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BABY NAMES AS A DETERMINANT OF CULTURAL ASSIMILATION IN THE CONTINENTAL AND NON-CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

A Capstone Experience/Thesis Project

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

the Degree Bachelor of Science with

Honors College Graduate Distinction at Western Kentucky University

By:

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*****

Western Kentucky University
2015

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ABSTRACT

Using baby names a signal for cultural attitudes has been studied before several times. This paper looks at trends in baby names across the United States over five decades, and then uses these trends to look at the quasi-natural experiment of Alaska and Hawaii becoming states and accepting the dominant United States culture as their own. Both Alaska and Hawaii have their own indigenous cultures which could influence their cultural assimilation to the United States, this paper uses baby names to measure this assimilation. By using vector auto-regressions and the time period between 1960 and 2013 this paper determines the effect that nationally popular names for each decade have on the names chosen by Alaska and Hawaii. This process determines whether or not the ranking of popular names in the United States influences the rank of names in Alaska and Hawaii. These patterns will be analyzed and will be used to assess the level of cultural assimilation that Alaska and Hawaii have made over time since they became states.

Keywords: baby names, cultural assimilation, popular names, baby name measurement, cultural influence

This thesis is dedicated to my parents and grandparents who have made my education possible, and to my sister who inspires me to keep learning every day.

It is also dedicated to Steven D. Levitt who said "Since the science of economics is primarily a set of tools, as opposed to a subject matter, then no subject, however offbeat, need be beyond its reach." and inspired me to study economics.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to acknowledge the professors that made this project possible. The entire economics staff at Western Kentucky University had a part in my education, which led to this thesis, but particularly Dr. David Beckworth who worked very hard with me create a suitable model for this data and teach me how to construct and interpret all aspect of the vector auto-regressions used. I would also like to acknowledge Dr. Leguizamon who aided greatly in the writing processes of this project.

I would also like to acknowledge the Honors College at Western Kentucky University who encouraged me to create this project.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary culture has several meanings. Culture is:

- the beliefs, customs, arts, of a particular society, group, place, or time
- a particular society that has its own beliefs and ways of life and a way of thinking, behaving or working that exists in a place or organization

One's culture identifies a person and where they come from, much like a name, which can be defined as:

- a word or phrase that refers to or that can refer to a specific person, a word
- a phrase that refers to a specific place or thing
- a word or phrase that refers to a type or group of things

Both culture and name distinguish and identify people and can therefore be somewhat interchangeable. Culture may define many things about a person, and a name can be used as an instrument to proclaim that culture to other people. A name can also define many things about a person and the culture in which they live.

This project will cover several main topics concerning the popularity of baby names within the United States. It will first take a look at popular name trends across the nation over five decades and discuss the top five boy and girl names from each decade. Looking at how the top names have changed in popularity over the years in the sample

show trends in how names rise and fall in popularity. The project will then focus on the comparison of the top five names in the nation to the top five names in Alaska and Hawaii for each decade. This will lead to an analysis of whether or not the top names in the nation have influence over the top names in these two states. This analysis will determine if Alaska and Hawaii have culturally assimilated to the dominant culture in the United States.

The overall project will use popular naming trends as an indicator of a dominant culture and will determine if Alaska and Hawaii have fully assimilated to that dominant culture even though they are geographically removed from continental United States and have their own indigenous cultures.

Baby names have been studied before in several different ways. Steven D. Levitt has looked at names several times. In his book Freakonomics, Levitt discusses two different studies about baby names. One study deals with the socioeconomic classes and their choice of names. The second study deals with stereotypical African American names and the influence these names have on individuals in the job market.

In the first study, Levitt states findings that people of higher socioeconomic status want to name their children more unique, successful sounding names that are different from names used by individuals in lower classes. However, lower class individuals try to imitate these successful sounding names and name their children similarly to those in higher classes. According to Levitt, this causes names filter down through classes. A name may start out as popular among high class individuals, but decrease in popularity as middle and lower class individuals start to use it. This study shows how trends can appear

within the United States and they can perpetuate the dominant American Dream of wanting to improve life in the United States (Levitt & Dubner, 2009).

Levitt has also extensively looked at stereotypical African American names and the effect they have on individuals in the job market. In the study two sets of fake resumes were created. Copies were given to employers and the only difference between the two sets was the names. One set had stereotypical popular or white names and ones set had stereotypical African American names. It was found that candidates with stereotypical African American names were much less likely to get an interview and a job (Fryer & Levitt, 2004).

This study illuminates the tendency to choose names that are more popular, common, or typical to the dominant culture in the country. Names that were not typical of the United States culture as a whole were not received as well as those who had names that were popular. This brings to light the question of whether a parent should name a child a culturally specific name, or not? If an African American names their child something indicative of African American culture, are they going to be accepted as well into dominant United States society or will there be a stigma associated with having a culturally specific name?

Another study in France looked at a similar instance with Arabic names. The study looked at the economic penalties considered when deciding to name a child an Arabic name or not. The study looks at families in public housing and finds that there are economic disincentives to naming a child an Arabic name in France due to the very strong dominant French culture. The study found that the unemployment rate for individuals with Arabic names were much higher, meaning that the individuals earned

less money over their lifetime than those individuals with non-Arabic names. This is a large disincentive for parents to name their children Arabic names in France (Algan, Mayer, & Thoenig, 2013).

Names therefore can be extremely crucial to the future success of a child. From a glance at other studies and research, it seems that a child with a name more popular among a country's dominant culture is preferred, or more successful than a child with a more culturally specific name. There are therefore incentives for parents to name their children popular, common, or dominant names. The adoption of these popular names is a way of assimilating to the dominant culture within the country, and can be used as a measurement of cultural assimilation by a group of people. This project uses this measurement to look at the unique, quasi natural experiment, of cultural assimilation of Alaska and Hawaii after being inducted into the United States as states.

Both Hawaii and Alaska were granted statehood in 1959. They were the last two states to become part of the United States, after Arizona in 1912, this large gap in time, the fact that both are geographically removed from the other forty-eight states, and the strong indigenous cultures in each state give one reason to believe that both states would be less culturally assimilated to the dominant culture in the United States. Both Alaska and Hawaii have the potential to have their own sub-cultures that would be more apparent than in the other, continental, states. Using names as a measurement of cultural assimilation one can therefore assume that these states would have different popular names as well, it would be natural for a portion of children to have names that were specific to their native cultures. It would also be natural to assume that the longer Alaska

and Hawaii were states the more they would assimilate to the dominant culture and accept the country wide popular baby names for their own children.

This project looks at the trends of names in the United States over time and then determines if the nationally popular names influence the naming patterns of children in Alaska and Hawaii and if so to what degree over the time period of 1960-2010. This will then be used to assess whether or not Alaska and Hawaii have culturally assimilated to the dominant United States culture.

Studies have shown that adopting popular names from the dominant cultural is beneficial to children in the long run, and naming children with very culturally specific names has the opposite effect. By using the instance, and quasi natural experiment, of Hawaii and Alaska becoming part of the United States, the assimilation to a culture through adopting popular baby names can be studied even further and in a way that has not been looked at before.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This paper looks at trends in popular baby names across the United States and then narrows focus to state level data to assess the cultural assimilation towards a dominant culture. There are several other papers that focus on similar topics and are addresses according to their relevance to this paper. Focusing on research the broad trend first and narrowing in to topics more closely related to this research.

One of the most famous studies done on popular baby names is featured in the book Freakonomics. In Freakonomics, author Steven D. Levitt refers to a study published by Roland G. Fryer, Jr. and Steven D. Levitt which looks at distinctively black names, but Levitt also refers to patterns in how names become popular and trendy.

By looking at babies born in the state of California, Levitt found that among white babies there was a pattern in how names became popular. He found that names that were chosen originally by higher income and more educated families were fairly unique at first. These parents wanted unique, sophisticated names that sounded successful. These names were different from names associated with lower income households. However, lower income families wanted similar names for their children so they sounded successful as well. So they started to notice these names and adopted them for their own children. As the names became more popular among the lower income and less educated

households they were abandoned by the higher income and more educated families. There are several examples are given in the book. Names like Brittany which was ranked as the number eighteenth most popular name in middle to high income families, but was ranked number five in lower income households and Ashley which was the number one ranked name for low income families and number five amongst middle income families, or Madison which was ranked number four among high income families, number fifteen among middle income families (Levitt & Dubner, 2009) and eventually became one of the most popular names nationally (Popular Baby Names, 2014).

As names become more popular higher income households abandon the use of these names and opt for more unique, less common names that they feel sound more successful. Names like Alexandra and Katherine are used by high income parents with more education (Levitt & Dubner, 2009) but will be abandoned if adopted by lower class individuals. Levitt also states that there are cyclical patterns for many names. Names that become popular are eventually abandoned by higher income families, adopted by lower income families, and then abandoned by lower income families for being too popular, but can be seen years later becoming popular again and the cycle starts over (Levitt & Dubner, 2009).

This theory does a good job explaining the incentives in why certain names can become popular throughout a large group of people and can become trends. It also helps explain why there are cycles in the popularity of certain names. However, this data focuses on households in California and can only be loosely applied to the nation as a whole. The research in this paper will look at name trends across the nation as well as

across two states, Alaska and Hawaii, and relate them to each other to see how the national trends influence the trends in states.

The patterns and trends of names are also looked at in another study in which research finds that parents are now naming their children more unique names than they did in earlier times. This article uses names to measure trends in individualism throughout society from 1880 to 2007. The authors find that there has been a decrease in the percentage of babies given the most popular names in the dominant culture. They find that the number of boys given one of the top ten names has decreased by around 30% (Twenge, Abebe, & Campbell, 2010) and the number of girls given one of the top ten names has decreased by about 22%, and both continued to drop dramatically in the 1990's.

This paper looks at a shorter time period, but some of the same trends can be seen in the data, especially for girls. By looking at trends throughout time and societal changes in the United States this could help explain some of the trends seen in the data for this paper. This topic of uniqueness is also been studied by Levitt and is one of the more popular baby name papers.

In Freakonomics Levitt and Fryer also look at how distinctively black names, names that are very not only unique to an individual, but also distinctive to African American sub-culture, have an impact on individuals in the job market. The study refers to an experiment in which two sets of identical resumes were sent to employers, one set with distinctively black names, the other with more common names. The outcome of the experiment was that the resumes with more common names got many more calls for interviews than the ones with distinctively black names. This was originally interpreted to

mean that employers were prejudice against distinctively black names, however Levitt and Fryer go on to explain that this may not be true (Fryer & Levitt, 2004). The authors analyze the types of parents who give their children distinctively black names are usually lower income, lower educated individuals who live in mostly black communities. Employers did not necessarily have a prejudice against the distinctively black names, but to the circumstances in which a child with a distinctively black name would have been raised.

This distinction would not always have been possible for employers however. Levitt and Fryer determine that distinctively black names did not become popular until the time of the Black Panthers (Fryer & Levitt, 2004) during the civil rights movement that encouraged blacks to differentiate themselves from whites. Now naming a child a distinctively black name sends a signal to others that being a part of the black community and culture is important to their parents and that they were raised in and environment where this is important. The majority of distinctively black names are given to children in low income, less educated households, in areas with a large percentage of blacks. Blacks that live in areas with a larger number of whites and that have higher income and attained education levels are more likely to name their children more common names. These findings explain that the calls for interviews are not significant because they were not based on race associated with a name, but were based upon the perception of how a child with that name was raised and what type of background they have, which would be used to assess any candidate.

While both of Levitt's studies focus on a particular feature in identifying someone, socioeconomic status and race, they also show an overall cultural acceptance of

certain names over others. Names that are accepted by the majority of the population, or the dominant culture, are names that last longer and are more successful in the trends.

This idea can also be seen on a larger scale in the research done in France and Germany. In these cases names are looked at as signals of cultural acceptance or assimilation. Yann Algan et al. look at the incentives and dis incentives of using Arabic names in France. Jurgen Gerhards and Silk Hans look at whether immigrants in Germany are maintaining their cultural origin or accepting German culture as their own.

In the research done in France the researchers want to discover whether or not parents take economic incentives into account when naming their children. This is done by comparing non-Arabic names and Arabic names given to individuals in France. They control for neighborhood influences and large groupings of culturally similar people, which could influence naming patterns as discussed in Levitt's work, by using data from public housing in France. There is not segregation in public housing so the influence of neighborhood is irrelevant in the data. By using this data they also control for large differences in income among individuals which could influence the choices of names.

In looking at the data the authors found that individuals do take economic disincentives into consideration when naming their children. In France there is a prejudice against non-Franco culture names, which can be exemplified by the fact that until 1993 there were very strict rules about the names that a parent could choose for their baby. There are therefore extremely traditional names given to most children in France. There is also a very strong national pride in France which makes the people less inclined to be accepting of those who come from different cultures, especially those of Arabic cultures because of the association with long war with their former colony of Algeria

which was Islamic (Algan, Mayer, & Thoenig, 2013). Due to these factors there are disincentives to name a child an Arabic name in France and the research shows that many individuals with Arabic names have over twice the level of unemployment as those with more common French names.

The authors believe that since the unemployment rate for individuals with Arabic names is higher, and therefore their earnings over their lifetime is lower, then parents chose to give their children less Arabic sounding names. They also believe that if these economic disincentives were not there that there would be over fifty percent more individuals with Arabic names than there are now (Algan, Mayer, & Thoenig, 2013).

This study looks at name choice and cultural assimilation to a dominant culture through an economic incentives view point. This brings up many questions about the true incentives that people have when culturally assimilating to a dominant culture and one factor that may force people to assimilate in order to be successful.

The authors Gerhards and Hans look at different incentives of cultural assimilation in Germany with three different groups of immigrants. The research looks at immigrants from Romanic countries such as Greece, Italy, and Spain, immigrants from the former Yugoslavia and immigrants from Turkey. According to the study each set of immigrants has a different inclination towards acculturation, adapting to and accepting the host country's culture, and ethic maintenance, keeping the culture from their country of origin and not assimilating as much (Gerhards & Hans, 2009). This inclination is measured through the immigrants' choice in baby names. The researchers have several hypotheses about the groups of immigrants and their choice in baby names based on several factors. The hypotheses all collectively state that, immigrants from countries that

are more similar to the country of residence in religion and tradition, or immigrants that surround themselves with more people from the resident country and are intermarried with residences, and immigrants that are able to obtain citizenship are all more likely to choose acculturation over ethnic maintenance and therefore would chose names more similar to those common in German society. In testing these hypothesis the research showed that individuals from Romanic countries were the most likely to have similar names to native Germans and were more integrated into German society. Yugoslavians were the next most integrated set of immigrants and gave children names that were more popular in German society than those in their country of origin. However, Turkish immigrants were much more likely to keep names from their country of origin than those names that were popular in Germany. These findings were explained to support the author's hypotheses because Romanic immigrants were usually from countries that had similar religions and traditions, had a higher rate of intermarriage, and were citizens of the European Union which meant that they had more civil rights and labor force choices than most immigrants. Yugoslavian immigrants were also much more similar to Germans because of their religion and traditions which highly influence the choice in names. Turkish immigrants however, come from a country that has a very different religion and very different traditions so their names differ extremely from names popular in Germany.

With Romanic and Yugoslavian immigrants being Christians and having other similarities with Germany a lot names overlap between the two countries or at least sound very similar. Turkish immigrants on the other hand come from a country were the language and religion is so vastly different that there is almost no overlap in names at all between the two countries. However, once this factor was controlled for the

interpretation of the findings changed slightly. When looking at second generation immigrants it was found that Turkish immigrants were much more likely to give their children more commonly German names than the generation before. Initially it may seem as though Turkish immigrants hold on to their culture longer than the other sets of immigrants but, when the vast difference between the two cultures is accounted for the relative acculturation is actually similar to that of Romanic and Yugoslavian immigrants. This study focuses on the many aspects that integrating into a dominant culture and what factors make it easier for groups of people to accept a culture different than their own.

The research and studies above use the choice of baby names to analyze different levels of cultural integration. Each looks at slightly different aspects of how a dominant culture has influence over baby names. This paper differs from the previous research however because it first looks at national trends in names and then focuses to a state level where subcultures could be likely to influence the choice in naming patterns and compares them to the country as a whole to see if there are different levels of cultural assimilation across Alaska and Hawaii.

CHAPTER 3

HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

This project looks at trends in popular baby names across the United States and then focuses on how those trends influence the popular names in Alaska and Hawaii. This is used as a measure of the cultural assimilation of these states to the dominant culture in the nation.

Based upon previous literature and patterns found when looking through data, it was discovered that almost all states had the same, or close to the same, top five names, not only compared between states, but also with the overall most popular names for the nation. This brought into question whether or not there were any states that would be dissimilar than the nation's popular choices. It also brought into question whether or not the dominant culture in the United States influenced the top names within the states and made them very similar to each other.

This paper examines Alaska and Hawaii because they had the ability to be the most different from the other forty-eight states in their naming choices based upon the facts that they became states much later than any other, they are geographically removed from the other states, and each have strong indigenous cultures.

Based upon these factors the following hypotheses were formed about the data.

Hypothesis 1

The first hypothesis is that the top five names in Alaska and Hawaii will be different than those names ranked in the top five nationally across all of the United States due to the geographical separation and strong indigenous cultures present in both of these states.

Hypothesis 2

The second hypothesis is that over the time period in the data sample (1960-2010) the names in Alaska and Hawaii will become more similar to those names ranked in the top five nationally. This is due to the natural cultural assimilation and a stronger influence from the dominant culture, but may be accelerated due to the advancement in technology and the invention of the internet, which would expose these two states to the dominant culture in the United States more quickly.

Hypothesis 3

The third hypothesis is that when Alaska and Hawaii start to culturally assimilate, and take on names similar to those names ranked in the top five nationally, Alaska will adopt culturally dominant names more quickly than Hawaii due to its location and proximity to Canada, a country with a similar dominant culture to that of the United States.

CHAPTER 4

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Data

The data for this paper was collected from the Social Security Administration's website. It was collected from applications for social security cards after birth, which started in 1879. This sample includes data from 1960 to 2013 and was last updated in February 2014. The Social Security Administration website gives a 100% sample of all card applicants that have names longer than two characters. Data can be gathered by state, by specific name, by gender and by year. The data counts different spellings of the same name as different names with their own ranking. When two names are tied for first ranking, the tie is broken alphabetically. The data is separated by sex, so names that can be used for both males and females are counted separately for each gender.

For this paper the data, ranging from 1960 to 2013 is separated first by gender and then by ranking in each decade. The top five names for boys and girls in the nation for each decade can be found in Table 1.

Table 1

Year	Boy's Names	Girl's Names
1960's	1. Michael 2. David 3. John 4. James 5. Robert	1. Lisa 2. Mary 3. Susan 4. Karen 5. Kimberly
1970's	1. Michael 2. Christopher 3. Jason 4. David 5. James	1. Jennifer 2. Amy 3. Melissa 4. Michelle 5. Kimberly
1980's	1. Michael 2. Christopher 3. Matthew 4. Joshua 5. David	1. Jessica 2. Jennifer 3. Amanda 4. Ashley 5. Sarah
1990's	1. Michael 2. Christopher 3. Matthew 4. Joshua 5. Jacob	1. Jessica 2. Ashley 3. Emily 4. Sarah 5. Samantha
2000's	1. Jacob 2. Michael 3. Joshua 4. Matthew 5. Daniel	1. Emily 2. Madison 3. Emma 4. Olivia 5. Hannah

A ranking of 1 for a name signifies that it was the most popular name in that decade. This was determined by the number of social security card applicants with that name. The following rankings of 2 through 5 signify a name's popularity based upon the same criteria.

