



The Consequences and Impacts of Hate Crime and Post-Victimization Experiences

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Introduction & Background

Recently the evolving research centered around understanding the experiences of hate crime victims in America has brought attention to the transparent relationship between hate crime victimization and a range of potential negative mental and physical outcomes. Existing research, although highly impactful, has been limited in the sense that it is solely correlational.

The intention of this study is to address this gap in research and knowledge, by:

Assessing within-individual change using repeated measures over time

- The current study presents results from the first wave of pilot data from this study, the Longitudinal Hate Crime Victimization Survey (LHCVS)
- Collection & examination of this data is the essential first step in the two-wave design
- Analysis of the data from the initial survey will be used to address and assess the relationship between outgroup attitudes, ingroup identification, and help-seeking patterns among individuals who have experienced hate crime victimization.

Advancing this research is critical to the ability of empirically examining; 1) repeat victim patterns, 2) how prior victimization, might impact future outcomes, 3) ways in which differential post-victim experiences might structure responses to future victimization.

Methods

To extend this field of knowledge beyond a correlational basis, this study seeks to address this gap in research by assessing the within-individual change using repeated measures over time.

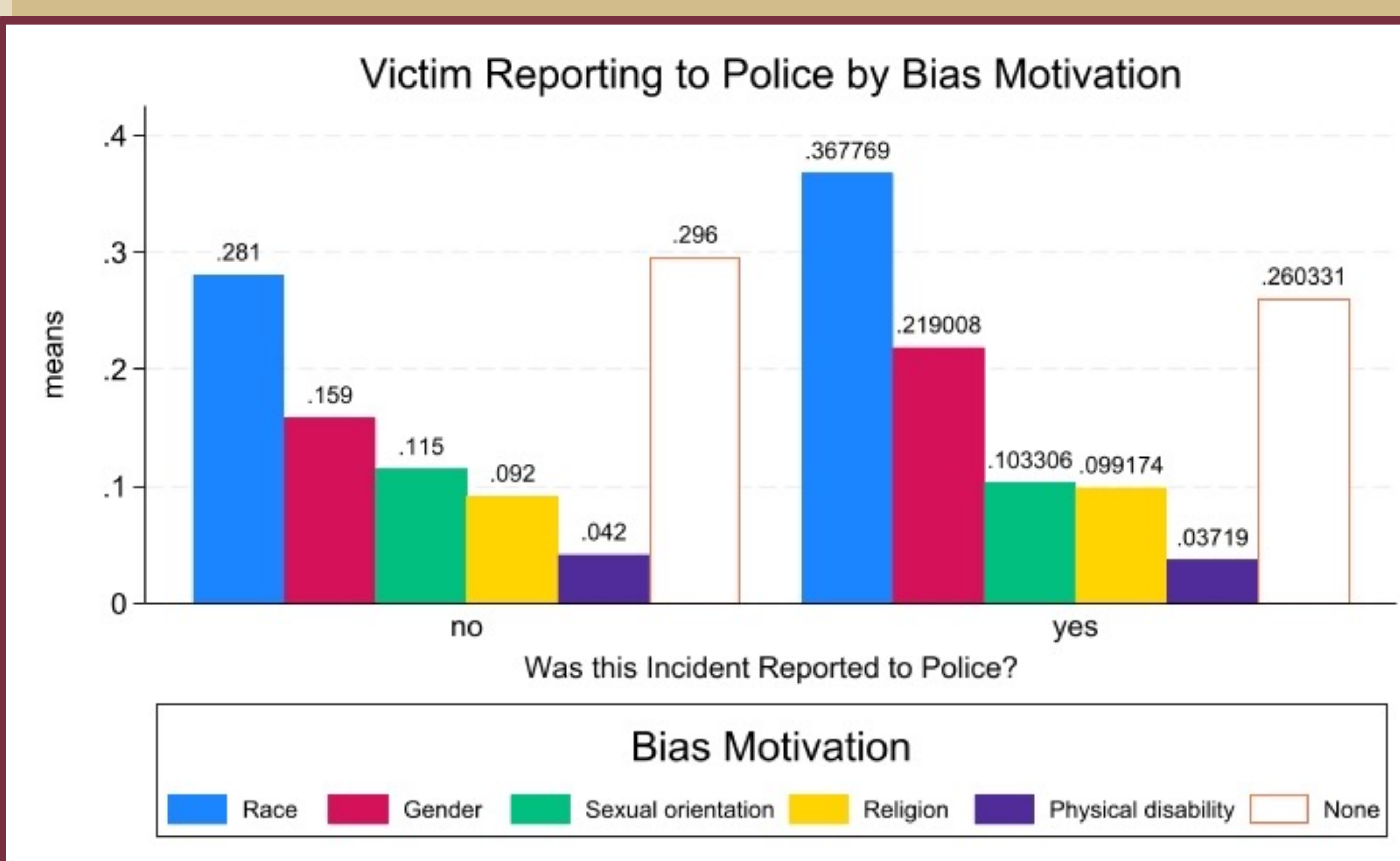
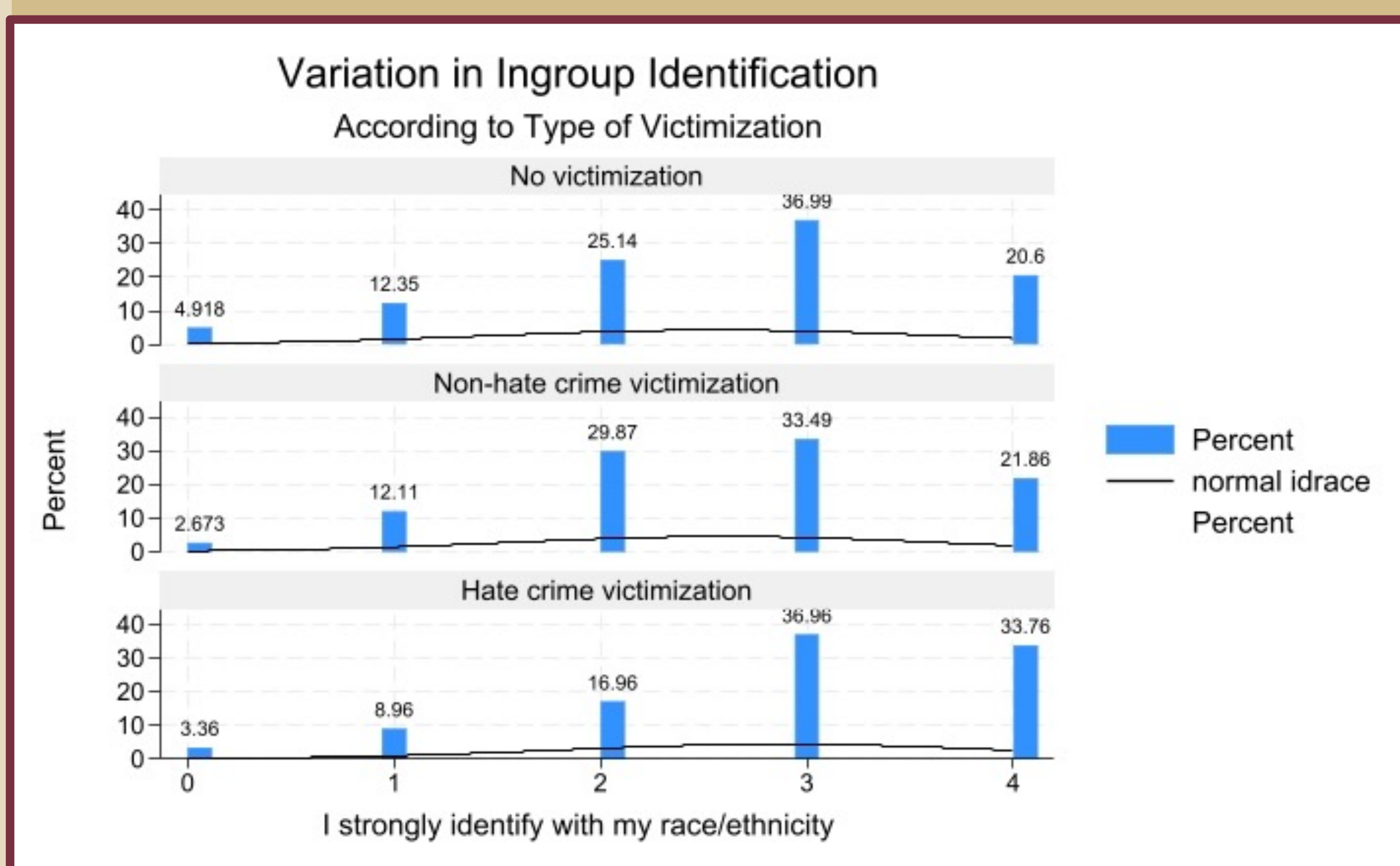
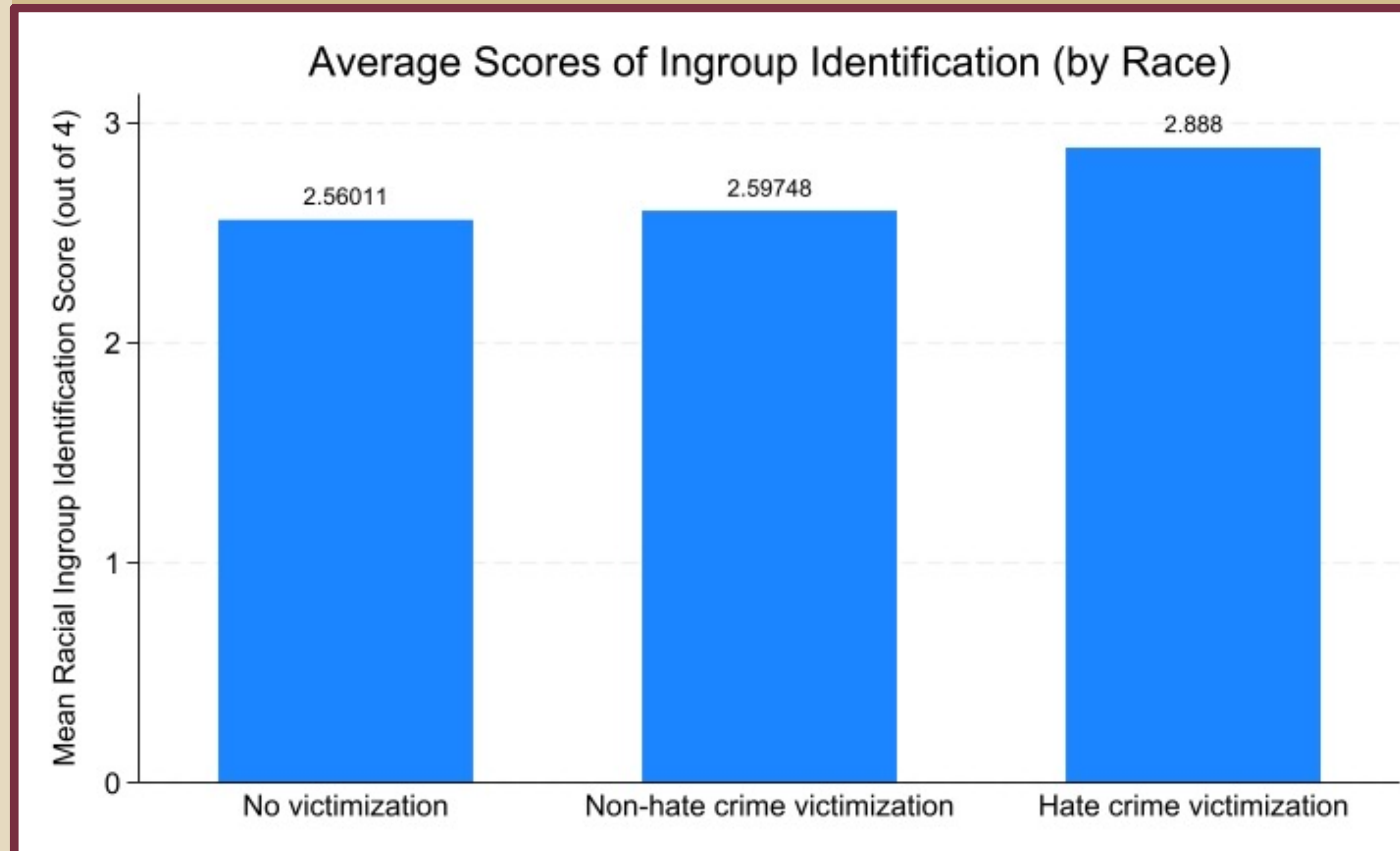
The current study presents results from the first wave of pilot data from this study, the Longitudinal Hate Crime Victimization Survey (LHCVS).

