Quantifying The Matrix of Domination

by

Marian Azab

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Graduate Supervisory Committee:

H. L. T. Quan, Chair
Michael Stancliff
Thomas Keil

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ABSTRACT

This paper is seeking to use exploratory factor analysis to construct a numeric representation of Hill Collin's matrix of domination. According to Hill Collins, the Current American matrix of domination, or the interlocking systems of oppression, includes race, gender, class, sexual orientation, religion, immigration status, disability, and age. The study uses exploratory factor analysis to construct a matrix of domination scale. The study launched an on-line survey (n=448) that was circulated through the social network Facebook to collect data. Factor analysis revealed that the constructed matrix of domination represents an accurate description of the current social hierarchy in the United States. Also, the constructed matrix of domination was an accurate predictor of the probability of experiencing domestic abuse according to the current available statistics.

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INTRODUCTION

The idea of the matrix of domination was introduced by Patricia Hill Collins in the 1990s. According to her, the current American matrix of domination, or the interlocking systems of oppression, (Collins, 2000) includes race, gender, class, sexual orientation, religion, immigration status, disability, and age[1]. Of course, these specific systems of oppression are particular to this moment in the history of the United States. These systems are expected to be different in other societies and in other moments in the history of the United States. The matrix of domination is vital to the understanding of the relations of power, oppression and social domination. It "insures densely configured identities that take shape around people's diverse subject positions as simultaneously privileged and oppressed individuals" (Rogers & Lott, 1997: 498). For example, immigration status is experienced differently based on where a person falls on each of the other systems of oppression; an immigrant farm worker and an immigrant college professor have very different experiences. In the same manner, a female immigrant farm worker's experiences are different from her male counterpart.

There have been attempts to utilize the framework of the matrix of domination to better understand the complex "blends of privilege and penalty

[1] Some might argue that Hill Collins dedicated most of her theoretical work to studying gender and race. However, this paper treats the eight systems of oppression as equal components of the matrix of domination.

among subordinates (of a specific system of domination) who occupy diverse positions in other systems of domination" (Rogers & Lott, 1997: 497). For example, Balcazar examined "learning disabilities as they co-occur with other sociopolitical minority statuses" (2007:145) to better understand how experiencing disability differs by race, class and gender. Lambert explored "how living at the intersection of social locations such as race, gender, class, (and) age affects the lives of adolescent (and) young women both before (and) after diagnosis of HIV" (2007: S40). Hill Collins introduces a different idea. When discussing social blackness, which, according to her, is a place in the power hierarchy that is assigned to some people, mostly black and what she identify as "black by proxy," she argues that instead of "studying" black people to find what place in the social hierarchy they occupy and why, studies should start by investigating the different places on the social hierarchy, who are the people assigned to it, and why (2009).

This paper is an exploratory research that seeks to generate numeric description of the different places in the social hierarchy. It uses exploratory factor analysis techniques to quantify the current American matrix of domination into scores that represents the respondent's unique place in the social hierarchy using the self reported degree of discrimination or lack of discriminations that the person experience. In the constructed matrix of domination, the high scores represent higher positions in the social hierarchy.

In the first chapter, the paper laid the foundation for the rest of the paper by introducing the framework called the matrix of domination according to its creator, Hill Collins. This chapter introduces the two main ideas of the matrix of domination: oppression and intersectionality. The paper then discusses the production and maintenance of the matrix of domination. The matrix of domination is produced by the people in power in the American social hierarchy through social control and laws. It is maintained and legitimized through widely accepted ideologies that are created by the oppressors to justify the oppressed lower place in the social hierarchy. One example of these ideologies is the myth of color blindness. The paper then discusses the role of agency and power in relation to oppression; agency could be affected by the individual's inability to recognize her or his place in society as oppressed minority. Dual consciousness and false consciousness both affect the person's ability to resist the oppressor.

In the second chapter, this paper discusses the quantifying of the matrix of domination. It is important to understand that the quantified matrix of domination could be a useful tool in understanding social hierarchy because it could give social scientists, for the first time, a numeric description of the complicated American social hierarchy in term of imaginary scores on the matrix of domination construct. Each person will have one score on the constructed matrix of domination that represents her or his relative position in the social hierarchy at the time of taking the survey. Of course, a person's place in the social hierarchy is

not static. A person's immigration status, class, sexual orientation, disability status, age, religion, and in some cases gender, could change throughout the years. However, the individual's score on the constructed matrix of domination is representative of the person's place in the social hierarchy at the time that the survey was taken. The constructed matrix of domination is intended to be a valid snap-shot of the current social hierarchy in the United States.

This paper is a methodological paper that seeks to operationalize and validate the abstract framework of the matrix of domination. For that reason, the paper seeks to validate the constructed matrix of domination by investigating who occupies the different places on the constructed matrix of domination and the unique combination of privilege and penalty, or disprivilege, that grants each person her or his specific place in that numeric social hierarchy. If the constructed matrix of domination proved to be an accurate description of the literature and the observed social hierarchy, in that the individuals who score higher on the constructed matrix of domination are members of the dominant groups in society, and those who score lower are member of the oppressed groups, then the matrix of domination is valid. Also, if the constructed matrix of domination proved accurate in predicting current social phenomenon then it could be used as a valid tool in statistical analysis. Establishing the validity of the constructed matrix of domination scale is critical because if a valid scale was not created, findings about the social life using the constructed matrix of domination scale as a predictor

variable will be of limited use in testing theory and formulating public policy. For example, once there is a valid construct that represents the social hierarchy, researches could investigate whether certain policies or political and social actions are favored by people who are on top of the social hierarchy, or by those who are at the bottom. For example researchers could have a greater understanding of who is more likely to be engaged in the different types of social activism, who is more likely to vote for a certain ballot measure, or support a certain war or a specific public policy. This will open the discussion to include the have-nots, the oppressed, or people who are lower on the social hierarchy, as a group because they will not be an abstract idea any longer. The constructed matrix of domination will help identify them as a coherent group in society, a group that follows certain patterns and has specific characters, specifically, low scores on the constructed matrix of domination.

This paper used the exploratory factor analysis technique to construct the matrix of domination. It launched an on-line survey (n=448) to collect the necessary data. The survey was distributed through the social network Facebook. After creating the constructed matrix of domination, the paper tested if the constructed matrix of domination matches the literature. In agreement with the current literature, the results showed that the individuals who scored higher on the constructed matrix of domination were members of the dominant groups in society. For example, the person who scored the highest on the constructed matrix

of domination was sixty-three year old white heterosexual male U.S. born citizen able bodied Christian business owner. Also, those who scored lower on the constructed matrix of domination were members of the minority groups in society. The constructed matrix of domination proved to be useful in predicting social trends. For example, according to the literature, people who are higher on the social hierarchy are less likely to be victims of domestic abuse. When the constructed matrix of domination was used as independent variable to determine who is more likely to be a victim of domestic abuse, those who scored higher on the constructed matrix of domination had lower probability of experiencing both physical and psychological domestic abuse.

Based on the results, the paper concludes that the framework of the matrix of domination could be successfully quantified. It could be used as a useful tool in social research. This exact constructed matrix of domination or a variation of this matrix could be used to test theory, formulate public policy, compare societies, or compare the same society at different moments in its history.

Chapter One

THE MATRIX OF DOMINATION AS THE INTERLOCKING SYSTEMS OF OPPRESSION

According to Patricia Hill Collins, the matrix of domination is the interlocking systems of oppression that includes race, gender, class, sexual orientation, religion, immigration status, disability and age. The main contribution of the idea of the matrix of domination is the introduction of a "both/and" conceptual tool to replace the "either/or" way of looking at the social world. It "moves us from the additive, separate systems approaches to oppression and toward […] the more fundamental issue of the social relations of Domination" (Collins, 1990). The definition of the matrix of domination includes two main ideas. First, it deals with the idea of oppression; it states that there is some form of social oppression based on race, class, gender, sexual orientation, religion, immigration status, disability, and age. Second, it discusses the interlocking nature of these systems of oppression. Instead of starting with one category, gender for example, and then adding in others such as age, sexual orientation, race, social class, and religion, Hill Collins sees these distinctive systems of oppression as parts of one overarching structure of domination (1990). This paper will discuss each of these points in the next section.

Oppression

Hill Collins points out that a fundamental characteristic of the matrix of domination is the "categorization of people, things, and ideas in terms of their difference from one another, black/white, male/female, reason/emotion,(which) gain their meaning only in relation to their difference from their oppositional counterpart" (Collins, 1986:S20). These differences imply that one category is "better" than the other and deserving of a dominant position in the social hierarchy. Racism, sexism, and most other forms of discrimination are the result of rational self-interest, based on the dominant group's "desire to preserve benefits and privileges that come with being a member of the dominant group," (McViegh & Sikkink, 2005:499) and being on the top of the social hierarchy.

Social hierarchy is produced through the deliberate division of society into oppressed and oppressors. The privilege of the dominant group is tied to the oppression of the oppressed groups (Constantine, 2002).The oppressed groups are given the undesirable status of the collective "other."The status of being the other implies being other than or different from the assumed norm of white male behavior" (Collins: S20). Otherness means being different, invisible, yet "sticking out like a sore thumb" (Andersen& Collins, 1998:23). For example, Hoagland mentions of heterosexualism and White Supremacy that one only makes sense in terms of the other. Heterosexualism is constructed as white women are framed in counter point to women of color.

Oppression is rooted in "institutionalized imbalanced flows of socially valued resources" (Schwalbe, 2008:26). A resource being, something that helps people in a given society satisfies a need or desire. So, resources are those things that a person could benefit from. For example, in America, "the male body and light skin can be valuable because of the responses they elicit from others" (Schwalbe, 2008:28) causing the owner of these valuable resources to gain a more respected and powerful place in the social hierarchy (Schwalbe, 2008). Power is "the capacity to influence, for one's own benefit, the forces that affects one's own life" (Pinderhughes, 1989:110). The power relationships between people assign each individual his/her place in the matrix of domination and determine who is subordinated. These assigned places are "the earliest and most formative experiences in human life" (Pinderhughes, 1989:110). The powerful individuals in the American society seize the valued resources, rendering the rest of society powerless and oppressed (Schwalbe, 2008).

Oppression is the difference between the lives of the dominant groups in society and those of the "other" people in society. New claims that "a group X is oppressed if, in certain respects, its members are systematically mistreated in comparison to non-Xs in a given social context, and if this mistreatment is justified or excused in terms of some alleged or real characteristic of the group." (2001:731) Abberley suggests similar definition for oppression. According to him, to claim that certain people are oppressed, we have to assume that they form

a group whose members are considered inferior, by some beneficiaries of said oppression, because they are members of that group. This inferior position must be related to or cause by certain ideology that justify this position, which is not normal or inevitable (Abberley, 1987).

Oppressive societies such as the United States institutionalize racism and other systems of oppression in four main domains: first, the social structure of power, such as institutional racism, is set up and organized to reproduce a system of inequalities that does not need daily maintenance to exist. This is a structure, into which the oppressed are born and will leave behind when they die. For example, social institutions such as banks, real estate, schools, and stores are all structured to benefit the people on top of the social structure. Second, societies use disciplinary rules and regulations of everyday life to uphold the social hierarchy instead of challenging it. Social hierarchy is organized through bureaucracies that rely on practices of surveillance which prevents any sudden change from occurring. Third, societies use culture to manufacture the ideas that justify the social hierarchy through mediums such as the media, family, and religious institutions. Finally, the domain of one-on-one interpersonal encounter shapes social relations among individuals in everyday life. These encounters involve social interactions where people accept social inequalities, between themselves and people who are higher and lower than them in the hierarchy, in their everyday life (Collins, 2009). For example, before slavery was outlawed in

the United States, raping black teenagers was regular occurrence, and the masters thought of their female slaves as cattle (Williams, 1991). These actions were normalized through the socially constructed popular ideas about race and gender. The notion of the superiority of the white man was institutionalized through the system of slavery.

Shcwalbe suggests that, oppression occurs when one group in society seeks advantage by defining another group as morally and/or intellectually inferior, this practice is coined, the "oppressive othering." Othering could create a pattern of interaction that reaffirms the ideology of difference. For example, middle class volunteers at homeless shelters could view the residents' complaints as a sign of ungratefulness, which in turn could cause more angry responses from the residents, reaffirming the volunteers' ideas that residents are ungrateful (2000). In that way, the middle class volunteers reaffirmed their unfavorable opinion of the, much lower, homeless class and legitimized their superior position. On the other hand, the impression that the elites possess powerful worthy selves- no matter the reality- can induce feelings of trust, awe, and/or fear that help to legitimize inequality and deter dissent (Fave, 1980). For example, the politicians' wives try to create the impression that their husbands are strong and moral, hence deserving of being elected (Schwalbe, 2000). Oppressors have the power to create an illusion of moral and intellectual superiority that cement their

position on top of the social hierarchy and increase the gap between their supposed morality and intellect, and that of the inferior people in society.

Hill Collins argues that there has to be a beneficiary, an oppressor, who benefits from the inferior status of the oppressed. She wrote that “Black whores made white virgins possible” (2000:145). Here, the beneficiaries are both the white male and female members of society. The white men benefit from the oppression of the white females, by controlling their sexual and reproductive practices, and he benefits from the subordination of black women who are used as “whores.” White women also benefited from the subordination of black women because being the supposed virgin is less traumatic than being forced to be a whore. “Race is determinant of access to desirable resources,” (Williams, 1994: 28) in this case, race, class, and gender gave the white man, the slaves owner, access to sexual freedoms that were coveted by other members of society. These perceived inferior members were denied the same freedoms because their oppressed status was an essential part in providing the coveted sexual freedoms to the slave owning white man.

As the socio-politically and numerically dominant group, white, male, able bodied, middle aged, protestant, upper-middle class, U.S. born citizens in the United States have used their political and cultural hegemony to shape the social order and understanding of American society. For example, the process of racial formation did not occur in a vacuum, but under a specific set of social and

material circumstances. Race is not only a socially created classification scheme that describes differences between groups. It characterizes social relationships between groups having unequal levels of power. The significance of racial ideologies and categories is not in their content but in how they affect social interactions and social stratifications (Doane & Bonilla-Silva, 2003).

