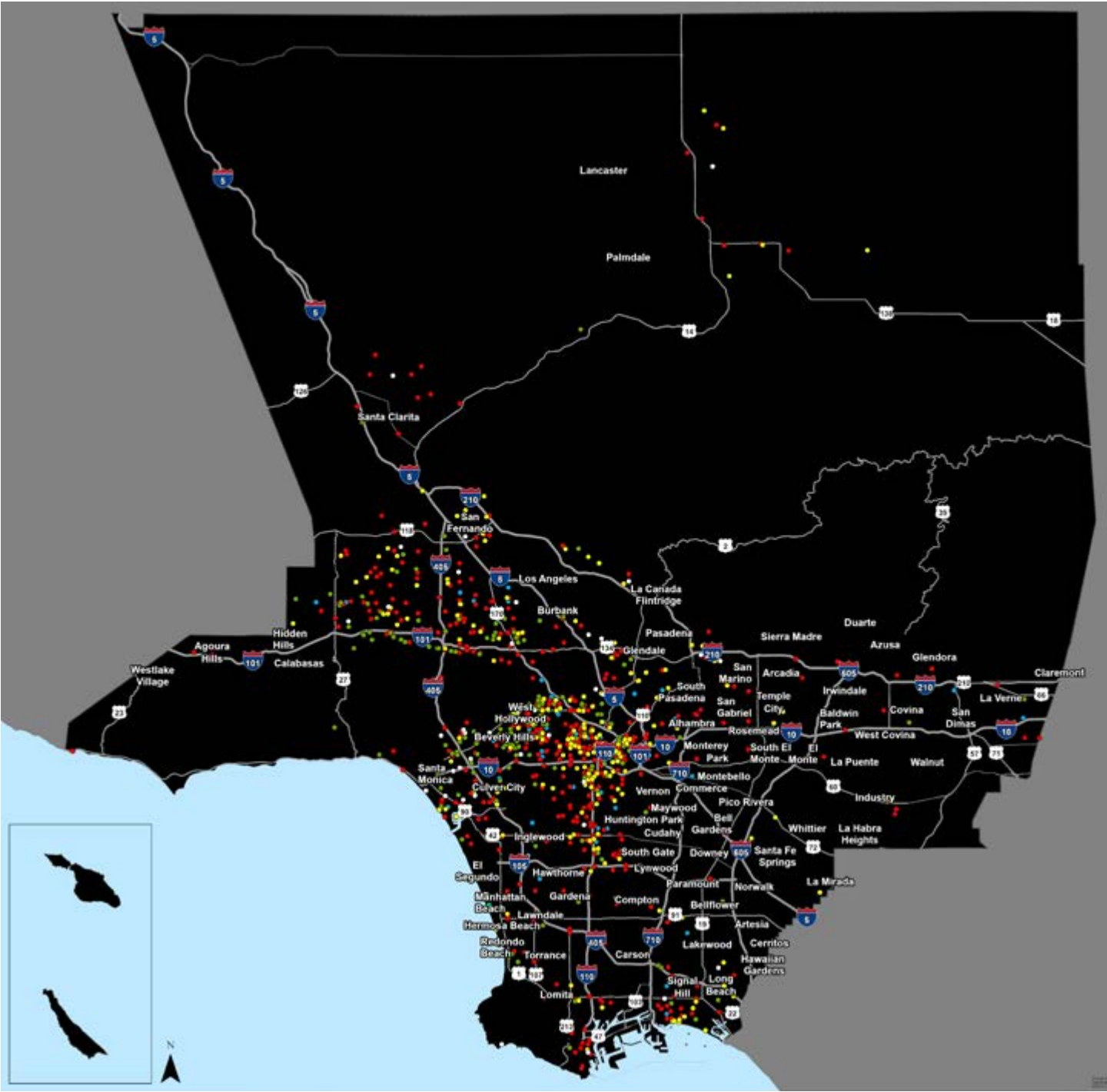


2024 LA COUNTY HATE CRIME REPORT

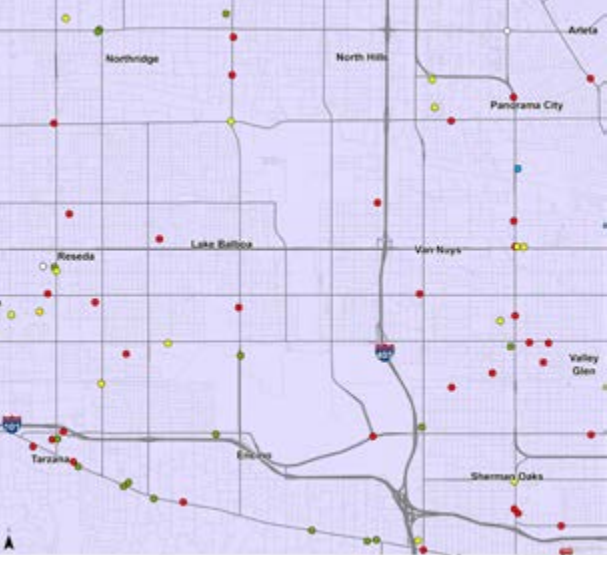
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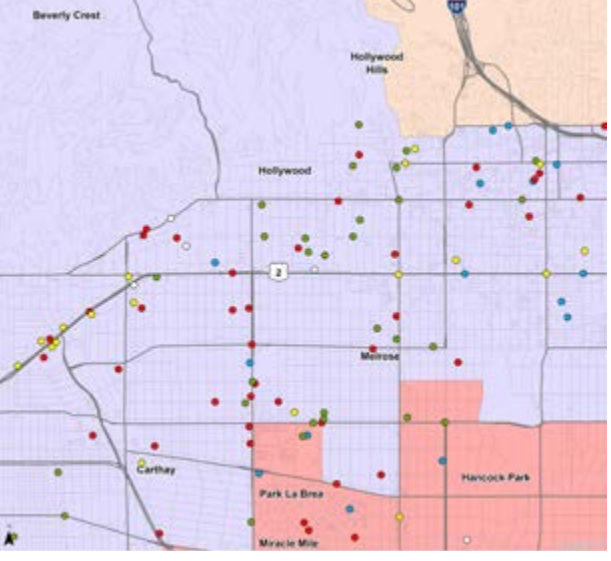
2024 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



