

Supplemental Table 1. Codes and Salient Quotes

Subcode	Salient Quotes
<p>Racism: Race-blindness</p>	<p>@firebase: I think that discriminating based on race should always be wrong, whether you're discriminating against one group or another.</p> <p>@megynkellyshow: Chief Justice Roberts, writing for the majority: quote: eliminating racial discrimination means eliminating all of it.</p> <p>@firebase: And I believe that it was African American leaders themselves when Martin Luther King said he wanted to be judged not on the color of his skin, but by the content of his character, his merit, his achievements.</p>
<p>Racism: Racial Bias</p>	<p>@arinekim: It is found within our education system, it is found when people are applying for jobs- teachers, recruiters hold this implicit bias that black students are not as capable as their white counterparts.</p> <p>@firebase: Because of slavery, because of past injustices, today we have a higher proportion of African-Americans who are in poverty, who face less opportunities than white people. And so because of slavery 200 years ago and because of Jim Crow and because of segregation, today we have injustice based on race.</p> <p>@msnbc: But the minute I arrived from my majority black little town, Montbello, in Denver to Harvard, the first like week or two that I was in class, my presence was questioned by white people. I was in this big conference class where some white students stood up and said, those students, the black students, they're only here because of affirmative action.</p>
<p>Racism: Racial Division</p>	<p>@firebase: In addition, you could argue that affirmative action perpetuates divisions between the races rather than achieve the ultimate goal of race being an irrelevant factor in our society.</p> <p>@firebase: Why should race necessarily be equated with diversity? There are so many other forms. Why should we assume that race makes people different? Again, that's perpetuating the idea of racial division within our universities and our society.</p> <p>@msnbc: But the minute I arrived from my majority black little town, Montbello, in Denver to Harvard, the first like week or two that I was in class, my presence was questioned by white people. I was in this big conference class where some white students stood up and said, those students, the black students, they're only here because of affirmative action.</p>
<p>Racism: Reverse Racism</p>	<p>@firebase: I think that discriminating based on race should always be wrong, whether you're discriminating against one group or another.</p> <p>@thetrumpet: Oh yeah, reverse discrimination, there's a buzzword.</p> <p>@thetrumpet: It's not reverse discrimination. It's just racism if you're judging people on the basis of their skin color.</p>
<p>Admissions Factors: Race-conscious admissions</p>	<p>@firebase: And I just think that to decide solely based on someone's race is just inherently unfair.</p> <p>@kes.io: And so they said that I had a 20% chance of gaining admission to Harvard as an Asian American, and then a 95% chance as an African American.</p> <p>@thelawyerangela: The same colleges will still value diversity. But the burden has now shifted from the admissions officers being able to ask you about it to you, the applicant, writing about it. UNC was giving extra points to certain minorities and Harvard said race can tip you into the acceptance pool. The court says those formal policies are not okay, but race could still be considered.</p>
<p>Admissions Factors: Holistic Admissions</p>	<p>@arinekim: Instead of trying to determine what is fair or which student deserves to be in a certain university, try to view it in a more holistic sense. Don't just use GPA or test scores as a means to be able to determine what is fair or who is deserving. View it from a more holistic sense and think about what privileges that you've been extended and what privileges your other peers have been extended.</p> <p>@the.law.says.what: Supporters of affirmative action say that diversity in schools is hugely important, that race should be part of a holistic process.</p> <p>@nessadiosdado: race was allowed to be taken into consideration during the admissions process with other factors like test scores, grades and extracurricular activities.</p>

<p>Admissions Factors: Merit</p>	<p>@firebase: What's worth noticing, though, is that that argument is consistent in principle with the idea that only academic promise and scholarly potential should count in admissions, we just need to go beyond test scores and grades alone to get a true estimate of academic promise and scholarly ability.</p> <p>@stellamagz: The Supreme Court Justices just deemed affirmative action unconstitutional and made you idiots on the right think it's about fairness and merit, the same fairness and merit that got C student Jared Kushner into Harvard because his daddy pledged \$2.5 million to the school, a wealth he acquired by being a white collar criminal, that fairness and merit. The same fairness and merit that makes colleges like Harvard University admit legacy students at a rate of 33%. That means if your rich mommy or daddy or grandpappy went to the school, you get in too. Fairness and merit.</p> <p>@aaron.geer: You can turn that frown upside down whoopi because in order for a student now to get into a school that they want to be at, they have to work hard and they can't get in just because of how they look.</p>
