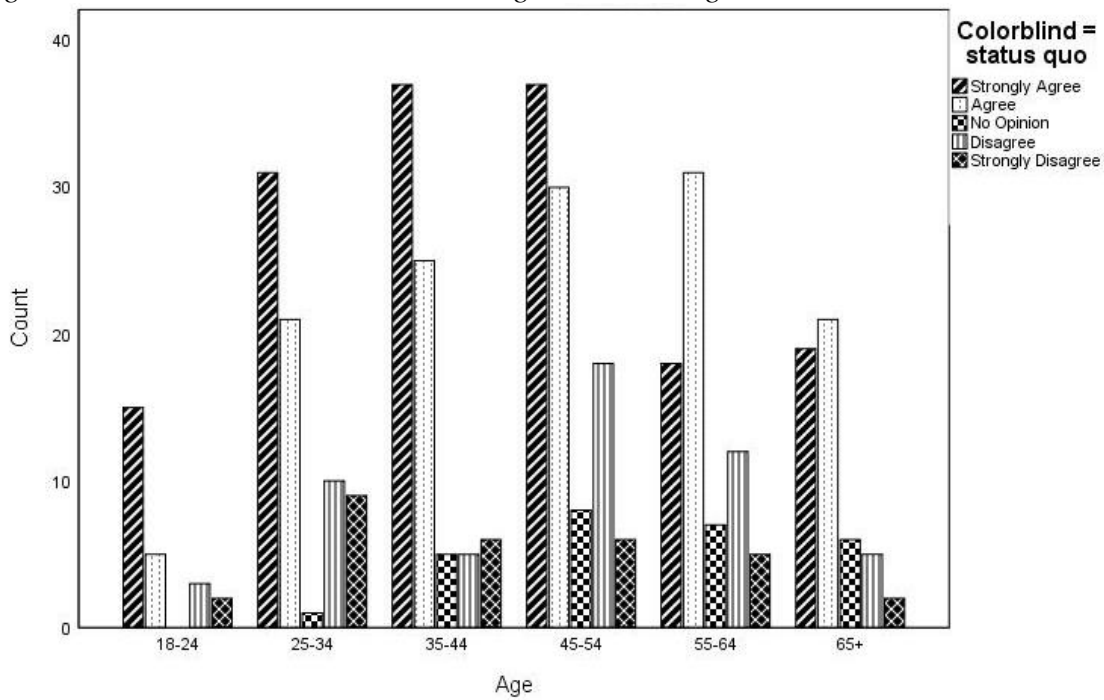


Figure 41
Race v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

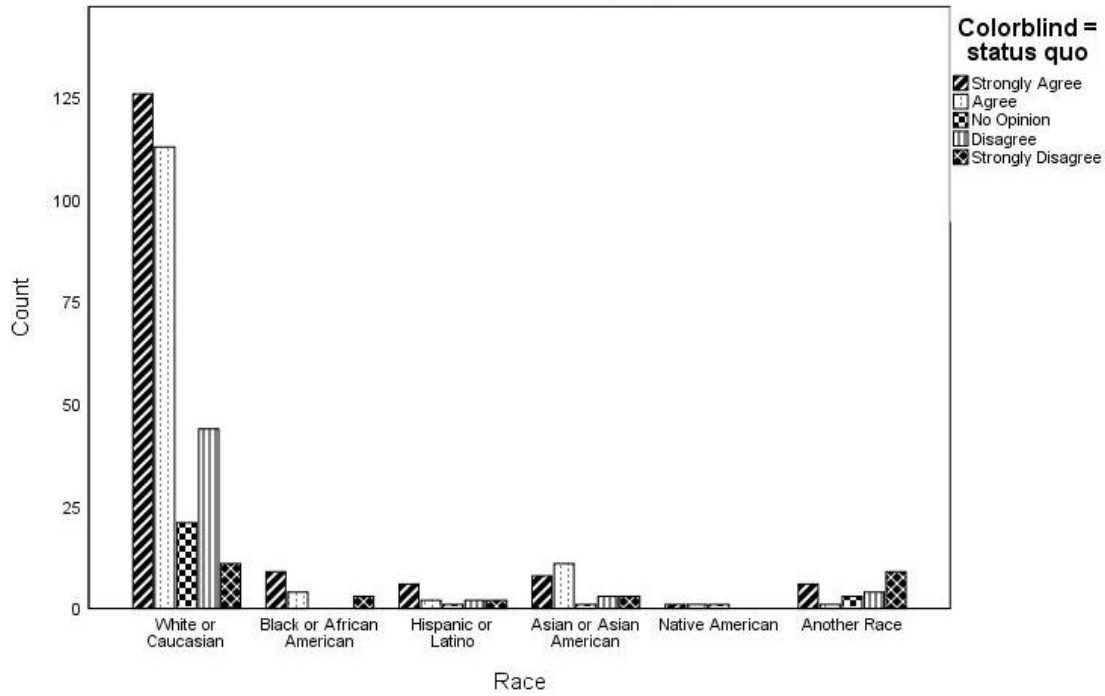


Figure 42
Gender v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

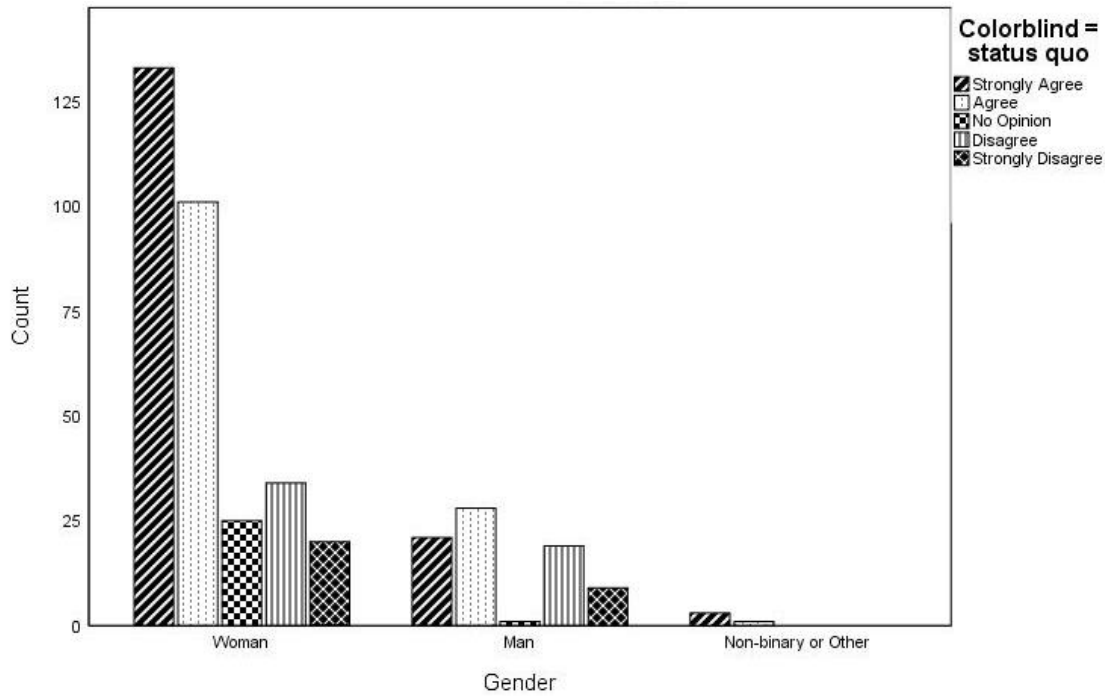


Figure 43

Community diversity v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

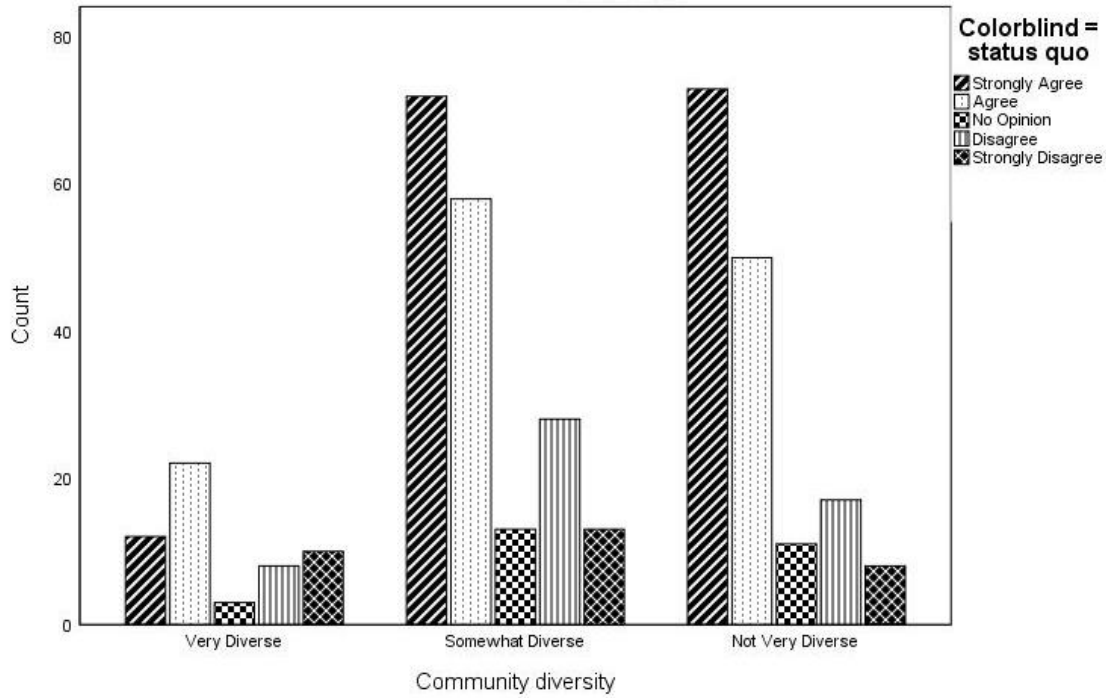


Figure 44

Education v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

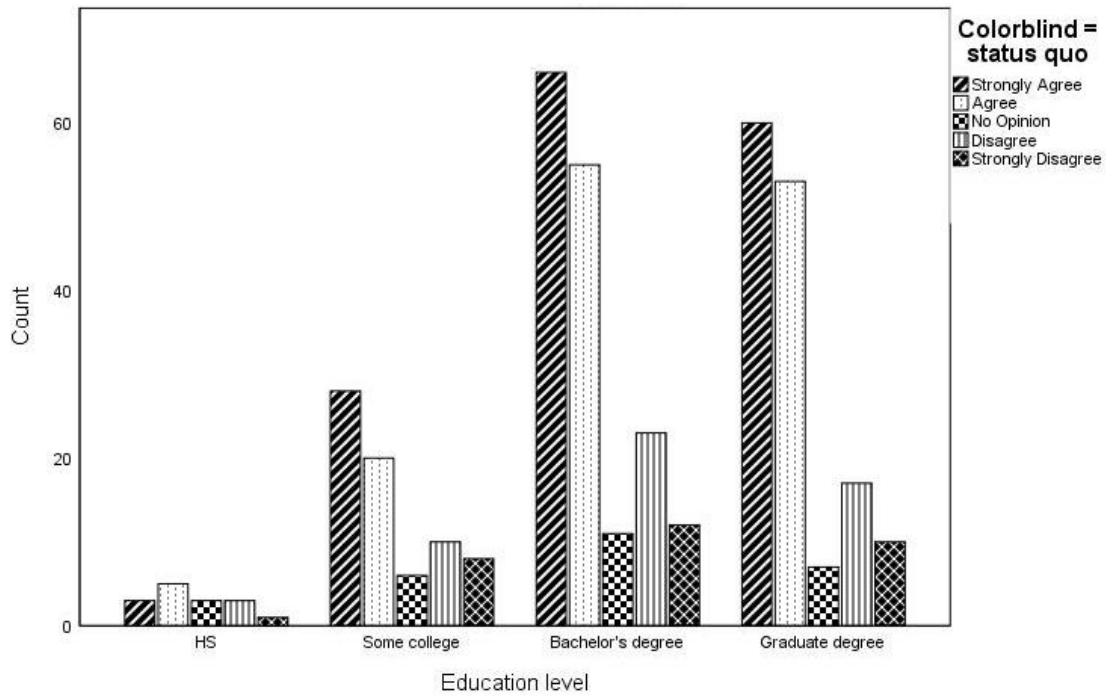


Figure 45
Income v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

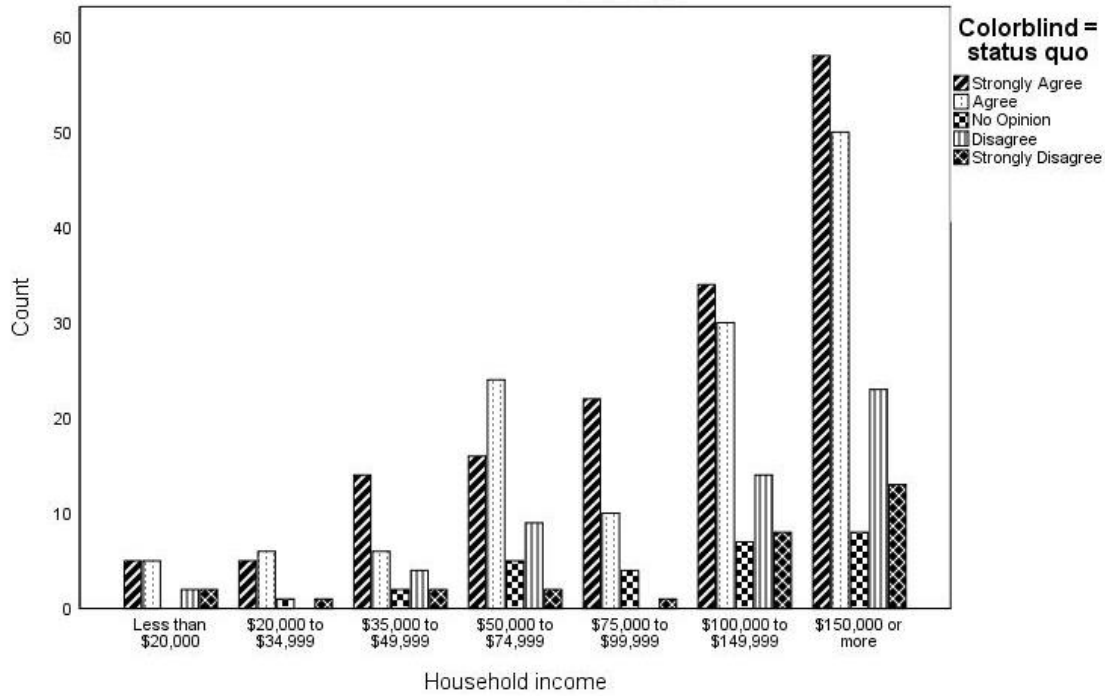


Figure 46
Census region of birth v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

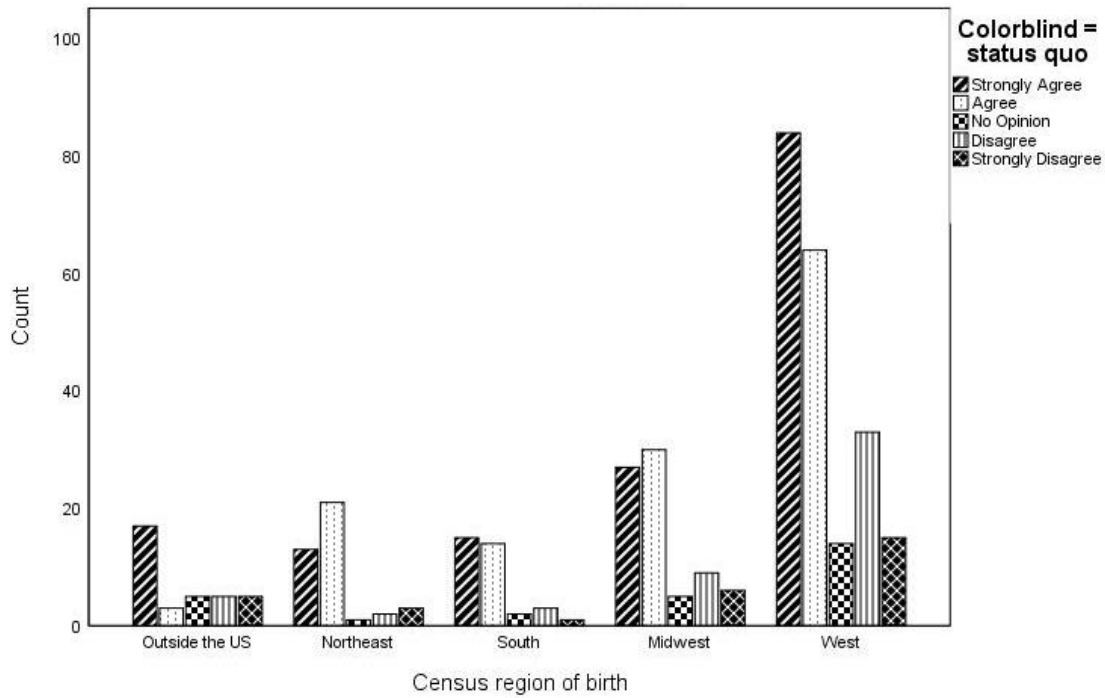


Figure 47

BEA region of birth v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

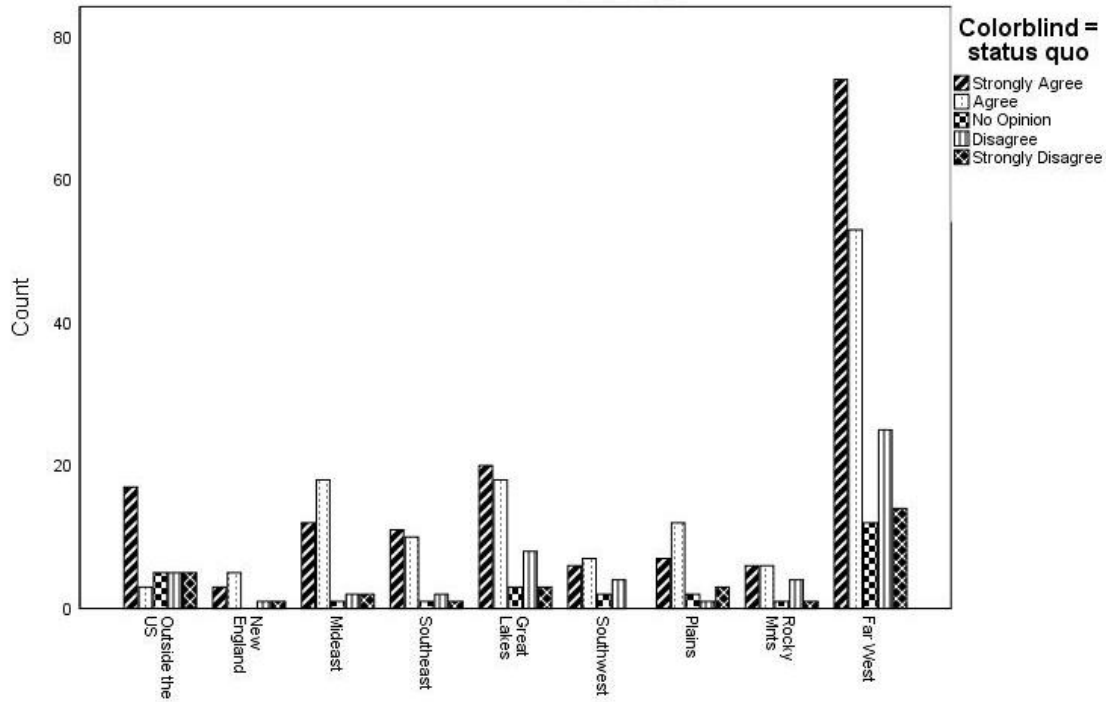


Figure 48

Census region of residence v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

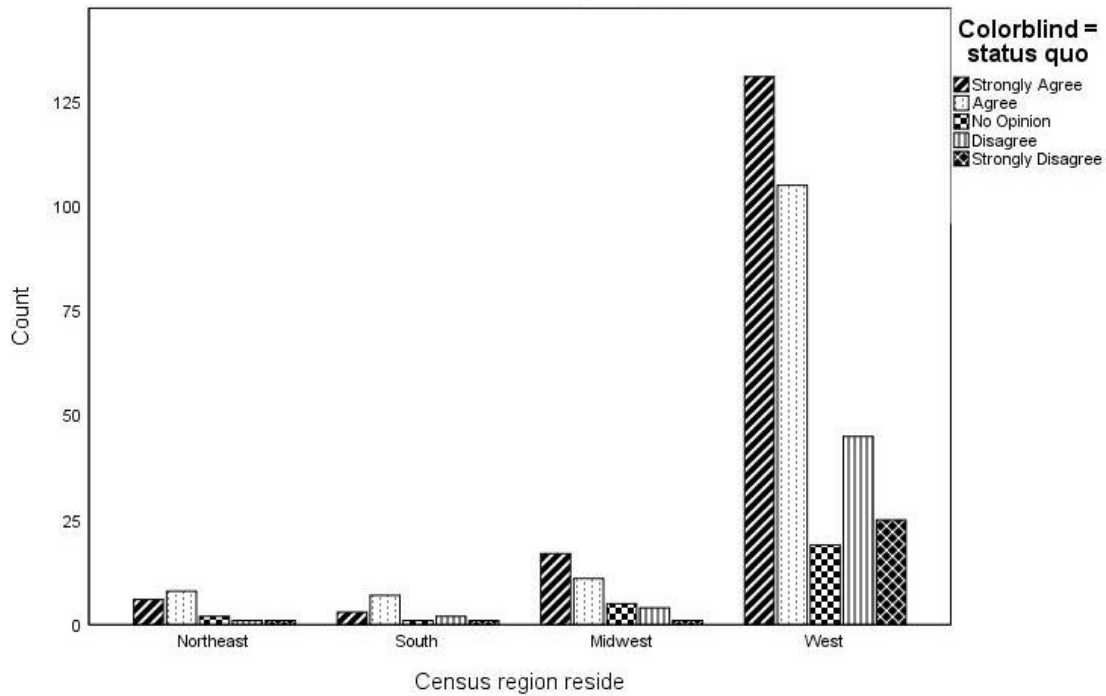


Figure 49

BEA region of residence v. Colorblindness maintains advantages/disadvantages

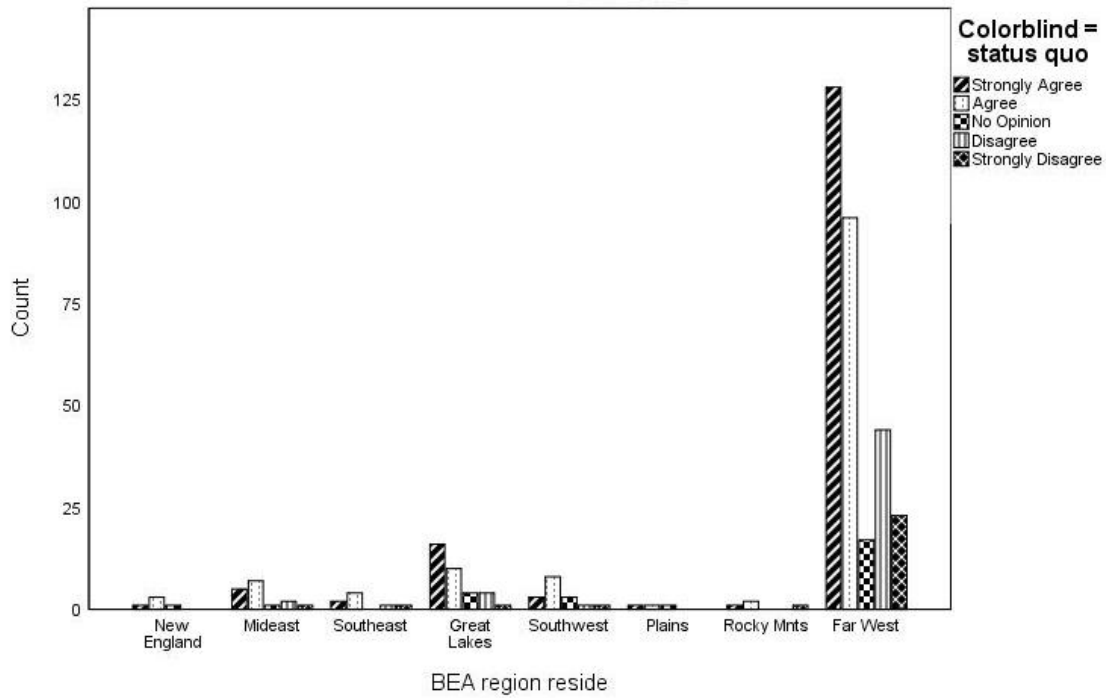


Figure 50

Age v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

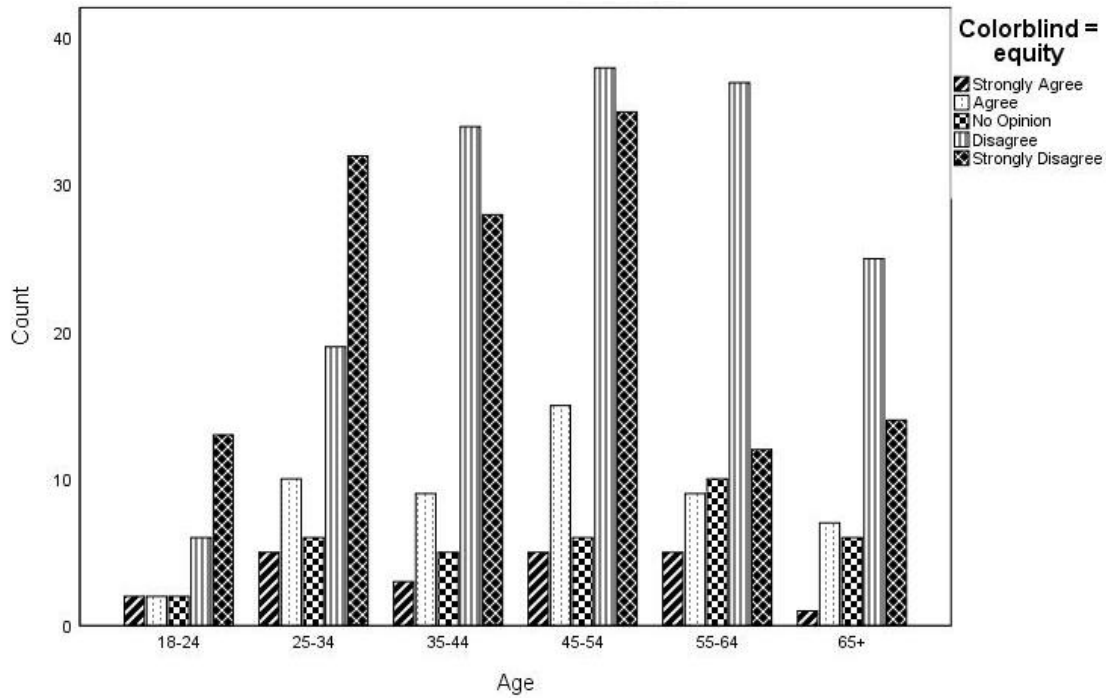


Figure 51
Race v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

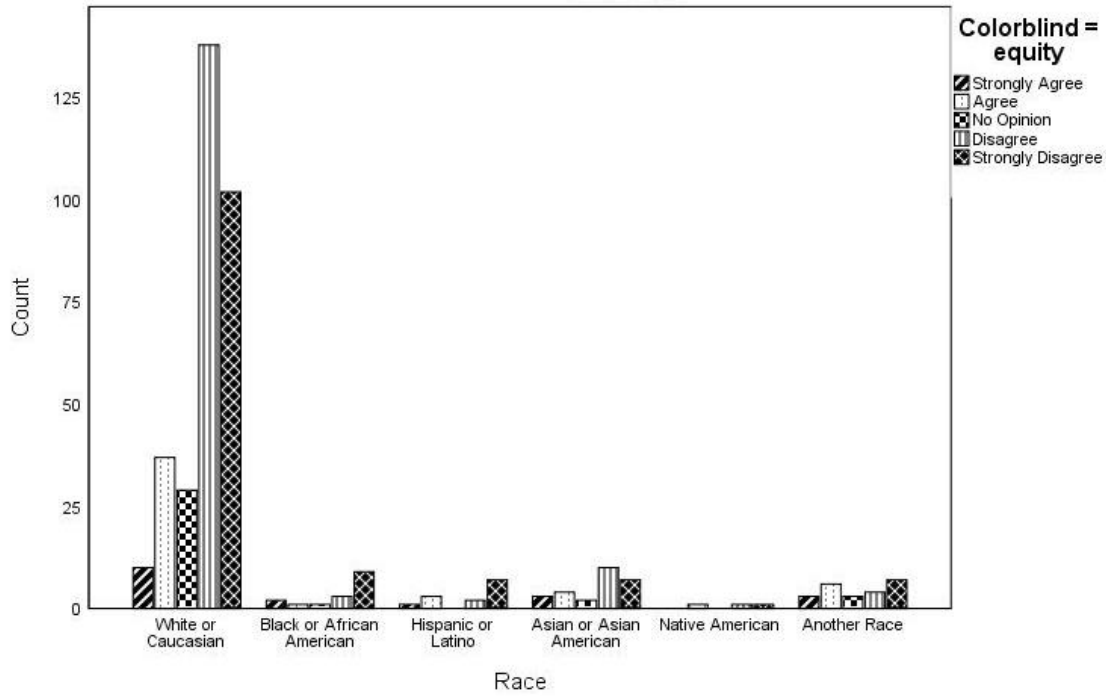


Figure 52
Gender v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

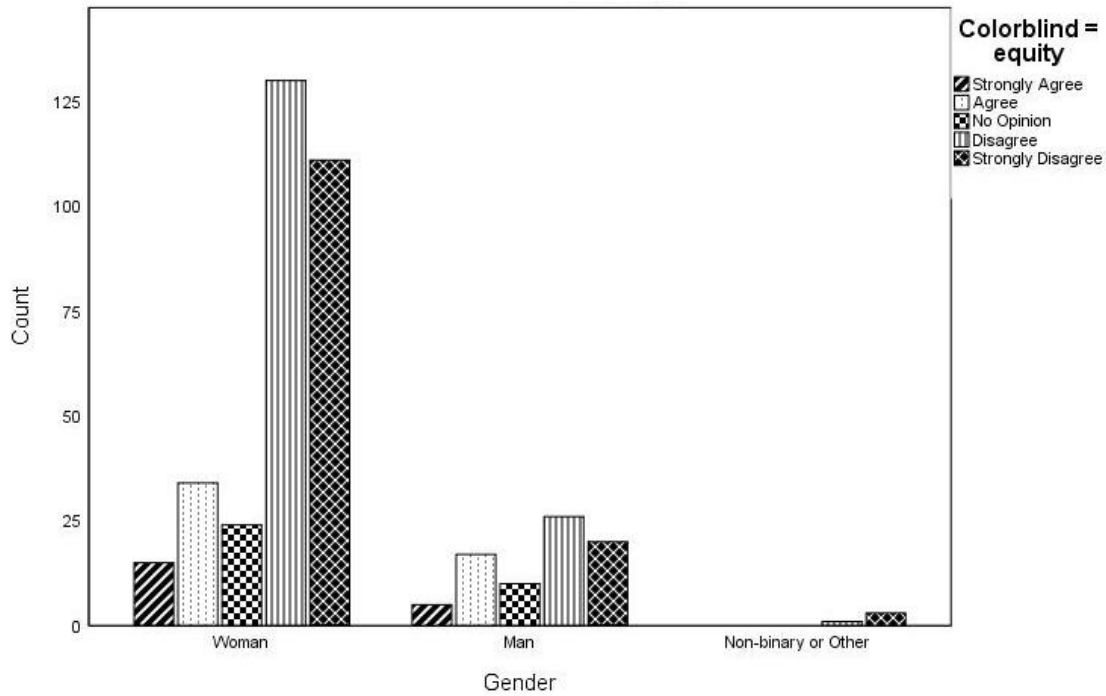


Figure 53

Community diversity v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

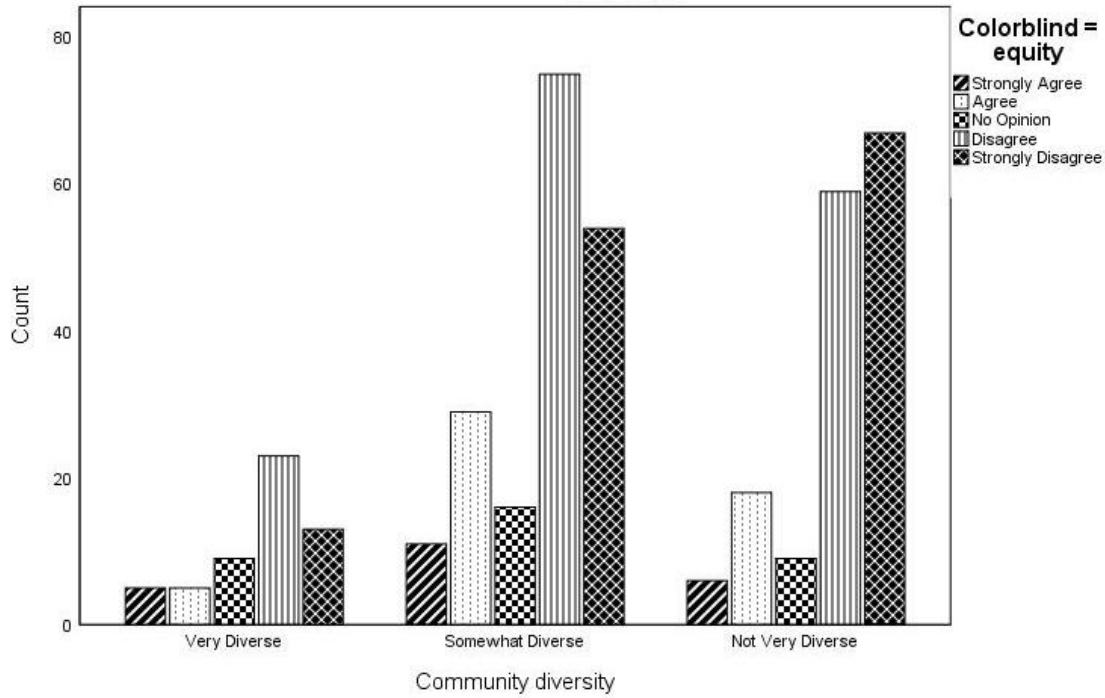


Figure 54

Education v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

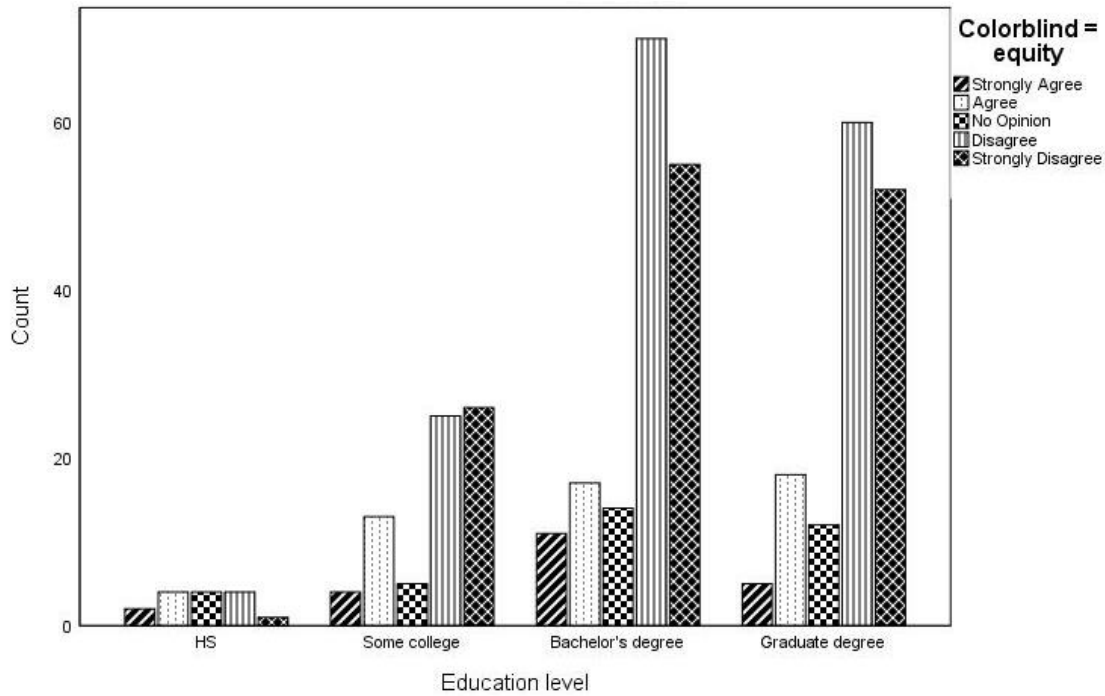


Figure 55
Income v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

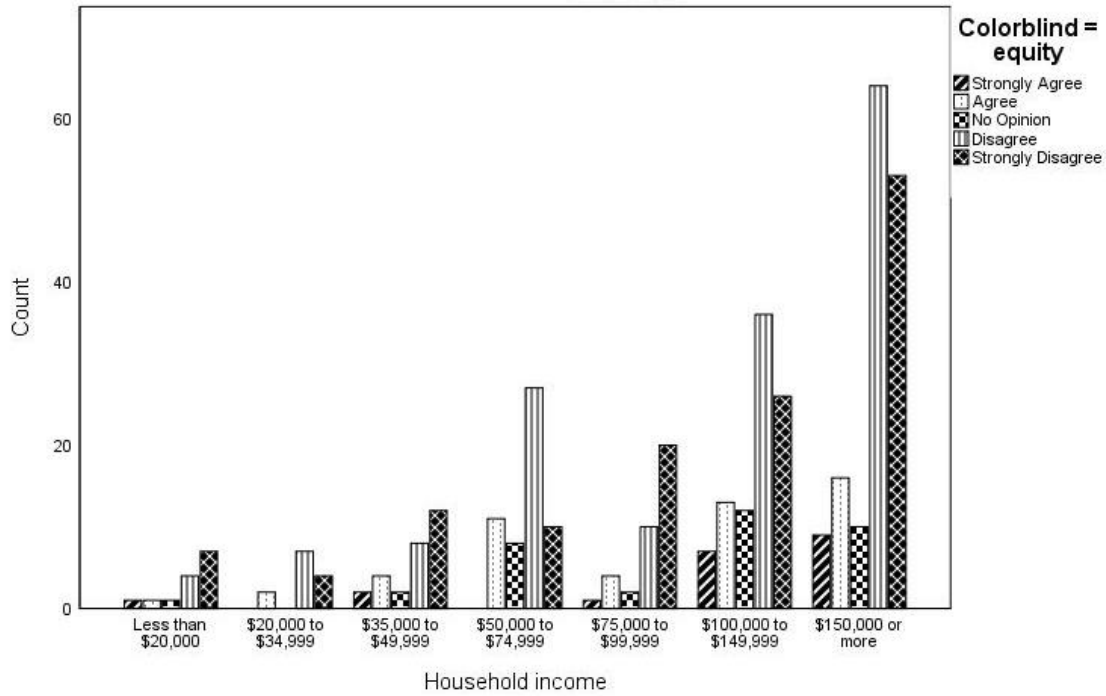


Figure 56
Census regional birthplace (US only) v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

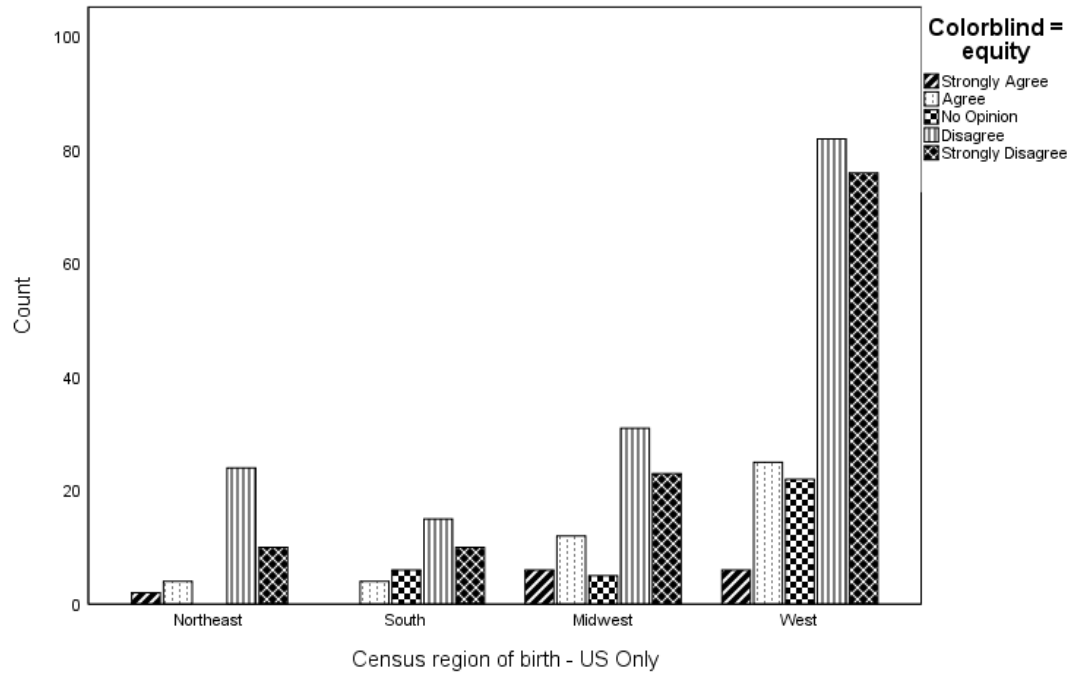


Figure 57
BEA region of birth v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

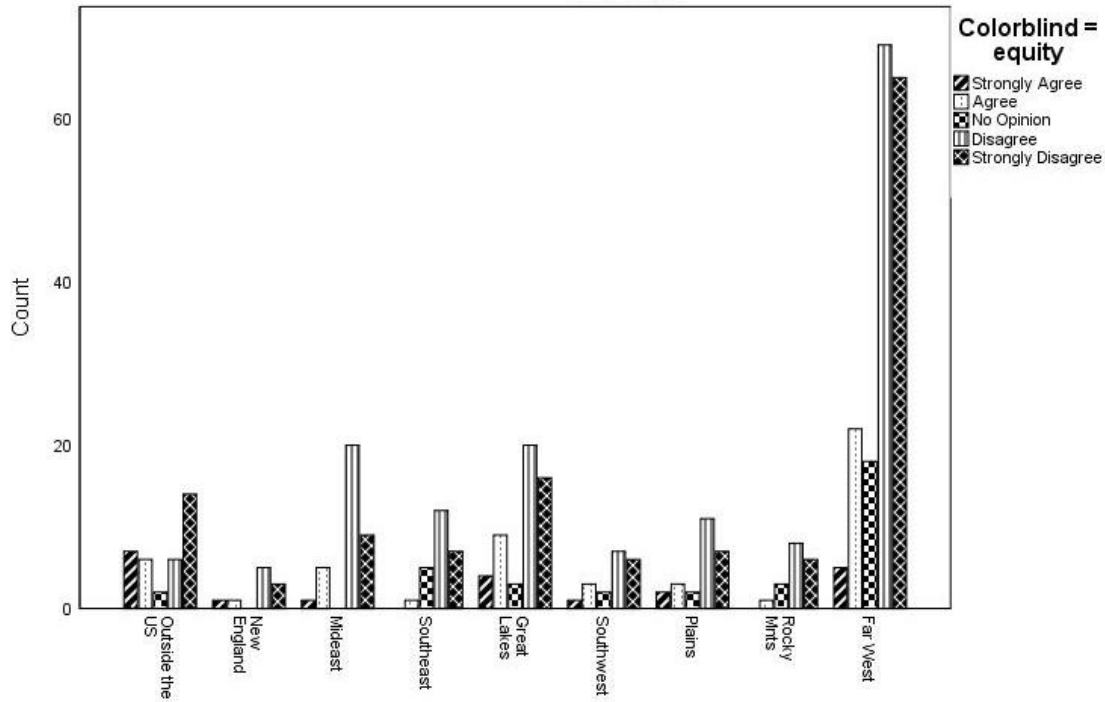


Figure 58
Census region of residence v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

