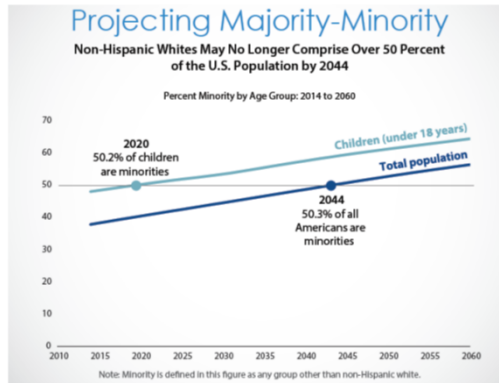


Appendix A: Comparison of Race-Related Content in 2015 and 2018 Census Bureau Press Releases about Demographic Forecasts

2015 Population Projections Press Release

- Around the time the 2020 Census is conducted, more than half of the nation's children are expected to be part of a minority race or ethnic group. This proportion is expected to continue to grow so that by 2060, just 36 percent of all children (people under age 18) will be single-race non-Hispanic white, compared with 52 percent today.
- The U.S. population as a whole is expected to follow a similar trend, becoming majority-minority in 2044. The minority population is projected to rise to 56 percent of the total in 2060, compared with 38 percent in 2014.



2018 Population Projections Press Release

Race and Ethnicity

- The non-Hispanic White-alone population is projected to shrink over the coming decades, from 199 million in 2020 to 179 million in 2060 — even as the U.S. population continues to grow. Their decline is driven by falling birth rates and a rising number of deaths over time among non-Hispanic Whites as that population ages. In comparison, the White-alone population, regardless of Hispanic origin, is projected to grow from about 253 million to 275 million over the same period.
- The Two or More Races population is projected to be the fastest growing over the next several decades, followed by single-race Asians and Hispanics of any race. The causes of their growth are different, however. For Hispanics and people who are Two or More Races, their high growth rates are largely the result of high rates of natural increase, given the relatively young age structures of these populations. For Asians, the driving force behind their growth is high net international migration.

Children

- By 2020, less than half of children in the United States are projected to be non-Hispanic white alone (49.8 percent of the projected 74.0 million (previously 73.9 million) children under age 18). In comparison, about 72 percent of children are projected to be White alone, regardless of Hispanic origin.
- The share of children who are Two or More Races is projected to more than double in coming decades, from 5.3 percent today to 11.3 percent in 2060.
- The racial and ethnic composition of younger birth cohorts is expected to change more quickly than for older cohorts. In 2060, over one-third of children are projected to be non-Hispanic white alone compared with over one-half of older adults (36.4 percent (previously 36.5 percent) with 55.1 percent, respectively).

Sources: <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2015/cb15-tps16.html>,
<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2018/cb18-41-population-projections.html>.

Appendix B

Table B1: Sample Descriptive Statistics and American National Election Study 2016 Benchmark

	SSI, 2016 (NH Whites)	Lucid, 2020 (NH Whites)	UAS, 2019	ANES 2016 (Benchmark)
Female	54%	50%	52%	52%
<30	24	14	15	22
30-60	58	56	58	56
60+	19	30	27	22
College Degree	49	46	32	32
Democrat	44	36	46	47
Republican	42	48	37	39
White	---	---	64	70
Black	---	---	12	11
Latino	---	---	16	12
Asian	---	---	5	3

Table B2: Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis of Whites' Emotional Responses to Narrative, Study 1

	Relative to <i>Placebo</i>	Relative to <i>Bare Diversity</i>
<i>Anxious</i>		
Diversity	2.18*** (0.19)	---
Blending	1.91*** (0.19)	-0.26* (0.13)
Minority	3.03*** (0.19)	0.86*** (0.13)
Constant	-2.66*** (0.16)	-0.49*** (0.09)
<i>Angry</i>		
Diversity	1.76*** (0.29)	---
Blending	1.52*** (0.30)	-0.24 (0.22)
Minority	2.55*** (0.27)	0.79*** (0.20)
Constant	-3.58*** (0.25)	-1.82*** (0.15)
<i>Enthusiastic</i>		
Diversity	0.57** (0.18)	---
Blending	0.30 (0.18)	-0.27 (0.19)
Minority	0.62*** (0.02)	0.05 (0.20)
Constant	-2.04*** (0.12)	-1.46*** (0.13)
<i>N</i>	2,632	1926

Note: Multinomial logistic regression coefficients. Standard errors in parentheses. Base category is "Hopeful."

