

Racial Justice and Health Equity: Public Perspectives on Reparations in America, Supplemental Tables

State data



Table 1. Levels of Support for Specific Policies in California Reparations Report, by State

Please indicate your level of support, if at all, for each of the following policies.

State	Funding should be provided to support voter registration and civic education activities for high school students	Formerly incarcerated people should have their voting rights restored after completion of their prison sentence	Landlords should be required to accept housing vouchers or other housing subsidies (e.g., Section 8 vouchers)
Alabama	67%	65%	63%
Alaska	66%	63%	58%
Arizona	68%	64%	65%
Arkansas	67%	64%	62%
California	70%	67%	68%
Colorado	71%	67%	67%
Connecticut	71%	68%	65%
Delaware	72%	69%	67%
District of Columbia	81%	76%	76%
Florida	68%	66%	66%
Georgia	69%	68%	65%
Hawaii	66%	63%	63%
Idaho	64%	62%	59%
Illinois	72%	69%	64%
Indiana	69%	66%	64%
Iowa	70%	66%	64%
Kansas	69%	66%	64%

State	Funding should be provided to support voter registration and civic education activities for high school students	Formerly incarcerated people should have their voting rights restored after completion of their prison sentence	Landlords should be required to accept housing vouchers or other housing subsidies (e.g., Section 8 vouchers)
Kentucky	68%	65%	63%
Louisiana	71%	68%	67%
Maine	69%	64%	60%
Maryland	72%	70%	67%
Massachusetts	72%	68%	69%
Michigan	70%	67%	67%
Minnesota	70%	67%	64%
Mississippi	70%	68%	64%
Missouri	69%	65%	63%
Montana	69%	65%	61%
Nebraska	69%	65%	62%
Nevada	67%	65%	64%
New Hampshire	70%	65%	62%
New Jersey	70%	66%	66%
New Mexico	74%	67%	69%
New York	72%	68%	67%
North Carolina	71%	67%	64%
North Dakota	70%	64%	60%
Ohio	70%	67%	62%
Oklahoma	67%	64%	60%
Oregon	69%	66%	64%
Pennsylvania	69%	68%	63%
Rhode Island	72%	68%	68%

State	Funding should be provided to support voter registration and civic education activities for high school students	Formerly incarcerated people should have their voting rights restored after completion of their prison sentence	Landlords should be required to accept housing vouchers or other housing subsidies (e.g., Section 8 vouchers)
South Carolina	68%	67%	64%
South Dakota	68%	64%	60%
Tennessee	66%	64%	60%
Texas	67%	63%	64%
Utah	67%	64%	64%
Vermont	74%	67%	65%
Virginia	70%	67%	63%
Washington	70%	67%	64%
West Virginia	69%	65%	62%
Wisconsin	72%	66%	65%
Wyoming	68%	63%	58%

**Table 1. Levels of Support for Specific Policies in California
Reparations Report, by State (Continued)**

Please indicate your level of support, if at all, for each of the following policies.

State	Landlords should be prohibited from making market adjustment rent increases on rental units that are run-down or in need of improvements	Additional funding should be provided to public schools to increase student-focused resources and educational opportunities	Funding should be provided to conduct community environmental exposure screenings for hazardous pollutants and groundwater contamination	Individuals that voluntarily participate in clinical trials in the United States should be provided financial support to cover certain expenses that might otherwise prevent their participation (e.g., childcare support, transportation, lodging)
Alabama	78%	77%	76%	71%
Alaska	74%	76%	76%	73%
Arizona	78%	78%	77%	73%
Arkansas	77%	78%	77%	72%
California	76%	77%	77%	75%
Colorado	78%	78%	78%	74%
Connecticut	79%	79%	79%	74%
Delaware	79%	79%	78%	75%
District of Columbia	75%	82%	81%	78%
Florida	78%	79%	76%	71%
Georgia	74%	76%	75%	72%
Hawaii	75%	76%	78%	73%
Idaho	77%	76%	76%	69%
Illinois	79%	79%	79%	74%
Indiana	80%	81%	77%	73%
Iowa	78%	79%	78%	72%
Kansas	78%	79%	77%	72%
Kentucky	78%	80%	79%	73%