This list of names was used to track the popularity of a name throughout the sample period and used to assess the annual ranking of each name through the decade in which it was popular, which can be seen in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2

Year	Michael	David	John	James	Robert
1960	2	1	4	3	5
1961	1	2	3	4	5
1962	1	2	3	4	5
1963	1	3	2	4	5
1964	1	3	2	4	5
1965	1	3	2	4	5
1966	1	2	4	3	5
1967	1	2	4	3	5
1968	1	2	3	4	5
1969	1	2	4	3	5
Year	Michael	Christoph	Jason	David	James
1970	1	0	0	3	2
1971	1	0	0	3	2
1972	1	2	0	4	3
1973	1	2	3	5	4
1974	1	3	2	4	5
1975	1	3	2	5	4
1976	1	3	2	4	5
1977	1	3	2	4	5
1978	1	3	2	4	5
1979	1	2	3	4	5
Year	Michael	Christoph	Matthew	Joshua	David
1980	1	2	0	0	3
1981	1	2	3	0	5
1982	1	2	3	0	5
1983	1	2	3	5	4
1984	1	2	3	4	5
1985	1	2	3	4	0
1986	1	2	3	4	5
1987	1	2	3	4	5
1988	1	2	3	4	0
1989	1	2	3	4	5
Year	Michael	Christoph	Matthew	Joshua	Jacob
1990	1	2	3	4	0
1991	1	2	3	4	0
1992	1	2	3	4	0
1993	1	2	3	4	0
1994	1	2	3	4	0
1995	1	3	2	5	4
1996	1	4	2	5	3
1997	1	4	3	5	2
1998	1	5	3	4	2
1999	2	0	3	4	1
Year	Jacob	Michael	Joshua	Matthew	Daniel
2000	1	2	4	3	0
2001	1	2	4	3	0
2002	1	2	3	4	0
2003	1	2	3	4	0
2004	1	2	3	4	0
2005	1	2	3	4	0
2006	1	2	3	5	0
2007	1	2	4	0	5
2008	1	2	4	0	5
2009	1	3	0	0	0
2010	1	3	0	0	0

Table 3

Year	Lisa	Mary	Susan	Karen	Kimberly
1960	0	1	2	4	0
1961	2	1	3	4	0
1962	1	2	3	4	0
1963	1	2	3	4	0
1964	1	2	3	4	0
1965	1	2	5	3	4
1966	1	3	0	5	2
1967	1	4	5	0	2
1968	1	0	0	0	3
1969	1	0	0	0	4
Year	Jennifer	Amy	Melissa	Michelle	Kimberly
1970	1	5	0	4	3
1971	1	5	0	2	4
1972	1	5	0	2	4
1973	1	2	0	3	4
1974	1	2	0	3	0
1975	1	2	4	0	0
1976	1	2	3	0	0
1977	1	3	2	0	0
1978	1	4	2	0	0
1979	1	5	2	0	0
Year	Jessica	Jennifer	Amanda	Ashley	Sarah
1980	3	1	2	0	5
1981	2	1	3	0	4
1982	2	1	3	0	4
1983	2	1	3	4	5
1984	2	1	4	3	5
1985	1	3	4	2	5
1986	1	4	3	2	5
1987	1	4	3	2	5
1988	1	5	3	2	4
1989	1	0	3	2	4
Year	Jessica	Ashley	Emily	Sarah	Samantha
1990	1	2	0	0	5
1991	2	1	0	0	5
1992	2	1	0	5	0
1993	1	2	5	3	4
1994	1	2	3	5	4
1995	1	2	3	5	4
1996	2	3	1	4	5
1997	2	3	1	4	0
1998	0	4	1	5	3
1999	0	0	1	4	5
Year	Emily	Madison	Emma	Olivia	Hannah
2000	1	3	0	0	2
2001	1	2	0	0	3
2002	1	2	4	0	3
2003	1	3	2	5	4
2004	1	3	2	4	5
2005	1	3	2	5	0
2006	1	3	2	0	0
2007	1	4	3	0	0
2008	3	0	1	4	0
2009	0	0	2	4	0
2010	0	0	3	4	0

The same data was collected for Alaska and Hawaii as well and can be seen in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4

Year	Michael	David	John	James	Robert	A_Michae	A_David	A_John	A_James	A_Robert	H_Michae	H_David	H_John	H_James	H_Robert
1960	2	1	4	3	5	2	1	4	5	3	2	1	3	0	4
1961	1	2	3	4	5	3	1	2	5	4	1	3	2	0	5
1962	1	2	3	4	5	2	3	1	5	4	1	2	3	0	4
1963	1	3	2	4	5	2	1	5	4	3	1	2	3	4	5
1964	1	3	2	4	5	2	3	1	5	4	1	2	3	4	5
1965	1	3	2	4	5	2	5	1	4	3	1	4	2	5	3
1966	1	2	4	3	5	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	3	5	4
1967	1	2	4	3	5	2	1	4	3	5	1	2	3	5	4
1968	1	2	3	4	5	3	2	1	5	4	1	2	3	4	5
1969	1	2	4	3	5	1	3	4	5	2	1	2	4	5	3
Year	Michael	Christoph	Jason	David	James	A_Michae	A_Christo	A_Jason	A_David	A_James	H_Michae	H_Christo	H_Jason	H_David	H_James
1970	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	2	4
1971	1	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	4	5	1	5	3	2	0
1972	1	2	0	4	3	1	5	0	3	4	1	3	2	4	0
1973	1	2	3	5	4	1	3	2	5	4	1	5	2	4	0
1974	1	3	2	4	5	1	0	2	5	0	1	3	2	4	0
1975	1	3	2	5	4	1	4	2	5	0	1	3	2	4	0
1976	1	3	2	4	5	2	3	1	4	5	1	3	2	4	0
1977	1	3	2	4	5	2	3	1	4	5	1	3	2	4	0
1978	1	3	2	4	5	1	2	3	4	0	2	3	1	4	0
1979	1	2	3	4	5	2	1	3	4	0	1	3	2	4	0
Year	Michael	Christoph	Matthew	Joshua	David	A_Michae	A_Christo	A_Matthe	A_Joshua	A_David	H_Michae	H_Christo	H_Matthe	H_Joshua	H_David
1980	1	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	4
1981	1	2	3	0	5	1	2	5	4	3	1	2	0	0	4
1982	1	2	3	0	5	1	2	0	5	4	2	1	0	0	3
1983	1	2	3	5	4	2	1	4	3	5	2	1	5	0	0
1984	1	2	3	4	5	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	4	3	0
1985	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	3	0	2	1	5	3	0
1986	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	5	0
1987	1	2	3	4	5	2	1	3	5	0	2	1	3	4	0
1988	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	0	3	5	1	3	4	2	0
1989	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	4	3	5	2	3	4	1	0
Year	Michael	Christoph	Matthew	Joshua	Jacob	A_Michae	A_Christo	A_Matthe	A_Joshua	A_Jacob	H_Michae	H_Christo	H_Matthe	H_Joshua	H_Jacob
1990	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	3	0	2	3	5	1	0
1991	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	5	4	0	2	4	3	1	0
1992	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	3	0	2	3	4	1	0
1993	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	5	3	4	2	4	3	1	0
1994	1	2	3	4	0	1	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0
1995	1	3	2	5	4	1	0	5	0	2	2	0	4	1	0
1996	1	4	2	5	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
1997	1	4	3	5	2	3	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	1	5
1998	1	5	3	4	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
1999	2	0	3	4	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Year	Jacob	Michael	Joshua	Matthew	Daniel	Alaska: Ja	A_Michae	A_Joshua	A_Matthe	A_Daniel	Hawaii: Ja	H_Michae	H_Joshua	H_Matthe	H_Daniel
2000	1	2	4	3	0	2	1	4	0	0	3	0	1	5	0
2001	1	2	4	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0
2002	1	2	3	4	0	1	3	2	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
2003	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
2004	1	2	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
2005	1	2	3	4	0	2	4	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
2006	1	2	3	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
2007	1	2	4	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
2008	1	2	4	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
2010	1	3	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0

Table 5

Year	Lisa	Mary	Susan	Karen	Kimberly	A_Lisa	A_Mary	A_Susan	A_Karen	A_Kimber	H_Lisa	H_Mary	H_Susan	H_Karen	H_Kimberly
1960	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	5	3	0	5	0	1	3	0
1961	2	1	3	4	0	2	1	5	3	0	1	5	4	0	0
1962	1	2	3	4	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	4	2	0
1963	1	2	3	4	0	2	1	0	5	0	1	5	4	2	0
1964	1	2	3	4	0	2	1	3	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
1965	1	2	5	3	4	1	2	0	3	4	1	0	2	4	5
1966	1	3	0	5	2	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	3
1967	1	4	5	0	2	1	4	0	5	2	1	0	0	5	3
1968	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	3
1969	1	0	0	0	4	4	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3
Year	Jennifer	Amy	Melissa	Michelle	Kimberly	A_Jennife	A_Amy	A_Melissa	A_Michell	A_Kimber	H_Jennife	H_Amy	H_Melissa	H_Michell	H_Kimberly
1970	1	5	0	4	3	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	4
1971	1	5	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	3
1972	1	5	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	4
1973	1	2	0	3	4	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	5	2	3
1974	1	2	0	3	0	1	5	0	3	0	1	0	5	2	3
1975	1	2	4	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	1	0	4	2	3
1976	1	2	3	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	1	0	0	2	3
1977	1	3	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	0
1978	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	4	2	0
1979	1	5	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	3	0
Year	Jessica	Jennifer	Amanda	Ashley	Sarah	A_Jessica	A_Jennife	A_Amand	A_Ashley	A_Sarah	H_Jessica	H_Jennife	H_Amand	H_Ashley	H_Sarah
1980	3	1	2	0	5	1	2	4	0	3	5	1	0	0	0
1981	2	1	3	0	4	2	1	4	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
1982	2	1	3	0	4	2	1	4	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
1983	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	4	0	3	2	1	0	3	0
1984	2	1	4	3	5	1	2	4	0	3	3	1	0	2	0
1985	1	3	4	2	5	1	2	3	5	4	3	2	0	1	0
1986	1	4	3	2	5	1	5	2	4	3	3	4	5	1	0
1987	1	4	3	2	5	1	5	2	3	4	2	4	5	1	0
1988	1	5	3	2	4	1	4	2	3	5	2	4	0	1	5
1989	1	0	3	2	4	1	0	3	2	4	2	0	0	1	5
Year	Jessica	Ashley	Emily	Sarah	Samantha	A_Jessica	A_Ashley	A_Emily	A_Sarah	A_Samant	H_Jessica	H_Ashley	H_Emily	H_Sarah	H_Samantha
1990	1	2	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0
1991	2	1	0	0	5	1	2	0	4	5	2	1	0	0	0
1992	2	1	0	5	0	1	2	5	4	0	2	1	0	4	0
1993	1	2	5	3	4	1	2	0	3	5	2	1	0	0	0
1994	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	0	3	4	2	1	0	0	0
1995	1	2	3	5	4	2	4	0	3	1	1	0	3	0	0
1996	2	3	1	4	5	2	1	3	4	5	0	3	0	0	0
1997	2	3	1	4	0	5	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
1998	0	4	1	5	3	0	0	1	2	0	5	4	0	0	0
1999	0	0	1	4	5	0	3	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
Year	Emily	Madison	Emma	Olivia	Hannah	A_Emily	A_Madiso	A_Emma	A_Olivia	A_Hannah	H_Emily	H_Madiso	H_Emma	H_Olivia	H_Hannah
2000	1	3	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2001	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
2002	1	2	4	0	3	3	1	4	0	5	0	5	3	0	0
2003	1	3	2	5	4	3	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2004	1	3	2	4	5	5	2	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0
2005	1	3	2	5	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
2006	1	3	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
2007	1	4	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
2008	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
2009	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	3	4	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0

Methodology

To assess the trends of names and the level of influence on Alaska and Hawaii the following processes were followed.

The number one boy and girl name from each decade was plotted from 1960 to 2013 to assess how its ranking changed over time and how it rose and fell in popularity. This was used to gather information about the overall trends in names throughout the United States.

This number one name was also graphed throughout the decade in which it was popular. Added to this graph are the rankings of that particular name in Alaska and Hawaii during the same time period. This graph offers a comparison of the most popular name in the nation with how it is ranked in these two states.

Using the data from the entire sample the rankings were then stripped from the names so that the numerical values could be used in statistical analyses. By running a vector auto-regression on the data the influence of the nation's ranking could be determined. Impulse response functions were then created to graphically represent the impact of the nation's ranking on the ranking of the names in Alaska and Hawaii.

Below is a representation of the entire process for the name Lisa, the nation's number one most popular girl name for the 1960's.

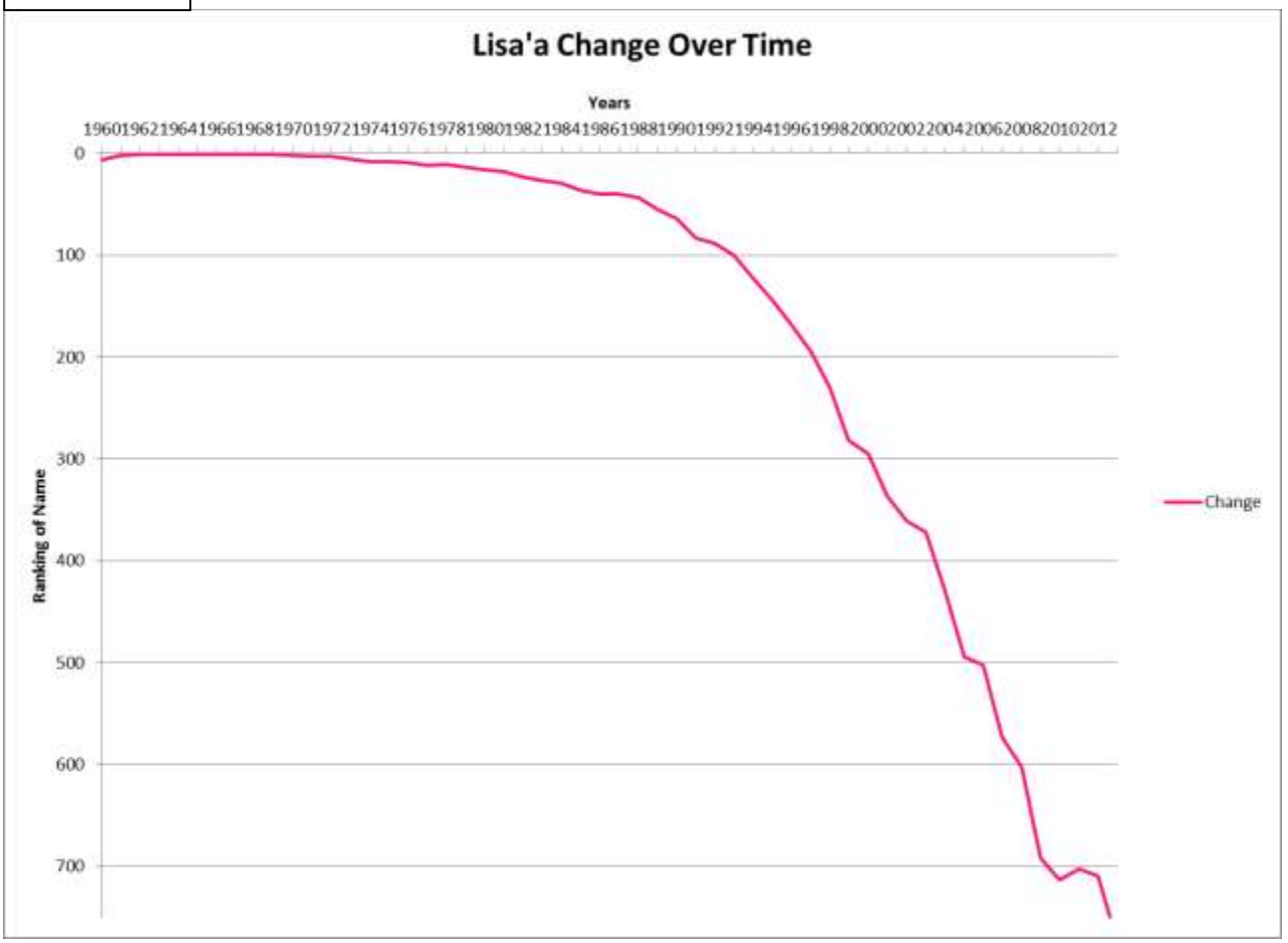
Table 6 shows the rankings for the name Lisa for the nation, Alaska and Hawaii for each year in the decade.

Table 6

Year	Lisa's National Ranking	Lisa's Alaska Ranking	Lisa's Hawaii Ranking
1960	0	0	5
1961	2	2	1
1962	1	0	1
1963	1	2	1
1964	1	2	1
1965	1	1	1
1966	1	1	1
1967	1	1	1
1968	1	2	2
1969	1	4	2

Graph 1 shows Lisa's national ranking over the entire sample period from 1960-2013. This graph and the other graphs like this one were used to assess the trends of names in the United States and gave information about how names rise and fall in popularity in the United States.

Graph 1



Graph 2 represents a comparison of ranking for the name Lisa nationally, in Alaska, and in Hawaii. The red line shows the national ranking of Lisa from 1960-1969. A_Lisa in blue is the ranking for Alaska, and H_Lisa is gold is the ranking of Lisa in Hawaii for the same time period. This graph and the similar graphs located in the appendix show how Alaska and Hawaii compare to the nation in their popularity of the

name Lisa. This graph however, does not show the true impact the ranking in the nation has on the rankings in Alaska and Hawaii.

Graph 2

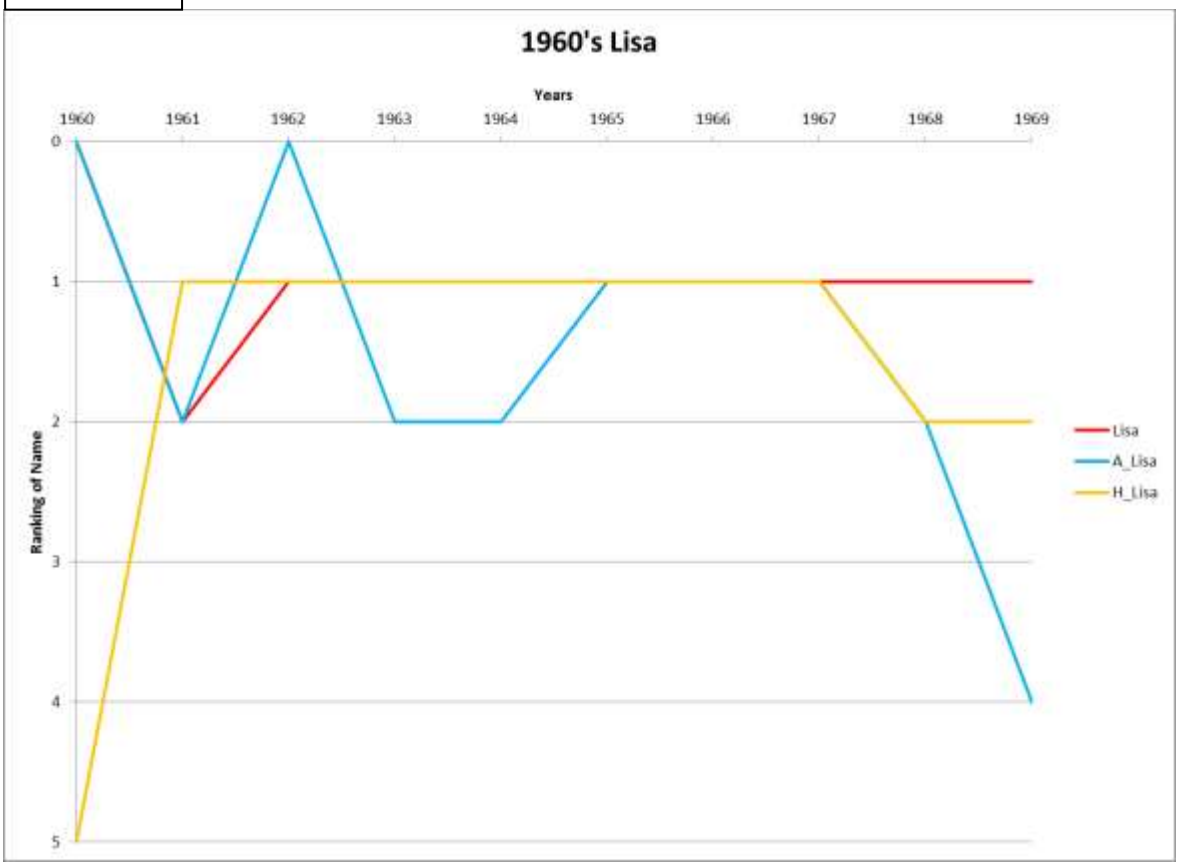


Table 7 demonstrates the process in which all of the data from each decade was combined and stripped of names. This numerical data takes the value of the ranking from each year for the nation, Alaska, and Hawaii and combines them so that the vector auto-regressions can be performed. A vector auto regression was used because the rankings are endogenous on each other, meaning the rankings depend on each other and influence each other. The ranking from years before influence the next year and the nation and states are related. Table 7 consists of the rankings for the number 1 girl name in every year from 1960 to 2010. The dark pink highlighted rows show the rankings for Lisa, but

the next set of numbers correspond to the rankings of Jennifer in the 1970's, Jessica in the 1980's and 1990's, and Emily in the 2000's.

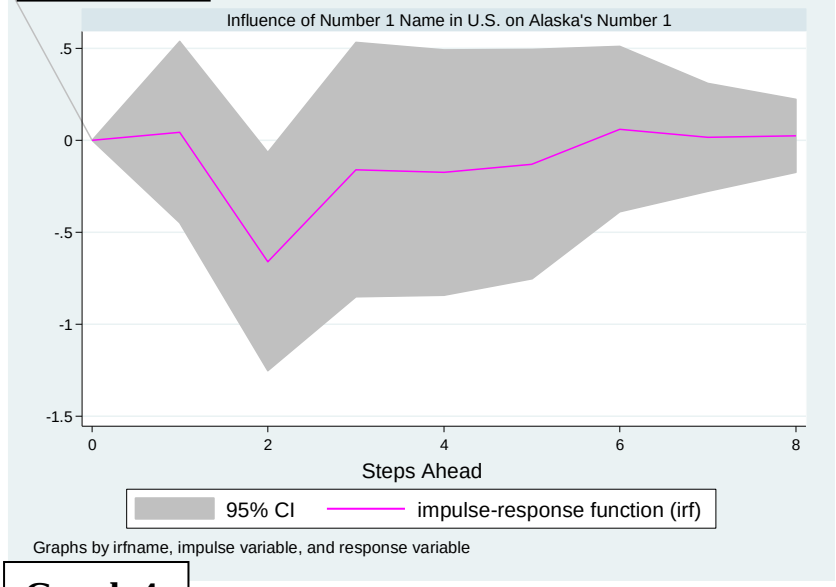
Table 7

	USA #1	A #1	H #1
1960	0	0	5
1961	2	2	1
1962	1	0	1
1963	1	2	1
1964	1	2	1
1965	1	1	1
1966	1	1	1
1967	1	1	1
1968	1	2	2
1969	1	4	2
1970	1	1	2
1971	1	1	1
1972	1	1	1
1973	1	1	1
1974	1	1	1
1975	1	1	1
1976	1	1	1
1977	1	1	1
1978	1	1	1
1979	1	1	1
1980	3	1	5
1981	2	2	2
1982	2	2	2
1983	2	2	2
1984	2	1	3
1985	1	1	3
1986	1	1	3
1987	1	1	2
1988	1	1	2
1989	1	1	2
1990	1	1	2
1991	2	1	2
1992	2	1	2
1993	1	1	2
1994	1	1	2
1995	1	2	1
1996	2	2	0
1997	2	5	3
1998	0	0	5
1999	0	0	0
2000	1	3	0
2001	1	2	0
2002	1	3	0
2003	1	3	0
2004	1	5	3
2005	1	3	0
2006	1	2	0
2007	1	2	0
2008	3	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0

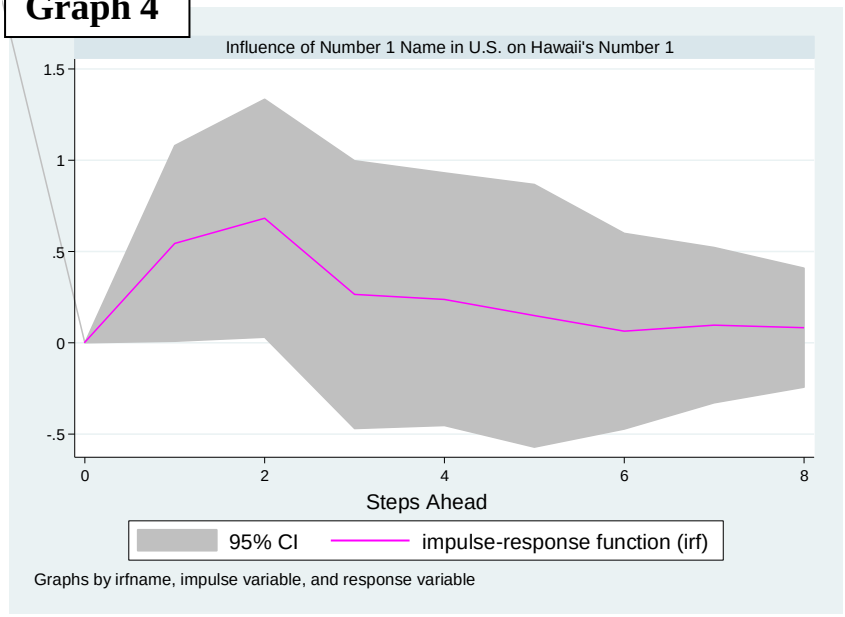
Vector auto-regressions were run on the national data and the Alaska data, and then the national data and the Hawaii data to then create impulse response functions for each. From these graphs one can determine that the does have an influence on the rankings of names in Alaska and Hawaii.

