

TREND DATA

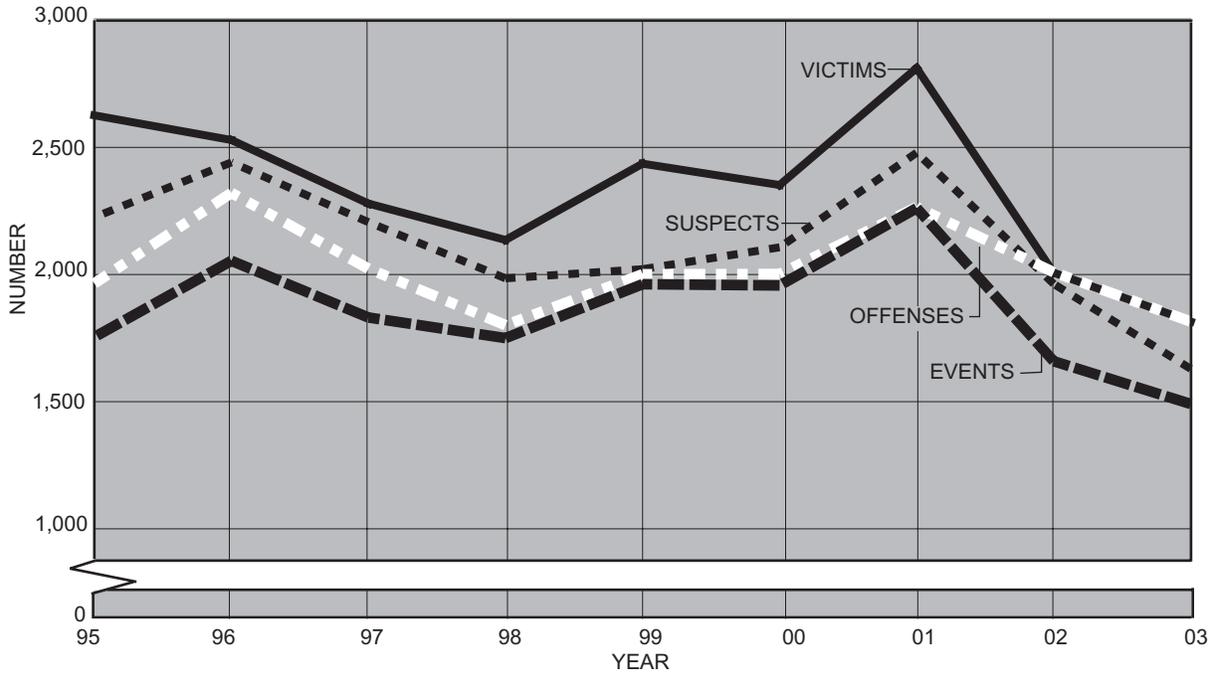
[Next page -->](#)

Links to:

[Preface](#) [Crime Data](#) [Prosecutorial Data](#)
[Data Tables](#) [Appendices](#)

[CJSC Home Page](#) [CJSC Publications](#) [AG Home Page](#)

HATE CRIMES Events, Offenses, Victims, and Known Suspects



EVENTS, OFFENSES, VICTIMS, AND KNOWN SUSPECTS 1995-2003

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Events	1,754	2,054	1,831	1,750	1,962	1,957	2,261	1,659	1,491
Offenses	1,965	2,321	2,023	1,801	2,001	2,002	2,265	2,009	1,815
Victims	2,626	2,529	2,279	2,136	2,436	2,352	2,812	2,007	1,815
Known Suspects	2,225	2,441	2,206	1,985	2,021	2,107	2,479	1,963	1,629

HATE CRIME EVENTS, OFFENSES, VICTIMS, AND KNOWN SUSPECTS 1995-2003

Events – In 2003, reported hate crime events decreased 10.1 percent from the previous year. Since 1999, hate crime events have decreased, with the exception of 2001, when they spiked 15.5 percent in response to the wave of post-9/11 hate crimes targeting individuals or their property who were, or perceived to be, Middle Eastern or Muslims. From 1995 to 1999, hate crime events fluctuated – climbing 17.1 percent in 1996; declining for the two-year period of 1997-1998 (10.9 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively); and increasing 12.1 percent in 1999.

