

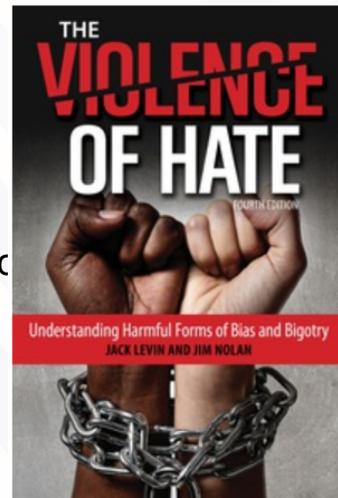
Circle Up: On the topic of hate crime

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Three main topics

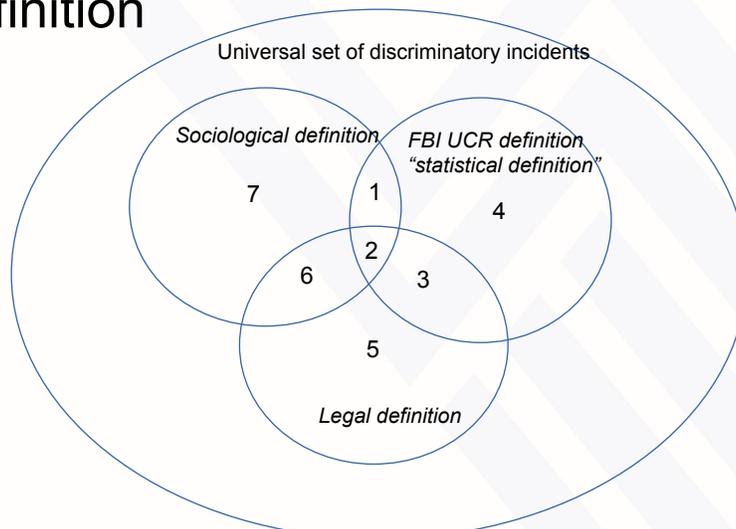
- Variety of hate crimes and incidents
- Hate crime offenders
- Sociological (not psychological) roots of hate c



How do terms take on meaning?

- Process of *intension* and *extension*.
 - Intension – defining the term in order to single it out.
 - Extension – marking off things that do and do not fit the definition.
- Example of the term “river.” The term river must..” serve to designate the Rhone, the Rhine, the Mississippi, the Hudson... in spite of their varieties of place, length, quality of water...and not to suggest ocean, currents, ponds, or brooks.”

Intension: Varieties of hate crimes by definition

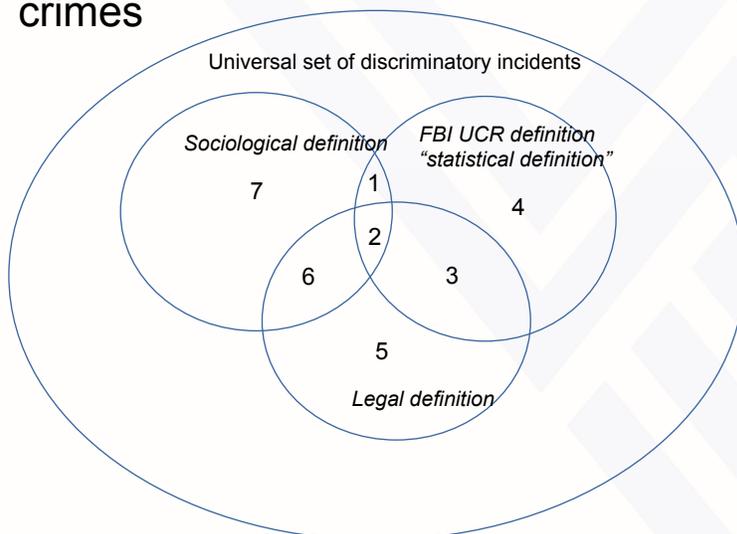


3 general definitions

- **FBI UCR Statistical Definition:** "...criminal offenses that were motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity, and were committed against persons, property, or society" (FBI, 2015).
- **Criminal Statute:** If any person does by force or threat of force, willfully *injure, intimidate...* or oppress or threaten any other person...because of such other person's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, political affiliation or sex, he or she shall be guilty of a felony...
- **Sociological Definition:** Hate crime...involves acts of violence and intimidation, usually directed toward already stigmatized and marginalized groups. As such, it is a mechanism of power and oppression, intended to reaffirm the precarious hierarchies that characterize a given social order...