Graph 3 demonstrates the impulse response function for Alaska and Graph 4 demonstrates the impulse response function for Hawaii.

Graph 3



Graph 4



Both graphs show that there is little difference between the national ranking of a name and the ranking in either state. The zero on the y axis represents a zero percent significant difference between the national ranking and the ranking in the state. These graphs therefore can be interpreted to mean that there is very little significant difference in the number one girl name's ranking in the nation and how those names are ranked in Alaska and Hawaii.

The processes were repeated for the rest of the data and were similar in their findings.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

From the data one can determine that the names in Alaska and Hawaii are similar to those names ranked in the top five nationally. Running a vector auto-regression and studying the impulse response functions supports that there is a correlation between the nation's top five names and the rankings of those names in Alaska and Hawaii.

These findings therefore do not support the hypotheses made in this paper. The top five names in Alaska and Hawaii were similar to those names in the national top five from the beginning of the sample. This would lead one to believe that both Alaska and Hawaii already had influences from American dominant culture and were already culturally assimilated when the sample data started.

The idea that Hawaii and Alaska could have different popular names for their children is something that still could be studied, but would need to be studied starting at an earlier date. The social security website only has data going back to 1960 on Alaska and Hawaii, but if the same data was collected from before there was large influence from the United States there would most likely be some significance difference in the baby names in both of these states. This requires further research and time beyond the scope of this project.

It was also found that Alaska was not more likely to adopt names popular in dominant United States culture, and Hawaii actually tended to adopt popular names even more quickly than the nation did on average.

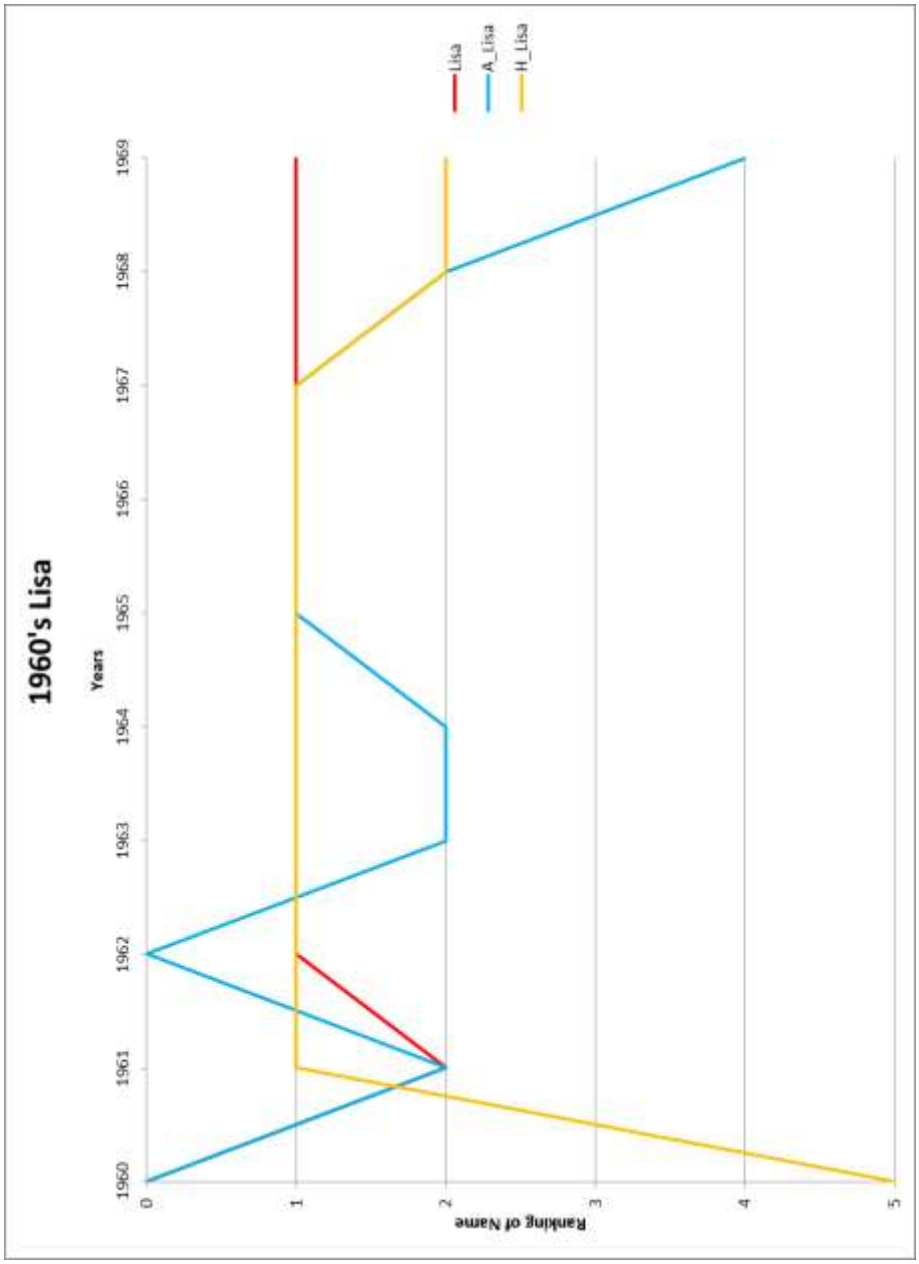
For example the name Noah was the number one name nationally in 2013, but was ranked in the top five in Hawaii starting in 1998 and was never ranked in the top five in Alaska. The name Sophia was ranked number one national in 2013, but was ranked in the top five in Hawaii starting in 2007 and in 2008 in Alaska (Popular Baby Names, 2014). This could present another research project to determine if there are "trendy name states" that set either set trends for baby names or adopt names more quickly than the rest of the nation.

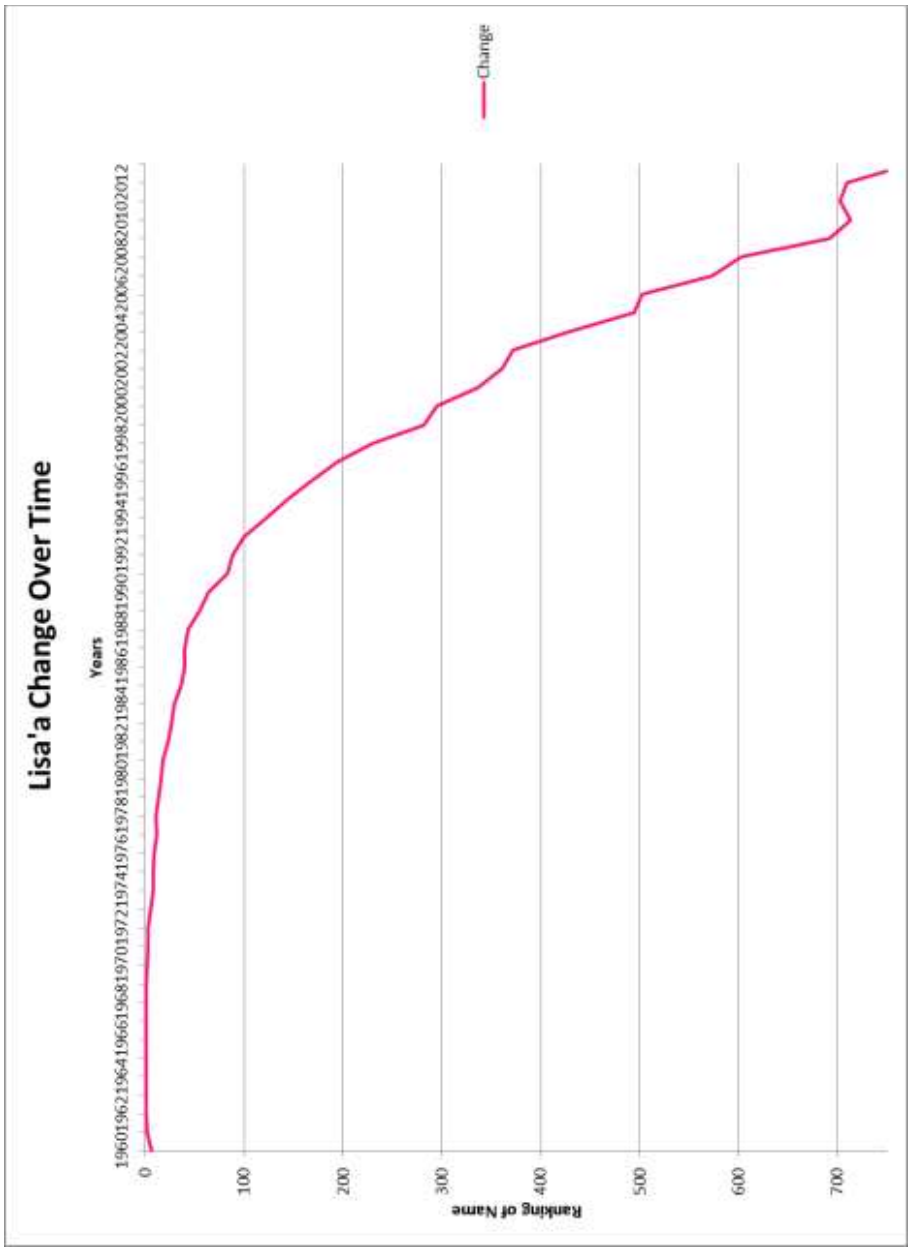
There are many more ways in which baby names can be used as a measurement to assess cultural assimilation and behavior and while this project looks at one such aspect there are many more that still have yet to be researched.

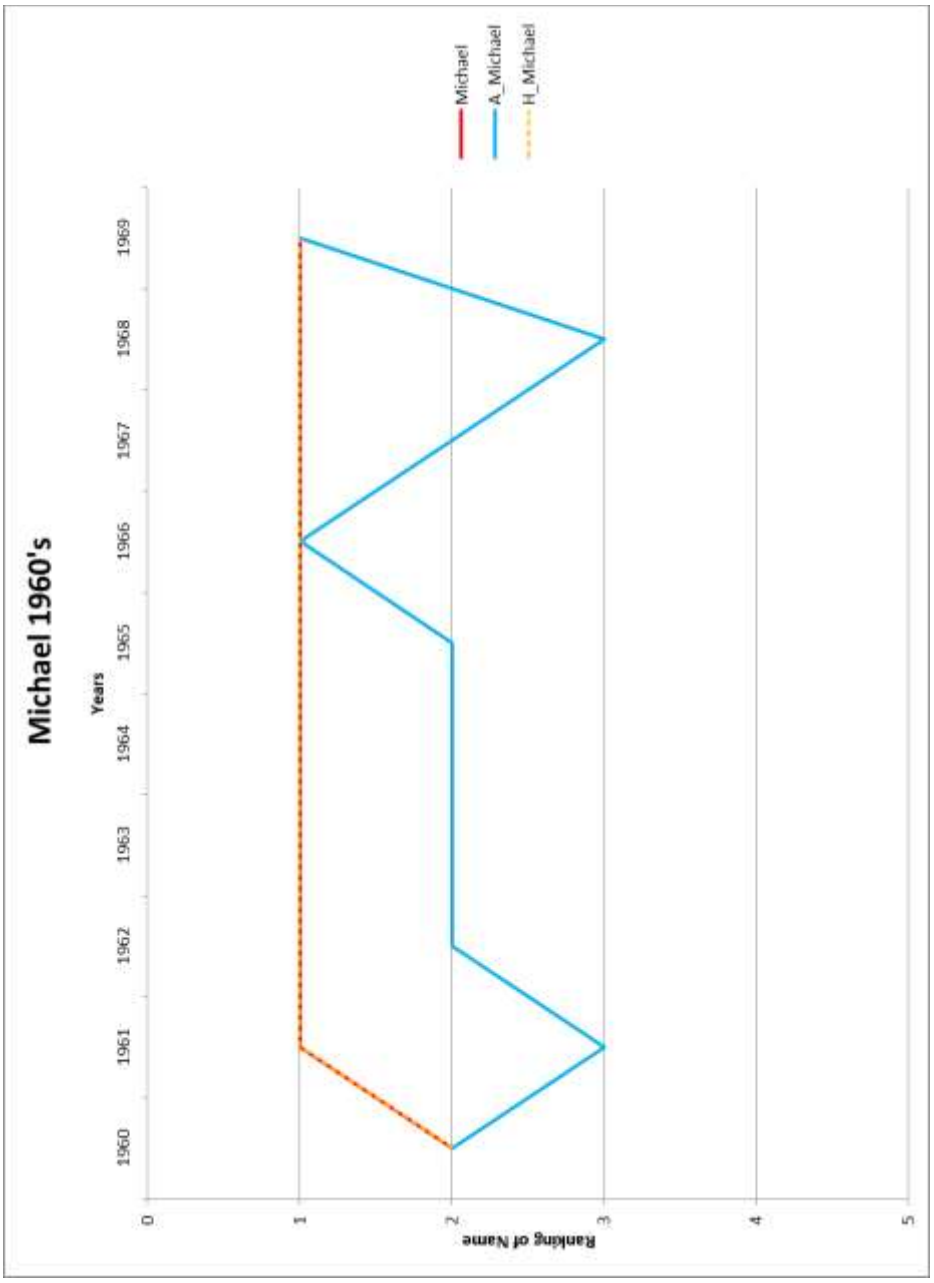
ADDITIONAL FIGURES

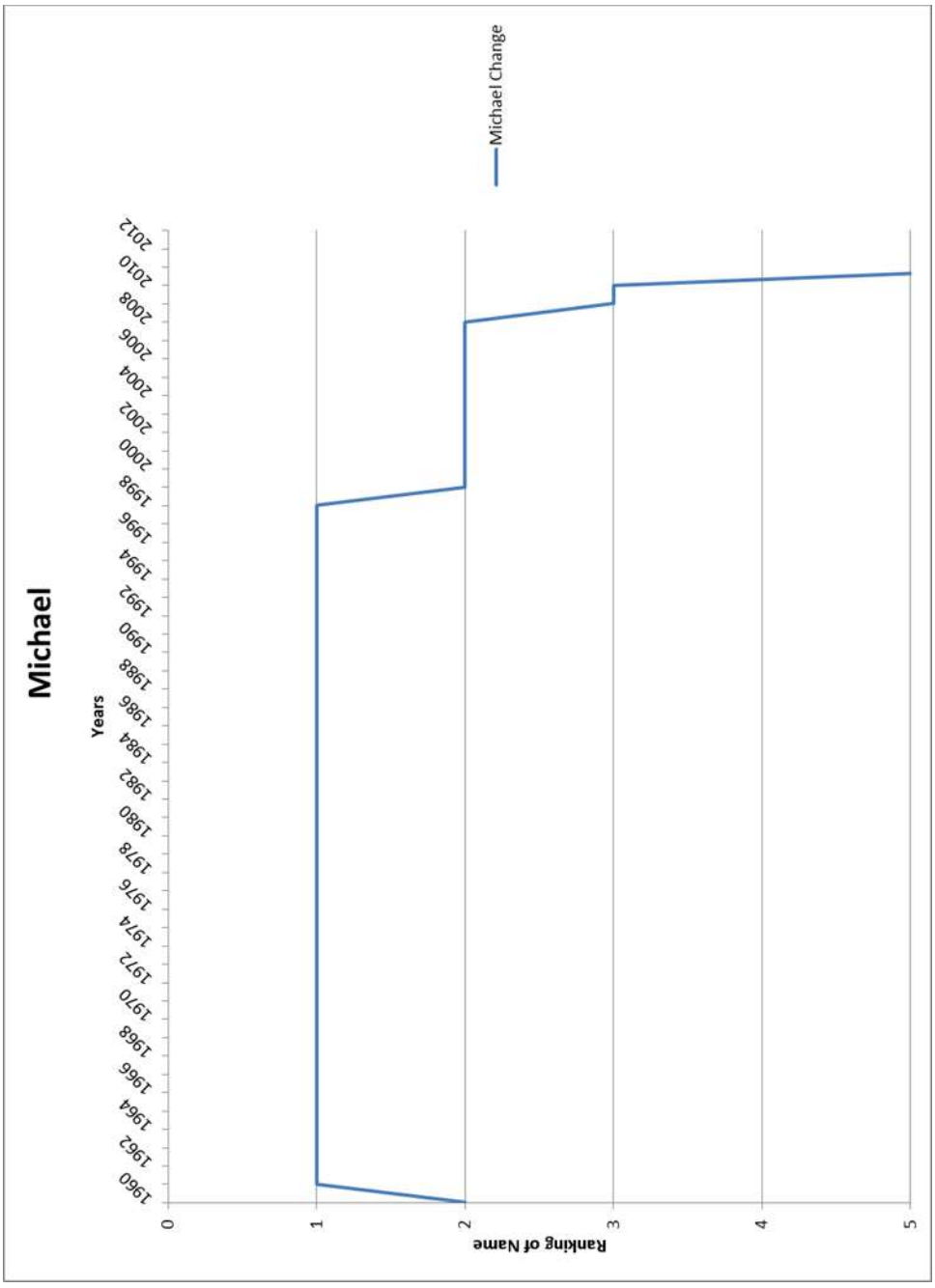
Year	Michael	David	John	James	Robert	A_Michael	A_David	A_John	A_James	A_Robert	H_Michael	H_David	H_John	H_James	H_Robert
1960	2	1	4	3	5	2	1	4	5	3	2	1	3	0	4
1961	1	2	3	4	5	3	1	2	5	4	1	3	2	0	5
1962	1	2	3	4	5	2	3	1	5	4	1	2	3	0	4
1963	1	3	2	4	5	2	1	5	4	3	1	2	3	4	5
1964	1	3	2	4	5	2	3	1	5	4	1	2	3	4	5
1965	1	3	2	4	5	2	5	1	4	3	1	4	2	5	3
1966	1	2	4	3	5	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	3	5	4
1967	1	2	4	3	5	2	1	4	3	5	1	2	3	5	4
1968	1	2	3	4	5	3	2	1	5	4	1	2	3	4	5
1969	1	2	4	3	5	1	3	4	5	2	1	2	4	5	3

Year	Lisa	Mary	Susan	Karen	Kimberly	A_Lisa	A_Mary	A_Susan	A_Karen	A_Kimberly	H_Lisa	H_Mary	H_Susan	H_Karen	H_Kimberly
1960	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	5	3	0	5	0	1	3	0
1961	2	1	3	4	0	2	1	5	3	0	1	5	4	0	0
1962	1	2	3	4	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	4	2	0
1963	1	2	3	4	0	2	1	0	5	0	1	5	4	2	0
1964	1	2	3	4	0	2	1	3	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
1965	1	2	5	3	4	1	2	0	3	4	1	0	2	4	5
1966	1	3	0	5	2	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	3
1967	1	4	5	0	2	1	4	0	5	2	1	0	0	5	3
1968	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	3
1969	1	0	0	0	4	4	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3


1960's Lisa
Years
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
Ranking of Name
0
1
2
3
4
5
Lisa
A_Lisa
H_Lisa

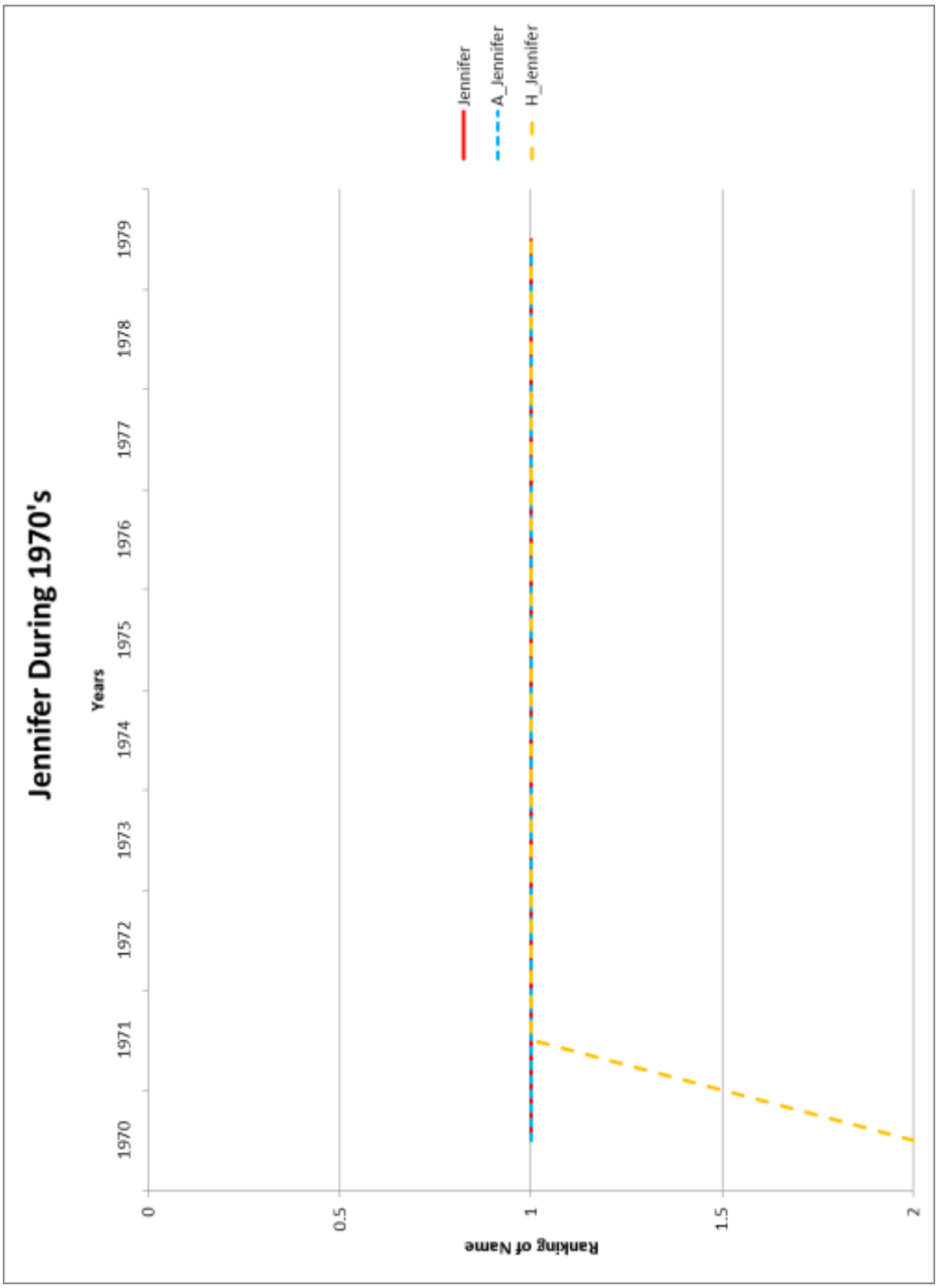

Lisa'a Change Over Time
Years
Ranking of Name
Change
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700

