

Statistical Analysis on Hate Crimes in the United States

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BACKGROUND

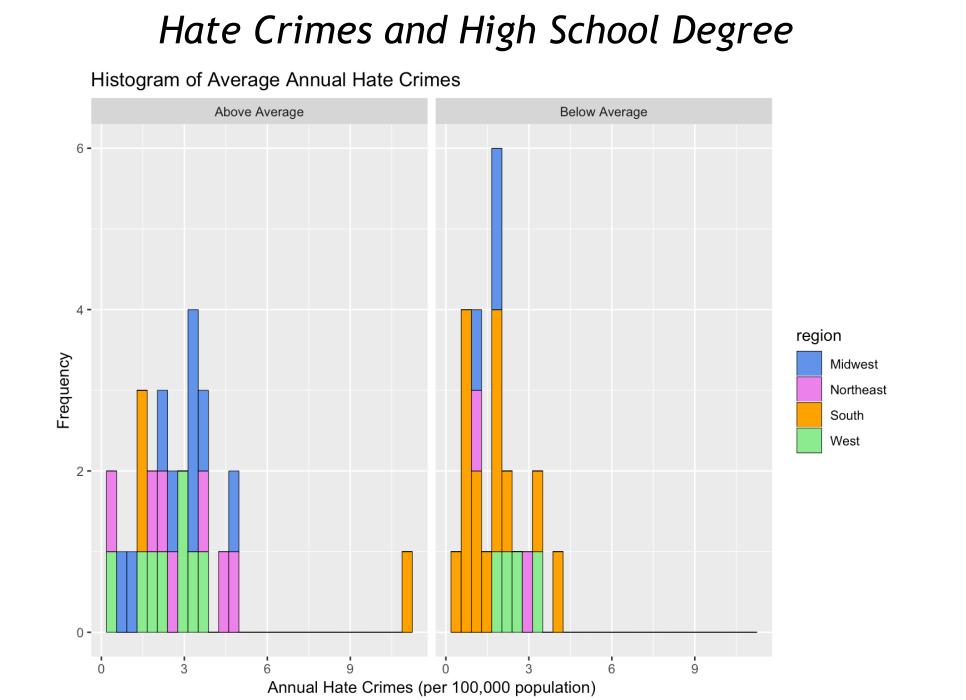
- The "Hate Crimes" dataset is comprised of information collected from the FBI and Southern Poverty Law Center.
- It aggregates the average number of annual hate crimes per state by a population of 100,000 and compares these figures with various demographic variables.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 1. Understand why specific correlations exist in the dataset
- 2. Explain how certain predictor variables are associated with our main response: average hate crime
- 3. Describe additional interesting associations among non-Hate Crime variables

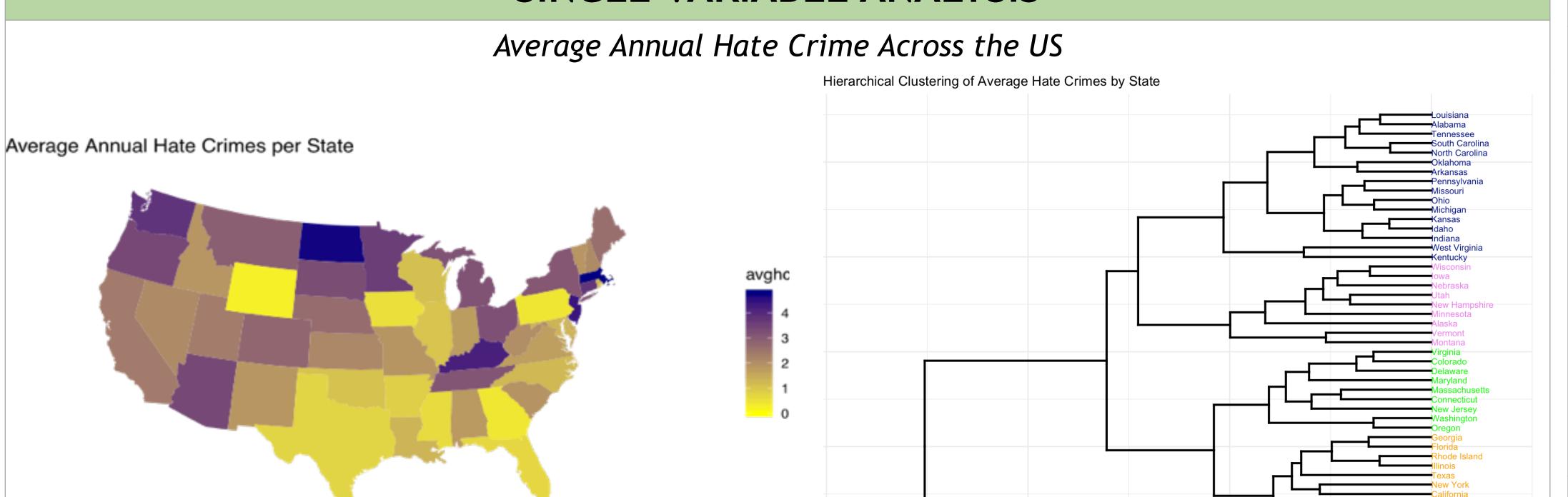
Correlation matrix for identifying potential interesting relationships

MULTIVARIABLE ANALYSIS



- Hate crimes by average share of adults with high school degree
- Left: One state in the "Above Average" group with over 9 hate crimes potentially contributes to the unexpected *positive* correlation between average hate crimes and high school degree.

