

Notes & Comments

THE Z-TEST FOR PERCENTAGES: A STATISTICAL TOOL TO DETECT PRETEXTUALLY NEUTRAL JUROR CHALLENGES

Marvin L. Longabaugh^{a1}
Copyright © 2006 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Table of Contents:

Introduction

Background

Discrimination in Jury Selection

Use of Public Opinion Polls in Jury Selection

Use of Jury Questionnaires in Jury Selection

Analysis

Public Opinion Polls vs. Jury Questionnaires

When Do Apparently Valid Questions Become A Pretext For Discrimination?

A Proposed Test For Differentiating Discrimination in Voir Dire From Zealous Advocacy

Protected Classes

Suspect Classes

Other Classes

Practical Application of the Z-Test to Detect Discriminatory Questions

Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

In June 1999, Sandy Murphy¹ and Rick Tabish² were arrested and charged with murder, robbery, burglary, and grand larceny related to the death of Las Vegas casino mogul Lonnie

^{a1} J.D. Boyd School of Law, *magna cum laude*, University of Nevada Las Vegas 2001. B.B.A., Management Information Systems, Texas Tech University, 1982. The author is a practicing attorney and President/CEO of Magellan Research, a Las Vegas-based public opinion research firm.

¹ Laura Barandes, *Binion jurors hand down life with possibility of parole in 20 years*, (visited July 22, 2000) <http://www.courttv.com/trials/binion/052400_sentence_ctv.html> [hereinafter Barandes]. Sandy Murphy was the live-in girlfriend of Ted Binion.

² Jeff German, *Murphy, Tabish jailed in Binion murder case*, LAS VEGAS SUN, June 25, 1999 available in (visited July 22, 2000) <<http://www.lasvegassun.com/sunbin/stories/archives/1999/jun/25/508975973.html>>. Tabish was a Montana contractor who was having an affair with Sandy Murphy and was experiencing substantial financial difficulties [hereinafter German]. See Barandes, *supra* note 1.

“Ted” Binion.³ The subsequent trial provided a captivated public with the elements of murder, greed, betrayal, torture, buried treasure, strippers, and extortion.⁴

Magellan Research (a public opinion research firm owned by the author of this note) was contacted by members of the defense team to conduct public opinion polls on their behalf. Magellan conducted three polls during the trial.⁵ The first poll was conducted days before jury selection. It questioned a random sample of the general public and collected their answers to key questions from completed jury questionnaires. The defense then compared the poll results to the responses of the prospective jurors.⁶

The defense applied the poll results to the jury questionnaires to determine which jurors would be most advantageous to the defense. The defense devised a rating scale (based on key questionnaire answers and demographic data) and ranked 296 members of the jury venire. Although these efforts were ultimately unsuccessful (both defendants were convicted), the defense managed to select a jury 97% certain (if the jurors were indeed representative of the

³ Barandes at <http://www.courttv.com/trials/binion/052400_sentence_ctv.html>. Binion, the son of Las Vegas pioneer Benny Binion, was the owner and CEO of Binion’s Horseshoe Casino in downtown Las Vegas until his gaming license was revoked by the Nevada Gaming Commission in 1997 for failing state-mandated drug tests. The cause of his death was the subject of controversy, but both sides agreed that Binion’s chronic heroin use was a factor.

⁴ Barandes at <http://www.courttv.com/trials/binion/052400_sentence_ctv.html>.

⁵ This note is only concerned with the first poll conducted by Magellan. The second poll questioned people watching the trial on television regarding the believability of witnesses and the effectiveness of counsel and the judge. The third poll, conducted immediately prior to closing arguments, questioned these same viewers on the verdicts they would issue if they were on the jury. Members of this “electronic jury” indicated that they, too, would have returned “guilty” verdicts on nearly all counts.

⁶ The first issue considered involved change of venue. The data indicated that if the defense wanted a change of venue, it would likely succeed using the poll results as a barometer of public sentiment. Over 97% of the 624 people polled believed that Murphy and Tabish were guilty of murder.

public at large) that the defendants were guilty to one that deliberated for almost nine days before returning the guilty verdicts.

Though the value of the polling was acknowledged by all parties,⁷ a lingering question remained. Is the use of polling and questionnaires in jury selection fair and proper? The propriety of using polling and questionnaires to select a jury should be evaluated with a careful eye toward the potential for conflict with the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in *Batson v. Kentucky*⁸ and *J.E.B. v. Alabama ex rel T.B.*⁹ These cases dealt with race and gender based discrimination, respectively, in jury selection. The Court held in these cases that use of peremptory challenges to strike jurors for discriminatory reasons was unconstitutional. It became apparent during the Binion trial that the techniques employed by the defense might be used to circumvent *Batson* and its progeny. An overzealous attorney could conceivably use information attained by an opinion poll or jury questionnaire to disguise a conscious effort to eliminate potential jurors because of their race or gender.

For example, a venireman might be asked if he had ever owned a handgun. At first glance, such a question might not seem discriminatory at all. But what if, in a particular community, 92% of all black males have owned handguns while only 14% of the rest of the population have owned a handgun? An attorney armed with this knowledge (which could be collected by either public opinion polls or jury questionnaires) could conceivably strike

⁷ Jeff German, *Opinion survey fuels courtroom fireworks*, LAS VEGAS SUN, April 13, 2000 available in (visited August 6, 2000) <<http://www.lasvegassun.com/sunbin/stories/archives/2000/aug/6/510124196.html>>. (The district attorneys in the Binion trial expressed fear that the defense's release of poll results to the jury might influence the non-sequestered jury.)

⁸ 476 U.S. 79 (1986).

⁹ 511 U.S. 127 (1994).

veniremen based on the response to this question, essentially excluding black males from the jury in violation of both *Batson* and *J.E.B.* Even if the attorney were forced to exclude a few handgun owners who were not black males (to preserve the illusion), both the discriminatory intent and effect would remain. Therefore, it is possible that knowing too much about the venire and the surrounding community could actually increase the likelihood of discriminatory practices in jury selection.

The Texas Court of Appeals recently encountered this issue in *Shelling v. State*.¹⁰ There, the defendant was convicted of murdering his wife by shooting her five times, stabbing her 11 times, and cutting her throat.¹¹ He appealed his conviction on several issues including a *Batson* claim.¹² During the trial, the State asked veniremen if they believed that the verdict in the O. J. Simpson murder trial was correct.¹³ The State then used its peremptory challenges to strike members of the panel that believed that the verdict was proper.¹⁴

The State did not dispute that the appellant had established a prima facie case that there was a discriminatory effect against African-Americans under *Batson*.¹⁵ The State, however, rebutted the presumption that there was purposeful discrimination by providing race-neutral reasons why each of the strikes were made and by noting that a white member of the venire was struck who also believed that the Simpson verdict was correct.¹⁶ The Court of Appeals, by a 6-3

¹⁰ 52 S.W.3d 213 (2001).

¹¹ *Id.* at 217.

¹² *Id.* at 218.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.* at 219-20.

vote, affirmed the judgment of the trial court that the State had satisfied its burden of demonstrating that its strikes were not racially motivated.¹⁷

The *Shelling* decision highlights the problem now confronting courts throughout the nation. Is it enough for a party to present a race-neutral explanation to justify a peremptory strike? Are there questions that may be posed to veniremen that serve as a pretext for discrimination against a class of citizens? Can the court apply a test to determine whether such a question has a discriminatory effect, whether intentional or accidental? Part I of this note examines the series of cases that have established the constitutional limits on the use of peremptory challenges. Additionally, tools such as public opinion polls and jury questionnaires are examined insofar as they might be employed in jury selection. Part II discusses the problem of using questions that are merely a pretext for discrimination in voir dire. Part II further offers a test for scientifically evaluating whether a proposed question for the venire is appropriate and fair, or whether it is, instead, merely a pretext designed to justify the use of peremptory challenges based on race or gender. This proposed solution involves the use of public opinion polls and/or juror questionnaires to help determine whether particular responses are so closely associated with race, ethnic origin, or gender that to use them as a basis for peremptory challenge would be, in fact, discriminatory.

BACKGROUND

Discrimination in Jury Selection

The racial turmoil of the early 1960's and the ratification of the Civil Rights Act of 1964¹⁸ were reflected in the U.S. Supreme Court's review of discrimination based on race in jury

¹⁷ *Id.* at 224.

selection. Until the 1960's, the law in this area had been relatively well established. For almost a hundred years prior to the Civil Rights Act, the seminal case in this area was *Strauder v. West Virginia*.¹⁹ There, a black man was tried and convicted of murder in 1874. Under West Virginia law at the time, white males over the age of 21 were the only citizens eligible for jury service.²⁰ In its opinion, the Court stated that ending the oppression of the Black race was the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment.²¹ Thus, the Court held that the West Virginia statute that excluded Blacks from serving on juries violated the Equal Protection Clause.²² The Court further noted that this conclusion did not guarantee that any defendant had a right to a jury comprised (in whole or in part) of persons of similar color, but instead held merely that a state law could not, consistent with the Constitution, exclude all persons of a particular race or color from jury service.²³ It is also important to note that the Court's decision was based on its concern for the equal protection rights of the defendant, rather than for the rights of prospective jurors excluded from jury service.²⁴

For ninety years, *Strauder* remained the guiding force behind the selection of grand juries and venire panels. In *Swain v. Alabama*,²⁵ however, the Court first considered the racially motivated use of peremptory challenges in selecting the juries themselves, rather than in

¹⁸ 42 U.S.C. § 2000 (1964).

¹⁹ 100 U.S. 303 (1879).

²⁰ *Id.* at 305.

²¹ *Id.* at 306-07. "This is one of a series of constitutional provisions having a common purpose; namely, securing to a race recently emancipated, a race that through many generations had been held in slavery, all the civil rights that the superior race enjoy."

²² *Id.* at 309.

²³ *Id.* at 305.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ 380 U.S. 202 (1965).

assembly of the venire panel.²⁶ In *Swain*, the defendant was a black man accused of raping a white woman.²⁷ During voir dire, the prosecutor used peremptory challenges to exclude six of the eight black men in the venire.²⁸ Despite this overt act of discrimination, the Court held that the defendant had failed to meet the burden of proving that black jurors had been deliberately excluded.²⁹ The Court held that peremptory challenges were, by their very nature, discretionary.³⁰ Subjecting litigants to Equal Protection Clause scrutiny would weaken the value of discretionary challenges and subject them to “scrutiny for reasonableness and sincerity.”³¹

Additionally, the *Swain* Court held that discrimination could only be proven by showing that the prosecutor had consistently excluded black jurors in other cases, regardless of the circumstances, crime, or racial background of the parties.³² Thus, under *Swain*, a defendant could not rely merely on the peremptory challenges exercised in his own case to show discrimination; instead, he had to show a pattern of discrimination over a series of cases. This seemingly oppressive burden for proving discrimination in jury selection remained the standard for over twenty years, despite the fact that records concerning peremptory strikes were not even kept by most courts.³³

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.* at 231.

²⁸ *Id.* at 205.

²⁹ *Id.* at 226. In its decision, the Court found that Alabama, while using jury selection procedures that significantly reduced the representation of black males, had not totally excluded them from jury service. Had Alabama done so, their jury selection scheme would have violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

³⁰ *Id.* at 221.

³¹ *Id.* at 222.

³² *Id.* at 224.

³³ Joel H. Swift, *The Unconventional Equal Protection Jurisprudence Of Jury Selection*, 16 N. ILL. U. L. REV. 295, 326 (1996).

The Court's decision in *Batson v. Kentucky*³⁴ relaxed *Swain's* "crippling burden of proof."³⁵ The defendant in *Batson*, a black man, was convicted by an all white jury of burglary and receipt of stolen goods.³⁶ After voir dire, the prosecutor exercised his peremptory challenges to exclude all of the blacks in the venire.³⁷ In considering the defense's objection to these strikes, the trial court held that the parties were entitled to use their peremptory strikes in any manner they chose.³⁸ As in *Strauder* and *Swain*, the Court analyzed the equal protection issue in terms of the rights of the defendant rather than the prospective jurors.³⁹ Unlike *Swain*, however, the *Batson* Court held that a defendant need only show that he is a "member of a cognizable group" to show discrimination, rather than show the pattern of discrimination required under *Swain*.⁴⁰ Thus, a defendant could make a prima facie showing of purposeful racial discrimination solely by using the facts of his own case, rather than having to show a pattern of discriminatory acts.⁴¹

Equally important is *Batson's* articulation of a three-step, burden shifting mechanism for evaluating claims of discrimination against black jurors. First, the Court established that trial judges can use all relevant circumstances to decide if a prosecutor's use of peremptory challenges forms a prima facie case of discrimination.⁴² Once that showing has been made, the

³⁴ 476 U.S. 79 (1986).

³⁵ *Id.* at 92.

³⁶ *Id.* at 82-83.

³⁷ *Id.* at 83.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 96.

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Id.* at 97.

burden shifts back to the State to provide a neutral explanation for the challenges.⁴³ The court must then evaluate the explanation to determine if there has been purposeful discrimination.⁴⁴ Note that this burden shifting approach does not preclude the use of peremptory challenges that seem racially motivated, so long as the challenging party can show a race neutral reasoning for the challenge that satisfies the court.

Since 1986, the Supreme Court has issued a series of decisions that have broadened the scope of *Batson v. Kentucky*. In *Powers v. Ohio*,⁴⁵ the Court held that a defendant could object to racially motivated peremptory challenges even when the defendant and the challenged juror were of different races.⁴⁶ Additionally, *Powers* is significant in that the Court, for the first time, considered the Equal Protection rights of the excluded juror (i.e., every citizen's right to be eligible for jury service) rather than the rights of the defendant.⁴⁷

In *Edmonson v. Leesville Concrete Co.*,⁴⁸ the Court considered whether *Batson* should apply to civil actions as well as criminal cases.⁴⁹ In this case, a black construction worker brought a negligence action for injuries in a job-site accident. Counsel for Leesville Concrete exercised two of their three peremptory strikes to exclude blacks from the jury.⁵⁰ The Supreme

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.* at 98.

⁴⁵ 499 U.S. 400 (1991).

⁴⁶ *Id.* at 410.

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 414.

⁴⁸ 500 U.S. 614 (1991).

⁴⁹ *Id.* at 616-17.

⁵⁰ *Id.* at 617.

Court expanded the holding in *Batson* to include civil cases, noting that racial discrimination in a civil case “harms the excluded juror no less than discrimination in a criminal trial.”⁵¹

The Supreme Court next looked to peremptory challenges that, while facially neutral, had a disparate impact upon certain racial groups. In *Hernandez v. New York*,⁵² a juror was challenged on the basis of his ability to speak Spanish in a case where some of the witnesses were expected to testify in Spanish, given the juror’s conceded reluctance to accept only the interpreter’s version of the testimony.⁵³ In a plurality opinion, Justice Kennedy noted that unless discriminatory intent is inherent in the challenger’s actions, the reasoning offered will be deemed race neutral.⁵⁴ Justice O’Connor concurred and went even farther, stating that the reason for the challenge must not be the juror’s race itself, but may be for matters related to the juror’s race (*e.g.*, fluency in Spanish as in *Hernandez*).⁵⁵

The *Batson* decision regarding race was revisited by the Court in *Georgia v. McCollum*.⁵⁶ Here, the Court further expanded *Batson* to prohibit the use of racially motivated challenges by criminal defendants (thus placing defense counsel under the same restrictions as prosecutors).⁵⁷

Even after *McCollum*, the issue of gender-based discrimination remained. Attempts to apply *Batson* analysis to gender discrimination were initially unsuccessful. For example, in *United States v. Hamilton*,⁵⁸ a defense attorney cited *Batson* in his claim that the prosecution’s

⁵¹ *Id.* at 619.

⁵² 500 U.S. 352 (1991).

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 360.

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 375.

⁵⁶ 505 U.S. 42 (1992).

⁵⁷ *Id.* at 46.

⁵⁸ 850 F.2d 1038 (4th Cir. 1988).

challenges of three potential jurors were racially motivated (since all three were African-American).⁵⁹ The prosecutor countered that race was not the reason – instead, he struck the jurors because they were women.⁶⁰ The trial court held that there were no constitutional difficulties so long as the reasons for striking the jurors were *racially* neutral.⁶¹ On appeal the Fourth Circuit agreed, finding that neither the Sixth Amendment nor the Equal Protection Clause prohibited gender-based peremptory challenges.⁶²

Shortly thereafter, the Supreme Court seized the opportunity to address the issue of gender-based peremptory challenges in *J.E.B. v. Alabama ex rel T.B.*⁶³ In *J.E.B.*, a father challenged the state’s use of peremptory challenges to exclude men from juries in paternity actions.⁶⁴ Though the Court had traditionally evaluated gender-based discrimination with a lesser degree of scrutiny than race-based discrimination,⁶⁵ it held in *J.E.B.* that gender-based peremptory challenges were constitutionally prohibited as well.⁶⁶

⁵⁹ *Id.* at 1040.

⁶⁰ *Id.* at 1041.

⁶¹ *Id.* at 1040.

⁶² *Id.* at 1043.

⁶³ 511 U.S. 127 (1994).

⁶⁴ *Id.* at 128.

⁶⁵ Jere W. Morehead, *When A Peremptory Challenge Is No Longer Peremptory: Batson’s Unfortunate Failure To Eradicate Invidious Discrimination From Jury Selection*, 43 DEPAUL L. REV. 625, 633 (citing *Craig v. Boren*, 429 U.S. 190 (1976)). Gender based classifications receive a lesser degree of scrutiny than do those based on race. *See also Mississippi Univ. for Women v. Hogan*, 458 U.S. 718, 724 (1982). An important governmental objective is sufficient reason for gender discrimination.

⁶⁶ *J.E.B. v. Alabama ex rel. T.B.*, 511 U.S. at 141. *See also* Joel H. Swift, *The Unconventional Equal Protection Jurisprudence Of Jury Selection*, 16 N. ILL. U. L. REV. 295, 338 (1996). (The *J.E.B.* Court did not go so far as to equate gender-based challenges with race-based challenges; instead, the difference in philosophy between these types of challenges is best described as follows: “The *J.E.B.* Court thus simply declared, without any doctrinal support, a principle of jury selection/equal protection doctrine: challenges based on assumptions of group thinking

The Court has based its decisions in *Batson* and its progeny on the rights of both litigants and prospective jurors under the Fourteenth Amendment. Defendants, however, have an additional Sixth Amendment right to select a jury from a pool of citizens that represents a fair cross-section of the community.⁶⁷ In determining what constitutes a fair cross-section, courts have typically limited the right to “cognizable groups” (*i.e.*, groups that are already protected to a greater degree under the Equal Protection Clause).⁶⁸ To summarize, the Sixth Amendment provides that the venire must be a fair cross-section of the community, while the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees both defendants and jurors that discriminatory practices will not be permitted when selecting jurors from the venire. This distinction will be particularly important when the Court’s recent decision in *Purkett v. Elem*⁶⁹ is explored later in this note.

