



University of South Carolina
College of Arts and Sciences
Institute for Public Service and Policy Research

One Year Later:

Race Relations and the Emanuel 9 Shooting

June 2016



**ONE YEAR LATER:
RACE RELATIONS AND THE EMANUEL 9 SHOOTING**

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to our colleague, Fred Sheheen, whose fight for racial equality and previous work on this topic inspired and guided this research.

M.L.L.

R.W.O

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- A year after nine people were shot and killed following a prayer service at Charleston's Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church, most of the South Carolina public remembers this event. Almost three-fourths of those interviewed said they remembered a great deal about the incident, 19.5% said they remember the incident some, 5.0% recalled a little, and only 2.4% said they remembered nothing at all about it.
- Reactions to this incident were quite varied. When asked about the impact of this incident on the state, respondents were divided as to whether its effect was positive or negative. Many people felt that this incident brought people together or raised awareness of racial issues in the state. Other positive reactions included providing an example of how to react to such situations and pride in the example set by the Emanuel Church families. Those who believed that these shootings had a negative impact on South Carolina felt that it increased racial tensions and highlighted racial divisions in the state, led people to become more fearful, and made South Carolina look bad.
- The public cited a range of emotions in describing the personal impact of the Emanuel AME Church shootings. The most frequent responses were that this incident made them sad; fearful; upset; sick; or that this was a tragedy. Other responses included sympathy for the families involved, pride in the way the state reacted, and increased awareness of the evil in the world and of racial issues facing the state. When asked specifically if this incident made them sad, angry, or afraid, 89.9% said that it made them extremely or somewhat sad, 56.4% indicated they were extremely or somewhat angry, and 11.9% said they were extremely or somewhat afraid.
- The majority of South Carolinians (55.8%) think that removing the Confederate Flag from the Statehouse grounds was the right decision. White respondents were significantly less likely than black respondents, however, to think removing the flag was the right decision.
- Large majorities of black and white South Carolinians think that charging Michael Slager with murder for the shooting death of Walter Scott was the right decision, though blacks were significantly more likely than whites to feel this way.
- The majority of black and white South Carolinians reported that police in their communities make them feel mostly safe. White respondents were significantly more likely than black respondents, however, to say that police in their communities make them feel mostly safe, while black respondents were significantly more likely than whites to say that police in their communities make them feel mostly anxious.
- More than three-fourths of white respondents (77.5%) thought that police only use deadly force when necessary, while more than three-fourths of black respondents (78.0%) thought that police are too quick to use deadly force.

- The majority of white South Carolinians (73.8%) reported thinking that race does not affect police officers' use of deadly force, yet the overwhelming majority of black South Carolinians (83.1%) said they think police officers are more likely to use deadly force against blacks.
- South Carolinians are nearly unanimous (97.6%) in thinking that it is mostly a good thing that more interactions between individuals and police officers are being recorded; and South Carolinians are nearly unanimous (98.8%) in thinking it is a good idea for more South Carolina police officers to wear body cameras that would record their interactions. There were no statistically significant differences between black and white respondents' answers to questions on this survey about recording police interactions and South Carolina police officers wearing body cameras.
- A plurality of South Carolinians (42.5%) said they have no opinion or do not know whether they agree or disagree with the Black Lives Matter movement. Black South Carolinians, however, were more likely than whites to say they mostly agreed with the Black Lives Matter movement; and white South Carolinians were more likely than blacks to say they mostly disagreed with the Blacks Lives Matter movement.
- The majority of white South Carolinians (59.5%) thinks the criminal justice system in the United States treats blacks fairly, while the majority of black South Carolinians (82.3%) thinks the criminal justice system in the United States is biased against blacks.
- Most South Carolinians feel that race relations in the state today are either good (41.4%) or fair (38.2%), with only 4.1% describing them as excellent and 16.3% believing they are poor. Current perceptions of race relations in the state are similar to those found in previous years.
- If the Emanuel 9 shootings had any impact on perceptions of the direction of race relations in the state, it is not evident in the responses to this survey. When asked about race relations in South Carolina compared to twelve months ago, the most frequent response was that they were about the same (43.4%); 28.5% felt that race relations were worse, while 28.2% thought they were better.
- Blacks and whites differed substantially in their views of the current state of race relations and in the direction of such relations over the past year. A much higher percentage of blacks than whites rated race relations in the state as poor – 31.7% to 10.2% – while whites were much more likely to rate them as good, 48.9% to 24.4%. Black respondents were more likely than whites to believe that race relations in South Carolina were getting much worse (10.1% to 5.2%) or somewhat worse (26.6% to 19.2%), while a higher percentage of whites thought they were getting somewhat better (26.0% to 19.6%) or had stayed about the same over the past twelve months (45.8% to 38.2%).
- Although the public is fairly evenly divided on the question of the state's efforts to achieve equality for the races, a majority believes that such efforts should be continued. On the issue

of whether South Carolina has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites or whether the state needs to continue making changes, 55.6% of those interviewed believed that the state needs to continue to make changes while 44.4% thought that the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites have been made. Similarly, 52.7% felt that affirmative action programs are needed today to help minorities overcome discrimination and 47.3% said such programs are not needed.

- Blacks and whites differed substantially in their opinions on the need for the state to continue its efforts to achieve racial equality. On the question of the need to continue making changes to give blacks equal rights with whites, a large majority of blacks – 80.2% – believed that South Carolina needed to continue making changes, while less than a majority of whites – 44.7% – shared this view. Likewise, on the question of the need for affirmative action programs, more than 80% of black respondents said that such programs are needed today to help minorities overcome discrimination, while a majority of whites – 58.4% – felt that such programs are not needed.
- South Carolinians express some optimism about the future of race relations in the state. Slightly more than half of respondents thought that relations between blacks and whites will eventually be worked out and another 5.9% volunteered that race relations were not a problem, with 40.8% believing that race relations will always be a problem for the state. On the question of the state of race relations in South Carolina five years from now, a much higher percentage of respondents felt they would be much better (23.8%) or somewhat better (48.9%) than believed they would be somewhat worse (11.1%) or much worse (7.2%), with 9.0% volunteering that they will be about the same as they are now.

ONE YEAR LATER: RACE RELATIONS AND THE EMANUEL 9 SHOOTING

On June 17, 2015, nine people were shot and killed following a prayer service at Charleston's Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church. This incident, largely believed to have been racially motivated, served to reignite the long-standing controversy surrounding the Confederate Flag flying on Statehouse grounds. Additionally, the Emanuel 9 shootings followed another high-profile case in South Carolina with racial overtones – the shooting death of Walter Scott by a North Charleston police officer. These incidents point to a compelling need to examine racial attitudes and the implications of race for policy issues in our state.

As part of its examination of public policy issues facing the state, the University of South Carolina's Institute for Public Service and Policy Research conducted a telephone survey of 800 randomly selected South Carolina adults to determine public reactions to the shooting at the Emanuel AME Church and assess the state of racial attitudes in South Carolina. (A description of the methods used in this study and a copy of the questionnaire are provided in the Appendices A and B.) The questionnaire used in this survey included items on public reactions to the Emanuel 9 shootings; perceptions of the criminal justice system and the police; opinions on the death penalty; and an assessment of race relations in the state. This report provides a summary of the major findings from this study, including an examination of differences in attitudes between blacks and whites, as well as by several other background characteristics.

Reactions to the Emanuel 9 Shootings

A year after the shootings, most of the public still remembers this event. Almost three-fourths of those surveyed said they remembered a great deal about the incident of June 17, 2015 when a gunman shot and killed nine people in Charleston's Emanuel AME Church; another 19.5% said they remember the incident some, 5.0% recalled a little, and only 2.4% said they remembered nothing at all about it. Although more than 60% of all groups remembered a great deal about this incident, there were some differences in recall among groups. Respondents under age 30 were least likely to remember a great deal about these shootings (61.2%), while those living in the Upstate (67.3%) were less likely to say they remembered a great deal about this event than did those from the Midlands (75.3%) or the Lowcountry (79.1%). A higher percentage of respondents with a college degree recalled a great deal about this incident than did those with less education.

Respondents who were aware of this incident were asked what effect they thought this shooting had on the state of South Carolina. There were a wide range of responses to this question – some positive, some negative – the most numerous of which were as follows:

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Brought people together	100	13.6
Big impact – no specific effect cited	72	9.8
Raised awareness; caused people to think about racial issues	66	9.0
General negative impact	51	7.0
Increased racial tensions	46	6.2
Did not have much of an effect	45	6.1

Gave example of how to respond in these situations	41	5.6
People became more fearful	27	3.7
Highlighted racial divisions in the state	25	3.4
People concerned for a while; no follow-up or lasting impact	21	2.8
Brought the Confederate Flag down	20	2.7
Recognize that there is evil in the world	19	2.6
It was the action of a single disturbed individual	18	2.4
Emanuel Church families set an example	16	2.2
Made South Carolina look bad	15	2.1

The most frequent response for the impact on the state was that it brought people together. As noted by one respondent, "It brought people together of both races. It was terrible, but the outcome of the incident brought people of both races together, and that was good." The next most frequently cited response was that the incident had a "big impact" on the state, but respondents did not specify what this effect was, followed by 66 respondents who felt that the effect was to raise awareness of racial issues in the state. Other examples of positive impact responses to this question were the 41 people who believed that this set an example of the way to respond in these situations, and 16 respondents cited the example set by the Emanuel Church families. As stated by one respondent, "It had a great effect. I have such respect for the members of the church and those involved that survived the whole thing; unlike what we witnessed in Ferguson, and around the nation. Not just those people, but the whole community. Certainly, it was a tragedy... I don't know if I could have done that. I don't know if I'd have had that kind of courage."

A number of these responses demonstrate that people felt this incident had a negative impact on the state. For example, 51 people gave a "generally negative" response to this question, while 46 respondents felt it increased racial tensions and 25 said it highlighted racial divisions in the state. Twenty-seven people felt the impact of these shootings was to make people more fearful, while 15 thought it made South Carolina look bad.

Twenty people mentioned that the impact on the state was that it brought down the Confederate Flag, while 19 thought it made people recognize that there is evil in the world, and 18 emphasized that this was the action of a single disturbed individual. Twenty-one people thought that this incident led people to be concerned for a while, but that there was no lasting impact on the state.

There were several differences in the reactions of blacks and whites to this question. A higher percentage of whites than blacks (15.7% to 8.1%) felt this incident brought people together, and whites were also more likely than blacks to say that this provided an example of how to respond to a situation such as this. More black respondents than whites (5.9% to 2.0%) felt that this incident made people become more fearful and a higher percentage of blacks (17.8% to 7.2%) believed that these shootings had a big impact on the state, without specifying the character of this effect.

The next question asked respondents what effect the shootings at Charleston's Emanuel AME Church had on them, personally. While a range of responses were again given, many of them involved the emotions people felt, as shown in the following:

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Sad	111	14.6
Afraid; fearful	66	8.7
Very upsetting; devastating	54	7.1
Tragedy; tragic	32	4.2
Sympathy for the families	32	4.2
Made aware of evil in the world	26	3.5
Proud of the way the state reacted	25	3.3
Sick; sickening	18	2.4
More aware of racial issues	17	2.3
No effect	124	16.3
Little effect	20	2.6

The most frequent response to this question (124 respondents) was that this incident had no effect on them, personally, and another 20 people felt it had little effect on them. Among those who said these shootings had an impact, the most frequent response was that it made them sad (N = 111), followed by making respondents fearful (N = 66) or being very upset by the event (N = 54). Thirty-two people said this event was a tragedy and the same number felt sympathy for the families involved. Twenty-six people reported that these shootings made them more aware of evil in the world and 25 said they were proud of the way the state reacted. Eighteen respondents said the event made them sick while 17 felt it made them more aware of racial issues. Other responses to this question included turning more to God and emphasizing that this incident was the act of a single unstable individual.

There were only minor differences between blacks and whites in their responses to this question. The largest difference was in the percentage who said this event made them fearful: 16.6% of black respondents cited this compared to 6.0% of whites. Whites were more likely than blacks to mention that they were proud of the way the state reacted to this incident, 4.4% to 1.6%.

Following these questions, those interviewed were asked about three specific possible reactions to these shootings: whether it made them afraid, angry, or sad. The results for these three questions for the complete sample and by race are presented in Table 1.

As these data demonstrate, of these three reactions the one that was felt by the highest percentage of people was "sad"; 56.6% said they felt extremely sad because of the Emanuel Church shootings and another 33.3% felt somewhat sad, compared to 56.4% who indicated they were extremely or somewhat angry and 11.9% who were extremely or somewhat afraid. While the percentage of respondents whose reaction to this incident was similar across races, blacks were more likely to say that this incident made them extremely or somewhat afraid and a higher percentage of whites reported that these shootings led them to feel extremely or somewhat angry.

