## Anti-Asian Hate Crimes and American Reputation SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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## A1 Media Coverage on Hate Crimes

This section presents excerpts of news coverage on a series of shootings targeting Asian women at three spas in Atlanta, Georgia. While the final legal determination as to whether the incident can be classified as a racial hate crime or not is still pending (Bergengruen and Hennigan, 2021; Fox 5 Atlanta, 2023), the district attorney is currently pursuing a sentencing enhancement under the hate crimes law on the basis that race and gender played a role in the shootings. More importantly for our purpose, the shootings have been widely reported as a racial hate crime in foreign media as shown below.

## A1.1 Media Coverage of English Newspapers in Asia

We present example news articles from English newspapers published in China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Vietnam. We present the title and the first paragraph of each news article.

## • China urges justice for Atlanta victims

China has urged the United States to bring to justice the suspect who last week killed eight people – including six women of Asian descent – in a shooting spree in Atlanta, Georgia. The Chinese Foreign Ministry made the call for timely justice on Monday, when it confirmed that a Chinese citizen was among the victims of the attacks carried out by a white man at three spas on March 16.

- China Daily Global (China), March 23, 2021.

## • Asian Americans at breaking point amid virus hate

Asian Americans in the United States have seen a disturbing rise in anti-Asian bigotry since the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, and the recent mass shooting in the Atlanta area has further stoked anger and fears in the community.

-The Japan Times (Japan), Mar 23, 2021.

## • Korean Americans in Atlanta in shock, grief over spa shootings

Korean communities across the United States are expressing fear and anxiety in the aftermath of Tuesday's shootings after a gunman opened fire at three Atlanta-area spas, killing eight, including four unidentified people of Korean descent.

-The Korea Times (South Korea), Mar 19, 2021.

## • How anti-Asian racism could work against the US

Failure to deal with the problem would hurt America in its rivalry with China for tech dominance and also its moral standing as a champion of democracy and human rights. -*The Straits Times* (Singapore), March 29, 2021

## • Nearly 3,800 hate incidents against Asian Americans reported

Nearly 3,800 hate crime incidents were reported against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in 50 states in the US over the last year, according to Stop AAPI Hate. In a report released on Tuesday, March 17, the group said at least 3,795 incidents between March 19 and February 28 have been reported.

- Manila Bulletin (The Philippines), March 18, 2021

## A1.2 Media Coverage of Local Language Newspapers in Asia

Figure A1 presents the images of front-page coverage of Atlanta spa shootings by Korean news organizations, namely, *The Chosun Ilbo* and *The Dong-A Ilbo*.

Figure A1: Examples of Front-Page Media Coverage of the Atlanta Spa Shootings by Korean News Organizations



## A2 Examples of Online Survey Pages

Figures A2 to A4 present an English-translated example of the news brief and the questions that respondents received. Respondents were randomly assigned to three groups: one group received information about the prevalence of racial hate crimes in the US (Figure A2), another received the same information along with a message about US Congress passing legislation to reduce hate crime incidents (Figure A3), and the last group served as the control (Figure A4).

After viewing the news brief, except for the control group who did not receive this briefing, respondents were asked to answer a set of questions about their confidence in the US, their opinions of the US and Americans, and their views toward American ideas and customs, American democracy, and American pop culture. They were also given the option to abstain from selecting any response if they chose to.

#### Figure A2: Survey Questions: Hate Crime Group

#### Hate Crimes in the US Rise to the Highest Level in More than a Decade

The number of hate crimes in the US rose to its highest level in 12 years, according to the FBI report. In the US, a hate crime refers to an act directed against a person because of certain characteristics of their identity, such as race, color, religion, or sexual orientation. In 2020, the majority of attacks were racially motivated, with attacks targeting Black Americans rising 40 percent and Asian Americans rising 70 percent in 2020 compared to 2019.

Please tell me how much confidence you have in the United States to do the right thing regarding world affairs -- a lot of confidence, some confidence, not much confidence or no confidence at all.

A lot of confidence
Some confidence
Not much confidence
No confidence at all.

Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of:

	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable
the United States	0	0	0	0
Americans	0	0	0	0

#### Which of the following phrases comes closer to your view?

It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading here	0	0	It's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading here.
I like American ideas about democracy	0	0	l dislike American ideas about democracy.
I like American music, movies and television	0	0	I dislike American music, movies and television.