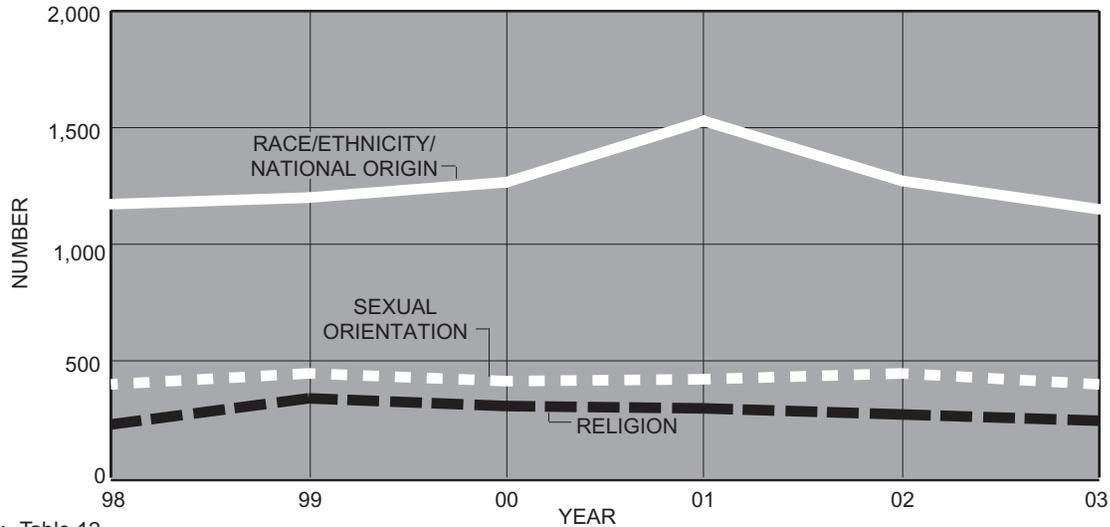
Offenses – In 2003, reported hate crime offenses decreased 9.7 percent from the previous year. Since 2001, hate crime offenses have decreased. From 1995 to 2001, hate crime offenses fluctuated – increasing 18.1 percent in 1996; declining during the two-year period 1997-1998 (12.8 percent and 11.0 percent, respectively); increasing 11.1 percent in 1999; remaining virtually the same in 2000; and increasing 13.1 percent in 2001.

Victims – In 2003, the number of hate crime victims decreased 9.6 percent from the previous year. Since 1999, the number of hate crime victims has decreased, with the exception of 2001, when they spiked 19.6 percent in response to post-9/11 hate crimes targeting Middle Eastern or Muslim individuals or property. From 1996 to 1998, victims of hate crimes dropped – declining 3.7 percent in 1996, 9.9 percent in 1997, and 6.3 percent in 1998. The next four years, 1999-2002, victim counts have alternately gone up and down each year: up 14.0 percent in 1999; down 3.4 percent in 2000; up 19.6 percent in 2001; and down 28.6 percent in 2002.

Known Suspects – In 2003, known suspects of hate crimes decreased 17.0 percent from the previous year. The number of known suspects paralleled hate crime event and offense trends for the three-year period 1996-1998 – increasing 9.7 percent in 1996 and decreasing for the two-year period 1997-1998 (9.6 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively). From 1999 to 2001, known suspects increased 1.8 percent in 1999, 4.3 percent in 2000, and 17.7 percent in 2001.

Next page -->

BIAS MOTIVATION Reported Hate Crime Offense Categories, 1998-2003



Source: Table 12.