2024 Hate Crimes in Central/South Central L.A.



2024 Hate Crimes in the San Fernando Valley



2024 Hate Crimes in Hollywood/West Hollywood



2024 Hate Crime Report



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Preface

Championing Human Rights to Cultivate Healthy Human Relations

The County of Los Angeles Commission on Human Relations and its earlier forms have been at work for more than 80 years. In January 1944, in the aftermath of what has come to be called the “Zoot Suit Riots”, the County’s Board of Supervisors created the Joint Committee for Interracial Progress with the assignment of identifying and eliminating the causes of interracial tensions that had erupted in violent violations of the human rights of local young men of color by sailors, soldiers, marines, and others. Soon the Supervisors realized that the rights that needed support in order to strengthen intergroup relations both included and extended beyond those that related to race-based aggression. As a result, in 1946, the Joint Committee for Interracial Progress was renamed the Los Angeles County Committee on Human Relations. Just over 10 years later the work of fulfilling human rights to fuel human relations was given much needed structure and additional resources with the establishment, by County ordinance, of the Commission on Human Relations.¹

It was more than 4 years after the initial actions of LA County leaders that international bodies began to formally recognize the reality that enabling healthy human relations requires ensuring human rights. In May 1948 the Ninth International Conference of American States approved the foundational “American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man”. The Preamble of this declaration affirms

that mutually beneficial relationships are reasonable to expect when we acknowledge that all people are “equal, in dignity and in rights”.² The Preamble of the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”, approved just seven months later by the United Nations General Assembly, agrees, declaring that “recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world”. This standard-setting declaration also observes that disregarding or disparaging human rights results in “barbarous acts” that outrage the human “conscience”.³

The work of the Human Relations Commission continues. And since 1980 it has included compiling, analyzing, and producing an annual report of hate crime data from information provided by sheriff and city police agencies, educational institutions, and community-based organizations. This report is one of the longest-standing efforts in the nation to document hate crime. Each year, it is disseminated widely to policymakers, law enforcement agencies, educators, and community groups throughout Los Angeles County and across the nation. It has gained a well-earned reputation as a reliable, crucial tool for informing efforts to prevent, document, and remedy the consequences of acts of hate.

¹ A 25 Year History: a time for thought...a time for action. Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations, 1969.

² “American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man.” Organization of American States. https://www.oas.org/dil/access_to_information_human_right_American_Declaration_of_the_Rights_and_Duties_of_Man.pdf

³ “Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” United Nations. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/human-rights/universal-declaration/translations/english>

What is Hate Crime?

The federal government, the District of Columbia, and 46 states define and assign penalties for hate crimes. In California, hate crime charges may be filed when there is evidence that bias based on the victim’s actual or perceived race, ethnicity, or ancestry; religion; nationality; disability; gender; or sexual orientation; or association with a person or group with or perceived to have one or more of these characteristics is a substantial factor in motivation for crime. This definition and related provisions are codified in the California Penal Code, Sections 422.55 to 422.94. Evidence can be direct or circumstantial and can become apparent before, during, or after the crime is committed.

Hate crimes not only violate federal and state laws. They also violate internationally recognized human rights. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for example, asserts that all human beings are equal in dignity and rights and, therefore, must not be subject to torture or to cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, signed by the United States and nearly 90 other nations, calls on signatories to combat racial and national origin discrimination and identifies hate crimes as serious human rights abuses. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, signed by the United States and nearly 75 other nations, commits signatories to respect and fulfill the right to life and security regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, or birth.

The U.S. Constitution states that the Constitution, laws passed to implement it, and all treaties made, such as these human rights documents, are the supreme law of the land. Thus, all levels of government in the U.S., including counties, cities, and even school districts, as well as individuals, are duty-bound to uphold these treaty obligations and address human rights violations in any form, including hate crime. Both government action and inaction can be violations of these treaties. Complacency or

indifference by a government toward either public or private rights abuses, particularly when they include violence, is inexcusable by international standards.

It is important to note that in the United States hate speech is not always a hate crime. In California, it is a criminal offense when the perpetrator threatens violence with spoken or written words against a specific person or group. In order for it to be considered a crime, the threat must be immediate, unconditional, and unequivocal. And it must cause the victim sustained fear. Derogatory words or epithets directed against a member of a protected class without threat of violence are harmful, often traumatizing. And they are important indicators of intergroup hostility. But such language is protected by free speech guarantees established in the state and national constitutions and are not criminal offenses.

Similarly, graffiti that expresses prejudice is not always a hate crime. It is a criminal offense when it takes the form of vandalism that is disparaging to a class of people protected by hate crime laws. But to be a hate crime it must be directed at a specific target.

2024 Quick Facts



HATE CRIMES

Reported hate crimes decreased slightly by 1% from 1,367 in 2023 to 1,355 in 2024, the second largest number ever documented in the history of this report.



VIOLENT CRIMES

67% of reported hate crimes were of a violent nature compared to 65% the year prior. Simple assaults surpassed non-violent vandalisms, causing an increase in the percentage of violent crimes.



MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT RELATED CRIMES

Middle East conflict related crimes sharply increased from 64 to 81. This is the largest number ever recorded since we began tracking this phenomenon in 2007.



ANTI-LGBT CRIMES

Crimes motivated by sexual orientation slightly decreased from 259 to 255 and 72% of them targeted gay men. This was the second largest number ever documented for this motivation and for anti-gay crimes.



ANTI-TRANSGENDER CRIMES

There were 102 anti-transgender crimes, the largest number ever documented in this report. A staggering 95% of these crimes were violent.



RELIGIOUS CRIMES

Religious crimes decreased 13% from 297 to 259. Crimes targeting Muslims and Scientologists set records for the highest counts ever and anti-Jewish crimes were the second highest ever recorded in the history of this report.



SCHOOL RELATED CRIMES

Hate crimes taking place at schools grew from 139 to 147 and accounted for 11% of all hate crimes. This is the highest count ever documented in this report.



RACIAL CRIMES

Race, ethnicity, and national origin was by far the most common motivation, constituting 48% of all hate crimes. With 678 victims in the year 2024, this was the highest count in our current database.



ANTI-AFRICAN AMERICAN CRIMES

African Americans made up 51% of racial hate crime victims. The 345 anti-Black crimes were the highest number ever reported.



ANTI-LATINO/A CRIMES

Anti-Latino/a crimes slightly decreased by 1%, from 145 to 143. This is the second highest number recorded in the history of this report.

Executive Summary

The Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (Commission) has produced an annual hate crime report since 1980, one of the longest standing efforts of its kind in the nation. Hate crimes are serious violations of state, federal, and international law as well as flagrant violations of internationally recognized human rights. Documented hate crimes represent only a portion of hate crimes actually committed in any year. The U.S. Department of Justice has reported that more than half of all hate crimes are not reported to law enforcement. With the aim to increase accurate reporting, the Commission collects reports from every law enforcement agency in Los Angeles County, as well as from some colleges, school districts, and community-based organizations.

Reported hate crimes in the year 2024 were the second highest number of cases ever recorded, following the highest number of hate crimes the year prior in 2023. Documented hate crimes remained high and set multiple records for high counts of certain targeted groups—African Americans, females, gays, Israelis, Jewish people, Latino/as, Middle Easterners, Muslims, non-binary people, Scientologists, and transgender people—and included high counts of racial crimes, crimes motivated by sexual orientation, those taking place at schools, and Middle East conflict related cases.

These numbers remain unprecedented, reflecting both the alarming persistence of hate and the Commission’s ongoing efforts to respond and take action against hate. For example, the LA vs Hate system continues to provide safe and accessible ways for people to report hate, significantly increasing public awareness of the importance of reporting. In 2024, we also expanded our partnerships to include new reporting sources and received more reports from established partners such as community-based organizations, schools, and law enforcement agencies. While comprehensive analysis of crimes targeting certain groups or involving anti-immigrant slurs, white supremacist ideology, or gang involvement was limited by insufficient data from some reporting agencies, the overall volume of reported hate crimes remains substantial. This suggests that victims who come forward are increasingly finding strength in numbers.

Significant findings of this report include:

- African Americans were again grossly over-represented in the overall total of those targeted and made up 51% of racial hate crime victims. The 345 anti-Black crimes were the highest number ever reported, surpassing the record from the year prior in 2023.
- Anti-female crimes grew 75% from 20 to 35 and set a record for the highest number ever recorded.
- Hate crimes targeting non-binary people* numbered 15 and were the largest count ever since we began tracking this targeted group in 2023.
- There were 102 anti-transgender crimes, the largest number ever documented in this report. A staggering 95% of these crimes were violent.
- Religious crimes decreased 13% from 297 to 259. Crimes targeting Muslims and Scientologists set records for the highest counts ever and anti-Jewish crimes were the second highest ever recorded in the history of this report.
- Anti-Latino/a crimes slightly decreased by 1%, from 145 to 143. This is the second highest number recorded in the history of this report.

*This report began to document crimes against non-binary people in the year 2023. Non-binary describes people who do not identify themselves exclusively as a man or a woman.