TABLE 1
REACTIONS TO THE EMANUEL AME CHURCH SHOOTINGS BY RACE

	<u>Extremely Sad</u>	<u>Somewhat Sad</u>	<u>Slightly Sad</u>	<u>Not Sad</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	56.6	33.3	5.0	5.2	769
<u>Race</u>					
Black	55.5	34.5	4.5	5.5	200
White	57.1	33.7	4.7	4.5	510
Other Race	62.9	20.0	11.4	5.7	35

	<u>Extremely Angry</u>	<u>Somewhat Angry</u>	<u>Slightly Angry</u>	<u>Not Angry</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	30.0	26.4	8.0	35.2	767
<u>Race</u>					
Black	24.0	24.5	9.2	42.3	196
White	32.4	28.3	7.8	31.4	512
Other Race	32.4	18.9	8.1	40.5	37

	<u>Extremely Afraid</u>	<u>Somewhat Afraid</u>	<u>Slightly Afraid</u>	<u>Not Afraid</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	3.0	8.9	6.6	81.6	772
<u>Race</u>					
Black	5.5	17.4	9.5	67.7	201
White	2.0	5.5	5.7	86.9	511
Other Race	2.7	8.1	8.1	81.1	37

In addition to these racial differences, there were several other group differences in reactions to these shootings. The largest of these were between men and women. A higher percentage of women than men (25.9% to 10.1%) said they felt at least slightly afraid because of these shootings and women were also more likely than men to report that this incident made them extremely sad (64.2% to 48.1%) or extremely angry (34.3% to 25.4%). Respondents age 65 or older, those living in the Upstate, and those with family incomes of \$100,000 or more were less likely than those in other groups to report that this incident made them afraid, while a higher percentage of older people said that these shootings made them extremely sad.

Another specific question about this incident asked, "If Dylann Roof, the person charged with killing nine people in Charleston's Emanuel AME Church, is found guilty, do you think he should be sentenced to death or sentenced to life without parole?" A majority of respondents – 55.3% – felt that Roof should receive the death penalty if found guilty, with 38.9% choosing life without parole, and 5.8% saying they didn't know or giving some other response. The opinions of blacks and whites differed substantially on this issue, with opposing majorities between the races. Among blacks, 30.9% favored the death penalty, while 64.7% believed he should receive life without parole; among whites, 64.2% supported the death penalty if found guilty in this case and 29.7% felt he should be given life without parole. This finding is consistent with the lower support for the death penalty more generally among blacks; on the general question of opinion on the death penalty for persons convicted of murder, 69.4% of whites favor the death penalty compared to 26.3% of blacks.

On this issue, the opinion of those under age 30 was distinct from those in the older age groups. A majority of those under age 30 believed that Roof should be sentenced to life without parole if convicted, while a majority of those in the older age groups felt he should receive the death penalty. Respondents with family incomes under \$25,000 were also less likely to feel that Roof should receive the death penalty if convicted.

Opinions about Removing the Confederate Battle Flag from Statehouse Grounds

After the shooting deaths at Emanuel AME, there was renewed debate surrounding whether the Confederate Flag should be removed from the South Carolina Statehouse grounds. This flag had flown at the Confederate memorial on the grounds of the South Carolina Statehouse since 2000, when it was removed from the Statehouse dome. Roughly three weeks after the shootings at Emanuel AME Church, the South Carolina General Assembly voted for its removal, and it was taken down on July 10.

To assess the public's reactions to the removal of the Confederate Flag, respondents were asked whether they thought completely removing the flag from the Statehouse grounds was the right decision or the wrong decision. As indicated in Table 2, the majority of respondents – 55.8% – thought that removing the Confederate Flag from Statehouse grounds was the right decision. Another 35.0% of respondents, however, believed that removing the flag was the wrong decision; and 9.3% indicated that they did not know whether it was the right decision or the wrong decision.

TABLE 2
 RIGHT OR WRONG DECISION TO REMOVE THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG
 FROM THE STATEHOUSE GROUNDS BY RACE

	<u>Right Decision</u>	<u>Wrong Decision</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	55.8	35.0	9.3	788
<u>Race</u>				
Black	68.1	18.1	13.8	201
White	52.1	40.6	7.3	525
Other Race	54.7	36.7	8.6	38

Though majorities of both black respondents and white respondents reported thinking that it was the right decision to completely remove the Confederate Flag from Statehouse grounds, black respondents were significantly more likely than whites to feel this way. As shown in Table 2, 52.1% of white respondents thought that removing the flag was the right decision, whereas more than two-thirds of black respondents – 68.1% – thought it was the right decision. Also, while 40.6% of white respondents felt it was the wrong decision to remove the Confederate Flag, less than 20% of black respondents shared this view.

The Walter Scott Case

On April 4, 2015, Walter Scott was pulled over for a traffic stop in North Charleston by police officer Michael Slager for a non-working third brake light. After Officer Slager had returned to his police car, Mr. Scott attempted to flee on foot; in the course of trying to flee, Officer Slager shot eight rounds at Mr. Scott from behind, hitting him five times. Mr. Scott was unarmed; and video of this event, captured by a bystander, made national headlines, contributing to existing debates surrounding police use of deadly force and the use of force against blacks by police officers, in particular.

Michael Slager was subsequently charged with murder for the shooting death of Walter Scott. Opinions about the decision to charge Slager with murder for Scott’s death were assessed by asking respondents if they thought authorities in North Charleston made the right decision or the wrong decision to charge Michael Slager with murder for the death of Walter Scott.¹ As indicated in Table 3, the overwhelming majority of respondents – 81.4% – indicated that they thought charging Michael Slager with murder for the death of Walter Scott was the right

¹ Only respondents who indicated that they could recall the shooting death of Walter Scott by Michael Slager were included in the analyses of this question. To assess this recall, respondents were asked the following: In North Charleston, on April 4th of last year, motorist Walter Scott was shot and killed by North Charleston police officer Michael Slager. How much, if anything, do you recall about this incident? Do you recall (1) a great deal, (2) some, (3) a little, or (4) nothing at all? Respondents who said they recalled “nothing at all” about the shooting death of Walter Scott were excluded from analyses of the question asking whether the decision to charge Michael Slager with murder was the right decision or the wrong decision; 196 respondents (24.8%) were excluded from this analysis.

TABLE 3

RIGHT OR WRONG DECISION TO CHARGE MICHAEL SLAGER WITH MURDER FOR
THE DEATH OF WALTER SCOTT BY RACE

	<u>Right Decision</u>	<u>Wrong Decision</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	81.4	6.9	11.7	599
<u>Race</u>				
Black	89.6	3.0	7.5	151
White	79.4	8.1	12.6	382
Other Race	73.3	8.8	17.9	29

decision. Only 6.9% of respondents believed it was the wrong decision, and 11.7% gave a “don’t know” response to this question.

Though large majorities of black and white respondents reported thinking that authorities in North Charleston made the right decision to charge Michael Slager with murder for the shooting death of Walter Scott, a higher percentage of black respondents (89.6%) than whites (79.4%) said that charging Michael Slager with murder was the right decision.

Opinions about Police Use of Deadly Force and Police in the Community

Given the debates surrounding the use of deadly force by police officers in response to the shooting death of Walter Scott and other high-profile police shootings and allegations of police brutality across the nation, respondents were asked a series of questions regarding their feelings about police in their communities and police use of force. First, respondents were asked whether police in their communities made them feel mostly safe or mostly anxious. As shown in Table 4, the majority of respondents – 78.6% – reported that police made them feel mostly safe, while 17.5% said police made them feel mostly anxious; 1.2% said police made them feel both safe and anxious; and 2.8% said police made them feel neither safe nor anxious.

TABLE 4

POLICE IN YOUR COMMUNITY MAKE YOU FEEL MOSTLY SAFE OR MOSTLY
ANXIOUS BY RACE

	<u>Mostly Safe</u>	<u>Mostly Anxious</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	78.6	17.5	1.2	2.8	774
<u>Race</u>					
White	85.5	12.2	0.3	2.0	520
Black	61.3	30.9	3.1	4.7	197
Other	69.3	25.0	2.0	3.7	36

Though majorities of black respondents and white respondents reported feeling that police in their communities made them feel mostly safe, black respondents were less likely than whites to feel this way. Whereas 85.5% of white respondents said that police in their communities made them feel mostly safe, only 61.3% of black respondents reported feeling this way. Also, nearly one-third of black respondents (30.9%) indicated that police in their communities made them feel mostly anxious, yet only 12.2% of white respondents reported feeling this way.

Respondents were then asked whether they thought the police are too quick to use deadly force or typically only use deadly force when necessary. As presented in Table 5, 37.5% of respondents thought that police are too quick to use deadly force, while the majority of respondents – 62.5% – believed that police typically only use deadly force when necessary. These results are markedly different, however, across racial groups. Among white respondents, 22.5% thought that police are too quick to use deadly force and 77.5% thought that police typically only use deadly force when necessary; yet these proportions are almost completely reversed among black respondents, with 78.0% of black respondents thinking police are too quick to use deadly force and 22.0% thinking that police typically only use deadly force when necessary.

TABLE 5
POLICE TOO QUICK TO USE DEADLY FORCE OR USE DEADLY FORCE ONLY WHEN NECESSARY BY RACE

	<u>Too Quick to Use Deadly Force</u>	<u>Deadly Force Used Only When Necessary</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	37.5	62.5	764
<u>Race</u>			
Black	78.0	22.0	188
White	22.5	77.5	505
Other Race	36.3	63.7	34

Next, respondents were asked if they thought police were more likely to use deadly force against a black person, more likely to use deadly force against a white person, or if they thought race does not affect police use of deadly force. As indicated in Table 6, 41.3% of respondents thought police were more likely to use deadly force against a black person; but the majority of respondents – 58.2% – believed that race does not affect police use of deadly force. As with the previous question about the use of deadly force by police, the opinions of black and white respondents were markedly different. Roughly a quarter of white respondents (25.7%) felt that police were more likely to use deadly force against a black person, but the majority (73.8%) said that race does not affect police use of deadly force. Among black respondents, however, the overwhelming majority (83.1%) said that police were more likely to use deadly force against a black person, and only 16.4% said that race does not affect police use of deadly force.

TABLE 6
POLICE MORE LIKELY TO USE DEADLY FORCE AGAINST A BLACK PERSON OR
AGAINST A WHITE PERSON BY RACE

	<u>More Likely Against A Black Person</u>	<u>More Likely Against A White Person</u>	<u>Race Doesn't Affect Police Use of Deadly Force</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	41.3	0.5	58.2	744
<u>Race</u>				
Black	83.1	0.5	16.4	191
White	25.7	0.5	73.8	502
Other Race	45.2	0.0	54.8	33

Opinions about Recording Police Interactions

The widespread national reporting of the shooting death of Walter Scott as well as other high-profile incidents of alleged police brutality was due in part to the fact that these events were recorded, allowing videos of these events to be made available to the public. With this in mind, respondents were asked whether they thought it was mostly a good thing or mostly a bad thing that more interactions between individuals and police officers are being recorded on camera. As the data displayed in Table 7 indicate, respondents almost unanimously agreed that it is mostly a good thing that more interactions between individuals and police officers are being recorded – 97.6% said it was mostly a good thing and only 2.4% said it was mostly a bad thing. Given this near unanimity, there were no significant differences between black and white respondents on this question.

TABLE 7
MOSTLY A GOOD OR BAD THING THAT MORE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN
INDIVIDUALS AND POLICE OFFICERS ARE BEING RECORDED BY RACE

	<u>Mostly A Good Thing</u>	<u>Mostly A Bad Thing</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	97.6	2.4	784
<u>Race</u>			
Black	97.6	2.4	204
White	97.9	2.1	521
Other Race	94.2	5.8	38

Similarly, respondents were also asked whether they thought it was a good idea or a bad idea for more South Carolina police officers to wear body cameras that would record their interactions. Again, respondents were nearly unanimous in their response that it was a good idea

for more South Carolina police officers to wear body cameras, as presented in Table 8. All black respondents thought it was a good idea for more South Carolina police officers to wear body cameras, as did 98.7% of white respondents.