According to the hegemonic view in the United States, the Protestant, White, heterosexual, able-bodied, middle-aged, upper class, US-born, male, culture is at the end of the evolutionary process. This cultural domination is facilitated by "powerful erotic archetypes in which deep prejudices are "felt" rather than reasoned, and thereby naturalized rather than beheld" (Williams, 1994:26). For example, Williams writes that white European tourists come to the States and visit the black churches as a part of their tour. They attend the ceremonies with obvious disrespectful attitude, such as being dressed in a tennis outfit, or leaving in the middle of the ceremony. It is as if the white people are looking at wild life or "the Lost Link" (Williams, 1994:25). In this case the white tourists pay for the "experience" of being in a black church. The church people's lives are invaded and disrupted by white people who think that black churches are exotic enough to be watched for entertainment. The Black churches are considered lower on the evolutionary path, lower enough to be entertaining to watch (Williams, 1994). The Critical Race Theory (CRT) suggests that in addition to the hegemonic white supremacy ideas about cultural hegemony, racial

minorities in the United States suffered on other dimensions such as: juridico-politically - Jim Crow, the three fifth clause, blacks has “no rights that white man was bound to respect-” economically -the white American wealth historically rests on red land and black labor, exploited labor-; and somatic sphere - one is alienated from one’s own skin (Crenshaw, 1995).

Intersectionality

Intersectional approaches view institutionalized racism, social class relations, gender inequalities, and nationalism expressed on both sides of state power as analytical constructs that explain the social organization in general. This approach focuses on uncovering connections among systems of oppression organized along axes of social class, gender, race and nationalism. Within paradigms of intersectionality, any specific social location where such systems meet or intersect generates a distinctive group history or experience (Collins, 1998). Intersectionality explores how people with multiple group identities navigate their everyday lives. For example, despite the popular idea of a default disabled person as asexual and child-like white males, the reality is that disabled individuals have different genders, races, and sexual orientations. Similarly, the Intersectional approach is crucial to the understanding of women who identify as both disabled and queer (Whitney, 2006). Because of the interlocking nature of the matrix of domination, a person’s place on one dimension such as race, could affect how this person experience her position on another dimension such as

disability. For example, while white special education girls are defined as victims of social inequalities, black girls are identified as the problem. A special education young female of color picked on that reality when she mentioned that her white classmates "live in a better world" (Ferri and Connor, 2009). Hoagland addresses similar two opposite realities in her article *Heterosexualism and White Supremacy*. She writes about heterosexual feminists, "I don't think that we live in the same society" (2007).

Within this framework, one may study each social category with all its complexities. Most social categories are composed of more than one position. For example, "old woman" category is composed of the two dimensions, age and gender. "Older women have been the object of study, but not necessarily with theories that have a potential for understanding intersections of age and gender, together with other central positions such as ethnicity, class, sexuality and disability" (Krekula, 2007: 156). Intersectionality is thus an attempt to take all these different positions into account when dealing with any social category.

PRODUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEMS OF OPPRESSION

The matrix, as interlocking systems of oppressing, works by applying oppressive tactics designed by the oppressors to keep the oppressed from revolting. Glenn argues that the oppressors need to keep the oppressed economically and politically weak in order to be easily exploited and to accept, even embrace, this exploitation (1985). In other words, "the privilege of those on

the top is dependent on the exploitation of those at the bottom […] the survival of those at the bottom is dependent on what they call "the social largess" of those at the top" (Zinn & Dill, 1994:5). According to the Critical Race Theory (CRT), the oppressed suffer from two types of subordination; first, symbolic subordination: social and political inequality; second, the material subordination: economic inequality. The material subordination's effects lasts for generations and cement the oppressive social order. For that reason, the eradication of formal barriers, such as segregation, meant more to those whose oppression was primarily symbolic. It did not alleviate the suffering of those who were suffering lasting material disadvantage, so it did not end, or decrease oppression (1994). Suffering material subordination limits the oppressed political participation and renders them chronically weak which nurture the current systems of oppression.

Social control

Freier discusses the different ways that the oppressors use to control the oppressed in his book *"Pedagogy of the Oppressed"*. He argues that, the oppressors are constantly conquering the oppressed by deploying calculated propaganda aimed at the masses. The masses are under constant attack by myths about what is normal and what is just. They are told that they have equal opportunity to the oppressors, and that their status in life depends on how hard they work, indicating that their lower status is their own fault. The constant media attack on the oppressed is designed to keep them under control. The oppressor

divides and rule in many ways, such as dividing the country into “local communities” and into leaders. The oppressors, pretending to seek harmonious existence with the oppressed, talks to representatives of the oppressed, tries and succeeds in preventing the oppressed from causing any real problems to them because the “representatives” are mostly traitors of their own class, and they basically work for the oppressors. Manipulation, in the form of pacts between the oppressors and oppressed is other part of the oppressors plan to control the oppressed. Cultural invasion impose the oppressors’ vision of the world on the oppressed. The oppressed come to see reality through the filter of the oppressors’ culture not through their own (2000).

The matrix of domination works by rendering some people disposable. Disposable people are easily controlled and necessary for oppression to work. There has to be group/or groups in every unjust society that are considered lower, subordinate, and “disposable” (Bales, 2004:232). The oppressed are coerced into a situation where they have very few options in life, and any of the supposed options exposes the oppressed to penalty, or deprivation (Frye, 1983). So, disposable people are in the oppressed position because the oppressors planned on putting them there. New argues against this point, she claims that oppression could occur without a clear beneficiary, she rejects the idea that oppressors have clear strategy to keep the oppressors in their place, instead she talks about oppression being the product of a routine of oppression that is tolerated by all

sides (2001). This view is not supported by many researchers in the field, For example, discussing desegregation, Bell argues that "just the fact that desegregation angers the whites suggests that desegregation benefits them in so many ways that are obvious […] desegregation could not be achieved without altering the status of the whites, and that is their reason for fighting desegregation" (Crenshaw, 1995: 22). Since oppression is the intentional production of barriers that separate two sides for the benefit of one of them. It follows that those benefiting, the oppressors, create and maintain these barriers (Frye, 1983). In the case of segregation, the beneficiaries were the white oppressors, and black Americans were the disposable people who were necessary for the survival of the American white supremacy.

A common control tactic is for the oppressors to render the oppressed invisible. They act as if the oppressed did not exist. For example, disabled people are either unnoticed or invisible, except in rare cases when they are hyper-visible as symbolic heroes and/or tragic victims. Either way, they are not "normal." "Disability is socially constructed through the failure or unwillingness to create ability among people who do not fit the physical and mental profile of "paradigm" citizens." (Wendell, 1996: 41). Disabled people are different, in a degrading manner. They are not the way society wants them to be, so they are pushed into the undesirable category of minority. Because disabled people are viewed as burden on the able-bodied society, they are perceived as undeserving of help.

“Unwillingness to provide help often takes the form of irrational rules governing insurance benefits and social assistance.” (Wendell, 1996: 41). Similarly, black women’s visibility depends on the situation. They are extremely visible when they do something that they should not be doing. White people, who seemed blind to black women struggling to the rare of the bus, suddenly gained 20/20 eye sight when one of these women sat in their assigned seats (Singley & Bell, 2002).

Laws and discrimination

Like hegemonic myths and ideologies, law is a method of controlling the oppressed. The myth of justice is an example of how the oppressors use legitimate violence to control the oppressed. Laws are inherently unjust; they are a form of state sponsored violence. Laws are created by the elites to serve their purposes and to help them control the oppressed. The fact that the elites are the only ones who have the power to reinforce laws is a testament to the unjust nature of the “law.” (Bob Avakian, "Yes there’s a conspiracy, to get the cops off.," 2010).

By cementing the oppressed place in society as inferior, criminal, and in need of control, the oppressors make sure that the oppressed will never challenge their privileged place in society. Their laws states that they live in a just society, so they want the oppressed to believe this assumption. For the oppressed, there is no protection because “if law only works for those with power, then for the powerless, there is no law” (Bale, 2004:178). The pseudo anti-discrimination laws in the United States chose certain behavior of the large number of human

behavior to be outlawed. So people who commit this discriminatory behavior are punished and society could pretend that all that is wrong with blacks is caused by personal merit not social disparities (Crenshaw, 1995). Alferi suggests that the American constitution legitimized the subordination of blacks, women, and Native Americans (2003). Ritter claims that "The constitutional order acts as an instrument of social design," (2009: 9). The United States was designed to prevent people of color, disabled people, immigrants, homosexuals, the elderly, the working poor, and the religious minorities from access to the coveted resources, causing a permanent inequality and discrimination.

In the nineteenth century America, disabled people were discriminated against by law. They were warehoused in massive institutions where they were segregated from the rest of the community and left to die. They were also subjected to involuntary sterilization, and disabled infants in America were denied medical care and left to die. This treatment was not against the law. This was the law. It was the law that was put in place by the oppressors who were using disposable people for their own benefit. They had no use for the disabled, so they terminated them (Weber, 2004). Today, disabled Americans are still suffering from involuntary segregation. For example, special education youth are assigned to different buildings in their schools. According to one special education student, it is a place of stigma and isolation (Ferri and Conner, 2009). One of the students mentioned in the article felt that people do not treat her differently, until they find

about the disability. She tries to keep her disability a secret, but it is an “open secret” because the other students see her in the disabled classes’ assigned area. When she talks to “normal” students, she feels that they know about her disability all she could think is “you know my secret” (Ferri & Connor, 2009).

Discrimination and social subordination are usually passed on from generation to generation. For that reason, the unfree conditions of entering to the United States, black enslavement, Mexicans in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Texas being occupied, and Chinese bought their passage for seven years of labor, imposed special liability on racial minorities, the religious discrimination, exclusion of homosexuals, and discrimination against people with disabilities still affect these minorities today. “Once into the migrant pattern, it was almost impossible for families or individuals to break out” (Glenn, 1985: 94). The discriminatory immigration policies of the past are part of the reason for the present inequalities. For example, Weber suggests that disabled immigrants suffered from discrimination based on their ethnicity, immigration status, disability, and class. They were feared because the state was worried about the national stock. Like cattle, the main reason for admitting immigrants to the United States was to use them as workers and/or breeders. Because disabled immigrants were perceived as bad workers and unhealthy breeders, they were excluded from entry to the States. The restrictions on disabled immigration were lifted fairly recently in the 1990s (2004). Hindu immigrants were excluded based on their

religion. They were considered “unhireable” based on the fact that Americans do not “like” them, so they were not expected to find jobs easily and they were expected to become a public charge (Weber, 2004). Homosexual immigrants were deported because they were considered "afflicted with psychopathic personality" (Stein, 2010: 45)

“Race colors law, crime, and community. It shadows the performance of public and private roles. It shades the meaning of relationships. And it stains the operating norms of institutions” (Alfieri 2003:1145). The civil rights movement drove racism under the ground; it did not end it. After the civil rights, “to be black […] is to feel the touch of hidden hands pressing down upon you” (Singley & Bell, 2002: 23). For example, Hill Collins suggests that African Americans are treated "bodies" for the prison system to function. In other words they are disposable, not important as individuals, but as "bodies" (2009). The Chinese immigrants who built the rail-road were bodies, and African Americans in the plantations were bodies. Every time one of these bodies comes to life and start suggesting that s/he is an individual, s/he is silenced by the oppressors (Collins, 2009). The difference between being a disposable body or a human with full rights depends on race, class, gender, sexual orientation, ability, immigration status, religion, and age.

Critical Race Theory claims that the white Americans were the beneficiaries of the pseudo victory of desegregation. For example, Brown vs.

Board of Education did not grant equal educational opportunity. The practical value of Brown is irrelevant. The point was not segregation in and of itself. In fact, forcing integration could be seen as unconstitutional as forced segregation, in just societies. If there was social equality, black schools would not suffer from lack of resources. In the United States, the only way for black children to get resources was to be in the same schools with white children. Because being black is so stigmatized, and the black children's skin color prevents them from getting equal opportunity in education, segregation needed to end because it meant less resources and less access to quality education. Desegregation allowed the middle and upper class whites to still have segregated schools without the stigma of segregation. All they had to do was to create private expensive schools in the exclusively white neighborhoods. The white students who remained in the desegregated schools forced their black classmates into resegregation within the desegregated schools by refusing to deal with them (Crenshaw, 1995). Law ended official segregation but it did not outlaw segregation within schools. In fact, segregation within schools, work places and neighborhoods still exists today, and it is not illegal for white people to "choose" not to deal with colored colleagues.

Legitimizing oppression

People who deal with the segregation of the matrix of domination in their everyday life reproduce the social systems of oppression just by being a part of those systems. For example, jobs are divided into color coded systems of

oppression: blue collar jobs are lower level, dirty hyper-masculine jobs. Blue collar workers are "compensated" for their hard dirty, low paying jobs by the prestige of being in a hyper-masculine job. Pink collar jobs are women jobs, they are considered "appropriate for women." White collar jobs are a different kind of refined masculine jobs where people engage in a more "intellectual labor" which is a more refined type of hegemonic masculinity (Lucas & Steimel, 2009). These color coded hierarchy cements the hegemonic view of the socially accepted place of different people in society. Jobs racial segregation insured that racial minorities were not competing with the white workers. The high paying "cleaner" jobs were reserved to the white workers, and the low paying jobs were the minorities' only choice. In a similar fashion, sexual division of labor, which started with the industrial revolution, is an occupational segregation that prevented women from gaining enough money outside the home to be able to be independent. This exploitation of women led to their historic subordination (Glenn, 1985). Exploitation is not merely using coercion to force people to do what they would rather not do. Exploitation involves using people's bodies and minds to create resources that they are not fully compensated for, (Schwalbe, 2008) but instead the oppressed are stuck in low paying jobs that separate them from the privileged positions of the elites.

For the relationship between oppressor and oppressed to work the way it does, there has to be a certain ideology that justifies and normalize this

relationship and represent it as legitimate. The idea that the minority status is the exception, and that the minorities' goal should be to be as close to the majority as possible is necessary for oppression to flourish (Abberley, 1987). The hegemonic idea in the American society is that the minorities need to be controlled. For example, "women with motor impairment face medical obstacle to sexuality" (Wilkerson 2002:34). They are denied the birth control pill based on the assumption that they are not going to be sexual active as disabled people because it is not normal. Mentally challenged patients have to receive permission from the doctor to get married. The legitimate worthiness of the doctors is not natural. "Medical students learn to fashion a cloak of competence to legitimate their status as physicians." (Schwalbe& Gvodwin& Holden& Schrock& Thompson& Wolkomir, 2000: 424). This reveals the cultural norms that view doctors as legitimately capable of asserting control over the imperfect bodies and minds of the disabled persons, and privilege an illusionary perfect body and mind, namely the doctor's, and tries to control the real imperfect bodies (Wilkerson, 2002). For this relationship to work, it is critical that both the oppressor and the oppressed believe in its legitimacy.

