



Anne Arundel County Hate Crimes Prevention Program Community Survey

Survey period: May 1, 2026 - July 31, 2026



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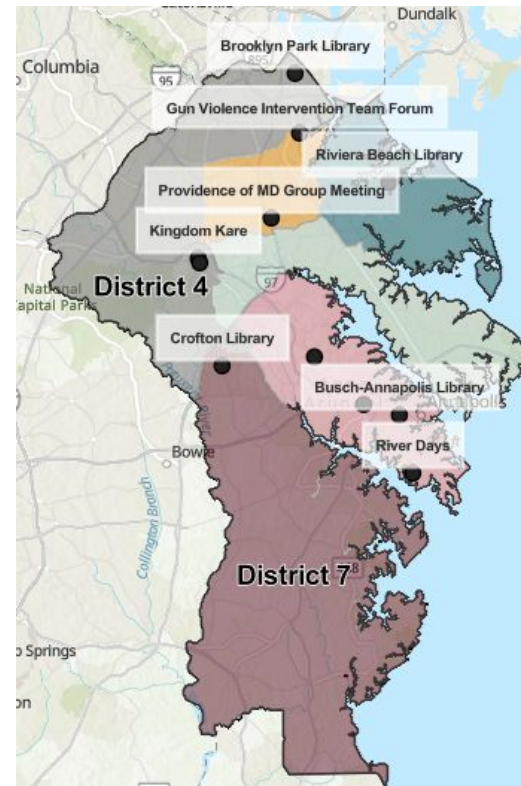
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Changes to 2026 Survey

Last year when the survey was launched it was only available to residents in English.

- This year the survey was translated into: **Spanish** (5 respondents) and **Korean** (3 respondents).

HCPP team focused on **outreach** to reach the groups that had low response rates: **Hispanic, younger, LGBTQIA+.**



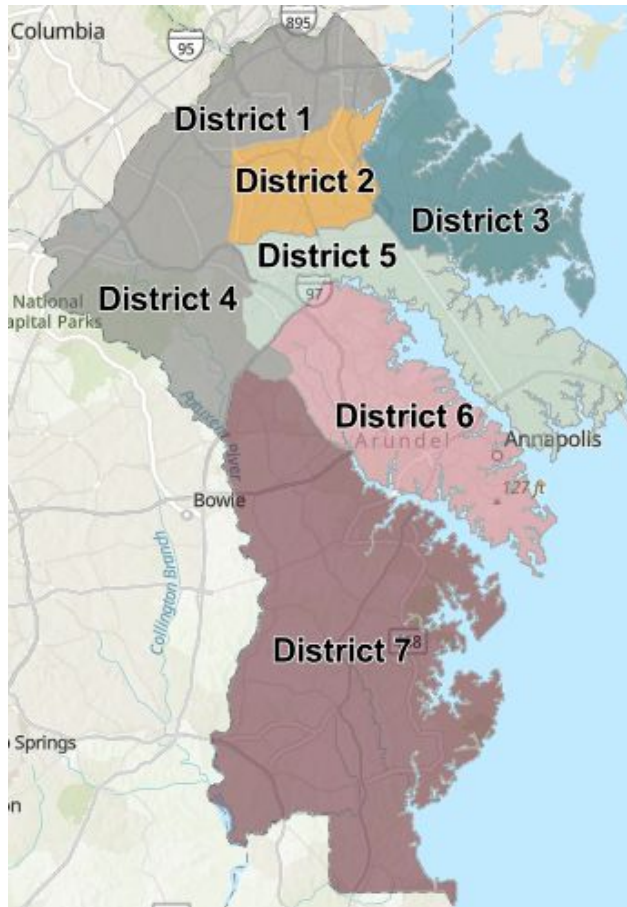
Demographics Overview

Respondents: 243 (last year had 454)

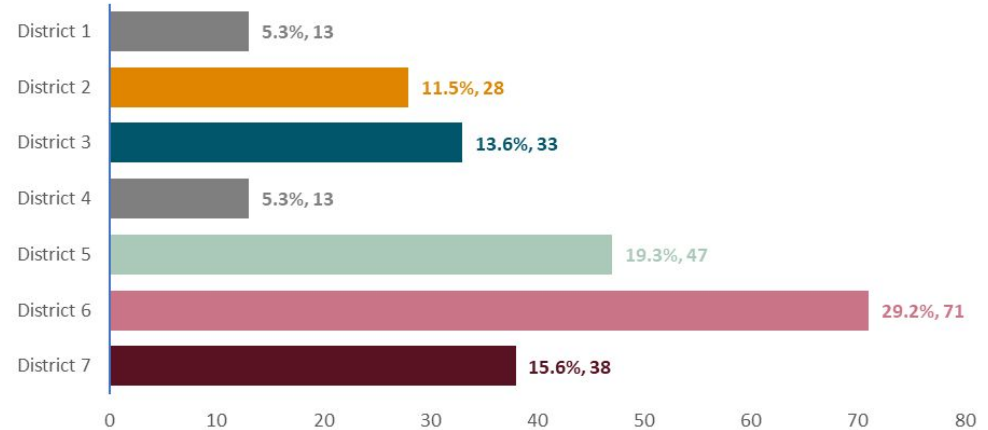
Largest demographic groups:

- **Age 66+** (42.0%) - 16.7% Countywide
- White (70.0%) - 70.1% Countywide
- **Women** (63.4%) - 50.3% Countywide
- Heterosexual (76.1%) - unknown, approx 86% Countywide per Gallup poll
- Not disabled (80.2%) - 88.3% Countywide
- Christian (42.0%) - unknown, approx 62% nationwide per Pew poll

Demographics of Respondents

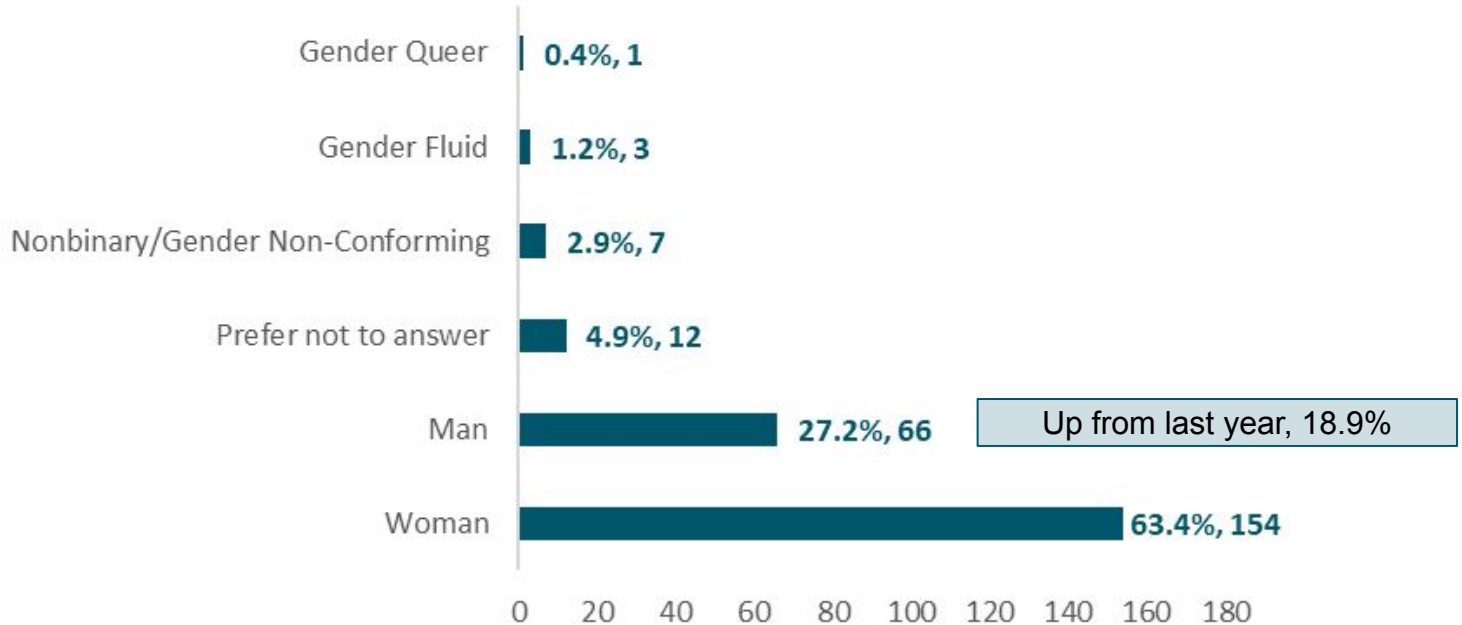


Respondents by County Council District: Most Respondents were from County Council Districts 5,6 and 7

