



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Hate Crime Statistics

Briefing prepared for the Virginia Advisory Committee, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights,
Panel 1: Hate Crime History in VA, Current Legal Framework, Enforcement and Data

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BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

2 Federal Sources of Data on Hate Crime

FBI's Hate Crime Statistics Program

- Part of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program
- Hate crime data compiled from law enforcement agencies since 1990s

Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

- Nationally representative, household-based survey administered by the U.S. Census Bureau
- Hate crime data collected since 2003

Both sources define hate crime according to the **Hate Crime Statistics Act**

- Motivated by bias against the victim due to his or her race, ethnicity, gender or gender identity, sexual orientation, religion or disability

NCVS Definition of Hate Crime

Victim believes the victimization was a hate crime, and he or she was targeted due to:

- Race
- Ethnicity
- Religion
- Sexual orientation
- Disability
- Gender
- Association with a group identified by one of these characteristics (*e.g., multi-racial couple*)
- Offender's perception that the victim belonged to a group identified by these characteristics (*e.g., perceived as Jewish because at a synagogue*)

Victim has corroborating evidence of hate motivation:

- Offender used language that made them suspect the incident was a hate crime
- Offender left hate symbols -OR-
- Victim reported that the police investigation confirmed that a hate crime occurred

Includes hate crimes reported and NOT REPORTED to police

NCVS vs. FBI's UCR Hate Crime Statistics

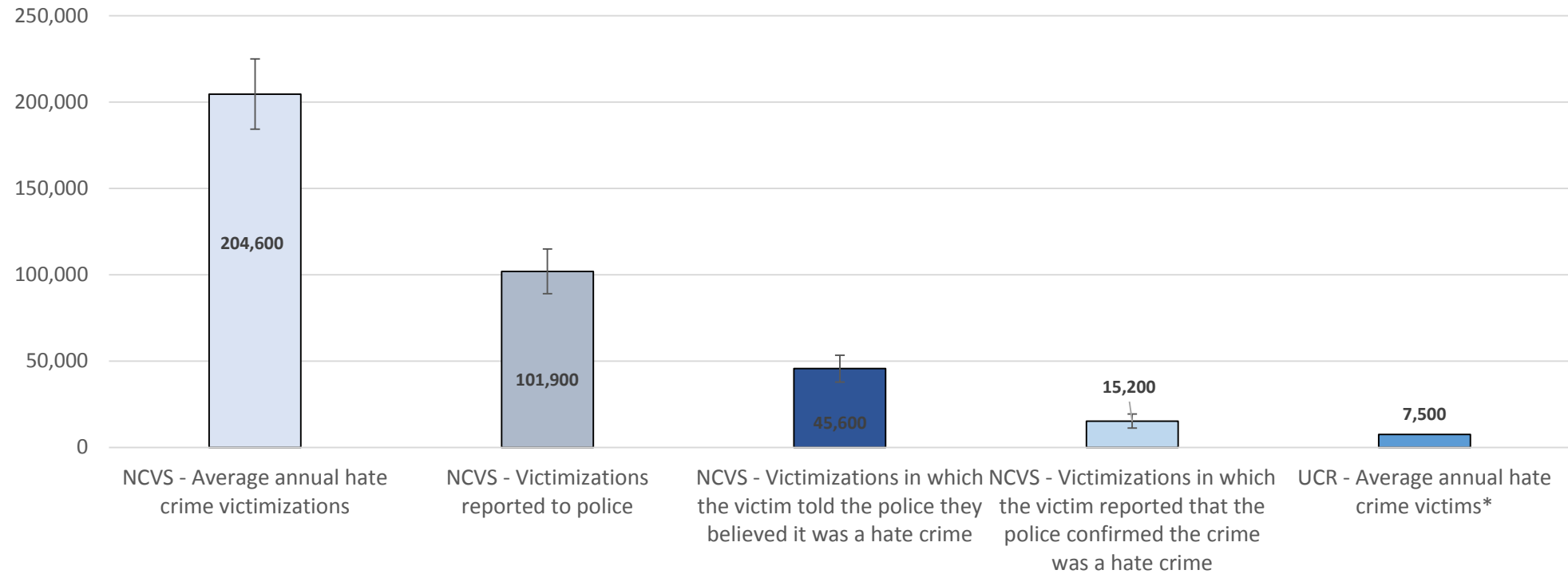
Victimization Survey - NCVS

- Includes hate crime incidents and victimizations reported and not reported to police
- Based on victim perceptions and crime scene evidence; not necessarily recorded as hate-motivated by investigators
- Captures hate crimes against persons 12 or older
- Does not include businesses or organizations, institutionalized populations, or persons in military barracks

