

These are the experimental manipulations used for Studies 2 & 3 of:

Craig, M. A., & Richeson, J. A. (in press). On the precipice of a “majority-minority” America: Perceived status threat from the racial demographic shift affects White Americans’ political ideology. *Psychological Science*.

Information about the questionnaire manipulation for Study 1 can be found at <http://www.people-press.org/files/legacy-questionnaires/13.pdf>

Study 2 – US Racial Shift Article

In a Generation, Racial Minorities May Be the U.S. Majority

New U.S. Census Bureau data suggest that America will become a “majority-minority” nation much faster than once predicted. The nation's racial minority population is steadily rising, advancing an unmistakable trend that could make minorities the new American majority by midcentury. The data show a declining number of White adults and growing under-18 populations of Hispanics, Asians, and other minorities. Demographers calculate that by 2042, Americans who identify themselves as Hispanic, Black, Asian, American Indian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander will together outnumber non-Hispanic Whites. The main reasons for the accelerating change are rapid immigration growth and significantly higher birthrates among racial and ethnic minorities. As White baby boomers age past their childbearing years, younger Hispanic parents are having children – and driving U.S. population growth. For example, there are now roughly 9 births for every 1 death among Hispanics, compared to a roughly one-to-one ratio for Whites. The latest figures are predicated on current and historical trends, which can be thrown awry by several variables, including prospective overhauls of public policy.

Study 2 – Control Article

U.S. Census Bureau Reports Residents Now Move at a Higher Rate

New U.S. Census Bureau data suggest that the rate of geographical mobility, or the number of individuals who have moved within the past year, is increasing. The national mover rate increased from 11.9 percent in 2008 (the lowest rate since the U.S. Census Bureau began tracking the data) to 12.5 percent in 2009. According to the new data, 37.1 million people changed residences in the U.S. within the past year. 84.5 percent of all movers stayed within the same state. Renters were more than five times more likely to move than homeowners. The estimates also reveal that many of the nation's fastest-growing cities are suburbs. Specifically, principal cities within metropolitan areas experienced a net loss of 2.1 million movers, while the suburbs had a net gain of 2.4 million movers. For those who moved to a different county or state, the reasons for moving varied considerably by the length of their move. The latest figures are predicated on current and historical trends, which can be thrown awry by several variables, including prospective overhauls of public policy.

Study 3 – Status Threat Article

In a Generation, Racial Minorities May Be the U.S. Majority

By: S. Roberts

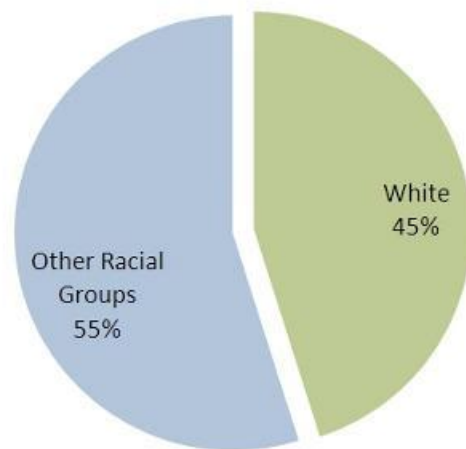
A new analysis of 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data suggests that America might become a White-minority nation faster than once predicted. The nation's racial minority population is steadily rising and currently makes up 35 percent of the United States. This advances an unmistakable trend that could make racial minorities the new American majority by midcentury, a transformation that is occurring much faster than anticipated just a few years ago.

Demographers calculate that by 2042, Americans who identify themselves as Hispanic, Black, Asian, American Indian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander will together outnumber non-Hispanic Whites. Four years ago, officials had projected the shift would come in 2050. This shift can already be seen in several U.S. states; currently, four states as well as the District of Columbia have minority populations that exceed 50 percent.

The main reasons for the accelerating change are rapid immigration growth and significantly higher birthrates among racial and ethnic minorities. As White baby boomers age past their childbearing years, younger Hispanic parents are having children – and driving U.S. population growth. New estimates show minorities increased to 107.2 million people in 2009, largely boosted by a surge in Hispanic births. During this time, the White population remained flat, making up roughly 199.9 million, or 65 percent, of the country. The group predicted to post the most dramatic gain, Hispanics, is projected to nearly triple in size by 2050. There are now roughly 9 births for every 1 death among Hispanics, compared to a roughly one-to-one ratio for Whites.

The Census Bureau projects that ethnic and racial minorities will constitute a majority of the nation's children under 18 by 2023 and of working-age Americans by 2039. Indeed, about 49.6 percent of babies born in 2011 were White, compared to about 50.4 percent who were racial minorities.

A Majority-minority US in 2042



Source: US Census Bureau

The latest figures are predicated on current and historical trends, which demographers say can be reasonably expected to continue.

“What’s happening now in terms of increasing diversity is unprecedented,” said Campbell Gibson, a census demographer.

Study 3 – Assuaged Threat Article

In a Generation, Racial Minorities May Be the U.S. Majority

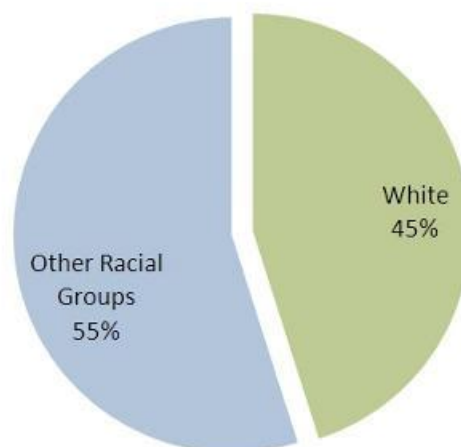
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The latest figures, which are being released on Thursday, are predicated on current and historical trends, which demographers say can be reasonably expected to continue.

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Despite the shift in the demographic make-up, the relative societal status of different racial groups is likely to remain steady. Largely due to continuing differences in educational attainment, White Americans are likely to remain the majority in powerful corporate and political positions. White Americans are expected to continue to have higher average incomes and wealth compared to members of other racial groups. Overall, despite the numerical shift, racial groups' relative positions in society are likely to remain the same as they are now.

Study 3 – Control Article

U. S. Census Bureau Reports Residents Now Move at a Higher Rate

By: S. Roberts

New U. S. Census Bureau data suggest that the rate of geographical mobility, or the number of individuals who have moved within the past year, is increasing. The national mover rate increased from 11.9 percent in 2008 (which was the lowest rate recorded since the U. S. Census Bureau began tracking the data) to 12.5 percent in 2009.

According to the new data, 37.1 million people changed residences in the United States within the past year. Eighty-four percent of all movers stayed within the same state.

Renters were more than five times more likely to move than homeowners.

The new estimates also reveal that many of the nation's fastest-growing communities are suburbs. Specifically, principal cities within metropolitan areas experienced a net loss of 2.1 million movers, while the suburban areas had a net gain of 2.4 million movers. For those who moved to a different county or state, the reasons for moving varied considerably depending on the length of their move. Overall, four out of 10 (43.7 percent) moved due to housing-related reasons, such as the desire to live in a new or better home or apartment.

These geographic mobility data are used to determine the extent of mobility of the U. S. population and the resulting redistribution. Migration data are collected as a part of the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS). How populations change has implications for federal, state, and local governments, as well as for private industry. The latest figures are predicated on current and historical trends, which can be thrown away by several variables, including prospective overhauls to public and economic policy.

