PORTLAND UNITED AGAINST HATE: March 21,2020
CUMULATIVE REPORTHATEPDX UPDATE

Prepared by Andres Lopez, Ph.D. | 4/27/2020

Portland United Against Hate (PUAH) developed Report Hate PDX (RHPDX) in fall 2017 as an online reporting tool strategy designed to collect anonymous reporting of everyday experiences of hate across the metro area of Portland, Oregon. This report summarizes those incidents and contextualizes them in order to inform city governance, guide policy decisions, understand trends or clusters of hate and bias incidents and aid in developing upstream solutions to the epidemic of hate.

This report is broken out into four main data sections: who reported, space and time, incident and action taken. Each section provides details about the data and is compared with National FBI data [1] when available. The report concludes with a note on data collected during the COVID19 epidemic.

WHO REPORTED:
From July 27, 2018, when RHPDX began collecting public data, until March 31, 2020, a total of 329 incidents of hate were reported[2]. For context, the FBI reported that Oregon had 15 incidents of bias crimes reported in 2018. [3]

Of the incidents reported on RHPDX (n=242), 37% were targets of hate (n=90), 15% were witnesses (n=37), and the majority were "other" (48%, n=115). This last category consisted mostly of people reporting for friends, clients, and peers. People reporting hate came from all age groups, with those over 35 (53%, n=64) having a slightly higher reporting average (see Figure 1 below). Most reporters are women (43%, n=88), followed by men (38%, n=79), and about 19%(n=39) identify[4] as gender queer. (see Figure 2 below).