In the future, it is likely that the Court will be presented with further opportunities to broaden the *Batson* decision by deciding that “cognizable group” status be extended to religious affiliation,⁷⁰ age,⁷¹ level of education,⁷² physical handicap,⁷³ and other distinguishing

among groups typically or traditionally subject to stereotyping are unconstitutional notwithstanding the body of doctrine holding that the justification for gender discrimination need not rise to the level of importance as that offered for racial discrimination; challenges based on arbitrary and capricious judgments about group thinking with regard to all other classifications are valid notwithstanding the body of doctrine holding that governmental classifications may never be arbitrary.”)

⁶⁷ See *United States v. Grisham*, 63 F.3d 311, 313 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 516 U.S. 888 (1995); *cf.* 28 U.S.C. § 1861 (1994) “parties have a right to jury drawn from fair cross section ‘of the community in the district or division wherein the court convenes’”). See also Andrew W. Leopold, *Constitutionalizing Jury Selection In Criminal Cases: A Critical Evaluation*, 86 GEO. L.J. 945, 949 (1998) (*citing Holland v. Illinois*, 493 U.S. 474, 480 (1990) [hereinafter Leopold] “The ‘community’ from which the potential jurors are drawn can be as broad as the judicial district in which the crime occurred.”).

⁶⁸ Leopold at 968.

⁶⁹ 514 U.S. 765 (1995).

⁷⁰ See *United States v. Gelb*, 881 F.2d 1155, 1161 (2nd Cir. 1989). In this case, the court determined that Jews were a cognizable group for the purpose of Sixth Amendment protection of

characteristics for the purpose of asserting the defendant's (and prospective juror's) Sixth Amendment rights.

Use of Public Opinion Polls in Jury Selection

As public opinion survey technology has improved and polls have become more generally accepted, the courts have become more receptive to their use in trials. Although as late as the 1950's courts were generally dubious about the usefulness of surveys, in recent years courts have been more receptive to the use of polls in the courtroom.

Historically, public opinion survey evidence was subject to exclusion because it is, by its very nature, hearsay. In 1953, for example, the Florida Supreme Court upheld the trial court's exclusion of a poll that showed that a black defendant accused of raping a white woman could

their right to representation in the venire. *But see also Grech v. Wainwright*, 492 F.2d 747, 749 n. 3 (5th Cir. 1974). There, the court required proof that the Jewish population was substantial enough in the community before acknowledging that Jews were a cognizable group. The proof was not critical, however, as the judge had merely provided Jewish veniremen with the option to exclude themselves from jury duty to observe Yom Kippur; the judge had not purposefully excluded all Jews from the venire.

⁷¹ Efforts to have particular sectors of the population defined as cognizable groups based on age have thus far been unsuccessful. *See Willis v. Kemp*, 838 F.2d 1510, 1516-17 (11th Cir. 1988) (In a murder trial, the defendant alleged that persons age 18 to 29 were a cognizable group for Sixth Amendment cross-section claim purposes); *State v. Blunt*, 708 S.W.2d 415, 418 (Tenn. Crim. App. 1985) (In a murder trial, the defendant alleged that his Sixth Amendment rights were violated by the granting of exemptions from jury service for members of the venire that were over 65 and desired such exemption). One group of people over the age of 65 did succeed in *State v. Williams*, 342 So.2d 1325, 1326 (Ala. App. 1976) (Persons over 65 were systematically excluded from the venire without providing them with the opportunity to serve).

⁷² *See United States v. Potter*, 552 F.2d 901, 905 (9th Cir. 1977). (In a marijuana importing case, the court found that neither persons 18-34 nor persons whose education was limited to high school or below qualified as a cognizable group for jury selection purposes).

⁷³ *See State v. Spivey*, 700 S.W.2d 812, 814 (Mo. 1985). (In a trial in which a deaf defendant was accused of murder, the court held that since deafness can occur to persons in all walks of life, the defendant's right to a fair trial was not impaired by a jury pool that had no deaf members).

not get a fair trial in the county where the crime allegedly occurred.⁷⁴ This decision greatly diminished the potential for use of polling data in trials, as proponents were forced in some cases to parade dozens of interviewers and respondents to the witness stand in order to overcome the inevitable hearsay objections.⁷⁵

Introduction of survey evidence through the testimony of the participants was indeed cumbersome. Recognizing this, one court took a significant step toward allowing admission of polling evidence in *Zippo Manufacturing Co. v. Roger's Imports, Inc.*⁷⁶ There, the manufacturer of a popular cigarette lighter sued an importer for trademark infringement and unfair competition.⁷⁷ In order to prove their claim, Zippo attempted to introduce the results of surveys that showed that respondents were so confused by the appearance of Rogers' lighters that they mistakenly identified them as "Zippo" lighters.⁷⁸ The court, while admitting that survey evidence was hearsay, allowed it nevertheless and stated:

Regardless of whether the surveys in this case could be admitted under the non-hearsay approach, they are admissible because the answers of respondents are expressions of presently existing state of mind, attitude, or belief. There is a

⁷⁴ *Irvin v. State*, 66 So.2d 288, 291 (Fla. 1953) (*en banc*), *cert. denied*, 346 U.S. 927 (1954). The defendant in this case attempted to introduce the survey results into evidence through the testimony of the polling company executive who supervised the survey. Because the executive had not actually conducted the polling himself, the court excluded his testimony as "hearsay upon hearsay".

⁷⁵ *Standard Oil Co. v. Standard Oil Co.*, 252 F.2d 65, 75 (10th Cir. 1958). *See also Quaker Oats Co. v. General Mills, Inc.*, 134 F.2d 429 (7th Cir. 1943).

⁷⁶ 216 F. Supp. 670 (S.D.N.Y. 1963).

⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ *Id.* at 680-81.

recognized exception to the hearsay rule for such statements, and under it the statements are admissible to prove the truth of the matter asserted therein.⁷⁹

Thus, the procedural obstacles regarding admissibility of survey evidence have been significantly reduced. Recently, recognition of the validity of survey evidence was demonstrated in *Schering Corporation v. Pfizer Inc.*⁸⁰ There, the court discussed the history of excluding survey evidence⁸¹ in a case alleging false advertising in violation of a prior settlement agreement between the parties,⁸² and held that the weight granted to survey evidence should be based on whether:

(1) the “universe” was properly defined, (2) a representative sample of that universe was selected, (3) the questions to be asked of interviewees were framed in a clear, precise, and non-leading manner, (4) sound interview procedures were followed by competent interviewers who had no knowledge of the litigation or the purpose for which the survey was conducted, (5) the data gathered was accurately reported, (6) the data was analyzed in accordance with accepted statistical principles and (7) the objectivity of the entire process was ensured.⁸³

⁷⁹ *Id.* at 683.

⁸⁰ 189 F.3d 218 (2nd Cir. 1999).

⁸¹ *Id.* at 224. See generally *DuPont Cellophane Co. v. Waxed Products*, 6 F.Supp. 859, 884 (E.D.N.Y. 1934); *Elgin National Watch Co. v. Elgin Clock Co.*, 26 F.2d 376, 376-77 (D.Del.1928).

⁸² *Id.* at 221.

⁸³ *Schering Corporation*, 189 F.3d at 225.

Today, survey evidence is generally accepted under certain conditions. For example, in *Liberty Financial Management Corp. v. Beneficial Data Processing Corp.*,⁸⁴ an employee survey was entered into evidence in a breach of contract lawsuit. The lawsuit concerned the implementation of a computer system that ultimately proved faulty.⁸⁵ The plaintiff, Liberty, entered into evidence the results of a survey of its employees.⁸⁶ The survey was conducted to determine how much time employees spent on computer problems both before and after the implementation of the faulty system.⁸⁷ In ruling on the survey's admissibility, the court stated:

[W]e recognize that statistically reliable surveys are an acceptable tool used regularly in formulating highly sophisticated business decisions. They are an accepted method of determining truth as perceived through the collective judgment of enormous segments of the population. Given the verity that that surveys are accorded in everyday life, we see no reason to exclude them from the consideration of the trier of fact in a complex case such as the one at hand.⁸⁸

Survey evidence has been admitted as relevant to a variety of issues such as determination of damages in antitrust actions,⁸⁹ ruling on the constitutionality of federal statutes,⁹⁰ the impact that a columnist's alleged defamatory statements had on a political science

⁸⁴ 670 S.W.2d 40 (Mo. Ct. App. 1984).

⁸⁵ *Id.* at 55.

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ *Id.*

⁸⁸ *Id.*

⁸⁹ *American Bearing Co. v. Litton Indus., Inc.*, 540 F. Supp. 1163, 1174-75 (E.D. Pa. 1982), *aff'd*, 729 F.2d 943 (3d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 854 (1984).

⁹⁰ *Meese v. Keene*, 481 U.S. 465, 473-74 (1987) (A United States citizen appealed a decision that classified films he was showing as "political propaganda". The appellant (Keene) introduced the

professor's reputation and career,⁹¹ and the definition of community standards to be used in judging whether certain materials should be considered obscene.⁹² It is important to note, however, that the use of polling data as evidence is still subject to the same scrutiny as other forms of expert testimony and standards of documentation.⁹³

Use of Jury Questionnaires in Jury Selection

Questionnaires have been used in the courtroom for at least forty years. Written questionnaires are often provided to prospective jurors to quicken the subsequent voir dire and to provide a forum for asking delicate questions that members of the venire are unlikely to be comfortable answering in a courtroom setting in the presence of others.⁹⁴ One of the earliest instances in which a court ruled on the use of questionnaires was decided in 1959.⁹⁵ The questionnaire in that case was not being used for jury selection; instead, it was being used by a grand jury as a supplement for grand jury testimony.⁹⁶ The court concluded that witnesses could be compelled to answer such questionnaires.⁹⁷

results of a Gallup poll that showed that the public would be less inclined to vote for him if the films were classified as such.)

⁹¹ *Ollman v. Evans*, 713 F.2d 838 (D.C. Cir. 1983), *aff'd on rehearing*, 750 F.2d 970 (D.C. Cir. 1984), *cert. denied*, 471 U.S. 1127 (1985).

⁹² *Flynt v. State*, 264 S.E.2d 669, *cert. denied*, 449 U.S. 888 (Ga. App. 1980).

⁹³ Robert G. Sugarman and Nancy S. Scherer, *The Use of Experts And Survey Evidence In Copyright, Trademark, And Unfair Competition Litigation*, 395 PLI/PAT 413, 428 (October 1994). Generally, survey evidence must provide in discovery detailed records of the vendor's methods and practices and is subject to cross-examination on these practices once the evidence has been introduced.

⁹⁴ Matthew L. Larrabee and Linda P. Drucker, *Adieu Voir Dire: The Jury Questionnaire*, 21 No. 1 LITIG. 37 (Fall, 1994).

⁹⁵ *Silliphant v. Sheriff of City of New York*, 160 N.E.2d 890 (1959).

⁹⁶ *Id.* at 489.

⁹⁷ *Id.* at 492.

The court in *People v. Carter*⁹⁸ considered whether the use of questionnaires was discriminatory in an appeal of a conviction for the murder of a California highway patrolman.⁹⁹ There, the jury commissioner routinely sent 2,500 jury questionnaires each year to randomly selected persons chosen from registered voter lists and local telephone directories.¹⁰⁰ The questionnaires did not inquire as to the racial classification of the respondents, and the jury commissioner had no live interviews with the respondents that would provide visual notice of race.¹⁰¹ The defendant claimed that the use of questionnaires for jury selection excluded “persons with the same racial, economic, social, and geographic background as the defendant.”¹⁰² The defendant had no facts to support his contention that the questionnaires were mailed unfairly, while the jury commissioner’s affidavit described the methods employed to distribute the questionnaires.¹⁰³ The court held there was no evidence of discriminatory intent on the part of the state and no evidence that the empanelled jury was not a representative cross-section of the community.¹⁰⁴

A similar complaint of discrimination regarding the use of questionnaires met with an equally disdainful response in *United States v. Hoffa*.¹⁰⁵ There, the defendant, Jimmy Hoffa, claimed that the jury panel assembled with the aid of jury questionnaires was not ethnically

⁹⁸ 364 P.2d 477 (1961).

⁹⁹ *Id.* at 553-54.

¹⁰⁰ *Id.* at 569.

¹⁰¹ *Id.*

¹⁰² *Id.* at 568.

¹⁰³ *Id.* at 569.

¹⁰⁴ *Id.* at 570.

¹⁰⁵ 235 F. Supp. 611 (1964).

representative of the community.¹⁰⁶ His claim was dismissed with little discussion, as there were no ethnic questions included in the questionnaire and the defendant's complaint was based merely on the visual inspection of the jury panel immediately prior to voir dire.¹⁰⁷

In recent years, the use of jury questionnaires has become commonplace.¹⁰⁸ In fact, Cathy E. Bennett, a leading jury and trial consultant, has written that her "experience has shown that the advantages of a questionnaire dramatically outweigh any and all disadvantages."¹⁰⁹ These disadvantages affect both sides of the aisle in criminal proceedings. Some defense lawyers resist the use of jury questionnaires for fear that the answers contained therein will identify and expose a juror with atypical attitudes that might create a hung jury if seated.¹¹⁰ Alternatively, prosecutors worry that use of a questionnaire might similarly expose jurors who are pro-law enforcement.¹¹¹

It is important to note that these same concerns exist where no questionnaire is used at all; voir dire can just as easily expose the juror predispositions outlined above. The court, however, usually places stringent restrictions on voir dire. Often, attorneys cannot even question the panel; judges control the voir dire process and do all the questioning. Even if attorneys are

¹⁰⁶ *Id.* at 613.

¹⁰⁷ *Id.*

¹⁰⁸ The use of jury questionnaires has been the subject of numerous articles and notes in law reviews and magazines. See *Jury Questionnaire Assists Defense in Intentional Tort Trial*, 8 NO. 8 INSIDE LITIG. 7 (September 1994). See also Cathy E. Bennett, Robert B. Hirschborn, and Heather R. Epstein, *How To Conduct A Meaningful Voir Dire In Criminal Cases*, 46 SMU L. REV. 659, 662 (Winter 1992) [hereinafter Bennett]; Robert B. Sykes and Francis J. Carney, *Attorney Voir Dire And Jury Questionnaire: Time For A Change*, 10-AUG UTAH B.J. 13 (August, 1997).

¹⁰⁹ Bennett, 46 SMU L. Rev. at 662.

¹¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹¹ *Id.*

allowed to actively participate, there are usually strict limitations on time and question content. The use of questionnaires makes it more likely that relevant attitudes will be discovered, since many more questions can be asked in a questionnaire than can be asked in the compressed timeframe offered by voir dire. Moreover, use of a questionnaire eliminates the possibility that the jurors that remain will harbor ill will toward any attorney (or the judge) for asking probative and delicate questions; in a questionnaire, jurors are unaware which of the parties proposed the question.

An important consideration involves where to draw the line on venire questioning. How much information is too much? Some attorneys (and some judges, as well) subscribe to the “any 12 in the box” theory, which provides that nearly any venireman is an appropriate juror, so long as he or she believes that they can consider the case fairly. At the opposite end of the spectrum are those attorneys who feel that jurors are substantially affected in deliberations by their life experiences and social attitudes. It is safe to presume, with the ever increasing use of questionnaires and opinion surveys, that today’s litigator will inevitably be placed in a position where he will need to understand and deal with these jury selection tools.

ANALYSIS

There is a substantial danger, given the Court’s holdings in *Batson* and its progeny, that parties will develop voir dire or jury questionnaire questions that merely serve as a subterfuge for their true intent – discrimination on the basis of race or gender. The analysis that follows examines recent decisions that have provided counsel great latitude during voir dire. In order to honor the fundamental premise of the *Batson* decision, it is important to develop a procedure (employing public opinion polling and jury questionnaires) to help the trial court discern when a

question has the potential for being used with discriminatory intent. This Note proposes a procedure (the “Z-Test”) which will provide the trial court with a method to differentiate between questions asked with discriminatory intent and questions that may have a legitimate role in voir dire.

Public Opinion Polls vs. Jury Questionnaires

In order to determine whether any proposed question is potentially discriminatory, the court must consider whether responses to the question are closely associated with certain racial, ethnic, or gender groups. To perform this assessment, the court must first decide whether the use of a public opinion poll or a jury questionnaire is most appropriate.¹¹²

The key factor in making this determination involves the size of the sample (in this case, the venire). Public opinion polls typically strive to collect at least 400 responses in order to achieve a confidence level of 95% that the results will be within (“plus or minus”) 5% of the true opinion on any issue. Thus, any meaningful results from a jury questionnaire used to gauge public opinion would require at least 400 responses.

Does this mean that the venire must be at least 400 members? Absolutely not. Instead, this only requires that at least 400 completed questionnaires be returned to the jury administrator. Thus, a jury administrator could send the questionnaires to all potential jurors for a variety of cases, compiling the results for use in the case proposing the potentially discriminatory question. Sophisticated jury panel managers could even archive the poll results for future use when similar questions are evaluated for their potential discriminatory effect.

¹¹² For clarity, it is important to define the meaning of “public opinion polls” and “jury questionnaires”. For purposes of this note, public opinion polls will be considered to be the interviewing of citizens outside the venire. Jury questionnaires, on the other hand, will refer to those instruments distributed to the venire, and collected back from the veniremen, prior to voir dire to streamline the jury selection process.

Public opinion polling remains an option (albeit an expensive one) to determine the likelihood of discriminatory effect of a voir dire question. If the polling option is employed (perhaps at the expense of the party wanting to use the suspect question), polling firms can typically return results in a matter of days.

Regardless of the method chosen, results of the poll or questionnaires must be compiled and cross-tabulated to report the answers to questions by racial and gender responses. These results would then be used as the basis for application of the Z- Test.

When Do Apparently Valid Questions Become A Pretext For Discrimination?

