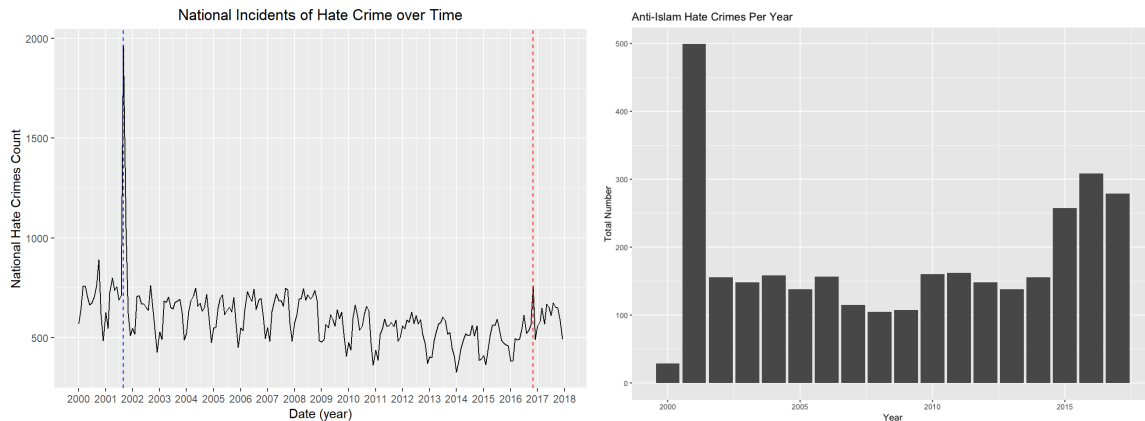
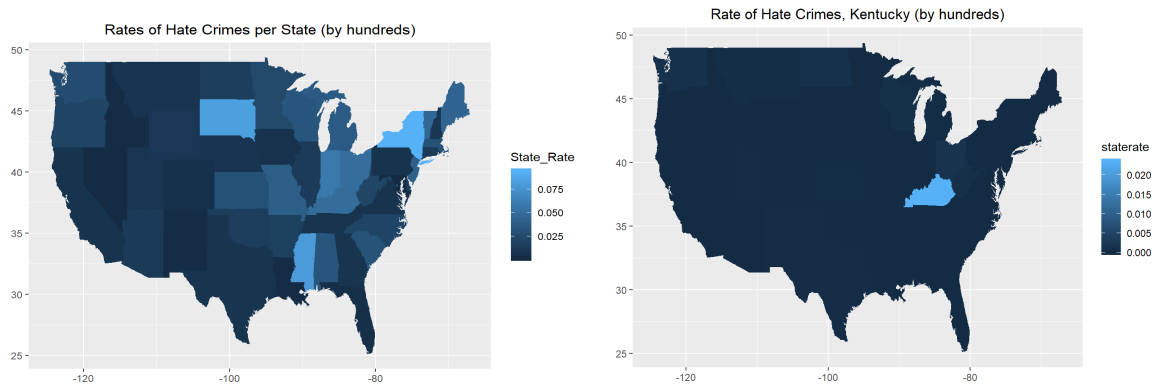


Hate Crime in the U.S.

We analyzed hate crimes in the U.S. using data from the FBI. The original data contained a row for each hate crime incident. The row included the city, state, region, hate crime bias (anti-Gay, anti-Black, etc.), date, and other relevant data. However, in order to make the data easier to analyze for our purposes, we cleaned up the data by consolidated rows together. For each year and for each city, we had one row which detailed the number of hate crimes (by bias) and the total number of hate crimes instead having separate rows for each hate crime incident. This allowed us to then analyze the number of hate crimes by location and other factors.



The number of hate crimes increases significantly after September 2001, likely because of 9/11. A permutation test also shows that the increase of hate crimes in 2001 compared to other years is statistically significant. Graphing the number of anti-Islam hate crimes shows a significant increase in 2001 and supports the theory that 9/11 was the cause of the increased hate crimes.



Merging the hate crime data with Census population data also reveals patterns across the U.S. for the number of hate crimes per person in each state. Permutation and chi-square tests show that the Midwest has significantly higher rates of hate crime than the rest of the U.S., and a permutation test shows that Kentucky has significantly higher rates of anti-American Indian hate crimes than the rest of the U.S.

While our initial theory was that areas high in anti-Black hate crimes would have lower anti-White hate crimes and vice versa, the correlation between the two results is actual about 0.6.