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[1] FBI Hate Crime Data: https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2018/topic-pages/incidents-and-offenses

[2] Methodology note: PUAH agreed that the RHPDX data tool would not require respondents to answer any questions in the online form. Every experience of hate that someone reported would be counted, even if a person didn't want to answer a number of questions. Therefore, the number of people who answered each question is noted. Percentages are based on the response rate for individual questions, and not the overall number of respondents.

[3] https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2018/tables/table-13-state-cuts/oregon.xls

[4] Gender Queer is used here as an umbrella term to represent all gender identity categories outside of man or woman. The reporting tool allows folks to choose from a host of categories outside of the binary (e.g., non-binary, gender non-conforming, agender, etc.). For the sake of this report, the umbrella term was used to emphasize the large number of folks experiencing hate outside of the binary.
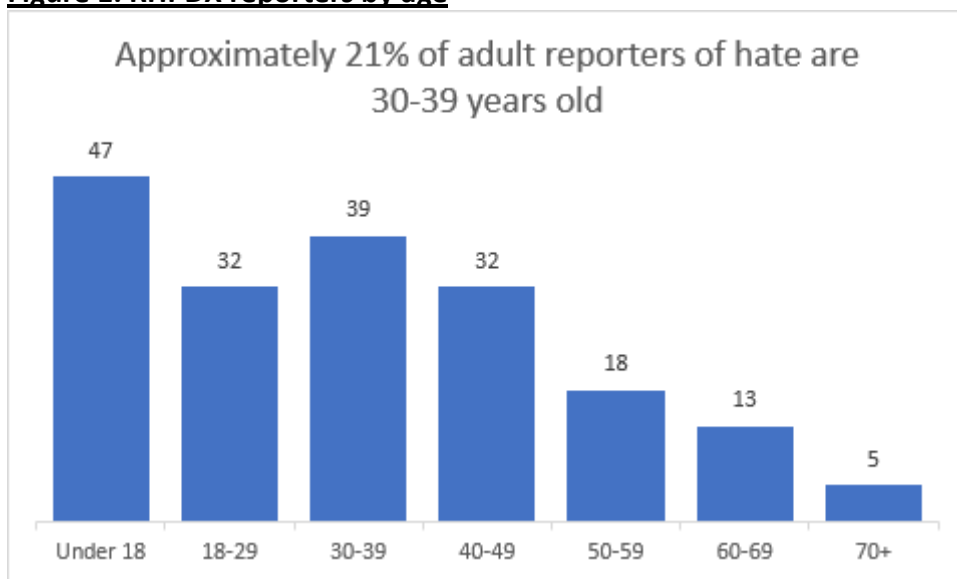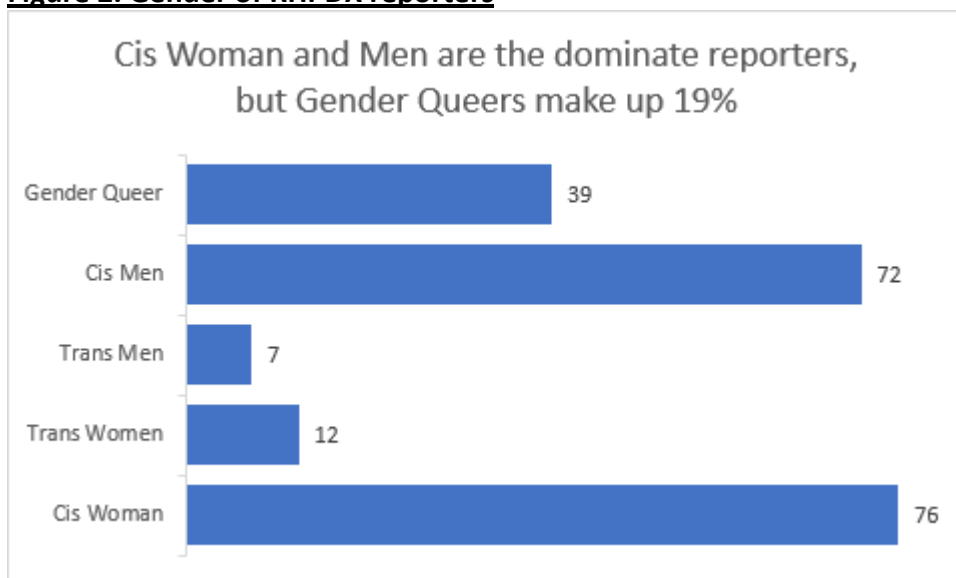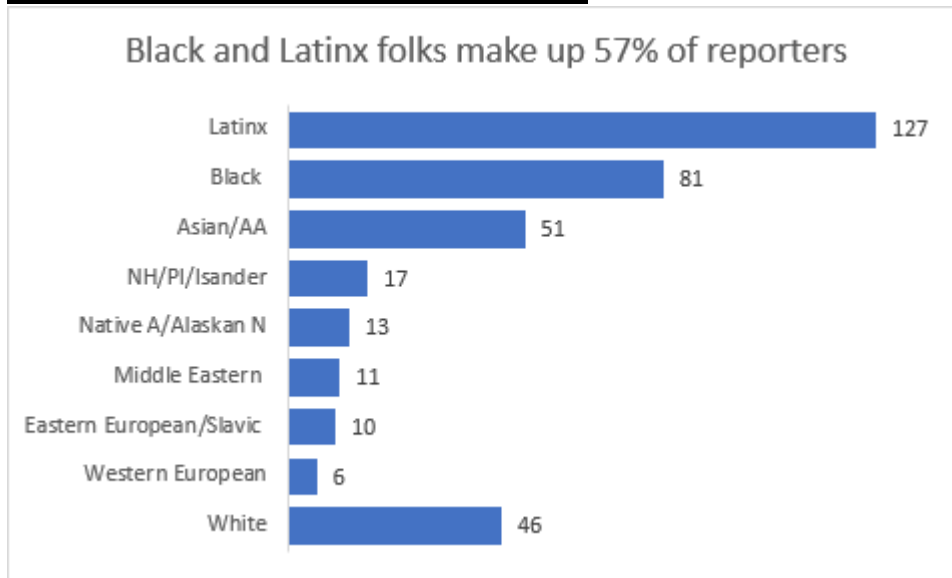
Figure 1. RHPDX reporters by age