Invariably, a party will ask a question during voir dire that is neutral on its face, but in reality offers an opportunity to be used for a discriminatory purpose or has an unintended discriminatory effect. If that party uses the answer to that question as a basis for exercise of a peremptory strike, opposing counsel may exercise a *Batson* challenge to protest the use of a presumably discriminatory challenge.

Batson analysis requires that the challenging party provide the court with a “neutral explanation” for the use of the peremptory challenge.¹¹³ The Supreme Court clarified the definition of “neutral explanation” with its holding in *Purkett v. Elem.*¹¹⁴ The defendant in this case was a black male convicted of robbery in Missouri.¹¹⁵ The defendant’s counsel objected (citing *Batson*) to the prosecution’s use of peremptory challenges to exclude two black males from the jury.¹¹⁶ The prosecutor contended that his reason for striking the black male jurors was

¹¹³ *Batson*, 476 U.S. at 96.

¹¹⁴ 514 U.S. 765 (1995).

¹¹⁵ *Id.* at 766.

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

because they had facial hair.¹¹⁷ The defendant appealed with no success until his case reached the Eighth Circuit, which held that the prosecutor’s explanation was pretextual and that the trial court had committed clear error by not finding that the challenges were discriminatory.¹¹⁸ The Supreme Court reversed the Eighth Circuit, finding that a legitimate reason for a challenge under *Batson* was “not a reason that makes sense, but a reason that does not deny equal protection.”¹¹⁹

At least one court has decided that *Batson*’s original approach to the determination of pretextual discrimination is preferable to the Court’s application of *Batson* in *Purkett*. In *People v. Jamison*,¹²⁰ a California appellate court openly disagreed with *Purkett*, calling it a “digression from prior federal law”¹²¹ that would reduce motions alleging discrimination via peremptory challenge to “nothing more than an empty gesture.”¹²² At this point, it is unclear whether litigants that rely on *Batson*’s three -step burden-shifting analysis regarding peremptory challenges are limited by *Purkett*’s holding that even the most ridiculous of reasons for challenge are appropriate so long as they are facially neutral.

Based on the Court’s holding in *Purkett*, trial courts are now forced to deal with what one court in Illinois has called a charade:

[W]e now consider the charade that has become the *Batson* process. The State may provide the trial court with a series of pat race-neutral reasons for exercise of peremptory challenges. Since reviewing courts examine only the record, we

¹¹⁷ *Id.*

¹¹⁸ *Id.*

¹¹⁹ *Id.* at 768.

¹²⁰ 50 Cal. Rptr.2d 679 (1996).

¹²¹ *Id.* at 686.

¹²² *Jamison*, 50 Cal. Rptr.2d at 686.

wonder if the reasons can be given without a smile. Surely, new prosecutors are given a manual, probably entitled, “Handy Race-Neutral Explanations” or “20 Time-Tested Race-Neutral Explanations.” It might include: too old, too young, divorced, “long, unkempt hair,” free-lance writer, religion, social worker, renter, lack of family contact, attempting to make eye contact with the defendant, “lived in an area consisting predominantly of apartment complexes,” single, over-educated, lack of maturity, improper demeanor, unemployed, improper attire, juror lived alone, misspelled place of employment, living with girlfriend, unemployed spouse, spouse employed as school teacher, employment as part-time barber, friendship with city council member, failure to remove hat, lack of community ties, children same “age bracket” as defendant, deceased father and prospective juror’s aunt receiving psychiatric care.¹²³

Despite the judge’s humorous interpretation of the *Purkett* ruling, each of the above reasons would actually survive a *Batson* challenge under *Purkett*. It is likely that such broad latitude was granted by the Court in part because there was no test apparent to them that would more readily identify pretextual jury challenges. This note presents a workable test to address this problem, embodied in the burden-shifting framework established in *Batson*.

A Proposed Test For Differentiating Discrimination in Voir Dire From Zealous Advocacy

¹²³ *People v. Randall*, 671 N.E.2d 60, 65-66 (Ill. App. Ct. 1996). This stinging commentary was delivered in reversing a conviction following the prosecutor’s use of a peremptory challenge to strike a black prospective juror, justified on the ground that the venireman was a high school principal and that people that work with students are “much more forgiving.”

The first challenge in implementing the test is determining the extent to which it will be applied. It is easy to see that such a test would be useful in cases of purposeful discrimination. But what about situations where the discrimination is not intentional, but present nevertheless?

In *Washington v. Davis*,¹²⁴ the Supreme Court rejected the notion that the standard for identifying invidious discrimination prohibited by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment was the same as the standard applied under Title VII¹²⁵. In *Davis*, black applicants seeking jobs as police officers in the District of Columbia claimed that written tests required by the department were discriminatory.¹²⁶ Under Title VII, the mere presence of disparate impact is sometimes enough to show that discrimination is present.¹²⁷ In *Davis*, however, the Court held that the “purpose to discriminate” was a critical element in determining whether discrimination constituted an equal protection violation.¹²⁸ Interestingly, the *Davis* decision carved out a special exception for jury selection cases.¹²⁹ The Court held that racial discrimination in jury selection that excluded blacks was such an “unequal application of the law as to show intentional discrimination.”¹³⁰ The Court held that in cases of discrimination related to jury selection, traditional disparate impact analysis (similar to Title VII cases) in which the burden shifts to the challenging party to rebut the presumption of discrimination is appropriate.¹³¹

¹²⁴ 426 U.S. 229 (1976).

¹²⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 2000e (1964).

¹²⁶ *Washington v. Davis*, 426 U.S. at 229.

¹²⁷ *Griggs v. Duke Power Co.*, 401 U.S. 424 (1971). (While *Griggs* established that the mere presence of discrimination was enough, it allowed for parties to plead business necessity as a defense for their facially neutral, but discriminatory practices).

¹²⁸ *Washington v. Davis*, 426 U.S. at 247-48.

¹²⁹ *Id.* at 241.

¹³⁰ *Id.*

¹³¹ *Id.*

This decision seems to be in tension with the Court's subsequent decision in *Purkett*. *Purkett* placed the burden on the party alleging the discriminatory use of a challenge to demonstrate that the reasoning for a peremptory strike was not race-neutral. The test proposed in this note (the Z-Test) offers a mechanism for both parties to determine whether a question that is plausibly neutral is, in fact, discriminatory.

To apply the Z-Test, the court or one of the parties must have posed the potentially discriminatory question to a suitable sample (at least 400 respondents) of either citizens qualified for jury service (via public opinion poll) or the prospective jurors themselves (via jury questionnaire). The results must be compiled and cross-tabulated by race and gender. These results should then be analyzed according to the following test:

All questions offered for voir dire or jury questionnaires are subject to a burden-shifting analysis for discriminatory effect.

The opponent to a question has the initial burden. **The opponent must demonstrate that the challenged question isolates the members of a classification to the degree that it is a 98% statistical certainty that such isolation is not due to random error.** If successful, the question will be considered potentially discriminatory.

The burden then shifts to the party offering the question to demonstrate that its significance and importance to the matter at hand substantially exceeds any discriminatory impact.

Once both parties have offered their evidence and reasoning, the court would then make a determination as to whether strikes based on the answer to the proffered question would be permitted. The court could also find the evidence so compelling as to justify the excusing of jurors for cause based on the answer to a specific question.

Admittedly, the 98% threshold outlined in the Z-Test is somewhat arbitrary. As a general rule, the classifications of those offering a specific response to a given question are distributed along a bell curve wherein the majority of all respondents are clustered closest to the mean. By adopting a 98% significance threshold for the Z-Test, classifications that are clustered in the upper 1% or lower 1% of the bell curve are presumed to indicate deviance from the mean with a 98% certainty.¹³²

Practical Application of the Z-Test to Detect Discriminatory Questions

To illustrate, Magellan Research conducted a survey of 408 potential jurors in Clark County, Nevada.¹³³ Respondents were asked a series of demographic questions to identify each according to gender, ethnic origin, education, and other factors. Next, each respondent was presented with a set of Indicator statements. For each statement, the respondent indicated whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement. Last, each respondent was asked a series of Background questions in which they provided information regarding previous jury service, termination from employment, etc.

Once this information was collected, it was cross-tabulated to display the responses to each Indicator and Background question by demographic trait. The Z-Test for percentages was then used to compare the overall results with each demographic trait to determine which demographic traits substantially deviated from the mean. The Z-Test identified demographic traits whose deviation from the mean exceeded the 98% significance threshold (i.e., the deviation was 98% or more certain to be a valid difference, not random error). Thus, the Z-Test identified

¹³² Although the exact mathematical formulas for calculating the z-test for percentages can be found in most statistics textbooks and treatises, a useful discussion of the test and its application may be found at <<http://www.stat.berkeley.edu/users/stark/SticiGui/text/ch22.htm>>.

¹³³ Magellan Research is a public opinion research firm owned by the author of this note.

any question that could potentially result in a prospective juror with that demographic trait being discriminated against if the answer to the question was used as the basis for a peremptory challenge.

For the purposes of analyzing the polling results, the demographic traits analyzed in this survey can be classified in three groups. The first group (hereinafter Protected Classes) includes demographic traits that have been found by the Supreme Court to be improper for use in exercising peremptory challenges – namely, gender and race. The second group (hereinafter Suspect Classes) is comprised of demographic traits which, although not yet considered by the Supreme Court, would likely be considered by most courts as improper for use as a basis for peremptory strike based on public policy. These traits are income, marital status, age, education, and religious preference. The third group (hereinafter Other Classes) is comprised of traits that would provide insight in jury selection, but arguably fall short of qualifying as traits which should not be used based on public policy concerns. These traits are number of children living at home, length of residence in the county, job type, and industry.

1. Protected Classes

The following table illustrates the questions and responses which the Z-Test has identified as discriminatory based on gender.

Question	Response	Discriminates Against
People should be allowed to own handguns for personal protection	Agree	Male
	Disagree	Female
Women who kill abusive husbands should be treated the same as other criminals	Agree	Male
	Disagree	Female
Have you ever owned a handgun?	Yes	Male
	No	Female
Have you or someone in your household ever been arrested?	Yes	Male
	No	Female
Have you ever witnessed a criminal act of violence?	Yes	Male
	No	Female
Have you ever been fired or laid off from a job?	Yes	Male
	No	Female

Table 1.1 - Gender

To illustrate how the preceding table is interpreted, note that exercising a peremptory strike on prospective jurors that have owned a handgun unfairly discriminates against men, while striking those in the venire that have never owned a handgun unfairly excludes women from the jury. These results are hardly surprising and tend to reinforce many existing perceptions regarding the differences between men and women.

Similarly, the next table displays those questions that result in racial or ethnic discrimination.

Question	Response	Discriminates Against
A person charged with murder should have to testify at trial	Agree	Hispanic Asian/Pac Isl
	Disagree	Caucasian Afr Amer Other
OJ Simpson was guilty even though he was acquitted in his criminal trial	Agree	Caucasian
	Disagree	Afr Amer
Defense attorneys will say or do just about anything to get an acquittal	Agree	Hispanic
	Disagree	Other
Bill Clinton should be judged by his Presidency, not his sex life	Agree	Afr Amer
	Disagree	Caucasian Hispanic
Marijuana is no worse than alcohol and cigarettes and should be legalized	Agree	Caucasian Afr Amer
	Disagree	Hispanic
Women who kill abusive husbands should be treated the same as other criminals	Agree	Hispanic
	Disagree	Caucasian Afr Amer Other
It is impossible to get a fair trial in this county	Agree	Afr Amer
	Disagree	Caucasian
Parents should be held criminally liable for illegal acts of their teenage children	Agree	Hispanic
	Disagree	Caucasian Afr Amer
Have you ever owned a handgun?	Yes	Caucasian Afr Amer
	No	Hispanic
Do you or someone in your household own a gun of any kind?	Yes	Caucasian Afr Amer
	No	Other
Has someone in your household ever worked for an attorney, judge or court?	No	Hispanic Other
Have you ever served on a criminal jury?	No	Asian/Pac Isl
Have you ever served on a civil jury?	No	Asian/Pac Isl
Have you ever served on a grand jury?	No	Hispanic Asian/Pac Isl Other

Table 1.2 - Ethnic

An interesting observation regarding ethnic bias and jury selection in Clark County is that the data shows that often it is Hispanics, not African Americans, that are likely to be discriminated against in jury selection if stricken based on the response to a voir dire question.

While African-Americans are still susceptible to discriminatory effect – note the O.J. Simpson and fair trial questions – Hispanics appear to be far more likely to be the victims of discriminatory impact during voir dire.

One other area in which there is a remarkably clear discriminatory effect involves prior jury service. Asian American/Pacific Islanders are unfairly excluded if challenges are used to exclude those that have never served on a jury before. The data also demonstrates that exclusion based on lack of previous grand jury service excludes all but Caucasians and African Americans.

2. Suspect Classes

Question	Response	Discriminates Against
A person charged with murder should have to testify at trial	Disagree	35 to 60K 60 to 100K Over 100K
Bill Clinton should be judged by his Presidency, not his sex life	Agree	Under 20K
	Disagree	20 to 35K
Large corporations never pay their fair share in lawsuits	Agree	Under 20K 20 to 35K 35 to 60K
	Disagree	Over 100K
Do you or someone in your household own a gun of any kind?	Yes	Over 100K
	No	Under 20K
Have you or someone in your household ever been arrested?	Yes	Under 20K
	No	Over 100K
Has someone in your household ever worked for an attorney, judge or court?	Yes	35 to 60K
	No	Under 20K 20 to 35K
Have you ever served on a grand jury?	No	60 to 100K
Have you ever been fired or laid off from a job?	Yes	Under 20K 20 to 35K
	No	60 to 100K Over 100K
Have you or someone in your household ever worked in law enforcement?	Yes	35 to 60K
	No	Under 20K

Table 2.1 – Household Income

Question	Response	Discriminates Against
Marijuana is no worse than alcohol and cigarettes and should be legalized	Agree	Live w/Other
	Disagree	Married
Do you or someone in your household own a gun of any kind?	Yes	Married
	No	Single Live w/Other
Have you ever served on a grand jury?	No	Live w/Other

Table 2.2 – Marital Status

Question	Response	Discriminates Against
A person charged with murder should have to testify at trial	Agree	18 to 25 26 to 35
	Disagree	46 to 55 Over 55
Women who kill abusive husbands should be treated the same as other criminals	Agree	26 to 35
	Disagree	46 to 55
It is impossible to get a fair trial in this county	Agree	46 to 55
	Disagree	18 to 25
Have you or someone in your household ever been arrested?	Yes	18 to 25
	No	Over 55
Have you ever witnessed a criminal act of violence?	Yes	18 to 25 36 to 45
	No	46 to 55 Over 55
Have you ever served on a criminal jury?	Yes	Over 55
	No	Under 56
Have you ever served on a civil jury?	Yes	Over 55
	No	Under 56

Table 2.3 – Age

Question	Response	Discriminates Against
A person charged with murder should have to testify at trial	Agree	Non HS Grad HS Grad
	Disagree	Coll
OJ Simpson was guilty even though he was acquitted in his criminal trial	Disagree	Jr Coll
Large corporations never pay their fair share in lawsuits	Agree	Non HS Grad Jr Coll
	Disagree	Coll
Women who kill abusive husbands should be treated the same as other criminals	Agree	HS Grad
	Disagree	Post Grad
Has someone in your household ever worked for an attorney, judge or court?	Yes	Coll Post Grad
	No	HS Grad
Have you ever served on a grand jury?	No	Non HS Grad Post Grad
Have you ever been fired or laid off from a job?	Yes	HS Grad Jr Coll
	No	Post Grad
Have you or someone in your household ever worked in law enforcement?	Yes	Jr Coll
	No	Non HS Grad HS Grad

Table 2.4 – Education

Question	Response	Discriminates Against
People should be allowed to own handguns for personal protection	Agree	Protestant Other
	Disagree	Jewish
OJ Simpson was guilty even though he was acquitted in his criminal trial	Agree	Catholic None
	Disagree	Other
Bill Clinton should be judged by his Presidency, not his sex life	Agree	Jewish
	Disagree	Protestant Catholic Other
Prosecutors will try to convict a defendant even if they're unsure if he's guilty	Agree	None
	Disagree	Protestant Other
Do you or someone in your household own a gun of any kind?	Yes	Other
	No	Jewish
Have you or someone in your household ever sued anyone else?	Yes	Jewish
	No	None
Have you ever served on a civil jury?	Yes	Jewish
	No	None

Table 2.5 – Religion

There are several noteworthy aspects to the data regarding “Suspect Classes”. First, there seem to be several questions that could be used to exclude upper-income jurors, senior citizens,

and Jewish citizens. Second, there seems to be a fairly clear distinction between respondents with advanced educations and those who do not possess college degrees. Last, it is interesting to note that few questions have a discriminatory impact with respect to marital status.

3. Other Classes

The third group, referred to in this article as “Other Classes”, does not indicate any substantial danger of discriminatory impact based on number of children, length of residence, job or industry. While the Z-Test can identify some segments that would be potentially singled out – particularly in the employment categories – the data implying discriminatory effects may be somewhat attributable to the limited sampling of the poll and the high number of categories (eight each) that used for classification.

It is important to note that Clark County, Nevada, is rather unique in several respects. First, with one notable exception,¹³⁴ Clark County permits most forms of gambling. Second, it has grown at a tremendous rate over the last twenty years. Thus, its citizens are predominantly people who have relocated from other areas. These differences are noted to illustrate that the findings presented in this note are applicable only to Clark County. Additional polling should be performed independently in other jurisdictions to conduct similar analysis.

A potential obstacle for the Z-Test (or any *Batson* analysis, for that matter) occurs when a question both violates the 98% threshold and is substantively applicable to the case at hand. Take the “Have you ever been a victim of a violent crime?” question, for example. In most cases, this question would be excluded because it could, perhaps unfairly, be used to exclude significant numbers of women from the jury. Yet this information would be vital to both defense and prosecution alike in a sexual assault trial.

¹³⁴ Boulder City, Nevada does not permit gambling within its city limits.

To overcome this important dilemma, courts employing the Z-Test should apply a burden-shifting framework similar to that advocated by *Batson*. First, the party who wishes to exclude a question from voir dire bears the burden of using the Z-Test to demonstrate its discriminatory effect. Opposing counsel would then be afforded an opportunity to present arguments on why the probative value of the responses to the proffered question substantially outweighs any discriminatory impact. The trial court would then rule on the use of the question in a manner similar to rulings on the admissibility of evidence.¹³⁵ Unless the probative value substantially outweighs the discriminatory impact, the question should be excluded from voir dire and peremptory challenges based on response to the question (if asked in a preliminary jury questionnaire) should not be permitted.