#### Figure A3: Survey Questions: Hate Crime + Congressional Action Group

#### Hate Crimes in the US Rise to the Highest Level in More than a Decade

The number of hate crimes in the US rose to its highest level in 12 years, according to the FBI report. In the US, a hate crime refers to an act directed against a person because of certain characteristics of their identity, such as race, color, religion, or sexual orientation. In 2020, the majority of attacks were racially motivated, with attacks targeting Black Americans rising 40 percent and Asian Americans rising 70 percent in 2020 compared to 2019. Alarmed by this rise, the US Congress overwhelmingly supported the bill that addresses anti-Asian hate crimes which is expected to decrease hate crime incidents (empower different communities to come forward).

Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of:

	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable
the United States	0	0	0	0
Americans	0	0	0	0

Please tell me how much confidence you have in the United States to do the right thing regarding world affairs -- a lot of confidence, some confidence, not much confidence or no confidence at all.

A lot of confidence
Some confidence
Not much confidence
No confidence at all.
Which of the following phrases comes closer to your view?

# It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading here It's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading here. I like American ideas about democracy I dislike American ideas about democracy. I like American music, movies and I dislike American music, movies and

television

television

### Figure A4: Survey Questions: Control Group

Please tell me how much confidence you have in the United States to do the right thing regarding world affairs -- a lot of confidence, some confidence, not much confidence or no confidence at all.

A lot of confidence
Some confidence
Not much confidence
No confidence at all.

Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of:

	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable
the United States	0	0	0	0
Americans	0	0	0	0

#### Which of the following phrases comes closer to your view?

It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading here	00	It's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading here.
l like American ideas about democracy	00	l dislike American ideas about democracy.
I like American music, movies and television	00	I dislike American music, movies and television.

## A3 Attention Checks

To screen out inattentive respondents and ensure the accuracy of our estimations, we employed two validation measures. First, we eliminated respondents who did not meet Qualtrics's quality checks, which identify individuals who may be inattentive or provide quick and consistent answers without thoughtful consideration, especially in grid-type questions. Secondly, we intentionally included a specific question where we instructed respondents to skip and *not to* click any numbers between 1 and 9. We excluded those respondents who chose any random numbers between 1 and 9 despite the instruction. This enabled us to identify and exclude participants who did not adhere to the survey instructions, thus maintaining the reliability of our data.

## A4 Balance Statistics

Tables A1 and A2 respectively present presents standardized mean differences between experimental groups and descriptive statistics of pre-treatment covariates across experimental groups.

Table A1: Standardized Mean Differences Between Experimental Groups. We find no variable has the standardized mean differences above 0.1 in all comparisons, suggesting that the experimental groups are well-balanced.

Variables	(1) Control - (2) Hate Crime	(1) Control -	(2) Hate Crime -
		(3) Hate Crime + Congressional Action	(3) Hate Crime + Congressional Action
Gender: Male	0.012	0.02	0.032
Gender: Female	0.012	0.017	0.03
Gender: Other	0.001	0.024	0.023
Age: 20s	0.007	0.011	0.004
Age: 30s	0.008	0.01	0.018
Age: 40s	0.019	0.005	0.024
Age: 50s	0.001	0.018	0.017
Age: 60s	0.01	0.026	0.035
Age: 70s and above	0.016	0.014	0.03
Education: below high school	0.019	0.027	0.008
Education: high school	0.001	0.003	0.005
Education: some college	0.009	0.01	0.001
Education: college or higher	0.015	0.024	0.009
Employment: full time	0.019	0.016	0.003
Employment: homemaker or unemployed	0.016	0.004	0.02
Employment: part time	0.027	0.013	0.014
Employment: retired	0.034	0.011	0.023
Employment: self-employed	0.02	0.041	0.021
Employment: student	0.033	0.058	0.024
Nationalism	0.006	0.006	0.012
Immigration	0.004	0.012	0.016
Military force is important in IR	0.016	0.001	0.015
The US is more responsible than	0.019	0.041	0.022
China for their recent frictions.			
The US-led world order is	0.027	0.003	0.03
more desirable than China-led world order.			