Approximately 21% of adult reporters of hate are 30-39 years old

Age	Count
Under 18	47
18-29	32
30-39	39
40-49	32
50-59	18
60-69	13
70+	5

Figure 2. Gender of RHPDX reporters

Cis Woman and Men are the dominate reporters, but Gender Queers make up 19%

Gender	Count
Gender Queer	39
Cis Men	72
Trans Men	7
Trans Women	12
Cis Woman	76

The RHPDX online reporting tool offers a large list of race/ethnicity categories to choose from. For the sake of this report, a few larger racial categories[5] were chosen to understand better who's reporting (see Figure 3 below). Latinx folks (35%, n=127) were the highest percentage of reporters, followed by Black (22%, n=81), Asian/Asian American (14%, n=51), and white (13%, n=46).

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[5] Race/Ethnicity Categories: Black (African, African American, Caribbean), Latinx (Latino/a/x, Central American, Mexican, South American), Asian/AA (Chinese, Filipino/a, Hmong, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, South Asian, Vietnamese), NH/PI/Islander (Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Micronesian, Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan), Native American/Alaskan Native, Middle Eastern, Easter European/Slavic, Western European, and White

Figure 3. RHPDX reporters by race/ethnicity

Black and Latinx folks make up 57% of reporters

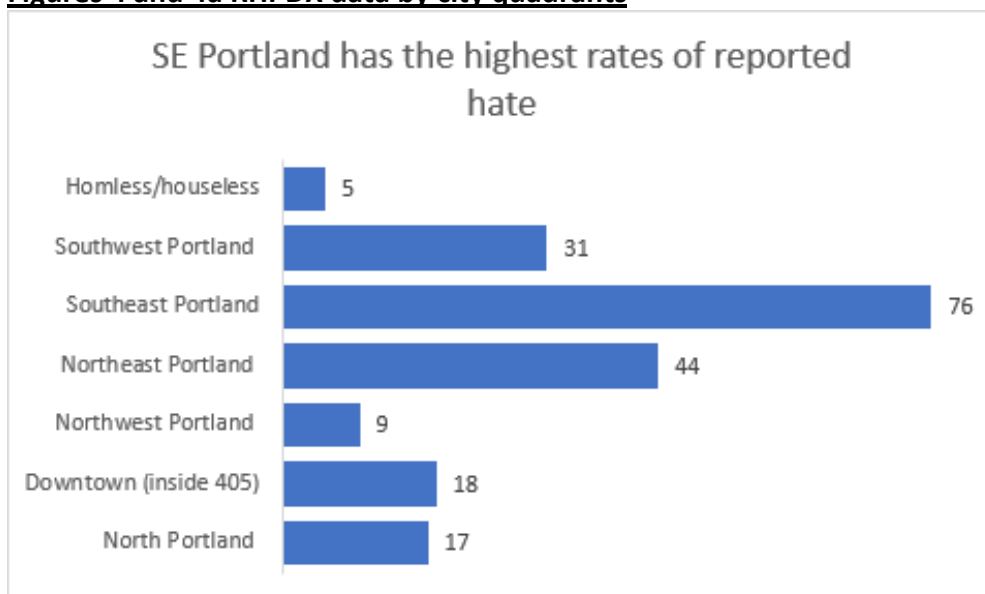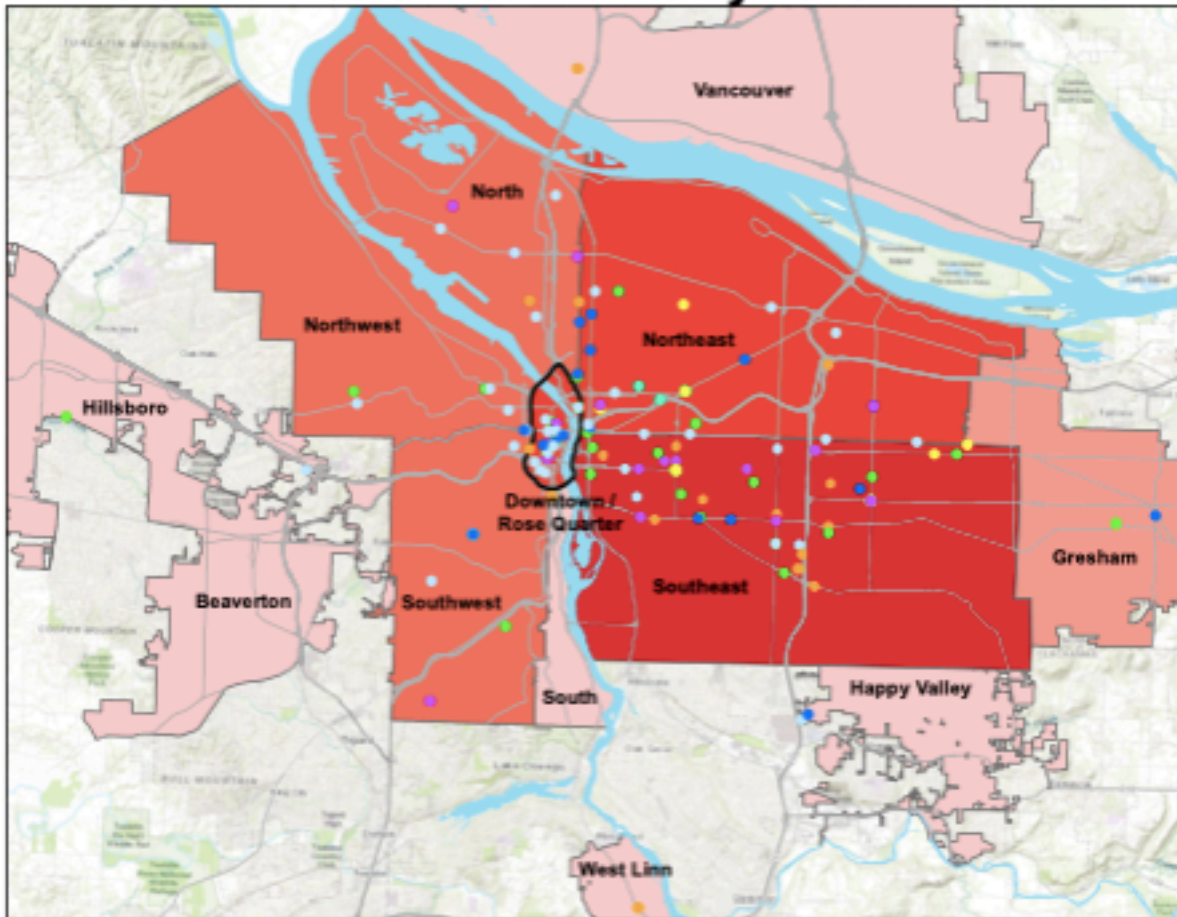| Race/Ethnicity	Count
Latinx	127
Black	81
Asian/AA	51
NH/PI/Isander	17
Native A/Alaskan N	13
Middle Eastern	11
Eastern European/Slavic	10
Western European	6
White	46

SPACE & TIME:

Understanding the space and time of hate crimes provides details of where and when hate persists. Space consists of city location and setting of incidents, while time covers the season the incident occurred and time of day.

