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Undergraduate Perceptions of Race Ideology Groups as Problematic in Society

Bailey Williams
Florida Southern College

Niyyah Bilal Hayes
Florida Southern College

Caroline Lombardo
Florida Southern College

Chastity Blakenship
Florida Southern College

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ABSTRACT: Recently protests or marches such as those in Charlottesville, Virginia, have caused concern among the public regarding the balance between freedom of speech and race-based violence. The purpose of the current study was to explore current perceptions of race ideology groups and race relations in the United States. More specifically, we assessed if students at our small, southern college viewed race ideology groups as problematic in society. We were particularly interested in how students viewed Black Lives Matter and White supremacist groups differently depending on their own race and political affiliation. Overall, roughly half of our respondents reported all race ideology groups have a right to freedom of speech. Other results indicated conservative students were more likely to view Black Lives Matter as harmful for race relations and violent in comparison to liberal students. This relationship remained significant while controlling for other factors such as a student's gender, race, and other factors.

**Bailey Williams,
Niyyah Bilal Hayes,
Caroline Lombardo,
Chastity Blakenship, PhD**
Florida Southern College

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Americans are divided on issues related to race ideology groups, tolerance, and the First Amendment right to freedom of speech according to a survey by the Cato Institute (Ekins, 2017). Protests or marches such as those seen in nation-wide news reports concerning Charlottesville, Virginia, have caused some concern among the public regarding the balance between freedom of speech and the possible endorsement of race-based violence. More specifically, race ideology group protests have mixed support from the general population—some may not support the message these groups are sending yet believe it is their right to express their beliefs under the First Amendment. On the other hand, some may feel that the First Amendment right to freedom of speech is important but that it should not protect White supremacist groups or others engaging in protest that support violence or hate crimes against other race groups in the United States. The current study seeks to explore several themes related to current perceptions of race ideology groups. First, do individuals view race ideology groups as problematic in society and does it matter which race ideology groups we are talking about when assessing them (e.g. Black Lives Matter or Neo-Nazis)? Second, what do individuals believe should be the media and society's role in current race relations, race ideology groups, and First Amendment rights (Ekins, 2017)?

Literature Review

Before discussing the factors that may influence an individual's perception of race ideology groups it is important to define them. In the current study, race ideology groups include those that are race/ethnicity based, which seek to support others within that group, or reduce problems that

are specific to their community. One of the most recent groups to emerge that fits our definition of a race ideology group is the Black Lives Matter Movement. This group came to the forefront after a Black youth, Travon Martin, was killed by George Zimmerman. According to blacklivesmatter.com, this member-led organization wants to, "build local power and to intervene in violence inflicted on Black communities by the state and vigilantes" (Black Lives Matter, n.d.). Additionally, they refer to themselves as a collective of liberators who want to move beyond the narrow nationalism that is prevalent in Black communities (Black Lives Matter, n.d.). Black Lives Matter does not specifically say that they promote violence, though some, particularly White voters, believe their organization does more harm than good for race relations (Monmouth University Poll, 2016).

Race ideology groups are different than hate groups. The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), an authority on hate group activity, defines a hate group as an organization having beliefs or policies that attack an entire class of people, typically for their unchangeable characteristics (2018). The hate groups that we commonly see in America today are racial in nature, meaning they hold one race as superior to others or feel hatred towards people of another race. Their ideologies are based on hate and hostility rather than equality or rights, and they may incite violence and harm (Jacobs & Potter, 1997; Mulholland, 2011).

Many advocacy groups, scholars, politicians, and journalists would go so far to say that the country is experiencing a hate crime epidemic and that race ideology groups do participate in hate crime activities (Jacobs & Potter, 1997). The term "hate crime" refers to the criminal behavior that is motivated, not by hate, but by prejudice. Although some states or organizations may have different definitions of hate crime, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (2018) has defined them as, "criminal offense[s] against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity." Generally, "hate crime" is meant to distinguish criminal behavior that is motivated by

prejudices from criminal conduct that is driven by lust, jealousy, and politics. Unlike burglary and assault, hate crime emphasizes the offender's character, values, and attitudes (Crocker 1992/93, pp. 491-94). The term hate crime has established its place in the crime and justice lexicon, and it appears routinely in the media, journals, legislation, and judicial decisions and opinions. In recent events, many protests have led to riots and violence and arguably could fit under the definition of hate crime.