Race/Ethnicity/National Origin – In 2003, these types of hate crime offenses decreased 9.6 percent from the previous year. Hate crime offenses based on a victim’s race/ethnicity/national origin have been the largest major bias motivation category, totaling 60 percent or greater since the beginning of hate crime reporting in California. Hate crime offenses based on a victim’s race/ethnicity/national origin increased for the three-year period 1999-2001 – increasing 2.4 percent in 1999; 5.5 percent in 2000; and 20.8 percent in 2001, due in large part to post-9/11 hate crime activity. In 2002, these hate crimes decreased 16.8 percent from the 2001 totals.

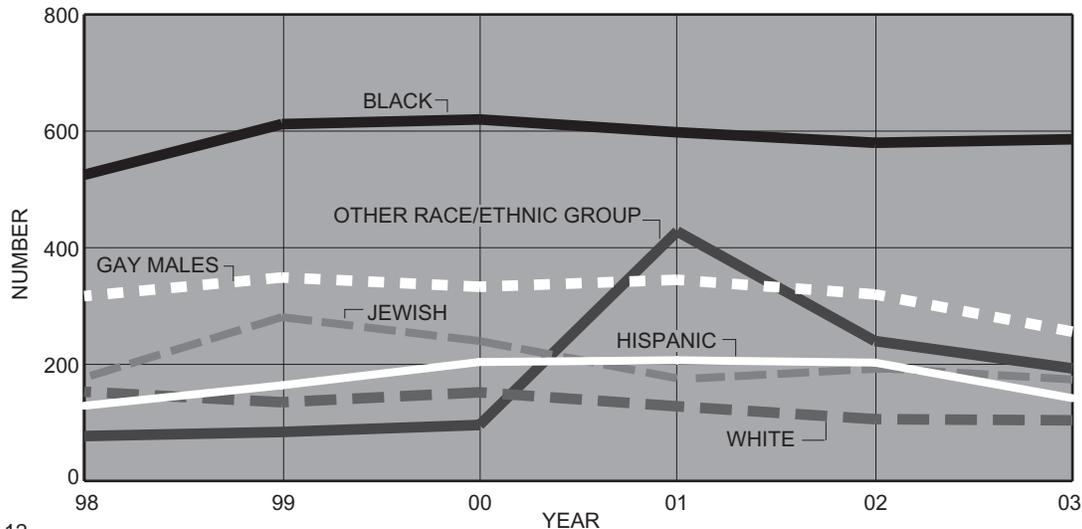
Sexual Orientation – In 2003, these types of hate crime offenses decreased 10.5 percent from the previous year. Hate crime offenses based on a victim’s sexual orientation have been the second largest major bias motivation category since the inception of hate crime reporting in California. From

1998 to 2003, hate crime offenses targeting a victim’s sexual orientation have been 20 percent or more of the reported total. These types of hate crime offenses have fluctuated as follows: increased 11.8 percent in 1999; decreased 7.4 percent in 2000; and increased in the two-year period 2001-2002 (by 1.9 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively).

Religion – In 2003, these types of hate crime offenses decreased 10.0 percent from the previous year. Hate crime offenses based on a victim’s religion have consistently been the third largest major bias motivation category since hate crime reporting began in California. From 2000 to 2003, this type of hate crime has steadily decreased: 9.7 percent in 2000; 3.3 percent in 2001; 8.8 percent in 2002; and 10.0 percent in 2003. The exception to this trend occurred in 1999, when they increased a significant 49.3 percent from the previous year.

BIAS MOTIVATION

Selected Reported Hate Crime Offenses, 1998-2003



Source: Table 12.

Anti-Black Offenses – These continue to be the highest bias motivation category (24 total categories) since data collection started in California. Anti-black hate crimes increased for the two-year period 1999-2000, then decreased for the following two-year period of 2001-2002, before increasing by six offenses in 2003.

Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay) Offenses – These have been the second highest bias motivation category since data collection began in California. From 1998-2002, criminal offenses against gay men totaled over 300 incidents each year. In 2003, they dropped to 256, the lowest reported offenses against this group since data collection began.

Anti-Jewish Offenses – These were the third highest bias motivation category for the three-year period 1998-2000. During the two-year period 2001-2002, anti-Jewish hate crimes were ranked fifth, then went to fourth in 2003.

Anti-Hispanic Offenses – These were the fourth highest bias motivation category from 1999-2002, then

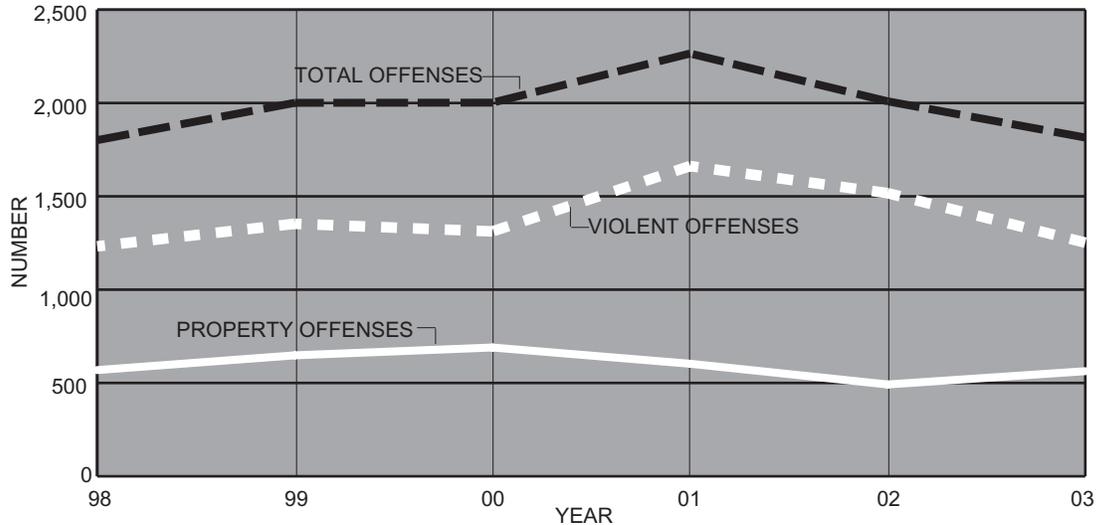
slipped to fifth highest in 2003. For the three-year period 1999-2001, anti-Hispanic offenses increased each year, then decreased for the two-year period 2002-2003.

Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin Offenses – These include Arab/Middle Eastern bias-motivated crimes, which were consistently below 100 reported offenses for the three-year period 1998-2000. In 2001, this number skyrocketed to 428, the second highest bias motivation that year, with a 345.8% increase. This was largely due to post-9/11 hate crimes directed at Arab/Middle Eastern individuals and their property. In the two-year period 2002-2003, this bias motivation group was the third highest category.

Anti-White Offenses – These have dropped each year during the period 1998-2003, with the exception of 2000, when they climbed 12.6 percent. Anti-white hate crimes in 2003 were the lowest recorded totals since data collection began in 1995, and have dropped 31.6 percent since 2000.

Next page -->

TYPE OF CRIME Reported Hate Crime Offenses, 1998-2003



Source: Table 13.

Total Offenses – In 2003, total hate crime offenses decreased 9.7 percent from the previous year. For the three-year period 1999-2001, a “hierarchy rule” was used to count only the most serious type of hate crime offense per event. Keeping that in mind, for the two-year period 1999-2000, total offenses remained virtually the same (2,001 in 1999; 2,002 in 2000), while increasing 13.1 percent in 2001.