Hill Collins suggests that in the U.S., the historically oppressed groups, who are perceived as legitimately undesirable, are assigned a "social black" or "black by proxy" place in the social hierarchy. Since social blackness is an assigned category, membership is involuntary. Powerful people assign this

undesirable place for people who are perceived as inferior such as, immigrants, disabled individuals, “sexual deviants,” working poor, religious minorities, and the very old and very young. These minorities are bearing the burden of racism, sexism, heterosexism, religious discrimination, and other forms of oppression and discrimination. Social blackness is about unequal power relations brought about by racism and other forms of discrimination. For example, non-black welfare recipients are blackened and gendered (2009). Williams argues the same point when she writes that underclass is a euphemism for blackness. Middle-class is a euphemism for whiteness, which cements the perception of black American as legitimately lower than the Americans (1994).

Color Blindness

One of the most effective American propaganda tools is the myth of equal opportunity. Color blindness, and all other claims of neutrality about sex, sexual orientation, ability, immigration status, religion, or class are the basis that the new racism, and other forms of discrimination, are built on. Color-blindness creates racism without racists. It is the situation where racist remarks are punished and people know what is acceptable and what is not in public, people still practice their racial biases in private. The myth of color blindness is a hegemonic idea designed to justify the status-quo by convincing the oppressed that it is normal. Color blindness myth is asking members of society to imagine society as divided into public and private spheres. So in the public sphere we are coerced into

pretending that color does not matter regardless of our inner beliefs that are kept locked in the private sphere. In some cases the politically correct person's private sphere might be just him/herself, causing alienation. This person might be forced to pretend to be color blind even to his/her own family. The myth of color blindness cannot function without colored people. It needs people who are visibly colored to be seen to provide evidence that color is not important (Collins, 2009).

Color blindness is a myth that tries to convince people that there is no racial discrimination. If there is no racial discrimination, and color does not really matter then subordination of minorities is their own fault. For example, today people believe that there is no institutional discrimination in higher education because there are standardized tests. Of course in reality, whites are more likely to attend and graduate from college (Walter & Perna, 2000). So people still "see" racial inequality but now they "explain" it differently, in terms of individual failures on part of people of color. For example, privileged people might claim that there are less people of color in higher education because their scores are lower on the GRE, not because of discrimination. However, the assumption that the GRE is a predictor of academic performance proved wrong. Recent studies show that there is no connection between GRE and academic performance (Scott, & Shaw, 1985). So, it could be argued that the GRE is a way of keeping the people of color out. This myth absolves the privileged people from responsibility. The myth of equal opportunity benefits the privileged populations; they argue that

if public institutions do not cause racial inequality then why should they take responsibility for fixing it (Collins, 2009). Of course this is a self serving myth that the oppressors created, especially when it comes to higher education, because when taking race, class, gender, and all the other categories of discrimination into account, those who win out in the existing system have no claim to be the best (Crenshaw, 1995).

Williams suggests that the claim of blindness to characteristics that cause minority status, such as race, class, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, immigration status, and disability is unsubstantiated. She argues that the tension between material condition and what one is cultured to see or not see is a tension faced by any society driven by bitter histories of imposed hierarchy. Color blindness is a lie that is forced on the minorities in America. Children of color in America are told that their color does not matter, but the fact that they are forced to believe that indicates that color does matter. The children are "pulled between the clarity of their own experiences and the alienating terms in which they must seek social acceptance" (Williams, 1998: 4). Williams herself learned that she was black at the age of three. She learned that she "was black, the colored kid, monkeychild, different" (Williams, 1998:7). Color does not matter to white America because it does not affect them. Their logic is that "I don't think about color, therefore your problems doesn't exist" (Williams, 1998:4). Un-raced self-

identifying people, mostly white, are always anxiously maintaining that it doesn't matter because they are trying to deny their privileged position.

Similarly, immigrants are told that their immigration status does not matter, but Immigrants, especially third world immigrants, are expected to have third world stories, or narratives. They are expected to be exotic and different. Immigrants soon learn that they are considered different in a degrading manner. Mohanty writes about simple pseudo compliments that reminded her of her perceived inferior place in the American society, such as being called "you are so smart" (2003: 127). Viewing immigrants as exotic is a sign of difference in power, so it cannot be included within a discourse of "harmony in diversity" (2003: 193). Also, in diversity classes, minorities students participate as the "knowers," (2003:203) again, separating them from the "normal students." In that instance, immigrants' status as others is legitimatized. They are reminded that they are defined in terms of their differences from the white Americans, by their "otherness."

For those who have been oppressed for so long, sometimes they ask for too little, for example W. E. B. Dubois argues that there are people who "deserve" to be educated; he assumes that they are the "talented tenth" of the population. These are the people who are going to guide the rest of their race (Dubois, 1903). He used the oppressors' language of "deserving" something instead of having the right to it. In this case, the matrix affected Dubois actions, by lowering his asks

from the White society. Dubois reproduced the matrix by believing in the oppressors' ideology of "deserving" education instead of having the right to it.

Accepting the current social order is normal helps reproduce social systems of oppression. The idea of normal is socially constructed to cement the matrix and legitimize the oppressors' place. Hoagland argues that the real problem with the lesbian movements is that they are trying to prove that they are normal people. According to her, that attitude is supporting and reproducing the current systems of oppression (2009). That is how the matrix stays strong.

People do know their place in the matrix of domination. Most of the human-race spends most of their lives trying to hold on to, or change, their places in the matrix of domination. "In fact, much of human history can be read as a series of stories about powerful groups […] enslaving […] weaker people, creating laws and governments to serve their interests, and inventing ideas to justify their action." (Schwalbe, 2008:32). For example, in the United States, people of color are subordinated. The oppressor's place, such as "whiteness, is the location from which others are defined and judged, since it is white people who hold the power to do so." (Doane & Bonilla-Silva, 2003:24). C R T claims that "From the beginning we learned, not as an article of political faith, but simply as a fact of life, that our fate and that of all persons of similar hue were inseparably intertwined" (1995: 80). Accordingly, being able to identify one's position as an oppressed or oppressor is a simple fact of life. For example, when

asked how much a white person would be willing to give-up his white skin and turn black for, a white person answered: 50 million dollars (Singley & Bell, 2002).

AGENCY, POWER, AND OPPRESSION

Some sociologists argue that the dominant groups are completely unaware of the social mechanisms that guaranteed them a disproportionate share of societal benefits (McViegh & Sikkink, 2005 : 502). Other sociologists believe that the dominant groups act as if they fear an impending takeover and they strive to contain people of color safely by categorizing and/or dehumanizing them and keeping them under surveillance. Almost two thirds of whites in a national survey stated that they believe that whites have not benefited from past or present discrimination and that whites should not be obliged to right any wrongs.

According to Hill Collins, individuals who are lower on the social hierarchy are defined by the oppressors (Collins, 2000). Dubois argues that oppressed groups start believing in their inferiority to the point that it become hard for them to fight for freedoms that they are not sure that they have the right to demand (Dubois, 1902). That is the reason for the dominant groups' attempts to increase the distance between themselves and the subordinate groups, both geographically and socially (McViegh & Sikkink, 2005). Dubois describes continues oppression as a veil that keeps the light from shinning on the oppressed

people, and make sure that they never even think of breaking through (Dubois, 1902).

Invisibility

Frye argues that being invisible, the oppressed lose their agency. The oppressed are made invisible by the oppressors, and they are expected to occupy no space (1983). They are expected to buy into the oppressors' ideology and accept it. The oppressed are even expected to identify with and "connect" with other oppressed people, who are seen as similar to themselves, whether they like it or not. These expectations are taking away their right to choose their allies (Andersen & Collins, 1998). A white writer remembers an encounter in the seventh grade, when he pretended that he did not recognize his black friends. He explains that his actions rendered the black children "more than dead, beings that never exist…unworthy of his (my) gaze, dirt on the floor" (Singley & Bell, 2002: 14). People of color do not have the power to demand to be recognized. These daily reminder of the perceived inferiority of the oppressed is a way to control them and take their agency away. The writer knew that it was unfair, but he also knew that allowing the oppressed to have agency could affect his privileged position (Singley & Bell, 2002).

Hill Collins suggests that minorities do not always have the means or power to speak up and be heard, which decreases their agency and their capacity for revolution. She writes about her experience as a little student who tried to

challenge the notion that all is well with the system, when she refused to act as a token and give a speech that was doctored by her teacher (Collins, 2009). But, the fact that she was "silenced," by not giving the speech indicates the high barriers that the system put to prevent minorities from entering the conversation, or being heard, is working (Crenshaw, 1995). As Powell puts it, "I feel spoken for and I feel spoken about, but rarely do I feel spoken to" (Crenshaw, 1995:81). Today's oppressors are much more sophisticated than Marx's bourgeoisie; they succeeded in constructing powerful systems of oppression that keeps the oppressed under control. Increased pressures on the oppressed caused by disasters is not going to lead to a Marxist revolution like Marx suggested, instead, it will lead to a more submissive, more miserable oppressed minorities (Aron, 1955).Williams discusses her fear of the state of triage because, to her, triage means that there isn't enough to go around, so those with the least should be written off first because it will take more to save them anyway. When there is a lack of resources, the oppressed are the first, and most of the time the only ones, to suffer the consequences of any disaster (Williams, 1994). With the oppressed carrying the burdens of disasters, in addition to being regularly exploited; it is not likely that they will rise up and revolt.

Dual consciousness

Dion-Buffalo and Mohawk suggest that agency is more than a rejection of the oppressor's ideology. It is the decisions and action that the oppressed perform

with zero influence from the oppressor. The oppressed have three choices: to become good subjects, accepting the oppressors' control; to become bad subjects, resisting this control; or to become non-subjects, acting and thinking in a way removed from the control of the oppressors (as cited in Esteva and Prakash, 1998: 45). In short, agency is the act of moving away from the subject position.

Wilkerson suggests that individuals who are socially perceived as "not normal," such as the physically disabled, are denied agency over their own bodies. For example, "Women with motor impairment face medical obstacle to sexuality" (2002:34). They are denied the birth control pill based on the assumption that they are not supposed to be sexually active as disabled people because it is not normal. Mentally challenged patients have to take permission from the doctor to get married. This reveals the cultural norms that privilege an illusionary perfect body at the expense of the real imperfect bodies and decrease the sexual agency of the disabled, who are perceived as deviating from the norm (Wilkerson, 2002).

According to Freire, the oppressed agency is limited by their dual consciousness, the oppressed own and the internalized consciousness of the oppressor. To the oppressed, to be is to be like the oppressor. The oppressed are terrified of opposing the oppressor, when they do, they feel guilty. The oppressor is inside them. In that way, "the oppressor becomes the oppressed model of manhood" (Freire, 2000:46). Because oppression is domesticating, it can absorb

people into its routine. The oppressed loses the ability to confront reality. The illusionary reality that serves the interests of the oppressor is the reality that the oppressed live in. Eventually, this reality becomes the norm, and resistance is seen as violent, unnatural, and unlawful.

Schwalbe suggests that living in unjust society, the oppressed might think that it is in their best interest to not have agency. Schwalbe call that “trade power for patronage” (2000:426). For example, “little sisters” of fraternity men seek status by objectifying themselves to the men as sexual objects. In the same fashion, black parents conspire with the white majority to put their black children exactly where society want, beneath the white people. Parents suppress any rebellion in their children because they want to protect them from the white man’s wrath. In a way, they are making it easier for white people to control their children (Singley & Bell, 2002). In these cases, people feel that being protected from the oppressor is more beneficial than resisting oppression. Also, counter surveillance, which is a more submissive agency gives the oppressed the false impression that they have agency. Counter surveillance takes place when the less powerful (slave, maid, student) watch the more powerful (master, employer, professor) and use this knowledge to navigate the unequal power relations that join them (Collins, 2009).

False consciousness, denial, being marginalized, and limitation caused by subordinate status makes any meaningful social struggle difficult, if not

impossible, which in turn reduces or takes away the oppressed agency. Most subordinated people continue to have faith in the very system that oppressed them. For example, Every time activist lawyers win a right, it is integrated within an ideological framework that it's aims to maintain the collective passivity (Crenshaw, 1995). The elites, when faced with no other choice, give the oppressed just enough pseudo rights to prevent them from revolting without giving them any real rights. However, Essed suggests that "individuals do not necessarily and unthinkingly accept dominant ideology" (1994:101), and that the oppressors are reproducing the current systems of oppression that benefits them (Essed, 1994:101). This suggests that the oppressed are using their agency to try to end oppression, and the oppressors are pushing in the opposite direction. The fact that the American society is still an unjust society suggests that the oppressed do not have enough power or agency to change society.

To summarize, chapter one discusses Hill Collin's matrix of domination which according to her is the interlocking systems of oppression. These systems of oppression include race, class, gender, sexual orientation, age, immigration status, disability, and religion. Hill Collin's matrix of domination deals with two ideas; oppression and intersectionality. Oppression occurs when one group in society seeks advantage by defining another group as morally and/or intellectually inferior. In the United States, the white heterosexual able-bodied middle-aged upper-class U.S. born protestant male is the dominant group. Intersectionality,

suggests that any specific social location where the different systems of oppression meet or intersect generates a unique group history or experience.

To produce and maintain the current systems of oppression, the oppressors use different tactics for social control. The oppressors use discriminatory laws and hegemonic myths and ideologies such as the myth of justice and color blindness to legitimize their place on top of the social hierarchy. These myths normalize the unjust social order and lead the oppressed to accept and reproduce the same matrix of domination.

Being subjected to oppression and powerlessness for too long, the oppressed could lose their agency, which decreases their ability to change the unjust social hierarchy, or matrix of domination. The oppressed eventually develop dual consciousness, or false consciousness, which means that their decisions, beliefs, and actions become influenced by the oppressors' ideology. The fact that the American society is still an unjust society suggests that the oppressed do not have enough power and agency to change it yet. This paper will construct a numeric matrix of domination that will capture the current American social hierarchy as it is currently.

Chapter Two

MEASURING THE SOCIAL HIERARCHY

Measuring social hierarchy is not a new idea. In Thailand, the Thais are allocated number of imaginary rice fields as their worth in society. Free men are allocated twenty-five fields, ministers ten thousand fields, and slaves only fifteen fields. (Bale, 2004:44). The idea of quantifying the matrix of domination is similar. A quantified matrix of domination could help social researchers compare societies by identifying the components of the matrix of domination specific to each country and measuring the difference between being low and high in the social hierarchy, not in imaginary fields of rice but in imaginary points on the scale called the matrix of domination.