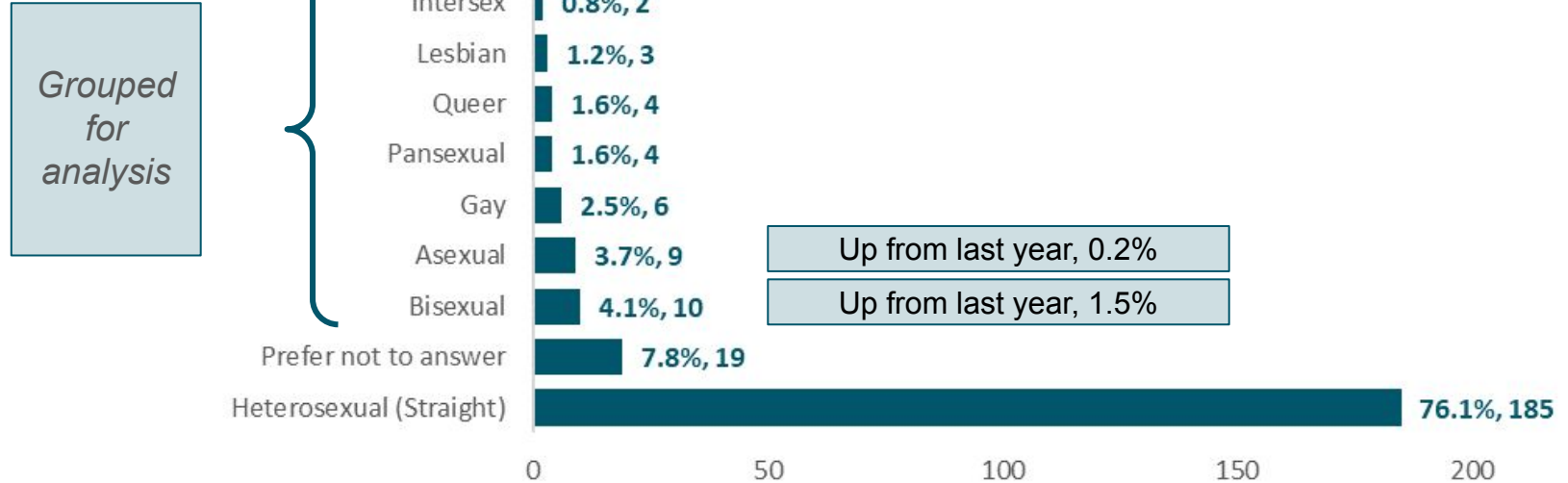


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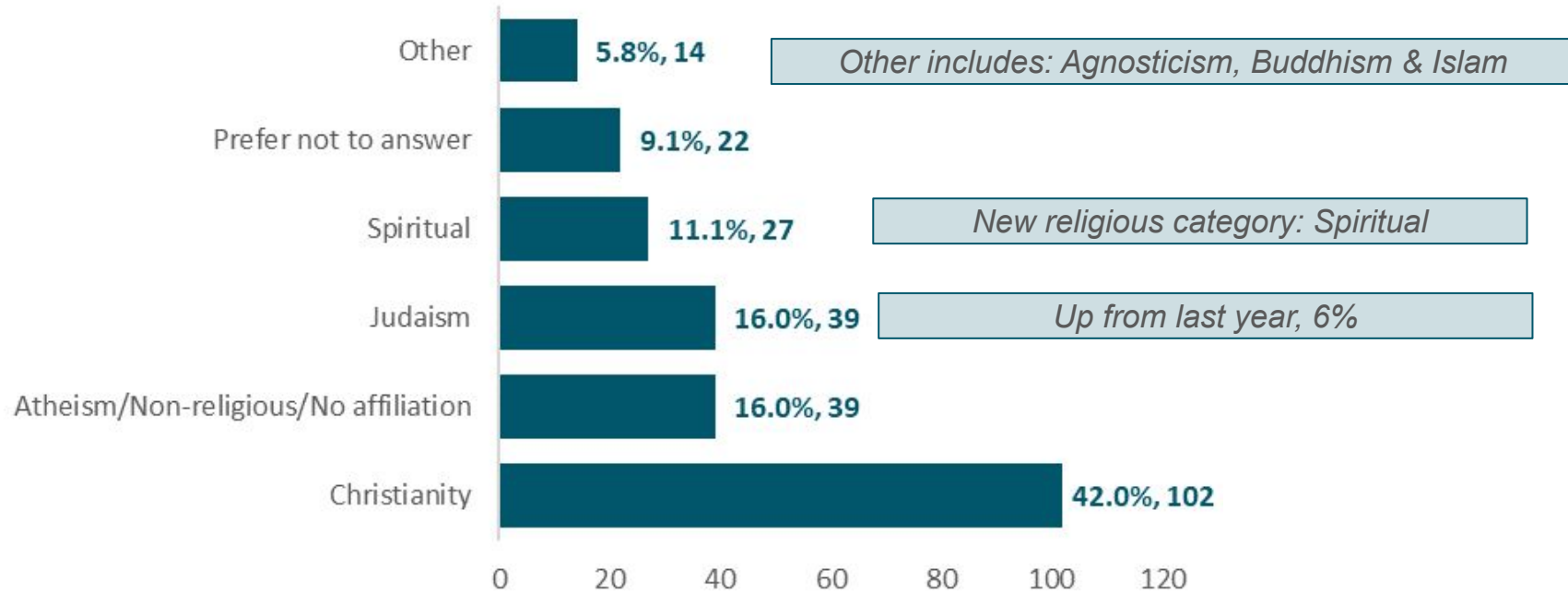
Respondents by Gender: Majority were Women



Respondents by Sexuality: Majority were Heterosexual

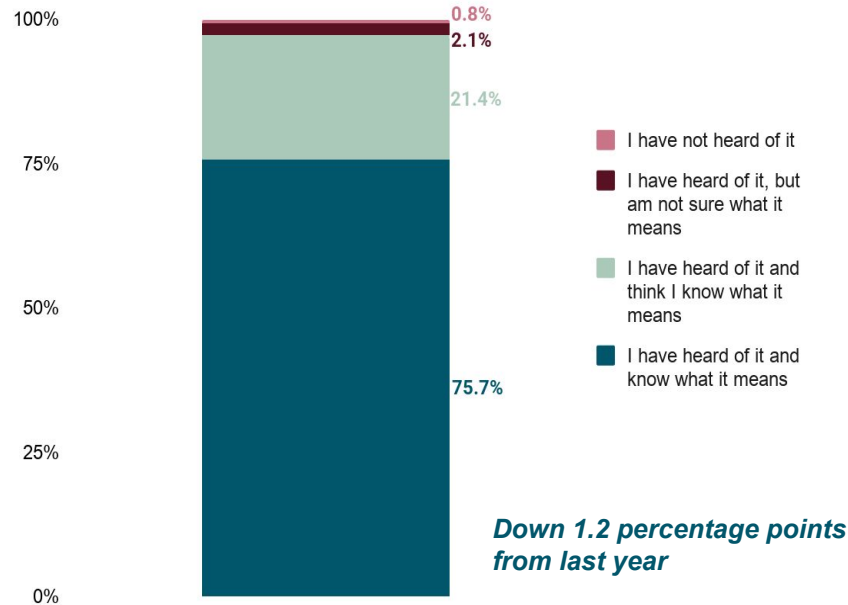


Respondents by Religion: Majority Christian



How familiar are you with the term “hate crime”?

Most respondents have heard of the term "hate crime" and know what it means



Safety

The **majority** of respondents (62.6%) reported feeling “**somewhat**” or “**very safe**” in Anne Arundel County. *This is down 3 percentage points from last year 66.5%.*

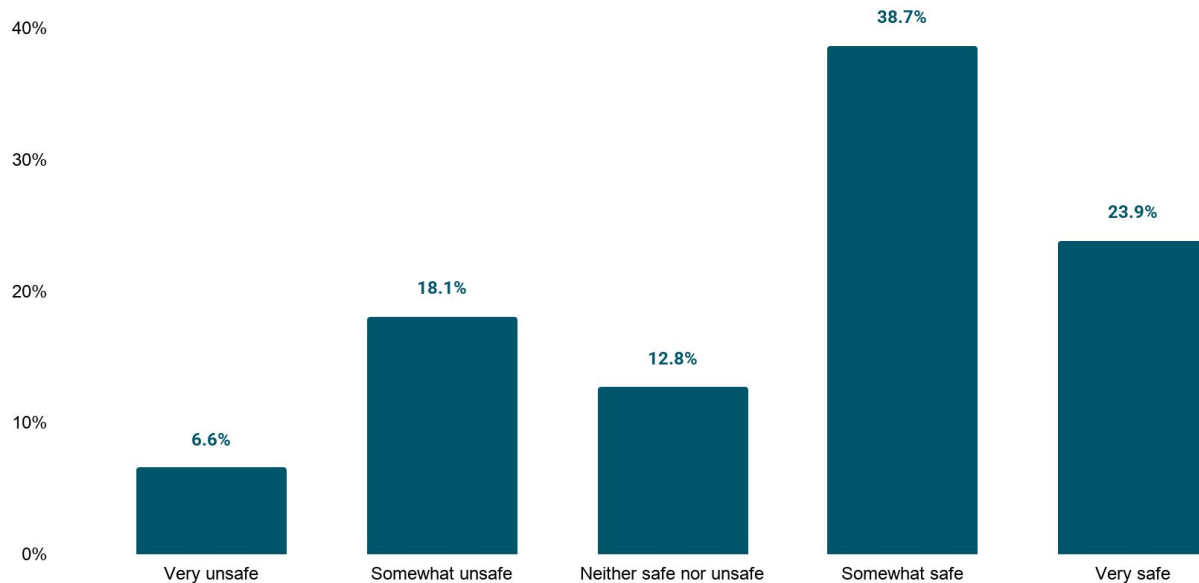
Approximately **one in four respondents** reported feeling “**somewhat unsafe**” (18.1%) or “**very unsafe**” (6.6%). *This is up 6 percentage points from last year; 15.2% “somewhat unsafe” and 3.1% “very unsafe”.*

- **Groups of privilege** (White, men, people without disabilities, heterosexual, Christian) reported **higher sense of safety** compared to marginalized groups (Black, women, people with disabilities, queer, Jewish).
- Safety in Anne Arundel County is dependent on location; **District 2 (Glen Burnie)** reported feeling “**unsafe**” while **Districts 5 (Severna Park) & 7 (South County)** feel “**very safe**”.
- **Black** respondents were the **least likely** to say they felt “**very safe**” (5.9% compared to 28.8% of White respondents).



How safe do you feel in Anne Arundel County (in terms of hate bias incidents and hate crimes)?

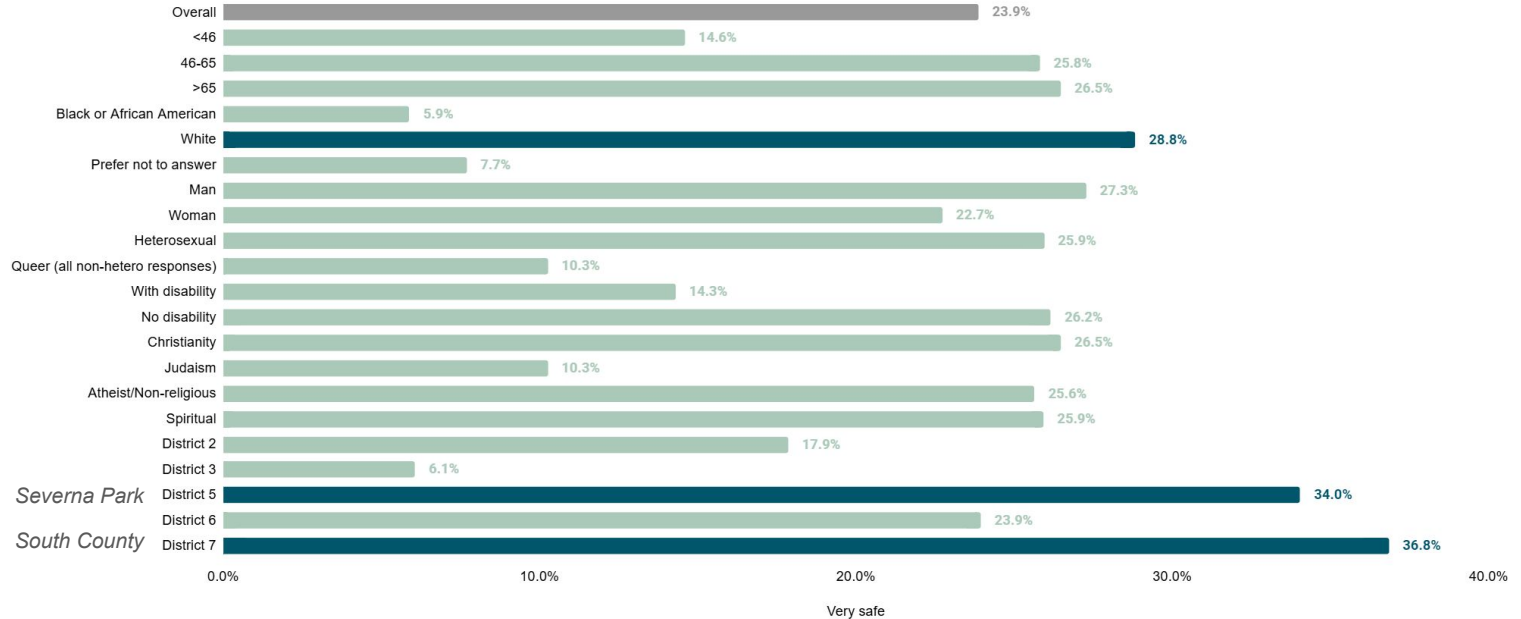
More than half of respondents feel "somewhat" or "very" safe in Anne Arundel County