Violent Crime Offenses – In 2003, violent crime offenses decreased 17.5 percent from the previous year. For the three-year period 1999-2001, a “hierarchy rule” was used to count only the most serious type of violent crime offense per event. Caution should be used when comparing data collected from 1995-2001 with data collected from 2002 and forward. Keeping that in mind, violent crime offenses increased 9.8 percent in 1999, decreased 3.0

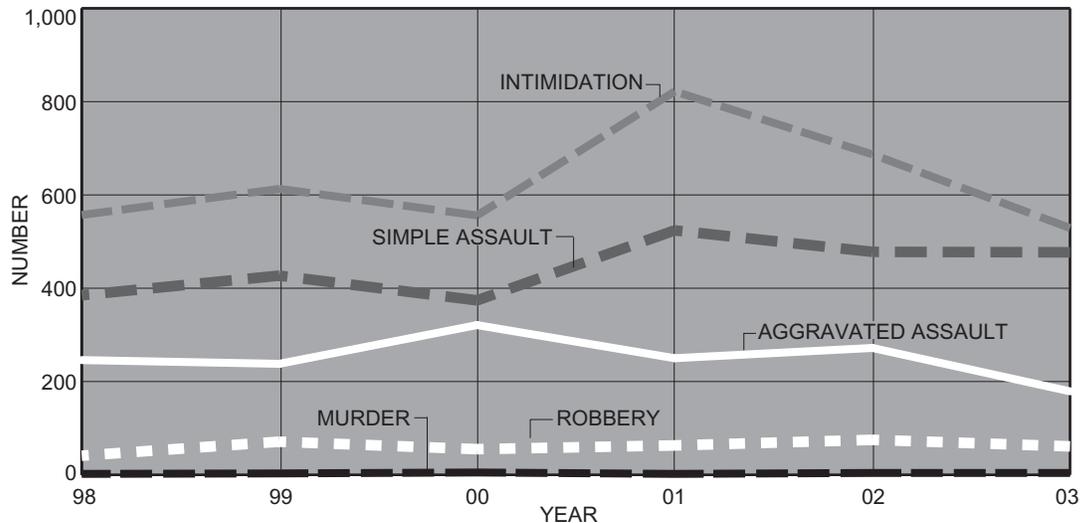
percent in 2000, then increased 26.7 percent in 2001, due in large part by post-9/11 hate crimes committed against Middle Easterners or Muslims. This category has since declined.

Property Crime Offenses – In 2003, property crime offenses increased 14.4 percent from the previous year. For the three-year period 1999-2001, a “hierarchy rule” was used to count only the most serious type of property crime offense per event. Caution should be used when comparing data collected from 1995-2001 with data collected from 2002 and forward. Keeping that in mind, property crime offenses increased during the two-year period 1999-2000 (13.9 percent and 6.5 percent, respectively), then decreased 12.6 percent in 2001.

NOTE: See Appendix 3, Data Characteristics and Known Limitations (page 51) for a further explanation of the “hierarchy rule.”

VIOLENT CRIME

Selected Reported Hate Crime Offenses, 1998-2003



Source: Table 13.

Intimidation Offenses (involving threats of violence) – These have always been the highest type of violent crime offenses since the inception of hate crime reporting in California. Intimidation offenses increased a significant 47.8 percent in 2001, in large measure due to post-9/11 hate crimes directed at Arab/Middle Easterners.

Simple Assault Offenses – These have consistently been the second highest type of violent crime offenses since hate crime reporting started in 1995. From 1999-2001, simple assault offenses were above 400, with the exception of 2000, when they dipped to 374. From 2002-2003, these offenses remained above 400.

Aggravated Assault Offenses – These have consistently been the third highest type of violent crime offenses since data collection began. From 1998-2002, aggravated assault offenses numbered 200 or more each year. In 2003, they dipped to 179, their lowest total since data collection began.

