January 2021

Public Support in the United States for Government-Funded Attorneys in Immigration Court

The Vera Institute of Justice (Vera) partnered with the survey firm Lucid to conduct a public opinion poll to explore attitudes toward government-funded attorneys for people in immigration court in the United States. The survey was administered online in August 2020 and included 2,000 adults (18 years and older) living in the United States. The survey sample approximates the U.S. population in terms of demographics and political affiliation. Notably, among likely voters in the pre-election survey, the estimated 2020 presidential election vote shares closely line up to the actual popular vote in the election.[1]

Key findings

Two in three people in the United States, or 67 percent, support government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation. This support is widespread, existing among:

- 67 percent of likely voters;
- 80 percent of people who self-identify as Democrats, 53 percent of self-identified Republicans, and 66 percent of people who do not identify with either party; and
- 82 percent of Joe Biden supporters and nearly half (45 percent) of Donald Trump supporters (among those who expressed an intention to vote and had a preferred candidate in the 2020 pre-election survey).

A majority of people, 56 percent, support government-funded attorneys for immigrants *with criminal convictions* who are facing deportation.

Support for government-funded attorneys increases substantially when attorneys for people in immigration court are presented as part of a larger system of government-funded attorneys for all, with more than three in four people expressing support.

Given the recent attack on the U.S. Capitol by Trump supporters and the Trump administration's focus on pursuing anti-immigrant policies, these findings may be surprising.[2] But these results suggest that, despite political polarization and partisanship, there is some common ground.[3] People in the United States believe in the right to an attorney in court proceedings, including government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation. Importantly, support for government-funded attorneys in immigration court extends across party lines.

The next sections include details about the results summarized above and additional results.

Methodology

To explore attitudes on government-funded attorneys in immigration court and to understand how attitudes may shift depending on the language used and how the topic is presented, respondents were randomly assigned to different groups. Each group answered similar questions, but one or more elements of the questions differed slightly for each group.[4] Randomly assigning respondents to different groups is a research method that creates groups with similar characteristics—across the groups, there will be roughly equal percentages of younger and older people, Democrats and Republicans, higher- and lower-income individuals, and any other characteristic that one could imagine.[5] By creating similar groups through random assignment and asking similar questions that differ only on one or more elements, researchers can conclude that any observed average differences in responses across groups is attributed to the elements that vary across questions.

In Vera's research, respondents were randomly assigned to answer questions from group A or B, below. Within groups A and B, respondents were randomly assigned to answer one of two possible questions with slightly different wordings, also below. (The difference between groups A and B is indicated by the bold font, although the text was not bolded in the online survey). Questions in group B include the phrase "for everyone who cannot afford one in a court of law" while questions in group A do not. In other words, group A questions are directly about government-funded attorneys in immigration court, while group B questions allow for an exploration of whether support for government-funded attorneys is higher when framed as a universal right—as part of a system that provides attorneys "for everyone," inclusive of those in immigration court. Additionally, within groups A and B, there is variation in the language used to describe the recipients of lawyers as either "immigrants facing deportation," in questions one and three, or as "people" in immigration court, in questions two and four. (This difference is indicated by the underlined text in each question, although the text was not underlined in the online survey.) Not using the words "immigrants" and "deportation" in questions two and four humanizes the foreign-born population by specifying that these are *people* in immigration court.

A. 1. Do you support or oppose the government paying for an attorney for <u>immigrants facing deportation</u> who cannot afford one in immigration court?

2. Do you support or oppose the government paying for an attorney for <u>people</u> who cannot afford one in immigration court?

B. 3. Do you support or oppose the government paying for an attorney **for everyone who cannot afford one in a court of law**, including <u>immigrants facing deportation</u>?

4. Do you support or oppose the government paying for an attorney **for everyone who cannot afford one in a court of law**, including <u>people</u> in immigration court?

Altogether, this is a 2x2 survey experiment: there are two elements that vary and two variations within each element, for a total of four questions in the experiment. Randomly assigning respondents to answer one question among questions one through four allows for an understanding of whether support increases when attorneys for immigrants are framed as a universal right (group B questions, compared to group A questions) and whether the language used—"immigrants facing deportation" versus "people in immigration court" (or questions one and three versus questions two and four)—has an impact on attitudes.

Question one was the primary question of interest, as the main goal of the research was to understand attitudes toward government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation. Therefore, half of the respondents (1,000 people) were randomly assigned to answer this question, allowing for enough respondents to further break down the data by political party identification and 2020 presidential vote choice, presented later in this document. Questions two through four were added to see how support may increase or decrease depending on the framing and language used. Therefore, fewer respondents were assigned to questions two through four (250 each) than to question one (the remaining 250 respondents were assigned to an additional question five, presented later in this document). Answer options for all questions are: strongly support, moderately support, slightly support, slightly oppose, moderately oppose, and strongly oppose.