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table B3: Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis of Emotional Reactions among Whites by Age, Party, and Education, Study 1

	Relative to Placebo			Relative to Diversity		
<i>Anxious</i>						
Diversity	1.68*** (0.31)	2.65*** (0.31)	0.72 (0.56)			
Blending	2.08*** (0.30)	2.40*** (0.31)	1.15* (0.56)	0.40 (0.22)	-0.25 (0.19)	0.43 (0.38)
Minority	2.66*** (0.30)	3.69*** (0.31)	1.78*** (0.56)	0.98*** (0.21)	1.04*** (0.19)	1.07*** (0.38)
Republican (vs. Dem)	0.05 (0.38)			1.01*** (0.21)		
Diversity X Republican	0.97* (0.43)					
Blending X Republican	-0.29 (0.43)			-1.26*** (0.30)		
Minority X Republican	1.14** (0.43)			0.18 (0.30)		
College Graduate		0.92** (0.35)			0.04 (0.19)	
Diversity X College		-0.87* (0.39)				
Blending X College		-0.90* (0.39)			-0.03 (0.26)	
Minority X College		-1.18** (0.39)			-0.31 (0.26)	
Age			-0.04** (0.01)			-0.00 (0.01)
Diversity X Age			0.04** (0.01)			
Blending X Age			0.02 (0.01)			-0.02 (0.01)
Minority X Age			0.03* (0.01)			-0.00 (0.01)
Constant	-2.80*** (0.27)	-3.17*** (0.28)	-1.01*** (0.49)	-1.12*** (0.17)	-0.52*** (0.13)	-0.29 (0.27)
<i>Angry</i>						
Diversity	0.95* (0.42)	2.59*** (0.45)	0.45 (0.87)			
Blending	1.43*** (0.38)	1.95*** (0.46)	0.98 (0.87)	0.48 (0.34)	-0.65* (0.28)	0.53 (0.63)
Minority	1.68*** (0.39)	3.37*** (0.45)	1.99* (0.85)	0.74* (0.34)	0.78** (0.25)	1.54** (0.60)
Republican (vs. Dem)	-0.65 (0.56)			0.84* (0.34)		
Diversity X Republican	1.49* (0.65)					
Blending X Republican	-0.19 (0.67)			-1.67*** (0.51)		
Minority X Republican	1.88** (0.63)			0.39 (0.46)		

College Graduate		0.70 (0.52)				-1.30** (0.46)	
Diversity X College		-1.99** (0.64)					
Blending X College		-0.86 (0.61)				1.14 (0.68)	
Minority X College		-1.75** (0.60)				0.25 (0.66)	
Age				-0.02 (0.02)			0.01 (0.01)
Diversity X Age				0.03 (0.02)			
Blending X Age				0.01 (0.02)			-0.02 (0.01)
Minority X Age				0.01 (0.02)			-0.02 (0.01)
Constant	-3.21*** (0.32)	-3.94*** (0.41)	-2.57*** (0.75)	-2.26*** (0.27)	-1.35*** (0.18)	-2.12*** (0.45)	
<i>Enthusiastic</i>							
Diversity	0.88** (0.27)	0.30 (0.25)	1.27* (0.53)				
Blending	0.75** (0.27)	0.16 (0.25)	0.90 (0.53)	-0.13 (0.26)	-0.14 (0.28)	-0.36 (0.53)	
Minority	0.86** (0.28)	0.30 (0.30)	2.07*** (0.60)	-0.02 (0.27)	-0.00 (0.33)	0.81 (0.60)	
Republican (vs. Dem)	0.18 (0.28)			-0.24 (0.29)			
Diversity X Republican	-0.42 (0.40)						
Blending X Republican	-0.79 (0.41)			-0.37 (0.42)			
Minority X Republican	-0.20 (0.46)			0.22 (0.47)			
College Graduate		-0.35 (0.26)			0.33 (0.26)		
Diversity X College		0.68 (0.37)					
Blending X College		0.36 (0.37)			-0.32 (0.38)		
Minority X College		0.70 (0.41)			0.03 (0.42)		
Age				-0.01 (0.01)			-0.03** (0.01)
Diversity X Age				-0.02 (0.01)			
Blending X Age				-0.01 (0.01)			0.00 (0.01)
Minority X Age				-0.04* (0.01)			-0.02 (0.01)
Constant	-2.21*** (0.20)	-1.90*** (0.16)	-1.53*** (0.37)	-1.33*** (0.18)	-1.61*** (0.20)	-0.26** (0.37)	
<i>N</i>	2190	2585	2585	1604	1890	1890	

Note: Multinomial logistic regression coefficients. Standard errors in parentheses. Base category is "Hopeful." Treatments interacted with party (Republican vs. Democrat identification, including independent "leaners" in their respective partisan categories), college degree, and age (continuous, mid-points of bracketed age responses).

