

DISCRIMINATION IN AMERICA:

EXPERIENCES AND VIEWS OF WHITE AMERICANS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Survey Background

This report is part of a series titled “Discrimination in America.” The series is based on a survey conducted for National Public Radio, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. The survey was conducted January 26 – April 9, 2017, among a nationally representative, probability-based telephone (cell and landline) sample of 3,453 adults age 18 or older. The survey included nationally representative samples of African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, Native Americans, whites, men, women, and LGBTQ adults. This report presents the results specifically for a nationally representative probability sample of 902 white U.S. adults. Other reports analyze each other group, and the final report will discuss major highlights from the series.

Discrimination is a prominent and critically important matter in American life and throughout American history. While many surveys have explored Americans’ beliefs about discrimination, this survey asks people about their own personal experiences with discrimination.

Summary: Personal Experiences of Discrimination

Though a majority (55%) of white Americans believe that discrimination against whites exists in America today, relatively few say that they have been personally discriminated against because they are white.

In the context of institutional forms of discrimination, whites are most likely to say they have been personally discriminated against because they are white when applying for jobs (19%), when being paid equally or considered for promotions (13%), or when applying to or while attending college (11%). Whites without a college degree and whites who believe that anti-white discrimination exists are especially likely to report these experiences.

Regarding individual forms of discrimination, roughly one in five say they have personally experienced slurs (23%) or insensitive or offensive comments (19%) about their race or ethnicity. Additionally, 16% say they or a family member have been threatened or non-sexually harassed because they are white.

Whites who believe that anti-white discrimination exists in America today are more likely to say they have been personally discriminated against, across both institutional and individual forms of discrimination. However, these data cannot say whether personal experiences of discrimination cause a higher belief in widespread discrimination against whites, or if the general belief that anti-white discrimination exists causes a higher likelihood of perceiving personal experiences as discriminatory.

Moderate income whites (those making \$25,000 to \$49,999 per year) report significantly more experiences than higher-earning whites (those making \$75,000 or more per year). In some instances, low income whites (those making less than \$25,000 per year) also report different experiences than high income peers, but in areas that are distinct from moderate income whites.

Summary: Perceptions of Local Community

While whites generally report few personal experiences of discrimination, even fewer say that, where they live, other whites are often discriminated against because they are white. Only 7% of whites say they believe other whites in their local area are often discriminated against because they are white when applying for jobs or being paid equally or considered for promotions. Only 6% believe other whites are often discriminated against in the context of college. Additionally, 83-90% of whites *disagree* with statements such as “white people where I live have fewer employment opportunities just because they are white.”

A majority (63%) of whites say their local police is equally likely to use unnecessary force on racial minorities as they are on whites, while 19% of white Americans say that their local police are more likely to use unnecessary force against a minority person. In a separate question, 76% of whites say their local police reflect the racial background of the people in their neighborhood.

When evaluating their neighborhoods, whites generally say that the availability of public transportation options is worse than other places to live, but that the amount of crime, availability of parks and green spaces, and the air quality are better than other places to live.

As with personal experiences, whites who believe that discrimination against whites exists report significantly different perceptions about their local community than whites who do not believe such discrimination exists.

Summary: National Beliefs & Political Contact

Regarding beliefs about the national environment, a majority (55%) of whites believe there is discrimination against whites in America today. Significantly more – 84% of whites – believe that there is discrimination against racial and ethnic minorities in America today.

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of white Americans say that, in the past year, they have been personally contacted by representatives of a political party, candidate, community organization, or ballot issue encouraging them to vote or support their cause during an election. Being personally contacted in this way may lead to increased likelihood of voting or other forms of civic or political participation.

Overall, the findings illustrate that while a majority (55%) of white Americans generally believe that discrimination against whites exists today, many fewer say that they themselves have been personally discriminated against because they are white. When they do, they are most likely to describe discrimination in the workplace or when applying to or attending college. The findings also reveal the significant divide in both personal experiences of discrimination and perceptions of community life between white Americans who believe that anti-white discrimination exists in American today, and those who do not.

Notes on Report Language

This report distinguishes between institutional and individual forms of discrimination, though discrimination comes in many forms.¹ In this report, the term “institutional discrimination” refers to forms of discrimination based on laws, policies, institutions, and the related behavior of individuals who work in or control those laws, policies, or institutions. The term “individual discrimination” refers to forms of discrimination based in individual people’s prejudicial beliefs, words, and behavior. These are not necessarily mutually exclusive; the distinction is used for organizing purposes.

In this survey, people were asked whether they had ever personally experienced discrimination related to racism, sexism, and – for LGBTQ people – homophobia and transphobia. Questions about these experiences were asked in the same way, differing only in the perceived motivation for the discrimination (i.e., racism, sexism, homophobia). For example, respondents were asked, “Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination when applying for jobs because you are *white*?” and “Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination when applying for jobs because you are *a woman*?” Therefore, to mirror the question wording used in the survey, this report uses phrases such as “because of their race or ethnicity” or “because they are white.” These phrases describe respondents’ impressions of the motivating prejudice behind their experiences, and they do not imply blaming respondents for others’ discriminatory actions.

Additionally, these questions did not ask about the identity of the perceived discriminator. Respondents’ answers could therefore refer to experiences of discrimination committed by individuals of any race or ethnicity (or any other identity category).

As with other forms of self-reported data, these findings rely on respondents’ perceptions. While these experiences could be related to other factors, the fact that people believe they are due to racial discrimination is significant.

Any references to gender are based on respondents’ self-identified gender.

¹ See for example, Fred Pincus (1996), “Discrimination Comes in Many Forms,” *American Behavioral Scientist* 40(2):186-194, for distinctions between structural, institutional, and individual forms of discrimination.

INTRODUCTION

This report is part of a series titled “Discrimination in America.” The series is based on a survey conducted for National Public Radio, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health.

Discrimination is a prominent and critically important matter in American life and throughout American history. While many surveys have explored Americans’ beliefs about discrimination, this survey asks people about their own personal experiences with discrimination.

This report presents white Americans’ personal experiences with discrimination, as well as their perceptions of discrimination in their local area and in the nation.

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Respondents are included in this sample if they identified as white (non-Hispanic) in the initial screening questions. Any references to gender are based on respondents’ self-identified gender. All reported differences are statistically significant.

This survey was conducted January 26 – April 9, 2017, among a nationally representative, probability-based telephone (cell and landline) sample that included 902 white U.S. adults. The margin of error at the 95% confidence interval for the white sample in this report is $\pm 4.7\%$. Further methodological information is included at the end of the report.

I. Personal Experiences of Discrimination

In this survey, white Americans were asked about their personal experiences with discrimination, across a range of areas of life.

White Americans are most likely to say they have been discriminated against because they are white in the workplace and when applying to or while attending college. Whites without a college degree are especially likely to report these experiences. Additionally, both low-income and moderate-income whites report distinct experiences of discrimination.

Consistently, whites who believe that anti-white discrimination exists in America today report significantly different experiences than whites who do not believe such discrimination exists. Those who believe in anti-white discrimination are more likely to say they have been personally discriminated against, across both institutional and individual forms of discrimination.

Whites Who Believe Discrimination Against Whites Exists

People were asked, “Generally speaking, do you believe there is or is not discrimination against white people in America today?”

Overall, 55% of white Americans believe there is discrimination against white people today, while 43% of whites do not believe such discrimination exists.

People were then asked about personal experiences of discrimination, across a wide range of situations. Some of these situations involved institutional discrimination, such as in employment or housing. Some areas involved individual or interpersonal discrimination, including slurs, harassment, and violence. Each of these situations and questions will be discussed in detail in subsequent sections of this report.

As shown in Table 1, whites who believe discrimination against white people exists today are significantly and consistently more likely to report that they themselves have been personally discriminated against, compared to whites who do not believe discrimination against white people exists today. Importantly, these data cannot say whether the general belief that anti-white discrimination exists causes a higher likelihood of perceiving personal experiences as discriminatory, or if personal experiences of discrimination cause a higher belief in widespread discrimination against whites.

In the context of institutional discrimination, whites who believe anti-white discrimination exists are most likely to say they have been personally discriminated against because they are white when applying for jobs (31%), when being paid equally or considered for promotions (19%), and when applying to or while attending college (18%). In each case, 5% or fewer whites who do not believe in anti-white discrimination say they have had these experiences (Table 1).

**Table 1:
Percent of Whites Who Report Various Experiences of Discrimination,
Among Those Who Do vs. Do Not Believe Discrimination Against Whites Exists**

<u>Personal Experiences of Discrimination</u>	<u>White Americans who believe discrimination against white people...</u>	
	<u>Does exist</u> (55% of whites)	<u>Does not exist</u> (43% of whites)
Institutional Discrimination		
<i>Percent of whites who say they have been personally discriminated against because they are white when...</i>		
...Applying for jobs	31	1
...Being paid equally or considered for promotions	19	5
...Applying to or while attending college	18	4
...Interacting with police	14	5
...Trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house	9	1
...Trying to vote or participate in politics	7	1
 <i>Percent of whites who say, because they are white, they or a family member have been...</i>		
...Unfairly treated by the courts	11	1
...Unfairly stopped or treated by the police	10	2
 Individual Discrimination		
<i>Percent of whites who say...</i>		
...Someone referred to them or a group they belong to using slurs or other negative words about their race or ethnicity	32	13
...Someone made insensitive or offensive comments or negative assumptions about their race or ethnicity	28	9
...People have acted afraid of them because of their race or ethnicity	11	3
 <i>Percent of whites who say, because they are white, they or a family member have...</i>		
...Been threatened or non-sexually harassed	25	5
...Experienced violence	18	6
...Been told or felt they would not be welcome in a neighborhood, building, or housing development	16	5
...Been sexually harassed	13	3
 Avoidance of Discrimination		
<i>Percent of whites who say they...</i>		
...Have thought about moving or relocating to another area because they have experienced discrimination or unequal treatment where they live	16	8

NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q1, S5/Q13, S6/Q15, Q17, Q19, S7/Q23, S8/Q25, Q63a/b/c, Q64a/b/c, Q82, Q84, Q91. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

In the context of individual discrimination, whites who believe anti-white discrimination exists today are most likely to say that someone has referred to them using racial or ethnic slurs (32%), or made insensitive comments about their race (28%), among other experiences (Table 1).

Two-thirds of whites without a college degree believe discrimination against whites exists

Table 2: Percent of Whites Who Believe That Discrimination Against Whites Exists Today

All whites	55%
White Republicans	74%
White Democrats	28%
Whites without college degree	65%
Whites with college degree	38%
Non-LGBTQ whites	56%
LGBTQ whites	40%
<i>Whites who annually earn...</i>	
<\$25,000	62%
\$25,000-\$49,999	64%
\$50,000-\$74,999	52%
\$75,000+	48%
<i>Whites who live in...</i>	
Rural areas	63%
Urban areas	61%
Suburban areas	50%
South	67%
Midwest	52%
West	51%
Northeast	43%

NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/
Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health,
Discrimination in America: Experiences and
Views of White Americans, Jan 26 – Apr 9,
2017. Q1. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

As Table 2 illustrates, some whites are more likely than others to believe anti-white discrimination exists.

Nearly three times as many white Republicans (74%) as white Democrats (28%) believe discrimination against whites exists in America today.

Roughly two-thirds (65%) of whites without a college degree believe that discrimination against whites exists, while 38% of whites with a college degree or more agree.

LGBTQ whites are less likely (40%) to believe that anti-white discrimination exists, compared to their white heterosexual and cisgender (56%) counterparts.²

Roughly two-thirds of low income whites (62% of those who earn less than \$25,000 per year) and moderate income whites (64% of those who earn \$25,000-\$49,999) believe this, compared to 48% of high income earners (those making \$75,000 or more).