TABLE 8
GOOD OR BAD IDEA FOR MORE SOUTH CAROLINA POLICE OFFICERS TO WEAR
BODY CAMERAS BY RACE

	<u>Good Idea</u>	<u>Bad Idea</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	98.8	1.2	791
<u>Race</u>			
Black	100.0	0.0	204
White	98.7	1.3	526
Other Race	96.0	4.0	38

Opinions about Black Lives Matter

The phrase “Black Lives Matter” has come to be associated with activists and social movements protesting police officers’ treatment of black Americans. In light of this, respondents were asked, from what they have heard or seen about the Black Lives Matter movement, if they mostly agreed or mostly disagreed with the Black Lives Matter movement, or whether they did not know enough about this to have an opinion.² As indicated in Table 9, slightly more than a quarter of respondents (26.0%) said they mostly agreed with the Black Lives Matter movement, 31.5% mostly disagreed, and the plurality of respondents (42.5%) did not know whether they mostly agreed or disagreed with the Black Lives Matter movement or had no opinion about this.

Black and white respondents differed significantly in their opinions about the Black Lives Matter movement. Among white respondents, 17.6% said they mostly agreed with the Black Lives Matter movement, 42.2% mostly disagreed, and 40.2% said they did not know whether they agreed or disagreed or had no opinion. Among black respondents, 46.0% said they mostly agreed with the Black Lives Matter movement, 6.8% mostly disagreed, and 47.2% said they did not know whether they agreed or disagreed or had no opinion about it. Though sizable percentages of blacks and whites did not know whether they agreed or disagreed or had no opinion, black respondents were significantly more likely than white respondents to say they

² Only respondents who indicated that they have seen or heard of the Black Lives Matter movement were asked this question. To assess having seen or heard of the Black Lives Matter movement, respondents were asked the following: How much, if anything, have you seen or heard about the Black Lives Matter movement? Have you seen or heard (1) a great deal, (2) some, (3) a little, or (4) nothing at all? Respondents who indicated that they had seen or heard “nothing at all” about the Black Lives Matter movement were not asked whether they mostly agreed or mostly disagreed with the Black Lives Matter movement; 138 respondents (17.9%) were excluded from this analysis.

mostly agreed with the Black Lives Matter movement and, correspondingly, white respondents were significantly more likely to say they mostly disagreed.

TABLE 9
MOSTLY AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE BLACK LIVES MATTER MOVEMENT
BY RACE

	<u>Mostly Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Disagree</u>	<u>No Opinion / Don't Know</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	26.0	31.5	42.5	635
<u>Race</u>				
Black	46.0	6.8	47.2	174
White	17.6	42.2	40.2	428
Other Race	36.5	19.7	43.9	31

Opinions about Whether the U.S. Criminal Justice System is Biased against Blacks

Respondents were also asked whether they thought the criminal justice system in the United States was biased against blacks, biased in favor of blacks, or generally gives blacks fair treatment. As shown in Table 10, half of the respondents indicated that the criminal justice system in the United States was biased against blacks, while 47.4% thought that it treats blacks fairly, and only 2.7% felt it was biased in favor of blacks. Black and white respondents were markedly different in their responses to this question. The overwhelming majority of black respondents – 82.3% – thought that the criminal justice system in the United States was biased against blacks, whereas the majority of white respondents – 59.5% – believed that the criminal justice system treats black fairly. Only 17.7% of blacks thought the criminal justice system treats blacks fairly and only 36.7% of whites thought the criminal justice system is biased against blacks; 3.9% of whites felt the criminal justice system is biased in favor of blacks.

TABLE 10
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES BIASED IN FAVOR OF OR
AGAINST BLACKS BY RACE

	<u>Biased in Favor of Blacks</u>	<u>Biased Against Blacks</u>	<u>Treats Blacks Fairly</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	2.7	50.0	47.4	707
<u>Race</u>				
Black	0.0	82.3	17.7	190
White	3.9	36.7	59.5	478
Other Race	2.9	60.2	36.9	28

Race Relations: Any Impact?

Although the Emanuel 9 shootings were generally perceived to be a tragic event that saddened many people in South Carolina, did this incident and its aftermath have an effect on perceptions of race relations in the state? To assess this, respondents were asked whether they would describe race relations in South Carolina today as excellent, good, fair, or poor, and whether they thought race relations in the state have gotten much worse, have gotten somewhat worse, have stayed about the same, have gotten somewhat better, or have gotten much better than they were twelve months ago, questions similar to those asked in previous Institute surveys.³ Table 11 presents the results for the current survey as well as those for previous surveys in which the question was asked.

In the current survey, 4.1% thought that race relations in South Carolina today were excellent, 41.4% believed they were good, 38.2% said they fair, and 16.3% described them as poor. Although the specific percentages have varied over time, the pattern of results found in 2016 is similar to that in other years in that about five percent or less of the public in each year felt that race relations in the state are excellent and about 15% in each year described them as poor, with higher percentages found in the middle categories of “good” or “fair.” The largest exception to this pattern appears in 1996, when the percentage of those who rated race relations in the state as only “fair” was relatively high and the percentage rating them as good was comparatively low. This was during a period in which the state experienced a rash of church burnings, the controversy in Laurens involving a shop dedicated to Ku Klux Klan memorabilia, and the flying of the Confederate Battle Flag atop the Statehouse.

Another feature that is also consistent across years is the significant difference in attitudes between blacks and whites. In the current survey, a much higher percentage of blacks than whites rated race relations in the state as poor – 31.7% to 10.2% – while whites were much more likely to rate them as good (48.9% to 24.4%). In each survey in which this question has been asked, the percentage of black respondents who thought that race relations were either fair or poor has always been higher than the percentage of whites, while the percentage of whites who rated race relations as good has always been higher than this percentage for blacks. Examining the end points in this series, 1989 and 2016, the conclusion about public perceptions of race relations in the state today would be similar to what it was more than 25 years ago: about five percent of the public feels that race relations are excellent, about 15% believes they are poor, and the largest percentages think they are good or fair. Moreover, there are large differences in the opinions of blacks and whites on this issue, with blacks more likely to perceive race relations in the state as fair or poor and whites more likely to describe them as good.

The question, “Do you think that race relations in South Carolina have gotten much worse, have gotten somewhat worse, have stayed about the same, have gotten somewhat better, or have gotten much better than they were twelve months ago?” attempted to capture public sentiment as to the impact of the Emanuel 9 shootings on relations between blacks and whites in the state. Among

³ In the 2016 survey, the question on direction of race relations read, “Do you think that race relations in South Carolina have gotten much worse, have gotten somewhat worse, have stayed about the same, have gotten somewhat better, or have gotten much better than they were twelve months ago?” In the earlier surveys, the time frame for this question was “In the past two years ...”

TABLE 11
PERCEPTIONS OF RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA, BY RACE, 1989 – 2016

<u>Rate Race Relations</u>	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>N</u>
2016 - Total	4.1	41.4	38.2	16.3	788
Black	2.4	24.4	41.5	31.7	205
White	4.6	48.9	36.3	10.2	521
2003 - Total	4.6	41.6	41.3	12.4	1609
Black	3.0	28.3	49.9	18.7	427
White	5.3	46.8	38.1	9.9	1093
1996 - Total	2.7	26.8	51.5	18.9	800
Black	2.4	16.4	56.4	24.8	206
White	2.7	31.0	50.5	15.8	572
1990 - Total	4.1	39.4	42.6	14.0	598
Black	2.9	21.4	53.4	22.3	165
White	4.6	46.5	38.3	10.5	426
1989 - Total	5.9	33.7	43.7	16.8	561
Black	2.0	16.4	55.3	26.3	152
White	7.5	40.6	39.4	12.5	401

<u>Relations Better/Worse</u>	<u>Much Worse</u>	<u>Somewhat Worse</u>	<u>About Same</u>	<u>Somewhat Better</u>	<u>Much Better</u>	<u>N</u>
2016 - Total	7.1	21.4	43.4	23.5	4.7	783
Black	10.1	26.6	38.2	19.6	5.5	199
White	5.2	19.2	45.8	26.0	3.8	520
2003 - Total	3.2	14.0	49.0	28.9	4.9	1583
Black	3.8	14.4	45.0	31.0	5.7	424
White	2.5	14.3	51.2	27.5	4.5	1069
1996 - Total	5.5	23.5	45.4	22.0	3.6	800
Black	8.4	22.0	39.2	25.4	5.0	206
White	3.8	24.5	47.3	21.1	3.3	572
1990 - Total	4.3	18.3	41.5	30.9	4.9	583
Black	8.7	16.8	39.1	29.2	6.3	161
White	2.6	18.5	43.0	31.3	4.6	416
1989 - Total	6.7	15.4	43.3	28.0	6.6	553
Black	13.2	17.1	32.9	30.9	5.9	152
White	4.3	14.9	46.8	31.3	4.6	416

those interviewed in the current survey, 7.1% thought that race relations were much worse, 21.4% felt they were somewhat worse, 43.4% said they were about the same, 23.5% believed they were somewhat better, and 4.7% said they were much better.

Although the distribution of these responses varies across years, one feature that is consistent is that the most frequent response is that race relations “have stayed about the same,” with this percentage ranging from 41.5% in 1990 to 49.0% in 2003. In 1989, 1990, and 2003, the percentage who felt race relations were getting better (either much or somewhat) was 10% to 15% greater than the percentage that felt they were getting worse. In the current survey, the percentage of respondents who believed things are getting better or worse is about equal, similar to 1996 which, as mentioned previously, was a period during which there were a number of racial controversies in the state.

Significant differences in the opinions of blacks and whites were found on this question in the current survey. Blacks were more likely than whites to believe that race relations in South Carolina were getting much worse (10.1% to 5.2%) or somewhat worse (26.6% to 19.2%), while a higher percentage of whites thought they were getting somewhat better (26.0% to 19.6%) or had stayed about the same over the past twelve months (45.8% to 38.2%). The percentage who thought that race relations in the state were getting much better was 5.5% among blacks and 3.8% for whites.

Respondents who felt that race relations in South Carolina had gotten better or worse in the past twelve months were asked why they felt this way. The most frequently given responses to this question are provided in Table 12. As these results demonstrate, the most frequent reason given for why race relations are getting better was reactions to the Emanuel 9 shootings. Forty-two people (10.3%) who answered this question gave this response, and it was cited by 13.3% of whites and 5.1% of blacks. As stated by one respondent, “The shootings at the church kind of woke people up in a good way and that they need to love each other ... Overall, you feel like it’s gotten a little better.” Not everyone agreed that these shootings had a positive effect. Ten respondents felt that race relations in the state were made worse by this incident, a view captured by the respondent who felt that “because of the killing in Charleston, other people got stirred up.”

The next most frequent response among those who thought that race relations in the state were getting better was a general sense that things seemed to be improving, followed by a belief that this event led many South Carolinians to become less prejudiced and that these shootings focused attention on racial issues in the state in a positive way. Sixteen respondents said that their sense that things were improving was based on their personal experience and 14 said they had seen no evidence of racial problems. Nine people thought that race relations were better because “South Carolina has come together” and eight thought that the way the Confederate Flag issue was handled contributed to improved race relations.

Although the percentage of people citing any particular reason for feeling that race relations have improved is relatively small, there are some differences in the percentages of blacks and whites who cite various reasons. As noted previously, whites were more likely than blacks to feel that the reactions to the Emanuel Church shootings led to more positive relations. While 13 white respondents said they had not seen evidence of racial problems, no blacks gave this response.

TABLE 12
WHY RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA GETTING BETTER/WORSE
(MOST FREQUENT RESPONSES BY RACE)

<u>Reasons Getting Better</u>	All Respondents		Blacks		Whites	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Reaction to the Emanuel 9 Shooting	42	10.3	6	5.1	35	13.3
Just Seems to be Improving	33	8.0	16	13.7	15	5.7
Individuals Reduced Prejudice	19	4.6	10	8.5	8	3.0
More Positive Awareness of Issue	16	3.9	1	0.9	13	4.9
Personal Experience	16	3.9	2	1.7	14	5.3
Not Seen Evidence of Problems	14	3.4	0	0.0	13	4.9
South Carolina Has Come Together	9	2.1	1	0.9	8	3.0
Handling of the Confederate Flag	8	2.0	1	0.9	7	2.7
<u>Reasons Getting Worse</u>						
Media Made It Worse	33	8.0	3	2.6	28	10.6
Handling of the Confederate Flag	17	4.0	11	9.4	3	1.1
Individual Prejudices	15	3.6	5	4.3	9	3.4
Presidential Election Campaign	14	3.5	7	6.0	7	2.7
South Carolina's Political System	13	3.2	2	1.7	10	3.8
Emanuel 9 Shootings Made Worse	10	2.5	2	1.7	5	1.9
Incidents Involving Police	9	2.1	1	0.9	7	2.7
Harassment of Blacks by Police	9	2.1	3	2.6	6	2.3
President Obama; Obama's Policies	9	2.1	0	0.0	9	3.4

Whites were also more likely than blacks to base their opinion that race relations were improving on personal experience (5.3% to 1.7%) or to feel that this incident had led to more positive awareness of racial issues in the state (4.9% to 0.9%). A higher percentage of black respondents than whites said they had a general sense that things seemed to be improving (13.7% to 5.7%) or believed that this event led many South Carolinians to become less prejudiced (8.5% to 3.0%).