According to the SPLC (2018) hate crimes were up twenty percent and the number of hate groups rose from 917 to 954 between 2016 and 2017, and many violent events have occurred in the last year beyond the death of protester Heather Heyer in Charlottesville. The SPLC (2018) claims that violent attacks that are promoted through hate group rallies have increased in the last year, such as when, "James H. Jackson, a pro-Trump Daily Stormer reader, traveled from Baltimore to New York City to kill black men… [or when] a black college student was stabbed to death May 20 at the University of Maryland. The alleged attacker, Sean Urbanski, was a member of a racist Facebook group called Alt-Reich. Six days later, police say Jeremy Christian, a fan of both Trump and Oklahoma City bomber Timothy McVeigh, stabbed two men to death on the MAX train in Portland, Oregon."

With the onset of hate crimes happening in the country today, a movement has risen to criminalize hate speech. According to Jacobs and Potter (1997), "The anti-hate speech movement asserts that certain kinds of racist, sexist, anti-Semitic, misogynistic, and homophobic expressions and epithets impose emotional damage on persons to whom they are addressed and to other members of the groups to which these persons belong" (p.9). Proponents of hate speech restrictions urge that such expressions be prohibited and that those who say these things should be punished. However, hate speech laws have not done well in the courts, which have declared them unconstitutional on First Amendment grounds (Jacobs & Potter, 1997). Perhaps these laws have been declared unconstitutional because it is difficult to show what could

provoke another to commit a crime against another group and it is also legal to dislike or hate others. According to Eugene Volokh of the *Washington Post*, hate speech is just as protected under the First Amendment as other ideas (Volokh, 2015).

Political affiliation plays a major role in perceptions of race ideology groups and First Amendment rights. Recent studies have suggested that conservatives and liberals express similar levels of intolerance towards groups that are ideologically dissimilar and threatening (Brandt, Reyna, Chambers, Crawford, & Wetherell, 2013). Conservatives and liberals regularly accuse each other of intolerance. During the election of 2012, liberals accused conservatives of voter suppression tactics similar to Jim Crow laws and conservatives accused liberals of class warfare (Brandt et al., 2013). Supporting Brandt et al.'s research (2013) the Cato Institute came to similar conclusions in regards to both liberal and conservative individuals blaming each other for issues related to poor race relations (Ekins, 2017). For example, liberals feel they can't say, "Racism is alive and well in America. White people refuse to believe it and take offense" (Ekins, 2017, p. 38).

On the other hand conservatives believe, "BLM [Black Lives Matter] and Antifa are terrorist groups and are as antithetical to the United States as any neo-Nazi group or white nationalist group" (Ekins, 2017, p. 38). However according to the SPLC (2018) with President Trump hiring alt-right favorites – Steve Bannon and Sebastian Gorka – as two of his key advisers we would expect to find greater support among conservatives for race ideology groups except for BLM.

Beyond political affiliation, there are other factors that influence perceptions of race ideology groups. The SPLC reports large numbers of Whites in survey research believe racial discrimination against them is even more pervasive than of Black individuals (Southern Poverty Law Center, 2016). In a recent study, Whites were more likely to report feeling discrimination against them and believe anti-White bias is a current social problem in comparison to Whites in 1950 and 1960 (Norton & Sommers, 2011).

In this same study, Black respondents were less likely than in previous generations to feel White or Black individuals experience discrimination or anti-race bias (Norton & Sommers, 2011).

The campus climate is reflective of overall society and our acceptance of multiculturalism and racial justice or the belief that all race ideology groups worsen race relations. More specifically, students may enter college with little knowledge of race ideology groups or racial justice. In a study focused on college students by Johnson and Lollar (2002), they found that if educated on diversity, students display a greater knowledge of different cultures, which is important for understanding racism in our society. If students are uneducated on race ideology groups, their perceptions are limited to what they do know through the media or personal experience. It is important to note that not all college campuses are equally supportive of social justice for minority groups. Depending on the race ideology group, for example, those that are considered positive for racial minorities might be seen as negative by White students. More specifically, many Black students viewed race ideology groups related to multiculturalism as supportive whereas White students saw it as segregation (Loo & Rolison, 1986, p. 72). Additionally, students of color in predominantly White school settings received far less support than White students (Loo & Rolison, 1986). Further, Black students felt they were the targets of racism and hostility from other students and faculty on these campuses. These findings are consistent throughout the literature on the lack of support Black students may feel on predominantly White college campuses (Ancis, Sedlacek, & Mohr, 2000; Cabrera & Nora, 1994; Hurtado, 1992; LaSure, 1993; Sedlacek, 1999).