SINGLE VARIABLE ANALYSIS



- District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska eliminated
- Fewer annual hate crimes in South
- Not all states within one region have similar average hate crimes
- States with missing data eliminated
- Clustered into five groups in terms of average hate crimes
- Not necessarily clustered by region

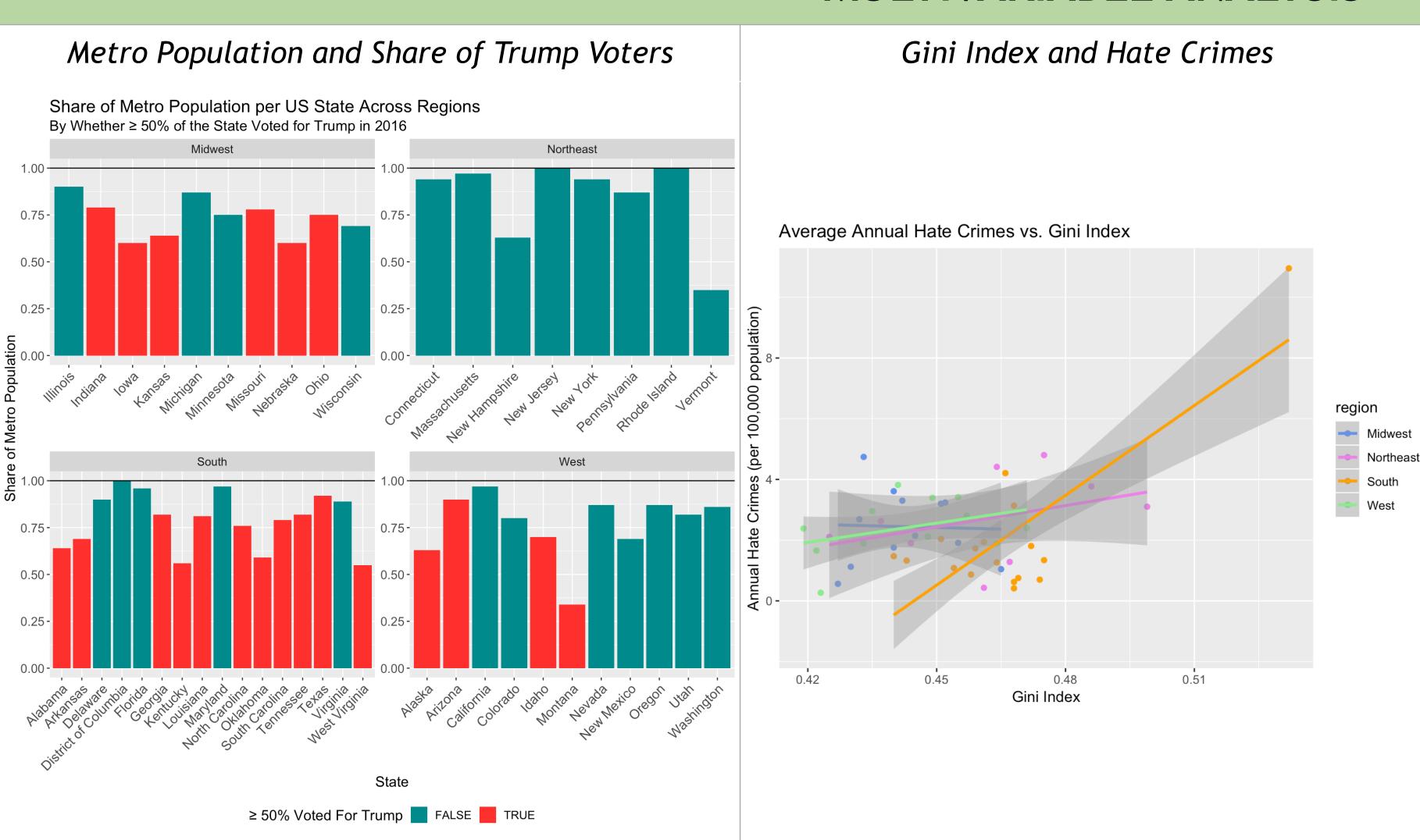
CONCLUSION

- Lowest average hate crimes in South
- Influence of outlier state in South on positive correlation between average hate crimes and education
- Less than 50% of votes for Trump in states with highest metro population
- Over 50% of votes for Trump in Midwest, South, and West states with lowest metro population
- No significant interaction effect of Gini index and region on average hate crimes
- More hate crimes in majorly white areas with large population and large white poverty

