2 Understanding and legal definition of hate crime. 3 Measures of effective prevention of hate crimes. 4 Conclusions. At the regional or local level provided by specialists; establishment of partnership with NGOs and community groups. 2 Understanding and legal definition of hate crime. The State Police of Latvia suggests that to increase the effectiveness combating hate crimes along with prevention of hate crimes, obligations applicable to the owners and moderators of internet portals stated as necessity to turn attention to the wider range of. 4. SHS Web of Conferences 51, 01009 (2018). 3. Why do individuals commit hate crimes of different kinds and against particular victims? 4. There are a wide variety of accounts engaging with the question of “why hate crime offenders commit their acts?” 4. Disciplinary backdrops shape these accounts, which in turn shape what issues are held to be important in explaining participation in hate crime. o Understanding how hate crimes might be connected to previous events and reactions to them (including interventions applied to offenders) appears a promising line for future research. o To date, the “when do they occur?” issue has been relatively neglected in terms of the research evidence-base. 4. The FBI categorizes hate crimes as crimes against persons, crimes against property, and crimes against society. In 2005 about 4,208 (58.7%) of hate offenses were crimes against persons. 4. State and local charges were pursued against more than 150 defendants. TABLE 3.3. Hate crime incidents by victim type and bias motivation, 2005. 4. Hate crimes are committed by individuals, groups of individuals, and organizations with a bias against certain races, religions, or societal groups. In “Hate Crimes” (2005, http://www.violence.neu.edu/in_the_news/past_news/hate_crimes/), Jack Levin and Jack McDevitt of Northeastern University describe three types of hate crimes based on the offender's motivation.