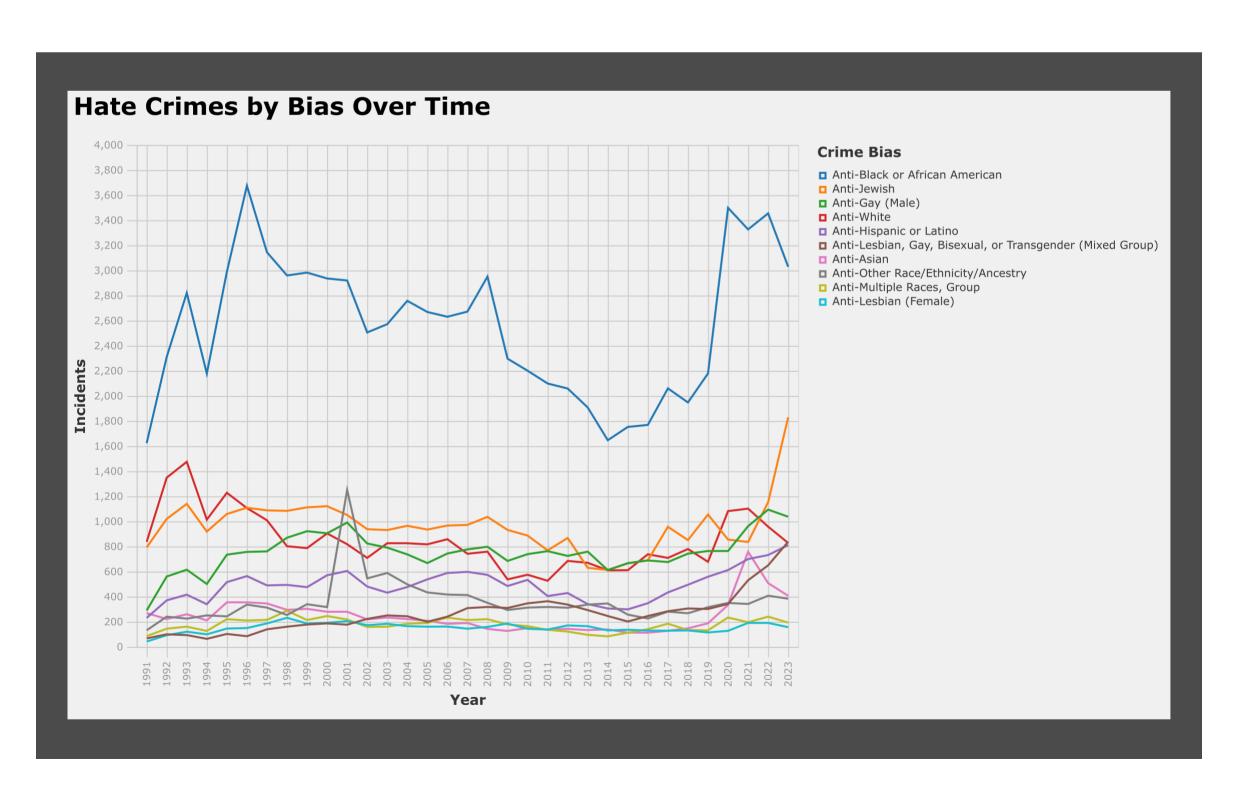
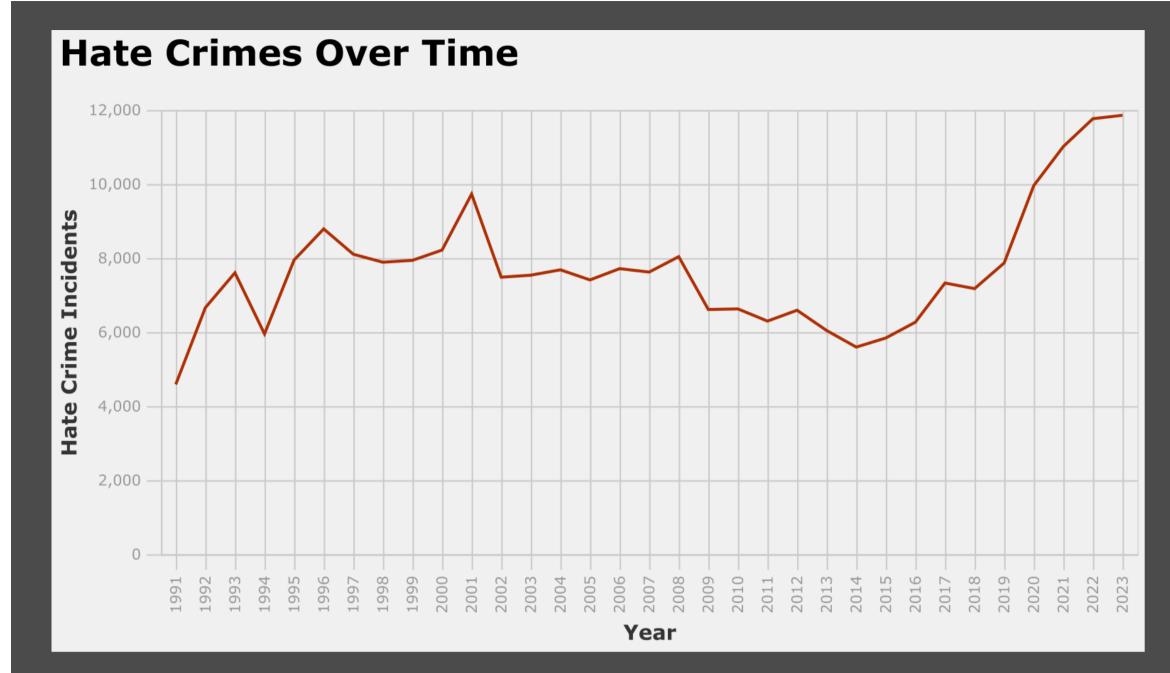
## Understanding Violence: Visualizing the Who, What, When, Where and Why of Hate Crimes