Police Data - UCR

- Based on law enforcement agency reports and classification
- Includes hate crime offenses, incidents, and offenders reported to police
- Includes homicide, arson, vandalism
- Captures offenses against all persons, regardless of age
- Captures hate crimes against organizations, businesses, institutions, schools, and religious facilities

Figure 1. NCVS and UCR Hate Crime Statistics, 2013-2017

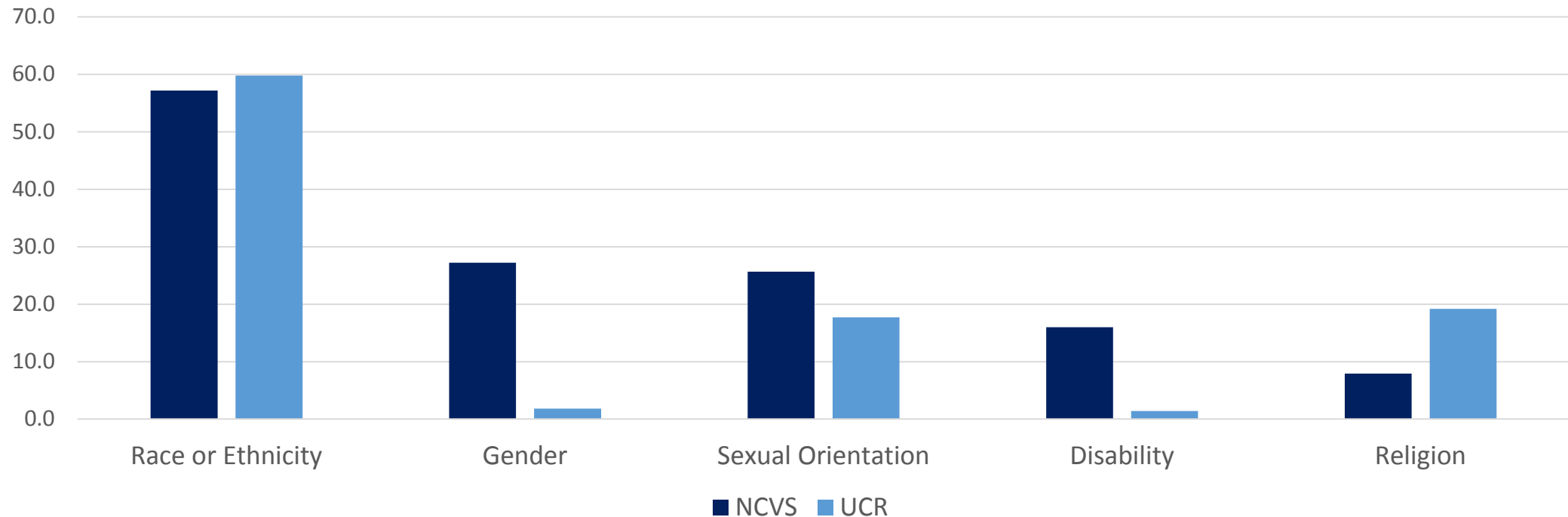


Note: In the NCVS, crime is classified as hate crime if the victim perceived that the offender was motivated by bias because the offender used hate language, left behind hate symbols, or the police investigators confirmed that the incident was a hate crime. Numbers rounded to the nearest 100. Error bars on NCVS estimates are based on 95% confidence levels. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

*Includes victims who experienced murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, other crimes against persons, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, destruction/vandalism, other crimes against property, and crimes against society.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2013–2017; and FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, Hate Crime Statistics, 2013–2017.

