* States with more inequality were more likely to have higher rates of hate incidents per capita. This was true both before and after the election, and the connection held even after we controlled for other relevant variables.
* The federal government doesn’t track hate crimes systematically (agencies report to the FBI voluntarily), and the Southern Poverty Law Center uses media accounts and people’s self-reports to assess the situation.
* Don’t have data from Hawaii.
* Awareness bias: heightened news coverage of hate incidents after the election may have encouraged people to report incidents that they would not have otherwise reported.
* Income inequality was the most significant determinant of population-adjusted hate crimes and hate incidents across the United States — for both pre-election and post-election data sets.
* Only two variables remained significant in both model outputs: income inequality and percent population with a high school degree.
* In an economy [that increasingly demands a college degree](http://www.marketwatch.com/story/more-evidence-that-getting-a-good-job-almost-always-requires-a-college-degree-2016-07-26), high-school-educated individuals [aren’t able to earn as much](http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2014/02/11/the-rising-cost-of-not-going-to-college/) as their college-educated neighbors.
* Correlation between income inequality and hate crimes or hate incidents doesn’t necessarily imply causation.
* It’s possible that whether people report or don’t report these incidents is different among states.
* Promising options include annual National Crime Victimization Survey data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and post-election hate incident data from [Ushahidi](https://www.ushahidi.com/), a crowdsourcing platform designed for data collection during times of crisis, which could supplement the FBI and SPLC data sets.
* The same factors that were linked to hate incidents before the election were also linked to them afterward.

**Hate Crimes, Explained**

* As [defined by the FBI](https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/civil-rights/hate-crimes), a hate crime is a violent or property crime – such as murder, arson, assault or vandalism – that is “motivated in whole or in part by an offender’s bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity.”
* State laws that enhance penalties for an underlying crime differ in significant ways. All cover bias based on race, ethnicity or religion, but many do not include gender, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity.
* Racial bias is the motivating factor in most hate crimes, about 60%, according to the National Institute of Justice.
* Jack McDevitt and Jack Levin classified [hate offenders](https://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/hate-crime/pages/motivation.aspx#noteReferrer2) as having four main motivations: thrill-seeking, defensive, retaliatory and mission.
* In 99% of cases reported to police, hate crime victims [cite the language](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0415.pdf?utm_source=juststats&utm_medium=email&utm_content=hcv0415_report_pdf&utm_campaign=hcv0415&ed2f26df2d9c416fbddddd2330a778c6=fvaddfvxvr-fvgjdvmgv) used by the offenders.
* Hate crimes are motivated at least in part by an offender’s personal bias and are sometimes committed by nonpolitical youths simply for the thrill of it. Terrorist attacks, on the other hand, are violent acts inspired primarily by extremist beliefs and intended as political or ideological statements.
* It expanded the existing hate crime law to include crimes motivated by a victim’s actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability. It required the FBI to add gender and gender identity as categories of hate crimes it tracks. It gave the federal government greater flexibility to prosecute hate crimes that local authorities choose not to pursue. And it required the FBI to collect data concerning hate crimes committed by or targeting juveniles. The FBI began collecting this data in 2013.
* States differ significantly in their definitions and enforcement of hate crimes.
* In 2016, about 10% of reported hate crimes occurred on campuses, a category that includes both colleges and elementary and secondary schools.
* Discrepancies in crime statistics and underreporting prevented communities and law enforcement agencies from appropriately addressing safety concerns.
* In terms of enforcement, in the United States, states must first create their own hate crime laws, create the structures and training that will lead to their enforcement and the recording of hate crimes or follow a number of steps to delegate responsibility to the Justice Department. These states may elect to report hate crimes or not.

**Labor Market**

* In 2018, nearly half (47.7 percent) of the foreign-born labor force was Hispanic, and one-quarter (25.1 percent) was Asian. Hispanics and Asians made up much lower percentages of the native-born labor force, at 11.1 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. About 16.6 percent of the foreign-born labor force was White and 9.5 percent was Black, compared with 71.7 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively, of the native-born labor force.
* In terms of educational attainment, the proportion of the foreign-born labor force age 25 and over that had not completed high school was 21.2 percent in 2018, much higher than the figure for the native-born labor force, at 4.1 percent. The foreign born were less likely than the native born to have some college or an associate degree—16.8 percent versus 28.9 percent. The proportions for foreign-born and native-born high school graduates (25.1 percent versus 25.6 percent) and those with a bachelor's degree or higher (36.9 percent versus 41.4 percent) were more similar.
* Foreign-born men continued to participate in the labor force at a considerably higher rate (77.9 percent) in 2018 than their native-born counterparts (67.3 percent). In contrast, 54.3 percent of foreign-born women were labor force participants, somewhat lower than the rate of 57.6 percent for native-born women.
* Labor force participation differences between foreign-born and native-born mothers were greater among those with younger children than among those with older children.
* As in past years, native-born workers were more likely than foreign-born workers to be employed in management, professional, and related occupations (41.6 percent versus 32.7 percent) and sales and office occupations (22.9 percent versus 14.9 percent).
* Among high school graduates (no college), full-time workers who were foreign born earned 83.8 percent as much as their native-born counterparts in 2018. Among those with a bachelor's degree and higher, the earnings of foreign-born workers ($1,362) were slightly higher than the earnings of native-born workers ($1,309).

**FBI Hate Crimes Data**

* Of the 6,370 known offenders
  + 50.7% were White
  + 21.3% were Black or African American
  + 19.1% race unknowna
* Of the 5,131 known offenders for whom ethnicity was reported:
  + 25.0% were Not Hispanic or Latino
  + 8.8% were Hispanic or Latino
  + 1.6% were in a group of multiple ethnicities
  + 64.5 ethnicity unknown
* Of the 4,895 known offenders for whom ages were known:
  + 83.0% were 18 years of age or older
* Most Motivated Bias: race/ethnicity/ancestry