



Hate Crime and Typology: a Comprehensive Database for Federal Hate Crime Offenders



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Introduction and Background

Hate crimes, or bias-motivated crimes, have been on the rise for the last decade.

Offense Biases -

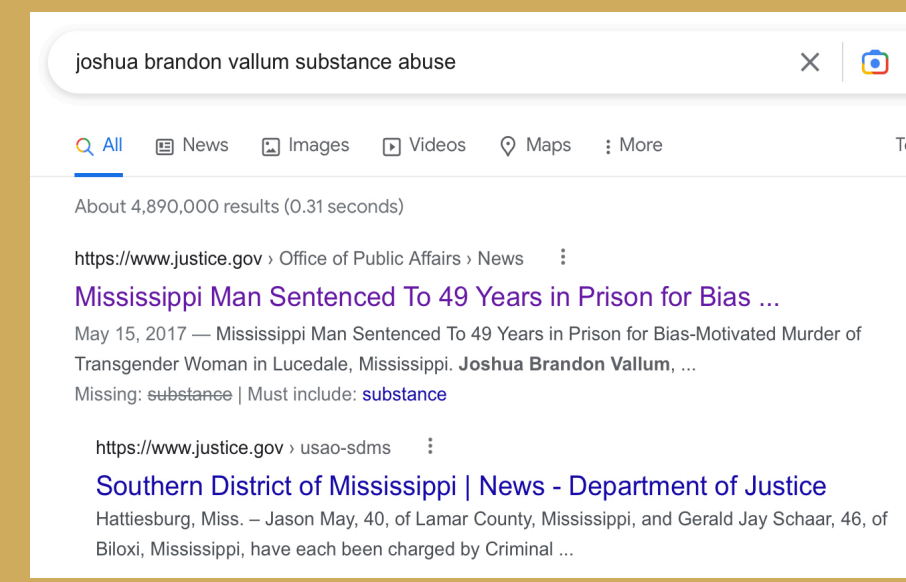
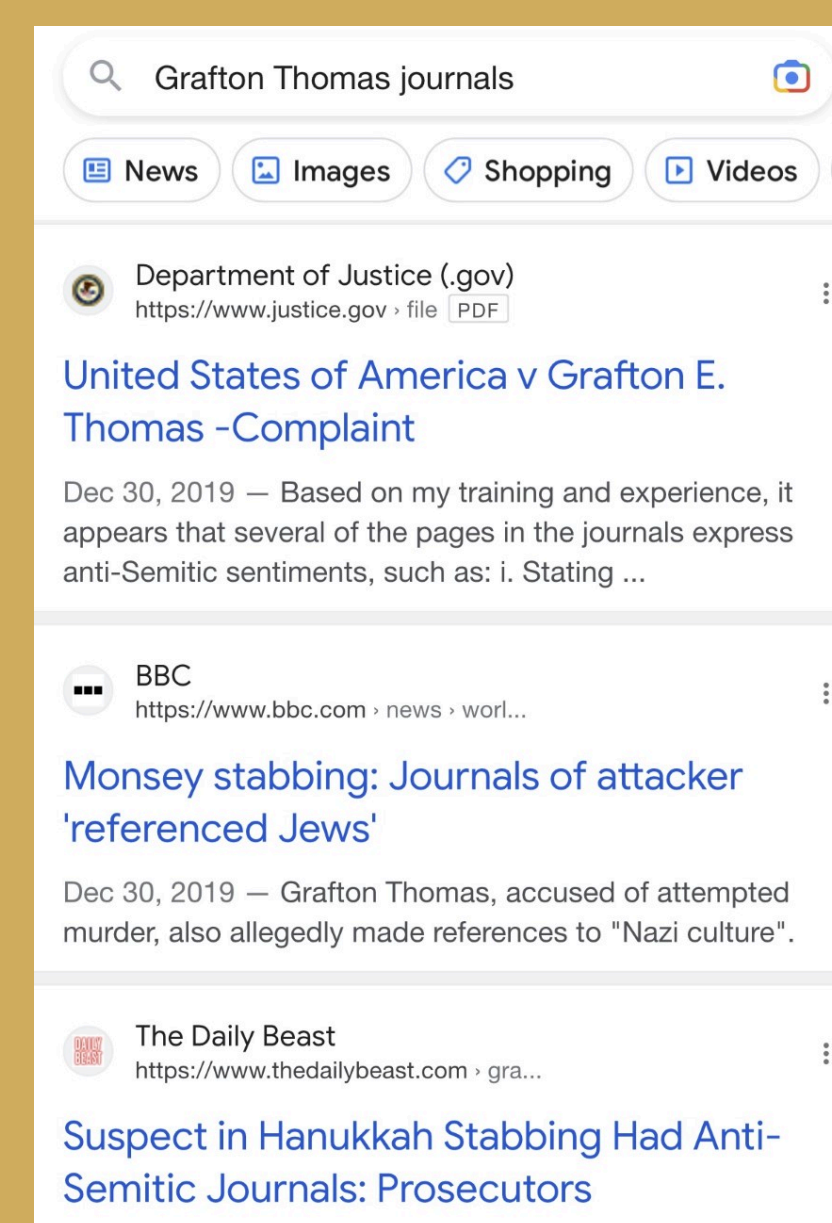
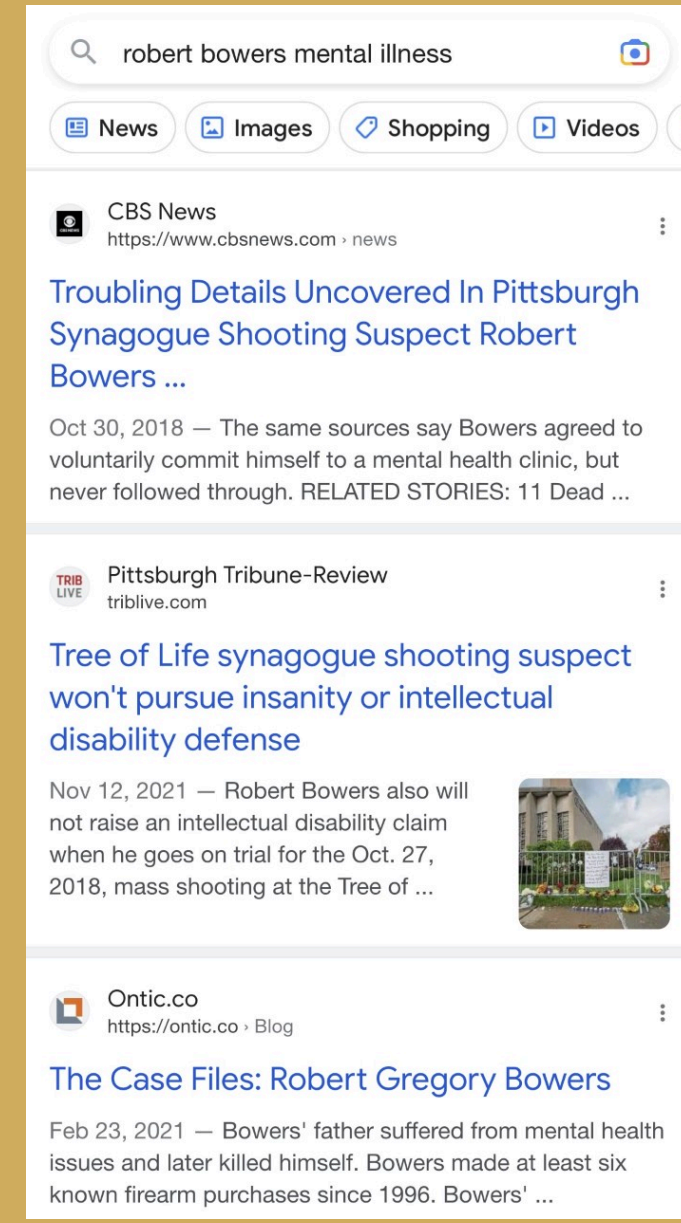
- race ethnicity
- Religion
- Disability
- sexual orientation



