

Kennesaw State University

DigitalCommons@Kennesaw State University

Symposium of Student Scholars

Hate Crime

Rachael Kimani

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu/undergradsymposiumksu>

Kimani, Rachael, "Hate Crime" (2022). *Symposium of Student Scholars*. 22.

<https://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu/undergradsymposiumksu/Fall2022/presentations/22>

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by the Office of Undergraduate Research at DigitalCommons@Kennesaw State University. It has been accepted for inclusion in Symposium of Student Scholars by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Kennesaw State University. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@kennesaw.edu.

Abstract Modification

The rate of hate crimes in the United States of America has been growing at an unprecedented rate. This rise in hate crimes results from the dislike towards a certain group, as crimes are committed based on the victim's actual or perceived ethnicity, religion, nationality, sexual orientation, gender, or physical or mental disability. These crimes cause hysteria in the community, breeding a stereotype that results in the segregation of the victimized group. The trends reveal that white males are more susceptible to perpetrating these offenses. Therefore, this research was done to clarify and comprehend who commits hate crimes and their motivation between 2019 and 2020. This timeframe was chosen because of the prevalence of white supremacy and the skyrocketing hate crime statistics in the US compared to 2014. The data used in this research was obtained from the Uniform Crime Report On Hate Crime Statistics, 2020, imported and variables cleaned using SPSS. The overall purpose of the quantitative research is to divulge trends and connections as the highest hate crimes are orchestrated by white males against other –non-white races. The collected data will account for participant group differences based on the regions where the offenses were dominant, the offender races, the type of offenses committed, the bias description, and victim types (whether they were attacked individually or collectively). The conclusions are expected to show the high trends are partly due to misaligned reporting, poor data collection, and lack of accountability from perpetrators. The findings of this research are meant to prompt further research into the core reason for the prevalence of hate crimes against particular groups (based on gender, religion, ethnicity, and disability) and ways to curb this discrimination. Also, the findings are meant to help policymakers allocate resources to alleviation strategies.