Hypotheses
Based on the research previously discussed, our hypotheses for this study are:

1. White students will view race ideology groups as less problematic in society in comparison to non-White students, however they will be less likely to support racial minority ideology groups such as

Black Lives Matter.

2. Similar to the above hypothesis, conservative students will be less likely to believe race ideology groups are problematic in society in comparison to liberal students. However, conservative students will be more likely to have negative perceptions of Black Lives Matter in comparison to liberal students.

Method
Participants

This study was conducted using a sample of undergraduate students attending a small, Methodist-based, private, liberal arts college located in the Southeastern United States. A majority of our student population consists of middle- and upper-class Whites, which is reflected in our data analysis results (see Table 1).

Table 1: Demographic Variables

	N	%
Race		
White/Caucasian	219	80.5
Black/African American	9	3.3
Hispanic	21	7.7
Asian	10	3.7
Other	13	4.8
Gender		
Male	110	41.0
Female	160	59.0
Political Affiliation		
Conservative	94	35.3
Independent	80	30.1
Liberal	62	23.3
Other	30	11.3
Region of the country		
All other regions	91	35.1
South	168	64.9
Conservative	94	35.3

Procedure

A survey questionnaire (see Appendix A) measuring student perceptions of race ideology groups was distributed across the college campus in classroom settings in a variety of departments. Prior to participation in our study students signed a consent form which indicated the survey would concern their perceptions and knowledge of race ideology groups. Students were asked questions related to their socio-demographics, perceptions of race ideology, and self-assessed knowledge of race ideology groups.

Survey Measures

In this section we focus on the variables we will report within the Results and Discussion sections of the current paper. The first page of questions contained socio-demographic information such as respondent's gender, race, political affiliation, birth city, city they grew up in, and a general question about their knowledge of race ideology groups. The demographic questions for birth city, and city, state where they spent a majority of their childhood and teen years were open-ended questions. After reviewing the data, we recoded respondent's city, state where they spent most of their childhood into two regions based on the four U.S. Census regions comparing the South (1) to all other regions (0) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015). Race/ethnicity was coded as 'RACE', and included White/Caucasian (1), Black/African American (2), Hispanic (3), Asian (4), and Other (5). This was later collapsed into non-White (0) and White (1) to meet multiple regression model requirements. Next, respondent's sex was originally measured as male (0), female (1) and other (2), which was then recoded to include only male and female respondents. We recoded sex by removing two respondents from our data analysis (i.e. one student did not respond and one student selected other). We removed these two cases to simplify data analysis. Political Affiliation was coded as 'POLITAFFIL' and measured as Conservative (1), Independent (2), Liberal (3), and Other (4). This was also collapsed into a dichotomous variable comparing liberal (0) and conservative (1) respondents to meet multiple regression model requirements with Independent and Other removed from the

analysis. Students that identified as Independent and Other were removed during early stages of data analysis since the researchers realized some students may reject the label of self-identifying as one of these two groups. This meant many that self-identified as independent may in fact lean either conservatively or liberally and could influence our results. For example, some may have identified as Libertarian rather than Conservative.

Directly following the demographic questions, we asked respondents several questions about their knowledge of race ideology groups. We attempted to select some of the most common race ideology groups, including some which would be considered hate groups. More specifically, we asked students, "Which of the following race ideology groups have you heard of? (Circle all that apply)." Options included, the Ku Klux Klan, National Socialist Movement, Aryan Brotherhood, American Congress for Truth for America, American Border Patrol/American Patrol, Black Lives Matter, Jewish Defense League, and the Nation of Islam.

