



California Department of Justice Bill Lockyer, Attorney General Division of Criminal Justice Information Services





Hate Crime in California, 1998

Bill Lockyer, Attorney General California Department of Justice Division of Criminal Justice Information Services

Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis

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The role of the Criminal Justice Statistics Center is:

- To collect, analyze, and report statistical data, which provide valid measures of crime and the criminal justice process;
- To examine these data on an ongoing basis to better describe crime and the criminal justice system;
- To promote the responsible presentation and use of crime statistics.

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HATE CRIME REPORT

More than 1,800 hate crime offenses were reported by California law enforcement agencies in 1998. That's a shocking number when one considers the motivation behind a hate crime - the victim's race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or physical or mental disability. But this report is more than criminal statistics and numbers - each offense is a crime with a human victim, sometimes more than one.

Over 2,100 Californians fell victim to a hate crime in 1998. The majority of reported hate crimes were tied to the victim's race, accounting for 64.8 percent of the incidents, and 68.8 percent of the known offenses were classified as violent.

While these statistics seem overwhelming, they cannot convey the pain endured by each victim. Hate crimes are among the ugliest of crimes, in which the perpetrator thinks the victim is less of a human being because of his or her skin color, religion, sexual orientation or disability - that by virtue of mere individual differences, the victim is not entitled to the protection of the rights enshrined in our Constitution for all. With the release of these data, we hope to increase awareness of this issue and send a message to those who would commit these crimes of intolerance that we, as a society, will not tolerate such hatred.

BILL LOCKYER Attorney General

HIGHLIGHTS

Crime Data

In 1998,

- The Department of Justice received reports from 239 law enforcement agencies detailing 1,750 hate crime events. Included in these events were 1,801 offenses, 2,136 victims, and 1,985 known suspects.
- 64.8 percent of the events were motivated by the race/ethnicity of the victim.
- Violent crime accounted for 68.8 percent of known offenses.
- Most of the hate crimes occurred on a highway, road, alley, street, or sidewalk (25.3 percent) or at the home or residence of the victim (31.8 percent).

Prosecutorial Data

In 1998,

- There were a total of 244 hate crime complaints filed by the district attorneys and elected city attorneys.
- There were a total of 131 convictions.
- The conviction rate (131/244) was 53.7 percent.



Overview

The Attorney General's Hate Crime Reporting Program was implemented in 1994. In 1995, the first publication, *Hate Crime in California, July through December, 1994,* was issued. This fifth yearly publication, *Hate Crime in California, 1998,* includes data for January through December.

As defined in California Penal Code section 13023, a hate crime is any criminal act or attempted criminal act motivated by hatred based on race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation or disability. These crimes must be reported to the Department of Justice (DOJ) by law enforcement agencies. Information about bias motivation, type of crime, location of crime, number of victims, and number of known suspects is included in each crime report.

All law enforcement agencies in California participate in this program. These agencies recognize that quality information is central to developing effective measures to deal with hate crime. In cooperation with the DOJ, agencies in California have initiated local data collection programs, the results of which are presented in this publication.



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HATE CRIME IN CALIFORNIA, 1998

Introduction

California Penal Code Section 13023 (<u>Appendix 1</u>) requires the Attorney General to submit an annual report to the Legislature regarding crimes motivated by the victim's race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or physical or mental disability as reported by law enforcement agencies. Data collection began in the fall of 1994 after an orientation and training period. Agencies were requested to identify and submit all reports of bias motivated crime occurring on or after July 1, 1994, to the Department of Justice. In 1995, the Department of Justice published its first report covering data reported for July through December 1994. This is the fifth report and covers the period January 1 through December 31, 1998.

Since this is a relatively new program and long-term comparative information is not available, caution is advised in interpreting the data. As program participants gain experience in identifying, documenting, interpreting, aggregating and displaying the information, statistical data will become available that will provide a basis for annual trend analysis and policy development.

Background

In January 1986, the California Department of Justice (DOJ) submitted a report to the Legislature in response to Senate Bill 2080 (Watson). This report, entitled *Racial, Ethnic, and Religious Crime Project, Preliminary Steps to Establish Statewide Collection of Data,* recommended:

- The Department of Justice be designated as the appropriate state agency to implement and coordinate statewide bias-motivated crime data collection.
- Law enforcement agencies submit existing crime reports identified as bias motivated to the DOJ.
- Uniform definitions and guidelines be established to ensure reliable and consistent identification of bias motivated crimes.
- Adequate funding be provided for data collection and local law enforcement agency training.

Senate Bill 202 (Watson) was chaptered in 1989. The bill added Section 13023 to the Penal Code requiring the Attorney General, subject to the availability of funding, to begin collecting and reporting bias motivated crime information.

Background (continued)

The federal "Hate Crime Statistics Act," Public Law 101-275, which became law on April 23, 1990, required the United States Attorney General to collect bias motivated crime information. The FBI began collecting the data from volunteer agencies in 1991. Their first report was published in 1992.

After funding for the California program was obtained, agencies were notified by Information Bulletin 94-25-OMET, issued September 30, 1994, to begin reporting bias motivated crimes to the DOJ.

Information Bulletin 95-09-BCIA, issued March 24, 1995, requested California district attorneys to report information on complaints filed and convictions for bias motivated crimes on a standard form.

Methodology

Following the recommendations in the 1986 report, the DOJ requires each law enforcement agency in the state to submit copies of bias-motivated crime reports on a monthly basis. To ensure relevancy to the subject matter, the DOJ requests that each agency establish a two-tier review process of possible bias-motivated incidents before reports are forwarded.

Reports received by the DOJ are reviewed by at least two members of the bias-motivated crime unit before the data are included in the aggregate reports. All crime reports that meet the bias motivated criteria are coded in a standard format by the DOJ staff. If the report is not complete or if it appears that the incident is not bias-motivated, the agency is notified.







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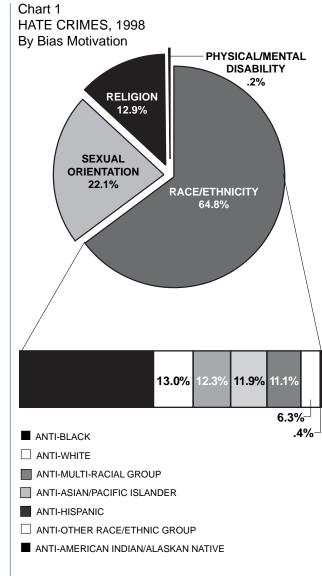
<u>CJSC Home Page</u> <u>AG Home Page</u>

In 1998, of 1,750 reported hate crime events:

- 64.8 percent (1,134) were motivated by the race/ethnicity of the victim.
- 22.1 percent (387) were motivated by the sexual orientation of the victim.
- 12.9 percent (226) were motivated by the religion of the victim.
- .2 percent (3) were motivated by the physical/mental disability of the victim.

In 1998, of the 1,134 events motivated by the race/ ethnicity of the victim:

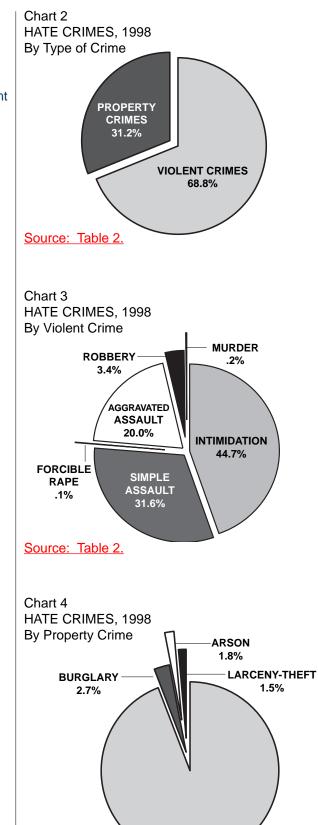
- 44.9 percent were anti-black.
- 13.0 percent were anti-white.
- 12.3 percent were anti-multi-racial group.
- 11.9 percent were anti-Asian/Pacific Islander.
- 11.1 percent were anti-Hispanic.
- 6.3 percent were anti-other race/ethnic group.
- .4 percent were anti-American Indian/ Alaskan native.