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table B4: Tabulation of Emotional Reactions by Party, Education, and Age, Non-Hispanic Whites, Study 1

	Placebo	Diversity	Blending	Minority
<i>Democrats</i>				
Anxious	5%	19%	26%	37%
Angry	3	6	9	9
Hopeful	83	59	53	43
Enthusiastic	9	16	12	11
<i>N</i>	299	244	302	291
<i>Republicans</i>				
Anxious	5%	38%	24%	59%
Angry	2	10	5	15
Hopeful	82	43	63	21
Enthusiastic	11	9	8	5
<i>N</i>	287	282	237	248
<i>Non-College</i>				
Anxious	3	29	26	49
Angry	2	13	8	16
Hopeful	83	49	56	29
Enthusiastic	12	10	10	6
<i>N</i>	374	308	326	310
<i>College Degree</i>				
Anxious	8	31	27	46
Angry	3	4	7	7
Hopeful	80	51	57	36
Enthusiastic	8	14	10	10
<i>N</i>	321	305	320	321
<i>Under 50</i>				
Anxious	8	30	30	47
Angry	3	7	7	11
Hopeful	78	49	52	31
Enthusiastic	11	15	11	11
<i>N</i>	449	412	424	416
<i>Over 50</i>				
Anxious	2	31	21	48
Angry	1	10	7	13
Hopeful	88	52	64	37
Enthusiastic	9	6	8	3
<i>N</i>	257	220	231	223

Table B5: OLS Analysis of Moderation Effects on Opposition to Tax and Ed Spending Bill on Treatments, Study 1

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Diversity	0.17 (0.22)	0.04 (0.11)	0.03 (0.11)
Blending	0.21 (0.22)	-0.10 (0.11)	-0.18 (0.11)
Minority	0.43 (0.22)	0.01 (0.11)	0.05 (0.11)
Age	0.02*** (0.00)		
Diversity X Age	-0.00 (0.00)		
Blending X Age	-0.01 (0.00)		
Minority X Age	-0.01 (0.00)		
College Degree		-0.31*** (0.11)	
Diversity X College		0.03 (0.15)	
Blending X College		-0.02 (0.15)	
Minority X College		0.18 (0.15)	
Republican (vs. Dem)			0.86*** (0.11)
Diversity X Republican			0.03 (0.16)
Blending X Republican			0.14 (0.16)
Minority X Republican			0.12 (0.16)
Constant	2.33*** (0.16)	3.34*** (0.07)	2.74*** (0.08)
<i>N</i>	2522	2522	2141

OLS Regression. Standard errors in parentheses. Moderators coded as described in note to Table B3.

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table B6: Treatment Effects on Opposition to Immigration, Study 1

	Level of Immigration	Benefit-Burden
Diversity	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.03)
Blending	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.04 (0.03)
Minority	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)
Constant	0.62*** (0.01)	0.53*** (0.02)
<i>N</i>	2483	2595

OLS regressions. Standard errors in parentheses. Both dependent variables rescaled to run from 0-1, where 1 indicates most opposition to immigration.

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table B7: Emotional Reactions to News Stories among non-Hispanic Whites Who Passed Attention Check, Study 2

	Control	Diversity	Blending (74% White 2060)	Blending (Majority White 2060)	Minority
<i>Fear</i>					
Anxious	0.07	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.30***
Afraid	0.03	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.21***
Uneasy	0.05	0.26	0.13**	0.14**	0.37***
<i>Sadness</i>					
Sad	0.05	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.32***
Depressed	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.20**
<i>Anger</i>					
Angry	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.15
Disgusted	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.17*
<i>Enthusiasm</i>					
Happy	0.82	0.24	0.28	0.26	0.15*
Proud	0.57	0.29	0.29	0.25	0.19*
Excited	0.64	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.11*
<i>Hope</i>					
Hopeful	0.80	0.37	0.38	0.34	0.25**
<i>N</i>	255	234	252	247	223

Note: Shows proportion of non-Hispanic whites reporting each emotion with the sample restricted to those who passed the attention check (see Online Appendix C). Asterisks indicate significance of difference from proportion reporting the emotion in the *Diversity* condition (assessed via OLS regression of each dichotomous outcome on assignment to treatment): *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001.