Geographically, whites living in the South are more likely than those in any other region of the country to hold this belief.³ Whites living in rural areas are more likely than those in suburban areas to say they believe discrimination against whites exists today.

In the following sections, each area (institutional discrimination, individual discrimination, and

avoidance of discrimination) presented in Table 1 will be further explored.

² “Cisgender” describes individuals who identify as the sex they were assigned at birth (i.e., people who are not transgender). The total number of white (non-Hispanic) and LGBTQ-identified respondents in this survey is 282.

³ “Midwest,” as defined by U.S. Census 4-Region division, includes: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. “Northeast” includes: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. “South” includes: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. “West” includes: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Personal Experiences of Institutional Discrimination

People were asked whether they believe they have ever personally experienced discrimination because they are white, across a variety of situations. In the context of institutional discrimination, these situations were: when applying to jobs; when it comes to being paid equally or considered for promotions; when interacting with police; when trying to vote or participate in politics; when going to a doctor or health clinic; when applying to college or while at college; or when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house.

People were only asked about situations in which they had personally participated. For example, people were only asked if they had been discriminated against when applying to college if they had ever applied to college.

Among all white respondents, 97% have ever applied for a job; 98% have ever been employed for pay; 66% have ever applied to or attended college for any amount of time; and 81% have ever tried to rent a room or apartment or to apply for a mortgage or buy a home. For the remaining situations, screening questions were not used, but people could volunteer that they had never had these experiences.⁴

White Americans most likely to say they have been personally discriminated against because they are white in the workplace and at college

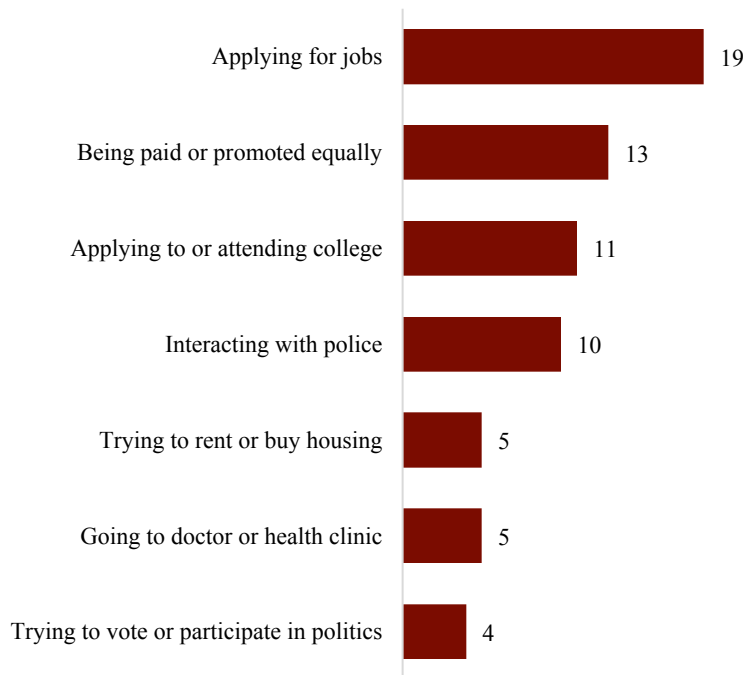
Figure 1 shows the overall reporting of perceived experiences of discrimination in each situation.

The top three areas where white Americans say they have been personally discriminated against are when applying for jobs, being paid equally or considered for promotions, and when applying to or while attending college.

Nearly one in five (19%) white Americans say they have personally experienced discrimination because they are white when it comes to applying for jobs. Additionally, 13% of white Americans say they have been discriminated against because they are white when it comes to being paid equally or considered for promotion, and 11% say they have been discriminated against because they are white while applying to or while attending college (Figure 1).

⁴ Screening questions were not used for interacting with police given the potential sensitivity of the question; for going to the doctor, given that 83% of adults have seen a doctor in the last year alone (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2015), “Summary Health Statistics Tables for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, Table A-18,” <https://goo.gl/AVfJPq>) and this question covers a lifetime span; or for trying to vote or participate in politics, as the question was worded intentionally broadly to capture a wide range of what might constitute political participation to the individual.

Figure 1:
Percent of Whites Saying They Have Ever Been Personally
Discriminated Against In Each Situation Because They Are White



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, *Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans*, January 26 – April 9, 2017. S5/Q13, S6/Q15, Q17, Q19, Q21, S7/Q23, S8/Q25. Each question asked of half-sample and of those who have participated in each area (e.g., among those who have ever applied for a job). Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

One in ten (10%) white Americans say they have been discriminated against because they are white when interacting with the police (Figure 1).

Fewer than one in ten white Americans say they have been personally discriminated against when seeking housing, medical care, and participating in politics. Among white Americans who have ever tried to rent a room or apartment or buy a house, 5% say they have been personally discriminated against because they are white when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house. Five percent (5%) say they have been discriminated against because they are white when going to a doctor or health clinic, and 4% say they have been discriminated against because they are white when trying to vote or participate in politics (Figure 1).

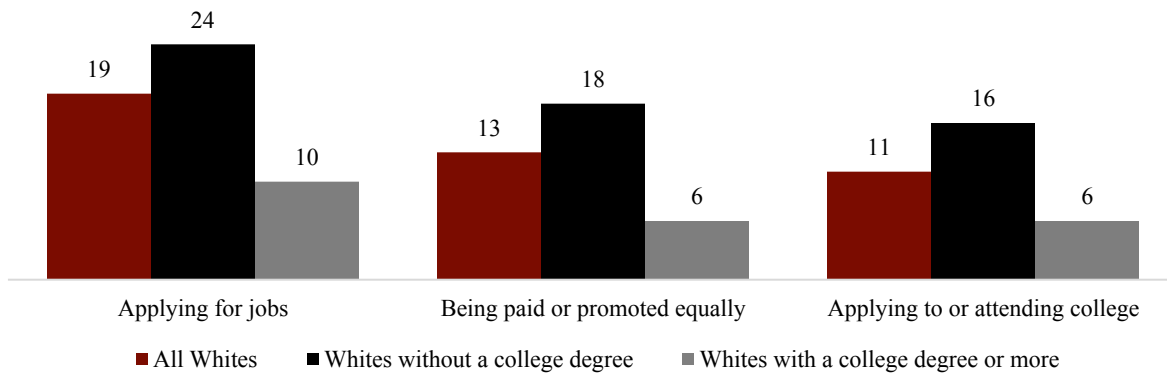
For these questions, there are no significant differences between white men and women in their reports of being personally discriminated against because they are white.

Whites without a college degree are 2-3 times more likely than whites with a college degree to report discrimination in workplace and at college

Whites without a college degree (combining those with some college experience but no college degree, and those with a high school degree or less) are more likely than whites with a college degree to say they have been personally discriminated against in the workplace and when applying to or while attending college because they are white.

In the context of the workplace, 24% of whites without a college degree say they have been racially discriminated against when applying for jobs, compared to 10% of whites with a college degree. When it comes to being paid equally or considered for promotions, 18% of whites without a college degree say they have been personally discriminated against because they are white, compared to 6% of whites with a college degree (Figure 2).

Figure 2:
Percent of Whites, By Education, Saying They Have Ever Been Personally Discriminated Against In Each Situation Because They Are White



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. S5/Q13, S6/Q15, S7/Q23. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

Additionally, among whites who have ever applied to or attended college for any amount of time, 11% say they were discriminated against because they are white (Figures 1 and 2). Whites without a college degree are more likely (16%) to say they were racially discriminated against when applying to or while at college, compared to whites who completed their college degree (6%) (Figure 2).

Few whites say they or their family members have been unfairly treated by courts or police

In a separate question, whites were asked if they believe they or a family member have been unfairly treated by the courts, or unfairly stopped or treated by the police, because they are white.⁵ This question referred to “unfair treatment,” rather than “discrimination,” to capture potential differences in perception of individuals’ experiences (i.e., people who might perceive an experience as unfair but would not call it discriminatory).

Only 7% of whites say that they or a family member have been unfairly treated by the courts because they are white. Another 6% say they have been unfairly stopped or treated by the police because they are white.

Personal Experiences of Individual Discrimination

People were asked about experiences of individual or interpersonal forms of discrimination, such as slurs, insensitive or offensive comments or negative assumptions, sexual harassment, threats or non-sexual harassment, and violence.

Roughly one in five whites report experiencing slurs or insensitive comments about their race or ethnicity; white men more likely to report these experiences than white women

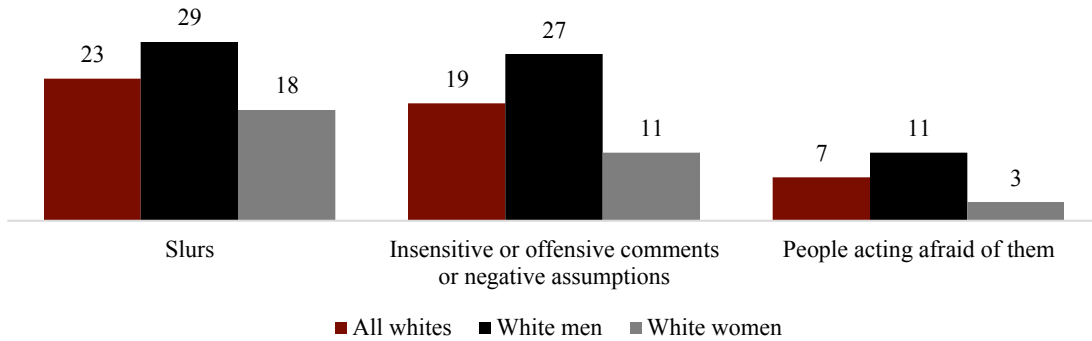
Figure 3 shows that 23% of all whites report that someone referred to them or a group they belong to using a slur or other negative word specifically about their race or ethnicity. Similarly, 19% of all whites say that someone has made insensitive or offensive comments or negative assumptions about their race or ethnicity. Seven percent (7%) say someone has acted afraid of them because of their race or ethnicity.⁶

Figure 3 further shows that white men are more likely than white women to report all three experiences. For example, 29% of white men report experiencing racial or ethnic slurs, compared to 18% of white women.

⁵ These questions asked whether “you or a family member” had experienced these forms of violence or discrimination. Respondents may be less willing to answer sensitive questions about their personal experiences, so family members’ experiences are included in the question to provide respondents an opportunity to indirectly disclose their own experiences, while also potentially capturing experiences of violence and discrimination in respondents’ immediate family. See Roger Tourangeau and Ting Yan (2007), “Sensitive Questions in Surveys,” *Psychological Bulletin* 133(5): 859-883, DOI: 10.1037/0033-2909.133.5.859.

⁶ Multiple responses were allowed; respondents could answer that these occurrences were based on their race or ethnicity, their gender, their sexual orientation or gender identity, and/or some other reason. The category of “Some other reason” includes volunteered responses such as religion, personal appearance (e.g., weight), political affiliation, disability, and not knowing the basis of the slur, negative comment, or expression of fear.

Figure 3:
Percent of Whites, By Gender, Saying They Have Personally Experienced Various Forms of Individual Discrimination Because of Their Race or Ethnicity

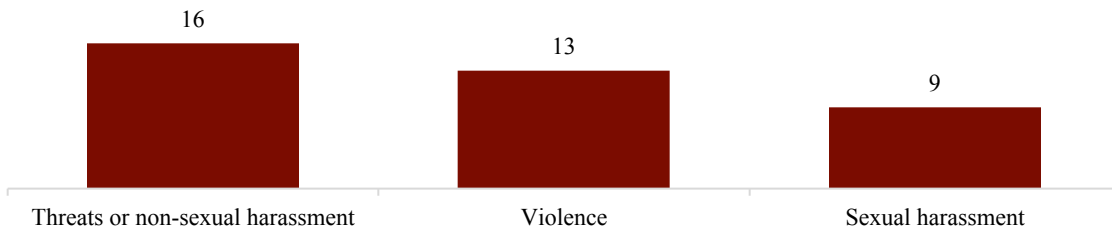


NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q63a/Q64a, Q63b/Q64b, Q63c/Q64c. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

More than one in ten whites say they have experienced threats, harassment, or violence because they are white; white men more likely to report threats and violence

Figure 4 shows that 16% of all white Americans say they believe they or a family member have been threatened or non-sexually harassed because they are white. Another 13% say that they or a family member have experienced violence because they are white, and 9% say they have experienced sexual harassment because they are white.