Echo Nattinger

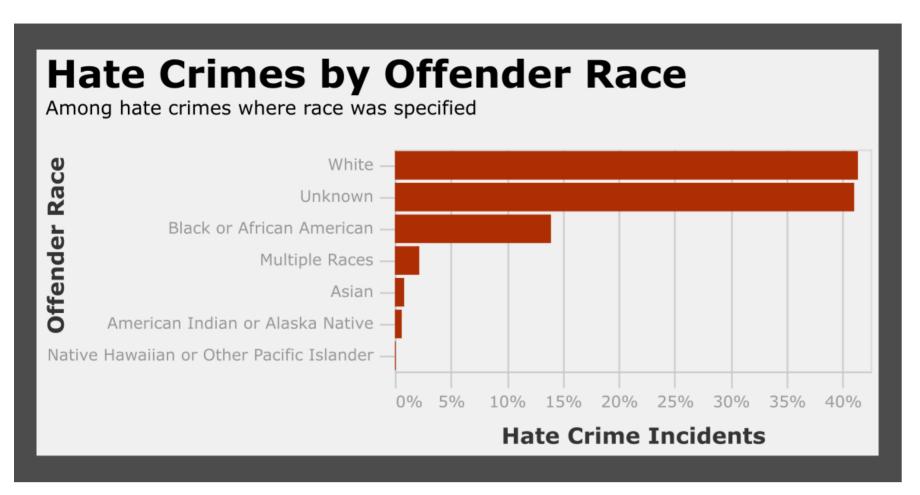
In 2001, America saw the greatest number of hate crimes recorded since the FBI began tracking hate crimes in 1991. Following the attacks of September 11th, Muslim and Middle-Eastern communities in America suffered great violence at the hands of their fellow citizens. In the years following, hate crimes slowly but surely decreased, returning to average levels pre-2001. However, in 2014, another surge began — and since the year 2018, hate crimes have risen every single year, with the greatest surges occuring between 2019-2022.