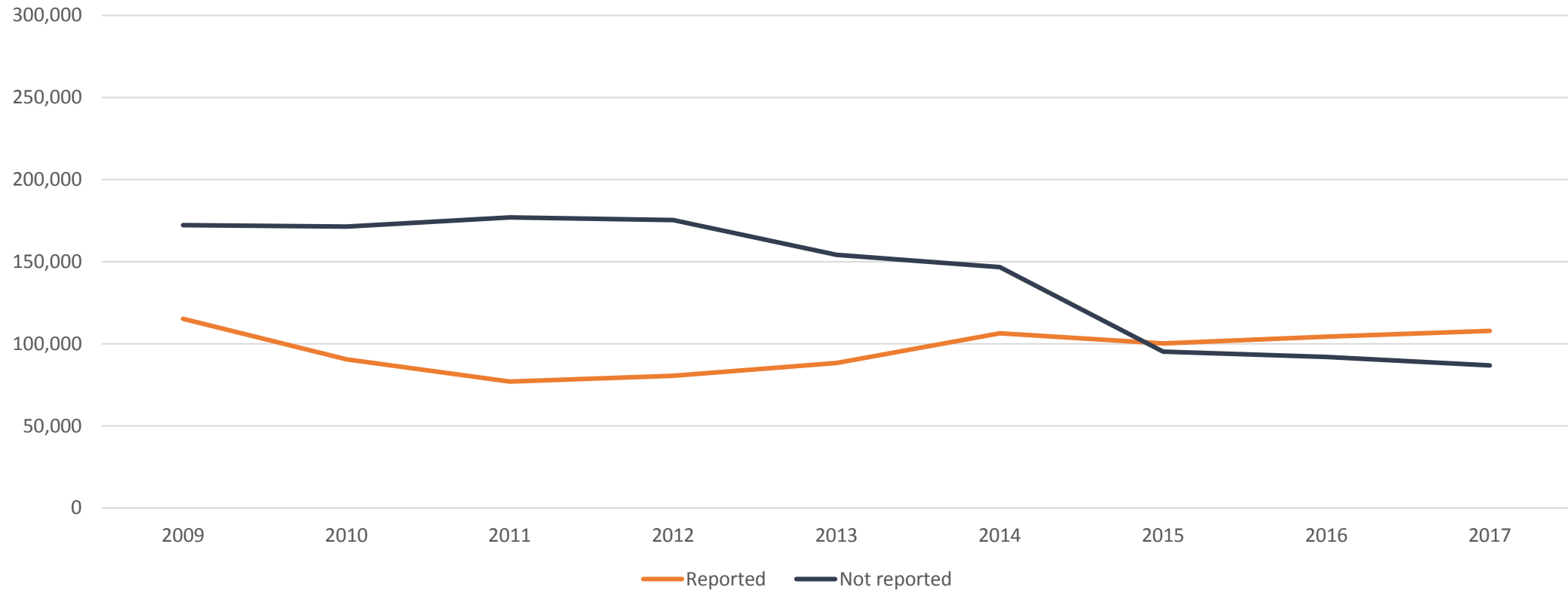
Figure 2. Percent of hate crime victimizations by type of bias in the NCVS and UCR, 2013-2017



Note: In the NCVS, hate crime includes incidents confirmed by police as bias-motivated and incidents perceived by victims to be bias-motivated because the offender used hate language or left behind hate symbols. Detail might not sum to total due to victims reporting more than one type of bias motivating the hate-related victimizations. In the UCR, hate crime includes victims of single-bias incidents who experienced murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, other crimes against persons, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, destruction/vandalism, other crimes against property, and crimes against society. About 1.5% of all hate crime victims reported multiple-bias incidents in the UCR. See appendix table 2 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2013-2017; FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Hate Crime Statistics, 2013-2017.

Figure 3. Number of hate crime victimizations reported and not reported to police, 2009-2017



Note. Hate crime includes incidents confirmed by police as bias-motivated and incidents perceived by victims to be bias-motivated because the offender used hate language or left behind hate symbols. Estimates based on 3-year rolling averages. See appendix table 3 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2009-2017.