Figure 4:
Percent of Whites Saying They or a Family Member Have Experienced Various Forms of Individual Discrimination Because They Are White



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q91. Question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

White men are more likely than white women to say they have been threatened or non-sexually harassed (25% men, 9% women) and that they have experienced violence (20% men, 7% women) because they are white. There are no differences between white men and women in their reporting of experiencing sexual harassment because they are white.⁷

Whites living in non-majority white neighborhoods more likely to say they have felt or been told they would be unwelcome in a neighborhood

In a separate question on harassment, 11% of white Americans say that they or a family member have been told or felt as though they would not be welcome in a neighborhood, building, or housing development because they are white. White Americans who describe their neighborhood as non-majority white are more likely to say they have felt or been told they were unwelcome because they were white (18%), compared to those living in majority white areas (8%).

Avoidance of Discrimination

People were asked whether they ever avoid engaging in certain behaviors, such as seeking medical care or calling the police when in need, to avoid potential discrimination or to avoid potentially interacting with police.

Few white Americans say they have avoided medical care and calling police when in need to avoid potential discrimination; low income whites more likely to say so

Overall, only 3% of white Americans say they have avoided going to a doctor or seeking health care out of concern that they would be discriminated against or treated poorly because they are white. Similarly, 2% say they have avoided calling the police or other authority figures, even when in need, out of concern they would be discriminated against because they are white.

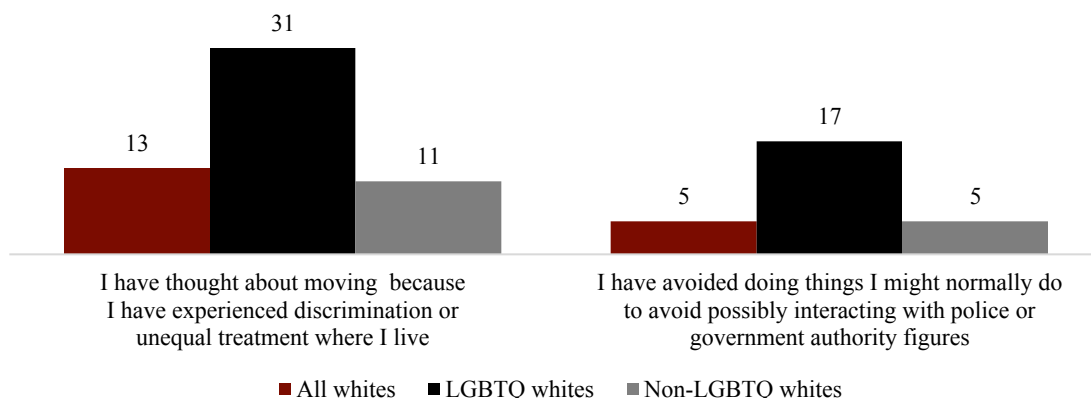
However, white Americans making under \$25,000 per year are more likely to say they have avoided medical care (9%) out of concern they would be racially discriminated against, compared to 0% of white Americans making \$75,000 or more per year.

LGBTQ whites roughly three times more likely than non-LGBTQ whites to say they have considered moving because they have experienced discrimination, and to say they avoid interacting with police or government authority figures

People were asked if they have ever thought about moving or relocating because they experienced discrimination or unequal treatment where they were living. Overall, 13% of white people say they have thought about moving because of discrimination where they live. White LGBTQ people are nearly three times as likely to have considered moving because of discrimination (31%) compared to non-LGBTQ whites (11%) (Figure 5).

⁷ White women are, however, much more likely to say they have been sexually harassed because of their gender (42% of white women, compared to 8% of white men). LGBTQ white people are also more likely to say they have been sexually harassed because of their gender (53%) compared to non-LGBTQ white people (23%). These findings will be further analyzed in future reports in this series.

Figure 5:
Percent of Whites, By LGBTQ Identity, Saying They
Have Considered Moving Because of Discrimination, or That They
Have Avoided Police or Authority Figures



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q84, Q89. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

People were also asked, “Have you ever avoided doing things that you might normally do, such as using a car or public transportation, seeking medical care, or participating in political or social events, because you wanted to avoid possibly interacting with the police or government authority figures?” Overall, 5% of white people say they have avoided these normal day-to-day tasks to avoid possibly interacting with the police or authority figures. Here, white LGBTQ people are more than three times as likely (17%) as non-LGBTQ people (5%) to say they have avoided these tasks (Figure 5).

Majority of whites have avoided going to a doctor due to concern for the cost

In a separate question not related to racial discrimination, 58% of white people say they have avoided going to a doctor or seeking health care for themselves or others in their family out of concern for the cost. Roughly two-thirds of white Americans living in urban (66%) and suburban (63%) settings say they have avoided medical care out of concern for the cost, compared to 43% of whites living in rural areas.

Differences By Income

There are significant differences in reported experiences of discrimination by individual income level. Moderate income whites (those making \$25,000 to \$49,999 per year) report significantly more experiences than higher-earning whites (those making \$75,000 or more per year).

In some instances, low income whites (those making less than \$25,000 per year) also report different experiences than high income peers, but in areas that are distinct from moderate income whites.

Both low income (62%) and moderate income (64%) whites are more likely to believe anti-white discrimination exists, compared to 48% of high income whites (Table 2).

Moderate income whites report significant experiences of discrimination

As Table 3 shows, moderate income white Americans (those making \$25,000-\$49,999 per year) are more than twice as likely as high income whites (those making \$75,000 or more per year) to report experiences of both institutional and individual discrimination, as well as patterns of avoiding discrimination.

For example, in the context of experiences of institutional discrimination, 38% of moderate income whites say they have been personally discriminated against when it comes to applying for jobs, while 14% of higher income whites share this belief. In the context of individual experiences, moderate income whites are more likely to say they have been threatened or non-sexually harassed (30%) because they are white, compared to 13% of higher income whites.

Additionally, moderate income whites are more likely than high income whites to say they have considered moving due to discrimination where they live (19% vs. 7%), and that they have avoided calling the police due to concern they would be discriminated against because they are white (9% vs. <0.5%) (Table 3).

Table 3:
Percent of Whites Who Report Various Personal Experiences of Discrimination,
Among Moderate vs. High Income Whites

<u>Personal Experiences of Discrimination</u>	<u>White Americans who earn...</u>	
	<u>Moderate income</u> <u>(\$25,000-\$49,999)</u>	<u>High income</u> <u>(\$75,000+)</u>
Institutional Discrimination		
<i>Percent of whites who say they have been personally discriminated against because they are white when...</i>		
...Applying for jobs	38	14
...Interacting with police	25	6
 <i>Percent of whites who say, because they are white, they or a family member have been...</i>		
...Unfairly stopped or treated by the police	21	3
Individual Discrimination		
<i>Percent of whites who say...</i>		
...People have acted afraid of them because of their race or ethnicity	8	1
 <i>Percent of whites who say, because they are white, they or a family member have...</i>		
...Been threatened or non-sexually harassed	30	13
...Been sexually harassed	24	8
Avoidance of Discrimination		
<i>Percent of whites who say they...</i>		
...Have thought about moving or relocating to another area because they have experienced discrimination or unequal treatment where they live	19	7
...Have avoided calling police, even when in need, out of concern they would be discriminated against because they are white	9	<0.5

NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. S5/Q13, Q17, Q63c/64c, Q84, Q88a, Q91. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

Low income whites also more likely to report discrimination, in situations distinct from those reported by moderate income whites

Low income white Americans (those earning less than \$25,000 or less per year) are more likely than high income whites (those earning \$75,000 or more per year) to report discrimination across several areas (Table 4). However, the areas in which low income whites differ from high income whites are often distinct from the areas in which moderate income whites differ from high income whites.

**Table 4:
Percent of Whites Who Report Various Personal Experiences of Discrimination,
Among Low vs. High Income Whites**

<u>Personal Experiences of Discrimination</u>	<u>White Americans who earn...</u>	
	<u>Low income (<\$25,000)</u>	<u>High income (\$75,000+)</u>
Institutional Discrimination		
<i>Percent of whites who say they have been personally discriminated against because they are white when...</i>		
...Being paid equally or considered for promotion	23	7
...Going to a doctor or health clinic	13	3
Individual Discrimination		
<i>Percent of whites who say...</i>		
...People have acted afraid of them because of their race or ethnicity	12	1
Avoidance of Discrimination		
<i>Percent of whites who say they...</i>		
...Have avoided going to doctor or seeking health care out of concern they would be discriminated against because they are white	9	0

NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. S6/Q15, Q21, Q62a, Q63c/64c. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

For example, as Table 4 shows, lower income whites are more than twice as likely as their higher income peers to report personal experiences of discrimination when it comes to being paid equally or considered for promotions and when going to a doctor or health clinic. In contrast, moderate income whites disproportionately report these experiences when applying for jobs or interacting with police (Table 3).

II. Perceptions of Local Community

People were asked to evaluate aspects of life where they live, including how often discrimination happens to other white people there, local employment and educational opportunities, and how their neighborhood compares to other places to live.

Overall, very few white Americans say that where they live, other white people “often” experience discrimination in any area, or that white people in their area have fewer employment, pay, or educational opportunities just because they are white. Consistent with personal experiences of discrimination, whites who believe discrimination against whites exists report significantly different perceptions of life in their community.

Whites Who Believe Discrimination Against Whites Exists

People were asked about their perceptions of local discrimination, local opportunities, local police and government, as well as to evaluate various aspects of their community environment. Each of these areas will be discussed in further detail in the following sections.

As with personal experiences of discrimination, whites who believe that anti-white discrimination exists today report significantly different perceptions and evaluations of the areas where they live, compared to whites who do not share this belief.

As Table 5 illustrates, whites who believe that anti-white discrimination exists are more likely to say that, where they live, other whites “often” experience discrimination when applying for jobs (13%), applying for or while attending college (12%), and when seeking housing (5%). In each case, less than 0.5% of whites who do not believe anti-white discrimination exists share these perceptions.

Whites who believe in anti-white discrimination are more likely (20%) than whites who do not (6%) to say that, where they live, white people have fewer employment opportunities just because they are white. Similarly, 18% of whites who believe in anti-white discrimination say that white children do not have the same chances for a quality education as racial and ethnic minority children do, compared to only 4% of whites who do not believe in anti-white discrimination (Table 5).

Additionally, there are significant differences in perceptions of local police and their likelihood to use unnecessary force against racial minorities compared to whites in the same situation: significantly fewer whites who believe in anti-white discrimination say their local police are more likely to use force on a racial minority than on a white person (9%), compared to whites who do not believe in anti-white discrimination (32%) (Table 5).

Whites who believe in anti-white discrimination are more likely to negatively evaluate the availability of public transportation options and grocery stores in their neighborhoods, and they are less likely to say they live in an upper income area (Table 5).

The following sections will examine each of these areas and questions in further detail.