The most frequently cited source of worsening race relations in the state was the media. Among those thought that race relations were getting worse, 33 cited the media as the reason, a sentiment typified by the respondent who noted, “Because of the media. So much is put in the paper and on the news that it makes people angry, and that plays a big part in it.”

As noted previously, the handling of the Confederate Flag issue was cited by some people as a reason for feeling that race relations in the state had improved, but a larger number of people believed that the handling of this controversy made race relations worse, and this was the second most often reason mentioned for this view, followed by individual prejudices.

Politics was also seen as contributing to worsening race relations. Fourteen people said the 2016 Presidential election campaign had contributed to worsening race relations, 13 respondents cited South Carolina’s political system, and nine mentioned President Obama or his policies. Incidents involving the police or harassment of blacks by police were also among the most frequent reasons given for the perception that race relations in the state were getting worse.

A higher percentage of whites than blacks (10.6% to 2.6%) pointed to the media as the source for worsening race relations and 3.4% of whites, contrasted with no blacks, mentioned President Obama or his polices as contributing to worse relations. Blacks were much more likely than whites (9.4% to 1.1%) to view the handling of the Confederate Flag issue as a source of worsening race relations.

A Continuing Issue

Two questions on this survey addressed the public’s perception of the need for the state to continue its efforts to achieve equality for the races: (1) “Which of the following statements comes closer to your view: (a) South Carolina has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites; - or - (b) South Carolina needs to continue making changes to give blacks equal rights with whites”; and (2) “Do you think affirmative action programs are needed today to help minorities overcome discrimination or do you think such programs are not needed?”

The results for these questions, provided in Table 13, indicate that while the public is somewhat divided on these issues, a majority believes that efforts to achieve racial equality need to be continued. Moreover, there are wide differences in the opinions of blacks and whites on these questions.

On the issue of whether South Carolina has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites or whether the state needs to continue making changes, 55.6% of those interviewed believed that the state needs to continue to make changes while 44.4% thought that the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites have been made. Similarly, 52.7% of

TABLE 13
NEED FOR CONTINUING EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE EQUALITY BY RACE

Which of the following statements comes closer to your view: (1) South Carolina has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites; OR (2) South Carolina needs to continue making changes to give blacks equal rights with whites.

	<u>Made Changes</u>	<u>Needs to Continue</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	44.4	55.6	731
<u>Race</u>			
Black	19.8	80.2	200
White	55.3	44.7	477
Other Race	36.4	63.6	33

“Do you think affirmative action programs are needed today to help minorities overcome discrimination or do you think such programs are not needed?”

	<u>Programs Needed</u>	<u>Programs Not Needed</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	52.7	47.3	762
<u>Race</u>			
Black	82.4	17.6	193
White	41.6	58.4	486
Other Race	55.6	44.4	36

2003 Survey

TOTAL	54.5	45.5	1542
<u>Race</u>			
Black	86.8	13.2	418
White	40.9	59.1	1057

respondents felt that affirmative action programs are needed today to help minorities overcome discrimination and 47.3% said such programs are not needed. The results for this question on the need for affirmative action programs are little changed from those reported in a 2003 Institute survey.

On both these questions there is a wide gap in the opinions of blacks and whites. On the question of the need to continue making changes to give blacks equal rights with whites, a large majority of blacks – 80.2% – believed that South Carolina needed to continue making changes, while less than a majority of whites – 44.7% – shared this view. Likewise, on the question of the need for affirmative action programs, more than 80% of black respondents said that such programs are needed today to help minorities overcome discrimination, while a majority of whites – 58.4% – felt that such programs are not needed. The view of those of other races on these two questions fell between those of blacks and whites, but a majority in each case felt that the state needed to continue to make changes or that affirmative action programs were needed.

Other group differences in opinion were also evident on these questions. A higher percentage of women than men (61.4% to 49.0%) believed that South Carolina needs to continue to make changes to give blacks equal rights with whites, and women were also more likely than men (63.7% to 40.6%) to feel that affirmative action programs were necessary. Across income levels those with family incomes of \$50,000 or more were more likely than those with incomes under \$50,000 to think that South Carolina has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites and less likely to believe that affirmative action programs are necessary.

Blacks and whites not only differ in their opinions about the current state of race relations in the state, the opposing majorities on these two questions demonstrate there is a sharp division in their views about the steps that are needed to address issues of racial equality in the state.

Hope for the Future?

Another topic of interest in this study was the public's view about the future of race relations in the state. Two survey questions addressed this issue: (1) whether relations between blacks and whites will always be a problem for South Carolina, or that a solution will eventually be worked out; and (2) whether five years from now, race relations in South Carolina will be much better, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse, or much worse. Results for these questions are presented in Table 14.

These data point to some public optimism about the future of race relations in South Carolina. Slightly more than half of those responding – 53.3% – thought that relations between blacks and whites will eventually be worked out and another 5.9% volunteered that race relations were not a problem; 40.8% felt that race relations will always be a problem for the state. On the question of the state of race relations in South Carolina five years from now, a much higher percentage of respondents felt they would be much better (23.8%) or somewhat better (48.9%) than believed they would be somewhat worse (11.1%) or much worse (7.2%), with 9.0% volunteering that they will be about the same as they are now.

TABLE 14
THE FUTURE OF RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY RACE

“Do you think that relations between blacks and whites will always be a problem for South Carolina, or that a solution will eventually be worked out?”

	<u>Always A Problem</u>	<u>Worked Out</u>	<u>Not A Problem</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	40.8	53.3	5.9	753
<u>Race</u>				
Black	54.5	43.9	1.6	200
White	36.1	57.6	7.4	502
Other Race	37.8	54.1	8.1	37

“Five years from now, do you think race relations in South Carolina will be better or worse?”
(IF BETTER/ORSE): “Would you say somewhat [better/worse] or much [better/worse]?”

	<u>Much Better</u>	<u>Somewhat Better</u>	<u>About Same</u>	<u>Somewhat Worse</u>	<u>Much Worse</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	23.8	48.9	9.0	11.1	7.2	751
<u>Race</u>						
Blacks	11.1	49.5	9.1	17.2	13.1	198
Whites	28.1	49.4	9.2	8.4	4.8	498
Other Race	26.5	50.0	8.8	11.8	2.9	34

Despite this optimism, there are significant differences in the views of blacks and whites on these questions. A majority of whites – 57.6% – said that the problems of relations between blacks and whites will eventually be worked out and another 7.4% volunteered that race relations were not currently a problem. Conversely, a majority of blacks – 54.5% – believed that race relations will always be a problem in South Carolina and only 1.6% thought that such relations were not a problem now. The opinions of those of other races were closer to those of whites than of blacks on this question.

Blacks were also less hopeful than whites about the future of race relations in the state. Although a majority of blacks thought race relations in South Carolina will be either much better (11.1%) or somewhat better (49.5%) five years from now, this was significantly less than the 77.5% of whites who felt that such relations would improve (28.1% much better; 49.4% somewhat better). Among black respondents, 30.3% thought that race relations would be either somewhat or much worse five years from now; 13.2% of whites shared this view. The views of respondents of other races on this question were again similar to those of whites.

Other group differences on these questions found that the youngest and oldest age groups were more likely to believe that a solution to the problem of race relations in the state will eventually be worked out. Among those 18 to 29 or 65 and older, 58.9% and 59.2%, respectively thought that a solution would eventually be worked out; 45.4% of those ages 30 to 44 and 51.8% of those in the 45 to 64 age group shared this view. A higher percentage of men than women (8.5% to 3.7%) said that race relations were not currently a problem, while women were more likely than men – 43.4% to 37.8% – to think that relations between blacks and whites will always be a problem. Men were also more positive than women about the future of race relations: 26.0% of men thought such relations would be much better five years from now and another 51.1% said they would be somewhat better, while among women 21.9% felt they would be much better and 46.8% said somewhat better. A smaller percentage of Midlands residents (17.1%) than those from the Upstate (24.3%) or the Lowcountry (30.5%) thought that race relations in South Carolina would be much better in five years.

While South Carolinians are somewhat hopeful about the future of race relations in the state, this optimism is not universally shared. The different perspectives of blacks and whites on these questions point to a continuing divide in perceptions of racial issues in the state.

Summary of Findings

A year after nine people were shot and killed following a prayer service at Charleston's Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church, South Carolinians remember the incident, but it does not appear to have had much effect on perceptions of race relations in the state and there remain large differences in the opinions of blacks and whites on race-related issues.

South Carolinians feel that race relations in the state today are either good (41.4%) or fair (38.2%), with only 4.1% describing them as excellent and 16.3% believing they are poor. The public also generally believes that race relations in the state have stayed about the same as they were twelve months ago, with relatively equal percentages feeling that such relations have gotten better or gotten worse. The views of blacks and whites differ substantially on these questions, with blacks

less likely to rate the current state of race relations positively and also more likely to believe that race relations in the state are getting worse, results similar to those found in previous surveys in which these questions had been asked.

Blacks and whites also differed in their opinions on a number of issues related to the criminal justice system and the police. For example, a majority of white South Carolinians (59.5%) thinks the criminal justice system in the United States treats blacks fairly, while a majority of blacks (82.3%) believes the criminal justice system is biased against blacks. Also, though majorities of black and white South Carolinians report that police in their communities make them feel mostly safe, whites are significantly more likely than blacks to feel this way, while blacks are more likely than whites to say that police in their communities make them feel mostly anxious. More than three-fourths of white respondents think that police only use deadly force when necessary, while a similar percentage of black respondents believe that police are too quick to use deadly force.

There is agreement between black and white South Carolinians in their view that it is mostly a good thing that more interactions between individuals and police officers are being recorded and in thinking that it is a good idea for more South Carolina police officers to wear body cameras that would record their interactions.

The public generally believes that the state needs to continue its efforts to achieve equality for the races. There are, however, substantial differences in the views of blacks and whites on this issue, with a higher percentage of blacks than whites believing that South Carolina needs to continue making changes to give blacks equal rights with whites and thinking that affirmative action programs are needed to help minorities overcome discrimination.

Majorities of blacks and whites in South Carolina also agree that removing the Confederate Flag from the Statehouse grounds was the right decision. But, as with many of the issues examined in this report, blacks and whites differ substantially on this issue, with black South Carolinians significantly more likely than whites to believe that removing the flag was the right decision.

South Carolinians express some optimism about the future of race relations in the state. Slightly more than half of respondents thought that relations between blacks and whites will eventually be worked out and another 5.9% volunteered that race relations are not a problem. On the question of the state of race relations in South Carolina five years from now, a much higher percentage of respondents feel they will be better than believe they will be worse.

Conclusion

The Emanuel 9 shootings as well as the shooting death of Walter Scott and the many issues and events associated with these tragedies suggest that issues of race and race relations have yet to be fully resolved in South Carolina. Yet the data presented in this report suggest some glimmer of hope. In the aftermath of the Emanuel 9 shootings, black and white South Carolinians felt a shared sadness in response to these horrific events; and, after the shooting death of Walter Scott, large majorities of both black and white South Carolinians agreed that

charging the former police officer who killed Scott with murder was the right decision. Further, black and white South Carolinians are in near unanimous agreement that recording more police interactions with individuals is a good thing and that more South Carolina police officers wearing body cameras to record their interactions is also a good idea. Majorities of both black and white South Carolinians believe that the removal of the Confederate Flag from the Statehouse grounds was the right decision. Also, black and white South Carolinians both express hope for the future of race relations in the state, with majorities of both groups indicating that they expect race relations in South Carolina to be better five years from now.

These glimmers of hope notwithstanding, however, there remain marked divisions between black and white South Carolinians on several issues, with the most palpable differences observed between these two groups on issues pertaining to policing and the criminal justice system. As reported previously, though majorities of black and white respondents said that police in their communities make them feel mostly safe, black respondents were significantly less likely than whites to feel this way, and black respondents were significantly more likely to say that police in their communities made them feel mostly anxious. More striking, however, is the fact that the overwhelming majority of black South Carolinians reported feeling that police officers are too quick to use deadly force, while the overwhelming majority of whites thought that police officers only use deadly force when necessary. Further, a substantial majority of black respondents believed that police are more likely to use deadly force against a black person, while the majority of whites felt that race does not affect police use of deadly force. Similarly, the overwhelming majority of black South Carolinians reported thinking that the criminal justice system in the United States is biased against black people, while the majority of whites thought that the criminal justice system treats blacks fairly. Interestingly, black and white South Carolinians differ starkly even on the issue of how the criminal justice system should punish Dylann Roof, the person charged with killing the Emanuel 9, if he is convicted, with the majority of whites feeling that Roof should be sentenced to death, while the majority of blacks feel he should be sentenced to life without parole.