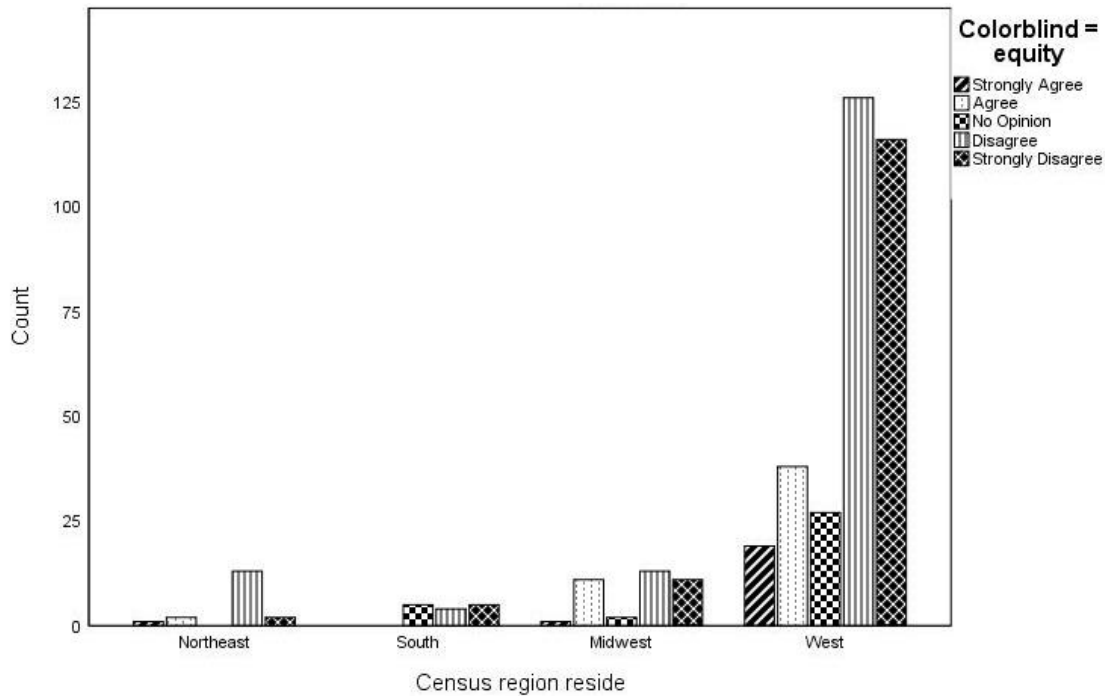


Figure 59
BEA region of residence v. Colorblindness will result in racial equity

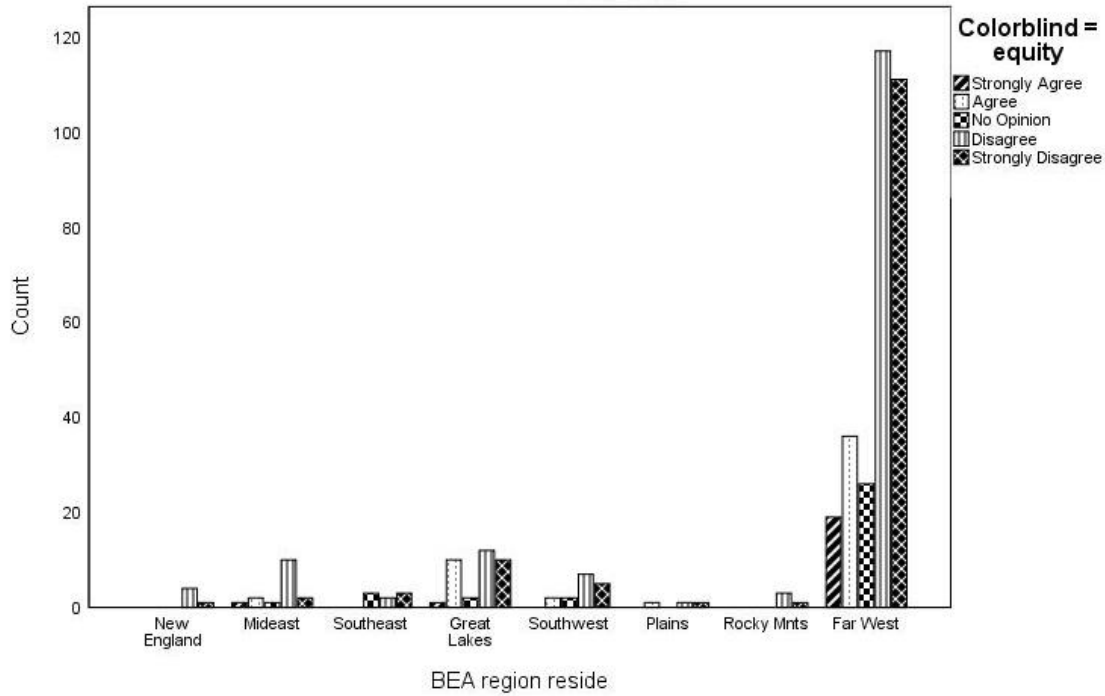


Figure 60
Race v. Discriminatory laws still exist

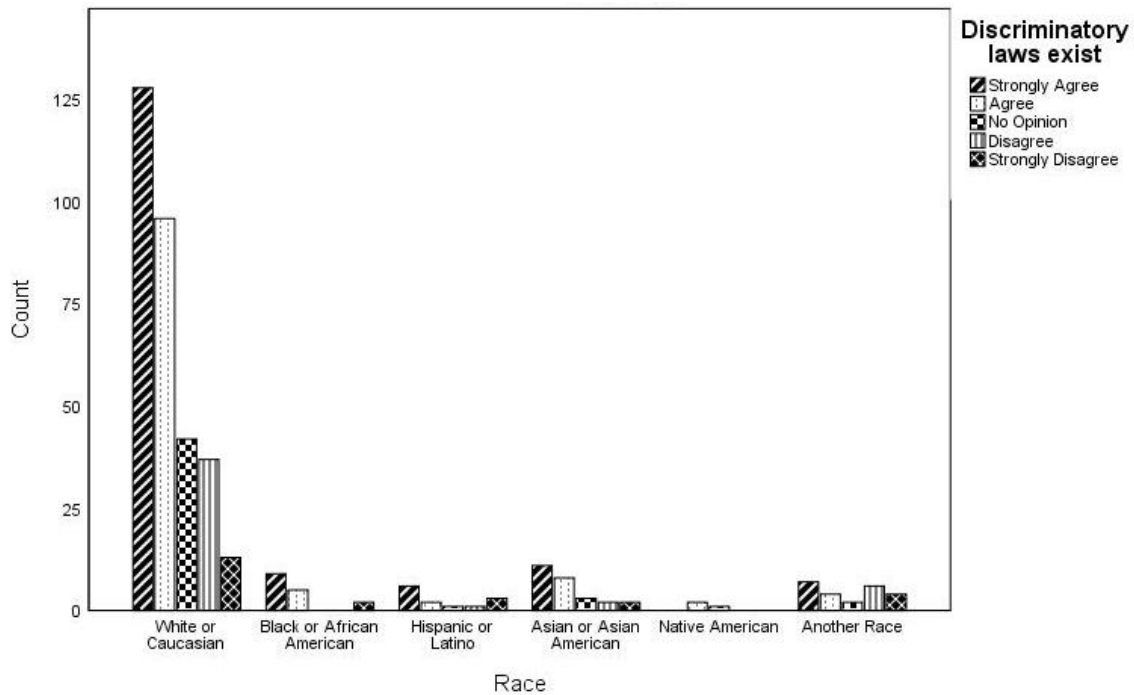


Figure 61
Gender v. Discriminatory laws still exist

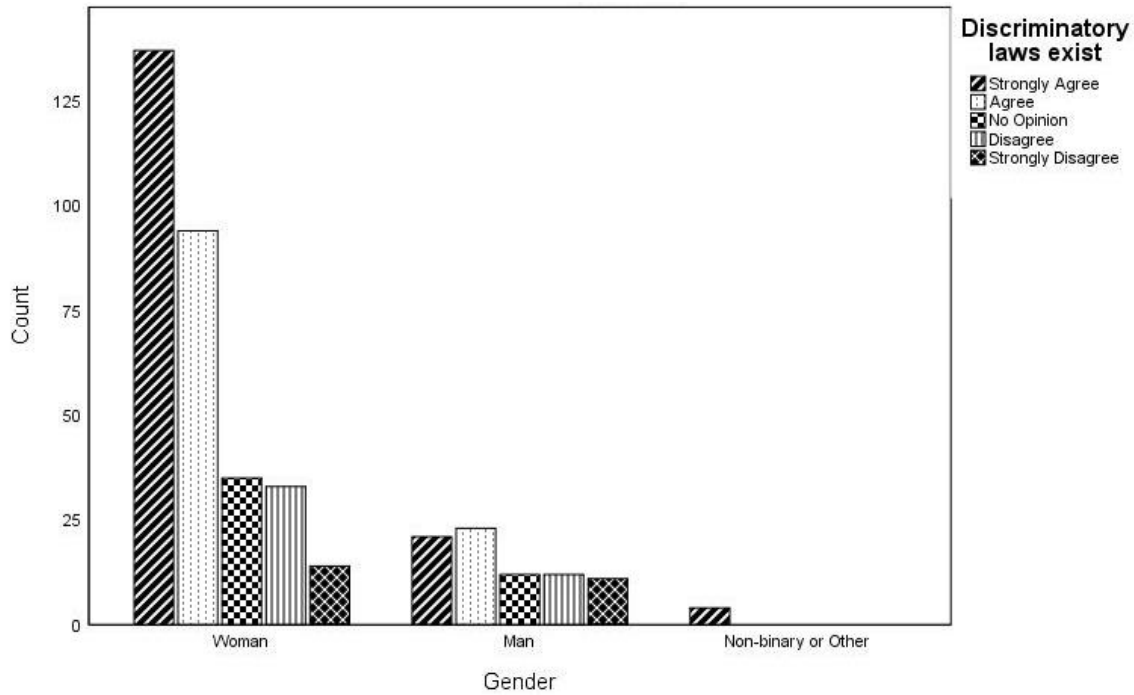


Figure 62
Community diversity v. Discriminatory laws still exist

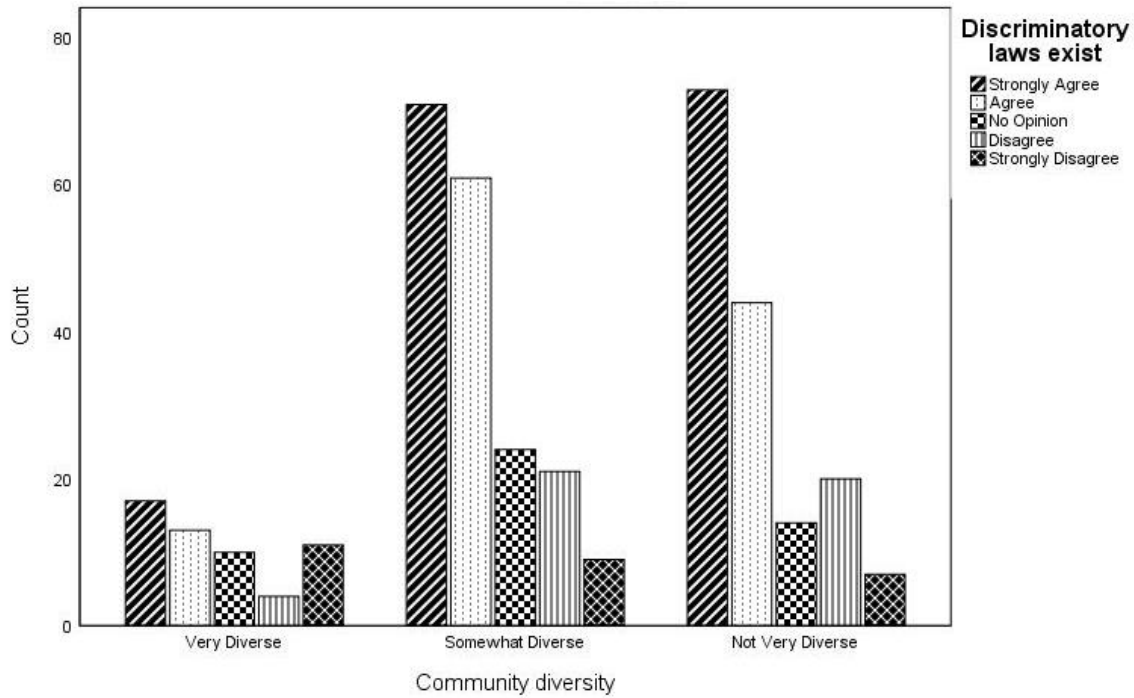


Figure 63
Education v. Discriminatory laws still exist

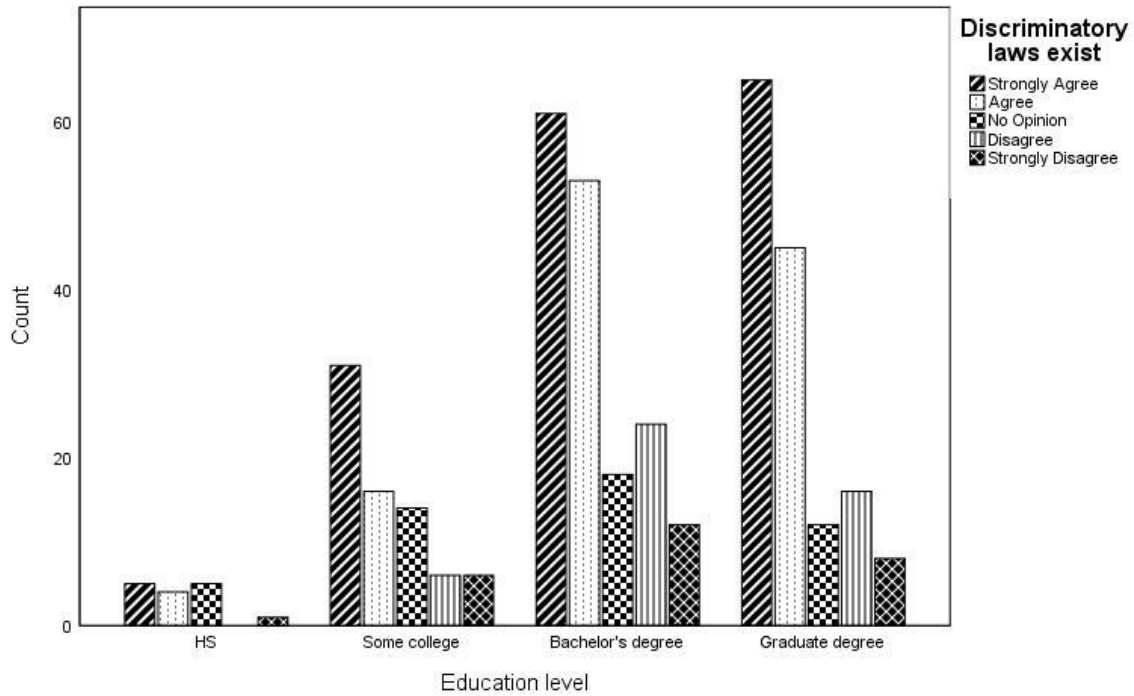


Figure 64
Income v. Discriminatory laws still exist

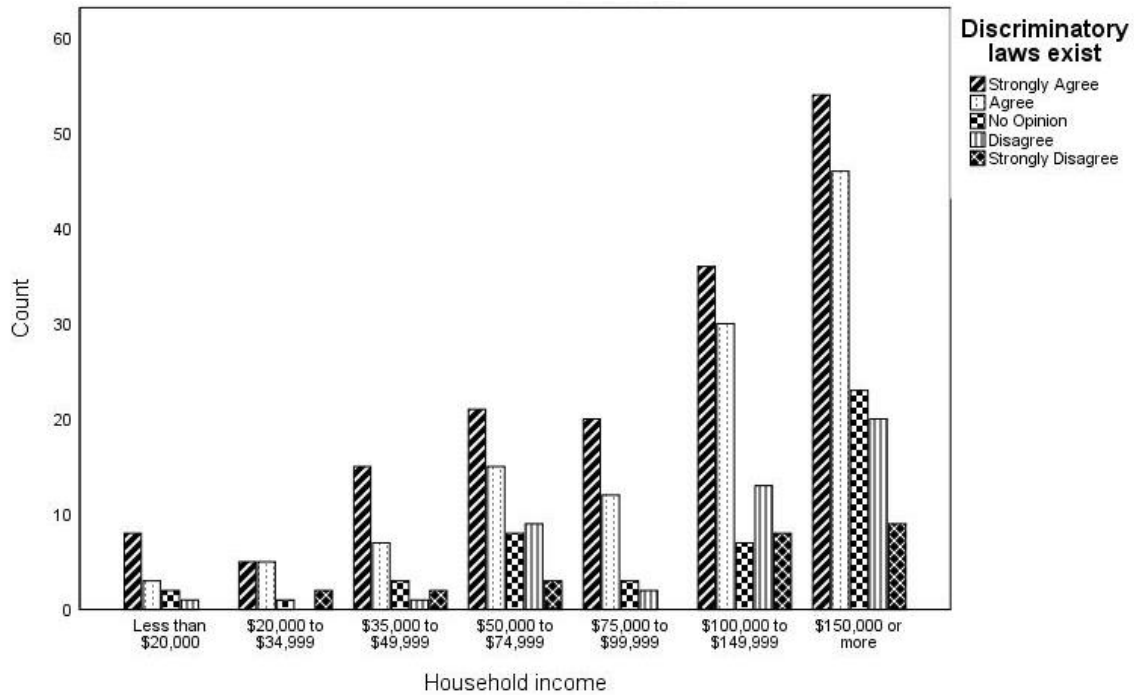


Figure 65
Census region of birth v. Discriminatory laws still exist

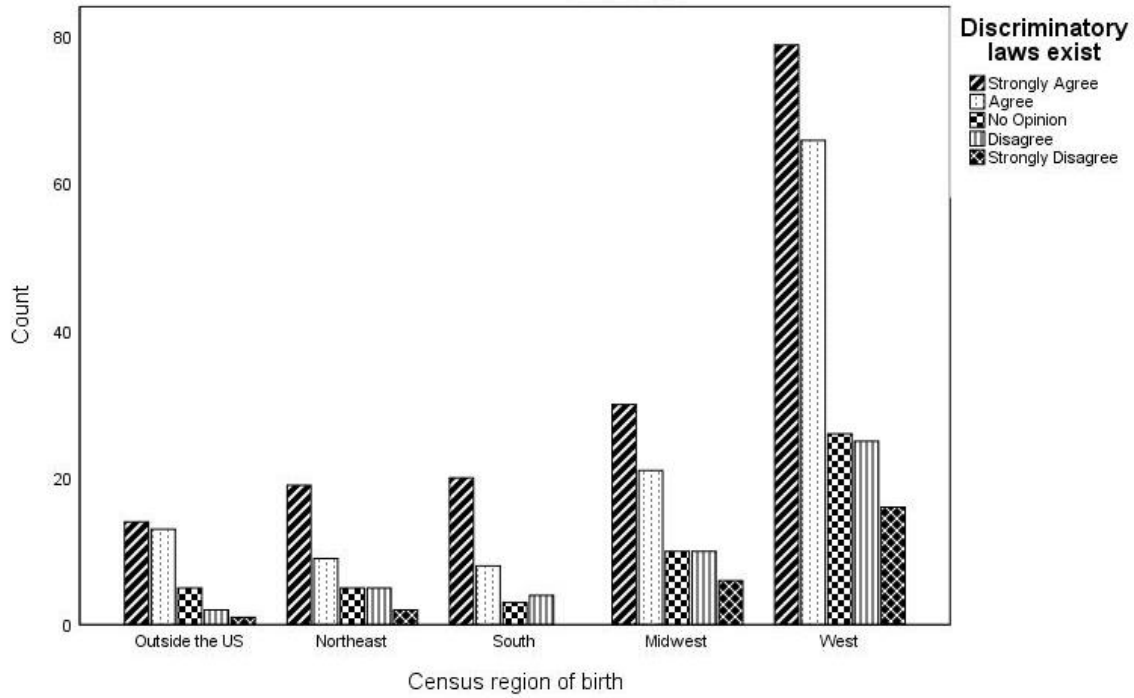


Figure 66
BEA region of birth v. Discriminatory laws still exist

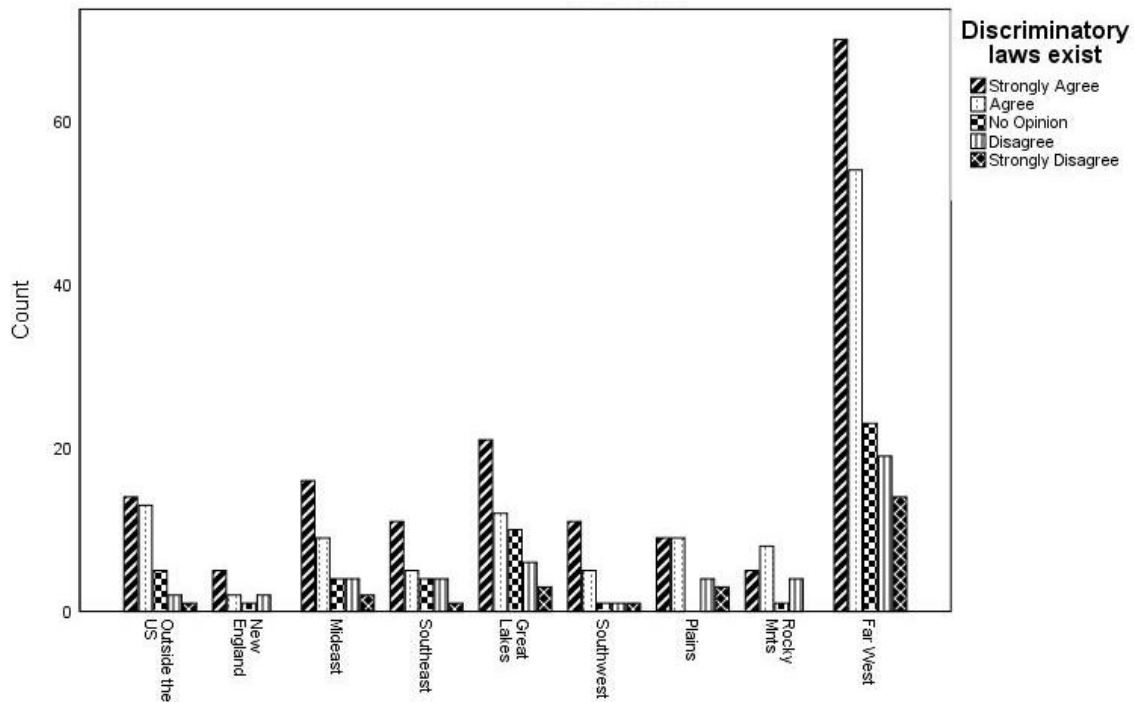


Figure 67
Census region of residence v. Discriminatory laws still exist

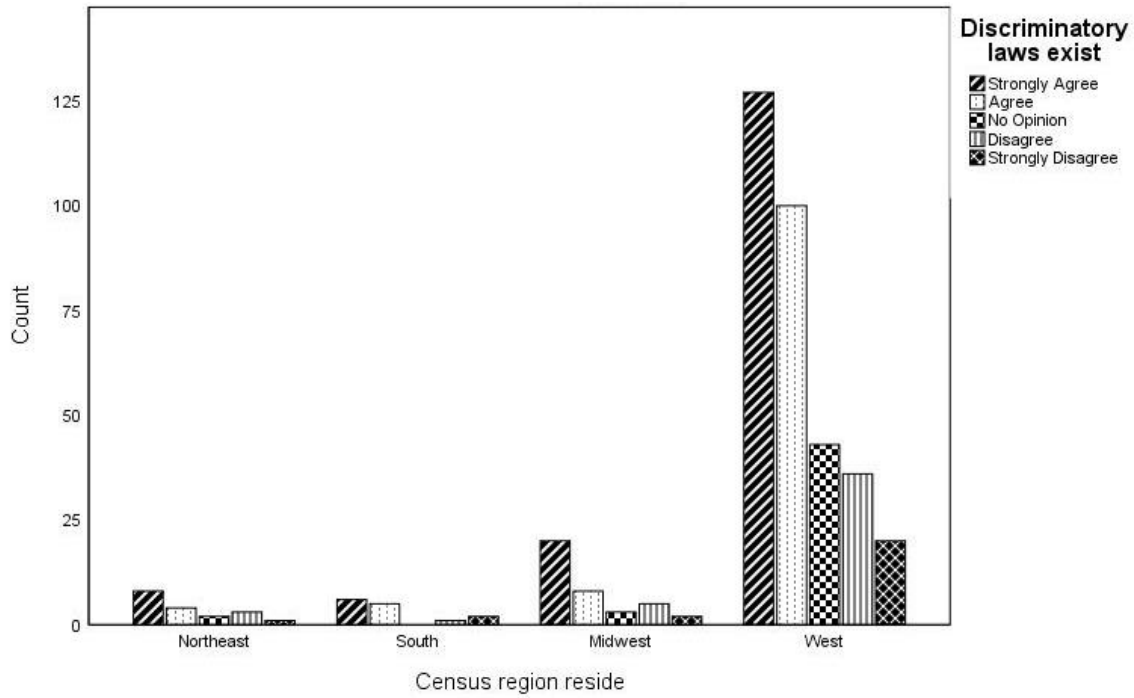


Figure 68
BEA region of residence v. Discriminatory laws still exist

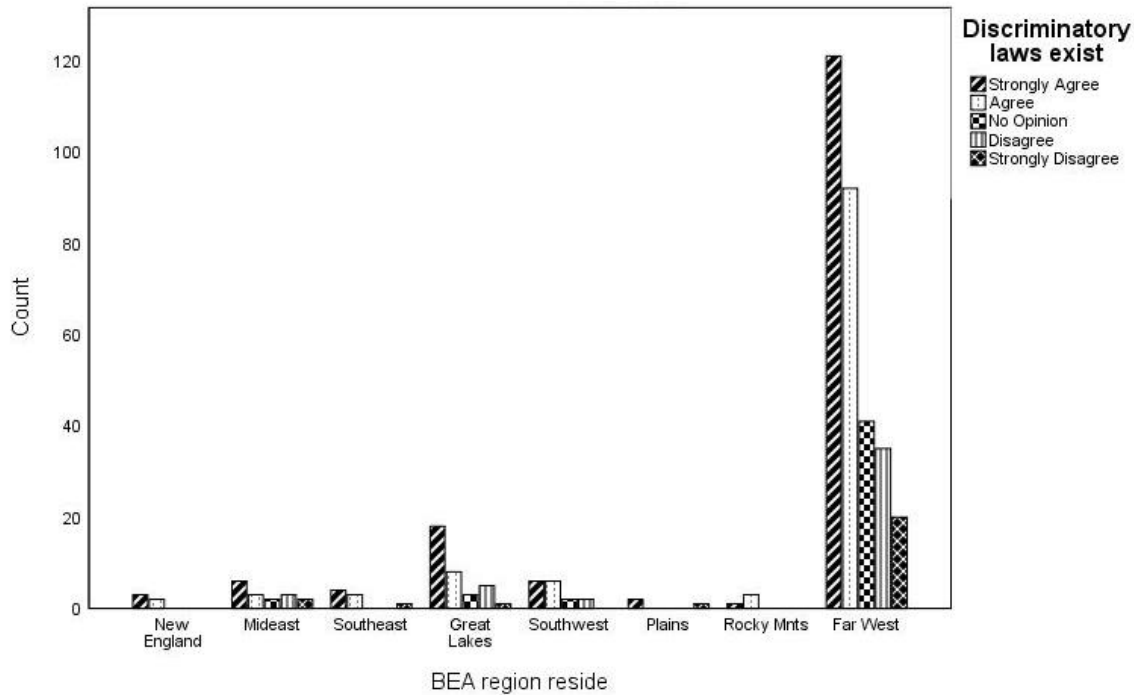


Figure 69
Age v. Move discrimination to criminal court

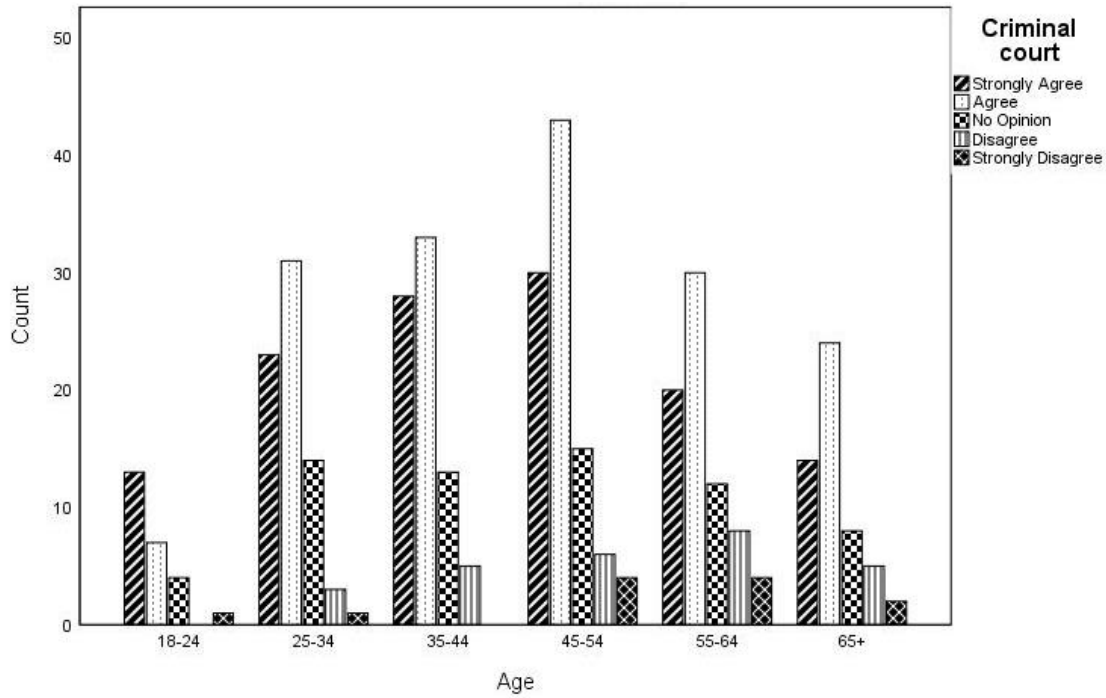


Figure 70
Race v. Move discrimination to criminal court

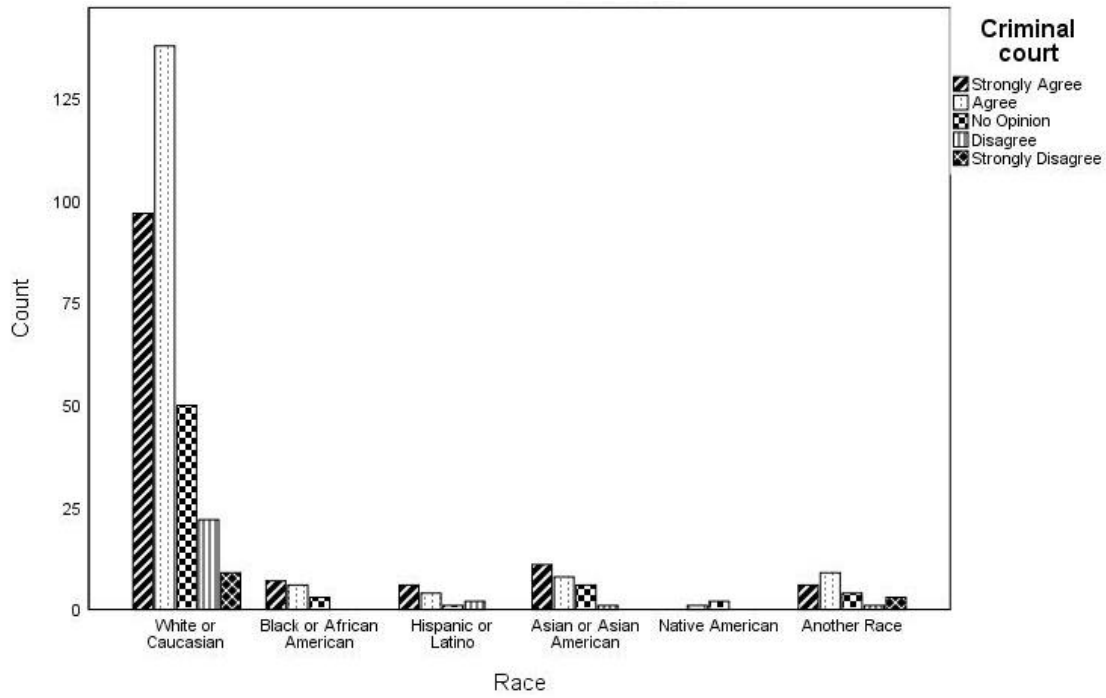


Figure 71
Gender v. Move discrimination to criminal court

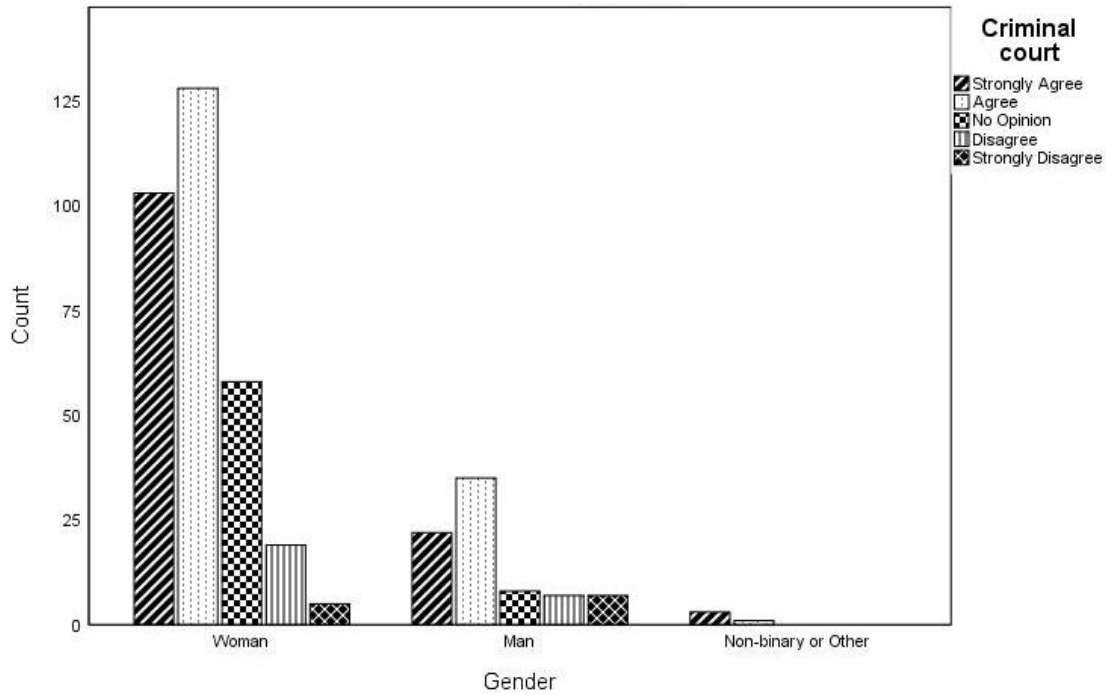


Figure 72
Community diversity v. Move discrimination to criminal court

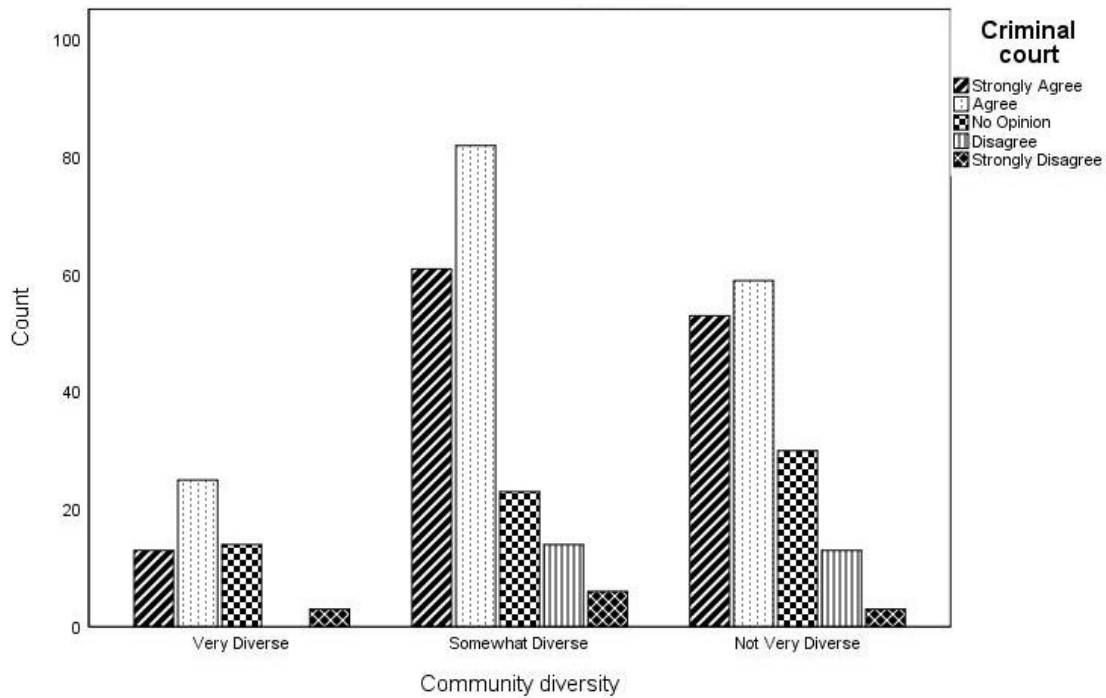


Figure 73
Education v. Move discrimination to criminal court

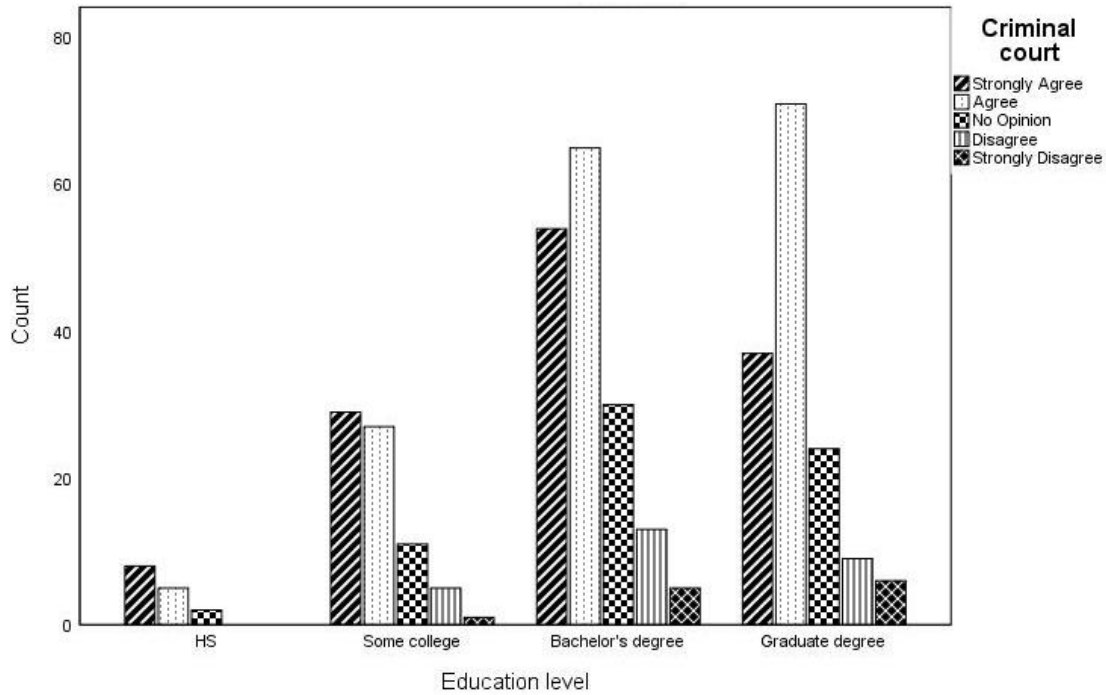


Figure 74
Income v. Move discrimination to criminal court

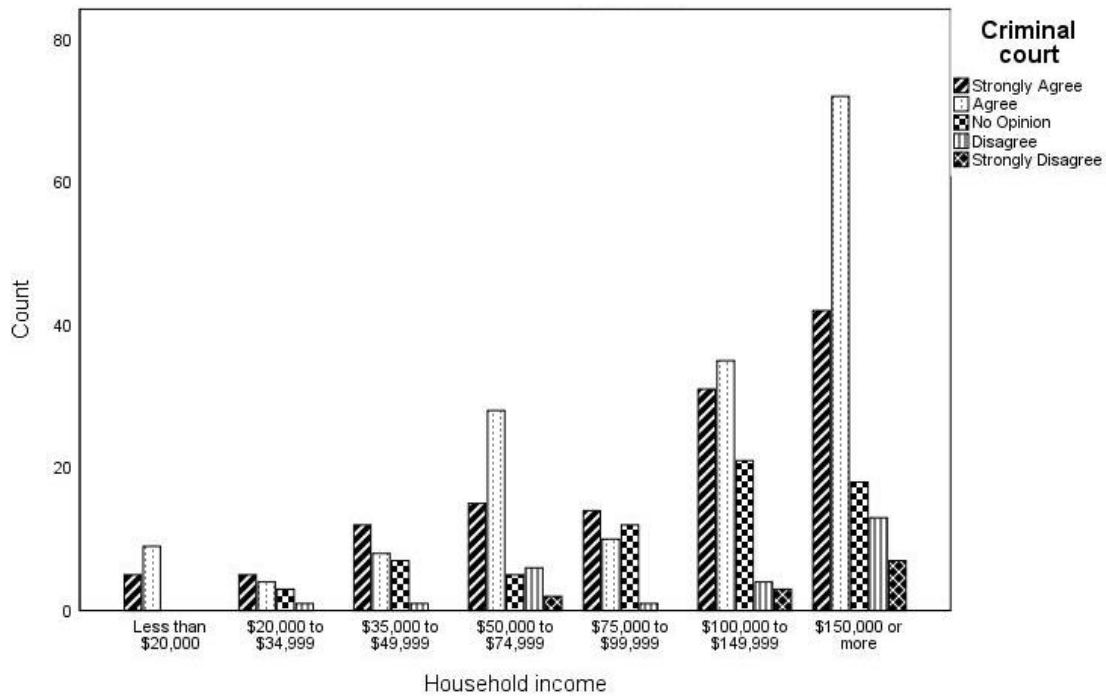


Figure 75

Census region of birth v. Move discrimination to criminal court

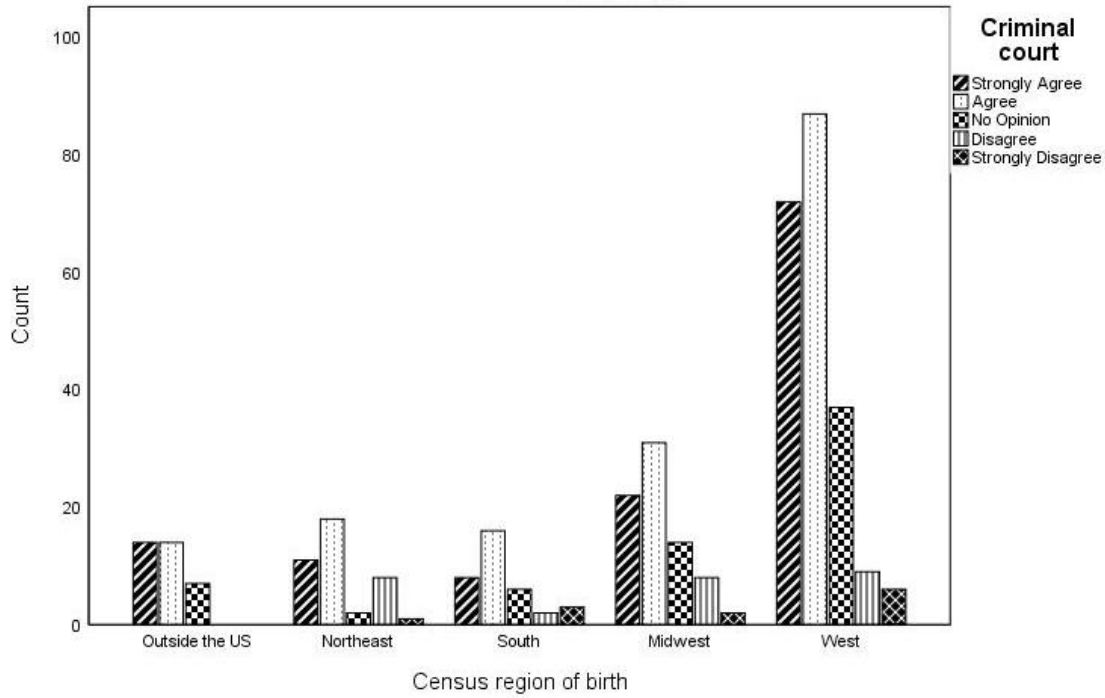


Figure 76

BEA region of birth v. Move discrimination to criminal court

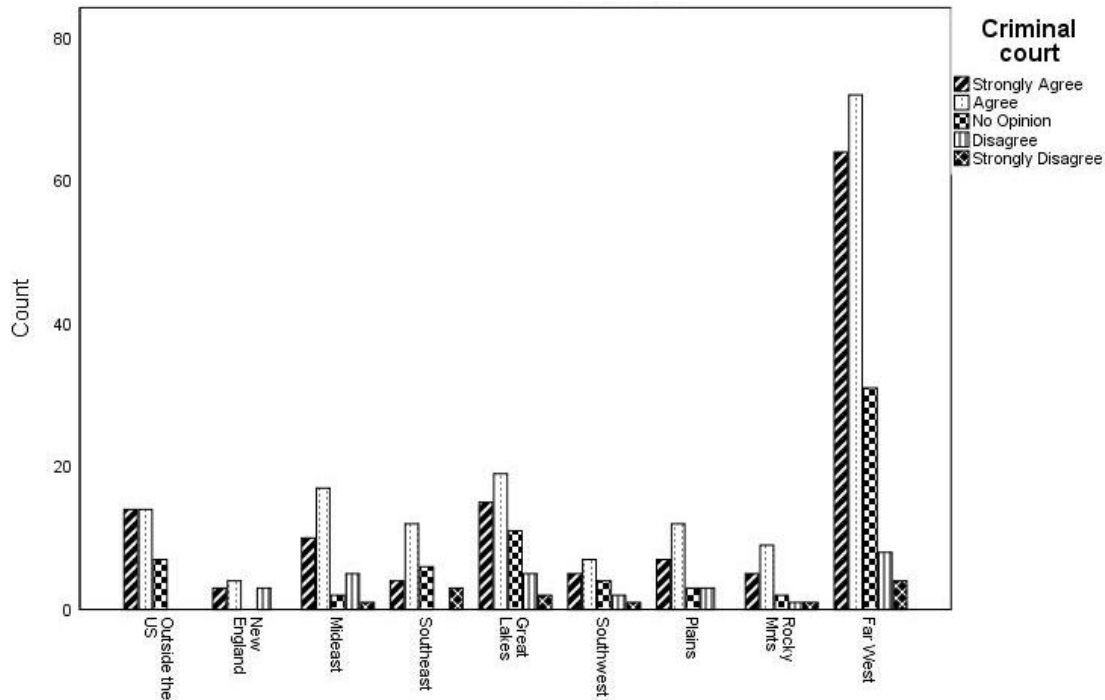


Figure 77

Census region of residence v. Move discrimination to criminal court

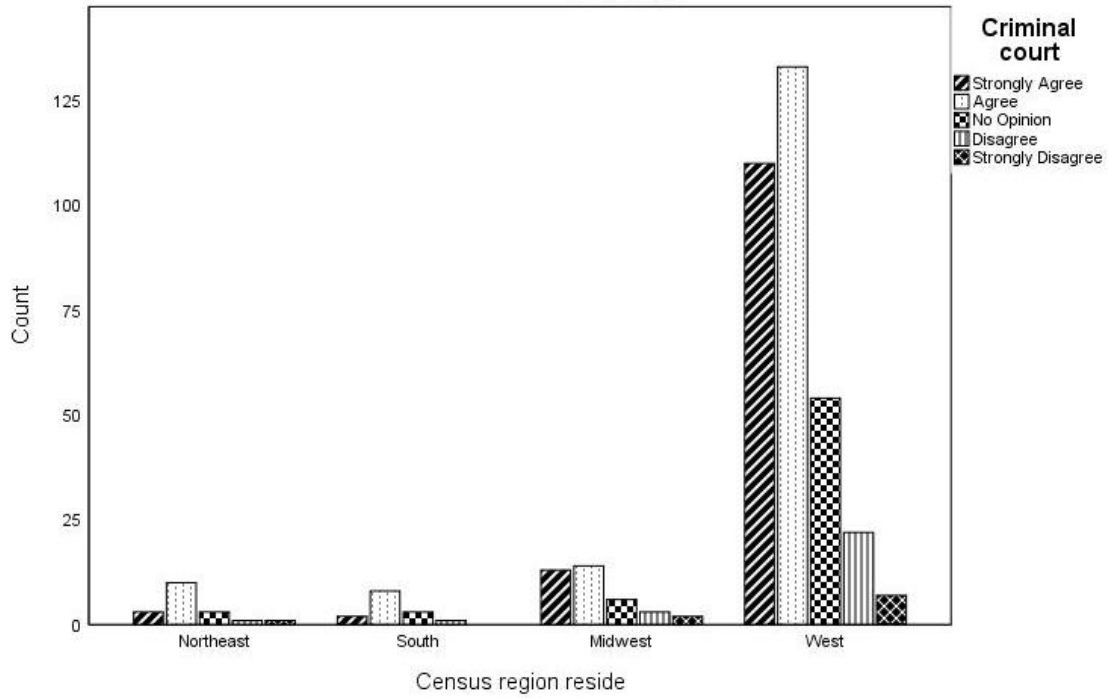


Figure 78

BEA region of residence v. Move discrimination to criminal court

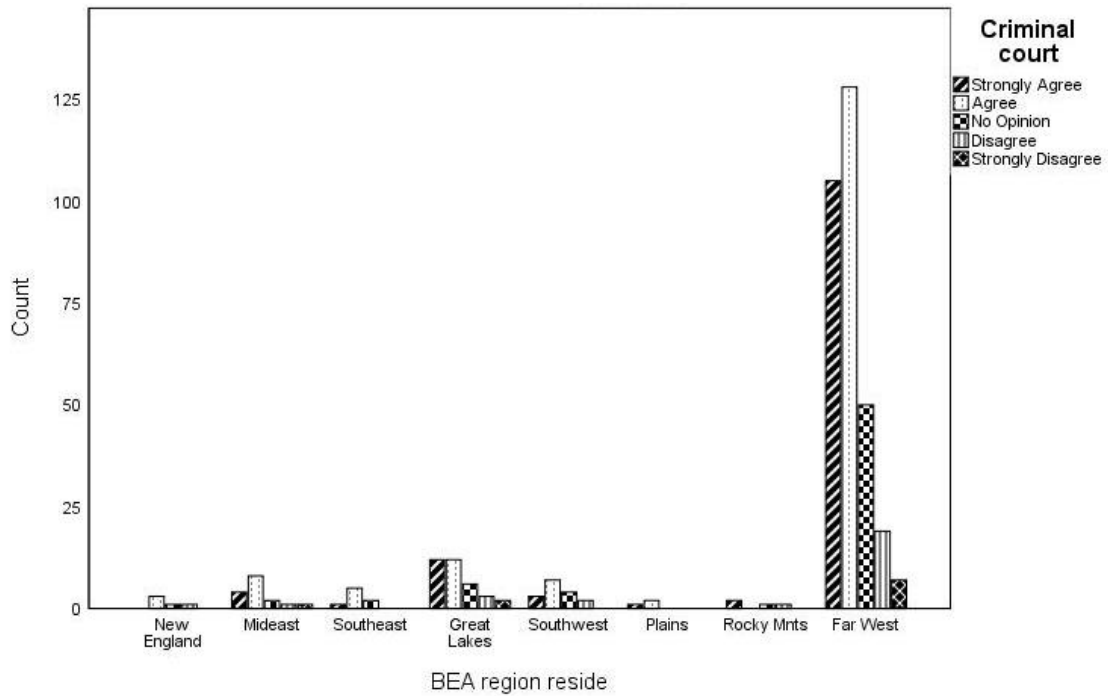


Figure 79
Age v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

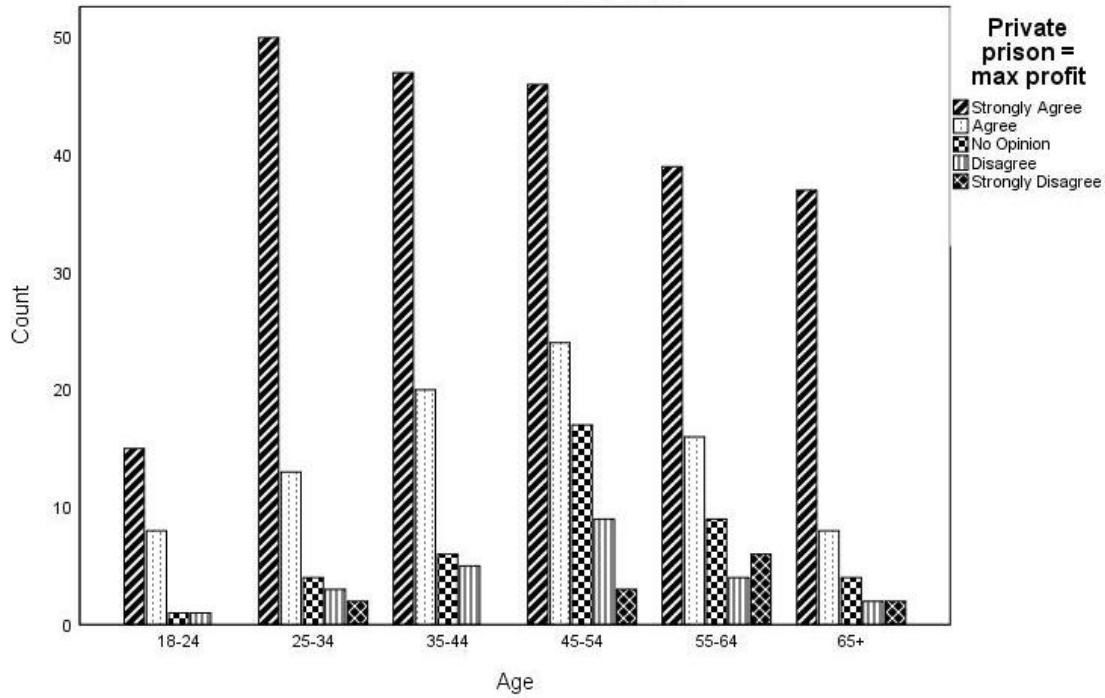


Figure 80
Race v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

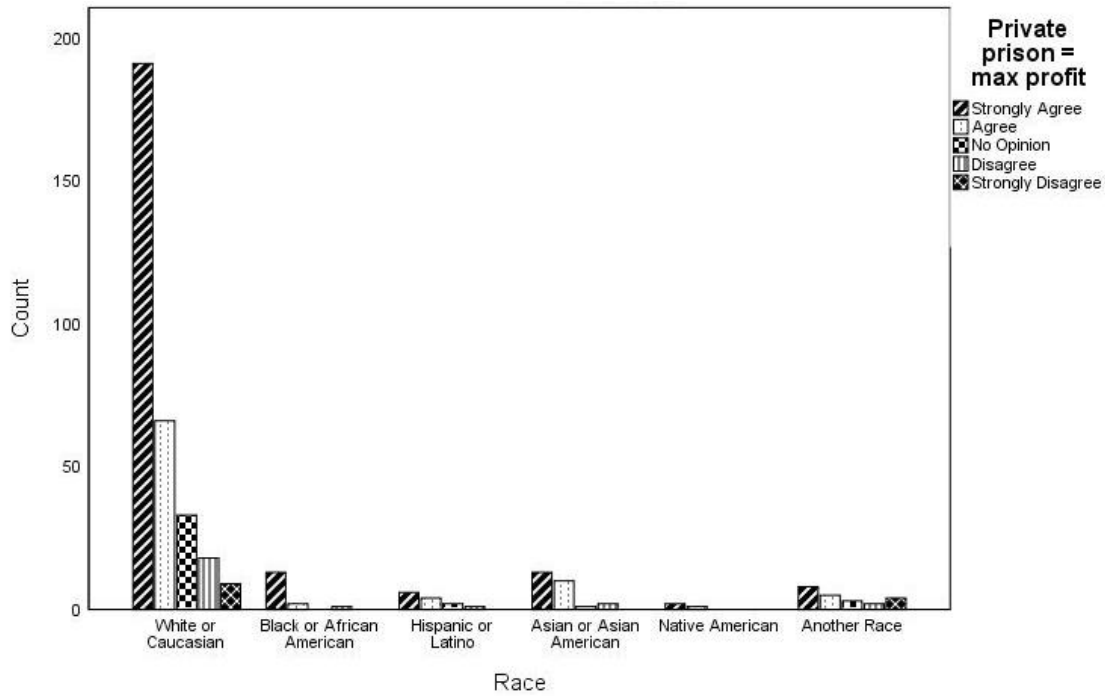


Figure 81
Gender v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

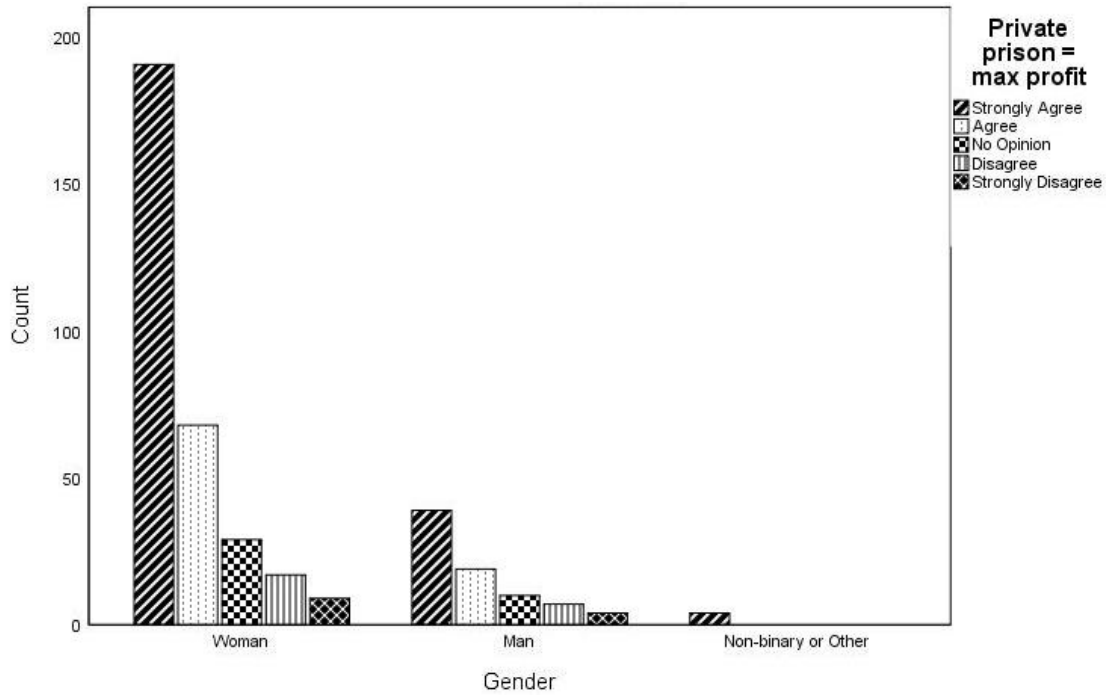


Figure 82
Community diversity v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