State	Landlords should be prohibited from making market adjustment rent increases on rental units that are run-down or in need of improvements	Additional funding should be provided to public schools to increase student-focused resources and educational opportunities	Funding should be provided to conduct community environmental exposure screenings for hazard pollutants and groundwater contamination	Individuals that voluntarily participate in clinical trials in the United States should be provided financial support to cover certain expenses that might otherwise prevent their participation (e.g., childcare support, transportation, lodging)
Louisiana	79%	81%	77%	74%
Maine	74%	73%	78%	72%
Maryland	78%	79%	78%	74%
Massachusetts	78%	79%	79%	74%
Michigan	79%	79%	79%	74%
Minnesota	78%	76%	78%	72%
Mississippi	75%	77%	76%	73%
Missouri	78%	77%	77%	71%
Montana	77%	76%	77%	72%
Nebraska	79%	79%	77%	72%
Nevada	77%	80%	78%	75%
New Hampshire	77%	75%	77%	71%
New Jersey	79%	80%	77%	74%
New Mexico	77%	82%	79%	76%
New York	78%	81%	79%	75%
North Carolina	77%	79%	78%	74%
North Dakota	78%	80%	76%	72%
Ohio	79%	81%	79%	75%
Oklahoma	77%	78%	75%	73%
Oregon	78%	78%	79%	74%

Landlords should be prohibited from making market adjustment rent increases on rental units that are run-down or in need of improvements

Additional funding should be provided to public schools to increase student-focused resources and educational opportunities

Funding should be provided to conduct community environmental exposure screenings for hazardous pollutants and groundwater contamination

Individuals that voluntarily participate in clinical trials in the United States should be provided financial support to cover certain expenses that might otherwise prevent their participation (e.g., childcare support, transportation, lodging)

State

State	Landlords should be prohibited from making market adjustment rent increases on rental units that are run-down or in need of improvements	Additional funding should be provided to public schools to increase student-focused resources and educational opportunities	Funding should be provided to conduct community environmental exposure screenings for hazardous pollutants and groundwater contamination	Individuals that voluntarily participate in clinical trials in the United States should be provided financial support to cover certain expenses that might otherwise prevent their participation (e.g., childcare support, transportation, lodging)
Pennsylvania	79%	79%	79%	73%
Rhode Island	79%	80%	79%	74%
South Carolina	77%	77%	77%	72%
South Dakota	77%	77%	76%	71%
Tennessee	77%	78%	76%	71%
Texas	75%	77%	74%	72%
Utah	79%	80%	76%	72%
Vermont	73%	71%	78%	72%
Virginia	77%	78%	76%	72%
Washington	77%	78%	79%	75%
West Virginia	79%	80%	78%	73%
Wisconsin	78%	80%	79%	73%
Wyoming	79%	81%	76%	73%

Table 2A. Support Levels for Policies Framed with Non Racial Justice-Focused Language versus Racial Justice Focused Language: Clinical Research Studies

State	If additional financial assistance for clinical trial research participants was provided, the rollout should prioritize people who are currently considered underrepresented in clinical research studies, such as people with disabilities, people from disadvantaged backgrounds, and certain racial and ethnic groups such as Blacks or African Americans, Hispanics or Latinos, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives.			If additional financial assistance for clinical trial research participants was provided, the rollout should prioritize the enrollment of Black or African American people who experience high levels of research mistrust because of well-documented scientific abuses of their communities.		
	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree
Alabama	19%	56%	24%	24%	43%	33%
Alaska	22%	54%	24%	30%	37%	33%
Arizona	19%	58%	24%	21%	46%	33%
Arkansas	19%	55%	26%	22%	39%	39%
California	18%	63%	19%	25%	51%	24%
Colorado	18%	61%	21%	19%	52%	29%
Connecticut	17%	61%	22%	22%	49%	30%
Delaware	17%	61%	21%	20%	52%	28%
District of Columbia	10%	77%	13%	14%	74%	12%
Florida	20%	58%	21%	20%	51%	29%
Georgia	20%	59%	21%	23%	51%	26%
Hawaii	21%	59%	20%	25%	49%	26%
Idaho	21%	52%	27%	23%	36%	41%
Illinois	18%	62%	20%	20%	52%	29%
Indiana	22%	55%	24%	19%	46%	34%
Iowa	20%	56%	25%	22%	45%	33%

If additional financial assistance for clinical trial research participants was provided, the rollout should prioritize people who are currently considered underrepresented in clinical research studies, such as people with disabilities, people from disadvantaged backgrounds, and certain racial and ethnic groups such as Blacks or African Americans, Hispanics or Latinos, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives.

If additional financial assistance for clinical trial research participants was provided, the rollout should prioritize the enrollment of Black or African American people who experience high levels of research mistrust because of well-documented scientific abuses of their communities.