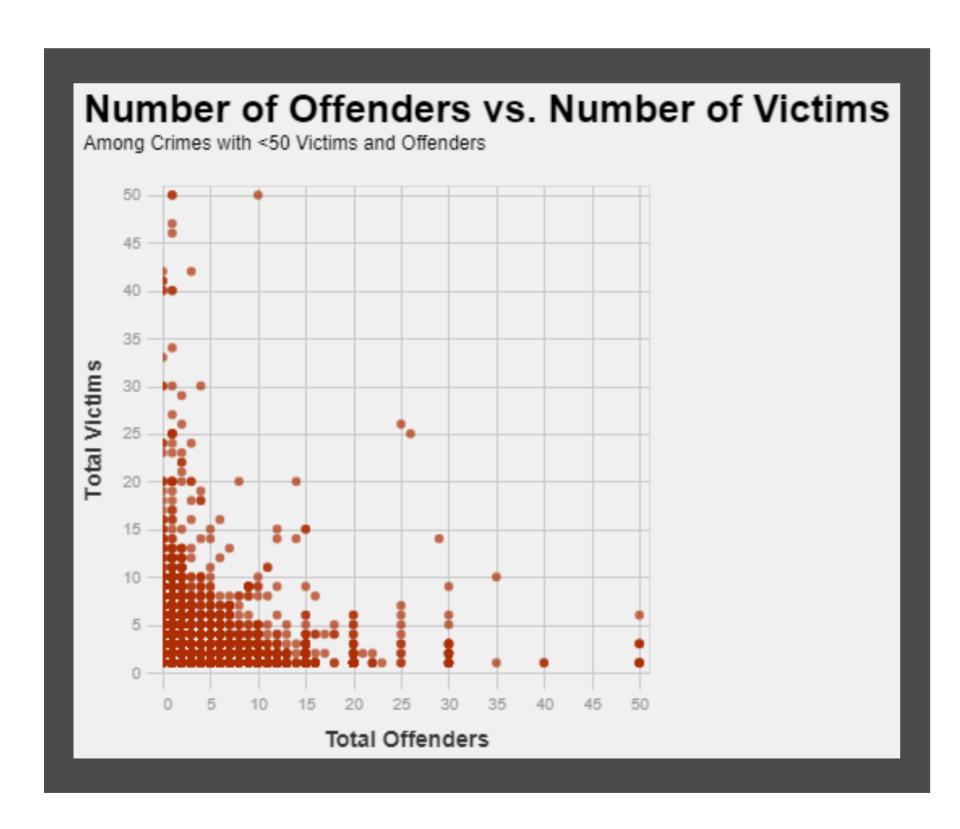


Admist the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States quietly grew more and more violent, and certain communities are under rising attack. While Black and African Americans are consistently victimized at higher rates than other populations, anti-Jewish crime is rising alongside anti-Hispanic and anti-LGBT crime. As we experience this concerning rise in targeted violence, it's imperative that we (as both civilians and politicians) do our best to prevent hate crimes. That starts with an understanding of these crimes — **who** commits them, **what** offenses occur, **when** they occur, **where** they take place, and **why** they happen.

## **Who**

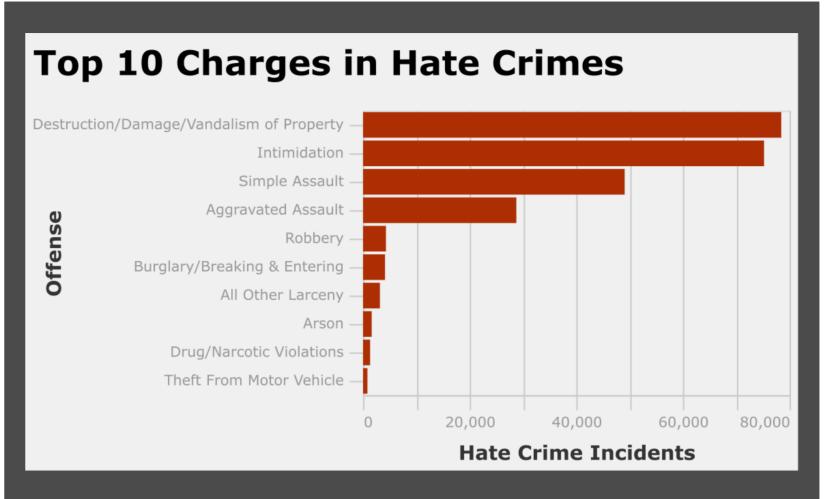


Hate crimes are predominantly carried out by white offenders — however, over 40% of hate crimes are carried out by an offender unknown to the victim and law enforcement.