RHPDX quadrant data (n=200) shows that most of the hate incidents reported occur in Southeast Portland (38%, n=76), mainly west of I-405 (25%, n=49) of all reported incidents (see Figure 4 below). Outside of Southeast Portland, hate incidents seem to occur most in Northeast Portland (22%, n=44), Southwest Portland (16%, n=31), and then downtown (9%, n=18; see Figures 4 and 4a below).
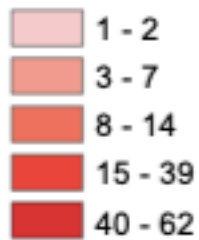
Figures 4 and 4a RHPDX data by city quadrants

SE Portland has the highest rates of reported hate

Location	Count
Homeless/houseless	5
Southwest Portland	31
Southeast Portland	76
Northeast Portland	44
Northwest Portland	9
Downtown (inside 405)	18
North Portland	17

Total Reported Hate Crime Incidents in the Portland Metro Area from July 2018 - Feb 2020

Total Reported Incidents

- 1 - 2
- 3 - 7
- 8 - 14
- 15 - 39
- 40 - 62

Type of Incident

- Other / Not Listed
- Physical Assault
- Theft / Robbery
- Threat / Intimidation
- Unfair Treatment
- Property Damage
- Verbal Assault

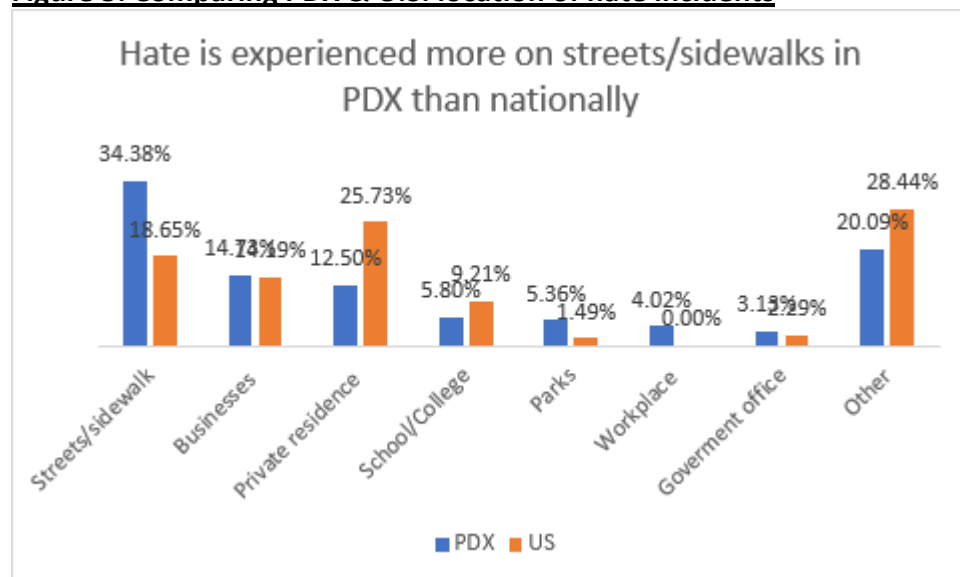Hate crime data collected and maintained by Portland United Against Hate and Coalition of Communities of Color.

Additional credits: Metro Data Resource Center, Esri and OpenStreetMap

Cartographer: Nick Roberts
Date: Mar 31 2020

0 1 2 3 4   8 Miles

N

In 2018, according to FBI crime statistics, most hate crime incidents occurred in residences/ homes (26%), followed by pubic streets/highways/sidewalks (19%), schools/college (9%), parking lots/garages (5%), and places of worship (4%).

RHPDX setting data (n=224) has some similarities with national data (see Figure 5 below). Streets/sidewalk (34%, n=77) was most reported, followed by business (15%, n=33), private residence (13%), school/college (6%, n=13), and parks (5%, n=12). The other category revealed additional spaces where hate occurs, like public transit (n=13), Boy's and Girl's Clubs/community center (n=6), and parking lot (n=3).
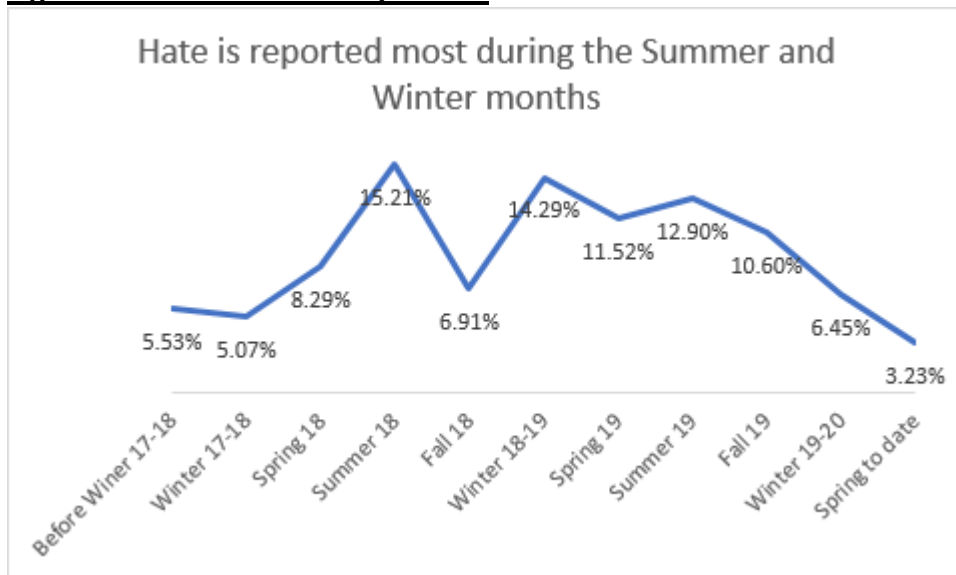
Figure 5. Comparing PDX & U.S. location of hate incidents

