Bias Victimization and Help-Seeking among Latino Adults
Results from Three Communities in the U.S.
February 25, 2020

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• CVR is a one-stop resource for victim service providers and researchers to connect and share knowledge

  ✓ User-friendly website
  ✓ Library of victim research
  ✓ Directory of researchers
  ✓ Free research TA
  ✓ State-of-the-field syntheses
  ✓ Fellowships, podcasts & more

• Partnership of researchers and practitioners

Presenters

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Carlos A. Cuevas, Amy Farrell, Jesenia Robles

Supported by National Institute of Justice Grant 2016-V3-GX-001. Points of view in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. DOJ

Change in Reported Hate Crime 2014-2018

▼30%

Overall Hate Crime Increase

▼62%

Anti-Latino Hate Crime Increase
Survey Background

- While significant strides have been made in victimization research among immigrant and non-immigrant Latinos, the investigation of bias victimization events and bias crime (i.e. hate crime) within this population remains largely absent.
- Hate crimes are personal
  - Harm directed at person over immutable characteristics and they send a message aimed to strike fear
  - Therefore, victims are unlikely to report

Latino Context

1. Hostile environment may increase the risk for Latinos to be victims of bias events and bias crimes
2. Bias may be based on perceived or real status as a Latino or immigrant
3. Latino crime victims are less likely to seek help from formal sources.
4. Immigrant communities may be less likely to seek social services due to fears about immigration status
Hate Crime Trends Across the US

45 states and the District of Columbia have passed legislation addressing hate or bias motivated crime
- Our sites are located in states with legislation

UCR 2016 Data
- 4,229 single-bias hate crime offenses were motivated by race/ethnicity
- 10.6% anti-Hispanic or Latino Bias

Reported Hate Crime incidents by race/ethnicity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>3.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*per 100,000

States with darker shades of red have higher rates of hate crime reports. There was no official data for Hawaii

Research Questions

- What is the nature and pattern of bias motivated victimization among immigrant and non-immigrant Latinos from a community-based sample?
- How often and in what ways do Latino victims who experience bias motivated victimization report their victimization and/or seek help through formal and informal mechanisms?
- What factors are associated with whether individuals seek formal and informal help.
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

San Diego
- Population of over 1-2 million
- Is 34 percent Latino, 26 percent foreign born

Boston
- Population under 1 million
- Is 10 percent Hispanic or Latino, 48 percent foreign born

Houston
- Population of over 1-2 million
- Is 44 percent Hispanic or Latino, 28 percent are foreign born

Survey Methodology

This research seeks to understand the nature and pattern of bias motivated victimization among Latinos, with particular emphasis on understanding bias motivated crimes against immigrants

Survey Collection
- Surveys were offered in both English and Spanish
- 2 conditions: in person on a tablet with administrator, or on participant device
- Participant received $30 gift card compensation for their time

Community Based Surveys
- Gaining trust and establishing rapport
- Bilingual and Latino staff

Sampling Strategy
- Community agency or service providers
- Hispanic/Latinx related events
- Other targeted sampling locations that are Hispanic/Latinx dominant areas

Wave 1 Data Completion
- Completed in March 2019
- All three sites had approximately 300 participants
The sample was about equal in three main categories: language, immigration status, and gender.

**Overview of Sample (N=910)**

- **Language & Immigration Status**
  - English: 54%
  - Spanish: 45%
  - Immigrant: 43%
  - Non-Immigrant: 56%

- **Gender**
  - 52% Female

Average participant age was 36
Instances of Bias Victimization

Any bias or hate crime in **lifetime**

\[\downarrow 53\%\]

Any bias or hate crime in **past year**

\[\downarrow 25\%\]

Instances of Non-Criminal Bias Events

Any non-criminal bias event in **lifetime**

\[\downarrow 50\%\]

Any non-criminal bias event in **past year**

\[\downarrow 24\%\]
Instances of NCBs by Crime Type

Lifetime Non-Criminal Bias Experiences (N=910)

- Racial slurs: 32%
- Immigrant Status Perception: 30%
- Work Discrimination: 22%
- Police Discrimination: 22%
- Store Discrimination: 25%

Instances of Hate Crime

Any hate crime in lifetime ▼28%

Any hate crime in past year ▼10%
Differences by Gender

Bias Victimization by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lifetime</th>
<th>Past Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCBs by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lifetime</th>
<th>Past Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hate Crime by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lifetime</th>
<th>Past Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<.05

Differences by Site

Bias Victimization By Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lifetime</th>
<th>Past year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S, H</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-Criminal Bias Events By Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lifetime</th>
<th>Past year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>55%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S, H</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hate Crime By Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lifetime</th>
<th>Past year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>30%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S, B</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B, S, H= statistically significant from other sites
Differences by Immigrant Status

Bias Victimization By Immigrant Status

NCBs By Immigrant Status

Hate Crime By Immigrant Status

Top Instances of Victimization by Site

Police Discrimination

Racial Slurs

Immigrant Status Perception

Store Discrimination

* p < .05
Top Instances of Victimization by Documentation (n=495)

- **Police Discrimination**
  - Documented: 17%
  - Undocumented: 13%

- **Racial Slurs**
  - Documented: 26%
  - Undocumented: 21%

- **Immigrant Status Perception**
  - Documented: 29%
  - Undocumented: 28%

- **Store Discrimination**
  - Documented: 19%
  - Undocumented: 24%

HELP-SEEKING

Help-seeking is a process that includes defining the problem, deciding to seek help, and selecting a source of support.

- Impacted by: individual, interpersonal, and sociocultural factors

**FORMAL SOURCES**
- Police
- Medical Centers
- Attorney
- Counselor

**INFORMAL SOURCES**
- Family
- Friends
- Partners
HELP-SEEKING SAMPLE

1. Must have experienced at least one bias event or hate crime
2. Selected their most severe victimization to answer if they sought help
3. Asked why they did or didn't seek help + follow up questions

N=314

RATE OF HELP-SEEKING

Most Severe Incident: 77% Non-Criminal Bias / 23% Hate Crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OVERALL</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sought Help: 71%</td>
<td>Formal: 18.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didn't Seek Help: 29%</td>
<td>Informal: 67.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HELP-SEEKING - SOUGHT ANY HELP

1. Experiencing a Hate Crime
   121% increase in the odds

2. Experiencing Lifetime Victimization
   104% increase in the odds

3. Latino Orientation
   64% increase in the odds

HELP-SEEKING - FORMAL

1. Non-Criminal Bias
   19% decrease in the odds

2. Hate Crime
   257% increase in the odds

3. Lifetime Victimization
   234% increase in the odds

4. Age
   3% increase in the odds

5. Socio-Economic Status
   59% decrease in the odds

6. San Diego
   159% increase in the odds

7. Boston
   139% increase in the odds
HELP-SEEKING - INFORMAL

Key Findings

- Bias victimization findings are consistent with previous work
- NCVS (2012) - 51% bias crime victims perceived their victimization was due to ethnicity
- Higher victimization rates for documented individuals
- Lifetime Victimization increases likelihood of help-seeking when people experience a bias victimization (hate crime or non-crime bias)
- Community variation
Implications

- It’s not an immigrant problem, it’s a community problem
- New recruitment strategies for hard to reach populations
  - Importance of having research staff that mirror your population of study
- Policy and Practice:
  - Accessibility of services
    - Importance of community-based liaisons to other services
  - Poly-victimization history
  - Increasing awareness and helping with identification of bias offenses

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH TEAM MEMBERS

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Thank You

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