Executive Summary

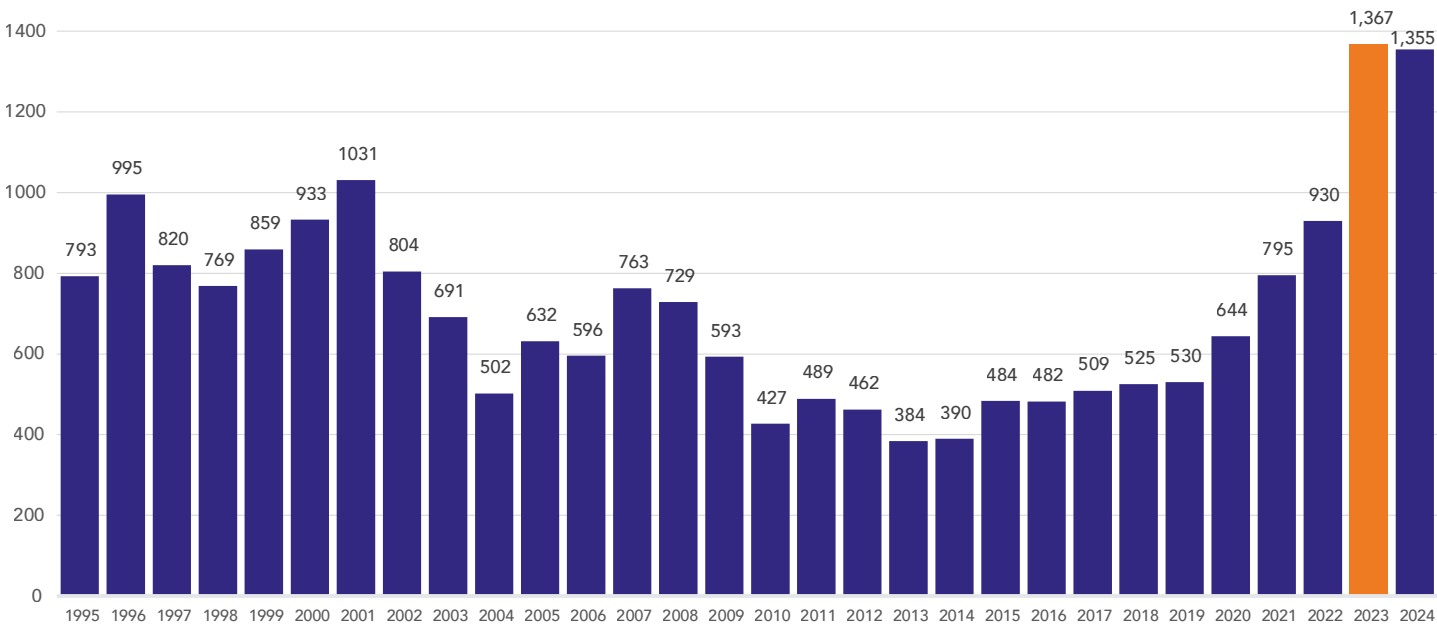
- Race, ethnicity, and national origin was by far the most common motivation, constituting 48% of all hate crimes. With 678 victims in the year 2024, this was the highest count in our current database.
- Anti-Middle Eastern crimes sharply increased 118% from 22 to 48. This was the largest count in our current database.
- Anti-Israeli crimes increased 27% from 22 to 28, the highest count in our current database.
- Hate crimes taking place at schools grew from 139 to 147 and accounted for 11% of all hate crimes. This is the highest count ever documented in this report. The majority (65%) were motivated by race, ethnicity, or national origin.
- Crimes in which there was specific language regarding conflict in the Middle East sharply increased for the second year in a row from 64 to 81. This is the largest number ever recorded since we began tracking this phenomenon in 2007.
- Crimes motivated by sexual orientation slightly decreased from 259 to 255 and 72% of them targeted gay men. This was the second largest number ever documented for this motivation and for anti-gay crimes.
- Hate crimes in which anti-immigrant slurs were used decreased 31% from 123 to 85. Of these, 66% targeted Latino/as (down from 71%) and 15% targeted Asians (down from 18%).
- Crimes with evidence of white supremacist ideology decreased 42% from 212 to 123 crimes. They comprised 9% of all reported hate crimes.
- Reported hate crimes committed by gang members drastically decreased 75% from 61 to 15. Gang members were responsible for 1% of all hate crimes (down from 4%).
- 67% of reported hate crimes were of a violent nature compared to 65% the year prior. Simple assaults surpassed non-violent vandalisms, causing an increase in the percentage of violent crimes.

By providing the extensive information contained in this report on hate crimes in Los Angeles County, the Commission helps law enforcement as well as educational, community, governmental, and faith-based agencies to more effectively prevent and respond to these serious human rights violations.

2024 Hate Crimes in Perspective

In 2024, reported hate crimes decreased slightly by 1% from 1,367* to 1,355. Despite this small decline, the total remains the second highest number ever recorded in the history of this report.

Total Number of Reported Hate Crimes by Year



Reported hate crimes rose in the 1990s, following adoption of legislation by the California State legislature in 1989 that mandated law enforcement to record and report hate crimes. The year 2023 marks our report's highest number of recorded hate crimes.

Hate Crime Motivations

In 2024 the largest number of reported hate crimes were motivated by race, ethnicity, or national origin.** They accounted for 48% of all hate crimes. These cases increased 4% from 652 the year prior to 678, the highest count for this motivation in our current database. Once again, African Americans were targeted at a higher rate (51%) than other racial groups. This is the highest number ever of anti-Black hate crimes and represented a 6% increase from 325 to 345. Anti-Latino/a crimes slightly decreased by 1%, from 145 to 143, yet represented the second highest number in the history of this report. In addition, there was a sizable decline in anti-Asian crimes from 80 to 52, which comprised 8% of the total. Lastly, there were increases in anti-Israeli, anti-Middle Easterner, and anti-White crimes (See "A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes").

Crimes motivated by religion and sexual orientation were tied as the second largest categories, each comprising 18% of the total. In terms of numbers, religious crimes were slightly higher in 2024 (259) compared to sexual orientation crimes (255).

*Since publishing the 2023 Hate Crime Report, the number of reported hate crimes grew from 1,350 to 1,367. This is due to corrections and additional reports received.
**For the sake of brevity, we refer to crimes motivated by race, ethnicity, or national origin as "racial" hate crimes throughout this report.

2024 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Religious crimes decreased 13% from 297 to 259. Crimes targeting Jewish persons declined by 17% from 244 to 202 and comprised 80% of the total. This was the second highest number of anti-Jewish crimes ever recorded in this report. Anti-Muslim crimes were the second largest targeted group and increased by 11% from 19 to 21, comprising 8% of the total and breaking the record for the highest count ever. Anti-Scientologist crimes were the third largest targeted group and made up 6% of the total in 2024, accounting for the highest anti-Scientologist count ever in the history of this report. (See "A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes").

Sexual orientation crimes slightly decreased by 2% from 259 to 255 and comprised 18% of all reported hate crimes (the same percentage as last year). The 255 crimes reported were the second largest number ever recorded in this report for sexual orientation crimes. Crimes targeting LGBT (non-specified) ***, bisexuals, and heterosexuals increased, while those targeting gay men and lesbians declined. (See "A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Crimes").

