

## Supplementary Materials

In the following analyses, we reassess the effects of Black outgroup marriage relative to the total number of Blacks on anti-Black hate crime rates, net of the control variables. Our analyses of hate crime and Black outgroup marriage in the manuscript accounted for the percent Black. This measure was found to be correlated with the index of heterogeneity in both full and DRS samples, as explained in Footnote #3 in the manuscript. Accordingly, we either included percent Black or the index of heterogeneity in the regression equations. The models with the index of heterogeneity included in place of percent Black for both samples are presented below (Table S.1. and Table S.2.). As can be seen, the main substantive findings pertaining to our focal independent variable – Black outgroup marriage relative to Black marriages – are unchanged. The coefficients in both samples are significantly positive for the Black hate crime victimization rate, but non-significant for the incidence rate. The results also reveal that the index of heterogeneity consistently exhibits a significant and negative effect on both hate crime victimization rate and hate crime incidence rate in both full and DRS samples. Net of other predictors included in this study, one unit increase in the standardized index of heterogeneity causes a decrease of approximately 48.93% ( $[1-(\exp(-.672))] \times 100$ ) in anti-Black hate crime victimization rate and of approximately 23.13% ( $[1-(\exp(-.263))] \times 100$ ) in hate crime incidence rate in the full sample (Table S.1.). Similar results are registered in the DRS sample (Table S.2.). This suggests that higher levels of heterogeneity in a given MSA are associated with lower anti-Black hate crime levels. The effects of the remaining independent variables are similar to those presented in the manuscript. In Tables S.3. and S.4. we consider the moderating effects of the regional variable South on the relationship between Black outgroup marriage and hate crime rates. As can be seen, none of the interaction terms is statistically significant. This indicates that the effect of the Black outgroup marriage rate is not conditioned by the US Region.

**Table S.1. Anti-Black Hate Crime Rates Regressed on Black Outgroup Marriage and Control Variables – Full Sample**

	Anti-Black Hate Crime Incidence Rate	Anti-Black Victimization Rate
	Model 1	Model 2
Black outgroup marriage relative to the number of married Blacks	-.021 (.149)	.459** (.155)
Index of Heterogeneity	-.263** (.084)	-.672*** (.086)
Percent Black Change	-.250 (.137)	-.147 (.144)
Index of Dissimilarity	-.080 (.092)	-.331*** (.093)
White/Black Income	-.074 (.093)	-.229* (.097)
Divorce Rate	.110 (.089)	-.046 (.091)
Percent Young	.249** (.084)	.179* (.086)
Income per Capita (ln)	.380*** (.079)	.400*** (.081)
Total Crime Rate (x100)	.167* (.078)	.242** (.079)
Mandate for Data Collection	-.023 (.127)	.171 (.132)
Police Size	-.012 (.060)	-.122* (.060)
South	-.662*** (.145)	-1.10*** (.148)
Constant	-11.66*** (.125)	-9.01*** (.128)

*NOTES:* Standard errors in parentheses. Coefficient estimates were based on standardized scores.  
\*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05 (two-tailed test). N=206.

**Table S.2. Anti-Black Hate Crime Rates Regressed on Black Outgroup Marriage and Control Variables – “Definite Recorders Sample”**

	Anti-Black Hate Crime Incidence Rate	Anti-Black Victimization Rate
	Model 1	Model 2
Black outgroup marriage relative to the number of married Blacks	-.116 (.134)	.378** (.143)
Index of Heterogeneity	-.265** (.077)	-.609*** (.080)
Percent Black Change	-.090 (.122)	-.026 (.127)
Index of Dissimilarity	-.037 (.083)	-.317*** (.086)
White/Black Income	-.059 (.085)	-.174 (.090)
Divorce Rate	.084 (.082)	-.069 (.086)
Percent Young	.270** (.078)	.188* (.082)
Income per Capita (ln)	.242** (.073)	.277*** (.077)
Total Crime Rate	.084 (.072)	.126 (.074)
Mandate for Data Collection	-.051 (.118)	.187 (.125)
Police Size	.049 (.054)	-.078 (.057)
South	-.435** (.135)	-.886*** (.141)
Constant	-11.44*** (.115)	-8.85*** (.120)

*NOTES:* Standard errors in parentheses. Coefficient estimates were based on standardized scores.  
 \*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05 (two-tailed test). N=198.

**Table S.3. Anti-Black Hate Crime Rates Regressed on Black Outgroup Marriage and Control Variables – Full Sample**

	Anti-Black Hate Crime Incidence Rate	Anti-Black Victimization Rate
	Model 1	Model 2
Black outgroup marriage relative to the number of married Blacks	.036 (.151)	.439** (.155)
Percent Black	-.027 (.114)	-.696*** (.114)
Percent Black Change	-.218 (.143)	-.162 (.149)
Index of Dissimilarity	-.095 (.096)	-.243* (.098)
White/Black Income	.022 (.091)	.054 (.094)
Divorce Rate	.193* (.086)	.155 (.089)
Percent Young	.277** (.084)	.258** (.086)
Income per Capita (ln)	.373*** (.081)	.365*** (.085)
Total Crime Rate (x100)	.113 (.077)	.164* (.078)
Mandate for Data Collection	-.135 (.128)	-.163 (.134)
Police Size	.014 (.062)	-.039 (.066)
South	-.517* (.232)	-.708** (.239)
Black outgroup marriage*South	.499 (.463)	.148 (.474)
Constant	-11.54*** (.130)	-8.94*** (.135)

*NOTES:* Standard errors in parentheses. Coefficient estimates were based on standardized scores.  
 \*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05 (two-tailed test). N=206.

**Table S.4. Anti-Black Hate Crime Rates Regressed on Black Outgroup Marriage and Control Variables – “Definite Recorders Sample”**

	Anti-Black Hate Crime Incidence Rate	Anti-Black Victimization Rate
	Model 1	Model 2
Black outgroup marriage relative to the number of married Blacks	-.030 (.138)	.375* (.149)
Percent Black	.063 (.107)	-.562*** (.114)
Percent Black Change	-.030 (.127)	.025 (.136)
Index of Dissimilarity	-.079 (.087)	-.257** (.094)
White/Black Income	.023 (.084)	.046 (.090)
Divorce Rate	.181* (.080)	.122 (.087)
Percent Young	.298*** (.078)	.254** (.084)
Income per Capita (ln)	.228** (.076)	.236** (.083)
Total Crime Rate	.012 (.071)	.040 (.075)
Mandate for Data Collection	-.151 (.118)	-.097 (.129)
Police Size	.038 (.056)	-.012 (.064)
South	-.447* (.214)	-.695** (.225)
Black outgroup marriage*South	.340 (.431)	-.057 (.455)
Constant	-11.29*** (.119)	-8.75*** (.130)

NOTES: Standard errors in parentheses. Coefficient estimates were based on standardized scores.

\*\*\* p<.001; \*\* p<.01; \* p<.05 (two-tailed test). N=198.