<p>Admissions Factors: Standards</p>	<p>@theflyingred: And lowering your standard to admit somebody of a socioeconomic status or race would not help them do that.</p> <p>@theflyingred: No, the standard is lowered. As the student premier admissions data shows, an Asian has to score 273 points higher on the SAT to have the same chance of admission as a black person. So the standard is lowered for black Americans.</p> <p>@kes.io: Like fuck, John, you scored a perfect on the math SATs. If I were you, I wouldn't be focused on the five or six black kids that you scored a couple points higher than when half the white student buddy couldn't even break 1200.</p>
<p>Admissions Factors: GPA</p>	<p>@arinekim: Because the reality is that you can find hundreds and thousands of statistics online where you can clearly see that the median GPA or test scores of black and Hispanic students who are admitted into elite universities are lower than their Asian or white counterparts.</p> <p>@the.law.says.what: Even though he had a near perfect GPA and SAT score, he was rejected by almost every top college that he applied to and he says it's because affirmative action policies prioritize accepting black applicants to the detriment of Asians. Now we don't know anything about his essays or his extracurriculars or why he was rejected.</p> <p>@the.law.says.what: Data uncovered during the lawsuit revealed that black applicants were 12 times more likely to get accepted at Harvard than Asian students with similar test scores and GPA.</p>
<p>Admissions Factors: Test Scores</p>	<p>@arinekim: I thought it was unfair that I could get higher test scores than someone else but just because I'm Asian my chances of getting in were significantly lower than their chances.</p> <p>@arinekim: Almost every single one of my peers had SAT prep tutoring.</p> <p>@cohen489: And so to pretend that things like standardized test results are impartial metrics—they are perhaps impartial of how many points you got on the test, but to pretend that those tests are testing things that are impartial is crazy. None of this is impartial. It's all systems.</p>
<p>Diversity in Education: Benefits of Exposure</p>	<p>@firebase: First of all, you have to look at the university's purpose. It is to educate their students. And I feel that different races, people coming from different races, have different backgrounds and they contribute differently to the education.</p> <p>@firebase: I disagree with that because I think that by promoting diversity in an institution like this, you further educate all of the students, especially the white students who grew up in predominantly white areas. It's certainly a form of education to be exposed to people from different backgrounds, and you put white students at an inherent disadvantage when you surround them only with their own kind.</p> <p>@firebase: With regard to African-American people being given a special advantage, it's obvious that they bring something special to the table because they have a unique perspective. Just as someone from a different religion or socioeconomic background would as well. As you say, there are many different types of diversity. There's no reason that racial diversity should be eliminated from that criteria.</p>
<p>Diversity in Education: Risks of No Exposure</p>	<p>@firebase: First of all, you have to look at the university's purpose. It is to educate their students. And I feel that different races, people coming from different races, have different backgrounds and they contribute differently to the education.</p> <p>@firebase: I disagree with that because I think that by promoting diversity in an institution like this, you further educate all of the students, especially the white students who grew up in predominantly white areas. It's certainly a form of education to be exposed to people from different backgrounds, and you put white</p>

	<p>students at an inherent disadvantage when you surround them only with their own kind.</p>
<p>Diversity in Education: To Serve a Diverse Population</p>	<p>@bookersquared: A medical school trying to ensure that more black doctors graduate, especially in the wake of high rates of black maternal and infant mortality, high rates of racist healthcare practices, they said that is as bad as not letting black people ride the same buses as white people. The Supreme Court has said that getting more black and brown teachers, lawyers and psychologists in those fields is as bad as banning interracial marriage.</p> <p>@storiesofcz: Because medical schools have selected all of these students who are used to being the best of the best, at the top of the hierarchy, that's what they also want in medicine as well. A lot of them are only really interested in these very competitive specialties like surgery or one of the roads, the radiology, ophthalmology, anesthesiology, or dermatology, and not enough people want to do family medicine. Many of them also come from these wealthy backgrounds and are used to a certain kind of lifestyle, so they are not willing to move out of these large metropolitan cities. And so now we also don't have enough people wanting to do rural medicine.</p> <p>@storiesofcz: That's why medical schools can't and will never only take academic metrics into account in deciding who gets into their program because they have to think about how they're going to fulfill the needs of the community. Let's say you have two applicants and one is interested in becoming an orthopedic surgeon in downtown Toronto. And then the other who's slightly weaker on the academic metric but still very smart and very accomplished is interested in going back to their hometown of about 30,000 people in rural Ontario and wants to be the only family doctor in their town. From a public health standpoint, who do you think is going to make the bigger contribution? We often fall prey to this fallacy of living in such an individualistic culture, that the purpose of schools is to benefit the individual but the reality is the schools are there to benefit society as a whole. And sometimes what's good for society is not necessarily going to be fair to the individual.</p>
