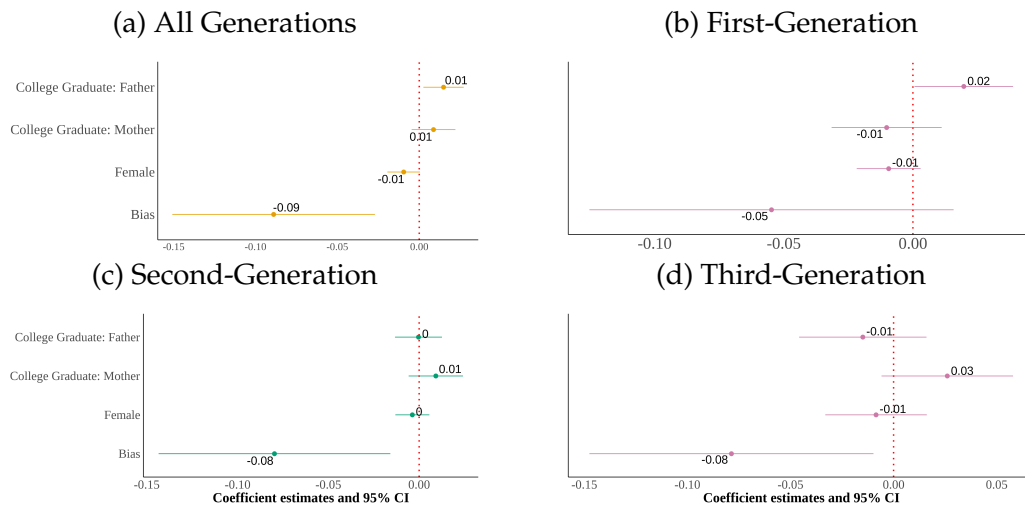
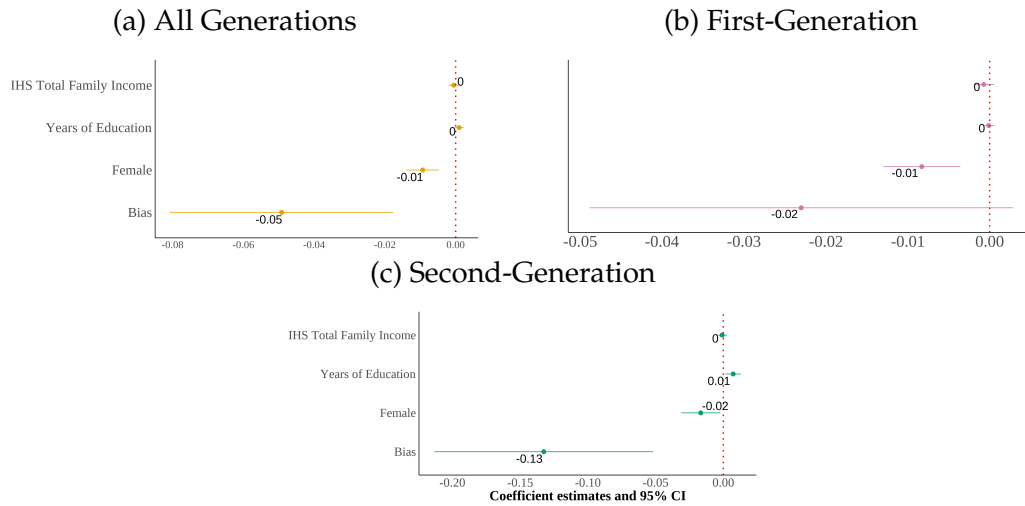


Figure 9: Relationship Between Self-Reported Asian Identity and Bias: By Generation



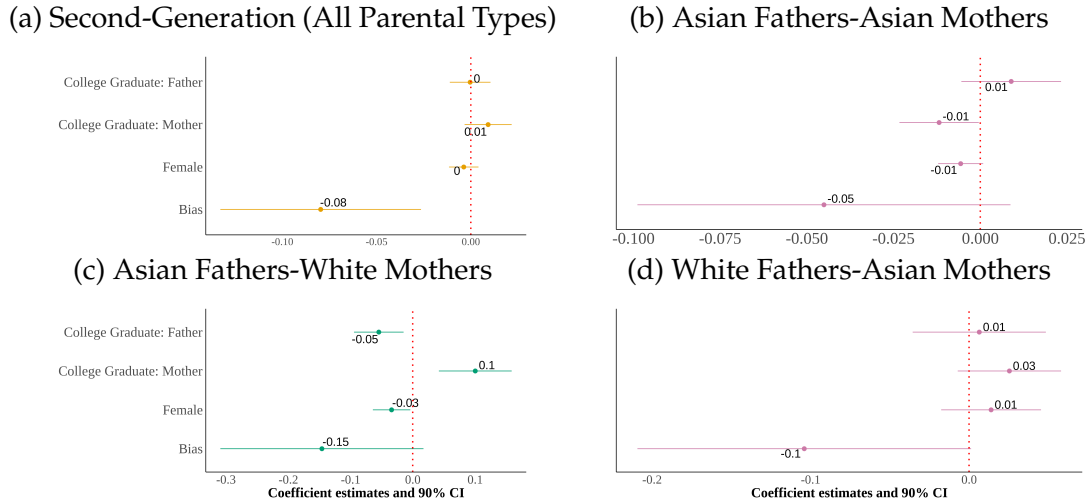
I show four panels of estimating equation (4). I include region \times year fixed effects with controls for sex, quartic age, and parental education. The dependent variable is self-reported Asian identity and the independent variable is state-level bias. Each panel is the results from the same regression but on different samples that are divided by generation. Standard errors are clustered on the state level. The samples include first-, second-, and third-generation Asian children ages 17 and below who live in intact families. First-generation Asian immigrants are children that were born in a Asian country. Native-born second-generation Asian immigrants are children with at least one parent born in a Asian country. Finally, native-born third-generation Asian immigrants are children with native-born parents and at least one grandparent born in a Asian country.