Findings

Figure 1 presents responses to **question one**, about attitudes toward immigrants facing deportation, among all respondents (on the left) and among likely voters (on the right). Likely voters are defined as people who reported that they were registered to vote and planned to vote in 2020. Respondents aged 22 years or older were only included if they reported having voted in the 2016 presidential election and recalled for whom they voted (those under 22 may not have been old enough to vote in 2016 and were therefore not held to this requirement).[6] Sixty-four percent of survey respondents were categorized as likely voters.[7]
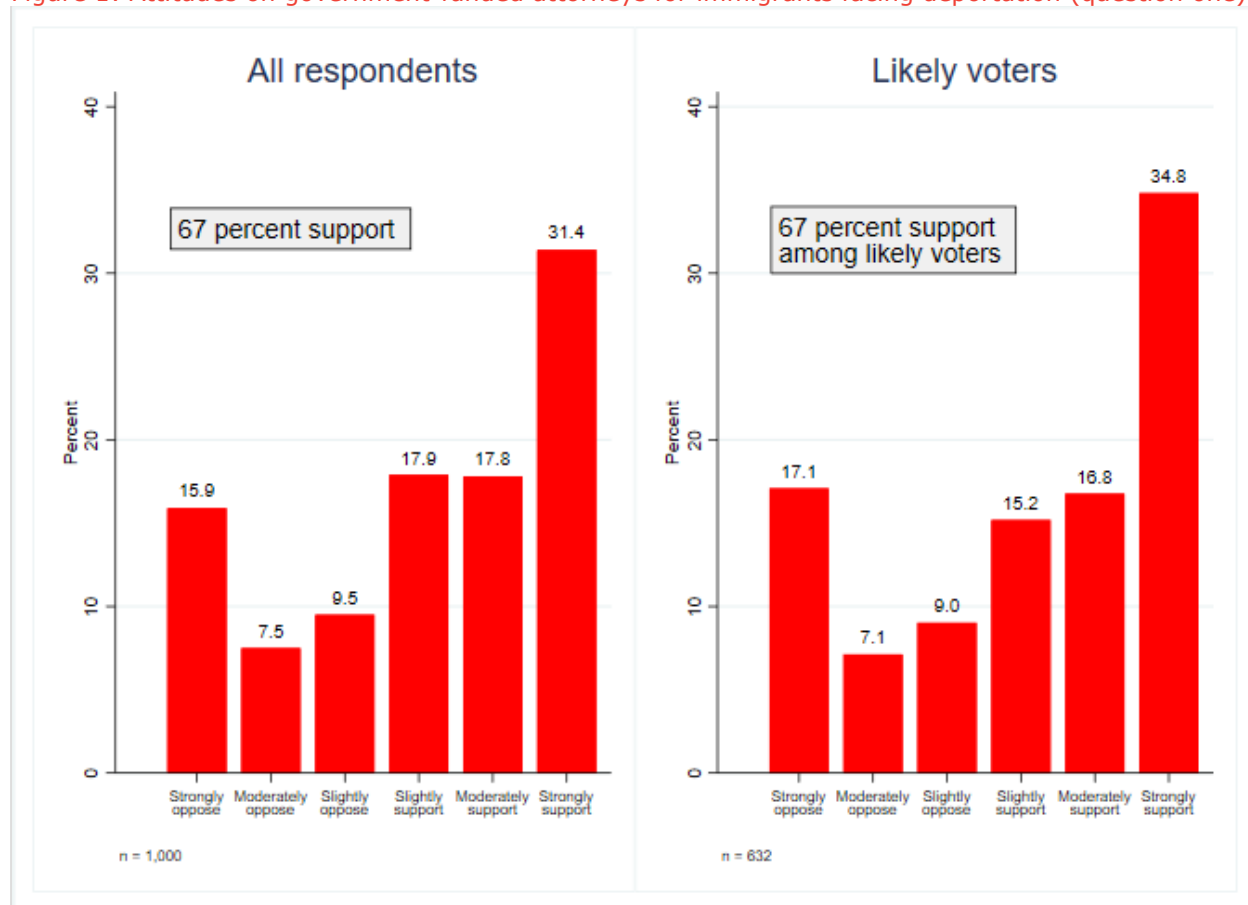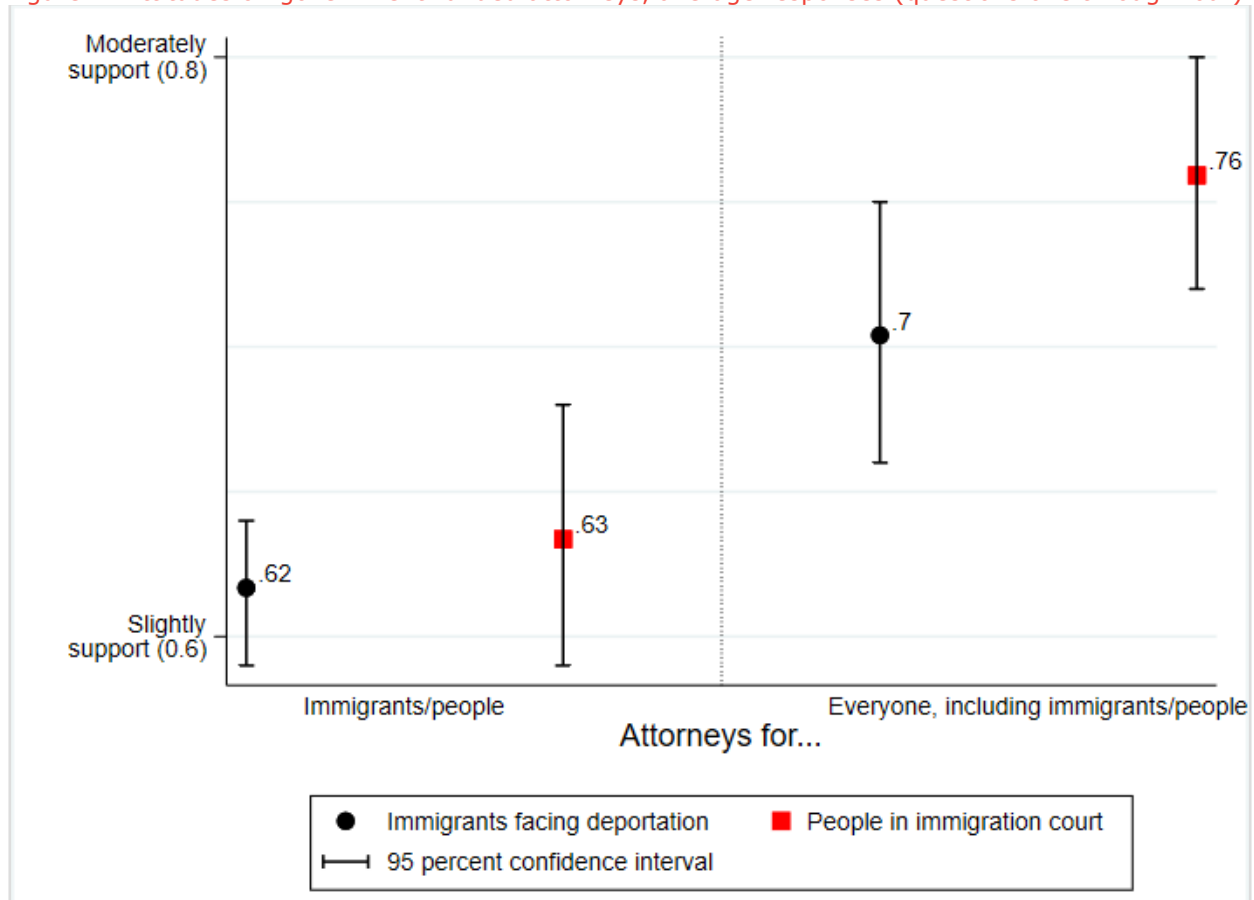
Key findings from Figure 1:

▪ **Two in three people, or 67 percent, among all respondents and among likely voters, express support for government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation (question one).**

▪ One in three among all respondents and among likely voters (or 31 and 35 percent, respectively) express *strong* support.

Responses among all respondents to **questions two through four** are summarized below:

▪ Responses to question two: **Sixty-nine percent support** attorneys for people in immigration court.

▪ Responses to question three: **Seventy-six percent support** attorneys for everyone, including immigrants facing deportation.

▪ Responses to question four: **Eighty-three percent support** attorneys for everyone, including people in immigration court.

To understand whether there are substantial differences among responses to the four questions, Figure 2 presents average responses for each question. Responses were coded to range from zero (strongly oppose) to one (strongly support), with all other values falling evenly in between (0.8 = moderately support, 0.6 = slightly support, etc.). The left half of the graph shows average responses for people asked directly about attorneys for immigrants/people in immigration court (questions one and two); the right half shows average responses for people asked about attorneys for everyone, inclusive of immigrants/people in immigration court (questions three and four). Black circle and red square markers indicate differences between the language used to describe the recipients of attorneys ("immigrants facing deportation" versus "people" in immigration court).[8]

Figure 2: Attitudes on government-funded attorneys, average responses (questions one through four)

n=1,750

Key findings from Figure 2:

- Figure 2 shows that, on average, respondents support government-funded attorneys in immigration court across all four questions.
- Support is significantly higher when attorneys in immigration court are framed as part of a larger system of attorneys for all (the right half of the graph).[9]

- Whether the recipients of lawyers are referred to as "immigrants facing deportation" or "people" in immigration court does not significantly affect outcomes.

Attitudes on government-funded attorneys in the era of COVID-19

Vera's immigration polling work began in September 2019, with a national survey of 6,000 adults (18 years and older) living in the United States.[10] Over time and across multiple surveys, Vera has refined how to ask questions about government-funded attorneys, but one question (among questions one through four, above) appeared on both the 2019 survey and the new 2020 national survey. This constant question is question number four: "Do you support or oppose the government paying for an attorney for everyone who cannot afford one in a court of law, including people in immigration court?"

Two thousand respondents from the 2019 national survey were asked this question, well before the COVID-19 pandemic emerged. An additional 250 respondents were asked the same question in the new 2020 survey, allowing for a comparison of immigration attitudes from before and after the emergence and spread of COVID-19, displayed in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Attitudes on government-funded attorneys for everyone, including people in immigration court, before and after the emergence of COVID-19