There are some obvious shortcomings to the Z-Test. Foremost among these is the requirement that a jury questionnaire is used or a public opinion poll be conducted in order for the test to be applied. While the litigants might assume the additional expense of conducting polls or distributing questionnaires, the issue of unequal justice (i.e., wealthy parties could more easily afford the costs associated with employing the Z-Test) would be a legitimate concern. Additionally, the court would be well advised to closely monitor the polling and questionnaire techniques employed to insure fairness and accuracy. Finally, the Z-Test is based on sampling and mathematical reasoning – components that are seldom found in today’s courtrooms and even less frequently understood by today’s judges and attorneys. Shortcomings aside, the Z-Test offers a meaningful and non-discriminatory method for the court to honor the spirit of *Batson* while remaining within the limitations imposed by *Purkett*.

¹³⁵ FED. R. EVID. 403. “[E]vidence may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice...”.

CONCLUSION

The ultimate goal of the judicial system is a fair and equal trial system for both litigants and jurors. The Supreme Court has made great strides toward this end with its decisions in *Batson* and its progeny. The Court is continually challenged to balance the needs of several groups. Defendants are ultimately concerned with receiving a trial by a jury of their peers that accurately and fairly represents a cross-section of the community. Attorneys are concerned with protecting their time-honored right of peremptory challenge as one of the tools they can employ to zealously represent their client. Judges are justifiably anxious that further complicating the process of jury selection will result in an even more tedious and time-consuming trial calendar. And finally, prospective jurors (the most overlooked of these parties) are collectively concerned that their constitutional right to serve on juries might be restricted by a morass of facially neutral, but discriminatory peremptory challenges exercised by overly zealous attorneys. The Z-Test outlined in this article is not a panacea for the problem of discriminatory challenges; indeed, it is likely that the problem could only truly be solved by the complete abolition of peremptory strikes.

Since the elimination of peremptory strikes is unlikely to occur, the Z-Test provides the court with a mechanism for detecting use of voir dire responses in ways that may facially comply with *Batson* (especially as *Batson* was applied by the Court in *Purkett*), but are nevertheless discriminatory.

If the police arrest someone, they are probably guilty.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	63	29	34	6	13	27	10	7	18	3	42
	15.4%	20.6%	12.7%	13.3%	12.5%	18.5%	14.3%	16.3%	14.5%	16.7%	15.8%
Disagree	345	112	233	39	91	119	60	36	106	15	224
	84.6%	79.4%	87.3%	86.7%	87.5%	81.5%	85.7%	83.7%	85.5%	83.3%	84.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.336----->			<-----1.978----->					<-----.127----->		
	96.3%			26.0%					6.1%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	63	7	6	15	15	20	6	10	24	18	5
	15.4%	26.9%	13.6%	19.7%	19.2%	10.9%	37.5%	9.4%	17.9%	16.4%	11.9%
Disagree	345	19	38	61	63	164	10	96	110	92	37
	84.6%	73.1%	86.4%	80.3%	80.8%	89.1%	62.5%	90.6%	82.1%	83.6%	88.1%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.612----->						<-----9.992----->				
	89.3%						95.9%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

If the police arrest someone, they are probably guilty.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	63	51	5	3	3	1	24	20	1	12	6
	15.4%	15.5%	11.9%	16.7%	27.3%	12.5%	14.5%	19.2%	5.9%	14.8%	14.6%
Disagree	345	278	37	15	8	7	141	84	16	69	35
	84.6%	84.5%	88.1%	83.3%	72.7%	87.5%	85.5%	80.8%	94.1%	85.2%	85.4%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.656----->						<-----2.48----->				
	20.1%*						35.2%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	63	17	22	15	9	7	8	14	16	18
	15.4%	24.6%	12.6%	12.2%	22.0%	18.4%	11.8%	18.7%	17.0%	13.5%
Disagree	345	52	153	108	32	31	60	61	78	115
	84.6%	75.4%	87.4%	87.8%	78.0%	81.6%	88.2%	81.3%	83.0%	86.5%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.897----->					<-----2.11----->				
	95.2%					28.5%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

If the police arrest someone, they are probably guilty.

----- Demographics -----										
----- Job -----										
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)		
Total	408	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	63	2	17	14	5	18	1	4	2	
	15.4%	40.0%	16.0%	25.0%	12.5%	13.7%	5.6%	12.1%	10.5%	
				G						
Disagree	345	3	89	42	35	113	17	29	17	
	84.6%	60.0%	84.0%	75.0%	87.5%	86.3%	94.4%	87.9%	89.5%	
							D			
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----8.79----->									
	73.2%*									

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----										
----- Industry -----										
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)		
Total	408	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	63	6	14	16	6	3	2	-	16	
	15.4%	26.1%	14.4%	16.5%	17.6%	18.8%	8.7%		15.2%	
Disagree	345	17	83	81	28	13	21	13	89	
	84.6%	73.9%	85.6%	83.5%	82.4%	81.2%	91.3%	100.0%	84.8%	
								BCDEI		
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.594----->									
	41.2%*									

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

A person charged with murder should have to testify at trial.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	179	53	126	28	50	60	25	16	58	6	115
	43.9%	37.6%	47.2%	62.2% FGH	48.1%	41.1%	35.7%	37.2%	46.8%	33.3%	43.2%
Disagree	229	88	141	17	54	86	45	27	66	12	151
	56.1%	62.4%	52.8%	37.8%	51.9%	58.9% D	64.3% D	62.8% D	53.2%	66.7%	56.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----3.455----->			<-----10.024----->					<-----1.28----->		
	93.7%			96.0%					47.3%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	179	17	26	36	31	69	10	59	58	34	18
	43.9%	65.4% EF	59.1% F	47.4%	39.7%	37.5%	62.5% J	55.7% J	43.3%	30.9%	42.9%
Disagree	229	9	18	40	47	115	6	47	76	76	24
	56.1%	34.6%	40.9%	52.6%	60.3% B	62.5% BC	37.5%	44.3%	56.7%	69.1% GH	57.1%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----12.976----->					<-----15.779----->					
	98.9%					99.7%					

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

A person charged with murder should have to testify at trial.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic					Religion					
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	179	132	22	13	10	2	74	53	8	30	14
	43.9%	40.1%	52.4%	72.2% BF	90.9% BCF	25.0%	44.8%	51.0%	47.1%	37.0%	34.1%
Disagree	229	197	20	5	1	6	91	51	9	51	27
	56.1%	59.9% DE	47.6% E	27.8%	9.1%	75.0% DE	55.2%	49.0%	52.9%	63.0%	65.9%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----20.03----->					<-----5.368----->					
	100.0%*					74.8%					

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	179	31	78	52	18	16	28	39	40	56
	43.9%	44.9%	44.6%	42.3%	43.9%	42.1%	41.2%	52.0%	42.6%	42.1%
Disagree	229	38	97	71	23	22	40	36	54	77
	56.1%	55.1%	55.4%	57.7%	56.1%	57.9%	58.8%	48.0%	57.4%	57.9%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----.193----->					<-----2.496----->				
	2.1%					35.5%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

A person charged with murder should have to testify at trial.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Job -----									
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	179	3	52	23	14	51	9	20	7
	43.9%	60.0%	49.1%	41.1%	35.0%	38.9%	50.0%	60.6%	36.8%
Disagree	229	2	54	33	26	80	9	13	12
	56.1%	40.0%	50.9%	58.9%	65.0%	61.1%	50.0%	39.4%	63.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----8.849----->								
	73.6%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Industry -----									
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	179	9	51	43	15	7	12	6	36
	43.9%	39.1%	52.6%	44.3%	44.1%	43.8%	52.2%	46.2%	34.3%
Disagree	229	14	46	54	19	9	11	7	69
	56.1%	60.9%	47.4%	55.7%	55.9%	56.2%	47.8%	53.8%	65.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.794----->								
	64.9%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

People should be allowed to own handguns for their own personal protection.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	311	122	189	32	73	113	57	36	93	15	203
	76.2%	86.5%	70.8%	71.1%	70.2%	77.4%	81.4%	83.7%	75.0%	83.3%	76.3%
		C									
Disagree	97	19	78	13	31	33	13	7	31	3	63
	23.8%	13.5%	29.2%	28.9%	29.8%	22.6%	18.6%	16.3%	25.0%	16.7%	23.7%
			B								
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----12.612----->			<-----5.228----->					<-----.606----->		
	100.0%			73.5%					26.1%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	311	22	36	61	60	132	10	77	108	85	31
	76.2%	84.6%	81.8%	80.3%	76.9%	71.7%	62.5%	72.6%	80.6%	77.3%	73.8%
Disagree	97	4	8	15	18	52	6	29	26	25	11
	23.8%	15.4%	18.2%	19.7%	23.1%	28.3%	37.5%	27.4%	19.4%	22.7%	26.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.518----->						<-----4.029----->				
	66.0%						59.8%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

People should be allowed to own handguns for their own personal protection.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	311	256	31	11	9	4	126	78	8	67	32
	76.2%	77.8%	73.8%	61.1%	81.8%	50.0%	76.4%	75.0%	47.1%	82.7%	78.0%
							I			I	
Disagree	97	73	11	7	2	4	39	26	9	14	9
	23.8%	22.2%	26.2%	38.9%	18.2%	50.0%	23.6%	25.0%	52.9%	17.3%	22.0%
									GJ		
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.087----->						<-----10.026----->				
	80.7%*						96.0%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	311	55	133	94	29	23	50	63	73	102
	76.2%	79.7%	76.0%	76.4%	70.7%	60.5%	73.5%	84.0%	77.7%	76.7%
							F			
Disagree	97	14	42	29	12	15	18	12	21	31
	23.8%	20.3%	24.0%	23.6%	29.3%	39.5%	26.5%	16.0%	22.3%	23.3%
						H				
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.153----->					<-----8.065----->				
	23.6%					91.1%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

People should be allowed to own handguns for their own personal protection.

----- Demographics -----
----- Job -----

	Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Agree	311 76.2%	5 100.0% CDEFH	92 86.8% F	43 76.8%	34 85.0% F	84 64.1%	14 77.8%	23 69.7%	16 84.2%
Disagree	97 23.8%	-	14 13.2%	13 23.2%	6 15.0%	47 35.9% CE	4 22.2%	10 30.3%	3 15.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----21.858-----> 99.7%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----
----- Industry -----

	Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Agree	311 76.2%	20 87.0% G	74 76.3%	81 83.5% G	28 82.4%	11 68.8%	13 56.5%	10 76.9%	74 70.5%
Disagree	97 23.8%	3 13.0%	23 23.7%	16 16.5%	6 17.6%	5 31.2%	10 43.5% BD	3 23.1%	31 29.5%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----12.342-----> 91.0%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

O. J. Simpson was guilty even though he was acquitted in his criminal trial.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	299	98	201	30	79	102	54	34	84	11	204
	73.3%	69.5%	75.3%	66.7%	76.0%	69.9%	77.1%	79.1%	67.7%	61.1%	76.7%
Disagree	109	43	66	15	25	44	16	9	40	7	62
	26.7%	30.5%	24.7%	33.3%	24.0%	30.1%	22.9%	20.9%	32.3%	38.9%	23.3%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.573----->			<-----3.528----->					<-----4.885----->		
	79.0%			52.6%					91.3%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	299	18	30	58	60	133	12	77	91	83	36
	73.3%	69.2%	68.2%	76.3%	76.9%	72.3%	75.0%	72.6%	67.9%	75.5%	85.7%
Disagree	109	8	14	18	18	51	4	29	43	27	6
	26.7%	30.8%	31.8%	23.7%	23.1%	27.7%	25.0%	27.4%	32.1%	24.5%	14.3%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.782----->						<-----5.602----->				
	22.4%						76.9%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

O. J. Simpson was guilty even though he was acquitted in his criminal trial.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	299	254	20	12	8	5	123	81	13	49	33
	73.3%	77.2%	47.6%	66.7%	72.7%	62.5%	74.5%	77.9%	76.5%	60.5%	80.5%
		C						J			J
Disagree	109	75	22	6	3	3	42	23	4	32	8
	26.7%	22.8%	52.4%	33.3%	27.3%	37.5%	25.5%	22.1%	23.5%	39.5%	19.5%
			B							HK	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----17.592----->						<-----9.201----->				
	99.9%*						94.4%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	299	51	127	94	27	25	51	53	75	95
	73.3%	73.9%	72.6%	76.4%	65.9%	65.8%	75.0%	70.7%	79.8%	71.4%
Disagree	109	18	48	29	14	13	17	22	19	38
	26.7%	26.1%	27.4%	23.6%	34.1%	34.2%	25.0%	29.3%	20.2%	28.6%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.834----->					<-----3.719----->				
	39.3%					55.5%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

O. J. Simpson was guilty even though he was acquitted in his criminal trial.

----- Demographics -----
----- Job -----

	Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Agree	299 73.3%	4 80.0%	77 72.6%	46 82.1% G	30 75.0%	96 73.3%	9 50.0%	23 69.7%	14 73.7%
Disagree	109 26.7%	1 20.0%	29 27.4%	10 17.9%	10 25.0%	35 26.7%	9 50.0% D	10 30.3%	5 26.3%

CHI-SQUARE <-----7.645----->
SIGNIFICANCE 63.5%

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----
----- Industry -----

	Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Agree	299 73.3%	15 65.2%	75 77.3%	71 73.2%	24 70.6%	11 68.8%	20 87.0%	11 84.6%	72 68.6%
Disagree	109 26.7%	8 34.8%	22 22.7%	26 26.8%	10 29.4%	5 31.2%	3 13.0%	2 15.4%	33 31.4%

CHI-SQUARE <-----6.106----->
SIGNIFICANCE 47.3%

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

People guilty of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol should get mandatory jail time.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	316	101	215	32	78	116	59	31	96	11	209
	77.5%	71.6%	80.5%	71.1%	75.0%	79.5%	84.3%	72.1%	77.4%	61.1%	78.6%
Disagree	92	40	52	13	26	30	11	12	28	7	57
	22.5%	28.4%	19.5%	28.9%	25.0%	20.5%	15.7%	27.9%	22.6%	38.9%	21.4%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.179----->			<-----4.307----->					<-----2.943----->		
	95.9%			63.4%					77.0%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	316	20	37	57	56	146	13	80	107	83	33
	77.5%	76.9%	84.1%	75.0%	71.8%	79.3%	81.2%	75.5%	79.9%	75.5%	78.6%
Disagree	92	6	7	19	22	38	3	26	27	27	9
	22.5%	23.1%	15.9%	25.0%	28.2%	20.7%	18.8%	24.5%	20.1%	24.5%	21.4%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----3.184----->						<-----1.093----->				
	47.3%						10.5%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

People guilty of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol should get mandatory jail time.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	316	257	33	13	8	5	128	80	14	66	28
	77.5%	78.1%	78.6%	72.2%	72.7%	62.5%	77.6%	76.9%	82.4%	81.5%	68.3%
Disagree	92	72	9	5	3	3	37	24	3	15	13
	22.5%	21.9%	21.4%	27.8%	27.3%	37.5%	22.4%	23.1%	17.6%	18.5%	31.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.56----->						<-----2.974----->				
	18.4%*						43.8%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	316	51	134	98	33	27	55	61	69	104
	77.5%	73.9%	76.6%	79.7%	80.5%	71.1%	80.9%	81.3%	73.4%	78.2%
Disagree	92	18	41	25	8	11	13	14	25	29
	22.5%	26.1%	23.4%	20.3%	19.5%	28.9%	19.1%	18.7%	26.6%	21.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.137----->					<-----2.92----->				
	23.2%					42.9%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

People guilty of driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol should get mandatory jail time.

		Demographics							
		Job							
			Hourly	Salaried	Self		Not	Not	
		Total	Employee	Employee	Employed	Retired	Employed	Employed	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
Total	408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Agree	316 77.5%	4 80.0%	80 75.5%	40 71.4%	29 72.5%	100 76.3%	16 88.9%	28 84.8%	19 100.0% CDEFH
Disagree	92 22.5%	1 20.0%	26 24.5%	16 28.6%	11 27.5%	31 23.7%	2 11.1%	5 15.2%	-
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----9.988-----> 81.1%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

		Demographics								
		Industry								
		Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%	
Agree	316 77.5%	16 69.6%	83 85.6% I	75 77.3%	24 70.6%	16 100.0% BCDEHI	19 82.6%	7 53.8%	76 72.4%	
Disagree	92 22.5%	7 30.4%	14 14.4%	22 22.7%	10 29.4%	-	4 17.4%	6 46.2%	29 27.6% C	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----16.097-----> 97.6%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Defense attorneys will say or do just about anything to get their client acquitted.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	341	120	221	35	91	124	58	33	99	15	227
	83.6%	85.1%	82.8%	77.8%	87.5%	84.9%	82.9%	76.7%	79.8%	83.3%	85.3%
Disagree	67	21	46	10	13	22	12	10	25	3	39
	16.4%	14.9%	17.2%	22.2%	12.5%	15.1%	17.1%	23.3%	20.2%	16.7%	14.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----.367----->			<-----3.953----->					<-----1.865----->		
	45.5%			58.8%					60.6%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	341	23	40	66	63	149	13	91	113	93	31
	83.6%	88.5%	90.9%	86.8%	80.8%	81.0%	81.2%	85.8%	84.3%	84.5%	73.8%
Disagree	67	3	4	10	15	35	3	15	21	17	11
	16.4%	11.5%	9.1%	13.2%	19.2%	19.0%	18.8%	14.2%	15.7%	15.5%	26.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.119----->						<-----3.512----->				
	61.0%						52.4%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Defense attorneys will say or do just about anything to get their client acquitted.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	341	277	34	17	9	4	136	88	13	68	36
	83.6%	84.2%	81.0%	94.4%	81.8%	50.0%	82.4%	84.6%	76.5%	84.0%	87.8%
				F							
Disagree	67	52	8	1	2	4	29	16	4	13	5
	16.4%	15.8%	19.0%	5.6%	18.2%	50.0%	17.6%	15.4%	23.5%	16.0%	12.2%
						D					
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----8.447----->						<-----1.409----->				
	92.4%*						15.7%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	341	58	157	95	31	30	59	60	82	110
	83.6%	84.1%	89.7%	77.2%	75.6%	78.9%	86.8%	80.0%	87.2%	82.7%
			D							
Disagree	67	11	18	28	10	8	9	15	12	23
	16.4%	15.9%	10.3%	22.8%	24.4%	21.1%	13.2%	20.0%	12.8%	17.3%
				C						
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----10.314----->					<-----2.785----->				
	98.4%					40.6%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Defense attorneys will say or do just about anything to get their client acquitted.