**Table 5:
Percent of Whites Who Report Various Perceptions of Their Local Community,
Among Those Who Do vs. Do Not Believe Discrimination Against Whites Exists**

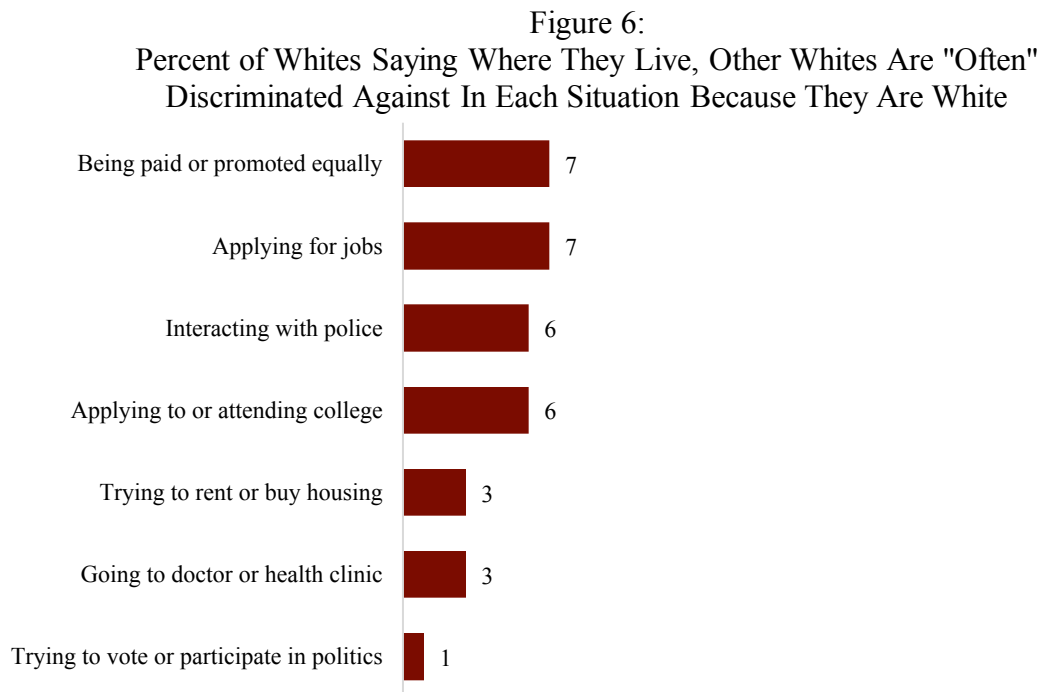
<u>Perceptions of Local Community</u>	<u>White Americans who believe discrimination against white people...</u>	
	<u>Does exist</u> (55% of whites)	<u>Does not exist</u> (43% of whites)
Perceptions of Local Discrimination		
<i>Percent of whites who say they believe, where they live, other whites are “often” discriminated against because they are white when...</i>		
...Applying for jobs	13	0
...Applying to or while attending college	12	<0.5
...Trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house	5	<0.5
Perceptions of Local Opportunity		
<i>Percent of whites who agree that...</i>		
... White people where they live have fewer employment opportunities just because they are white	20	6
... White children where they live don't have the same chances for a quality education as racial or ethnic minority children do	18	4
Perceptions of Local Police & Government		
<i>Percent of whites who say...</i>		
...Their local police force reflects the racial or ethnic background of the people living in that neighborhood	81	69
...Their local police are <u>more likely</u> to use unnecessary force on a racial or ethnic minority person	9	32
...Their local police are <u>just as likely</u> to use unnecessary force on a white person as on a minority person in same situation	69	55
...Their local police are <u>unlikely</u> to use unnecessary force, regardless of race/ethnicity (volunteered response)	15	5
Perceptions & Evaluations of Community Environment		
<i>Percent of whites who say, where they live, the...</i>		
...Availability of <u>public transportation options</u> is worse than in other places	47	33
...Availability of <u>grocery stores</u> where they live is worse than in other places	18	8
<i>Percent of whites who say they...</i>		
...Live in a predominantly upper income area	8	14

NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q1, Q12, Q22, Q24, Q65, Q73, Q80, Q85, Q87, Q95. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

Perceptions of Local Discrimination

In addition to their personal experiences of discrimination, people were asked about discrimination that occurs where they live, across a variety of situations.⁸ People were asked how often, if ever, they believe such discrimination occurs in the area where they live to other white people, using a scale of never, rarely, sometimes, or often.

As Figure 6 shows, fewer than 10% of white Americans say that where they live, other white people “often” experience discrimination in any context.



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, *Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans*, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q12, Q14, Q16, Q18, Q20, Q22, Q24. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

Whites without college degree and whites living in South both more likely to believe other whites are often discriminated against in the workplace

Whites without a college degree are more likely than whites with a college degree or more to say that white people often experience discrimination when applying for jobs and when being paid equally or considered for promotions. In both cases, 10% of whites without a college degree say that other whites in their area often experience discrimination. Only 3% of whites with a college degree say that other whites in their area are often discriminated against when applying for jobs,

⁸ These were the same situations discussed in personal experiences of discrimination: applying to jobs; being paid equally or considered for promotions; interacting with police; trying to vote or participate in politics; going to a doctor or health clinic; applying to college or while at college; trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house.

with 1% saying other whites experience discrimination when being paid equally or considered for promotions.

Similarly, whites living in the South are more likely than those in the Midwest to say that white people often experience discrimination when applying for jobs (14% South, 1% Midwest) and when it comes to being paid equally or considered for promotions (15% South, 1% Midwest).

Low income whites significantly more likely to say other whites in their area are often discriminated against, across a range of situations

Low income whites (those earning less than \$25,000 per year) are much more likely than high income whites (earning \$75,000 or more per year) to say they believe that other whites often experience discrimination, across multiple situations. Low income whites are more likely to say other whites are often discriminated against when being paid equally or considered for promotions (16%), when interacting with police (13%), when going to the doctor or health clinic (9%), and when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house (7%). In each case, 1% or less of high income whites say that other whites are often discriminated against in a given situation.

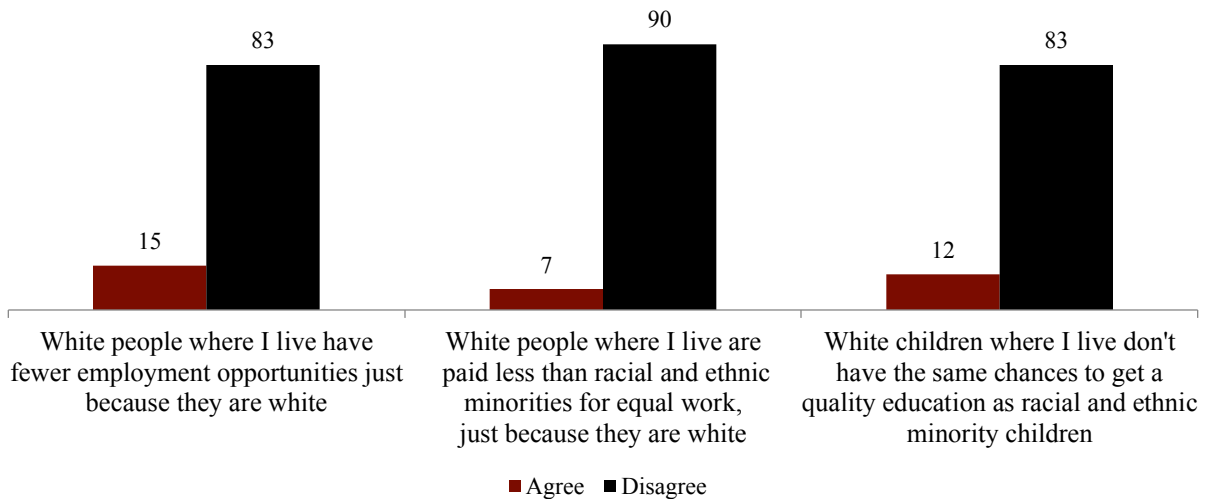
Perceptions of Local Opportunity

People were asked to agree or disagree with statements about local employment and educational opportunities, and whether they were encouraged while growing up to apply for college.

Few whites believe that white people in their area have fewer employment, pay, or educational opportunities just because they are white

As Figure 7 shows, 15% of white Americans agree with the statement, “White people where I live have fewer employment opportunities, just because they are white.” In contrast, 83% disagree. Only 7% of whites agree with the statement, “White people where I live are paid less than racial or ethnic minorities for equal work, because they are white,” while 90% of whites disagree. Twelve percent (12%) of whites say that white children in their area do not have the same chances to get a quality education as children who are racial or ethnic minorities, while 83% of whites disagree with that statement.

Figure 7:
Whites' Perceptions of Unequal Employment,
Pay, & Educational Opportunities in Their Neighborhood



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q65, Q68, Q72. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

However, there are some differences of opinion regarding employment opportunities. One in five (20%) whites without a college degree say that whites in their area have fewer employment opportunities simply because they are white, compared to 5% of whites with a college degree.

Majority of whites say they were encouraged to apply to college while growing up; LGBTQ whites three times as likely to say they were discouraged from applying

In a separate question related to educational opportunity, whites were asked if, while growing up, they were encouraged to apply for college, discouraged from applying, or whether this was never discussed. Overall, a majority (63%) of all whites say that they were encouraged to apply to college. Another 31% say applying to college was never discussed while growing up, while 6% say they were discouraged from applying.

Younger whites are more likely to say they were encouraged to apply for college: 78% of whites ages 18-29 say they were encouraged to apply for college, compared to 66% of those ages 30-49, 63% of those ages 50-64, and 44% of those ages 65 and older.

Half (50%) of low income whites (earning less than \$25,000 per year) say that applying for college was never discussed while growing up, compared to 15% of whites making \$75,000 or more. Similarly, 41% of whites without a college degree say applying to college was never discussed, compared to 11% of whites with a college degree.

In contrast, white LGBTQ people are three times as likely (15%) to say they were discouraged from applying for college, compared to non-LGBTQ whites (5%).

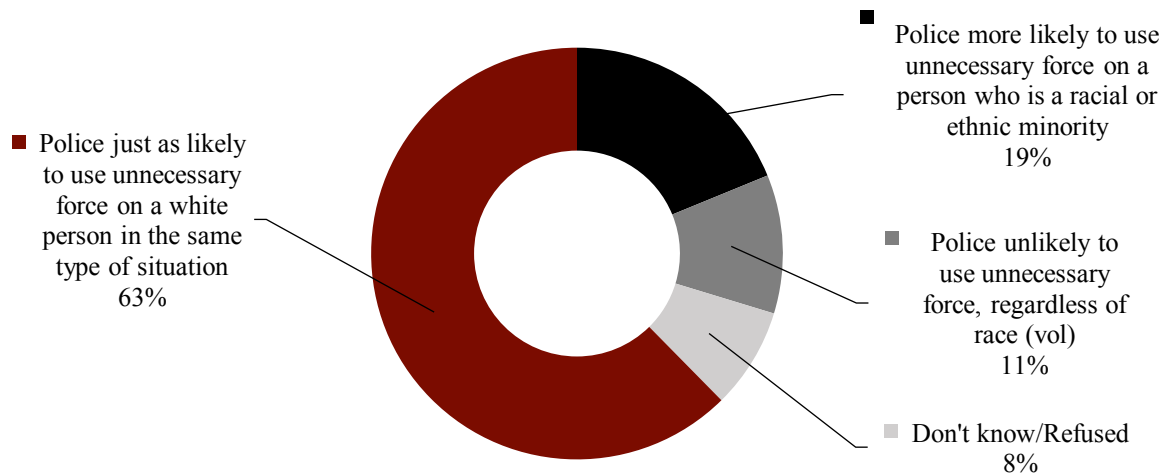
Perceptions of Local Police & Government

People were asked about their experiences and perceptions of police and public safety in their own neighborhoods. To emphasize their own experiences, rather than national events, respondents were first told: “Now I’d like to ask you some questions about public safety. Some of these questions will ask about the police in the area where you live. Many news events over the past few years have highlighted some of the tensions between police and the communities they work in. We want you to think about the place where you live and your own personal experience, rather than events nationwide.”