The idea of investigating the intersectional relationships between different systems of oppression within the American matrix of domination using quantitative methodology has been used before. Many scholars used components of the matrix to better understand certain research questions. For example, Spalter-Roth used the interaction between gender and race to study the “special cost, or penalty, or effect, for example, associated with being Black and a woman that cannot be reduced to additive effects”(1999:458) in her article *"I Don't Feel Right Sized; I Feel Out-of-Work Sized": Gender, Race, Ethnicity, and the Unequal Costs of Displacement*. She found that “it makes sense to follow feminist theorists on the need to examine how both race and gender affect experience. White men,

White women, Black men, Black women, and Hispanic men and women each experienced a different set of outcomes that would not have been fully explained by examining their race, gender, or ethnicity net of the other ascribed categories."(1999:474)

The matrix of domination could help explain seemingly unrelated topics. For example, among the Asian population in the United States, the native born Asian-Americans have more disabled individuals on average than immigrant Asian-Americans. This phenomenon, "the healthy immigrant effect," (Mutchler& Prakash&Burr, 2007) suggests that immigration policies are biased towards healthy individuals. This explanation used the immigration status, disability, and race to account for a phenomenon that was perceived as purely biological few years ago.

Like the idea of social blackness, which is a place in the power hierarchy, or the matrix of domination that is assigned to some people, mostly black, my idea is to create certain places on a constructed matrix of domination then find who occupy these places. A numeric matrix of domination is expected to identify numeric place on the social hierarchy. The second step would be to identify who are assigned a low status in the social hierarchy. After finding who occupy the different places on the matrix of domination, future researchers would be able to investigate the obvious question: Why is it that way?

In 1851, when Sojourner Truth, defiantly asked “Aren’t I A Woman,” she described specific differences between her life and the lives of white women. She stated that “Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! […] I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me […] I have borne thirteen children, and seen most all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me.” (Sojourner Truth, 1851) Today, sociologists can compare today’s America as they know it to her America. This paper is an attempt to numerically describe today’s America, my America, from my stand point as a colored, Middle Eastern Christian, middle aged, underclass, asexual, disabled, female immigrant social researcher. Once the scientific world has a clear numeric description of today’s America, it will be possible to compare today’s America to other societies and other periods in history. By quantifying the 2010 American matrix of domination, sociologists gain great insights into the power relations in this specific moment of the American history.

ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF THE CONSTRUCTED MATRIX OF DOMINATION

This paper attempts to describe the different individuals in the social hierarchy in terms of their scores on the quantified matrix of domination. It seeks to create a numeric, and coherent, way of grouping the abstract terms of “people who are low on the social hierarchy”, “people who are high on the social

hierarchy, or “the elites” that are frequently used both in the academic and regular settings into distinctive, identifiable, and discriminative categories. Once the different individuals in a particular society are grouped in such categories, they are easier to be studies and understood in terms of their place in the social hierarchy.

A valid quantified matrix of domination is a construct that represents a realistic numeric snap shot of the American social hierarchy at the time of the survey (2010). Given the literature reviewed above, I came to the conclusion that a credible matrix of domination that represents the current social hierarchy in the United States will have face validity, matching the social reality as reported in the literature review. Individuals who are considered oppressed are expected to have lower scores on the constructed matrix of domination. Those who are members of the dominant groups in the current American society are expected to have high scores. Because it is not an additive model, individuals with similar scores on the constructed matrix of domination are expected to have different sets of unique combinations of privilege and penalty (disprivilege) based on each individual’s own unique experiences. Finally, I expect the constructed matrix of domination to provide accurate predictions of the current social phenomenon, such as who is more likely to be a victim of domestic abuse. Statistics suggest that people who are lower on the matrix of domination are more likely to be victims of domestic abuse (Family Violence and Prevention Fund, 2011).

To summarize, the constructed matrix of domination is more likely to be an accurate description of the current social hierarchy in the United States if:

First, respondents who score highest on the matrix of domination are more likely to be members of the majority in the American society (white, protestant, heterosexual, upper class, US born, able bodied, middle aged, and males).

Second, respondents who score lowest on the matrix are more likely to be members of the minority groups in Society (colored, non-protestant, homosexual, lower class, undocumented immigrants, disabled, young, females)

Third, respondents whose scores are similar on the matrix might have different combinations of privilege and disprivilege.

Fourth: The higher the matrix score, the lower the probability of a person experiencing physical domestic abuse.

Fifth: The higher the matrix score, the lower the probability of a person experiencing emotional domestic abuse.

CONSTRUCTING THE MATRIX OF DOMINATION

The goal of the analysis is to create a factor model of the interlocking systems of oppression so that the constructed matrix of domination can be used to represent a realistic description of the person's place in interlocking systems of oppression. This will allow social researchers to use the individual's constructed matrix of domination score as a representation of this particular individual's place in the social hierarchy. Knowing every individual's place on the social hierarchy,

researchers will be able to use the matrix of domination score as an independent variable in the field of social research. For example, the matrix of domination could be used to test which segments of society are more likely to be foster parents, or are at higher risk of committing suicide.

Factor analysis is a statistical method used to describe variability among observed variables in terms of a potentially lower number of unobserved variables called factors. It is possible, for example, that variations in three or four observed variables mainly reflect the variations in a single unobserved variable. Exploratory factor analysis provides the number of factors as well as the patterns of the factor loadings (Pearce, 2011).

I used Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and not confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) because in EFA "a detailed model relating the latent to the observed variables is not specified in advance […] CFA requires a detailed and identified model" (Bollen, 1989:228). CFA "test the hypothesis that a relationship between the observed variables and their underlying latent construct(s) exists" (Suhr). EFA "explore the possible underlying structure of a set of interrelated variables without imposing any preconceived structure on the outcome" (Suhr).

The quantifying of the framework of the matrix of domination is an exploratory research of the idea of quantifying the eight systems of oppression. So, I was not trying to manipulate the data in any particular way to test hypothesis or confirm certain theory. Instead, I wanted the exploratory factor analysis to

suggest any underlying patterns in the data without my interference (Bollen, 1989). The goal was to find the latent variable or variables, if any, behind the eight observed variables of the eight systems of oppression and to explore the possible relationships between these eight systems of oppression.

Data for this project came from an on-line survey that I circulated through the social network facebook. I provided a detailed list of the Facebook pages where I posted the survey in Appendix B. Participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous. I asked the respondents to choose on a scale from 0-10 (where 0=not at all, and 10= very much so) how much discrimination they face because of their place on each systems of oppression within the matrix of domination (these are the observed variables). I used these questions, using exploratory factor analysis, to construct the self reported place on the matrix of domination. I also asked the respondents about their demographic information: age, race, sexual orientation, gender, disability, immigration status, religion, education, income, and occupation. The last three are the component of the class dimension. After construction the matrix of domination based on the degree of discrimination each respondent was subjected to, I will compare each respondent's place on the eight systems of oppression with her/his score on the constructed matrix to determine the validity of the constructed matrix of domination. Finally, I asked about the number of incidents of domestic abuse that the respondent was subjected to. I will use these questions as dependent variables

to explore whether the constructed matrix of domination reflects social trends correctly. I provided the codebook for the survey in Appendix A.

In the first exploratory factor analysis, the three questions about each respondent's experiences regarding discrimination were used as the observed variables to extract one Latent variable for each of the eight systems of oppression (racism, sexism, ageism, ableism, classism, heterosexism, anti immigrant sentiments, and religious discrimination). In the second step of the exploratory factor analysis, the eight systems of oppression variables, now used as the observed variables, were used to extract the latent variable, the matrix of domination. The exploratory factor analysis tables are provided in Appendix C.

FINDINGS

Descriptive Statistics

The table below presents descriptive characteristics of my sample.

Category	% or Mean
Gender	
Male	37
Female	61
Transgender (M-F)	1
Transgender (F-M)	0.7
Race	
Asian	2.1
Black	7.8
White	76.2
Native American	0.3
Hispanic	9.1
Immigration status	
Undocumented	3

Documented	3
Naturalized	5.6
US born	87.3
Disability status	
No disability	64.2
Eyesight	7
Hearing	2
Mobility	1.7
Cancer	0.8
diabetes	1.7
HIV positive	0.8
Obesity	3.7
Psychological disability	3.4
learning disability	3.1
Age	36.52
Income	33490.23
Highest year of education	15.51
Sexual orientation	
Homosexual	11.7
Heterosexual	74.7
Bisexual	11.2
Asexual	2.4
Religion	
Atheist	7
No religion	29.4
Catholic	17.4
Jewish	3
Muslim	1
Protestant	27.4
Buddhist	3
Hindu	1

The majority of the respondents in this survey are members of the dominant groups in society, for example 76.2 percent are white, 87.3 percent are U.S. born citizens, 64.2 percent have no disability, 74.7 heterosexual, and 27.4

percent are protestant. However, almost all of the minority groups are represented. For example, three percent of the respondents were undocumented immigrants, 2.4 percent were asexual, and 1.7 percent were transgendered. There was no single group that was not represented at all.

The exploratory factor analysis

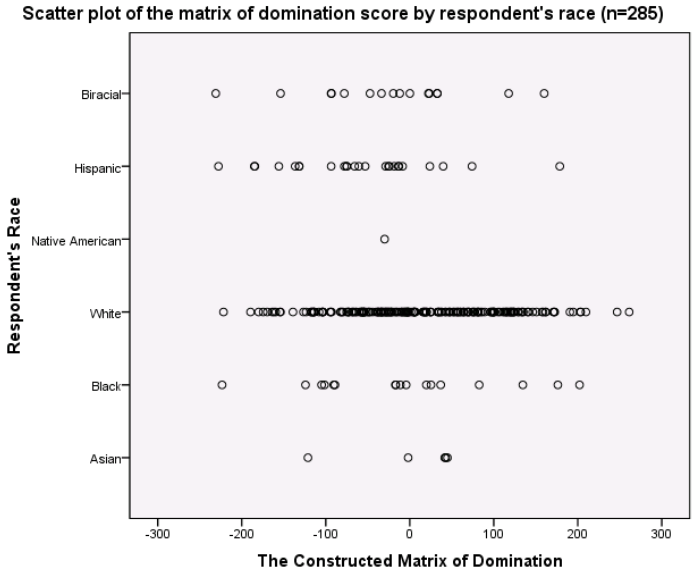
The exploratory factor analysis results, suggests that the constructed matrix of domination, will account for a great amount of variance. This exploratory factor analyses resulted in a continuous variable for the matrix of domination. Each respondent had a unique score on the constructed matrix of domination. The tables below show the factorability of each of the systems of oppression, and the factor loading of the matrix of domination. (I provided detailed tables of the factor analysis in Appendix C)

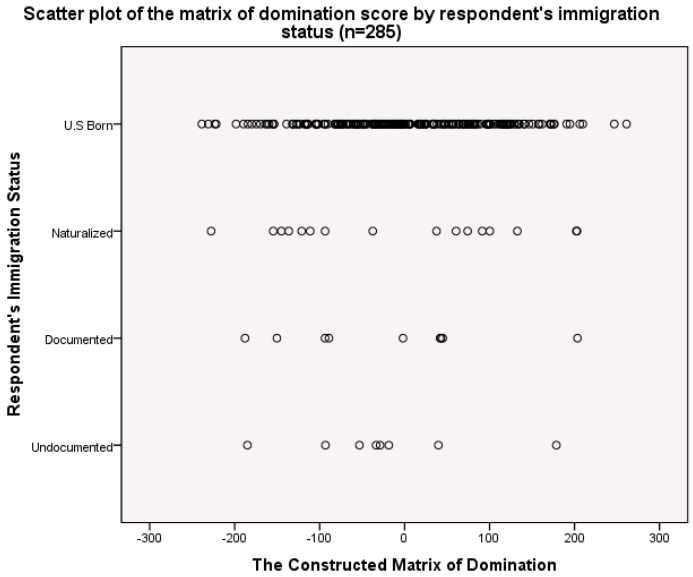
Table of the factorability results (n=285)

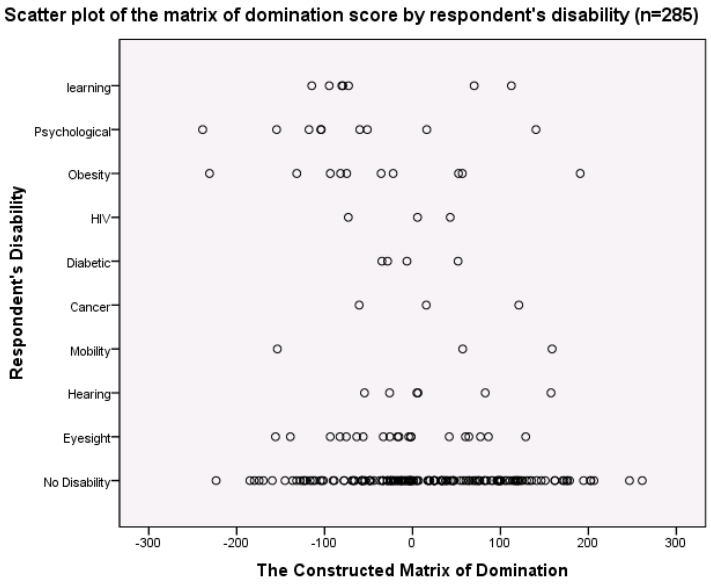
Factor name	KMO	Amount of variance
Immigration Discrimination	0.543	Acceptable
Heterosexism	0.599	Acceptable
Ageism	0.698	Fare
Classism	0.671	Fare
Ableism	0.685	Fare
Religious discrimination	0.683	Fare
Sexism	0.728	Substantial
The matrix of Domination	0.851	Great

Table of the matrix of domination model (n=285)	
variable	Factor loading
Ageism	0.599
Classism	0.772
Ableism	0.705
Religious discrimination	0.45
Immigration discrimination	0.675
Sexism	0.747
Heterosexism	0.611
Racism	0.68

The highest score on the constructed matrix of domination was 261 and the lowest score was -239. The standard deviation was 100. The results suggest that members of each category on a given system of oppression have different matrix scores. Below are three scatter plots representing the constructed matrix of domination score by race, immigration status, and disability. As shown in the scatter plots, the respondents in each category are not clustered at one end of the matrix of domination. Instead they are spread, indicating that no one system of oppression dictates the person's place on the constructed matrix of domination.


Scatter plot of the matrix of domination score by respondent's race (n=285)
Respondent's Race
Biracial
Hispanic
Native American
White
Black
Asian
-300
-200
-100
0
100
200
300
The Constructed Matrix of Domination


Scatter plot of the matrix of domination score by respondent's immigration status (n=285)
Respondent's Immigration Status
U.S Born
Naturalized
Documented
Undocumented
-300
-200
-100
0
100
200
300
The Constructed Matrix of Domination



The person who scored the highest on my constructed matrix of domination fits the literature exactly. He was a 63 year old white heterosexual male U.S. born citizen able bodied Christian business owner. The person who scored the second highest fit all the categories except the gender category. She is a female. The respondent who scored the third highest does not fit the religion or age category. He is 19 years old Jewish. He did not answer the disability question. The fourth highest score belong to a person who does not fit at least one of the categories. He is a Middle Eastern respondent who did not answer the religion question. There are two fifth highest scores. The first does not fit the immigration category. He is a naturalized citizen. The second does not fit two of the categories. He is obese and a documented immigrant.