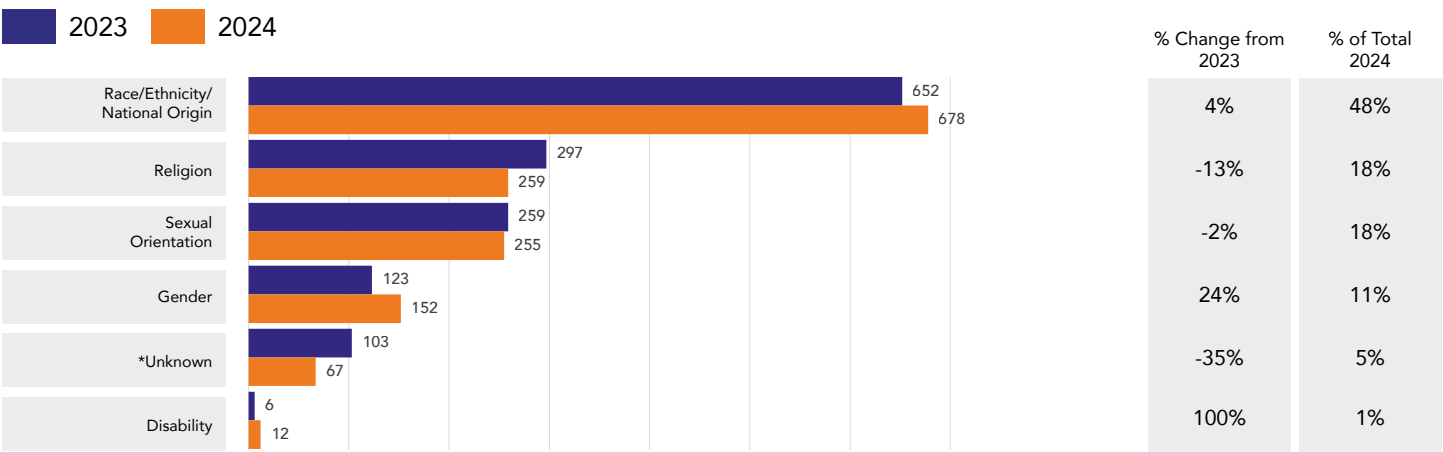
Gender motivated crimes comprised 11% of all hate crimes (up from 9%) and represent an increase of 24% from 123 crimes in 2023 to 152 in 2024. A total of 102 offenses targeted transgender individuals, marking the highest number ever recorded. Anti-female crimes grew to 35 and set a record for the highest number ever recorded. Lastly, there were 15 anti-non-binary**** crimes, marking a 275% jump and a count higher than in 2023 when we began tracking this targeted group. (See "A Closer Look at Gender Crimes").

Crimes motivated by disability doubled from 6 to 12. (See "A Closer Look at Disability Crimes"). In addition, 5% of cases had an unknown motivation (down from 7%). These are cases in which the motive could not be determined (for example, a swastika appears on public property and the location does not clearly identify the targeted group). This report classifies these crimes as having an "unknown" motivation.

As in previous years, the great majority of hate crimes (71%) targeted four groups: African Americans (26%); lesbian, gay (male), bisexual, and LGBT (non-specified) communities (19%); Jewish persons (15%); and Latino/as (11%).

*** LGBT (non-specified) refers to cases in which an LGBT individual, business, or organization were targeted but there were no slurs made against a specific sexual orientation (e.g. gay, lesbian).
**** This report began to document crimes against non-binary people in the year 2023. Non-binary describes people who do not identify themselves exclusively as a man or a woman.