n=2,250
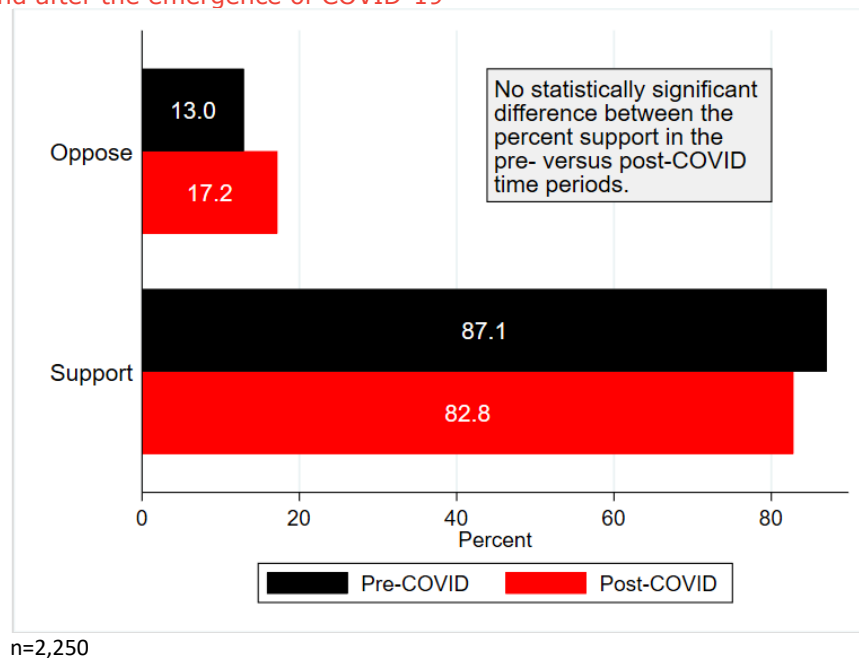
Key findings from Figure 3:

- The percentages of respondents who support government-funded attorneys for everyone, inclusive of people in immigration court, are similar across the two time periods, with 87 percent expressing support in 2019 (before COVID-19) and 83 percent expressing support in 2020 (after the emergence and spread of COVID-19).

- These percentages are not significantly different from each other, suggesting that attitudes have remained stable even in the midst of a global pandemic.[11]

Government-funded attorneys for immigrants with criminal convictions

An additional question was included in the 2020 (post-COVID) national survey, once again asking about government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation. However, this question (question five, below) specified that attorneys would be for immigrants *with criminal convictions*. Responses to question five are presented in Figure 4.[12]

5. Do you support or oppose the government paying for an attorney for immigrants with criminal convictions who are facing deportation and cannot afford one in immigration court?

Figure 4: Attitudes on government-funded attorneys for immigrants *with criminal convictions* facing deportation

n=250
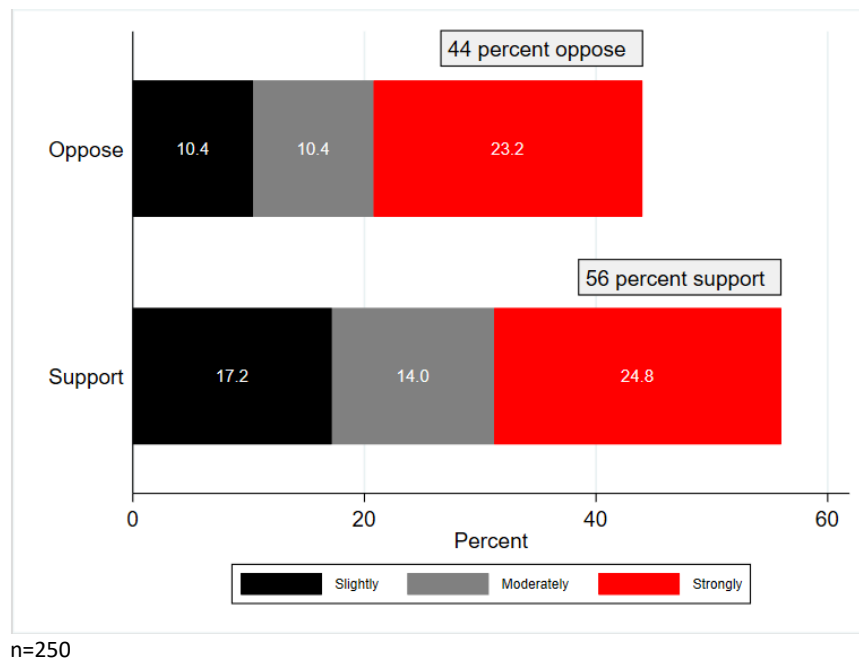
Key findings from Figure 4:

▪ A majority, 56 percent, support government-funded attorneys for immigrants with criminal convictions facing deportation.

▪ One in four, 25 percent, express *strong* support.

Government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation (question one), by political preferences

The next two graphs explore responses to question one (about attorneys for "immigrants facing deportation") by respondents' political preferences, measured by political party identification in Figure 5 and 2020 presidential vote choice in Figure 6 (among those who expressed an intention to vote and had chosen a preferred candidate in the pre-election survey).[13] Each bar in Figures 5 and 6 sums to 100 percent.