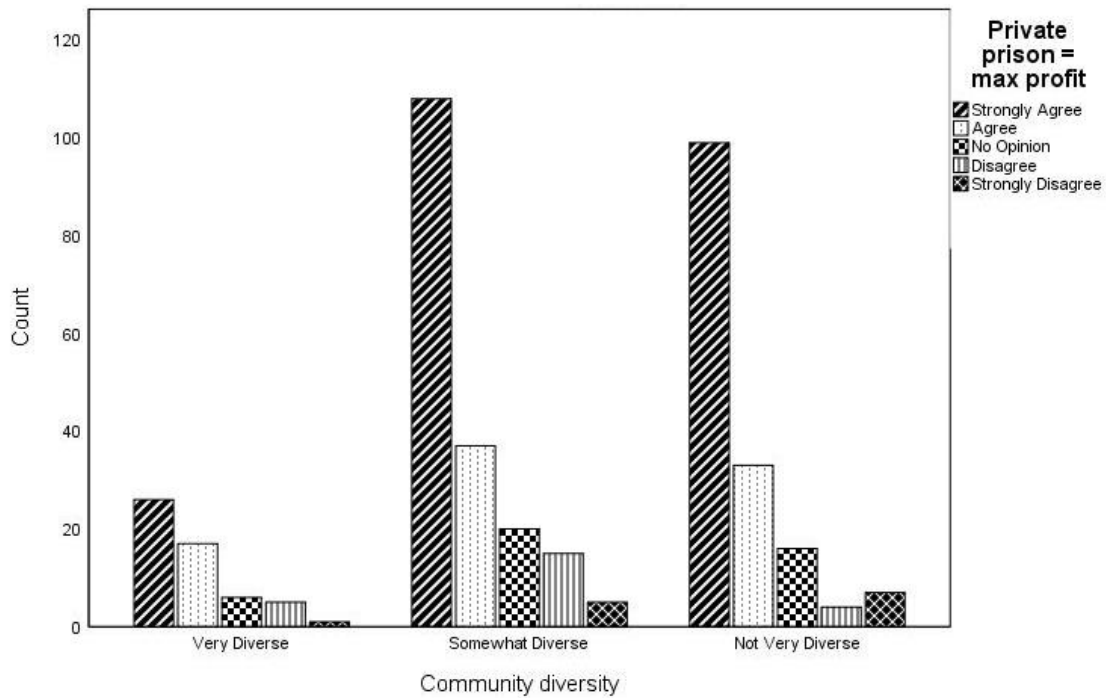


Figure 83

Education v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

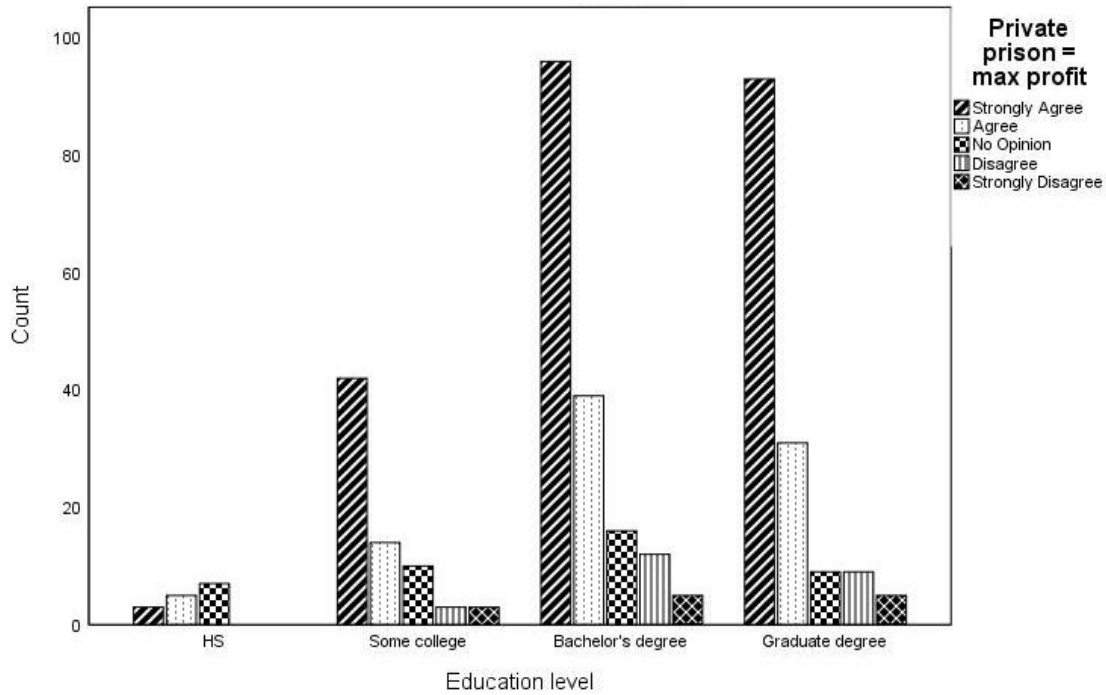


Figure 84

Income v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

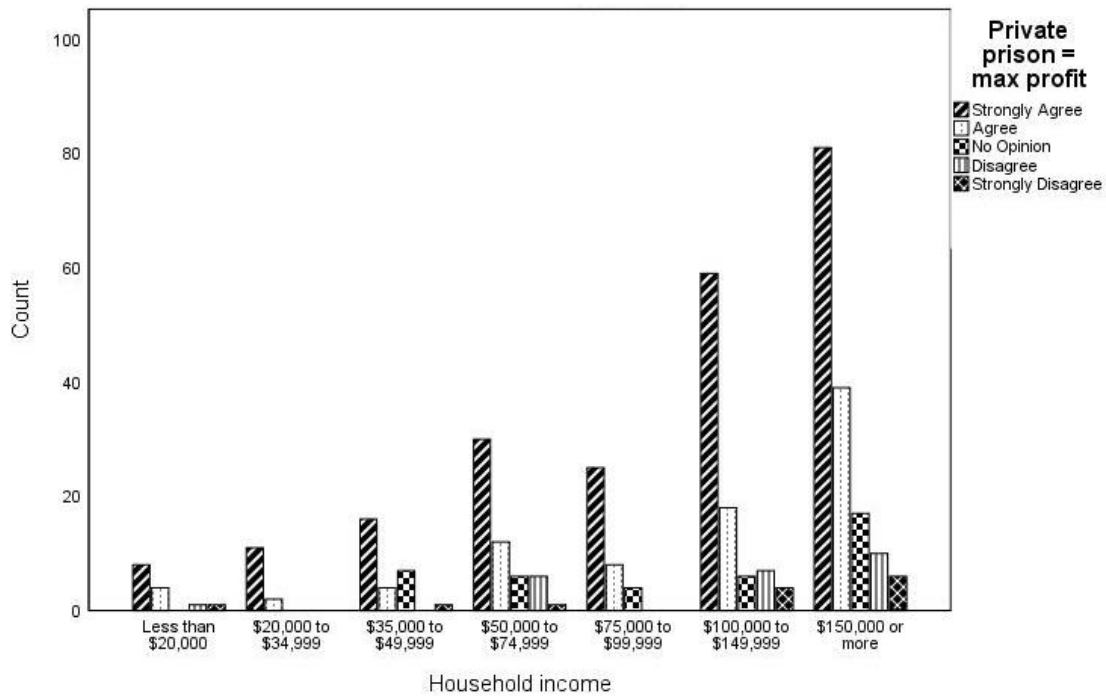


Figure 85

Census region of birth v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

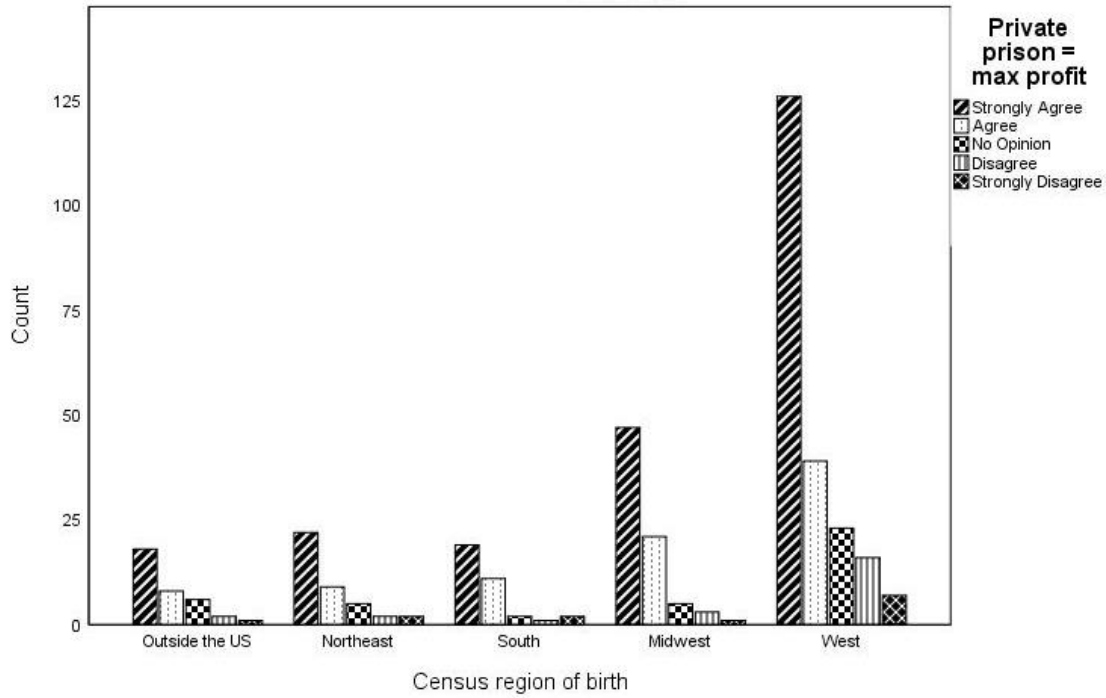


Figure 86

BEA region of birth v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

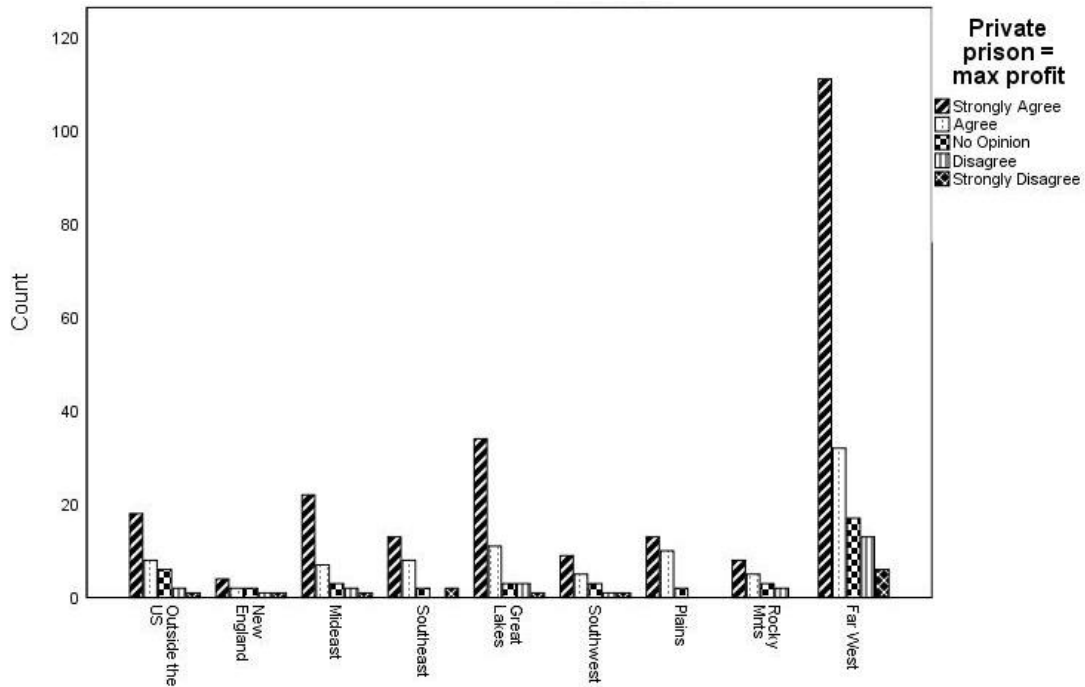


Figure 87

Census region of residence v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

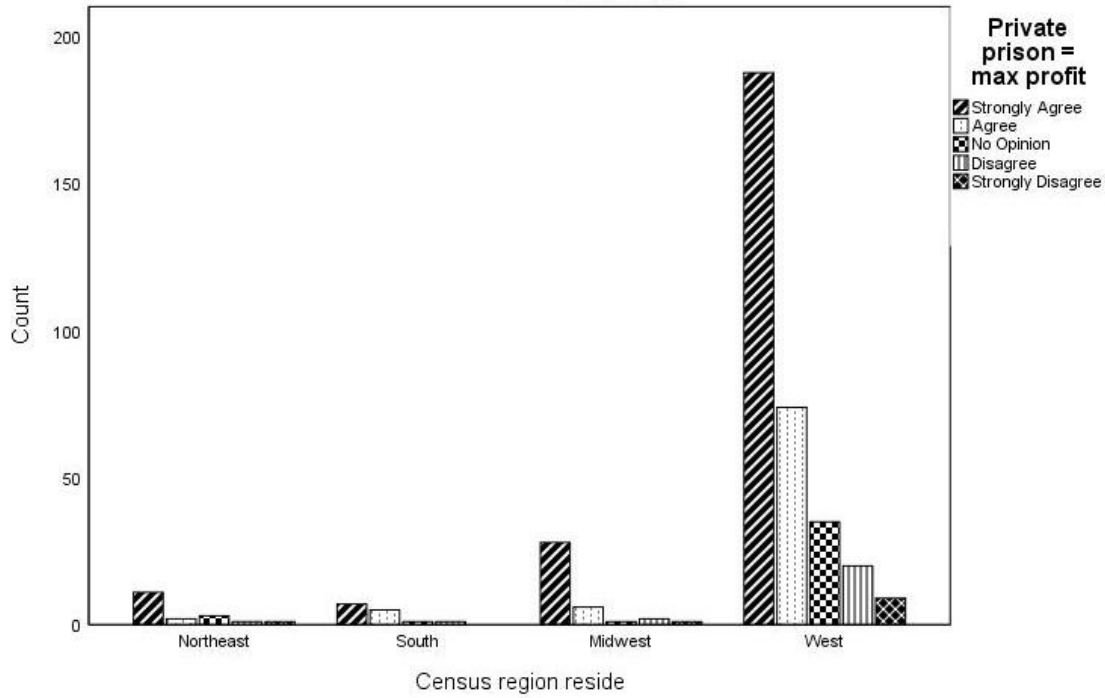


Figure 88

BEA region of residence v. Private prisons keep prisons full to maximize profits

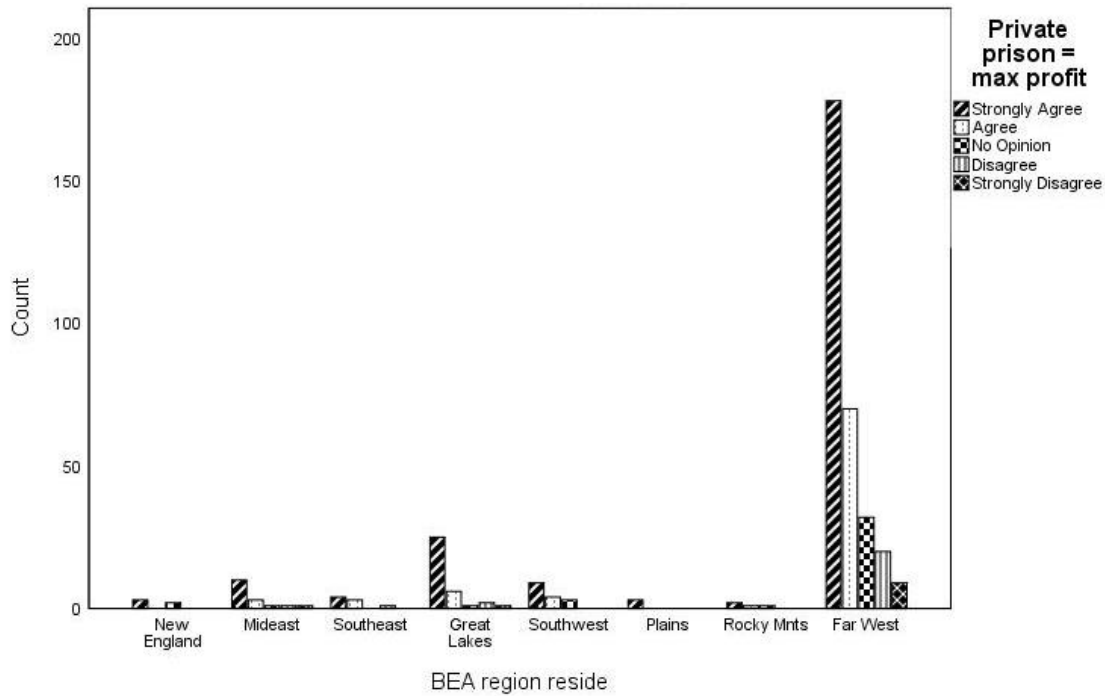


Figure 89
Age v. Private prisons should be banned

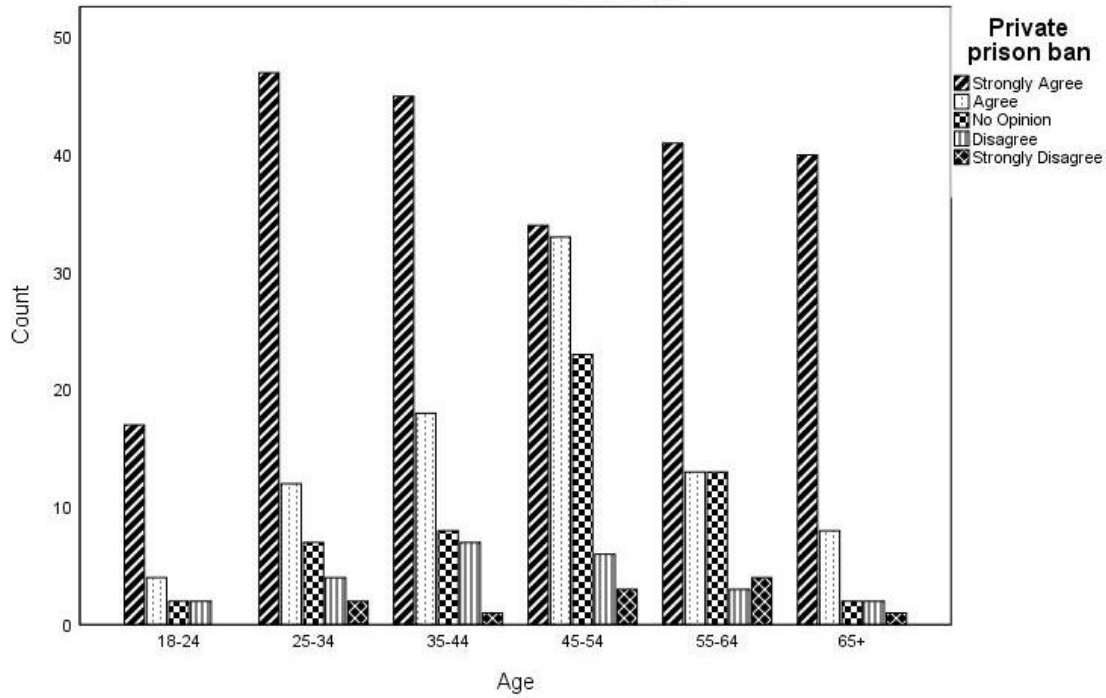


Figure 90
Race v. Private prisons should be banned

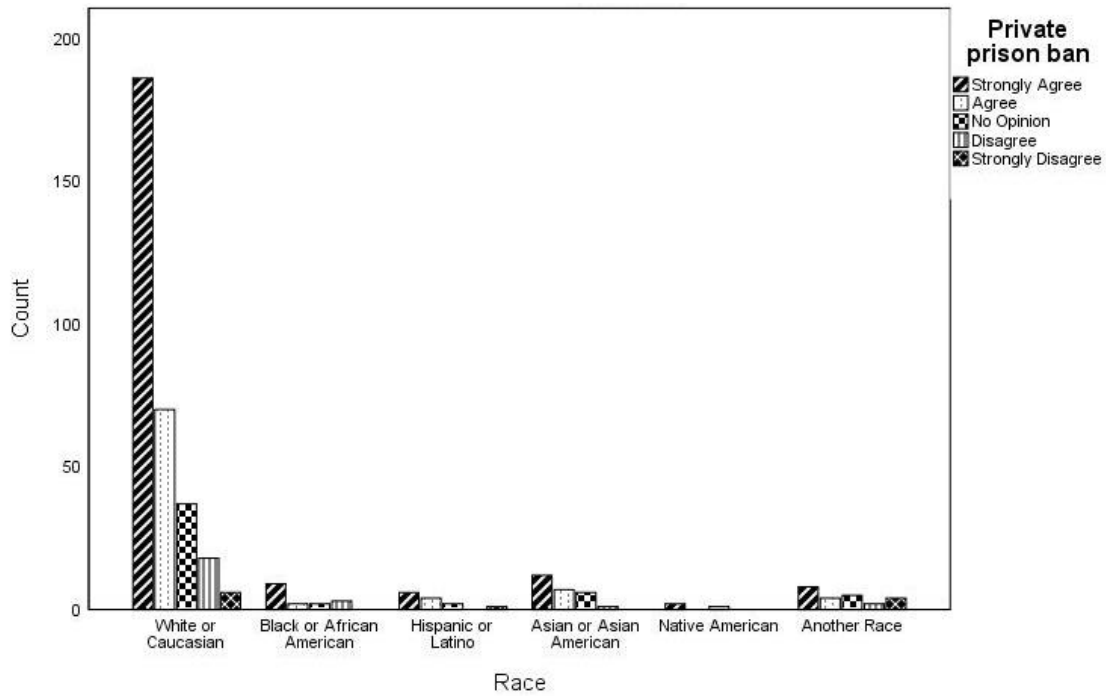


Figure 91
Gender v. Private prisons should be banned

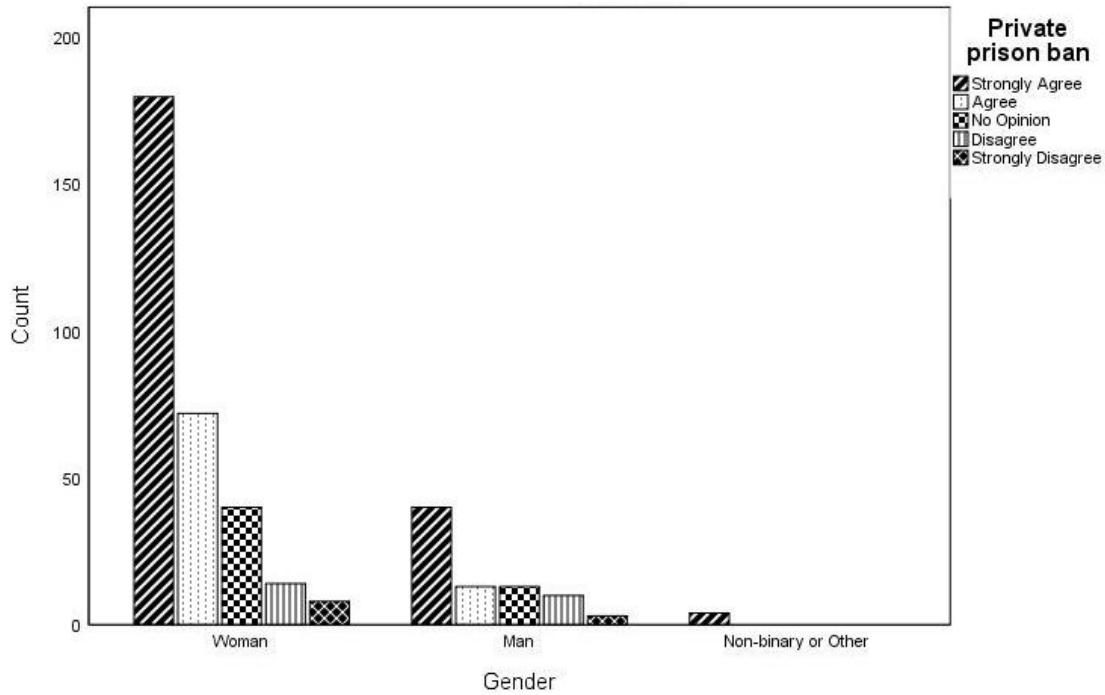


Figure 92
Community diversity v. Private prisons should be banned

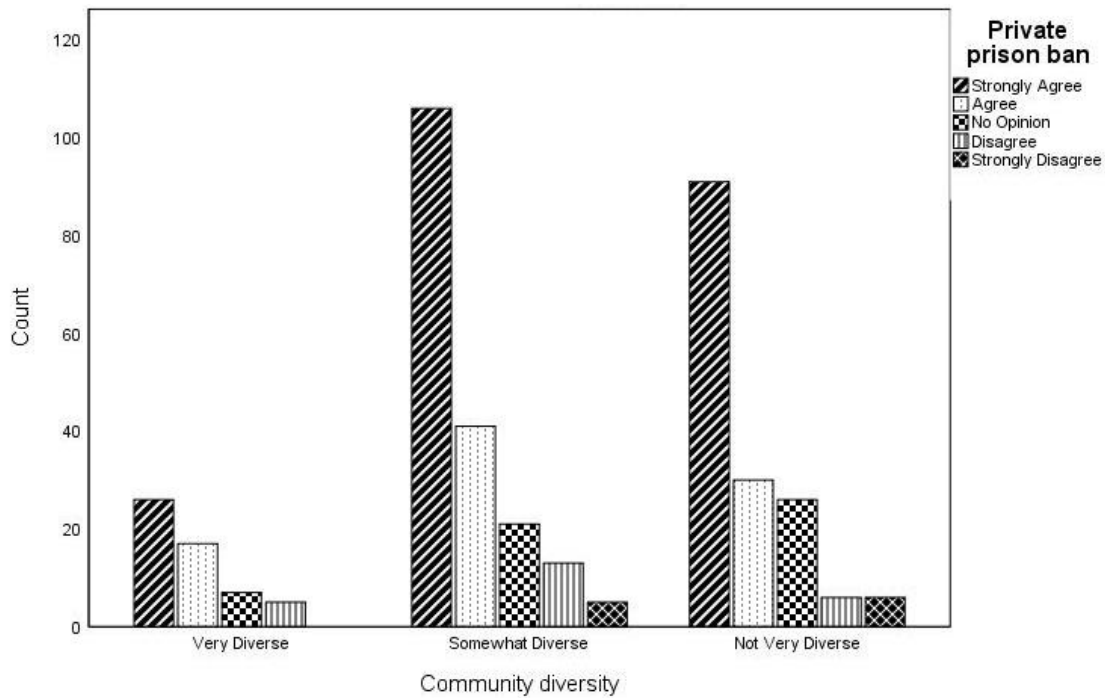


Figure 93
Education v. Private prisons should be banned

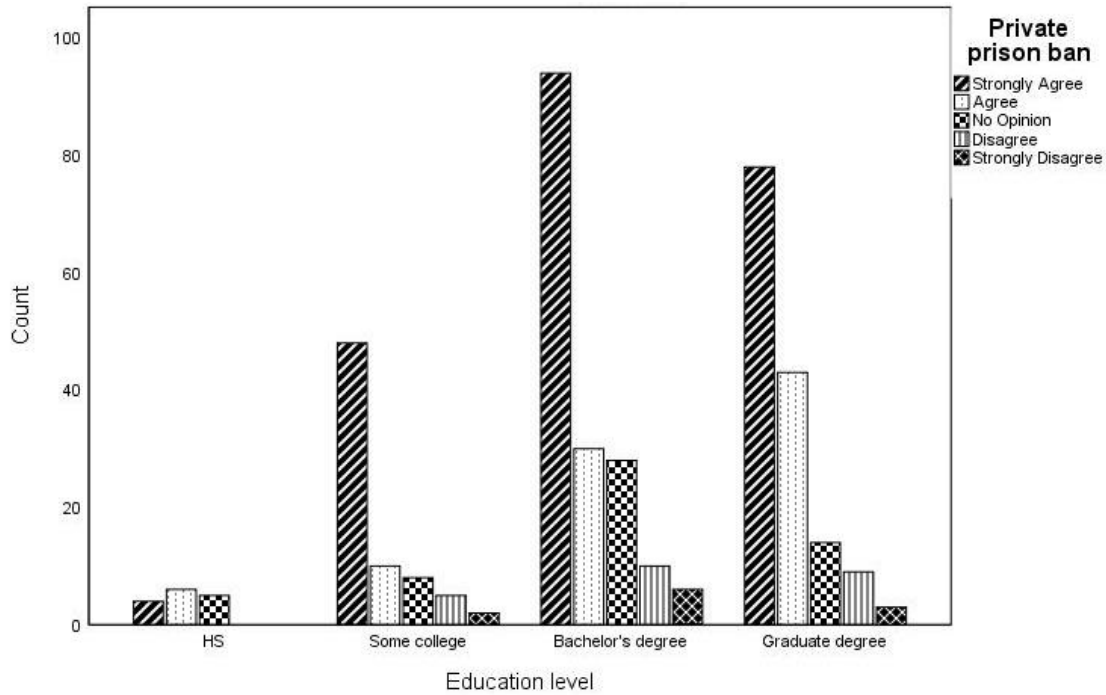


Figure 94
Income v. Private prisons should be banned

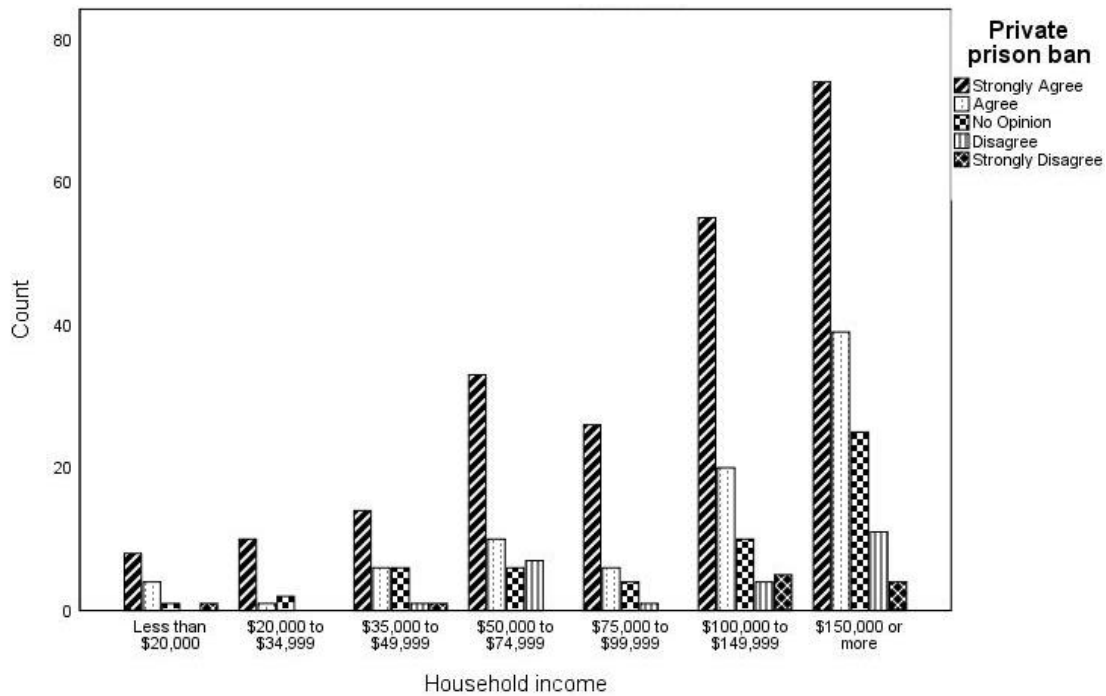


Figure 95
Census region of birth v. Private prisons should be banned

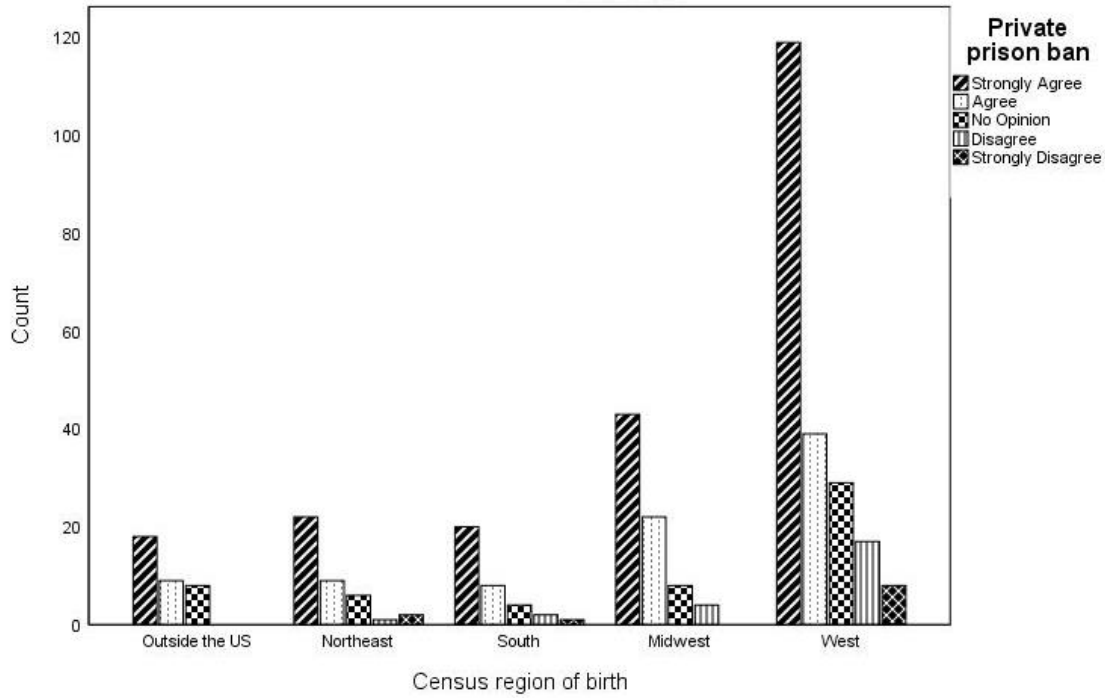


Figure 96
BEA region of birth v. Private prisons should be banned

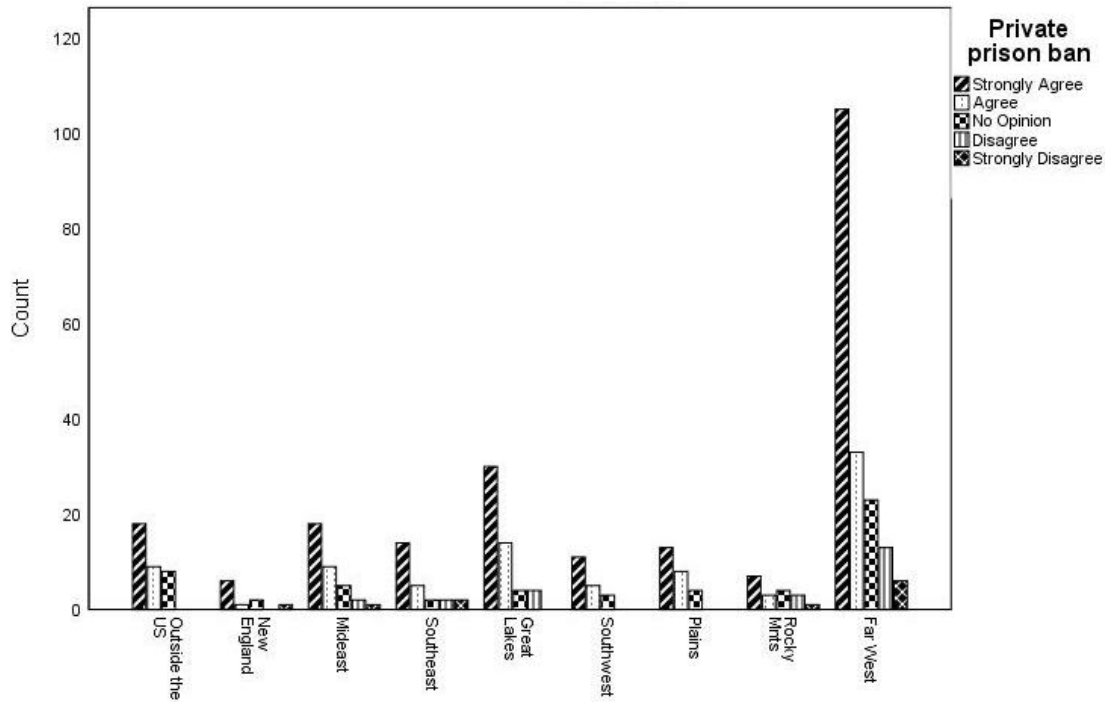


Figure 97
Census region of residence v. Private prisons should be banned

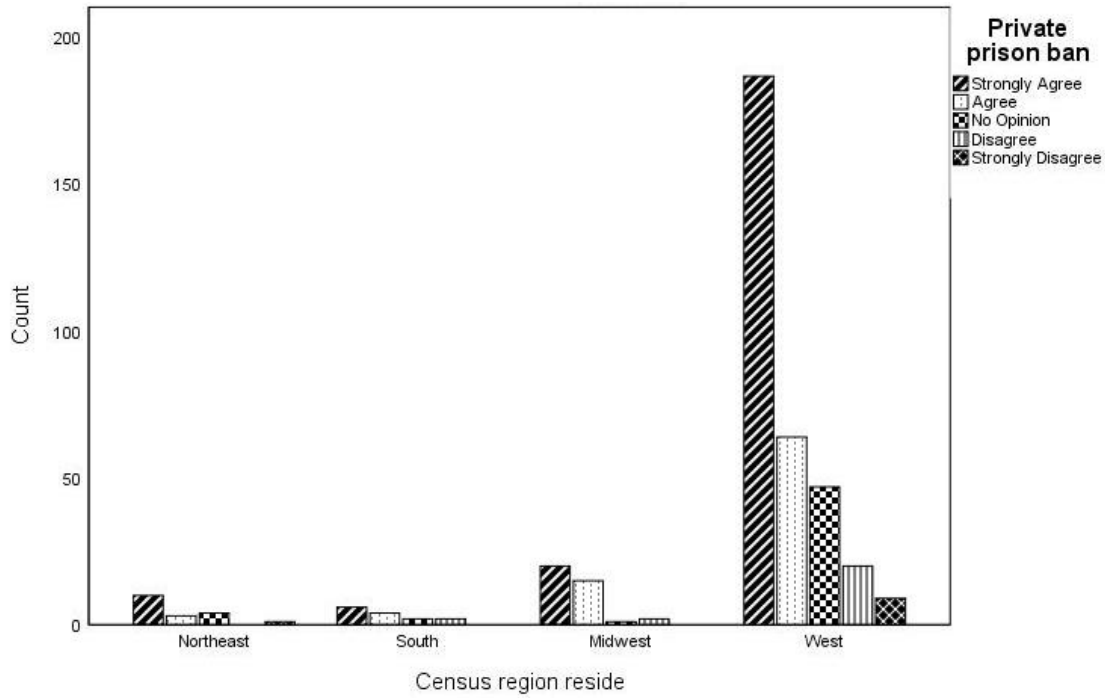


Figure 98
BEA region of residence v. Private prisons should be banned

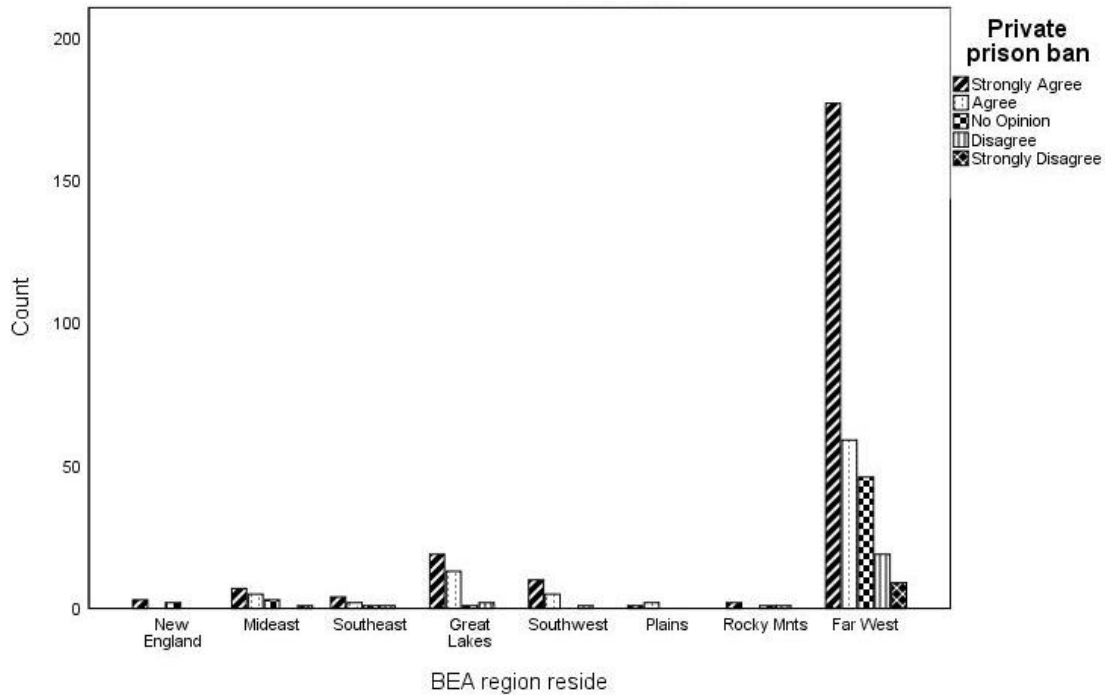


Figure 99
Age v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

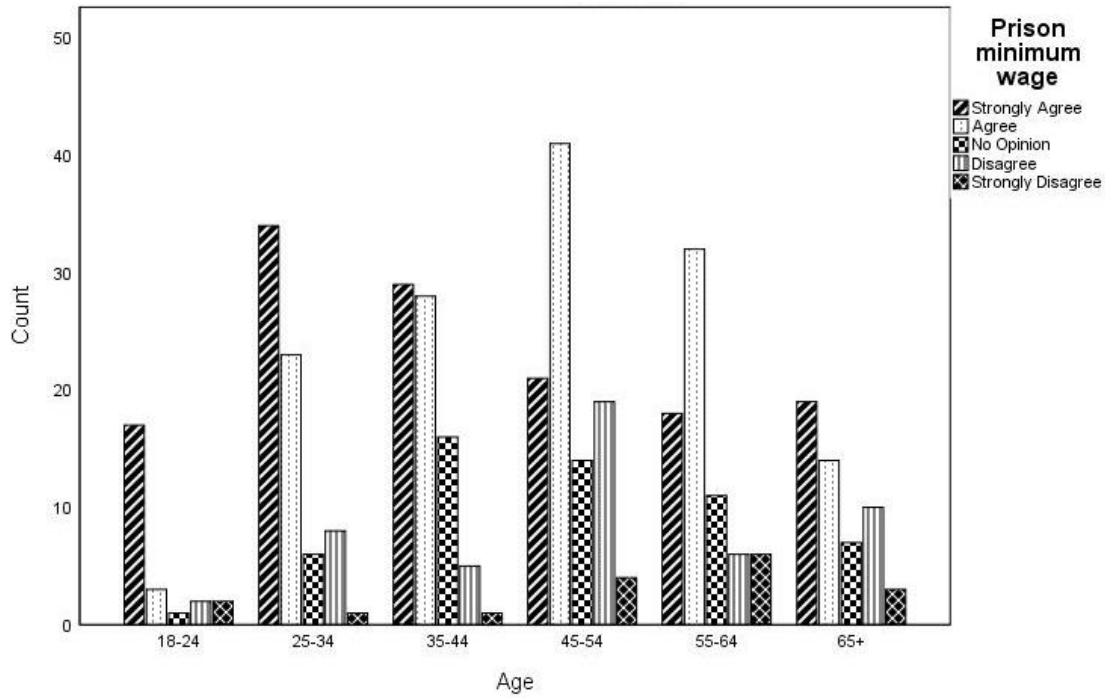


Figure 100
Race v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

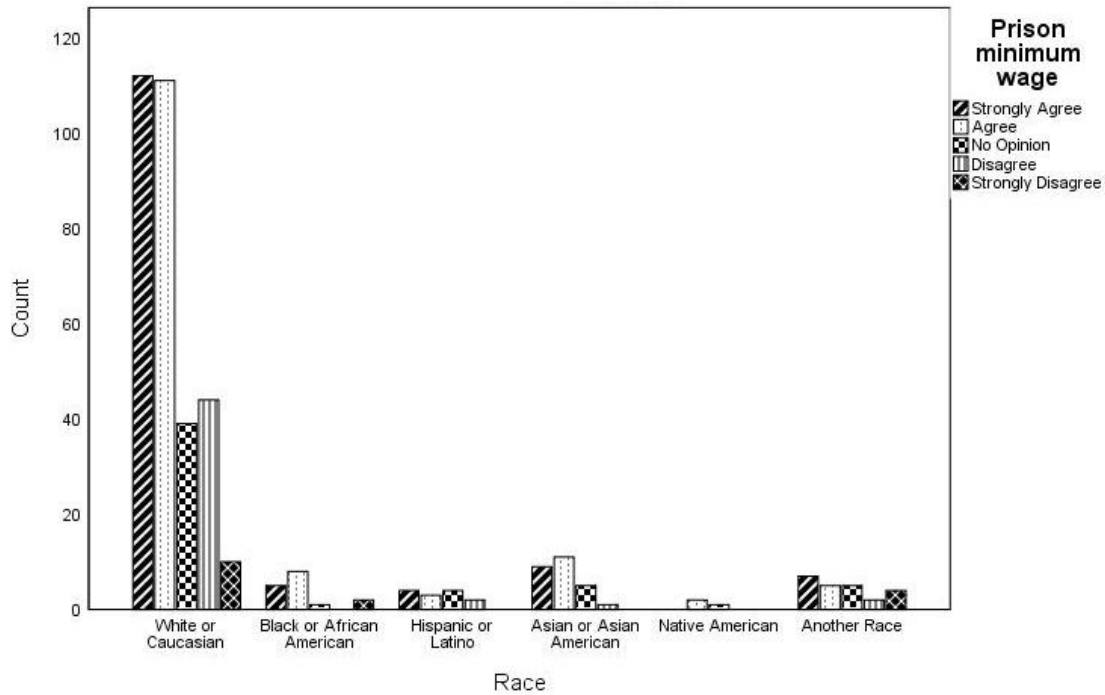


Figure 101
Gender v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

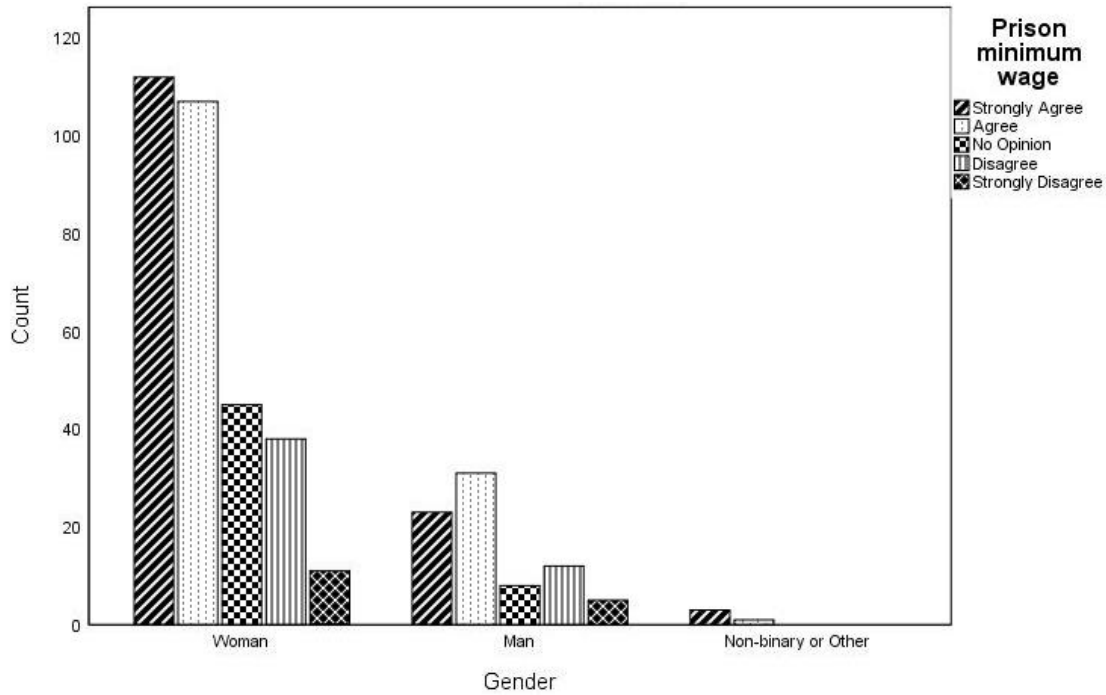


Figure 102
Community diversity v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