We also measured students' self-assessed knowledge of race ideology groups by asking them, "in general, how knowledgeable are you with race ideology groups?" using the Likert scale of Not at all (0), Somewhat (1), Moderately (2), Very (3), and Extremely (4). Lastly, we asked respondents to indicate their level of agreement from Strongly Disagree (1), Disagree (2), Neutral (3), Agree (4) and Strongly Agree (5) with the statement, "I would participate in a race ideology protest/march." This question was included within the same series of questions that appear in the subsequent paragraph of the current study. It does not immediately follow our questionnaire item concerning how knowledgeable the participant is about race ideology groups (i.e. items 12 and 29). This question was asked generally and respondents were not asked about each race ideology group that appeared on the questionnaire. Generally, depending on the group the respondent would be willing to participate in a race ideology protest against (e.g. the Nation of Islam or Aryan Brotherhood) the act of protest may be considered positive or negative. Due to our lack of measuring a

respondent's willingness to protest hate groups in particular a respondent's willingness to protest only measures a form of political activism.

Next, students were asked to indicate their opinions regarding the media and society's role in race relations and if race ideology groups were problematic through a series of 27 statements. Some of these statements in our scale were based off a previous unpublished doctoral dissertation on hate crime with new statements primarily focused on specific groups such as Black Lives Matter or the Ku Klux Klan (Jardina, 2014). For example, some of the items within this section included: I believe there are a lot of hate crimes in the United States; our media is influential in promoting hate and violence from hate groups; this country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are; the group Black Lives Matter promotes violence; the group Black Lives Matter does more harm than good for race relations; Neo-Nazis and other White supremacy groups promote violence; Neo-Nazis and other White supremacy groups do more harm than good for race relations" among other statements assessing student perceptions of race ideology groups, the media, and society. Students were asked to indicate agreement to these statements by using the following Likert scale: Strongly Disagree (1), Disagree (2), Neutral (3), Agree (4) and Strongly Agree (5). Missing data were removed, which means if a student skipped a question their responses were removed from later analysis. With missing data removed and reverse measure items recoded, possible scores could range from 27 to 135 on our race ideology perception scale. Higher scores indicated students felt race ideology groups and race relations in the U.S. were worrisome/problematic.

Results

After reviewing our data we decided not to include analysis of the questionnaire item, "which of the following race ideology groups have you heard of?" This was primarily due to coding and measurement issues in how we collected our data. For example, a student may not be aware that the National Socialist Movement is considered by the SPLC to be a White supremacy hate group (2018); however they may have later agreed with

our questionnaire items, "Neo-Nazis and other White supremacy groups promote violence" or "Neo-Nazis and other White supremacy groups do more harm than good for race relations." Additionally, we became concerned that our question may have contained researcher bias by only including the groups we knew to be popular and we inadvertently may have left out race ideology groups our participants may have known about. Due to our lack of clarity in our questionnaire item about the nature of some these groups we decided to omit this question from data analysis. In this section we focus on the strongest relationships we uncovered during data analysis.

For our first bivariate analysis results, "Black Lives Matter promotes violence" and "Black Lives Matter does more harm than good for race relations" we conducted a chi-square test. Based on our results we found there was a significant relationship between a respondent's race and their opinions on Black Lives Matter promoting violence, χ^2 (4, $N = 267$) = 13.45, $p = .009$. More specifically, only White respondents strongly agreed with this statement ($N = 19$) and they were generally more likely to agree ($N = 43$) in comparison to non-White students ($N = 5$). Overall, non-White students were more likely to disagree or strongly disagree ($N = 31$) than agree or remain neutral with this statement ($N = 22$). In our second chi-square test there was a significant relationship between a respondent's race and their opinion on Black Lives Matter doing more harm than good, χ^2 (4, $N = 267$) = 13.86, $p = .008$. White students ($N = 63$) were more likely than non-White students ($N = 9$) to agree or strongly agree with this statement. Non-White were slightly more likely to disagree

or strongly disagree ($N = 28$) than agree or remain neutral with this statement ($N = 26$). Overall, White students had more negative perceptions of Black Lives Matter in comparison to non-White students.

