

Department of Economics Honors Thesis

**Bias-Motivated Incidents and Racial & Ethnic Attrition:
Relating the Prevalence of Racially-Motivated Hate Crimes to the
Reported Identity of Americans**

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Abstract

When racial hate crimes increase in an individual's county, there is a question of whether it affects how people racially identify. Prevalence of hate crimes may cause individuals to disassociate from being a person of color. Such dissociation can be motivated by fear, or it could be motivated by understanding hate crimes as a proxy for other discrimination or racial tension. In either situation, identifying as white would be an advantageous option for people. As the incentive to identify with an underrepresented group decreases, individuals may choose to associate with the most favorable racial group possible. Accordingly, people should respond to hate crimes in their area by reporting their race with a group that they perceive to pose less of a risk to themselves.

This paper focuses on blacks and Hispanics because they are the people of color most targeted by hate crimes; they are also the largest and second largest non-white populations in the United States. Individuals with any black and Hispanic ancestry often identify less as being black or Hispanic, respectively, in the presence of hate crimes targeting these groups. Such identification could decrease because these people may have actually experienced discrimination as a result of their appearance, leading them to understand the repercussions of race. Age also has effects on individuals' racial and ethnic identification as did their ancestral responses. This could be reflective of upbringings in different times in which there were different racial climates.

1 Introduction

Changes in policies such as affirmative action demonstrate that as economic incentives associated with self-identification with a racial group decrease, so do individuals' association with said group (Antman & Duncan 2015). Just as a decrease in economic incentives affects racial identifications, there may be a similar result with a decrease in other incentives to identify with a particular group. This leads to the question of what happens to individuals' racial and ethnic associations as threats against certain groups increase. This paper examines whether there are decreased amounts of self-identification within the targeted groups of racially bias-motivated incidents. These incidents are not necessarily economic in nature, but proxy for discriminatory behavior or racial tensions in a given area.

Historically, white passing—a person of color who appears to be white identifying and acting as such—was beneficial for groups that would otherwise be racially discriminated against (Williams 1997). The positive benefits and the associated risks of white passing are lower than they were historically but still exist, so it is not unreasonable to investigate whether the practice continues today. Passing may take a different form in modern times. The modern day white passing I look into may take the form of someone of mixed racial background leaning towards identifying with their white ancestry more than their non-white ancestry. It could also take the form of someone with no white ancestry identifying as white because of the incentives associated with being white in the United States. If this practice carries into more recent times, there should be a positive relationship between threat against a certain racial group and increased attrition from the targeted racial group.

In order to obtain the most telling information about the United States as a whole, the data used here were collected by the United States Census Bureau and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Annually, the Census Bureau conducts the American Community Survey (ACS) that collects data from across the U.S. on individuals' location and race along with other relevant information. One can think of the ACS as a Census that is given to a smaller, randomized group of the population. The racial and ethnic data I explore is only based on the responses of individuals on the ACS. This data collected by the Census Bureau is critical for creating policy decisions, namely civil rights policies (U.S. Census Bureau 2013). One such civil rights initiative is the investigation and prosecution of hate crimes. The FBI collects information on reported hate crimes in an effort to combat their “devastating impact on families and communities” (Federal Bureau of Investigation 2013).

The FBI defines a hate crime as “a traditional offense like murder, arson, or vandalism with an added element of bias” (2010). Said bias must be based on the victim's race, religion, ethnicity or national origin, sexual orientation or disability status. Hate crime data is collected by local law enforcement agencies, so there may be variation in determination of a hate crime across locations. Different jurisdictions may identify hate crimes differently. Similarly, it may be

unclear whether a particular crime is a hate crime because perpetrators may not explicitly state their bias.

Equally important to note is that hate crime data is contingent upon reporting just as it is on the prevalence of hate crimes themselves (Stacey 2015). Factors like proximity to police, trust in police, and immigration status can affect crime reporting. For instance, blacks and Hispanics have a higher rate of police distrust (Macdonald 2006) which may prevent them from reporting. There is also an association between crime reporting and the races of the victim and the offender. Minority victims of racial hate crimes are less likely to report racial hate crimes, more than non-racial hate crimes and crime overall (Zaykowski 2010). For these reasons, it is fair to assume that racially-motivated hate crimes are underreported, especially those against underrepresented groups. Still, this is the only hate crime data available on such a large scale.

The FBI began aggregating hate crime data in 1991 as a means to collect data for policy, specifically civil rights policy. Consistently, racial hate crimes have been more prevalent than hate crimes against other identities since the data has been collected; because of their prevalence, racially-motivated hate crimes may have a large impact upon the groups that are targeted. As both the Census Bureau's racial data and the FBI's hate crime data aid in civil rights policy decision making, it is important to recognize whether these efforts are effective. Perhaps circumstances for people of color appear to change because people have changed their identification, not because of an actual change of circumstances.

In this study, I found that people with black and Hispanic ancestry are less likely to identify as such in the presence of anti-black and anti-Hispanic hate crimes, respectively, in their areas. I also found that individuals' age cohort had a greater effect on their racial and ethnic identification than did their ancestry.

2 Literature Review

Race fundamentally shapes the life experiences and decisions of individuals within the United States. In order to understand why some people may choose to identify with being white instead of a non-white racial group, it is important to examine why being a person of color in the U.S. alters one's daily life. The literature on being a person of color and the day-to-day stress and anxieties associated with it give insight into why it is an advantageous decision to not from identify as a person of color.

Adults and adolescents of color report that they have experienced discrimination, with blacks having the highest levels followed by Hispanics (Herda 2015). There is a certain stress associated with fear of experiencing discrimination. Accordingly, reported stress is higher in Black and Hispanic identified individuals. Stress levels also increase when individuals comprise

minorities within their communities in addition to being minority groups in the country (Herda 2015). This indicates that not only do national circumstances matter, but local circumstances play a role in one's views and experiences.

There is also a link between stress within black communities and increased levels of violent crime against black individuals. When violent crime increased between 1984 and 1987, homicide rates for black males ages 15 to 24 increased 39 percent and increased 53 percent for black males ages 15 to 19 (Kaljee, Stanton, Ricardo & Whitehead 1995). During this same time period, stress and concern increased among black parents from the affected communities. The violence itself was not the sole driver of stress, but being a member of the targeted community affected the emotions around the crime. Stress levels that black parents and children reached were greater than those experienced by white parents and children in the same communities (Kaljee, Stanton, Ricardo & Whitehead 1995). Black parents may feel compelled to take protective measures for their children that white parents do not. Since parents identify their children for the ACS, there may be a relationship between how children are identified in the presence of hate crimes, which will be analyzed in this paper.

Similarly, there is a perceived association between suppressing one's African-American culture and gaining success in the United States (Schiele 2005). This suppression can range from estrangement from African-American cultural norms to disassociation from African-American communities. Young (1990) describes this idea as cultural imperialism that is "the universalization of a dominant group's experience and culture and its establishment as the norm." I investigate whether this trend transcends culture and actually changes individuals' racial identification.

In terms of racial identification, there is an association between internalized discrimination and a negative perception of black identification within black communities (Mtose 2011). Internalized discrimination caused by encounters with racism is an individualistic measure of the results of racism; experiences with racism resulting in changes in self-identification are made by the individual herself. There is an exception for children because their parents are asked to identify them. I examine whether the presence of hate crimes in a given area affects this relationship because they are an indication of discrimination or racial tensions.

The choice of ethnic identity introduces an equally complex individualistic situation. On surveys like the ACS that provide Hispanic and non-Hispanic options for ethnicity, there is variation in individuals over time. For instance, English monolingual students at predominately non-Hispanic schools tend to decrease their Hispanic identification over time (Eschbach & Gómez 1998). Cases like this validate the question of whether the occurrence of hate crimes in one's area alters their identity. They also contribute to the idea that one's immediate surroundings have a significant impact on their self-identification.

3 Data

The ACS data and the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data utilized were collected from 2005 through 2013. The ACS is issued to millions of U.S. residents every year, making its data comprehensive and reflective of a representative sample of the country. UCR data is collected by the FBI and compiled to reflect all reported hate crimes in the country. The hate crime data was connected to the ACS data through state, county, and year. These commonalities were appropriate given the models.

Individual respondents to the ACS provide their self-reported racial and ethnic identity, and that of others living in their households (U.S. Census Bureau 2013). The ACS instructs that the survey respondent be "the person living or staying here in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented" (U.S. Census Bureau 2013). In the case that person is not present, then any adult living in the residence is permitted to fill out the survey. That being said, the respondent must bear some authority in the household to fill out the survey. Authority may matter more when examining children's responses versus those of all ACS respondents.

Figure 1 shows the list of options that includes racial categories such as "Black, African-American or Negro," "Asian Indian" and "White." Separately, ethnicity is divided into the categories of "No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin" and different subsets of "Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin" such as "Puerto Rican" (U.S. Census Bureau 2013). It is important to note that race and ethnicity are listed as being separate entities that are not mutually exclusive. For instance, an individual can identify as both white and Hispanic, and is not considered to be biracial by the ACS. In this study, Hispanic is being treated as a race so the same individual would be treated as biracial. Therefore, I recognize categories other than non-Hispanic whites as being underrepresented groups or people of color.

In addition to racial and ethnic identification, ACS respondents can also report up to two ancestral responses. Ancestral options can describe an individual's countries of origin; for

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

☐ No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* ↗

9. What is Person 1's race? Mark ☒ one or more boxes.

☐ White

☐ Black, African Am., or Negro

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native — *Print name of enrolled or principal tribe.* ↗

<input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian	<input type="checkbox"/> Japanese	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian
<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/> Korean	<input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro
<input type="checkbox"/> Filipino	<input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese	<input type="checkbox"/> Samoan
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian — <i>Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.</i> ↗	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander — <i>Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on.</i> ↗	

☐ Some other race — *Print race.* ↗

Figure 1: The ACS racial and ethnic reporting portion of the questionnaire. (U.S. Census Bureau 2013)

instance Kenyan and Canadian are provided as options. They can also describe what can be considered a racial identity like Caucasian or African-American. Figure 2 shows the portion on the ACS where respondents can provide their ancestral identities.

13 What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?

(For example: Italian, Jamaican, African Am., Cambodian, Cape Verdean, Norwegian, Dominican, French Canadian, Haitian, Korean, Lebanese, Polish, Nigerian, Mexican, Taiwanese, Ukrainian, and so on.)

Figure 2: The ACS ancestral or ethnic origin portion. (U.S. Census Bureau 2013)

There are some inherent weaknesses of the ACS data that should be addressed. Self-reporting can be flawed, and reporting for others has its own flaws. The fact that most of the data I utilize is reported by an individual who is different from the subject means that the data may not reflect how the individual would actually identify. Furthermore, millions of observations had to be dropped because individuals chose not to respond to the ancestry question, or because their response was illegible. It is also problematic that Middle Easterners are technically supposed to identify as white on the ACS although they may not appear to be white.