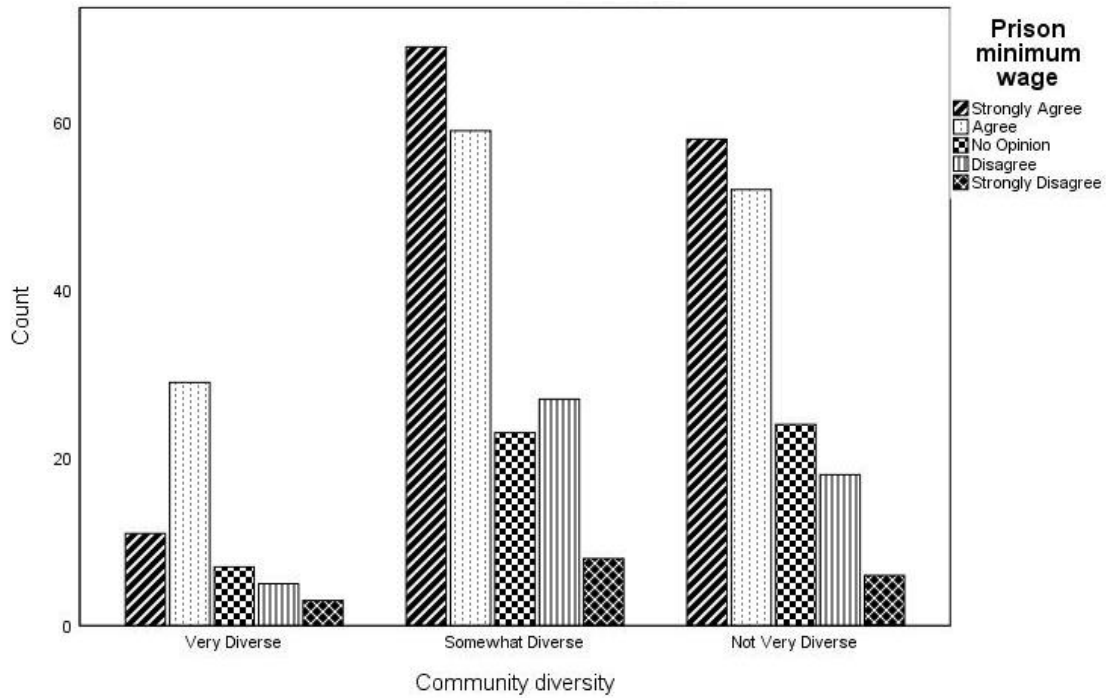


Figure 103
Education v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

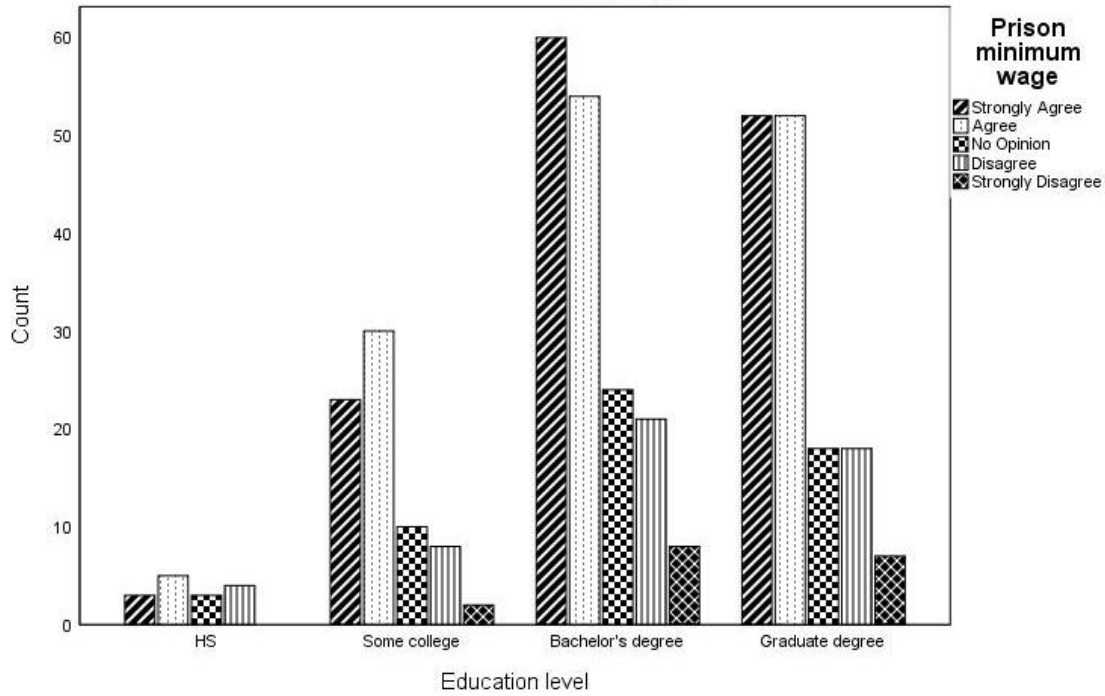


Figure 104
Income v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

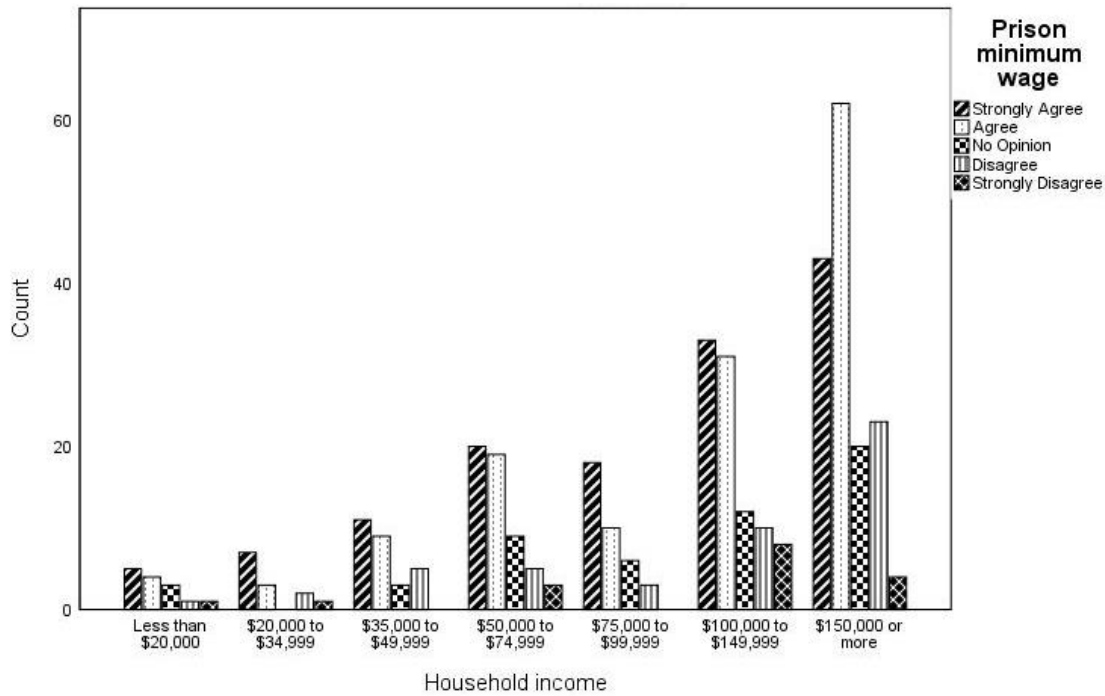


Figure 105

Census region of birth v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

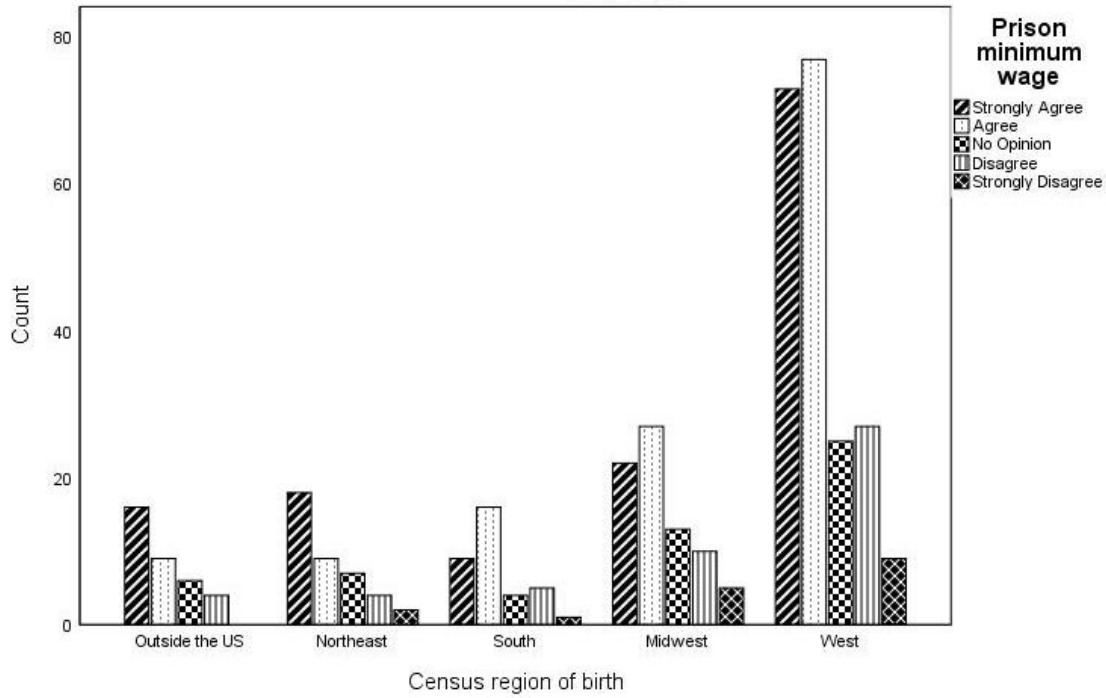


Figure 106

BEA region of birth v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

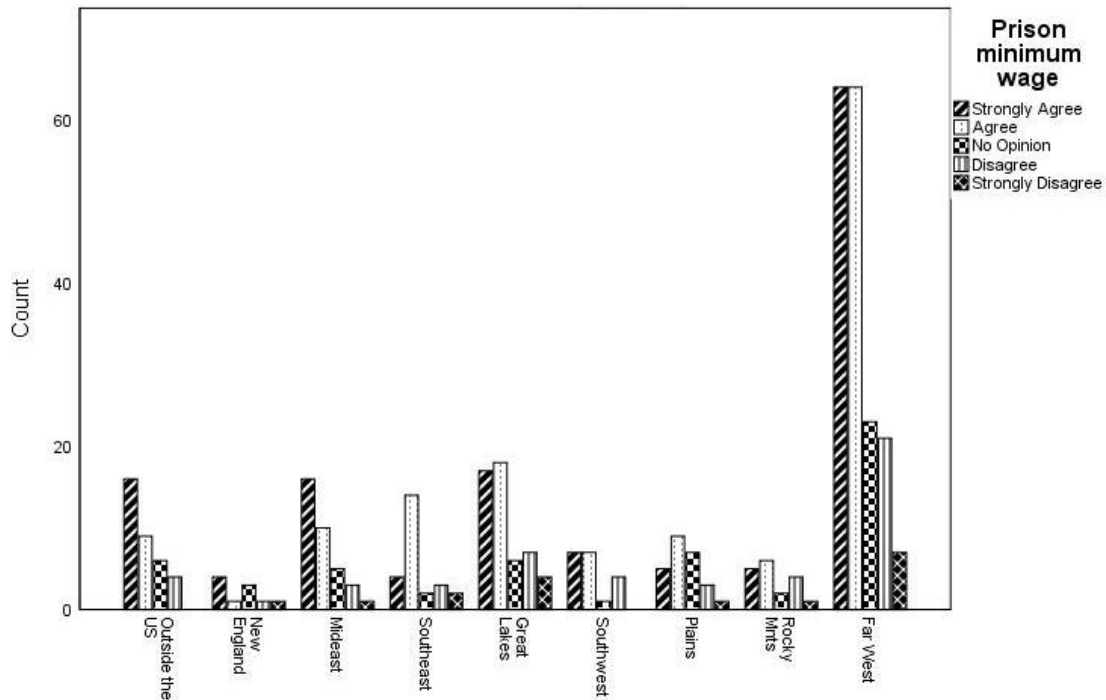


Figure 107

Census region of residence v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

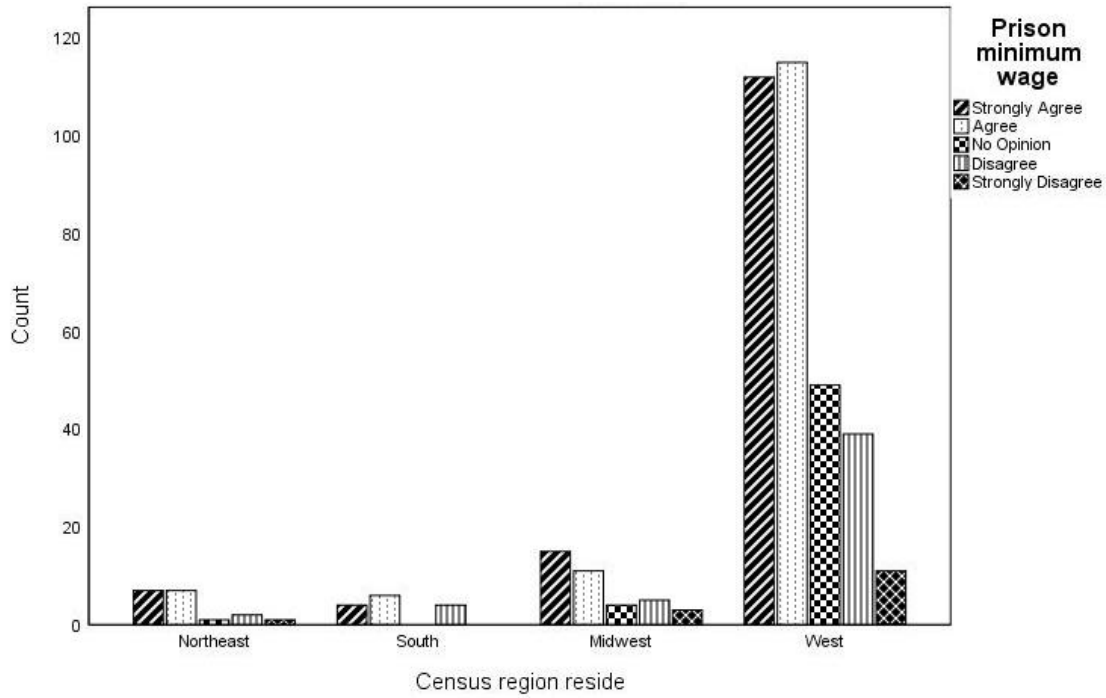


Figure 108

BEA region of residence v. Prison work should be paid at minimum wage

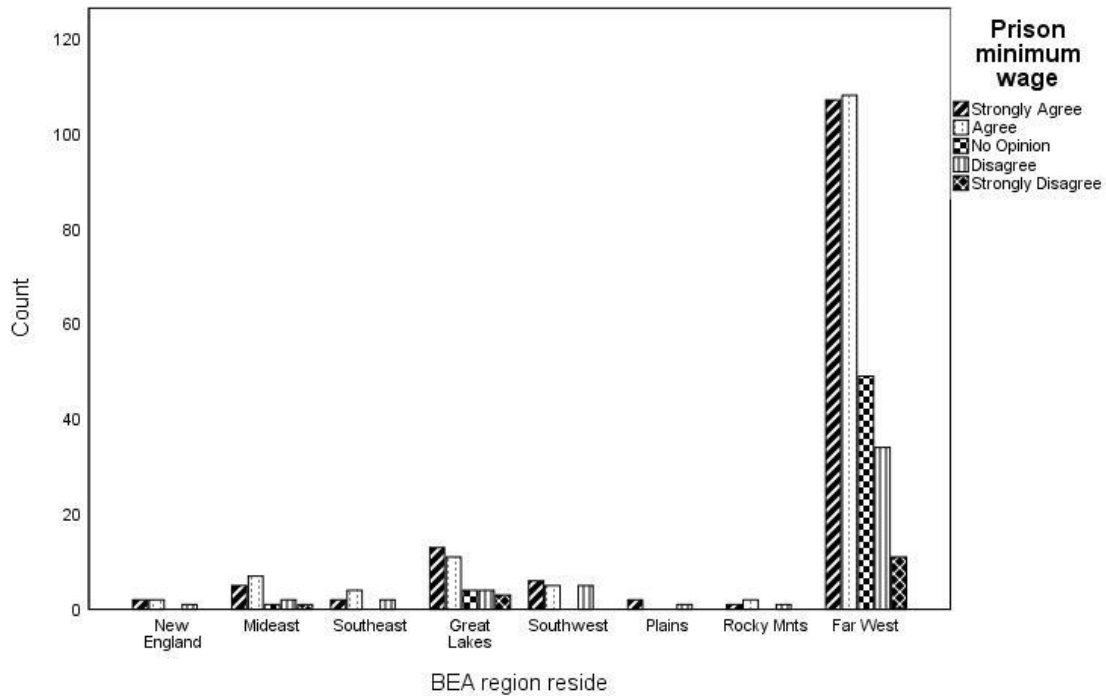


Figure 109
Age v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

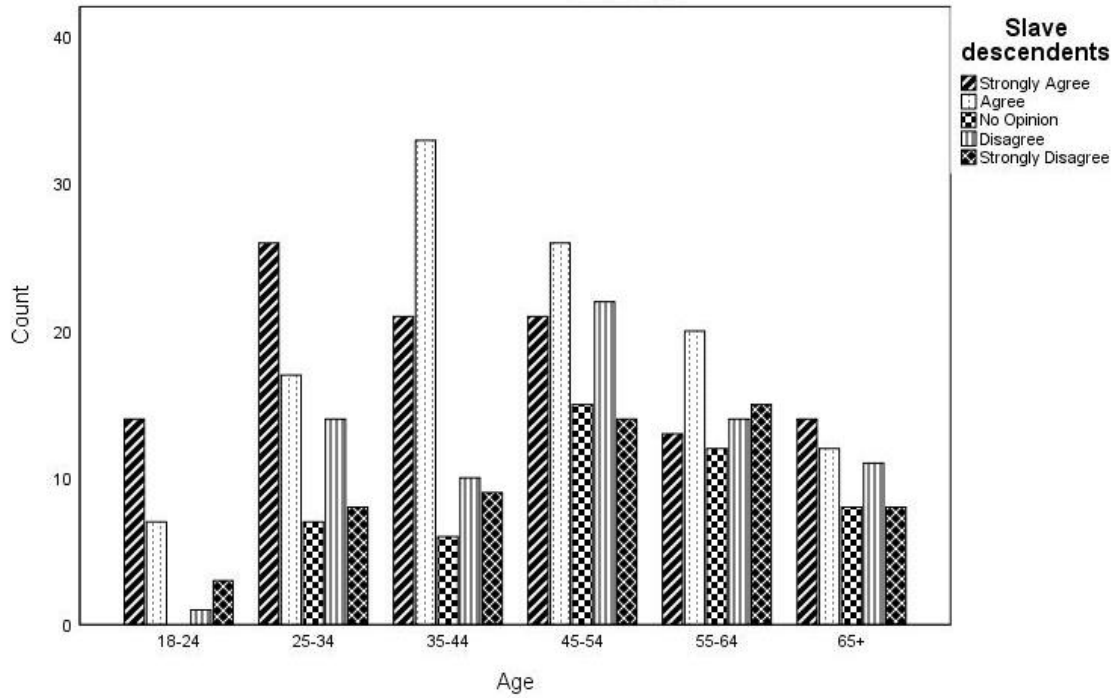


Figure 110
Community diversity v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

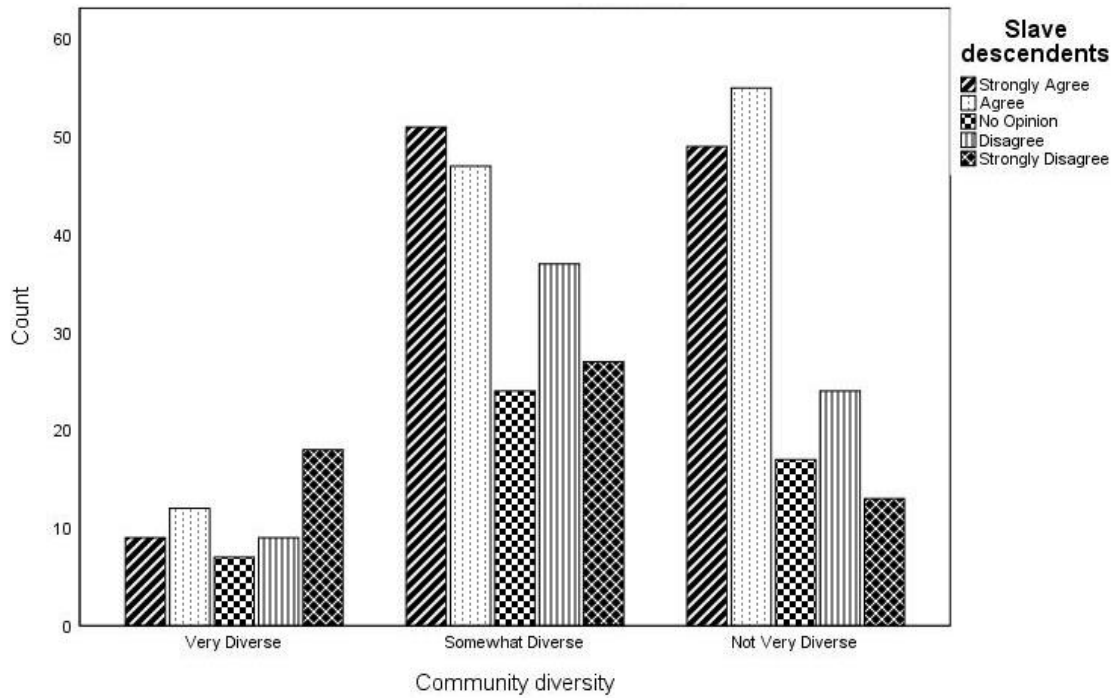


Figure 111
Education v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

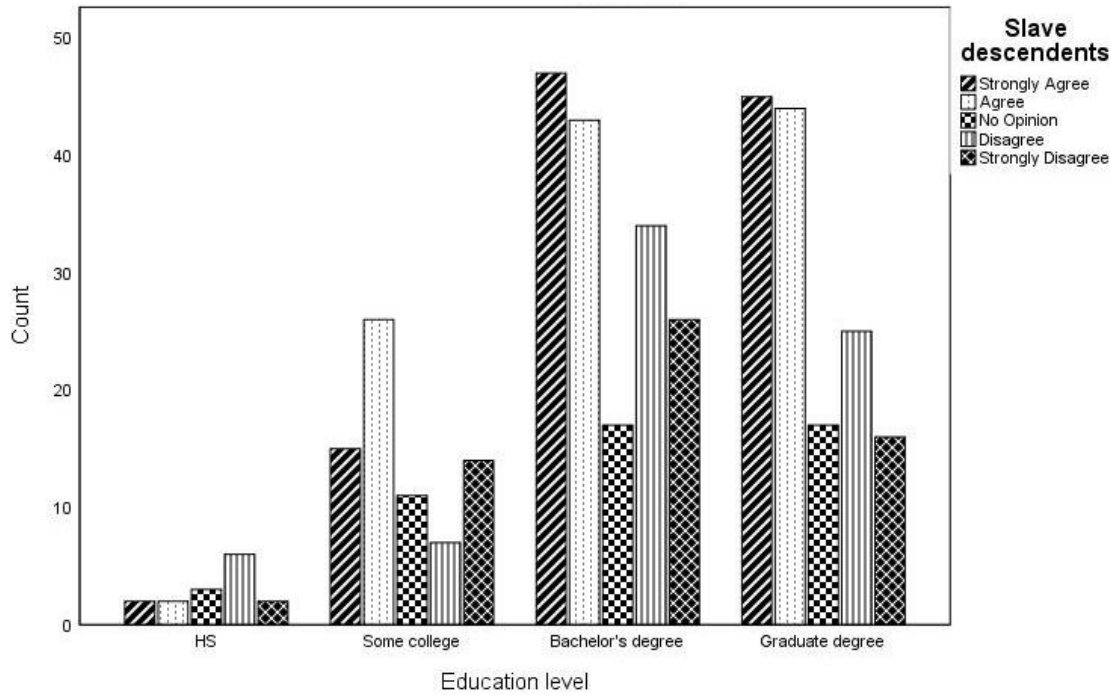


Figure 112
Income v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

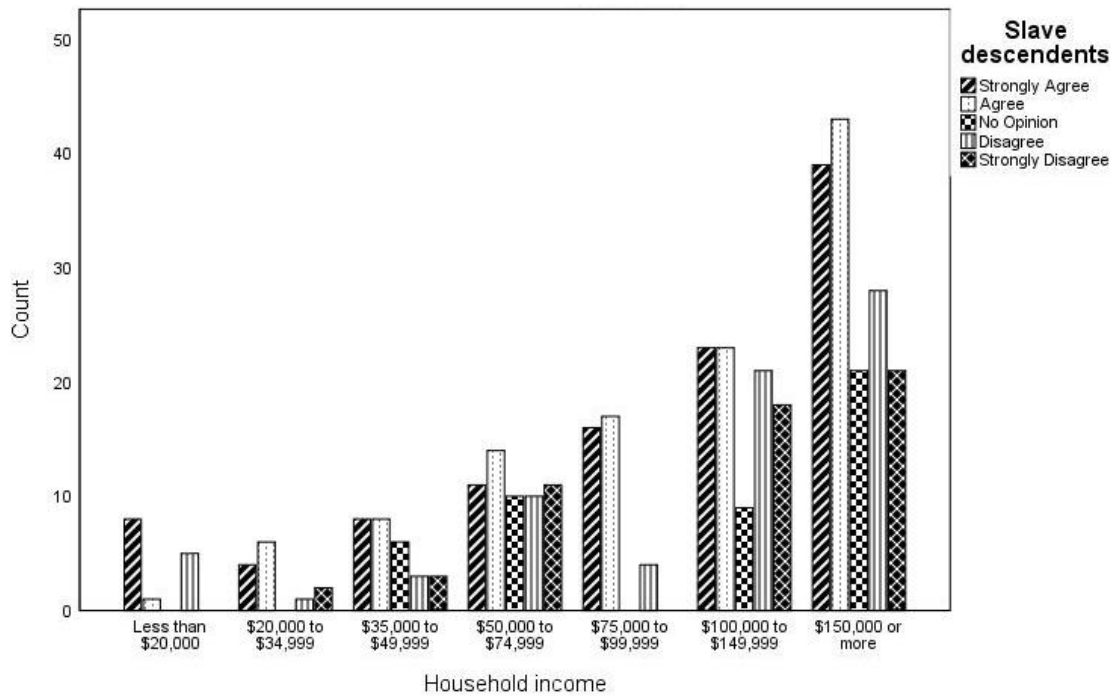


Figure 113

Census region of birth v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

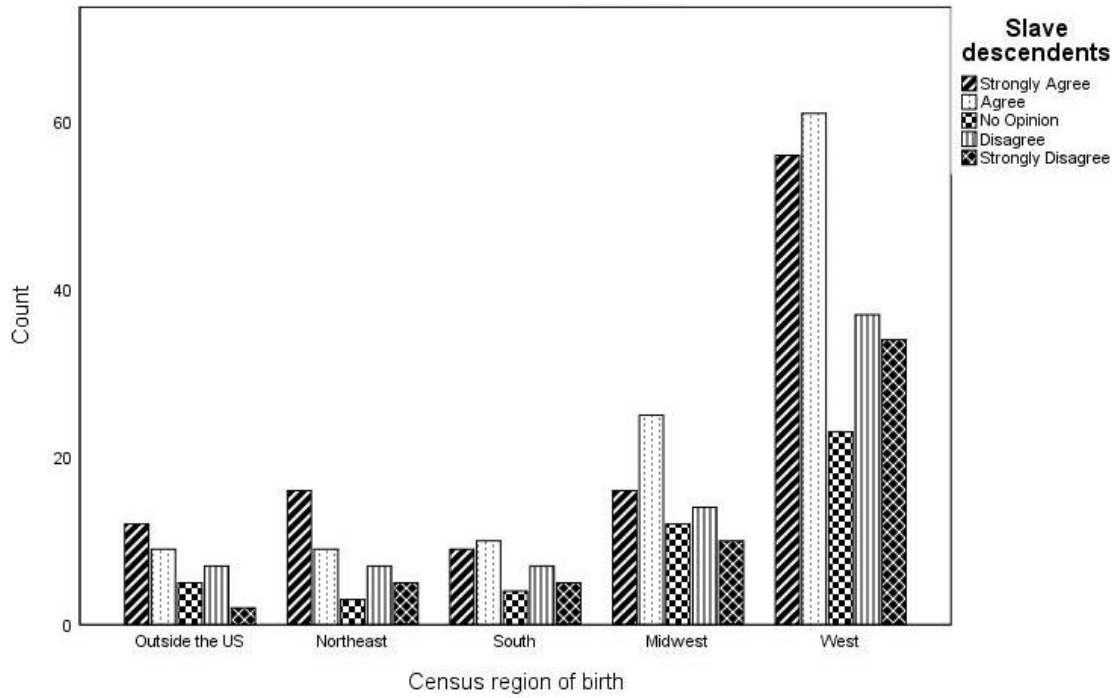


Figure 114

BEA region of birth v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

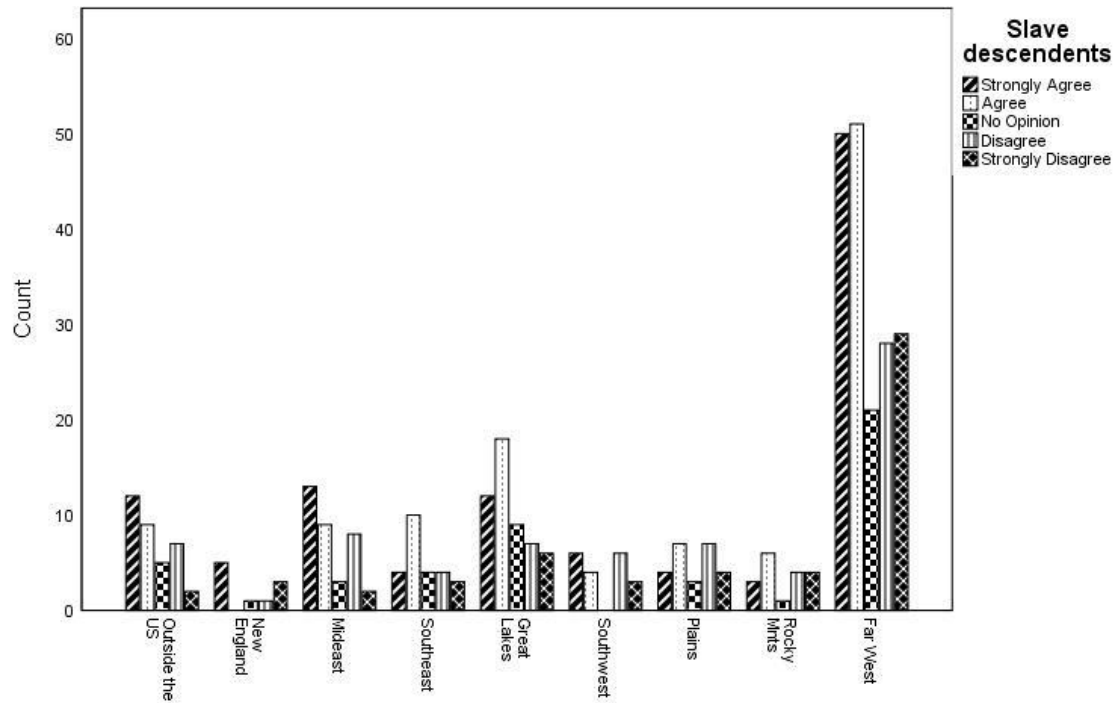


Figure 115

Census region of residence v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

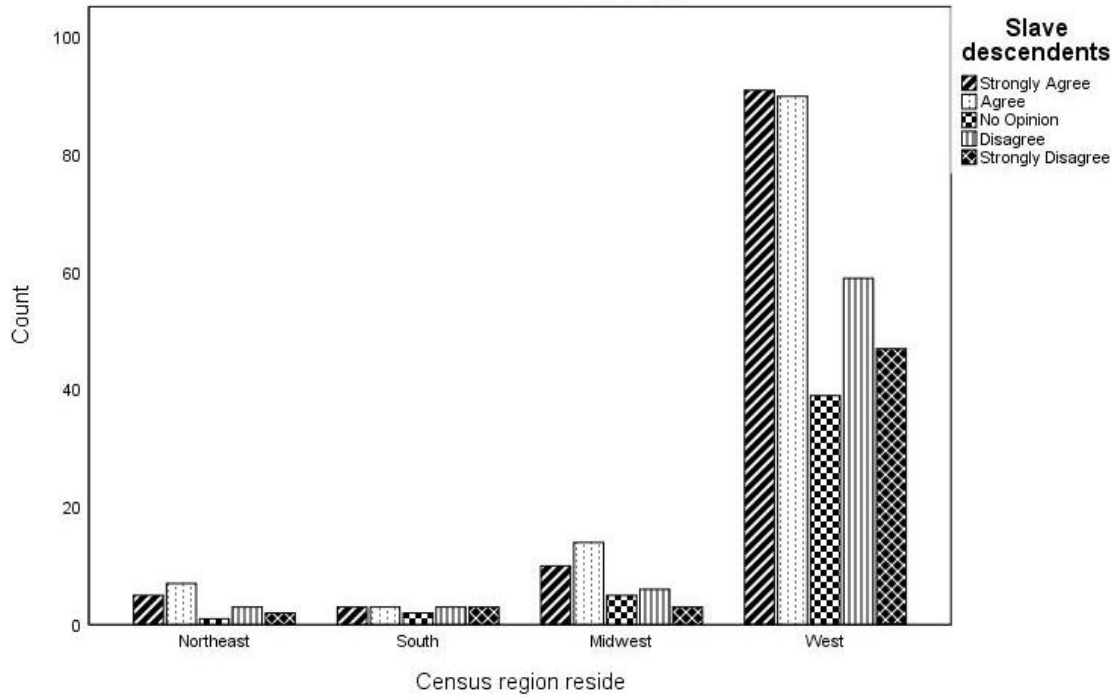


Figure 116

BEA region of residence v. Restitution for ancestry traced to slavery

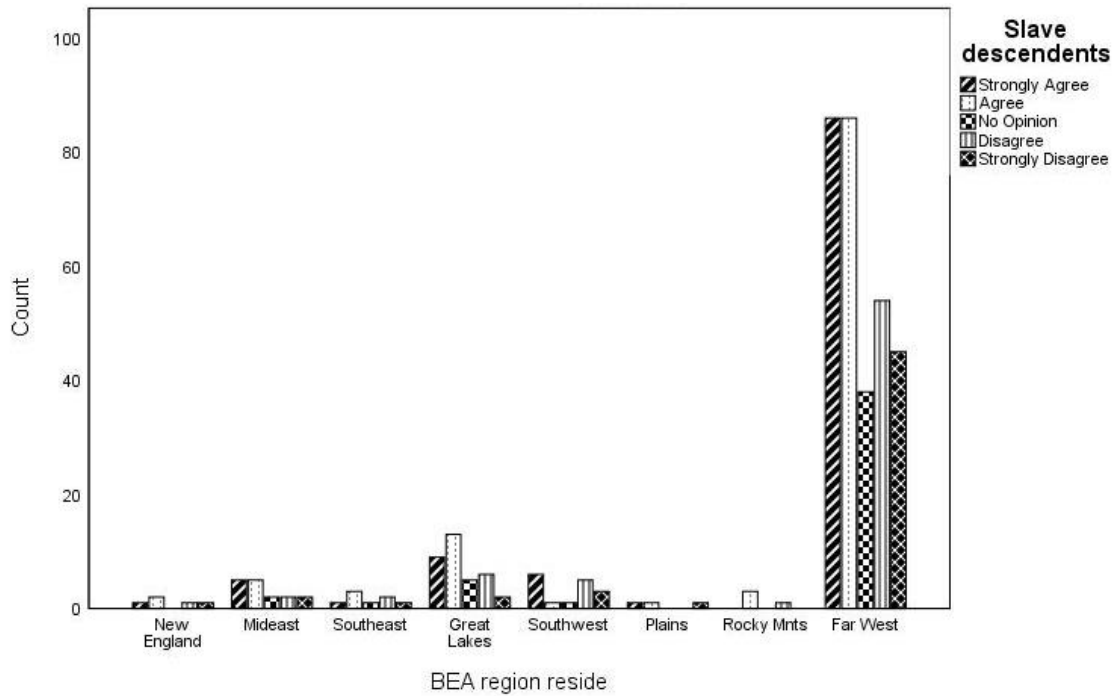


Figure 117
Age v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

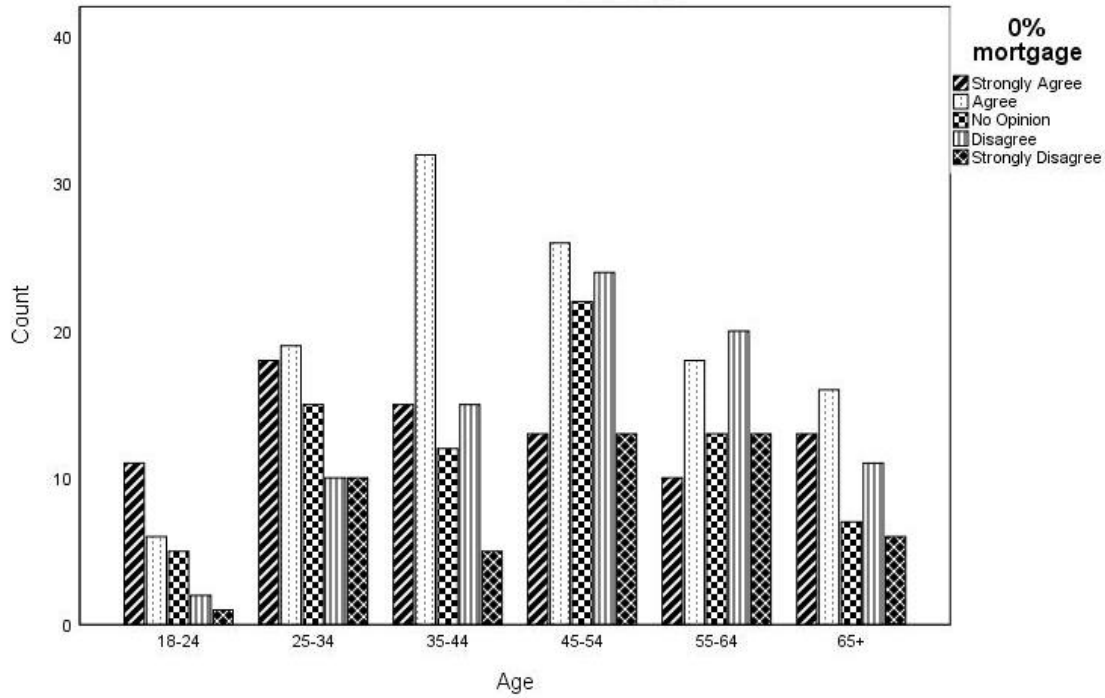


Figure 118
Race v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

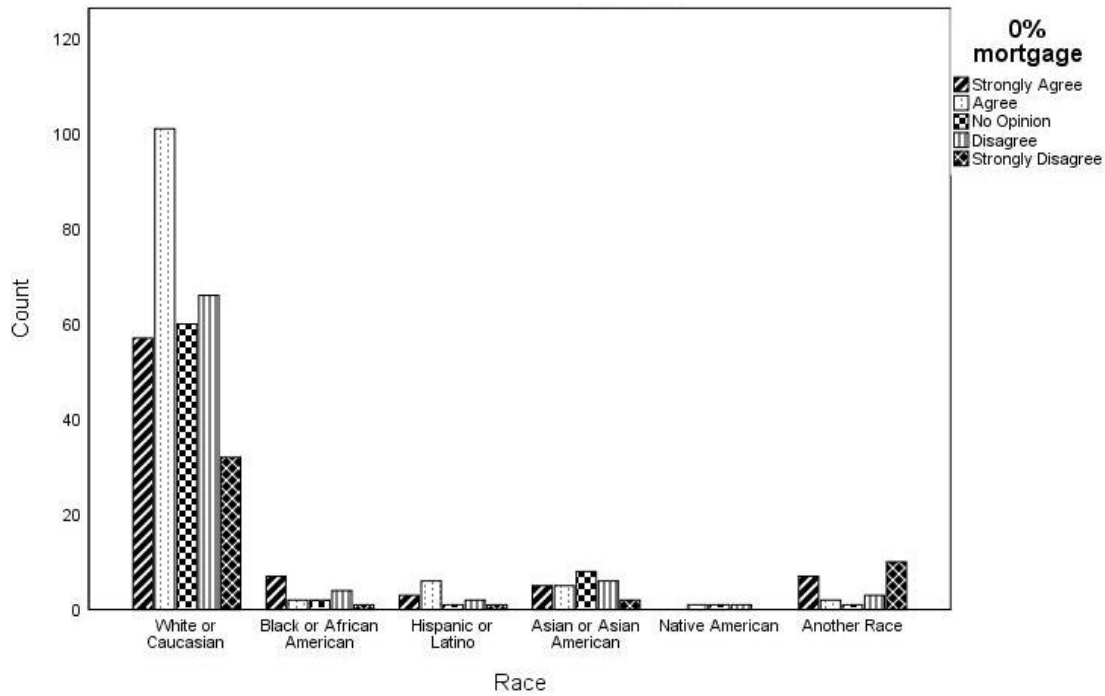


Figure 119
Community diversity v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

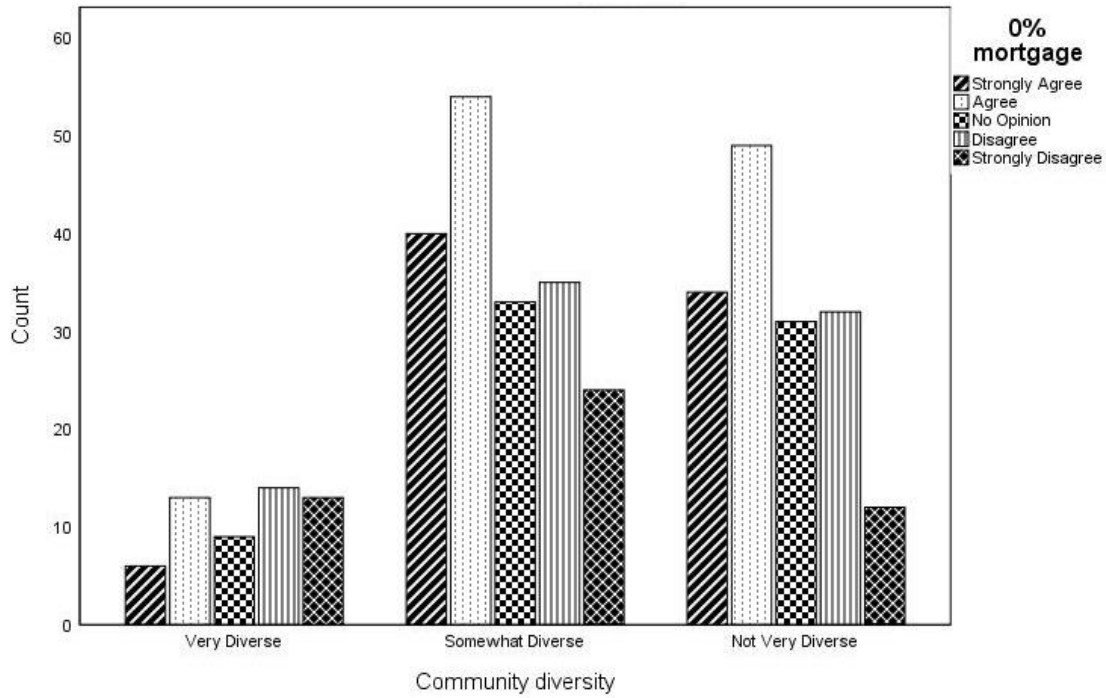


Figure 120
Education v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

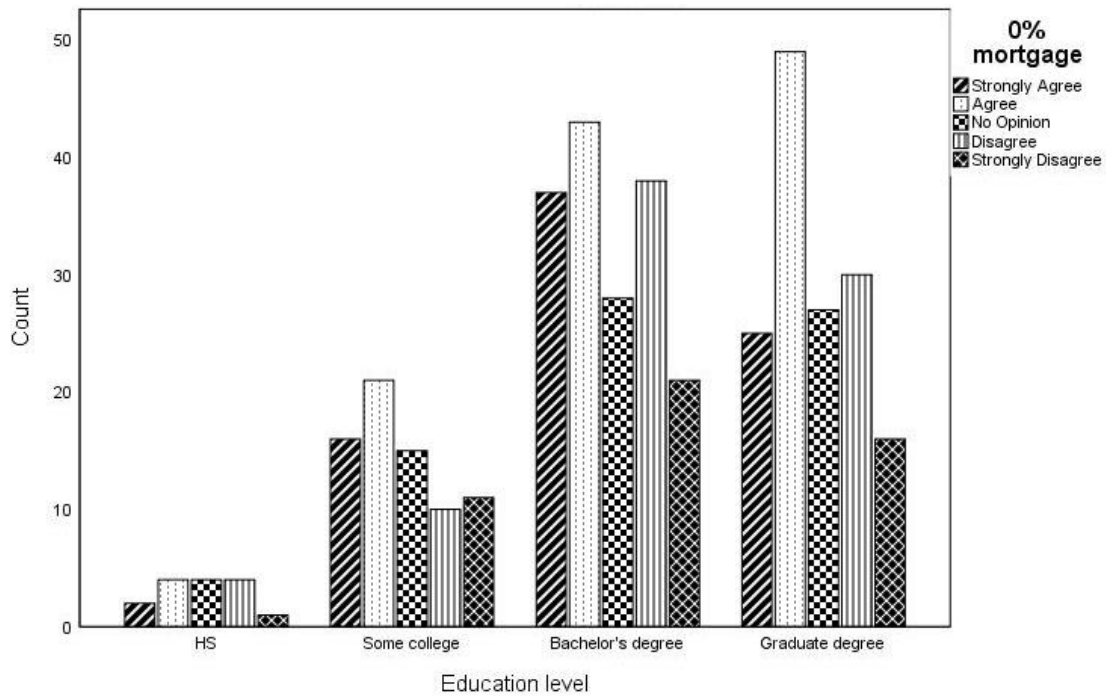


Figure 121
Income v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

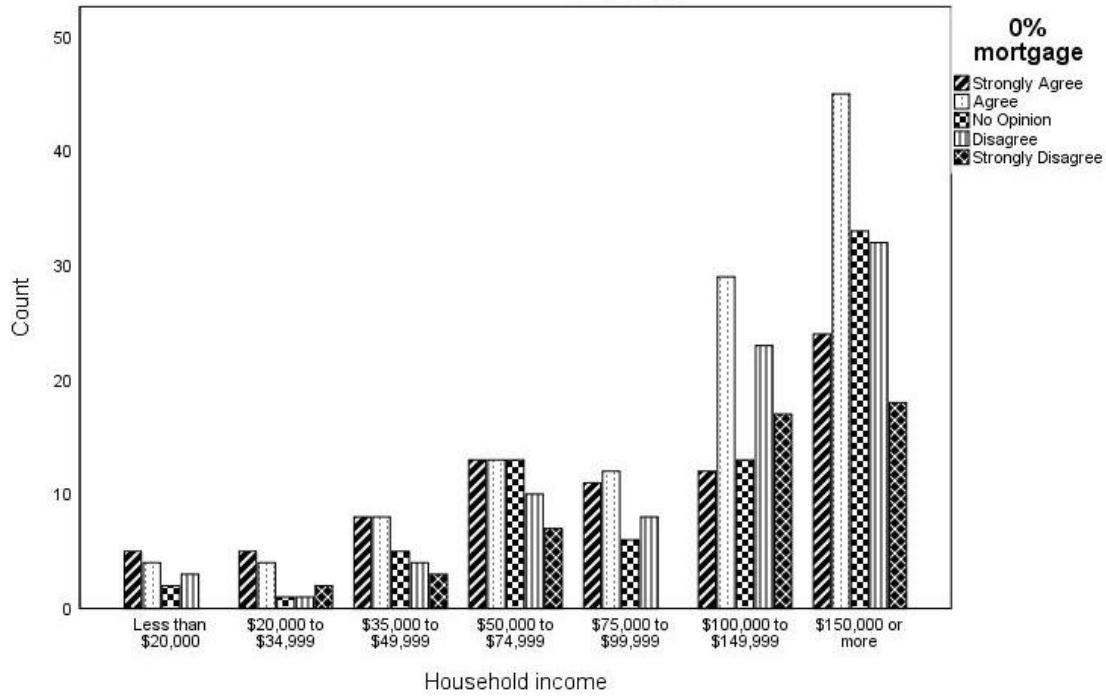


Figure 122
Census region of birth v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