Figure 5: Attitudes on government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation by party identification
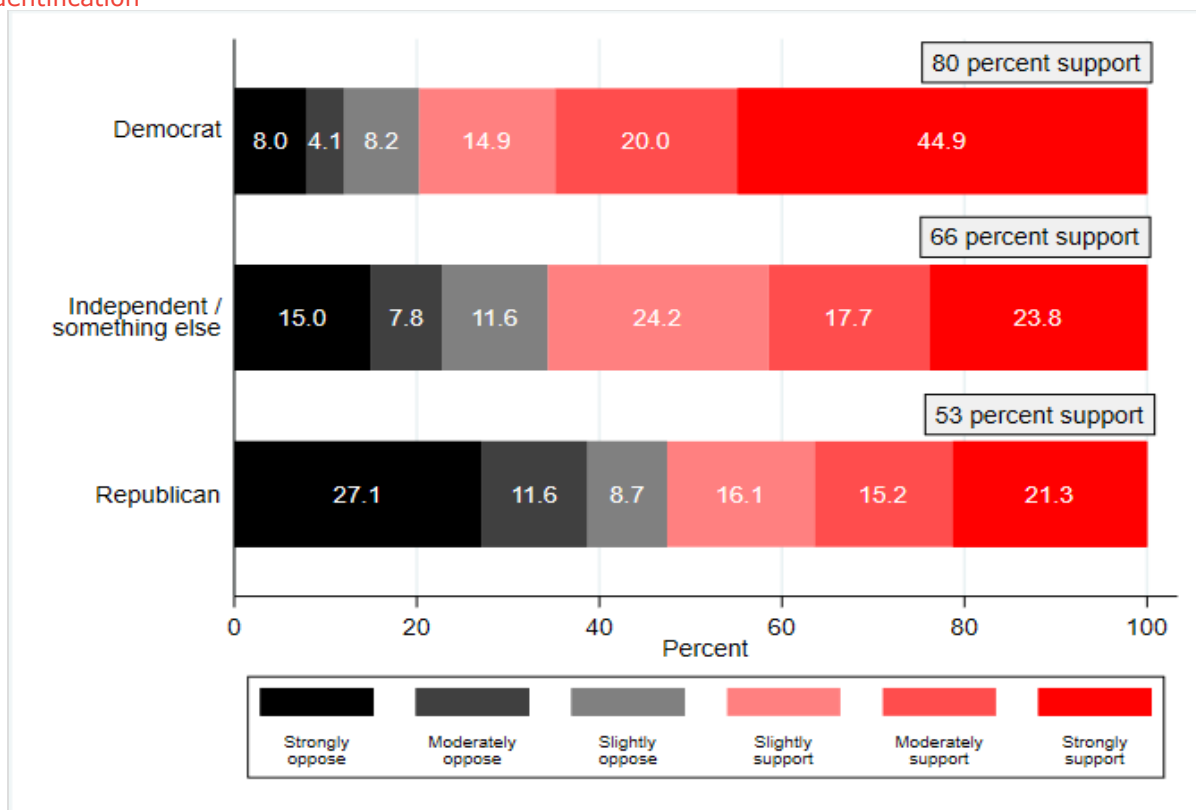
n = 994 (390 Democrats, 294 independents/something else, and 310 Republicans)

Figure 6: Attitudes on government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation by 2020 presidential support

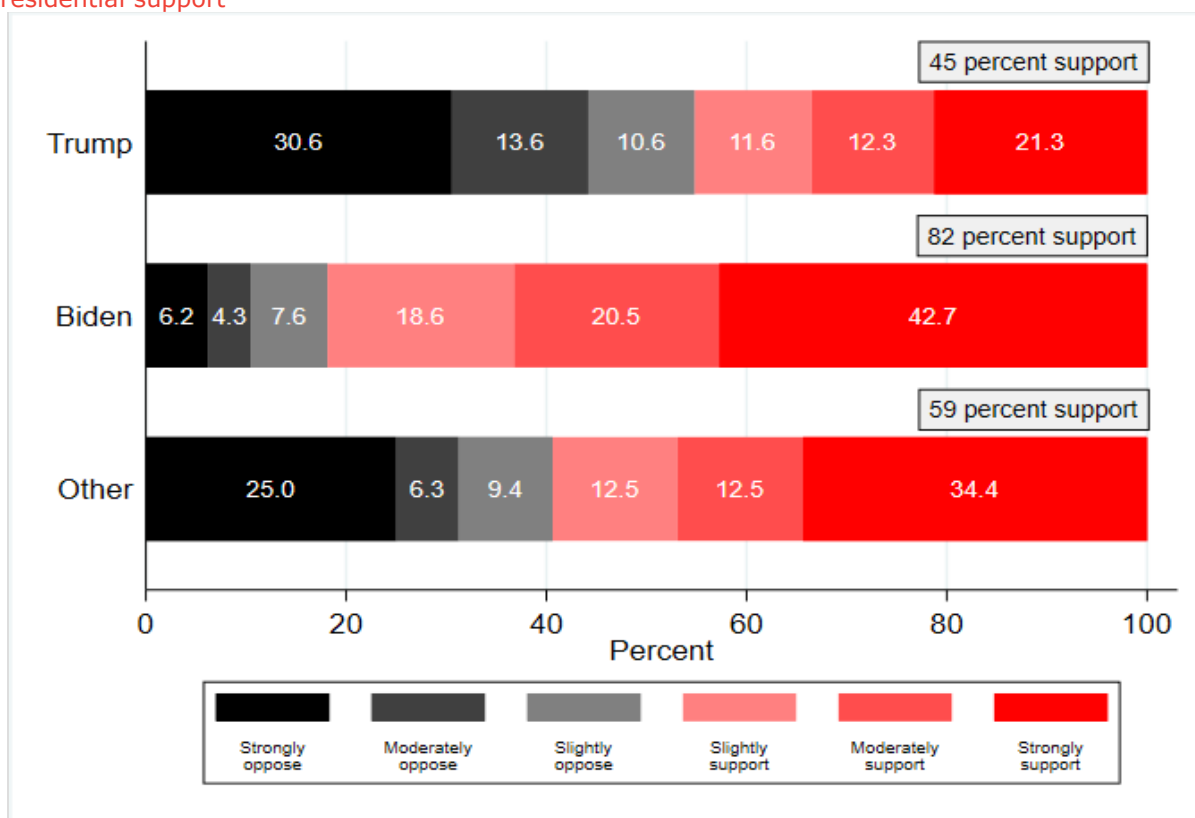n = 752 (301 Trump supporters, 419 Biden supporters, and 32 third-party candidate supporters)