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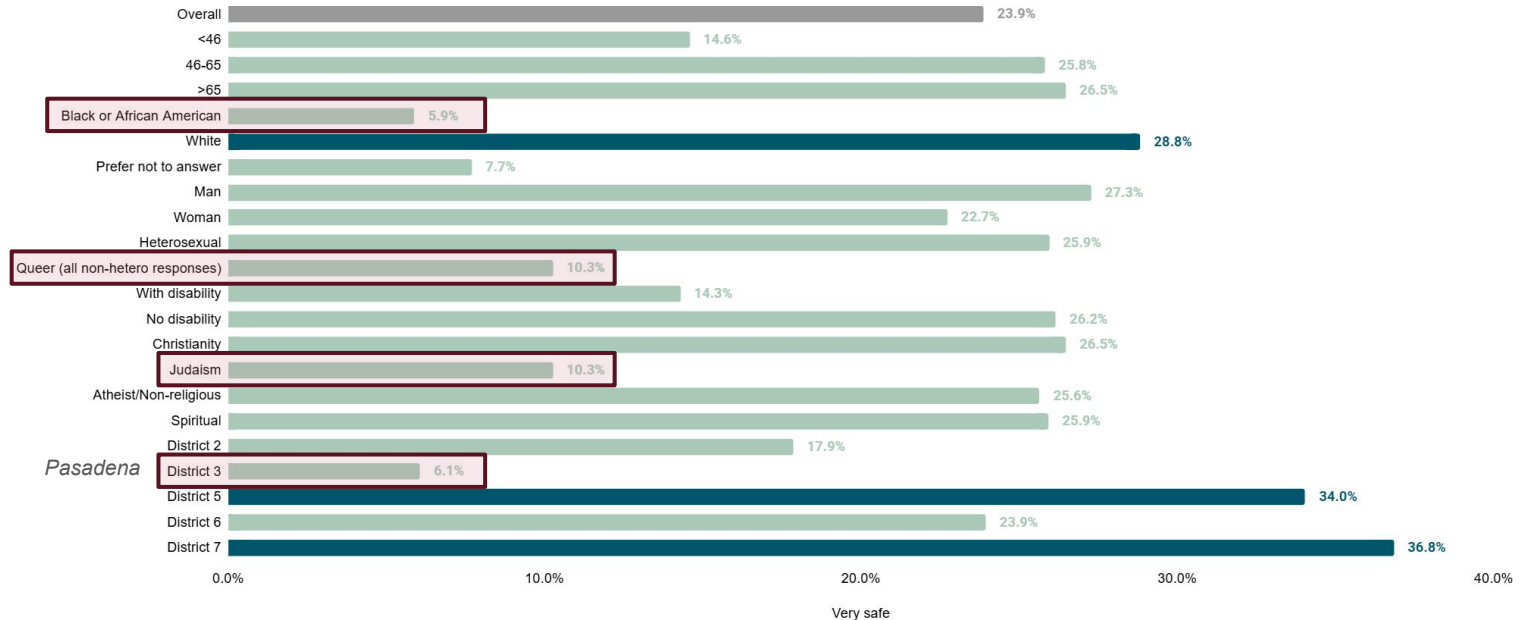
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White Respondents, and Residents of Districts 5 and 7 were most likely to say they felt "very safe" in Anne Arundel County



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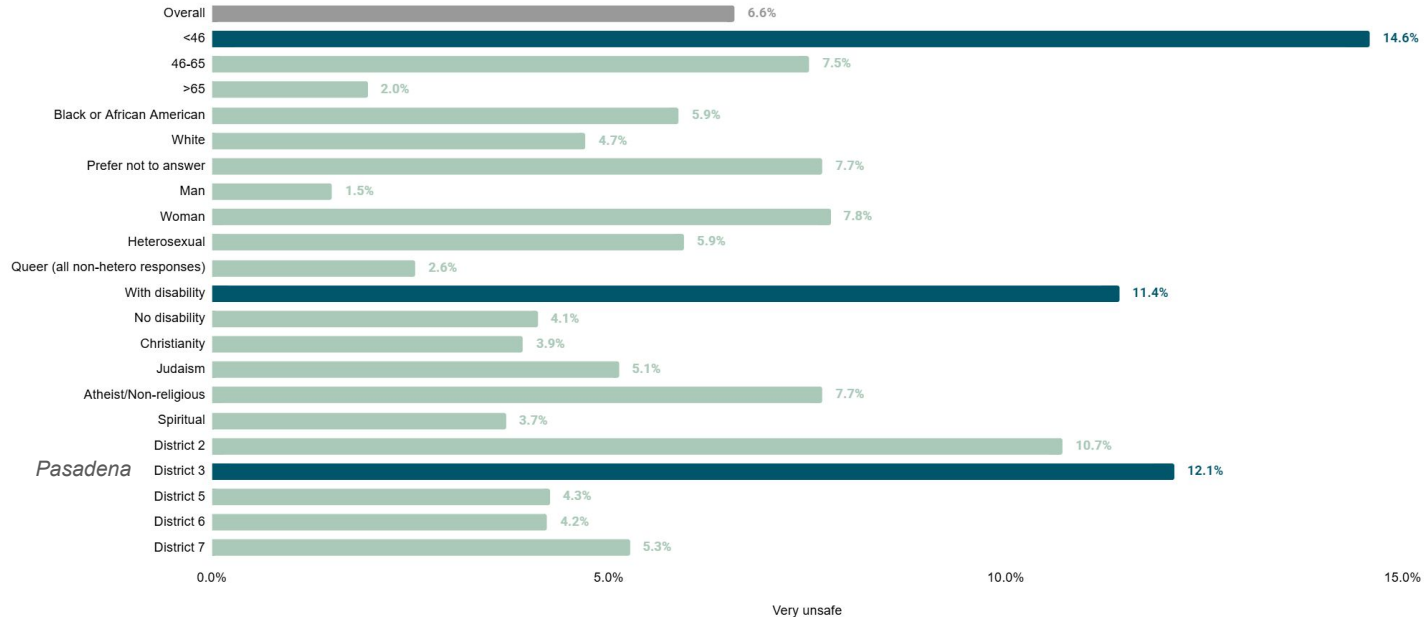
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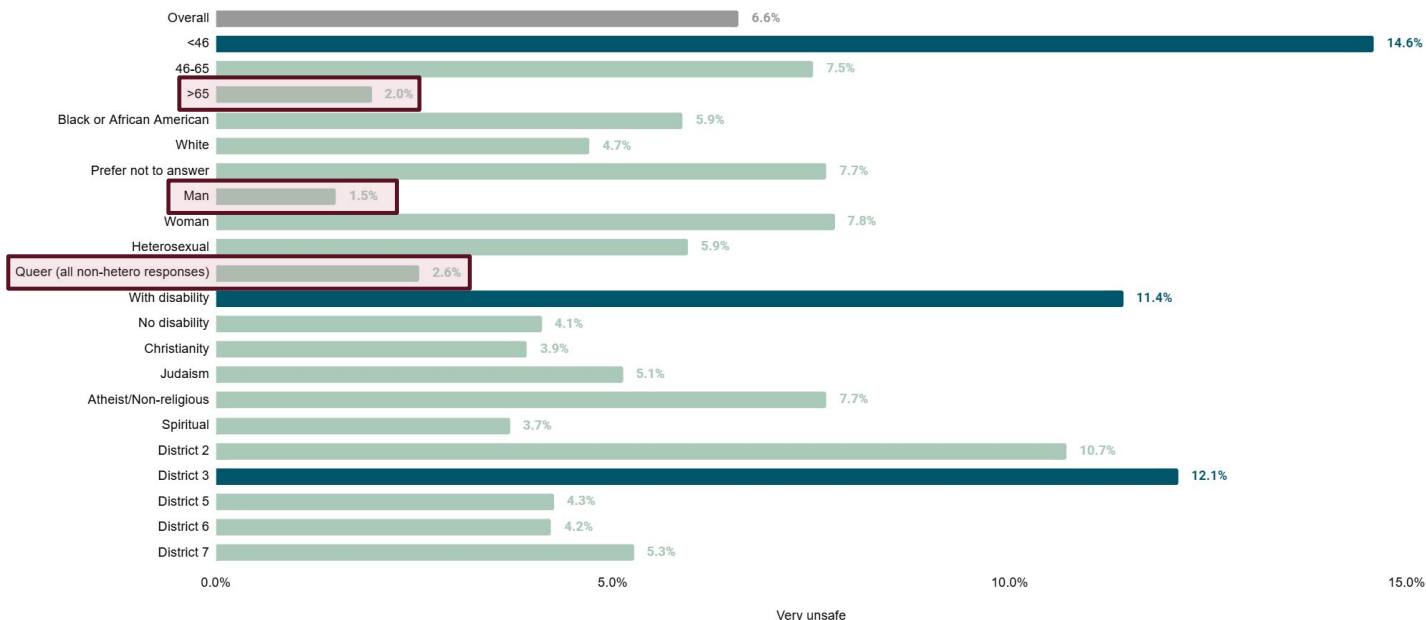
How safe do you feel in Anne Arundel County (in terms of hate bias incidents and hate crimes)?