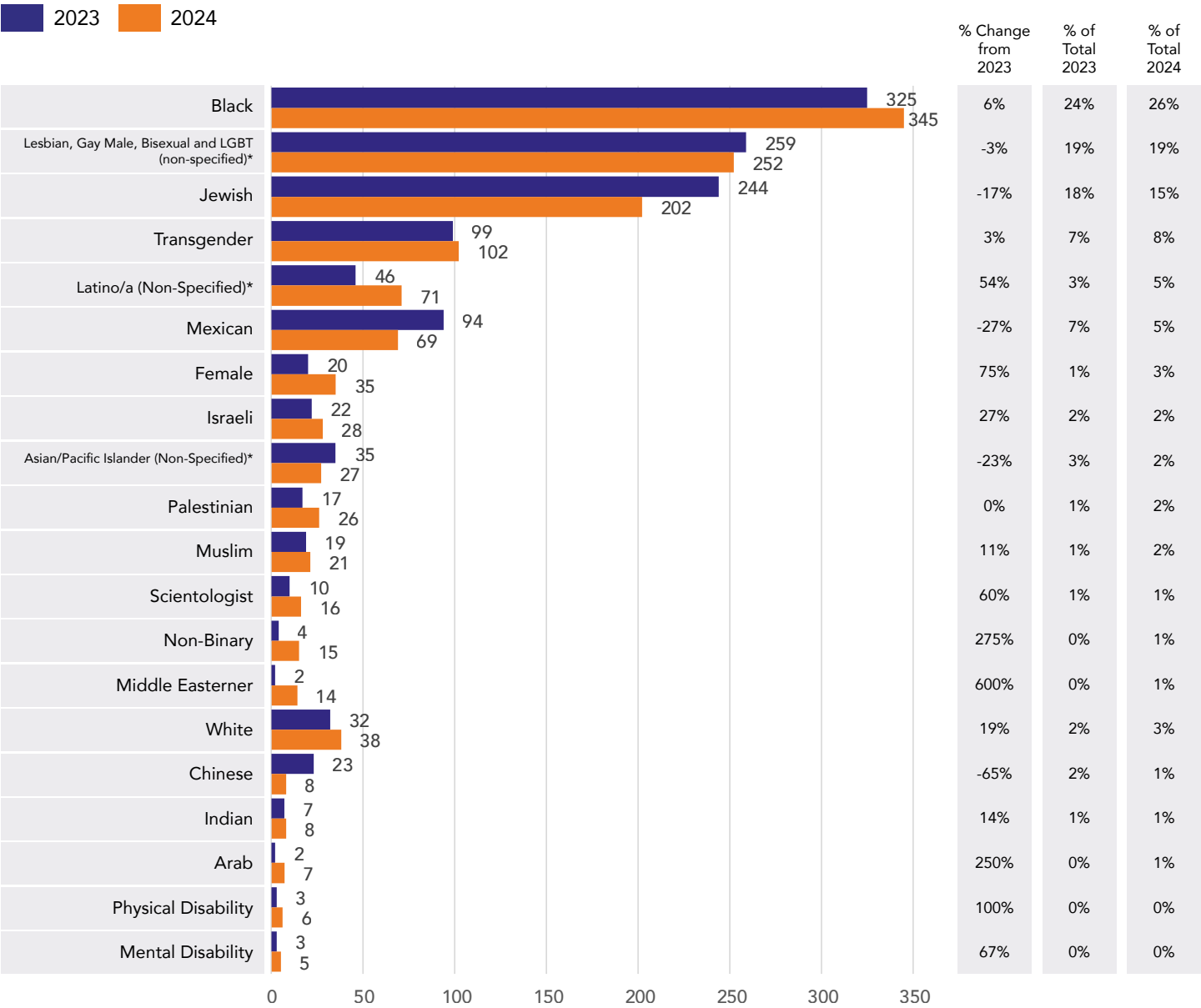
Motivations of Hate Crimes



* These were primarily cases of vandalism that used hate symbols and the motivation could not be determined.
Note: Some cases contained multiple motivations. The total number of motivations does not equal the total number of hate crimes.

2024 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Groups Targeted in Hate Crimes