Since hate crimes are carried with the intention of sending a broader message to the targeted population, like terrorism, scholars have established these two criminal acts share a common ground. Given this overlap, this project argues that relevant insight into hate crime offending can be obtained by applying current methods used in terrorism research to serious bias-motivated crimes, mainly to those that are excessively brutal in nature (e.g. Dylann Roof), which existing empirical research, despite the grave consequences hate crimes have had in the U.S., has largely neglected. The present project recognizes the need for an updated typology—or category of crimes with comparable characteristics that separates them from other crimes. It is important to note that the existing typologies don't account for newer developments in the world such as tech-based crime types.

The existing typologies are-

- Thrill-seeking
- Defensive
- Mission
- Retaliatory



Methods

The first step in this research study is to compile a list of all federal hate crime perpetrators from 2009-2022. This list of offenders will be identified by hate crime press releases from the Department of Justice.

Data will be collected from open-source search engines to be organized in a table of extensive variables about the hate crime offense, the offender, and victim demographics. Once all of the cases are coded there will be a reliability check to finalize the coding and resolve any inconsistencies. Cases with limited information available will later be coded after sending records requests in the future.

Primary Fields of Research-

- Primary perpetrator offense
- Background Information
 - Mental Illness
 - Substance Abuse
 - Victimization
 - Red Flags
 - Hate Group Affiliation



○ Victim type

The research team can identify various pathways into hate crime offending by using logical minimization of a truth table where the rows represent all possible combinations of the conditions included in the study. Then the research team will examine the consistency and coverage of each pathway. Conditions will be considered necessary for an outcome if there is a consistency score of 0.9 or higher. Finally this research will help to update a typology for hate crime offenders. When originally collecting the data the research team will categorize each hate crime offender by the existing typology.



Case Study

We found here that the date of the crime is February 22, 2017. The location is specified to be in the state of Kansas at 'Austin's Grill and Bar'. Next, we find in this release the nature of the crime which was anti-immigrant bias specifically aimed towards people of south Asian and middle eastern descent. Here, we can also find information about the type of crime and the weapons used. It is specified that Purinton used a semi-automatic pistol/ firearm to shoot at least eight bullets which hit the victims. He then fired another bullet at a man who chased Purinton down after the crime. There are some important case details that we look for such as the state and federal level outcomes for the court proceedings, both of which are present. A few simple google searches and news dives revealed that he held many menial, inconsistent jobs. We also found some articles that alleged he has PTSD from military service. He also had a history of alcohol abuse. A major red flag on his case is that he owned many firearms which caused significant concern for the neighbors. For this particular case, we see that Adam Purinton fits under both retaliatory and mission.