Respondents under age 46, respondents with disabilities, and residents of district 3 were most likely to say they felt "very unsafe" in Anne Arundel County



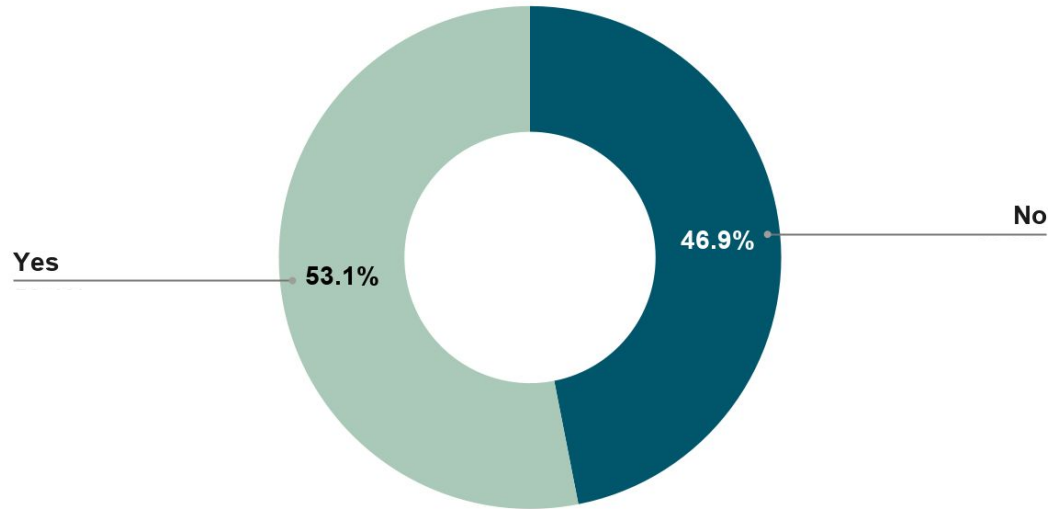
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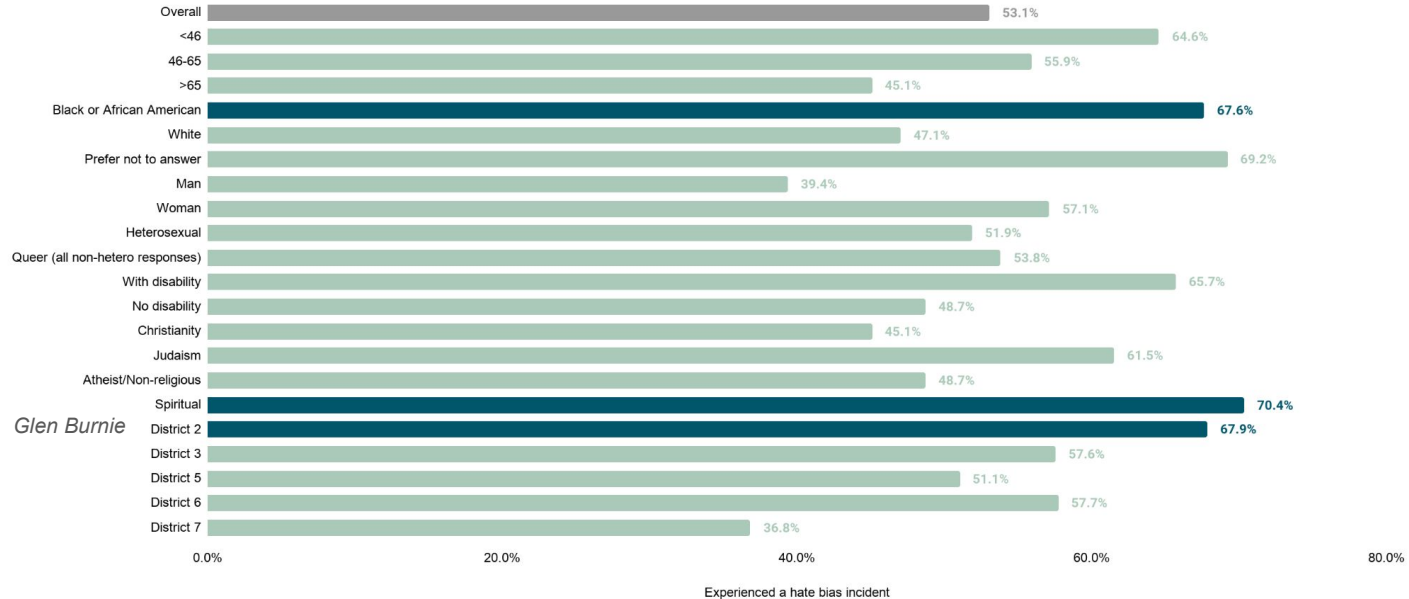
Have you or anyone you know ever experienced a hate bias incident or hate crime in Anne Arundel County?

129 respondents say they have experienced a hate bias incident or hate crime in AA County



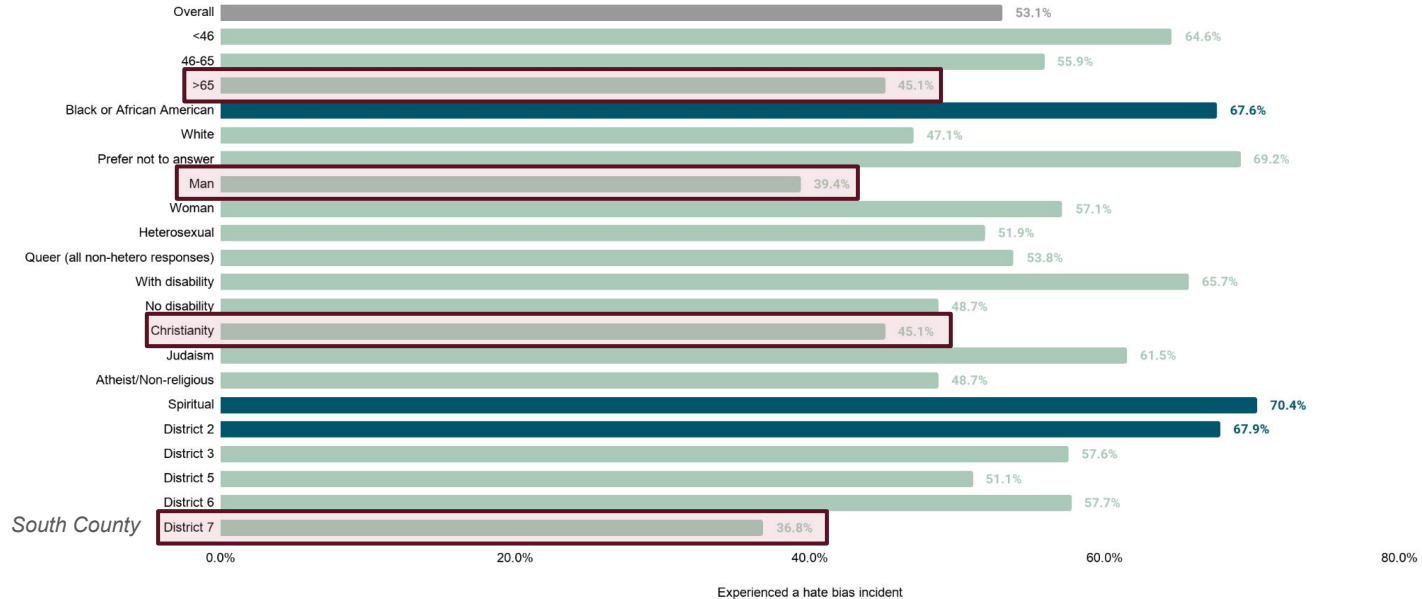
Have you or anyone you know ever experienced a hate bias incident or hate crime in Anne Arundel County?

Black respondents, Spiritual respondents, and residents of District 2 were most likely to say they experienced or knew someone who experienced a hate bias incident in Anne Arundel County



Have you or anyone you know ever experienced a hate bias incident or hate crime in Anne Arundel County?

Black respondents, Spiritual respondents, and residents of District 2 were most likely to say they experienced or knew someone who experienced a hate bias incident in Anne Arundel County



Reporting

Of those who experienced an incident, less than a **third** (31.8%) **reported the incident**. *This is up about 2 percentage points from last year (29.6%)*

The **most common reporting methods** included the **police** (48.8%), the Hate Crime Prevention Portal (19.5%), HR/employer (17.1%), and advocacy or other justice organizations (17.1%).

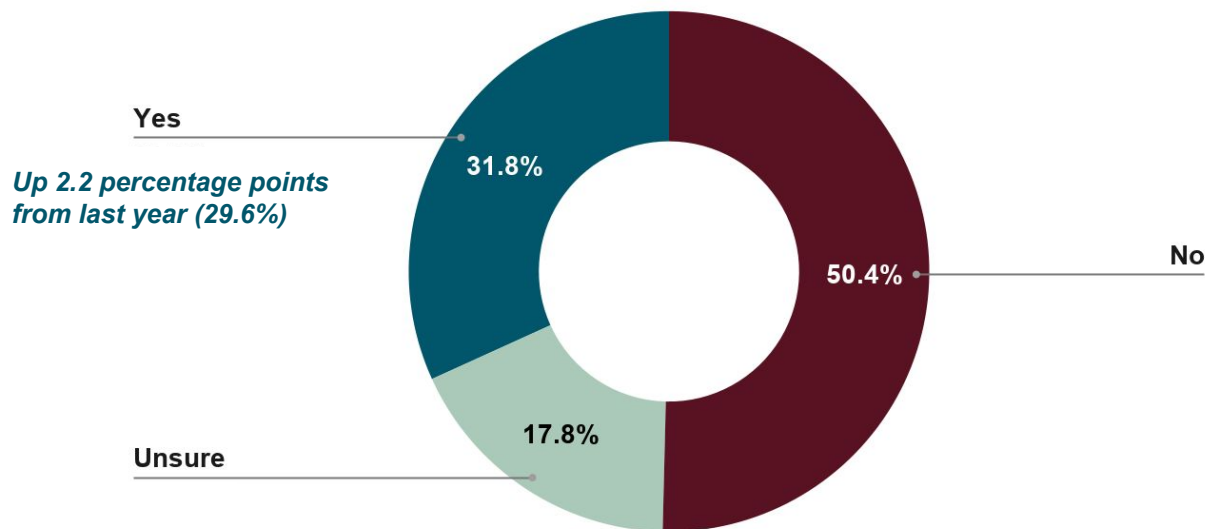
The most common reasons for not reporting the incident was **believing that nothing would happen** (47.7%) and feeling that the incident was not significant enough to report (30.8%).

- **Marginalized** groups were more likely to cite a **belief that nothing would happen** (the only exception was Christians) while groups of **privilege** were more likely to view the **incident as too minor** to report (the only exception was Queer respondents).



Did you or your friend report the hate bias incident or hate crime?

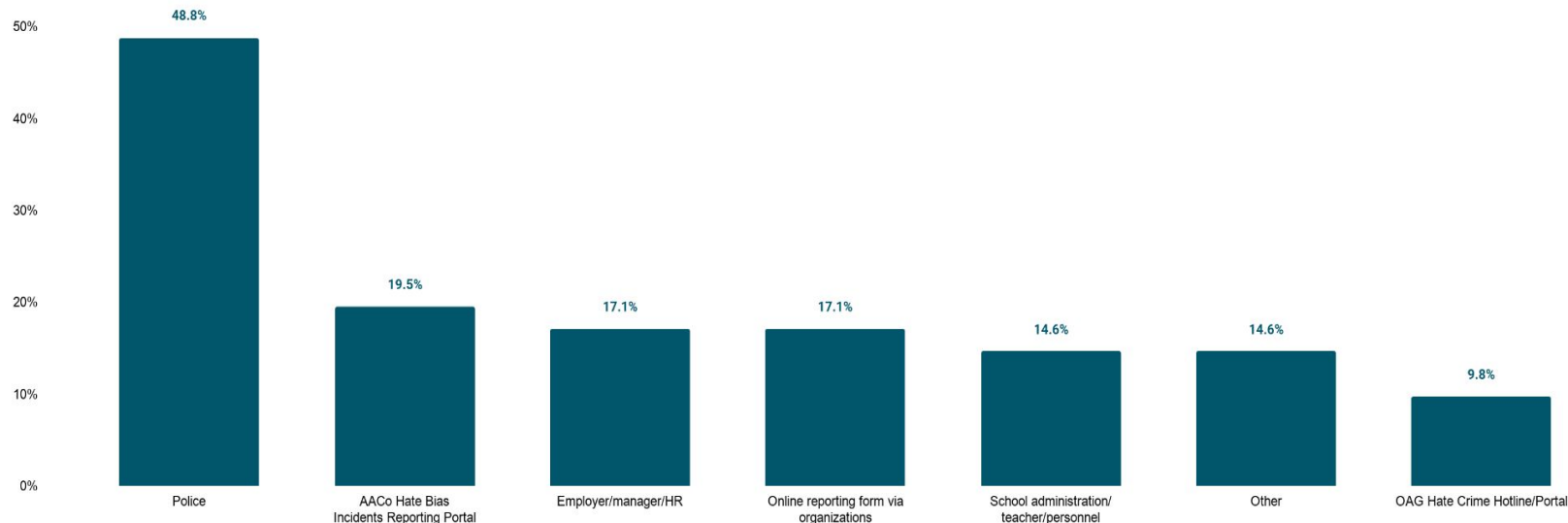
65 respondents (50.4%) say they did not report the hate bias incident/crime



How did you or your friend report the hate bias incident or hate crime?