Table B8: Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis of Emotional Reactions among Whites, Study 3

	(1)
<i>Angry</i>	
White Minority	2.09*** (0.32)
Multiracial	0.53 (0.36)
White Majority	0.59 (0.35)
Competing	1.51*** (0.32)
Constant	-3.61*** (0.29)
<i>Anxious</i>	
White Minority	0.37*** (0.11)
Multiracial	-0.92* (0.12)
White Majority	-0.89*** (0.12)
Competing	-0.43 (0.11)
Constant	-0.46*** (0.08)
<i>Enthusiastic</i>	
White Minority	-0.09 (0.21)
Multiracial	0.59*** (0.17)
White Majority	0.25 (0.18)
Competing	-0.10 (0.20)
Constant	-2.04*** (0.14)
<i>N</i>	4100

Standard errors in parentheses. Base category is "Hopeful."

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table B9: Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis of Emotional Reactions among Whites by Age, Party, and Education, Study 3

	Age	College Education	Partisanship
<i>Angry</i>			
White Minority	0.76 (1.03)	2.31*** (0.34)	1.60* (0.64)
Multiracial	-0.91 (1.18)	0.57 (0.38)	0.67 (0.70)
White Majority	0.13 (1.14)	0.44 (0.38)	0.07 (0.77)
Competing	0.71 (1.04)	1.43*** (0.35)	0.89 (0.67)
Age	-0.04 (0.02)		
Minority X Age	0.03 (0.02)		
Multiracial X Age	0.03 (0.02)		
Majority X Age	0.01 (0.02)		
Competing X Age	0.02 (0.02)		
College Degree		-1.98 (1.04)	
Minority X College		-0.22 (1.11)	
Multiracial X College		-0.14 (1.29)	
Majority X College		1.18 (1.14)	
Competing X College		0.93 (1.10)	
Republican (vs. Dem)			0.40 (0.71)
Minority X Republican			1.10 (0.78)
Multiracial X Republican			-0.04 (0.86)
Majority X Republican			0.87 (0.91)
Competing X Republican			1.14 (0.80)
Constant	-1.82 (0.93)	-3.19*** (0.31)	-3.95*** (0.58)
<i>Anxious</i>			
White Minority	0.28 (0.38)	0.79*** (0.14)	-0.55** (0.20)
Multiracial	-1.30 (0.44)	-0.69*** (0.15)	-1.78*** (0.26)
White Majority	-1.06 (0.44)	-0.41** (0.15)	-1.50*** (0.24)
Competing	-0.32	-0.12	-1.12***

	(0.40)	(0.15)	(0.20)
Age	-0.01 (0.00)		
Minority X Age	0.00 (0.01)		
Multiracial X Age	0.01 (0.01)		
Majority X Age	0.00 (0.01)		
Competing X Age	-0.00 (0.01)		
College Degree		0.28 (0.15)	
Minority X College		-0.93* (0.22)	
Multiracial X College		-0.57*** (0.25)	
Majority X College		-1.52** (0.28)	
Competing X College		-0.76** (0.23)	
Republican (vs. Dem)			-0.27 (0.17)
Minority X Republican			1.72*** (0.26)
Multiracial X Republican			1.31*** (0.32)
Majority X Republican			1.03*** (0.30)
Competing X Republican			1.42*** (0.26)
Constant	0.06 (0.27)	-0.59*** (0.10)	-0.40** (0.12)
<hr/>			
<i>Enthusiastic</i>			
White Minority	0.53 (0.73)	-0.32 (0.32)	0.72* (0.34)
Multiracial	0.96 (0.59)	0.46* (0.23)	1.48*** (0.31)
White Majority	0.50 (0.63)	-0.02 (0.25)	0.83* (0.33)
Competing	0.05 (0.69)	-0.27 (0.27)	0.35 (0.35)
Age	-0.01 (0.01)		
Minority X Age	-0.01 (0.01)		
Multiracial X Age	-0.01 (0.01)		
Majority X Age	-0.00 (0.01)		
Competing X Age	-0.00 (0.01)		
College Degree		0.07 (0.28)	
Minority X College		0.37 (0.44)	

Multiracial X College		0.27	
		(0.34)	
Majority X College		0.51	
		(0.36)	
Competing X College		0.35	
		(0.40)	
Republican (vs. Dem)			0.29
			(0.35)
Minority X Republican			-1.45*
			(0.56)
Multiracial X Republican			-1.58**
			(0.43)
Majority X Republican			-0.66**
			(0.43)
Competing X Republican			-0.42
			(0.47)
Constant	-1.63*	-2.06***	-2.41**
	(0.48)	(0.18)	(0.28)
<i>N</i>	4097	4100	3175

Standard errors in parentheses. Base category is hopeful. See note to Table B3 for coding of moderators.