Also, while South Carolinians are somewhat hopeful about the future of race relations in the state, this optimism is not universally shared. The different perspective of blacks and whites on these questions point to a continuing divide in perceptions of racial issues in the state. As noted above, while majorities of black and white respondents see improvements in race relations over the next five years, white respondents are more optimistic than blacks, with a majority of black respondents believing that race relations will always be a problem for the state. These findings suggest that, in addition to differing in magnitude, the very nature of the optimism about the future of race relations in the state is different for blacks and whites, with black South Carolinians appearing mostly hopeful, yet resigned to the belief that relations between blacks and white will never be without problems.

Taken together, these results offer a modicum of hope and optimism for the future of race relations in our state. Yet they also signify our state's abiding connection with its past. Despite the more than one hundred and fifty years since their utterance, it is as if the words of venerated South Carolina Statesman John C. Calhoun were prescient and remain relevant: "The two great divisions of society are not the rich and poor, but white and black."

APPENDIX A

SURVEY METHODS

How the Survey Was Conducted

A dual sampling frame approach, one based on landline telephone exchanges and the second based on cell phone telephone numbers, was used in selecting respondents for this study. For the landline component, respondents to be interviewed were selected from a random sample of households with telephones in the state. Respondents in the cell phone sample were randomly selected from a list of cell phone exchanges in South Carolina. Each of these numbers was called by the survey interviewers. Numbers that were found to be businesses, institutions, not-in-service, or otherwise not assigned were ineligible for the survey. The remaining numbers, when called, resulted in contacts to residences in the landline component and with individuals in the cell phone component. When contact was made with a residence in the landline component, a respondent, 18 years of age or older, was randomly chosen from the household's occupants. When contact was made with an individual in the cell phone component, they were asked a series of questions to determine eligibility, including confirming that the number reached was for a cell phone, that the individual who answered was 18 years of age or older, and that they were a resident of South Carolina.

The interviewing was conducted by the interviewing staff of the Institute for Public Service and Policy Research. Prior to the actual fieldwork (interviewing), the interviewers and interviewing supervisors received one day of specialized training for this survey. The interviewing was conducted from the Institute's offices on the University of South Carolina Columbia campus. Many of the interviews were monitored to ensure that instructions were being followed. Calls were made from 9:00 AM to 9:30 PM Monday through Friday, from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM on Saturday, and 3:00 PM to 8:00 PM on Sunday. The main survey period was from March 28 to May 10, 2016. In the landline component of this study, a total of 353 interviews were completed, while the cell phone component consisted of 447 completed interviews. The response rate for the landline component was 22.7% and for the cell phone component it was 13.1%. The overall response rate was 16.1%.

In these analyses, the data have been weighted to adjust for variation in the sample relating to age, sex, race, and (for landline households) the probability of selection to be interviewed. In theory, in 19 cases out of 20, overall results based on such samples will differ by no more than 3.5 percentage points in either direction from what would have been obtained by seeking to interview all South Carolina adults. For smaller subgroups, the margin of sampling error is larger.

In addition to sampling error, the practical difficulties of conducting any survey of public opinion may introduce other sources of error into the poll. Variation in the wording and order of questions, for example, may lead to somewhat different results.

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

SOUTH CAROLINA RACIAL ATTITUDES SURVEY
SPRING 2016

“Hello, this is _____ calling for the University of South Carolina. This month the University is conducting a confidential study of public opinion in South Carolina and we'd really appreciate your help and cooperation.”

“First, let me make sure I've dialed the correct phone number ... Is this _____?”

“And what county do you live in? RECORD COUNTY: _____”

[LANDLINE ONLY] “Now, to determine who to interview ... of the people who currently live in your household who are 18 or older - including yourself - we would like to interview the one who will have the next birthday. Would that be you or someone else?”

Q1. “First, what do you think is the most important problem facing South Carolina today?”

RECORD VERBATIM: _____

998. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “In general ...”)

999. REFUSED

“My next questions are about conditions in South Carolina.”

Q2. “How would you rate your community as a place to live ... would you rate it as excellent, good, fair, or poor?”

1. EXCELLENT

2. GOOD

3. FAIR

4. POOR

5. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “In general ...”)

6. REFUSED

Q3. “How would you describe race relations in South Carolina today... would you say they are excellent, good, fair or poor?”

1. EXCELLENT
2. GOOD
3. FAIR
4. POOR
5. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “In general...”)
6. REFUSED

Q4. “Do you think that race relations in South Carolina have gotten much worse, have gotten somewhat worse, have stayed about the same, have gotten somewhat better, or have gotten much better than they were twelve months ago?”

1. MUCH WORSE
2. SOMEWHAT WORSE
3. STAYED ABOUT THE SAME ----- GO TO Q.6
4. SOMEWHAT BETTER
5. MUCH BETTER
6. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “In general...”) ----- GO TO Q.6
7. REFUSED

Q5. “Why do you feel race relations in South Carolina have [ANSWER FROM Q4] in the last twelve months?”

RECORD VERBATIM _____

998. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “In general ...”)

999. REFUSED

Q6. “Which of the following statements comes closer to your view:

(READ NUMBERS BEFORE STATEMENT)

(1) South Carolina has made the changes needed to give blacks equal rights with whites;

- or -

(2) South Carolina needs to continue making changes to give blacks equal rights with whites.

3. BOTH (VOLUNTEERED; PROBE)

4. NEITHER (VOLUNTEERED; PROBE)

5. DON'T KNOW (PROBE)

PROBE: “Which statement comes closer to you views?”

6. REFUSED

Q7. “Do you think that relations between blacks and whites will always be a problem for South Carolina, or that a solution will eventually be worked out?”

1. ALWAYS A PROBLEM
2. SOLUTION EVENTUALLY WORKED OUT
3. RACE RELATIONS NOT A PROBLEM (VOLUNTEERED)
4. DON'T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE)
5. REFUSED

Q8. “Do you think affirmative action programs are needed today to help minorities overcome discrimination or do you think such programs are not needed?”

1. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS NEEDED
2. PROGRAMS NOT NEEDED
3. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “In general ...”)
4. REFUSED

Q9. “On a different topic... Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?”

1. FAVOR
2. OPPOSE
3. DEPENDS (PROBE: “In general ...”)
4. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “In general ...”)
5. REFUSED

Q10. “In general, do you think the criminal justice system in the United States is biased in favor of blacks, or is it biased against blacks, or does it generally give blacks fair treatment?”

[INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF R DOES NOT UNDERSTAND THE WORD BIAS, ASK: “Do you think the criminal justice system in the United States favors blacks, is against blacks, or does it generally give blacks fair treatment?”]

1. BIASED IN FAVOR OF BLACKS
2. BIASED AGAINST BLACKS
3. GENERALLY GIVES BLACKS FAIR TREATMENT
4. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “In general ...”)
5. REFUSED

Q11. “How would you describe your feelings about the police in your community? Would you say they make you feel *mostly safe* or *mostly anxious*?” **(ROTATE ITALICIZED PHRASES—CHOICES 1 & 2)**

1. MOSTLY SAFE
2. MOSTLY ANXIOUS
3. BOTH (*VOLUNTEERED*)
4. NEITHER (*VOLUNTEERED*)
5. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “In general ...”)
6. REFUSED

Q12. “In general, do you think the police are too quick to use deadly force, or do they typically only use deadly force when necessary?”

1. TOO QUICK TO USE FORCE
2. ONLY USE FORCE WHEN NECESSARY
3. DON'T KNOW
4. REFUSED

Q13. “In general, do you think the police in most communities are *more likely to use deadly force against a black person*, or *more likely to use deadly force against a white person*, or do you think race does not affect police use of deadly force?” **(ROTATE ITALICIZED PHRASES—CHOICES 1 & 2)**

1. MORE LIKELY AGAINST A BLACK PERSON
2. MORE LIKELY AGAINST A WHITE PERSON
3. RACE DOES NOT AFFECT POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE
4. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “In general ...”)
5. REFUSED

Q14. “Thinking about police officers in South Carolina, do you think it is a good idea or a bad idea for more police officers to wear body cameras that would record their interactions?”

1. GOOD IDEA
2. BAD IDEA
3. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general...")
4. REFUSED

Q15. “How much, if anything, have you seen or heard about the Black Lives Matter movement? Have you seen or heard ... **(READ RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4)**

1. A great deal,
2. Some,
3. A little, or
4. Nothing at all?” **SKIP TO Q17**
5. DON'T KNOW
6. REFUSED

Q16. “From what you have heard or seen about the Black Lives Matter movement, do you mostly agree or mostly disagree with the Black Lives Matter movement, or do you not know enough about this to have an opinion?”

- 1. MOSTLY AGREE
- 2. MOSTLY DISAGREE
- 3. NO OPINION/DON'T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE)
- 4. REFUSED

Q17. “On June 17, 2015 a gunman shot and killed nine people in Charleston's Emanuel AME Church. How much do you recall about this incident ... a great deal, some, a little, or nothing at all?”

- 1. A GREAT DEAL
 - 2. SOME
 - 3. A LITTLE
 - 4. NOTHING AT ALL
 - 5. DON'T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE)
 - 6. REFUSED
- SKIP TO Q22**
SKIP TO Q22

Q18A. “What effect do you think this shooting at Charleston's Emanuel AME Church has had on the State of South Carolina?”

(PROBE: “Can you be a little more specific or tell me what you mean by that?”)

- 2. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “Do you think it has had any effect?”)
- 3. REFUSED

Q18B. “And what effect did the shootings at (Charleston's) Emanuel AME Church have on you, personally?”

(PROBE: “Can you be a little more specific or tell me what you mean by that?”)

- 98. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: “Did it have any effect on you?”)
- 99. REFUSED

Q19A. “Have you felt *afraid* because of the shootings last year at (Charleston’s) Emanuel AME Church?”

1. YES
2. NO
3. DO NOT KNOW (PROBE: “In general...”)
4. REFUSED

Q19B. [IF ‘YES’] “Would you say you felt *extremely afraid, somewhat afraid, or slightly afraid?*”

1. EXTREMELY AFRAID
2. SOMEWHAT AFRAID
3. SLIGHTLY AFRAID
4. DO NOT KNOW
5. REFUSED

Q20A. “Have you felt *angry* because of the shootings last year at (Charleston’s) Emanuel AME Church?”

1. YES
2. NO
3. DO NOT KNOW (PROBE: “In general...”)
4. REFUSED

Q20B. [IF ‘YES’] “Would you say you felt *extremely angry, somewhat angry, or slightly angry?*”

1. EXTREMELY ANGRY
2. SOMEWHAT ANGRY
3. SLIGHTLY ANGRY
4. DO NOT KNOW
5. REFUSED

Q21A. “Have you felt *sad* because of the shootings last year at (Charleston’s) Emanuel AME Church?”

1. YES
2. NO
3. DO NOT KNOW (PROBE: “In general...”)
4. REFUSED

Q21B. [IF ‘YES’] “Would you say you felt *extremely sad, somewhat sad, or slightly sad?*”

1. EXTREMELY SAD
2. SOMEWHAT SAD
3. SLIGHTLY SAD
4. DO NOT KNOW
5. REFUSED

- Q22. “If Dylann Roof, the person charged with killing nine people in (Charleston’s) Emanuel AME Church, is found guilty, do you think he should be sentenced to death or sentenced to life without parole?”
1. DEATH
 2. LIFE WITHOUT PAROLE
 3. OTHER (VOLUNTEERED)
SPECIFY: _____
 4. DON’T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE)
 5. REFUSED
- Q23. “Last July, the South Carolina Legislature voted to completely remove the confederate battle flag from the Statehouse grounds. Do you think this was the RIGHT decision or the WRONG decision?”
1. RIGHT DECISION
 2. WRONG DECISION
 3. DON’T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE)
 4. REFUSED
- Q24. “In North Charleston, on April 4th of last year, motorist Walter Scott was shot and killed by North Charleston police officer Michael Slager. How much, if anything, do you recall about this incident? Do you recall ... **(READ RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4)**
1. A great deal,
 2. Some,
 3. A little, or
 4. Nothing at all?”
 5. DON’T KNOW (DO NOT PROBE)
 6. REFUSED
- Q25. “All things considered, do you think authorities in North Charleston made the right decision or the wrong decision to charge Michael Slager with murder for the death of Walter Scott?”
1. RIGHT DECISION
 2. WRONG DECISION
 3. DON’T KNOW (PROBE: "In general...")
 4. REFUSED
- Q26. “Do you think it is mostly a good thing or mostly a bad thing that more interactions between individuals and police officers are being recorded on camera?”
1. MOSTLY A GOOD THING
 2. MOSTLY A BAD THING (PROBE: "In general...")
 3. DON’T KNOW
 4. REFUSED

Q27A. "Five years from now, do you think race relations in South Carolina will be better or worse?"