Key findings from Figures 5 and 6:

- There is sizeable support for government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation across political party identifications and regardless of 2020 presidential vote choice.
    - About 80 percent of Democrats and of Biden supporters are in favor of government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation.
    - Roughly half of Republicans and Trump supporters also expressed support.
    - Around 60 percent of people who do not identify with either party (independents/something else) and of people who supported a third-party candidate in the 2020 presidential election expressed support.
- These results show that despite political polarization and partisanship, there is some common ground, suggesting a commitment to due process and the belief that people in court proceedings have the right to an attorney.

Support for government-funded attorneys by general immigration attitudes

The survey included a standard immigration question that researchers have asked across many prominent surveys over many years. Including a standardized question allowed Vera to compare the sample with respondents to other surveys of immigration attitudes. The standard immigration question is:

6. Do you think the number of immigrants from foreign countries who are permitted to come to the United States to live should be increased, decreased, or kept the same as it is now?

Answer options to question six are: increased a lot, increased a moderate amount, increased a little, kept the same as now, decreased a little, decreased a moderate amount, and decreased a lot. Table 1 presents the percentages of people in the United States who think immigration to the country should be increased, decreased, or kept the same. The Vera/Lucid sample appears in the first column of results, and the following columns present percentages of responses across three recent, prominent, national surveys from the American National Election Studies (ANES), Gallup, and the Pew Research Center.[14] The table shows that immigration attitudes among the Vera/Lucid sample are more or less in line with immigration attitudes across national surveys, where roughly one-third believe immigration to the United States should be decreased, about one-third prefer no change, and roughly one-third support increased immigration.

Table 1: Standard immigration question across four surveys

Immigration to the U.S. should be…	Survey			
	Vera/Lucid	ANES	Gallup	Pew
Increased	38%	32%	34%	32%
Kept the same	31%	38%	36%	38%
Decreased	31%	30%	28%	24%

Table 2 shows the percentages of respondents who support government-funded attorneys (as asked in question one, about attorneys for immigrants facing deportation) by their responses to the standard immigration question (question six above).

Immigration to the U.S. should be…	Percentage supporting government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation
Increased	89%
Kept the same	69%
Decreased	35%

n=1,000

Key findings from Table 2:

- There is overwhelming support for government-funded attorneys among respondents who believe immigration to the United States should be kept at present levels or increased, with 69 percent or more of these respondents expressing support.
- Even among people who oppose immigration to the United States (those who want immigration levels decreased), there is sizeable support for government-funded attorneys for immigrants, with more than one in three, or 35 percent, expressing support.

The findings presented in this report show strong support among people in the United States for government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation. Majority support persists when immigrants with criminal convictions are specified as the recipients of lawyers, and support is even higher when attorneys in immigration court are framed as part of a larger system of attorneys for all.

Support for government-funded attorneys for immigrants facing deportation is widespread, with majority support found among all respondents, likely voters, across political party identifications, and among Biden supporters and those who supported a third-party candidate in the 2020 presidential election (among those who expressed an intention to vote). Nearly half of Trump supporters also expressed support. These findings underscore that, despite political polarization and partisanship, there are tenets of democracy that most people support—people believe in the right to an attorney in court and that extends to immigrants in the United States.

Endnotes

[1] Although the survey sample approximates the U.S. population in terms of demographics and political affiliation, people who did not graduate from high school, political independents or those who identify with a minor party—meaning a political party that is not the Democratic or Republican party—and Latinx people are underrepresented. See the appendix at the end of this document to learn more about how the characteristics of survey respondents compare to the U.S. population.

[2] For analyses of the Trump administration's focus on anti-immigrant policies, see Rose Cuison Villazor and Kevin R. Johnson, "The Trump Administration and the War on Immigration Diversity," *Wake Forest Law Review* 54 (2019), https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/wflr54&div=21&id=&page=; Julie Hirschfeld Davis and Michael D. Shear, *Border Wars: Inside Trump's Assault on Immigration* (New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc., 2019); and Mary Romero, "Trump's Immigration Attacks, in Brief," *Contexts* 17, no. 1 (2018), 34-41, https://perma.cc/TKL4-VJH7. For information about the attack on the U.S. Capitol, see Washington Post Staff, "Woman Dies after Shooting in U.S. Capitol; D.C. National Guard Activated after Mob Breaches Building," *The Washington Post*, January 6, 2021, https://www.washingtonpost.com/dc-md-va/2021/01/06/dc-protests-trump-rally-live-updates/.