Source: Table 1.

In 1998, of 1,750 reported hate crime events:

- Violent crimes accounted for 68.8 percent (1,204).
- Property crimes accounted for 31.2 percent (546).



Source: Table 2.

In 1998, of the 1,204 violent crimes:

- 44.7 percent involved intimidation.
- 31.6 percent involved simple assault.
- 20.0 percent involved aggravated assault.
- 3.4 percent involved robbery.
- .2 percent involved murder.

In 1998, of the 546 property crimes:

vandalism.

.1 percent involved forcible rape.

94.0 percent involved destruction/

1.5 percent invovled larceny-theft.

2.7 percent involved burglary.

1.8 percent involved arson.

In 1998, of 1,750 reported hate crime events:

- 31.8 percent (556) occurred at the victim's home or another residence.
- 25.3 percent (442) occurred on a highway, road, alley, street, or sidewalk.
- 8.2 percent (144) occurred on a school or campus property.
- 6.1 percent (106) occurred in a parking lot.
- 4.4 percent (77) occurred at a church, synagogue, or temple center.
- 24.3 percent (425) occurred in other locations not displayed in Chart 5 but listed in Table 3.

Chart 5 HATE CRIMES, 1997

By Location

CHURCH/ ALL OTHER SYNAGOGUE 24.3% RESIDENCE 4.4% 31.8% PARKING HIGHWAY LOT 25.3% 6.1% SCHOOL/COLLEGE 8.2%

Source: Table 3.

Note: "All Other" includes categories that are not displayed in Chart 5 but are listed in Table 3.

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Table 1
HATE CRIMES, 1998
Events, Offenses, Victims, and Known Suspects by Bias Motivation

	Eve	ents	Offe	nses	Vic	tims	Known	suspects
Bias motivation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,750	100.0	1,801	100.0	2,136	100.0	1,985	100.0
Race/ethnicity	1,134	64.8	1,172	65.1	1,414	66.2	1,364	68.7
Anti-white	147	8.4	153	8.5	177	8.3	247	12.4
Anti-black	509	29.1	525	29.2	621	29.1	661	33.3
Anti-Hispanic Anti-American Indian/	126	7.2	129	7.2	157	7.4	183	9.2
Alaskan native	5	.3	5	.3	5	.2	13	.7
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	135	7.7	141	7.8	180	8.4	109	5.5
Anti-multi-racial group	140	8.0	142	7.9	187	8.8	73	3.7
Anti-other race/ethnic group	72	4.1	77	4.3	87	4.1	78	3.9
Religion	226	12.9	227	12.6	246	11.5	95	4.8
Anti-Jewish	176	10.1	177	9.8	192	9.0	75	3.8
Anti-Catholic	13	.7	13	.7	13	.6	3	.2
Anti-Protestant	14	.8	14	.8	14	.7	3	.2
Anti-Islamic	4	.2	4	.2	5	.2	5	.3
Anti-other religion	17	1.0	17	.9	20	.9	9	.5
Anti-multi-religious group	2	.1	2	.1	2	.1	0	.0
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Sexual orientation	387	22.1	399	22.2	472	22.1	520	26.2
Anti-male homosexual	307	17.5	317	17.6	376	17.6	447	22.5
Anti-female homosexual	58	3.3	60	3.3	69	3.2	66	3.3
Anti-homosexual	21	1.2	21	1.2	25	1.2	6	.3
Anti-heterosexual	1	.1	1	.1	2	.1	1	.1
Anti-bisexual	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Physical/mental disability	3	.2	3	.2	4	.2	6	.3
Physical disability	3	.2	3	.2	4	.2	6	.3
Mental disability	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0

Note: Percents may not add to subtotals or to 100.0 because of independent rounding.

Table 2
HATE CRIMES, 1998
Events, Offenses, Victims, and Known Suspects by Type of Offense

	Eve	ents	Offe	nses	Vict	tims	Known s	suspects
Type of crime	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,750	100.0	1,801	100.0	2,136	100.0	1,985	100.0
Violent crimes	1,204	68.8	1,232	68.4	1,517	71.0	1,795	90.4
Murder	2	.1	2	.1	2	.1	2	.1
Forcible rape	1	.1	1	.1	1	.0	1	.1
Robbery	41	2.3	41	2.3	50	2.3	90	4.5
Aggravated assault	241	13.8	246	13.7	324	15.2	558	28.1
Simple assault	381	21.8	385	21.4	469	22.0	689	34.7
Intimidation	538	30.7	557	30.9	671	31.4	455	22.9
Property crimes	546	31.2	569	31.6	619	29.0	190	9.6
Burglary	15	.9	15	.8	18	.8	6	.3
Larceny-theft	8	.5	9	.5	8	.4	13	.7
Motor vehicle theft	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Arson	10	.6	10	.6	11	.5	2	.1
Destruction/vandalism	513	29.3	535	29.7	582	27.2	169	8.5

Note: Percents may not add to subtotals or to 100.0 because of independent rounding.

	Table 3
	HATE CRIMES, 1998
Events, Offenses,	Victims, and Known Suspects by Location

	Eve	ents	Offe	nses	Vic	tims	Known s	suspects
Location	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,750	100.0	1,801	100.0	2,136	100.0	1,985	100.0
Air/bus/train terminal	44	2.5	46	2.6	60	2.8	69	3.5
Bank/savings and loan	3	.2	3	.2	3	.1	2	.1
Bar/night club	30	1.7	33	1.8	40	1.9	59	3.0
Church/synagogue/temple	77	4.4	77	4.3	80	3.7	24	1.2
Commercial/office building	48	2.7	48	2.7	53	2.5	33	1.7
Construction site	7	.4	7	.4	7	.3	6	.3
Convenience store	13	.7	13	.7	17	.8	32	1.6
Department/discount store	7	.4	7	.4	8	.4	8	.4
Drug store/Dr.'s office/hospital	21	1.2	21	1.2	23	1.1	16	.8
Field/woods	34	1.9	36	2.0	56	2.6	54	2.7
Government/public building	20	1.1	20	1.1	21	1.0	16	.8
Grocery/supermarket	18	1.0	18	1.0	20	.9	18	.9
Highway/road/alley/street	442	25.3	458	25.4	543	25.4	809	40.8
Hotel/motel/etc	7	.4	7	.4	9	.4	6	.3
Jail/prison	10	.6	10	.6	15	.7	12	.6
Lake/waterway	4	.2	4	.2	4	.2	8	.4
Liquor store	4	.2	5	.3	5	.2	4	.2
Parking lot/garage	106	6.1	110	6.1	132	6.2	118	5.9
Rental storage facility	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0
Residence/home	556	31.8	569	31.6	669	31.3	401	20.2
Restaurant	40	2.3	41	2.3	55	2.6	64	3.2
School/college	144	8.2	148	8.2	177	8.3	127	6.4
Service/gas station	15	.9	15	.8	17	.8	28	1.4
Specialty store (TV, fur, etc.)	30	1.7	31	1.7	41	1.9	18	.9
Other	70	4.0	74	4.1	81	3.8	53	2.7

Note: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of independent rounding.