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table B10: Tabulation of Emotional Reactions by Party, Education, and Age, Non-Hispanic Whites, Study 3

	Placebo	Multiracial	White Majority	White Minority	Competing
<i>Democrats</i>					
Anxious	38%	11%	7%	23%	16%
Angry	1	2	2	6	3
Hopeful	56	73	65	60	72
Enthusiastic	5	15	26	11	9
<i>N</i>	278	266	286	262	297
<i>Republicans</i>					
Anxious	31	22	21	53	34
Angry	2	4	5	14	11
Hopeful	60	67	65	32	49
Enthusiastic	7	7	9	2	5
<i>N</i>	347	356	354	380	349
<i>Non-College</i>					
Anxious	32	24	18	45	28
Angry	2	4	5	15	10
Hopeful	58	64	64	37	57
Enthusiastic	7	8	13	3	5
<i>N</i>	462	488	494	475	493
<i>College Degree</i>					
Anxious	39	8	14	35	20
Angry	0	2	1	3	4
Hopeful	53	74	67	55	66
Enthusiastic	7	16	19	8	10
<i>N</i>	331	329	344	356	328
<i>Under 50</i>					
Anxious	39	18	16	43	27
Angry	2	4	2	9	9
Hopeful	51	65	64	42	55
Enthusiastic	8	12	17	6	8
<i>N</i>	335	327	362	323	307
<i>Over 50</i>					
Anxious	32	17	17	39	23
Angry	1	3	3	10	6
Hopeful	60	70	66	46	64
Enthusiastic	7	11	14	5	7
<i>N</i>	458	490	476	508	514

Table B11: Multinomial Logistic Regression Analysis of Emotional Reactions among Non-White Groups, Study 3

	Blacks	Hispanics	Asians
<i>Angry</i>			
White Minority	0.76 (0.50)	0.90 (0.56)	-0.20 (1.45)
Multiracial	-0.82 (0.71)	-0.61 (0.75)	-13.00 (499.72)
White Majority	0.81 (0.50)	0.36 (0.63)	0.52 (1.19)
Competing	0.60 (0.50)	0.22 (0.61)	0.12 (1.26)
Constant	-2.20*** (0.40)	-2.71*** (0.46)	-2.89** (1.03)
<i>Anxious</i>			
White Minority	-0.12 (0.39)	0.00 (0.28)	-0.73 (0.47)
Multiracial	-1.07* (0.50)	-1.06** (0.34)	-1.59** (0.51)
White Majority	0.56 (0.36)	0.17 (0.28)	-1.72** (0.52)
Competing	-0.02 (0.38)	-0.34 (0.29)	-1.03* (0.45)
Constant	-1.25*** (0.27)	-0.65*** (0.20)	0.20 (0.32)
<i>Enthusiastic</i>			
White Minority	0.42 (0.53)	0.91* (0.36)	-0.54 (0.67)
Multiracial	0.98* (0.48)	0.81* (0.35)	-0.12 (0.57)
White Majority	0.55 (0.53)	0.63 (0.38)	-0.58 (0.61)
Competing	0.44 (0.52)	-0.04 (0.40)	-0.58 (0.61)
Constant	-2.20*** (0.40)	-1.68*** (0.29)	-0.94* (0.45)
<i>N</i>	488	693	244

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table B12: OLS Analysis of Moderation Effects by Age, Education, and Party Identification on Expected Increase in Anti-White Discrimination among non-Hispanic Whites, Study 3

	Age	College Degree	Partisanship
White Minority	0.05 (0.03)	0.07*** (0.01)	0.07*** (0.01)
Multiracial	-0.03 (0.03)	0.00 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)
White Majority	0.00 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Competing	0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
Age	-0.00 (0.00)		
Minority X Age	0.00 (0.00)		
Multiracial X Age	0.00 (0.00)		
Majority X Age	-0.00 (0.00)		
Competing X Age	-0.00 (0.00)		
College Degree		0.02 (0.01)	
Minority X College		-0.02 (0.02)	
Multiracial X College		-0.01 (0.02)	
Majority X College		0.00 (0.02)	
Competing X College		-0.02 (0.02)	
Republican (vs. Dem)			0.02 (0.01)
Minority X Republican			-0.01 (0.02)
Multiracial X Republican			-0.03 (0.02)
Majority X Republican			-0.02 (0.02)
Competing X Republican			0.02 (0.02)
Constant	0.05* (0.02)	0.03*** (0.01)	0.03* (0.01)
<i>N</i>	4098	4101	3179

Note: OLS regressions. Standard errors in parentheses. For coding of moderators, see Table B3.
 * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Appendix C: Wording of Treatments and Survey Items

SSI (Study 1)

TREATMENTS

I. Text of Fictitious News Stories

Diversity

U.S. Census Bureau Expects a More Racially Diverse America

By SAMUEL K. RICHARDSON

August 14, 2016

Washington, D.C. – Detailed new projections from the U.S. Census Bureau find that the U.S. population will become more racially diverse in coming decades.

