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

March 29, 2019
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.

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.

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.
Contact Information

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

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

95% confidence interval

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of bias</th>
<th>UCR</th>
<th>NCVS</th>
<th>Lower bound</th>
<th>Upper bound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race or ethnicity</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.*

*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.*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
<th>Standard errors</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reported</td>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>287,700 ‡</td>
<td>115,300</td>
<td>172,400 †</td>
<td>40,604</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>261,800</td>
<td>90,500</td>
<td>171,400 †</td>
<td>36,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>255,300</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>177,000 †</td>
<td>34,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>268,000 ‡</td>
<td>80,500</td>
<td>175,400 †</td>
<td>31,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>254,900</td>
<td>88,400</td>
<td>154,300 †</td>
<td>34,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>266,000 ‡</td>
<td>106,500</td>
<td>146,700 †</td>
<td>28,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>197,600</td>
<td>100,300</td>
<td>95,300</td>
<td>26,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>200,100</td>
<td>104,400</td>
<td>92,100</td>
<td>26,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017*</td>
<td>197,700</td>
<td>107,900</td>
<td>86,900</td>
<td>24,008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Appendix table 4. Percent of hate crime victimizations reported and not reported to police, 2009-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Estimates</th>
<th>Standard errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40.1 %†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>34.5 †</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>30.1 †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>30.0 †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>34.7 †</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40.0 †</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>52.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017*</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Detail might not sum to total due to missing data and rounding. 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.