Table 4 HATE CRIMES, 1998 Victim Type by Bias Motivation

		1			fina	ness/ ncial		2	Reli	gious		ciety/		2
Bias motivation	То	tal'	Indiv	ridual	instit	ution ²		nment ²	organi	zation ²	pul	olic ²	Oth	er²
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,136	100.0	2,026	100.0	28	100.0	4	100.0	30	100.0	46	100.0	2	100.0
Race/ethnicity	1,414	66.2	1,348	66.5	19	-	3	-	3	-	41	-	0	-
Anti-white	177	8.3	176	8.7	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Anti-black	621	29.1	603	29.8	5	-	1	-	0	-	12	-	0	-
Anti-Hispanic	157	7.4	157	7.7	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Anti-American Indian/														
Alaskan native	5	.2	5	.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	180	8.4	176	8.7	2	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-
Anti-multi-racial group	187	8.8	146	7.2	12	-	1	-	1	-	27	-	0	-
Anti-other race/ethnic group	87	4.1	85	4.2	0	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-
Religion	246	11.5	213	10.5	5	-	0	-	26		2		0	
Anti-Jewish	192	9.0	179	8.8	5	-	0	-	6		2		0	
Anti-Catholic	13	.6	8	.4	0	-	0	-	5		0		0	_
Anti-Protestant	14	.0	8	.4	0	-	0	-	6		0		0	_
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	5	.2	5	.2	0	-	0	-	0		0		0	
Anti-other religion	20	.2	11	.2	0	-	0	-	9	-	0	-	0	-
Anti-multi-religious group	2	.1	2	.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc	0	.0	0	.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Sexual orientation	472	22.1	461	22.8	4	-	1	-	1		3		2	
Anti-male homosexual	376	17.6	371	22.0 18.3	4	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Anti-female homosexual	69	3.2	67	3.3	4		0		0	-	1	-	1	-
Anti-homosexual	25	3.2 1.2	21		-	-	-	-	0	-	•	-	1	-
Anti-heterosexual	-			1.0	0	-	0	-		-	2	-	1	-
	2	.1	2	.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Anti-bisexual	0	.0	0	.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Physical/mental disability	4	.2	4	.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Physical disability	4	.2	4	.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Mental disability	0	.0	0	.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

Notes: Percents may not add to subtotals or 100.0 because of independent rounding.

Dash indicates that percent distributions are not calculated when the base number is less than 50. 'Numbers represent total number of victims (i.e., entities and individuals), not the number of hate crime events. 'Numbers represent acts directed at entities other than individuals.

In 1998, of 2,136 victims of hate crimes:

- Most (2,026) were individuals. Of these,
 - 66.5 percent (1,348 individuals) were victims because of their race/ethnicity.
 - 10.5 percent (213 individuals) were victims because of their religion.
 - 22.8 percent (461 individuals) were victims because of their sexual orientation.
 - .2 percent (4 individuals) were victims because of their physical/mental disability.

Table 5 HATE CRIMES, 1998 Victim Type by Type of Offense

						ness/ ncial			Relic	gious	Soc	iety/		
Type of crime	То	tal1	Indiv	ridual	institu		Gover	nment ²	organi			olic ²	Oth	ner ²
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,136	100.0	2,026	100.0	28	100.0	4	100.0	30	100.0	46	100.0	2	100.0
Violent crimes	1,517	71.0	1,517	74.9	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Murder	2	.1	2	.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Forcible rape	1	.0	1	.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Robbery	50	2.3	50	2.5	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Aggravated assault	324	15.2	324	16.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Simple assault	469	22.0	469	23.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Intimidation	671	31.4	671	33.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Property crimes	619	29.0	509	25.1	28	-	4	-	30	-	46	-	2	-
Burglary	18	.8	15	.7	2	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	-
Larceny-theft	8	.4	8	.4	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Motor vehicle theft	0	.0	0	.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Arson	11	.5	9	.4	1	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-
Destruction/vandalism	582	27.2	477	23.5	25	-	4	-	29	-	45	-	2	-

Notes: Percents may not add to subtotals or 100.0 because of independent rounding. Dash indicates that percent distributions are not calculated when the base number is less than 50. 'Numbers represent total number of victims (i.e., entities and individuals), not the number of hate crime events. 'Numbers represent acts directed at entities other than individuals.

In 1998, of 2,136 victims of hate crimes:

- Most (2,026) were individuals. Of these,
 - Violent crimes against the individual accounted for 74.9 percent (1,517).
 - Crimes against property accounted for 25.1 percent (509).
 - 28 business/financial institutions were targeted.
 - 30 religious organizations were targeted.

Table 6 HATE CRIMES, 1998 Victim Type by Location

Location	То	tal ¹	Indiv	ridual	Busii finai institu		Goverr	nment ²	Relig organi			iety/ blic ²	Oth	ier ²
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,136	100.0	2,026	100.0	28	100.0	4	100.0	30	100.0	46	100.0	2	100.0
Air/bus/train terminal	60	2.8	60	3.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bank/savings and loan	3	.1	3	.1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Bar/night club	40	1.9	40	2.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Church/synagogue/temple	80	3.7	50	2.5	0	-	0	-	30	-	0	-	0	-
Commercial/office building	53	2.5	48	2.4	4	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-
Construction site	7	.3	7	.3	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Convenience store	17	.8	17	.8	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Department/discount store	8	.4	8	.4	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Drug store/Dr.'s office/hospital	23	1.1	22	1.1	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Field/woods	56	2.6	46	2.3	0	-	1	-	0	-	9	-	0	-
Government/public building	21	1.0	17	.8	0	-	2	-	0	-	2	-	0	-
Grocery/supermarket	20	.9	19	.9	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Highway/road/alley/street	543	25.4	537	26.5	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	-	0	-
Hotel/motel/etc	9	.4	8	.4	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Jail/prison	15	.7	15	.7	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Lake/waterway	4	.2	3	.1	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Liquor store	5	.2	5	.2	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Parking lot/garage	132	6.2	131	6.5	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-
Rental storage facility	0	.0	0	.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Residence/home	669	31.3	669	33.0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Restaurant	55	2.6	55	2.7	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
School/college	177	8.3	150	7.4	0	-	0	-	0	-	27	-	0	-
Service/gas station	17	.8	17	.8	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Specialty store (TV, fur, etc.)	41	1.9	28	1.4	13	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Other	81	3.8	71	3.5	8	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	1	-

Notes: Percents may not add to 100.0 because of independent rounding. Dash indicates that percent distributions are not calculated when the base number is less than 50. 'Numbers represent total number of victims (i.e., entities and individuals), not the number of hate crime events. 'Numbers represent acts directed at entities other than individuals.

In 1998, of 2,136 victims of hate crimes:

- Most (2,026) were individuals. Of these,
 - 26.5 percent (537) became victims on highways, roads, alleys, or streets.
 - 33.0 percent (669) became victims at their homes or other residences.