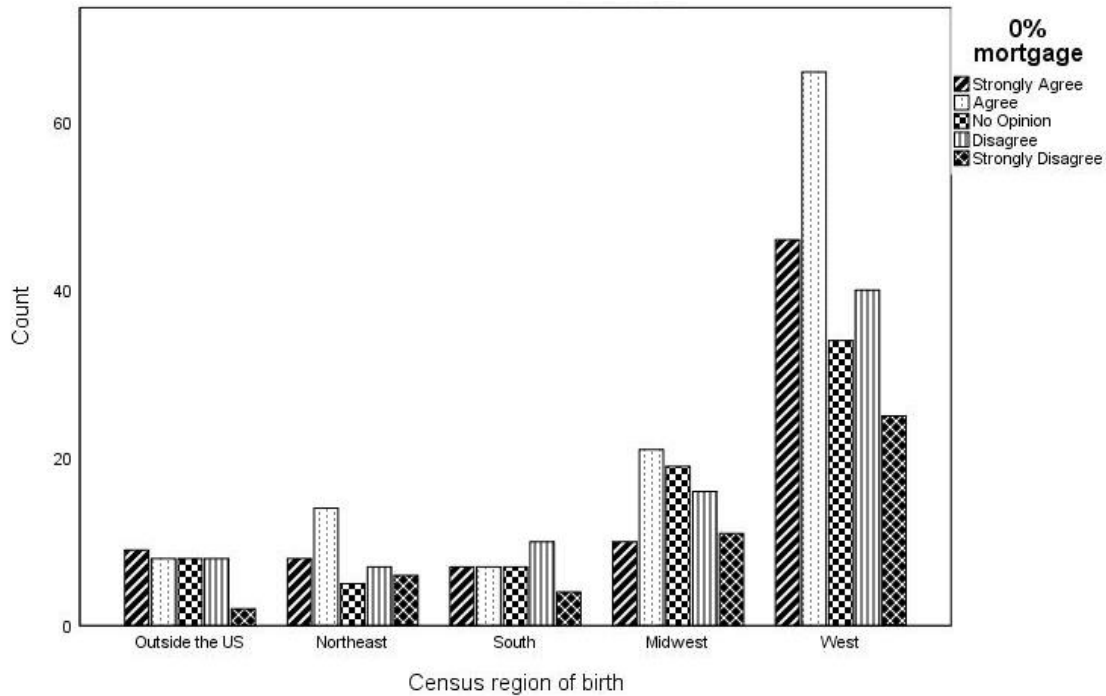


Figure 123
BEA region of birth v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

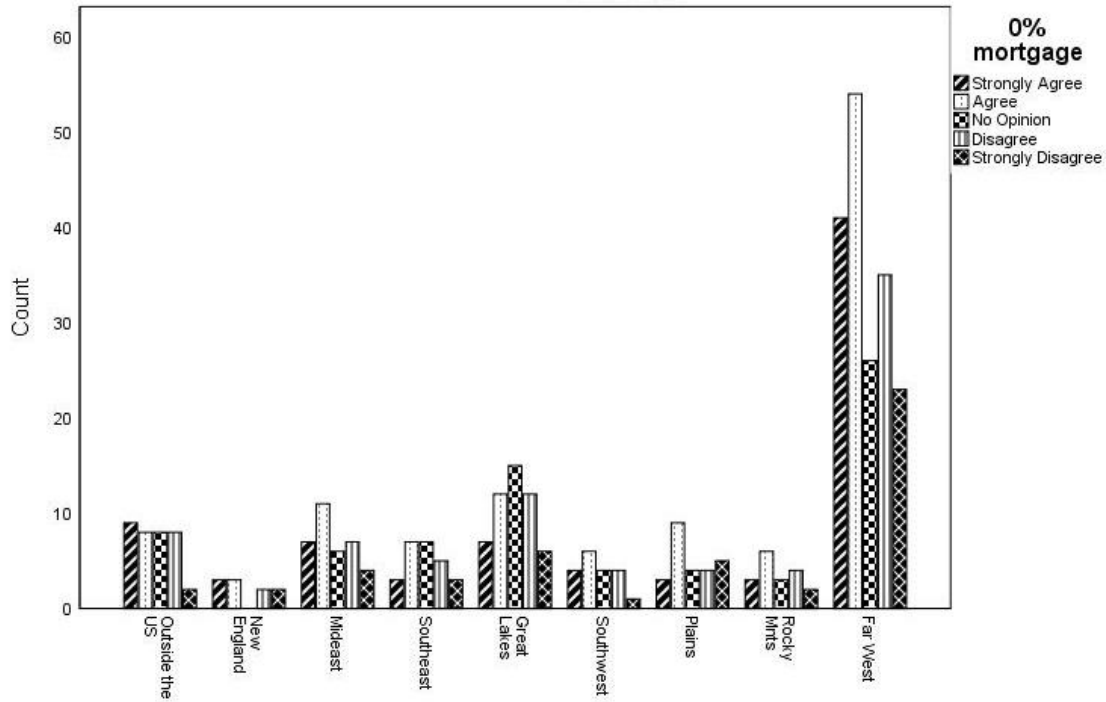


Figure 124
Census region of residence v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

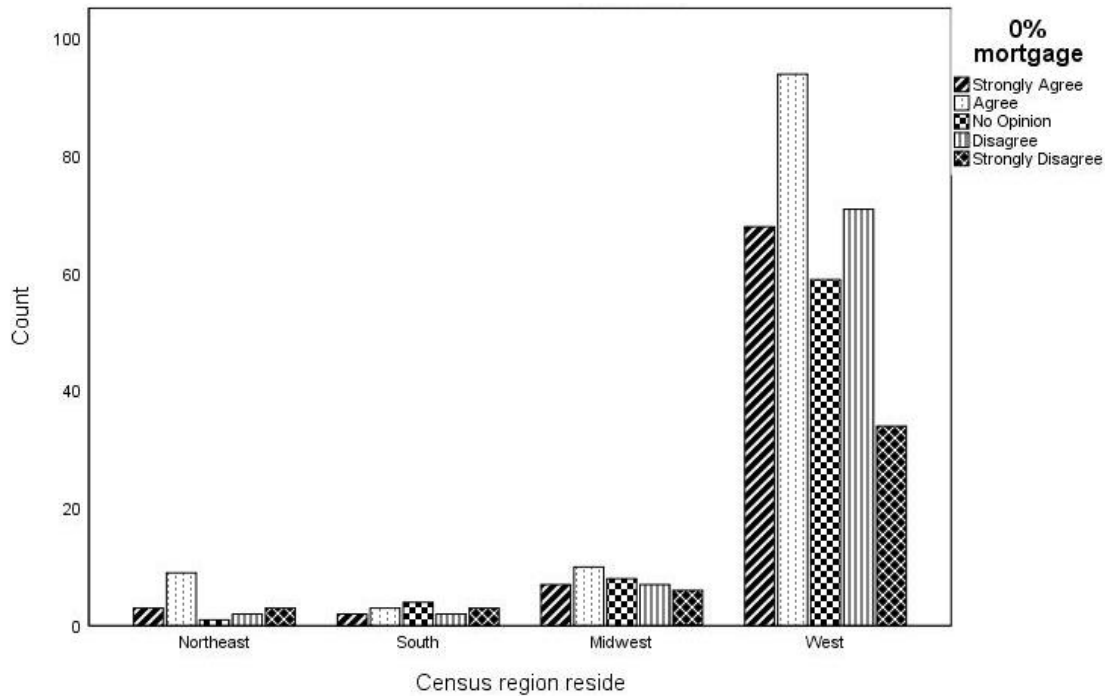


Figure 125

BEA region of residence v. 0% home mortgage loans for Blacks

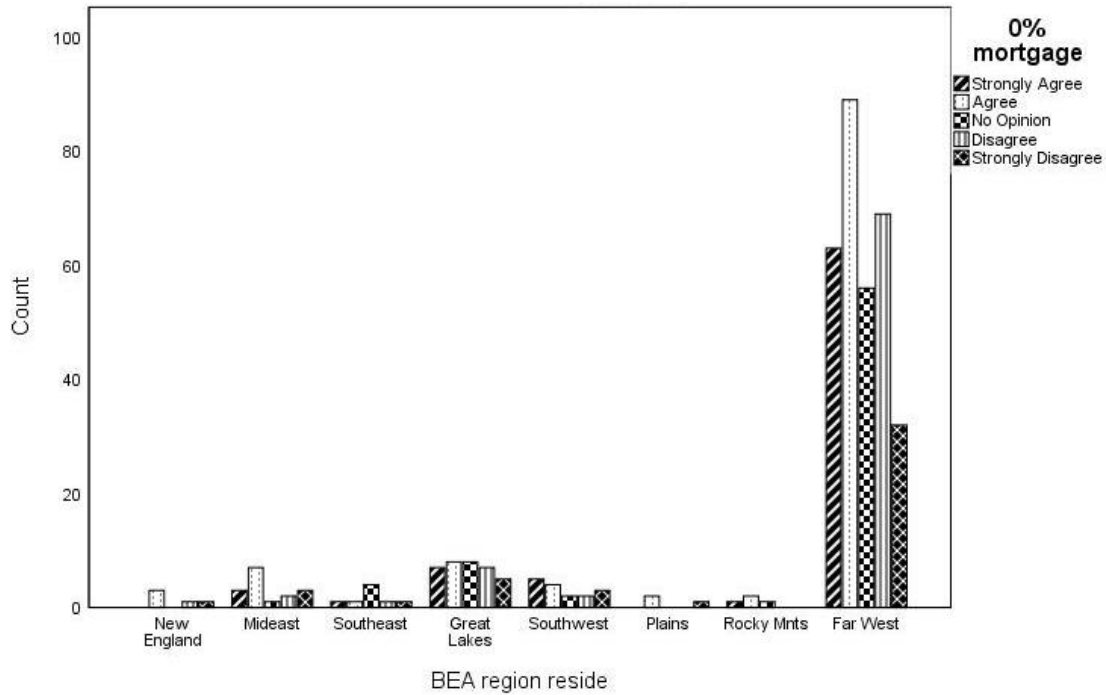


Figure 126

Age v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

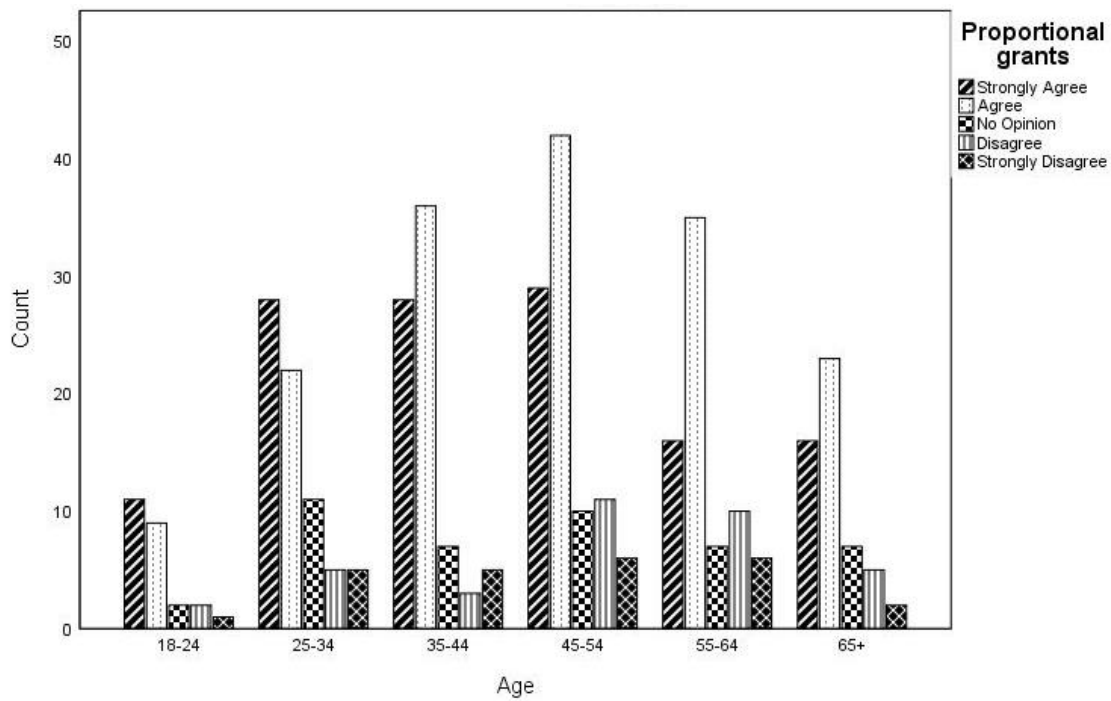


Figure 127
Race v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

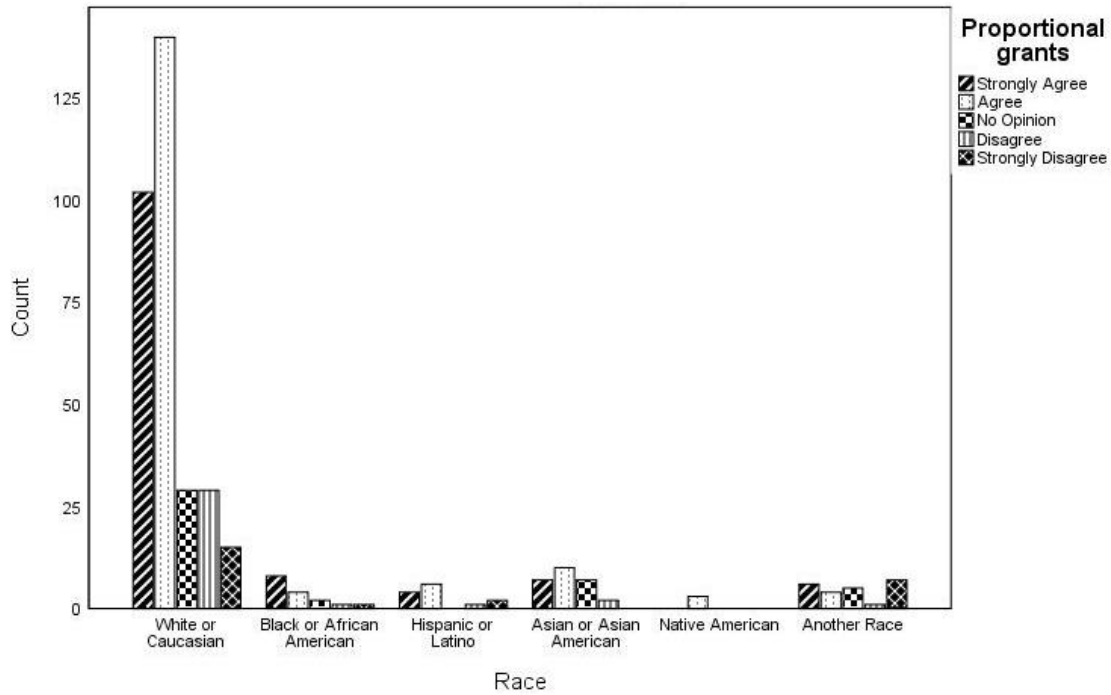


Figure 128
Gender v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

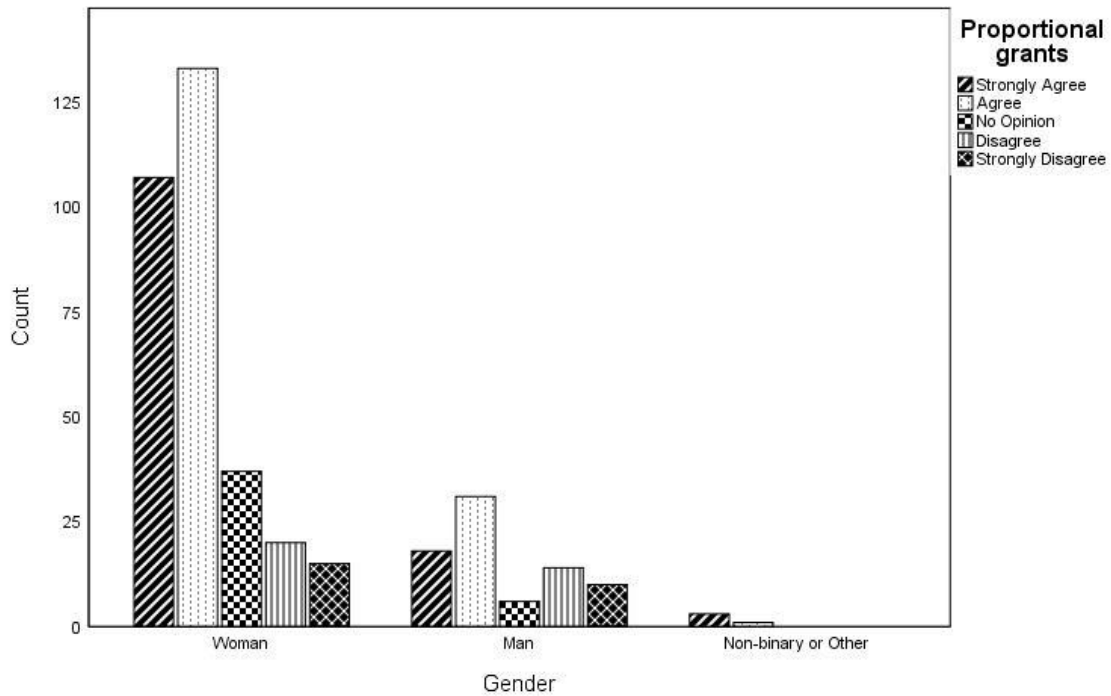


Figure 129

Community diversity v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

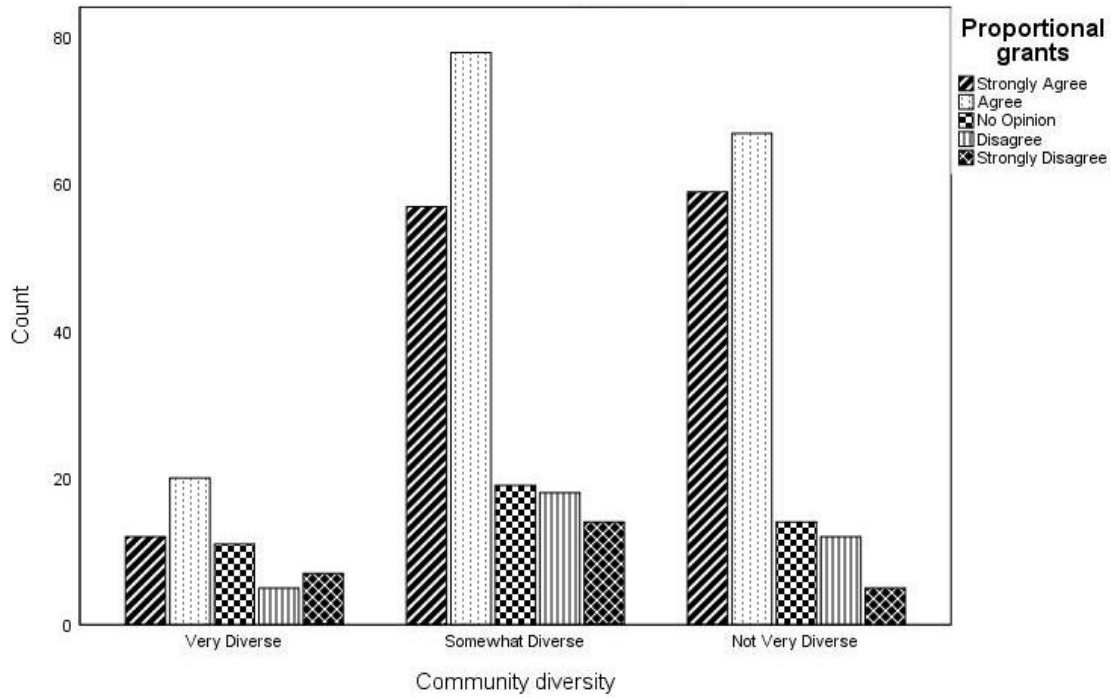


Figure 130

Education v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

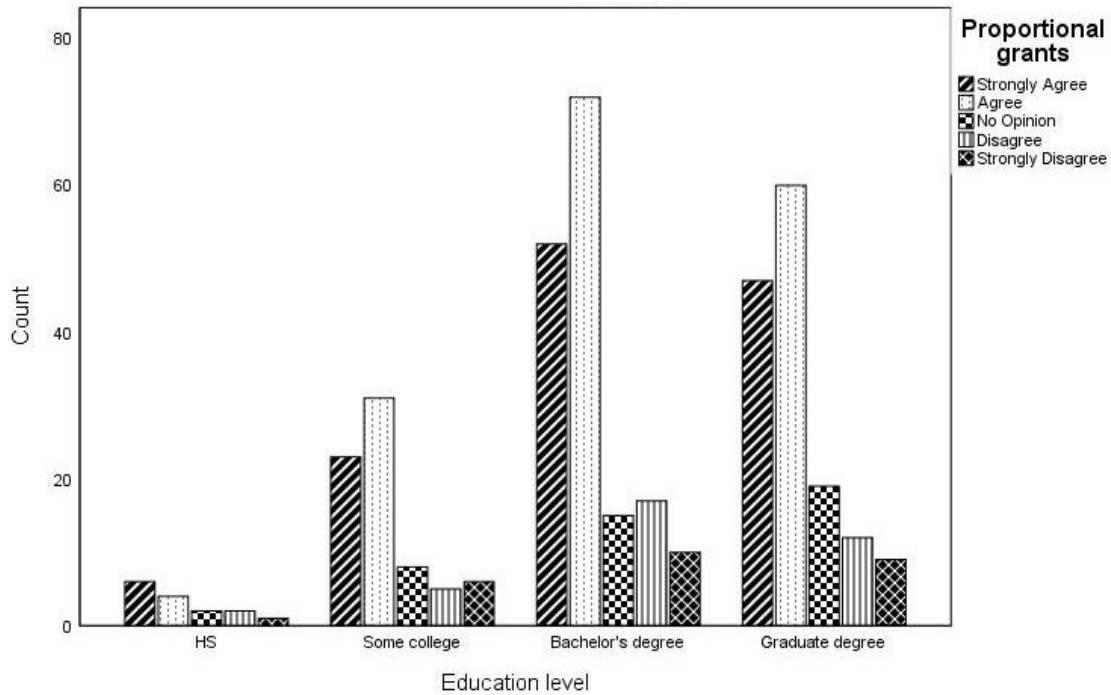


Figure 131
Income v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

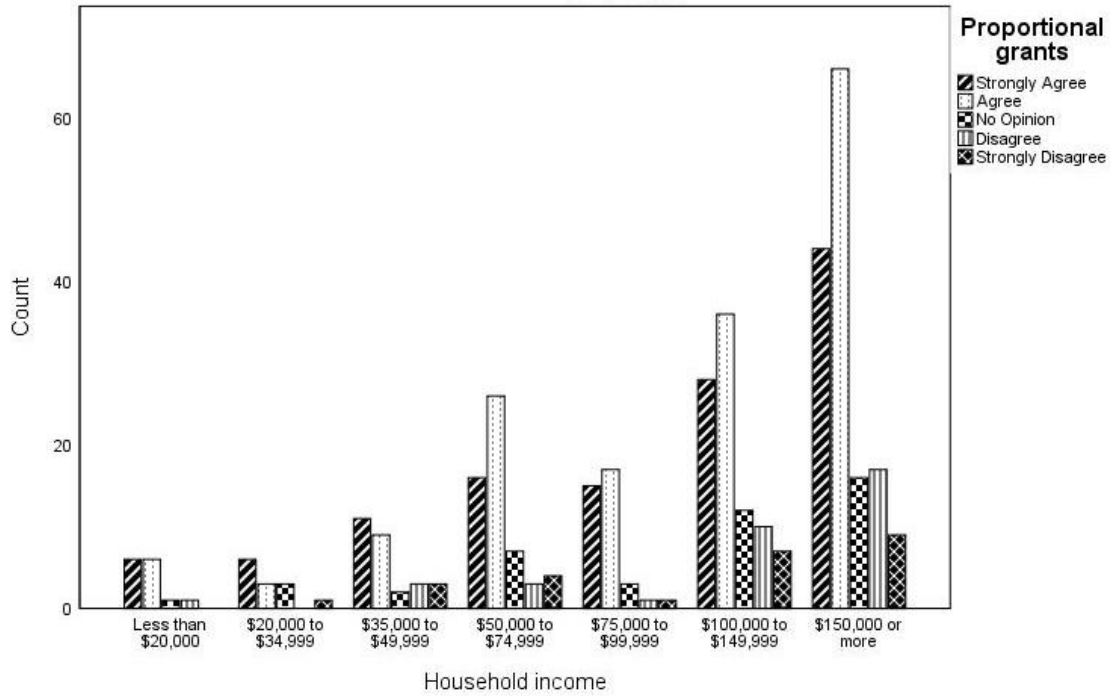


Figure 132
Census region of birth v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

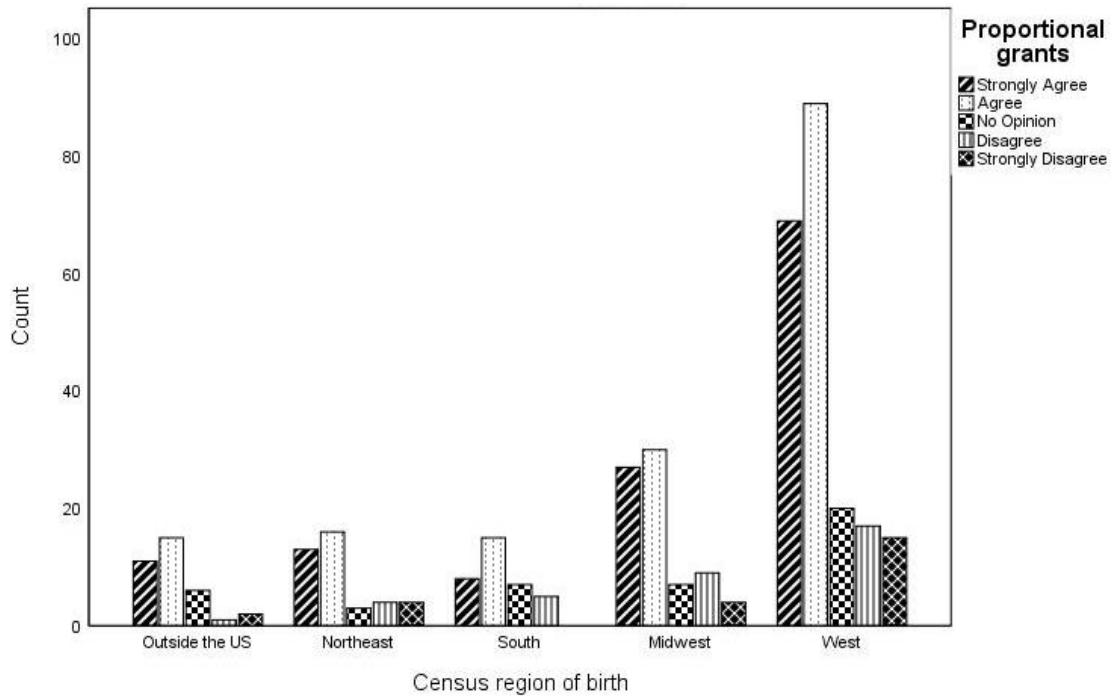


Figure 133

BEA region of birth v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

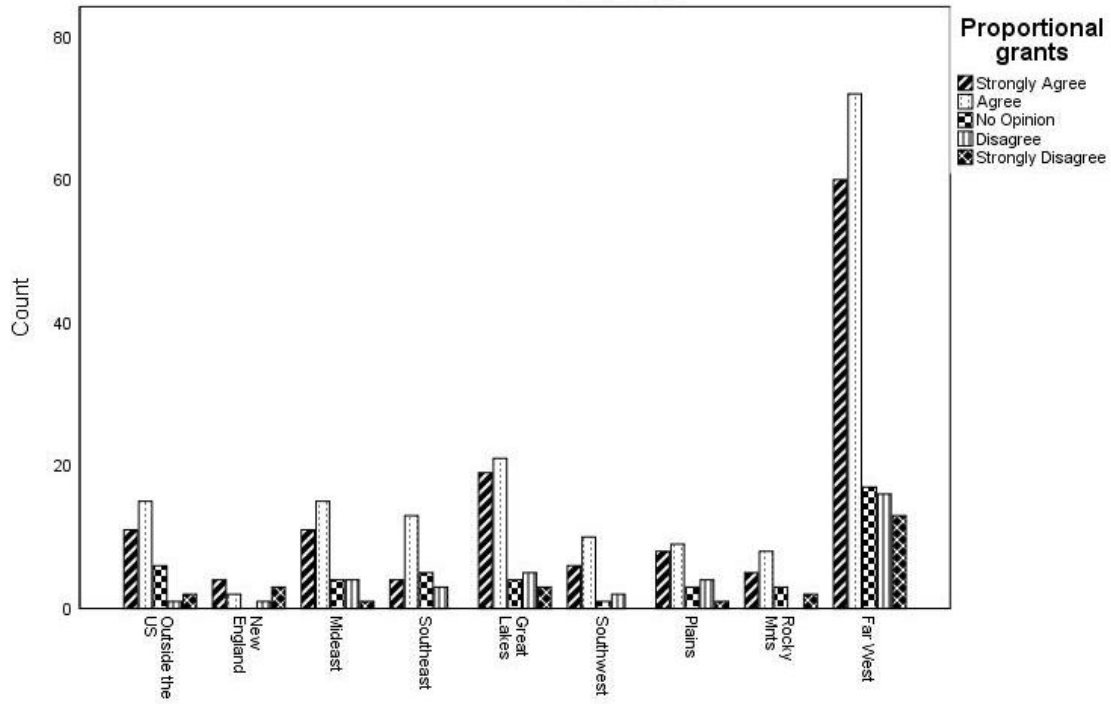


Figure 134

Census region of residence v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

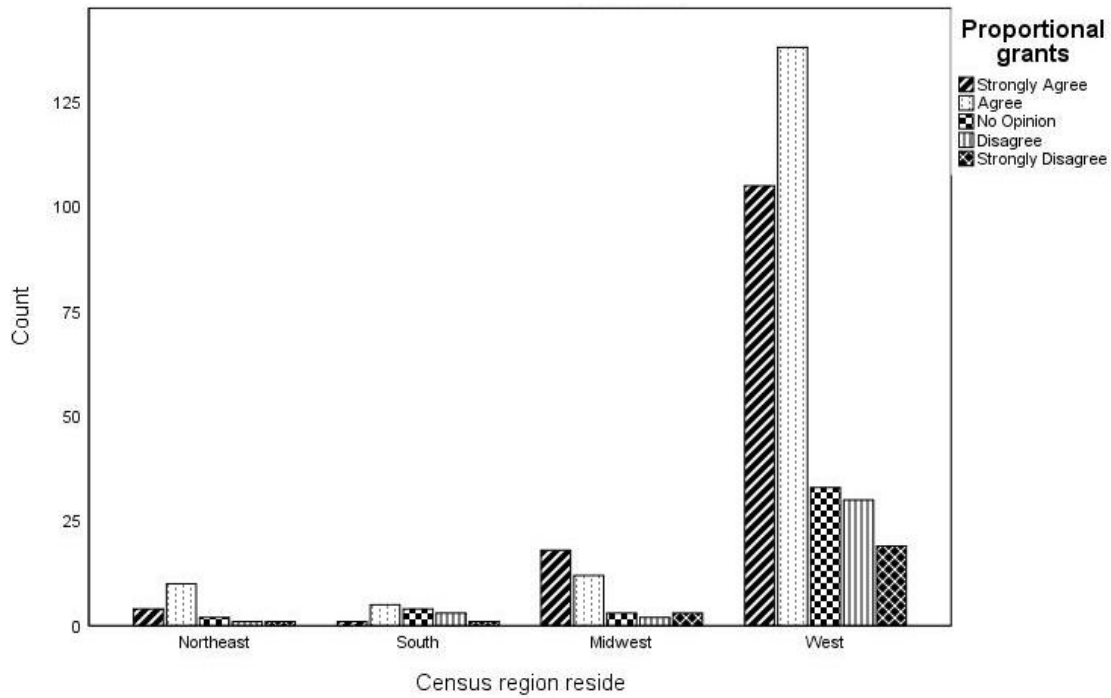


Figure 135
BEA region of residence v. Disperse grants proportionately to minorities

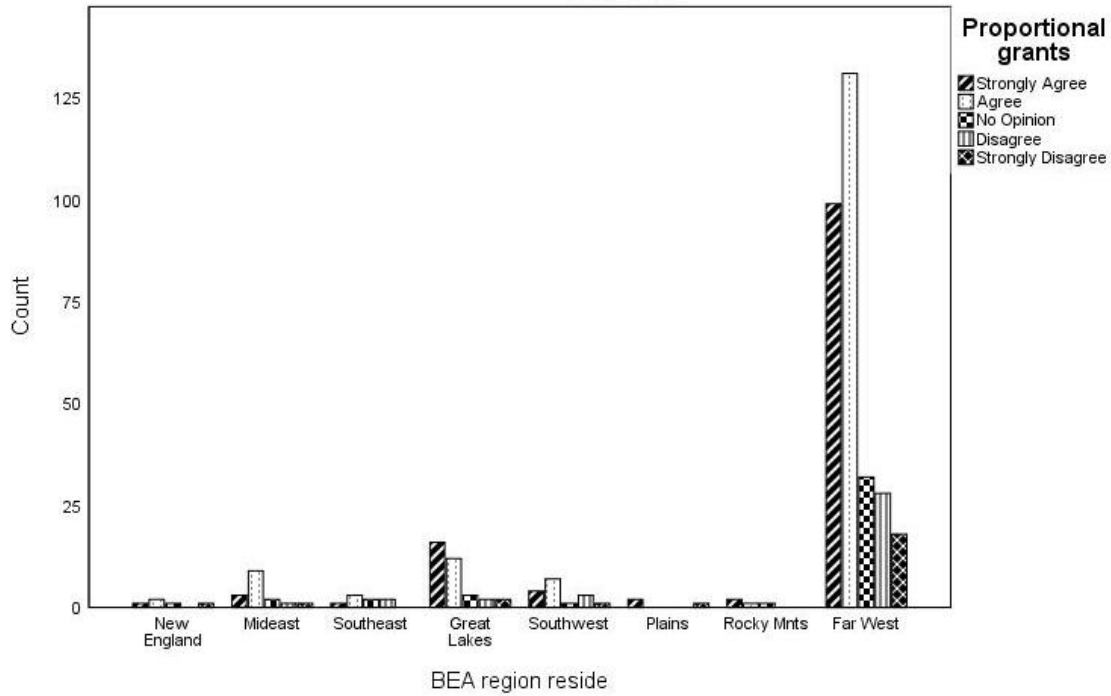


Figure 136
Age v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

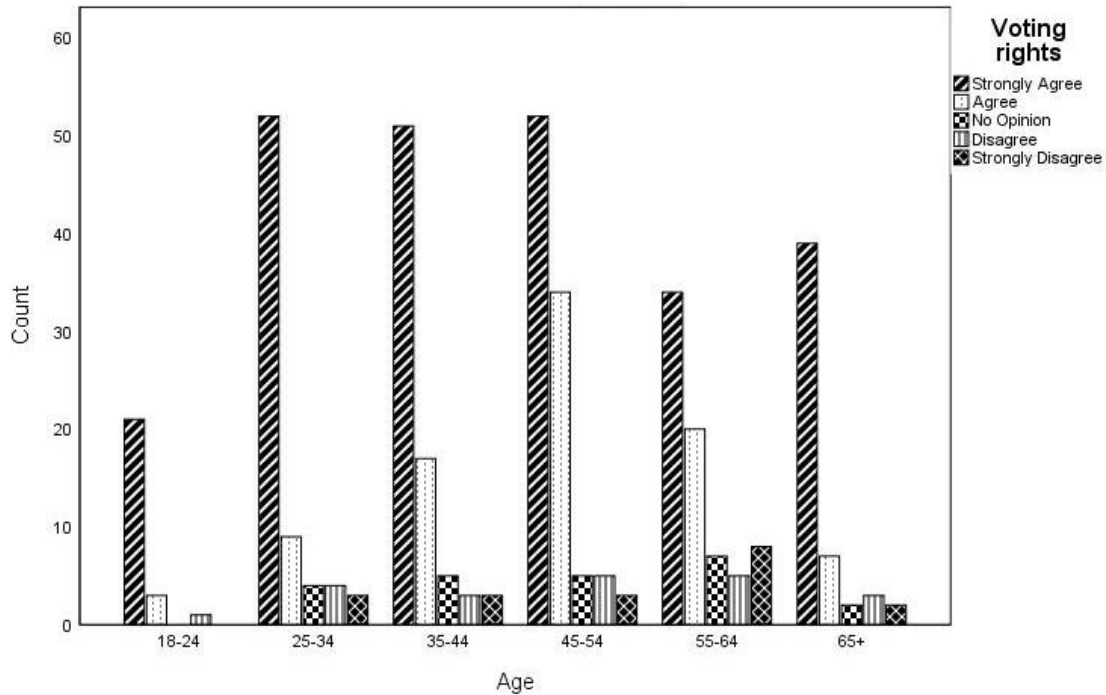


Figure 137
Race v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

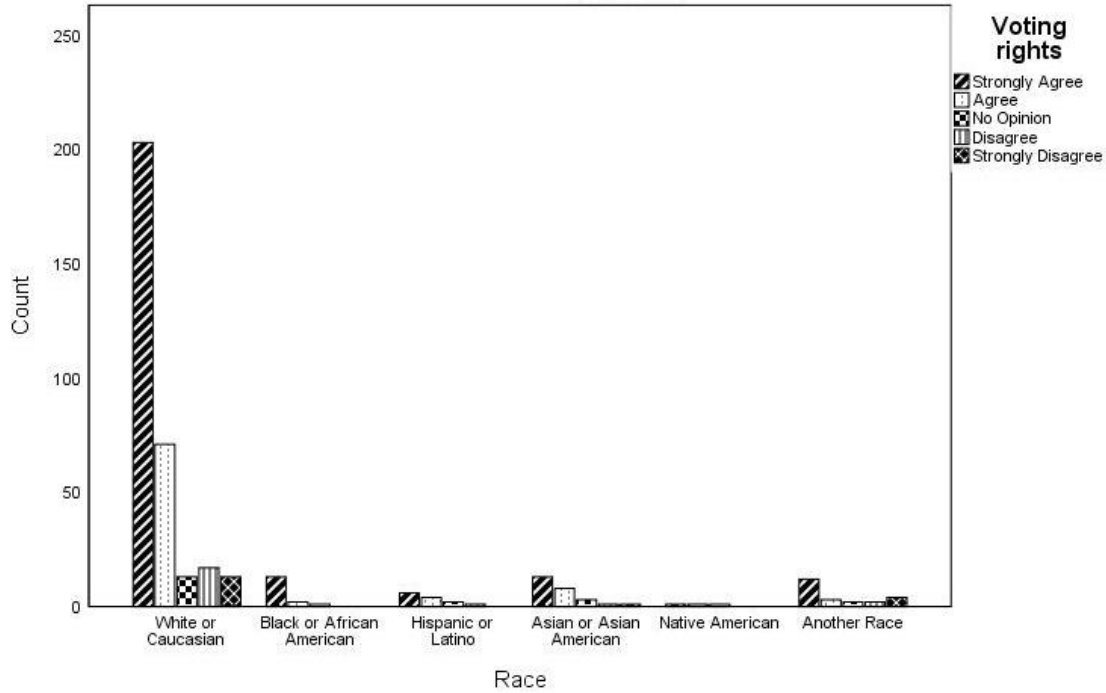


Figure 138
Gender v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

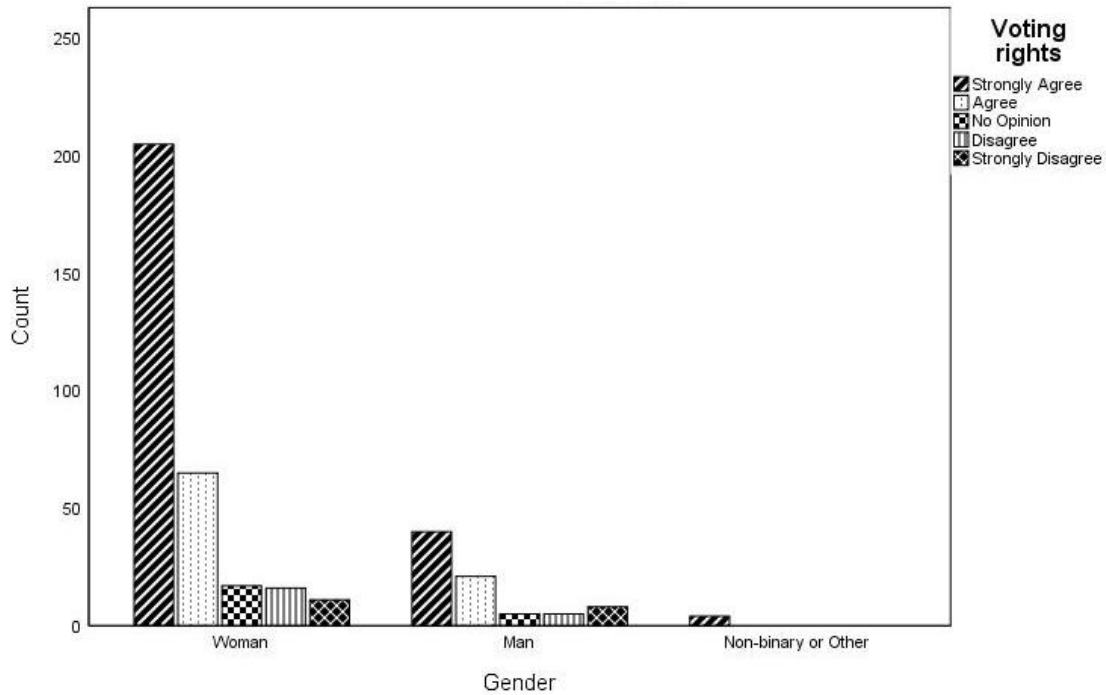


Figure 139

Community diversity v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

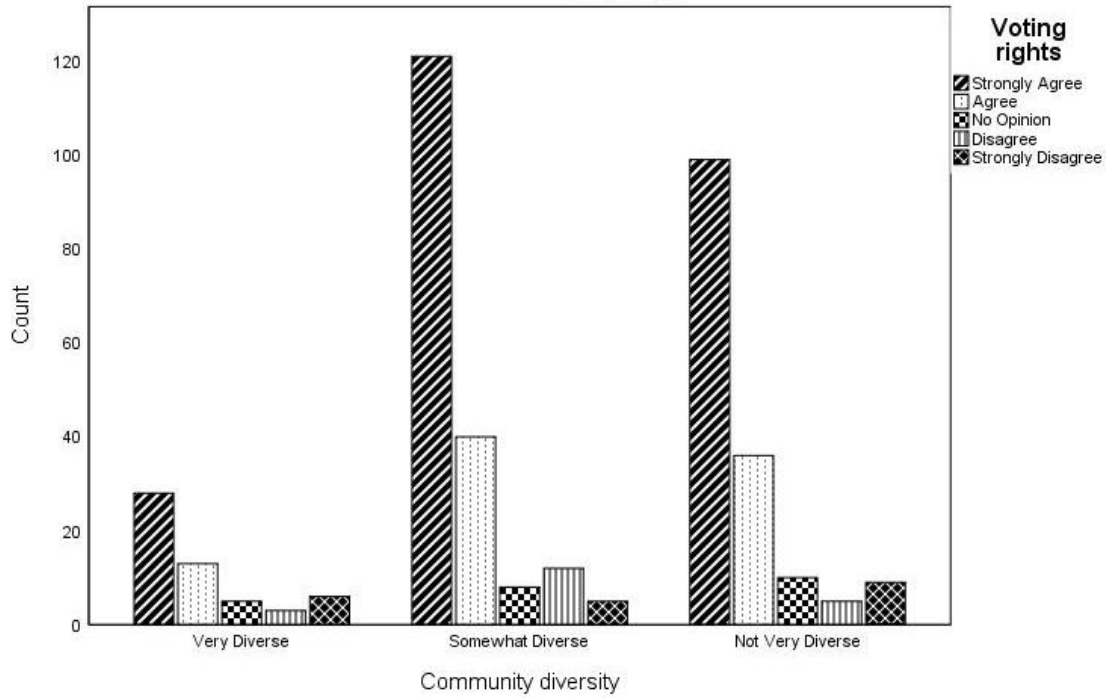


Figure 140

Education v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

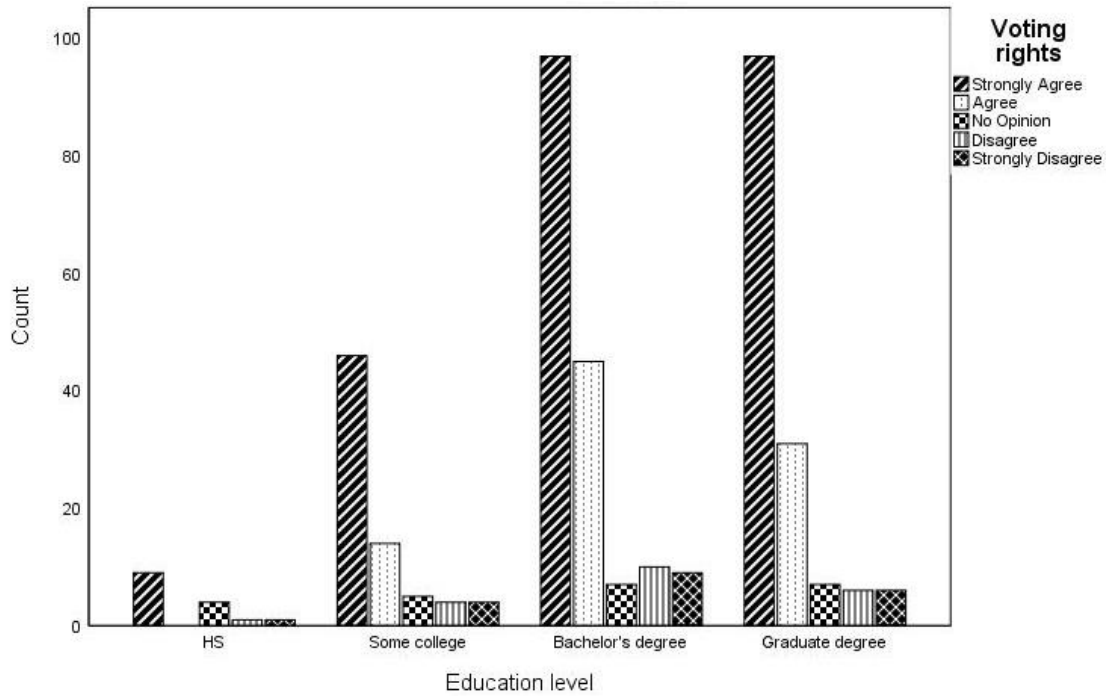


Figure 141
Income v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

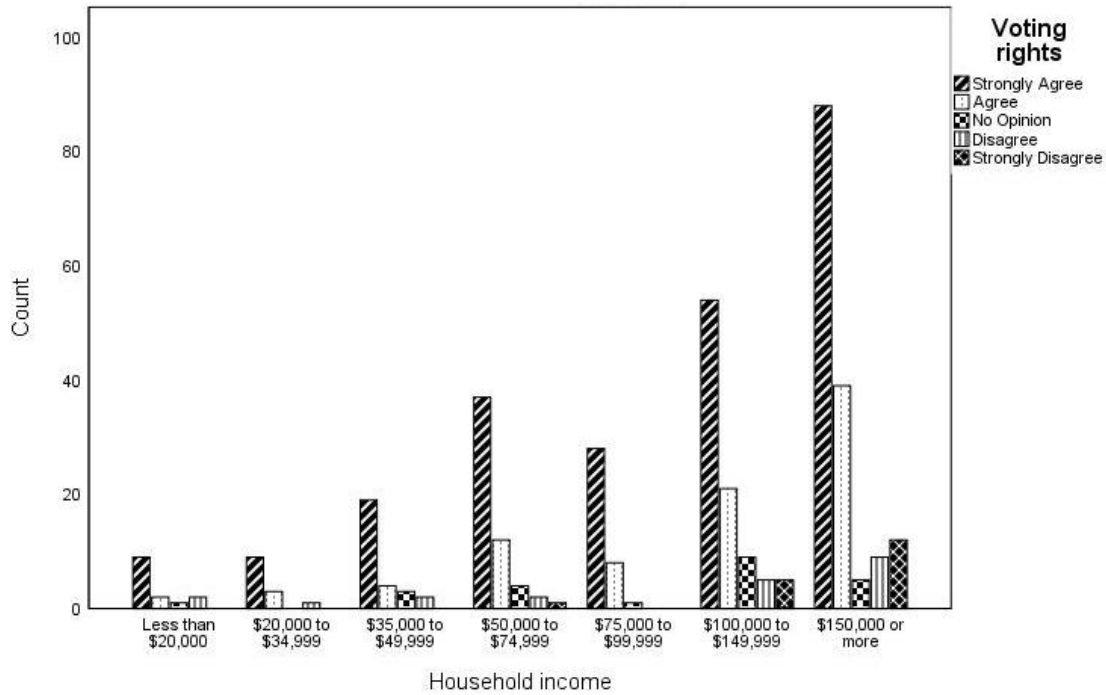


Figure 142
Census region of birth v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