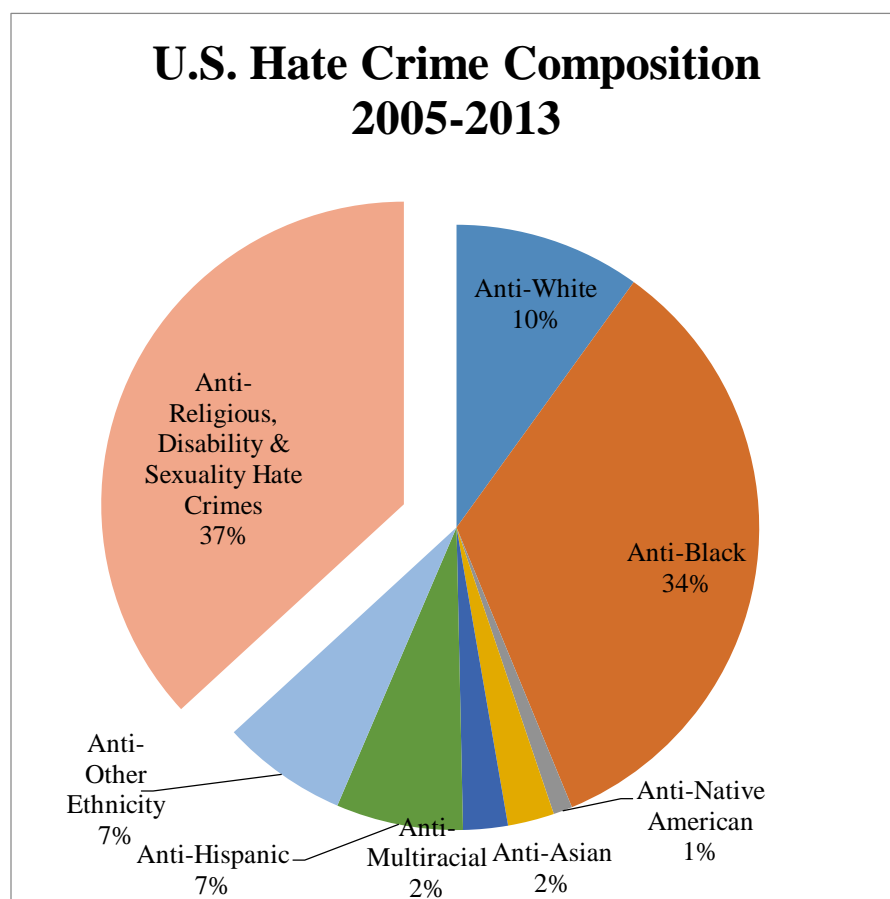


Figure 3: Out of 62,265 hate crimes between 2005 & 2013, 38,606 of them were racially or ethnically motivated. (Federal Bureau of Investigation 2005-2013)

From 2005 through 2013, 62,265 hate crimes were reported to the FBI (Uniform Crime Report 2001-2013). Figure 3 shows the breakdown of hate crimes during this time period, 63 percent of which were racially or ethnically motivated. Anti-Black crimes account for the majority—54 percent—of racially and ethnically-motivated hate crimes. Anti-Hispanic hate crimes account for 11 percent.

Although anti-white hate crimes outnumber those against Hispanic, Asian, multiracial and Native American individuals, it is important to note that

whites make up a significantly larger proportion of the U.S. population than any other racial group. As of 2010, non-Hispanic whites comprise 63 percent of the U.S. population, Hispanics 16 percent, blacks 12 percent, Asians 5 percent, multiracial 3 percent and Native Americans 1 percent (U.S. Census Bureau 2014). Whites make up such a large proportion of the population, so their share of hate crimes is in fact lower than it would be if hate crimes were equally distributed among racial groups. Therefore, this paper focuses on hate crimes against the most targeted people of color: blacks and Hispanics.

To better explain the disproportionality of hate crimes between groups, Figure 4 compares the population to hate crime victimization. The proportion of anti-black hate crimes to the black population is largest, and the share of hate crimes that were anti-black hate crimes is five times that of the share of the population that identified as black. This is followed by the proportions of anti-multiracial hate crimes to the multiracial population and anti-Asian hate crime to the Asian population. These are followed by anti-Hispanic hate crimes to the Hispanic population; the proportion of anti-Hispanic hate crimes to the share of the Hispanic-identified population is two-thirds.

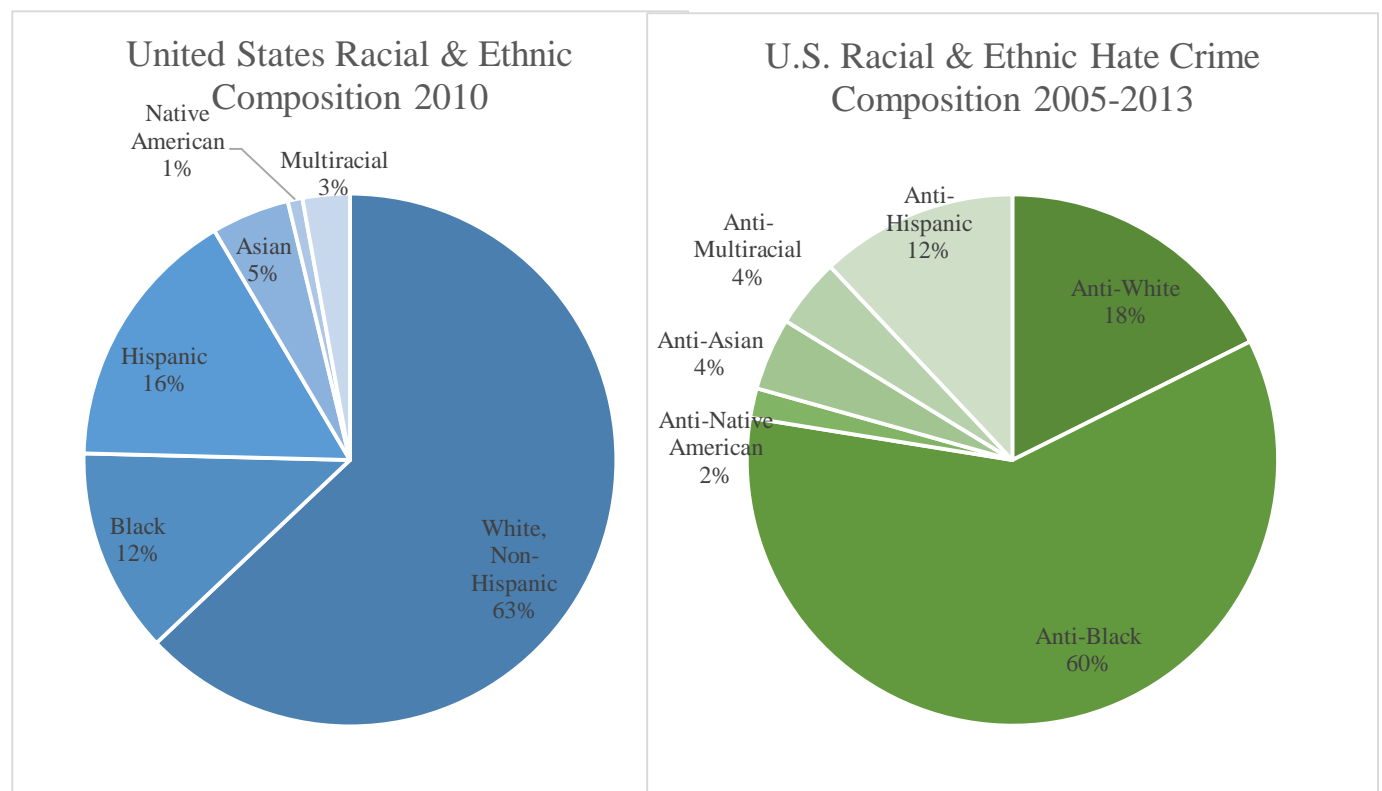


Figure 4: National racial and ethnic demographics in 2010 relative to racial and ethnic hate crime makeup in the United States between 2005 and 2013 (U.S. Census Bureau 2014 and Federal Bureau of Investigation 2005-2013).

Hate crime data collected by the FBI is from various law enforcement agencies in the United States. Hate crime data was split into a racial or ethnic hate crimes category and a non-

racial non-ethnic hate crimes category. The crimes were also kept in their separate categories in order to observe whether any type of hate crime had an effect on ethnic attrition, or if it was only hate crime targeting a particular group. More specifically, it was to measure whether hate crimes against a group's own race or ethnicity have a greater impact on their identifications. Below are the categories of hate crimes that pertain directly to the investigated racial and ethnic groups that are collected by the FBI:

- Anti-American Indian
- Anti-Asian
- Anti-Black
- Anti-Hispanic
- Anti-Multiracial
- Anti-Other Ethnicity
- Anti-White

Racial and ethnic groups used as the dependent variable in these models are relatively straightforward in their labeling on the ACS. There is an exception with Asian groups because they are separated into Chinese, Japanese and Other Asian or Pacific Islander. These groups are aggregated to create one group to include all Asian subgroups as they are grouped as such in the hate crime data. Similarly, Hispanic origins are separated into Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican and Other. These are placed into one general Hispanic group. The racial and ethnic categories used are as follows:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Black, African American or Negro
- Hispanic
- Not Hispanic
- Other race
- Two major races
- Two or more races
- White

Ancestral group options provided to ACS participants are much broader than racial and ethnic group options. For these models to be effective, it is necessary to associate ancestral groups with a single racial or ethnic group. I first moved to connect ancestries with racial and ethnic groups, assuming that individuals from countries comprised predominantly (>90%) of a certain racial group are members of said racial group. The ACS categories focus on White, Black, Asian and Indigenous racial groups and Hispanic or Non-Hispanic ethnic groups, so those are the groups this paper focuses upon as well. People are clustered together based on assumed shared appearance and therefore, assumed similar experience with bias motivated incidents. Appendix B outlines the breakdown of ethnic groups into racial groups.

4 Methodology

I used one model to examine differences in how the individuals surveyed identified, taking into consideration the presence of racial hate crimes within their county limits. The first

application of the model measures whether people choose to identify as white or a person of color (POC), as is defined above. The second application measures whether people choose to identify with one of the underrepresented group or as white. The first application of the model treats ethnicity and race the same, unlike the ACS, so the only non-POC group is non-Hispanic white. The application that is specific to Hispanic and non-Hispanic identification treats them as two mutually exclusive ethnic groups, with ancestry groups divided between those two categories.

I ran all of the models on different age groups in order to better understand whether identification is affected by cohort. The model also differentiates whether parents' identification of their children is affected more than other groups. Specific cohort divisions are provided in Appendix A. The age cohort divisions are important because they may indicate different identification patterns by age.

The sample was divided into children, teens, and working adults born after the passing of the Civil Rights Act, those born before it, and retirement-age individuals. Children and teens are identified by their parents and have a higher likelihood of being one or more race than any other age cohort because of increases in interracial partnering over time. Working adults born before and after the passing of the Civil Rights Act may have been raised in different racial environments and have different perspectives about their own identities as a result. Retirement-age individuals are important because most no longer have to worry about obtaining or maintaining employment, so they have no economic deterrents or incentives to identify a certain way; their responses may be the most honest response to how racially-targeted hate crimes affect one's identification.

I began by aggregating the Asian racial groups—Chinese, Japanese, and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander”—that are listed on the ACS into one Asian racial group to match with hate crime classifications. I did the same for the “two major races” and the “three or more major race groups” categories by aggregating them into a multiracial category. I moved on to create dummy variables for each of the racial and ethnic groups identified in the survey. I had to then aggregate the responses for Hispanic identification. I also created dummies for all of the reported ancestry groups for both the first and the second response. I then aggregated ancestries by whether they are non-Hispanic white ancestries or not, these aggregations can be found in Appendix B. I also aggregated ancestries that are associated with being a person of color which are outlined in Appendix C.