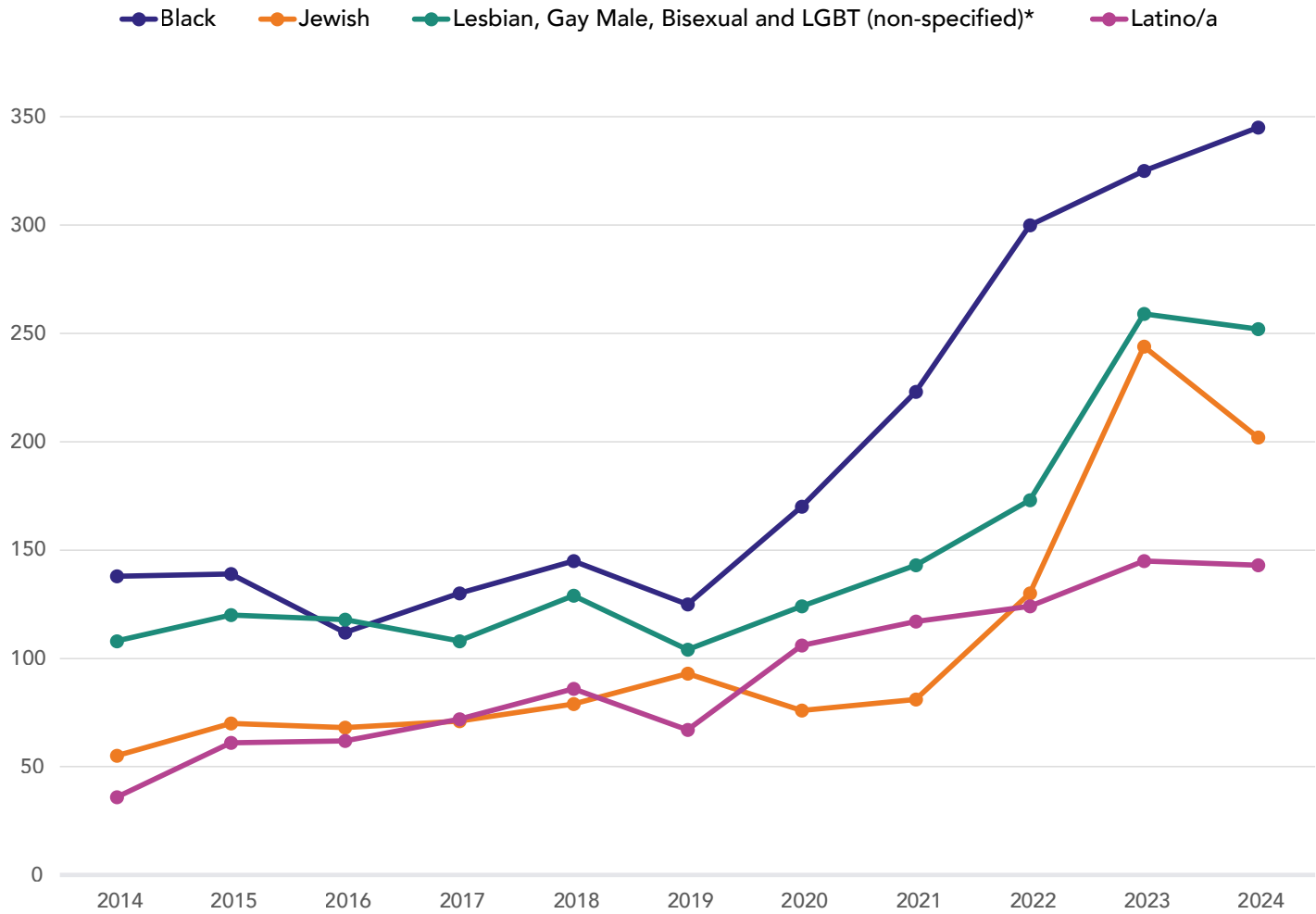


In 2024, there were four cases each targeting American Indian/Alaskan Natives and Bisexuals; three cases each targeting Armenians, Buddhists, Catholics, Christians (Non-Specified), Filipinos, Pakistanis, and Russians; two cases each targeting Africans, Canadians, Central Americans, Christians, Germans, Hindus, Koreans, and Ukrainians; and single crimes that targeted Azerbaijanis, Heterosexuals, Indonesians, Iranians, Non-Whites, Puerto Ricans, Turks, and people who identify as Multi-Racial.

* "Non-Specified" crimes targeting Asians, Latino/as, and LGBT refer to crimes in which these groups were targeted but there were no slurs made against a specific nationality (e.g. Chinese, Mexicans, Salvadorans) or sexual orientation (e.g. gay, lesbian).

2024 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Groups Targeted Most Frequently in Hate Crimes (2014-2024)



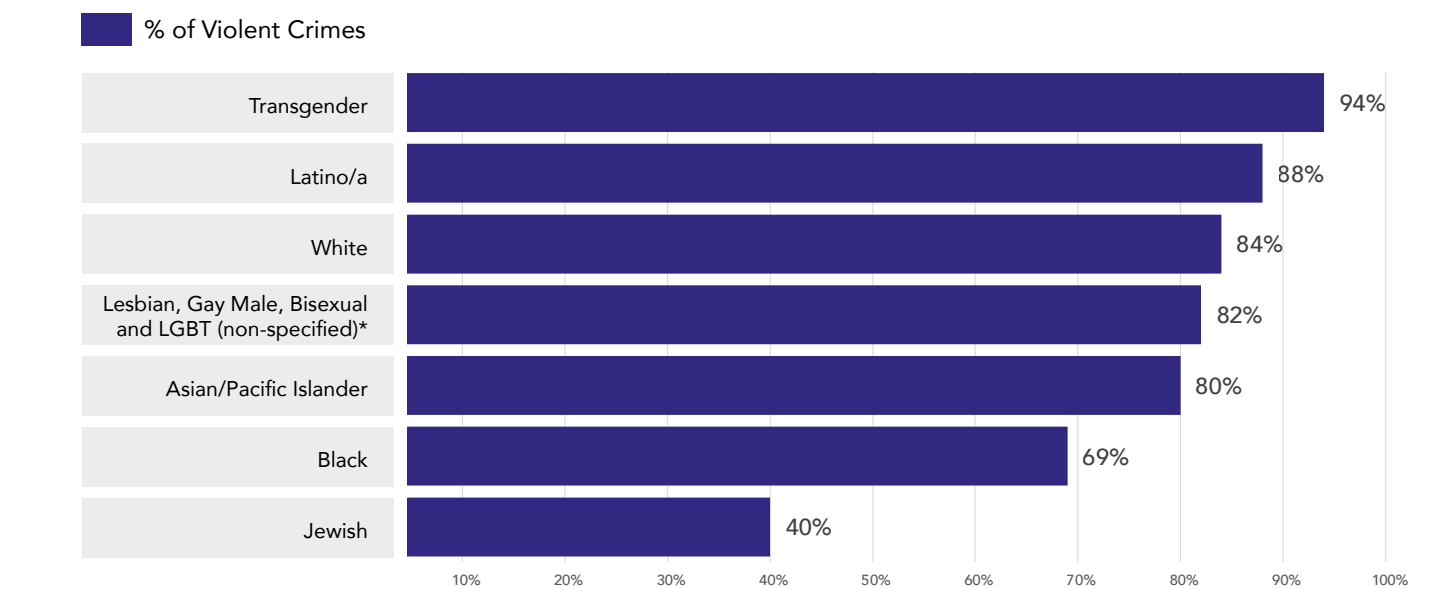
*LGBT (non-specified) refers to cases in which an LGBT individual, business, or organization was targeted, but no slurs were made against a specific sexual orientation (e.g., gay, lesbian).

Number of Violent Crimes Increases

The number of reported violent crimes increased from 894 in 2023 to 906 in 2024. The overall percentage of crimes that were violent increased from 65% to 67%. This can be explained by the increase of simple assaults, surpassing non-violent vandalism. As in previous years, violent crimes varied greatly based on the motivation. Ninety-one percent of gender-motivated crimes were violent, followed by sexual orientation (77%), race/ethnicity/national origin (75%), disability (75%), and religion (38%).