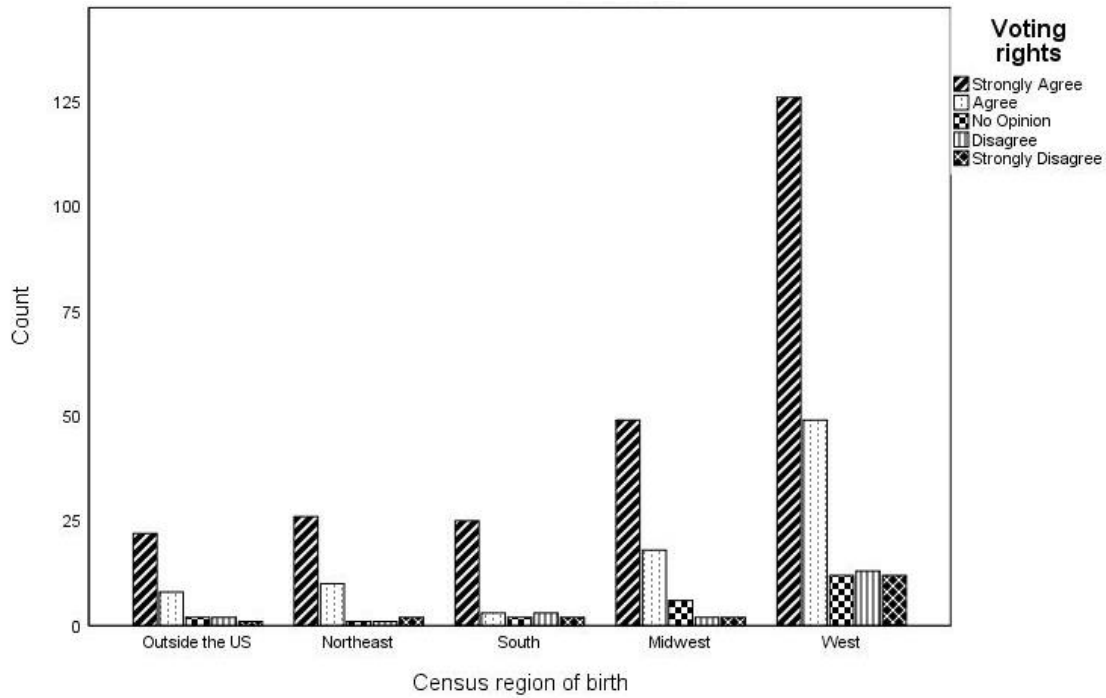


Figure 143

BEA region of birth v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

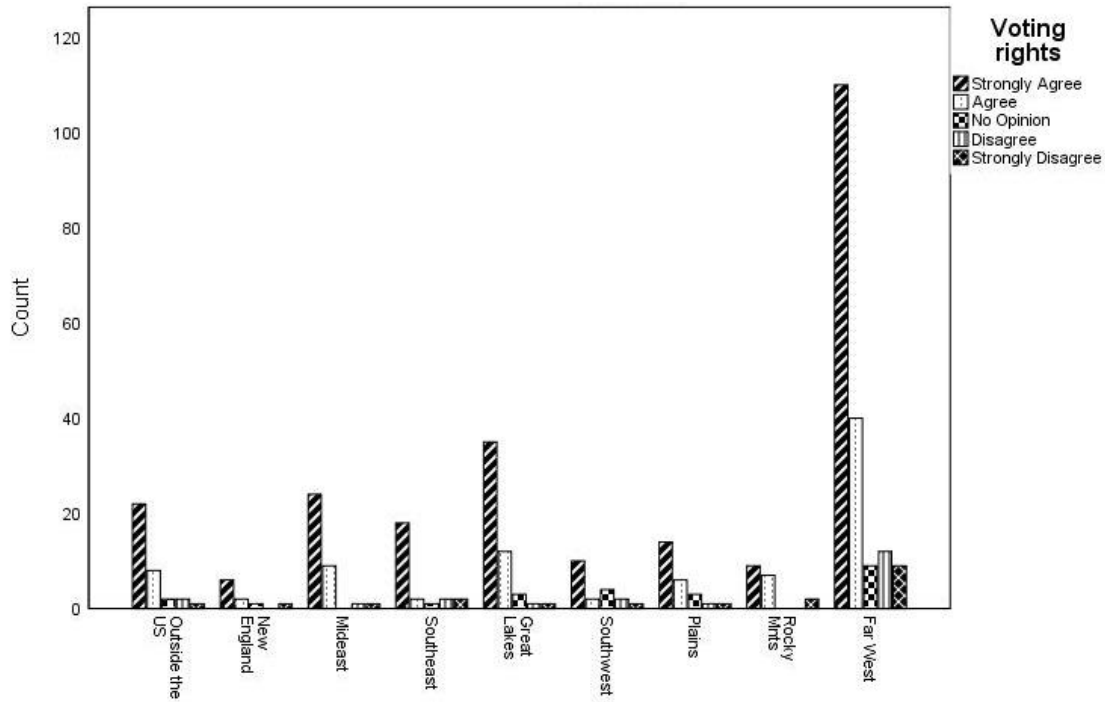


Figure 144

Census region of residence v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

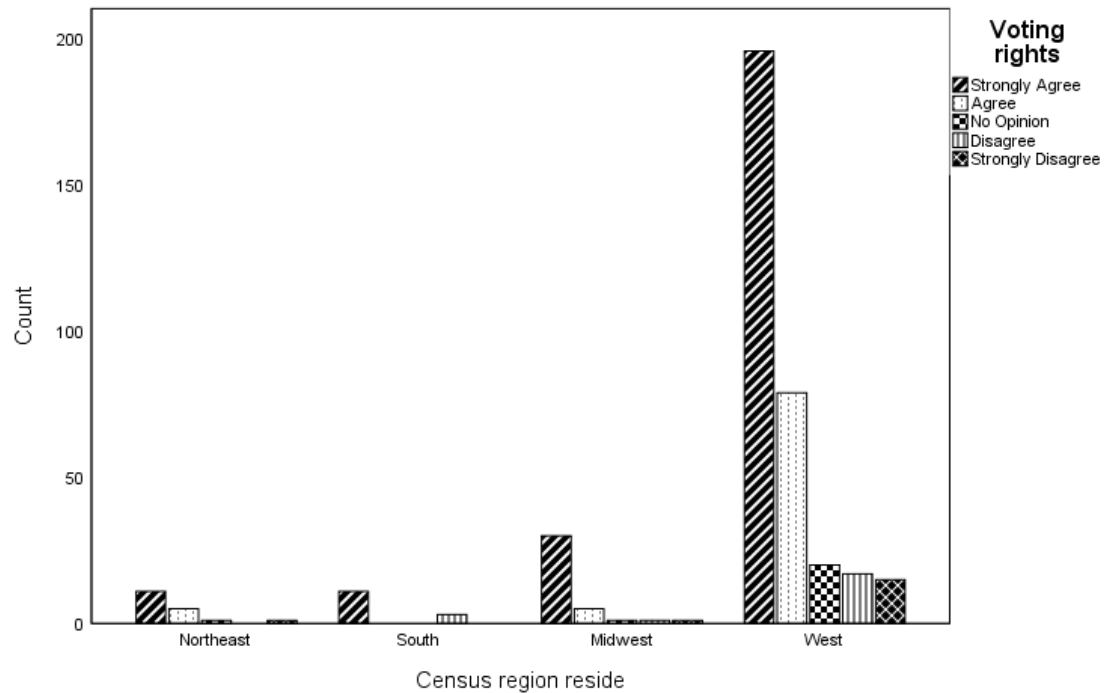


Figure 145

BEA region of residence v. Cannot deny right to vote due to prison debt

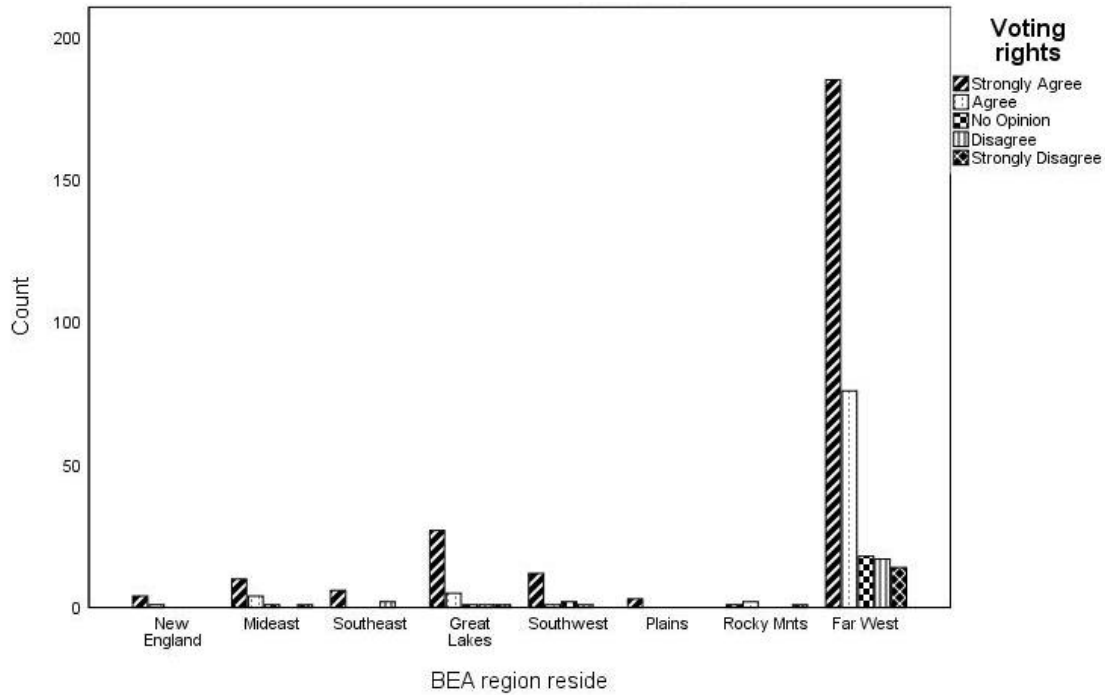


Figure 146

Age v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

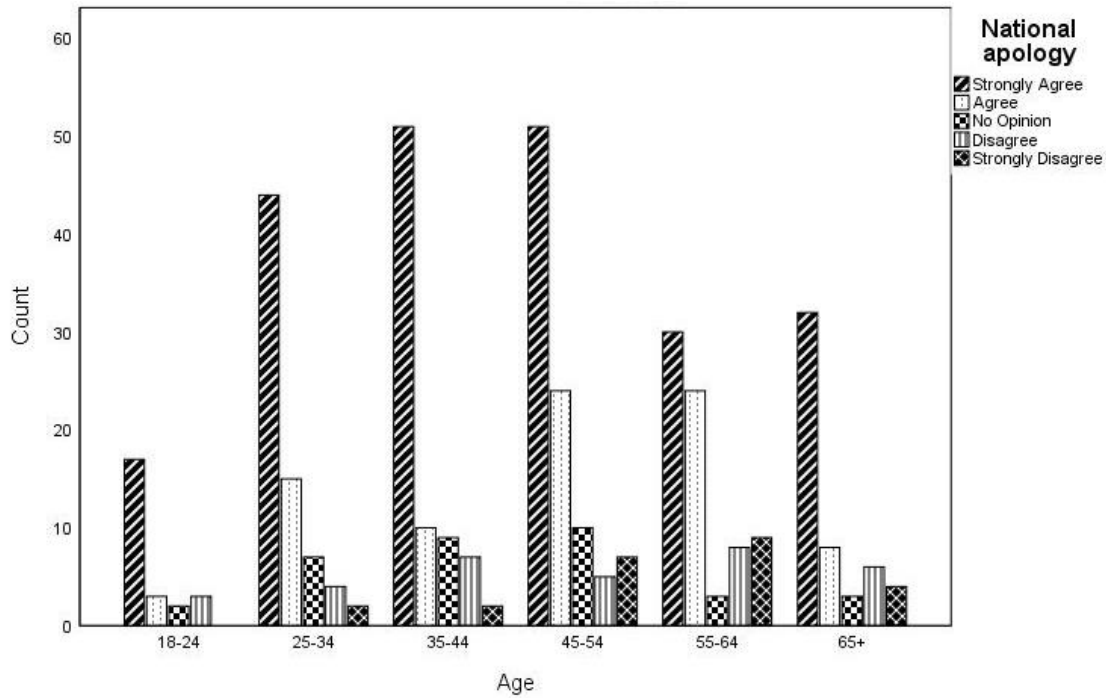


Figure 147
Race v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

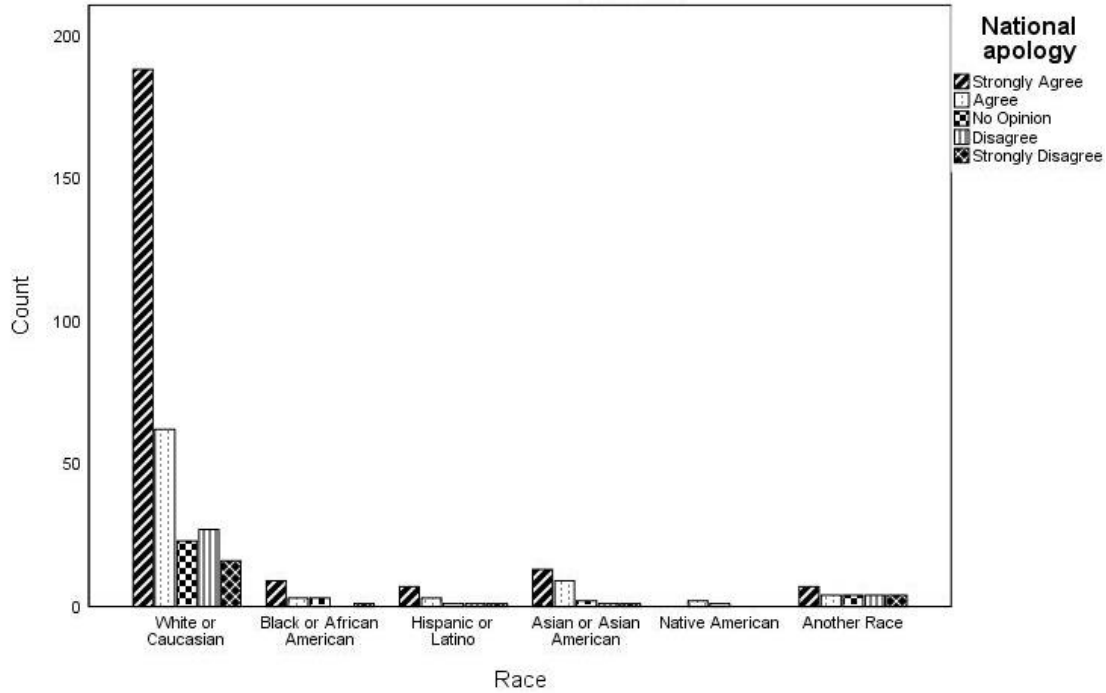


Figure 148
Gender v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

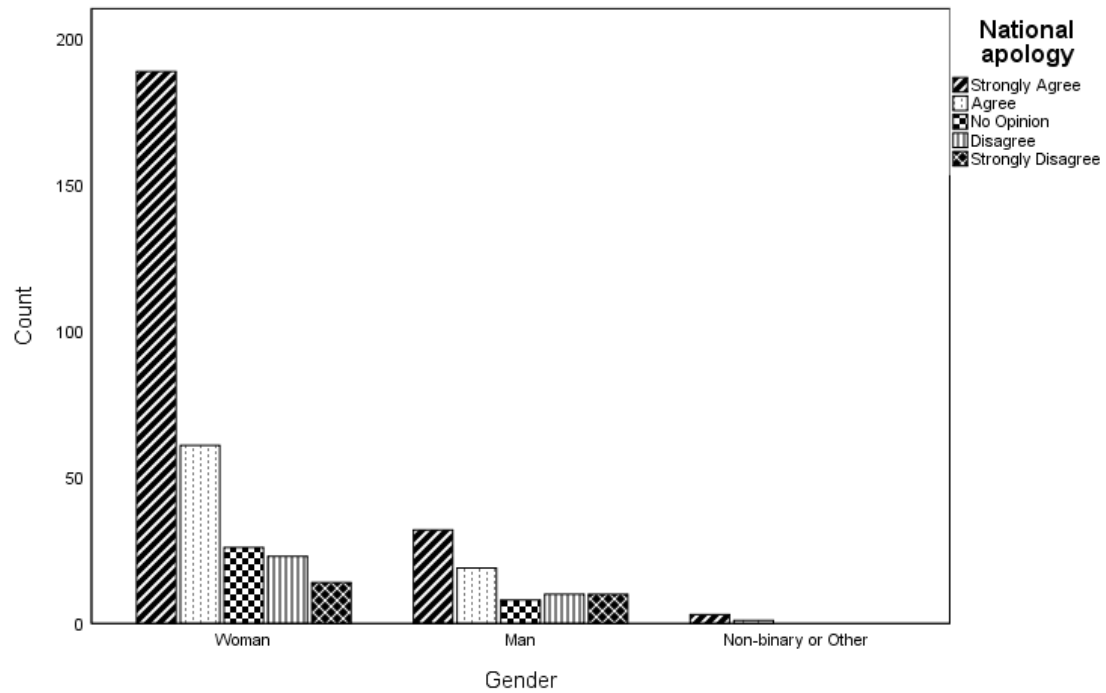


Figure 149

Community diversity v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

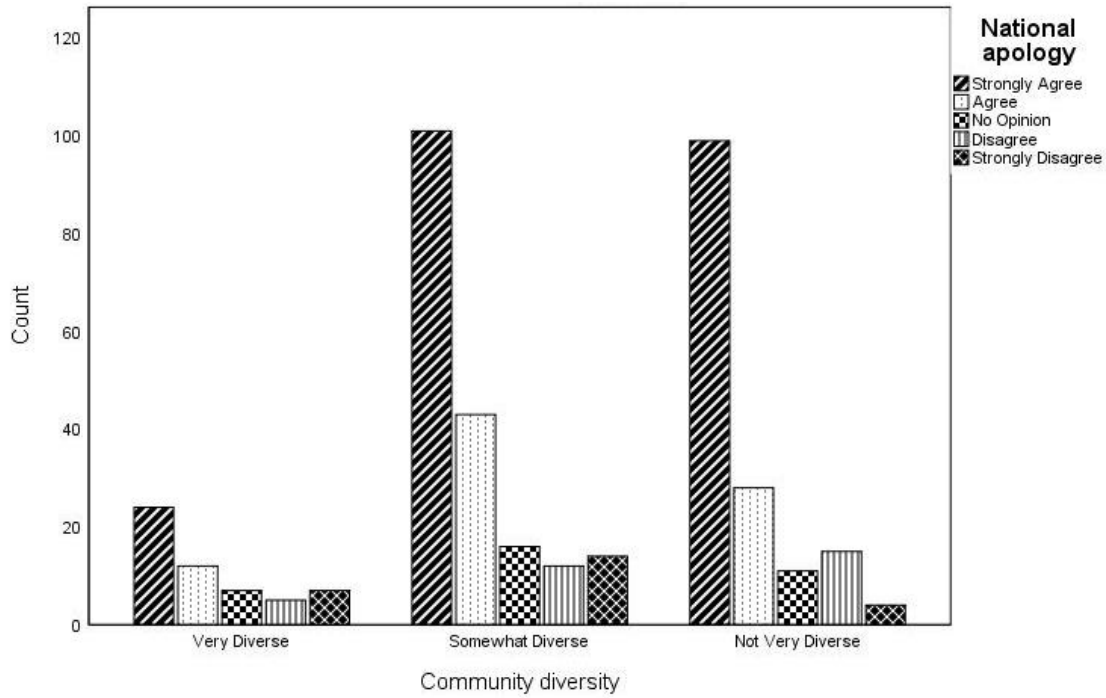


Figure 150

Income v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

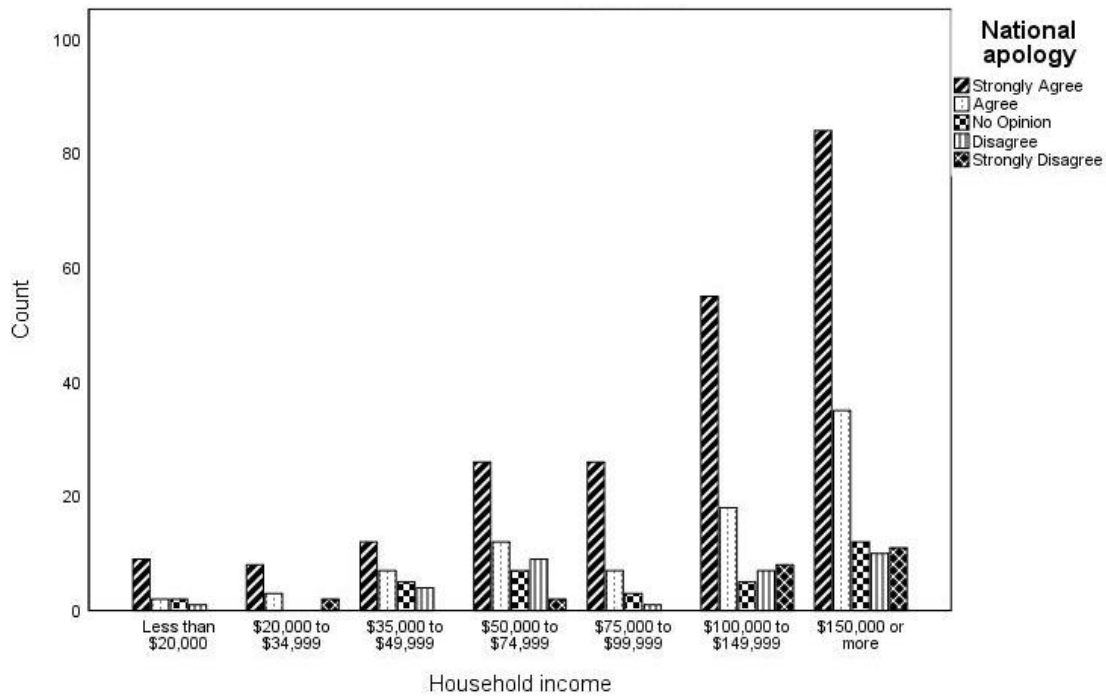


Figure 151

Census region of birth v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

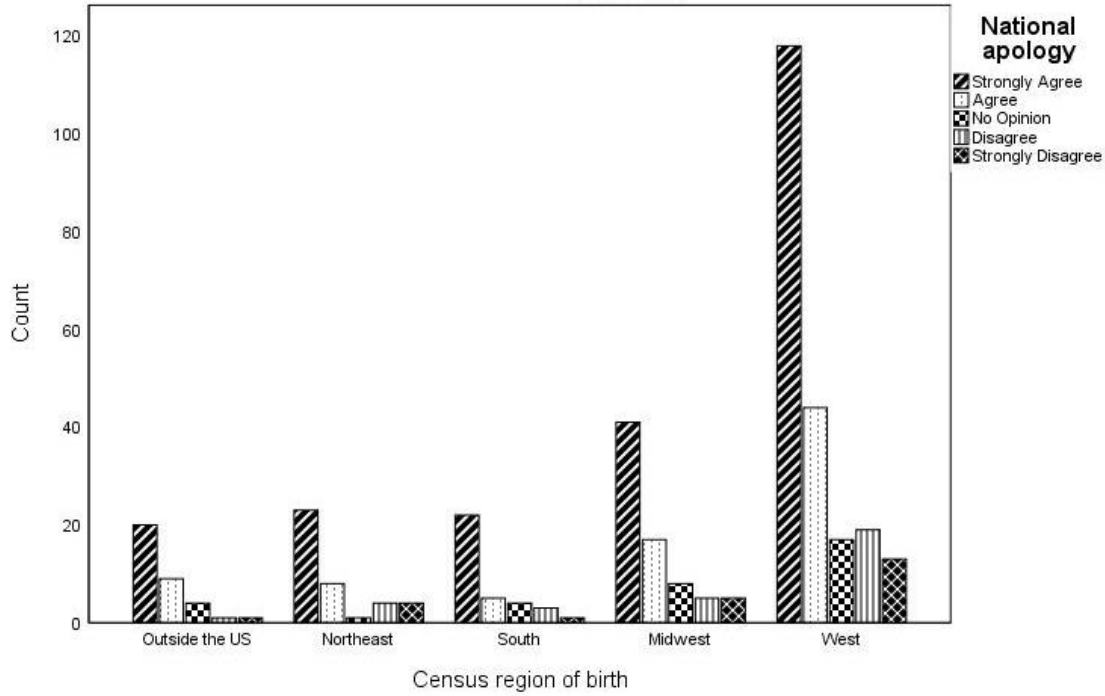


Figure 152

BEA region of birth v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

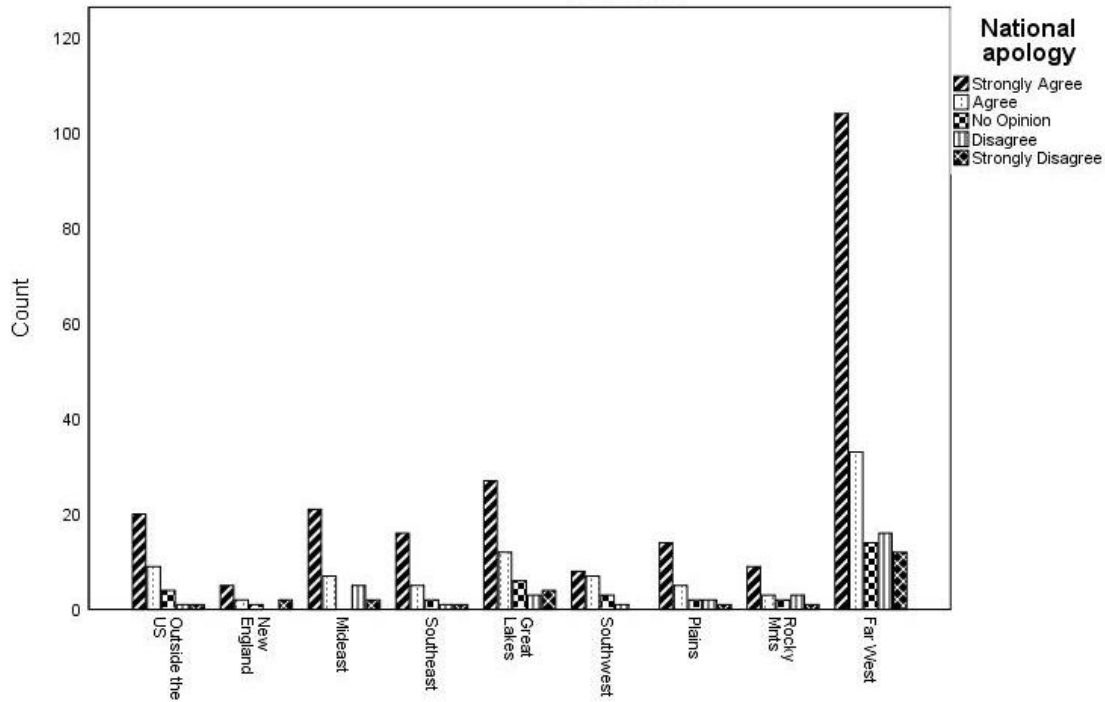


Figure 153

Census region of residence v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

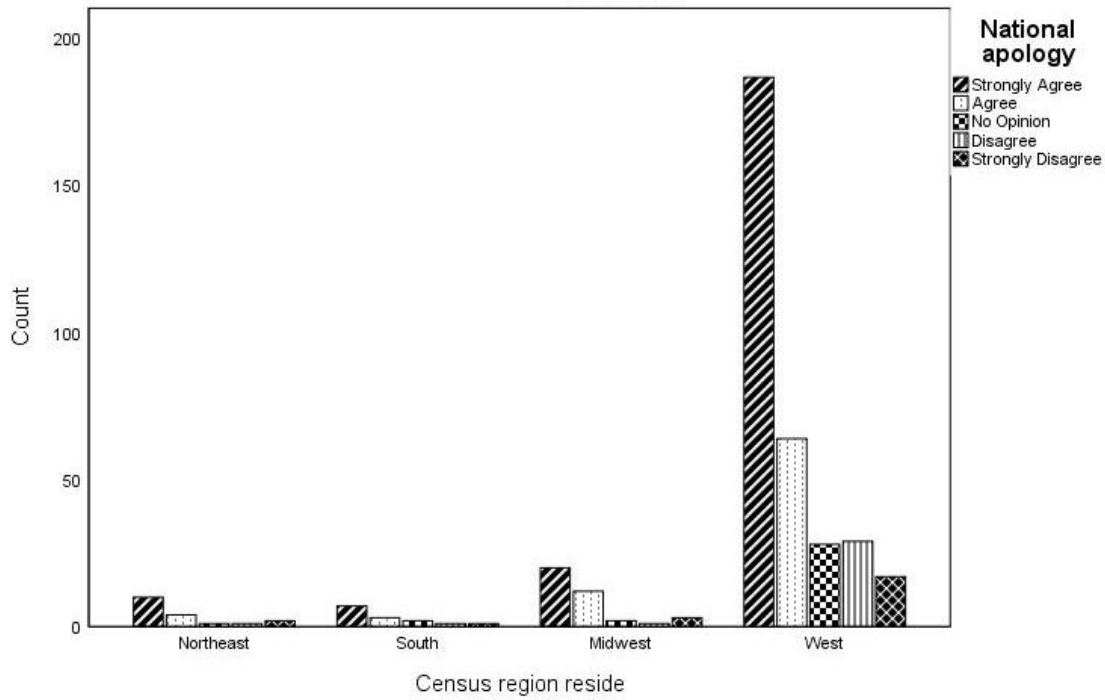


Figure 154

BEA region of residence v. Apology for slavery & atrocities that followed

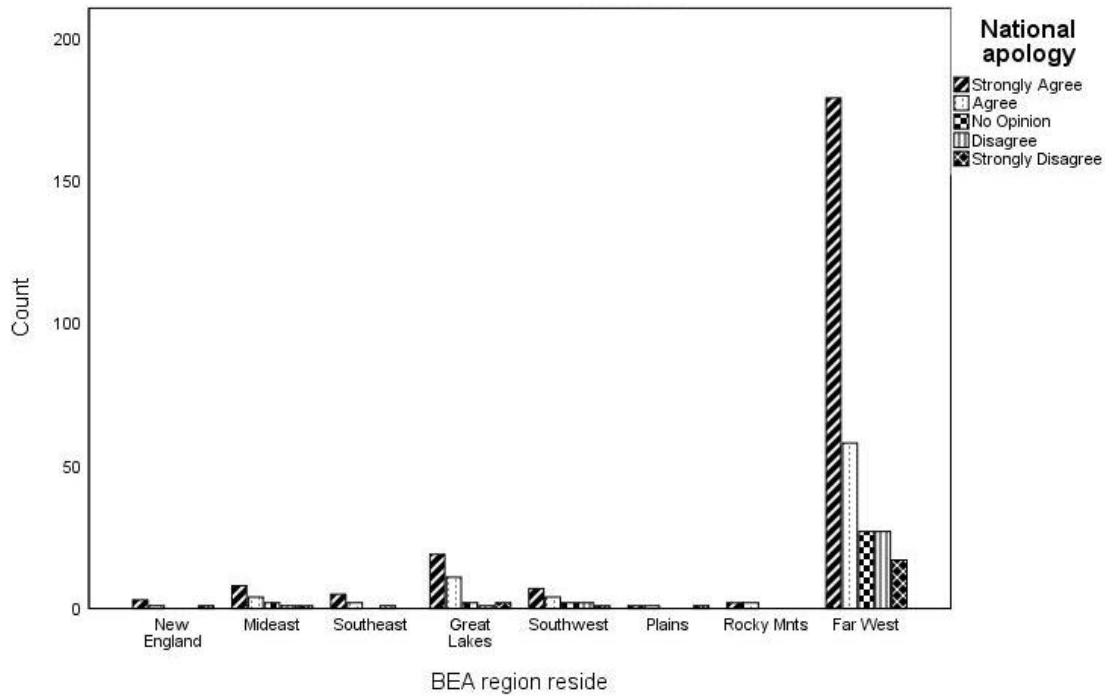


Figure 155

Age v. Make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

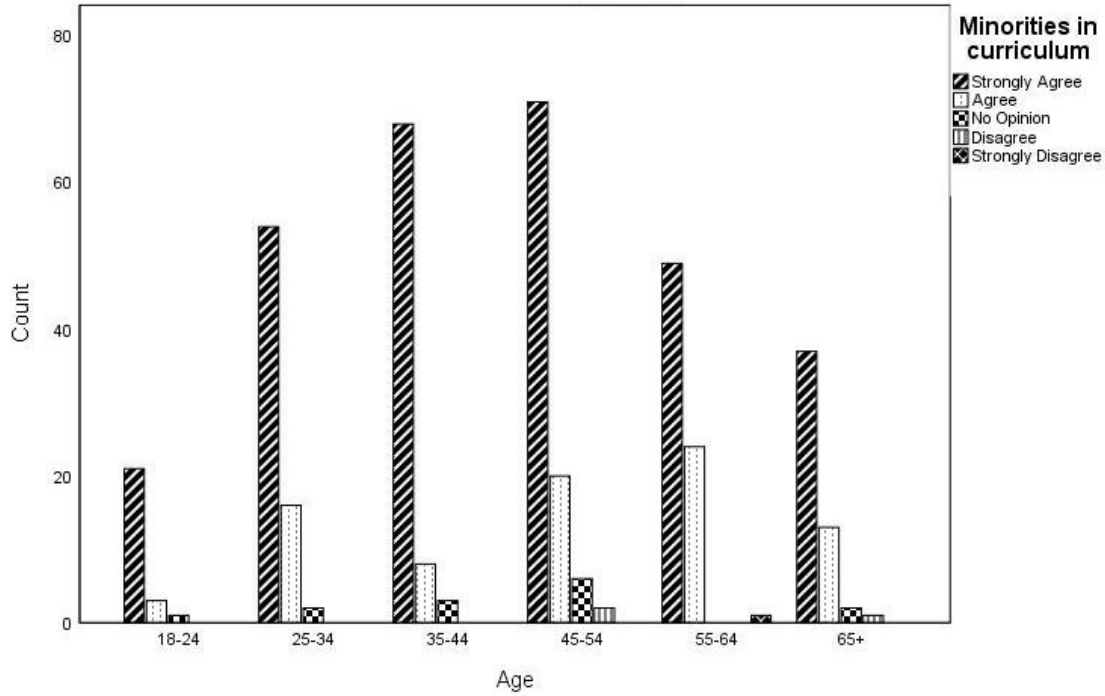


Figure 156

Race v. Make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

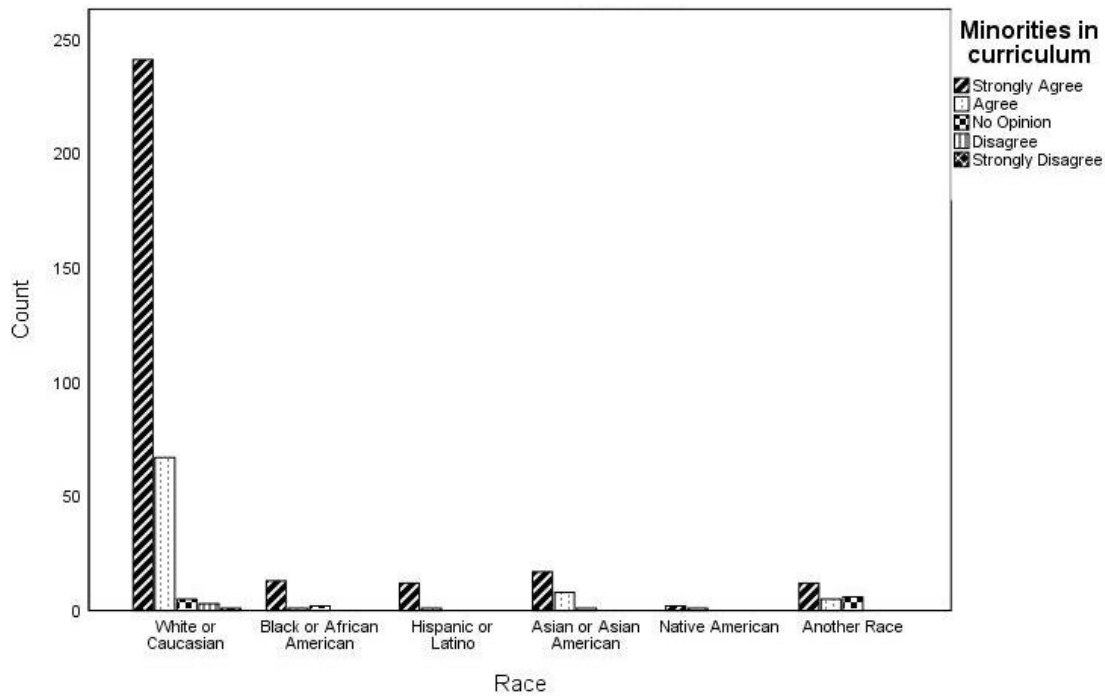


Figure 157

Gender v. Make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

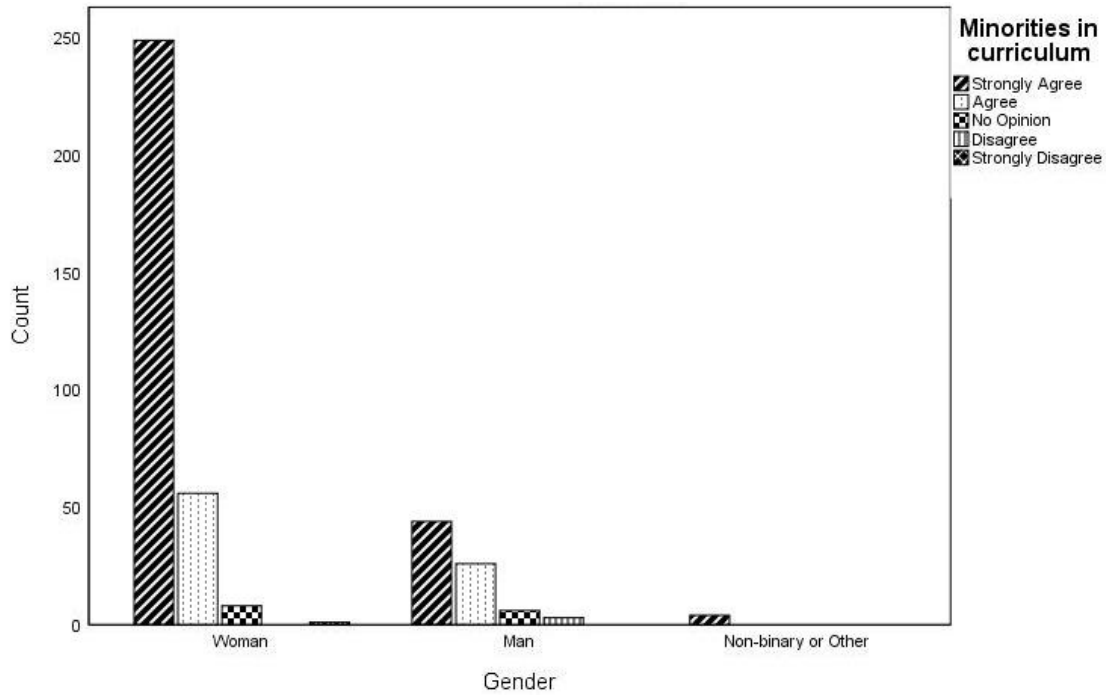


Figure 158

Community diversity v. Make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

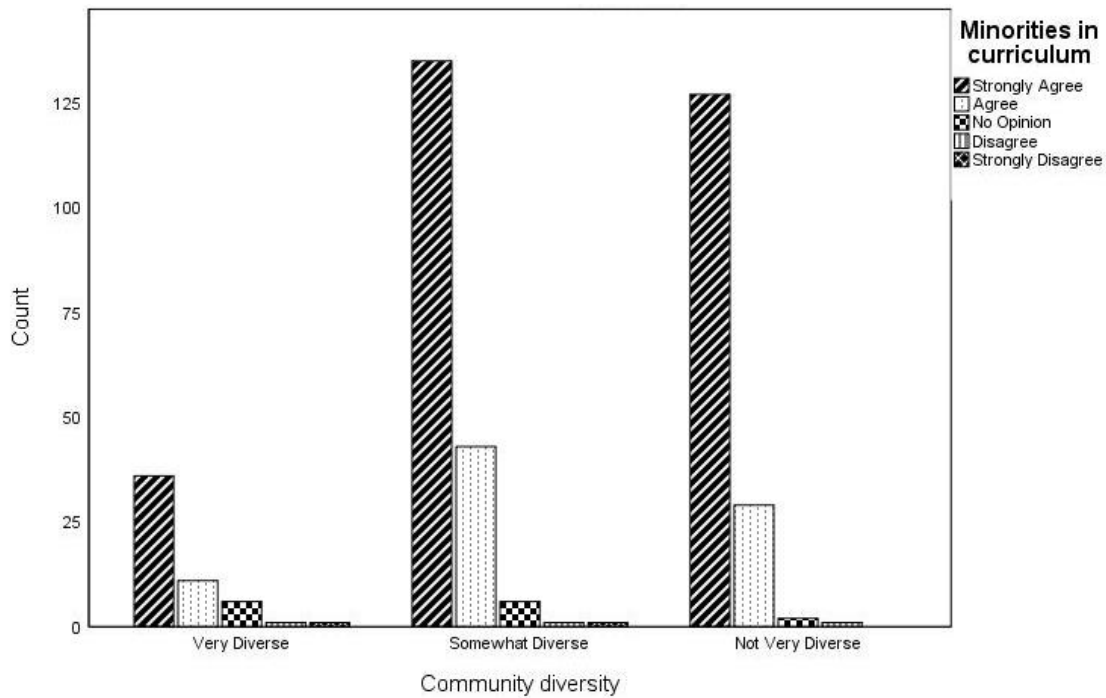


Figure 159

Education v. Make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

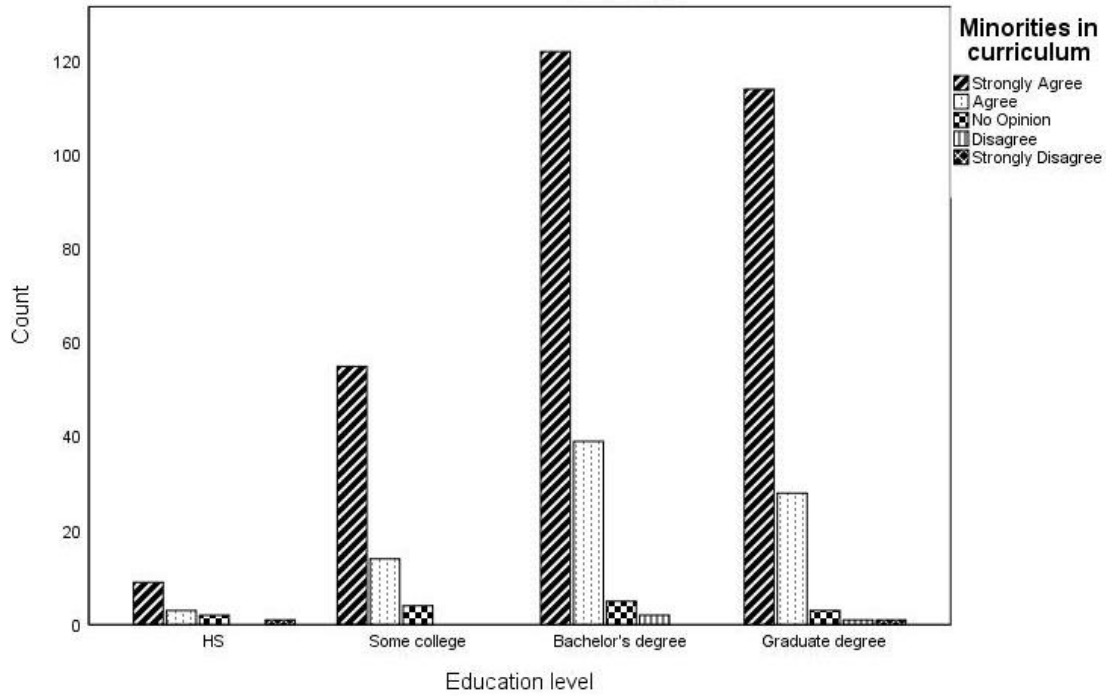


Figure 160

Income v. Make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

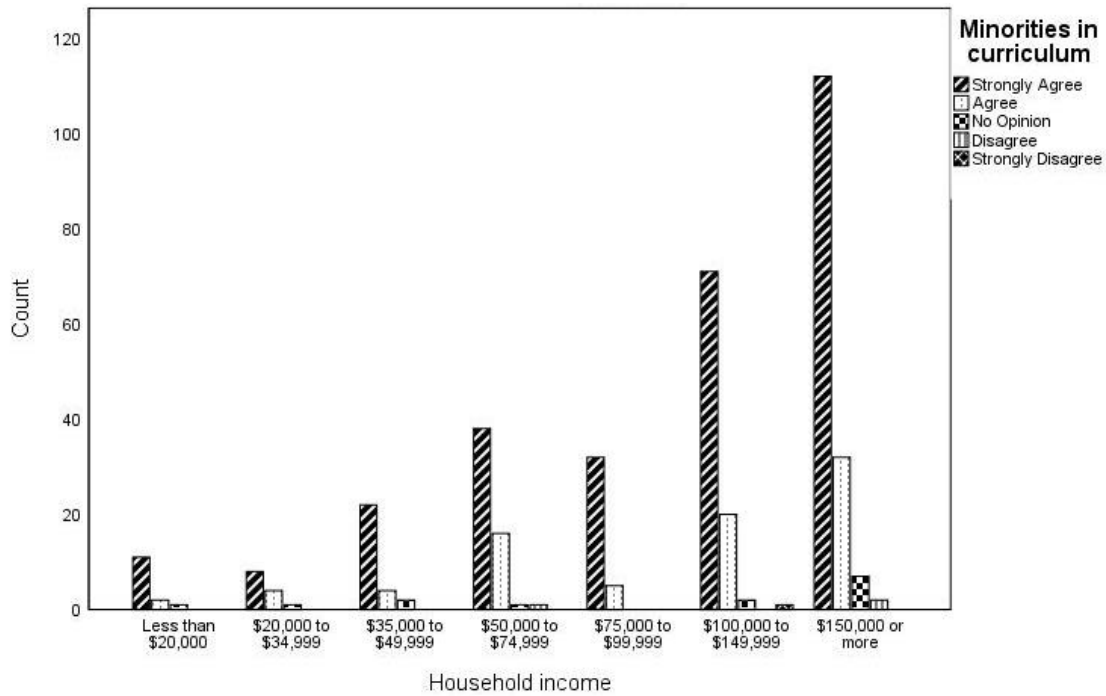


Figure 161

Census region of birth v. Make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