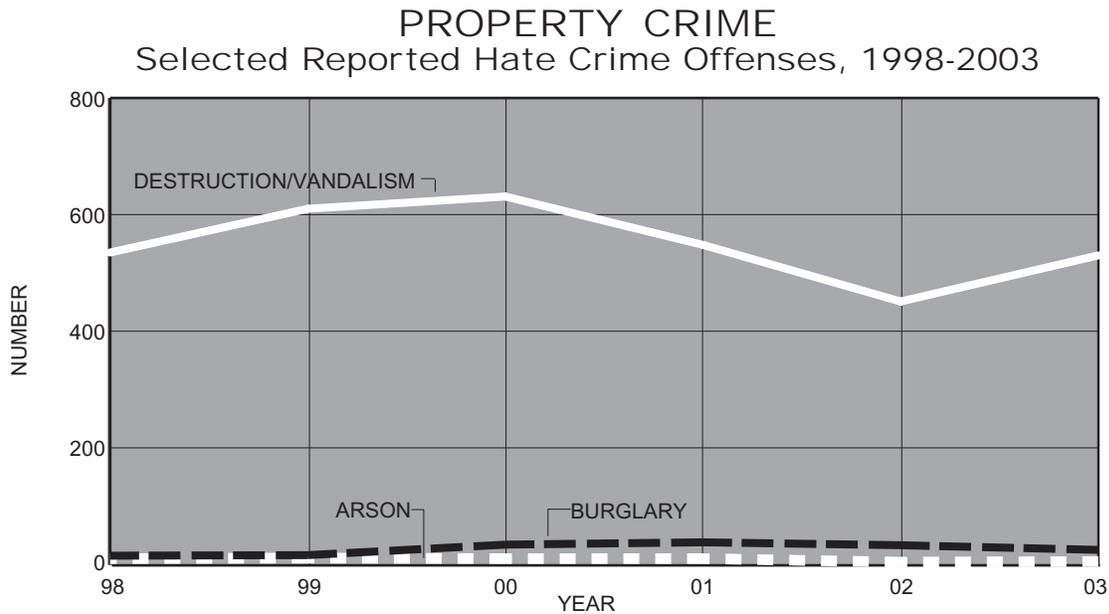
Robbery Offenses – These have been fairly consistent, fluctuating within a range of 20 offenses for the five-year period 1999-2003.

Murder Offenses – These have also been very consistent, fluctuating from a high of five offenses in 2000, to a low of two in 1998. For the two-year period 2002-2003, murder offenses totaled four for each year.

Note: From 1995 to 2001, a “hierarchy rule” was used to count the various types of crimes. This counting method counted the most serious crime in a hate crime event and counted all additional offenses in multiple offense events under the most serious crime count. For example, a crime event that had two offenses – a simple assault and an aggravated assault – would be counted as two aggravated assaults. Trend analysis for these years can be made since the unit of count is consistent.

Starting in 2002, the Department of Justice began counting each offense in each hate crime event, whether they had one offense (a majority of the events) or multiple offenses (a minority of the events). This was undertaken to more accurately count each type of criminal offense (e.g., intimidation, simple assault, vandalism, etc.). Using this new standard of count, comparisons and trend analysis should be limited to 2002 and forward.

Next page -->



Source: Table 13.

Destruction/Vandalism Offenses – These have consistently been the highest type of property crime offense since data collection began for hate crimes. From 1998-2003, destruction/vandalism offenses have consistently been 90 percent or more of all property crime offenses, ranging from 90.9 to 94.4 percent during this timeframe.