The largest increase in racial diversity will be seen among younger generations while older Americans remain predominantly non-Hispanic white. Altogether, between 2016 and 2045, the country’s Hispanic and Asian populations will rise 74% and 82% respectively, accounting for most of U.S. population growth during that period.

According to Dr. Robert Manning, a sociologist at the University of Kansas’ Center for the Study of Demography, “these projections represent the continuation of a decades-long trend. Racial and ethnic diversity are increasing not only in large cities but also in suburbs and even rural areas as well.

Blending

U.S. Census Bureau Expects Enduring White Majority in a More Racially Diverse America

By SAMUEL K. RICHARDSON

August 14, 2016

Washington, D.C. – Detailed new projections from the U.S. Census Bureau find that whites – including people who consider themselves to be both white and another race or ethnicity – will remain the large majority of a more racially diverse U.S. population for the foreseeable future.

The largest increase in racial diversity will be seen among younger generations while older Americans remain predominantly non-Hispanic white. Altogether, between 2016 and 2045, the country's Hispanic and Asian populations will rise 74% and 82% respectively, accounting for most of U.S. population growth during that period.

Over the same period, there will also be a major rise in the number of Americans with mixed-race ancestry that includes a white parent or grandparent. Many such people identify themselves as white, often in combination with another race or ethnicity. As a result, white Americans will continue to make up about three-quarters (74%) of the U.S. population through 2060, the last year for which projections are available.

According to Dr. Robert Manning, a sociologist at the University of Kansas' Center for the Study of Demography, "As has been the case throughout American history, we see Americans from diverse and mixed backgrounds gradually coming to see themselves as part of the majority. America's status as a majority-white country is likely to persist long into the future."

Minority

U.S. Census Bureau Sees Whites Falling to Minority in a More Racially Diverse America

By SAMUEL K. RICHARDSON

August 14, 2016

Washington, D.C. – Detailed new projections from the U.S. Census Bureau find the nation's demographics on a clear trajectory: whites are on target to become a minority in a more racially diverse U.S. population in less than thirty years.

The largest increase in racial diversity will be seen among younger generations while older Americans remain predominantly non-Hispanic white. Altogether, between 2016 and 2045, the country's Hispanic and Asian populations will rise 74% and 82% respectively, accounting for most of U.S. population growth during that period.

Over the same period, the older white population will stop growing altogether. Already, for the first time, whites are in the minority among children under the age of 5 and will be a minority of all young people under the age of 18 before the end of the decade. By 2044, whites will be a minority of the entire population.

According to Dr. Robert Manning, a sociologist at the University of Kansas' Center for the Study of Demography, "This is without historical precedent. Whites are becoming a minority in the U.S. as a whole, and the former minorities are going to be the new majority, as they are in some parts of the country already."

Control

Panda Population Increases Nearly 17%

By SAMUEL K. RICHARDSON

August 14, 2016

Washington, D.C. – The number of wild giant pandas has increased nearly 17% over the last decade, according to a new survey conducted by the Wildlife Conservation Foundation.

Figures released today show that the global population of wild giant pandas has reached 1,864 – up from 1,596 when their numbers were last surveyed in 2003.

A symbol of wildlife conservation, giant pandas are only found in China's Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces.

"The rise in the population of wild giant pandas is a victory for conservation and definitely one to celebrate," said Jeanette O'Malley, Senior Vice President of Wildlife Conservation.

According to the Fourth Giant Panda Survey, 1246 wild giant pandas live within nature reserves, accounting for 66.8% of the total wild population size and 53.8% of the total habitat area. There are currently 67 panda nature reserves in China, an increase of 27 since the last survey.

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Had you heard anything about this story in the news before today?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

- Not Sure (3)

After reading this article, which comes closest to describing the way you feel...

- Anxious (1)
- Angry (2)
- Hopeful (3)
- Enthusiastic (4)

And which of the points below do you think is a main "takeaway" from the article?