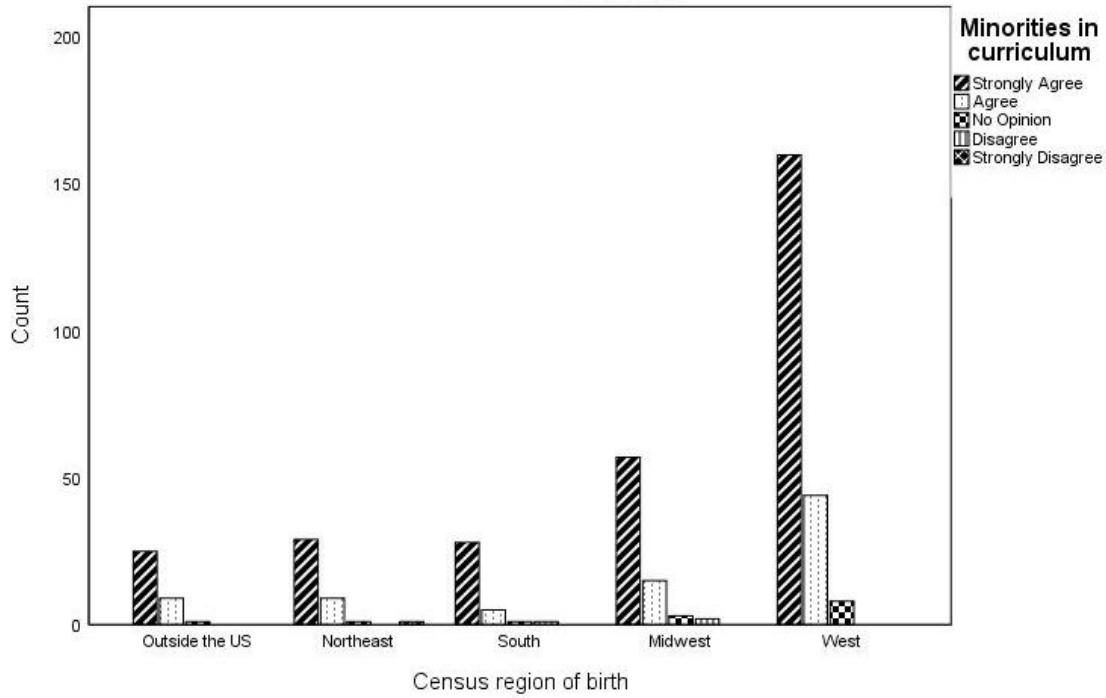


Figure 162

BEA region of birth v. Make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

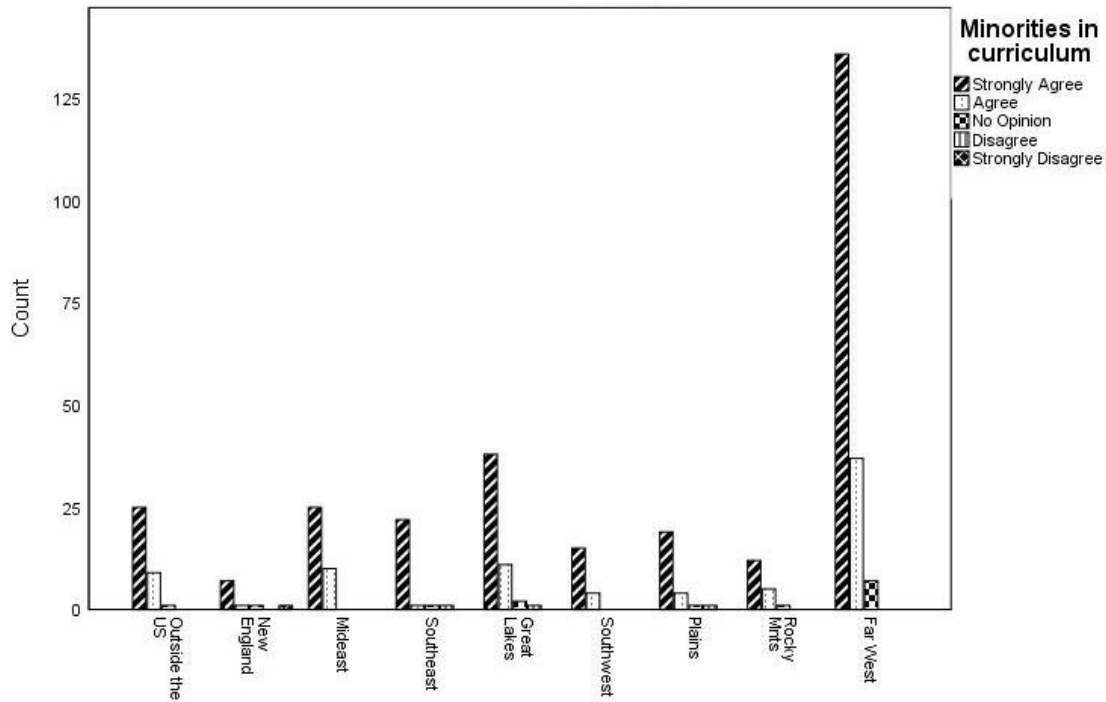


Figure 163

Census region of residence v. Make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

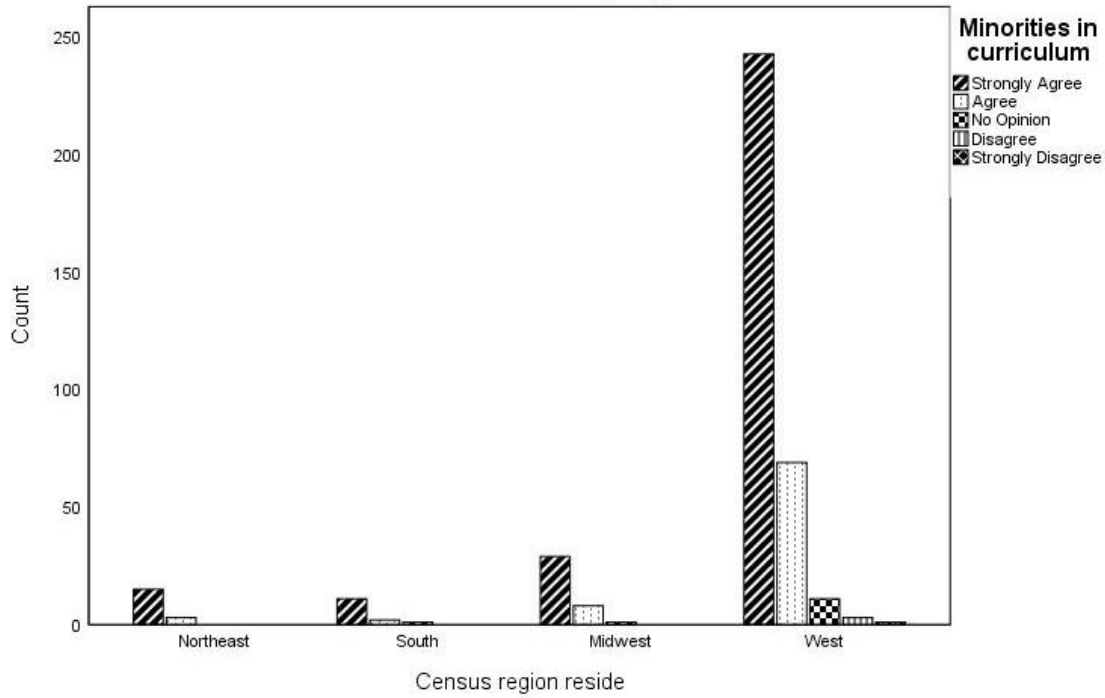


Figure 164

BEA region of residence v. Make minority contributions integral part of curriculums

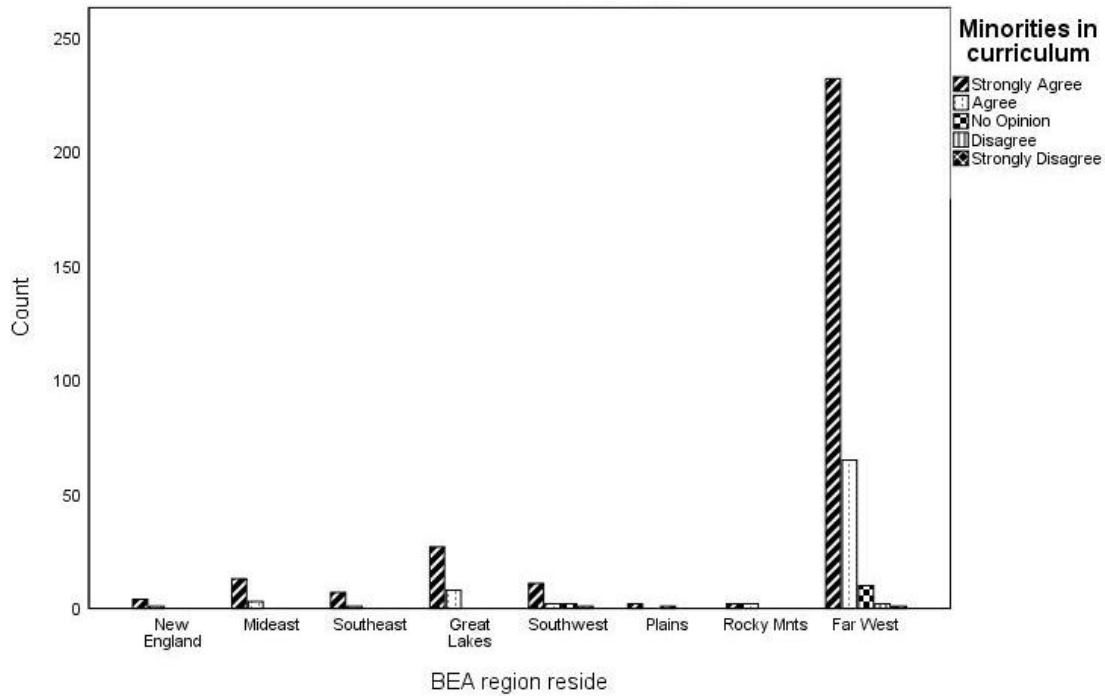


Figure 165
Age v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

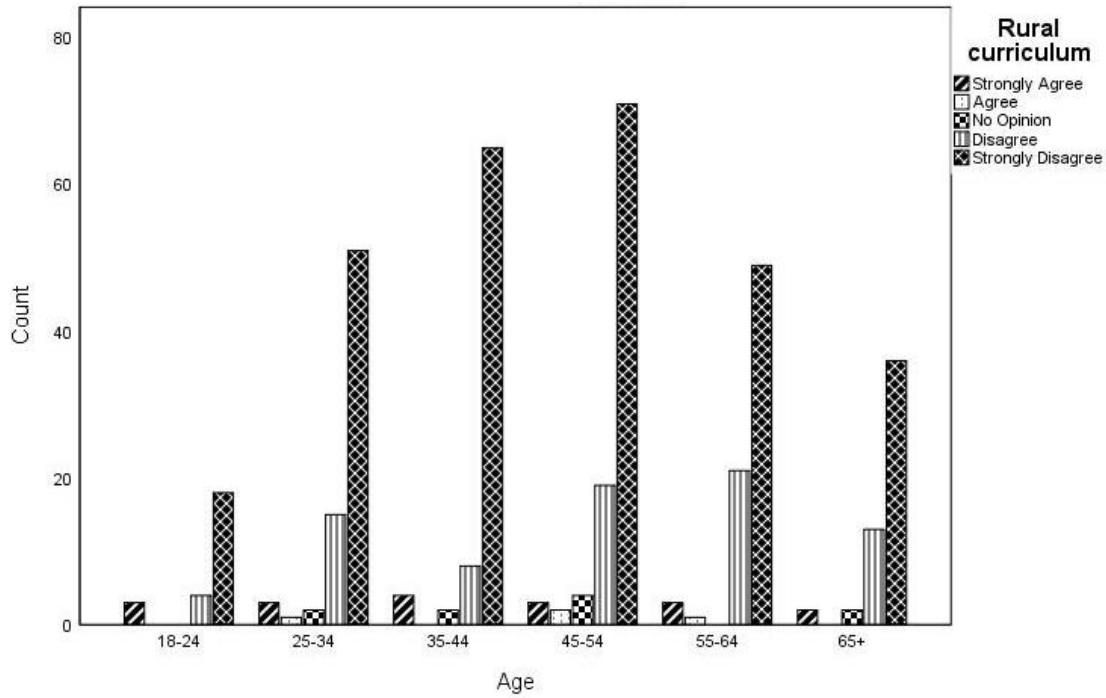


Figure 166
Race v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

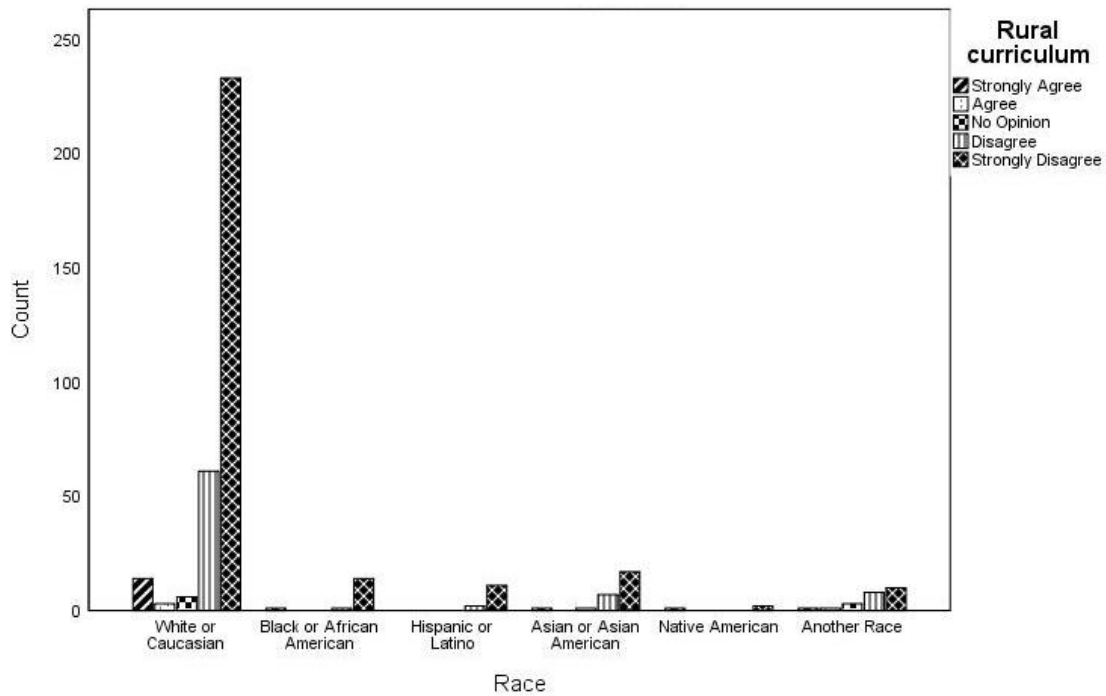


Figure 167

Gender v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

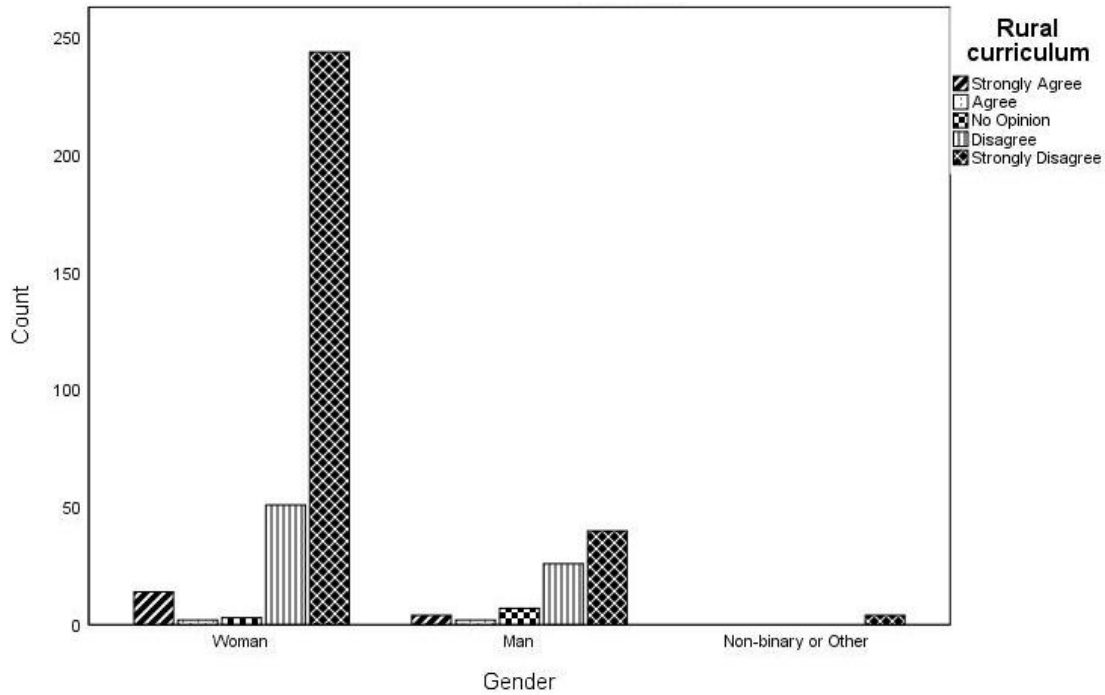


Figure 168

Community diversity v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

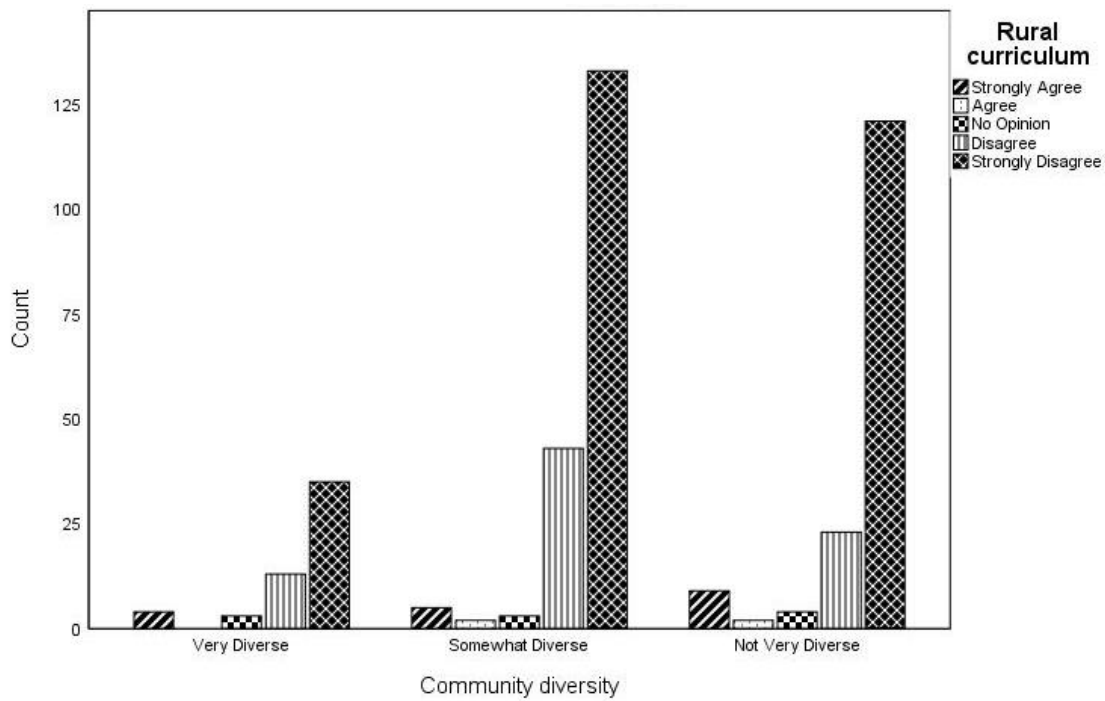


Figure 169

Education v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

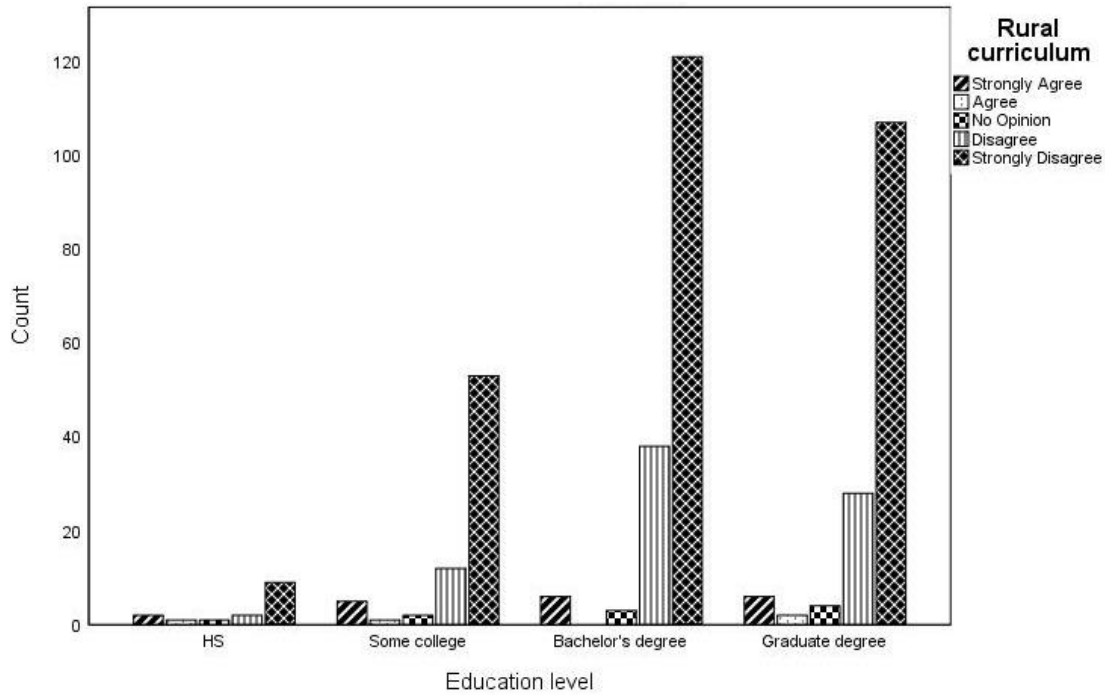


Figure 170

Income v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

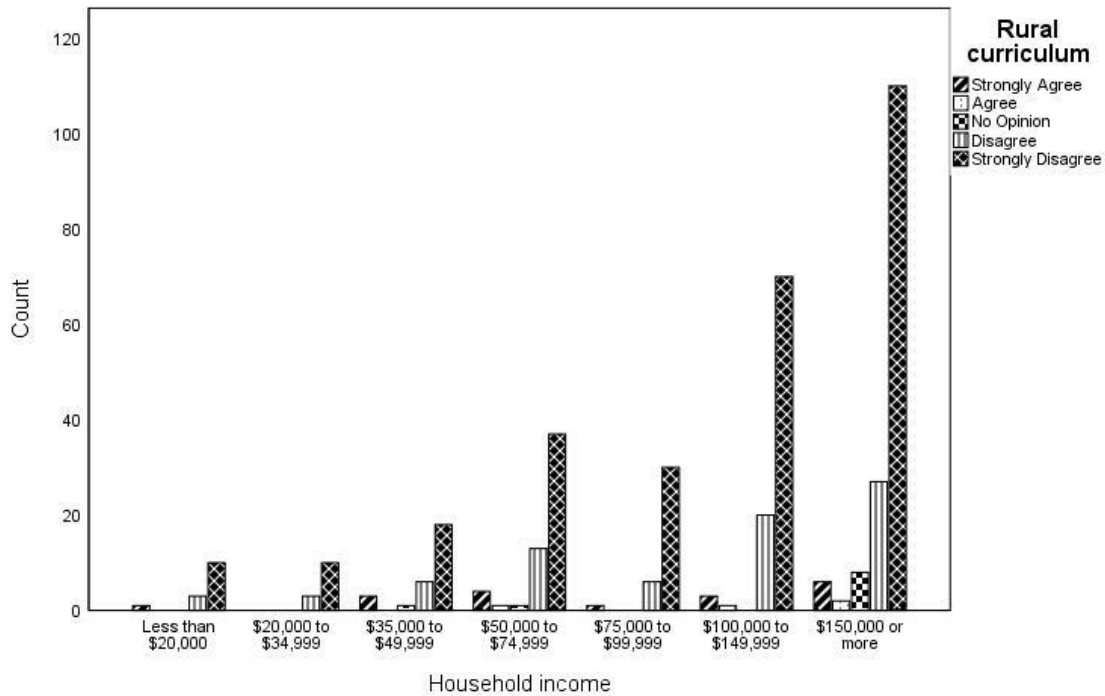


Figure 171

Census region of birth v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

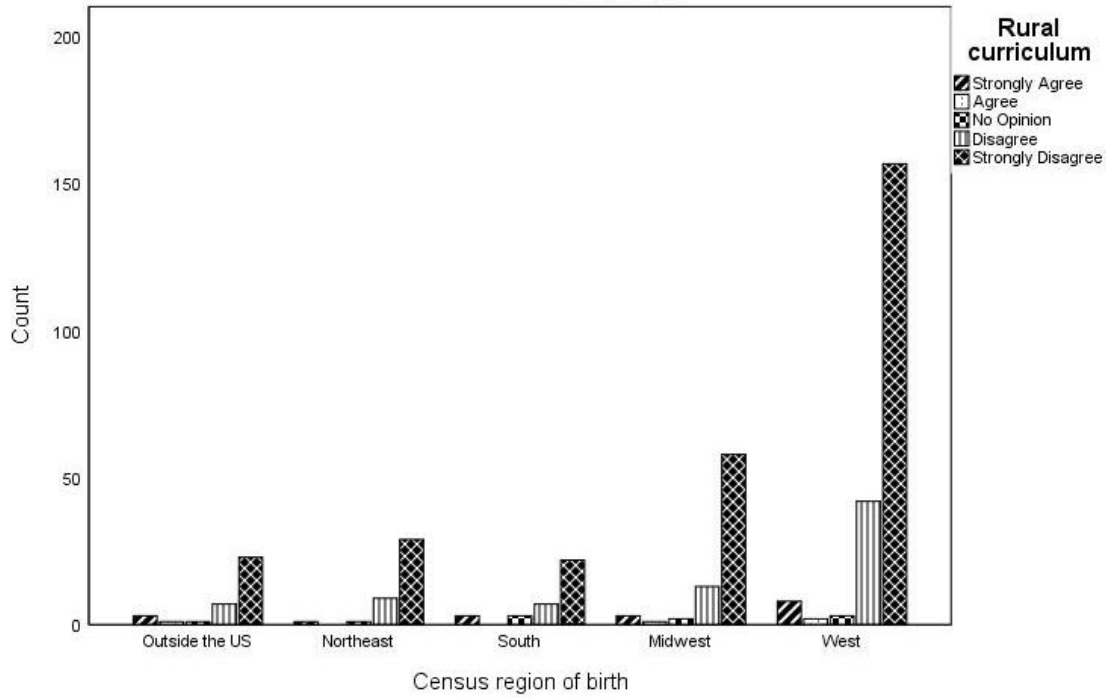


Figure 172

BEA region of birth v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

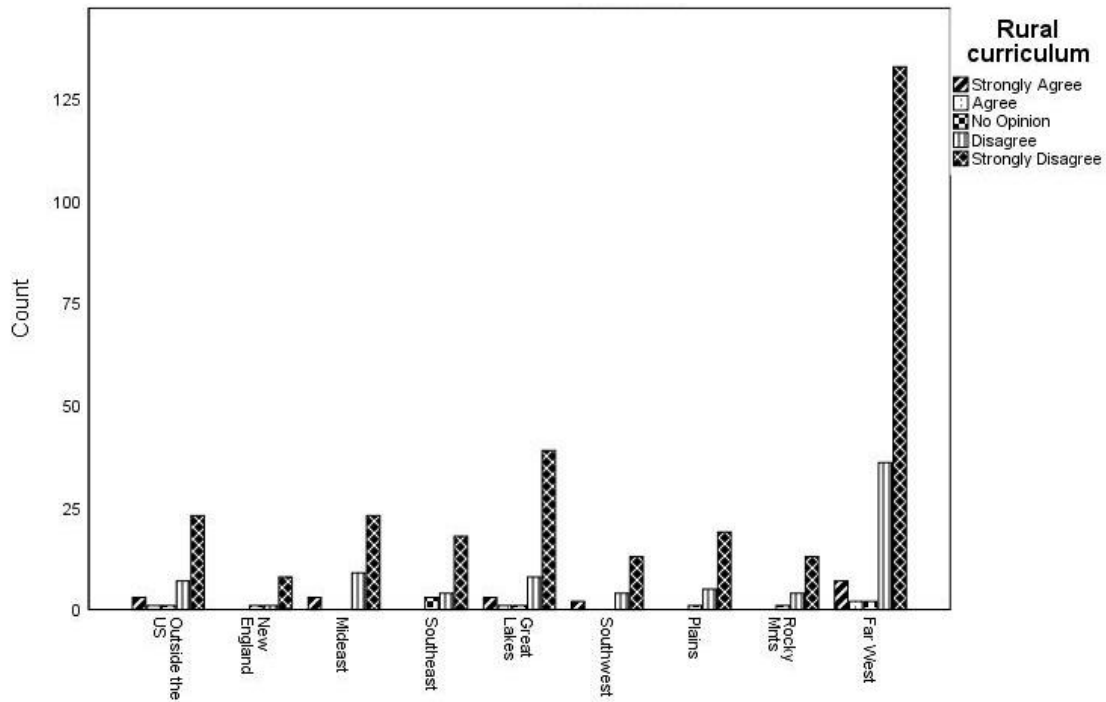


Figure 173

Census region of residence v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

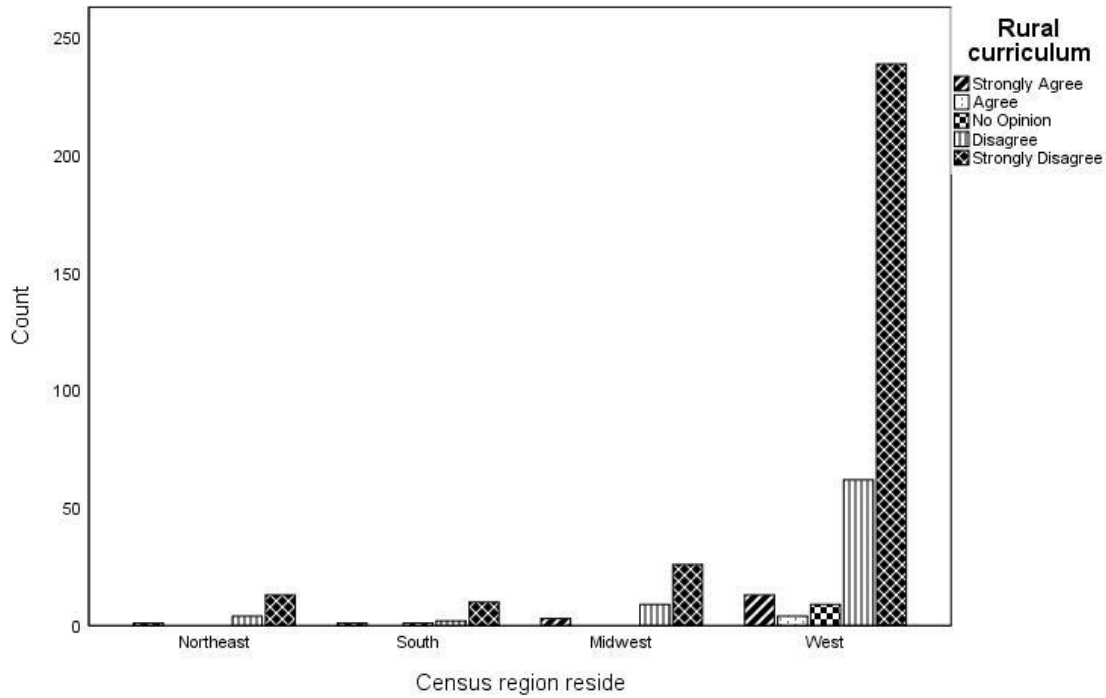


Figure 174

BEA region of residence v. Minority contributions unimportant in rural curriculums

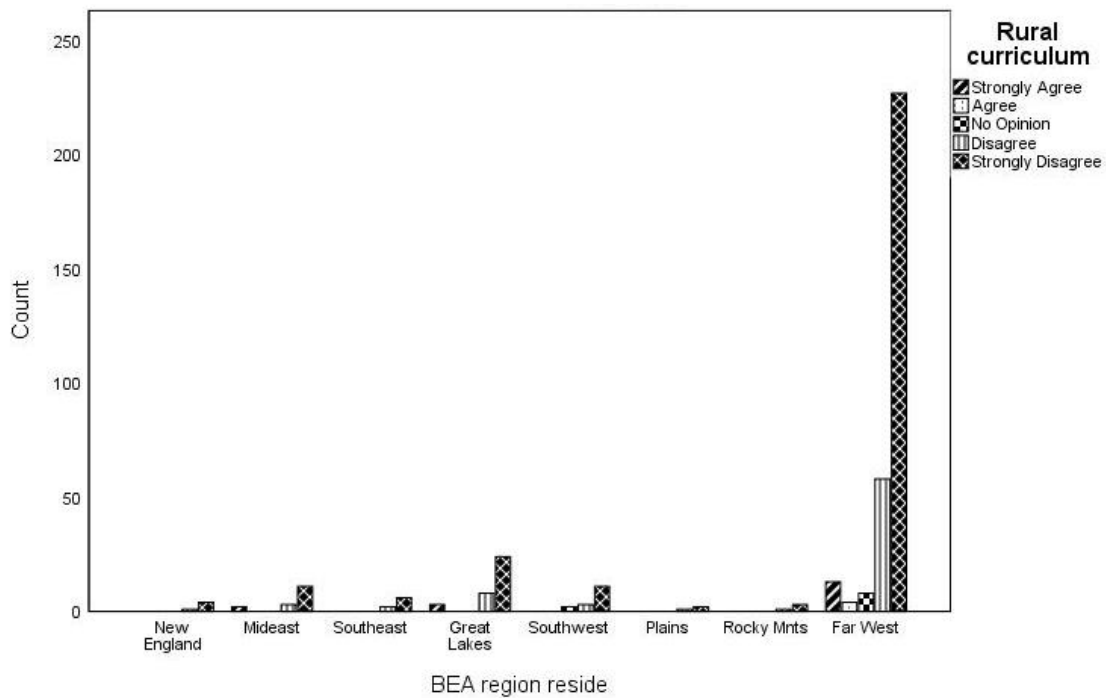


Figure 175
Age v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

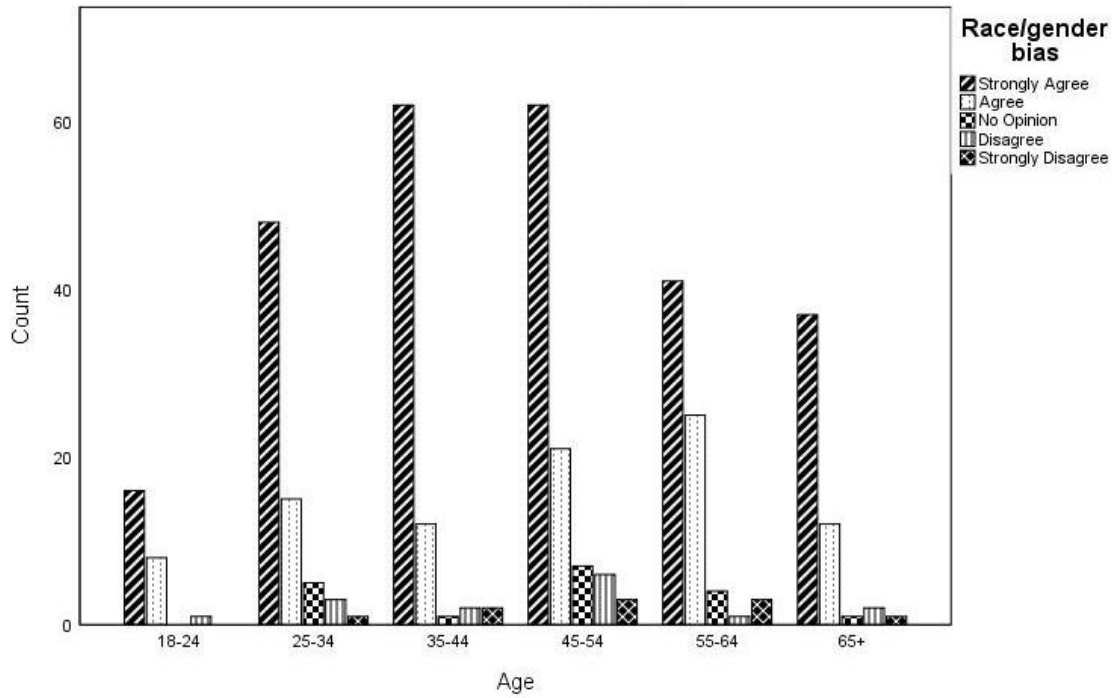


Figure 176
Race v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

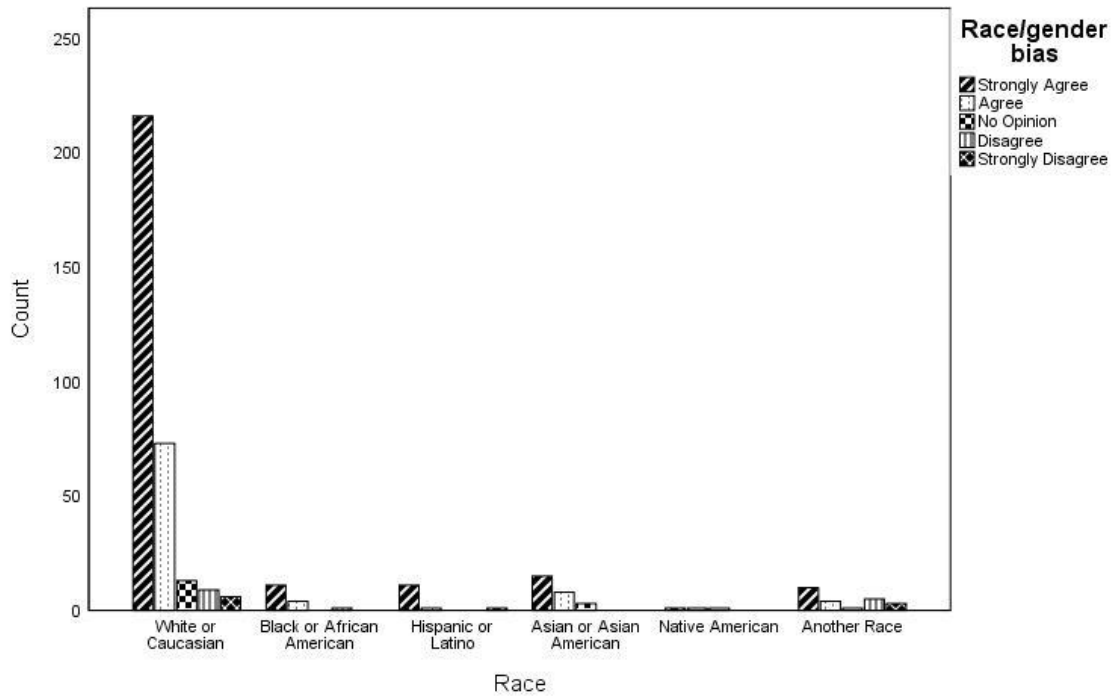


Figure 177
Gender v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

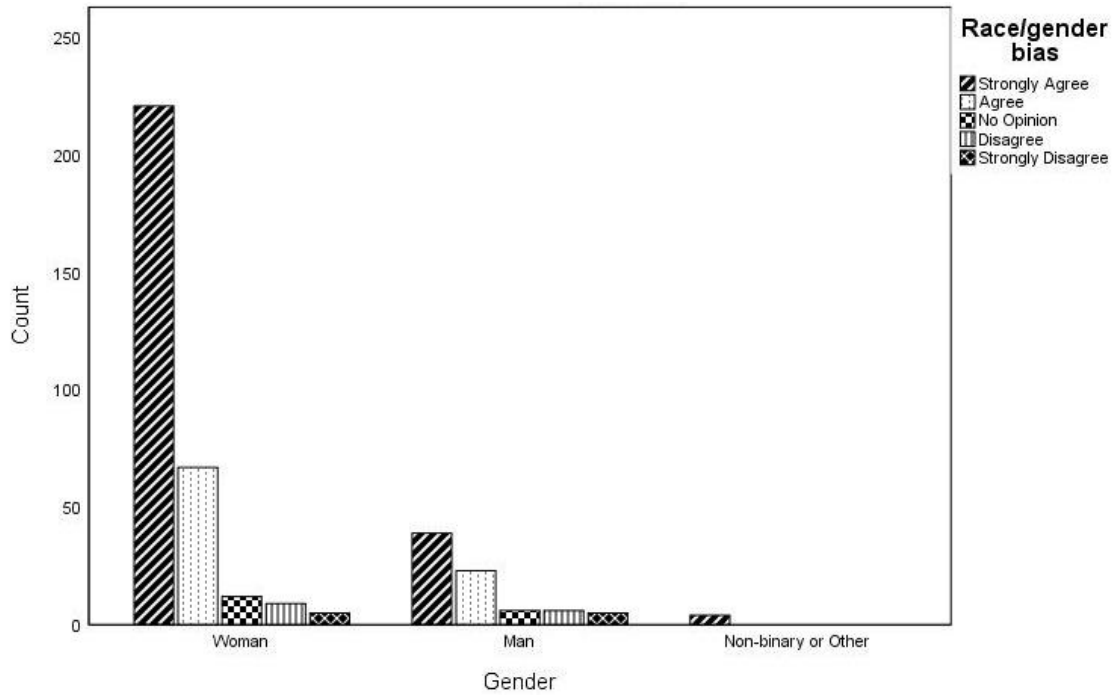


Figure 178
Community diversity v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

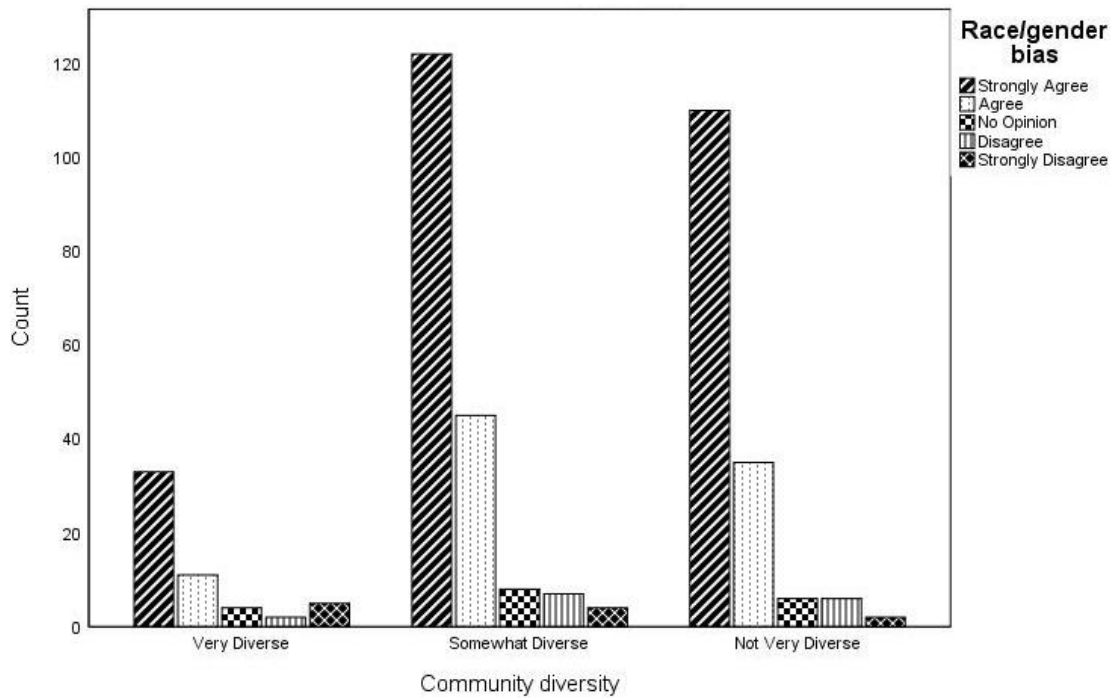


Figure 179
Education v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

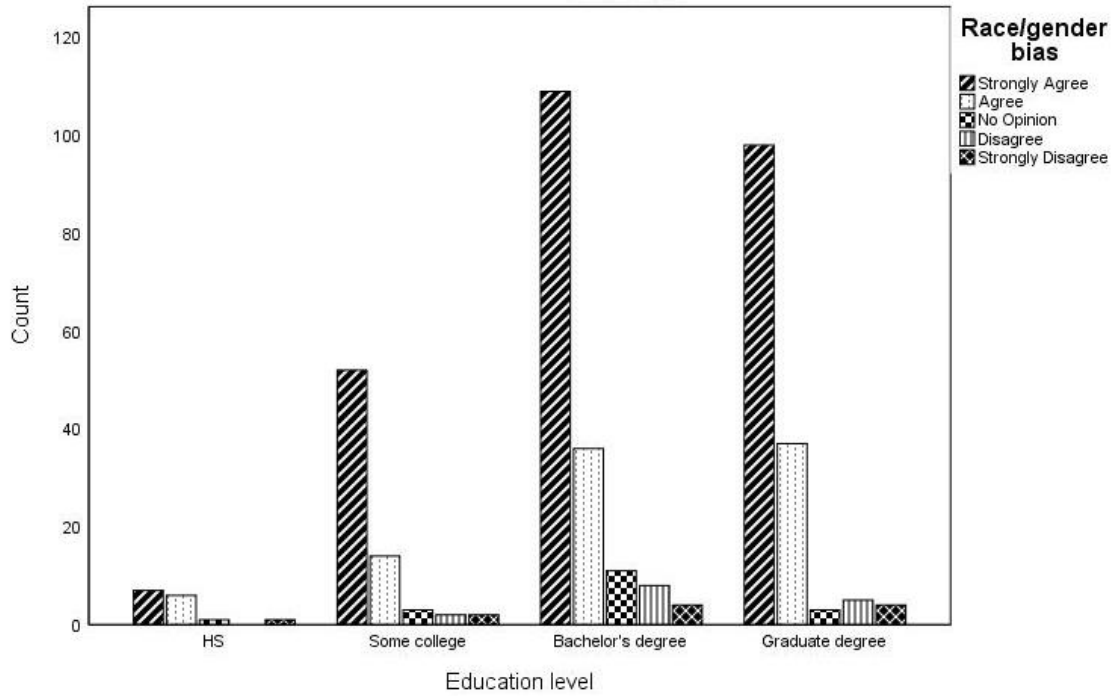


Figure 180
Income v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

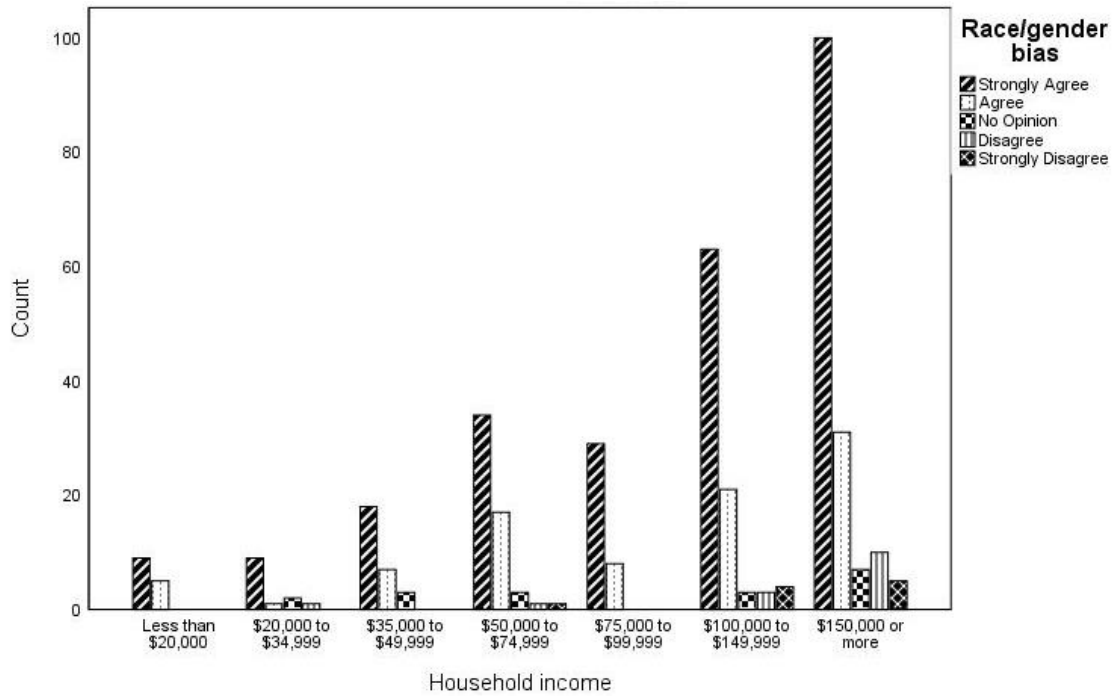


Figure 181

Census region of birth v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

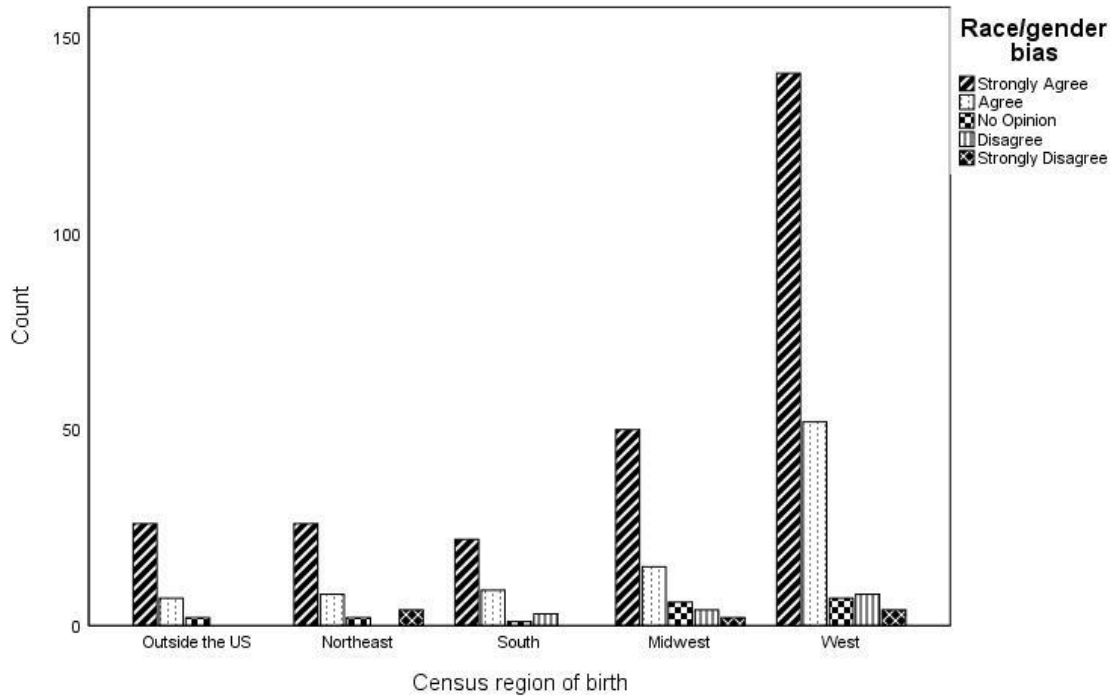


Figure 182

BEA region of birth v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

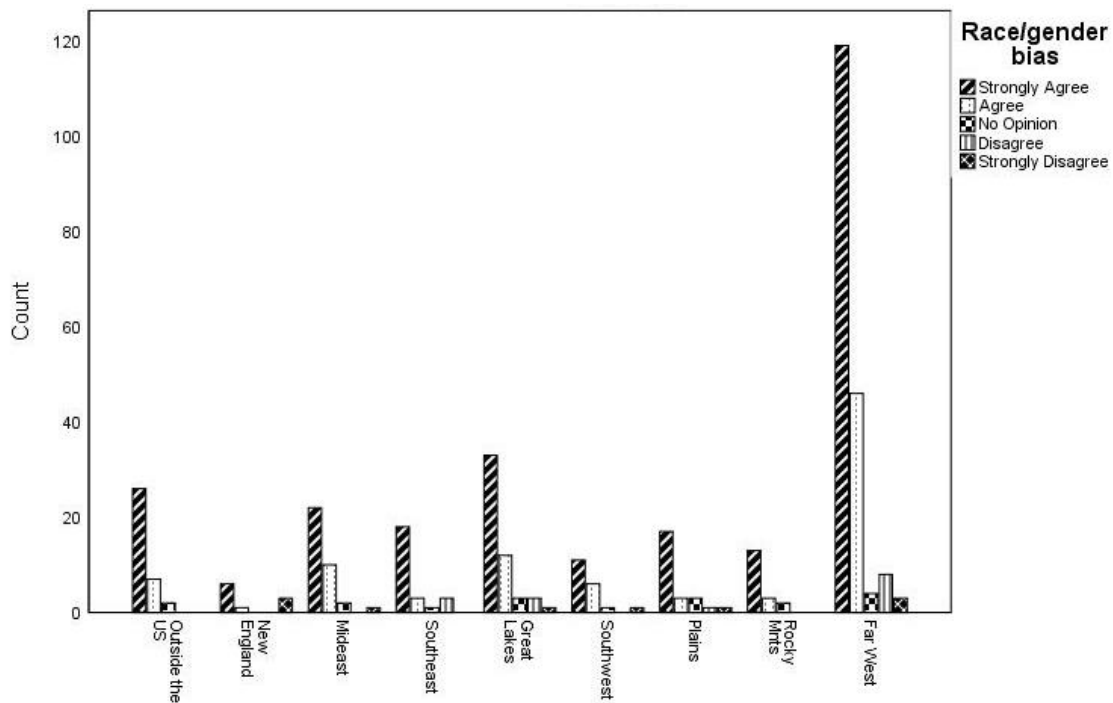


Figure 183

Census region of residence v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