	Control	Hate Crime	Hate Crime + Congressional Action
Gender			
Male	1,740 (48%)	1,753 (48%)	1,755 (49%)
Female	1,851 (51%)	1,914 (52%)	1,805 (51%)
Other	12 (0.3%)	10 (0.3%)	6 (0.2%)
Age group			
20s	83 (2.3%)	80 (2.2%)	76 (2.1%)
30s	787 (22%)	806 (22%)	766 (21%)
40s	737 (20%)	784 (21%)	727 (20%)
50s	737 (20%)	747 (20%)	708 (20%)
60s	731 (20%)	734 (20%)	755 (21%)
70s	528 (15%)	526 (14%)	534 (15%)
Education			
College or higher	2,137 (59%)	2,199 (60%)	2,122 (60%)
Some college	579 (16%)	604 (16%)	600 (17%)
High school	832 (23%)	827 (22%)	801 (22%)
Below high school	55 (1.5%)	47 (1.3%)	43 (1.2%)
Employment			
Full time	2,206 (61%)	2,218 (60%)	2,156 (60%)
Homemaker or unemployed	332 (9.2%)	317 (8.6%)	329 (9.2%)
Part time	294 (8.2%)	322 (8.8%)	298 (8.4%)
Retired	164 (4.6%)	195 (5.3%)	172 (4.8%)
Self-employed	407 (11%)	445 (12%)	452 (13%)
Student	200 (5.6%)	180 (4.9%)	159 (4.5%)
Nationalism			
not proud	432 (12%)	427 (12%)	429 (12%)
proud	3,171 (88%)	3,250 (88%)	3,137 (88%)
Immigration	,	,	,
increased	916 (25%)	962 (26%)	890 (25%)
reduced	1.462 (41%)	1.457 (40%)	1,440 (40%)
same	1.225 (34%)	1.258 (34%)	1.236 (35%)
Military force is important in IR.	-, ( ,	-, (,	
agree	2,194 (61%)	2.186 (59%)	2,146 (60%)
disagree	562 (16%)	620 (17%)	592 (17%)
indifferent	847 (24%)	871 (24%)	828 (2.3%)
The US is more responsible than China for their frictions		5,1 (21/0)	
Strongly agree	718 (20%)	718 (20%)	683 (19%)
Agree	983 (27%)	978 (27%)	938 (26%)
Indifferent	1,254 (35%)	1.308 (36%)	1,247 (35%)
Disagree	443 (12%)	464 (13%)	509 (14%)
Strongly disagree	205 (5 7%)	209 (5 7%)	189 (5 3%)
The US-led world order is more desirable than China-led order.		_07 (0.770)	207 (0.070)
Strongly agree	691 (19%)	706 (19%)	663 (19%)
Agree	1,019 (28%)	1,098 (30%)	1,016 (28%)
Indifferent	1,200 (33%)	1.192 (32%)	1.204 (34%)
Disagree	412 (11%)	419 (11%)	422 (12%)
Strongly disagree	281 (7.8%)	262 (7.1%)	261 (7.3%)
 N	3.603	3.677	3.566

## Table A2: Pre-treatment Covariates by Treatment Groups

## A5 Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Table A3 presents the demographic characteristics of the surveyed sample by country. Participants were recruited by Qualtrics using quota sampling to reflect the population's gender and age distribution (18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65 and above). Qualtrics maintains diverse panels across various countries. Individuals in these panels were contacted by Qualtrics to take part in our study.

To reconcile differences between our sample and the general population in terms of demographic characteristics, we employed the multilevel regression with poststratification (MrP) (Gelman, 1997) to adjust the model estimates accordingly, as detailed in the next section.