Studies on seasonal patterns of crime show that summer months are typically known for spikes in incidents[6]. RHPDX seasonal data (n=217) show that summer (June - August) months (up to 15%) do have high numbers of hate incidents reported, but winter (December – February) months (up to 14%) also seem to show higher levels than other seasons (see Figure 6 below).
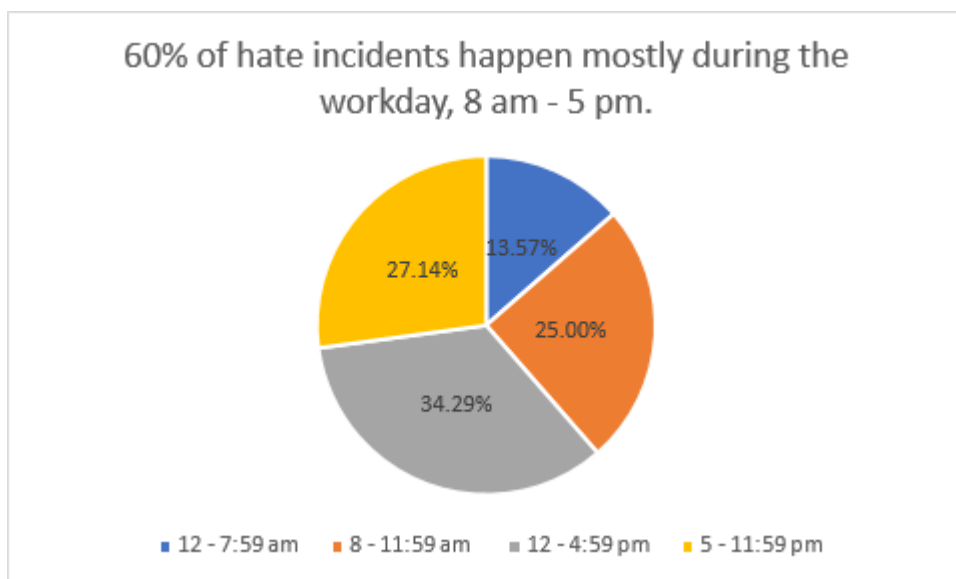
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[6] Season Crime Rates: https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/spcvt.pdf

Figure 6. RHPDX incidents by season

Time data (n=140) show that the majority (59%, n=83) of hate incidents reported took place during the workday, 8:00 am – 4:49 pm, with the second-largest number of incidents (34%, n=48) happen at night from 5:00 – 11:59 pm (see Figure 7 below).

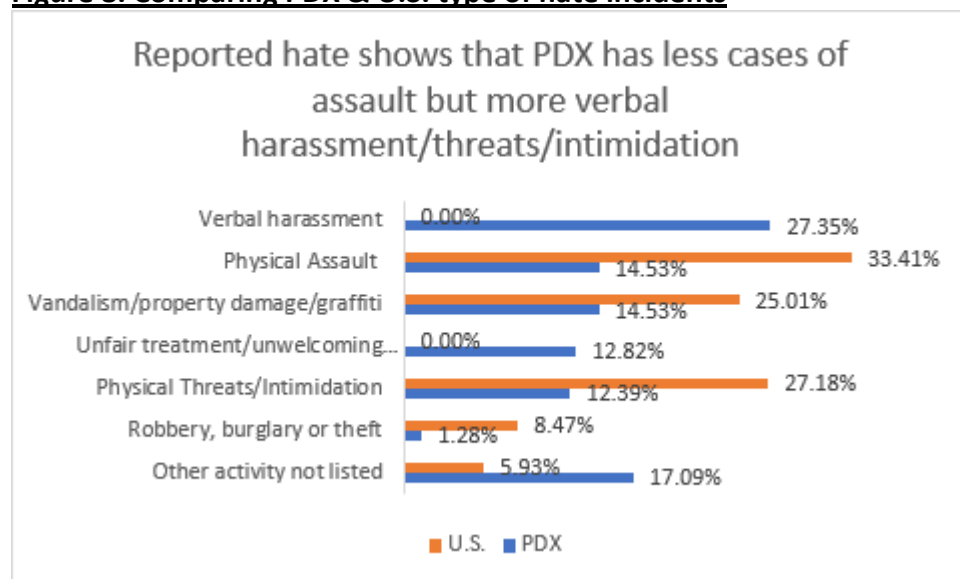**Figure 7. RHPDX incidents by time of day**