County and				Known
jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	suspects
Total	1,750	1,801	2,136	1,985
Alameda County	52	53	64	52
Alameda	5	5	5	3
Berkeley	5 7	5 7	6	9 1
Fremont	6	7	8 7	7
Hayward	0	'	/	1
Livermore	4	4	6	17
Newark	2	2	3	1
Oakland	14	14	16	12
San Leandro	2	2	4	1
Union City	5	5	7	1
CSU Hayward	1	1	1	0
U C Berkeley	1	1	1	0
0 0 201101091111	•			0
Alpine County	0	0	0	0
Amador County	0	0	0	0
Butte County	2	3	2	6
Oroville	2	3	2	6
	2	Ŭ I		-
Calaveras County	1	1	2	3
Sheriff's Dept	1	1	2	3
Colusa County	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa County	54	56	67	64
Sheriff's Dept	7	7	7	9
Antioch	6	6	8	5
Clayton	1	1	2	. 1
Concord	11	12	15	18
El Cerrito	2	2	2	3
Martinez	4	4	7	8
Pittsburg	1	1	1	2
Pleasant Hill	4	4	5	4
Richmond	9	9	9	5
Walnut Creek	7	8	9	4
Contra Costa Bart	2	2	2	3
Del Norte County	0	0	0	0
Der None County	0	Ū	0	0
El Dorado County	2	2	2	2
Placerville	2	2	2	2
Fresno County	22	22	33	39
Clovis	5	5	12	8
Fresno	17	17	21	31
	0	0	0	0
Glenn County		-	-	-
Humboldt County	8	8	8	5
Arcata	3	3	3	3
Eureka	1	1	1	1
CSU Humboldt	4	4	4	1
Imperial County	1	1	1	1
Calipatria	1	1	1	1
-	-		-	_
Inyo County	0	0	0	0
Kern County	24	24	24	30
Sheriff's Dept	14	14	14	22
Bakersfield	7	7	7	4
Ridgecrest	2	2	2	2
		1 I		(continued)

County and				Known
jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	suspects
CSU Bakersfield	1	1	1	2
Kinga County	0	0	0	0
Kings County	0	0	0	0
Lake County	3	3	4	2
Sheriff's Dept	1	1	2	1
Lakeport	2	2	2	1
Langan County	3	2	2	0
Lassen County	3	3	3 3	0
Susanville	3	3	3	0
Los Angeles County	660	668	779	681
Sheriff's Dept ¹	89	92	110	88
Unincorporated ²	25	26	34	35
Agoura Hills ³	2	2	2	1
Artesia ³	2	2	3	2
Bellflower ³	6	6	9	3
Bellflower ³ Calabasas ³	2	2	2	1
	_	_	_	
Carson ³	2	2	2	0
Commerce ³	2	2	2	0
City of Diamond Bar ³	3	3	3	0
Cerritos ³	6	6	7	4
Hawaiian Gardens ³	2	2	3	4
Lakewood ³	4	4	6	6
Lancaster ³	8	8	8	5
Lynwood ³	3	3	3	3
Los Angeles Co. (MTA) ³	1	1	3	2
Malibu ³	1	1	1	0
			·	0
Norwalk ³	1	1	1	0
Palmdale ³	3	3	3	6
Paramount ³	1	1	1	0
Pico Rivera ³	1	1	1	2
Santa Clarita ³	2	2	2	1
South EL Monte ³	1	2	1	4
		2	-	-
West Lake Village ³	1	1	1	0
West Hollywood ³	10	11	12	9
Alhambra	5	5	6	2
Arcadia	7	7	11	9
Azusa	5	5	7	11
Baldwin Park	3	4	4	11
Beverly Hills	7	7	7	1
	-	-	47	
Burbank	5	5	17	0
Claremont	7 4	7 4	8 4	2
Covina	•	-	•	1
Downey	4	4	6	3
El Monte	8	8	14	17
El Sugundo	4	4	5	3
Glendale	5	5	6	3
Glendora	1	1	2	1
Hawthorne	2	2	2	2
Huntington Park	1	1	2	0
_				
Inglewood	1	1	1	1
Long Beach	39	40	48	61
Los Angeles	404	406	453	415
Manhattan Beach	1	1	1	1
Monrovia	5	5	8	3
Montebello	1	1	1	1
Pasadena	7	7	7	4
Pomona	5	5	5	3

by	County and	a Jurisaictio	n	
County and				Known
jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	suspects
Redondo Beach	9	10	10	12
San Gabriel	4	4	4	10
Santa Monica	4	4	4	7
Torrance	3	3	3	2
West Covina	2	2	2	1
West Covina	2	2	2	1
Cal Poly Pomona	3	3	4	0
	-	-	-	-
CSU Long Beach	3	3	5	2
CSU Los Angeles	6	6	6	3
UC Los Angeles	6	6	6	1
_				
Madera County	2	2	2	3
Chowchilla	1	1	1	2
Madera PD	1	1	1	1
	1		1	
Marin County	25	25	30	14
	-	-		
Novato	23	23	27	12
San Rafael	2	2	3	2
			_	_
Mariposa County	0	0	0	0
Mendocino County	1	1	1	0
Fort Bragg	1	1	1	0
Merced County	0	0	0	0
Modoc County	0	0	0	0
Mono County	1	1	1	5
Mammoth Lakes	1	1	1	5
Monterey County	2	2	2	0
Salinas	2	2	2	0
00	-	-	-	Ŭ
Napa County	0	0	0	0
Nevada County	0	0	0	0
Orange County	80	83	114	81
Sheriff's Dept	7	7	11	3
•				-
Anaheim	2	2	2	1
Buena Park	2	2	2	3
Cypress	7	8	9	7
Garden Grove	13	13	22	9
Huntington Beach	5	7	10	11
Irvine	2	2	2	1
	-	-		-
Laguna Beach	7	7	9	5
Laguna Hills ⁴	1	1	1	0
4				
Laguna Niguel ⁴	3	3	3	7
Lake Forest ⁴	3	3	6	6
La Habra	2	2	2	0
La Palma	1	1	4	1
Mission Viejo ⁴	3	3	4	2
Orango	4.4	4.4	40	0
Orange	11	11	13	9
Placentia	2	2	2	3
San Clemente ⁴	2	2	2	4
San Juan Capistrano ⁴	2	2	2	0
Stanton ⁴	1			-
Sid11011	Т	1	1	2
Westminster	3	2	6	E
	-	3	6	5
UC Irvine	1	1	1	2
	-	-	_	
Placer County	3	3	5	1
I		. 1		(continued)
				(Sommueu)

County				17.
and	Evonto	Offeren	Victims	Known
jurisdiction Sheriff's Dept	Events 2	Offenses 2	2	suspects 0
Roseville	2	2	2 3	1
		'	3	1
Plumas County	0	0	0	0
Riverside County	47	48	62	68
Sheriff's Dept	9	9	12	8
Cathedral City	1	1	1	1
Corona	3	3	5	3
Hemet	2	2	3	2
La Quinta⁵	1	1	1	2
Murrietta	1	2	1	0
Moreno Valley ⁵	1	1	1	0
Norco ⁵	2	2	2	1
Palm Springs	4	4	7	7
Perris ⁵	1	1	1	0
Riverside	21	21	27	44
UC Riverside	1	1	1	0
Sacramento County	58	62	70	85
Sheriff's Dept	19	22	23	21
Folsom	1	1	1	0
Sacramento	37	38	45	63
UC Med Cntr Sacramento.	1	1	1	1
San Benito County	1	1	1	0
Hollister	1	1	1	0
San Bernardino County	19	23	25	36
Sheriff's Dept	2	2	3	8
Colton	1	1	1	3
Fontana	5	8	6	4
Hesperia ⁶	1	1	1	6
Montclair	1	1	2	1
Ontario	1	1	2	2
Rancho Cucamonga ⁶	1	1	1	0
Redlands	1	1	2	4
San Bernardino	5	6	6	8
Victorville ⁶	1	1	1	0
San Diego County	196	201	240	213
Sheriff's Dept	24	26	29	25
Carlsbad	1	1	1	1
Chula Vista	1	1	1	0
City of Encinitas ⁷	3	3	4	3
City of Imperial Beach ⁷	3	3	5	2
City of Lemon Grove ⁷	2	2	2	2
City of Poway ⁷	7	7	8	6
City of Santee ⁷	6	6	6	9
City of Solano Beach ⁷	4	4	4	2
City of Vista ⁷	7	9	8	14
Coronado	1	1	1	0
El Cajon	3	3	3	13
Escondido	5	5	6	4
National City	2	2	2	2
Oceanside	17	17	18	11
San Diego	106	107	138	117
San Diego Harbor	1	1	1	2
CSU San Diego	1	1	1	0
CSU San Marcos	1	1	1	0
UC San Diego	1	1	1	0
		ı		