1. BETTER
2. WORSE
3. SAME (*VOLUNTEERED*) **SKIP TO Q28**
4. DEPENDS (PROBE: "In general ...") **SKIP TO Q28**
5. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general ...") **SKIP TO Q28**
6. REFUSED **SKIP TO Q28**

Q27B. "Would you say *somewhat* [better/worse] or *much* [better/worse]?"

1. SOMEWHAT [BETTER/WORSE]
2. MUCH [BETTER/WORSE]
3. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "In general ...")
4. REFUSED

"Now, a few final questions..."

Q28. "What is your age?"

_____ CODE EXACT NUMBER OF YEARS (E.G., 45)

96. NINETY-SIX YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER

97. DO NOT KNOW/REFUSED

Q29. "What is the highest level of education that you have completed?"

(READ OPTIONS 1-9, IF NECESSARY)

1. 8th Grade or Less
2. 9th - 11th Grade
3. High School Diploma/G.E.D.
4. Some College or Postsecondary School
5. Two-Year College or Technical Degree
6. Four-Year College Degree (Bachelor's Degree)
7. Some Graduate/Professional School
8. Master's or Professional Degree
9. Doctoral Degree (Ph.D.)
10. DO NOT KNOW
11. REFUSED

Q30. “Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?”

1. REPUBLICAN
2. DEMOCRAT
3. INDEPENDENT
4. OTHER
5. DO NOT KNOW (PROBE: “In general...”)
6. REFUSED

IF REPUBLICAN: Q30R. “Would you call yourself a *strong* Republican or a *not very strong* Republican?”

1. NOT A VERY STRONG REPUBLICAN
2. STRONG REPUBLICAN
3. DO NOT KNOW
4. REFUSED (PROBE: “In general...”)

IF DEMOCRAT: Q30D. “Would you call yourself a *strong* Democrat or a *not very strong* Democrat?”

1. NOT A VERY STRONG DEMOCRAT
2. STRONG DEMOCRAT
3. DO NOT KNOW
4. REFUSED (PROBE: “In general...”)

IF INDEPENDENT OR OTHER: Q30I. “Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or to the Democratic party?”

1. CLOSER TO REPUBLICANS
2. CLOSER TO NEITHER
3. CLOSER TO DEMOCRATS
4. DO NOT KNOW
5. REFUSED (PROBE: “In general...”)

Q31. “Which one or more of the following would you say is your racial or ethnic group...
(READ OPTIONS 1-6)

1. Black or African American
2. White or Caucasian
3. Hispanic or Latino
4. Native American or American Indian
5. Asian or Pacific Islander; or
6. Some other racial group?” (SPECIFY): _____
7. DO NOT KNOW
8. REFUSED

Q32. "Including yourself, how many people age 18 or older are currently living in your household?" _____ RECORD NUMBER

7. SEVEN OR MORE
8. DK
9. REFUSED

Q33. "So that we can be sure we're getting a cross-section of all people, I'd like you to estimate your family's total income for 2015, before taxes were taken out. Include wages, social security, welfare and any other income. Into which of the following categories does it fall? (As with all of the interview, this information will be strictly confidential.) Was it... (READ CATEGORIES)

01. Less than \$5,000
02. \$5,000 - 9,999
03. \$10,000 - 14,999
04. \$15,000 - 19,999
05. \$20,000 - 24,999
06. \$25,000 - 29,999
07. \$30,000 - 34,999
08. \$35,000 - 39,999
09. \$40,000 - 44,999
10. \$45,000 - 49,999
11. \$50,000 - 74,999
12. \$75,000 - 99,999
13. \$100,000 and over
14. DON'T KNOW (PROBE: "Just approximately...")
15. REFUSED

Q34. "Not counting business lines, cell phones, extension phones, faxes, or modems -- on how many different land line telephone numbers can your household be reached?"

1. ONE
2. TWO
3. THREE
4. FOUR
5. FIVE
6. SIX
7. SEVEN OR MORE
8. DK/REFUSED

Q35. "And I have to ask, are you male or female?"

1. MALE
2. FEMALE
3. OTHER
4. DK/REFUSED

"That's all the questions I have. Thank you for your participation."

APPENDIX C

BREAKDOWNS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE C-1

Q2. RATE COMMUNITY AS A PLACE TO LIVE
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	31.2	47.9	16.3	4.6	796
RACE					
White	37.0	47.2	12.9	2.8	527
Black	15.7	51.5	25.0	7.8	204
Other	35.1	37.8	18.9	8.1	37
AGE					
18 – 29	18.9	55.0	23.1	3.0	169
30 – 44	28.4	52.5	14.7	4.4	204
45 – 64	33.3	44.8	16.3	5.6	270
65 and Over	45.6	38.2	11.0	5.1	136
SEX					
Male	31.0	45.9	18.4	4.7	381
Female	31.3	49.6	14.5	4.6	415
EDUCATION					
Less Than High School	16.3	55.1	20.4	8.2	49
High School Diploma	20.2	51.3	23.3	5.2	193
Some College	29.2	46.6	18.6	5.5	253
College Degree	42.7	45.8	9.4	2.1	288
INCOME					
Under \$25,000	21.1	45.3	26.7	6.8	161
\$25,000-\$49,999	23.0	48.0	20.9	8.1	148
\$50,000-\$99,999	34.2	48.2	14.0	3.6	222
\$100,000 and Over	47.0	45.5	6.8	0.8	132
REGION					
Upstate	30.6	52.0	15.3	2.1	281
Midlands	26.4	47.3	19.8	6.6	273
Lowcountry	37.1	43.9	13.9	5.1	237

TABLE C-2

Q3. DESCRIBE RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA TODAY
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	4.1	41.4	38.2	16.3	788
RACE					
White	4.6	48.9	36.3	10.2	521
Black	2.4	24.4	41.5	31.7	205
Other	5.4	29.7	45.9	18.9	37
AGE					
18 – 29	2.4	32.1	47.0	18.5	168
30 – 44	4.7	40.9	38.9	15.8	203
45 – 64	3.8	44.9	34.0	17.4	265
65 and Over	6.0	46.3	34.0	13.4	134
SEX					
Male	5.3	44.5	38.1	12.0	375
Female	2.9	38.7	38.3	20.1	413
EDUCATION					
Less Than High School	8.2	42.9	32.7	16.3	49
High School Diploma	5.2	37.0	41.1	16.7	192
Some College	2.4	40.4	38.4	18.8	250
College Degree	4.2	44.6	36.8	14.4	285
INCOME					
Under \$25,000	6.3	42.4	34.2	17.1	158
\$25,000-\$49,999	2.0	36.7	38.1	23.1	147
\$50,000-\$99,999	2.7	40.5	42.8	14.0	222
\$100,000 and Over	7.6	48.9	32.1	11.5	131
REGION					
Upstate	5.8	41.4	39.9	12.9	278
Midlands	2.9	38.3	38.7	20.1	274
Lowcountry	3.5	45.0	35.5	16.0	231

TABLE C-3

Q4. RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA TODAY COMPARED TO TWELVE
MONTHS AGO BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Much Worse</u>	<u>Somewhat Worse</u>	<u>About Same</u>	<u>Somewhat Better</u>	<u>Much Better</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	7.1	21.4	43.4	23.5	4.7	783
RACE						
White	5.2	19.2	45.8	26.0	3.8	520
Black	10.1	26.6	38.2	19.6	5.5	199
Other	13.5	21.6	40.5	18.9	5.4	37
AGE						
18 – 29	5.4	25.6	35.7	26.8	6.5	168
30 – 44	4.5	27.7	47.5	17.3	3.0	202
45 – 64	11.5	16.3	44.7	23.1	4.5	264
65 and Over	6.0	18.0	42.9	27.1	6.0	133
SEX						
Male	5.6	21.7	47.6	21.2	4.0	378
Female	8.6	21.2	39.3	25.4	5.4	405
EDUCATION						
Less Than High School	8.2	28.6	30.6	18.4	14.3	49
High School Diploma	8.9	16.8	38.7	33.5	2.1	191
Some College	7.6	24.9	43.4	19.7	4.4	249
College Degree	5.0	20.3	48.4	20.6	5.7	281
INCOME						
Under \$25,000	5.2	26.5	38.7	20.6	9.0	155
\$25,000-\$49,999	8.7	22.1	46.3	19.5	3.4	149
\$50,000-\$99,999	7.2	17.6	45.2	26.2	3.6	221
\$100,000 and Over	5.4	22.3	45.7	20.2	5.4	129
REGION						
Upstate	7.6	21.0	40.6	25.4	5.4	276
Midlands	8.9	24.2	41.6	21.2	4.1	269
Lowcountry	4.3	19.5	47.6	24.2	4.3	231

TABLE C-4

Q6. MADE CHANGES NEEDED TO GIVE BLACKS EQUAL RIGHTS OR NEEDS TO CONTINUE MAKING CHANGES BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Made Changes</u>	<u>Needs to Continue</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	42.6	53.3	1.4	2.7	762
RACE					
White	52.4	42.3	1.8	3.6	504
Black	19.5	79.0	1.0	0.5	200
Other	35.3	61.8	0.0	2.9	34
AGE					
18 – 29	42.6	53.7	1.2	2.5	162
30 – 44	44.7	50.8	2.5	2.0	197
45 – 64	43.2	52.9	1.2	2.7	257
65 and Over	39.5	57.4	0.0	3.1	129
SEX					
Male	48.1	46.2	1.9	3.8	366
Female	37.7	60.0	0.8	1.5	395
EDUCATION					
Less Than High School	44.4	55.6	0.0	0.0	45
High School Diploma	50.8	45.0	1.6	2.6	189
Some College	40.8	55.8	0.0	3.3	240
College Degree	37.8	57.1	2.9	2.2	275
INCOME					
Under \$25,000	41.6	57.1	0.6	0.6	154
\$25,000-\$49,999	31.5	64.3	1.4	2.8	143
\$50,000-\$99,999	43.7	50.7	0.9	4.7	213
\$100,000 and Over	46.5	49.6	3.1	0.8	129
REGION					
Upstate	39.8	55.5	1.8	2.9	274
Midlands	44.8	50.6	1.5	3.1	261
Lowcountry	42.8	54.5	0.9	1.8	222

TABLE C-5

Q7. THE FUTURE OF RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Always A Problem</u>	<u>Worked Out</u>	<u>Not A Problem</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	40.8	53.3	5.9	753
RACE				
White	36.1	57.6	7.4	502
Black	54.5	43.9	1.6	200
Other	37.8	54.1	8.1	37
AGE				
18 – 29	38.0	58.9	3.1	163
30 – 44	48.5	45.4	6.1	196
45 – 64	41.7	51.8	6.5	247
65 and Over	32.3	59.2	8.5	130
SEX				
Male	37.8	53.7	8.5	352
Female	43.4	52.9	3.7	401
EDUCATION				
Less Than High School	26.2	69.0	4.8	42
High School Diploma	40.1	52.9	7.0	187
Some College	43.5	50.4	6.1	246
College Degree	40.4	54.7	4.9	265
INCOME				
Under \$25,000	34.4	61.1	4.5	157
\$25,000-\$49,999	45.4	48.2	6.4	141
\$50,000-\$99,999	43.9	50.7	5.4	205
\$100,000 and Over	36.2	56.7	7.1	127
REGION				
Upstate	39.3	55.5	5.1	272
Midlands	42.4	52.3	5.3	262
Lowcountry	40.7	51.4	7.9	214

TABLE C-6

Q8. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS NEEDED TODAY
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Programs Needed</u>	<u>Programs Not Needed</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	52.7	47.3	737
RACE			
White	41.6	58.4	486
Black	82.4	17.6	193
Other	55.6	44.4	36
AGE			
18 – 29	51.0	49.0	153
30 – 44	61.2	38.8	188
45 – 64	49.8	50.2	261
65 and Over	50.8	49.2	122
SEX			
Male	40.6	59.4	352
Female	63.7	36.3	386
EDUCATION			
Less Than High School	45.8	54.2	48
High School Diploma	52.6	47.4	175
Some College	54.5	45.5	235
College Degree	53.7	46.3	268
INCOME			
Under \$25,000	61.7	38.3	149
\$25,000-\$49,999	61.3	38.7	142
\$50,000-\$99,999	46.9	53.1	211
\$100,000 and Over	46.8	53.2	126
REGION			
Upstate	50.4	49.6	258
Midlands	56.3	44.7	257
Lowcountry	53.2	46.8	218