<p>Diversity in Education: School Demographics</p>	<p>@arinekim: I grew up in a pretty affluent town that was predominantly white. My school system was known for having a pretty good education system. In my school of roughly about 1300 students, there were maybe at max 10 black students in my entire school.</p> <p>@firebase: I mean, I do believe that in terms of a legacy admission, you shouldn't have a special preference. I mean, there is a legacy admission you could argue is another part of diversity. You could say it's important to have a small percentage of people that have a several generation family attendance at a place like Harvard. However, that should not be an advantage factor like race. That should just be another part of promoting diversity.</p> <p>@stellamagz: They don't tell you that the majority of the student body at these Ivy League schools already consists of students who come from the top 1%. Now why would they tell you the truth? They just tell you that poor black and minority C students are taking the spots of smart A plus white students.</p>
<p>Systemic Oppression: School Resources</p>	<p>@arinekim: I was enrolled in seven APs at my old high school during my junior year and because my new public high school was so underfunded, they didn't have 4 of my 7 APs. At my old school where they gave out Chromebooks like it was nothing, at my new school they probably had at max two computer parts and if you needed to use a computer your only option was pretty much going to the library.</p> <p>@firebase: So we need to address differences in education and differences in upbringing with programs like Head Start and giving more funding to lower income schools rather than trying to just fix the results so it makes it look like it's equal when really it isn't.</p> <p>@msnbc: But someone came to Denver, Colorado, to look for me. A Harvard recruiter flew to Denver and I met up with her at the Village Inn restaurant and did a pre-interview to get to—pull me into Harvard. I was pulled in—affirmatively. Yes. And it was literally not saying we're going to take an unqualified person and put them in Harvard. We're going to take a very qualified person who we would never know existed and put them in Harvard. That's how I got there. That's how Katanji got there, that's how Justice Jackson, I should say Justice Jackson got there. It's how Clarence Thomas got there, Right?</p>
<p>Systemic Oppression: Socio-Economic Status</p>	<p>@arinekim: It was simply because people from my old school had a lot more money. Almost every single one of my peers had SAT prep tutoring, or college counselors. They could afford private tutors for whatever classes that they were struggling in and they also had parents that had gone to college.</p> <p>@firebase: I mean, if you want to correct based on disadvantaged backgrounds, that's fine. But there are also disadvantaged white people as well. It shouldn't matter if you're white or black.</p> <p>@cohen489: And the way that we continue to quote unquote, earn these spots, is that if you are rich, it is really fucking easy to do well on a standardized test.</p>
<p>Systemic</p>	<p>@arinekim: The average white family today holds over \$170,000 in net assets compared to just \$17,000 for</p>

<p>Oppression: Family Resources</p>	<p>the average black family in America.</p> <p>@firebase: If both of your parents were scholarly, then you have more of a chance of actually being more scholarly yourself and getting those grades. And you can't control what kind of family you're born into.</p> <p>@cohen489: People talk all the time about early literacy skills as a predictor of future academic success. In a country that does not provide universal pre K that does not provide early childhood education or complimentary childcare or government subsidized child care in lots and lots of places, it is so much easier to build reading skills as a young child if you're from a wealthy background, if you have college educated parents, if you have college educated parents that don't have to work and you have a college educated parent staying at home with you, making sure that you know how to read by the time you're four years old like I did.</p>
<p>Systemic Oppression: Nepotism</p>	<p>@stellamagz: The Supreme Court Justices just deemed affirmative action unconstitutional and made you idiots on the right think it's about fairness and merit, the same fairness and merit that got C student Jared Kushner into Harvard because his daddy pledged \$2.5 million to the school, a wealth he acquired by being a white collar criminal, that fairness and merit. The same fairness and merit that makes colleges like Harvard University admit legacy students at a rate of 33%. That means if your rich mommy or daddy or grandpappy went to the school, you get in too. Fairness and merit.</p> <p>@firebase: Well, with regard to affirmative action based on race, I just want to say that white people have had their own affirmative action in this country for more than 400 years. It's called nepotism and quid pro quo.</p> <p>@kes.io: And like fuck, I'm not even exaggerating, this study came from 2019 where they found out half the white kids that were attending Harvard only got there because mommy and daddy bought a fucking statue.</p>