Using the same two questions related to Black Lives Matter we conducted a chi-square analysis using respondent's political affiliation. There was a significant relationship between a respondent's political affiliation and Black Lives Matter promotes violence, χ^2 (4, $N = 153$) = 59.92, $p < .001$. Only three Liberal students reported strongly agreeing/agreeing with that statement in comparison to 43 Conservative students. Forty-nine Liberal students strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement Black Lives Matter promotes violence in comparison to 19 Conservative students. There was also a significant relationship between the political affiliation and Black Lives Matter doing more harm than good, χ^2 (4, $N = 153$) = 65.56, $p < .001$. Conservatives were much more likely to strongly agree or agree ($N = 47$) than liberal students ($N = 4$). Overall, liberal and conservative students were divided in terms of the perceptions of Black Lives Matter with conservatives more likely to report negative attitudes towards this group.

We also assessed the relationship between race or political affiliation and two other race ideology group statements, "Neo-Nazis and other White supremacy groups promote violence; Neo-Nazis and other White supremacy groups do more harm than good for race relations." The only significant relationship uncovered was between political affiliation and "Neo-Nazis and other White supremacy groups do more harm than good for race relations." As displayed in Table 2, a chi-square test revealed a significant

Table 2: Pearson Chi-Square Results for White Hate Groups Harm Race Relations by Political Affiliation

Neo-Nazis and other white supremacy groups do more harm than good for race relations										
	Strongly Disagree		Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Strongly Agree	
Political Affiliation										
Conservative	1	100.0%	2	50.0%	19	70.4%	43	70.5%	25	42.4%
Liberal	0	0.0%	2	50.0%	8	29.6%	18	29.5%	34	57.6%

Note: Percentages reflect column percentages.

Table 3: Race Attitudes Toward Race Ideology Groups as Problematic

Race Ideology Groups are Problematic				
Race ideology groups	Non-Whites	Whites	t	df
	88.98 (6.69)	87.02 (9.89)	1.61*	97.36

Note: * = $p \leq .05$, **= $p \leq 0.01$.
Standard Deviation appear in parentheses below means.

relationship with conservative students more likely to report being neutral, disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with White supremacy groups being harmful χ^2 (4, N = 152) = 12.36, p = .015.

Our next type of bivariate analysis included a t-test in order to compare student scores that assessed their opinions regarding the media and society's role in race relations and if race ideology groups were problematic. As displayed in Table 3, Whites had significantly lower mean scores in comparison to non-Whites. Non-White students felt race ideology groups and race relations in the U.S. were more worrisome/problematic than Whites.

Another t-test was conducted comparing conservative and liberal students and their scores on our race ideology group perception scale. Conservatives had significantly lower mean scores (M = 82.65, SD = 8.47) in comparison to Liberals (M = 93.30, SD = 9.77), t (97.36) = 6.84, p < .001. Similar to other findings above, conservative students were less likely to feel race relations and race ideology groups were problematic in society. Comparing these results to our t-test results for race, conservatives scored higher on our race ideology groups as problematic scale. This suggests that political affiliation matters more than race when investigating the relationship between these variables and their influence on an individual's perception of race ideology groups.

As shown in Table 4 our final data analysis was a multiple linear regression predicting student perceptions of race ideology groups as problematic based on their race, gender, political affiliation, region of the country they grew up in, and if they would participate in a race ideology group protest/march. The overall model was determined to be statistically significant and explained 27% of the variance (F (6, 127) = 9.069, p < .001). Only two of our variables remained significant when controlling for the other factors. A respondent's political affiliation continued to be a significant predictor of their belief that race ideology groups and race relationship were not problematic in the United States (β = -.429, p < .001). On the other hand, respondents that primarily grew up in the South were more likely than students who grew up in other regions of the U.S. to say race ideology groups and race relationship were problematic in society (β = .170, p = .025).

Conclusions and Discussion

In reflection of the protest and marches by race ideology groups occurring in our country, many individuals may disagree regarding race ideology groups and their impact on race relations within the United States. As we predicted in our hypotheses there were race and political affiliation differences related to perceptions of race ideology groups. Overwhelmingly, conservative

Table 4: Multiple Regression Results
Attitudes Toward Race Ideology Groups as Problematic Based on Race, Gender, and Political Affiliation

Predictor Variable	b	SE	β
Constant	88.138	3.146	---
Political Affiliation (1 = conservatives)	-9.136	1.892	-.429**
Gender (1 = females)	-.541	1.688	-.026
Race (1=Whites)	.410	2.174	.015
Region of the Country (1=South)	3.714	1.642	.170*
Participate in protest	2.587	2.184	.101
F-value		9.069**	
R²		.267	

Note: * = p≤.05, **= p≤.001.

students were more likely to view Black Lives Matter as harmful for race relations and violent. Our results support other research that indicated conservatives view Black Lives Matter and Antifa as terrorist groups (Ekins, 2017). This relationship remained significant while controlling for other factors such as a student's gender, or race.