TABLE C-7

Q9. FAVOR OR OPPOSE THE DEATH PENALTY FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF MURDER BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Depends</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	57.1	36.5	6.5	773
RACE				
White	69.4	25.8	4.8	519
Black	26.3	64.9	8.8	194
Other	50.0	41.7	8.3	36
AGE				
18 – 29	42.9	50.3	6.7	163
30 – 44	55.1	38.4	6.6	198
45 – 64	67.2	27.6	5.2	268
65 and Over	56.5	35.1	8.4	131
SEX				
Male	62.9	33.3	3.7	375
Female	51.5	39.4	9.0	398
EDUCATION				
Less Than High School	52.2	34.8	13.0	46
High School Diploma	60.7	31.7	7.7	183
Some College	58.1	36.2	5.7	246
College Degree	53.8	41.0	5.2	288
INCOME				
Under \$25,000	51.9	38.5	9.6	156
\$25,000-\$49,999	57.6	36.8	5.6	144
\$50,000-\$99,999	60.9	33.6	5.5	220
\$100,000 and Over	58.5	38.5	3.1	130
REGION				
Upstate	58.3	35.1	6.6	271
Midlands	58.0	34.0	8.0	262
Lowcountry	54.3	41.5	4.3	224

TABLE C-8

Q10. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM BIASED IN FAVOR OF OR AGAINST BLACKS
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Biased in Favor of <u>Blacks</u>	Biased Against <u>Blacks</u>	Treats Blacks <u>Fairly</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	2.7	50.0	47.4	717
RACE				
White	3.9	36.7	59.5	478
Black	0.0	82.3	17.7	190
Other	2.9	60.2	36.9	28
AGE				
18 – 29	2.5	53.5	44.0	159
30 – 44	1.1	50.3	48.6	179
45 – 64	2.4	51.0	46.6	249
65 and Over	5.1	42.7	52.1	117
SEX				
Male	3.1	47.3	49.6	348
Female	2.3	52.5	45.2	369
EDUCATION				
Less Than High School	0.0	52.0	48.0	42
High School Diploma	4.4	38.3	57.4	173
Some College	1.6	52.8	45.7	227
College Degree	2.4	55.5	42.1	263
INCOME				
Under \$25,000	4.0	50.9	45.1	152
\$25,000-\$49,999	2.3	59.4	38.4	134
\$50,000-\$99,999	1.3	46.8	51.9	197
\$100,000 and Over	1.0	53.6	45.4	128
REGION				
Upstate	1.7	49.4	48.9	248
Midlands	3.3	48.2	48.6	252
Lowcountry	3.2	53.9	43.0	211

TABLE C-9

Q11. FEELINGS ABOUT THE POLICE IN YOUR COMMUNITY
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Mostly Safe</u>	<u>Mostly Anxious</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	78.6	17.5	1.2	2.8	774
RACE					
White	85.5	12.2	0.3	2.0	520
Black	61.3	30.9	3.1	4.7	197
Other	69.3	25.0	2.0	3.7	36
AGE					
18 – 29	72.1	24.8	1.8	1.2	165
30 – 44	74.2	19.7	1.5	4.5	198
45 – 64	80.8	15.5	0.8	3.0	265
65 and Over	85.8	10.4	0.7	3.0	134
SEX					
Male	78.8	16.1	2.0	3.2	371
Female	78.4	18.7	0.4	2.5	406
EDUCATION					
Less Than High School	59.5	35.2	0.0	5.3	47
High School Diploma	72.7	21.9	3.2	2.2	186
Some College	76.5	17.9	1.2	4.4	246
College Degree	87.3	11.1	0.0	1.6	284
INCOME					
Under \$25,000	61.8	32.6	2.2	3.5	155
\$25,000-\$49,999	76.7	20.9	1.0	1.5	144
\$50,000-\$99,999	83.1	11.2	1.5	4.3	220
\$100,000 and Over	87.9	11.3	0.0	0.8	128
REGION					
Upstate	78.6	17.4	2.0	2.2	278
Midlands	77.0	18.5	0.6	4.0	262
Lowcountry	79.9	16.9	0.8	2.4	232

TABLE C-10

Q12. POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Too Quick to Use Deadly Force</u>	<u>Deadly Force Used Only When Necessary</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	37.5	62.5	764
RACE			
White	22.5	77.5	505
Black	78.0	22.0	188
Other	36.3	63.7	34
AGE			
18 – 29	43.9	56.1	164
30 – 44	36.6	63.4	186
46 – 64	37.6	62.4	258
65 and Over	31.3	68.7	128
SEX			
Male	33.2	66.8	356
Female	41.4	58.7	395
EDUCATION			
Less Than High School	50.9	49.1	47
High School Diploma	42.9	57.1	188
Some College	36.5	63.5	240
College Degree	32.6	67.4	265
INCOME			
Under \$25,000	46.9	53.1	153
\$25,000-\$49,999	49.6	50.4	141
\$50,000-\$99,999	30.2	69.8	216
\$100,000 and Over	32.2	67.8	124
REGION			
Upstate	32.0	68.0	268
Midlands	41.6	58.4	254
Lowcountry	39.7	60.3	224

TABLE C-11

Q13. POLICE IN COMMUNITIES MORE LIKELY TO USE DEADLY FORCE AGAINST A BLACK PERSON OR A WHITE PERSON BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>More Likely Against A Black Person</u>	<u>More Likely Against A White Person</u>	<u>Race Doesn't Affect Police Use of Deadly Force</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	41.3	0.5	58.2	744
RACE				
White	25.7	0.5	73.8	502
Black	83.1	0.5	16.4	191
Other	45.2	0.0	54.8	33
AGE				
18 – 29	47.3	0.0	52.7	165
30 – 44	45.8	0.0	54.2	190
45 – 64	39.2	0.8	60.0	260
65 and Over	32.2	0.8	66.9	121
SEX				
Male	38.9	0.2	61.0	364
Female	43.6	0.7	55.6	387
EDUCATION				
Less Than High School	52.1	0.0	47.9	47
High School Diploma	43.9	0.0	56.1	177
Some College	40.5	1.0	58.5	239
College Degree	38.8	0.4	60.8	277
INCOME				
Under \$25,000	45.5	0.0	54.5	153
\$25,000-\$49,999	48.3	1.3	50.5	142
\$50,000-\$99,999	37.1	0.5	62.5	209
\$100,000 and Over	41.5	0.0	58.5	130
REGION				
Upstate	35.5	0.2	64.3	268
Midlands	43.2	0.4	56.4	254
Lowcountry	46.2	0.9	53.0	223

TABLE C-12

Q14. GOOD IDEA OR A BAD IDEA FOR MORE SOUTH CAROLINA POLICE OFFICERS
TO WEAR BODY CAMERAS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Good Idea</u>	<u>Bad Idea</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	98.8	1.2	791
RACE			
White	98.7	1.3	526
Black	100.0	0.0	204
Other	96.0	4.0	38
AGE			
18 – 29	98.2	1.8	169
30 – 44	100.0	0.0	204
45 - 64	98.5	1.5	271
65 and Over	97.8	2.2	134
SEX			
Male	98.3	1.7	380
Female	99.2	0.8	414
EDUCATION			
Less Than High School	98.5	1.5	48
High School Diploma	99.6	0.4	192
Some College	98.1	1.9	255
College Degree	98.8	1.2	287
INCOME			
Under \$25,000	99.3	0.7	161
\$25,000-\$49,999	99.2	0.8	149
\$50,000-\$99,999	99.8	0.3	222
\$100,000 and Over	98.5	1.6	132
REGION			
Upstate	97.8	2.3	281
Midlands	99.9	0.1	273
Lowcountry	98.7	1.3	234

TABLE C-13

Q15. HOW MUCH SEEN OR HEARD ABOUT BLACK LIVES MATTER
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Great Deal</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>A Little</u>	<u>Nothing</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	37.4	28.0	17.2	17.4	796
RACE					
White	36.6	30.3	15.3	17.8	528
Black	39.4	25.1	21.2	14.3	203
Other	33.3	20.5	25.6	20.5	39
AGE					
18 – 29	47.3	25.4	15.4	11.8	169
30 – 44	36.8	33.3	13.2	16.7	204
45 – 64	35.9	26.7	18.5	18.9	270
65 and Over	30.9	27.2	21.3	20.6	136
SEX					
Male	38.9	28.9	16.8	15.3	380
Female	35.9	27.2	17.6	19.3	415
EDUCATION					
Less Than High School	30.6	24.5	10.2	34.7	49
High School Diploma	39.8	23.0	16.8	20.4	191
Some College	37.2	23.3	22.9	16.6	253
College Degree	38.4	37.0	12.8	11.8	289
INCOME					
Under \$25,000	36.6	18.0	15.5	29.8	161
\$25,000-\$49,999	40.5	22.3	21.6	15.5	148
\$50,000-\$99,999	38.8	32.6	17.9	10.7	224
\$100,000 and Over	33.3	41.7	12.9	12.1	132
REGION					
Upstate	33.5	27.4	19.9	19.2	281
Midlands	39.6	24.9	16.1	19.4	273
Lowcountry	39.7	32.1	15.2	13.1	237

TABLE C-14

Q16. MOSTLY AGREE OR MOSTLY DISAGREE WITH THE BLACK LIVES MATTER
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Mostly Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Disagree</u>	<u>No Opinion / Don't Know</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	26.0	31.5	42.5	635
RACE				
White	17.6	42.2	40.2	428
Black	46.0	6.8	47.2	174
Other	36.5	19.7	43.9	31
AGE				
18 – 29	30.6	29.9	39.6	144
30 – 44	28.2	26.5	45.3	170
45 – 64	23.7	34.7	41.6	219
65 and Over	23.9	33.0	43.1	109
SEX				
Male	22.0	39.6	38.5	322
Female	29.9	23.6	46.5	329
EDUCATION				
Less Than High School	33.1	5.9	61.1	30
High School Diploma	27.5	36.8	35.7	154
Some College	22.9	28.1	49.0	207
College Degree	27.2	34.4	38.4	255
INCOME				
Under \$25,000	34.8	27.1	38.1	112
\$25,000-\$49,999	36.0	25.0	39.0	125
\$50,000-\$99,999	21.9	34.3	43.8	198
\$100,000 and Over	27.6	34.4	44.2	116
REGION				
Upstate	20.5	31.7	47.8	225
Midlands	29.4	32.4	38.2	220
Lowcountry	28.6	29.8	41.6	204

TABLE C-15

Q17. HOW MUCH RECALL ABOUT EMANUEL AME CHURCH SHOOTING
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Great Deal</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>A Little</u>	<u>Nothing</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	73.1	19.5	5.0	2.4	795
RACE					
White	72.6	19.5	5.5	2.5	529
Black	72.9	21.2	4.4	1.5	203
Other	76.3	18.4	2.6	2.6	38
AGE					
18 – 29	61.2	27.6	5.9	5.3	170
30 – 44	76.1	18.5	3.9	1.5	205
45 – 64	77.3	17.1	4.8	0.7	269
65 and Over	73.5	16.2	6.6	3.7	136
SEX					
Male	72.6	17.7	7.1	2.6	379
Female	73.7	21.2	3.1	1.9	415
EDUCATION					
Less Than High School	66.7	16.7	10.4	6.3	48
High School Diploma	70.3	22.4	4.2	3.1	192
Some College	69.7	20.5	6.7	3.1	254
College Degree	79.5	16.7	2.8	1.0	288
INCOME					
Under \$25,000	70.2	20.5	7.5	1.9	161
\$25,000-\$49,999	75.0	18.2	4.7	2.0	148
\$50,000-\$99,999	71.9	22.8	3.6	1.8	224
\$100,000 and Over	82.4	14.5	1.5	1.5	131
REGION					
Upstate	67.3	24.2	5.7	2.8	281
Midlands	75.3	16.2	6.6	1.8	271
Lowcountry	79.1	17.4	2.6	0.9	235

