



Support for Black Reparations: The Impacts of Political and Racial Attitudes Between Group Identities

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Research Question

How do racial attitudes, political attitudes, and other demographic indicators affect support for material reparations?

Background

- This study examines a policy that would “**Grant reparations payments to the descendants of slaves**”
- Overall **support for reparations is low**, at about **32%**.
- Divisions** on reparations, generally **fall on racial lines**.
- Negative racial attitudes** are important indicators of **opposition** to a variety of **welfare programs**.
- Research on reparations broadly shows **conservative ideology** and **older age** lead to **less support**.

Methods

- Data collected through the **Nationscape survey**.
- Took place **between July 2019 and January 2021**.
- Over 100,000 Americans** were surveyed on **reparations**.
- This permits inferences towards the entire **adult population**.
- I employ an **OLS regression test** on support for reparations, subdivided between four racial groups.
- I test **basic indicators** of **age, education, gender, and income**.
- I also test **political attitudes**, measured by **partisanship** and **ideology**.
- Finally, I test **racial attitudes**, looking at both **outward racial attitudes** and **in-group pride**.

Key Findings

- Negative racial attitudes** demonstrated the strongest tested influence
- Right-wing political attitudes** predict **opposition**
- Notable Differences** Between **Black Americans** and **other groups** for age and the influences of political attitudes

Independent Variables	White Racial ID	Black Racial ID	Hispanic Racial ID	Asian Racial ID
Racial Attitudes: Generations	-.092 (.0011)	-.082 (.0029)	-.12 (.0030)	-.096 (.0058)
Racial Attitudes: Tryhard	-.022 (.0012)	-.038 (.0023)	-.044 (.0030)	-.042 (.0061)
Republican Partisanship	-.013 (.00074)	-.032 (.0021)	-.014 (.0019)	-.024 (.040)
Conservative Ideology	-.049 (.0015)	-.0095 (.0034)	-.026 (.0040)	-.066 (.0081)
Age	-.0037 (.000077)	.00062 (.00022)	-.0031 (.00026)	-.0029 (.00045)
Family Income	-.0015 (.00027)	-.0029 (.00053)	-.0036 (.0069)	-.0089 (.0011)
Middle Income	-.032 (.0027)	.0091 (.0073)	-.012 (.0088)	.024 (.013)
Education	.013 (.0013)	.0096 (.0033)	.0015 (.0038)	.0089 (.0065)
Female ID	-.0034 (.0026)	.0017 (.0069)	.017 (.0077)	.031 (.013)
In-Group Pride	.019 (.0027)	.048 (.0070)	.026 (.0078)	.053 (.014)
American Pride	.076 (.0027)	.067 (.0068)	.054 (.0078)	.13 (.014)
Intercept	.94 (.0069)	1.1 (.019)	1.1 (.019)	1.2 (.036)
N	76,650	11,768	13,197	3,968
Adjusted R2	.28	.17	.23	.26

Future Directions

- How **negative racial attitudes** affect **non-white peoples**.
- The flipped strengths of influence of **ideology** and **partisanship** for **Black Americans**.
- The effects of **age** on **Black Americans** compared to **other groups** should receive future attention.
- In-group pride** results **weakly contrast** previous work, demonstrating need for **future study**.

Results/Discussion

