

INTRODUCTION



"What if you asked me: Hey, are you sad that fifty pedophiles were killed today? No, I think that's great. I think that helps society...you know, the tragedy is that more of them didn't die." -Pastor Roger Jimenez when talking to his congregation about the Pulse nightclub shooting in 2016

Over the past four years, LGBTQ hate crimes have been been on the rise. Very little information exists on whether anti-LGBTQ legislation has an impact on the frequency and nature of hate crimes (Waters, Pham, Convery, Yacka-Bible, p.6).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

Hate crime data was compared to the amount of anti-LGBTQ that was proposed each year

Summary of research sent to representatives of he 15 states with the most LGBTQ hate crimes per capita in 2017

Representatives were asked to take a short survey regarding the research they were sent

CONCLUSIONS AND ANALYSIS

Correlative Research

Positive correlations in Virginia and Mississippi show a possible relationship between hate crimes and anti-LGBTQ legislation. However, neither state proves causation or a nationwide correlation. Due to limited data, many states were inconclusive. Historical events such as the Japanese-American internment during WW2 has a proven connection between legislation and hate crimes.

Action Research

Despite multiple requests, none of the representatives responded. Due to the lack of survey responses, it was not possible to gain insights on the opinions and plans of the representatives. The lack of responses outlines the difficulties constituents face when trying to drive change.



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Survey results were collected and analyzed

DATA AND FINDINGS

Pre-Existing Data

Number of LGBTQ Hate Crimes per Year



Figure 1: LGBTQ hate crimes recorded by the FBI from 2004-2017

Number of Anti-LGBTQ Bills Proposed per Year



Figure 2: Number of anti-LGBTQ bills proposed in the U.S. each year from 2004-2017

IMPLICATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

This research was unable to establish a nation correlation between LGBTQ hate crimes and anti-LGBTQ legislation, but this may be a result of a lack of data. More research is warranted, and there is a clear call to action.

According to this research, actions should include:

- Increasing the levels of hate crime reporting.
- Providing police departments with proper training.
- Holding police departments accountable for providing complete and accurate information on hate crimes.
- Continuing research on the relationship between LGBTQ hate crimes and anti-LGBTQ legislation.

It is unclear what the opinions of the representatives are on this issue. It is important to know how politicians plan to address hate crimes.

If this research were continued, the next steps would be: • Conduct more extensive follow-up to get survey responses and arrange

- interviews.
- Send more emails along with making phone calls and visiting representatives to gather more data.

LGBTQ Hate Crimes and Anti-LGBTQ Legislation Megan Garcia¹, Andrew Hernandez²

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 LGBTQ hate crimes: 15% of all hate crimes (FBI). 	3
 4.5% of the U.S. identifies as LGBTQ, meaning 	2
they are disproportionately targeted (Gallup).	Hate crimes
 LGBTQ hate crimes resulting in a homicide 	1 Hate
increased 86% in 2017 from 2016 (Waters, Pham,	
Convery, Yacka-Bible, p.6).	
 On average, 61% of hate crimes aren't reported to 	Figure 3
police (Matthew Shepard Foundation).	LGBTQ
 In 2015, only 5% of an estimated 250,000 hate 	2017. A
crimes were reported to the FBI (NAACP).	Hat
 Historical correlations exist between 	
anti-Japanese legislation and hate crimes	
(Rapoport).	SS
 Acceptance of the LGBTQ community has 	Hate crimes
decreased 4% since 2016 (GLAAD).	I

Figure 4: LGBTQ hate crimes vs. anti-LGBTQ legislation proposed the year before. A positive correlation was found in Virginia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS / REFERENCES

***Special thanks to Andrew Hernandez, Erin Angell, Deanna Chute, and Terri Czerwinski for helping make this project possible.

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3: LGBTQ hate crimes were compared with anti-Q legislation proposed in each state from 2004 to A positive correlation was found in Mississippi.

ate Crimes vs. Anti-LGBTQ Bills in Virginia 2004-2017