Up 6 percentage points
from last year (42.8%)

20 respondents (48.8%) reported the hate bias incident to the police



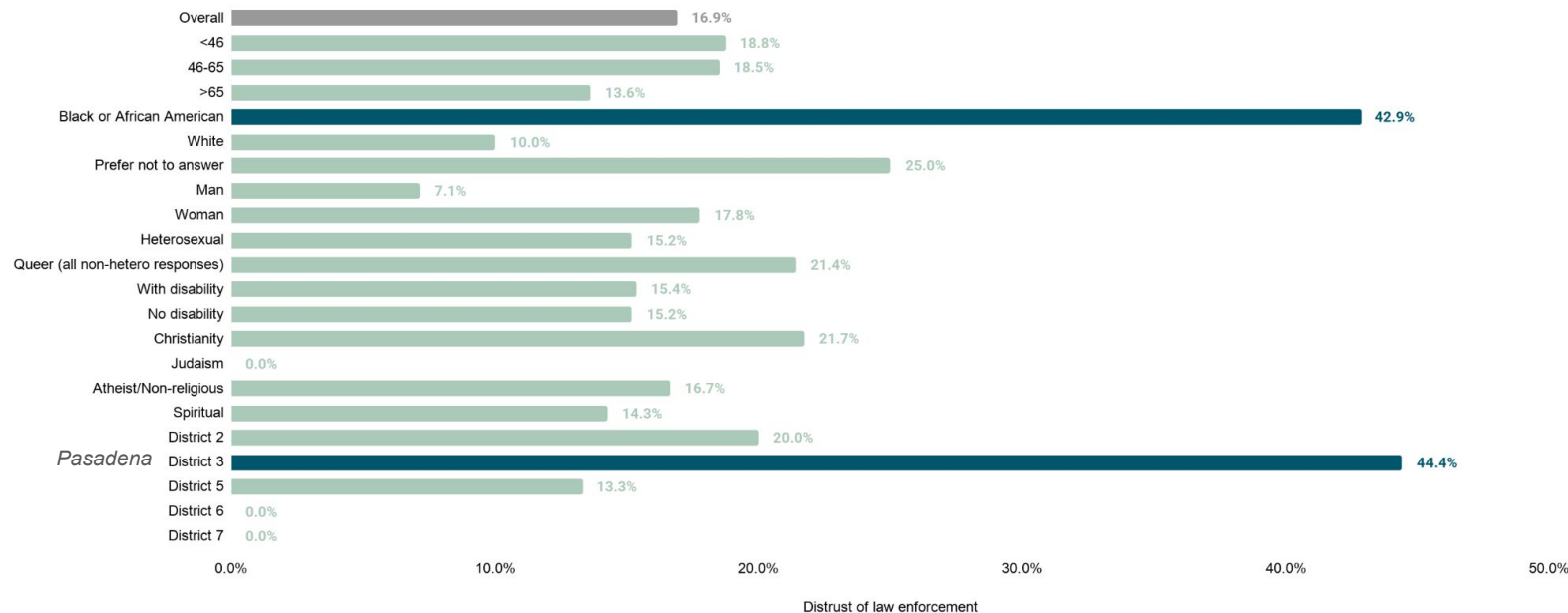
FBI was an option provided to respondents but had 0 responses



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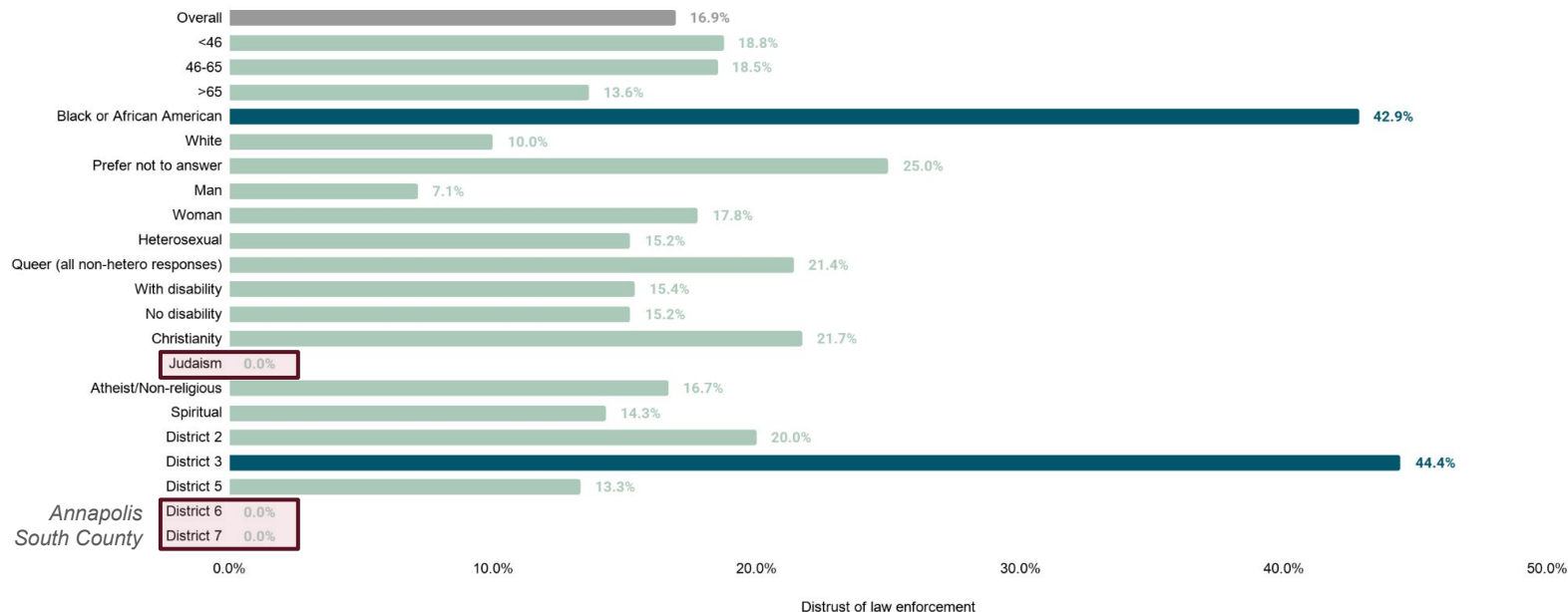
Why did you and/or your friend choose not to report the hate bias incident or hate crime?

Black respondents and residents of District 3 most likely to cite distrust of law enforcement as reason they did not report a hate bias incident



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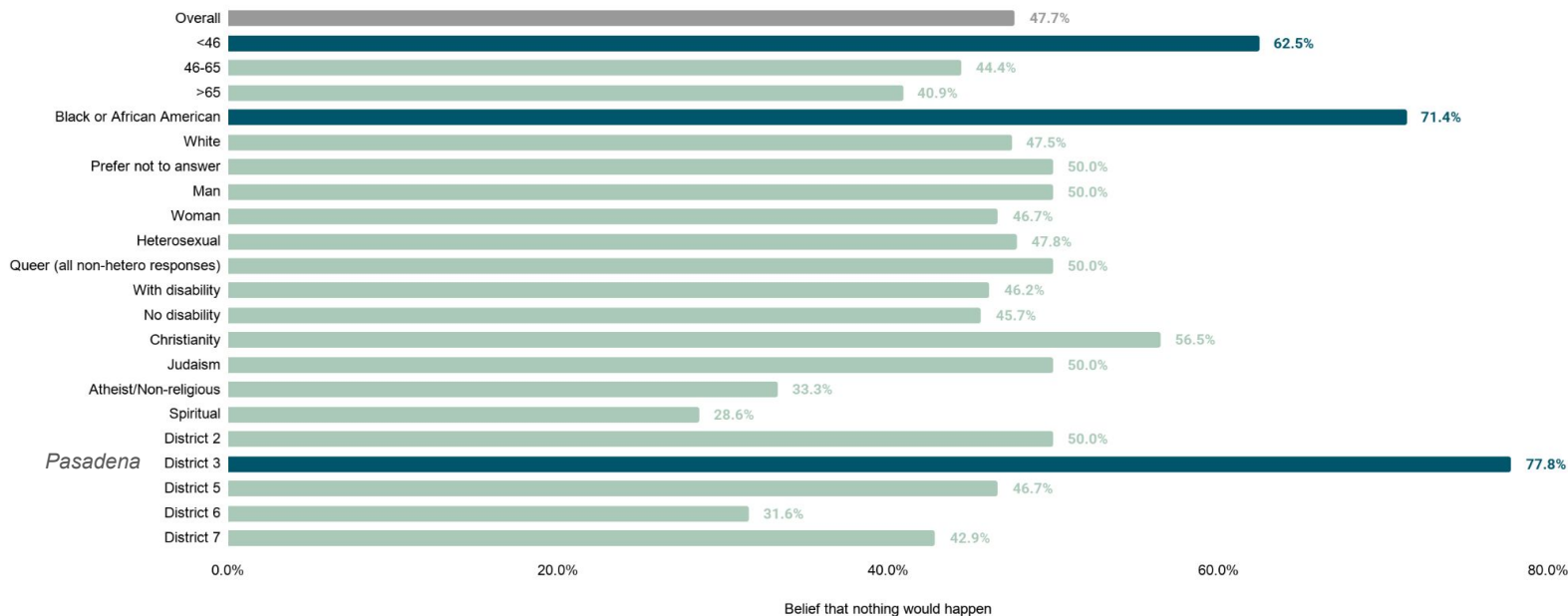
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Annapolis
South County