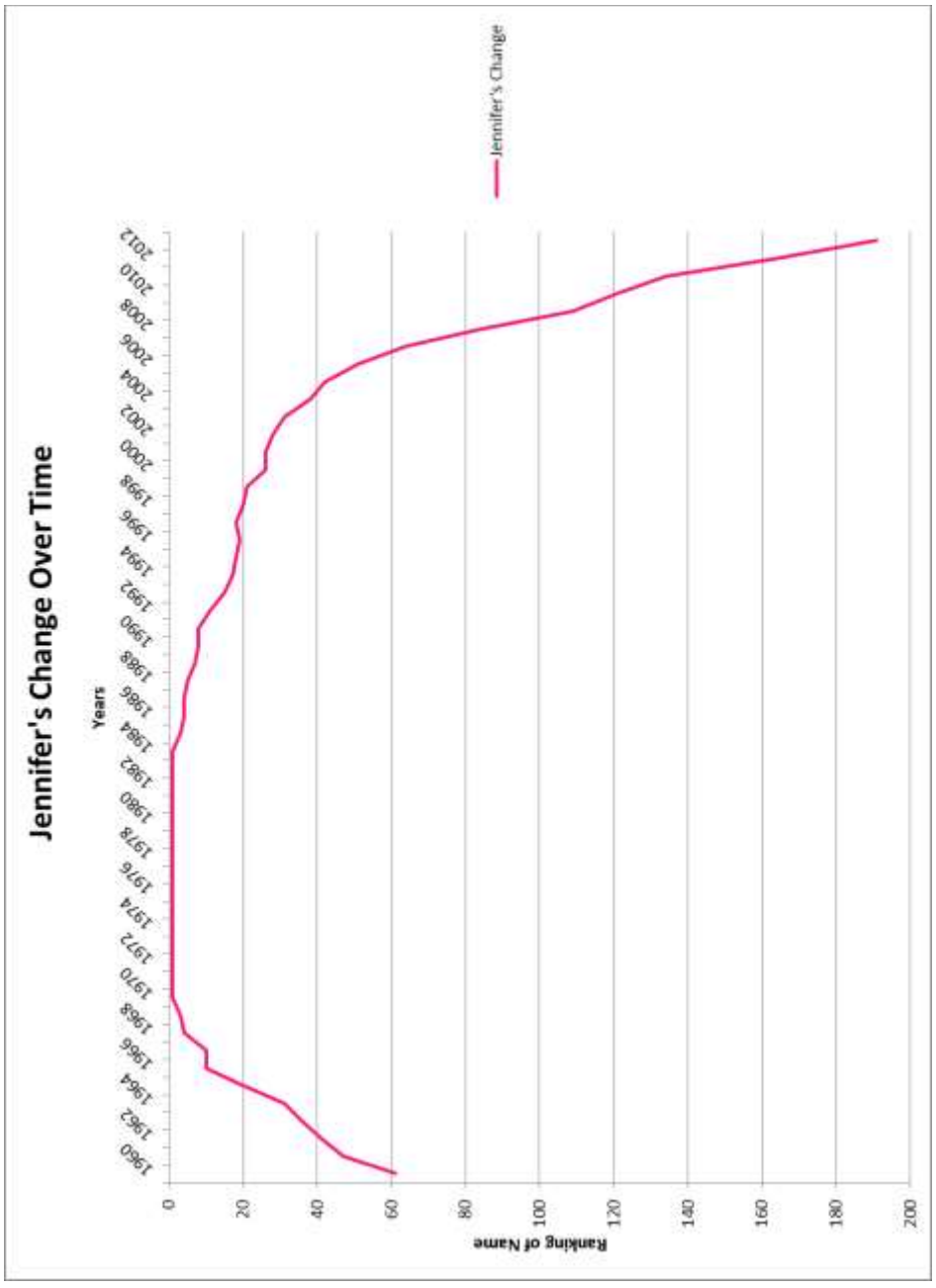

Michael 1960's
Years
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
Ranking of Name
0
1
2
3
4
5
Michael
A_Michael
H_Michael

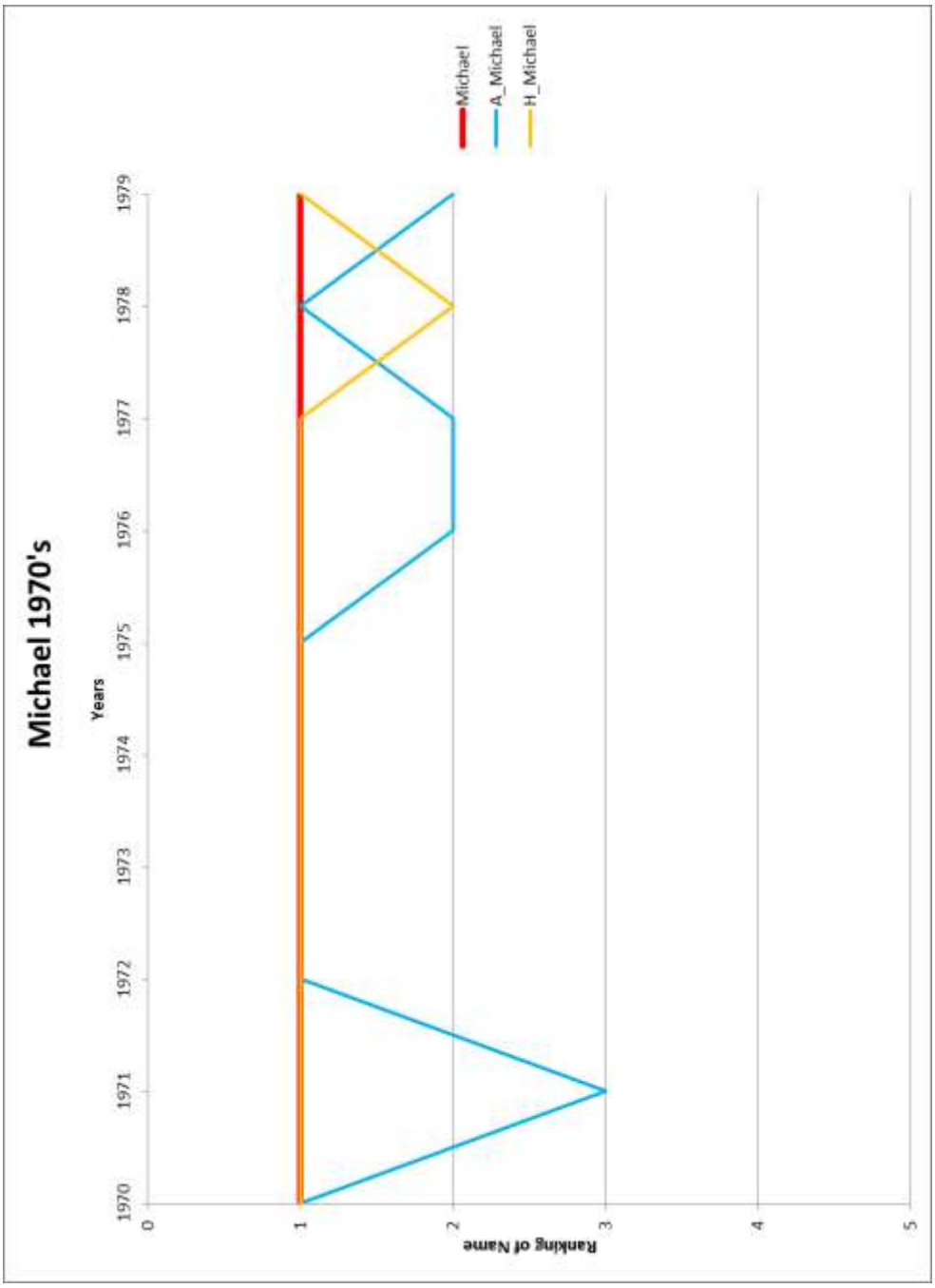

Michael
Years
1960
1962
1964
1966
1968
1970
1972
1974
1976
1978
1980
1982
1984
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
Ranking of Name
0
1
2
3
4
5
Michael Change

Year	Michael	Christopher	Jason	David	James	A_Michael	A_Christopher	A_Jason	A_David	A_James	H_Michael	H_Christopher	H_Jason	H_David	H_James
1970	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	2	4
1971	1	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	4	5	1	5	3	2	0
1972	1	2	0	4	3	1	5	0	3	4	1	3	2	4	0
1973	1	2	3	5	4	1	3	2	5	4	1	5	2	4	0
1974	1	3	2	4	5	1	0	2	5	0	1	3	2	4	0
1975	1	3	2	5	4	1	4	2	5	0	1	3	2	4	0
1976	1	3	2	4	5	2	3	1	4	5	1	3	2	4	0
1977	1	3	2	4	5	2	3	1	4	5	1	3	2	4	0
1978	1	3	2	4	5	1	2	3	4	0	2	3	1	4	0
1979	1	2	3	4	5	2	1	3	4	0	1	3	2	4	0

Year	Jennifer	Amy	Melissa	Michelle	Kimberly	A_Jennifer	A_Amy	A_Melissa	A_Michelle	A_Kimberly	H_Jennifer	H_Amy	H_Melissa	H_Michelle	H_Kimberly
1970	1	5	0	4	3	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	4
1971	1	5	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	3
1972	1	5	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	4
1973	1	2	0	3	4	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	5	2	3
1974	1	2	0	3	0	1	5	0	3	0	1	0	5	2	3
1975	1	2	4	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	1	0	4	2	3
1976	1	2	3	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	1	0	0	2	3
1977	1	3	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	0
1978	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	4	2	0
1979	1	5	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	3	0

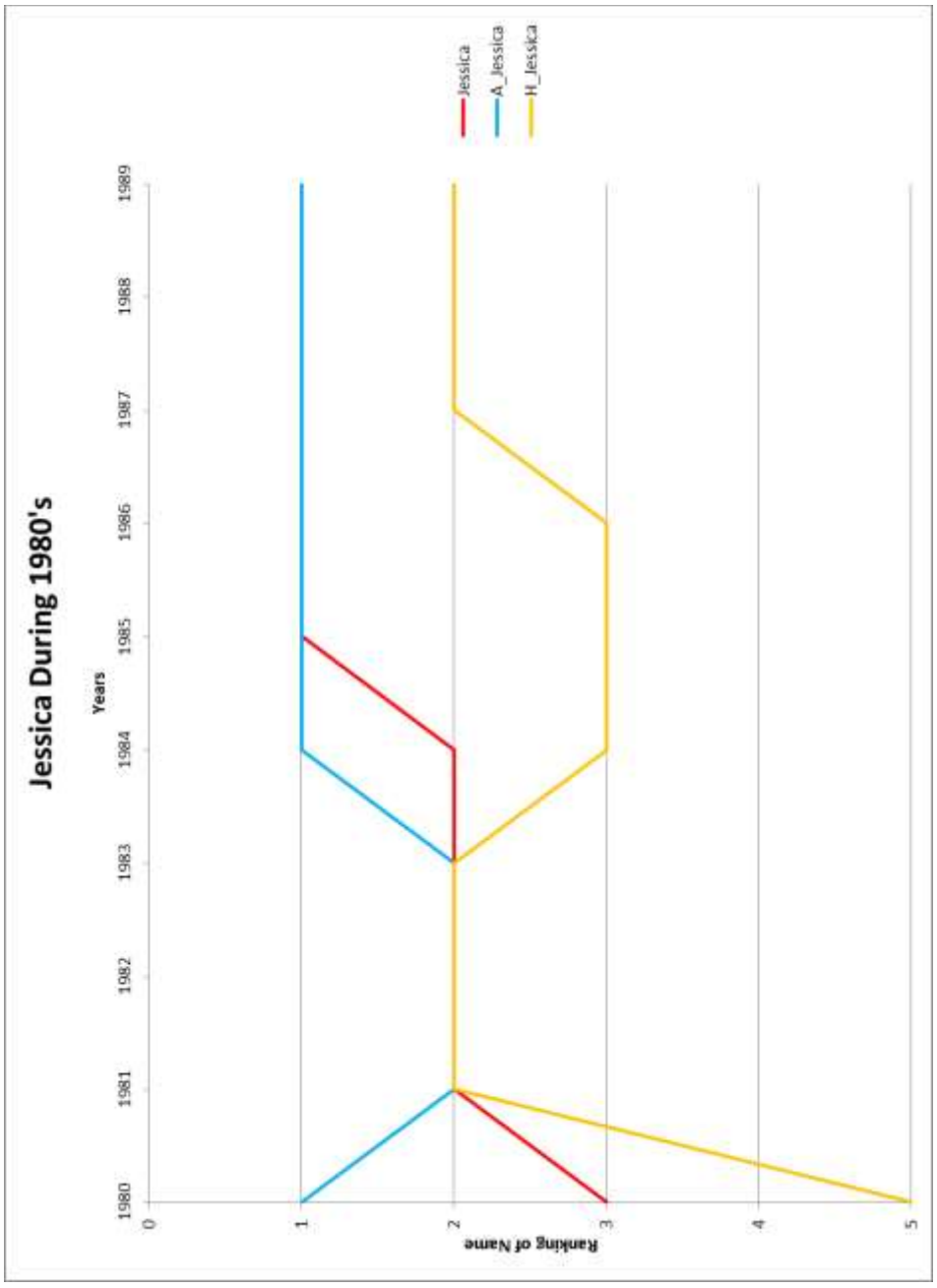

Jennifer During 1970's
Years
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
Ranking of Name
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
Jennifer
A_Jennifer
H_Jennifer

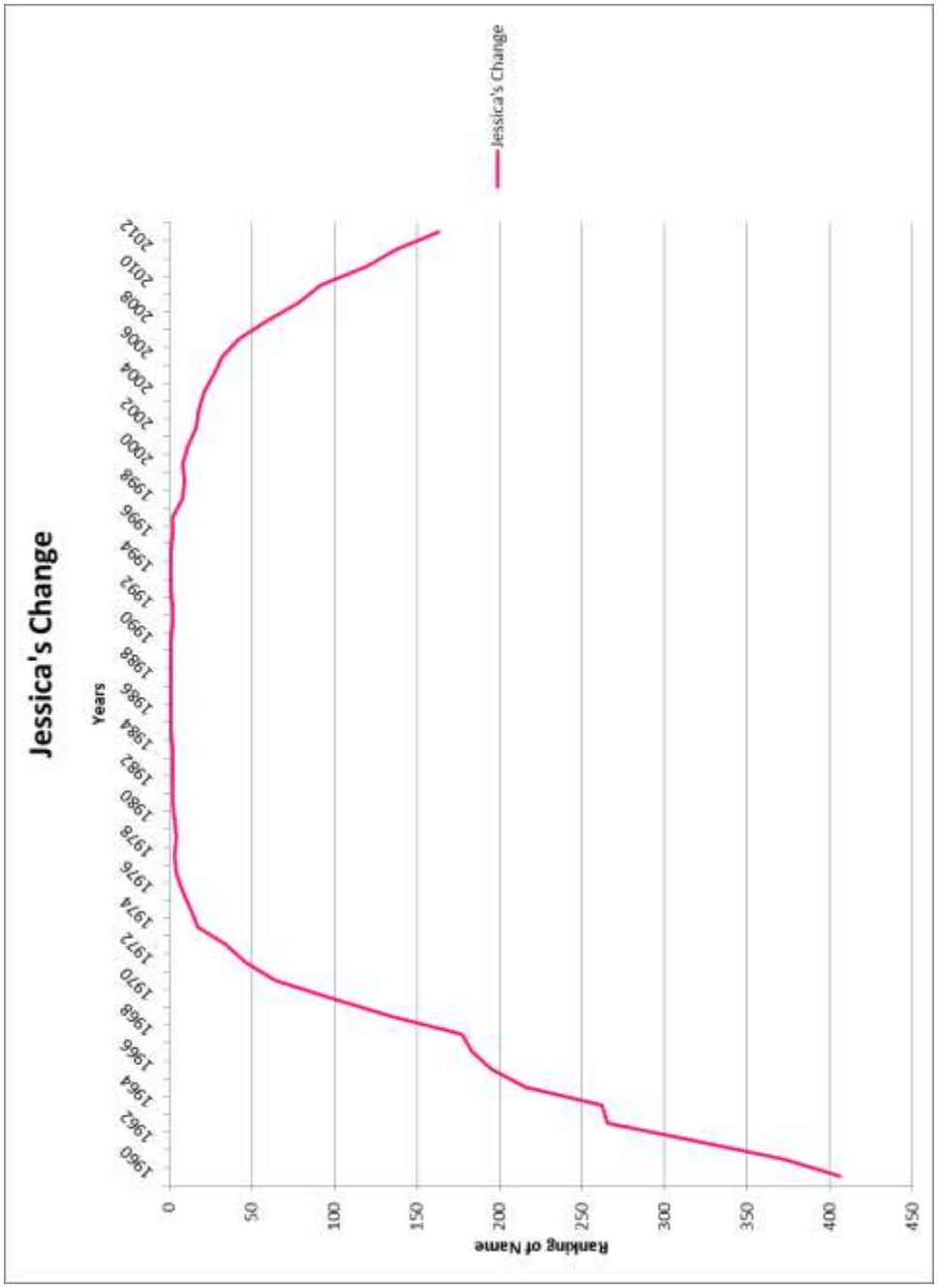

Jennifer's Change Over Time
Jennifer's Change
Years
Ranking of Name
1960
1962
1964
1966
1968
1970
1972
1974
1976
1978
1980
1982
1984
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200

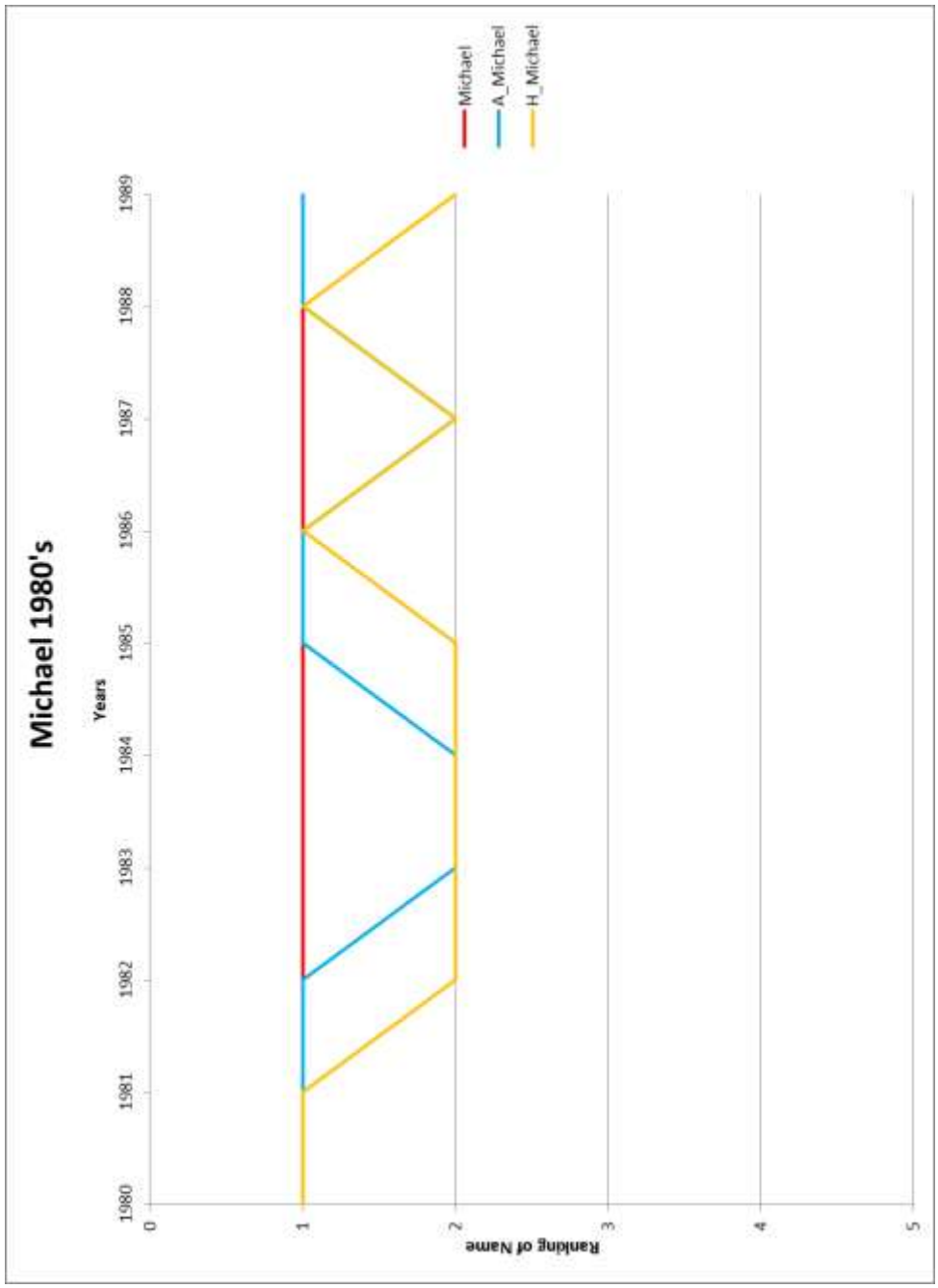

Michael 1970's
Years
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
Ranking of Name
0
1
2
3
4
5
Michael
A_Michael
H_Michael