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Appendix table 1. Estimates and standard errors for Figure 1 NCVS and UCR hate crime victimizations, 2013-2017

| | Estimate | Standard error | 95% confidence interval | |
|--|----------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Lower bound | Upper bound |
| NCVS - Average annual hate crime victimizations | 204,600 | 20,347 | 184,269 | 224,962 |
| NCVS - Victimization reported to police | 101,900 | 12,954 | 88,991 | 114,899 |
| NCVS - Victimization in which the victim told the police they believed it was a hate crime | 45,600 | 7,821 | 37,775 | 53,417 |
| NCVS - Victimization in which the victim reported that the police confirmed the crime was a hate crime | 15,200 | 4,055 | 11,186 | 19,297 |
| UCR - Average annual hate crime victims* | 7,500 | -- | | |

Note: In the NCVS, crime is classified as hate crime if the victim perceived that the offender was motivated by bias because the offender used hate language, left behind hate symbols, or the police investigators confirmed that the incident was a hate crime. Numbers rounded to the nearest 100. Error bars on NCVS estimates are based on 95% confidence levels.

*Includes victims who experienced murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, other crimes against persons, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, destruction/vandalism, other crimes against property, and crimes against society.

-- Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2013–2017; and FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, Hate Crime Statistics, 2013–2017.

Appendix table 2. Estimates and standard errors for Figure 2 Percent of hate crime victimizations by type of bias in the NCVS and UCR, 2013-2017

| Type of bias | UCR ^a | NCVS ^b | NCVS 95% confidence interval | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Lower bound | Upper bound |
| Race or ethnicity | 59.8 | 57.2 | 53.3 | 61.1 |
| Gender | 1.8 | 27.2 | 23.8 | 30.6 |
| Sexual orientation | 17.7 | 25.7 | 22.4 | 29.0 |
| Disability | 1.4 | 16.0 | 13.3 | 18.7 |
| Religion | 19.2 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 9.8 |

^aIn the UCR, hate crime includes victims of single-bias incidents who experienced murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, other crimes against persons, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, destruction/vandalism, other crimes against property, and crimes against society. About 1.5% of all hate crime victims reported multiple-bias incidents in the UCR.

^bIn the NCVS, hate crime includes incidents confirmed by police as bias-motivated and incidents perceived by victims to be bias-motivated because the offender used hate language or left behind hate symbols. Detail might not sum to total due to victims reporting more than one type of bias motivating the hate-related victimizations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2013-2017; FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Hate Crime Statistics, 2013-2017

Appendix table 3. Estimates and standard errors for Figure 3 Number of hate crime victimizations reported and not reported to police, 2009-2017

| | Total | Estimates | | Total | Standard errors | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Reported | Not reported | | Reported | Not reported |
| 2009 | 287,700 ‡ | 115,300 | 172,400 † | 40,604 | 22,125 | 28,823 |
| 2010 | 261,800 | 90,500 | 171,400 † | 36,801 | 18,402 | 27,817 |
| 2011 | 255,300 | 77,000 | 177,000 † | 34,122 | 15,328 | 26,625 |
| 2012 | 268,000 ‡ | 80,500 | 175,400 † | 31,156 | 14,159 | 23,498 |
| 2013 | 254,900 | 88,400 | 154,300 † | 34,726 | 17,316 | 24,881 |
| 2014 | 266,000 ‡ | 106,500 | 146,700 † | 28,919 | 15,896 | 19,558 |
| 2015 | 197,600 | 100,300 | 95,300 | 26,686 | 17,091 | 16,538 |
| 2016 | 200,100 | 104,400 | 92,100 | 26,607 | 17,564 | 16,234 |
| 2017* | 197,700 | 107,900 | 86,900 | 24,008 | 16,366 | 14,306 |

Note. Hate crime includes incidents confirmed by police as bias-motivated and incidents perceived by victims to be bias-motivated because the offender used hate language or left behind hate symbols. Estimates based on 3-year rolling averages.

*Comparison group.

‡Significant difference from comparison group at 90% confidence level.

†Significant difference from comparison group at 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2009-2017.