Set in Stone? Predicting Confederate Monument Removal Appendix

Current Landscape of Confederate Monuments

Though the primary aim of this project is to uncover the political, racial, and institutional circumstances that best predict whether a monument in a given area will be dismantled, the data collected to accomplish that goal also provide the opportunity to describe where these monuments are located and the geopolitical landscape in which these monuments are found. Figure 1 displays all the cities in which Confederate statues have been erected. As the map shows, cities in the Deep South and the Mid-Atlantic—areas that comprised the Confederacy— are home to a lion's share of these statues. However, Confederate statues also exist in places that were *not* a part of the Confederacy (Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Washington DC, West Virginia, and Wisconsin).
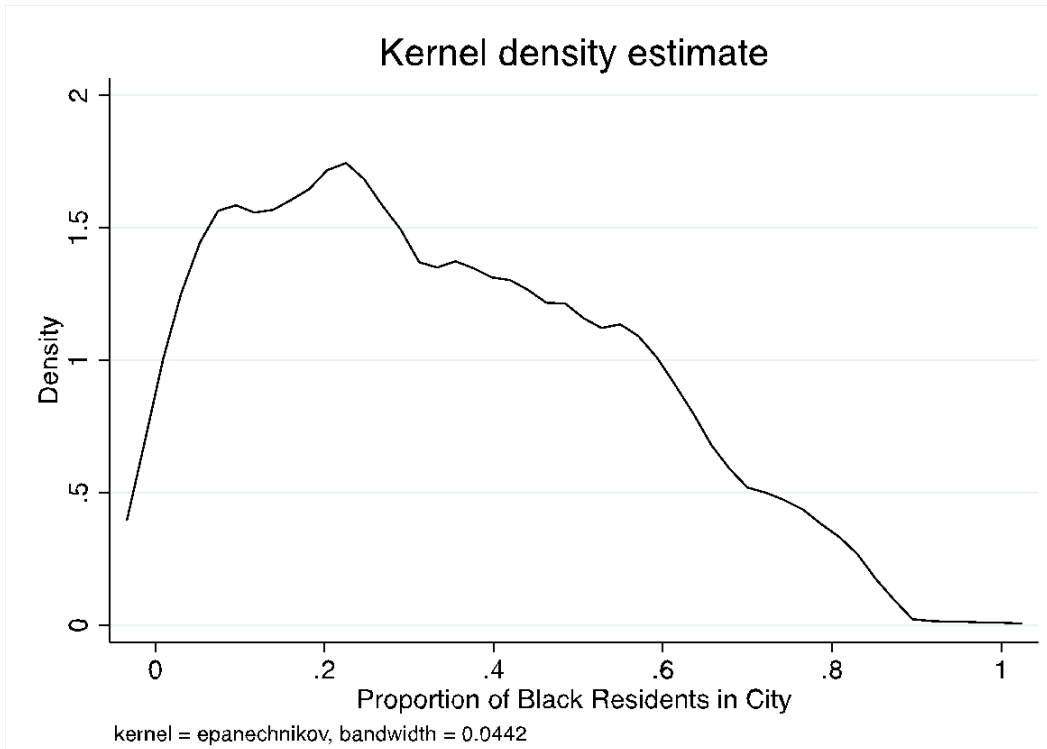
2019 Confederate Monuments Database

Data Collection: In the Spring and Summer of 2017, we supplemented the Southern Poverty Law Center's list of confederate monuments with information gleaned from sources like CNN.com, 538.com, the *New York Times*, and the *Los Angeles Times*. We revised the dataset in July of 2019. Our dataset records, among other things:

1. The number of confederate monuments in each city.
2. The year in which the monuments were erected.
3. The types of monuments found in the cities (e.g., plaques, statues, etc.).
4. The location of the monuments (i.e., on private versus government property).