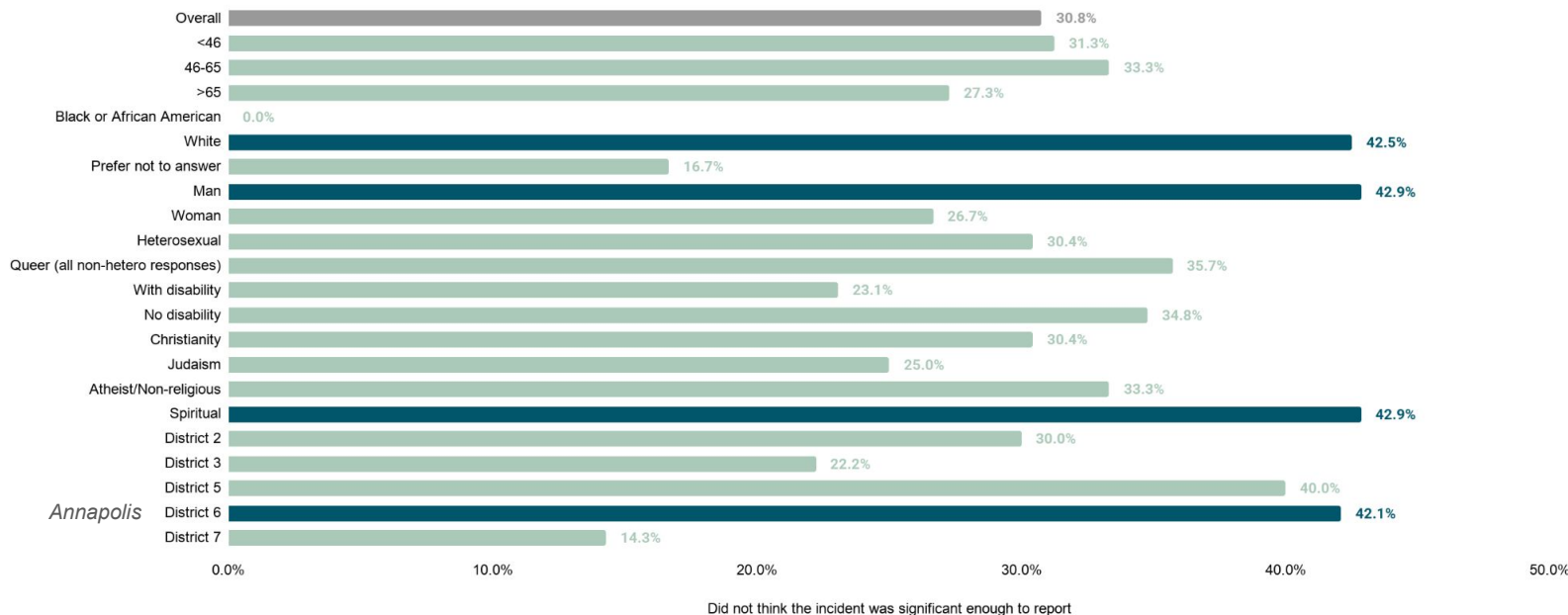
Why did you and/or your friend choose not to report the hate bias incident or hate crime?

Respondents under the age of 46, Black respondents, and residents of District 3 most likely to cite belief that nothing would happen as reason they did not report a hate bias incident



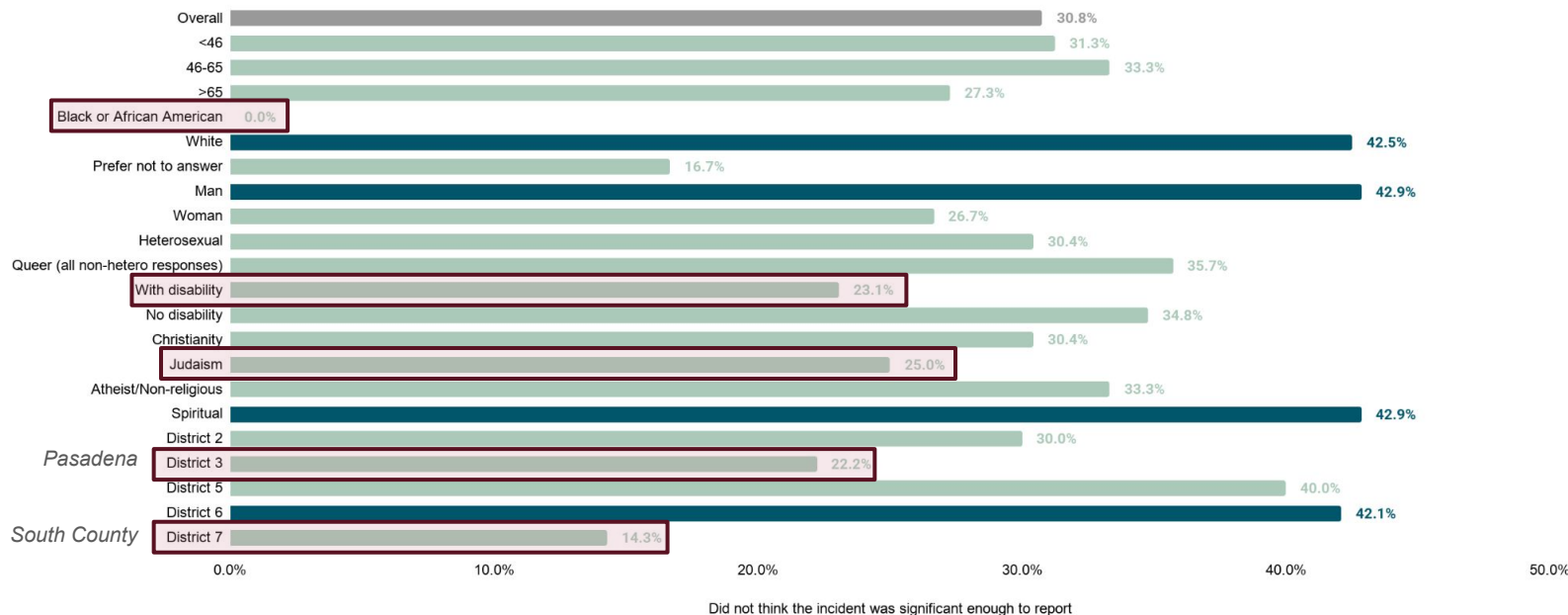
Why did you and/or your friend choose not to report the hate bias incident or hate crime?

White respondents, men, Spiritual respondents, and Residents of District 6 most likely to cite viewing the incident as too insignificant to report



Why did you and/or your friend choose not to report the hate bias incident or hate crime?

White respondents, men, Spiritual respondents, and Residents of District 6 most likely to cite viewing the incident as too insignificant to report



Act

About **1 in 5** respondents felt “**mostly**” (23.9%) or “**very**” (14.4%) **confident** that they knew what to do if they were the victim or witness of a hate bias incident or hate crime. *This is down from last year, 29.7% “mostly” and 18.8% “very” confident.*

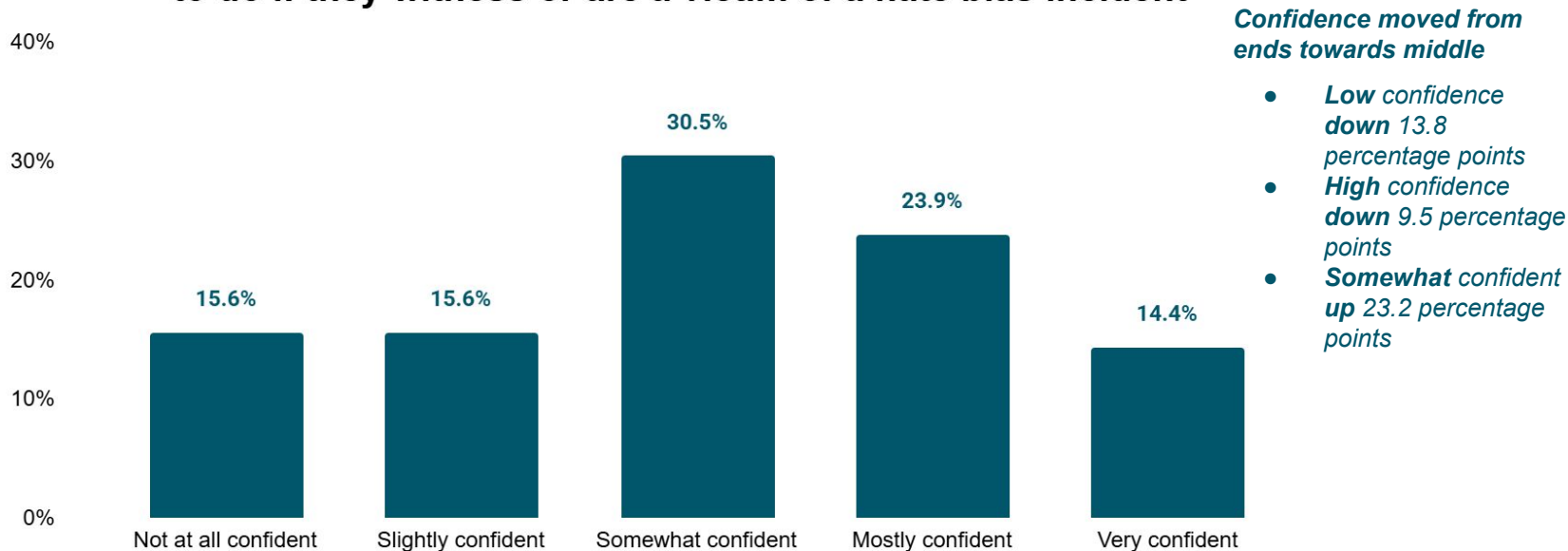
About a **third** of respondents felt “**slightly**” (15.6%) or “**not at all**” (15.6%) **confident**. *This is down from last year, 26.9% “slightly” and 18.8% “not at all” confident.*

- Groups of **privilege** (White, men, people without disabilities) reported **higher** levels of **confidence** than marginalized groups (Black, women, people with disabilities).



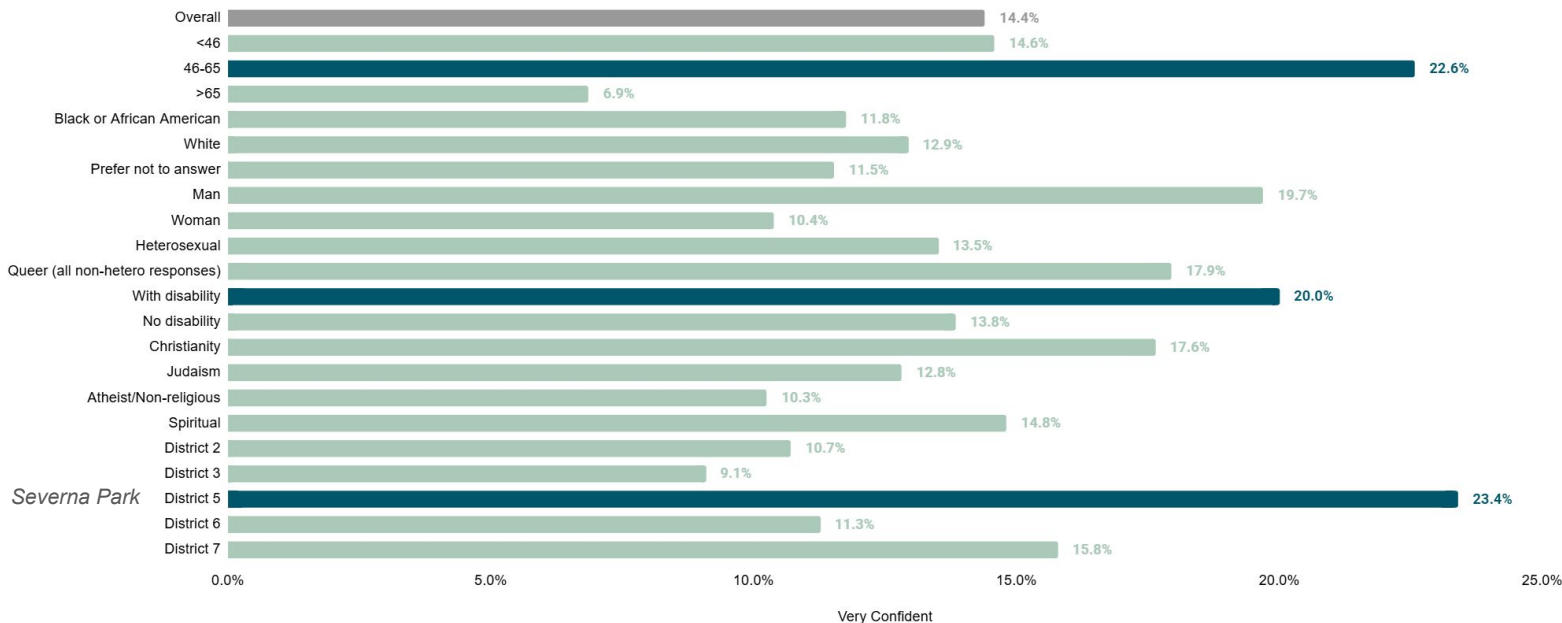
How confident do you feel that you know what to do if you witness or are a victim of a hate bias incident or hate crime?