State	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree
Kansas	21%	55%	24%	22%	46%	32%
Kentucky	18%	53%	29%	21%	40%	39%
Louisiana	23%	56%	21%	19%	53%	29%
Maine	11%	59%	31%	30%	32%	38%
Maryland	16%	65%	19%	23%	54%	23%
Massachusetts	16%	61%	22%	22%	54%	25%
Michigan	17%	59%	24%	19%	48%	33%
Minnesota	18%	58%	24%	23%	48%	29%
Mississippi	17%	60%	23%	24%	46%	30%
Missouri	20%	55%	25%	20%	49%	31%
Montana	18%	55%	27%	23%	42%	36%
Nebraska	21%	54%	25%	20%	46%	34%
Nevada	19%	60%	22%	21%	42%	38%
New Hampshire	16%	57%	26%	28%	41%	31%
New Jersey	20%	60%	21%	22%	50%	28%
New Mexico	18%	62%	20%	17%	59%	24%
New York	17%	63%	20%	21%	53%	26%
North Carolina	16%	60%	24%	22%	48%	31%
North Dakota	27%	50%	23%	21%	48%	30%

If additional financial assistance for clinical trial research participants was provided, the rollout should prioritize people who are currently considered underrepresented in clinical research studies, such as people with disabilities, people from disadvantaged backgrounds, and certain racial and ethnic groups such as Blacks or African Americans, Hispanics or Latinos, and American Indians or Alaskan Natives.

If additional financial assistance for clinical trial research participants was provided, the rollout should prioritize the enrollment of Black or African American people who experience high levels of research mistrust because of well-documented scientific abuses of their communities.

State	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree
Ohio	20%	56%	24%	20%	48%	32%
Oklahoma	26%	52%	22%	21%	44%	35%
Oregon	14%	61%	26%	24%	41%	36%
Pennsylvania	17%	58%	25%	19%	49%	31%
Rhode Island	18%	60%	22%	19%	55%	26%
South Carolina	17%	58%	25%	22%	45%	33%
South Dakota	22%	52%	25%	24%	43%	33%
Tennessee	17%	56%	26%	24%	37%	39%
Texas	20%	60%	21%	25%	44%	31%
Utah	26%	53%	22%	21%	48%	31%
Vermont	9%	63%	27%	29%	44%	26%
Virginia	18%	60%	22%	26%	48%	26%
Washington	16%	60%	23%	24%	46%	30%
West Virginia	23%	51%	27%	21%	41%	38%
Wisconsin	19%	57%	25%	22%	49%	29%
Wyoming	27%	48%	24%	22%	41%	37%

Table 2B. Support Levels for Policies Framed with Non Racial Justice-Focused Language versus Racial Justice Focused Language: Voter Registration and Civic Engagement

If funding were made available to support voter registration and civic engagement activities for high school students, the rollout should prioritize schools located within so-called voter-turnout deserts which are defined as “precincts where turnout is significantly lower than the national average.”

If funding were made available to support voter registration and civic engagement activities for high school students, the rollout should prioritize schools located within predominantly Black and African American communities, where evidence suggests voter turnout tends to be lower due to a history of policies that have restricted voting access for that population.

State	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree
Alabama	29%	53%	19%	21%	48%	31%
Alaska	25%	54%	21%	29%	47%	24%
Arizona	24%	54%	23%	18%	50%	32%
Arkansas	27%	54%	19%	19%	45%	36%
California	23%	60%	16%	21%	58%	21%
Colorado	21%	60%	19%	18%	58%	24%
Connecticut	21%	61%	18%	19%	58%	23%
Delaware	23%	60%	16%	17%	60%	23%
District of Columbia	18%	72%	9%	12%	80%	8%
Florida	25%	55%	20%	18%	52%	29%
Georgia	26%	57%	17%	21%	54%	24%
Hawaii	25%	58%	17%	19%	54%	27%
Idaho	24%	51%	25%	20%	41%	39%
Illinois	22%	61%	17%	17%	58%	24%
Indiana	26%	54%	20%	18%	51%	31%
Iowa	24%	57%	18%	18%	51%	30%

If funding were made available to support voter registration and civic engagement activities for high school students, the rollout should prioritize schools located within so-called voter-turnout deserts which are defined as “precincts where turnout is significantly lower than the national average.”

If funding were made available to support voter registration and civic engagement activities for high school students, the rollout should prioritize schools located within predominantly Black and African American communities, where evidence suggests voter turnout tends to be lower due to a history of policies that have restricted voting access for that population.