The person who scored the lowest on the constructed matrix of domination fits five of the minority categories. She is female, unemployed, biracial, psychologically disabled, and bisexual. The respondent who scored the second lowest also fits five of the minority categories. She is a female, multi racial, obese, with no religion, and unemployed. The third lowest score fits four of the eight categories. She is female, Hispanic, naturalized citizen, with multiple disabilities (obese, diabetic, learning disabilities). The fourth lowest score has three minority categories; she is a black female with high school diploma. She works in the army

One set of two respondents who shared a similar score on the constructed matrix of domination differ in race, employment, and religion, but they have similar gender, sexual orientation, and education. They scored the same on the matrix if domination. One set of three respondents who shared a similar score on the constructed matrix of domination consists of three respondents who are similar in race, gender, disability, two of them are similar in immigration status and the third did not answer the question about immigration status. Two of them are similar in religion two of them are similar in education. The only group of four that has the two of the respondent that are similar in disability (both have eye sight disability), religion, gender, and the other two are female, have similar age (25 and 26), income (20,000), able bodied, one has no religion and the other is Jewish. Three of the respondents have the same immigration status. And three

have the same sexual orientation. I provided a detailed list of similar scores on the constructed matrix of domination in Appendix C.

As shown in the table below, the result of the logistic regression analysis of the dichotomous dependent variable representing physical abuse and the constructed matrix of domination as the predictor variable suggests that the matrix of domination score has a negative effect on the probability of experiencing physical domestic abuse. The results are significant at the 0.001 level. This result indicates that individuals who are higher on the matrix of domination are less likely to experience physical domestic abuse.

Logistic regression model of the effect of the Matrix score on the probability of Physical Abuse

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1[a]	TheMatrix	-.006	.001	14.453	1	.000	.994	.992	.997
	Constant	-1.073	.143	56.419	1	.000	.342		

As shown in the table below, the result of the logistic regression analysis of the dichotomous dependent variable representing psychological abuse and the constructed matrix of domination as the predictor variable suggests that the matrix of domination score has a negative effect on the probability of experiencing psychological domestic abuse. The results are significant at the 0.001 level. This result indicates that individuals who are higher on the matrix of domination are less likely to experience psychological domestic abuse.

logistic regression model of the effect of the Matrix score on the probability of psychological Abuse

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Upper
Step 1[a]	TheMatrix	-.007	.001	27.670	1	.000	.993	.990	.995
	Constant	-.143	.126	1.274	1	.259	.867		

DISCUSSION

The goal of this research project is to quantify the framework of the matrix of domination into one constructed variable. Following Hill Collin's description of the interlocking nature of the systems of oppression (1990), I envisioned the constructed matrix of domination as an indicator of the amount of oppression that an individual is subjected to based on race, class, gender, sexual orientation, age, immigration status, disability, and religion.

This constructed matrix of domination is not an additive model that used each of the eight systems of oppression as independent variables in an attempt to measure the effect of being a member of each of these groups on the individual's place in the social hierarchy. For that reason, I did not use the multiple regression techniques to construct the matrix of domination.

This constructed matrix of domination is an attempt to measure the degree of experienced discrimination or lack of discrimination that each respondent is subjected to based on where s/he falls on each of the interlocking systems of oppression. Because each individual has a "unique personal biography

made up of concrete experiences, values, motivations, and emotions," (Collins, 1990:229) it follows that two individuals who are in the same categories on each of the eight systems of oppression, for example two heterosexual disabled middle-aged middle-class U.S. born protestant black females, could experience different degrees of oppression based on their unique experiences. For that reason, I used factor analysis of the reported degree of discrimination caused by belonging to a certain category in each system of oppression to construct a latent variable that describes the category instead of using the actual category. For example, I did not use race as a variable, instead, I used the latent variable, racism.

The newly constructed matrix of domination scale proved to have face validity based on the current literature. In other words, it succeeded in representing the abstract concept of the interlocking systems of oppression numerically in a way that allows the researcher to find a real person who is the highest on the constructed matrix of domination and a group of people who are higher than other groups. Now, the abstract framework of the matrix of domination is translated into distinct groups of people who have certain characteristics that could be identified and observed. For example, the five highest scores on the constructed matrix of domination fell in the dominant category on at least six of the eight systems of oppression. The respondent who scored the highest on the constructed matrix of domination fits the literature in that he was a 63 year old white heterosexual male U.S. born citizen able bodied Christian

business owner. The respondents who scored next highest four scores are considered members of the dominant groups in at least six systems of oppression. These five people, as a group, did not share any singular characteristic among them, for example, they were not all white, or all male. Respondents who scored lowest on the constructed matrix of domination were members of the minority categories in at least five of the eight systems of oppression. The respondent who scored the lowest on the constructed matrix of domination was a female, unemployed, biracial, psychologically disabled, and bisexual. Three of the five lowest scores were unemployed, and all of the five respondents who scored lowest on the constructed matrix of domination were female, they all shared a minority status on the gender system of oppression. All respondents who had similar scores on the constructed matrix of domination had different combination of privilege and disprivilege. For example, two respondents who had similar scores on the constructed matrix of domination differ in race, employment, and religion, but they have similar gender, sexual orientation, and education. Of course, one can object to the self reported experiences of discrimination variables that I used to construct each system of oppression. However, my point is not to insist on these specific variables but to demonstrate how to create a descriptive scale of the social hierarchy in a particular society based on the systems of oppression specific to that society.

The constructed matrix of domination proved useful in determining social phenomenon, such as the probability of experiencing physical or psychological domestic abuse. The results matched the current statistics, suggesting that the constructed matrix of domination scale could be used in testing theory and formulating public policy. As discussed in the literature review, the individual's place on the matrix of domination affects most aspects of this individual's life. For that reason, when researching issues, such as social resistance or political participation, the matrix of domination scale could be used as an independent variable. For that reason, this project achieved its goal of creating a statistical research tool by quantifying the framework of the matrix of domination.

Limitations

The constructed matrix of domination is built on personal self evaluation of the degree of discrimination a person suffers. This setup is dependent on a person's own biases and ideas of his/her degree of suffering from discrimination instead of the ideal way of having an "expert" determine that based on latent questions.

Also, the respondent is given the opportunity to rate her/his place on each dimension. This could create some false results because the person's place on the matrix is basically based on people's perception of the characteristics of the person, not on the real characteristics. For example, a self identified Native American obese homosexual disabled female might pass as a heterosexual white

able bodied female who is not obese. On the other hand, a self reported able bodied heterosexual male might be perceived as a disabled homosexual female. In an ideal experiment, other people would have to rate the person's characteristics. Of course this might never be a possibility for the obvious ethical reasons.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

The purpose of this exploratory research was to construct a numeric scale of the framework of the matrix of domination. The constructed matrix of domination is meant to be representative of the individual's unique place within the social hierarchy represented by the interlocking systems of oppression. The matrix of domination is hard, almost impossible to measure by definition (Collins, 1990). For that reason, I did not attempt to measure it; instead I used the exploratory factor analysis to describe it numerically. The constructed matrix of domination description of the social hierarchy matches the literature. Those who scored high on the constructed matrix of domination were members of the dominant groups in society, and those who scored lower were members of the minority groups.

The aim of creating the constructed matrix of domination scale is to operationalize the abstract framework of the matrix of domination to present an accurate snapshot of the current social hierarchy in the United States, and to be used as a research tool for policy makers. The constructed matrix of domination is a statistical tool that enables researchers to examine how the people who are at the

top of the social hierarchy, those who score the highest on the constructed matrix of domination, are different or similar to those who are at the bottom of the social hierarchy. Used as an independent variable, the constructed matrix of domination could shed light on who is more likely be engaged in the different types of social activism, who is more likely to vote for a certain ballot measure, or support a certain war or a specific public policy. In that way, this paper aim is to introduce the idea of using the person's place within the interlocking systems of oppression as a predictor or explanatory variable in social research. The constructed matrix of domination proves to be successful in achieving these goals. The constructed matrix of domination was successful in determining social trends that match the current statistics. For example, individuals who scored high on the constructed matrix of domination had lower probability of experiencing psychological or physical domestic abuse.

This research is meant as a starting point for both a longitudinal study of the ever changing American matrix of domination and a tool for cross culture comparisons. This study should be replicated five years from the date of this survey to see if the American matrix of domination is changing or staying the same. For example, would there be additional systems of oppression to consider? Would one or more of the current systems of oppression disappear? Would the person who scored the highest on the matrix of domination have the same characteristics of the person who scores the highest on this matrix? Also, when

comparing societies, researchers should concentrate on the comparing the systems of oppression. Are there similar or different systems of oppression? What does a person who scores the highest or lowest on other society's matrix of domination look like? What does that tell about that particular society?

The main goal of the research was to collect survey data to construct the matrix of domination. However, after collecting the data, I discovered that because of the complexity of each individual's experiences, mixed methods are needed in future research. Qualitative methods, especially participant observation when added to the survey could provide a more accurate assessment of the respondent's experienced degree of oppression. I suggest that a more in-depth study of the Matrix of domination be conducted by adding participant observation to the survey part of the study. Observing a group of individuals in closed spaces, such as work places, schools, churches, or clubs could increase the understanding of the matrix of domination in relation to the everyday life. As Hill Collins mentioned, the person's place on the matrix of domination could change based on the situation (Collins, 1990). For example, in addition to the eight systems of oppression, are there other variables that could increase or decrease the person's place in the social hierarchy specific to each closed space? Should all the systems of oppression be weighted equally in all types of spaces? These questions are an example of the complicated nature of the matrix of domination and the challenges that faces researchers who are trying to study and explain the interlocking systems

of oppression. However, this paper was able to provide a rather accurate first attempt at quantifying the framework of the matrix of domination.

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APPENDIX A

CODE BOOK

Question (Variable Label)	Variable name	Values
Respondent number	number	
Respondent ID number	id	
How old are you?	age	Open ended
What is your gender?	gender	
		1=Male
		2=Female
		3=Transgendered
		4=Transgendered
What is your race? (please choose all that apply)	race	
		1=Asian
		2=Black
		3=White
		4=Native American
		5=Hispanic
Other race (please Specify)	othrrace	Open ended
Are you currently attending School?	attndschl	
		1=yes
		2=no
What is the highest year of education that you completed?	hghstyr	Open ended
Regarding your immigration status, which of these describe you? (Please choose all that apply)	immgrtn	
		1=Undocumented
		2=Documented
		3=Naturalized
		4=U.S Born
Which of these choices describe your health status? (please choose all that apply)	dsblty	
		1=No Disability
		2=Eyesight
		3=Hearing
		4=Mobility
		5=Cancer
		6=Diabetic
		7=HIV Positive
		8=Obesity
		9=Psychological

		10=learning
Other disability (please specify)	othrDsblty	Open ended
Do you work for pay?	Wrk4py	
		1=yes
		2=no
Please tell me a little about your job?		
What is your job title? (Waiter, Nurse, Bus Driver,...)	JbTitl	Open ended
Where do you work? (Bar, Nursing home, Grey hound,...)	JbPlce	Open ended
What is your current source of income? (choose all that apply)	srcofincm	
		1=Retirement
		2=Welfare checks
		3=Spouse
		4=Loans
		5=parents
		6=Other Relatives
		7=Investments
		8=Unemployment
		9=Disability
Other source of income (please specify)	othrIncm	
What is your yearly income?	income	Open ended
Which of the following best describe your sexual preferences?	sexulOrnt	
		1=Homosexual
		2=Heterosexual
		3=Bisexual
		4=Asexual
What religion are you affiliated with? (choose all that apply)	relign	
		1=athiest
		2=No religion
		3=Catholic
		4=Jewish
		5=Moslem
		6=Protestant
		7=Buddhist
		8=Hindu
Other Religion (please specify)	OthrRelgn	Open ended
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own age?	AgeDscr	1-11 Scale

During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of age?	Age5yr	1-11 Scale
How serious a problem do you think age discrimination is in this country?	AgePrblm	1-11 Scale
In general, do you think that society treats people of your age fairly?	AgeFair	1-11 Scale
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Gender?	GndrDscr	1-11 Scale
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Gender?	Gndr5yr	1-11 Scale
How serious a problem do you think Gender discrimination is in this country?	GndrPrblm	1-11 Scale
In general, do you think that society treats people of your Gender fairly?	GndrFair	1-11 Scale
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own class?	ClssDscr	1-11 Scale
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of class?	Clss5yr	1-11 Scale
How serious a problem do you think class discrimination is in this country?	ClssPrblm	1-11 Scale
In general, do you think that society treats people of your class fairly?	ClssFair	1-11 Scale
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Immigration Status?	ImmgrtnDscr	1-11 Scale
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Immigration Status?	Immgrtn5yr	1-11 Scale
How serious a problem do you think Immigration Status discrimination is in this country?	ImmgrtnPrblm	1-11 Scale
In general, do you think that society treats people of your Immigration Status fairly?	ImmgrtnFair	1-11 Scale
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Health Status?	DsbltyDscr	1-11 Scale
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Health Status?	Dsblty5yr	1-11 Scale
How serious a problem do you think Health Status discrimination is in this country?	DsbltyPrblm	1-11 Scale
In general, do you think that society treats people of your Health Status fairly?	DsbltyFair	1-11 Scale
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own race?	RaceDscr	1-11 Scale
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of race?	Race5yr	1-11 Scale
How serious a problem do you think race discrimination is in this country?	RacePrblm	1-11 Scale
In general, do you think that society treats people of your race fairly?	RaceFair	1-11 Scale
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Sexual orientation?	SxltyDscr	1-11 Scale
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Sexual orientation?	Sxlty5yr	1-11 Scale
How serious a problem do you think Sexual orientation discrimination is in this country?	SxltyPrblm	1-11 Scale
In general, do you think that society treats people of your Sexual orientation fairly?	SxltyFair	1-11 Scale

Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Religion?	RlgnDscr	1-11 Scale
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Religion?	Rlgn5yr	1-11 Scale
How serious a problem do you think Religion discrimination is in this country?	RlgnPrblm	1-11 Scale
In general, do you think that society treats people of your Religion fairly?	RlgnFair	1-11 Scale
How many times have you ever been convicted of a crime?	cnvct	1-11 Scale
How many people in your immediate family (parents, siblings) have ever been convicted of a crime?	FamCnvct	1-11 Scale
How many times have they been convicted?	TimesFamCmvct	1-11 Scale
How many times have you ever been a victim of physical domestic violence?	Physcl	1-11 Scale
How many times have you ever been a victim of psychological/emotional domestic violence?	Psychologcl	1-11 Scale

APPENDIX B

DATA COLLECTION

List of the pages where the survey was posted:

- Solidarity: a socialist, feminist, anti-racist organization, help the disable victims,
- Diabetes Daily,
- The United Methodist Church,
- Calvary Chapel,
- Diabetes Type 2,
- Connecticut Asian Pacific American Affairs Commission,
- Charles B. Wang Center - Office of Asian and Asian American Programming,
- SECRET IDENTITIES: The Asian American Superhero Anthology,
- AAAUNITY.COM - African and Asian American Unity,
- "Is it because I'm BLACK?",
- Congressional Black Caucus,
- International Black Network,
- BLACK PEOPLE NETWORK,
- BLACK BROADCASTING NETWORK,
- Black Entertainment Television (BET),
- I Love Being Black,
- The awesomer group of things to do when bored at work,
- ONLY WHITE PEOPLE call their mother "DUDE" A black person would get smacked!,
- Single Mother: The New Black Father, Black Mothers' Breastfeeding Association,
- Good Black News,
- Black/African American Cultural Center (BAACC) at Colorado State University,
- MoveOn.org,
- Black Comix: African American Independent Comics, Art & Culture,
- You Know Your Black/African American When...,
- Martin Luther King, Jr. National Memorial,
- Our Roots Run Deep: the Black Experience in California, Vols. 1-4,
- Civil Rights for Physically and Intellectually Disabled Individuals,
- The Civil Rights Cold Case Project,
- Civil Rights Club,
- The National Campaign To Restore Civil Rights, National Civil Rights Museum,
- The New Civil Rights Movement,
- Leadership Conference on Civil Rights,
- Civil Rights Memorial, Equality Civil Rights Movement,
- Civil Rights Front,
- International Civil Rights Center & Museum, Asian Parents -.-',

- asian parents.,
- ASIAN POWER!,
- asian power,
- ASIAN POWER,
- Black Power,
- BLACK POWER!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!,
- Black Power Media,
- Black Power,
- Black Education TV,
- EDUCATE BLACK AMERICA,
- Building Black America (BBA),
- Black And Male In America (BAMIA),
- BLACK SINGLE MOMS IN AMERICA,
- My Black America,
- Strong BlacK Man.,
- Michael Jackson- born a beautiful black man, died a beautiful black man <3,
- Black is Beautiful,
- My Black is Beautiful,
- I'm Asian but I'm pro at English :D,
- Black Pro-Life Movement,
- Blasian (Black and Asian),
- Pandas are the least racistt animal, they're black, white AND asian!,
- Women That Love BMW's [Black Men Working],
- It's High Time for a Black Woman on the High Court,
- The Association for the Study of Black Women in Politics (ASBWP),
- Center for Black Women's Wellness, Inc,
- Black Women for Reproductive Justice,
- Fruit of Labor - Cultural Ambassadors for Black Workers for Justice,
- Chicago Chapter of the National Association of Black Social Workers,
- The California Association of Black Social Workers- Sacramento Chapter,
- Black Workers for Justice,
- Black Students Association,
- Harvard Black Law Students Association (HBLSA),
- Black Students' Organization,
- Martin Luther King Jr,
- Martin Luther King,
- Martín Luther King,
- <<Martin Luther King>>,
- Martin Luther King, Jr.,
- Martin Luther King, Jr.,
- 19th May: Malcolm X Day,

- Malcolm X Grassroots Movement,
- Malcolm X,
- BLACK PRIDE!!!,
- IM BLACK AND IM PROUD,
- Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture,
- I am (or going to be) an example of a successful Black Man/Woman.,
- Asian Women Magazine,
- Asian Women's Shelter,
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- Human Rights First,
- Native American Culture,
- African American Art, History and Culture, Politics,
- I'm a CHRISTIAN & I'm PROUD,
- I'm Proud of My President,
- Proud to be an American,
- I'm not a Kool-Aid Drinkin Communist or Socialist, I'm a proud Democrat!,
- Globe Democrat,
- I bet Libertarians can get 1,000,000 fans before Republicans or Democrats,
- Young Democrats of America,
- ASALH: Association for the Study of African American Life and History,
- African-American Conservatives,
- African American Registry,
- National Museum of the American Indian, American Latino Museum,
- The Korean American Community Foundation (KACF),
- National Japanese American Memorial Foundation,
- Japanese American Citizens League (JACL),
- Topaz Japanese American Internment Camp Museum,
- Gay Pride,
- The Gay, Lesbian & Straight Education Network (GLSEN),
- Gay is Okay,
- Lesbian Dating,
- Lesbian Blog Dating Experiment,
- AznFlipLGBT,
- The Queer East: Celebrating Boston's LGBT Asian Community,
- Asian Americans for Equality,
- Coalition for Asian American Children & Families,
- Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum (APIAHF),
- Asian in America, Asian & Pacific Islander American Scholarship Fund,
- Asian Grading System: A-verage. B-elow average. C-rap. D-eath. F-ucked.,

- Silent Unity Latino,
- Being Latino,
- LAtino 96.3 - LA's #1 Party Station,
- 95.1 Latino Vibe,
- Latinos for Obama,
- Black Women Care Inc,
- Black Women Who Want MORE.....,
- People Against Senate Bill 1070,
- Artists Against Arizona's SB 1070,
- Black women need to stick together, and stop hating on each other.,
- Black Women Are Beautiful,
- Black Women Are Truly Beautiful,
- Asian American Women Artists Association,
- Black Politics on the Web,
- National Headquarters NAACP, NAACP,
- Are you asian or chinese? IDK! are you white or american?!,
- Just cause I'm from Central America don't mean I'm MEXICAN!!! get it right!,
- Asian American Justice Center,
- Asian American Democratic Caucus,
- National Association of Asian American Professionals,
- Asian Pacific American Legal Center,
- i HATE having conversations with people who make me feel uneducated. :/,
- Zora Neale Hurston,
- Black Feminist Anthropology,
- Breeze Harper: Critical Race, Decolonial, & Black Feminist Theorist,
- Join the Coffee Party Movement in Baltimore, MD, Tea Party Day,
- Tea Party Union,
- When bad words can't even begin to explain how mad you are,
- Trials of your Faith Ministries,
- Mother Earth News Magazine,
- NEWS,
- News on Facebook,
- ABC News,
- Being the most talkative person, yet being shy around some people,
- I'm not shy, depressed, or anti-social; I'm just an introvert,
- I hate randomly feeling depressed and having no idea what's wrong.,
- Native America,
- Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF),
- Asian American Journalists Association,
- Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders for Obama,

- Asian Women Leadership Network,
- Become a fan if your Black , Latino , White , African , Asian , or mixed.,
- Gay News,
- Women's Views on News,
- The Women of Fox News,
- Intelligent, classy, well-educated women who say "F*ck" a lot,
- Opinion,
- Don't ask for my opinion and get mad when I tell you the truth,
- I LOVE SURVEYS.,
- NEWS JUNKIE POST,
- Couch Potato,
- i hate being bored at home while everyone else is out having fun,
- The Daily News,
- Philadelphia Daily News,
- Anchorage Daily News,
- HuffPost College,
- Sober Life,
- Single Parent Magazine,
- Social Justice,
- Social Justice,
- Travel Cork,
- Bored at Work,
- Things To Do When You Are Bored At Work,
- bored at work and becoming a fan of as many useless groups as possible,
- Stay At Home Dad's Club,
- Stay at home dad book,
- It's 'European-American', not 'Caucasian'! :D,
- If I have to say "African-American", please call me European-American,
- Ellen Degeneres,
- Ellen Degeneres Show!!,
- Join the Coffee Party Movement in Houston, TX, The Coffee Party,
- Coffee Party Progressives,
- Tea Party Patriots,
- Rick Sanchez,
- Disabled, unable to work?,
- The Unemployed have a voice too. They are voters as well.,
- Stay at Home Moms,
- Christian Stay at Home Moms,
- MAKING DRUG TEST MANDATORY FOR WELFARE,
- I am against the group "Making Drug Testing Required to Get Welfare",
- Citizen of The WORLD,
- Arizona Immigration Law: I support our right to stop illegal immigration,

- I bet people who reject the gender binary can reach 1 million first,
- I Support Arizona and Oppose Illegal Immigration,
- Disability Awareness in Action,
- Log Cabin Democrat,
- Press Democrat,
- Democrats and Republicans are Destroying America,
- "Republicans Are Idiots And Arguing With Them Is A Waste Of Time!" by Addictinginfo.org,
- That awkward moment when I say, 'Sorry, I am asexual.',
- Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund,
- Social Security Disability Secrets,
- Reform Immigration FOR America,
- Feminism is the radical notion that women are also people,
- Radical Women,
- Immigrant Rights,
- Help me Beat 10million Fans, I want to Reach 30 million over Lady GaGa,
- Survey Fun,
- Survey,
- SPSS Inc.,
- PhysOrg.com - Science, Research, Technology, Physics, Nanotech, Space News,
- Media Research Center,
- Zombie Research Society,
- American Sociological Association Section on Race, Gender and Class,
- American Sociological Association,
- Josh Levs CNN,
- Carl Azuz - CNN Student News Official,
- Black Feminism,
- In Defence of Marxism,
- Keep Your Promises to the Poor!,
- Give US Your Poor,
- Human Rights Watch,
- Human Rights Campaign,
- Conspiracy: Theory & Fact, SAGE (Straight Americans for Gay Equality),
- Center for Women, Politics & Policy,
- Center for American Women and Politics,
- U.S. Politics on Facebook,
- HuffPost Comedy,
- Arizona Fights Back,
- The Patriot Post,
- PATRIOT,

- The Story of Stuff Project,
- Stop Violence Against Women,
- WE CAN end all violence against women,
- Coalition of Hispanic Women Against Cancer,
- Women Won't Wait Campaign - End HIV and Violence Against Women NOW!,
- Help Stop Media Discrimination against Plus-Size Women and Actors,
- SayNO - UNiTE to End Violence Against Women,
- Women Against Abuse,
- The Evergreen State College,
- Bailey's Breath,
- Alamosa Tea Party,
- KXMT RADIO EXITOS 99.1 ALAMOSA, COLORADO,
- Alamosa Republicans,
- Education For Poor,
- Politics,
- Politics Daily,
- HuffPost Politics,
- Politics,
- CNN Political Ticker,
- CNN iReport, CNN +,
- CNN,
- People Against Police Brutality,
- Police brutality,
- AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY,
- Police Brutality,
- Stop Police Brutality,
- For every 5000 fans 500 dollars will be donated to fight cancer,
- Fight cancer,
- Support The Fight Against Breast Cancer,
- American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA),
- Health Action Network,
- Women's Health, Discovery Health,
- Health,
- I'm A Young Gay Professional...and They Can't Take Me,
- Club 18-24,
- The Big Brother Big Sister club!! official page,
- Big Brother Big Sister Foundation,
- I bet Minnesota can get 1 million fans before any other state!,
- Minnesota,
- Minnesota,
- TERI-Transgender Equality Rights Initiatives,

- Transgender Student Rights,
- National Center for Transgender Equality,
- Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender, Straight Alliance,
- The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Community Center,
- Louisville Gay, Lesbian, & Transgendered Community Center,
- Transgendered and on Facebook,
- "Transgendered" isn't a word, it's transgender!!,
- abOUT - The Gay Life Magazine,
- Gay Chicago Magazine,
- Compete, The Gay Sports Magazine,
- GAY e-magazine,
- Glenn Beck,
- Glenn Beck,
- Forcing Fox to Report Honest News,
- Shepherd Smith- FOX News,
- Repeating what you hear on Fox News does not qualify as political knowledge.,
- Students for Barack Obama,
- Women for Obama,
- Obama,
- Mayor's Office for Senior Citizens, City of Seattle,
- Senior Citizens,
- ALL SENIOR CITIZENS SHOULD HAVE LIFE ALERT!!!,
- When I was your age, we had Lizzie McGuire, not Hannah Montana.,
- Montana,
- Montana,
- I Am A Proud Recipient and/or Buyer of Food Stamps (EBT),
- Wondering why people with food stamps drive escalades?,
- Baja Bound - Building Houses for the Working Poor of Baja, Working Class Magazine,
- Working Class,
- Rosie the Riveter: Rosie's Bandana, Rosie the Riveter,
- Bitch Magazine,
- VOTE DEMOCRAT TO KEEP THE MAJORITY IN CONGRESS,
- Boston, Massachusetts,
- Massachusetts,
- florida,
- Florida,
- I bet Indiana can get 1 million fans before any other state!!!,
- Indiana, Georgia,
- Georgia is the only state that you can get ALL four seasons in one week!,
- Positively Republican!,

- The Project on Race in Political Communication,
- I'm not a racist, I just don't like Illegal Immigration!,
- Student Immigrant Movement,
- Americans Against the Tea Party,
- The TEA Party Movement,
- I AM THE TEA PARTY!,
- Not Giving Welfare to Illegal Immigrants,
- PRO-LIFE ROCKS!!!,
- PRO LIFE,
- Pro-Life,
- Rick Warren,
- Pastor Rick Warren,
- Being Athiest,
- Athiest and Proud!,
- Hinduism,
- Hinduism, UUCLB - The Unitarian Universalist Church of Long Beach,
- Harmony Unitarian Universalist Church,
- Unitarian Universalist Church of Lexington,
- Unitarian Universalist Church of the Shenandoah Valley,
- First Unitarian Universalist Church of the Internet,
- Lovin' the Lutheran Church,
- Evangelical Lutheran Church in America,
- Baptist Bible College,
- I Am An Independent Fundamental King James Bible Believing Baptist,
- Catholic Online,
- Catholic Relief Services,
- Catholic Church,
- Catholic!,
- Catholic,
- National Catholic Reporter (NCRonline),
- JEWISH,
- VillageSoup - Bar Harbor Times,
- Bangor Daily News Outdoors,
- The Bangor Daily News,
- The Fayette Advertiser and The Democrat-Leader,
- Maine Press Association,
- The Columbus Free Press,
- The Chronicle Telegram,
- The Buchtelite,
- Dayton Daily News,
- The Columbus Dispatch,
- The Plain Dealer,

- Akron Beacon Journal,
- Vassar Pioneer Times,
- NC State News,
- The State News,
- The Evening News and The Tribune,
- Daily Tribune,
- Cartersville Daily Tribune,
- Columbia Daily Tribune,
- The Daily Telegram - Adrian, Mich.,
- Benzie County Record Patriot,
- The Bay City Times,
- Save the Ann Arbor News!,
- The Alpena News,
- Animal Rescue League of Iowa,
- Iowa State Fair,
- Maine,
- Maine,
- NEBRASKA!!!,
- Nebraska,
- Wyoming,
- The University of Kansas,
- Texas,
- Famous Idaho Potatoes,
- Boise, Idaho,
- Idaho,
- University of Kentucky,
- maryland,
- Portsmouth, New Hampshire,
- New Hampshire,
- English as a second lang. Teacher post sec (University of Nevada, Las Vegas),
- News of Delaware County,
- Washington, DC,
- West Virginia Illustrated,
- Golden West College,
- CSULB Alumni Association,
- Colorado,
- California,
- California,
- Arkansas,
- Alaska,
- ALASKA,