	China	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Malaysia	Philippine	sSingapore	Thailand	Vietnam
Gender									
Male	637	531	576	592	541	566	503	476	566
	(49%)	(49%)	(53%)	(52%)	(51%)	(50%)	(48%)	(36%)	(52%)
Female	655	550	502	551	522	556	537	849	521
	(51%)	(51%)	(46%)	(48%)	(49%)	(49%)	(51%)	(64%)	(48%)
Other	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)	6 (0.6%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	4 (0.4%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.2%)	0 (0%)
Age Groups									
20s	305	377	133	191	325	340	100	266	199
	(24%)	(35%)	(12%)	(17%)	(30%)	(30%)	(9.6%)	(20%)	(18%)
30s	393	210	128	191	264	279	233	306	230
	(30%)	(19%)	(12%)	(17%)	(25%)	(25%)	(22%)	(23%)	(21%)
40s	296	253	206	233	206	243	218	327	211
	(23%)	(23%)	(19%)	(20%)	(19%)	(22%)	(21%)	(25%)	(19%)
50s	191	147	207	241	137	166	246	276	396
	(15%)	(14%)	(19%)	(21%)	(13%)	(15%)	(24%)	(21%)	(36%)
60s	92	81	302	243	112	90	186	124	49
	(7.1%)	(7.5%)	(28%)	(21%)	(11%)	(8.0%)	(18%)	(9.3%)	(4.5%)
70s	17	16	108	47	22	8	60	29	2
	(1.3%)	(1.5%)	(10.0%)	(4.1%)	(2.1%)	(0.7%)	(5.8%)	(2.2%)	(0.2%)
Education									
College or higher	880	490	640	831	572	466	494	890	867
	(68%)	(45%)	(59%)	(73%)	(54%)	(41%)	(47%)	(67%)	(80%)
Some college	287	149	49	50	178	505	270	108	86
	(22%)	(14%)	(4.5%)	(4.4%)	(17%)	(45%)	(26%)	(8.1%)	(7.9%)
High school	118	417	373	246	308	150	265	306	128
	(9.1%)	(38%)	(34%)	(21%)	(29%)	(13%)	(25%)	(23%)	(12%)
Below high school	9	28	22	19	8	5	14	24	6
	(0.7%)	(2.6%)	(2.0%)	(1.7%)	(0.8%)	(0.4%)	(1.3%)	(1.8%)	(0.6%)
Ν	1,294	1,084	1,084	1,146	1,066	1,126	1,043	1,328	1,087

Table A3: Demographic Characteristics of Surveyed Sample by Country

## A6 Summary Statistics of Key Outcome Variables

Table A4 presents summary statistics for key outcome variables. Respondents had the choice to abstain from selecting any response, which is classified as 'No Response' represented by the text in gray in the table. For the last three questions concerning views on American ideas, democracy, and culture, where respondents were to choose between two statements, a notably higher rate of non-selection was observed. These non-responses were omitted from the main analysis. To ensure that our results are not driven by this choice, we also estimated the treatment effects including these non-responses, coding unfavorable attitudes as 1 and favorable or no response as 0, and found that our main findings remain consistent (Figures A5a - A5f).

	Control	Hate Crime	Hate Crime + Congressional Action
	Ν	Ν	Ν
Views of the US	3,557	3,665	3,542
Favorable	2,485 (70%)	2,191 (60%)	2,240 (63%)
Unfavorable	1,072 (30%)	1,474 (40%)	1,302 (37%)
No Response	46	12	24
Views of Americans	3,499	3,596	3,484
Favorable	2,540 (73%)	2,186 (61%)	2,183 (63%)
Unfavorable	959 (27%)	1,410 (39%)	1,301 (37%)
No Response	104	81	82
Confidence in the US	3,577	3,673	3,555
Confidence	2,299 (64%)	2,131 (58%)	2,144 (60%)
No Confidence	1,278 (36%)	1,542 (42%)	1,411 (40%)
No Response	26	4	11
Views of American Ideas	2,431	2,513	2,470
Favorable	1,497 (62%)	1,271 (51%)	1,389 (56%)
Unfavorable	934 (38%)	1,242 (49%)	1,081 (44%)
No Response	1,172	1,164	1,096
Views of American Democracy	2,306	2,402	2,363
Favorable	1,506 (65%)	1,412 (59%)	1,398 (59%)
Unfavorable	800 (35%)	990 (41%)	965 (41%)
No Response	1,297	1,275	1,203
Views of American Culture	2,456	2,561	2,518
Favorable	1,933 (79%)	2,006 (78%)	1,972 (78%)
Unfavorable	523 (21%)	555 (22%)	546 (22%)
No Response	1,147	1,116	1,048