Similarly, I aggregated the hate crimes between racial hate crimes and non-racial hate crimes using dummy variables. Racial hate crimes included any hate crimes that were racially motivated as defined by the FBI. These were identified by the year and the county in which they occurred. The same aggregation was done for the relevant types of hate crimes: anti-black and anti-Hispanic.

4.1 Measuring People of Color's Attrition to Whiteness

The first application of the model examines how individuals identify in the presence of a racial hate crime in their counties. It measures whether people identify as a person of color or if they identify as non-Hispanic white. These categories take both the individuals' ethnicity and the race responses into account. This model measures overall attrition from identifying as a person of color to identifying as non-Hispanic white.

IdentifiesAsOnlyPOC_{ijt}

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \beta_1(RacialHateCrime_{jt} \times WhiteNonHispanicOnlyAncestry_{ijt}) \\
 &+ \beta_2(RacialHateCrime_{jt} \times BiracialAncestry_{ijt}) \\
 &+ \beta_3(RacialHateCrime_{jt} \times POCOnlyAncestry_{ijt}) + \beta_4BiracialAncestry_{ijt} \\
 &+ \beta_5POCOnlyAncestry_{ijt} + X_{ijt} + \gamma_t + \delta_j + \varepsilon_{ijt}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Specification 1)

- *IdentifiesAsPOC*: Any non-white racial identification or Hispanic identification is included in this group. It included those who identify as more than one race because it demonstrates that people choose not to identify as non-Hispanic white. This aggregated group is comprised of the following:
 - American Indian or Alaska Native
 - Asian: An aggregate group of Chinese, Japanese and Other Asian or Pacific Islander
 - Black, African-American or Negro
 - Multiracial: An aggregate group of “Two major races” and “Three or more major race groups”
 - Hispanic Origin: An aggregate group of Cuban, Mexican, Mexican-American or Chicano, Puerto Rican and Other Hispanic groups
- *i*: individual
- *j*: county
- *t*: year
- *RacialHateCrime_{jt}*: occurrence of any racially-motivated hate crime in a given county during a given year at least once
- *NonHispanicWhiteAncestryOnly_{ijt}*: individual's reported ancestry was only non-Hispanic white in a given county during a given year
- *BiracialAncestry_{ijt}*: individual's reported ancestry was non-Hispanic white and a non-white racial group or a Hispanic ethnic group
- *POCAncestryOnly_{ijt}*: individual's reported ancestry was comprised of only non-white racial group(s) and/or Hispanic ethnic group(s)

- X_{ijt} : sex, age fixed effects
- γ_t : year fixed effects
- δ_j : county fixed effects

4.2 Measuring Blacks' & Hispanics' Attrition to Other Identities

This model was run to determine whether racial or ethnic identity changes with different ancestral combinations in the presence of hate crimes that target certain groups. It will be run on blacks in the presence of anti-black hate crimes and Hispanics in the presence of anti-Hispanic hate crimes. These results will demonstrate whether it is more prevalent for mixed ancestry individuals to associate with groups that are not being targeted. Hence, the groups used were black and non-black, and Hispanic and non-Hispanic. Each of these distinctions is appropriate because these are mutually exclusive and mutually exhaustive categories.

Applying this model is appropriate because ACS respondents can only choose to associate with one racial group and one ethnic group. It is important to run this model on the most targeted groups individually to investigate whether there are different outcomes for them specifically.

The model was first run on the whole sample that was divided into black with non-black groups. This model only accounts for racial identification, not ethnic identification. The aggregation of what was used as a black ancestry can be found in Appendix C. All others in the sample were classified as non-black. This specification analyzes the effect of anti-black hate crimes on black attrition to non-black racial identification:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{IdentifiesAsBlack}_{ijt} &= \beta_1 (\text{AntiBlackHateCrime}_{jt} \times \text{NonBlackAncestryOnly}_{ijt}) \\
 &+ \beta_2 (\text{AntiBlackHateCrime}_{jt} \times \text{BlackAndNonBlackAncestry}_{ijt}) \\
 &+ \beta_3 (\text{AntiBlackHateCrime}_{jt} \times \text{BlackAncestryOnly}_{ijt}) \\
 &+ \beta_4 \text{BlackAndNonBlackAncestry}_{ijt} + \beta_5 \text{BlackAncestryOnly}_{ijt} + X_{ijt} + \gamma_t \\
 &+ \delta_j + \varepsilon_{ijt}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Specification 2)

- *IdentifiesAsBlack*: Census respondents' identification as the Black, African-American or Negro option on the ACS.
- *i*: individual
- *j*: county
- *t*: year
- *AntiBlackHateCrime_{jt}*: occurrence of any anti-Black hate crime(s) in a given county during a given year at least once

- *NonBlackAncestry_{ijt}*: individual's reported ancestry was composed of non-black ancestries in a given county during a given year, these ancestral group definitions can be found in Appendices B and C
- *BiracialAncestry_{ijt}*: individual's reported ancestry was comprised of a black and a non-black racial group in a given county during a given year, these ancestral group definitions can be found in Appendices B and C
- *BlackAncestryOnly_{ijt}*: individual's reported ancestry was comprised of only a black ancestral group, this ancestral group definition can be found in Appendix C
- X_{ijt} : sex, age fixed effects
- γ_t : year fixed effects
- δ_j : county fixed effects

I then ran the same model with Hispanic and non-Hispanic groups. I began by creating dummy variables for Hispanic and non-Hispanic ancestries. What is aggregated into the Hispanic category and the non-Hispanic category can be located in Appendices B and C. I also created dummies for Hispanic and non-Hispanic ethnicities. I then aggregated ancestries according to race; aggregating them was important to show whether people identified as purely Hispanic or not Hispanic, the two options for ethnicity given by the ACS. Like the above model, the next specification I ran analyzes the effect of Anti-Hispanic hate crimes on Hispanic attrition to non-Hispanic ethnic identification. This model only accounts for ethnic identification, not racial identification.

4.3 Measuring Attrition to Other Races or Ethnicities in the Presence of Different Amounts of Racial Hate Crimes

The next specification I ran examined the effect of different quantities of hate crimes in a given county on the self-identification of people within that county. It was a combination of Specification 1 and Specification 2. Like the other specifications, it was run on different age cohorts and accounts for people with different ancestries. The focus was on black and Hispanic identification again. It determines whether different amounts of racial hate crimes during a given county during a given year affect blacks and Hispanics disproportionately. This would be expected overall because they are the victims of hate crimes more than other groups.

Racial crime prevalence by county can be found in Appendix F, which will justify the following breakdown of racial hate crimes. The model was run on the following amounts of racial hate crimes in a given county during a given year:

- No racial hate crimes
- 1-5 racial hate crimes
- 6-10 racial hate crimes
- 11-15 racial hate crimes

- 16-20 racial hate crimes
- 21-30 racial hate crimes
- 31-40 racial hate crimes
- 41-50 racial hate crimes
- Greater than 50 racial hate crimes

4.4 Measuring Black Racial and Hispanic Ethnic Attrition to Other Races in the Presence of Different Amounts of Targeted Hate Crimes

The final specification I ran examined the effect of different amounts of hate crimes in a given county on the self-identification of people within that county. It combines Specification 2 and Specification 3. Like the other specifications, it was run on different age cohorts and accounts for people with different ancestries. The focus was on black and Hispanic identification again, this time in the presence of anti-black and anti-Hispanic hate crimes, respectively. The model was run on the following amounts of racial hate crimes in a given county during a given year:

- No anti-black or anti-Hispanic hate crimes
- 1-5 anti-black or anti-Hispanic hate crimes
- 6-10 anti-black or anti-Hispanic hate crimes
- 11-15 anti-black or anti-Hispanic hate crimes
- 16-20 anti-black or anti-Hispanic hate crimes
- Greater than 20 anti-black or anti-Hispanic hate crimes

5 Summary Statistics

It is important to note the variation in the amount of hate crimes—both racial and non-racial—throughout the years. Fluctuations in hate crime quantity are crucial in measuring the effects of both increases and decreases on ethnic and racial attrition. Figure 5 shows the different fluctuations in racial and overall hate crime over time.

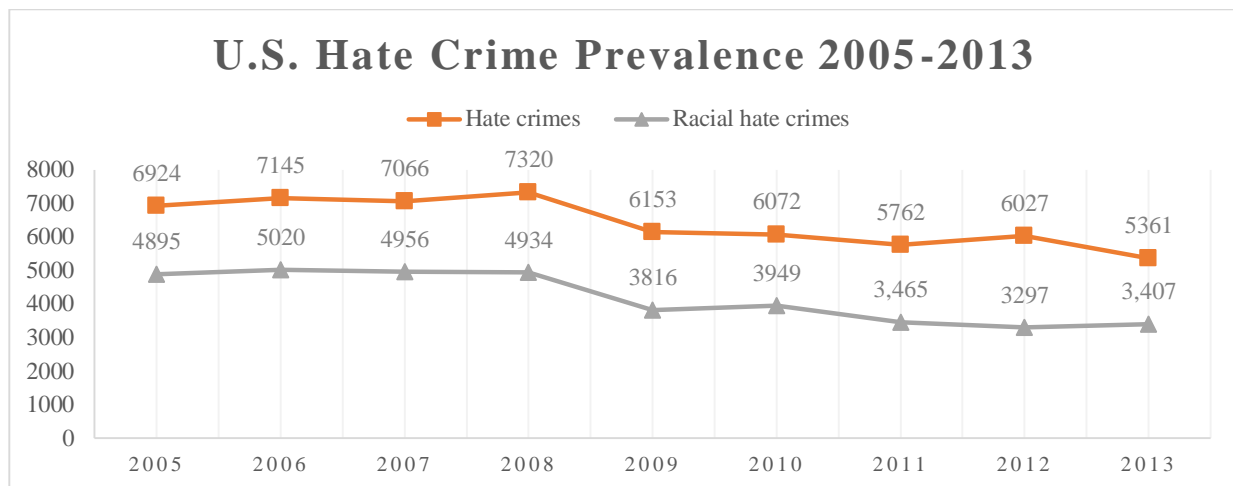


Figure 5: Annual fluctuations of all reported hate crimes and racially-motivated hate crimes. (Federal Bureau of Investigation 2005-2013)

Table 1 gives a breakdown of ancestry responses of the sample. Individuals had two choices for ancestral identification, making these groups not mutually exclusive. Overall, the majority of respondents had some white ancestry, the smallest minority had any black ancestry.

Table 1: Sample Ancestry Responses

	Any Black Ancestry	Any Asian Ancestry	Any Hispanic Ancestry	Any White Ancestry
Mean	0.027602	0.036664	0.086996	0.948422
Standard Deviation	0.163829	0.187935	0.28183	0.221174

Amount of the surveyed sample group who identified as any of the above ancestries in either their first or second responses. These categories are not mutually exclusive because an individual can identify with more than one racial ancestral group. (U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2013)

Figure 6 shows the different patterns in racial and ethnic identification of the sample and the different amounts of hate crime victimization between groups. The group most victim to hate crimes was blacks and the most prevalent group in the U.S. was whites. There is variation in the sample in both identification and victimization.