Nearly two-thirds of whites believe their local police are just as likely to use unnecessary force on a white person as on a racial minority person in the same situation

Overall, 63% of whites believe that, where they live, police officers are just as likely to use unnecessary force on a white person as on a person of a racial or ethnic minority. Fewer than one in five (19%) whites believe their local police are more likely to use unnecessary force on a person who is a racial or ethnic minority (Figure 8).

Figure 8:
Whites' Beliefs on Likelihood of Police Officers To Use
Unnecessary Force Against Minorities vs. White People in Same Situation



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q87. Question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

Another 11% of whites volunteered that the police are unlikely to use unnecessary force, regardless of race (Figure 8), and an additional 1% volunteered that the police are more likely to use unnecessary force against white people than they are against racial minorities (not shown).

College educated, LGBTQ, Midwest, and/or urban whites most likely to believe that police more likely to use unnecessary force against racial minorities

Fewer than one in five (19%) whites believe that the police in their local area are more likely to use unnecessary force against racial or ethnic minorities (Figure 8). However, as Table 6 shows, some white people are more likely to hold this belief than others.

Table 6: Percent of Whites Who Believe Police Are More Likely To Use Unnecessary Force Against Minorities

All whites	19%
LGBTQ whites	44%
Non-LGBTQ whites	16%
Whites with college degree	31%
Whites without college degree	12%
<i>Whites who live in...</i>	
Urban areas	28%
Suburban areas	21%
Rural areas	8%
Midwest	28%
West	23%
South	14%
Northeast	7%

NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/
Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health,
Discrimination in America: Experiences and
Views of White Americans, Jan 26 – Apr 9,
2017. Q87. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

LGBTQ white people are the group most likely to hold this belief: 44% of LGBTQ whites believe their local police are more likely to use unnecessary force against racial and ethnic minorities, compared to 16% of non-LGBTQ whites (Table 6).

Nearly a third (31%) of whites with college degrees share this belief, compared to 12% of whites without a college degree (Table 6).

There are significant geographic differences in this belief. Whites living in urban areas (28%) are more than three times as likely as whites in rural areas (8%) to believe police are more likely to use unnecessary force against minorities (Table 6).

Finally, whites in the Midwest are most likely (28%) to express this belief, compared to half as many (14%) whites in the South and a quarter as many (7%) in the Northeast U.S. (Table 6).

Despite these demographic differences of note, for every subgroup of white people, the majority or

plurality of whites believe their local police are just as likely to use unnecessary force on white people as on racial or ethnic minorities.⁹

Most whites say their local police force reflects the racial composition of their neighborhood

When asked about the racial or ethnic background of the police in their neighborhood, 76% of white Americans say the police force reflects the racial or ethnic background of the people living in their area, while 10% say the police are mostly of a different racial or ethnic background than the people living in their area. Fourteen percent (14%) did not know or declined to answer.

Whites living in majority white neighborhoods are more likely to say their local police force reflects the racial background of their neighborhood (84%), compared to whites living in non-majority white neighborhoods (63%).

⁹ The one exception is LGBTQ white people: 44% say the police are more likely to use unnecessary force against minorities, 44% say the police are just as likely to use such force against white people in the same situation, 4% say the police are unlikely to use unnecessary force regardless of race, and 8% say they do not know.

Large majority of whites believe local government represents their views well, and that they can affect what local government does; LGBTQ whites less likely to share these beliefs

When asked, “How well do you feel that your local government represents the views of people like you,” 76% of whites say their local government represents these views somewhat or very well. Twenty-one percent (21%) say not too well or not well at all. Whites living in self-described upper and middle income areas are more likely (83% upper, 78% middle) to say they believe their local government represents their views very or somewhat well, compared to 56% of whites living in lower income areas who share this view.

Additionally, when asked, “How much can people like you affect what your local government does,” 64% of whites say some or a great deal. Those with a college degree are more likely to say this than other whites with less education: 75% of those with a college degree say some or a great deal, compared to 58% of whites with no college degree.

LGBTQ-identified whites are less likely to endorse these beliefs. Roughly two-thirds of LGBTQ people (64%) say their local government represents their views very or somewhat well, compared to 78% of non-LGBTQ whites. Similarly, 54% of LGBTQ whites believe they can affect what their local government does, compared to 64% of non-LGBTQ whites.

Perceptions & Evaluations of Community Environment

People were asked to describe and evaluate aspects of the area where they live, including its racial composition and the general economic and health status of the neighborhood.

Overall, 67% of whites say they live in an area or neighborhood that is predominantly white, while 31% say their area is not predominantly white. Whites with college degrees are more likely (78%) than those without a college degree (62%) to live in predominantly white areas.

When describing the general economic status of the area in which they live, 11% say they live in a mostly upper income area, while 59% say they live in a mostly middle income area. Another 15% say they live in a mainly lower income area, and 15% say they do not have enough information to say.

Similarly, whites were asked to describe the overall health and well-being of the place they live. Sixty-one percent (61%) of whites say their neighborhood is in excellent or good health, 18% say fair or poor health, and 21% say they do not have enough information to say.

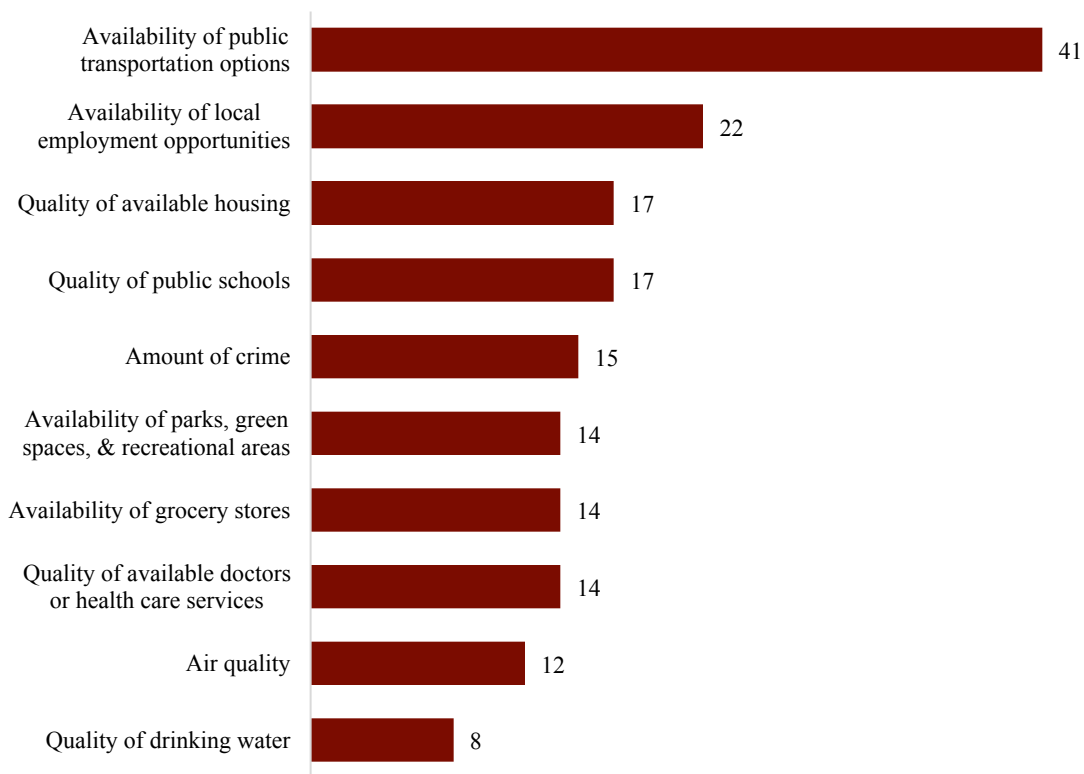
Whites most frequently rate the availability of public transportation as worse in their neighborhood than in other places to live

People were asked to describe and evaluate environmental aspects of the area in which they live. Specifically, they were asked to consider ten elements that affect quality of life, and to compare these elements to other places to live: “Compared to other places to live, do you think the (element) where you live is better, worse, or about the same as other places to live?”

These elements include: availability of grocery stores; air quality; quality of drinking water; quality of available housing; quality of available doctors or health care services; quality of public schools; availability of local employment opportunities; amount of crime; availability of parks, green spaces, and recreational areas; and, availability of public transportation options.

In most cases, either the majority or plurality of whites says that these aspects of their neighborhood are about the same as other places to live. However, as Figure 9 shows, the aspect of community environment that whites most frequently rate as worse in their neighborhood than in other places to live is the availability of public transportation options (41%).

Figure 9:
Percent of Whites Saying Each Element of Their
Community Environment Is **Worse** Than In Other Places to Live



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, *Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans*, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q85a/b/c/d/e/f/g/h/i/j. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

The next three aspects that whites most frequently rate as worse in their neighborhood than in other places to live are: availability of local employment opportunities (22%), quality of available housing (17%), and quality of public schools (17%) (Figure 9).

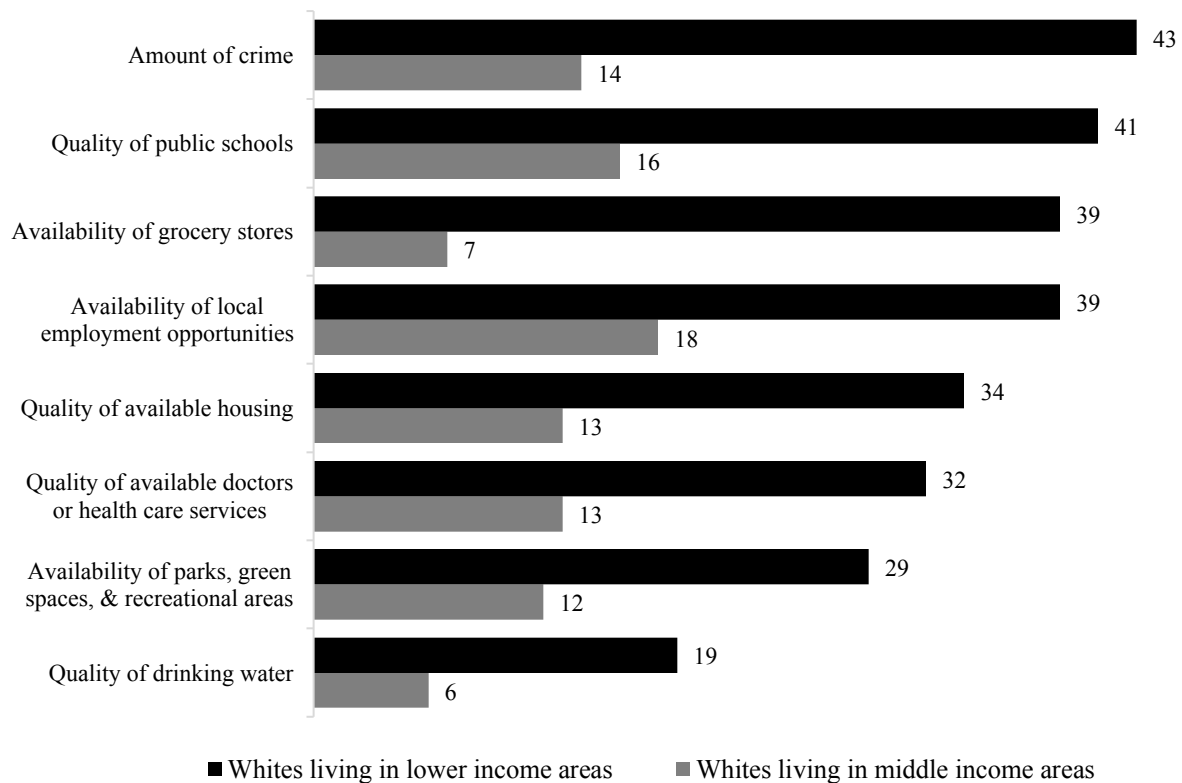
Roughly one in seven whites rank the amount of crime (15%), the availability of parks, green spaces, and recreational areas (14%), the availability of grocery stores (14%), and the quality of

available doctors or health care services (14%) in their area as worse than in other places to live (Figure 9).