Year	Michael	Christopher	Matthew	Joshua	David	A_Michael	A_Christopher	A_Matthew	A_Joshua	A_David	H_Michael	H_Christopher	H_Matthew	H_Joshua	H_David
1980	1	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	4
1981	1	2	3	0	5	1	2	5	4	3	1	2	0	0	4
1982	1	2	3	0	5	1	2	0	5	4	2	1	0	0	3
1983	1	2	3	5	4	2	1	4	3	5	2	1	5	0	0
1984	1	2	3	4	5	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	4	3	0
1985	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	3	0	2	1	5	3	0
1986	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	5	0
1987	1	2	3	4	5	2	1	3	5	0	2	1	3	4	0
1988	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	0	3	5	1	3	4	2	0
1989	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	4	3	5	2	3	4	1	0

Year	Jessica	Jennifer	Amanda	Ashley	Sarah	A_Jessica	A_Jennifer	A_Amanda	A_Ashley	A_Sarah	H_Jessica	H_Jennifer	H_Amanda	H_Ashley	H_Sarah
1980	3	1	2	0	5	1	2	4	0	3	5	1	0	0	0
1981	2	1	3	0	4	2	1	4	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
1982	2	1	3	0	4	2	1	4	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
1983	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	4	0	3	2	1	0	3	0
1984	2	1	4	3	5	1	2	4	0	3	3	1	0	2	0
1985	1	3	4	2	5	1	2	3	5	4	3	2	0	1	0
1986	1	4	3	2	5	1	5	2	4	3	3	4	5	1	0
1987	1	4	3	2	5	1	5	2	3	4	2	4	5	1	0
1988	1	5	3	2	4	1	4	2	3	5	2	4	0	1	5
1989	1	0	3	2	4	1	0	3	2	4	2	0	0	1	5

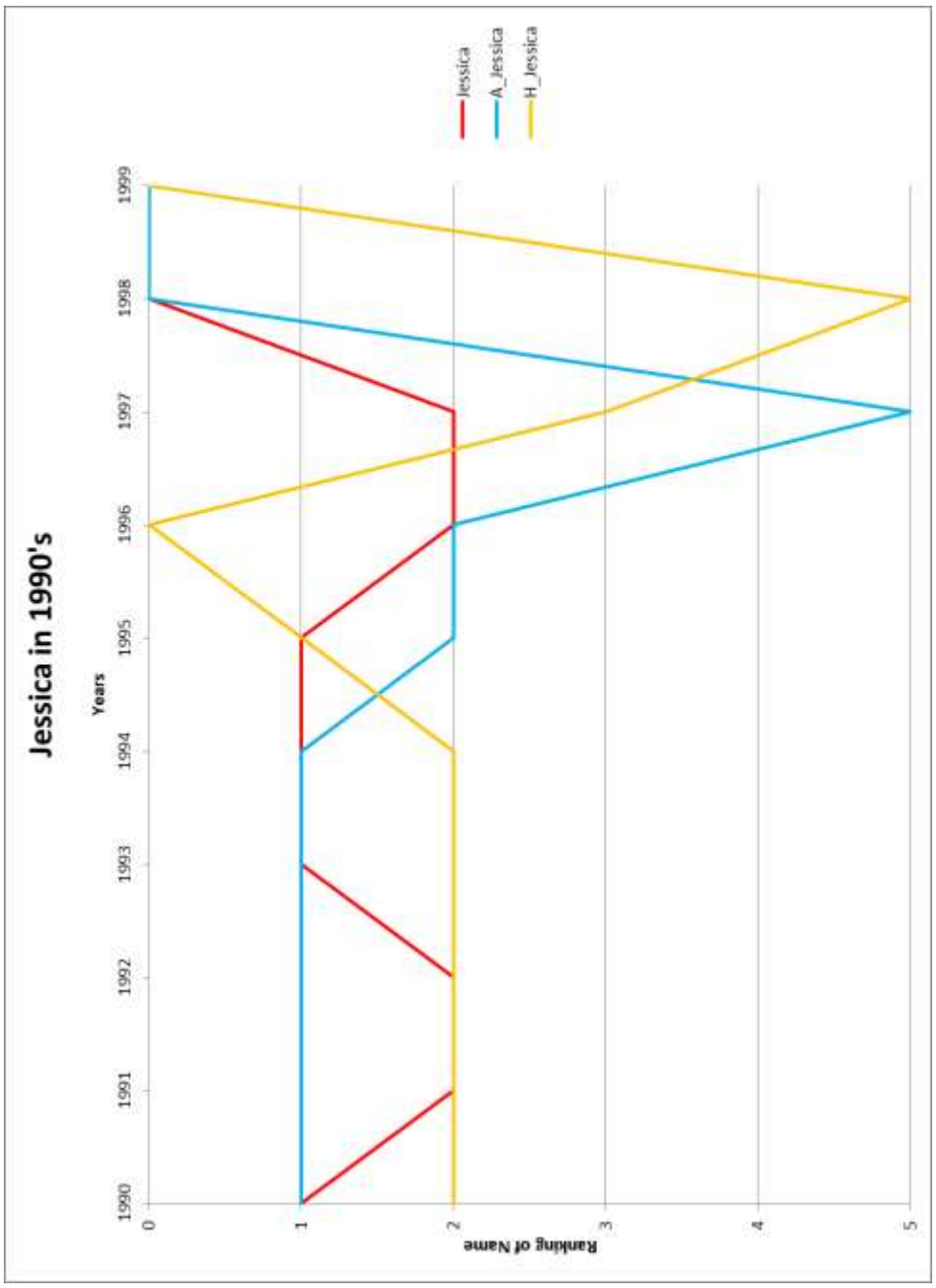

Jessica During 1980's
Years
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
Ranking of Name
0
1
2
3
4
5
Jessica
A_Jessica
H_Jessica

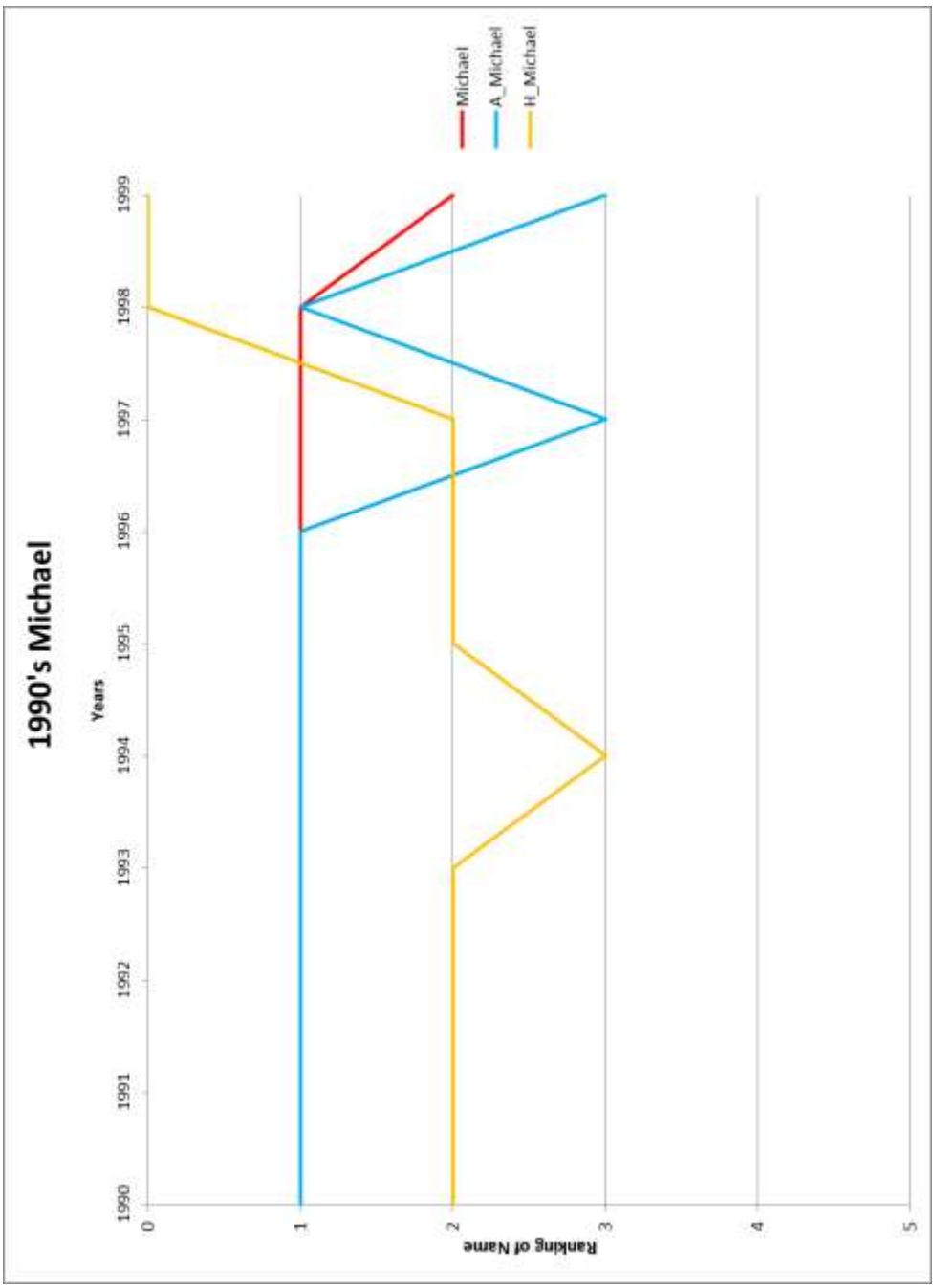

Jessica's Change
Jessica's Change
Years
Ranking of Name
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
1960
1962
1964
1966
1968
1970
1972
1974
1976
1976
1978
1980
1982
1984
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012


Michael 1980's
Years
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
Ranking of Name
0
1
2
3
4
5
Michael
A_Michael
H_Michael

Year	Michael	Christopher	Matthew	Joshua	Jacob	A_Michael	A_Christopher	A_Matthew	A_Joshua	A_Jacob	H_Michael	H_Christopher	H_Matthew	H_Joshua	H_Jacob
1990	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	3	0	2	3	5	1	0
1991	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	5	4	0	2	4	3	1	0
1992	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	3	0	2	3	4	1	0
1993	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	5	3	4	2	4	3	1	0
1994	1	2	3	4	0	1	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0
1995	1	3	2	5	4	1	0	5	0	2	2	0	4	1	0
1996	1	4	2	5	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
1997	1	4	3	5	2	3	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	1	5
1998	1	5	3	4	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
1999	2	0	3	4	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0

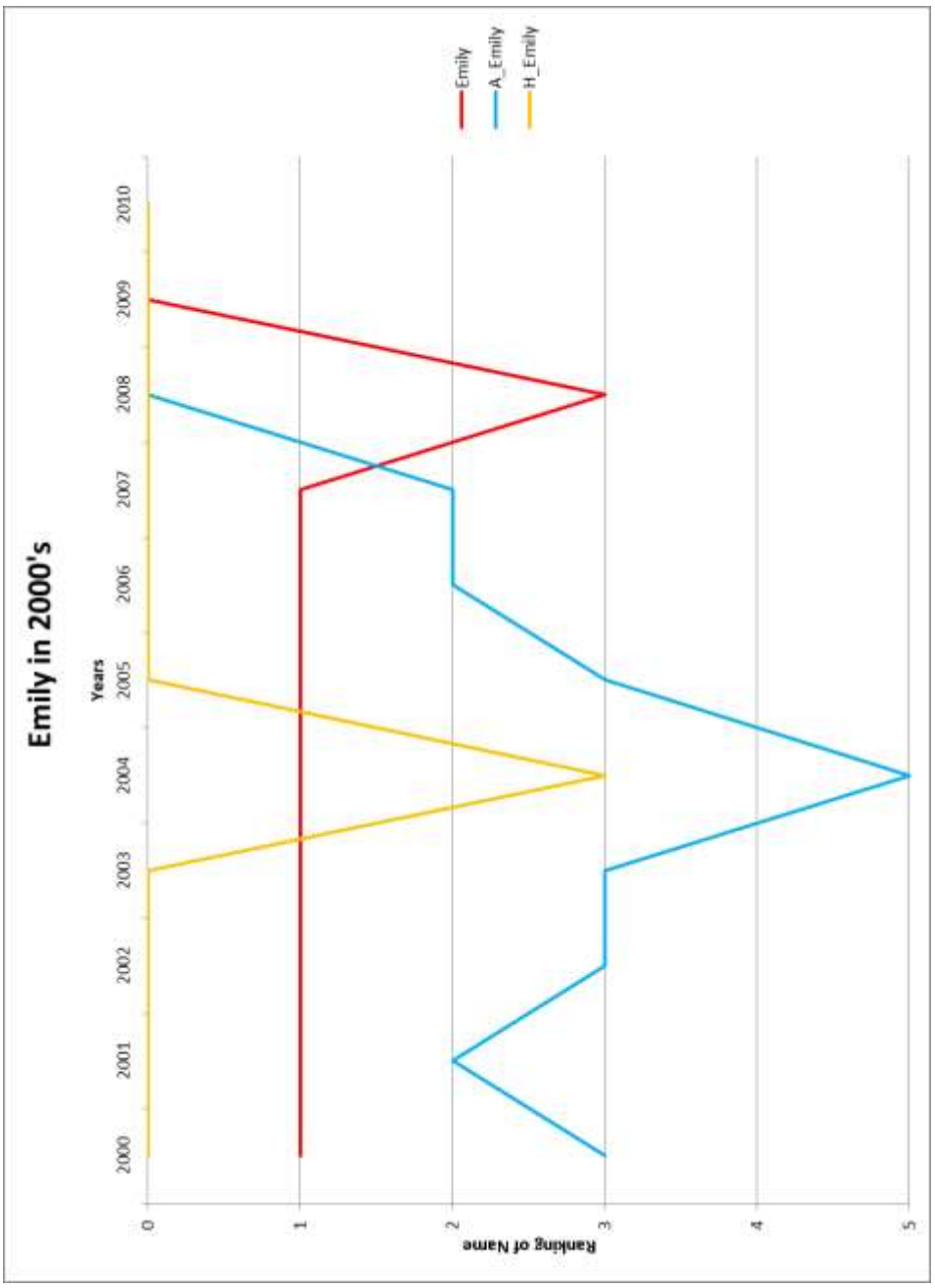
Year	Jessica	Ashley	Emily	Sarah	Samantha	A_Jessica	A_Ashley	A_Emily	A_Sarah	A_Samantha	H_Jessica	H_Ashley	H_Emily	H_Sarah	H_Samantha
1990	1	2	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0
1991	2	1	0	0	5	1	2	0	4	5	2	1	0	0	0
1992	2	1	0	5	0	1	2	5	4	0	2	1	0	4	0
1993	1	2	5	3	4	1	2	0	3	5	2	1	0	0	0
1994	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	0	3	4	2	1	0	0	0
1995	1	2	3	5	4	2	4	0	3	1	1	0	3	0	0
1996	2	3	1	4	5	2	1	3	4	5	0	3	0	0	0
1997	2	3	1	4	0	5	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
1998	0	4	1	5	3	0	0	1	2	0	5	4	0	0	0
1999	0	0	1	4	5	0	3	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	0

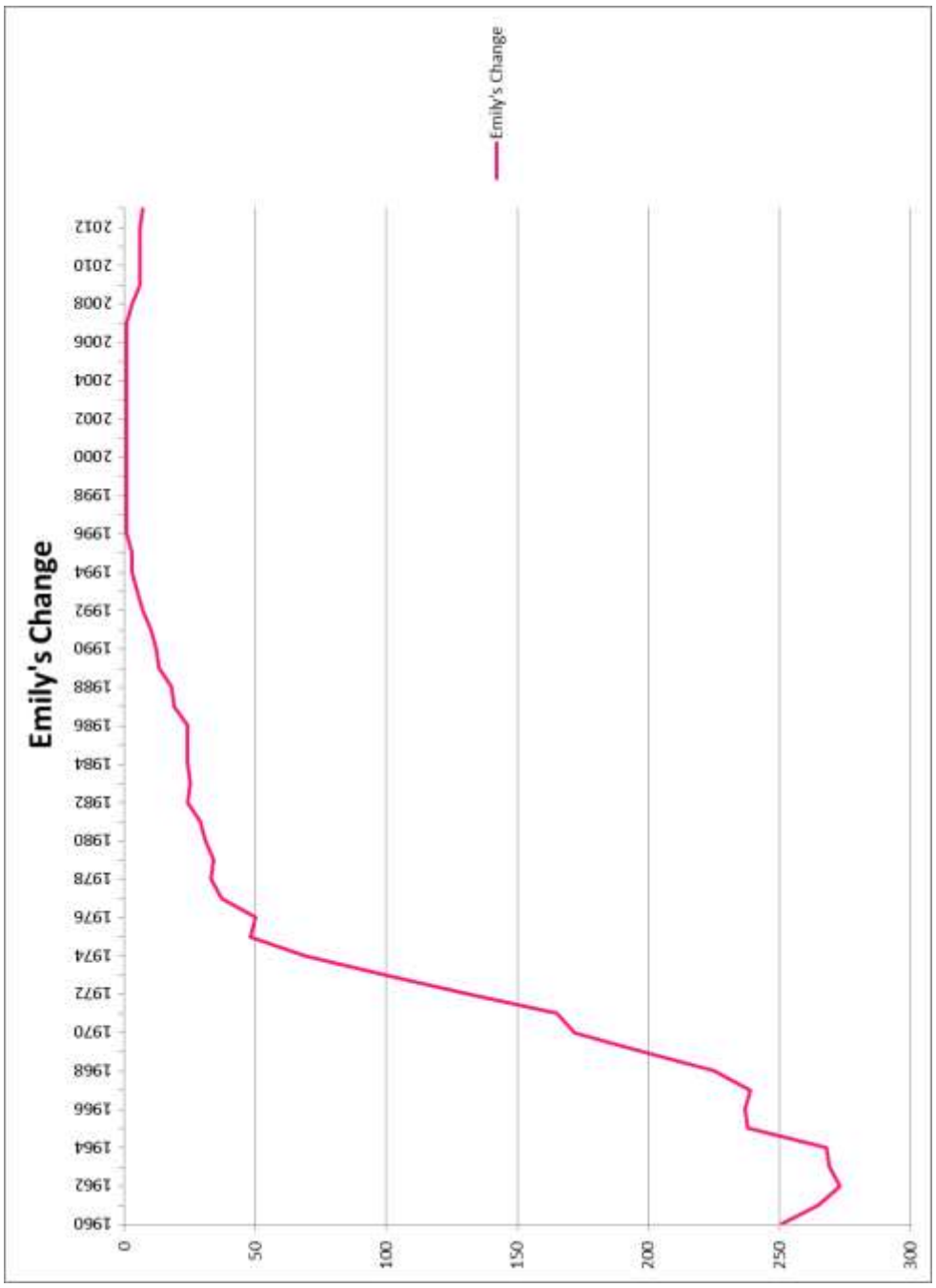

Jessica in 1990's
Years
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
Ranking of Name
0
1
2
3
4
5
Jessica
A_Jessica
H_Jessica

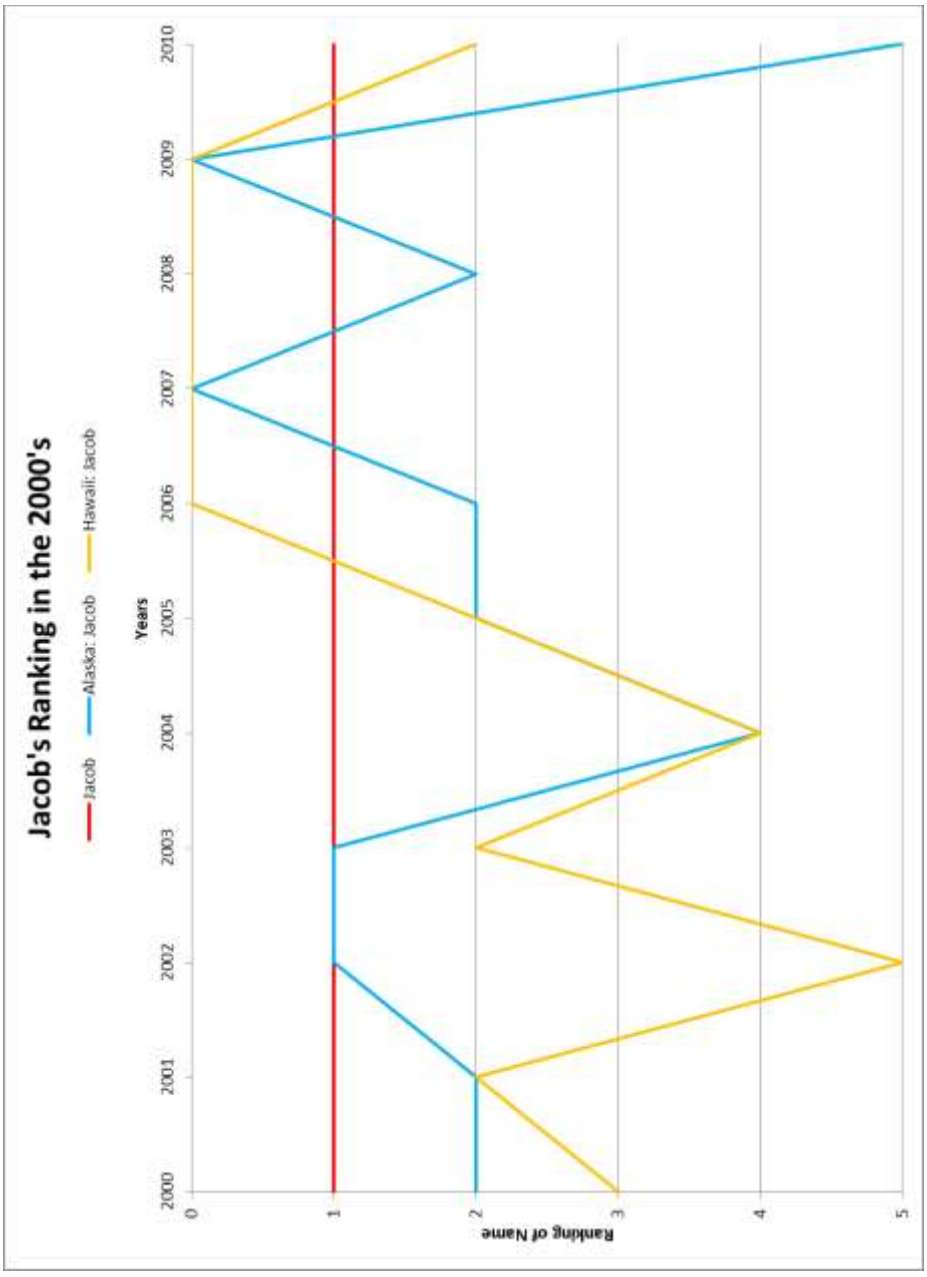

1990's Michael
Years
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
Ranking of Name
0
1
2
3
4
5
Michael
A_Michael
H_Michael