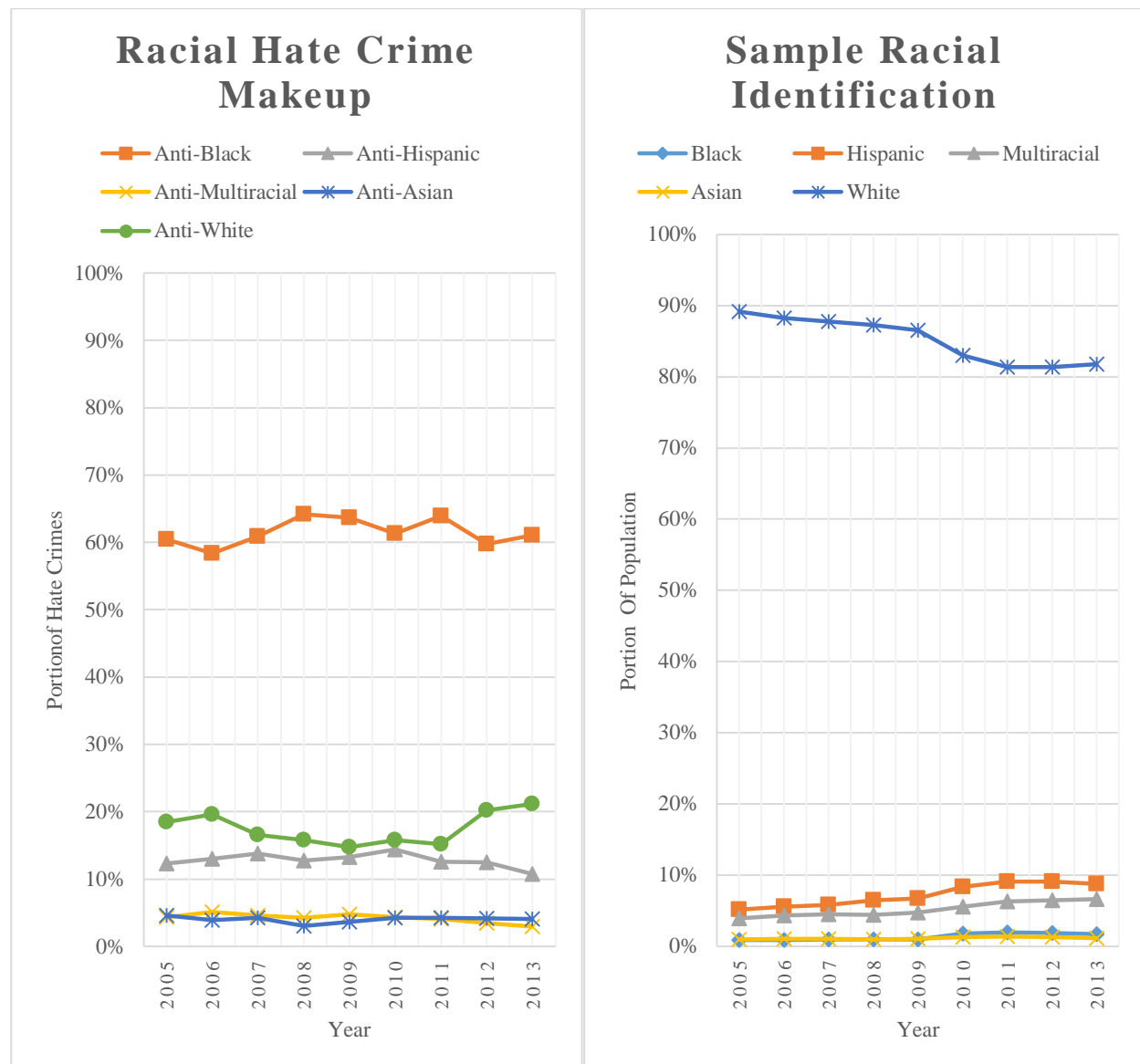


Figure 6: Patterns in racially-motivated hate crimes compared to how individuals in the sample identified racially and ethnically. (U.S. Census Bureau 2014 and Federal Bureau of Investigation 2005-2013)

Tables 2, 3 and 4 all show racial and ethnic responses compared to ancestral responses. It may be surprising that not all individuals with only black ancestry identify as black. Similarly, not all individuals with only Hispanic ancestry identify as Hispanic. This paper investigates whether racial hate crimes are a mechanism driving these attrition patterns.

Table 2: Racial Identification of Sample by Black Ancestry

Self-Reported Race	Black Ancestry Only	Black & Non-Black Ancestry	No Black Ancestry
White	0.30%	5.40%	64.23%
Black	95.60%	35.79%	0.44%
Asian	0.00%	0.60%	4.66%

Multiracial	4.10%	58.21%	30.67%
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The black ancestral composition of respondents and their racial identification. The group who most identified as black had only black ancestry while the group who most identified as white had no black ancestry. Each ancestral and racial category is both mutually exclusive and mutually exhaustive. (U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2013).

Table 3: Ethnic Identification of Sample by Ancestry

Self-Reported Ethnicity	Hispanic Ancestry Only	Hispanic & Non-Hispanic Ancestry	No Hispanic Ancestry
Hispanic	97.59%	74.42%	3.30%
Non-Hispanic	2.41%	25.58%	96.70%

The Hispanic ancestral composition of respondents and their ethnic identifications. It excludes racial identification responses. Every ancestral and ethnic category is both mutually exclusive and mutually exhaustive. (U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2013)

Table 4: Racial and Ethnic Identification of Sample by Ancestry

Self-Reported Race	POC Ancestry Only	Non-Hispanic White & POC Ancestry Only	Non-Hispanic White Ancestry Only
Person of Color (POC)	98.48%	77.23%	1.84%
Non-Hispanic White	1.52%	22.77%	98.16%

The ancestral compositions of respondents with their racial and ethnic identifications. All ancestral categories are mutually exclusive and mutually exhaustive. Racial and ethnic identification categories are mutually exhaustive but not mutually exclusive. The term POC is used as it was previously defined in Specification 1. (U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2013)

6 Results

6.1 Measuring People of Color's Attrition to Whiteness

Table 5 contains the results of Specification 1. There is only less-than-half a percentage point of difference between the identification patterns of age cohorts in this case. In the presence of racially-motivated hate crimes, there is no significant difference in identification between people with different ancestries. In fact, there is a minor increase in the prevalence of POC identification within some groups. This could be because racial hate crimes include anti-white hate crimes, which do not affect people of color. It may also be because a crime against one group of people of color may not impact other communities. In fact, the emergence of crimes against another group could make a previously victimized group feel safer and more likely to identify a person of color that is not being targeted. The aggregation of people of color may be too broad to determine an effect of targeted crimes.

Table 5: Racial & Ethnic Identification as a Person of Color and Racial Hate Crime by Cohort, 2005-2013

	Age 0-12	Age 13-17	Age 18-40	Age 41-64	Age 65-80
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Racial Hate Crime × No POC Ancestry	0.0001 (0.00007)	-0.00006 (0.0001)	-0.00002 (0.00004)	0.000002 (0.00003)	-0.00006 (0.00005)
POC & Non-Hispanic White Ancestry	0.759*** (0.002)	0.746*** (0.003)	0.855*** (0.002)	0.695*** (0.001)	0.678*** (0.003)
Racial Hate Crime × POC & Non-Hispanic White Ancestry	0.00005 (0.00008)	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.00001 (0.00006)	0.0002*** (0.00005)	0.0001 (0.0001)
Only POC Ancestry	0.916*** (0.002)	0.921*** (0.004)	0.947*** (0.002)	0.960*** (0.002)	0.954*** (0.004)
Racial Hate Crime × Only POC Ancestry	0.0004*** (0.0001)	0.0004*** (0.0002)	0.0002*** (0.00008)	0.0001 (0.00007)	0.0005*** (0.0001)

Statistically significant at the *10%, **5%, and ***1% levels. Standard error is listed below the estimated coefficients in parentheses. Sample accounts for both racial and ethnic identification. Included are respondents from ages 0-80. No POC Ancestry, POC & Non-Hispanic White Ancestry, and Only POC Ancestry are mutually exclusive and mutually exhaustive categories. Individuals' identification and the presence of racial hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

6.2 Measuring Specific Racial & Ethnic Groups' Attrition to Other Races

Tables 7 and 9 display the results of Specification 2. Table 7 focuses on black and non-black identification while Table 9 focuses on Hispanic and non-Hispanic identification.

Table 6: Black Racial Identification by Cohort, 2005-2013

	Age 0-12	Age 13-17	Age 18-40	Age 41-64	Age 65-80
Black & Non-Black Ancestry	0.256	0.304	0.398	0.553	0.616
Only Black Ancestry	0.907	0.915	0.953	0.967	0.959

Sample accounts for only racial, not ethnic, identification. Included are respondents from ages 0-80. No Black Ancestry, Black and Non-Black Ancestry, and Only Black Ancestry are mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Individuals' identification and the presence of anti-black hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

Black identification amongst mixed black and non-black individuals increases with age. Similarly, so does black identification amongst those with only black ancestry. This may be demonstrative of an increased belief in the one-drop rule with age.

Table 7: Black Racial Identification and Anti-Black Hate Crime by Cohort, 2005-2013

	Age 0-12	Age 13-17	Age 18-40	Age 41-64	Age 65-80
Anti-Black Hate Crime × No Black Ancestry	0.00008 (0.00004)	0.000008* (0.00006)	0.00008** (0.00003)	0.0002*** (0.00003)	0.00006*** (0.0001)
Anti-Black Hate Crime × Black & Non-Black Ancestry	0.00007** (0.00009)	-0.0002** (0.0001)	-0.0003*** (0.00008)	-0.002*** (0.0001)	-0.004*** (0.0002)

Anti-Black Hate Crime × Only Black Ancestry	0.0008** (0.0003)	0.0002* (0.0006)	0.00007 (0.0002)	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0001* (0.00006)
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Statistically significant at the *10%, **5%, and ***1% levels. Standard error is listed below the estimated coefficients in parentheses. Sample accounts for only racial, not ethnic, identification. Included are respondents from ages 0-80. No Black Ancestry, Black and Non-Black Ancestry, and Only Black Ancestry are mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Individuals' identification and the presence of anti-black hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

Except for mixed ancestry individuals between the ages of zero and 12, individuals with any black ancestry change their black identification less than those with no black ancestry. Overall, the presence of anti-black hate crimes had less than a one percentage point impact on black racial identification. Individuals with black ancestry could be the recipients of discrimination, which would encourage them to not identify as black. The groups most affected by anti-black hate crime were between ages 13 and 80, and have mixed black and non-black ancestry. In the presence of anti-black hate crimes, these groups decrease their black racial identification by between 0.02 and 0.4 percentage points. They also are less likely to identify as black in the presence of hate crimes than those with only black ancestry. That finding is expected because one would assume that those individuals with both black and non-black ancestry could identify with one or the other.

There are no identifiable patterns between how individuals in different age cohorts identify in the presence of anti-black hate crimes; they only have less than half a percentage point in difference and does not vary consistently with age. This is interesting because black identification increases consistently by more than 30 percentage points in individuals with mixed black and non-black ancestry between the ages of zero and 80, and increases by more than five percentage points in individuals with only black ancestry between the ages of zero and 80. This would suggest something other than the presence of anti-black hate crimes that influences these groups' choices to identify throughout the years.