Whites in low income areas more likely to negatively evaluate their neighborhoods than whites in middle income areas

While there is no significant difference in ratings of public transportation options, whites living in self-described low-income areas have significantly different – and more negative – beliefs about their neighborhoods than whites living in middle-income areas. Figure 10 shows that for eight of the ten studied neighborhood elements, whites living in low-income areas are at least twice as likely to rate their neighborhood as worse than other places to live, compared to whites living in middle income areas.

Figure 10:
Percent of Whites, By Perceived Neighborhood Income, Saying Each Element of Their Community Environment is **Worse** Than In Other Places to Live



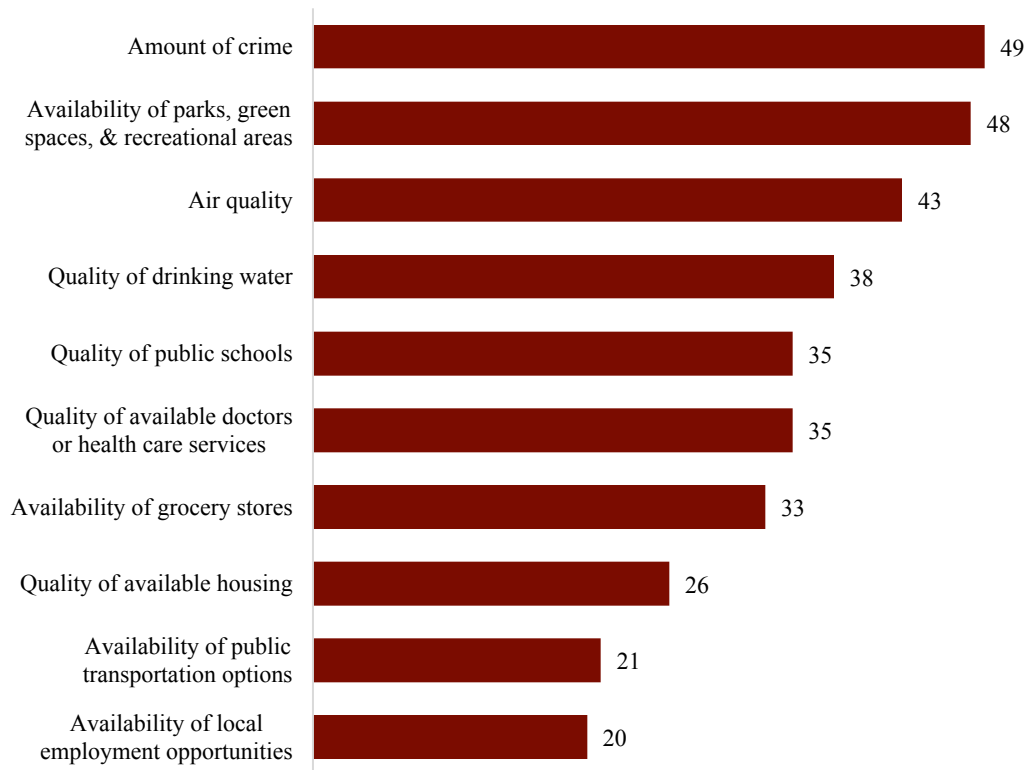
NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q85a/b/c/d/e/f/g/h/i/j. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

For example, 43% of whites living in predominantly low-income areas say the amount of crime in their area is worse than in other places to live, compared to 14% of whites living in middle income areas (Figure 10).

Whites most likely to rate amount of crime, parks and green spaces, and air quality as “better” in their neighborhood than in other places to live

Figure 11 shows the overall ranking of aspects of community environment that whites describe as “better” than other places to live.

Figure 11:
Percent of Whites Saying Each Element of Their
Community Environment Is **Better** Than In Other Places to Live



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, *Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans*, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q85a/b/c/d/e/f/g/h/i/j. Each question asked of half-sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

The aspects of community environment that white Americans most frequently rate as better in their neighborhood than in other places to live are the amount of crime (49%), availability of parks, green spaces, and recreational areas (48%), and air quality (43%) (Figure 11).

III. National Beliefs & Political Contact

Overall, 55% of whites believe that there is discrimination against whites in America today, while significantly more – 84% – believe there is discrimination against racial and ethnic minorities in America today.

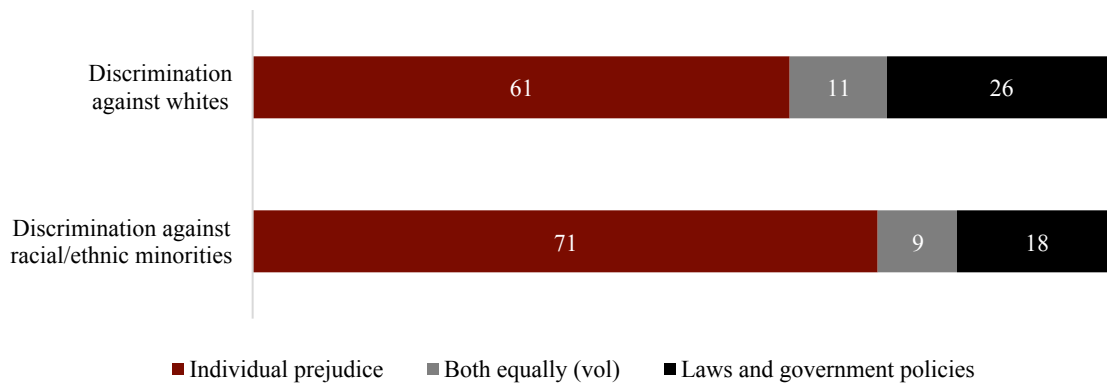
As discussed throughout the report, there are significant and persistent differences between whites who believe that discrimination against whites in America exists today, and those who do not (Tables 1, 5). Some groups, such as whites without a college degree and low- and moderate-income whites, are more likely to believe in anti-white discrimination (Table 2).

Institutional vs. Individual Discrimination

Those who believe discrimination exists today were then asked which they perceive to be the bigger problem for discrimination against each group (whites, and racial or ethnic minorities): discrimination that is based in laws and government policies, or discrimination that is based on the prejudice of individual people.

As Figure 12 shows, white Americans are most likely to identify discrimination based on individuals' prejudice as the bigger problem for both discrimination against whites (61%) and discrimination against racial/ethnic minorities (71%).

Figure 12:
Whites' Perceptions of Which is the Larger Problem for
Discrimination Against Whites vs. Against Racial Minorities:
Discrimination Based on Individuals' Prejudice, or
Discrimination Based in Laws and Government Policies



NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans, January 26 – April 9, 2017. Q2, Q4. Question asked of those who believe there is discrimination among total sample. Total N=902 white U.S. adults.

Figure 12 also shows that white Americans are more likely to identify discrimination based on laws and government policies as the bigger problem for anti-white discrimination (26%) than they are for discrimination against racial and ethnic minorities (18%).

Political Contact

Overall, 65% of white Americans say that in the past year, they have been personally contacted by representatives of a political party, candidate, community organization or ballot issue encouraging them to vote or support their cause during an election. Being personally contacted in this way may lead to increased likelihood of voting or other forms of civic or political participation.¹⁰

Whites making less than \$25,000 per year are significantly less likely to be contacted than their higher income peers: 48% of those making under \$25,000 they have been contacted in the last year, compared to 77% of those making \$75,000 or more per year.

With regard to party affiliation, 24% of whites describe themselves as Democrat, while 38% identify as Independent, 31% as Republican, and 4% as other. Nearly three in ten (29%) white women identify as Democrat, compared to 20% of white men. There are no significant gender differences in identifying as Republican, Independent, or other.

¹⁰ See, for example, Lisa García Bedolla and Melissa R. Michelson's *Mobilizing Inclusion: Transforming the Electorate through Get-Out-the-Vote Campaigns* (2012, Yale University Press), and Donald P. Green and Alan S. Gerber's *Get Out the Vote: How to Increase Voter Turnout* (2008, Brookings Institution Press).

Conclusion

While a majority (55%) of white Americans generally believe that discrimination against whites exists, fewer white Americans say that they themselves have been personally discriminated against because they are white. When they do, they are most likely to report discrimination when applying for jobs (19%), when being paid equally or considered for promotions (13%), or when applying to or while attending college (11%).

When describing discrimination in the area in which they live, only 7% of whites say they believe other whites are often discriminated against when applying for jobs or being paid equally or considered for promotions. Only 6% believe other whites are discriminated against when applying to or while attending college.

Generally, white Americans hold positive beliefs about their local government and their ability to influence it: 76% of whites believe that their local government represents the views of people like them somewhat or very well. Additionally, 64% of whites think they can influence what their local government does some or a great deal.

Regarding beliefs about the national environment, a majority of whites believe that discrimination exists in America today. Just over half (55%) of whites believe that discrimination against white people exists, while significantly more – 84% of whites – believe that discrimination against racial and ethnic minorities exists today.

Demographically, white men are more likely than white women to report personal experiences of individual discrimination, including slurs and insensitive or offensive comments about their race or ethnicity, as well as threats or violence because they or a family member are white.

Whites without a college degree are significantly more likely than whites with a college degree to believe they have personally been discriminated against because they are white when applying for jobs, when being paid equally or considered for promotions, and when applying to or attending college. They are also more likely to believe that other whites in their area have fewer employment opportunities just because they are white, and that other whites in their area are often discriminated against in the workplace because they are white. Moreover, whites without a college degree are more likely to believe that discrimination against whites exists today.

The most consistent difference throughout the survey, however, is between white Americans who believe that discrimination against whites exists in America today, and those who do not. Whites who believe that discrimination against whites exists are more likely to say they have been personally discriminated against because they are white, to perceive discrimination occurring to other whites, and to evaluate their neighborhood and local police differently, compared to whites who do not believe in anti-white discrimination. These data cannot say whether personal experiences of discrimination cause a higher belief in widespread discrimination against whites, or if the general belief that anti-white discrimination exists causes a higher likelihood of perceiving personal experiences as discriminatory. The findings nonetheless demonstrate the significant and consistent differences in experience and perception between those whites who do and do not believe that anti-white discrimination exists.

Methodology

The poll in this study is part of an on-going series of surveys developed by researchers at the Harvard Opinion Research Program (HORP) at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health in partnership with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and National Public Radio. The research team consists of the following members at each institution.

Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health: Robert J. Blendon, Professor of Health Policy and Political Analysis and Executive Director of HORP; Logan S. Casey, Research Associate in Public Opinion; John M. Benson, Senior Research Scientist and Managing Director of HORP; Justin M. Sayde, Administrative and Research Manager; and Tiffany Chan, Research Fellow.

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation: Carolyn Miller, Senior Program Officer, Research and Evaluation; Jordan Reese, Director of Media Relations; and Dwayne Proctor, Director, Achieving Health Equity Portfolio.

NPR: Anne Gudenkauf, Senior Supervising Editor, Science Desk; Joe Neel, Deputy Senior Supervising Editor, Science Desk; Keith Woods, Vice President, Diversity in News and Operations; Sara Goo, Acting Managing Editor, Digital News; Vickie Walton-James, Senior Supervising Editor, National Desk; Luis Clemens, Supervising Editor, National Desk; Alison Macadam, Senior Editorial Specialist; Alison Kodjak, Correspondent, Science Desk; and Rae Ellen Bichell, Reporter, Science Desk.