[3] Moreover, there is even some common ground on attitudes toward the Capitol attack itself. Emerging evidence suggests that about half of Trump voters disapprove of the U.S. Capitol attack, joining the nearly unanimous disapproval among Biden voters. For attitudes about the attack on the Capitol, see a discussion of recent survey results by Ariel Edwards-Levy, "Public Condemns Pro-Trump Capitol Rioters, but Many Republicans Say They 'Had a Point,'" HuffPost, January 8, 2021, https://www.huffpost.com/entry/capitol-riot-trump-republicans-poll_n_5ff8ace9c5b63642b6fb881a and full survey results here: https://big.assets.huffingtonpost.com/athena/files/2021/01/08/5ff8ae42c5b6c77d85e68762.pdf.

[4] This type of research design, where survey respondents are randomly assigned to answer related but different questions, is known as a survey experiment. See Renita Coleman, "Random Assignment," in *Designing Experiments for the Social Sciences* (Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2019).

[5] Ibid.

[6] For discussions of how to measure likely voters in surveys, see Scott Keeter and Ruth Igielnik, "Can Likely Voter Models Be Improved?," Pew Research Center, January 7, 2016, https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/2016/01/07/can-likely-voter-models-be-improved/; and Michael Dimock et al., "A Voter Validation Experiment: Screening for Likely Voters in Pre-election Surveys" (paper presented at the 56th Annual American Association for Public Opinion Research Conference, Montreal, May 16, 2001), https://perma.cc/BX2L-F4A4.

[7] For reference, 61 percent of the voting-age population cast a ballot for president in 2020, see United States Elections Project, "2020 November General Election Turnout Rates," last modified December 7, 2020, https://perma.cc/6Y5K-JZVN.

[8] The vertical lines extending from each marker in Figure 2 are 95 percent confidence intervals, meaning there is a 95 percent chance that the intervals plotted by the lines contain the true population means that exists among adults in the United States.

[9] An ordered logistic regression analysis was carried out to explore the effects of question framing (group A questions versus group B questions) and language ("immigrants facing deportation" versus "people") on responses. Results show that question framing significantly affects responses, where people who answered group B questions were significantly more supportive of attorneys in immigration court than people who answered group A questions (p=0.000). However, the language used to refer to the recipients of lawyers ("immigrants facing deportation" versus "people") does not significantly affect outcomes (p=0.155). A second ordered logistic regression analysis was carried out that included an interaction term between the framing and language variables, showing no significant interaction (p=0.291)—this means that question framing effects are similar across both language variations and that the effect (or lack thereof) of the language used is similar across both group A and B questions.

[10] The full results from the 2019 survey are available at https://www.vera.org/downloads/publications/taking-the-pulse-national-polling-v1.pdf.

[11] A two-sample test of the equality of proportions was carried out to assess the difference between the 87 percent found before COVID-19, versus the 83 percent found after the emergence and spread of COVID-19. Results show that the difference in proportions is not significant (p=0.063).

[12] The remaining 250 respondents who were not included in the survey experiment presented above (in questions one through four) were randomly assigned to question five.

[13] Question one was the main question of interest; therefore, it was asked to more respondents than were questions two through five to allow for enough responses to perform subgroup analyses by political preferences. Additionally, regarding the 2020 vote, this survey was administered before the November 2020 presidential election. Therefore, respondents were asked, "Thinking about the election for president of the United States in 2020, what are the chances that you will vote?" The available response options were: Definitely will vote, probably will vote, chances are 50-50, probably will not vote, and definitely will not vote. Those who said they would "definitely" or "probably" vote (1,609 respondents, with 1,402 of these people saying they would "definitely" vote) were then asked who they would vote for: Donald Trump, Joe Biden, someone else, or don't know. Eighty people were undecided, while the remaining 1,529 chose a candidate. Among these 1,529 respondents, 752 were asked question one (about attorneys for immigrants facing deportation). Responses from these 752 respondents are depicted in Figure 6.

[14] See American National Election Studies, "2019 Pilot Study," https://electionstudies.org/data-center/2019-pilot-study/; Gallup, "Immigration," 2020 May 28 – June 4, https://perma.cc/B828-WX9Z; and Pew Research Center, "Shifting Public Views on Legal Immigration into the U.S.," June 28, 2018, https://www.people-press.org/2018/06/28/shifting-public-views-on-legal-immigration-into-the-u-s/. Some respondents to these surveys are coded as "no opinion," as giving a "don't know" response, or as refusing to answer the question, which is why the percentages do not always sum to 100 within each survey in Table 1.

Appendix

The Vera/Lucid sample closely approximates the U.S. population in terms of demographics and political affiliation, as shown in the table below. Each row displays the percentage of the sample or population that falls within each category. For example, the first row of results shows that 51.2 percent of the Vera/Lucid sample expressed an intention to vote for Joe Biden (among likely voters) compared to the 51.3 percent of the U.S. population who voted for Biden in the election.