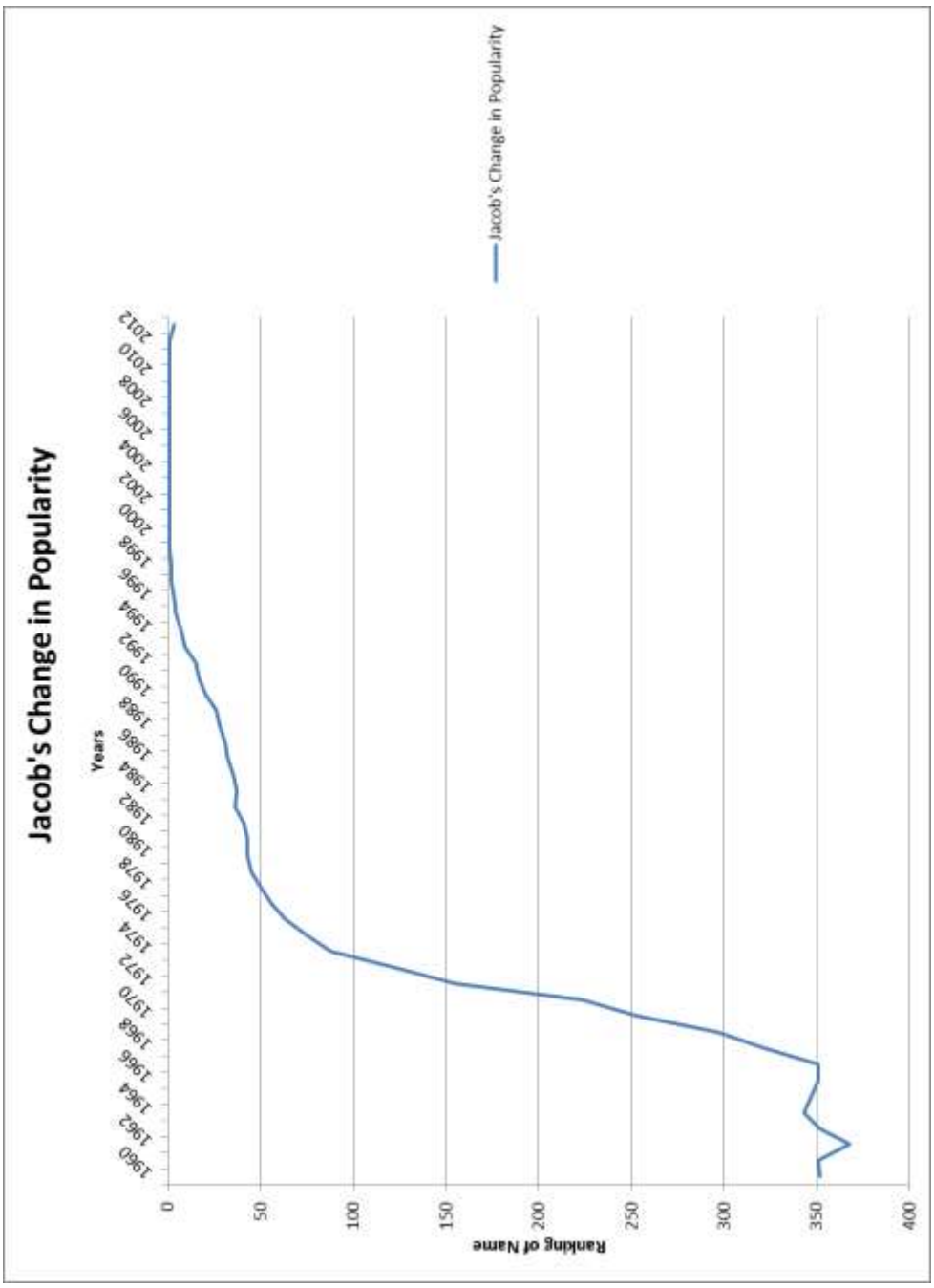
Year	Jacob	Michael	Joshua	Matthew	Daniel	Alaska: Ja	A_Michael	A_Joshua	A_Matthew	A_Daniel	Hawaii: Ja	H_Michael	H_Joshua	H_Matthew	H_Daniel
2000	1	2	4	3	0	2	1	4	0	0	3	0	1	5	0
2001	1	2	4	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0
2002	1	2	3	4	0	1	3	2	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
2003	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
2004	1	2	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
2005	1	2	3	4	0	2	4	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
2006	1	2	3	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
2007	1	2	4	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
2008	1	2	4	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
2010	1	3	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0

Year	Emily	Madison	Emma	Olivia	Hannah	A_Emily	A_Madison	A_Emma	A_Olivia	A_Hannah	H_Emily	H_Madison	H_Emma	H_Olivia	H_Hannah
2000	1	3	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2001	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
2002	1	2	4	0	3	3	1	4	0	5	0	5	3	0	0
2003	1	3	2	5	4	3	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2004	1	3	2	4	5	5	2	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0
2005	1	3	2	5	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
2006	1	3	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
2007	1	4	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
2008	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
2009	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	3	4	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0


Emily in 2000's
Emily
A_Emily
H_Emily
Years
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Ranking of Name
0
1
2
3
4
5

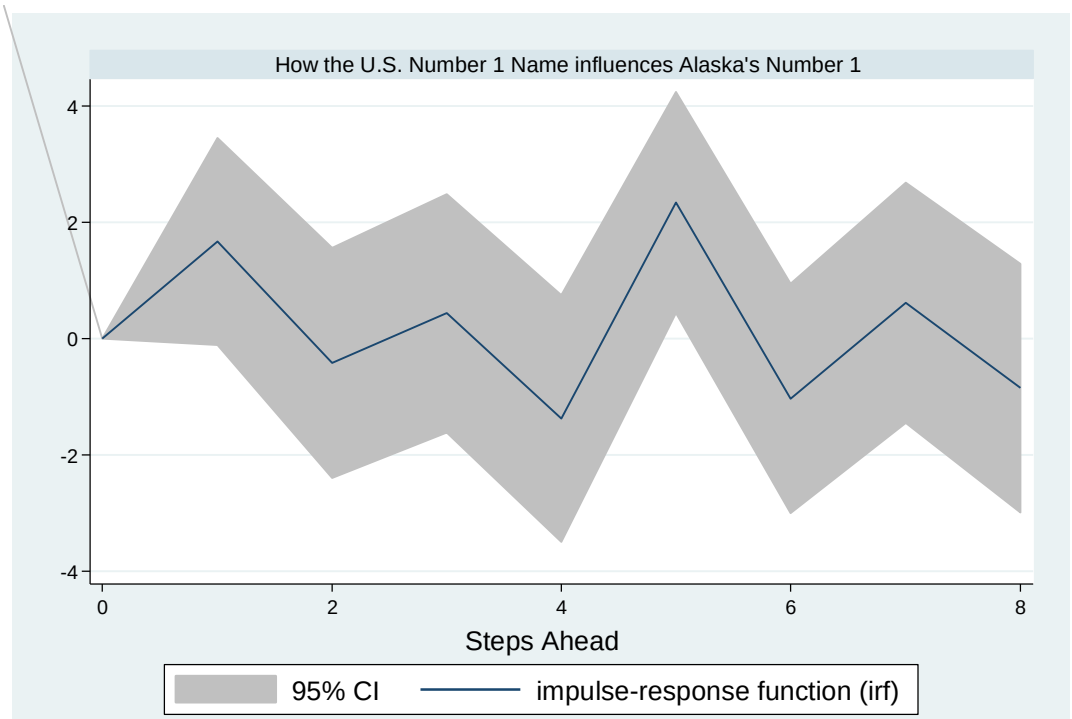

Emily's Change
Emily's Change
1960
1962
1964
1966
1968
1970
1972
1974
1976
1978
1980
1982
1984
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012
0
50
100
150
200
250
300

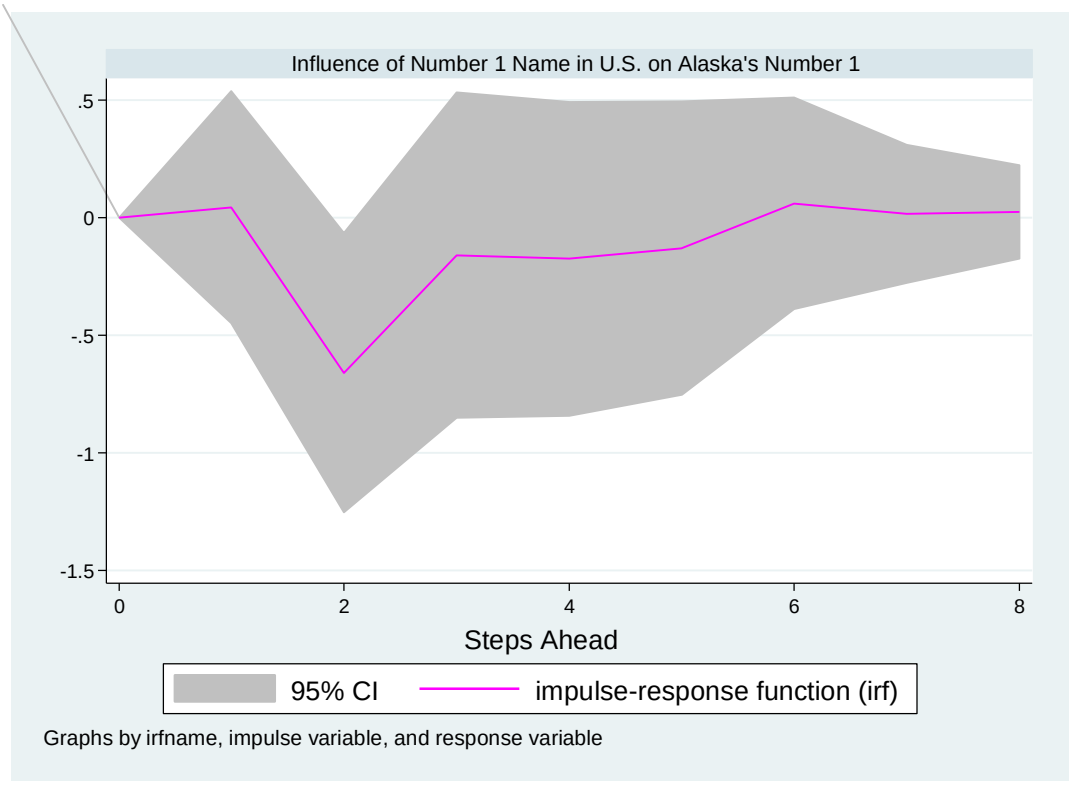

Jacob's Ranking in the 2000's
Jacob
Alaska: Jacob
Hawaii: Jacob
Years
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
Ranking of Name
0
1
2
3
4
5

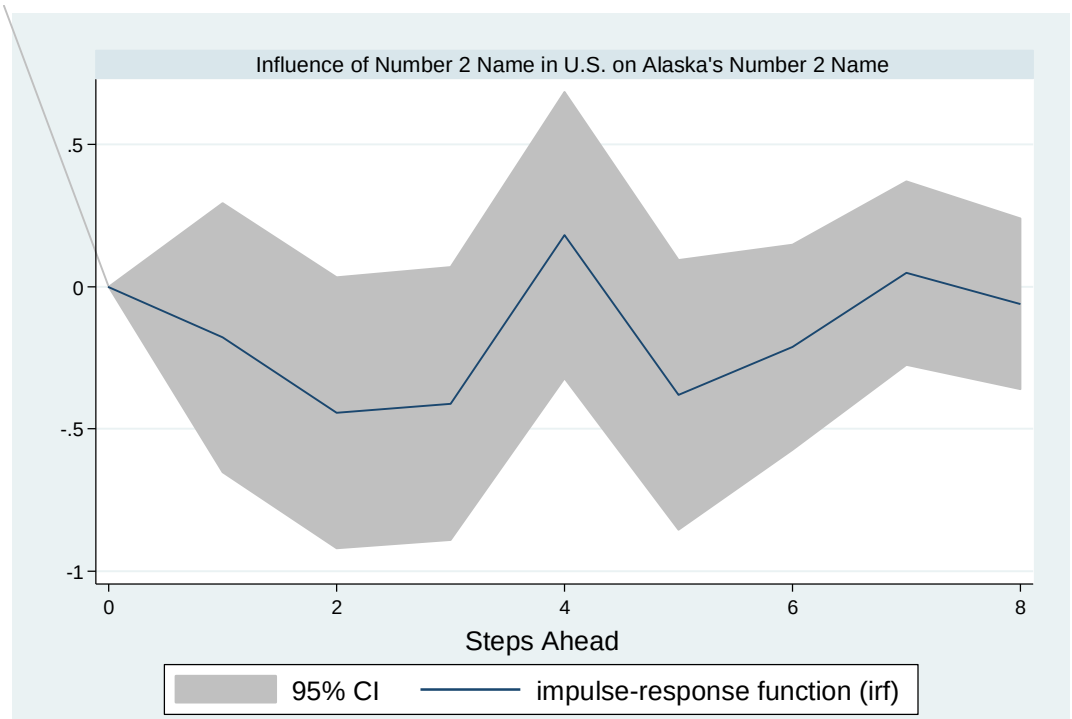

Jacob's Change in Popularity
Jacob's Change in Popularity
Years
Ranking of Name
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
1960
1962
1964
1966
1968
1970
1972
1974
1976
1978
1980
1982
1984
1986
1988
1990
1992
1994
1996
1998
2000
2002
2004
2006
2008
2010
2012

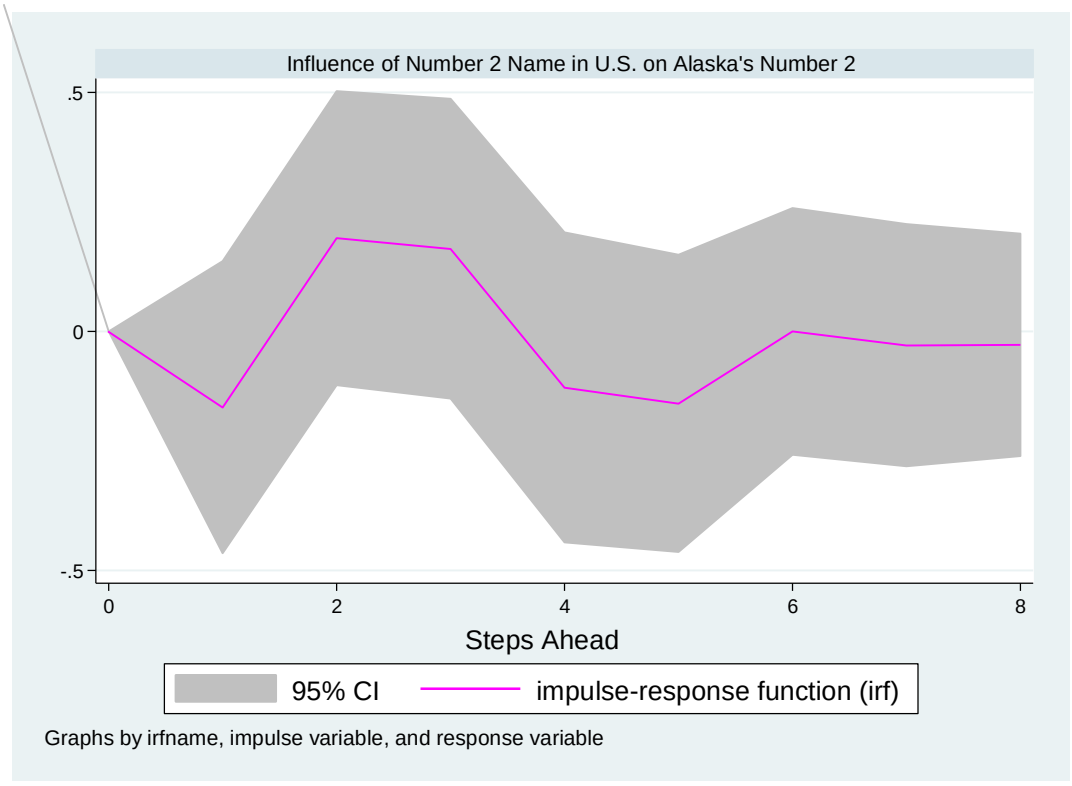
	USA #1	USA #2	USA #3	USA #4	USA #5	A #1	A #2	A #3	A #4	A #5	H #1	H #2	H #3	H #4	H #5
1960	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	5	3	0	5	0	1	3	0
1961	2	1	3	4	0	2	1	5	3	0	1	5	4	0	0
1962	1	2	3	4	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	4	2	0
1963	1	2	3	4	0	2	1	0	5	0	1	5	4	2	0
1964	1	2	3	4	0	2	1	3	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
1965	1	2	5	3	4	1	2	0	3	4	1	0	2	4	5
1966	1	3	0	5	2	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	4	0	3
1967	1	4	5	0	2	1	4	0	5	2	1	0	0	5	3
1968	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	3
1969	1	0	0	0	4	4	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3
1970	1	5	0	4	3	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	4
1971	1	5	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	3
1972	1	5	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	4
1973	1	2	0	3	4	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	5	2	3
1974	1	2	0	3	0	1	5	0	3	0	1	0	5	2	3
1975	1	2	4	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	1	0	4	2	3
1976	1	2	3	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	1	0	0	2	3
1977	1	3	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	0
1978	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	4	2	0
1979	1	5	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	3	0
1980	3	1	2	0	5	1	2	4	0	3	5	1	0	0	0
1981	2	1	3	0	4	2	1	4	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
1982	2	1	3	0	4	2	1	4	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
1983	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	4	0	3	2	1	0	3	0
1984	2	1	4	3	5	1	2	4	0	3	3	1	0	2	0
1985	1	3	4	2	5	1	2	3	5	4	3	2	0	1	0
1986	1	4	3	2	5	1	5	2	4	3	3	4	5	1	0
1987	1	4	3	2	5	1	5	2	3	4	2	4	5	1	0
1988	1	5	3	2	4	1	4	2	3	5	2	4	0	1	5
1989	1	0	3	2	4	1	0	3	2	4	2	0	0	1	5
1990	1	2	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0
1991	2	1	0	0	5	1	2	0	4	5	2	1	0	0	0
1992	2	1	0	5	0	1	2	5	4	0	2	1	0	4	0
1993	1	2	5	3	4	1	2	0	3	5	2	1	0	0	0
1994	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	0	3	4	2	1	0	0	0
1995	1	2	3	5	4	2	4	0	3	1	1	0	3	0	0
1996	2	3	1	4	5	2	1	3	4	5	0	3	0	0	0
1997	2	3	1	4	0	5	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
1998	0	4	1	5	3	0	0	1	2	0	5	4	0	0	0
1999	0	0	1	4	5	0	3	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
2000	1	3	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2001	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
2002	1	2	4	0	3	3	1	4	0	5	0	5	3	0	0
2003	1	3	2	5	4	3	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
2004	1	3	2	4	5	5	2	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0
2005	1	3	2	5	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
2006	1	3	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
2007	1	4	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
2008	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
2009	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	3	4	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0