Interviews were conducted by SSRS of Glen Mills (PA) via telephone (including both landline and cell phone) using random-digit dialing, January 26 – April 9, 2017, among a nationally representative probability-based sample of 3,453 adults age 18 or older. The survey included nationally representative samples of Latinos, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans, as well as white Americans;¹¹ men and women, and LGBTQ adults.

This report presents the results specifically for a nationally representative probability-based telephone (cell and landline) sample of **902 white Americans (non-Hispanic)**. The margin of error for total white (non-Hispanic) respondents is ± 4.7 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Possible sources of non-sampling error include non-response bias, as well as question wording and ordering effects. Non-response in telephone surveys produces some known biases in survey-derived estimates because participation tends to vary for different subgroups of the population. To compensate for these known biases and for variations in probability of selection within and across households, sample data are weighted by cell phone/landline use and demographics (sex, age, education, and Census region) to reflect the true population. Other techniques, including random-digit dialing, replicate subsamples, and systematic respondent selection within households, are used to ensure that the sample is representative.

¹¹ African American, Asian American, and white American respondents who also identified as Hispanic or Latino were included only in the Latino sample.

Methodology (continued)

Group	Number of Interviews (unweighted n)	Weighted %
Total whites (non-Hispanic)	902	100
Half-sample		
A	423	--
B	479	--
Gender		
Men	482	48
Women	405	52
Age		
18-29	132	18
30-49	253	30
50-64	277	29
65+	238	23
Education		
High school grad or less	179	39
Some college	225	26
College grad or more	496	34
Household income		
<\$25,000 per year	162	23
\$25,000 to under \$50,000	167	22
\$50,000 to under \$75,000	139	11
\$75,000 or more	351	35
Region		
Northeast	155	18
Midwest	188	25
South	291	35
West	240	18
Metro status		
Urban	186	17
Suburban	507	53
Rural	174	25
LGBTQ		
Yes	282	6
No	602	92
Live in predominantly white area		
Yes	607	67
No	281	31
Income of area where you live		
Upper	124	11
Middle	533	59
Lower	130	15

NPR
ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION
HARVARD T.H. CHAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Discrimination in America: Experiences and Views of White Americans

The results presented here are from a survey conducted for National Public Radio, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, via telephone (landline and cell phone) by SSRS, an independent research company. Interviews were conducted using random-digit dialing, **January 26 – April 9, 2017**, among a nationally representative probability-based sample of 3,453 adults age 18 or older. The survey included nationally representative samples of Latinos, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans, as well as white Americans; men and women, and LGBTQ adults.

This document presents the results specifically for a nationally representative probability-based sample of **902 white Americans (non-Hispanic)**. The margin of error for total white (non-Hispanic) respondents is ± 4.7 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

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Responses shown in the tables that follow are percentages.

I. Introduction

(Asked of half-sample A; n= 423)

S5. Have you ever applied for a job?

	Whites
Yes, has applied for a job	97
No, has not applied for a job	3
DK/Ref	-

(Asked of half-sample A; n= 423)

S6. Have you ever been employed for pay?

	Whites
Yes, has been employed for pay	98
No, has not been employed for pay	1
DK/Ref	1

(Asked of half-sample B; n= 479)

S7. Have you ever applied for college or attended college for any amount of time?

	Whites
Yes, has applied for or attended college	66
No, has not applied for or attended college	34
DK/Ref	-

(Asked of half-sample; n= 479)

S8. Have you ever tried to rent a room or apartment or to apply for a mortgage or buy a home?

	Whites
Yes, has tried	81
No, has not tried	19
DK/Ref	-

II. Discrimination

Q1. Generally speaking, do you believe there is or is not discrimination against white people in America today?

	Whites
Yes	55
No	43
DK/Ref	2

(Asked of whites who believe discrimination against white people exists in America today; n= 412)

Q2. When it comes to discrimination against white people in America today, which do you think is the bigger problem?

	Whites
Discrimination that is based in laws and government policies	26
Discrimination that is based on the prejudice of individual people	61
Both equally (vol)	11
DK/Ref	2

Q3. Generally speaking, do you believe there is or is not discrimination against racial or ethnic minorities in America today?

	Whites
Yes	84
No	14
DK/Ref	2

(Asked of whites who believe discrimination against racial or ethnic minorities exists in America today; n= 801)

Q4. When it comes to discrimination against racial or ethnic minorities in America today, which do you think is the bigger problem?

	Whites
Discrimination that is based in laws and government policies	18
Discrimination that is based on the prejudice of individual people	71
Both equally (vol)	9
DK/Ref	1

Now we'd like to ask you some questions more specifically about what goes on in the general area where you live, as well as your personal experiences. When we say "the area where you live," we just mean the general neighborhood, town, or part of town where you live.

Q10. How well do you feel that your local government represents the views of people like you?

	Whites
Very well	26
Somewhat well	50
Not too well	12
Not well at all	9
DK/Ref	3

Q11. How much can people like you affect what your local government does? Would you say...?

	Whites
A great deal	18
Some	46
Only a little	23
Not at all	11
DK/Ref	2

Now I have some questions about issues that may be facing people where you live. For each of the following, please tell me how frequently you think this happens to people where you live, using the scale OFTEN, SOMETIMES, RARELY, or NEVER. Then I'll ask if you've ever **personally** experienced this, not just where you currently live.

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q12. How often, if ever, do you believe white people where you live experience discrimination **when applying for jobs?**

	Whites
Often	7
Sometimes	20
Rarely	41
Never	28
DK/Ref	4

(Asked of whites in half-sample A who have ever applied for a job; n=415)

Q13. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are white **when applying for jobs?**

	Whites
Yes	19
No	81
DK/Ref	*

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q14. How often, if ever, do you believe white people where you live experience discrimination **when it comes to being paid equally or considered for promotions?**

	Whites
Often	7
Sometimes	22
Rarely	38
Never	29
DK/Ref	4

(Asked of whites in half-sample A who have ever been employed; n=414)

Q15. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are white **when it comes to being paid equally or considered for promotions?**

	Whites
Yes	13
No	87
DK/Ref	-

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q16. How often, if ever, do you believe white people where you live experience discrimination **when interacting with police?**

	Whites
Often	6
Sometimes	18
Rarely	40
Never	33
DK/Ref	3

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q17. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are white **when interacting with police?**

	Whites
Yes	10
No	87
Have never interacted with the police (vol)	2
DK/Ref	1

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q18. How often, if ever, do you believe white people where you live experience discrimination **when trying to vote or participate in politics?**

	Whites
Often	1
Sometimes	9
Rarely	28
Never	59
DK/Ref	3

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q19. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are white **when trying to vote or participate in politics?**

	Whites
Yes	4
No	93
Have never tried to vote or participate in politics (vol)	2
DK/Ref	1

(Asked of half-sample B; n=479)

Q20. How often, if ever, do you believe white people where you live experience discrimination **when going to a doctor or health clinic?**

	Whites
Often	3
Sometimes	7
Rarely	47
Never	41
DK/Ref	2

(Asked of half-sample B; n=479)

Q21. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are white **when going to a doctor or health clinic?**

	Whites
Yes	5
No	95
DK/Ref	-

(Asked of half-sample B; n=479)

Q22. How often, if ever, do you believe white people where you live experience discrimination **when applying to college or while at college?**

	Whites
Often	6
Sometimes	21
Rarely	38
Never	29
DK/Ref	6

(Asked of whites in half-sample B who have ever applied to or attended college; n=395)

Q23. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are white **when applying to college or while at college?**

	Whites
Yes	11
No	88
DK/Ref	1

(Asked of half-sample B; n=479)

Q24. How often, if ever, do you believe white people where you live experience discrimination **when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house?**

	Whites
Often	3
Sometimes	16
Rarely	41
Never	38
DK/Ref	2

(Asked of whites in half-sample B respondents who have ever tried to rent or buy a place to live; n=423)

Q25. What about you? Do you believe you have ever personally experienced discrimination because you are white **when trying to rent a room or apartment or buy a house?**

	Whites
Yes	5
No	94
DK/Ref	1

(Asked of half-sample B; n=479)

Q61. Have you ever avoided going to a doctor or seeking health care for you or others in your family out of concern for the cost?

	Whites
Yes	58
No	42
DK/Ref	*

(Asked of half-sample B; n=479)

Q62a. Have you ever avoided going to a doctor or seeking health care for you or others in your family out of concern that you would be discriminated against or treated poorly because you or they are white?

	Whites
Yes	3
No	97
DK/Ref	*

(Asked of half-sample B; n=479)

Q63. In your day-to-day life, have any of the following things ever happened to you, or not?

- a. Someone referred to you or a group you belong to using a slur or other negative word

	Whites
Yes, has happened	45
No, has not happened	55
DK/Ref	*

- b. Someone made negative assumptions or insensitive or offensive comments about you

	Whites
Yes, has happened	58
No, has not happened	42
DK/Ref	*

- c. People acted as if they were afraid of you

	Whites
Yes, has happened	24
No, has not happened	76
DK/Ref	-

Q63a. In your day-to-day life, have any of the following things ever happened to you, or not?

Someone referred to you or a group you belong to using a slur or other negative word

If Yes, ask:

Q64a. Do you believe this happened to you because of your race or ethnicity, your gender, or was it for some other reason?

Q63a/Q64a Combo Table
Based on total half-sample B; n=479

	Whites
Someone has referred to you or a group you belong to using a slur or other negative word (total)	45
...and you believe it happened to you because...	
Race or ethnicity	23
Gender	14
Sexual orientation	3
Gender identity	1
Religion/Religious views (vol)	6
My appearance (weight, height, the way I dressed, hair, etc) (vol)	1
Political reasons/Political affiliation (vol)	1
Mean/angry/rude/being a bully (vol)	*
Envy/Jealousy (vol)	-
Work position/authoritative position/other work reasons (vol)	*
Handicap/disability (vol)	*
Personality (vol)	*
Social Reasons (vol)	1
Some other reason	4
DK/Ref	1
No, has not happened	55
DK/Ref	*

Q63b. In your day-to-day life, have any of the following things ever happened to you, or not?

Someone made negative assumptions or insensitive or offensive comments about you

If Yes, ask:

Q64b. Do you believe this happened to you because of your race or ethnicity, your gender, or was it for some other reason?

Q63b/Q64b Combo Table
Based on total half-sample B; n=479

	Whites
Someone has made negative assumptions or insensitive or offensive comments about you (total)	58
...and you believe it happened to you because...	
Race or ethnicity	19
Gender	18
Sexual orientation	3
Gender identity	1
Religion/Religious views (vol)	2
My appearance (weight, height, the way I dressed, hair, etc) (vol)	5
Political reasons/Political affiliation (vol)	1
Mean/angry/rude/being a bully (vol)	2
Envy/Jealousy (vol)	2
Work position/authoritative position/other work reasons (vol)	3
Handicap/disability (vol)	*
Personality (vol)	1
Social reasons (vol)	-
Some other reason	8
DK/Ref	5
No, has not happened	42
DK/Ref	*

Q63c. In your day-to-day life, have any of the following things ever happened to you, or not?

People acted as if they were afraid of you

If Yes, ask:

Q64c. Do you believe this happened to you because of your race or ethnicity, your gender, or was it for some other reason?

Q63c/Q64c Combo Table
Based on total half-sample B; n=479

	Whites
People have acted as if they were afraid to you (total)	24
...and you believe it happened to you because...	
Race or ethnicity	7
Gender	4
Sexual orientation	1
Gender identity	*
Religion/Religious views (vol)	*
My appearance (weight, height, the way I dressed, hair, etc) (vol)	8
Political reasons/Political affiliation (vol)	*
Mean/angry/rude/being a bully (vol)	1
Envy/Jealousy	-
Work position/authoritative position/other work reasons (vol)	2
Handicap/disability (vol)	*
Personality (vol)	1
Social reasons (vol)	-
Some other reason	4
DK/Ref	1
No, has not happened	76
DK/Ref	-

III. Employment & Education

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements about employment opportunities and the workplace. For each of the following statements about employment opportunities and the workplace, please tell me if you STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE, OR STRONGLY DISAGREE:

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q65. White people where I live have fewer employment opportunities just because they are white. Do you...?

