

Hate crimes



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Number due Hate Crime Summary Hate crime is a conventional offense with an element of either racial, religious, national origin or disability bias by the perpetrator against a person or a property (FBI “ Combating Hate Crimes”). The Federal law is more limited than other state statutes because it justifies a hate crime for FBI investigation by use of force or threat of force. For instance, a person who is prohibited from engaging in a particular activity based on either their national origin, religion or disability is considered a hate crime victim. FBI investigations such as housing discrimination primarily due to force or threats of force by noose instances lead to a violation of the Fair Housing Statute. Other standard investigations by the FBI include religious bias in the form of religious structure vandalism or damage and election crimes in the form of prohibiting one from voting due to religious, race, color, or disability (FBI “ Overview”). The FBI has developed the Cold Case initiative that looks into and identifies unsolved cases that they act on to find answers and impart justice on behalf of the victims and their families. The FBI task force has also partnered with civil society, community groups, non-governmental organizations, and the local, state and county statute enforcement agencies to implement the task of investigating and execution effectively. The partnerships set the ground for training workshops and dialogue for awareness creation on hate crime. Such a platform is key to confidence building so that individuals can learn to report cases of hate crime to the FBI.

The FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) compiles hate crime data submitted voluntarily by about 17000 law enforcement agencies across the United States. Their personnel is properly trained to ensure authenticity if they collect and send to the FBI. Statistics shows a decrease in hate crime

related offenses from 7722 in 2006 to 6624 in 2007. In 2007, out of the 6624, only three were multiple-bias incidents while the remaining 6621 being single-bias incidents. These included 50.8% racial bias, 18% religious bias, 17% sexual oriented bias and 13.2% ethnic or racial bias (FBI “ Overview”). From statistics, intimidation was the leading type of hate crime with 47% followed by simple assaults and aggravated assaults with 31% and 26.9 respectively. About 81% of hate crimes against property involved destruction, damage or vandalism as followed by 18.6% involving burglary thefts, bribery and counterfeiting. Hate incidents could be single or multiple biases. The victim may be able to identify the perpetrator of a hate crime on them. The 2007 statistics showed that, of 9965 offenders 62.9% were white, 20.8% were black, and 9.8% unknown. 35.9 of the offences were near homes, 18.9% of public streets, highways, or roads, 11% at school, 6% in parking lots or garages and 4% in religious settings (FBI “ Combating Hate Crimes”).

From the analysis of the ‘ I Survived My Hate Crime video (FBI), the victim felt threatened, intimidated, and helpless. The county police department did not assist her in any way. It is evident that the FBI needs to conduct more seminars on awareness creation. These trainings should target all stakeholders and clarify on common misconceptions, assumptions, and beliefs about the FBI. Finally, when the victim was able to break all the assumptions and get in touch with the FBI, she was assisted right away. She is now happy with her family, and she is will to reach out to other people with who have had a similar fate. Thus, everyone should recognize how important it is to get in touch with FBI to get information and assistance in case of a suspected hate crime.

<https://assignbuster.com/hate-crimes/>

Works Cited

FBI. Combating Hate Crimes. N. p., 2015. Web. 12 Apr. 2015.

FBI. I Survived My Hate Crime. N. p., 2015. Web. 12 Apr. 2015.

FBI. “ Overview”. N. p., 2015. Web. 12 Apr. 2015.