Extension: Separating and distinguishing varieties of hate crimes



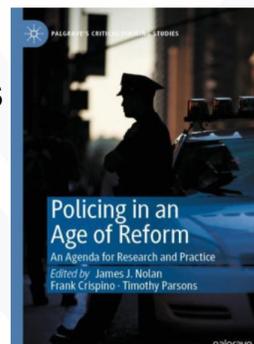
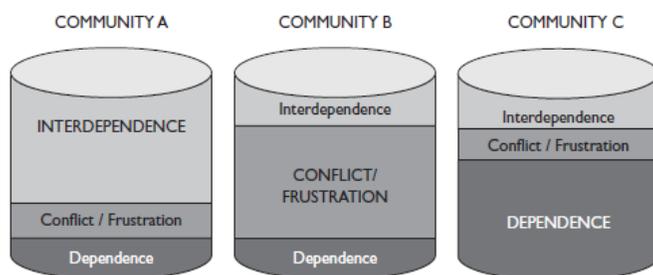
- 1 – Bias-motivated assault against marginalized group (LGBTQ) not covered by state criminal code.
- 2 – Racially motivated murders by Dylann Roof in South Carolina
- 3 – Racial motivated assault committed by a racial minority. (*Wisconsin v Mitchell*)
- 4 – Bias motivated assault against a heterosexual in state where sexual orientation not covered in criminal code.
- 5 – Assault on police officers where Blue Lives Matter laws apply
- 6 – Racial discrimination in housing – violation of civil rights codes
- 7 – Racial profiling by police; violence against women by men; sexual assault on college campuses



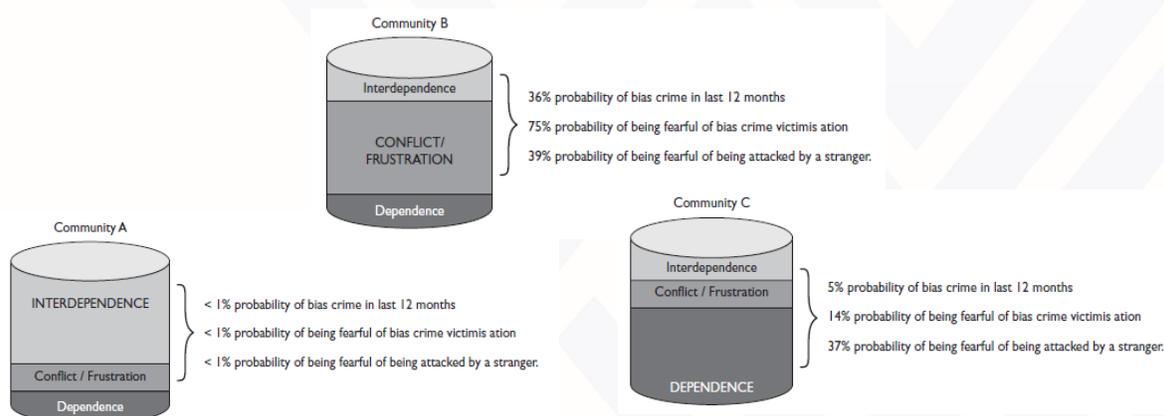
Hate crime offenders

- Thrill Seekers - for bonding and psychological thrill
 - Defensive Offenders – protecting way of life
 - Mission Offenders – Dedicate life to rid world of “other”
-
- Sympathizers (timid bigots)
 - Spectators

Sociological roots – community dynamics and community “atmosphere”



Community dynamics and risk of hate violence



Summary

- There are varieties of hate crimes for many purposes, including statistics gathering, criminal prosecution, and social policy. Overtime and through the process of *intension* and *extension* these will become clearer.
- There are different types of hate crime offenders. After 9/11 and in rural areas hate crime offenders more likely **defensive** type.
- Sympathizers and spectators allow hate crimes to occur. Prevention sometimes means to mobilize spectators to act.
- In addition to psychological reasons for bias and prejudice, *community dynamics* is a way to understand how local context can contribute to the risk of hate violence. Changing the context can be a key strategy for prevention.