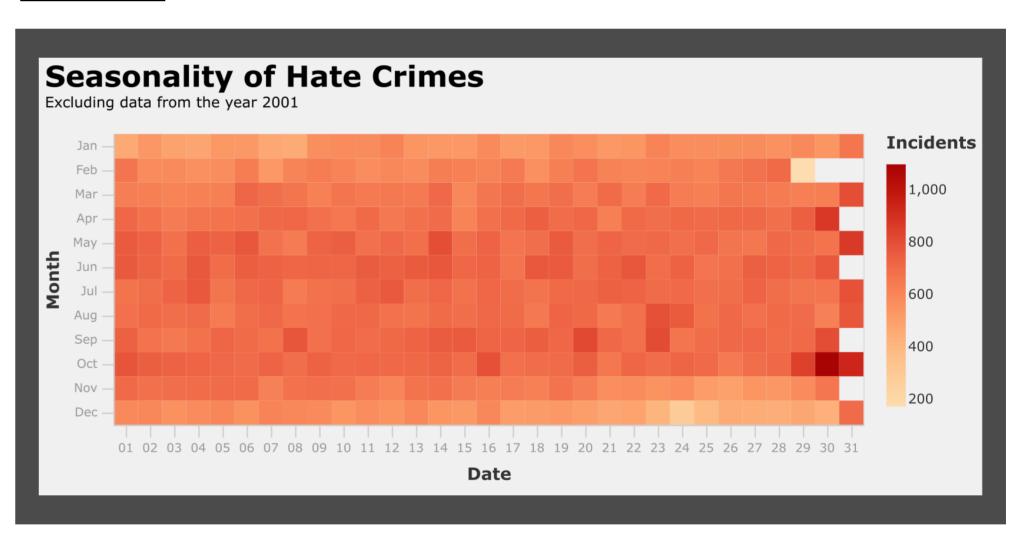
When examining crimes with 50 or less victims and offenders, we see that the crimes with the greatest number of victims are perpetrated by few offenders. In fact, it appears that the relationship between number of victims and number of offenders is negative. Single individuals commit the crimes with the most victims.

#### What



Among the over 250,000 hate crimes represented in the FBI's hate crime database, the most common offenses are destruction of property, intimidation, and assault. Robbery, burglary, larceny, arson, theft, and drug violations are much less common.

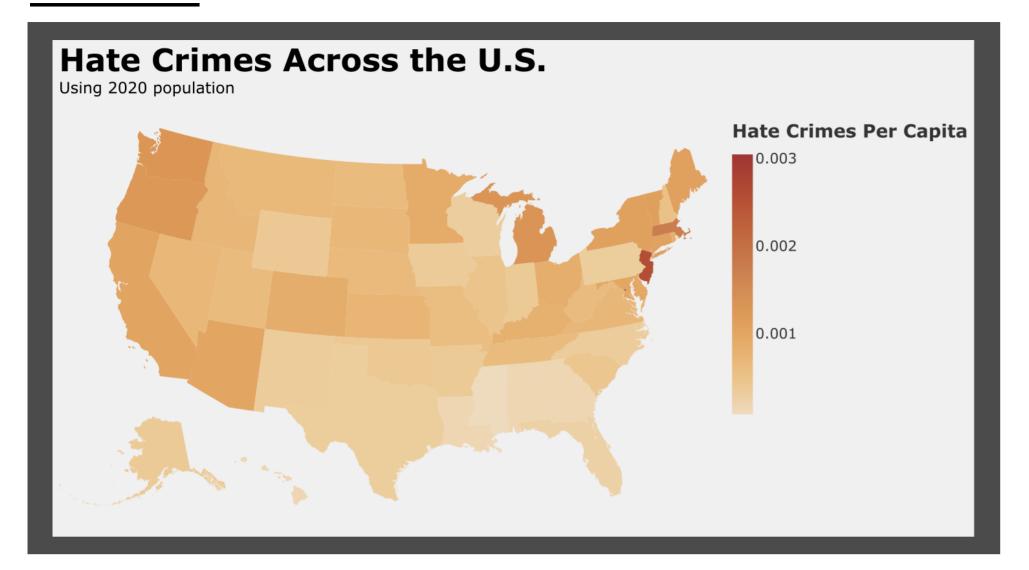
### **When**

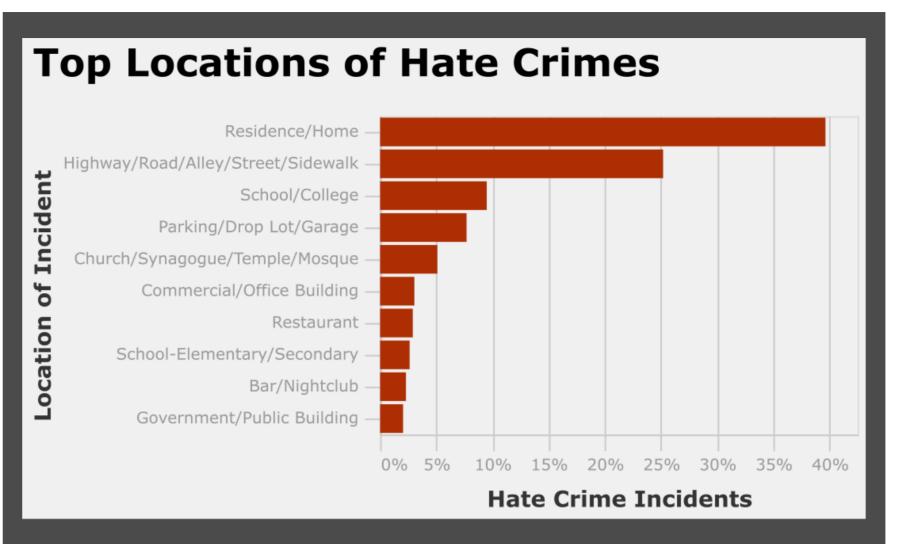


Across all years\*, there appear to be certain periods with more or less hate crimes. Most noticeably, the period around Halloween (October 31st) sees dramatically more hate crimes than the average day. Conversely, days on or around Christmas Eve (December 24th), see a general decline in hate crimes.