- The two-wave design is critical to the study, as it intends to examine and document within-person variation and provide sufficient evidence of change.
- Analysis of the data from the initial survey will be used to address and assess the relationship between outgroup attitudes, ingroup identification, and help-seeking patterns among individuals who have experienced hate crime victimization

While there are limitations embedded in utilizing a survey methodology, such as the potential for recall response bias, there are also benefits to the format of this study including the ability to gauge the proportion of Hate Crime Victimization that is not reported to police.

- The upcoming re-administration of the survey implemented in the study to the same initial participants will aid in assessing the potential for temporal variation in Hate Crime Victims and Post-Victimization Experiences.

Data & Figures



Results

In this first wave of pilot data, there were n= 3,092 respondents. From which, 41% of respondents reported being victim of something, with some reporting experiencing up to 6+ victimization types. From these victimizations, 20% were reported to police. Findings regarding mental health outcomes from this data, suggest that while overall levels of PTSD from respondents in this survey is relatively low, rates of PTSD post-victimization are higher in hate crime victims than that of non-hate crime victims. This is also true for respondents, "fear of crime". Levels of depression, anxiety, and anger were higher for hate crime victims as well. Additionally, respondents reported levels of self-esteem were lowest among those victim of a hate crime. From the proportion of respondents in the survey reporting victimization, roughly 43% reported the presence of discrimination in their victimization.

Although most respondents (94.77%) selected that they did not utilize help services alternative from the Police, of respondents who reported an alternative help-seeking route, there is a presence of variation among help-seeking patterns and ingroup identification victimization groups, as displayed in the bar graph to the left.

Discussion/ Future Directions

Future directions of this research will further address the ways in which differential post-victimization experiences may be implicit in responses and outcomes to future victimization.

- The data represented here is derived from wave 1 of this Longitudinal survey.
- Wave 2 will involve readministering the survey to the initial respondents and then examining the provided data to examine change and repeat victim patterns.
- In conducting this research, this study is the first to examine the potential for temporal variations in the impacts of individual experiences with bias and hate crime victimization
- Another limitation of this data, is that a large proportion of respondents reported no victimization, which may have implications in appropriately addressing the proportion of hate crime victimization occurring.
- Considering this data is derived from a self-report survey, findings may be limited in representing the proportion of hate crime, however, a strength of this methodology is anonymity and individuals' ability to share their experiences.

References