Majority of respondents are at least "somewhat confident" they know what to do if they witness or are a victim of a hate bias incident



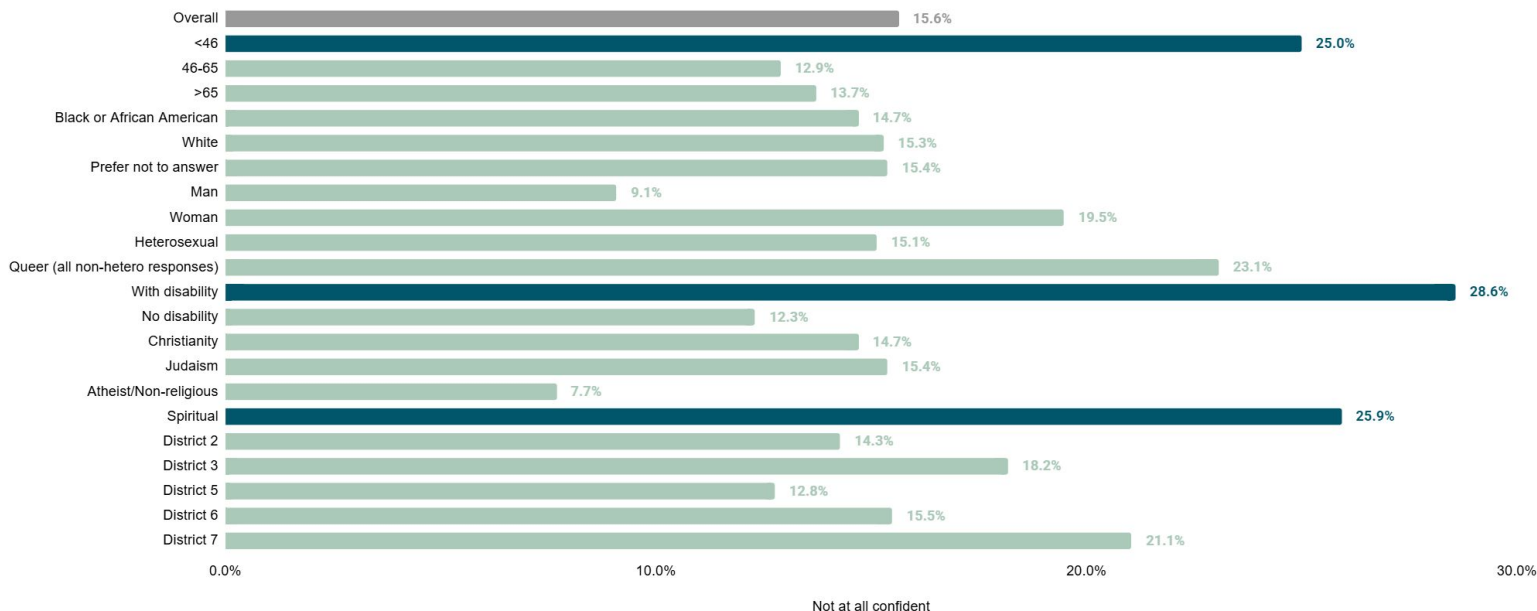
How confident do you feel that you know what to do if you witness or are a victim of a hate bias incident or hate crime?

Respondents aged 46-65, respondents with disabilities, and District 5 residents most likely to say they felt "very confident" they knew what to do if they witnessed a hate bias incident or hate crime



How confident do you feel that you know what to do if you witness or are a victim of a hate bias incident or hate crime?

Respondents under the age of 46, respondents with disabilities, and Spiritual respondents most likely to say they felt "not at all confident" they knew what to do if they witnessed a hate bias incident or hate crime



Act

When asked who they would report an incident to, should they want to report it, the most common answer was to the **police** (78.6%). *Down 10 percentage points compared to last year (88.6%).*

- **Respondents with disabilities** had the **lowest** portion of respondents who would report to the **police** (65.7%) while **Queer** respondents had one of the **highest** rates (84.6%), as did respondents **older than 65** (84.3%) and **men** (84.8%).

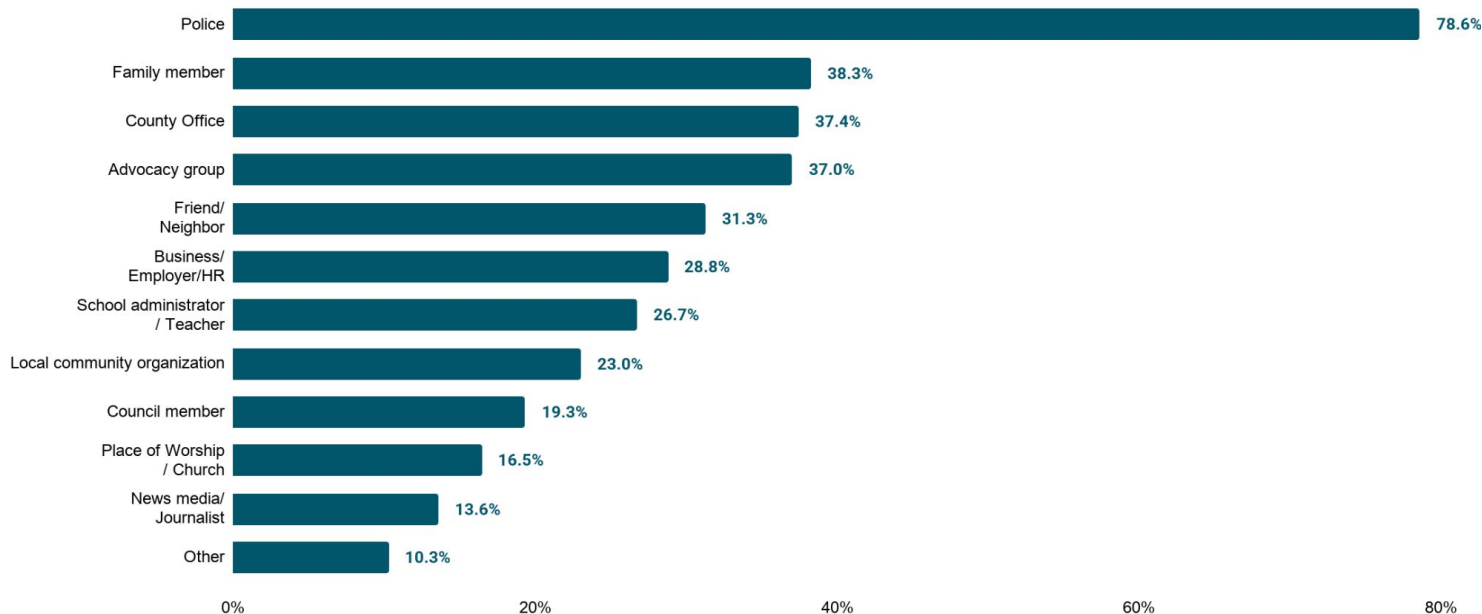
The next most common answer was selected by less than half as many respondents: **family member** (38.3%).

- **Marginalized** respondents were more likely than respondents of privilege to report to **advocacy groups and community organizations**.



If you wanted to report a hate bias incident or hate crime, who would you tell? (Please select all apply)

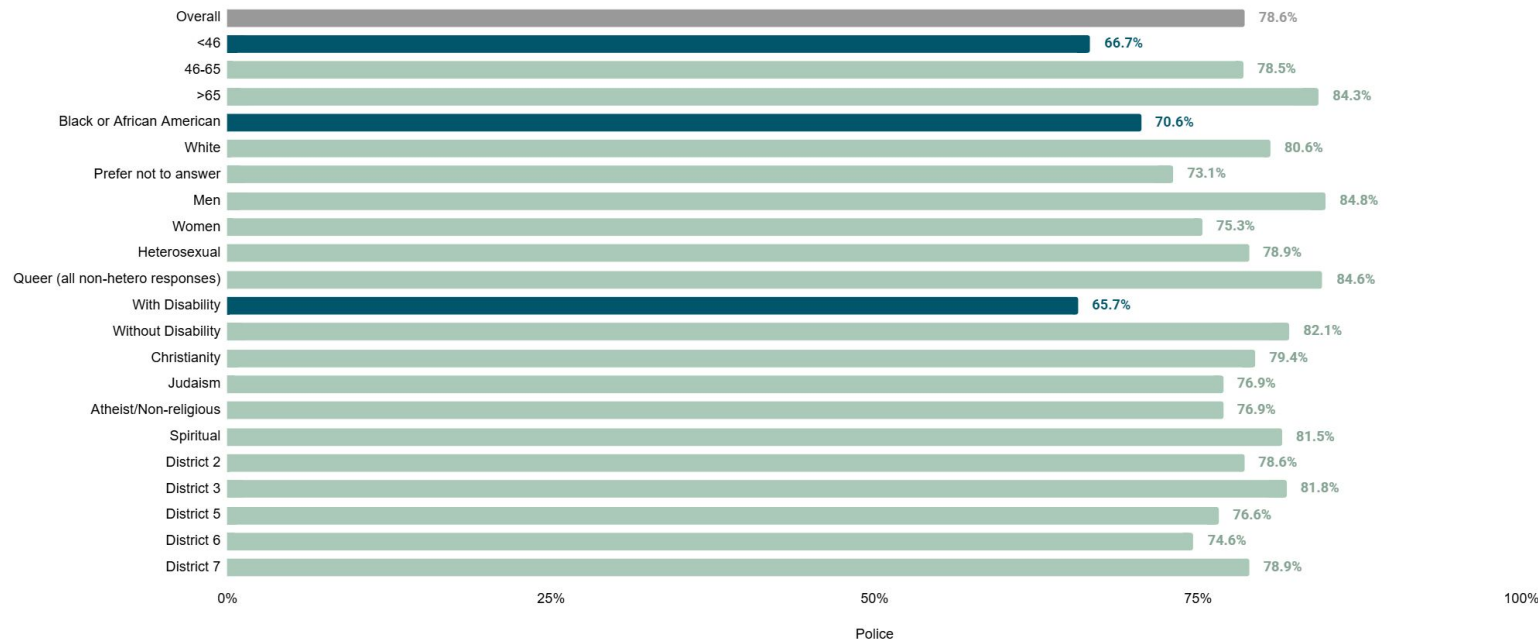
Majority of respondents would report to Police, followed by Family member, County Offices and Advocacy Groups