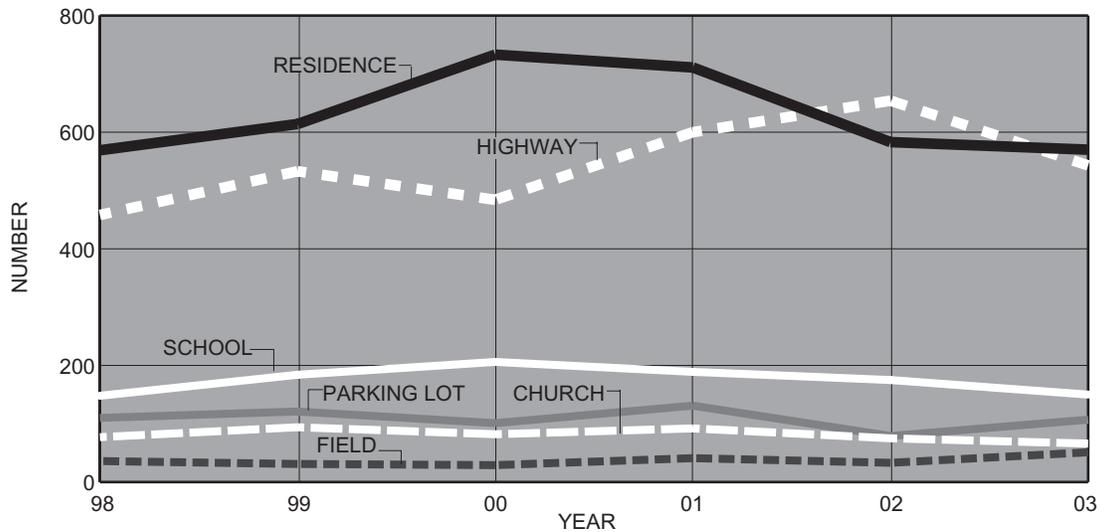
Burglary Offenses – These have been the second highest type of property crime offenses since the inception of hate crime reporting in California. Burglary offenses increased from 1999-2001, then decreased for the two-year period 2002-2003.

Arson Offenses – These have been the third highest type of property crime offenses since data collection began in California. From 1999-2001, arson offenses remained virtually the same, with 11 incidents reported in 1999, and 10 offenses for both 2000 and 2001. Arson offenses decreased to four in 2002, then increased to five in 2003.

Note: From 1995 to 2001, a “hierarchy rule” was used to count the various types of crimes. This counting method counted the most serious crime in a hate crime event and counted all additional offenses in multiple offense events under the most serious crime count. For example, a crime event that had two offenses – a simple assault and an aggravated assault – would be counted as two aggravated assaults. Trend analysis for these years can be made since the unit of count is consistent.

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LOCATION OF CRIME Selected Reported Hate Crime Offenses, 1998-2003



Source: Table 14.

Residence/Home/Driveway – Hate crime offenses taking place at this location have been the highest location (out of 25) every year for nine years except 1997 and 2002, when it slipped to the second most frequent location. For the three-year period 1999-2001, this location accounted for 30 percent or more of all offenses. In 2002, this location dropped to 29.0 percent, before climbing to 31.4 percent in 2003.

Highway/Road/Alley/Street – Hate crime offenses taking place at this location have been the second highest location every year since data collection began, except for 1997 and 2002, when it rose to the highest location. For the three-year period 1999-2001, this location fluctuated between 26.6 percent to 24.2 percent of all locations. In 2002, this location rose to 32.6 percent, then dropped to 29.9 percent in 2003.

School/College – Hate crime offenses taking place at this location have consistently been the third highest location since data collection began in 1995. For the three-year period 1999-2001, this location fluctuated

within a 26-offense range – 184 in 1999; 206 in 2000; and 189 in 2001. For the next two years the counts dropped to 175 in 2002 and 150 in 2003.

Parking Lot/Garage – Hate crime offenses taking place at this location have consistently been the fourth most frequent location since data collection began in California. For the five-year period 1999-2003, this location had at least 100 or more reported incidents, with the exception of 2002, when the count slipped to 79.

Church/Synagogue/Temple – Hate crime offenses taking place at this location for the five-year period 1999-2003, have not fluctuated more than 1.1 percent, ranging between 3.6 percent and 4.7 percent of all locations.

Field/Woods/Park – Hate crime offenses taking place in this location have been fairly consistent, ranging from 1.4 percent to 1.8 percent for the four-year period 1999-2002. In 2003, it rose to 2.8 percent.