- Alabama,
- I bet the Great State of Alabama can get 1 MILLION FANS BEFORE ANY STATE!!!,
- Latina magazine,
- ASU West campus,
- The Social Justice Opinion Survey,
- The Bible,
- Rethink Afghanistan,
- MAKE LOVE NOT WAR,
- Equality - Brown,White, Black,Hindu,Muslim,Sikh,Christian, Does It Matter ?,
- Amnesty International USA,
- Box Elder News Journal,
- Pro Choice,
- One Million Against The Death Penalty for Homosexuality,
- Campaign to End the Death Penalty,
- Special Olympics,
- Abortion is a Woman's Choice., Pro-Choice DOES NOT Mean Pro-Abortion!,
- Moms Against Guns,
- Deaf Community,
- Deaf World,
- The Fight Against HIV AIDS,
- Broadway Cares/Equity Fights AIDS,
- The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria,
- Greater Than AIDS,
- Stop AIDS,
- NetNoir.com African American News, Politics, Events and Opinion,
- Jesus saves. Not my opinion, just fact.,
- People of Faith Against the Death Penalty,
- FAITH,
- HOPE,
- Hope,
- WFUV Public Radio,
- Vermont Public Radio,
- Chicago Public Radio,
- Oregon Public Broadcasting- OPB,
- Southern Poverty Law Center,
- Equality,
- People against Sheriff Joe Arpaio,
- Race to the Top,
- The White House,

- Barack Obama,
- Let Me See Your Papers,
- OBAMA: Pass the DREAM ACT!,
- International Rescue Committee,
- Dream Act 2010,
- msnbc,
- Join the Coffee Party Movement

APPENDIX C

OUTPUTS AND DATA

Using factor analysis to create the age variable

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of age?	5.06	3.517	328
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own age?	4.92	2.886	328
How serious a problem do you think age discrimination is in this country?	6.52	2.865	328

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.698
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	246.250
	df	3
	Sig.	.000

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of age?	1.000	.682
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own age?	1.000	.673
How serious a problem do you think age discrimination is in this country?	1.000	.686

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.041	68.040	68.040	2.041	68.040	68.040
2	.489	16.291	84.332			
3	.470	15.668	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of age?	.826
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own age?	.820
How serious a problem do you think age discrimination is in this country?	.828

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of age?	.826
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own age?	.820
How serious a problem do you think age discrimination is in this country?	.828

Using factor analysis to create the class variable

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of class?	5.56	3.726	331
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own class?	5.30	3.439	331
How serious a problem do you think class discrimination is in this country?	7.96	3.025	331

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.671
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	386.443
	df	3
	Sig.	.000

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of class?	1.000	.814
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own class?	1.000	.775
How serious a problem do you think class discrimination is in this country?	1.000	.609

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.198	73.253	73.253	2.198	73.253	73.253
2	.545	18.182	91.434			
3	.257	8.566	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of class?	.902
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own class?	.880
How serious a problem do you think class discrimination is in this country?	.780

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
a. 1 components extracted.

Using factor analysis to create the disability variable

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Health Status?	5.15	3.878	323
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Health Status?	4.19	3.614	323
How serious a problem do you think Health Status discrimination is in this country?	6.91	3.110	323

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.685
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	342.205
	df	3
	Sig.	.000

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Health Status?	1.000	.802
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Health Status?	1.000	.668
How serious a problem do you think Health Status discrimination is in this country?	1.000	.713

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.182	72.740	72.740	2.182	72.740	72.740
2	.508	16.936	89.675			
3	.310	10.325	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Health Status?	.895
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Health Status?	.817
How serious a problem do you think Health Status discrimination is in this country?	.844

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
a. 1 components extracted.

Using factor analysis to create the gender variable

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Gender?	5.91	3.755	335
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Gender?	5.93	3.285	335
How serious a problem do you think Gender discrimination is in this country?	7.23	2.954	335

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.728
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	471.023
	df	3
	Sig.	.000

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Gender?	1.000	.810
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Gender?	1.000	.740
How serious a problem do you think Gender discrimination is in this country?	1.000	.799

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.348	78.282	78.282	2.348	78.282	78.282
2	.381	12.685	90.967			
3	.271	9.033	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Gender?	.900
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Gender?	.860
How serious a problem do you think Gender discrimination is in this country?	.894

Using factor analysis to create the immigration status variable

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Immigration Status?	4.50	4.138	323
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Immigration Status?	2.87	3.328	323
How serious a problem do you think Immigration Status discrimination is in this country?	8.30	3.337	323

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.543
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	114.765
	df	3
	Sig.	.000

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Immigration Status?	1.000	.721
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Immigration Status?	1.000	.471
How serious a problem do you think Immigration Status discrimination is in this country?	1.000	.457

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	1.650	54.985	54.985	1.650	54.985	54.985
2	.855	28.501	83.486			
3	.495	16.514	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Immigration Status?	.849
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Immigration Status?	.686
How serious a problem do you think Immigration Status discrimination is in this country?	.676

Using factor analysis to create the race variable

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of race?	6.16	3.937	330
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own race?	4.67	3.643	330
How serious a problem do you think race discrimination is in this country?	8.72	2.702	330

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.610
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	201.458
	df	3
	Sig.	.000

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of race?	1.000	.755
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own race?	1.000	.623
How serious a problem do you think race discrimination is in this country?	1.000	.506

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	1.884	62.809	62.809	1.884	62.809	62.809
2	.714	23.814	86.623			
3	.401	13.377	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of race?	.869
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own race?	.790
How serious a problem do you think race discrimination is in this country?	.711

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
a. 1 components extracted.

Using factor analysis to create the religion variable

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Religion?	5.11	3.856	327
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Religion?	5.14	3.594	327
How serious a problem do you think Religion discrimination is in this country?	7.63	3.161	327

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.683
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	297.816
	df	3
	Sig.	.000

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Religion?	1.000	.760
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Religion?	1.000	.732
How serious a problem do you think Religion discrimination is in this country?	1.000	.615

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.107	70.235	70.235	2.107	70.235	70.235
2	.546	18.210	88.445			
3	.347	11.555	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Religion?	.872
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Religion?	.856
How serious a problem do you think Religion discrimination is in this country?	.784

Using factor analysis to create the sexual orientation variable

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Sexual orientation?	5.99	4.285	336
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Sexual orientation?	3.92	3.860	336
How serious a problem do you think Sexual orientation discrimination is in this country?	8.15	3.197	336

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.599
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	252.509
	df	3
	Sig.	.000

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Sexual orientation?	1.000	.791
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Sexual orientation?	1.000	.498
How serious a problem do you think Sexual orientation discrimination is in this country?	1.000	.663

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	1.952	65.062	65.062	1.952	65.062	65.062
2	.710	23.665	88.727			
3	.338	11.273	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
During the last 5 years, have you, a family member, or a close friend experienced discrimination because of Sexual orientation?	.889
Just your impression, in the United States today, is there a lot of discrimination against people of your own Sexual orientation?	.706
How serious a problem do you think Sexual orientation discrimination is in this country?	.814

Using factor analysis to create the Matrix of Domination

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Analysis N
REGR factor score age	-.0149657	1.00720802	285
REGR factor score class	-.0011221	.98411336	285
REGR factor score Disability	-.0209847	1.00097881	285
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	.0129893	.99036867	285
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	-.0041120	1.00172288	285
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	-.0056331	.98762588	285
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	-.0301978	.99665960	285
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	-.0203993	.99749745	285

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.851
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	612.697
	df	28
	Sig.	.000

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
REGR factor score age	1.000	.359
REGR factor score class	1.000	.596
REGR factor score Disability	1.000	.497
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	1.000	.557
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	1.000	.455
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	1.000	.462
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	1.000	.203
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	1.000	.373

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.503	43.784	43.784	3.503	43.784	43.784
2	.991	12.389	56.173			
3	.882	11.030	67.204			
4	.694	8.672	75.875			
5	.559	6.986	82.861			
6	.500	6.254	89.116			
7	.448	5.599	94.715			
8	.423	5.285	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Component Matrix[a]

	Component
	1
REGR factor score age	.599
REGR factor score class	.772
REGR factor score Disability	.705
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	.747
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	.675
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	.680
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	.450
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	.611

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REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	.680
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	.450
REGR factor score 1 for analysis 1	.611

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a. 1 components extracted.

Assumption one:

To test assumption one, I looked for the highest five scores on the matrix to check if the respondents who scored the highest on the matrix were the majority on each of the dimensions (race, class, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, immigration status and disability). Here are the five highest scores:

1- The person who scored highest on the matrix in this survey (261) was a 63 yr old white heterosexual male U.S. born citizen able bodied Christian business owner
2- The second highest respondent (247) was a 60 years old white female able bodied U.S. born citizen ministry worker heterosexual Catholic
3- The third respondent with a score of 210 was a 19 yr old heterosexual Jewish male student white U.S. born citizen loan officer who did not answer the disability question
4- The fourth highest respondent (206) was a 23 years old U.S. born able bodied middle eastern Deist heterosexual male student on his 20th year of education who works as a university student worker
5- There were two respondent with 203 score, both of them are the fifth highest respondents on the matrix. The first is a 59 years old white male naturalized citizen able bodied teacher heterosexual Coptic orthodox who makes 50,000 a year, and the second is a 30 years old white hetero sexual male documented immigrant obese diabetic protestant pastor who makes 45,000 per year with 20 years of education.

Assumption two:

To test assumption two, I looked for the lowest five scores on the matrix to check if the respondents who scored the lowest on the matrix were the minority on each of the dimensions (race, class, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, immigration status and disability). Here are the five lowest scores:

1- The respondent who scored lowest on the matrix in this survey (-239) was a 35 years old biracial (white and American Indian) U.S. born citizen psychologically disabled unemployed protestant bisexual female whose source of income is her spouse

2- The second lowest score (-231) was a multiracial (black, white and native American) U.S. born citizen obese heterosexual female with no religion who is receiving unemployment

3- The third lowest score (-228) was a 48 years old naturalized citizen diabetic obese Hispanic female with learning disabilities who is a certified document preparer.

4- The fourth lowest score (-223) was a 37 years old able bodied black U.S. born heterosexual female citizen with 12 years of education who works in the army

5- The fifth lowest score (-222) was a 59 years old white U.S. born heterosexual unemployed female whose source of income is her spouse with poisoning caused disability and 14 years of education. She has no affiliation with any religion.

Assumption three:

People who score the same on the matrix might have different combinations of privilege and disprivilege that combined together, scores the same on the Matrix of domination.

To check this assumption, I looked for respondents who scored the same on the matrix, and then I looked up their place on each dimension. In this survey, there are 47 scores that are shared by two respondents, eighteen scores that are shared by three respondents, and only one score that is shared by four respondents. The rest of the scores are not shared.

The scores that are shared by two respondents and the respondents' description are:

1- A) 25 years old biracial (white and Hispanic) U.S. born citizen bisexual Buddhist female with 12 years of education and mobility disability unemployed with her spouse as her source of income B) 28 years old white obese bisexual female U.S. born citizen student with 16 years of education with psychological disability who works as a program coordinator. She has no religion.

2- A) 48 years old U.S. born citizen white heterosexual female with 15 years of education and no disability, unemployed with her husband as her source of income which is 15,000. She described herself as spiritual, but not a member of organized religion. B) 56 years old white U.S. born citizen homosexual protestant female with 18 years of education she has Auto-immune issues, osteoarthritis, and Celica's disease. She is unemployed but picking up part time jobs.

3- A) 21 years old white U.S. born homosexual female atheist student with 14 years of education and learning disability her source of income is financial aid B) 30 years old

U.S. born white heterosexual protestant female with 14 years of education manager in a financial institution. She has eyesight and psychological disabilities.

4- A) 42 years old white U.S. born diabetic obese Baptist heterosexual male with 12 years of education and learning disability. He works in a department store chain, making 15,000 a year. B) 45 years old white U.S. born able bodied atheist bisexual female with 13 years of education collecting unemployment

5- A) 23 years old U.S. born white heterosexual female student with 16 years of education. She has no religion. She has psychological disability. Her source of income is insurance compensation checks B) 57 years old black U.S. born able bodied heterosexual Baptist female with 18 years of education. She works as an advocate.

6- A) 38 years old white U.S. born obese psychologically disabled interdenominational Christian heterosexual female with 19 years of education. She works in public health making 60,000 per year. B) 23 years old white U.S. born able bodied bisexual female student with 16 years of education and no religion. Parents are her source of income.

7- A) 58 years old white obese undocumented homosexual female immigrant with eyesight and hearing disabilities. Her source of income is her spouse and under the table work; her income is 22,000 per year. B) 35 years old biracial (white and Native American) U.S. born heterosexual female with 17 years of education and no religion; she stated that she has various jobs.

8- A) 18 years old U.S. born Hispanic able bodied heterosexual catholic female student with 14 years of education. Her parents are her source of income. B) Biracial (white and

Native American) able bodied U.S. born heterosexual protestant male student with 14 years of education. His income source is investments.

9- A) White U.S. born able bodied community college teacher Jewish homosexual female with 18 years of education. B) 27 years old able bodied Pagan whites U.S. born heterosexual male with 16 years of education. His job is a store employee his income is 20,000 per year

10- A) 70 years old white female student with 16 years of education substitute employee at a public center. B) 47 years old white U.S. born protestant heterosexual female with 18 years of education with eyesight disability. Her source of income is investments.

11- A) 60 years old white Christian physically disabled heterosexual female with 12 years of education. Her source of income is spouse and disability payments. B) 33 years old U.S. born white able bodied heterosexual male student bar tender with 17 years of education. He has no religion, and he is agnostic.

12- A) 44 years old white U.S. born diabetic obese bisexual atheist female student with 16 years of education. She works as executive assistant; her income is 50,000 a year. B) 33 years old multiracial (white, Native American, and Irish) U.S. born able bodied bisexual Baptist female, owner of a store. She has 16 years of education

13- A) 26 years old U.S. born white heterosexual female student with 13 years of education. She has eye sight disability. She has no religion. She is unemployed and her source of income is her spouse. B) White U.S. born protestant homosexual female with 15 years of education with injury disability. She works as a nurse.

14- A) 56 years old white U.S. born protestant homosexual female with 20 years of education. She is obese and diabetic; she has mobility, psychological, and learning disabilities. She work as special education teacher; her income is 30,000 a year. B) White U.S. born protestant heterosexual male with 20 years of education. He has eyesight and hearing disability. He works as a pastor and a bus driver.