Distrust of police is higher with marginalized groups



Respondents under age 46, Black Respondents, and Respondents with Disabilities least likely to report hate bias incidents to police

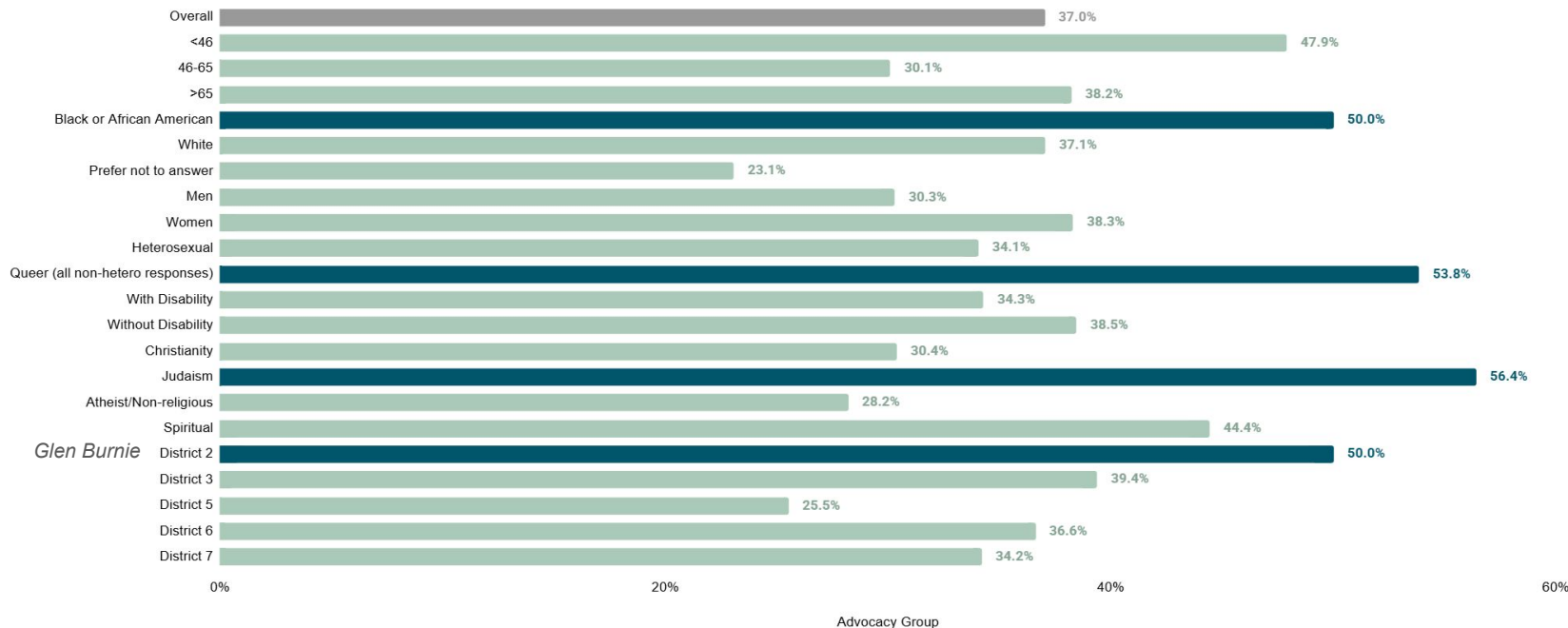


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Advocacy groups are trusted resources



Black, Queer, Jewish, and District 2 Residents most likely to report to an advocacy group



Act



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Fears

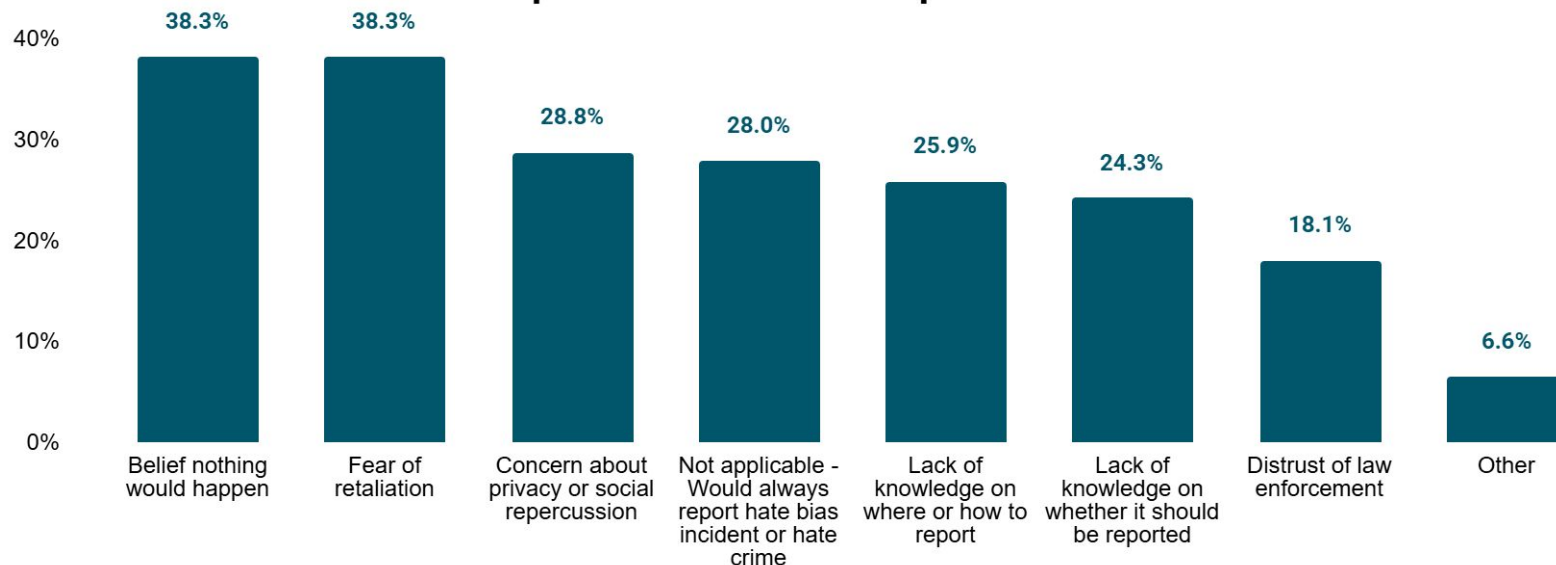
When asked why they might not report a hate bias incident, respondents cited **fear of retaliation and belief nothing would happen** as the most common reasons (38.3% each).

- **Women** cited “**fear of retaliation**” as their top concern.
- **Marginalized** groups (Black, Queer, respondents with disabilities) and younger than 46 would not report because of “**belief nothing would happen**”.
- Respondents **under 46 show less faith in authority**: cited belief nothing would happen as their highest reason they wouldn’t report an incident and would report to police at lower rates.



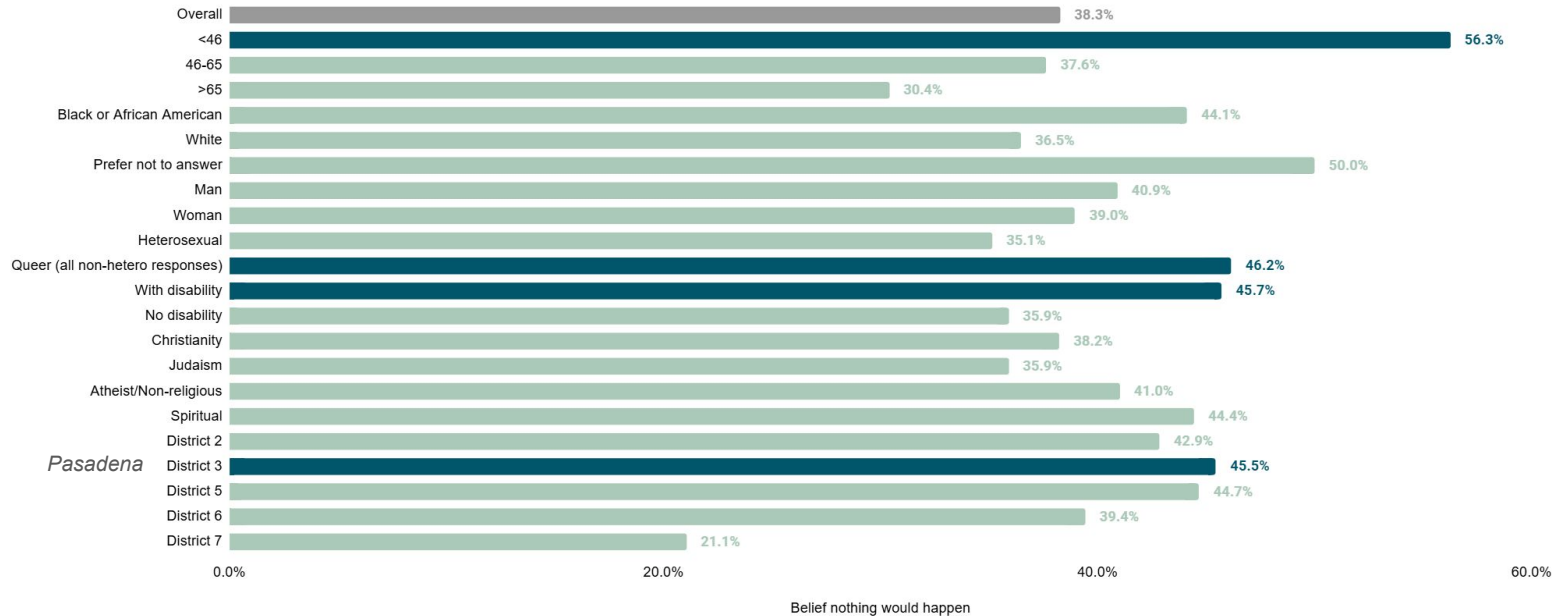
Select up to 3 reasons why you would not report a hate bias incident or hate crime.

"Fear of retaliation" and "Belief nothing would happen" are top reasons why respondents wouldn't report incidents



Select up to 3 reasons why you would not report a hate bias incident or hate crime.

Respondents under the age of 46, Queer respondents, respondents with disabilities, and District 3 residents most likely to cite belief nothing would happen as reason they wouldn't report hate bias incident



Hear

Most respondents (66.6%) heard about the survey via email.
Small difference compared to last year at 62.6% but email is the most common method.



How did you hear about this survey?

Most respondents heard about the survey via email