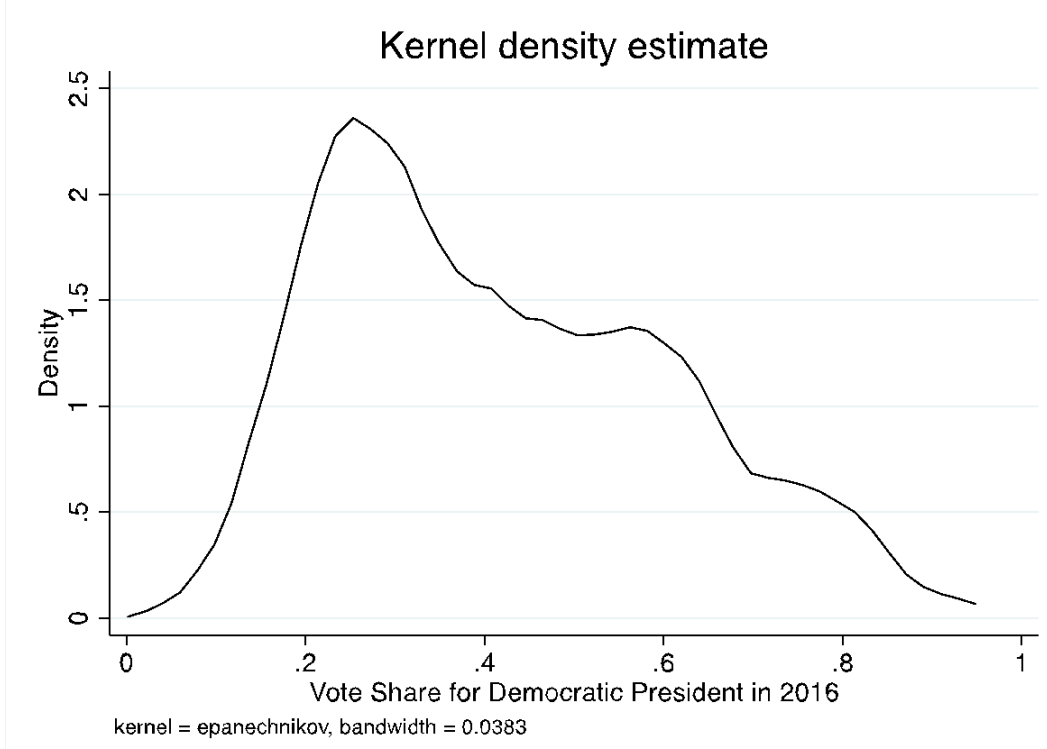Once we had this list, we added the following:

Demographic Factors:

1. Race of the mayor (1 = black mayor present, 0 = no black mayor). Data gathered from City Government websites.
2. Whether there was a presence of a civil rights organization in the area or, specifically, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (1 = yes, 0 = no). Data gathered from NAACP.
3. The city's racial composition in the electorate (operationalized as the proportion of African American residents).

Kernel density estimate

kernel = epanechnikov, bandwidth = 0.0442

Institutional Factors

1. Democratic vote share (defined here as the proportion of a city that voted for a democratic candidate in the 2016 election) to infer a locale's "progressive climate."

Kernel density estimate

kernel = epanechnikov, bandwidth = 0.0383

2. Is the local government constrained by state-level laws that restrict local government's ability to remove statues (1=state restricts local government,

0=otherwise)? States with Restrictions: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

3. "Former Confederate states" is a variable that measures racial conservatism—here, the phrase refers not to ideology but to the desire among whites to maintain the racial status quo. This variable sorts monuments according to whether or not they are located within one of the eleven states of the confederacy (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia). (1 = yes, 0 = no).

2019 Confederate Monuments Database Descriptive Table

Outcome Variable	Description	Coding	Summary Statistic
Confederate Monument Removal	Has monument been removed?	0=No 1=Yes	Proportion=0.07
Predictor Variables	**Description**	**Coding**	**Summary Statistic**
Blacks in Elected Office	Does the city have a Black Mayor?	0=No 1=Yes	Proportion=0.22
Blacks in the Electorate	Proportion of Blacks Residents in the city	Range {0-0.98}	Mean=0.33 S.D.=0.21
Black Political Infrastructure	Does the city have a NAACP chapter?	0=No 1=Yes	Proportion=0.63
Political Climate	Democratic vote share from 2016 election	Range {.04 - .91}	Mean = .42 S.D. = .19
Institutional Barriers	Do state laws restrict the monument removal?	0=No 1=Yes	Proportion = .65
Geographic region	Is the monument in a Confederate state?	0=No 1=Yes	Proportion = .91