County				14
and jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	Known suspects
San Francisco County	223	234	278	312
San Francisco	218	229	273	310
CSU San Francisco	2	2	2	0
UC San Francisco	3	3	3	2
San Joaquin County	23	23	23	20
Lodi	1	1	1	2
Manteca	2	2	2	0
Ripon	2	2	2	2
Stockton	15	15	15	10
Stockton Unified Schl Dist.	3	3	3	6
San Luis Obispo County	7	8	8	18
Grover Beach	1	1	1	1
Morro Bay	1	2	1	1
Pismo Beach	1	1	1	10
San Luis Obispo	4	4	5	6
San Mateo County	15	16	18	8
Burlingame	2	2	2	1
Daly City	1 1	1	2 2	0
Foster City Millbrae	1	1	2 1	1 0
	-		-	
Pacifica	3	3	3	1
San Bruno	1	1	1	0
San Carlos San Mateo	2 4	3 4	3 4	3
		-	-	
Santa Barbara County	7	7	8	12
	1	1	1	0
Santa Barbara Santa Maria	5 1	5 1	6 1	11 1
Santa Mana	I	1	1	1
Santa Clara County	62	66	86	76
Sheriff's Dept	5	7	5	6
Campbell	1	1	1	0
Los Altos Hills ⁸	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3
Los Gatos	2	2	3	3
Milpitas	1	1	1	0
Palo Alto	4	4	4	3
San Jose	43 1	44 1	66 1	51
Saratoga ⁸ Sunnyvale	2	2	2	7 2
Santa Clara Transit Dist. ⁸ .	2	3	2	2
		-		
Santa Cruz County	11	12	13	7
Sheriff's Dept Santa Cruz	1 6	1 6	1 8	1 6
Santa Cruz Scotts Valley	6 2	ь З	8 2	6 0
UC Santa Cruz	2	2	2	0
Shasta County	11	11	15	29
Sheriff's Dept	9 1	9 1	10	24
Redding Anderson	1	1	2	3
		-	-	_
Sierra County	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou County	1	1	1	1
Yreka	1	1	1	1
	40	10	10	0
Solano County Benicia	12 3	12 3	12 3	9 0
Fairfield	3	3	3	0
Vacaville	1	1	1	1
	•			
Vallejo	5	5	5	8

.~ }	County and			
County				
and	_			Known
jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	suspects
Sonoma County	41	42	50	26
Sheriff's Dept	15	16	17	7
Petaluma	1	1	1	0
Rohnert Park	13	13	19	13
Santa Rosa	10	10	11	6
CSU Sonoma	2	2	2	0
Stanislaus County	12	13	14	12
Sheriff's Dept	4	4	5	3
Modesto	7	8	8	9
Oakdale	1	1	1	0
Oakuale	1	'	1	0
Sutter County	1	1	1	1
Yuba City	1	1	1	1
-	_	_	_	_
Tehama County	2	2	2	0
Red Bluff	2	2	2	0
Trinity County	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
Tulare County	5	5	5	8
Porterville	4	4	4	7
Tulare	1	1	1	1
Tuolumne County	0	0	0	0
		10	10	10
Ventura County	38	40	42	43
Sheriff's Dept	6	6	7	7
Camarillo ⁹	6	6	6	0
Fillmore ⁹	1	1	1	4
Moorpark ⁹	1	1	1	0
Oxnard	1	1	1	0
Simi Valley	4	4	4	0
Thousand Oaks ^{9.}	4	4	4	0
	2 17	_	_	-
Ventura	17	19	20	32
Yolo County	11	11	15	8
Davis	6	6	9	6
Woodland	3	3	4	2
UC Davis	2	2	2	0
Yuba County	1	1	3	4
Yuba	1	1	3	4

¹Includes unincorporated and contracts. ²"Unincorporated" patrolled by Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. ³Contracts with Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. ⁶Contracts with Corange County Sheriff's Department. ⁶Contracts with Riverside County Sheriff's Department. ⁶Contracts with San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. ⁶Contracts with San Diego County Sheriff's Department. ⁶Contracts with Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department. ⁸Contracts with Ventura County Sheriff's Department.

Table 8 HATE CRIMES, 1995-1998 Events by Bias Motivation

	19	95	19	96	19	97	19	98	Percent change
Bias motivation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1995 - 1998
Total	1,754	100.0	2,054	100.0	1,831	100.0	1,750	100.0	2
Race/ethnicity	1,215	69.3	1,463	71.2	1,230	67.2	1,134	64.8	-6.7
Anti-white	193	11.0	220	10.7	147	8.0	147	8.4	-23.8
Anti-black	567	32.3	759	37.0	629	34.4	509	29.1	-10.2
Anti-Hispanic	158	9.0	167	8.1	141	7.7	126	7.2	-20.3
Anti-American Indian/									
Alaskan native	1	.1	5	.2	2	.1	5	.3	-
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	142	8.1	153	7.4	160	8.7	135	7.7	-4.9
Anti-multi-racial group	81	4.6	69	3.4	73	4.0	140	8.0	72.8
Anti-other race/ethnic group	73	4.2	90	4.4	78	4.3	72	4.1	-1.4
Religion	219	12.5	227	11.1	242	13.2	226	12.9	3.2
Anti-Jewish	174	9.9	166	8.1	212	11.6	176	10.1	1.1
Anti-Catholic	4	.2	5	.2	0	.0	13	.7	-
Anti-Protestant	8	.5	33	1.6	21	1.1	14	.8	-
Anti-Islamic	8	.5	9	.4	1	.1	4	.2	-
Anti-other religion	18	1.0	11	.5	6	.3	17	1.0	-
Anti-multi-religious group	7	.4	3	.1	1	.1	2	.1	-
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc	0	.0	0	.0	1	.1	0	.0	-
Sexual orientation	317	18.1	362	17.6	357	19.5	387	22.1	22.1
Anti-male homosexual	251	14.3	306	14.9	284	15.5	307	17.5	22.3
Anti-female homosexual	50	2.9	45	2.2	57	3.1	58	3.3	16.0
Anti-homosexual	14	.8	7	.3	15	.8	21	1.2	-
Anti-heterosexual	1	.1	1	.0	1	.1	1	.1	-
Anti-bisexual	1	.1	3	.1	0	.0	0	.0	-
Physical/mental disability	3	.2	2	.1	2	.1	3	.2	-
Physical disability	0	.0	1	.0	2	.1	3	.2	-
Mental disability	3	.2	1	.0	0	.0	0	.0	-

Source: California Department of Justice, Hate Crime Statistical System.

Notes: Data resulting from new reporting programs should be collected for several years in order that statistical data can be properly analyzed. Because of this, the Department of Justice recommends caution when comparing these annual data. Percents may not add to subtotals or to 100.0 because of independent rounding.

Dash indicates that percent changes are not calculated when the base number is less than 50.