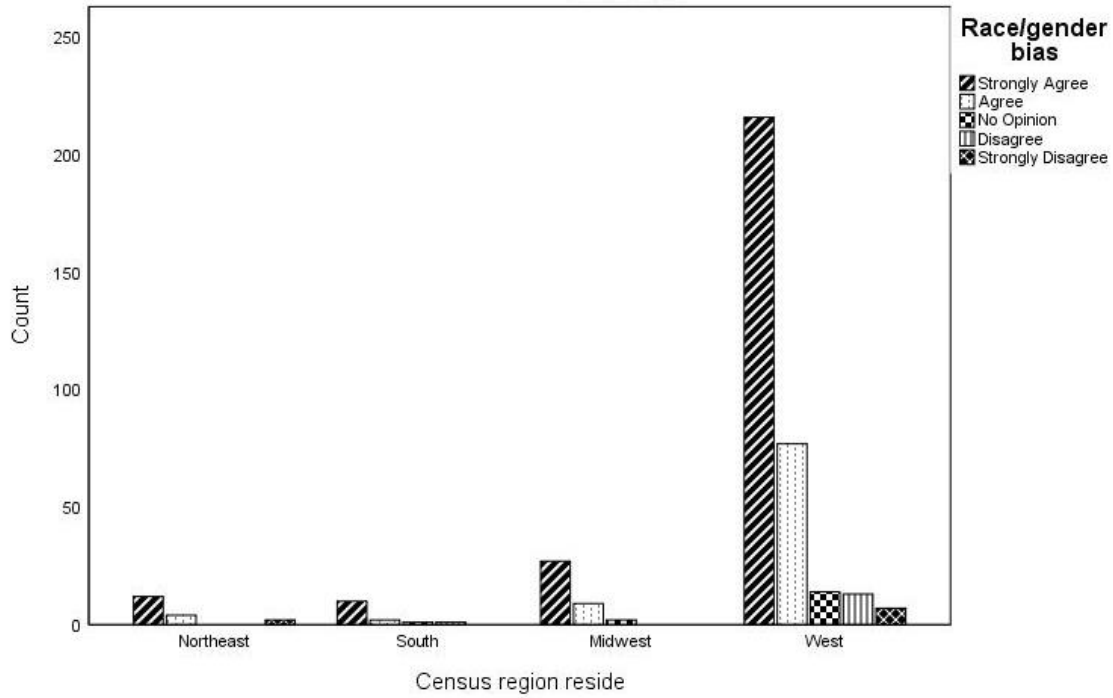


Figure 184

BEA region of residence v. Schools should focus on race & gender bias

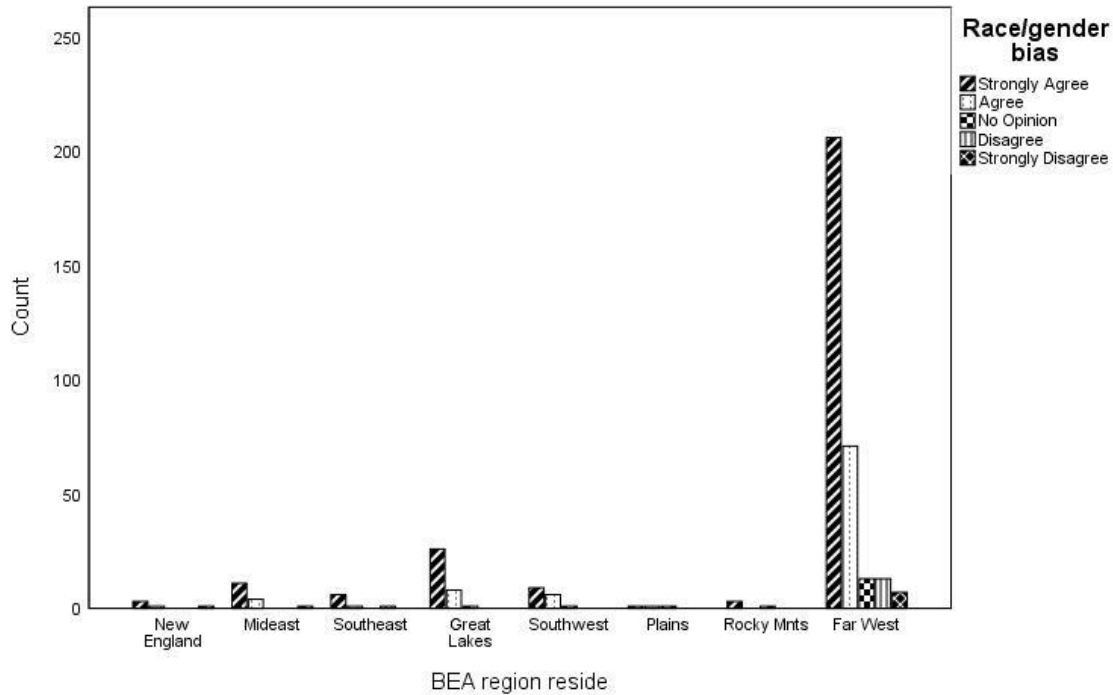


Figure 185
Age v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

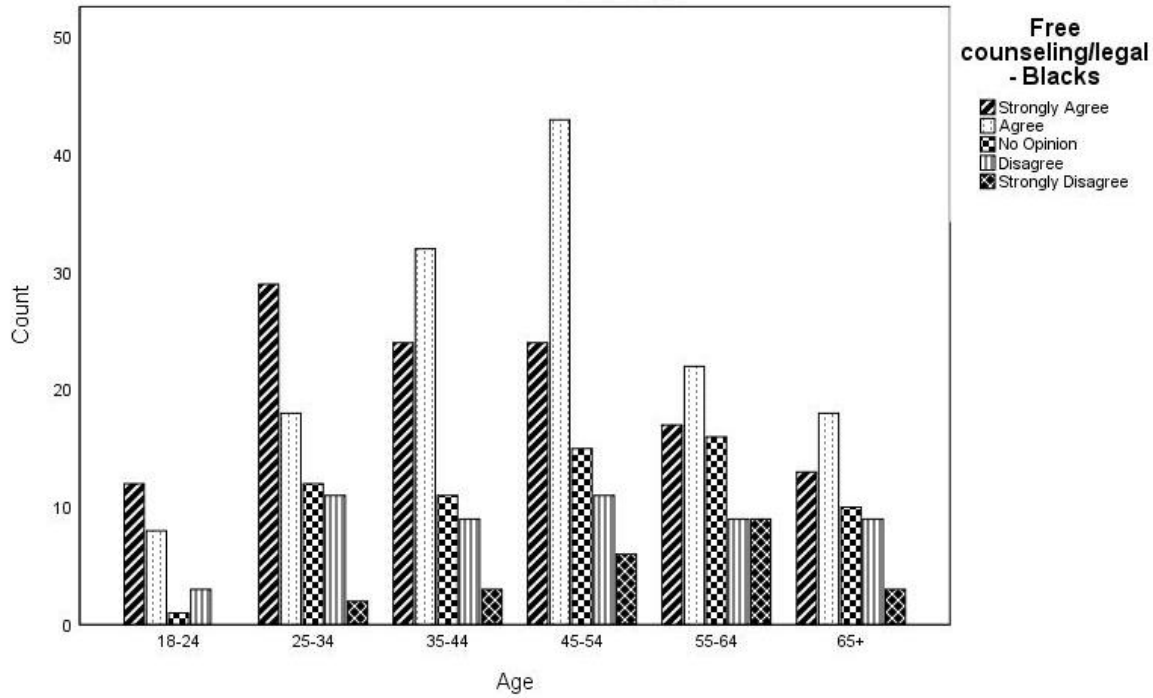


Figure 186
Gender v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

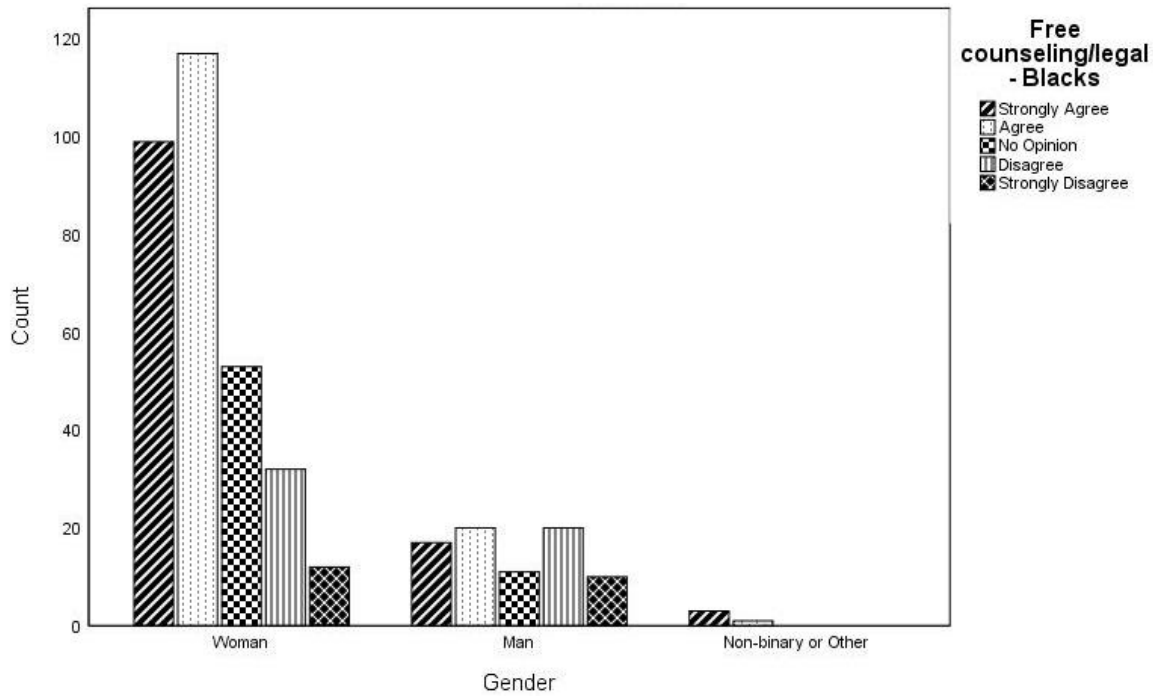


Figure 187
Education v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

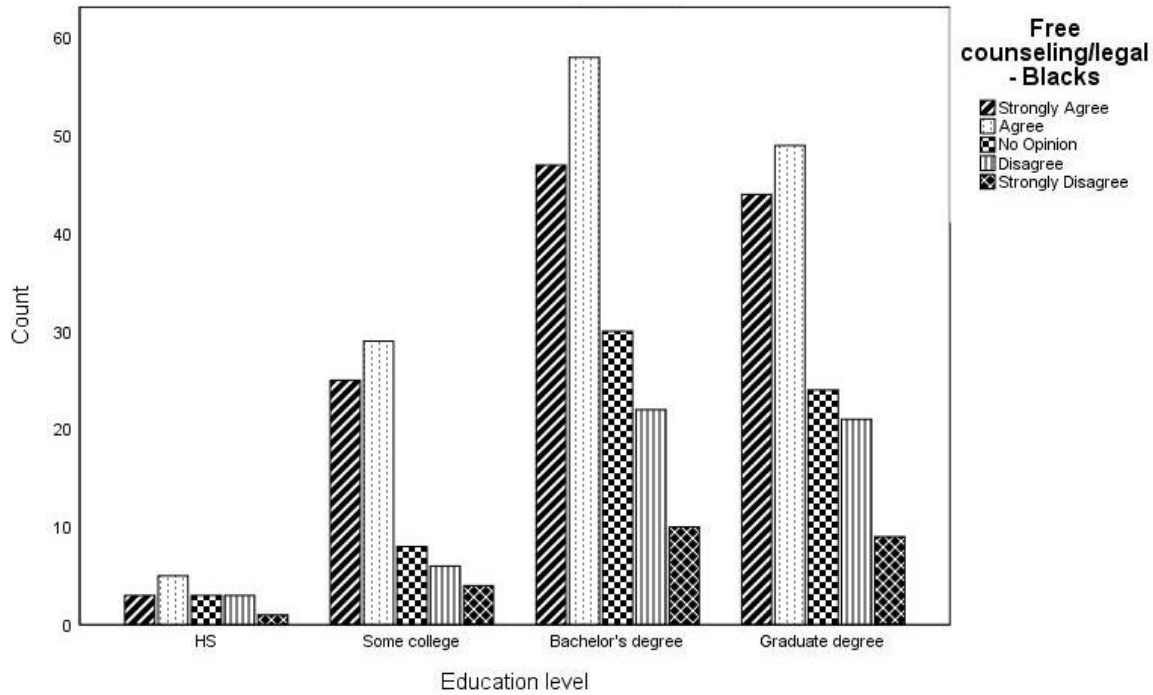


Figure 188
Income v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

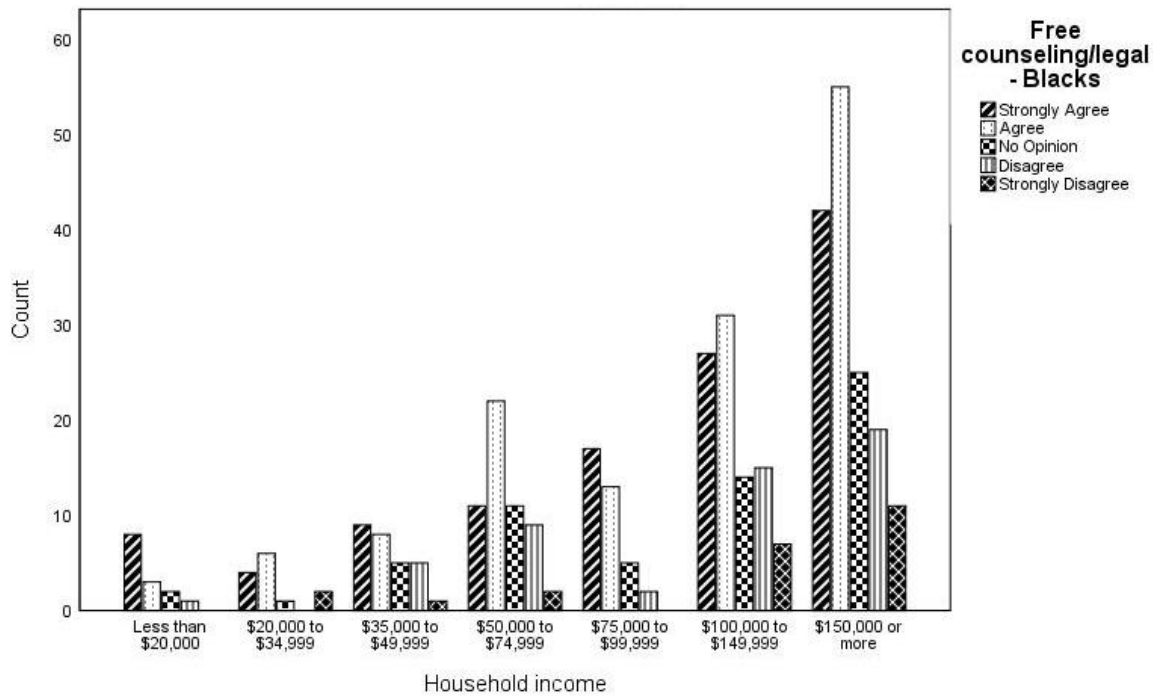


Figure 189

Census region of birth v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

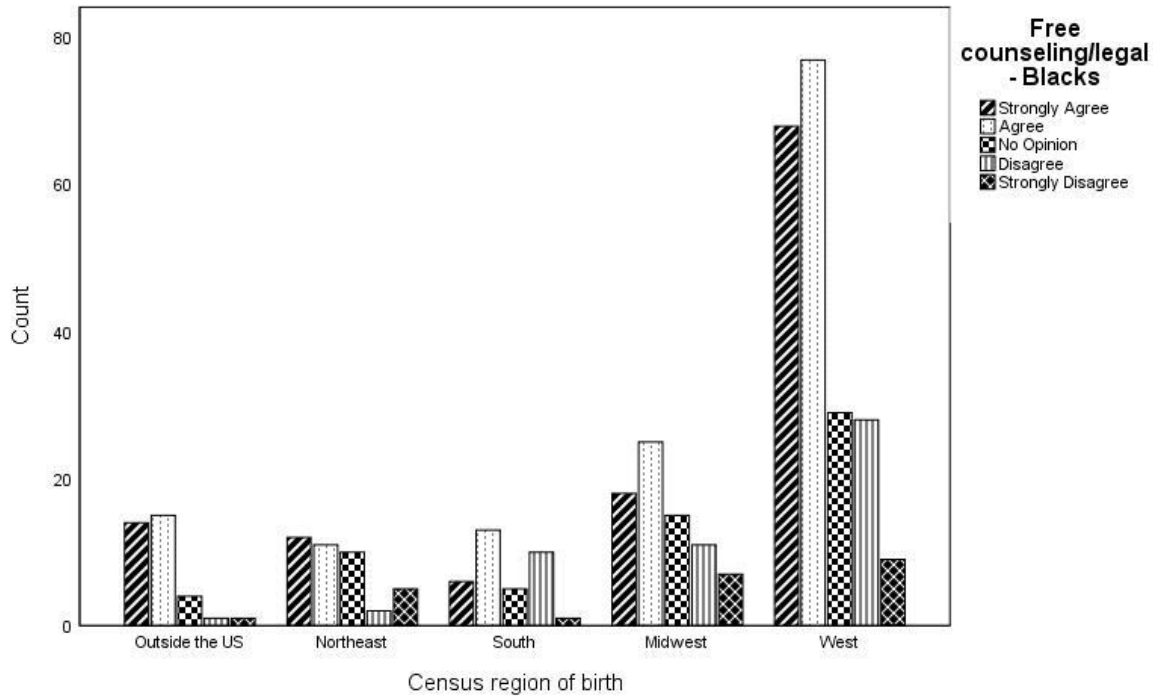


Figure 190

BEA region of birth v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

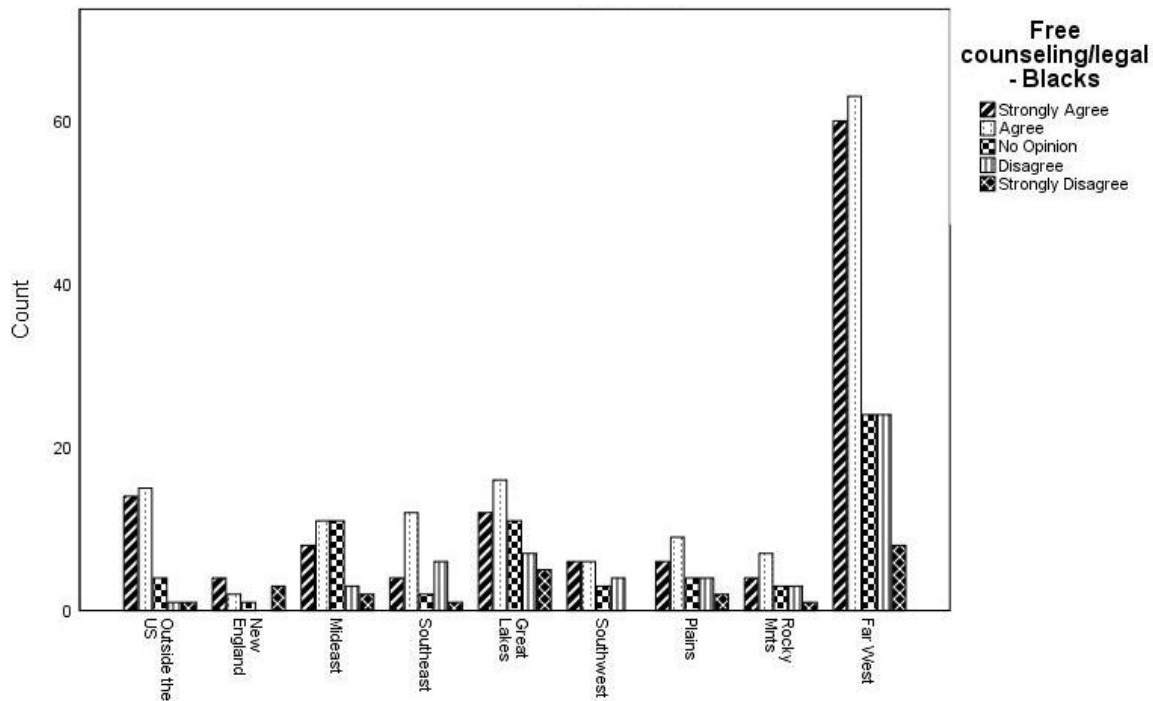


Figure 191

Census region of residence v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

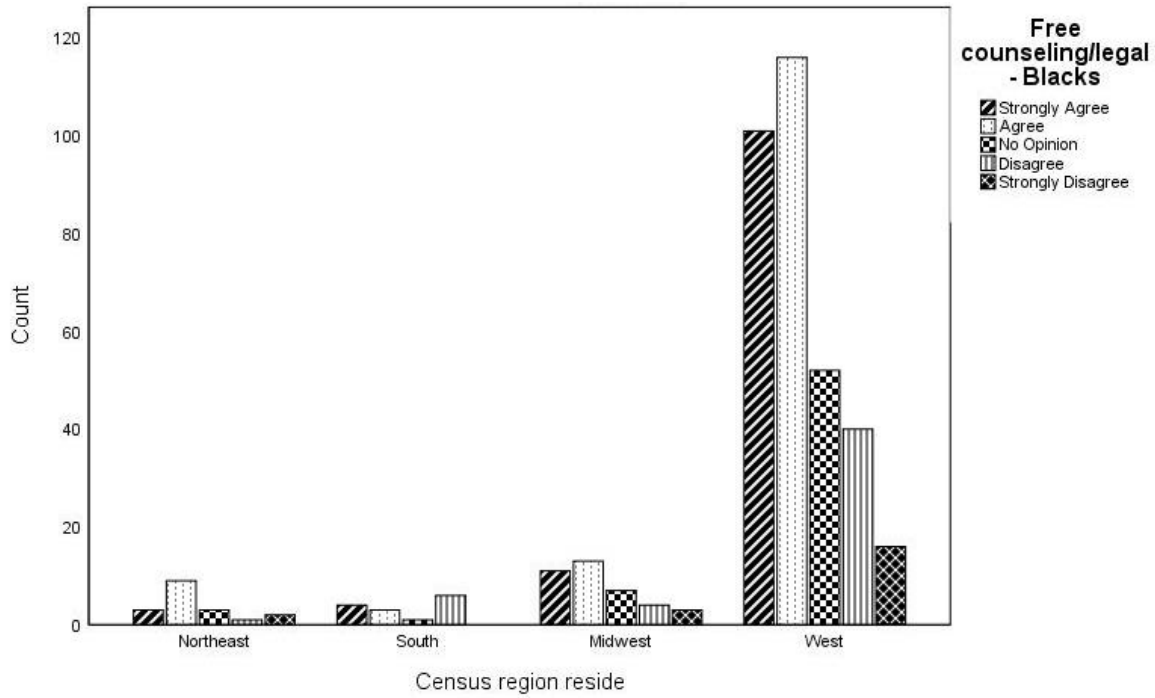


Figure 192

BEA region of residence v. Free legal & counseling services for Blacks

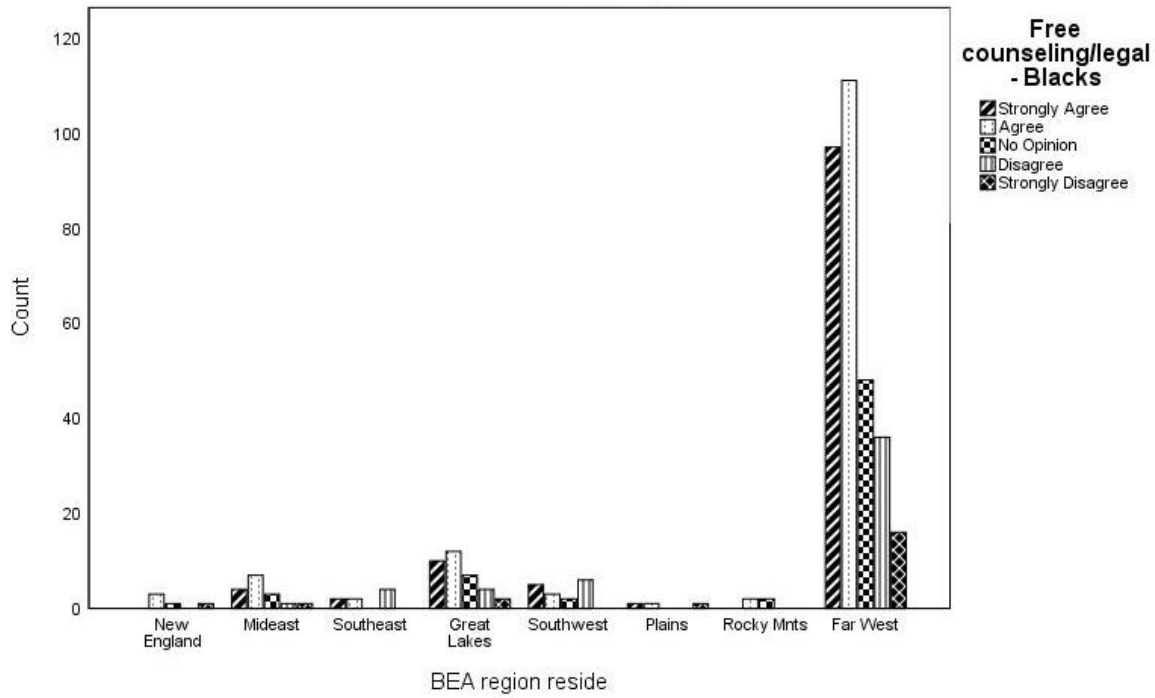


Figure 193
Age v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

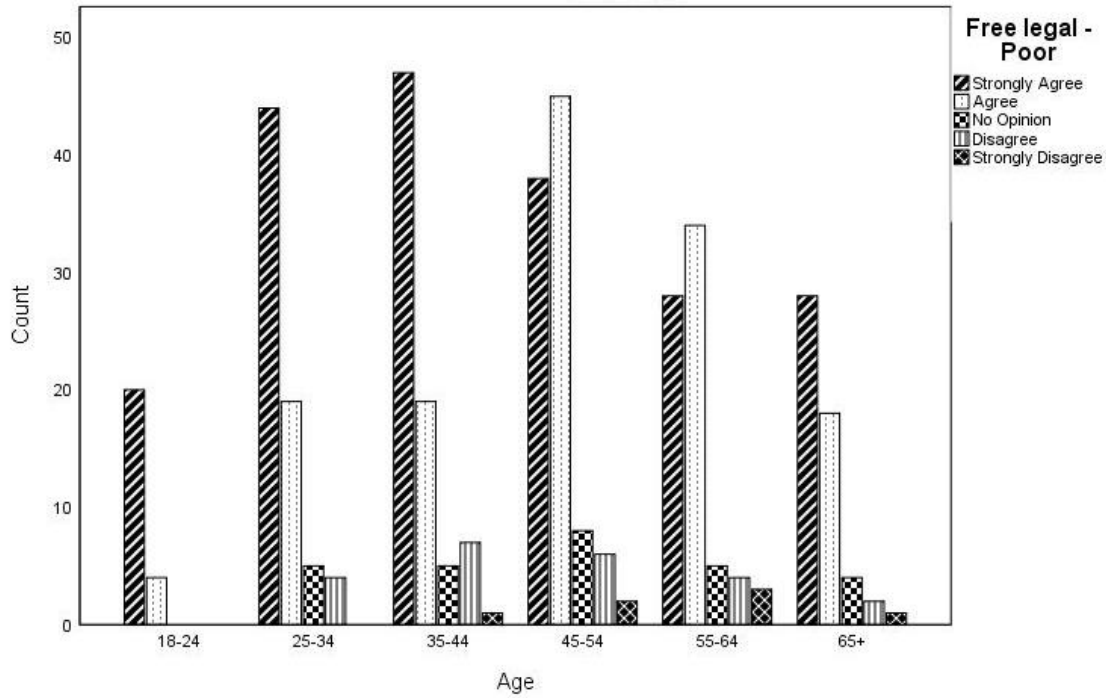


Figure 194
Race v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

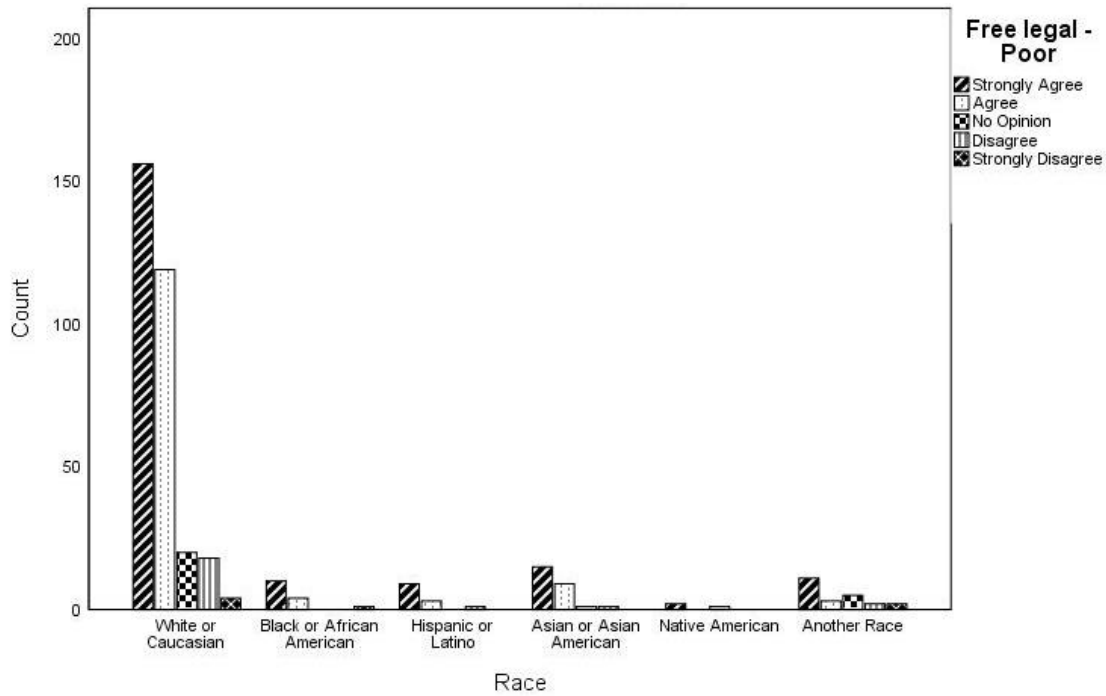


Figure 195
Gender v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

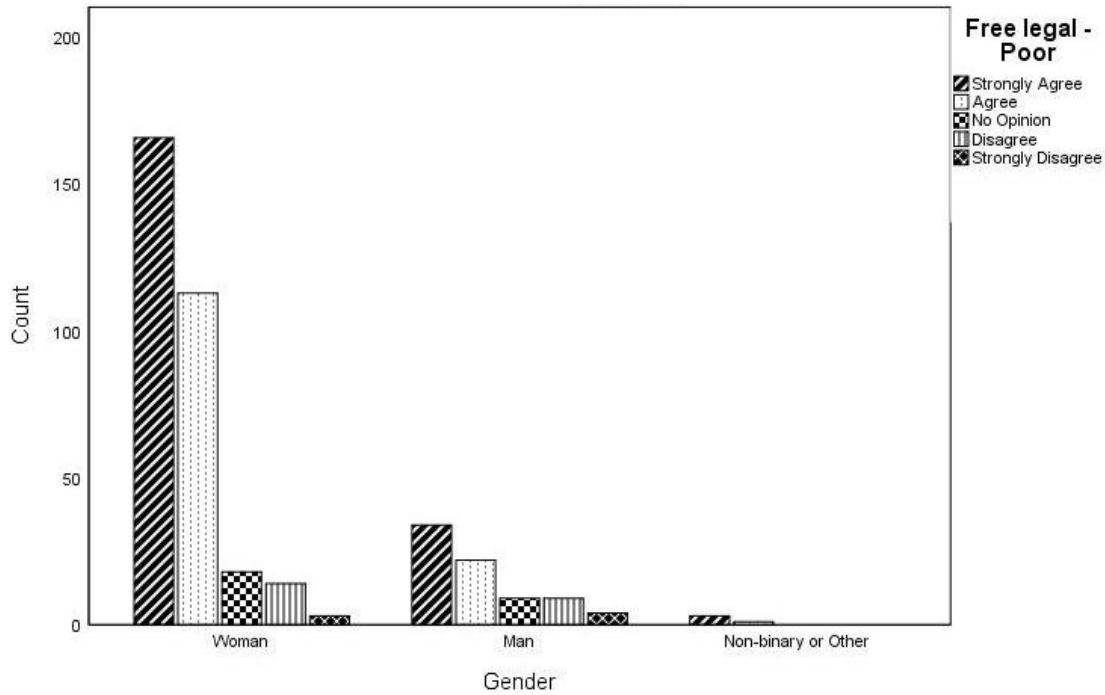


Figure 196
Community diversity v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

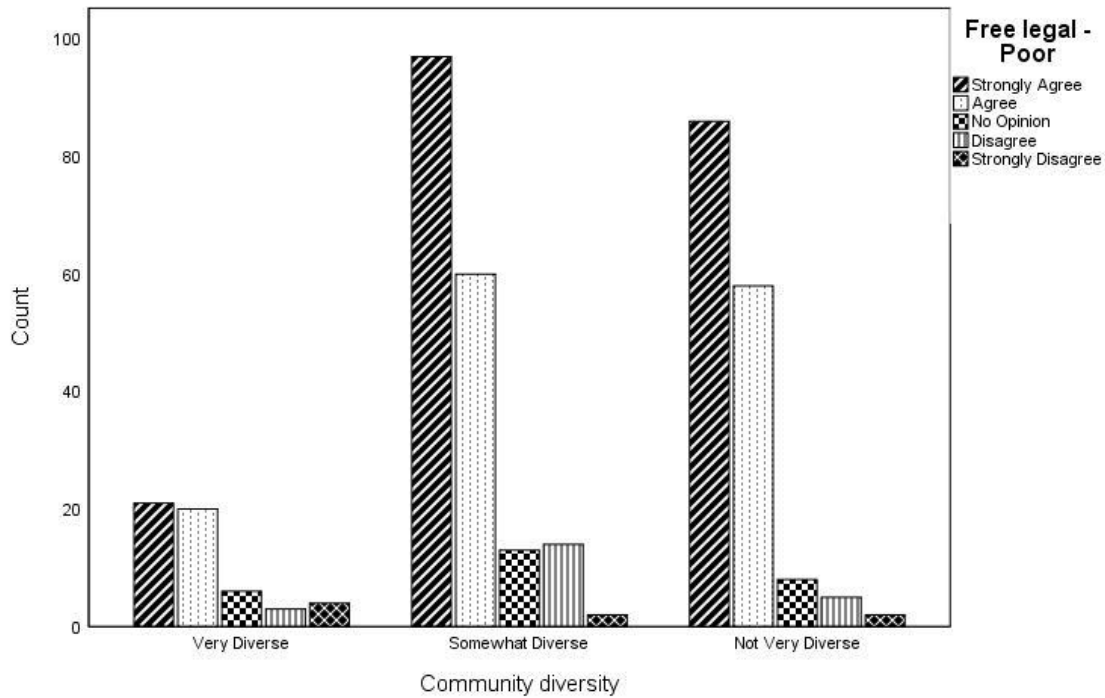


Figure 197
Education v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

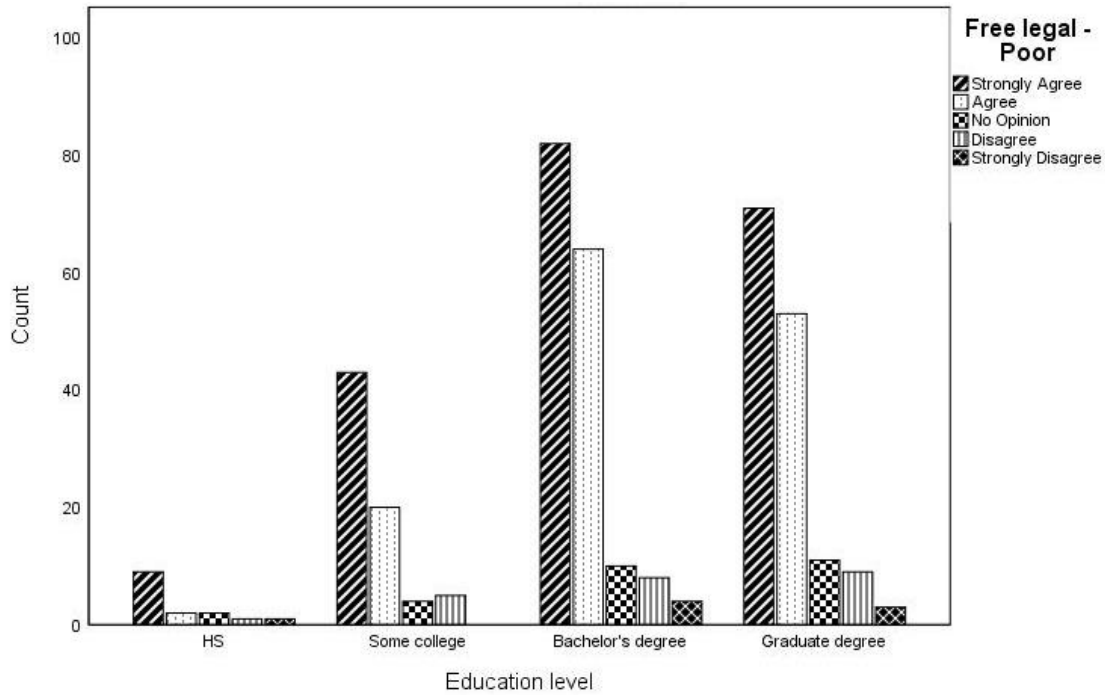


Figure 198
Income v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

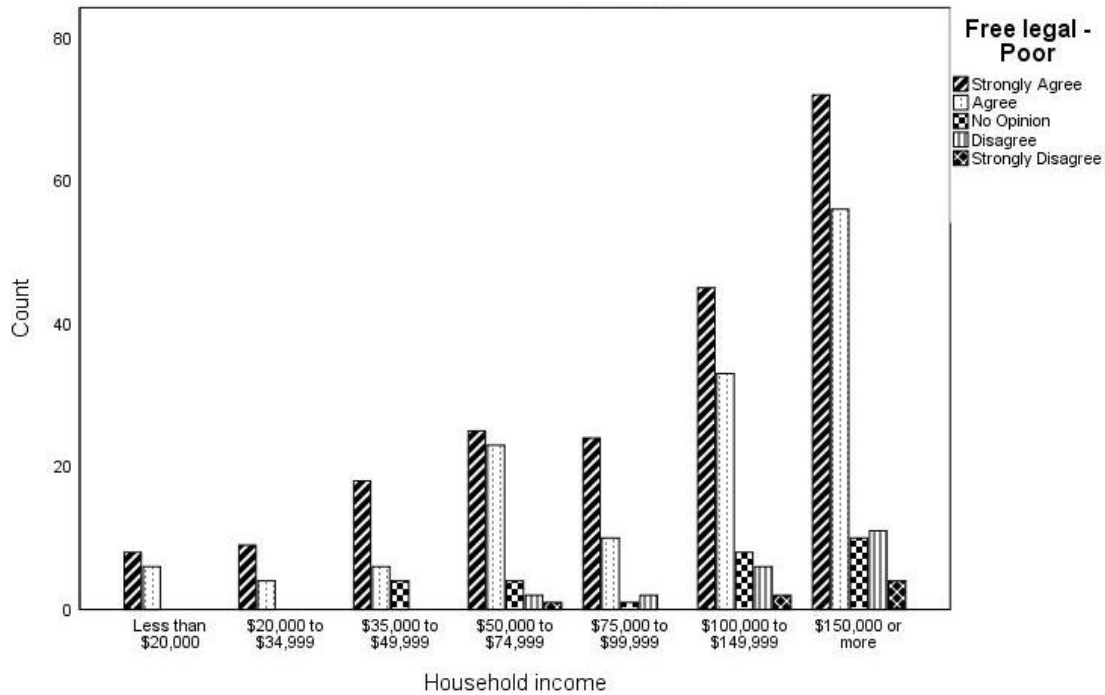


Figure 199

Census region of birth v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

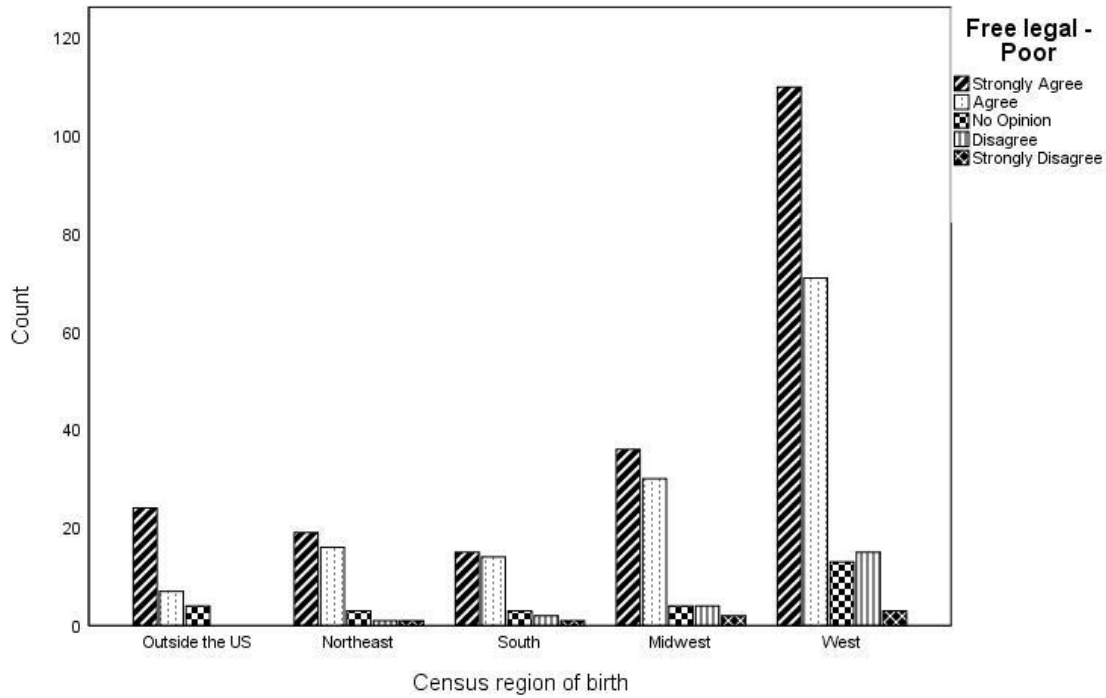


Figure 200

BEA region of birth v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

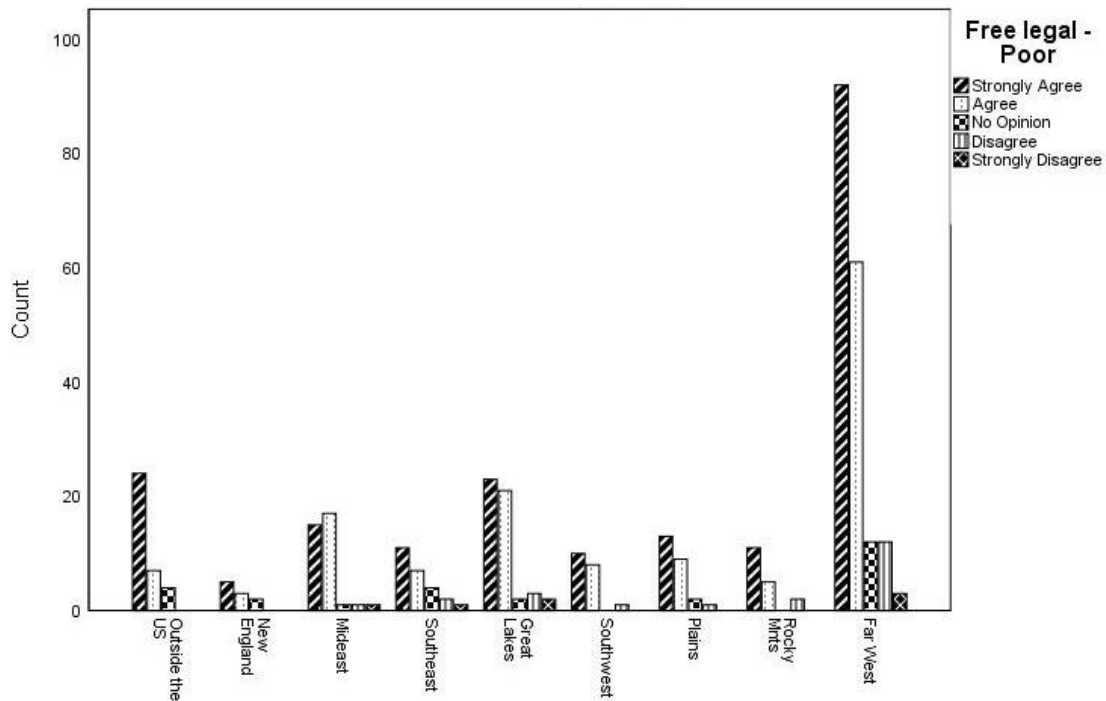


Figure 201

Census region of residence v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

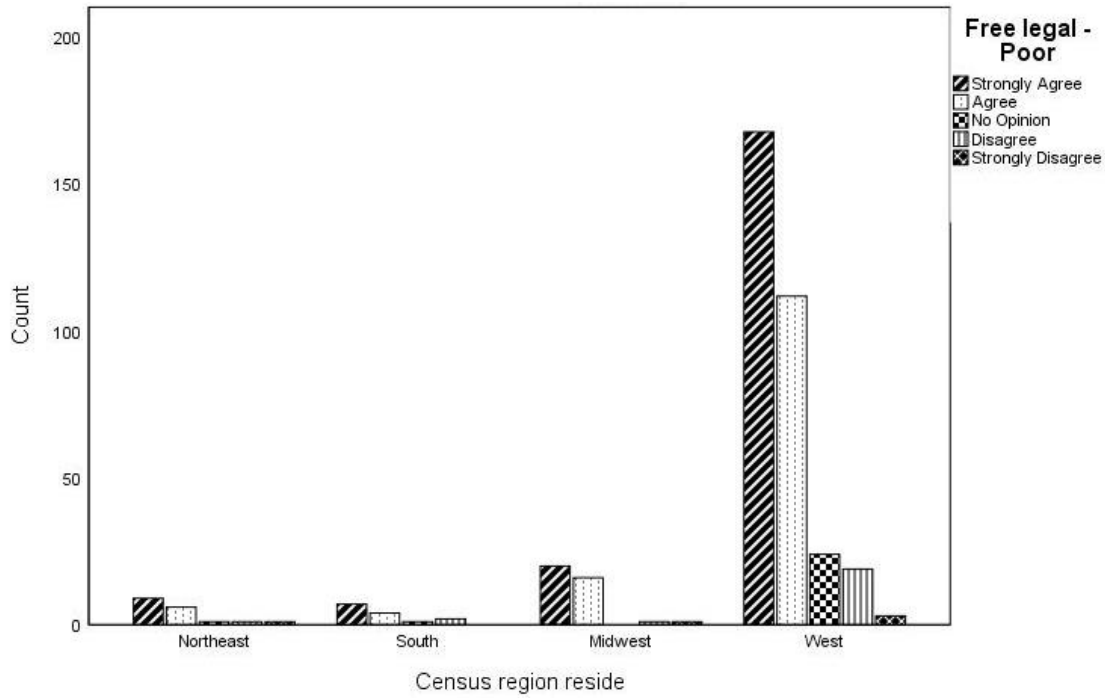


Figure 202

BEA region of residence v. Free legal services in civil cases for poor