<p>Systemic Oppression: Legacy</p>	<p>@firebase: Exactly, I was going to say, if you disagree with affirmative action, you should disagree with legacy admission because it's obvious from looking around here that there are more white legacies than black legacies in the history of Harvard University.</p> <p>@firebase: I mean, I do believe that in terms of a legacy admission, you shouldn't have a special preference. I mean, there is a legacy admission you could argue is another part of diversity. You could say it's important to have a small percentage of people that have a several generation family attendance at a place like Harvard. However, that should not be an advantage factor like race. That should just be another part of promoting diversity.</p> <p>@arinekim: One statistic I found online was that over 75% of white ALDC's would have been rejected if they weren't an ALDC.</p>
<p>Systemic Oppression: Reparations</p>	<p>@firebase: Just because our ancestors did something doesn't mean that that should have any effect on what happens with us today.</p> <p>@firebase: Because of slavery, because of past injustices, today we have a higher proportion of African-Americans who are in poverty, who face less opportunities than white people. And so because of slavery 200 years ago and because of Jim Crow and because of segregation, today we have injustice based on race.</p> <p>@firebase: First of all, if affirmative action is making up for past injustice, how do you explain minorities that were not historically discriminated against in the United States who get these advantages?</p>
<p>The Legal System: Interpreting the Constitution</p>	<p>@stellamagz: It's a precedent, a precedent – the same thing those Supreme Court justices said it was right before they overturned it. What's next? What more things do we have to roll back on?</p> <p>@bookersquared: The Supreme Court has ruled that affirmative action is a violation of the 14th amendment and therefore unconstitutional.</p> <p>@aaron.geer: The Supreme Court has upset a forty five year precedent, ruling it unconstitutional for universities to consider race in admissions.</p>
<p>The Legal System: Policies and Laws</p>	<p>@cohen489: And I don't mean bullshit from a legal perspective, though it is also bullshit from a legal perspective—Google stare decisis because apparently the majority of the Supreme Court can't do so.</p> <p>@bookersquared: And then they discussed ending segregation in busing, bathhouses, public beaches, golf courses, neighborhoods, and then marriage in Loving v. Virginia because the Court said in this opinion the 14th Amendment proscribes all invidious racial discriminations, invidious meaning unfair, unjust, unpleasant. And then the court said that any race based decisions must survive strict scrutiny, meaning that the government has a compelling interest and then the action is narrowly tailored to achieve that interest.</p>

	<p>@thelawyerangela: because the court says college admissions is a zero sum game; there are only so many spots so if you give extra points to one minority, then another minority group loses, which is argued happened to Asians at Harvard.</p>
<p>Post-Grad Plans: Graduation Rates</p>	<p>@theflyingred: In fact, it would harm their graduation rate and excellence.</p>
<p>Post-Grad Plans: Careers</p>	<p>@arinekim: Because there's this idea that it's easier for black students or Hispanic students to get into college, who do you think job recruiters are going to think are more deserving of a certain role if they're comparing a black student and a white student from the same university.</p> <p>@bookersquared: A medical school trying to ensure that more black doctors graduate, especially in the wake of high rates of black maternal and infant mortality, high rates of racist healthcare practices, they said that is as bad as not letting black people ride the same buses as white people. The Supreme Court has said that getting more black and brown teachers, lawyers and psychologists in those fields is as bad as banning interracial marriage.</p> <p>@storiesofcz: That's why medical schools can't and will never only take academic metrics into account in deciding who gets into their program because they have to think about how they're going to fulfill the needs of the community. Let's say you have two applicants and one is interested in becoming an orthopedic surgeon in downtown Toronto. And then the other who's slightly weaker on the academic metric but still very smart and very accomplished is interested in going back to their hometown of about 30,000 people in rural Ontario and wants to be the only family doctor in their town. From a public health standpoint, who do you think is going to make the bigger contribution? We often fall prey to this fallacy of living in such an individualistic culture, that the purpose of schools is to benefit the individual but the reality is the schools are there to benefit society as a whole. And sometimes what's good for society is not necessarily going to be fair to the individual.</p>