A Cautionary Note

Data resulting from new reporting programs should be collected for several years in order that statistical data can be properly analyzed. Because of this, the DOJ does not recommend comparing these data with previously published data. In addition, the DOJ believes that the data may be underreported. Future reporting will improve as law enforcement personnel are trained to identify, investigate, and report hate crimes.

A number of additional factors can influence the volume of hate crime reported to the DOJ. These are:

- Efforts of community groups and law enforcement hate crime networks to identify and report hate crime to appropriate authorities.
- Cultural practices and likeliness of reporting hate crime.
- Strength and investigative emphasis of law enforcement agencies.
- Policies of law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies.
- Community policing policies.

Table 9 HATE CRIMES, 1995-1998 Events by Type of Crime

	19	95	19	96	19	97	19	98	Percent change
Type of crime	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1995 - 1998
Total	1,754	100.0	2,054	100.0	1,831	100.0	1,750	100.0	2
Violent crimes	1,370	78.1	1,551	75.5	1,352	73.8	1,204	68.8	-12.1
Murder	3	.2	4	.2	3	.2	2	.1	-
Forcible rape	2	.1	2	.1	1	.1	1	.1	-
Robbery	86	4.9	59	2.9	52	2.8	41	2.3	-52.3
Aggravated assault	273	15.6	381	18.5	317	17.3	241	13.8	-11.7
Simple assault	324	18.5	393	19.1	352	19.2	381	21.8	17.6
Intimidation	682	38.9	712	34.7	627	34.2	538	30.7	-21.1
Property crimes	384	21.9	503	24.5	479	26.2	546	31.2	42.2
Burglary	30	1.7	43	2.1	22	1.2	15	.9	-
Larceny-theft	7	.4	14	.7	14	.8	8	.5	-
Motor vehicle theft	0	.0	1	.0	1	.1	0	.0	-
Arson	16	.9	17	.8	18	1.0	10	.6	-
Destruction/vandalism	331	18.9	428	20.8	424	23.2	513	29.3	55.0

Source: California Department of Justice, Hate Crime Statistical System.

Notes: Data resulting from new reporting programs should be collected for several years in order that statistical data can be properly analyzed. Because of this, the Department of Justice recommends caution when comparing these annual data. Percents may not add to subtotals or to 100.0 because of independent rounding.

Dash indicates that percent changes are not calculated when the base number is less than 50.

A Cautionary Note

Data resulting from new reporting programs should be collected for several years in order that statistical data can be properly analyzed. Because of this, the DOJ does not recommend comparing these data with previously published data. In addition, the DOJ believes that the data may be underreported. Future reporting will improve as law enforcement personnel are trained to identify, investigate, and report hate crimes.

A number of additional factors can influence the volume of hate crime reported to the DOJ. These are:

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- Cultural practices and likeliness of reporting hate crime.
- Strength and investigative emphasis of law enforcement agencies.
- Policies of law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies.
- Community policing policies.

Table 10 HATE CRIME CASES¹ for COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS and ELECTED CITY ATTORNEYS

Year-end Status for the Period January through December, 1998

		Convictions								
Туре		Hate crime convictions								
of	Complaints	Total		Guility plea/	Trial	All other				
prosecuting attorneys	filed	convictions	Total	Nolo contendere	verdict	convictions				
Total	244	174	131	118	13	43				
County District Attorneys	226	158	119	106	13	39				
Elected City Attorneys	18	16	12	12	0	4				

Note: The number of complaints filed by county district attorneys and elected city attorneys or the number of cases that resulted in hate crime convictions cannot be linked to the number of hate crimes reported by policing agencies. ¹See Criminal Justice Glossary.

In 1998,

- There were 244 bias motivated cases for which complaints were filed by county district attorneys and elected city attorneys.
- 174 convictions were reported. Of these, 131 were hate crime convictions.

Table 11 HATE CRIME CASES

COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND ELECTED CITY ATTORNEYS Year-end Status for the Period January through December, 1998

Agency	Total	Total	Total referred which resulted in non-bias motivated
	referred	filed on	crime filing
Total	670	244	234
County District Attorneys	626	226	223
Alameda	15	11	3
Alpine	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-
Butte Calaveras	2 1	3 1	-
Colusa	-	-	-
Contra Costa	7	8	-
Del Norte	4	1	3
El Dorado	-	5	-
Fresno	6	5	1
Glenn	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-
Inyo	1	1	-
Kern	-	-	-
Kings	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-
Los Angeles ¹	467	83	193
Madera	-	-	-
Marin	3	1	2
Mariposa	1	1	-
Mendocino	1	1	_
Merced			_
Modoc	-	-	-
Mono	-	-	-
Monterey ²	_	_	_
Napa	_		
Nevada	_		
Orange	32	16	11
Placer	-	_	_
Plumas	-	-	-
Riverside	4	2	2
Sacramento	8	5	3
San Benito	-	-	-
San Bernardino ²	12	12	-
San Diego	12	12	-
San Francisco ³	-	10	-
San Joaquin	2	2	-
San Luis Obispo	5	5	1
San Mateo	5	5	-
Santa Barbara	1	1	-
Santa Clara	12	6	4
Santa Cruz ²	5	5	-
Shasta	8	8	-
Sierra	-	-	
		I _	· ·
Siskiyou	-		
Siskiyou Solano	- 2	2	-
	- 2 4	2	-

(continued)

Table 11 - continued HATE CRIME CASES as Reported by

COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND ELECTED CITY ATTORNEYS

Year-end Status for the Period January through December, 1998

			Total
			referred which
Agency			resulted in
	Total	Total	non-bias motivated
	referred	filed on	crime filing
Sutter	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-
Tulare	-	-	-
Tuolumne	1	1	-
Ventura	2	2	
	-	_	-
Yolo ³	-	6	-
Yuba	1	1	-
Elected City Attorneys	44	18	11
Anaheim	2	2	-
Bakersfield ⁴	-	-	-
Burbank	-	-	-
Inglewood	-	-	-
Long Beach	-	-	-
Los Angeles	34	15	11
Pasadena	-	-	-
San Diego	8	1	-
Torrance	-	-	-

Note: Dash indicates that no cases were reported. The number of complaints filed by county district attorneys and elected city attorneys or the number of cases that resulted in hate crime convictions cannot be linked to the number of hate crimes reported by

cases that resulted in hate crime convictions cannot be linked to the number of hate crimes report policing agencies. ¹Numbers have increased because they have improved the tracking and collection of hate crime cases in Los Angeles County. ⁴Does not track hate crime cases referred which resulted in non-bias motivated crime filing. ⁸Does not track hate crimes referred. Does not track hate crime cases referred which resulted in non-bias motivated crime filing. ⁸Does not prosecute misdemeanor hate crime cases.