State	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree
Kansas	23%	56%	21%	18%	52%	29%
Kentucky	25%	55%	21%	17%	49%	35%
Louisiana	28%	55%	17%	17%	57%	26%
Maine	25%	58%	17%	23%	46%	31%
Maryland	21%	63%	16%	20%	62%	18%
Massachusetts	20%	62%	18%	18%	60%	22%
Michigan	22%	59%	19%	15%	56%	29%
Minnesota	22%	60%	18%	20%	53%	27%
Mississippi	30%	55%	15%	21%	56%	23%
Missouri	24%	55%	21%	18%	54%	28%
Montana	25%	56%	19%	20%	48%	32%
Nebraska	23%	56%	21%	19%	50%	30%
Nevada	24%	56%	20%	17%	48%	35%
New Hampshire	22%	59%	19%	24%	50%	26%
New Jersey	22%	59%	19%	20%	55%	25%
New Mexico	27%	59%	15%	16%	65%	19%
New York	22%	62%	16%	17%	61%	22%
North Carolina	24%	59%	16%	19%	54%	27%
North Dakota	25%	54%	21%	22%	54%	24%

If funding were made available to support voter registration and civic engagement activities for high school students, the rollout should prioritize schools located within so-called voter-turnout deserts which are defined as “precincts where turnout is significantly lower than the national average.”

If funding were made available to support voter registration and civic engagement activities for high school students, the rollout should prioritize schools located within predominantly Black and African American communities, where evidence suggests voter turnout tends to be lower due to a history of policies that have restricted voting access for that population.

State	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree
Ohio	24%	58%	19%	16%	52%	31%
Oklahoma	29%	51%	20%	23%	49%	28%
Oregon	21%	60%	19%	17%	50%	33%
Pennsylvania	23%	56%	21%	17%	56%	28%
Rhode Island	22%	60%	17%	16%	59%	25%
South Carolina	26%	55%	18%	18%	49%	33%
South Dakota	26%	53%	21%	23%	48%	29%
Tennessee	25%	54%	21%	20%	43%	37%
Texas	25%	55%	20%	24%	51%	26%
Utah	22%	53%	25%	21%	49%	30%
Vermont	23%	63%	14%	22%	58%	20%
Virginia	24%	59%	18%	23%	54%	23%
Washington	21%	60%	19%	19%	57%	24%
West Virginia	28%	51%	20%	19%	50%	31%
Wisconsin	23%	59%	17%	19%	57%	24%
Wyoming	24%	49%	26%	24%	49%	27%

Table 2C. Support Levels for Policies Framed with Non Racial Justice-Focused Language Versus Racial Justice Focused Language: Environmental Hazards

State	If funding were made available to develop a governmental task force to evaluate environmental hazards within communities, the rollout should prioritize so called “disadvantaged communities”, which are defined as communities experiencing oversized impacts from climate change or that have a higher burden of environmental stressors, for example.			If funding were made available to develop a governmental task force to evaluate environmental hazards within communities, the rollout should prioritize Black and African American communities as evidence shows how policies and practices have resulted in more pollution and health risks in those communities.		
	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree
Alabama	24%	60%	17%	19%	46%	35%
Alaska	18%	58%	23%	31%	45%	24%
Arizona	18%	64%	18%	19%	49%	33%
Arkansas	22%	60%	18%	20%	47%	33%
California	16%	70%	15%	23%	57%	20%
Colorado	15%	68%	17%	19%	55%	26%
Connecticut	14%	67%	19%	21%	57%	22%
Delaware	15%	69%	15%	18%	59%	23%
District of Columbia	8%	83%	9%	11%	77%	11%
Florida	21%	63%	16%	17%	52%	30%
Georgia	21%	64%	15%	20%	53%	27%
Hawaii	20%	64%	16%	25%	50%	25%
Idaho	22%	56%	22%	21%	40%	38%
Illinois	15%	70%	15%	17%	57%	26%
Indiana	20%	62%	18%	17%	51%	33%
Iowa	18%	64%	17%	19%	50%	31%
Kansas	20%	61%	19%	18%	50%	32%

If funding were made available to develop a governmental task force to evaluate environmental hazards within communities, the rollout should prioritize so called “disadvantaged communities”, which are defined as communities experiencing oversized impacts from climate change or that have a higher burden of environmental stressors, for example.

If funding were made available to develop a governmental task force to evaluate environmental hazards within communities, the rollout should prioritize Black and African American communities as evidence shows how policies and practices have resulted in more pollution and health risks in those communities.