----- Demographics -----										
----- Job -----										
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)		
Total	408	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	341	4	88	44	33	109	15	31	17	
	83.6%	80.0%	83.0%	78.6%	82.5%	83.2%	83.3%	93.9%	89.5%	
Disagree	67	1	18	12	7	22	3	2	2	
	16.4%	20.0%	17.0%	21.4%	17.5%	16.8%	16.7%	6.1%	10.5%	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.204----->									
	24.4%*									

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----										
----- Industry -----										
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)		
Total	408	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	341	21	79	79	31	16	19	9	87	
	83.6%	91.3%	81.4%	81.4%	91.2%	100.0%	82.6%	69.2%	82.9%	
Disagree	67	2	18	18	3	-	4	4	18	
	16.4%	8.7%	18.6%	18.6%	8.8%		17.4%	30.8%	17.1%	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----8.224----->									
	68.7%*									

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Bill Clinton should be judged solely by what he did as President, not by his sex life.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	262	85	177	35	61	92	46	28	85	13	164
	64.2%	60.3%	66.3%	77.8%	58.7%	63.0%	65.7%	65.1%	68.5%	72.2%	61.7%
Disagree	146	56	90	10	43	54	24	15	39	5	102
	35.8%	39.7%	33.7%	22.2%	41.3%	37.0%	34.3%	34.9%	31.5%	27.8%	38.3%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.45----->			<-----5.177----->					<-----2.275----->		
	77.1%			73.0%					67.9%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	262	19	31	50	48	114	11	71	88	68	24
	64.2%	73.1%	70.5%	65.8%	61.5%	62.0%	68.8%	67.0%	65.7%	61.8%	57.1%
Disagree	146	7	13	26	30	70	5	35	46	42	18
	35.8%	26.9%	29.5%	34.2%	38.5%	38.0%	31.2%	33.0%	34.3%	38.2%	42.9%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----2.368----->						<-----1.809----->				
	33.2%						22.9%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Bill Clinton should be judged solely by what he did as President, not by his sex life.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	262	199	39	10	8	6	100	67	15	52	28
	64.2%	60.5%	92.9% BD	55.6%	72.7%	75.0%	60.6%	64.4%	88.2% GHJ	64.2%	68.3%
Disagree	146	130	3	8	3	2	65	37	2	29	13
	35.8%	39.5% C	7.1%	44.4% C	27.3%	25.0%	39.4% I	35.6% I	11.8%	35.8% I	31.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----18.324----->						<-----5.502----->				
	99.9%						76.0%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	262	54	106	78	24	24	41	53	60	84
	64.2%	78.3% C	60.6%	63.4%	58.5%	63.2%	60.3%	70.7%	63.8%	63.2%
Disagree	146	15	69	45	17	14	27	22	34	49
	35.8%	21.7%	39.4% B	36.6%	41.5%	36.8%	39.7%	29.3%	36.2%	36.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.545----->					<-----1.903----->				
	94.4%					24.6%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Bill Clinton should be judged solely by what he did as President, not by his sex life.

		----- Demographics -----								
		----- Job -----								
							Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work		
		Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired			Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Agree		262 64.2%	4 80.0%	75 70.8%	36 64.3%	24 60.0%	77 58.8%	14 77.8%	21 63.6%	11 57.9%
Disagree		146 35.8%	1 20.0%	31 29.2%	20 35.7%	16 40.0%	54 41.2%	4 22.2%	12 36.4%	8 42.1%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<----- 6.285 -----> 49.3%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

		----- Demographics -----								
		----- Industry -----								
			Services/ Industrial	F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
		Total								
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Agree		262 64.2%	17 73.9%	63 64.9%	68 70.1%	18 52.9%	10 62.5%	13 56.5%	10 76.9%	63 60.0%
Disagree		146 35.8%	6 26.1%	34 35.1%	29 29.9%	16 47.1%	6 37.5%	10 43.5%	3 23.1%	42 40.0%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<----- 6.646 -----> 53.3%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Marijuana is no worse than alcohol and cigarettes and should be legalized.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	203	71	132	23	50	73	33	24	66	13	124
	49.8%	50.4%	49.4%	51.1%	48.1%	50.0%	47.1%	55.8%	53.2%	72.2%	46.6%
										K	
Disagree	205	70	135	22	54	73	37	19	58	5	142
	50.2%	49.6%	50.6%	48.9%	51.9%	50.0%	52.9%	44.2%	46.8%	27.8%	53.4%
										J	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<----- .031----->			<----- .976----->				<----- 5.28----->			
	14.0%			8.7%				92.9%			

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	203	11	19	45	43	85	5	47	69	61	21
	49.8%	42.3%	43.2%	59.2%	55.1%	46.2%	31.2%	44.3%	51.5%	55.5%	50.0%
Disagree	205	15	25	31	35	99	11	59	65	49	21
	50.2%	57.7%	56.8%	40.8%	44.9%	53.8%	68.8%	55.7%	48.5%	44.5%	50.0%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<----- 5.889----->					<----- 5.027----->					
	79.2%					71.5%					

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Marijuana is no worse than alcohol and cigarettes and should be legalized.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	203	166	24	4	5	4	79	49	11	38	26
	49.8%	50.5%	57.1%	22.2%	45.5%	50.0%	47.9%	47.1%	64.7%	46.9%	63.4%
		D	D								
Disagree	205	163	18	14	6	4	86	55	6	43	15
	50.2%	49.5%	42.9%	77.8%	54.5%	50.0%	52.1%	52.9%	35.3%	53.1%	36.6%
				BC							
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.521----->						<-----5.364----->				
	83.7%						74.8%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	203	42	92	56	13	21	31	43	44	64
	49.8%	60.9%	52.6%	45.5%	31.7%	55.3%	45.6%	57.3%	46.8%	48.1%
		E	E							
Disagree	205	27	83	67	28	17	37	32	50	69
	50.2%	39.1%	47.4%	54.5%	68.3%	44.7%	54.4%	42.7%	53.2%	51.9%
					BC					
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----10.186----->					<-----3.125----->				
	98.3%					46.3%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Marijuana is no worse than alcohol and cigarettes and should be legalized.

----- Demographics -----										
----- Job -----										
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)		
Total	408	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	203	4	55	30	22	59	11	13	9	
	49.8%	80.0%	51.9%	53.6%	55.0%	45.0%	61.1%	39.4%	47.4%	
Disagree	205	1	51	26	18	72	7	20	10	
	50.2%	20.0%	48.1%	46.4%	45.0%	55.0%	38.9%	60.6%	52.6%	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.343----->									50.0%

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----										
----- Industry -----										
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)		
Total	408	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	203	11	47	52	19	7	7	8	52	
	49.8%	47.8%	48.5%	53.6%	55.9%	43.8%	30.4%	61.5%	49.5%	
Disagree	205	12	50	45	15	9	16	5	53	
	50.2%	52.2%	51.5%	46.4%	44.1%	56.2%	69.6%	38.5%	50.5%	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.576----->									41.0%

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Prosecutors will try to convict a defendant even if they're not sure the defendant is guilty.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	282	106	176	27	81	102	43	29	84	14	184
	69.1%	75.2%	65.9%	60.0%	77.9%	69.9%	61.4%	67.4%	67.7%	77.8%	69.2%
Disagree	126	35	91	18	23	44	27	14	40	4	82
	30.9%	24.8%	34.1%	40.0%	22.1%	30.1%	38.6%	32.6%	32.3%	22.2%	30.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----3.707----->			<-----7.531----->					<-----.743----->		
	94.6%			89.0%					31.0%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	282	17	30	50	62	123	9	76	94	74	29
	69.1%	65.4%	68.2%	65.8%	79.5%	66.8%	56.2%	71.7%	70.1%	67.3%	69.0%
Disagree	126	9	14	26	16	61	7	30	40	36	13
	30.9%	34.6%	31.8%	34.2%	20.5%	33.2%	43.8%	28.3%	29.9%	32.7%	31.0%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.956----->						<-----1.814----->				
	70.8%						23.0%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Prosecutors will try to convict a defendant even if they're not sure the defendant is guilty.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	282	226	33	9	7	7	110	73	14	51	34
	69.1%	68.7%	78.6%	50.0%	63.6%	87.5%	66.7%	70.2%	82.4%	63.0%	82.9%
											GJ
Disagree	126	103	9	9	4	1	55	31	3	30	7
	30.9%	31.3%	21.4%	50.0%	36.4%	12.5%	33.3%	29.8%	17.6%	37.0%	17.1%
							K			K	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.29----->						<-----7.016----->				
	82.1%						86.5%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	282	45	116	94	27	25	45	54	62	96
	69.1%	65.2%	66.3%	76.4%	65.9%	65.8%	66.2%	72.0%	66.0%	72.2%
Disagree	126	24	59	29	14	13	23	21	32	37
	30.9%	34.8%	33.7%	23.6%	34.1%	34.2%	33.8%	28.0%	34.0%	27.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.429----->					<-----1.789----->				
	78.1%					22.6%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Prosecutors will try to convict a defendant even if they're not sure the defendant is guilty.

----- Demographics -----
----- Job -----

	Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Agree	282 69.1%	4 80.0%	77 72.6%	34 60.7%	30 75.0%	93 71.0%	11 61.1%	24 72.7%	9 47.4%
Disagree	126 30.9%	1 20.0%	29 27.4%	22 39.3%	10 25.0%	38 29.0%	7 38.9%	9 27.3%	10 52.6%

CHI-SQUARE <-----8.563----->
SIGNIFICANCE 71.4%

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----
----- Industry -----

	Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Agree	282 69.1%	18 78.3%	68 70.1%	64 66.0%	23 67.6%	12 75.0%	14 60.9%	8 61.5%	75 71.4%
Disagree	126 30.9%	5 21.7%	29 29.9%	33 34.0%	11 32.4%	4 25.0%	9 39.1%	5 38.5%	30 28.6%

CHI-SQUARE <-----3.032----->
SIGNIFICANCE 11.8%

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Large corporations have so many attorneys that they never pay their fair share in lawsuits.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	287	93	194	35	80	106	45	21	89	14	184
	70.3%	66.0%	72.7%	77.8% H	76.9% H	72.6% H	64.3%	48.8%	71.8%	77.8%	69.2%
Disagree	121	48	73	10	24	40	25	22	35	4	82
	29.7%	34.0%	27.3%	22.2%	23.1%	27.4%	35.7%	51.2% DEF	28.2%	22.2%	30.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.987----->			<-----14.472----->					<-----.773----->		
	84.1%			99.4%					32.1%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	287	19	28	56	60	124	14	78	101	67	27
	70.3%	73.1%	63.6%	73.7%	76.9%	67.4%	87.5% J	73.6%	75.4% J	60.9%	64.3%
Disagree	121	7	16	20	18	60	2	28	33	43	15
	29.7%	26.9%	36.4%	26.3%	23.1%	32.6%	12.5%	26.4%	24.6%	39.1% GI	35.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----3.836----->						<-----9.848----->				
	57.1%						95.7%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Large corporations have so many attorneys that they never pay their fair share in lawsuits.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic					Religion					
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	287	225	34	14	8	6	111	79	9	58	30
	70.3%	68.4%	81.0%	77.8%	72.7%	75.0%	67.3%	76.0%	52.9%	71.6%	73.2%
Disagree	121	104	8	4	3	2	54	25	8	23	11
	29.7%	31.6%	19.0%	22.2%	27.3%	25.0%	32.7%	24.0%	47.1%	28.4%	26.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----3.458----->					<-----5.006----->					
	51.6%					71.3%					

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	287	50	121	84	32	25	51	51	68	92
	70.3%	72.5%	69.1%	68.3%	78.0%	65.8%	75.0%	68.0%	72.3%	69.2%
Disagree	121	19	54	39	9	13	17	24	26	41
	29.7%	27.5%	30.9%	31.7%	22.0%	34.2%	25.0%	32.0%	27.7%	30.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.684----->					<-----1.549----->				
	36.0%					18.2%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Large corporations have so many attorneys that they never pay their fair share in lawsuits.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Job -----									
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	287	2	82	36	24	90	15	26	12
	70.3%	40.0%	77.4%	64.3%	60.0%	68.7%	83.3%	78.8%	63.2%
Disagree	121	3	24	20	16	41	3	7	7
	29.7%	60.0%	22.6%	35.7%	40.0%	31.3%	16.7%	21.2%	36.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----10.967----->								
	86.0%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Industry -----									
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	287	19	74	60	25	7	15	7	80
	70.3%	82.6%	76.3%	61.9%	73.5%	43.8%	65.2%	53.8%	76.2%
		F	F						F
Disagree	121	4	23	37	9	9	8	6	25
	29.7%	17.4%	23.7%	38.1%	26.5%	56.2%	34.8%	46.2%	23.8%
						BCI			
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----15.948----->								
	97.4%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Wealthy people are less likely to be convicted than poor people.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	344	122	222	36	89	127	60	32	108	12	224
	84.3%	86.5%	83.1%	80.0%	85.6%	87.0%	85.7%	74.4%	87.1%	66.7%	84.2%
Disagree	64	19	45	9	15	19	10	11	16	6	42
	15.7%	13.5%	16.9%	20.0%	14.4%	13.0%	14.3%	25.6%	12.9%	33.3%	15.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----.796----->			<-----4.834----->				<-----4.967----->			
	62.8%			69.5%				91.7%			

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	344	18	37	62	68	159	12	82	115	97	38
	84.3%	69.2%	84.1%	81.6%	87.2%	86.4%	75.0%	77.4%	85.8%	88.2%	90.5%
Disagree	64	8	7	14	10	25	4	24	19	13	4
	15.7%	30.8%	15.9%	18.4%	12.8%	13.6%	25.0%	22.6%	14.2%	11.8%	9.5%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.001----->						<-----7.607----->				
	80.1%						89.3%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Wealthy people are less likely to be convicted than poor people.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	344	278	37	14	9	6	137	92	14	65	36
	84.3%	84.5%	88.1%	77.8%	81.8%	75.0%	83.0%	88.5%	82.4%	80.2%	87.8%
Disagree	64	51	5	4	2	2	28	12	3	16	5
	15.7%	15.5%	11.9%	22.2%	18.2%	25.0%	17.0%	11.5%	17.6%	19.8%	12.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.621----->						<-----2.999----->				
	19.5%*						44.2%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	344	60	151	98	35	30	60	60	83	111
	84.3%	87.0%	86.3%	79.7%	85.4%	78.9%	88.2%	80.0%	88.3%	83.5%
Disagree	64	9	24	25	6	8	8	15	11	22
	15.7%	13.0%	13.7%	20.3%	14.6%	21.1%	11.8%	20.0%	11.7%	16.5%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----2.915----->					<-----3.875----->				
	59.5%					57.7%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Wealthy people are less likely to be convicted than poor people.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Job -----									
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19	
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	5	86	50	28	118	16	27	14	
84.3%	100.0%	81.1%	89.3%	70.0%	90.1%	88.9%	81.8%	73.7%	
	CDEFHI				E				
Disagree	-	20	6	12	13	2	6	5	
15.7%		18.9%	10.7%	30.0%	9.9%	11.1%	18.2%	26.3%	
				F					
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----14.337----->								
	95.5%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Industry -----									
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105	
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	21	75	80	31	11	23	12	91	
84.3%	91.3%	77.3%	82.5%	91.2%	68.8%	100.0%	92.3%	86.7%	
						CDFI			
Disagree	2	22	17	3	5	-	1	14	
15.7%	8.7%	22.7%	17.5%	8.8%	31.2%		7.7%	13.3%	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----14.174----->								
	95.2%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Women who kill abusive husbands should be treated the same as other criminals.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	125	56	69	18	39	39	16	13	34	4	87
	30.6%	39.7%	25.8%	40.0%	37.5%	26.7%	22.9%	30.2%	27.4%	22.2%	32.7%
		C									
Disagree	283	85	198	27	65	107	54	30	90	14	179
	69.4%	60.3%	74.2%	60.0%	62.5%	73.3%	77.1%	69.8%	72.6%	77.8%	67.3%
			B								
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----8.357----->			<-----7.217----->				<-----1.74----->			
	99.6%			87.5%				58.1%			

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	125	9	19	29	17	51	5	41	39	33	7
	30.6%	34.6%	43.2%	38.2%	21.8%	27.7%	31.2%	38.7%	29.1%	30.0%	16.7%
			E					K			
Disagree	283	17	25	47	61	133	11	65	95	77	35
	69.4%	65.4%	56.8%	61.8%	78.2%	72.3%	68.8%	61.3%	70.9%	70.0%	83.3%
					C						H
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----9.083----->					<-----7.255----->					
	94.1%					87.7%					

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Women who kill abusive husbands should be treated the same as other criminals.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	125	94	13	13	4	1	50	38	3	25	9
	30.6%	28.6%	31.0%	72.2%	36.4%	12.5%	30.3%	36.5%	17.6%	30.9%	22.0%
				BCF							
Disagree	283	235	29	5	7	7	115	66	14	56	32
	69.4%	71.4%	69.0%	27.8%	63.6%	87.5%	69.7%	63.5%	82.4%	69.1%	78.0%
		D	D			D					
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----16.718----->						<-----4.52----->				
	99.8%						66.0%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	125	24	43	45	13	14	15	25	31	40
	30.6%	34.8%	24.6%	36.6%	31.7%	36.8%	22.1%	33.3%	33.0%	30.1%
Disagree	283	45	132	78	28	24	53	50	63	93
	69.4%	65.2%	75.4%	63.4%	68.3%	63.2%	77.9%	66.7%	67.0%	69.9%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.658----->					<-----3.562----->				
	87.1%					53.1%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Women who kill abusive husbands should be treated the same as other criminals.