15- A) 27 years old white U.S. born homosexual female with 17 years of education. She has eye sight disability. She works as recruitment coordinator . Her religion is: atheist, Buddhist, no religion, and scientist. B) White U.S. born protestant heterosexual female writer with 16 years of education. She has hearing disability.

16- A) 19 years old U.S. born Hispanic able bodied Catholic and Protestant bisexual male student with 13 years of education. His source of income is his parents. B) White U.S. born able bodied protestant heterosexual female with 18 years of education. She works as GED instructor.

17- A) 23 years old U.S. born Hispanic able bodied Catholic heterosexual male student with 17 years of education. He works as a graduate assistant. B) White US born able bodied Jewish homosexual female with 18 years of education. She works as a librarian; her income is 55,000 per year.

18- A) 27 years old U.S. born white female with 15 years of education B) undocumented able bodied Hispanic catholic heterosexual male with 12 years of education. He works as front and shift manager in fast-food.

19- 26 years old white U.S. born able bodied Baptist bisexual male student with 12 years of education. Works as a chief in restaurant, his income is 52,000 a year. B) 72 years U.S. born old white protestant female with 15 years of education. She has eyesight disability. Her source of income is retirement checks.

20- A) Hispanic U.S. born able bodied catholic heterosexual female with 20 years of education. Her source of income is spouse and self-employed. B) 32 years old U.S. born white able bodied heterosexual female with 20 years of education; she has no religion. She works in a non-profit organization and in a gym; her income is 50,000 per year.

21- A) 59 years old white U.S. born heterosexual female with 18 years of education. Her disabilities are obesity and cancer. She works in an office; she makes 90,000 a year. She chose all the religion options and stated that "affiliation is a vague word here." B) 28 years old white U.S. born Jewish bisexual female student with 19 years of education. She has eyesight disability. She is a substitute teacher.

22- A) 33 years old white U.S. born able bodied catholic heterosexual female with 17 years of education. She works in a nonprofit agency; income is 32,500. B) 30 years old able bodied Hispanic U.S. born catholic heterosexual male consultant, in an office, with 16 years of education who makes 70,000

23- A) 54 years old white U.S. born able bodied protestant heterosexual female student with 16 years of education. She owns care giving agency; her income is 55,000 per year. B) 20 years old able bodied U.S. born white heterosexual male student with 13 years of education. His source of income is parents; he has no religion.

24- A) White U.S. born able bodied protestant heterosexual male teacher in a university with 19 years of education. B) 19 years old U.S. born black heterosexual female student with 13 years of education, no religion and eyesight disability. Her source of income is parents.

25- A) 35 years old white U.S. born able bodied protestant heterosexual female student with 20 years of education. Her source of income is spouse and investments; her income is 50,000 per year. B) 61 years old able bodied white U.S. born heterosexual female with 15 years of education. Her works at a casino

26- A) 46 years old able bodied U.S. born white heterosexual female with 17 years of education. B) 45 years old white U.S. born Christian male student with 15 years of education and hearing disability. His source of income is spouse, unemployment.

27- A) 52 years old white U.S. born asexual male with 13 years of education. His disabilities are: HIV. His source of income is disability payments; his income is 10,380 per year B) 42 years old white U.S. born heterosexual atheist male with 20 years of education and hearing disability. He works as director for Real Estate Firm.

28- A) White U.S. born protestant heterosexual female student with 17 years of education and psychological disabilities. Her works in a fitness center. Her income is 5,000 per year. B) 63 years old white U.S. born heterosexual protestant female with 20 years of education. Her disability is cancer. She works in nonprofit agency; her income is 70,000 per year

29- A) cannot use this data because the respondent is 16.

30- A) 24 years old white naturalized citizen able bodied Jewish heterosexual female student her job is front desk. B) 25 years old U.S. born white heterosexual male student with 18 years of education and no religion. He works in a retail store; his income is 15,000.

31- A) 56 years old white U.S. born homosexual female with 20 years of education. Her job is Executive Nurse Practitioner; her income is 126,000. She has no religion. B) 26 years old Asian documented student heterosexual female immigrant with 20 years of education and eyesight disability. Her job is TA in a university. She has no religion.

32- A) 44 years old Asian documented homosexual protestant male immigrant with 20 years of education. He is HIV positive. He works in a think tank. B) 42 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual female student with 13 years of education. Her source of income is her spouse; she has no religion

33- A) White U.S. born able bodied heterosexual male with 20 years of education. His job is a faculty member in a university; his income is 37,000. His religion is no religion and Jewish. B) 29 years old white U.S. born able bodied Christian heterosexual female with 16 years of education. She works in a non-profit organization; her income is 30,200.

34- A) 79 years old white U.S. born obese heterosexual catholic female with 12 years of education. Her source of income is retirement checks. Her income is 28,000. B) White U.S. born diabetic heterosexual protestant male with 20 years of education. The source income is retirement checks and inheritance; income is 22,000

35- A) 47 years old U.S. born white heterosexual protestant female with 16 years of education with mobility disability. Her job is a writer. B) 27 years old white U.S. born

obese heterosexual protestant male with 12 years of education source of income is parents; income is 15,000.

36- A) 30 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual male student with 16 years of education. Source of income is unemployment. He has no religion. B) White U.S born heterosexual protestant male with learning disability and 20 years of education. His job is public relations

37- A) 53 years old white U.S. born able bodied catholic heterosexual female with 20 years of education. Her job is disability specialist. B) 55 years old white U.S. born Buddhist heterosexual male with 16 years of education. His job is tech sup.

38- A) White U.S. born able bodied heterosexual protestant male with 20 years of education. His job is a teacher at a high school; his income is 53,000. B) 53 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual female student with 14 years of education and no religion. Her source of income is unemployment; her income is 12,000.

39- A) U.S. born able bodied heterosexual male with 14 years of education. His race is Mix of various ethnic backgrounds (Native American and multiple Anglo Saxon blood lines). His job is production manager. His religion is Christian. B) 19 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual female student with 14 years of education. She works at a coffee shop. She has no religion.

40- A) U.S. born white able bodied protestant heterosexual female student with 16 years of education. Her job is nurse. B) 43 years old bisexual transgender male to female. White U.S. born able bodied with 18 years of education. Respondent described self as “about 6

nationalities; Irish, Welsh, Lithuanian; English and 100% US American" respondent job is "Program Analyst for Government Program; Public Welfare;" income is 52,000. Respondent religion is no religion and catholic. He mentioned that "Non-practicing Catholic; kinda gave up on it"

41- A) white U.S. born able bodied agonistic heterosexual male with 17 years of education. He works in a large oil company. B) 73 years old white U.S. born heterosexual male with 14 years of education and no religion. His disability is cancer and "old". His source of income is retirement checks; his income is 42,000.

42- A) 31 years old U.S. born white able bodied heterosexual protestant female with 12 years of education. Job is bookkeeper; income is 48,000. B) 22 years old U.S. born white heterosexual atheist male student with 12 years of education. Source of income is GI Bill payments; income is 20,000.

43- A) 34 years old Coptic able bodied heterosexual Coptic Christian male documented immigrant with 9 years of education. His job is instructor. B) 20 years old white U.S. born heterosexual Lutheran male with 9 years of education. His job is customer service.

44- A) 18 years old black U.S. born atheist bisexual female student with 12 years of education. Eyesight disability, obesity, and psychological disability. B) 22years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual female student with 15 years of education and no religion. He works in a political firm.

45- A) 44 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual protestant female with 12 years of education her job is management in non-profit organization. B) white able bodied heterosexual male

46- A) white U.S. born heterosexual protestant male with heart disease and 12 years of education. His source of income is retirement check. B) 56 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual male with 16 years of education. Source of income is investments. He is Spiritual, not religious

47- A) 59 years old white male naturalized citizen able bodied school instructor heterosexual Coptic orthodox who makes 50,000 a year. B) 30 years old white hetero sexual male documented immigrant obese diabetic protestant senior pastor who makes 45,000 per year with 20 years of education

The scores that are shared by three respondents and the respondents' description are:

1- A) 20 years old U.S. born able bodied bisexual pagan male student with 14 years of education who prefer not to say his race. His source of income is loans and parents. B) 46 years old U.S. born Hispanic obese diabetic catholic heterosexual female with 12 years of education her job is front office coordinator; income is 40,000. C) 24 years old U.S. born Hispanic obese heterosexual female with 10 years of education and no religion. Her job is customer service.

2- A) 43 years old Hispanic naturalized citizen homosexual male with 16 years of education, no religion, and eyesight disability his job is production assistant; income is 26,000. B) Biracial (white and Hispanic) documented immigrant obese bisexual female with 20

years of education and no religion. Her job is Speech Pathologist; her income is 40,000. C) 61 years old white U.S. born obese heterosexual female with 16 years of education and no religion. Her job is employee in university bookstore; income is 28,500.

3- A) 47 years old us born Hispanic Buddhist female with 15 years of education and eyesight disability. B) 49 years old U.S. born Hispanic obese catholic heterosexual male with 13 years of education his job is maintenance tech; his income is 48,000. C) U.S. born white heterosexual male with 20 years of education. His job is professor at a university. His religion is no religion and atheist.

4- A) 36 years old U.S. born white homosexual male student with 14 years of education. His disabilities are HIV Positive and CDC defined AIDS. His source of income is loan. His religion is Wicca/Kabbalah. B) White U.S. born heterosexual female student with 20 years of education, no religion, and learning disability. Her job is a nanny. C) White U.S. born heterosexual male student with 14 years of education. He has mobility and psychological disabilities. His source of income is disability payments. His religion is no religion and atheist.

5- A) White U.S. born able bodied heterosexual protestant female with 20 years of education. Her job is state wide organizer. B) 55 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual female with15 years of education. Her job is “owner/self employed.” Her religion is atheist no religion. C) White able bodied heterosexual female with 18 years of education and no religion. Her job is Career Services manager.

6- A) 57 years old white U.S. born asexual catholic female with 20 years of education. She has hearing disability and Dialysis Patient on a transplant list. Her source of income is retirement checks, spouse, and disability checks; her income is 100,000. B) 27 white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual Buddhist female student with 17 years of education. Source of income is loans and parents. C) 54 years old white U.S. born heterosexual catholic male with 13 years of education. He has eyesight and mobility disability, obesity, and cancer. Source of income is retirement checks and disability checks; income 14,400.

7- A) 40 years old U.S. born heterosexual male with 14 years of education whose race is "American." His income is 75,000. His religion is "Only Jesus can judge me" B) 32 years old us born white able bodied heterosexual catholic female with 17 years of education. Source of income is spouse. C) 27 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual male with 16 years of education and no religion. His job is Fitness Spec; income is 27,000.

8- A) Could not use data, respondent is 16.

9- A) 27 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual (LDS) Mormon male student with 16 years of education. Source of income is loans. B) 22 years old biracial (white and Hispanic) undocumented able bodied heterosexual catholic female student with 16 years of education. Source of income is parents; income is 40,000. C) 59 years old us born white able bodied heterosexual catholic female with 12 years of education. His job is Sr. Administrative Assistant. Income is 31,500.

10- A) 21 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual catholic female student with 16 years of education. Job is sales associate. B) 26 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual male with 16 years of education and no religion. His job is marketing; he works in an office; his income is 24,000. C) 55 years old U.S. born white heterosexual female with 20 years of education. Her disabilities are diabetes and asthma. Her job is non-profit executive. Her religion is catholic and Jewish and more spiritual/faithful than religious.

11- A) 67 years old white U.S. born obese homosexual Christian female with 12 years of education her job is Customer Service Rep; her income is 29,000. B) 34 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual male with 14 years of education. His job is Artist/Graphic Designer. His answer to the religion question is “i believe in the teachings of Jesus Christ, but do not support or subscribe to a "religion"” C) 29 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual protestant female student with 16 years of education. Her job is Community Engagement Manager; income is 46,000.

12- A) 25 years old black U.S. born able bodied heterosexual protestant female student with 16 years of education. Her source of income is unemployment. B) 34 years old female with 14 years of education. Her job is customer services. C) 46 years old U.S. born black bisexual male with 14 years of education, no religion, and eyesight disability. His job is Computer Systems Analyst; his income is 70,000.

13- A) 47 years old white U.S. born bisexual protestant female with 18 years of education. Her job is self employed counselor; income is 32,000. B) 18 years old U.S. born obese

heterosexual protestant black female student with 12 years of education and eyesight disability; her source of income is parents and investments. C) U.S born white able bodied bisexual male student with 19 years of education and no religion, source of income is spouse and pension; his income is 30,000.

14- A) 35 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual female with 17 years of education and no religion. Her job is marketing in a corporation; income is 45,000. B) 55 years old white U.S. born able bodied homosexual female with 16 years of education and no religion. Her job is publicist. C) Black U.S. born able bodied Seventh Day Adventist heterosexual female student with 17 years of education. Her job is Child Welfare Specialist.

15- A) 35 years old U.S. born biracial (white and Native American) able bodied heterosexual atheist female student with 14 years of education; her source of income is spouse; Income is 45,000. B) 25 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual female with 14 years of education, her source of income is spouse. Her religion is atheist no religion spiritual humanitarian. C) U.S. born bisexual (white and Native American able bodied heterosexual female student with 16 years of education and no religion. She works in Financial Services Institution

16- A) 38 years old white U.S. born heterosexual atheist female able bodied with 20 years of education. His job is Executive Vice President; her income is 180, 000. B) 52 years old white U.S. born heterosexual male with 14 years of education. His job is tech in banks. His religion is atheist no religion, catholic, and Buddhist. C) 36 years old U.S. born

multiracial obese Episcopalian homosexual male student with 16 years of education and learning disability. His source of income is life partner.

17- B) can't use data, respondent is 16

18- A) 21 years old U.S. born white obese catholic bisexual female student with 14 years of education. She has hearing, eyesight, and psychological disabilities. Source of income is parents. B) 59 years old white U.S. born able bodied heterosexual protestant male with 14 years of education. His job is CNA.

C) 31 years old Egyptian able bodied heterosexual protestant female naturalized citizen with 20 years of education. She is a professional.

The four respondents who shred the same score are:

A) 25 years old able bodied U.S. born biracial (European and Pacific Islander) heterosexual Jewish female student. Her job is private tutor; income is 20,000. B) 34 years old U.S. born white homosexual Hindu male with 17 years of education and eyesight disability. His job is Massage Therapist; income is 35,000. C) 19 years old Asian documented immigrant heterosexual Hindu male student with 16 years of education and eyesight disability. His job is lab technician; his income is 20,000. D) 26 years old U.S. born white able bodied heterosexual female with 18 years education and no religion. Her job is social worker.