We also found liberal students to be more likely to say there is a race ideology group problem in the United States. Overwhelmingly the list of race ideology groups in this study focused on White organizations. Perhaps if we had a study focusing only on groups like Black Lives Matter and other non-White organizations conservative students may have found them to be more problematic than liberal students. In particular this finding echoes a comment by a Sebastian Gorka, a Trump supporter and conservative when he claimed White Supremacist hate groups were not a terrorist problem in this country (SPLC, 2018). This connection could be explained due to many race ideology groups being driven by conservative ideas or as stated earlier in the paper, could be related to the view that First Amendment rights are more important than agreeing with a group's hateful message.

Our study did not find support for older research that found a difference in how race groups perceive race ideology groups. For example, in Loo and Rolison's 1986 study they found White and Black students disagreed on whether race ideology groups promoted multiculturalism or were a form of segregation. More specifically, in our multiple linear regression predicting student perceptions of race ideology groups as problematic only political affiliation and region of the country in which the respondent grew up remained significant while controlling for respondent's race and sex. In other words, when controlling for a variety of factors political ideology and region of the country seem to matter more than a respondent's race.

We encountered many limitations while analyzing our data results. Our first limitation is that our pool of respondents came from a small southern liberal arts college and a majority of them were White conservatives. Further, with a majority of our sample reporting they grew up

primarily in the South we would expect their perceptions of race ideology groups and the controversy surrounding them to be different than other regions of the country. As indicated in our data analysis, respondents from the South were more likely to report race ideology groups as problematic. Our results are similar to what Johnson and Lollar (2002) found, which was that students educated on diversity may be more supportive of multiculturalism and have greater knowledge of other race groups. In other words, even though our students were primarily from the South they were attending a private, Methodist, liberal arts college. Perhaps our results would be different if we included a representative sample from the South and other regions of the country rather than a sample of college students at a liberal arts college. Our study should have included more information about whether students have had classes on diversity and/or hate groups. This could have showed if our results were more related to education rather than truly being related to region of the country (South). Lastly, the campus in which this sample came from is only an hour and a half drive from where Travon Martin was killed. Perhaps the divided support regarding Black Lives Matter is much more prevalent here due to the constant local reminders of this tragic event.

It is evident that this subject matter is significant enough to conduct further research. As a result of the constantly changing political climate in our country today, we continue to see a rise in membership and movements throughout race ideology groups in our society. Some of these groups are peaceful; however, there are also those that display violent and destructive behaviors. Future research on race ideology groups should measure attitudes towards First Amendment rights in a more specific way than the measures included in the current study. For example, respondents could be directly asked for each race ideology group if they would support that group's ability to march in a public park within their city. Perhaps researchers could better understand just how willing individuals are to support freedom of speech when the individual is faced with a race ideology group's message with which they may not agree.

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Contributor Bios

Bailey Williams is an alumna of Florida Southern College where she graduated cum laude and earned a B.A. in Criminology and Interpersonal Communications. She is currently working in Sarasota County while studying for the LSAT. She hopes to continue her education in the future at a Florida law school. Niyyah Bilal

Hayes is recent graduate of Florida Southern College. She graduated *cum laude* and earned two degrees, a B.A. in Criminology and a B.S. in Psychology. Niyyah is currently working towards her Masters in Social Work on the clinical track with a focus on forensics and the armed forces at the University of Central Florida. She works as a Graduate Coordinator for Housing and Residence Life at UCF and hopes to continue researching race, the criminal justice system, and collegiate opinions of world issues. After graduating from UCF, Niyyah plans to pursue a PhD in Clinical Psychology. Caroline Lombardo is an alumna from Florida Southern College with her Bachelors of Science degree in Criminology and Psychology. Caroline is continuing her education and is enrolled in the Masters of Criminal Justice Program at University of Central Florida. Caroline is currently working as a deputy for the Brevard County Sheriff's Office. Dr. Blankenship is an Assistant Professor of Social Science at Florida Southern College. Her research area interests include race, class and gender portrayals within educational media. She is also interested in and writes about a variety of issues within the criminal justice system.