Table 8: Hispanic Ethnic Identification by Cohort, 2005-2013

	Age 0-12	Age 13-17	Age 18-40	Age 41-64	Age 65-80
Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.940	0.946	0.958	0.968	0.959
Hispanic & Non-Hispanic Ancestry	0.759	0.740	0.743	0.663	0.629

Included are respondents from ages 0-80. No Hispanic Ancestry, Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry, and Only Hispanic Ancestry are mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Individuals' identification and the presence of anti-Hispanic hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

Individuals with mixed Hispanic and non-Hispanic ancestry consistently decrease their Hispanic identification by over five percentage points from the ages of zero to 80. Alternatively, those with only Hispanic ancestry increase their Hispanic identification by over one percentage point from the ages of zero to 80.

Table 9: Hispanic Ethnic Identification and Anti-Hispanic Hate Crime by Cohort, 2005-2013

	Age 0-12	Age 13-17	Age 18-40	Age 41-64	Age 65-80
Anti-Hispanic Hate Crime × No Hispanic Ancestry	0.0006* (0.0003)	-0.0007 (0.0005)	-0.0001 (0.0003)	0.0007** (0.0003)	0.0007 (0.0008)
Anti-Hispanic Hate Crime × Hispanic & Non-Hispanic Ancestry	-0.00006 (0.0002)	0.0005 (0.0004)	0.0007*** (0.0002)	0.002*** (0.0002)	0.001*** (0.0004)
Anti-Hispanic Hate Crime × Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.0002 (0.0005)	-0.0008*** (0.0003)	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.00006** (0.00008)	-0.0003** (0.0001)

Statistically significant at the *10%, **5%, and ***1% levels. Standard error is listed below the estimated coefficients in parentheses. Sample accounts for only ethnic identification. Included are respondents from ages 0-80. No Hispanic Ancestry, Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry, and Only Hispanic Ancestry are mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Individuals' identification and the presence of anti-Hispanic hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

Relative to individuals with no Hispanic ancestry in the same age cohorts, most individuals with Hispanic ancestry only and with mixed Hispanic and non-Hispanic ancestry change their Hispanic identities less in the presence of hate crimes within their counties. Individuals with only Hispanic ancestry between the ages of 13 and 80 are the only groups that decrease their Hispanic ethnic identification in the presence of hate crimes. Although they demonstrated less than one percentage point of a decrease in Hispanic identification, it is interesting that Hispanic identification decreases occurred with people who only have Hispanic ancestry, not mixed. Perhaps actually experiencing discrimination on the basis of being Hispanic increases incentive to dissociate.

While exclusively black individuals did not decrease their black identification, mixed black ancestry individuals did. A similar difference exists between those with black ancestry only and those with Hispanic ancestry only. The difference between those with exclusively black ancestry and those with exclusively Hispanic ancestry may demonstrate that Hispanic individuals have a greater ability or opportunity to pass for white than black individuals. The same conclusion can be made for those with mixed black and non-black ancestries.

Across age cohorts, individuals with only Hispanic ancestry decrease their Hispanic identification in the presence of hate crimes by less than one percentage point. Conversely, those with mixed Hispanic and non-Hispanic ancestry increase their Hispanic identification in the presence of racial hate crimes by less than one percentage point. Overall, the change in identification across cohorts was minor relative to identification patterns for individuals with different Hispanic ancestral identifications without accounting for hate crimes.

6.3 Measuring Ethnic Attrition to Other Races Contingent upon Different Amounts of Racial Hate Crimes

Figures 7 and 8 contain the results of whether individuals identify as black or Hispanic in the presence of different amounts of racial hate crimes in their areas. The full results can be found in Appendices D and E.

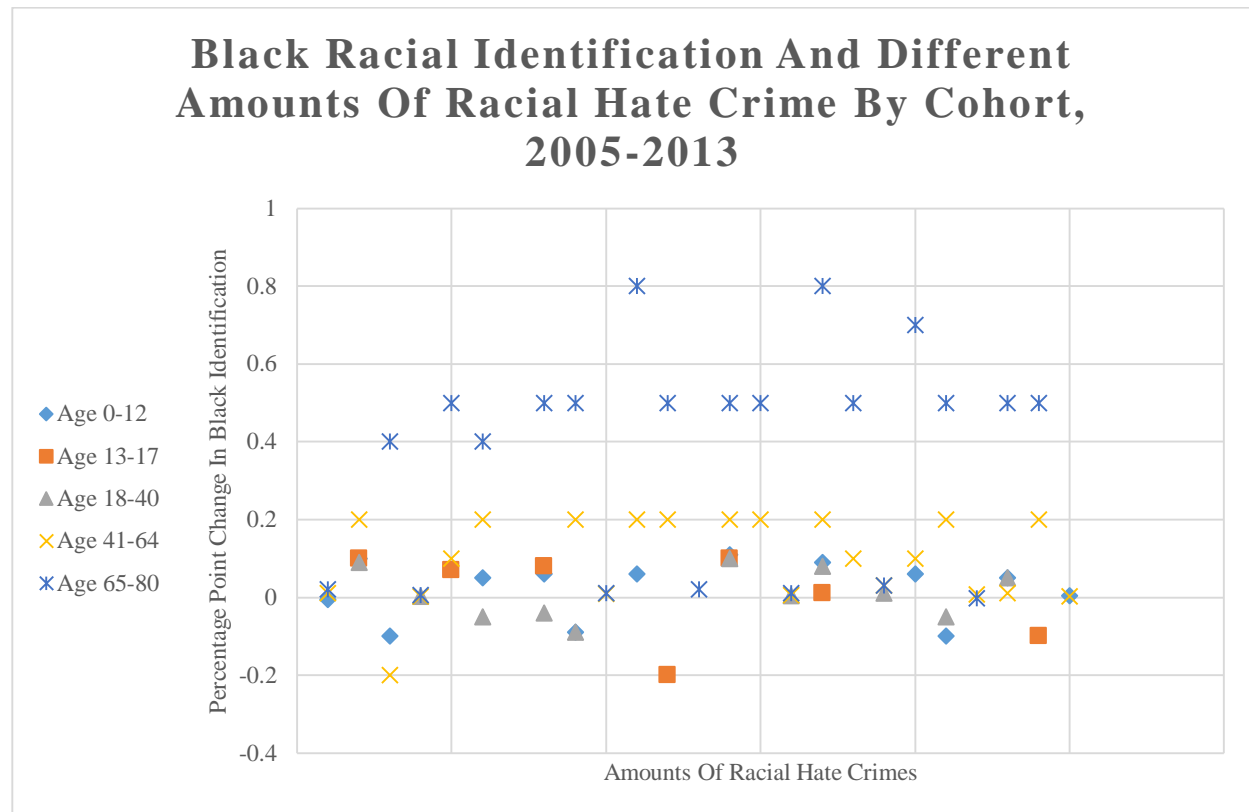


Figure 7: This figure only contains results that are statistically significant at least at the 10% level. Complete regression results can be located in Appendix D. Racial hate crime describes any hate crimes that occur with any racial bias. Individuals' identification and the presence of racial hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

Overall, black identification tends to increase with age. As would be expected, individuals with exclusively black ancestry tend to identify with being black more than other groups. With increased amounts of hate crimes, very little change in identification amongst ancestry groups occurred.

The only groups with statistically significant decreases in black identification in the presence of racial hate crimes were between the ages of zero and 40 and had any black ancestry. This pattern could reflect parental fear, not only for their children but for themselves; if they were in danger, they would not be able to care for their children. Perhaps teens' greater attrition from blackness in the presence of hate crimes is reflective of parental fear in that teens are more autonomous and spend more time on their own than other minors; parents may feel that their

teens are at greater risk for being harmed because of their race and the stereotypes often associated with young people of color.

There was a sudden change in the racial responses of people with only black ancestry in the 41-64 and 65-80 cohorts. With more than 20 racial hate crimes in an area, individuals between 41 and 64's increases in identification dropped by 10 percentage points. Alternatively, individuals between 65 and 80 experienced a 10 percentage point black identification increase in the presence of more than five racial hate crimes. Both of these cohorts were born before the passing of the Civil Rights Act, perhaps demonstrating a certain different generational mentalities about black identification.

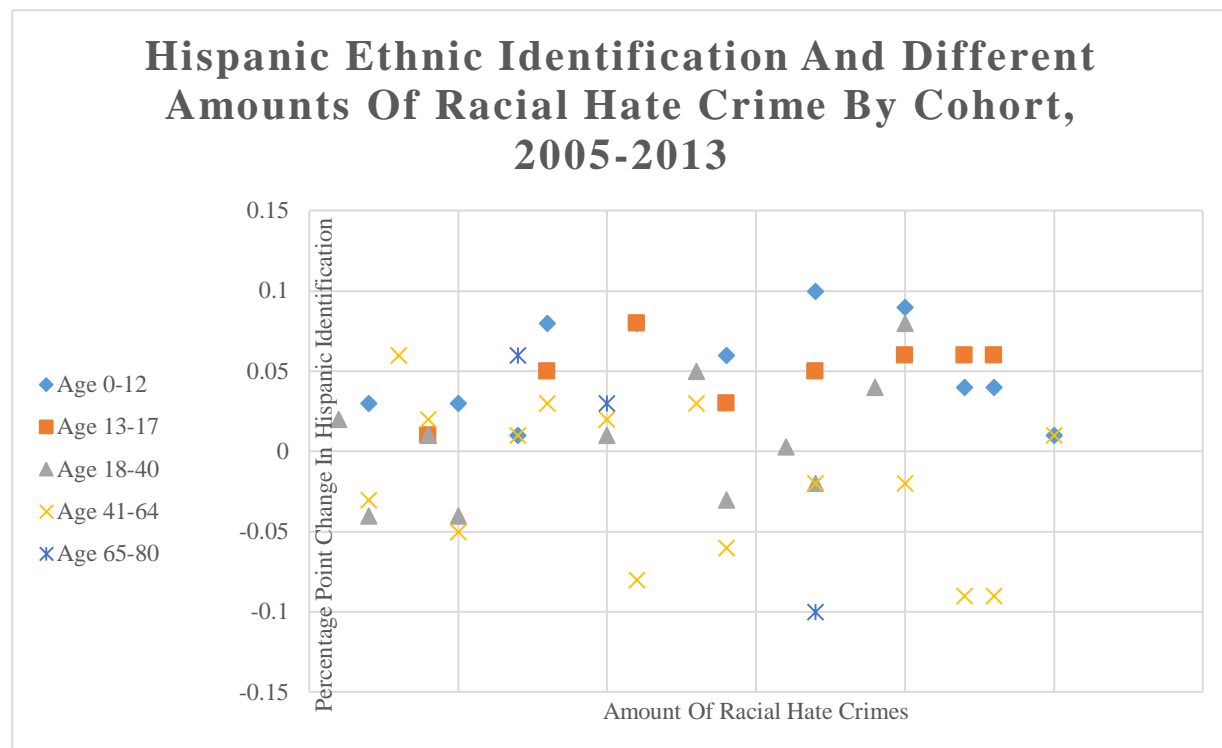


Figure 8: This figure only contains results that are statistically significant at least at the 10% level. Complete regression results can be located in Appendix E. Racial hate crime describes any hate crimes that occur with any racial bias. Individuals' identification and the presence of racial hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

Between other ancestral groups, there was almost no change in the increased presence of racial hate crimes. Individuals with mixed Hispanic and Non-Hispanic ancestry were the only ones with statistically significant decreases in Hispanic identification in the presence of hate crimes. Mixed ancestry individuals between the ages of 41 and 64 maintained decreases in Hispanic identification with or without hate crimes present.