Table 12 HATE CRIME CASE DISPOSITIONS as Reported by COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND ELECTED CITY ATTORNEYS Year-end Status for the Period January through December, 1998

					1		
	T	Niet	T ()	Н	ate crime convictio		
Agency	Total	Not	Total	T - 4 - 1	Guility plea/	Trial	All other
T-4-1	dispositions	convicted	convictions	Total	Nolo contendere	verdict	conviction
Fotal	209	35	174	131	118	13	43
County District Attorneys	191	33	158	119	106	13	39
Alameda	16	2	14	9	5	4	5
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
	-		-				
Colusa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	6	2	4	2	2	-	2
Del Norte	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
El Dorado	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	6	2	4	3	3	-	1
	-	_	-	-	-		
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inyo		-	-	-	-	-	- 1
Kern		-	-	-		-	-
Kings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	72	8	64	64	63	1	-
Madera	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
Marin	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
Mariposa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Merced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N4							
Mono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orange	10	-	10	5	3	2	5
Placer		_		_		-	
Plumas	_	_	-	-	-	-	_
	-	-	-		-	-	-
Riverside	3	-	3	1	-	1	2
Sacramento	5	-	5	1	-	1	4
San Benito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	11	2	9	6	6	-	3
San Diego	9	2	7	7	6	1	Ĩ
San Francisco	9 15	2	13	4	2	2	9
		-		2		2	5
San Joaquin	2		2		2	-	-
San Luis Obispo	4	2	2	1	1	-	.1
San Mateo	4	-	4	-		-	4
Santa Barbara	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Santa Clara	8	2	6	5	4	1	1
Santa Cruz	о З	2	U	-	4	I	
Santa Cruz Shasta	3	-	- 1	- 1	1	-	
Sierra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	2	-	2	2	2	-	-
Sonoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus	1	_	1	l .	-	-	1

(continued)

Table 12 - continued HATE CRIME CASE DISPOSITIONS as Reported by COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND ELECTED CITY ATTORNEYS Year-end Status for the Period January through December, 1998

				Hate crime convictions			
Agency	Total	Not	Total		Guility plea/	Trial	All other
	dispositions	convicted	convictions	Total	Nolo contendere	verdict	convictions
Sutter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ventura	2	-	2	2	2	-	-
Yolo	3	1	2	2	2	-	-
Yuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elected City Attorneys	18	2	16	12	12	0	4
Anaheim	2	-	2	2	2	-	-
Bakersfield ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burbank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inglewood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Beach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles	15	2	13	9	9	-	4
Pasadena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
Torrance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Dash indicates that no cases were reported. The number of complaints filed by county district attorneys and elected city attorneys or the number of cases resulted in hate crime convictions cannot be linked to the number of hate crimes reported by policing agencies. ¹Does not prosecute misdemeanor hate crime cases.

Table 13 HATE CRIME CASES¹, 1995-1998 for

COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS and ELECTED CITY ATTORNEYS

Year-end Status for the Period January through December

Туре	1995		1996		1997		1998	
of	Complaints	Total	Complaints	Total	Complaints	Total	Complaints	Total
prosecuting attorneys	filed	convictions	filed	convictions	filed	convictions	filed	convictions
Total	187	107	182	162	313	280	244	174
County District Attorneys	146	83	149	122	259	240	226	158
Elected City Attorneys	41	24	33	40	54	40	18	16

Note: The number of complaints filed by county district attorneys and elected city attorneys or the number of cases that

resulted in hate crime convictions cannot be linked to the number of hate crimes reported by policing agencies.

See Criminal Justice Glossary for explanation of terms.

A Cautionary Note

Data resulting from new reporting programs should be collected for several years in order that statistical data can be properly analyzed. Because of this, the DOJ does not recommend comparing these data with previously published data. In addition, the DOJ believes that the data may be underreported. Future reporting will improve as law enforcement personnel are trained to identify, investigate, and report hate crimes.

A number of additional factors can influence the volume of hate crime reported to the DOJ. These are:

- Efforts of community groups and law enforcement hate crime networks to identify and report hate crime to appropriate authorities.
- Cultural practices and likeliness of reporting hate crime.
- Strength and investigative emphasis of law enforcement agencies.
- Policies of law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies.
- Community policing policies.

Data Characteristics and Known Limitations

CRIME DATA

Local law enforcement agencies are required to submit monthly copies of hate crime reports to the Department of Justice (DOJ) in compliance with Section 13023 of the California Penal Code which states "... any criminal acts or attempted criminal acts to cause physical injury, emotional suffering, or property damage where there is a reasonable cause to believe that the crime was motivated, in whole or in part, by the victim's race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability" shall be reported to the DOJ.

In 1998, the Hate Crime File contained a total of 1,750 events defined as bias-motivated crimes received from reporting California law enforcement agencies.

The following information and limitations should be considered when using the hate crime data:

- 1. The hate crime reporting system was implemented by the DOJ in September 1994. Law enforcement agencies were requested to submit copies of initial crime reports beginning with July 1994. Crime reports that were submitted as bias-motivated but later determined to be unfounded were not included.
- 2. Initial crime reports were selected as the reporting document to provide maximum information for coding and to minimize the workload impact on local law enforcement agencies.
- 3. The aggregated data are designed to identify the motivation of the perpetrator of the crime. Due to the subjectivity that may be involved in identifying motivation, caution is advised in interpreting the data.
- 4. In previous years, the data differed somewhat from that collected by the FBI for the National Program (Public Law 101-275-April 23, 1990). Physical or mental disability was not part of the FBI definition of a bias-motivated crime but was included in the definition in California legislation (P.C. 13023) and is now added to the FBI reporting program (effective January 1, 1997).
- 5. The Department of Justice requested that each law enforcement agency establish procedures incorporating a two-tier review (decision-making) process. The first level is done by the initial officer who responds to the suspected hate crime incident. At the second level, each report is reviewed by at least one other officer to confirm that the incident was, in fact, a bias-motivated crime.
- 6. Caution should be used when making jurisdictional comparisons. Factors to be considered are: cultural diversity and population density; effective strength of law enforcement agencies; and training in identification of hate crimes by law enforcement.
- 7. The Department of Justice shall submit to the Legislature the results of the information obtained from law enforcement agencies.
- All requests or questions regarding these data should be submitted to the Criminal Justice Statistics Center, P.O. Box 903427, Sacramento, California 94203-4270. The telephone number is (916) 227-3509. E-mail: cjsc@hdcdojnet.state.ca.us

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COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY PROSECUTORIAL DATA

The 1998 District Attorney's Report File of Hate Crime Cases contains a total of 266 complaints filed and 158 convictions. Twenty-six district attorneys had no hate crime cases filed by their offices during the period.

The following information and limitations should be considered when interpreting the bias-motivated cases:

- 1. In order to show the criminal justice system's response to bias motivated crimes, in March 1995, the Attorney General requested all district attorneys to submit summary data of complaints filed and convictions.
- 2. The 1998 District Attorney's Report File of Bias Motivated Cases contains summary data based on cases referred to each district attorney, filings and convictions which occurred between January 1, 1998 through December 31, 1998.
- 3. All requests or questions regarding these data should be submitted to the Criminal Justice Statistics Center, P.O. Box 903427, Sacramento, California 94203-4270. The telephone number is (916) 227-3509. E-mail: cjsc@hdcdojnet.state.ca.us



There are nine elected city attorneys in California. Eight out of the nine prosecute misdemeanor bias motivated cases.

The following information and limitations should be considered when interpreting and using the city attorney's summary report of bias motivated cases:

- 1. In order to show the criminal justice system's response to bias-motivated crimes, in March 1995, the Hate Crime Unit at the DOJ requested all elected city attorneys to submit summary data of bias motivated crime complaints filed and convictions.
- The 1998 City Attorney's Report File of Bias Motivated Cases contains summary data based on cases referred to each city attorney, filings and convictions which occurred between January 1, 1998 through December 31, 1998.
- 3. All requests or questions regarding these data should be submitted to the Criminal Justice Statistics Center, P.O. Box 903427, Sacramento, California 94203-4270. The telephone number is (916) 227-3509. E-mail: cjsc@hdcdojnet.state.ca.us

CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE SECTION 13023

"Commencing July 1, 1990, subject to the availability of adequate funding, the Attorney General shall direct local law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice, in a manner to be prescribed by the Attorney General, such information as may be required relative to any criminal acts or attempted criminal acts to cause physical injury, emotional suffering, or property damage where there is a reasonable cause to believe that the crime was motivated, in whole or in part, by the victim's race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability. On or before July 1, 1992, and every July 1 thereafter, the Department of Justice shall submit a report to the Legislature analyzing the results of the information obtained from local law enforcement agencies pursuant to this section." (Added by Stats. 1989, c. 1172, §1.)