State	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree
Kentucky	19%	62%	19%	18%	45%	37%
Louisiana	22%	64%	14%	14%	58%	28%
Maine	15%	65%	20%	28%	40%	32%
Maryland	14%	70%	17%	22%	60%	18%
Massachusetts	14%	70%	17%	19%	58%	23%
Michigan	16%	67%	18%	17%	54%	29%
Minnesota	17%	65%	18%	21%	51%	29%
Mississippi	21%	64%	15%	19%	55%	25%
Missouri	20%	62%	18%	17%	52%	31%
Montana	19%	62%	19%	19%	45%	35%
Nebraska	20%	60%	20%	18%	50%	32%
Nevada	18%	66%	17%	20%	51%	30%
New Hampshire	16%	64%	20%	27%	48%	25%
New Jersey	16%	65%	19%	22%	52%	26%
New Mexico	17%	71%	12%	14%	58%	27%
New York	15%	70%	15%	18%	60%	22%
North Carolina	18%	65%	17%	19%	50%	31%
North Dakota	20%	58%	22%	19%	54%	28%
Ohio	18%	65%	17%	16%	54%	30%

If funding were made available to develop a governmental task force to evaluate environmental hazards within communities, the rollout should prioritize so called “disadvantaged communities”, which are defined as communities experiencing oversized impacts from climate change or that have a higher burden of environmental stressors, for example.

If funding were made available to develop a governmental task force to evaluate environmental hazards within communities, the rollout should prioritize Black and African American communities as evidence shows how policies and practices have resulted in more pollution and health risks in those communities.

State	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree	Don't know/No opinion	Total Agree	Total Disagree
Oklahoma	24%	59%	18%	18%	46%	36%
Oregon	15%	67%	18%	22%	49%	29%
Pennsylvania	16%	66%	18%	17%	51%	32%
Rhode Island	15%	70%	15%	16%	57%	27%
South Carolina	21%	62%	17%	20%	48%	32%
South Dakota	22%	58%	20%	21%	48%	31%
Tennessee	21%	59%	20%	21%	46%	33%
Texas	20%	63%	17%	22%	46%	31%
Utah	20%	57%	22%	20%	50%	30%
Vermont	13%	71%	16%	23%	47%	29%
Virginia	17%	63%	20%	23%	51%	26%
Washington	15%	67%	18%	23%	53%	24%
West Virginia	21%	61%	18%	18%	52%	29%
Wisconsin	17%	65%	18%	19%	55%	26%
Wyoming	19%	56%	25%	22%	51%	28%

Table 3. Support Levels for Reparations, by State

State	Yes	No	Don't know/No opinion
Alabama	37%	43%	20%
Alaska	40%	37%	23%
Arizona	36%	41%	23%
Arkansas	35%	44%	22%
California	45%	32%	24%
Colorado	39%	39%	22%
Connecticut	41%	36%	23%
Delaware	44%	36%	21%
District of Columbia	67%	18%	15%
Florida	38%	38%	23%
Georgia	46%	33%	22%
Hawaii	39%	36%	25%
Idaho	31%	46%	23%
Illinois	41%	38%	22%
Indiana	33%	43%	24%
Iowa	33%	46%	22%
Kansas	33%	44%	23%
Kentucky	32%	46%	22%
Louisiana	41%	36%	22%
Maine	33%	49%	18%
Maryland	52%	29%	19%
Massachusetts	41%	36%	23%
Michigan	38%	41%	21%
Minnesota	36%	43%	21%
Mississippi	45%	37%	19%

State	Yes	No	Don't know/No opinion
Missouri	33%	45%	21%
Montana	31%	49%	21%
Nebraska	33%	45%	22%
Nevada	40%	37%	24%
New Hampshire	36%	42%	22%
New Jersey	41%	36%	23%
New Mexico	39%	38%	23%
New York	49%	31%	20%
North Carolina	42%	39%	20%
North Dakota	33%	44%	23%
Ohio	36%	40%	23%
Oklahoma	36%	42%	23%
Oregon	38%	41%	21%
Pennsylvania	38%	41%	22%
Rhode Island	39%	38%	23%
South Carolina	41%	38%	20%
South Dakota	32%	45%	23%
Tennessee	34%	45%	21%
Texas	43%	35%	22%
Utah	35%	41%	24%
Vermont	36%	46%	18%
Virginia	42%	37%	21%
Washington	43%	35%	22%
West Virginia	30%	47%	23%
Wisconsin	37%	40%	22%
Wyoming	33%	43%	24%