Age was a determinant in change in Hispanic identification than ancestry, like it was with black identification. There may be a greater fear of hate crimes for younger working individuals which may explain their decreases in Hispanic identification than other groups. Similarly, older

working adults born before the passage of the Civil Rights Act may have an increase of fear in the presence of hate crimes which would explain their attrition as well.

6.4 Measuring Black Racial and Hispanic Ethnic Attrition to Other Races in the Presence of different Amounts of Targeted Hate Crimes

Figures 9 and 10 contain the results of whether individuals identify as black or Hispanic in the presence of different numbers of anti-black and anti-Hispanic hate crimes in their areas, respectively. The full results can be found in Appendices G and H.

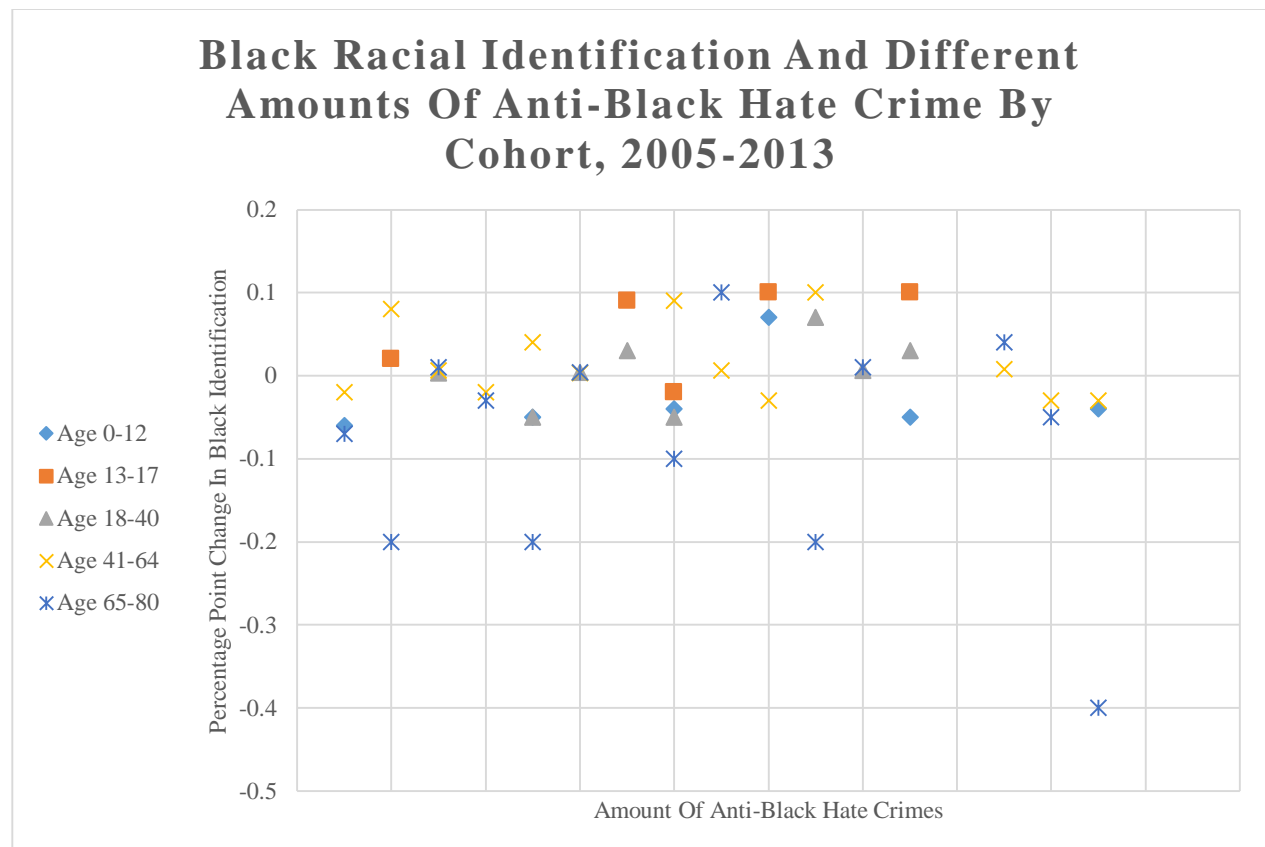


Figure 9: This figure only contains results that are statistically significant, at least at the 10% level. Complete regression results can be located in Appendix G. Anti-black hate crime describes any hate crimes that occur with any anti-black bias. Individuals' identification and the presence of anti-black hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

With the increased prevalence of hate crimes in a given area, changes in racial identification were affected by ancestral identity and by age. The only groups that had drops in black identification in the presence of anti-black hate crimes have any black ancestry. There is an ambiguous change in black identification with mixed ancestry individuals across age cohorts. There is an increase in black identification amongst people with only black ancestry with increases in ages only regardless of the number of hate crimes.

Individuals between the ages of zero and 40 increased their black identification overall with an increase in hate crimes in the areas. The opposite was true for individuals between the ages of 41 and 80. Black individuals born before the passing of the Civil Rights Act may have been raised by parents who feared their safety more, or even lived in an environment in which they feared their safety more than individuals born afterwards. These age groups may also pay more attention to their surroundings or the local news.

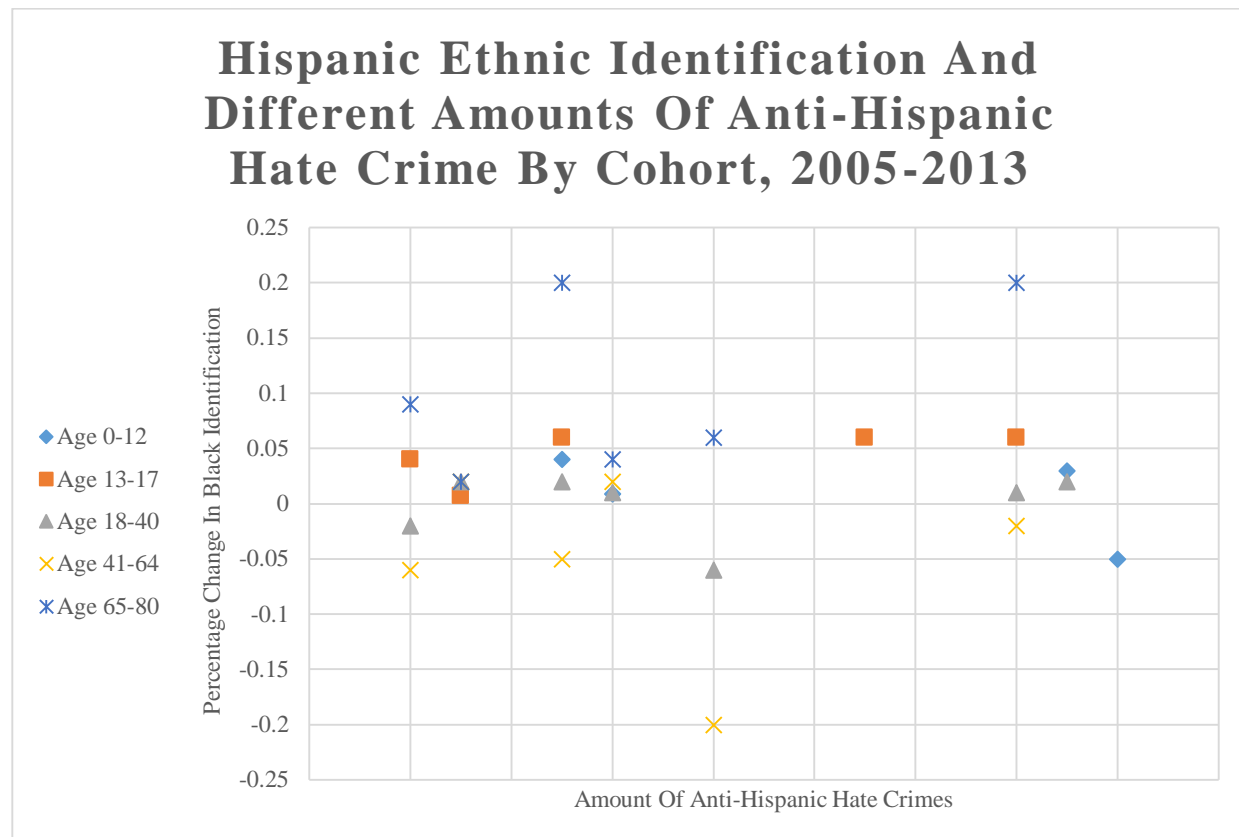


Figure 10: This figure only contains results that are statistically significant at least at the 10% level. Complete regression results can be located in Appendix H. Racial hate crime describes any hate crimes that occur with any racial bias. Individuals' identification and the presence of racial hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

The only individuals to decrease their Hispanic identification with statistical significance in the presence of hate crimes have some Hispanic ancestry. Across cohorts, Hispanic identification tends to remain similar for those with only Hispanic ancestry no matter the amount of hate crimes present, varying less than half of a percentage point.

In the presence of anti-Hispanic hate crimes, individuals tend to increase their Hispanic identification with statistical significance except for mixed ancestry individuals between the ages of 18 and 40. Such a finding is surprising and may be attributed to causes that were not measured such as an increase in the prevalence of Hispanics relative to the population or an increase in pride of being Hispanic. This could also be a measure of a lack of awareness about the increase

in prevalence of hate crimes in a given area. Perhaps the crimes were not followed in the media or spoken about within communities.

7 Conclusion

Racial and ethnic identification patterns as a result of hate crimes were less clear than I expected. It became evident that both ancestry and age make a difference in individuals' identification, although almost no results followed the same patterns in their outcomes. The most salient outcome was that only those with any black or Hispanic ancestry decreased their black and Hispanic identification, respectively. This outcome could have been a result of a fear of hate crimes.

Hate crime is clearly not the only factor that affects identification decisions. Any policy or practice that targets specific racial or ethnic group creates incentives for certain groups and decreases incentives for others. Such factors include legal reform, but can also include general attitudes in one's area regarding race. Perhaps this study did not span far back enough to include major racial occurrences. Similarly, it could not pick up on changes in racial tensions within a given county or state. Although this study was not comprehensive of the copious amount of factors that affect racial identification, it certainly delved into the effects of racially-motivated hate crimes.