Acknowledgments

Appendix A[1]
Undergraduate Perceptions of Race Ideology Groups Survey

Thank you for your assistance. Please circle each designation that best applies to you.

1. Gender: Male   Female   Other
2. Race/Ethnicity: White/Caucasian   Black/African American Hispanic   Asian   Other
3. Political Affiliation: Conservative   Independent   Liberal   Other
4. Religious Affiliation: Christian   Catholic   Jewish   Atheist   Other
5. Current Age:_____
6. Relationship status: Single (not in a relationship)   In a committed relationship   Other
7. City, State you were born in:_____
8. City, State you spent a majority of your childhood and teenage years if different than the location you were born in: _____
9. Residency while at Florida Southern College:
        On campus   Off campus, student housing   Off campus, not in student housing   Other
10. College major _____
11. Which of the following race ideology groups have you heard of? (Circle all that apply).
        Ku Klux Klan   National Socialist Movement   Aryan Brotherhood   American Congress for Truth for America
        American Border Patrol/American Patrol   Black Lives Matter   Jewish Defense League   Nation of Islam
12. In general, how knowledgeable are you with race ideology groups?
        Not at all   Somewhat   Moderately   Very   Extremely

Please circle the number that best represents your attitude/perception for each of the following:

1) Racial hate groups are a problem in the United States.	1 2 3 4 5
2) The confederate flag is "heritage not hate."	1 2 3 4 5
3) The number of hate crimes is not as frequent as the media portrays them to be.	1 2 3 4 5
4) I believe there are a lot of hate crimes in the United States.	1 2 3 4 5
5) I am/was concerned about protests occurring in Charlottesville.	1 2 3 4 5
6) I am/was concerned about neo-Nazis in Charlottesville.	1 2 3 4 5
7) I am/was concerned about leftist Antifa in Charlottesville.	1 2 3 4 5
8) Many of those in Charlottesville upset about the removal of confederate soldier statues were neo-Nazis or racists.	1 2 3 4 5
9) I feel guilty about the past and present social inequality of minority groups.	1 2 3 4 5
10) If people were treated more equally in this country we would have fewer problems.	1 2 3 4 5
11) Our society should do whatever is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed.	1 2 3 4 5
12) Our media is influential in promoting hate and violence from hate groups.	1 2 3 4 5
13) This country would be better off if we worried less about how equal people are.	1 2 3 4 5
14) Police treat all race groups equally and fairly.	1 2 3 4 5
15) I am very satisfied with the police in the United States.	1 2 3 4 5
16) I would participate in a racial ideology protest/march.	1 2 3 4 5
17) I talk with my friends or family about race relations and/or race ideology groups.	1 2 3 4 5
18) Our government is effective in handling situations with race ideology groups.	1 2 3 4 5
19) Race ideology groups violate constitutional rights.	1 2 3 4 5
20) Race ideology groups have the right to freedom of speech.	1 2 3 4 5
21) Race ideology groups have the right to protest in public spaces.	1 2 3 4 5
22) Race ideology groups should have a voice in American politics.	1 2 3 4 5
23) People are swayed by race ideology group protests.	1 2 3 4 5
24) My race/ethnicity is better than other race/ethnicities.	1 2 3 4 5
25) Irish, Italians, Jewish and many other minorities overcame prejudice and worked their way up. Blacks should do the same without any special favors.	1 2 3 4 5
26) The group Black Lives Matter promotes violence.	1 2 3 4 5
27) The group Black Lives Matter does more harm than good for race relations.	1 2 3 4 5
28) Neo-Nazis and other white supremacy groups promote violence.	1 2 3 4 5
29) Neo-Nazis and other white supremacy do more harm than good for race relations.	1 2 3 4 5
30) I am very concerned about the future of race relations in the United States.	1 2 3 4 5

_____
[1] Survey design has been altered to fit this page.