		Demographics							
		Job							
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	125	1	37	12	12	39	8	13	3
	30.6%	20.0%	34.9%	21.4%	30.0%	29.8%	44.4%	39.4%	15.8%
Disagree	283	4	69	44	28	92	10	20	16
	69.4%	80.0%	65.1%	78.6%	70.0%	70.2%	55.6%	60.6%	84.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----8.24-----> 68.8%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

		Demographics							
		Industry							
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	125	10	34	32	9	5	2	3	30
	30.6%	43.5%	35.1%	33.0%	26.5%	31.2%	8.7%	23.1%	28.6%
		G	G	G					G
Disagree	283	13	63	65	25	11	21	10	75
	69.4%	56.5%	64.9%	67.0%	73.5%	68.8%	91.3%	76.9%	71.4%
							BCDI		
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----8.978-----> 74.6%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

It is almost impossible to get a fair trial in this county.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	85	29	56	13	26	27	14	5	27	3	55
	20.8%	20.6%	21.0%	28.9%	25.0%	18.5%	20.0%	11.6%	21.8%	16.7%	20.7%
Disagree	323	112	211	32	78	119	56	38	97	15	211
	79.2%	79.4%	79.0%	71.1%	75.0%	81.5%	80.0%	88.4%	78.2%	83.3%	79.3%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----.009----->			<-----5.589----->					<-----.26----->		
	7.7%			76.8%					12.2%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	85	3	8	18	24	32	4	19	31	22	9
	20.8%	11.5%	18.2%	23.7%	30.8%	17.4%	25.0%	17.9%	23.1%	20.0%	21.4%
						B					
Disagree	323	23	36	58	54	152	12	87	103	88	33
	79.2%	88.5%	81.8%	76.3%	69.2%	82.6%	75.0%	82.1%	76.9%	80.0%	78.6%
		E									
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.915----->						<-----1.198----->				
	90.5%						12.2%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

It is almost impossible to get a fair trial in this county.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	85	58	17	6	2	2	40	19	6	15	5
	20.8%	17.6%	40.5% B	33.3%	18.2%	25.0%	24.2%	18.3%	35.3%	18.5%	12.2%
Disagree	323	271	25	12	9	6	125	85	11	66	36
	79.2%	82.4% C	59.5%	66.7%	81.8%	75.0%	75.8%	81.7%	64.7%	81.5%	87.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----13.71----->						<-----5.851----->				
	99.2%*						78.9%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	85	14	34	29	8	15	11	14	16	29
	20.8%	20.3%	19.4%	23.6%	19.5%	39.5% GI	16.2%	18.7%	17.0%	21.8%
Disagree	323	55	141	94	33	23	57	61	78	104
	79.2%	79.7%	80.6%	76.4%	80.5%	60.5%	83.8% F	81.3%	83.0% F	78.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----.827----->					<-----10.017----->				
	15.7%					96.0%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

It is almost impossible to get a fair trial in this county.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Job -----									
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	85	1	26	9	11	23	5	8	2
	20.8%	20.0%	24.5%	16.1%	27.5%	17.6%	27.8%	24.2%	10.5%
Disagree	323	4	80	47	29	108	13	25	17
	79.2%	80.0%	75.5%	83.9%	72.5%	82.4%	72.2%	75.8%	89.5%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	-----> 5.563 -----<								
	40.8%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Industry -----									
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	85	3	23	20	9	4	3	3	20
	20.8%	13.0%	23.7%	20.6%	26.5%	25.0%	13.0%	23.1%	19.0%
Disagree	323	20	74	77	25	12	20	10	85
	79.2%	87.0%	76.3%	79.4%	73.5%	75.0%	87.0%	76.9%	81.0%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	-----> 3.249 -----<								
	13.9%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Parents should be held criminally responsible for the illegal acts of their teenage children.

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	239	84	155	25	67	86	42	19	75	6	158
	58.6%	59.6%	58.1%	55.6%	64.4%	58.9%	60.0%	44.2%	60.5%	33.3%	59.4%
Disagree	169	57	112	20	37	60	28	24	49	12	108
	41.4%	40.4%	41.9%	44.4%	35.6%	41.1%	40.0%	55.8%	39.5%	66.7%	40.6%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----.088----->			<-----5.369----->					<-----4.987----->		
	23.3%			74.9%					91.7%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	239	12	27	47	40	113	7	60	78	73	21
	58.6%	46.2%	61.4%	61.8%	51.3%	61.4%	43.8%	56.6%	58.2%	66.4%	50.0%
Disagree	169	14	17	29	38	71	9	46	56	37	21
	41.4%	53.8%	38.6%	38.2%	48.7%	38.6%	56.2%	43.4%	41.8%	33.6%	50.0%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.449----->						<-----5.649----->				
	65.1%						77.3%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Parents should be held criminally responsible for the illegal acts of their teenage children.

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	239	190	22	15	8	4	103	63	9	41	23
	58.6%	57.8%	52.4%	83.3% BC	72.7%	50.0%	62.4%	60.6%	52.9%	50.6%	56.1%
Disagree	169	139	20	3	3	4	62	41	8	40	18
	41.4%	42.2% D	47.6% D	16.7%	27.3%	50.0%	37.6%	39.4%	47.1%	49.4%	43.9%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.454----->						<-----3.619----->				
	83.2%*						54.0%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Agree	239	43	108	65	23	26	41	49	52	71
	58.6%	62.3%	61.7%	52.8%	56.1%	68.4%	60.3%	65.3%	55.3%	53.4%
Disagree	169	26	67	58	18	12	27	26	42	62
	41.4%	37.7%	38.3%	47.2%	43.9%	31.6%	39.7%	34.7%	44.7%	46.6%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----2.877----->					<-----4.901----->				
	58.9%					70.2%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Parents should be held criminally responsible for the illegal acts of their teenage children.

----- Demographics -----
----- Job -----

	Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Agree	239 58.6%	3 60.0%	60 56.6%	38 67.9% H	23 57.5%	82 62.6%	9 50.0%	14 42.4%	10 52.6%
Disagree	169 41.4%	2 40.0%	46 43.4%	18 32.1%	17 42.5%	49 37.4%	9 50.0%	19 57.6% D	9 47.4%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.424-----> 61.4%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----
----- Industry -----

	Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Agree	239 58.6%	16 69.6%	59 60.8%	57 58.8%	14 41.2%	11 68.8%	15 65.2%	7 53.8%	60 57.1%
Disagree	169 41.4%	7 30.4%	38 39.2%	40 41.2%	20 58.8%	5 31.2%	8 34.8%	6 46.2%	45 42.9%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.9-----> 56.1%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you ever owned a handgun?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	154	75	79	16	32	58	28	20	42	6	106
	37.7%	53.2%	29.6%	35.6%	30.8%	39.7%	40.0%	46.5%	33.9%	33.3%	39.8%
		C									
No	254	66	188	29	72	88	42	23	82	12	160
	62.3%	46.8%	70.4%	64.4%	69.2%	60.3%	60.0%	53.5%	66.1%	66.7%	60.2%
			B								
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----21.877----->			<-----4.047----->				<-----1.442----->			
	100.0%			60.0%				51.4%			

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education		Education		
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	154	6	14	30	26	78	7	32	56	41	18
	37.7%	23.1%	31.8%	39.5%	33.3%	42.4%	43.8%	30.2%	41.8%	37.3%	42.9%
No	254	20	30	46	52	106	9	74	78	69	24
	62.3%	76.9%	68.2%	60.5%	66.7%	57.6%	56.2%	69.8%	58.2%	62.7%	57.1%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.471----->					<-----4.232----->			<-----4.232----->		
	75.8%					62.5%			62.5%		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you ever owned a handgun?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408 100.0%	329 100.0%	42 100.0%	18 100.0%	11 100.0%	8 100.0%	165 100.0%	104 100.0%	17 100.0%	81 100.0%	41 100.0%
Yes	154 37.7%	128 38.9% D	16 38.1% D	2 11.1%	5 45.5%	3 37.5%	67 40.6%	31 29.8%	5 29.4%	32 39.5%	19 46.3%
No	254 62.3%	201 61.1%	26 61.9%	16 88.9% BC	6 54.5%	5 62.5%	98 59.4%	73 70.2%	12 70.6%	49 60.5%	22 53.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.903-----> 79.3%*						<-----5.262-----> 73.9%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408 100.0%	69 100.0%	175 100.0%	123 100.0%	41 100.0%	38 100.0%	68 100.0%	75 100.0%	94 100.0%	133 100.0%
Yes	154 37.7%	21 30.4%	64 36.6%	48 39.0%	21 51.2%	15 39.5%	21 30.9%	30 40.0%	31 33.0%	57 42.9%
No	254 62.3%	48 69.6%	111 63.4%	75 61.0%	20 48.8%	23 60.5%	47 69.1%	45 60.0%	63 67.0%	76 57.1%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.925-----> 82.3%					<-----3.961-----> 58.9%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you ever owned a handgun?

		Demographics								
		Job								
		Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Yes		154 37.7%	1 20.0%	45 42.5%	19 33.9%	19 47.5%	49 37.4%	6 33.3%	8 24.2%	7 36.8%
No		254 62.3%	4 80.0%	61 57.5%	37 66.1%	21 52.5%	82 62.6%	12 66.7%	25 75.8%	12 63.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----6.359-----> 50.2%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

		Demographics								
		Industry								
		Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Yes		154 37.7%	14 60.9% EFG	39 40.2% G	40 41.2% G	8 23.5%	4 25.0%	4 17.4%	5 38.5%	40 38.1%
No		254 62.3%	9 39.1%	58 59.8%	57 58.8%	26 76.5% B	12 75.0% B	19 82.6% BCD	8 61.5%	65 61.9%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----14.081-----> 95.0%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Do you or someone in your household own a gun of any kind?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	185	66	119	15	42	70	32	26	39	3	143
	45.3%	46.8%	44.6%	33.3%	40.4%	47.9%	45.7%	60.5%	31.5%	16.7%	53.8%
								D			IJ
No	223	75	148	30	62	76	38	17	85	15	123
	54.7%	53.2%	55.4%	66.7%	59.6%	52.1%	54.3%	39.5%	68.5%	83.3%	46.2%
				H					K	K	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<----- .187 ----->			<----- 8.021 ----->					<----- 23.231 ----->		
	33.4%			90.9%					100.0%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	185	8	20	32	37	88	7	45	63	51	19
	45.3%	30.8%	45.5%	42.1%	47.4%	47.8%	43.8%	42.5%	47.0%	46.4%	45.2%
No	223	18	24	44	41	96	9	61	71	59	23
	54.7%	69.2%	54.5%	57.9%	52.6%	52.2%	56.2%	57.5%	53.0%	53.6%	54.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<----- 3.146 ----->						<----- .571 ----->				
	46.6%						3.4%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Do you or someone in your household own a gun of any kind?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408 100.0%	329 100.0%	42 100.0%	18 100.0%	11 100.0%	8 100.0%	165 100.0%	104 100.0%	17 100.0%	81 100.0%	41 100.0%
Yes	185 45.3%	154 46.8% F	19 45.2% F	5 27.8%	6 54.5%	1 12.5%	76 46.1%	43 41.3%	4 23.5%	43 53.1% I	19 46.3%
No	223 54.7%	175 53.2%	23 54.8%	13 72.2%	5 45.5%	7 87.5% BC	89 53.9%	61 58.7%	13 76.5% J	38 46.9%	22 53.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.384----->						<-----5.945----->				
	82.8%*						79.7%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408 100.0%	69 100.0%	175 100.0%	123 100.0%	41 100.0%	38 100.0%	68 100.0%	75 100.0%	94 100.0%	133 100.0%
Yes	185 45.3%	25 36.2%	77 44.0%	60 48.8%	23 56.1%	12 31.6%	29 42.6%	31 41.3%	45 47.9%	68 51.1%
No	223 54.7%	44 63.8%	98 56.0%	63 51.2%	18 43.9%	26 68.4%	39 57.4%	44 58.7%	49 52.1%	65 48.9%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.938----->					<-----5.629----->				
	82.4%					77.1%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Do you or someone in your household own a gun of any kind?

----- Demographics -----									
----- Job -----									
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	185	3	45	30	21	60	3	12	11
	45.3%	60.0%	42.5%	53.6%	52.5%	45.8%	16.7%	36.4%	57.9%
			G	G	G	G			G
No	223	2	61	26	19	71	15	21	8
	54.7%	40.0%	57.5%	46.4%	47.5%	54.2%	83.3%	63.6%	42.1%
						CDEFI			
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----11.412----->								
	87.8%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Industry -----									
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	185	15	40	43	13	6	10	7	51
	45.3%	65.2%	41.2%	44.3%	38.2%	37.5%	43.5%	53.8%	48.6%
No	223	8	57	54	21	10	13	6	54
	54.7%	34.8%	58.8%	55.7%	61.8%	62.5%	56.5%	46.2%	51.4%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.309----->								
	49.6%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you or someone in your household ever been arrested?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	79	42	37	14	14	32	15	4	24	6	49
	19.4%	29.8%	13.9%	31.1%	13.5%	21.9%	21.4%	9.3%	19.4%	33.3%	18.4%
		C		H							
No	329	99	230	31	90	114	55	39	100	12	217
	80.6%	70.2%	86.1%	68.9%	86.5%	78.1%	78.6%	90.7%	80.6%	66.7%	81.6%
			B					D			
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----14.996----->			<-----9.887----->					<-----2.401----->		
	100.0%			95.8%					69.9%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	79	11	9	17	19	23	5	26	26	15	7
	19.4%	42.3%	20.5%	22.4%	24.4%	12.5%	31.2%	24.5%	19.4%	13.6%	16.7%
		F									
No	329	15	35	59	59	161	11	80	108	95	35
	80.6%	57.7%	79.5%	77.6%	75.6%	87.5%	68.8%	75.5%	80.6%	86.4%	83.3%
						B					
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----16.037----->						<-----5.765----->				
	99.7%						78.3%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you or someone in your household ever been arrested?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	79	53	12	6	5	3	32	23	3	13	8
	19.4%	16.1%	28.6%	33.3%	45.5%	37.5%	19.4%	22.1%	17.6%	16.0%	19.5%
No	329	276	30	12	6	5	133	81	14	68	33
	80.6%	83.9%	71.4%	66.7%	54.5%	62.5%	80.6%	77.9%	82.4%	84.0%	80.5%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----13.243----->						<-----1.107----->				
	99.0%*						10.7%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	79	17	27	26	9	5	11	24	15	24
	19.4%	24.6%	15.4%	21.1%	22.0%	13.2%	16.2%	32.0%	16.0%	18.0%
No	329	52	148	97	32	33	57	51	79	109
	80.6%	75.4%	84.6%	78.9%	78.0%	86.8%	83.8%	68.0%	84.0%	82.0%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----3.389----->					<-----9.896----->				
	66.5%					95.8%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you or someone in your household ever been arrested?

----- Demographics -----									
----- Job -----									
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	79	1	33	12	8	11	8	4	2
	19.4%	20.0%	31.1% FHI	21.4%	20.0%	8.4%	44.4% FHI	12.1%	10.5%
No	329	4	73	44	32	120	10	29	17
	80.6%	80.0%	68.9%	78.6%	80.0%	91.6% CG	55.6%	87.9% CG	89.5% CG
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----28.969----->								
	100.0%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Industry -----									
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	79	10	29	12	6	3	3	2	14
	19.4%	43.5% DGI	29.9% DI	12.4%	17.6%	18.8%	13.0%	15.4%	13.3%
No	329	13	68	85	28	13	20	11	91
	80.6%	56.5%	70.1%	87.6% BC	82.4%	81.2%	87.0% B	84.6%	86.7% BC
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----21.73----->								
	99.7%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you or someone in your household ever worked for an attorney, judge or court?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	63	21	42	2	11	33	9	8	18	2	43
	15.4%	14.9%	15.7%	4.4%	10.6%	22.6%	12.9%	18.6%	14.5%	11.1%	16.2%
						DE					
No	345	120	225	43	93	113	61	35	106	16	223
	84.6%	85.1%	84.3%	95.6%	89.4%	77.4%	87.1%	81.4%	85.5%	88.9%	83.8%
				F	F						
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<----- .049 ----->			<----- 12.475 ----->					<----- .447 ----->		
	17.6%			98.6%					20.0%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	63	4	9	10	8	32	1	8	22	21	11
	15.4%	15.4%	20.5%	13.2%	10.3%	17.4%	6.2%	7.5%	16.4%	19.1%	26.2%
										H	H
No	345	22	35	66	70	152	15	98	112	89	31
	84.6%	84.6%	79.5%	86.8%	89.7%	82.6%	93.8%	92.5%	83.6%	80.9%	73.8%
								JK			
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<----- 3.292 ----->						<----- 11.031 ----->				
	49.0%						97.4%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you or someone in your household ever worked for an attorney, judge or court?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	63	56	5	-	2	-	30	14	5	9	5
	15.4%	17.0%	11.9%		18.2%		18.2%	13.5%	29.4%	11.1%	12.2%
No	345	273	37	18	9	8	135	90	12	72	36
	84.6%	83.0%	88.1%	100.0%	81.8%	100.0%	81.8%	86.5%	70.6%	88.9%	87.8%
				BC		BC					
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.843----->						<-----5.297----->				
	78.9%*						74.2%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2 - 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	63	10	31	14	8	6	12	11	11	23
	15.4%	14.5%	17.7%	11.4%	19.5%	15.8%	17.6%	14.7%	11.7%	17.3%
No	345	59	144	109	33	32	56	64	83	110
	84.6%	85.5%	82.3%	88.6%	80.5%	84.2%	82.4%	85.3%	88.3%	82.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----2.813----->					<-----1.647----->				
	57.9%					20.0%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you or someone in your household ever worked for an attorney, judge or court?