INCIDENT

RHPDX data includes information on the kind or category of hate (e.g., physical assault, vandalism, hate speech, etc.), whether injury or property damage resulted, motivation of hate (e.g., race/ethnicity/nativity, religion, gender, and sexuality), and perpetrator information. FBI crimes category statistics showed that of the 5,566 classified as crimes against persons in 2018, 46% of hate crime offenses were for physical threats or intimidation, 34% for simple assault, and 18% for aggravated assault. FBI hate crime offenses classified as crimes against property (n=2,641) were predominantly acts of destruction/damage/vandalism (71%) with the rest consisting of robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, and other offenses (29%).
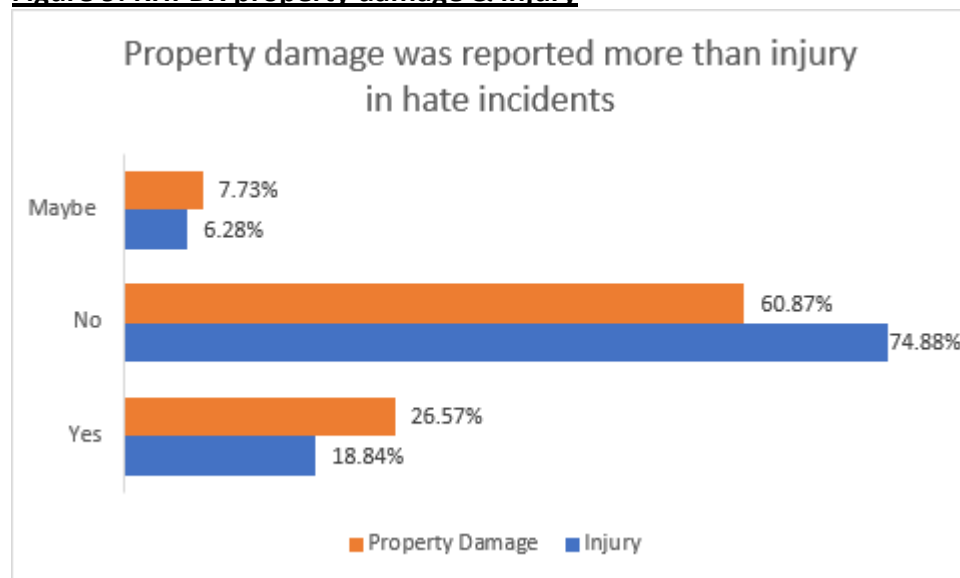
Because RHPDX includes data on incidents that are not legally considered to be a crime, there are some significant differences between FBI and RHPDX data. For example, verbal harassment and unfair treatment/unwelcoming actions/speech are not documented by the FBI, so you don't see FBI data on those categories in the chart below (see Figure 8 below.) Nevertheless, they constitute a significant proportion of RHPDX data. RHPDX data on categories of hate (n=234) show that verbal harassment (27%, n=64) was the most frequent form of hate reported, followed by both vandalism/property damage/graffiti and Physical assault (each at 15%, n=34), then unfair treatment/unwelcoming actions/speech (13%, n=30), and physical threats/intimidation (12%, n=29). RHPDX shows a significantly lower percentage of physical assaults than we see in nationwide FBI data.

Figure 8. Comparing PDX & U.S. type of hate incidents

Reported hate shows that PDX has less cases of assault but more verbal harassment/threats/intimidation

Category	U.S.	PDX
Verbal harassment	0.00%	27.35%
Physical Assault	33.41%	14.53%
Vandalism/property damage/graffiti	25.01%	14.53%
Unfair treatment/unwelcoming...	0.00%	12.82%
Physical Threats/Intimidation	27.18%	12.39%
Robbery, burglary or theft	8.47%	1.28%
Other activity not listed	5.93%	17.09%

■ U.S. ■ PDX

When asked to report on injury (n=207) and property damaged (n=197), the majority of respondents said no injury occurred (75%, n=155), and no property was damaged (61%, n=126) during the hate incident (see Figure 9 below). About 19% (n=39) of the respondents reported an injury with another 6% (n=13) who were not sure. Also, 27% (n=55) of reporters said property damage was part of the reported hate incident.

Figure 9. RHPDX property damage & injury

2018 FBI crime statistics show that a percent distribution of victims (n=8,646) by single-bias type (n=7,036) shows that most hate crimes were targeted by race/ethnicity/ancestry bias (60%), followed by a religious bias (19%), sexual-orientation bias (17%), gender (2%) and disability (2%).