Table A4: Summary Statistics of Key Outcome Variables

## A7 Subgroup Analysis

To capture pre-existing views on the US Vs. China, we utilize two questions on their views toward the US-led world order (versus China-led world order). Specifically, we asked respondents whether they strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree with the following statement: "The US-led world order is more desirable than the China-led world order". The proportion of respondents who stated they agree, are indifferent or disagree with the statement that "The US-led world order is more desirable than China-led world order" is 49.25%, 34.80%, and 15.95% respectively. While the proportion of respondents who disagree with the statement is largest in China (70.4%), sizable respondents across other countries – e.g. Malaysia (22.6%), Singapore (15.8%), Thailand (14.9%), or Indonesia (14.6%) – also state that they disagree with the statement. Figures S3-S5 present subgroup analysis results for pro-US, pro-China and indifferent respondents.

We obtain similar results when we use instead responses to the question regarding the responsibility for the US-China frictions ("China is more responsible than the US for the recent frictions.") Figure S6-S8 report the results for each subgroup classified based on their answers to this question. See Table A5, for the full breakdown of responses by county.

Country	Cł	nina	Indo	onesia	Ja	pan	Ko	orea	Ma	laysia	Phili	ppines	Sing	apore	Tha	iland	Viet	inam
Variable	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
The US-led world order																		
is more desirable																		
than China-led																		
world order.	1332		1125		1155		1223		1106		1218		1107		1447		1133	
Agree	205	15.4%	392	34.8%	704	61%	810	66.2%	380	34.4%	769	63.1%	405	36.6%	689	47.6%	839	74.1%
Indifferent	189	14.2%	569	50.6%	392	33.9%	308	25.2%	476	43%	363	29.8%	527	47.6%	542	37.5%	230	20.3%
Disagree	938	70.4%	164	14.6%	59	5.1%	105	8.6%	250	22.6%	86	7.1%	175	15.8%	216	14.9%	64	5.6%
The US is more																		
responsible than China																		
for their recent																		
frictions.	1332		1125		1155		1223		1106		1218		1107		1447		1133	
Agree	1145	86%	516	45.9%	134	11.6%	257	21%	441	39.9%	626	51.4%	441	39.8%	678	46.9%	780	68.8%
Indifferent	154	11.6%	497	44.2%	521	45.1%	439	35.9%	451	40.8%	432	35.5%	504	45.5%	531	36.7%	280	24.7%
Disagree	33	2.5%	112	10%	500	43.3%	527	43.1%	214	19.3%	160	13.1%	162	14.6%	238	16.4%	73	6.4%

Table A5: Subgroup	Breakdown	by	Country
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(c) Views toward American Ideas and Customs



(e) Views toward Americans



(b) Confidence in the US



#### (d) Views toward American Democracy



(f) Views toward American Popular Culture

Figure A5: The Results with Alternative Coding of Non-Response.



Figure A6: Pro-US Respondents



Figure A7: Pro-China Respondents



Figure A8: Respondents who reported that they are indifferent to the US-China competition



Figure A9: Subgroup Analysis Using Views on the US-China Friction: Pro-US Respondents



Figure A10: Subgroup Analysis Using Views on the US-China Friction: Pro-China Respondents



Figure A11: Subgroup Analysis Using Views on the US-China Friction: Indifferent

## A8 Ethical Considerations

We followed the American Political Science Association(APSA)'s Principles and Guidance for Human Subjects Research in our research process. This research was approved by the Institutional Review Board at the KDI School of Public Policy and Management (ID: 2021-12) and conducted via the online polling company, Qualtrics. Participants were restricted to adults (above 18 years old). Respondents were compensated directly by Qualtrics, based on the length of the survey, their specific panelist profile, and target acquisition difficulty, amongst other factors. We recruited diverse respondents, ensuring that they did not predominantly consist of vulnerable or marginalized groups. The research did not unfairly benefit or harm any specific groups. Qualtrics, as the only entity with the ability to identify participants, will never have access to individuals' survey responses. Survey responses, including the participant ID, are securely stored on Qualtrics servers and were only downloaded by members of the research team. Informed consent was obtained following the IRB's guidance, with a waiver allowing participation in the research without requiring a signature on a consent document. This project did not engage in any deception of respondents.

## References

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