\*The year 2001 has been removed due to surges in hate crimes following September 11th, 2001 that do not reflect general seasonal trends.

#### Where



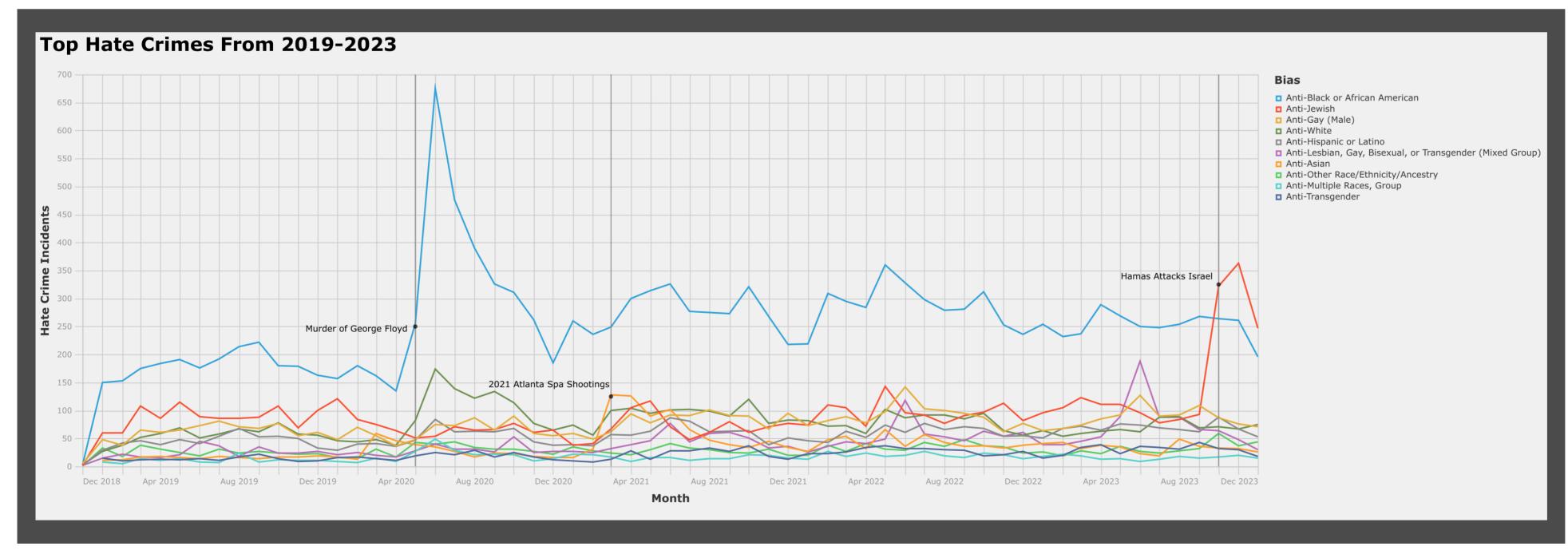


There are two aspects to the "where" of hate crimes — state and location.

New Jersey has the most hate crimes per capita of the 50 states. Interestingly, New Jersey is the most densely-populated state, suggesting a possible association between population density and hate crimes.

Across all states, almost 40% of hate crimes are committed in a residence. Around 25% are committed on roads, and nearly 10% are committed at educational institutions.

# **Why**



One of the key pieces of hate crimes is the "bias" that motivated the crime. In the past 5 years, Anti-Black or African American crime has been the most prevalent bias in hate crimes, being surpassed only by Anti-Jewish crime following the October 7th, 2023 attacks on Israel and the ensuing war in Gaza.

Many of the noticeable spikes for different biases can be connected to various sociopolitical events — the spike in anti-Asian crime around the 2021 Atlanta Spa Shootings, the massive surge in anti-Black crime following George Floyd's murder, and consistent spikes for anti-LGBT crime in June (Pride Month).