RHPDX data on hate motivation (n=235) is similar to the national data, albeit in a different order (see Figure 10 below). The largest motivation is hate is race/ethnicity (49%, n=115), followed by sexual orientation (12%, n=28), religion (9%, n=20), and gender identity (6%, n=14). RHPDX data show that immigrant and housing status (each 5%, n=11) hate seem to be reported more than disability bias (see Figure 11 below). These data cannot be compared to U.S. data because housing and immigration status data are not collected by the FBI.
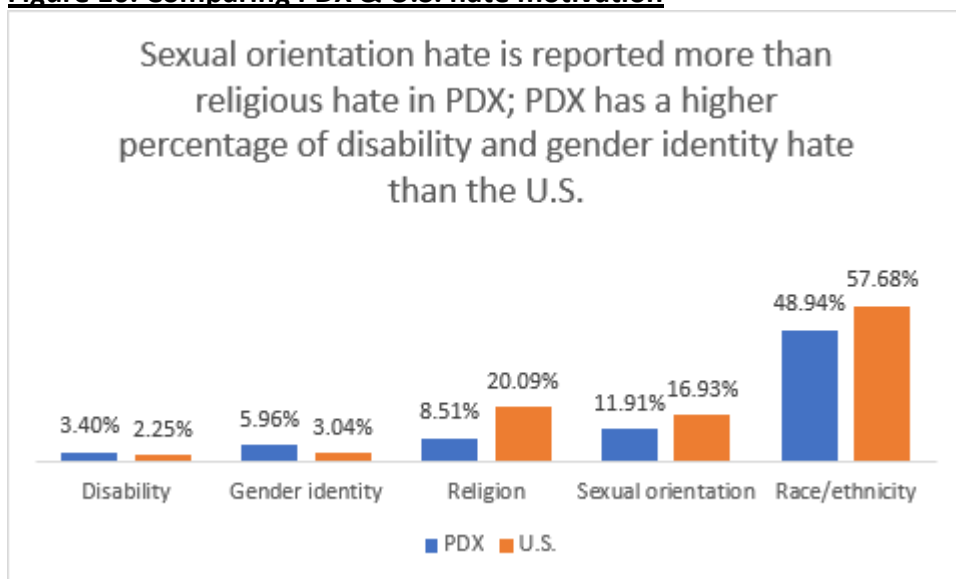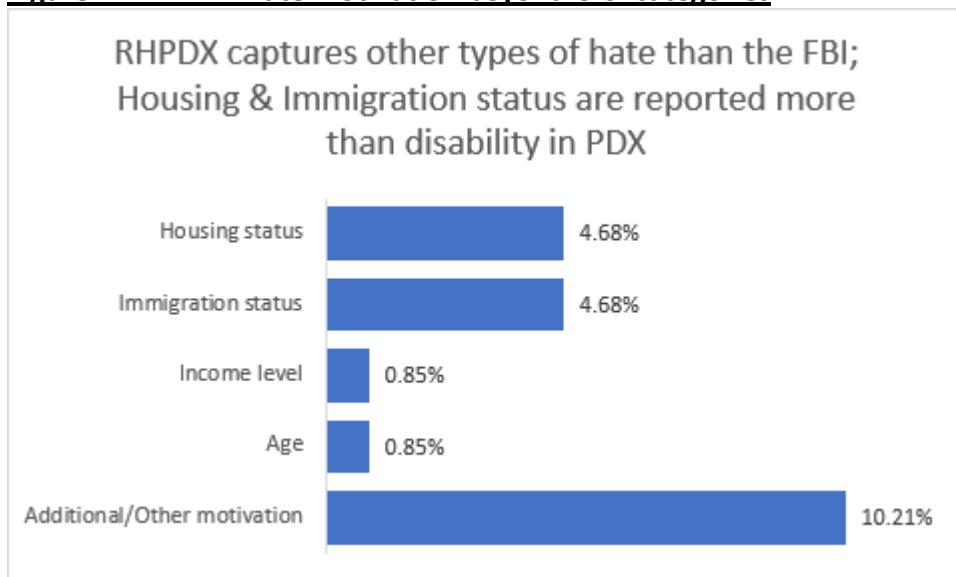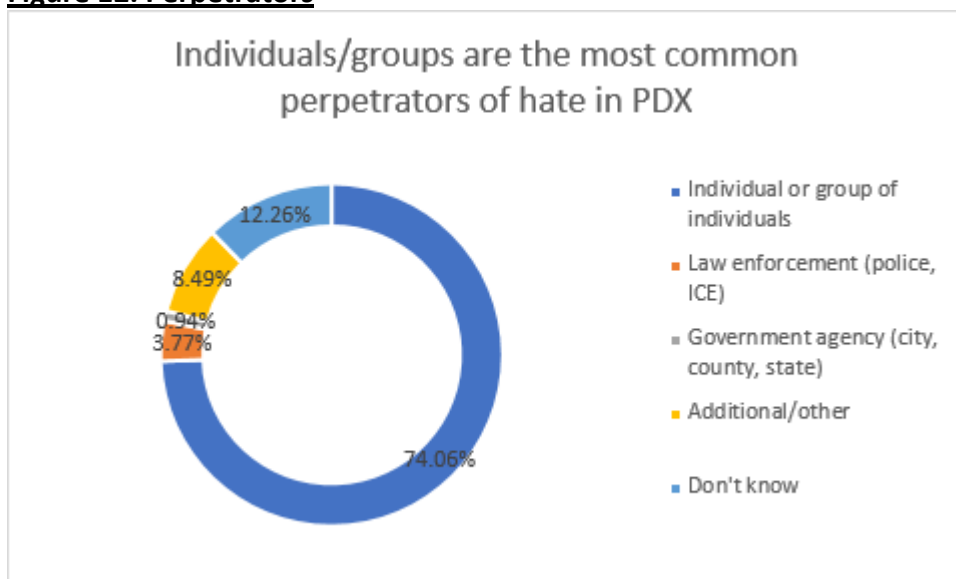
Figure 10. Comparing PDX & U.S. hate motivation

Sexual orientation hate is reported more than religious hate in PDX; PDX has a higher percentage of disability and gender identity hate than the U.S.

	Disability	Gender identity	Religion	Sexual orientation	Race/ethnicity
PDX	3.40%	5.96%	8.51%	11.91%	48.94%
U.S.	2.25%	3.04%	20.09%	16.93%	57.68%

Figure 11. RHPDX hate motivation beyond U.S. categories

RHPDX captures other types of hate than the FBI; Housing & Immigration status are reported more than disability in PDX

Housing status	4.68%
Immigration status	4.68%
Income level	0.85%
Age	0.85%
Additional/Other motivation	10.21%

RHPDX data on category of perpetrators (n=212) show that 74% of reported hate is done by individuals or group of individuals (n=157), with 4% (n=8) of reports of hate by law enforcement (see Figure 12 below).

