

# Fact Sheet: Hate Crimes

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## Hate Crimes : The Facts

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### What are Hate Crimes?

Hate crimes are crimes motivated by bias against people or groups defined by specific characteristics<sup>1</sup>. At the federal level, crimes against an individual based on perceived or actual race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability are classified as hate crimes<sup>1</sup>. Texas hate crime legislation classify bias crimes as those being motivated by race, sexual orientation, religion, disability, gender, and gender identity<sup>2</sup>.



### Have you Heard?

- ◇ In 2019, racial bias crimes accounted for more than half of hate crimes reported to law enforcement, approximately 58% of incidents<sup>3</sup>
- ◇ Religion and sexual orientation are the second and third most reported crimes<sup>3</sup>
- ◇ Over 5,000 hate crime incidents were classified as being against a person, 2,800 against property, and 236 against society<sup>3</sup>
- ◇ Of the crimes against an individual, 40% involved intimidation, 37% involved simple assault, 21% involved aggravated assault<sup>3</sup>
- ◇ Approximately 6,400 known offenders of hate crimes were identified in 2019; 53% were White, 24% were African American, 9% were other racial groups (i.e., American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and mixed racial groups) with the remaining 14% with an unknown race<sup>3</sup>
- ◇ In Texas, racial bias crimes accounted for 65% of hate crimes reported, with 21% of those crimes classified as anti-Black, 15% anti-Hispanic/Latino, and 13% anti-White<sup>2</sup>

### What are the Consequences?

The consequences of hate crimes include physical and psychological harm including posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, anger, and stress<sup>5</sup>.

### What You Can Do If You are a Victim

- ◇ Report the incident (s) to local law enforcement and provide a tip to the FBI online or through your local FBI field office<sup>4</sup>
- ◇ Document your experiences (e.g., recorded video/audio, pictures)
- ◇ Confide to a family member or friends for help

### How to Help Survivors

- ◇ Believe and validate survivor experiences
- ◇ Contribute to active dialogue on hate crimes within the community and in the home
- ◇ Identify community partners to create models for change
- ◇ Create ongoing public awareness

### Resources

#### 9-1-1

#### Texas

- ◇ Dallas (972-559-5000)—dallas.fbi.gov
- ◇ El Paso (915-832-5000)—elpaso.fbi.gov
- ◇ Houston (713-693-5000)—houston.fbi.gov
- ◇ San Antonio (210-225-6741)—sanantonio.fbi.gov

#### National

- ◇ Federal Bureau of Investigation (1-800-225-5324)—<https://www.fbi.gov/tips>

### References

- 1 U.S. Department of Justice. (n.d.). *Hate crimes*. <https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes>
- 2 Texas Department of Public Safety. (2019). *Crime in Texas 2019*. <https://www.dps.texas.gov/crimereports/19/cit2019.pdf>
- 3 Federal Bureau of Investigation: Uniform Crime Report. (2020). *2019 hate crime statistics*. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2019/resource-pages/hate-crime-summary>
- 4 U.S. Department of Justice (n.d.). *Hate crimes: Get help now*. <https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/get-help-now>
- 5 Herek, G. M., Gillis, J. R., & Cogan, J.C. (1999). Psychological sequelae of hate crime victimization among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 67*, 945-951. <https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1037/0022-006X.67.6.945>