Vera/Lucid sample compared to the U.S. population[1]

Selected demographics	Vera/Lucid sample	U.S. population
2020 presidential vote[a]		
Joe Biden	51.2%	51.3%
Donald Trump	42.1%	46.9%
Other candidate	3.1%	1.8%
Undecided (in pre-election survey)	3.6%	—
Age[b]		
18–24	13.9%	12.4%
25–34	16.6%	17.9%
35–44	18.6%	16.3%
45–54	14.0%	17.1%
55–64	15.9%	16.6%
65+	21.2%	19.7%
Educational attainment[c]		
Less than high school	4.2%	12.4%
High school graduate/G.E.D.	28.9%	27.6%
Some college/AA/vocational training	33.6%	31.0%
Bachelor's degree or more	33.1%	29.0%

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[1] All U.S. population data refers to people who are 18 years or older, except for household income, as there are children in households.

Selected demographics	Vera/Lucid sample	U.S. population
Gender[d]		
Female	56.5%	51.3%
Male	43.1%	48.7%
Prefer to self-describe	0.5%	—
Household income[e]		
Less than $25,000	22.3%	20.2%
$25,000–$49,999	24.2%	21.9%
$50,000–$74,999	19.2%	17.5%
$75,000–$99,999	12.3%	12.5%
$100,000–$149,999	13.2%	14.6%
$150,000–$199,999	4.7%	6.3%
$200,000 and more	4.1%	7.0%
Political party identification[f]		
Democrat	37.6%	34.9%
Independent/something else	29.0%	36.7%
Republican	33.1%	28.1%
Race and ethnicity[g]		
American Indian or Alaska Native	2.5%	1.6%
Asian	7.3%	6.4%
Black or African American	14.1%	13.0%
Hispanic or Latino/a	8.7%	15.7%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.7%	0.2%
White	72.9%	76.3%
Some other race or ethnicity	1.0%	4.8%

Table notes:

a. The Vera/Lucid survey was administered before the 2020 presidential election. Therefore, some people were undecided at the time, as indicated in the table. Conversely, the percentages listed in the table for the vote among the U.S. population

are reporting the actual vote shares in the election, so there is no "undecided" category. Additionally, the Vera/Lucid vote shares displayed in the table reflect responses only among people categorized as "likely voters" in the pre-election survey. See page four for information on how likely voters are measured. David Wassermen et al., "2020 National Popular Vote Tracker," https://cookpolitical.com/2020-national-popular-vote-tracker.

b. United States Census Bureau, 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, "Age and Sex," https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Age%20and%20Sex&g=0100000US&tid=ACSST5Y2018.S0101&hidePreview=true.

c. Five respondents, or 0.3 percent of the Vera/Lucid sample, indicated that their highest level of educational attainment did not correspond to the available answer options (they marked "other" on the educational attainment question). United States Census Bureau, 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, "Educational Attainment," https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=education&t=Education&g=0100000US&tid=ACSST5Y2018.S1501&hidePreview=true.

d. On the Vera/Lucid survey, there were three answer options to the question about gender: people could self-identify as male, female, or a third option, "prefer to self-describe." Those who chose to self-describe their genders were then able to fill out a text box to indicate their gender identity. However, there is no gender identity beyond the male/female binary for the U.S. population in the table because the data came from the American Community Survey, which does not measure non-binary gender identities, nor is there a better national data source to use that does. (For a discussion on measuring gender identities in national surveys, see Andrew R. Flores et al., "How Many Adults Identify as Transgender in the United States?," The Williams Institute, June 2016, http:williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/How-Many-Adults-Identify-as-Transgender-in-the-United-States.pdf). United States Census Bureau, 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, "Age and Sex," https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Age%20and%20Sex&g=0100000US&tid=ACSST5Y2018.S0101&hidePreview=true.

e. In the Vera/Lucid sample, 55 respondents (2.8 percent) preferred not to answer the household income question. Therefore, these respondents were not included in the table above, meaning the percentages are calculated among those who gave a response. United States Census Bureau, 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, "Income in the Past 12 Months," https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Income%20%28Households,%20Families,%20Individuals%29%3AIncome%20and%20Earnings%3AIncome%20and%20Poverty&g=0100000US&tid=ACSST5Y2018.S1901&hidePreview=true.

f. Regarding political party identification, 0.4 percent of the Vera/Lucid sample and 0.3 percent of the U.S. population did not provide answers to partisanship questions on the surveys. American National Election Studies, "2016 Time Series Study," https://electionstudies.org/data-center/2016-time-series-study/.

g. Race and ethnicity percentages do not sum to 100 percent in the Vera/Lucid sample nor among the general U.S. population because people were allowed to identify with multiple races and ethnicities. United States Census Bureau, 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates, "Explore Data," https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2018&cv=RACAIAN&rv=AGEP%2818,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99%29&wt=PWGTP; https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2018&cv=RACASN&rv=AGEP%2818,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,

99%29&wt=PWGTP;
https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2018&cv=RACBLK&rv=AGEP%2818,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99%29&wt=PWGTP;
https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2018&cv=HISP&rv=AGEP%2818,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99%29&wt=PWGTP;
https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2018&cv=RACNH&rv=AGEP%2818,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99%29&wt=PWGTP;
https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2018&cv=RACWHT&rv=AGEP%2818,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99%29&wt=PWGTP; and
https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS5Y2018&cv=RACSOR&rv=AGEP%2818,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99%29&wt=PWGTP.

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