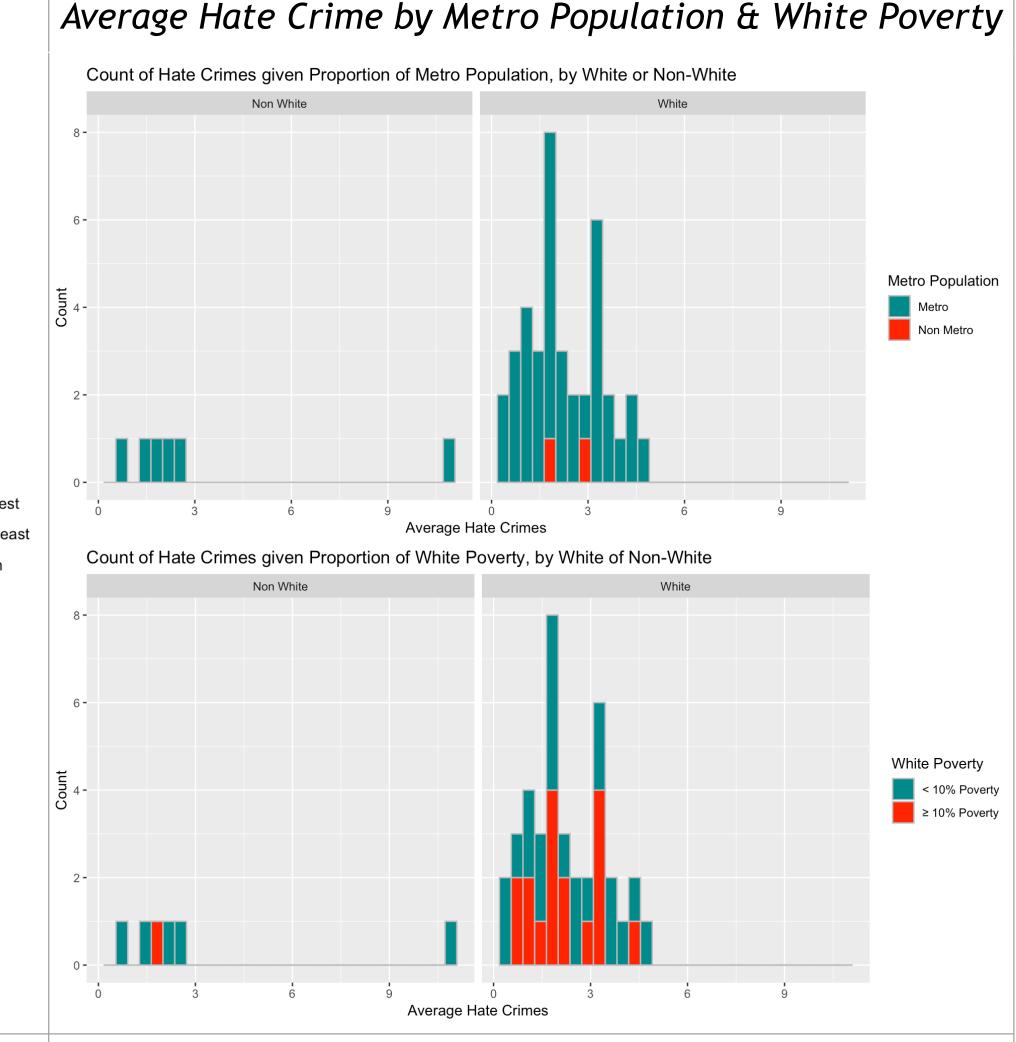
REFERENCES

• Fivethirtyeight. "Higher Rates Of Hate Crimes Are Tied To Income Inequality." *GitHub*, Fivethirtyeight, 9 Feb. 2018, github.com/fivethirtyeight/data/tree/master/hate-crimes.

MULTIVARIABLE ANALYSIS



- All regions: state with highest metro population share had <
 50% of its votes for Donald Trump.
- All regions except Northeast: state with lowest metro population share had ≥ 50% of its votes for Trump.
- Northeast: all states regardless of share of metro population had < 50% of votes for Donald Trump.
- Gini index: statistical measure of economic inequality
- Positive correlation between Gini index and hate crimes
- Large overlaps of confidence bands between Midwest,
 West, Northeast —> no significant difference in slopes



- More hate crimes in majority white areas with large metro population
- More hate crimes in areas with ≥ 10% white poverty
- Possibly majority of crimes against minority group