	Whites
Strongly agree	4
Somewhat agree	11
Somewhat disagree	23
Strongly disagree	60
DK/Ref	2

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q69. White people where I live are paid less than racial or ethnic minorities for equal work, because they are white. Do you...?

	Whites
Strongly agree	2
Somewhat agree	5
Somewhat disagree	19
Strongly disagree	71
DK/Ref	3

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements about education and schooling. For each of the following statements about education and schooling, please tell me if you STRONGLY AGREE, SOMEWHAT AGREE, SOMEWHAT DISAGREE, OR STRONGLY DISAGREE:

(Asked of half-sample B; n=479)

Q73. Because of the way the schools operate where I live, white children here don't have the same chances to get a quality education as racial and ethnic minority children. Do you...?

	Whites
Strongly agree	3
Somewhat agree	9
Somewhat disagree	22
Strongly disagree	61
DK/Ref	5

Now I have a different type of question, but still about education.

(Asked of half-sample B respondents; n=479)

Q76. When you were growing up, were you encouraged to apply to college, discouraged from applying for college, or was this never discussed?

	Whites
Encouraged to apply to college	63
Discouraged from applying for college	6
Never discussed	31
DK/Ref	*

IV. Community Environment

Q78. People often describe some neighborhoods or areas as predominantly one group or another, such as a predominantly black or white neighborhood. Would you say that the area where you live is predominantly white, or not?

	Whites
Predominantly white	67
Not predominantly white	31
DK/Ref	2

Q80. If you were describing the place where you live, would you say that it is mostly upper income, mostly middle income, or mostly lower income, or is this something you don't have enough information about to say?

	Whites
Upper income	11
Middle income	59
Lower income	15
Don't have enough information	15

(Asked of half-sample B; n=479)

Q81. If you were describing the health and well-being of the place where you live, would you say that it is mostly excellent health, good health, only fair health, or poor health, or is this something you don't have enough information about to say?

	Whites
Excellent health	13
Good health	48
Only fair health	14
Poor health	4
Don't have enough information	21

Q82. Have you or a family member who is also white been told or felt as though you wouldn't be welcome in a neighborhood, building, or housing development you were interested in because you are white?

	Whites
Yes	11
No	88
DK/Ref	1

Q84. Have you ever thought about moving or relocating to another area because you experienced discrimination or unequal treatment where you were living?

If Yes, ask:

Have you thought about moving because of discrimination, but haven't actually moved or have you actually moved or relocated because of discrimination?

	Whites
No, I've never thought about it	87
Yes, have thought about moving because of discrimination where I live (NET)	13
I've thought about moving because of discrimination, but haven't actually moved	9
I've actually moved/relocated because of discrimination	4
DK/Ref	-

(Asked of half-sample B; n=479)

Q85. Compared to other places to live, do you think the (INSERT ITEM) where you live is BETTER, WORSE, or ABOUT THE SAME as other places to live?

- a. Availability of grocery stores

	Whites
Better	33
Worse	14
About the same	53
DK/Ref	*

- b. Air quality

	Whites
Better	43
Worse	12
About the same	43
DK/Ref	2

- c. Quality of drinking water

	Whites
Better	38
Worse	8
About the same	49
DK/Ref	5

- d. Quality of available housing

	Whites
Better	26
Worse	17
About the same	54
DK/Ref	3

- e. Quality of available doctors or health care services

	Whites
Better	35
Worse	14
About the same	49
DK/Ref	2

f. Quality of public schools

	Whites
Better	35
Worse	17
About the same	42
DK/Ref	6

g. Availability of local employment opportunities

	Whites
Better	20
Worse	22
About the same	52
DK/Ref	6

h. Amount of crime

	Whites
Better	49
Worse	15
About the same	34
DK/Ref	2

i. Availability of parks, green spaces, and recreational areas

	Whites
Better	48
Worse	14
About the same	36
DK/Ref	2

j. Availability of public transportation options

	Whites
Better	21
Worse	41
About the same	34
DK/Ref	4

V. Public Safety

Now I'd like to ask you some questions about public safety. Some of these questions will ask about the police in the area where you live. Many news events over the past few years have highlighted some of the tensions between police and the communities they work in. We want you to think about the place where you live and your own personal experience, rather than events nationwide.

Q87. Do you believe that police officers where you live are more likely to use unnecessary force on a person who is a racial or ethnic minority, or are they just as likely to use unnecessary force on a white person given the same type of situation?

	Whites
More likely to use unnecessary force on a person who is a racial or ethnic minority	19
Just as likely to use unnecessary force on a white person	63
More likely to use unnecessary force against a white person (vol)	1
Police are unlikely to use unnecessary force, regardless of race (vol)	11
DK/Ref	6

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q88. Have you ever avoided calling the police or other authority figures, even when in need, out of concern that you or others in your family would be discriminated against because you or they are white?

	Whites
Yes	2
No	97
DK/Ref	1

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q89. Have you ever avoided doing things that you might normally do, such as using a car or public transportation, seeking medical care, or participating in political or social events, because you wanted to avoid possibly interacting with the police or government authority figures?

	Whites
Yes	5
No	94
DK/Ref	1

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q89. Have you ever avoided doing things that you might normally do, such as using a car or public transportation, seeking medical care, or participating in political or social events, because you wanted to avoid possibly interacting with the police or government authority figures?

If Yes, ask:

Q90. How often would you say you avoided doing things you might normally do, to avoid the police or government authority figures?

Q89/Q90 Combo Table

Based on total half-sample A; n=423

	Whites
Have ever avoided doing things they might normally do because they wanted to avoid possibly interacting with the police or government authority figures	5
Frequently	1
Sometimes	3
Not often	1
No, have not	94
DK/Ref	1

Now I'm going to ask you a few questions about things that may have ever happened to you. Some of these may be difficult to think or talk about, but please do your best. Your honest answers can really help.

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q91. Do you believe that you or someone in your family has (INSERT ITEM) because you or they are white?

Q91 Summary Table: % saying "Yes"

	Whites
Experienced sexual harassment	9
Been threatened or non-sexually harassed	16
Been unfairly stopped or treated by the police	6
Been unfairly treated by the courts	7
Experienced violence	13

(Asked of half-sample A; n=423)

Q95. Do you believe that the police force in your area reflects the racial or ethnic background of the people living in your area, or are the police mostly of a different racial or ethnic background than the people living in your area?

	Whites
Police force reflects the racial or ethnic background of the people living in your area	76
Police mostly of a different racial or ethnic background than the people living in your area	10
DK/Ref	14

Q96. In the past year, have you been personally contacted by representatives of a political party, candidate, community organization, or ballot issue encouraging you to vote or support their cause during an election? For example, someone knocking on your door or calling you on the phone?

	Whites
Yes	65
No	35
DK/Ref	*

Q97. Are you registered to vote at your current address, registered to vote somewhere else, or are you not registered to vote?

	Whites
Registered to vote	90
Registered at current address	83
Registered somewhere else	7
Not registered to vote	10
DK/Ref	*

Q97. Are you registered to vote at your current address, registered to vote somewhere else, or are you not registered to vote?

If registered to vote, ask:

Q98. Did you vote in the 2016 presidential election when Hillary Clinton ran against Donald Trump, did something prevent you from voting, or did you choose not to vote?

**Q97/Q98 Combo Table
Based on total respondents**

	Whites
Registered to vote	90
Yes, voted	77
No, did not vote	13
Not registered to vote	10
DK/Ref	*

VI. Health Demographics

Q99. In general, how would you describe your own physical health – excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

	Whites
Excellent	18
Very good	34
Good	31
Fair	12
Poor	5
DK/Ref	-

Q100. In general, how would you describe your own mental health – excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

	Whites
Excellent	35
Very good	29
Good	27
Fair	8
Poor	1
DK/Ref	*

Q101. Does any disability keep you from participating fully in work, school, housework, or other activities?

	Whites
Yes	21
No	78
DK/Ref	1

Q102. Has a doctor or other health care professional ever told you that you have a chronic illness, such as heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure, asthma or a mental health condition, or haven't they?

	Whites
Yes	41
No	59
DK/Ref	-

Q103. Do you receive regular care from the Veterans Administration?

	Whites
Yes	5
No	95
DK/Ref	-

Q105. Do you have a regular doctor or health care professional that provides most of your health care when you are sick or have a health concern, or do you not?

	Whites
Yes	82
No	18
DK/Ref	-

Q106. Where do you usually go when you are sick or when you need advice about your health? Is it a hospital emergency room, a clinic at a hospital, a neighborhood clinic or health center, a private doctor's office, or do you have no usual place of care?

	Whites
Hospital emergency room	5
Clinic at a hospital	7
Neighborhood clinic or health center	20
Private doctor's office	56
No usual place of care	9
Urgent Care (vol)	*
Veterans Administration/Military care (vol)	2
Other	1
DK/Ref	-

Q107. Are you, yourself, now covered by any form of health insurance or health plan? This would include any private insurance plan through your employer or that you purchased yourself, as well as a government program like Medicare or Medicaid.

	Whites
Yes	91
No	9
DK/Ref	*

Q107. Are you, yourself, now covered by any form of health insurance or health plan? This would include any private insurance plan through your employer or that you purchased yourself, as well as a government program like Medicare or Medicaid.

If covered by health insurance, ask:

Q108. Which of the following is your **main** source of health insurance coverage? Is it a plan through your employer, a plan through your spouse’s employer, a plan you purchased yourself either from an insurance company or a state or federal marketplace, are you covered by Medicare or Medicaid, a plan through your parents, or do you get your health insurance from somewhere else?

**Q107/Q108 Combo Table
Based on total respondents**

	Whites
Yes, covered by health insurance	91
Plan through your employer	31
Plan through your spouse’s employer	12
Plan you purchased yourself either through an insurance company or state or federal marketplace	10
Medicare	21
Medicaid	6
Plan through your parents	8
Veterans administrative/Military (vol)	2
Somewhere else	1
DK/Ref	*
No, not covered by health insurance	9
DK/Ref	*

VII. Demographics

Self-Reported Gender Table

	Whites
Male	48
Female	52

Age Table

	Whites
18 to 29	18
30 to 49	30
50 to 64	29
65 or older	23
Refused	*

D3. What is the last grade or class that you completed in school?

	Whites
High school or less (NET)	39
Less than high school (grades 1-11, grade 12, but no diploma)	8
High school graduate or equivalent (e.g. GED)	32
Some college but no degree (incl. 2 year occupational or vocational programs)	26
College or post graduate (NET)	34
College graduate (e.g. BA, AB, BS)	20
Postgraduate (e.g. MA, MS,, Med, MSW, MBA, MD, DDs, PhD, JD, LLB, DVM)	14
DK/Ref	1

D4. Are you currently employed full-time, part-time, or not currently employed?

	Whites
Employed full-time	47
Employed part-time	12
Not currently employed	40
DK/Ref	1

LGBTQ Identity Table

	Whites
Straight and cisgender	92
LGBTQ	6
Refused	2

D11. Are you currently married, living with a partner, divorced, separated, widowed or have you never been married?

	Whites
Married	48
Living with a partner	8
Divorced	12
Separated	1
Widowed	7
Never been married	23
Refused	1

D12/D12a/D12b Income Summary Table

	Whites
<\$25,000 per year	23
\$25,000 to under \$50,000	22
\$50,000 to under \$75,000	11
\$75,000 or more	35
Unspecified under \$100,000	2
Don't know	2
Refused	5

D15. In politics today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, an Independent, or what?

	Whites
Republican	31
Democrat	24
Independent	38
Other	4
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