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Figure 12. Perpetrators

Individuals/groups are the most common perpetrators of hate in PDX

- Individual or group of individuals
- Law enforcement (police, ICE)
- Government agency (city, county, state)
- Additional/other
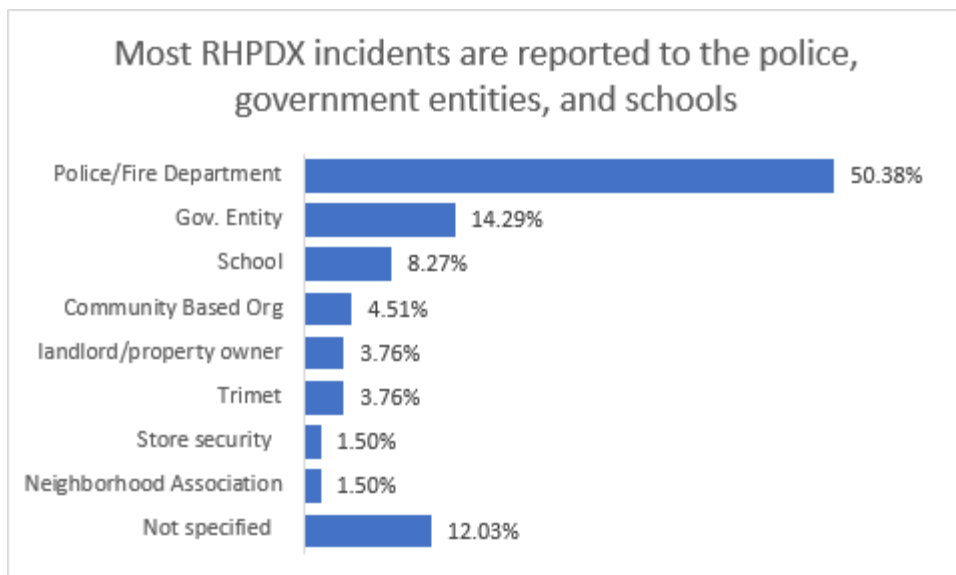- Don't know

12.26%
8.49%
0.94%
3.77%
74.06%

FBI crime statistics show that of the 6,266 known offenders (some aspect of the suspect was identified), 54% percent were white, and 24% percent were Black or African American. Other known offenders' racial categories included Asian (1%), American Indian or Alaska Native (1%), Native Hawaiian or another Pacific Islander (.03%), and 7% were multiracial. The race was unknown for 13% percent of offenders.

RHPDX does not collect fixed categories of perpetrators by race. However, online reporters are invited to provide details of the perpetrator. Of the qualitative responses providing details of perpetrators (n=103), 94% where white (n=45/48) and 80% were men (n=44/55). Only three reporters claimed that perpetrators were non-white.

ACTION
Most survey respondents (55%) said their hate incident was either not reported (45%, n=98) or was possibly reported (10%, n=22) (see Figure 12 below). Of those reported (n= 133), 50% were reported to police/fire departments (n=67), 13% to government entities (n=19; e.g., Portland Bureau of Transportation, Bureau of Labor and Industries, etc.), and 8% to schools (n=11).

Most RHPDX incidents are reported to the police, government entities, and schools

Police/Fire Department	50.38%
Gov. Entity	14.29%
School	8.27%
Community Based Org	4.51%
landlord/property owner	3.76%
Trimet	3.76%
Store security	1.50%
Neighborhood Association	1.50%
Not specified	12.03%

RHPDX recently began to ask reporters if they sought out support from a friend, service provider, or faith institution, and if they have experienced this or other types of hate before. These data will be explored in the next update when we have sufficient information to analyze.

COVID19 HATE

The spread of COVID19 has created a resurgence of anti-AAPI (Asian American Pacifica Islander) hate across the U.S.[7] RHPDX has captured ten reported incidents of hate towards AAPI individuals in Portland since the beginning of February, comprising 42% of incidents reported from February 2 – April 22. Seven out of ten incidents occurred in Southeast Portland to women and genderqueer people, and involved negative and insulting comments or culturally insensitive language. None reported injury. One reported property damage. Of incidents reported by targets (8/10), none reported the incident elsewhere, but over half reached out to friends and family for support. Resources for anti-hate activists, victims, and survivors of hate can be found on the APANO website[8].

KEY FINDINGS

• GENDER & SEXUALITY: 19% (n=39/206) of reporters are gender queer & 28% (n=58/206) are not-cisgendered; 12% (N=28/235) of reported hate motivation was around sexuality bias and 6% was gender bias (N=14/235)

• TIME: 59% (n=83/140) of hate occurs from 8 am - 4:49 pm.

• VERBAL HARASSMENT: 27% (n=64/234) of hate reported was verbal harassment and 13% (n=30/234) unfair treatment — together, that is 40% of the reported hate that reporters have said police told them does not constitute criminal activity

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[7] U.S. Anti-Asian Hate during coronavirus pandemic: https://www.adl.org/blog/reports-of-anti-asian-assaults-harassment-and-hate-crimes-rise-as-coronavirus-spreads

[8] APANO Anti-Hate Resource: https://www.apano.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/PUAH-Resilience-to-Hate-Resource-Guide-3_23_20.docx.pdf