8 Appendices

A. Cohort divisions

- i. Less than 1 year-12 years: children who were identified by their parents
- ii. 13-17 years: teens who were identified by their parents, but who have more decision-making abilities and power
- iii. 18-40 years: working age survey participants born after the Civil Rights Act was passed (as of 2005)
- iv. 41-64 years: working age survey participants born before the Civil Rights Act was passed (as of 2005)
- v. 65-80 years: retirement age survey participants

B. ACS ancestry responses associated with non-Hispanic white identification

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| i. Albanian | iv. Austrian | ix. British |
| ii. Alsatian, | v. Basque | x. British Isles |
| Alsace- | vi. Belgian | xi. Central |
| Lorraine | vii. Belourussian | European |
| iii. Austrianian | viii. Bohemian | xii. Cossack |

xiii. Croatia	xxx. Irish	xlvi. Scandinavian, Nordic
xiv. Czechoslovakian	xxxi. Italian	xlvi. Scotch Irish
xv. Danish	xxxii. Latvian	li. Scottish
xvi. Dutch	xxxiii. Lithuanian	lii. Serbian
xvii. Eastern European	xxxiv. Luxemburger	liii. Sicilian
xviii. English	xxxv. Macedonian	liii. Slav
xix. Estonian	xxxvi. Maltese	liv. Slovak
xx. European	xxxvii. Moldavian	lv. Slovene
xxi. Finnish	xxxviii. New Zealander	lvi. Southern European
xxii. Flemish	xxxix. Northern European	lvii. Spaniard
xxiii. French	xl. Norwegian	lviii. Swedish
xxiv. Georgian	xli. Polish	lix. Swiss
xxv. German	xlii. Portuguese	lx. Welsh
xxvi. Germans from Russia	xlili. Prussian	lxi. Western European
xxvii. Greek	xliv. Rom	lxii. White/Caucasian
xxviii. Hungarian	xlvi. Romanian	
xxix. Icelandic	xlvi. Romansch	
	xlvi. Russian	

C. Ancestry responses linked to their racial or ethnic associations

- i. Assumed Black ancestry individuals are comprised of people with reported ancestry from predominantly African or black-identified ancestries (CIA World Factbook 2013) or people explicitly self-identified as being of African descent. Using predominantly black countries that participated in the Atlantic slave trade is appropriate because many with slave ancestry are unaware of their African country of origin as the modern African country borders were not developed in the height of the Atlantic slave trade. These individuals are more likely to associate with their documented ancestors' country of birth. Alternatively, ancestors of white slave holders are typically able to trace their heritage as their ancestors derived from specific countries *en masse*. The ancestries associated with black race are below:

a. African	h. Congolese	r. Other Sub-Saharan Africa
b. African-American	i. Eritrean	s. Senegalese
c. Afro-American	j. Ethiopian	t. Sierra Leonean
d. Anguilla Islander	k. Ghanaian	u. Somalian
e. Bahamian	l. Grenadian	v. Sudanese
f. Barbadian	m. Haitian	w. Ugandan
g. Cameroonian	n. Jamaican	x. West African
	o. Kenyan	
	p. Liberian	
	q. Nigerian	
- ii. Asian groups are difficult to categorize because of the vastness of the continent of Asia and the racial divisions listed on the ACS questionnaire. The ACS racial

questionnaire gives the option of “Other Asian or Pacific Islander,” hence I include Pacific Islanders in this group as well. Asian racial groups are divided into the categories of Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese and “Other Asian-Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on” (Bureau 2013). Because these are not regional categories like Southeast Asian and East Asian, this paper groups together all ACS groups of people from the continent of Asia. There is a flaw in doing this because there may be a difference between experiences of Central Asians versus East Asians in the United States, for instance, because they have different ethnic backgrounds. After acknowledging this error, the grouped ancestries associated with Asian racial groups are listed below:

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| a. Afghan | n. Hmong | aa. Other Pacific |
| b. Asian | o. Indonesian | bb. Pacific |
| c. Asian Indian | p. Iranian | Islander |
| d. Bengali | q. Japanese | cc. Pakistani |
| e. Bhutanese | r. Korean | dd. Punjabi |
| f. Burmese | s. Laotian | ee. Samoan |
| g. Cambodian | t. Malaysian | ff. Sri Lankan |
| h. Cantonese | u. Marshall | gg. Taiwanese |
| i. Chamorro | Islander | hh. Thai |
| Islander | v. Micronesian | ii. Tibetan |
| j. Chinese | w. Mongolian | jj. Tongan |
| k. Filipino | x. Nepali | kk. Vietnamese |
| l. Guamanian | y. Okinawan | |
| m. Hawaiian | z. Other Asian | |
- iii. To fit into the Hispanic ethnicity definition, I used only Spanish-speaking countries to fit into the Hispanic category. The ACS ancestries associated with Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish ethnic origin that are aggregated are as follows:
- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| a. Argentinean | m. Latin | t. Paraguayan |
| b. Bolivian | American | u. Peruvians |
| c. Chicano | n. Mexican | v. Puerto Rican |
| d. Chilean | o. Mexican | w. Salvadoran |
| e. Colombian | American | x. South |
| f. Costa Rican | p. Nicaraguan | American |
| g. Cuban | q. Nuevo | y. Spanish |
| h. Dominican | Mexicano | z. Uruguayan |
| i. Ecuadorian | r. Other | aa. Venezuela |
| j. Guatemalan | Spanish/ | |
| k. Hispanic | Hispanic | |
| l. Honduran | s. Panamanian | |
- iv. Other ancestries from Europe and its predominantly racially white offshoots that are classified with the ACS white racial group as they are in Appendix A.
- v. Racially ambiguous ancestries such as those from North African countries, South Africa and Guyana are excluded from being grouped. This is because there is

uncertainty about which racial group from which these survey participants may be associated with based upon their ancestry.

D. Black Racial Identification and Different Amounts of Racial Hate Crime by Cohort, 2005-2013

	Ancestry	Age 0-12	Age 13-17	Age 18-40	Age 41-64	Age 65-80
No Racial Crimes×	No Black Ancestry	-0.005* (0.003)	0.0008 (0.005)	0.003 (0.002)	0.01*** (0.001)	0.02*** (0.003)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	0.1*** (0.01)	0.1*** (0.02)	0.09*** (0.01)	0.2*** (0.01)	0.06 (0.03)
	Only Black Ancestry	-0.1** (.05)	-0.7 (0.07)	-.04 (0.03)	0.2*** (0.02)	0.4*** (0.03)
1-5 Racial Crimes×	No Black Ancestry	0.001 (.001)	0.002 (0.002)	0.003*** (0.0008)	0.004*** (0.0007)	0.005*** (0.001)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	-0.09* (0.05)	0.07*** (0.02)	0.002 (0.01)	0.1*** (0.01)	0.5*** (0.03)
	Only Black Ancestry	0.05*** (0.009)	-0.1 (0.07)	-0.05** (0.03)	0.2*** (0.02)	0.4*** (0.03)
6-10 Racial Hate Crimes×	No Black Ancestry	0.001 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.004)	0.002 (0.002)	0.003 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.003)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	0.06*** (0.001)	0.08*** (0.02)	-0.04*** (0.01)	0.001 (0.01)	0.5*** (0.03)
	Only Black Ancestry	-0.09* (0.05)	0.003 (0.07)	-0.09*** (0.03)	0.2*** (0.02)	0.5*** (0.03)
11-15 Racial Hate Crimes×	No Black Ancestry	0.002 (0.003)	0.005 (0.005)	0.003 (0.002)	0.009*** (0.002)	0.01*** (0.004)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	0.06*** (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.009 (0.01)	0.2*** (0.01)	0.8*** (0.03)
	Only Black Ancestry	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.2** (0.07)	-0.008 (0.03)	0.2*** (0.02)	0.5*** (0.03)
16-20 Racial Hate Crimes×	No Black Ancestry	-0.001 (0.004)	0.005 (0.007)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	0.02*** (0.006)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	0.1*** (0.01)	0.1*** (0.03)	0.1*** (0.01)	0.2*** (0.01)	0.5*** (0.03)
	Only Black Ancestry	-0.03 (0.06)	0.003 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.2*** (0.03)	0.5*** (0.03)
21-30 Racial Hate Crimes×	No Black Ancestry	-0.001 (.004)	0.008 (0.005)	0.004* (0.003)	0.005** (0.005)	0.01*** (0.005)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	0.09*** (0.01)	0.01** (0.02)	0.08*** (0.01)	0.2*** (0.01)	0.8*** (0.03)
	Only Black Ancestry	-0.08 (0.05)	0.002 (0.08)	0.02 (0.03)	0.1*** (0.02)	0.5*** (0.04)
31-40 Racial Hate Crimes×	No Black Ancestry	0.006 (0.005)	0.0002 (0.009)	0.01*** (0.004)	0.03*** (0.004)	0.03*** (0.007)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	0.06*** (0.01)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.007 (0.01)	0.1*** (0.01)	0.7*** (0.03)
	Only Black Ancestry	-0.1** (0.05)	0.004 (0.07)	-0.05* (0.03)	0.2*** (0.02)	0.5*** (0.03)
41-50 Racial Hate	No Black Ancestry	0.002 (0.004)	-0.004 (0.008)	0.006 (0.004)	0.008** (0.003)	-0.002 (0.006)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	0.05*** (0.007)	0.002 (0.03)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.01** (0.01)	0.5*** (0.03)

50+ Racial Hate Crimes×	Only Black Ancestry	-0.001 (0.06)	-0.1*** (0.07)	-0.0007 (0.04)	0.2*** (0.02)	0.5*** (0.04)
	No Black Ancestry	0.004* (0.002)	-0.002 (0.004)	0.001 (0.002)	0.003** (0.001)	-0.0006 (0.003)
	Black and Non- Black Ancestry	0.06*** (0.009)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.03** (0.01)	0.3*** (0.03)
	Only Black Ancestry	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.3*** (0.08)	0.06** (0.03)	0.2*** (0.02)	0.5*** (0.03)

Statistically significant at the *10%, **5%, and ***1% levels. Standard error is listed below the estimated coefficients in parentheses. Sample accounts for only racial, not ethnic, identification. Included are respondents from ages 0-80. No Black Ancestry, Black and Non-Black Ancestry, and Only Black Ancestry are mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Racial hate crime describes any hate crimes that occur with any racial bias. Individuals' identification and the presence of racial hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

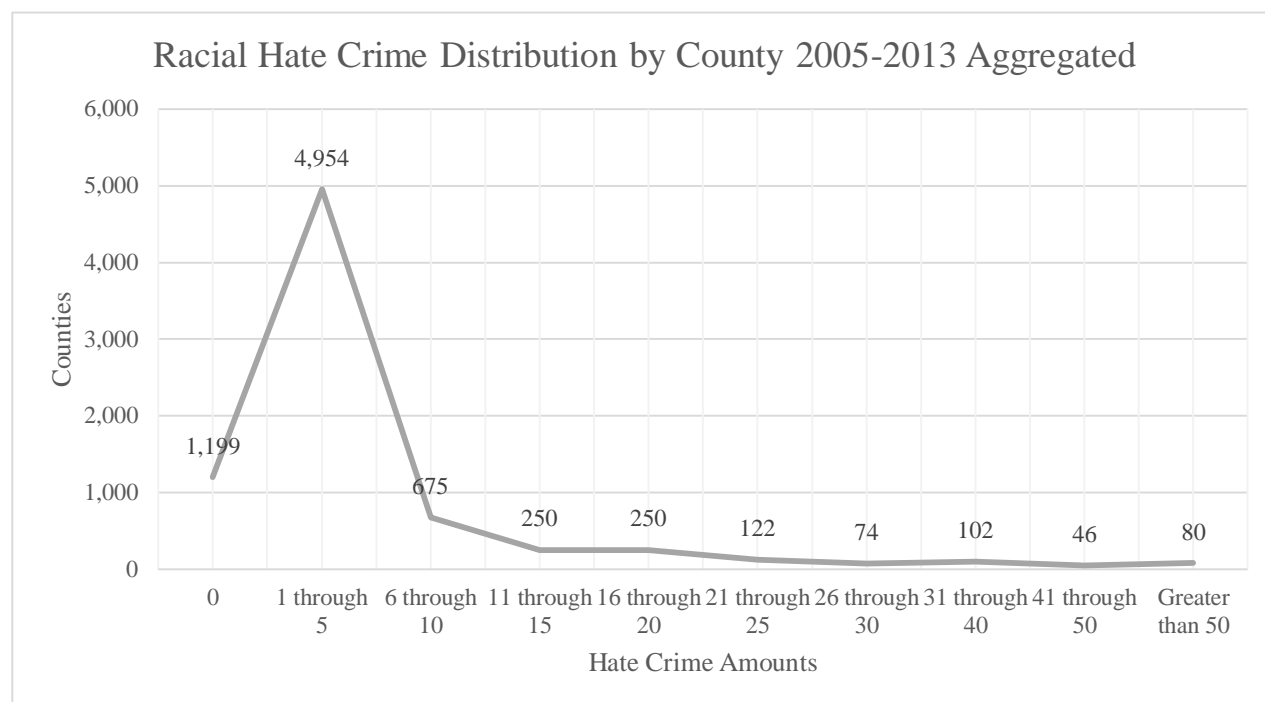
E. Hispanic Ethnic Identification and Different Amounts of Racial Hate Crime by Cohort, 2005-2013