Figure 10: Relationship Between Self-Reported Asian Identity and Bias: By Generation Among Adults



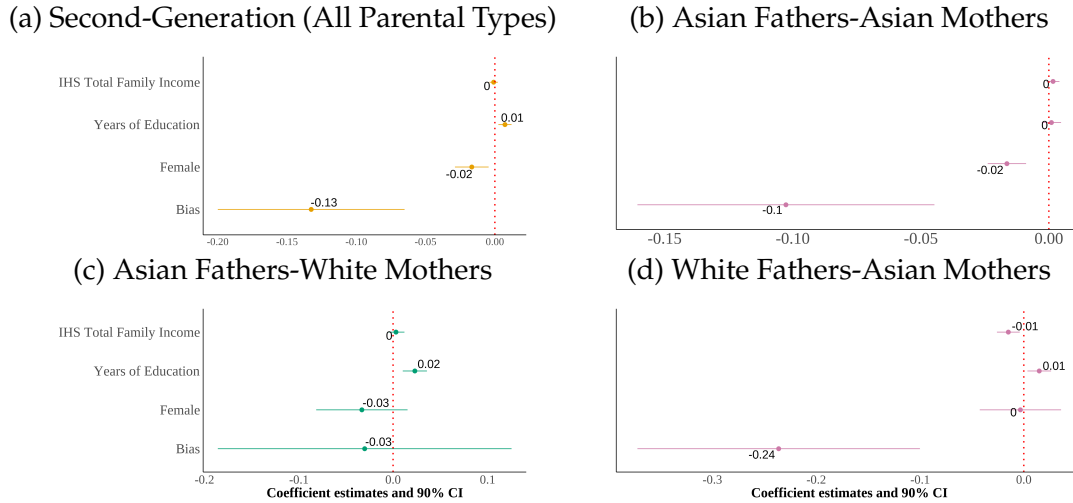
I show three panels of estimating equation (4) on a sample of adults. I include region \times year fixed effects with controls for sex, quartic age, years of education, and inverse hyperbolic sine of income. The dependent variable is self-reported Asian identity and the independent variable is state-level bias. Each panel is the results from the same regression but on different samples that are divided by generation. Standard errors are clustered on the state level. The samples include first- and second-generation Asian adults ages 18 and above. First-generation Asian immigrants are individuals that were born in a Asian country. Native-born second-generation Asian immigrants are individuals with at least one parent born in a Asian country.

Figure 11: Relationship Between Self-Reported Asian Identity and Bias: By Parental Types



I show four panels of estimating equation (4). I include region \times year fixed effects with controls for sex, quartic age, and parental education. The dependent variable is self-reported Asian identity and the independent variable is state-level bias. Each panel results from the same regression but on different samples divided by parental types. Standard errors are clustered on the state level. The samples include second-generation Asian children ages 17 and below who live in intact families. Native-born second-generation Asian immigrant children with at least one parent born in an Asian country.

Figure 12: Relationship Between Self-Reported Asian Identity and Bias: By Parental Types Among Adults



I show four panels of estimating equation (4) on a sample of adults. I include region \times year fixed effects with controls for sex, quartic age, years of education, and the inverse hyperbolic sine of income. The dependent variable is self-reported Asian identity and the independent variable is state-level bias. Each panel results from the same regression but on different samples divided by parental types. Standard errors are clustered on the state level. The samples include second-generation Asian individuals ages 18 and above. Native-born second-generation Asian immigrant individuals with at least one parent born in an Asian country.

Table 5: Relationship Between Bias and Self-Reported Asian identity Among Third-Generation Asian Immigrants: By Grandparental Type

	Number of Asian Grandparents			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	One	Two	Three	Four
Bias	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.09 (0.08)	-0.69** (0.32)	-0.11 (0.06)
Female	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.06)	-0.03** (0.01)
College Graduate: Mother	0.01 (0.01)	0.07** (0.03)	0.08 (0.09)	0.00 (0.03)
College Graduate: Father	-0.04*** (0.01)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.08)	0.00 (0.01)
Observations	14,453	12,678	567	5,744
Year \times Region FE	X	X	X	X

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

¹ Each column is an estimation of equation (4) restricted to third-generation Asian immigrants by number of Asian grandparents with region \times year fixed effects. I include controls for sex, quartic age, fraction of Asians in a state, and parental education. Standard errors are clustered on the state level.

² The samples include third-generation Asian children ages 17 and below who live in intact families. Native-born third-generation Asian immigrant children with at least one grandparent born in a Asian country.

³ Data source is the 2004-2021 Current Population Survey.