1	Offender_Name	Exact Date	City	County	State	Zip	Offender_Age	Offender_Race	Offender_Gender	Bias Motivation	Other Motivation
2	First and last	Enter as MM/DD/YYYY	City name	County name	State Name	5 digit number	Numeric (at time of offense)	Primary race/ethnicity	Male, female, gender-nonconform ng, etc.	Racial, Religious, Sexual Orientation, etc.	Other Motivation T (e.g., non-bi second bias)
36	Daniel Delbert Dorson	12/08/2018	Lynnwood	Snohomish	Washington	98087	24	White	Male	Racial, white sup NA	
37	Colton Donner										
38	Lee Mouat	06/06/2020	Monroe	Monroe	Michigan	48162	42	White	Male	Racial, Anti-Blac	None found
39	Nolan Levi Strauss	12/21/2019	Ontario	Malheur	Oregon	97914	25	White	Male	Racial, Anti-Blac	
40	Ronald Wyatt	7/23/2019	Taylor	Wayne	Michigan	48180	21	White	Male	Racial, Anti-Blac N/A	
41	Ole Hougen	07/05/2020	San Francisco	Santa Cruz	California	95060	43	White	Male	Racial, Anti-Blac Unknown	
42	Shepherd Hoehn	6/18/2020	Lawrence	Marion	Indiana	46235	50	White	Male	Racial, Anti-Blac N/A	
43	Nicholas J. Proffitt	04/24/2020	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau	Missouri	63701	42	White	Male	Religious, Anti-Is None found	
44	Patrick Wood Crusius	8/3/2019	El Paso	El Paso	Texas	79925	21	White	Male		
45	Stephen Lyle Orback	05/12/2019 - 07/	Baltimore	Baltimore	Maryland	21117	64		Male	Religious, Anti-S Unknown	
46	Grafton Thomas	12/28/2019	Monsey	Rockland	New York	10952	37	Black	Male	Religious, Anti-S Unknown	
47	Richard Holzer	11/01/2019	Pueblo	Pueblo	Colorado	81003	27	White	Male	Religious, Anti-S Unknown	
48	Stuart Kurt Rollins	11/27/2019	Barre City	Washington	Vermont	05641	58	White	Male	Racial, Anti-Hisp Anti-Immigr	
49	Graham Williamson	10/24/2017	Seminary	Covington	Mississippi	39479	36	White	Male	Racial, Anti-Blac Unknown	
50	Louie Bernard Revette	10/24/2017	Seminary	Covington	Mississippi	39479	36	White	Male	Racial, Anti-Blac Unknown	
51	Holden James Matthews	03/26/2019-04/0	Port Barne, Opelk	St. Landry Parish	Louisiana	70577, 70570, 7	21	White	Male	Racial, Anti-Blac Potential, R	
52	John T. Earnest	04/27/2019	Poway	Orange	California	92064		White	Male	Religious, Anti-S Unknown	
53	Benjamin Jaramillo Hernandez	09/14/2018 - 09/	Eugene	Lane	Oregon	97401	69	Hispanic	Male	Religious, Unspe Unknown	
54	Alan D. Covington	11/27/2018	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	Utah	84115	50	Black	Male	Racial, Anti-Hisp Unknown	
55	Damon M. Joseph - Abdullah Ali Yus	12/07/2018	Toledo	Lucas	Ohio	43528	21	White	Male	Religious, Anti-S Religious, M	
56	Gregory A. Bush	10/24/2018	Jeffersontown	Jefferson	Kentucky	40299	51	White	Male	Racial, Anti-Blac None	
57	Jaron N. Purham	04/02/2018	Burlington	Des Moines	Iowa	Unknown	25	Black	Male	Anti-LGBT	None found
58	Robert Bowers	10/27/2018	Pittsburg	Allegheny	Pennsylvania	15084	46	White	Male	Religious, Anti-S None	
59	Joel Kurzynski										
60	Chadwick Grubbs										