	Ancestry	Age 0-12	Age 13-17	Age 18-40	Age 41-64	Age 65-80
Zero Racial Hate Crimes×	No Hispanic Ancestry	0.007 (0.006)	-0.003 (0.01)	0.02*** (0.005)	0.01 (0.005)	0.01 (0.009)
	Hispanic and Non- Hispanic Ancestry	0.03* (0.02)	0.04 (0.024)	-0.04*** (0.009)	-0.03*** (0.009)	0.1 (0.9)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.09)
1-5 Racial Hate Crimes ×	No Hispanic Ancestry	0.004 (0.003)	0.01** (0.004)	0.01*** (0.002)	0.02*** (0.002)	0.04*** (0.005)
	Hispanic and Non- Hispanic Ancestry	0.03** (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.04*** (0.008)	-0.05*** (0.008)	0.2 (0.8)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.005 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.002 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.9)
6-10 Racial Hate Crimes×	No Hispanic Ancestry	0.01* (0.007)	-0.009 (0.01)	0.005 (0.006)	0.01** (0.006)	0.06*** (0.01)
	Hispanic and Non- Hispanic Ancestry	0.08*** (0.02)	0.05* (0.02)	0.0008 (0.008)	0.03*** (0.009)	0.2 (0.8)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.01 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.007 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.09)
11-15 Racial Hate Crimes ×	No Hispanic Ancestry	0.01 (0.007)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01** (0.007)	0.02*** (0.008)	0.03* (0.01)
	Hispanic and Non- Hispanic Ancestry	0.08*** (0.01)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.009 (0.009)	-0.08*** (0.009)	0.2 (0.5)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.09)
16-20 Racial Hate Crimes ×	No Hispanic Ancestry	-0.009 (0.01)	0.008 (0.02)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)	-0.002 (0.09)
	Hispanic and Non- Hispanic Ancestry	0.06*** (0.02)	0.03** (0.03)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.06*** (0.01)	-0.0004 (0.9)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.02 (0.03)	0.001 (0.06)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.0004 (0.1)
21- 30	No Hispanic Ancestry	0.01 (0.009)	0.01 (0.02)	0.03*** (0.007)	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)

31-40 Racial Hate Crimes ×	Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry	0.1*** (0.01)	0.05* (0.02)	-0.02*** (0.01)	-0.02** (0.01)	-0.1* (0.09)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)	0.001 (0.1)
	No Hispanic Ancestry	0.008 (0.01)	0.008 (0.02)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.004 (0.02)
	Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry	0.09*** (0.02)	0.06** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.02)	0.3 (0.7)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.02 (0.03)	0.05 (0.05)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.003 (0.04)	0.001 (0.1)
	No Hispanic Ancestry	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03** (0.01)	0.9*** (0.02)
	Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry	0.04** (0.02)	0.06** (0.03)	0.008 (0.004)	-0.09*** (0.01)	0.2 (0.8)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.03 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.06)	0.001 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.02 (0.03)
	No Hispanic Ancestry	0.01* (0.006)	0.002 (0.01)	0.001 (0.006)	0.01* (0.006)	-0.002 (0.01)
50+ Racial Hate Crimes ×	Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry	0.05*** (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.008)	0.009 (0.008)	0.2 (0.9)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.0002 (0.09)
	No Hispanic Ancestry					

Statistically significant at the *10%, **5%, and ***1% levels. Standard error is listed below the estimated coefficients in parentheses. Sample accounts for only ethnic identification. Included are respondents from ages 0-80. No Hispanic Ancestry, Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry, and Only Hispanic Ancestry are mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Individuals' identification and the presence of racial hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

F. Racial hate crimes by county between 2005 and 2013. This distribution will show whether fluctuations in hate crimes in a given county affect racial and ethnic identification of the individuals living there.



(Federal Bureau of Investigation 2005-2013)

G. Black Racial Identification and Different Amounts of Anti-Black Hate Crime by Cohort, 2005-2013

	Ancestry	Age 0-12	Age 13-17	Age 18-40	Age 41-64	Age 65-80
No Anti-Black Crimes×	Only Black Ancestry	-0.06*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.001 (0.01)	-0.02** (0.007)	-0.07*** (0.02)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	-0.02 (0.006)	0.02* (0.01)	-0.006 (0.005)	0.08*** (0.005)	-0.2*** (0.009)
	No Black Ancestry	-0.0001 (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)	0.003** (0.001)	0.006*** (0.001)	0.01*** (0.002)
1-5 Anti-Black Crimes×	Only Black Ancestry	-0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.005 (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.007)	-0.03* (0.01)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	-0.05*** (0.006)	0.004 (0.009)	-0.05*** (0.005)	0.04*** (0.005)	-0.2*** (0.008)
	No Black Ancestry	0.001 (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)	0.004*** (0.0009)	0.003*** (0.007)	0.004*** (0.001)
6-10 Anti-Black Hate Crimes×	Only Black Ancestry	0.01 (0.02)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.03** (0.01)	0.005 (0.008)	-0.0004 0.02
		-0.04***	-0.02*	-0.05***	0.09***	-0.1***

	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	(0.007)	(0.01)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.01)
	No Black Ancestry	0.00006 (0.007)	0.004 (0.004)	0.002 (0.002)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.1*** (0.004)
11-15 Anti-Black Hate Crimes×	Only Black Ancestry	0.07*** (0.02)	0.1*** (0.04)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.03*** (0.01)	0.001 (0.005)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	-0.004 (0.007)	0.01 (0.01)	0.07*** (0.007)	0.1*** (0.007)	-0.2*** (0.01)
	No Black Ancestry	-0.001 (0.003)	(0.005) (0.005)	0.006** (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)	0.01** (0.004)
16-20 Anti-Black Hate Crimes×	Only Black Ancestry	-0.05** (0.02)	0.1*** (0.03)	0.03** (0.02)	0.0009 (0.007)	0.0003 (0.02)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	0.006 (0.002)	0.004 (0.01)	0.004 (0.001)	0.0009 (0.005)	0.001 (0.004)
	No Black Ancestry	0.001 (0.004)	0.003 (0.006)	(0.0002) (0.003)	0.008*** (0.003)	0.04*** (0.006)
20+ Anti-Black Hate Crimes×	Only Black Ancestry	0.008 (0.08)	0.004 (0.005)	0.002 (0.003)	-0.03*** (0.008)	-0.05** (0.02)
	Black and Non-Black Ancestry	-0.04*** (0.006)	0.008 (0.01)	-0.004 (0.02)	-0.03*** (0.006)	-0.4*** (0.01)
	No Black Ancestry	0.003 (0.002)	-0.0009 (0.003)	0.003 (0.004)	0.007*** (0.001)	-0.0008 (0.003)

Statistically significant at the *10%, **5%, and ***1% levels. Standard error is listed below the estimated coefficients in parentheses. Sample accounts for only racial, not ethnic, identification. Included are respondents from ages 0-80. No Black Ancestry, Black and Non-Black Ancestry, and Only Black Ancestry are mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Anti-black hate crime describes any hate crimes that occur with an anti-black bias. Individuals' identification and the presence of anti-black hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

H. Hispanic Ethnic Identification and Different Amounts of Anti-Hispanic Hate Crime by Cohort, 2005-2013

	Ancestry	Age 0-12	Age 13-17	Age 18-40	Age 41-64	Age 65-80
No Anti-Hispanic Crimes×	Only Hispanic Ancestry	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.04*** (0.01)	-0.008 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)
	Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry	-0.002 (0.008)	0.04** (0.01)	-0.02** (0.007)	-0.06*** (0.007)	0.9*** (0.01)
	No Hispanic Ancestry	0.004 (0.003)	0.007* (0.004)	0.02*** (0.002)	0.02*** (0.002)	0.03*** (0.04)
1-5 Anti-Hispanic	Only Hispanic Ancestry	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.006 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.2)

	Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry	0.04*** (0.008)	0.06*** (0.01)	0.02*** (0.007)	-0.05*** (0.007)	(0.2)*** (0.01)
	No Hispanic Ancestry	0.009*** (0.003)	0.008 (0.006)	0.01*** (0.003)	0.02*** (0.003)	0.04*** (0.006)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.001 (0.9)	0.0001 (0.1)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.1*** (0.04)
6-10 Anti-Hispanic Hate Crimes×	Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry	-0.03 (0.01)	0.004 (0.06)	-0.06*** (0.01)	-0.2*** (0.01)	0.06*** (0.02)
	No Hispanic Ancestry	0.002 (0.02)	-0.009 (0.02)	0.007 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.002 (0.03)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	0.002 (0.03)	-0.009 (0.05)	0.03 (0.01)	0.0001 (0.08)	0.001 (0.03)
11-15 Anti-Hispanic Hate Crimes×	Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry	0.003 (0.04)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.08 (0.02)	0.002 (0.01)	0.002 (0.01)
	No Hispanic Ancestry	-0.003 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.007 (0.01)	-0.005 (0.01)	-0.001 (0.03)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.009 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.005 (0.02)	0.001 (0.03)
16-20 Anti-Hispanic Hate Crimes×	Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry	0.01 (0.01)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.01* (0.008)	-0.02*** (0.008)	0.2*** (0.02)
	No Hispanic Ancestry	0.03*** (0.01)	-0.005 (0.02)	0.02* (0.009)	0.002 (0.01)	-0.002 (0.02)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry	-0.05** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.44)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.005 (0.04)
20+ Anti-Hispanic Hate Crimes×	Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry	0.0009 (0.01)	0.08*** (0.02)	0.02*** (0.008)	0.02** (0.009)	0.2*** (0.02)
	No Hispanic Ancestry	-0.002 (0.01)	-0.004 (0.02)	-0.007 (0.009)	0.02** (0.01)	-0.004 (0.03)
	Only Hispanic Ancestry					

Statistically significant at the *10%, **5%, and ***1% levels. Standard error is listed below the estimated coefficients in parentheses. Sample accounts for only ethnic identification. Included are respondents from ages 0-80. No Hispanic Ancestry, Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Ancestry, and Only Hispanic Ancestry are mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Anti-Hispanic hate crime describes any hate crimes that occur with an anti-Hispanic bias. Individuals' identification and the presence of anti-Hispanic hate crimes is measured within a given county during a given year.

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