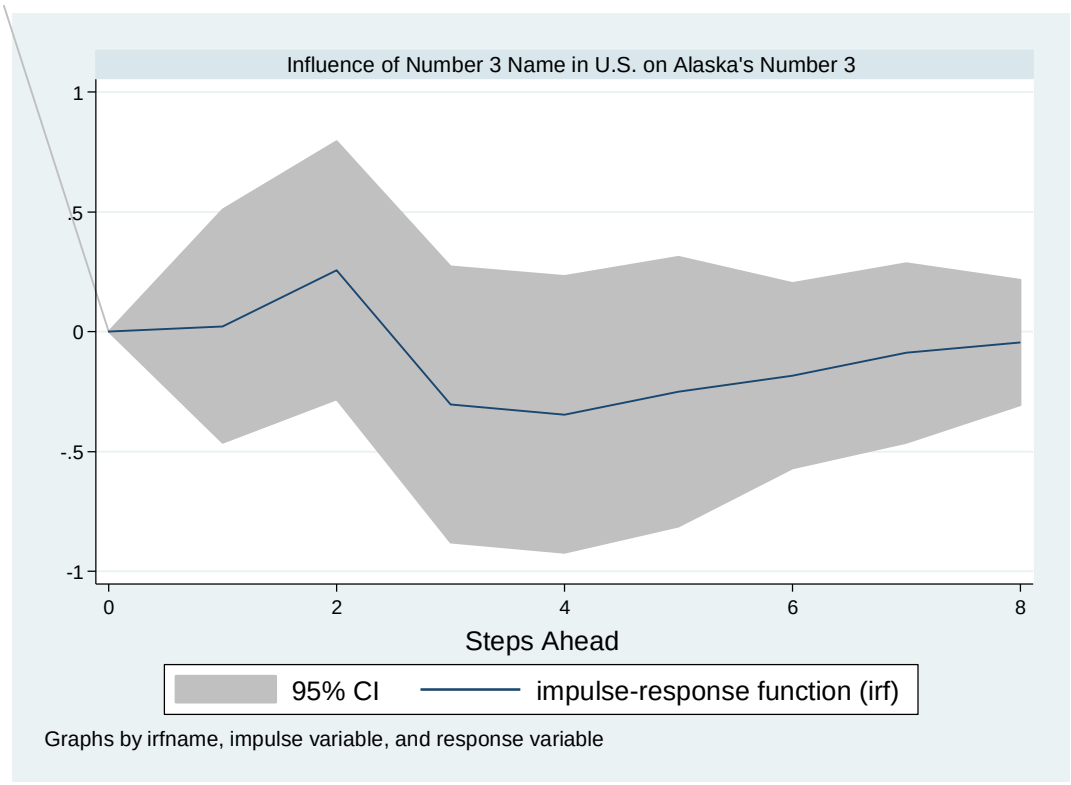
	USA #1	USA #2	USA #3	USA #4	USA #5	A #1	A #2	A #3	A #4	A #5	H #1	H #2	H #3	H #4	H #5
1960	2	1	4	3	5	2	1	4	5	3	2	1	3	0	4
1961	1	2	3	4	5	3	1	2	5	4	1	3	2	0	5
1962	1	2	3	4	5	2	3	1	5	4	1	2	3	0	4
1963	1	3	2	4	5	2	1	5	4	3	1	2	3	4	5
1964	1	3	2	4	5	2	3	1	5	4	1	2	3	4	5
1965	1	3	2	4	5	2	5	1	4	3	1	4	2	5	3
1966	1	2	4	3	5	1	2	3	5	4	1	2	3	5	4
1967	1	2	4	3	5	2	1	4	3	5	1	2	3	5	4
1968	1	2	3	4	5	3	2	1	5	4	1	2	3	4	5
1969	1	2	4	3	5	1	3	4	5	2	1	2	4	5	3
1970	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	2	4
1971	1	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	4	5	1	5	3	2	0
1972	1	2	0	4	3	1	5	0	3	4	1	3	2	4	0
1973	1	2	3	5	4	1	3	2	5	4	1	5	2	4	0
1974	1	3	2	4	5	1	0	2	5	0	1	3	2	4	0
1975	1	3	2	5	4	1	4	2	5	0	1	3	2	4	0
1976	1	3	2	4	5	2	3	1	4	5	1	3	2	4	0
1977	1	3	2	4	5	2	3	1	4	5	1	3	2	4	0
1978	1	3	2	4	5	1	2	3	4	0	2	3	1	4	0
1979	1	2	3	4	5	2	1	3	4	0	1	3	2	4	0
1980	1	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	4
1981	1	2	3	0	5	1	2	5	4	3	1	2	0	0	4
1982	1	2	3	0	5	1	2	0	5	4	2	1	0	0	3
1983	1	2	3	5	4	2	1	4	3	5	2	1	5	0	0
1984	1	2	3	4	5	2	1	3	4	5	2	1	4	3	0
1985	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	3	0	2	1	5	3	0
1986	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	5	0
1987	1	2	3	4	5	2	1	3	5	0	2	1	3	4	0
1988	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	0	3	5	1	3	4	2	0
1989	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	4	3	5	2	3	4	1	0
1990	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	3	0	2	3	5	1	0
1991	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	5	4	0	2	4	3	1	0
1992	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	4	3	0	2	3	4	1	0
1993	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	5	3	4	2	4	3	1	0
1994	1	2	3	4	0	1	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0
1995	1	3	2	5	4	1	0	5	0	2	2	0	4	1	0
1996	1	4	2	5	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
1997	1	4	3	5	2	3	0	0	4	1	2	0	0	1	5
1998	1	5	3	4	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	1	0
1999	2	0	3	4	1	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
2000	1	2	4	3	0	2	1	4	0	0	3	0	1	5	0
2001	1	2	4	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0
2002	1	2	3	4	0	1	3	2	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
2003	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
2004	1	2	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
2005	1	2	3	4	0	2	4	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
2006	1	2	3	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
2007	1	2	4	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
2008	1	2	4	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
2010	1	3	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0

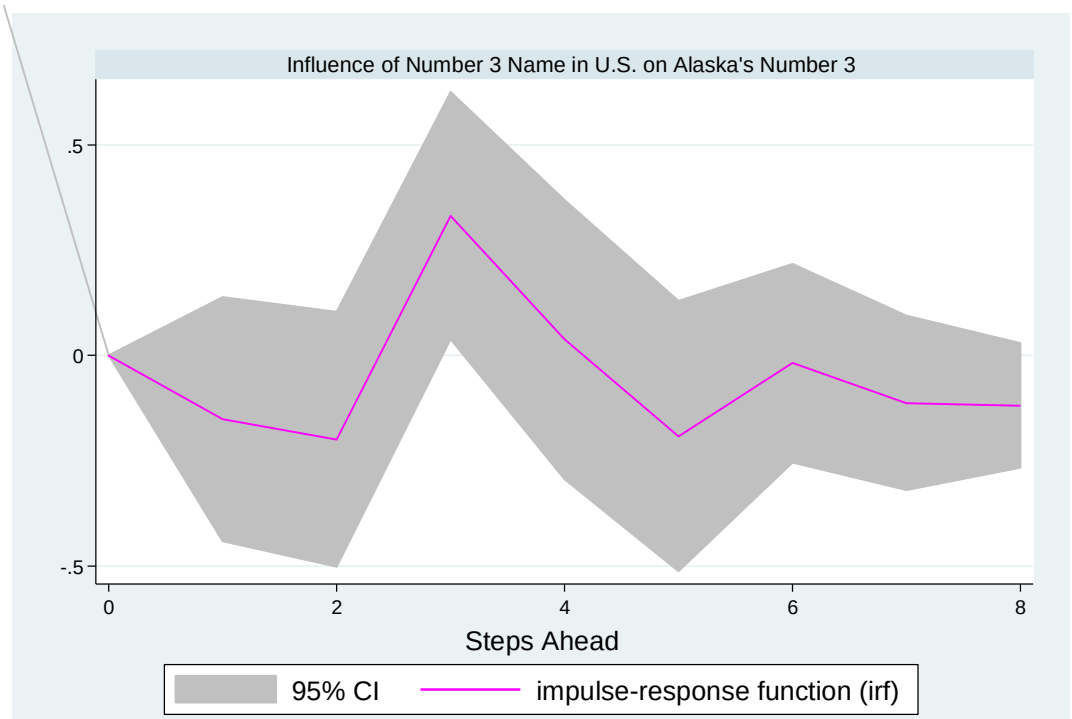

How the U.S. Number 1 Name influences Alaska's Number 1
4
2
0
-2
-4
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

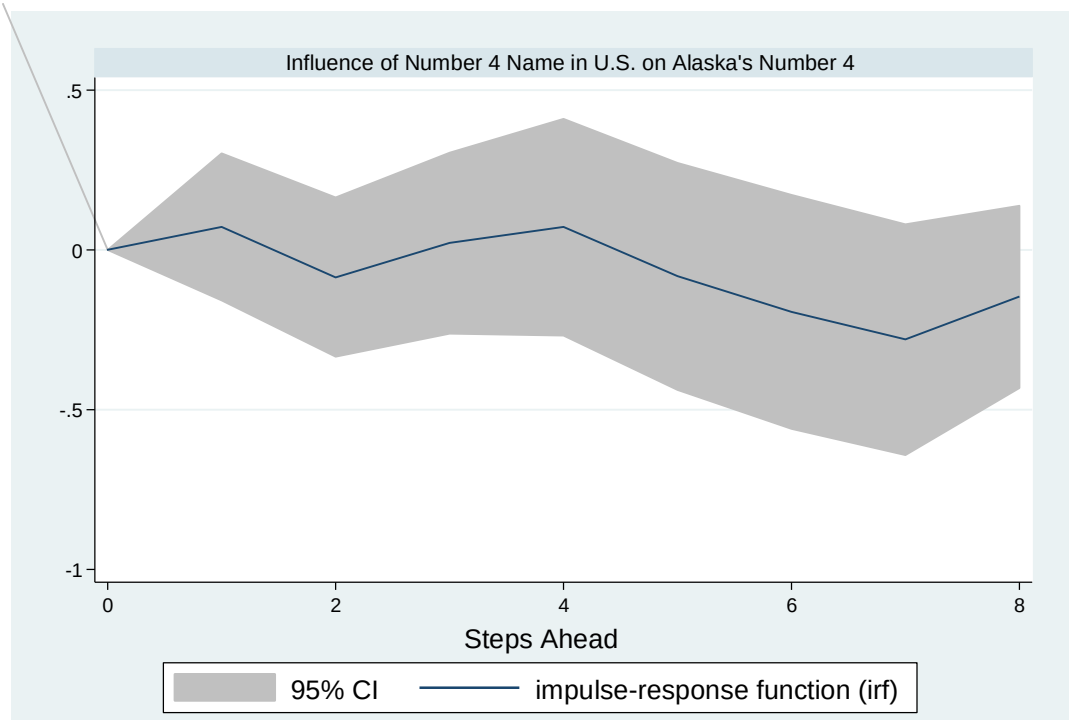

Influence of Number 1 Name in U.S. on Alaska's Number 1
.5
0
-.5
-1
-1.5
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

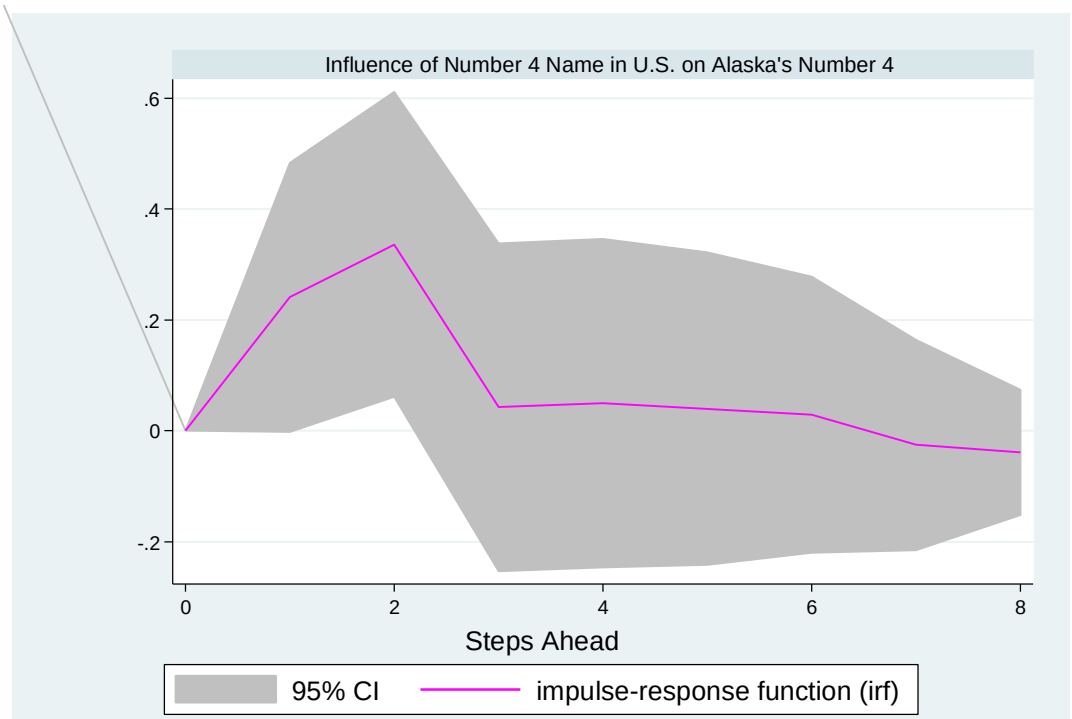

Influence of Number 2 Name in U.S. on Alaska's Number 2 Name
.5
0
-.5
-1
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

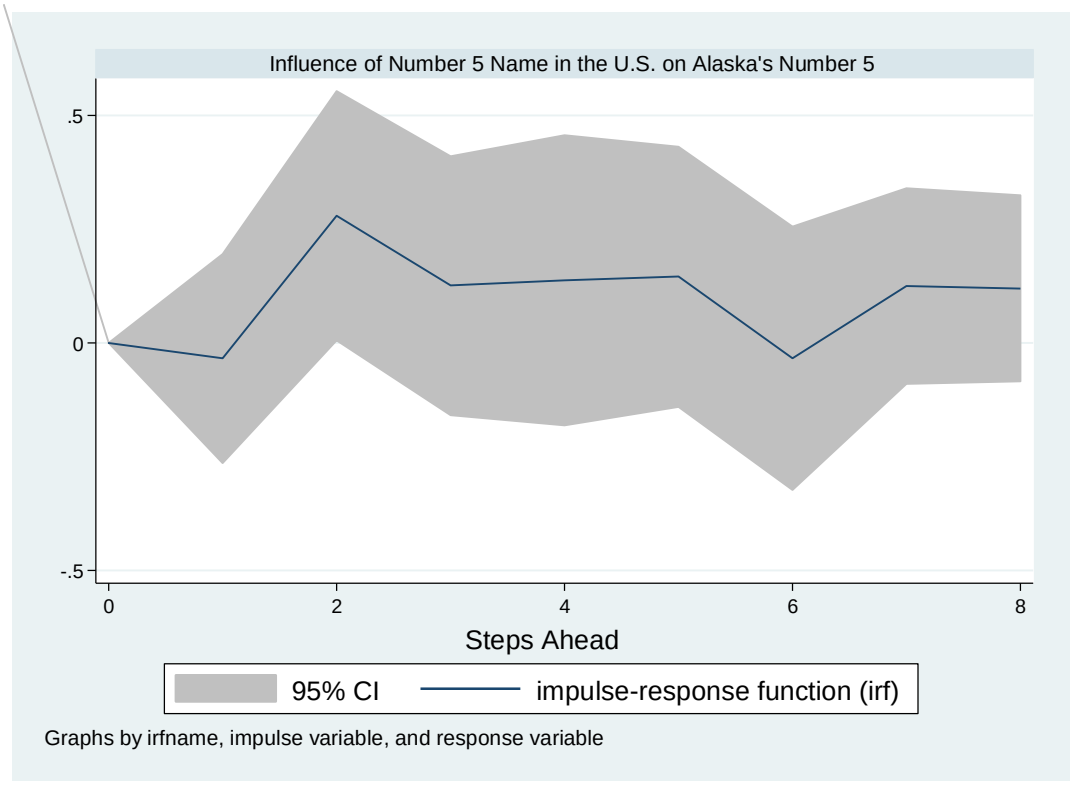

Influence of Number 2 Name in U.S. on Alaska's Number 2
.5
0
-.5
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

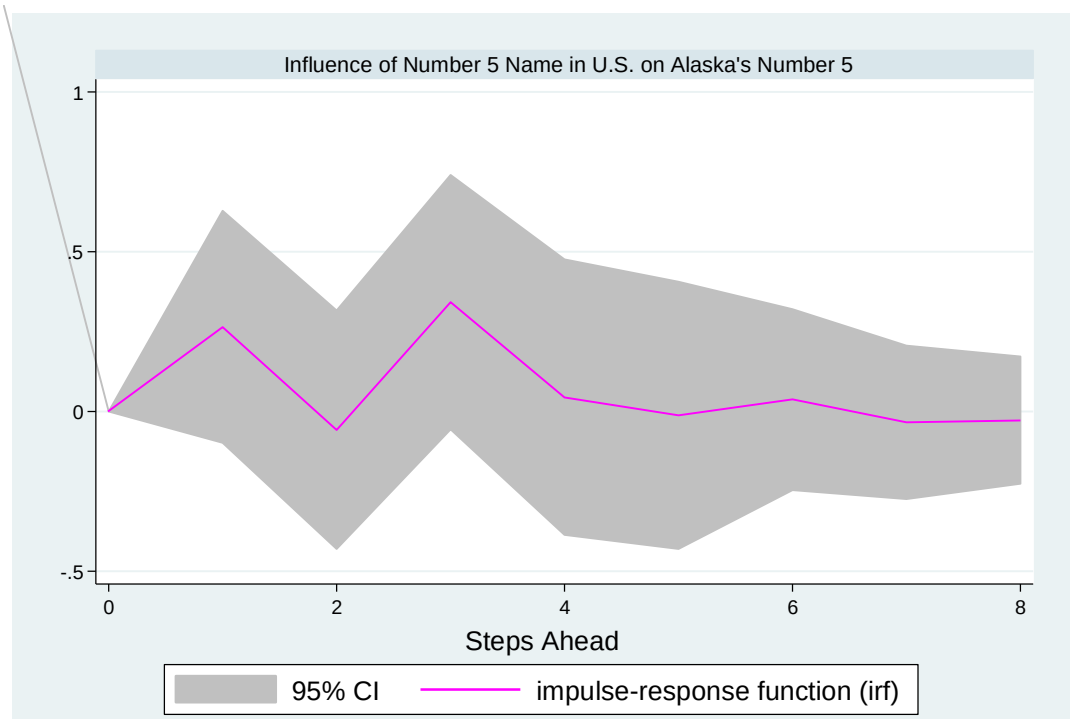

Influence of Number 3 Name in U.S. on Alaska's Number 3
1
.5
0
-.5
-1
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

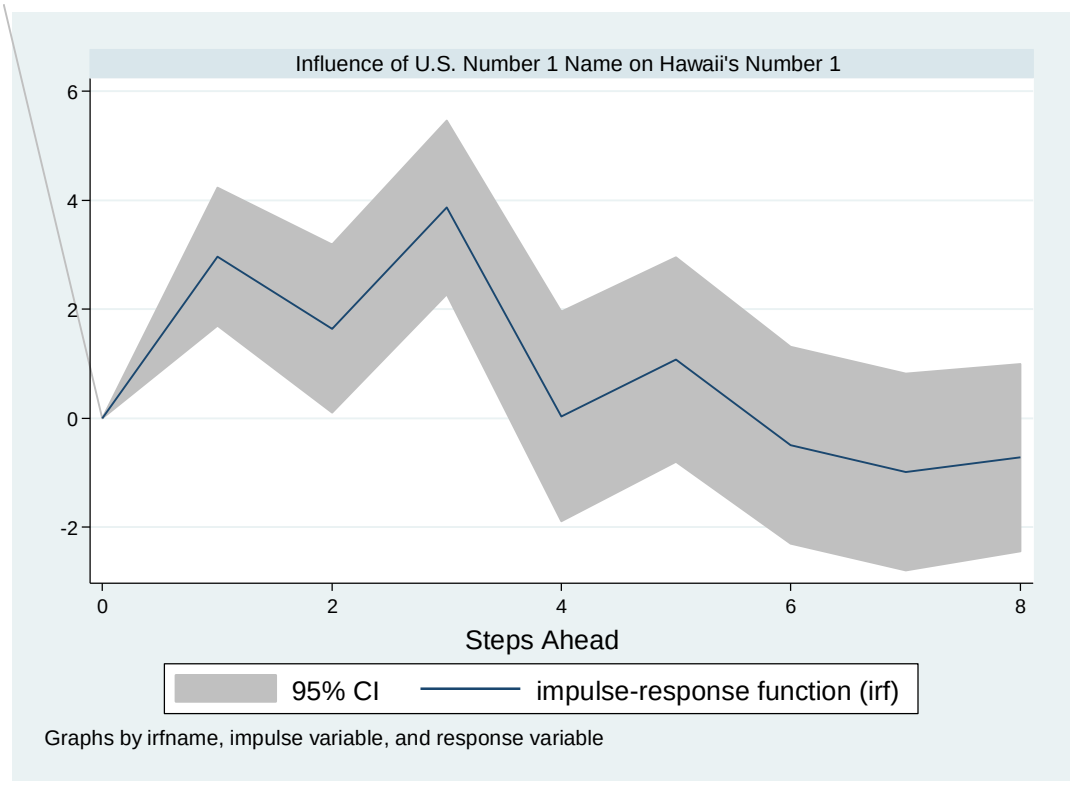

Influence of Number 3 Name in U.S. on Alaska's Number 3
.5
0
-.5
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

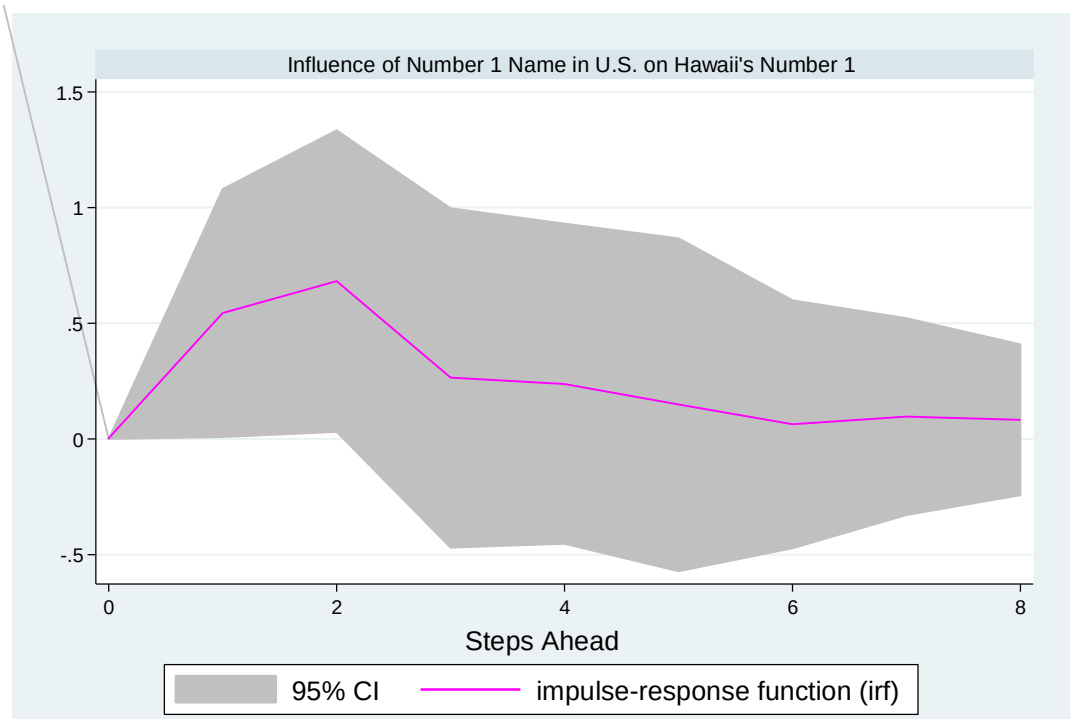

Influence of Number 4 Name in U.S. on Alaska's Number 4
.5
0
-.5
-1
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