California's Civil and Criminal Laws Pertaining to Hate Crimes

The Ralph Act - Civil Code Sections 51.7 and 52

The Bane Act - Civil Code 52.1

Penal Code Sections - 422.6(a) and (b), 422.7, 422.75, 422.8, 422.9(a), (b) and (c), 422.95(a), (b), and (c), 136.2, 139, 140, 185, 186.21, 190.2(a)(16), 302, 538(c), 594.1, 594.3, 640.2, 1170.75, 1170.8, 1170.85, 1547, 11410, 11411, 11412, 11413, and 13023, 13519.6

Education Code Sections - 45, 33032.5, 44806, 48900.3 and 48915

Government Code Sections - 13959 through 13969.4

CRIMINAL JUSTICE GLOSSARY

BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, ethnicity/ national origin, sexual orientation and/or physical/mental disability.

CASE - A case is a set of facts about a crime that is referred to a district attorney for filing with a court. The case may charge one or more persons with the commission of one or more offenses. For this report, the case must contain some element of bias.

COMPLAINTS FILED - Any verified written accusation, filed by a district attorney with a criminal court, that charges one or more persons with the commission of one or more offenses. For this report, the case must contain some element of bias.

CONVICTION - A judgment based either on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer or on a guilty plea of the defendant.

ETHNIC BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin that share common or similar traits in language, custom, and tradition, such as Arabs or Hispanics.

EVENT - An event is an occurrence where a hate crime is involved. (In this report the information about the event is a crime report or source document that meets the criteria for a hate crime.) There may be one or more suspects involved, one or more victims targeted, and one or more offenses involved for each event.

GUILTY PLEA - A defendant's formal answer in open court stating that the charge is true and that he or she is guilty of the crime with which he or she is charged.

KNOWN SUSPECT(S) - A suspect can be any person alleged to have committed a criminal act(s) or attempted criminal act(s) to cause physical injury, emotional suffering, or property damage. The known suspect category contains the number of suspects that have been identified and/or alleged to have committed hate crimes as stated in the crime report. For example, witnesses observe three suspects fleeing the scene of a crime. The word "known" does not necessarily refer to specific identities.

LOCATION - The place where the hate crime event occurred. The location categories follow UCR location specifications. Examples are residence, hotel, bar, church, etc.

NOLO CONTENDERE - A plea or answer in a criminal action in which the accused does not admit guilt but agrees to be subject to the same punishment as if he or she were guilty.

OFFENSES - Offenses that are recorded are: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/vandalism as defined in the national Uniform Crime Report (UCR) and the national Hate Crimes Statistics Report.

PHYSICAL/MENTAL DISABILITY BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on physical or mental impediments/challenges, whether such disabilities are congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

PROPERTY CRIMES - Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, and destruction/vandalism are reported as property crimes.

RACIAL BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons, such as Asians, blacks, or whites, based on common physical characteristics.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN "COMPLAINTS FILED" AND "CONVICTIONS" - The annual survey questionnaire used to collect these data, reports the total number of hate crime cases filed and the total number of hate crime convictions. There is no direct relationship since a case may be filed in one period and the trial outcome may occur in another.

RELIGIOUS BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons that share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, such as Catholics, Jews, Protestants, or Atheists.

SEXUAL-ORIENTATION BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on sexual preferences and/or attractions toward and responsiveness to members of their own or opposite sexes.

TRIAL VERDICT - The finding or answer of a jury or judge concerning a matter submitted to them for their judgment.

VICTIM - A victim may be an individual, a business or financial institution, an organization, or the society/public in general. For example, if a church or synagogue is vandalized and/or desecrated, the victim would be a religious organization.

VIOLENT CRIMES - Murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault and intimidation are considered violent crimes in this report. (Robbery is included in crimes against property in the FBI Hate Crimes Statistics Report.)

CJSC* PUBLICATIONS ON THE INTERNET https://oag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs

CJSC Outlook: Crime in Urban and Rural California (1987 and 1996)

Crime and Delinquency in California (1996 to current)

Crime and Delinquency in California (Advance Release) (1996 to current)

Crime as Reported by Selected California Agencies, January through September (1995 to current) Hate Crime in California (1995 to current) Homicide in California (1995 to current) Preliminary Report, Crime (1996 to current) Report on Arrests for Driving Under the Influence in California, 1997

CJSC* PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT

Annuals

- Crime and Delinquency in California Crime and Delinquency in California -
- Advance Release Criminal Justice Profile - A Supplement to C&D (statewide and individual counties)
- Hate Crime in California

Homicide in California

Preliminary Report, Crime (January-June and January-December)

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- The California Experience in American Juvenile Justice: Some Historical Perspectives (December 1988)
- Controlling Plea Bargaining in California (September 1985)
- Coordinating Justice in California: "There ought to be a law about it" (December 1988)
- Crime Control and the Criminal Career (December 1992)
- The Development of California Drunk Driving Legislation (December 1988)
- Employment and Crime (February 1989) The Impact of California's "Prior Felony
- Conviction" Law (September 1987)
- The Origins and Development of Penalties for Drunk Drivers in California (August 1988)
- A Policy Role for Focus Groups: Community Corrections (September 1991)
- The Prevalence and Incidence of Arrests Among Adult Males in California (August 1988)
- The Social Structure of Street Drug Dealing (December 1988)

BCS Outlooks

- Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions in California (1982-1984 and 1986-1989)
- Crime in California and the United States, 1982 (December 1983)
- Crime in Urban and Rural California (December 1997)
- Crime in Urban and Rural California (November 1984)
- Felony Drug Arrests in California, 1985 (December 1986)
- Juvenile Justice in California, 1983 (June Measuring White Collar Crime in 1984)
- Motor Vehicle Theft in California (December 1987)
- Motor Vehicle Theft Recovery Data, 1983 1989 (October 1990)
- Women in Crime: The Sentencing of Female Defendants (April 1988)

BCS Reports

- Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions in California (April 1992)
- Crime in California and the U.S., 1980 1991 (January 1993)
- Crime in California and the U.S., 1988 data (January 1990)
- Effectiveness of Statutory Requirements for the Registration of Sex Offenders - A Report to the California State Legislature
- Executive Summary of the Final Report -Blue Ribbon Commission on Inmate
- Population Management (January 1990) Parolees Returned to Prison and the California Prison Population (January
- 1988)
- Target Hardening: A Literature Review (October 1989)

Monograph Series

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- Survey Report: "The Expansion of the Criminal Justice and Penal System in California - Is greater coordination required?" (December 1988)

Miscellaneous

- Gang Organization and Migration/Drugs, Gangs & Law Enforcement
- Proceedings of the Attorney General's Crime Conference 85 (September 1985)
- Proceedings of Symposium 87: White Collar/Institutional Crime - Its Measure-
- ment and Analysis

CJSC Report Series

Report on Arrests for Driving Under the Influence in California, 1997

*Prior to 1991, the Criminal Justice Statistics Center (CJSC) was known as the Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS).

If you need a publication, assistance in obtaining statistical information, or a customized statistical report, contact the CJSC's Special Requests Unit at the California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Requests Unit, P. O. Box 903427, Sacramento, CA 94203-4270, Telephone: (916) 227-3509, FAX: (916) 227-0427, E-mail: doj.cjsc@doj.ca.gov

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