Purpose and Impact

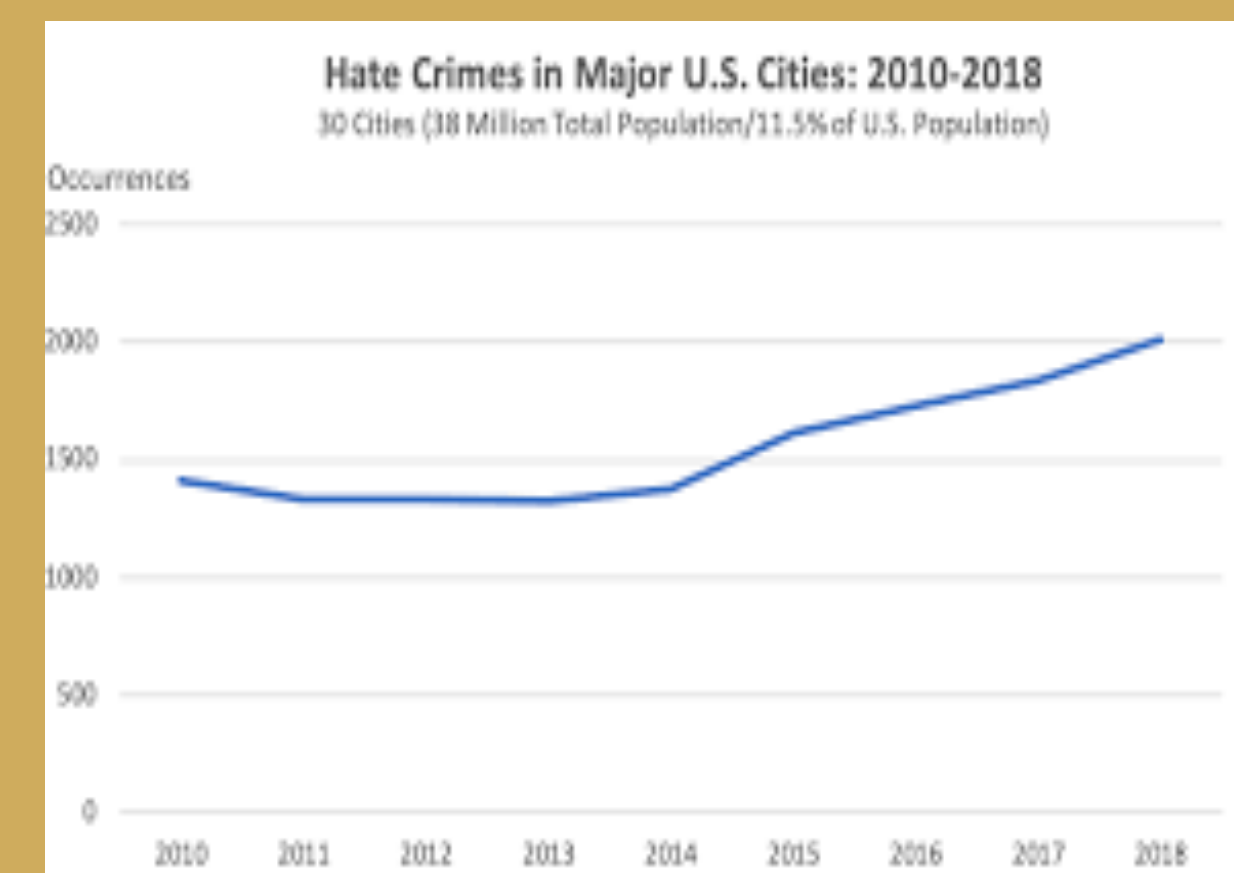
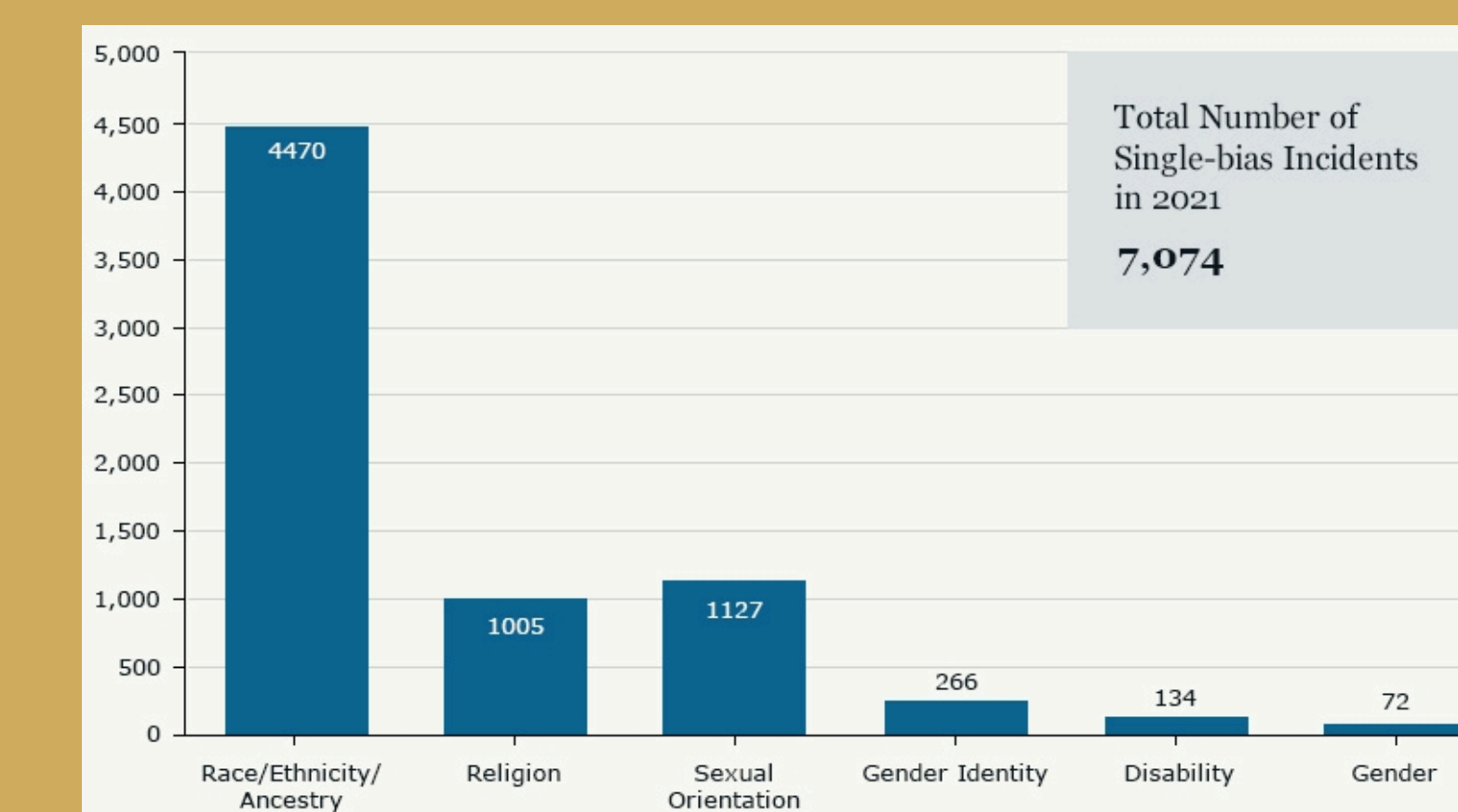
This research project is a direct response to public demand since violent hate crimes have been occurring at an increasing and concerning rate. The first is to compile a thorough database of federal hate crime offenders in order to assess key individual and situational characteristics of all hate crime offenders in the US from 2009-2022. The second purpose of this study is to use the information found in the creation of a database to create a typology of federal hate crime offenders and a characterization of various pathways into offending. This is the first empirical research study to focus on federally charged hate crime offenders since the federal hate crime statute was made.