		Demographics								
		Job								
		Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Yes		63 15.4%	1 20.0%	14 13.2%	15 26.8%	5 12.5%	20 15.3%	2 11.1%	3 9.1%	3 15.8%
No		345 84.6%	4 80.0%	92 86.8%	41 73.2%	35 87.5%	111 84.7%	16 88.9%	30 90.9%	16 84.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----7.552-----> 62.6%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

		Demographics								
		Industry								
		Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Yes		63 15.4%	3 13.0%	9 9.3%	19 19.6%	6 17.6%	3 18.8%	5 21.7%	3 23.1%	15 14.3%
No		345 84.6%	20 87.0%	88 90.7%	78 80.4%	28 82.4%	13 81.2%	18 78.3%	10 76.9%	90 85.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----5.848-----> 44.2%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you ever witnessed a criminal act of violence?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	157	72	85	18	37	57	31	14	47	11	99
	38.5%	51.1%	31.8%	40.0%	35.6%	39.0%	44.3%	32.6%	37.9%	61.1%	37.2%
		C									
No	251	69	182	27	67	89	39	29	77	7	167
	61.5%	48.9%	68.2%	60.0%	64.4%	61.0%	55.7%	67.4%	62.1%	38.9%	62.8%
			B								
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----14.412----->			<-----2.067----->					<-----4.091----->		
	100.0%			27.7%					87.1%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	157	17	20	43	23	54	7	37	57	41	15
	38.5%	65.4%	45.5%	56.6%	29.5%	29.3%	43.8%	34.9%	42.5%	37.3%	35.7%
		EF		EF							
No	251	9	24	33	55	130	9	69	77	69	27
	61.5%	34.6%	54.5%	43.4%	70.5%	70.7%	56.2%	65.1%	57.5%	62.7%	64.3%
					BD	BD					
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----28.517----->						<-----1.895----->				
	100.0%						24.5%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you ever witnessed a criminal act of violence?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	157	116	19	10	7	5	58	39	7	36	17
	38.5%	35.3%	45.2%	55.6%	63.6%	62.5%	35.2%	37.5%	41.2%	44.4%	41.5%
No	251	213	23	8	4	3	107	65	10	45	24
	61.5%	64.7%	54.8%	44.4%	36.4%	37.5%	64.8%	62.5%	58.8%	55.6%	58.5%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----9.36----->						<-----2.238----->				
	94.7%*						30.8%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	157	39	54	42	22	18	27	29	35	48
	38.5%	56.5%	30.9%	34.1%	53.7%	47.4%	39.7%	38.7%	37.2%	36.1%
		CD			C					
No	251	30	121	81	19	20	41	46	59	85
	61.5%	43.5%	69.1%	65.9%	46.3%	52.6%	60.3%	61.3%	62.8%	63.9%
			BE	B						
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----18.749----->					<-----1.695----->				
	100.0%					20.8%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you ever witnessed a criminal act of violence?

		Demographics								
		Job								
		Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Yes		157 38.5%	3 60.0%	40 37.7%	23 41.1%	20 50.0%	43 32.8%	9 50.0%	12 36.4%	7 36.8%
No		251 61.5%	2 40.0%	66 62.3%	33 58.9%	20 50.0%	88 67.2%	9 50.0%	21 63.6%	12 63.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----6.267-----> 49.1%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

		Demographics								
		Industry								
		Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Yes		157 38.5%	12 52.2%	38 39.2%	37 38.1%	12 35.3%	5 31.2%	5 21.7%	7 53.8%	41 39.0%
No		251 61.5%	11 47.8%	59 60.8%	60 61.9%	22 64.7%	11 68.8%	18 78.3%	6 46.2%	64 61.0%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----6.379-----> 50.4%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you or anyone in your household ever been sued?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	53	26	27	4	10	19	10	10	12	3	38
	13.0%	18.4%	10.1%	8.9%	9.6%	13.0%	14.3%	23.3%	9.7%	16.7%	14.3%
No	355	115	240	41	94	127	60	33	112	15	228
	87.0%	81.6%	89.9%	91.1%	90.4%	87.0%	85.7%	76.7%	90.3%	83.3%	85.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.661----->			<-----5.831----->					<-----1.814----->		
	98.3%			78.8%					59.6%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	53	3	3	12	7	28	1	14	20	14	4
	13.0%	11.5%	6.8%	15.8%	9.0%	15.2%	6.2%	13.2%	14.9%	12.7%	9.5%
No	355	23	41	64	71	156	15	92	114	96	38
	87.0%	88.5%	93.2%	84.2%	91.0%	84.8%	93.8%	86.8%	85.1%	87.3%	90.5%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----3.979----->						<-----1.545----->				
	59.1%						18.1%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you or anyone in your household ever been sued?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	53	45	4	1	2	1	15	16	6	8	8
	13.0%	13.7%	9.5%	5.6%	18.2%	12.5%	9.1%	15.4%	35.3%	9.9%	19.5%
No	355	284	38	17	9	7	150	88	11	73	33
	87.0%	86.3%	90.5%	94.4%	81.8%	87.5%	90.9%	84.6%	64.7%	90.1%	80.5%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.728----->						<-----12.467----->				
	21.4%*						98.6%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	53	8	23	14	8	8	6	9	13	17
	13.0%	11.6%	13.1%	11.4%	19.5%	21.1%	8.8%	12.0%	13.8%	12.8%
No	355	61	152	109	33	30	62	66	81	116
	87.0%	88.4%	86.9%	88.6%	80.5%	78.9%	91.2%	88.0%	86.2%	87.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.947----->					<-----3.359----->				
	41.7%					50.0%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you or anyone in your household ever been sued?

		Demographics								
		Job								
		Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Yes		53 13.0%	-	12 11.3%	4 7.1%	9 22.5%	23 17.6%	2 11.1%	2 6.1%	1 5.3%
No		355 87.0%	5 100.0%	94 88.7%	52 92.9%	31 77.5%	108 82.4%	16 88.9%	31 93.9%	18 94.7%
			CEF							
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----10.782-----> 85.2%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

		Demographics								
		Industry								
		Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Yes		53 13.0%	2 8.7%	16 16.5%	18 18.6%	5 14.7%	1 6.2%	-	1 7.7%	10 9.5%
No		355 87.0%	21 91.3%	81 83.5%	79 81.4%	29 85.3%	15 93.8%	23 100.0%	12 92.3%	95 90.5%
			CDEI							
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----9.693-----> 79.3%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you or anyone in your household ever sued someone else?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	96	29	67	11	26	31	16	12	26	4	66
	23.5%	20.6%	25.1%	24.4%	25.0%	21.2%	22.9%	27.9%	21.0%	22.2%	24.8%
No	312	112	200	34	78	115	54	31	98	14	200
	76.5%	79.4%	74.9%	75.6%	75.0%	78.8%	77.1%	72.1%	79.0%	77.8%	75.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.051----->			<-----1.049----->					<-----.713----->		
	69.5%			9.8%					30.0%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	96	3	8	23	19	43	3	27	27	24	15
	23.5%	11.5%	18.2%	30.3%	24.4%	23.4%	18.8%	25.5%	20.1%	21.8%	35.7%
No	312	23	36	53	59	141	13	79	107	86	27
	76.5%	88.5%	81.8%	69.7%	75.6%	76.6%	81.2%	74.5%	79.9%	78.2%	64.3%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.725----->						<-----4.921----->				
	68.3%						70.4%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you or anyone in your household ever sued someone else?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	96	78	12	3	1	2	36	26	8	21	5
	23.5%	23.7%	28.6%	16.7%	9.1%	25.0%	21.8%	25.0%	47.1% K	25.9%	12.2%
No	312	251	30	15	10	6	129	78	9	60	36
	76.5%	76.3%	71.4%	83.3%	90.9%	75.0%	78.2%	75.0%	52.9%	74.1%	87.8% I
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----2.354----->						<-----8.81----->				
	32.9%*						93.4%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	96	13	43	25	15	12	18	17	18	31
	23.5%	18.8%	24.6%	20.3%	36.6%	31.6%	26.5%	22.7%	19.1%	23.3%
No	312	56	132	98	26	26	50	58	76	102
	76.5%	81.2%	75.4%	79.7%	63.4%	68.4%	73.5%	77.3%	80.9%	76.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.535----->					<-----2.732----->				
	86.3%					39.6%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you or anyone in your household ever sued someone else?

	Demographics								
	Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Yes	96 23.5%	1 20.0%	20 18.9%	14 25.0%	10 25.0%	32 24.4%	5 27.8%	8 24.2%	6 31.6%
No	312 76.5%	4 80.0%	86 81.1%	42 75.0%	30 75.0%	99 75.6%	13 72.2%	25 75.8%	13 68.4%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----2.363-----> 6.3%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics								
	Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Yes	96 23.5%	3 13.0%	22 22.7%	22 22.7%	12 35.3% H	5 31.2%	4 17.4%	1 7.7%	27 25.7%
No	312 76.5%	20 87.0%	75 77.3%	75 77.3%	22 64.7%	11 68.8%	19 82.6%	12 92.3% E	78 74.3%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.201-----> 59.2%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you ever served on a criminal jury?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	72	35	37	10	16	26	12	8	27	3	42
	17.6%	24.8%	13.9%	22.2%	15.4%	17.8%	17.1%	18.6%	21.8%	16.7%	15.8%
										C	
No	336	106	230	35	88	120	58	35	97	15	224
	82.4%	75.2%	86.1%	77.8%	84.6%	82.2%	82.9%	81.4%	78.2%	83.3%	84.2%
										B	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.634----->			<-----1.056----->				<-----2.097----->			
	99.4%			9.9%				65.0%			

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	72	2	2	6	10	52	5	16	28	13	10
	17.6%	7.7%	4.5%	7.9%	12.8%	28.3%	31.2%	15.1%	20.9%	11.8%	23.8%
						BCDE					
No	336	24	42	70	68	132	11	90	106	97	32
	82.4%	92.3%	95.5%	92.1%	87.2%	71.7%	68.8%	84.9%	79.1%	88.2%	76.2%
		F	F	F	F						
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----27.457----->					<-----7.155----->					
	100.0%					87.2%					

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you ever served on a criminal jury?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	72	62	7	1	-	2	27	17	6	16	6
	17.6%	18.8%	16.7%	5.6%		25.0%	16.4%	16.3%	35.3%	19.8%	14.6%
No	336	267	35	17	11	6	138	87	11	65	35
	82.4%	81.2%	83.3%	94.4%	100.0%	75.0%	83.6%	83.7%	64.7%	80.2%	85.4%
					BC						
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.818----->						<-----4.454----->				
	69.4%*						65.2%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	72	8	25	28	11	9	8	15	13	27
	17.6%	11.6%	14.3%	22.8%	26.8%	23.7%	11.8%	20.0%	13.8%	20.3%
No	336	61	150	95	30	29	60	60	81	106
	82.4%	88.4%	85.7%	77.2%	73.2%	76.3%	88.2%	80.0%	86.2%	79.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.695----->					<-----4.445----->				
	94.7%					65.1%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you ever served on a criminal jury?

		----- Demographics -----								
		----- Job -----								
		Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Yes		72 17.6%	1 20.0%	13 12.3%	6 10.7%	5 12.5%	42 32.1% CDEHI	3 16.7%	1 3.0%	1 5.3%
No		336 82.4%	4 80.0%	93 87.7% F	50 89.3% F	35 87.5% F	89 67.9%	15 83.3%	32 97.0% F	18 94.7% F
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----30.31-----> 100.0%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

		----- Demographics -----								
		----- Industry -----								
		Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Yes		72 17.6%	7 30.4%	11 11.3%	22 22.7%	6 17.6%	1 6.2%	2 8.7%	1 7.7%	22 21.0%
No		336 82.4%	16 69.6%	86 88.7%	75 77.3%	28 82.4%	15 93.8%	21 91.3%	12 92.3%	83 79.0%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----11.308-----> 87.4%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Did you reach a verdict?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	72	35	37	10	16	26	12	8	27	3	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	62	30	32	10	14	22	9	7	24	3	35
	86.1%	85.7%	86.5%	100.0%	87.5%	84.6%	75.0%	87.5%	88.9%	100.0%	83.3%
No	10	5	5	-	2	4	3	1	3	-	7
	13.9%	14.3%	13.5%		12.5%	15.4%	25.0%	12.5%	11.1%		16.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----.009----->			<-----2.939----->					<-----.929----->		
	7.5%			43.2%*					37.2%*		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	72	2	2	6	10	52	5	16	28	13	10
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	62	1	2	6	7	46	5	14	24	9	10
	86.1%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	70.0%	88.5%	100.0%	87.5%	85.7%	69.2%	100.0%
No	10	1	-	-	3	6	-	2	4	4	-
	13.9%	50.0%			30.0%	11.5%		12.5%	14.3%	30.8%	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.881----->						<-----5.546----->				
	79.2%*						76.4%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Did you reach a verdict?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	72 100.0%	62 100.0%	7 100.0%	1 100.0%	-	2 100.0%	27 100.0%	17 100.0%	6 100.0%	16 100.0%	6 100.0%
Yes	62 86.1%	54 87.1%	6 85.7%	1 100.0% B	-	1 50.0%	25 92.6%	14 82.4%	3 50.0%	14 87.5%	6 100.0% I
No	10 13.9%	8 12.9%	1 14.3%	-	-	1 50.0%	2 7.4%	3 17.6%	3 50.0%	2 12.5%	-
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----2.393-----> 33.6%*						<-----8.685-----> 93.1%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	72 100.0%	8 100.0%	25 100.0%	28 100.0%	11 100.0%	9 100.0%	8 100.0%	15 100.0%	13 100.0%	27 100.0%
Yes	62 86.1%	6 75.0%	24 96.0%	22 78.6%	10 90.9%	7 77.8%	8 100.0%	13 86.7%	11 84.6%	23 85.2%
No	10 13.9%	2 25.0%	1 4.0%	6 21.4%	1 9.1%	2 22.2%	-	2 13.3%	2 15.4%	4 14.8%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.413-----> 78.0%*					<-----1.86-----> 23.9%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Did you reach a verdict?

		Demographics								
		Job								
		Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		72 100.0%	1 100.0%	13 100.0%	6 100.0%	5 100.0%	42 100.0%	3 100.0%	1 100.0%	1 100.0%
Yes		62 86.1%	1 100.0%	11 84.6%	4 66.7%	5 100.0%	37 88.1%	2 66.7%	1 100.0%	1 100.0%
No		10 13.9%	-	2 15.4%	2 33.3%	-	5 11.9%	1 33.3%	-	-
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----4.298-----> 25.5%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

		Demographics								
		Industry								
		Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		72 100.0%	7 100.0%	11 100.0%	22 100.0%	6 100.0%	1 100.0%	2 100.0%	1 100.0%	22 100.0%
Yes		62 86.1%	6 85.7%	9 81.8%	18 81.8%	5 83.3%	1 100.0%	2 100.0%	1 100.0%	20 90.9%
No		10 13.9%	1 14.3%	2 18.2%	4 18.2%	1 16.7%	-	-	-	2 9.1%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----1.617-----> 2.2%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

What was the verdict?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	62	30	32	10	14	22	9	7	24	3	35
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Guilty	49	26	23	9	11	16	8	5	18	2	29
	79.0%	86.7%	71.9%	90.0%	78.6%	72.7%	88.9%	71.4%	75.0%	66.7%	82.9%
Not Guilty	13	4	9	1	3	6	1	2	6	1	6
	21.0%	13.3%	28.1%	10.0%	21.4%	27.3%	11.1%	28.6%	25.0%	33.3%	17.1%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----2.044----->			<-----2.027----->					<-----.821----->		
	84.7%			26.9%*					33.7%*		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	62	1	2	6	7	46	5	14	24	9	10
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Guilty	49	-	2	6	5	36	5	12	18	7	7
	79.0%		100.0%	100.0%	71.4%	78.3%	100.0%	85.7%	75.0%	77.8%	70.0%
Not Guilty	13	1	-	-	2	10	-	2	6	2	3
	21.0%	100.0%			28.6%	21.7%		14.3%	25.0%	22.2%	30.0%
		EF									
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.152----->						<-----2.44----->				
	81.2%*						34.5%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

What was the verdict?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic					Religion					
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	62 100.0%	54 100.0%	6 100.0%	1 100.0%	-	1 100.0%	25 100.0%	14 100.0%	3 100.0%	14 100.0%	6 100.0%
Guilty	49 79.0%	42 77.8%	5 83.3%	1 100.0% B	-	1 100.0% B	21 84.0%	12 85.7%	3 100.0% J	9 64.3%	4 66.7%
Not Guilty	13 21.0%	12 22.2%	1 16.7%	-	-	-	4 16.0%	2 14.3%	-	5 35.7%	2 33.3%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----.649----->					<-----3.936----->					
	4.3%*					58.5%*					

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2 - 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	62 100.0%	6 100.0%	24 100.0%	22 100.0%	10 100.0%	7 100.0%	8 100.0%	13 100.0%	11 100.0%	23 100.0%
Guilty	49 79.0%	6 100.0% CD	17 70.8%	16 72.7%	10 100.0% CD	6 85.7%	4 50.0%	10 76.9%	10 90.9%	19 82.6%
Not Guilty	13 21.0%	-	7 29.2%	6 27.3%	-	1 14.3%	4 50.0%	3 23.1%	1 9.1%	4 17.4%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.746----->					<-----5.406----->				
	87.5%*					75.2%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

What was the verdict?

----- Demographics -----									
----- Job -----									
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	62	1	11	4	5	37	2	1	1
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Guilty	49	1	9	2	3	30	2	1	1
	79.0%	100.0%	81.8%	50.0%	60.0%	81.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		F					F	F	F
Not Guilty	13	-	2	2	2	7	-	-	-
	21.0%		18.2%	50.0%	40.0%	18.9%			
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.599----->								
	29.1%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Industry -----									
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	62	6	9	18	5	1	2	1	20
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Guilty	49	5	8	17	3	-	1	1	14
	79.0%	83.3%	88.9%	94.4%	60.0%		50.0%	100.0%	70.0%
								I	
Not Guilty	13	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	6
	21.0%	16.7%	11.1%	5.6%	40.0%	100.0%	50.0%		30.0%
					BCDEI				
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----10.304----->								
	82.8%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you ever served on a civil jury?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	57	24	33	6	16	18	10	7	22	1	34
	14.0%	17.0%	12.4%	13.3%	15.4%	12.3%	14.3%	16.3%	17.7%	5.6%	12.8%
No	351	117	234	39	88	128	60	36	102	17	232
	86.0%	83.0%	87.6%	86.7%	84.6%	87.7%	85.7%	83.7%	82.3%	94.4%	87.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.668----->			<-----.712----->					<-----2.841----->		
	80.4%			5.0%					75.8%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	57	1	3	5	8	40	2	12	20	15	8
	14.0%	3.8%	6.8%	6.6%	10.3%	21.7%	12.5%	11.3%	14.9%	13.6%	19.0%
						BCDE					
No	351	25	41	71	70	144	14	94	114	95	34
	86.0%	96.2%	93.2%	93.4%	89.7%	78.3%	87.5%	88.7%	85.1%	86.4%	81.0%
		F	F	F	F						
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----17.68----->						<-----1.661----->				
	99.9%						20.2%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you ever served on a civil jury?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	57	51	4	1	-	1	24	15	6	10	2
	14.0%	15.5%	9.5%	5.6%		12.5%	14.5%	14.4%	35.3%	12.3%	4.9%
No	351	278	38	17	11	7	141	89	11	71	39
	86.0%	84.5%	90.5%	94.4%	100.0%	87.5%	85.5%	85.6%	64.7%	87.7%	95.1%
					B						I
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.194----->						<-----9.493----->				
	62.0%*						95.0%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	57	8	19	22	8	9	6	8	16	18
	14.0%	11.6%	10.9%	17.9%	19.5%	23.7%	8.8%	10.7%	17.0%	13.5%
No	351	61	156	101	33	29	62	67	78	115
	86.0%	88.4%	89.1%	82.1%	80.5%	76.3%	91.2%	89.3%	83.0%	86.5%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.352----->					<-----5.912----->				
	77.4%					79.4%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you ever served on a civil jury?