TABLE C-16

Q.19. EMANUEL AME CHURCH SHOOTINGS MAKE YOU FEEL AFRAID
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Extremely Afraid</u>	<u>Somewhat Afraid</u>	<u>Slightly Afraid</u>	<u>Not Afraid</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	3.0	8.9	6.6	81.6	772
RACE					
White	2.0	5.5	5.7	86.9	511
Black	5.5	17.4	9.5	67.7	201
Other Race	2.7	8.1	8.1	81.1	37
AGE					
18 - 29	2.5	6.3	11.9	79.2	159
30 - 44	2.0	12.0	8.5	77.5	200
45 - 64	4.1	9.7	4.1	82.1	268
65 and Over	3.9	6.2	3.1	86.8	129
SEX					
Male	0.5	4.7	4.9	89.9	365
Female	5.2	12.6	8.1	74.1	406
EDUCATION					
Less Than High School	8.9	15.6	6.7	68.9	45
High School Diploma	2.7	10.8	5.4	81.1	185
Some College	3.3	10.2	6.9	79.7	246
College Degree	2.1	5.7	7.1	85.1	282
INCOME					
Under \$25,000	8.3	8.3	10.2	73.2	157
\$25,000-\$49,999	0.7	13.7	8.2	77.4	146
\$50,000-\$99,999	1.4	10.6	6.0	82.0	217
\$100,000 and Over	2.4	3.2	4.0	90.5	126
REGION					
Upstate	1.5	4.4	5.5	88.6	272
Midlands	2.7	12.6	6.5	78.2	262
Lowcountry	5.1	8.9	8.1	77.9	235

TABLE C-17

Q.20. EMANUEL AME CHURCH SHOOTINGS MAKE YOU FEEL ANGRY
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Extremely Angry</u>	<u>Somewhat Angry</u>	<u>Slightly Angry</u>	<u>Not Angry</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	30.0	26.4	8.0	35.6	767
RACE					
White	32.4	28.3	7.8	31.4	512
Black	24.0	24.5	9.2	42.3	196
Other Race	32.4	18.9	8.1	40.5	37
AGE					
18 - 29	25.2	27.0	11.9	35.8	159
30 - 44	27.1	27.6	10.6	34.7	199
45 - 64	34.0	26.4	3.8	35.8	265
65 and Over	32.8	25.8	8.6	32.8	128
SEX					
Male	25.4	31.1	5.5	38.0	366
Female	34.3	22.3	10.3	33.3	400
EDUCATION					
Less Than High School	26.9	32.6	6.5	34.8	46
High School Diploma	22.4	31.7	6.6	39.3	183
Some College	33.3	23.0	8.6	35.0	243
College Degree	32.6	25.2	8.9	33.3	282
INCOME					
Under \$25,000	31.8	24.2	6.4	37.6	157
\$25,000-\$49,999	29.5	27.4	9.6	33.6	146
\$50,000-\$99,999	28.2	31.9	6.9	32.9	216
\$100,000 and Over	32.6	27.1	7.0	33.3	129
REGION					
Upstate	27.6	25.7	10.7	36.0	272
Midlands	33.6	28.2	5.0	33.2	262
Lowcountry	29.3	24.6	8.2	37.9	232

TABLE C-18

Q.21. EMANUEL AME CHURCH SHOOTINGS MAKE YOU FEEL SAD
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Extremely Sad</u>	<u>Somewhat Sad</u>	<u>Slightly Sad</u>	<u>Not Sad</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	56.6	33.3	5.0	5.2	769
RACE					
White	57.1	33.7	4.7	4.5	510
Black	55.5	34.5	4.5	5.5	200
Other Race	62.9	20.0	11.4	5.7	35
AGE					
18 - 29	43.8	39.4	9.4	7.5	160
30 - 44	53.0	39.4	1.5	6.1	198
45 - 64	62.8	28.9	4.5	3.8	266
65 and Over	64.8	26.6	5.5	3.1	128
SEX					
Male	48.1	37.7	6.0	8.2	366
Female	64.2	29.4	4.0	2.5	402
EDUCATION					
Less Than High School	48.9	33.3	15.6	2.2	45
High School Diploma	53.3	35.9	4.9	6.0	184
Some College	58.9	32.1	4.5	4.5	246
College Degree	58.2	32.9	3.6	5.4	280
INCOME					
Under \$25,000	55.7	31.6	8.9	3.8	158
\$25,000-\$49,999	59.0	31.9	5.6	3.5	144
\$50,000-\$99,999	56.0	36.6	2.8	4.6	216
\$100,000 and Over	55.5	31.3	3.9	9.4	128
REGION					
Upstate	55.2	35.2	4.8	4.8	270
Midlands	56.3	34.2	4.6	4.9	263
Lowcountry	59.3	29.0	5.6	6.1	231

TABLE C-19

Q22. SHOULD DYLANN BE SENTENCED TO DEATH OR LIFE WITHOUT PAROLE
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Death</u>	<u>Life Without Parole</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	55.6	39.1	5.3	784
RACE				
White	64.6	29.9	5.6	522
Black	30.9	64.7	4.4	204
Other	50.0	38.9	11.1	36
AGE				
18 – 29	40.9	54.9	4.3	164
30 – 44	55.4	39.1	5.4	202
45 – 64	64.8	30.7	4.4	270
65 and Over	53.3	37.8	8.9	135
SEX				
Male	58.1	36.6	5.3	377
Female	53.3	41.5	5.2	407
EDUCATION				
Less Than High School	52.0	42.0	6.0	50
High School Diploma	58.1	37.2	4.7	191
Some College	52.4	39.3	8.3	252
College Degree	56.1	40.7	3.2	280
INCOME				
Under \$25,000	49.1	44.7	6.3	159
\$25,000-\$49,999	57.8	38.8	3.4	147
\$50,000-\$99,999	62.4	31.2	6.4	218
\$100,000 and Over	55.8	43.4	0.8	129
REGION				
Upstate	57.0	38.7	4.3	279
Midlands	54.1	41.0	4.9	266
Lowcountry	55.1	37.6	7.3	234

TABLE C-20

Q23. DID THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE MAKE THE RIGHT OR WRONG
DECISION TO REMOVE THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG FROM THE
STATEHOUSE GROUNDS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Right Decision</u>	<u>Wrong Decision</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	55.8	35.0	9.3	788
RACE				
White	52.1	40.6	7.3	525
Black	68.1	18.1	13.8	201
Other	54.7	36.7	8.6	38
AGE				
18 – 29	46.7	45.0	8.3	169
30 – 44	61.5	29.0	9.5	200
45 – 64	58.0	32.7	9.3	269
65 and Over	54.8	34.8	10.4	135
SEX				
Male	49.2	40.3	10.5	380
Female	61.8	30.0	8.2	410
EDUCATION				
Less Than High School	34.2	55.8	10.0	48
High School Diploma	41.8	43.3	15.0	190
Some College	54.6	37.5	7.8	251
College Degree	70.8	22.5	6.7	288
INCOME				
Under \$25,000	48.1	38.5	13.4	158
\$25,000-\$49,999	57.1	38.3	4.6	147
\$50,000-\$99,999	57.8	36.1	6.2	224
\$100,000 and Over	73.5	19.5	7.1	128
REGION				
Upstate	50.4	41.2	8.4	281
Midlands	59.7	30.2	10.2	270
Lowcountry	58.8	31.6	9.5	233

TABLE C-21

Q24. HOW MUCH RECALL ABOUT WALTER SCOTT SHOOTING
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Great Deal</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>A Little</u>	<u>Nothing</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	30.1	25.4	19.8	24.8	790
RACE					
White	31.1	26.3	18.5	24.0	524
Black	26.6	23.6	23.6	26.1	203
Other	27.0	24.3	21.6	27.0	37
AGE					
18 – 29	11.2	20.7	26.6	41.4	169
30 – 44	33.5	28.6	15.8	22.2	203
45 – 64	37.3	25.4	19.8	17.5	268
65 and Over	34.2	27.6	17.9	20.1	134
SEX					
Male	33.2	22.6	20.2	23.9	376
Female	27.3	27.8	19.3	25.6	414
EDUCATION					
Less Than High School	14.3	22.4	18.4	44.9	49
High School Diploma	26.7	23.5	21.4	28.3	187
Some College	27.2	28.3	19.3	25.2	254
College Degree	38.2	24.7	19.1	18.1	288
INCOME					
Under \$25,000	22.6	24.5	20.8	32.1	159
\$25,000-\$49,999	24.5	20.9	19.6	30.4	148
\$50,000-\$99,999	36.2	24.9	17.6	21.3	221
\$100,000 and Over	32.8	32.1	21.4	13.7	131
REGION					
Upstate	27.7	19.8	19.8	32.7	278
Midlands	26.2	28.0	20.3	25.5	271
Lowcountry	37.9	28.9	19.6	13.6	235

TABLE C-22

Q25. AUTHORITIES MAKE RIGHT OR WRONG DECISION TO CHARGE MICHAEL
SLAGER WITH MURDER FOR THE DEATH OF WALTER SCOTT
BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Right Decision</u>	<u>Wrong Decision</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	69.6	7.2	23.2	757
RACE				
White	66.0	8.2	25.8	497
Black	80.2	4.5	15.3	202
Other	67.6	8.1	24.3	37
AGE				
18 – 29	64.0	9.1	26.8	164
30 – 44	72.9	4.2	22.9	192
45 – 64	72.6	8.5	18.9	259
65 and Over	68.0	7.0	25.0	128
SEX				
Male	72.6	4.6	22.8	368
Female	66.7	9.7	23.6	390
EDUCATION				
Less Than High School	70.2	4.3	25.5	47
High School Diploma	64.1	9.8	26.1	184
Some College	66.1	9.1	24.8	242
College Degree	78.0	3.7	18.3	273
INCOME				
Under \$25,000	68.4	7.1	24.5	155
\$25,000-\$49,999	67.4	4.2	28.5	144
\$50,000-\$99,999	71.4	9.0	19.5	210
\$100,000 and Over	76.8	6.4	16.8	125
REGION				
Upstate	68.9	7.5	23.6	267
Midlands	65.3	8.8	26.0	262
Lowcountry	76.6	4.1	19.4	222

TABLE C-23

Q26. MOSTLY A GOOD THING OR BAD THING THAT MORE INTERACTIONS
BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS AND POLICE OFFICERS ARE BEING RECORDED ON
CAMERA BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Mostly A Good Thing</u>	<u>Mostly A Bad Thing</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	97.6	2.4	784
RACE			
White	97.9	2.1	521
Black	97.6	2.4	204
Other	94.2	5.8	38
AGE			
18 – 29	97.0	3.0	168
30 – 44	98.5	1.5	201
45 – 64	97.0	3.0	271
65 and Over	97.7	2.3	133
SEX			
Male	97.4	2.6	372
Female	97.9	2.1	413
EDUCATION			
Less Than High School	96.5	3.5	48
High School Diploma	95.3	4.7	190
Some College	97.3	2.7	251
College Degree	99.5	0.5	287
INCOME			
Under \$25,000	94.7	5.3	160
\$25,000-\$49,999	97.6	2.4	149
\$50,000-\$99,999	98.4	1.6	222
\$100,000 and Over	98.9	1.1	131
REGION			
Upstate	96.9	3.2	279
Midlands	98.0	2.0	267
Lowcountry	98.0	2.0	233

TABLE C-24

Q27. RACE RELATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA BETTER OR WORSE FIVE YEARS FROM NOW BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>Much Better</u>	<u>Somewhat Better</u>	<u>About Same</u>	<u>Somewhat Worse</u>	<u>Much Worse</u>	<u>N</u>
TOTAL	23.8	48.9	9.0	11.1	7.2	751
RACE						
White	28.1	49.4	9.2	8.4	4.8	498
Black	11.1	49.5	9.1	17.2	13.1	198
Other	26.5	50.0	8.8	11.8	2.9	34
AGE						
18 – 29	19.0	50.6	7.0	10.8	12.7	158
30 – 44	21.6	48.7	11.1	14.1	4.5	199
45 – 64	29.3	45.3	9.0	9.4	7.0	256
65 and Over	24.0	53.6	8.0	10.4	4.0	125
SEX						
Male	26.0	51.1	9.9	8.0	5.0	362
Female	21.9	46.8	8.03	14.1	9.3	389
EDUCATION						
Less Than High School	31.1	53.3	0.0	8.9	6.7	45
High School Diploma	22.4	45.9	7.7	14.2	9.8	183
Some College	27.0	43.0	8.0	12.7	9.3	237
College Degree	21.0	55.1	12.7	8.0	3.3	276
INCOME						
Under \$25,000	19.5	50.6	7.1	10.4	12.3	154
\$25,000-\$49,999	24.8	51.0	4.1	11.7	8.3	145
\$50,000-\$99,999	25.1	50.2	9.8	11.2	3.7	215
\$100,000 and Over	29.0	51.1	7.6	8.4	3.8	131
REGION						
Upstate	24.3	49.3	6.7	14.6	5.2	268
Midlands	17.1	50.8	11.9	10.3	9.9	252
Lowcountry	30.5	46.6	8.5	8.1	6.3	223