This will help to-

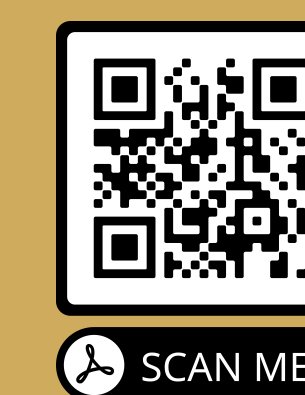
- Assessment of Risk Factors
- Prediction for Future Hate Crimes
- Prevention for Offender Pathways
- Response for Future Victims
- Policy Change for Improvement of Crime Rate
- Research Toolkit for Scholars Studying Hate Crime



Focusing on the background factors associated with hate crime violence will allow for the development of initiatives to mitigate individual pathways into serious hate crime perpetration. The new and updated typology can be used as a tool for investigators in law enforcement personnel to be better prepared.



References



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Limitations and Considerations

- **Almost exclusive reliance on open-source data collection:** this means that we use only the information and resources that are readily available to us. The problem with this data collection is that of hidden evidence. Because some cases and offenders may garner more attention than others, there will be more emphasis on reporting for those high-profile cases.
- **Data fields that are difficult to fill out:** the most difficult fields have to do with offender backgrounds such as mental health and trauma that may never be reported on record.
- **The dark figure of crime:** while we may be analyzing hate crime offenders that are recognized specifically at the federal level, there is good reason to assume that many hate crimes may never have been reported or even identified.

At this time period, we do not have sufficient information to establish any real analysis on the relationship between the offender's background and their likelihood/ ability to commit crime.