----- Demographics -----									
----- Job -----									
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	57	1	10	6	4	30	1	4	1
	14.0%	20.0%	9.4%	10.7%	10.0%	22.9%	5.6%	12.1%	5.3%
						CGI			
No	351	4	96	50	36	101	17	29	18
	86.0%	80.0%	90.6%	89.3%	90.0%	77.1%	94.4%	87.9%	94.7%
			F				F		F
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----14.03----->								
	94.9%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Industry -----									
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	57	3	12	19	3	-	3	1	16
	14.0%	13.0%	12.4%	19.6%	8.8%		13.0%	7.7%	15.2%
No	351	20	85	78	31	16	20	12	89
	86.0%	87.0%	87.6%	80.4%	91.2%	100.0%	87.0%	92.3%	84.8%
						CDI			
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.7----->								
	53.9%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Did you reach a verdict?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	57	24	33	6	16	18	10	7	22	1	34
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	46	19	27	5	12	14	9	6	17	1	28
	80.7%	79.2%	81.8%	83.3%	75.0%	77.8%	90.0%	85.7%	77.3%	100.0%	82.4%
										IK	
No	11	5	6	1	4	4	1	1	5	-	6
	19.3%	20.8%	18.2%	16.7%	25.0%	22.2%	10.0%	14.3%	22.7%		17.6%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----.063----->			<-----1.128----->					<-----.465----->		
	19.8%			11.0%*					20.7%*		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	57	1	3	5	8	40	2	12	20	15	8
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	46	1	2	5	6	32	2	12	17	9	6
	80.7%	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%	75.0%	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%	85.0%	60.0%	75.0%
		F		F			J	J			
No	11	-	1	-	2	8	-	-	3	6	2
	19.3%		33.3%		25.0%	20.0%			15.0%	40.0%	25.0%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.994----->						<-----7.88----->				
	26.3%*						90.4%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Did you reach a verdict?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	57 100.0%	51 100.0%	4 100.0%	1 100.0%	-	1 100.0%	24 100.0%	15 100.0%	6 100.0%	10 100.0%	2 100.0%
Yes	46 80.7%	41 80.4%	4 100.0% B	1 100.0% B	-	-	19 79.2%	12 80.0%	4 66.7%	10 100.0% G	1 50.0%
No	11 19.3%	10 19.6%	-	-	-	1 100.0% B	5 20.8%	3 20.0%	2 33.3%	-	1 50.0%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.381----->						<-----4.402----->				
	75.0%*						64.6%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	57 100.0%	8 100.0%	19 100.0%	22 100.0%	8 100.0%	9 100.0%	6 100.0%	8 100.0%	16 100.0%	18 100.0%
Yes	46 80.7%	4 50.0%	17 89.5%	17 77.3%	8 100.0% BD	8 88.9%	5 83.3%	5 62.5%	12 75.0%	16 88.9%
No	11 19.3%	4 50.0%	2 10.5%	5 22.7%	-	1 11.1%	1 16.7%	3 37.5%	4 25.0%	2 11.1%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.86----->					<-----3.225----->				
	95.1%*					47.9%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Did you reach a verdict?

		Demographics								
		Job								
		Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		57 100.0%	1 100.0%	10 100.0%	6 100.0%	4 100.0%	30 100.0%	1 100.0%	4 100.0%	1 100.0%
Yes		46 80.7%	1 100.0%	8 80.0%	5 83.3%	4 100.0%	23 76.7%	1 100.0%	3 75.0%	1 100.0%
			F			F		F		F
No		11 19.3%	-	2 20.0%	1 16.7%	-	7 23.3%	-	1 25.0%	-
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----2.101-----> 4.6%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

		Demographics								
		Industry								
		Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		57 100.0%	3 100.0%	12 100.0%	19 100.0%	3 100.0%	-	3 100.0%	1 100.0%	16 100.0%
Yes		46 80.7%	3 100.0%	10 83.3%	16 84.2%	3 100.0%	-	2 66.7%	1 100.0%	11 68.8%
			I			I			I	
No		11 19.3%	-	2 16.7%	3 15.8%	-	-	1 33.3%	-	5 31.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----3.724-----> 18.9%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

In whose favor?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	46	19	27	5	12	14	9	6	17	1	28
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Plaintiff	29	13	16	2	7	10	5	5	9	-	20
	63.0%	68.4%	59.3%	40.0%	58.3%	71.4%	55.6%	83.3%	52.9%		71.4%
Defendant	17	6	11	3	5	4	4	1	8	1	8
	37.0%	31.6%	40.7%	60.0%	41.7%	28.6%	44.4%	16.7%	47.1%	100.0%	28.6%
										IK	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----.402----->			<-----2.953----->					<-----3.296----->		
	47.4%			43.4%*					80.8%*		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	46	1	2	5	6	32	2	12	17	9	6
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Plaintiff	29	-	1	4	5	19	1	8	10	6	4
	63.0%		50.0%	80.0%	83.3%	59.4%	50.0%	66.7%	58.8%	66.7%	66.7%
Defendant	17	1	1	1	1	13	1	4	7	3	2
	37.0%	100.0%	50.0%	20.0%	16.7%	40.6%	50.0%	33.3%	41.2%	33.3%	33.3%
		DEF									
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----3.714----->						<-----.428----->				
	55.4%*						2.0%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

In whose favor?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	46 100.0%	41 100.0%	4 100.0%	1 100.0%	-	-	19 100.0%	12 100.0%	4 100.0%	10 100.0%	1 100.0%
Plaintiff	29 63.0%	24 58.5%	4 100.0% B	1 100.0% B	-	-	12 63.2%	9 75.0%	1 25.0%	6 60.0%	1 100.0% GIJ
Defendant	17 37.0%	17 41.5%	-	-	-	-	7 36.8%	3 25.0%	3 75.0%	4 40.0%	-
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----3.288----->						<-----3.847----->				
	48.9%*						57.3%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	46 100.0%	4 100.0%	17 100.0%	17 100.0%	8 100.0%	8 100.0%	5 100.0%	5 100.0%	12 100.0%	16 100.0%
Plaintiff	29 63.0%	2 50.0%	13 76.5%	9 52.9%	5 62.5%	5 62.5%	5 100.0% HIJ	2 40.0%	6 50.0%	11 68.8%
Defendant	17 37.0%	2 50.0%	4 23.5%	8 47.1%	3 37.5%	3 37.5%	-	3 60.0%	6 50.0%	5 31.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----2.353----->					<-----5.172----->				
	49.8%*					73.0%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

In whose favor?

----- Demographics -----									
----- Job -----									
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	46	1	8	5	4	23	1	3	1
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Plaintiff	29	1	7	4	2	12	1	2	-
	63.0%	100.0%	87.5%	80.0%	50.0%	52.2%	100.0%	66.7%	
		F					F		
Defendant	17	-	1	1	2	11	-	1	1
	37.0%		12.5%	20.0%	50.0%	47.8%		33.3%	100.0%
									CDFH
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.024----->								
	57.4%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Industry -----									
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	46	3	10	16	3	-	2	1	11
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Plaintiff	29	3	6	8	3	-	2	-	7
	63.0%	100.0%	60.0%	50.0%	100.0%		100.0%		63.6%
		CDI			CDI		CDI		
Defendant	17	-	4	8	-	-	-	1	4
	37.0%		40.0%	50.0%				100.0%	36.4%
									CDI
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.605----->								
	63.1%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you ever served on a grand jury?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	14	5	9	1	4	7	-	2	5	-	9
	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	2.2%	3.8%	4.8%		4.7%	4.0%		3.4%
No	394	136	258	44	100	139	70	41	119	18	257
	96.6%	96.5%	96.6%	97.8%	96.2%	95.2%	100.0%	95.3%	96.0%	100.0%	96.6%
							F			K	
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----.009----->			<-----3.752----->					<-----.777----->		
	7.4%			55.9%*					32.2%*		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	14	-	2	3	4	5	-	3	7	4	-
	3.4%		4.5%	3.9%	5.1%	2.7%		2.8%	5.2%	3.6%	
No	394	26	42	73	74	179	16	103	127	106	42
	96.6%	100.0%	95.5%	96.1%	94.9%	97.3%	100.0%	97.2%	94.8%	96.4%	100.0%
							I				I
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----2.111----->						<-----3.49----->				
	28.5%*						52.1%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you ever served on a grand jury?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	14	11	3	-	-	-	7	2	1	3	1
	3.4%	3.3%	7.1%				4.2%	1.9%	5.9%	3.7%	2.4%
No	394	318	39	18	11	8	158	102	16	78	40
	96.6%	96.7%	92.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	95.8%	98.1%	94.1%	96.3%	97.6%
				B	B	B					
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----3.068----->						<-----1.49----->				
	45.4%*						17.2%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2 - 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	14	-	7	4	3	3	1	-	6	4
	3.4%		4.0%	3.3%	7.3%	7.9%	1.5%		6.4%	3.0%
No	394	69	168	119	38	35	67	75	88	129
	96.6%	100.0%	96.0%	96.7%	92.7%	92.1%	98.5%	100.0%	93.6%	97.0%
		C						I		
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----4.503----->					<-----8.282----->				
	78.8%*					91.8%*				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you ever served on a grand jury?

----- Demographics -----									
----- Job -----									
Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	5	106	56	40	131	18	33	19
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	14	1	2	2	2	5	-	1	1
	3.4%	20.0%	1.9%	3.6%	5.0%	3.8%		3.0%	5.3%
No	394	4	104	54	38	126	18	32	18
	96.6%	80.0%	98.1%	96.4%	95.0%	96.2%	100.0%	97.0%	94.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.113----->								
	47.3%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----									
----- Industry -----									
Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Total	408	23	97	97	34	16	23	13	105
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	14	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	7
	3.4%	8.7%	2.1%	3.1%					6.7%
No	394	21	95	94	34	16	23	13	98
	96.6%	91.3%	97.9%	96.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	93.3%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----8.879----->								
	73.9%*								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

During your adult life, have you ever been fired or laid off from a job?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	192	78	114	29	54	69	27	13	63	11	118
	47.1%	55.3%	42.7%	64.4%	51.9%	47.3%	38.6%	30.2%	50.8%	61.1%	44.4%
		C		GH	H						
No	216	63	153	16	50	77	43	30	61	7	148
	52.9%	44.7%	57.3%	35.6%	48.1%	52.7%	61.4%	69.8%	49.2%	38.9%	55.6%
			B				D	DE			
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.901----->			<-----13.36----->					<-----2.903----->		
	98.5%			99.0%					76.6%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	192	15	17	42	40	78	8	52	73	48	11
	47.1%	57.7%	38.6%	55.3%	51.3%	42.4%	50.0%	49.1%	54.5%	43.6%	26.2%
							K	K	K		
No	216	11	27	34	38	106	8	54	61	62	31
	52.9%	42.3%	61.4%	44.7%	48.7%	57.6%	50.0%	50.9%	45.5%	56.4%	73.8%
											HI
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----6.654----->						<-----11.044----->				
	84.5%						97.4%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

During your adult life, have you ever been fired or laid off from a job?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	192	153	21	11	5	2	82	44	6	40	20
	47.1%	46.5%	50.0%	61.1%	45.5%	25.0%	49.7%	42.3%	35.3%	49.4%	48.8%
No	216	176	21	7	6	6	83	60	11	41	21
	52.9%	53.5%	50.0%	38.9%	54.5%	75.0%	50.3%	57.7%	64.7%	50.6%	51.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----3.187----->						<-----2.572----->				
	47.3%						36.8%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	192	36	77	59	20	17	32	40	44	59
	47.1%	52.2%	44.0%	48.0%	48.8%	44.7%	47.1%	53.3%	46.8%	44.4%
No	216	33	98	64	21	21	36	35	50	74
	52.9%	47.8%	56.0%	52.0%	51.2%	55.3%	52.9%	46.7%	53.2%	55.6%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----1.471----->					<-----1.658----->				
	31.1%					20.2%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

During your adult life, have you ever been fired or laid off from a job?

		Demographics								
		Job								
		Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Yes		192 47.1%	2 40.0%	65 61.3% DF	20 35.7%	19 47.5%	50 38.2%	13 72.2% DF	15 45.5%	8 42.1%
No		216 52.9%	3 60.0%	41 38.7%	36 64.3% CG	21 52.5%	81 61.8% CG	5 27.8%	18 54.5%	11 57.9%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----20.603-----> 99.6%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

		Demographics								
		Industry								
		Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total		408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Yes		192 47.1%	13 56.5%	65 67.0% DEGHI	41 42.3%	15 44.1%	7 43.8%	8 34.8%	4 30.8%	39 37.1%
No		216 52.9%	10 43.5%	32 33.0%	56 57.7% C	19 55.9% C	9 56.2%	15 65.2% C	9 69.2% C	66 62.9% C
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE		<-----24.327-----> 99.9%								

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh

Have you or someone in your household ever worked in law enforcement?

	Demographics										
	Gender			Household Income					Marital Status		
	Total	Male	Female	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$35,000	\$35,000 to \$60,000	\$60,000 to \$100,000	More than \$100,000	Single	Unmarried living together	Married
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	141	267	45	104	146	70	43	124	18	266
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	68	24	44	3	17	30	12	6	20	2	46
	16.7%	17.0%	16.5%	6.7%	16.3%	20.5%	17.1%	14.0%	16.1%	11.1%	17.3%
No	340	117	223	42	87	116	58	37	104	16	220
	83.3%	83.0%	83.5%	93.3%	83.7%	79.5%	82.9%	86.0%	83.9%	88.9%	82.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<----- .02 ----->			<----- 5.071 ----->					<----- .501 ----->		
	11.1%			72.0%					22.2%		

Comparison Groups: BC/DEFGH/IJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics										
	Age						Education				
	Total	18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 or better	Did not graduate High School	Graduated High School	Junior College or Trade School	Graduated College	Post-Graduate Degree
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	26	44	76	78	184	16	106	134	110	42
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	68	3	10	13	12	30	1	10	33	18	6
	16.7%	11.5%	22.7%	17.1%	15.4%	16.3%	6.2%	9.4%	24.6%	16.4%	14.3%
No	340	23	34	63	66	154	15	96	101	92	36
	83.3%	88.5%	77.3%	82.9%	84.6%	83.7%	93.8%	90.6%	75.4%	83.6%	85.7%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<----- 1.776 ----->						<----- 11.535 ----->				
	22.3%						97.9%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you or someone in your household ever worked in law enforcement?

	Demographics										
	Ethnic						Religion				
	Total	Caucasian	African American	Hispanic	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other	Protestant	Catholic	Jewish	Other	None
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	
Total	408	329	42	18	11	8	165	104	17	81	41
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	68	54	6	2	5	1	25	16	3	15	9
	16.7%	16.4%	14.3%	11.1%	45.5%	12.5%	15.2%	15.4%	17.6%	18.5%	22.0%
No	340	275	36	16	6	7	140	88	14	66	32
	83.3%	83.6%	85.7%	88.9%	54.5%	87.5%	84.8%	84.6%	82.4%	81.5%	78.0%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----7.25----->						<-----1.432----->				
	87.7%*						16.1%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GHIJK
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

	Demographics									
	Children					Residence				
	Total	None	1 - 2	3 - 5	6 or More	Less Than 2 Yrs	2- 5 Yrs	5-10 Yrs	10-20 Yrs	More Than 20 Yrs
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
Total	408	69	175	123	41	38	68	75	94	133
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	68	13	30	14	11	7	14	12	14	21
	16.7%	18.8%	17.1%	11.4%	26.8%	18.4%	20.6%	16.0%	14.9%	15.8%
No	340	56	145	109	30	31	54	63	80	112
	83.3%	81.2%	82.9%	88.6%	73.2%	81.6%	79.4%	84.0%	85.1%	84.2%
CHI-SQUARE SIGNIFICANCE	<-----5.785----->					<-----1.148----->				
	87.7%					11.3%				

Comparison Groups: BCDE/FGHIJ
 Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Have you or someone in your household ever worked in law enforcement?

----- Demographics -----
----- Job -----

	Total	Student	Hourly Employee	Salaried Employee	Self Employed	Retired	Not Employed But Seeking Work	Not Employed And Not Seeking Work	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	5 100.0%	106 100.0%	56 100.0%	40 100.0%	131 100.0%	18 100.0%	33 100.0%	19 100.0%
Yes	68 16.7%	-	23 21.7%	13 23.2%	6 15.0%	16 12.2%	3 16.7%	3 9.1%	4 21.1%
No	340 83.3%	5 100.0%	83 78.3%	43 76.8%	34 85.0%	115 87.8%	15 83.3%	30 90.9%	15 78.9%

CHI-SQUARE <-----8.238----->
SIGNIFICANCE 68.8%*

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

----- Demographics -----
----- Industry -----

	Total	Industrial	Services/ F & B	Prof'l	Managerial	Sales	Education	Government	Other
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Total	408 100.0%	23 100.0%	97 100.0%	97 100.0%	34 100.0%	16 100.0%	23 100.0%	13 100.0%	105 100.0%
Yes	68 16.7%	2 8.7%	14 14.4%	20 20.6%	2 5.9%	2 12.5%	4 17.4%	4 30.8%	20 19.0%
No	340 83.3%	21 91.3%	83 85.6%	77 79.4%	32 94.1%	14 87.5%	19 82.6%	9 69.2%	85 81.0%

CHI-SQUARE <-----7.837----->
SIGNIFICANCE 65.3%*

Comparison Groups: BCDEFGHI
Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 98% level.

Copyright (c) 2002 Marvin L. Longabaugh