- {Ethnic diversity is increasing as Asian and Latino populations grow (1) / Whites will remain a majority of the U.S. population well into the future (1) / Whites will fall to a minority of the U.S. population within thirty years (1) / Conservation efforts have helped increase the worldwide population of pandas (1)}
- Commute times are decreasing as rapid transit systems expand (2)
- The Census Bureau expects response rates to increase through 2060 (3)
- More Americans will complete a bachelor's degree by 2045 (4)
- None of the above (5)

Now we'd like your opinion about a bill that was recently introduced in your state legislature. The bill would raise property taxes by an average of 10% in order to raise money to improve the state's public schools. What do you think? Would you support this bill or do you oppose it?

- Strongly Support (1)
- Somewhat Support (2)
- Neither Support nor Oppose (3)
- Somewhat oppose (4)
- Strongly Oppose (5)
- Not Sure (6)

Changing topics, do you think the number of immigrants from foreign countries who are permitted to come to the U.S. to live should be...

- Increased a lot (1)
- Increased a little (2)
- Left about the same as it is now (3)
- Decreased a little (4)
- Decreased a lot (5)
- Not Sure (6)

Q30 Please indicate which comes closest to your view, even if neither is exactly right:

- Immigrants today are a benefit to the U.S. because they contribute through their hard work and job skills (1)
- Immigrants today are a burden to the U.S. because they use public services and cost taxpayers money (2)

ATTENTION CHECK

It is critical for us to ensure that people are reading the questions carefully. To show that you have been reading the text, please check both the boxes Bangor and Omaha below and no other boxes, no matter what your true answers would be. Do not check Boston, New York, Miami, Philadelphia, Tampa, or Cleveland even if those are your true answers. With this in mind, in which of the following cities would you prefer that the Democratic and Republican Conventions be held 2020?

- Boston (1)
- New York (2)
- Philadelphia (3)
- Cleveland (4)
- Bangor (5)
- Omaha (6)
- Miami (7)
- Tampa (8)

Lucid (Study 2)

Wording of Treatments

Panda Population Increases Nearly 17%

By SAMUEL K. RICHARDSON

June 4, 2020

Washington, D.C. – The number of wild giant pandas has increased nearly 17% over the last decade, according to a new survey conducted by the Wildlife Conservation Foundation.

Figures released today show that the global population of wild giant pandas has reached 1,864 – up from 1,596 when their numbers were last surveyed in 2003.

U.S. Census Bureau Projects a More Racially Diverse America

By SAMUEL K. RICHARDSON

June 4, 2020

Washington, D.C. – Detailed new projections from the U.S. Census Bureau find that the U.S. population will continue to become more racially diverse.

Altogether, between 2020 and 2060, the country's Hispanic and Asian populations will both rise by over X%, accounting for most of U.S. population growth during that period.

U.S. Census Bureau Projects Endurance of White Majority in a More Racially Diverse America

By SAMUEL K. RICHARDSON

June 4, 2020

Washington, D.C. – Detailed new projections from the U.S. Census Bureau find that white Americans – including people who consider themselves both white and another race or ethnicity – will remain the clear majority of a more racially diverse U.S. population for the foreseeable future.

Altogether, between 2020 and 2060, the country’s Hispanic and Asian populations will both rise by over X%, accounting for most of U.S. population growth during that period.

Over the same period, there will also be a major rise in the number of Americans with mixed-race ancestry that includes a white parent or grandparent. Many such people identify themselves as white, often in combination with another race or ethnicity. As a result, whites will continue to make up a clear majority of the U.S. population (about 74%) through 2060, the last year for which projections are available.

U.S. Census Bureau Projects Endurance of White Majority in a More Racially Diverse America

By SAMUEL K. RICHARDSON

June 4, 2020

Washington, D.C. – Detailed new projections from the U.S. Census Bureau find that white Americans – including people who consider themselves both white and another race or ethnicity – will remain the clear majority of a more racially diverse U.S. population for the foreseeable future.

Altogether, between 2020 and 2060, the country’s Hispanic and Asian populations will both rise by over 80%, accounting for most of U.S. population growth during that period.

Over the same period, there will also be a major rise in the number of Americans with mixed-race ancestry that includes a white parent or grandparent. Many such people identify themselves as white, often in combination with another race or ethnicity. As a result, whites will continue to make up a majority of the U.S. population through 2060, the last year for which projections are available.

U.S. Census Bureau Projects Whites Will Fall to a Minority in a More Racially Diverse America

By SAMUEL K. RICHARDSON

June 4, 2020

Washington, D.C. – Detailed new projections from the U.S. Census Bureau find that white Americans will fall to a minority of a more racially diverse U.S. population in less than thirty years.