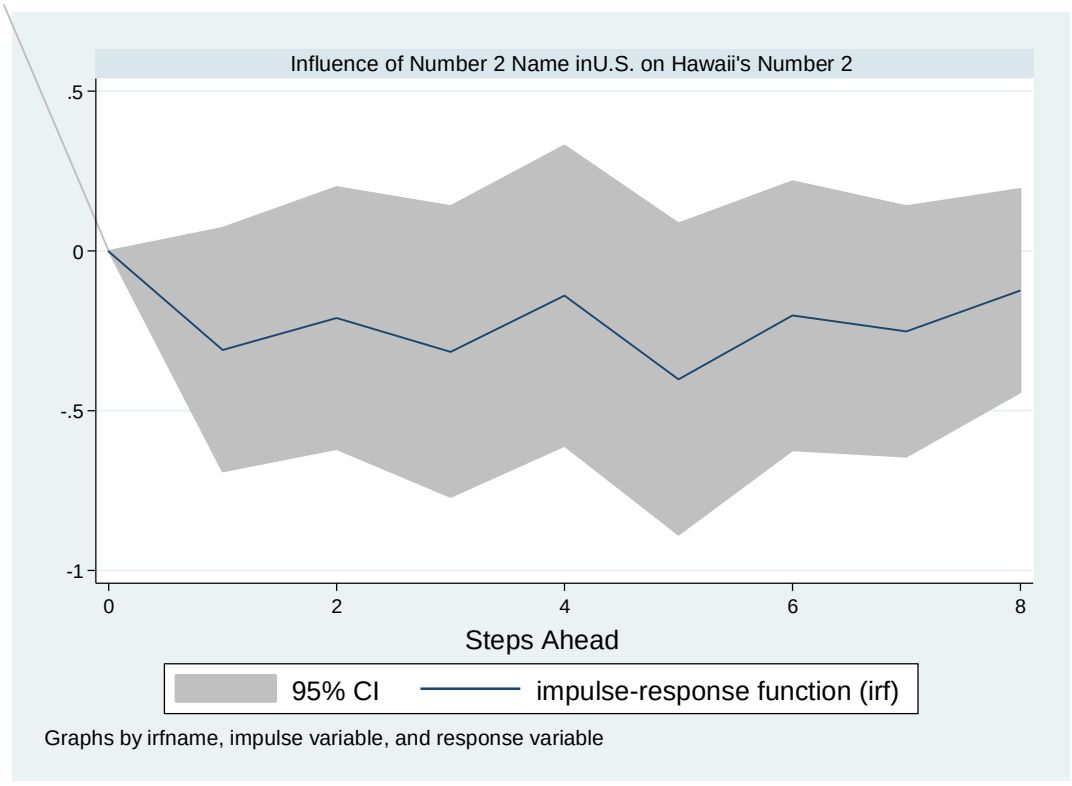

Influence of Number 4 Name in U.S. on Alaska's Number 4
.6
.4
.2
0
-.2
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

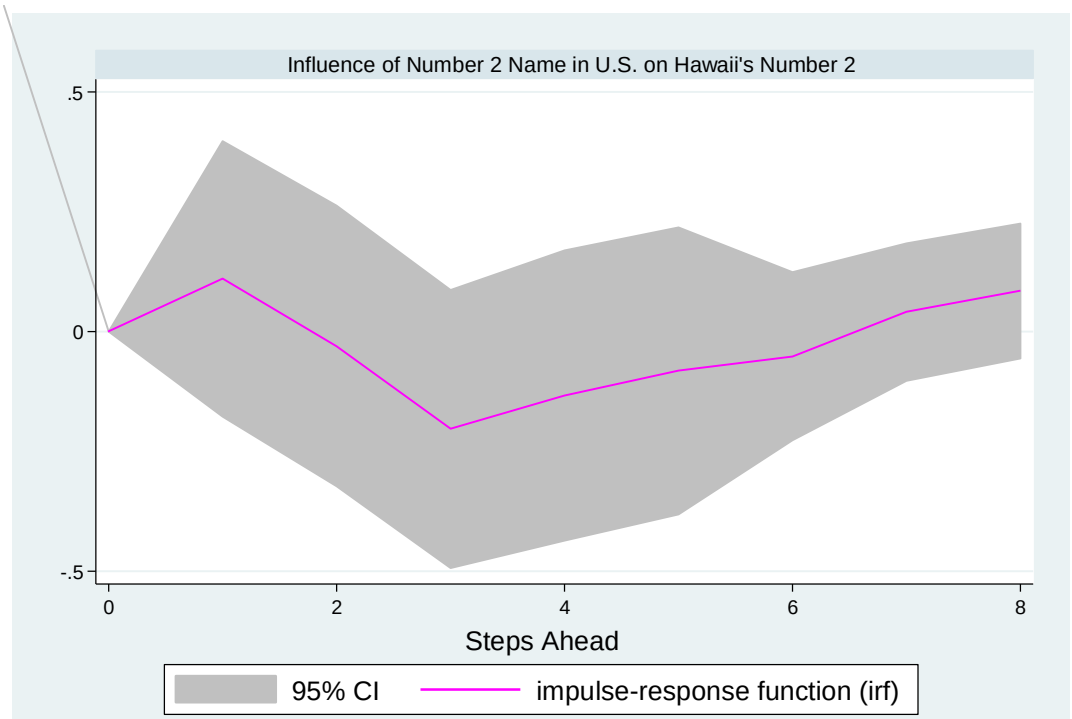

Influence of Number 5 Name in the U.S. on Alaska's Number 5
.5
0
-.5
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

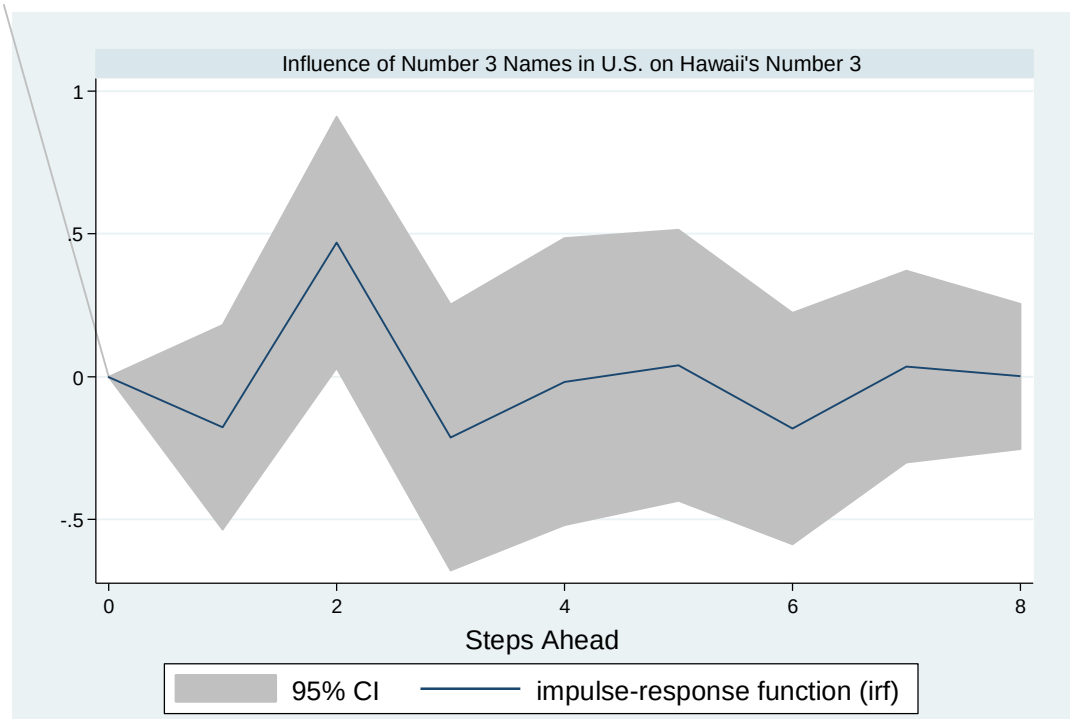

Influence of Number 5 Name in U.S. on Alaska's Number 5
1
.5
0
-.5
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

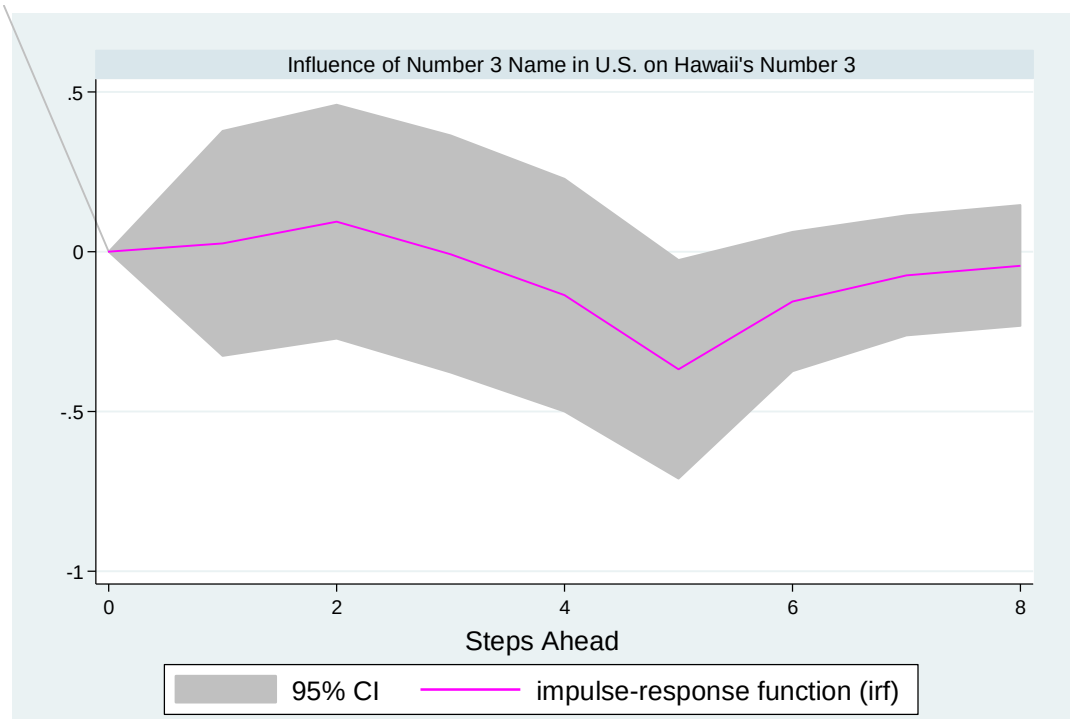

Influence of U.S. Number 1 Name on Hawaii's Number 1
6
4
2
0
-2
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

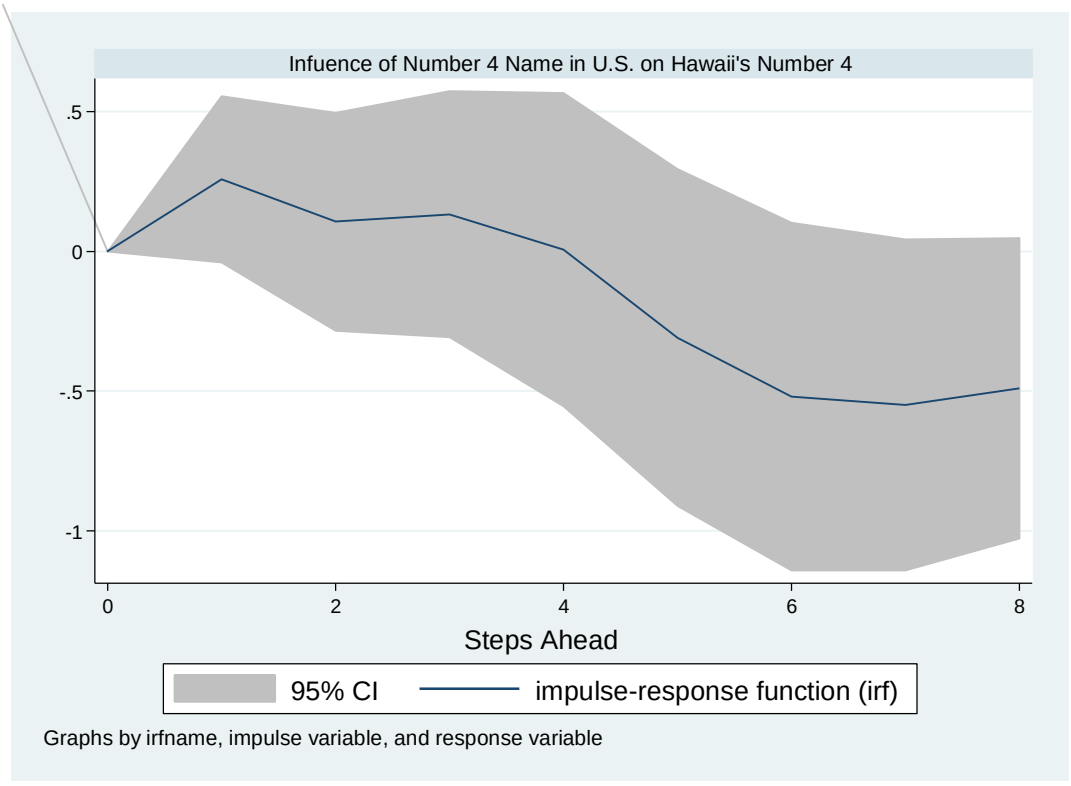

Influence of Number 1 Name in U.S. on Hawaii's Number 1
1.5
1
.5
0
-.5
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

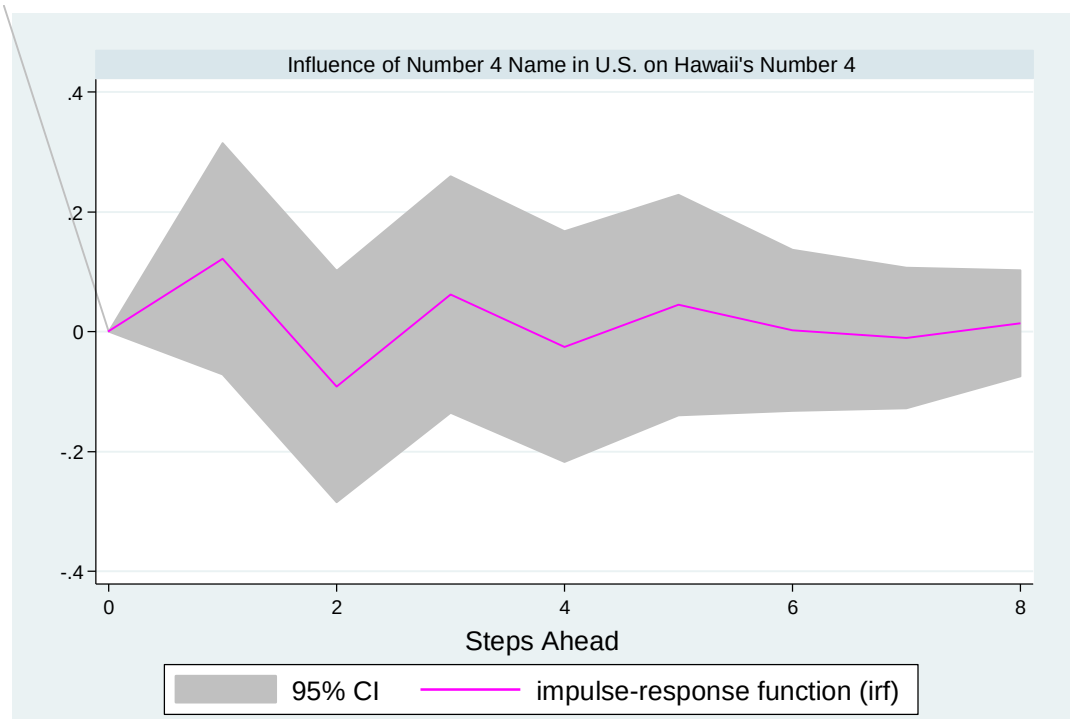

Influence of Number 2 Name inU.S. on Hawaii's Number 2
.5
0
-.5
-1
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

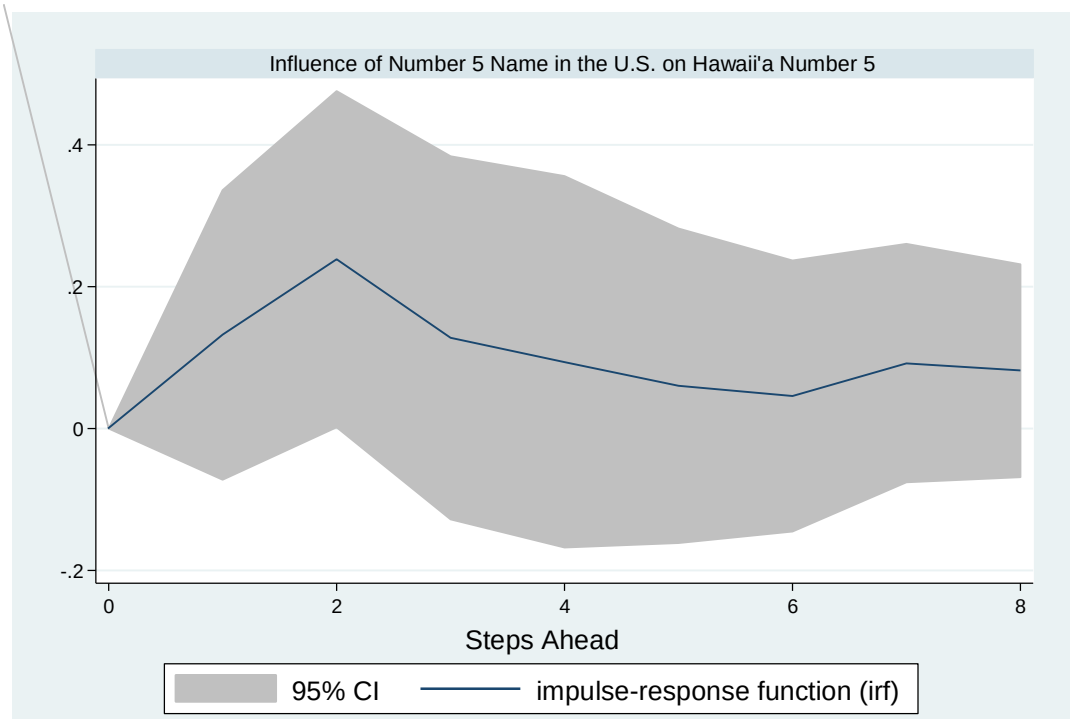

Influence of Number 2 Name in U.S. on Hawaii's Number 2
.5
0
-.5
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

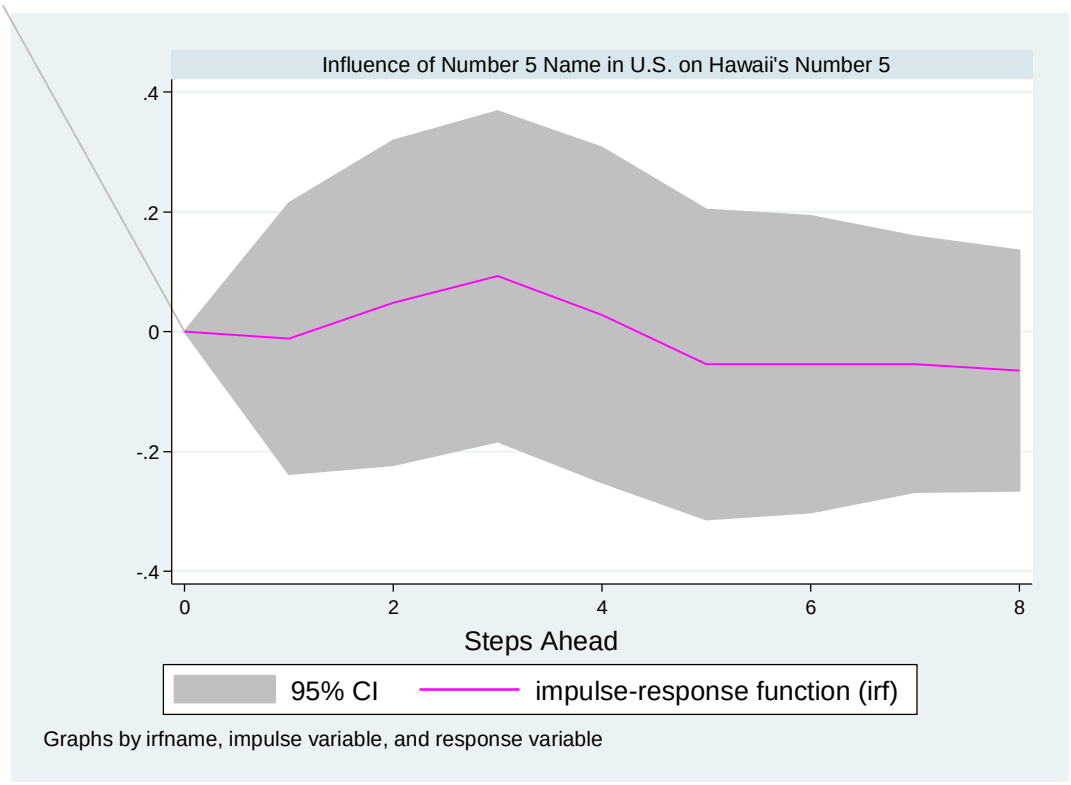

Influence of Number 3 Names in U.S. on Hawaii's Number 3
1
.5
0
-.5
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable


Influence of Number 3 Name in U.S. on Hawaii's Number 3
.5
0
-.5
-1
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable


Infuence of Number 4 Name in U.S. on Hawaii's Number 4
.5
0
-.5
-1
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable


Influence of Number 4 Name in U.S. on Hawaii's Number 4
.4
.2
0
-.2
-.4
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable


Influence of Number 5 Name in the U.S. on Hawaii'a Number 5
.4
.2
0
-.2
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable


Influence of Number 5 Name in U.S. on Hawaii's Number 5
.4
.2
0
-.2
-.4
0
2
4
6
8
Steps Ahead
95% CI
impulse-response function (irf)
Graphs by irfname, impulse variable, and response variable

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