Altogether, between 2020 and 2060, the country’s Hispanic and Asian populations will both rise by over 80%, accounting for most of U.S. population growth during that period.

Over the same period, the white population will slow and then begin to shrink. By 2044, whites will, for the first time in U.S. history, be a minority of the population.

Measure of Emotions

Please let us know if the news story made you feel any of the following emotions. Did you feel... (Yes/No)

- Anxious
- Proud
- Angry
- Hopeful
- Afraid
- Excited
- Happy
- Depressed
- Sad
- Uneasy
- Disgusted

UAS (Study 3)

Wording of Treatments

Elderly Population in U.S. Slated to Rise from 53 to 73 Million

The senior population of the United States is rapidly growing in size and as a proportion of the total.

In the United States, the number of people age 65 and older has increased from 33 million in 1990 to 53 million today, with future increases expected to 73 million by 2030.

Growth in the senior population reflects improvements in health and longevity. But another major reason is simply that the large baby boom generation is currently passing age 65.

Eventually, the older population in the U.S. will amount to 23% of the nation's total population, compared to only 15% today. This future elderly population share is still lower than what already exists in some other countries today, such as Japan (26%) or Italy (24%).

The eventual increase in retirees also creates opportunities for more volunteers who may seek to remain active by joining local community organizations.

Mixed-Race Families Slated to Increase

New U.S. Census Bureau data find a continued rise in the number of American children who have mixed-race parentage, including one White parent and one parent of a different race or ethnicity.

Studies show that most of these children grow up thinking of themselves as "multiracial" (both White and another group).

Demographer Jan Jansen of the Ohio State University observed, "Hispanic- and Asian-Americans today are following in the footsteps of the Irish, Italians, and Jews. They intermarried at very high rates with other ethnic groups and blended in."

Mixed-Race Families Slated to Increase, White Majority to Broaden

New U.S. Census Bureau data find a continued rise in the number of American children who have mixed-race parentage, including one White parent and one parent of a different race or ethnicity.

Studies show that most of these children grow up thinking of themselves as "multiracial" (both White and another group) and feel closer to their White than their minority backgrounds.

As the White population broadens to include more multiracial Americans, it will remain a steady 70% majority of the U.S. population for the foreseeable future.

Demographer Jan Jansen observed, "Hispanic- and Asian-Americans today are following in the footsteps of the Irish, Italians, and Jews. All were once considered non-white minorities. But they inter-married at very high rates with other ethnic groups, blended in, and became part of the White majority."

With Mixed-Race Families Slated to Increase, Some Demographers See White Majority Broadening.

New U.S. Census Bureau data find a continued rise in the number of American children who have mixed-race parentage, including one White parent and one parent of a different race or ethnicity. Studies show that most of these children grow up thinking of themselves as "multiracial" (belonging to both White and another group) and feel closer to their White than their minority backgrounds.

A report by demographers at the University of California concludes that the White population is broadening to include more multiracial Americans and will remain a steady 70% majority of the U.S. population for the foreseeable future.

Not everyone is convinced. Demographer Charlene Franklin of the University of Michigan disagreed that multiracial Americans should be viewed as part of a broadened White majority – even if they have a white parent, marry a white person, and self-identify as White: "The fact is that in America, multiracials are non-white, period. There is no way that Whites are going to accept people with Hispanic and Asian ancestry as part of their group."

Dr. Franklin and other demographers who count all multiracial Americans and their offspring as only "non-white" see Whites shrinking to a minority of the U.S. population by 2045 and non-whites becoming the majority.

But Jan Jansen, a co-author of the University of California report, says that the idea of a shrinking White minority that excludes multiracial Americans is shortsighted fear-mongering: "This is not 1940 any longer. Multiracial families are increasingly seen as American as apple pie. Hispanic- and Asian-Americans today are following in the footsteps of the Irish, Italians, and Jews. All were once considered non-white minorities. But they inter-married at very high rates with other ethnic groups, blended in, and became part of the White majority."

Measure of Emotions

"After reading this story, which comes closest to your feelings about the future of American society?"

-Anxious

-Angry

-Hopeful

-Enthusiastic

Current and Future Discrimination

Please indicate how much you think different groups are currently facing discrimination in the United States (White Americans, Black Americans, Hispanic or Latino Americans, Asian-Americans)

1=Not at All, 10=Very Much

3) Please indicate how much you think different groups will face discrimination [make time reference? 2050?] in the United States (White Americans, Black Americans, Hispanic or Latino Americans, Asian-Americans)

1=Not at All, 10=Very Much