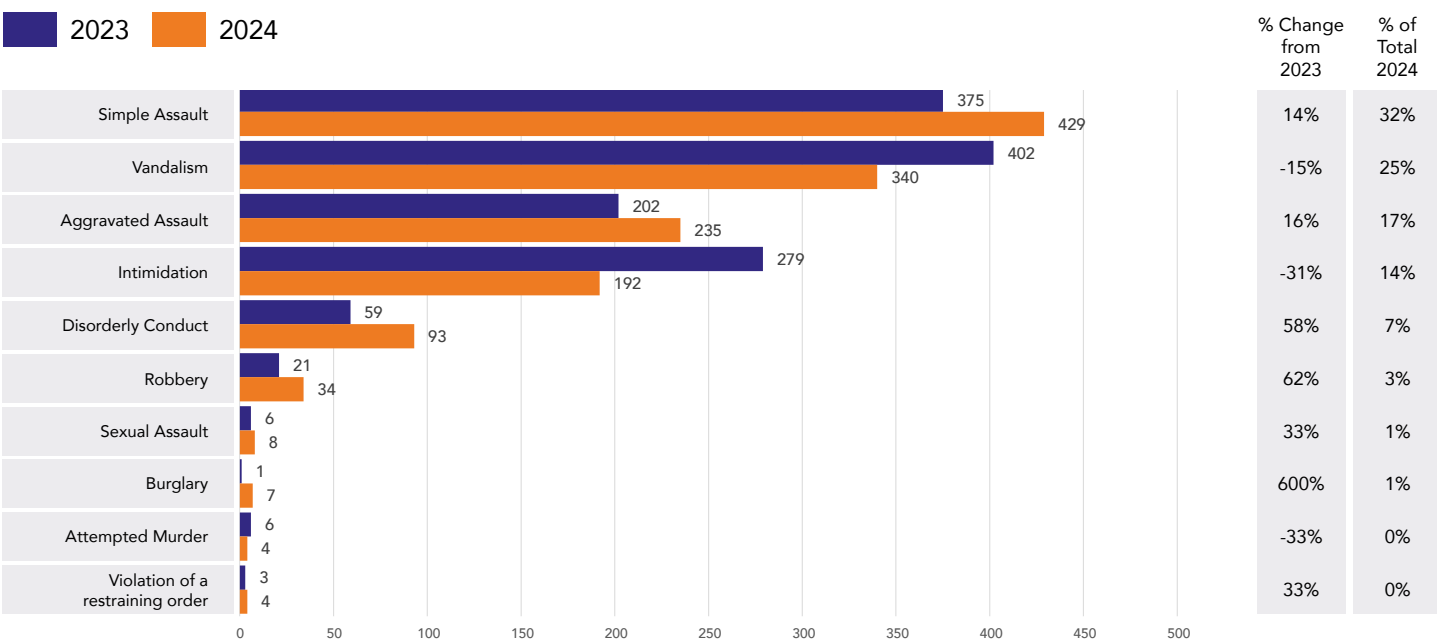
2024 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Violent Crimes Against Selected Groups (2020-2024)



*LGBT (non-specified) refers to cases in which an LGBT individual, business, or organization were targeted but there were no slurs made against a specific sexual orientation (e.g. gay, lesbian).

Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2024, there were two cases each of rape, theft, and trespassing, and one case each of arson, false imprisonment, and extortion.

2024 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Criminal Offenses

The most common criminal offense reported was simple assault (32%), followed by vandalism (25%), aggravated assault (17%), and intimidation (14%). This represented a 14% increase in simple assault cases from 375 to 429. Aggravated assaults increased by 16% from 202 to 235. These 4 types of offenses comprised 88% of all reported hate crimes.

Additionally, there were 4 attempted murders compared to 6 the previous year. There were no murders in 2024. Two of the attempted murder cases in 2024 are described below:

February 6, Lancaster

A White male suspect was outside a closed business armed with a machete. He struck the glass door with the machete, causing the door to shatter. A White female victim and employee inside the business yelled, “What the fuck are you doing?!” The suspect quickly approached the victim and told her, “I told you, the first White person I see, I’m going to kill.” The suspect was approximately nine inches away from the victim when he swung the machete toward her face and head, but the victim raised her hands and arms to block the strike. The machete struck her left hand, causing a laceration. The victim held on to the blade of the machete and the suspect told her, “Let fucking go of it or I’m going to kill you.” The victim pushed the machete to the ground and managed to run from the suspect and away from the business. The suspect ran out of the business, chasing after the victim. The victim was severely bleeding and approached a customer who drove her to the hospital. An officer later observed a severe laceration to the victim’s hand and stated that if the victim had not blocked the strike with her hand, the machete blade would have struck her head or neck.

April 13, Willowbrook

A Latino male victim bus driver on his route made a stop to pick up passengers. A Black male suspect entered the bus as he talked out loud about Black history. He told the victim that this was not his city and that he was stealing jobs. The suspect brandished a knife and told the victim “Keep driving. Continue your regular route. Do not detour and don’t stop.” The victim saw a police car and attempted to flag it down. The suspect asked, “What are you doing?” The victim then brought the bus to a halt at a stop, opened both passenger doors, and opened the operator protective barrier and attempted to flee. The suspect unbuckled the victim’s seatbelt and punched him in the face. The victim felt a warm tingling in his chest and began to feel pain. A struggle ensued between the suspect and the victim. The victim fell to his knees outside the bus and was able to get up and flee the scene. A witness motioned to the victim to get into her vehicle, and she took him to the hospital. An officer observed a laceration on the victim’s chest, blood on his chest and hands, and a red area on his nose and ear.

Location of Hate Crimes

As in previous years, the largest number of hate crimes occurred in public places (35%), followed by residences (25%), businesses (20%), schools (11%), and religious sites and/or organizations (4%). None of the other location types exceeded 3%. This represents a 13% increase in crimes occurring at residences from 295 to 333. Hate crimes at schools increased 6% from 139 to 147 (See “Hate Crimes in Schools”).

2024 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Hate Crimes on Public Transportation

Since the year 2016, the Commission has been tracking reported hate crimes that take place on public transportation as well as at bus stops and Metro stations. In 2024 hate crimes on public transportation decreased 34% from 67 to 44.

Fifty-one of these crimes were based on race (up from 50%), followed by gender (26%, up from 13%), and sexual orientation (19%, down from 36%). Reported crimes with disability and religious motivations were 2% each.

In 2024, the most common groups targeted were Blacks (26%, up from 17%) and transgender people (17%, up from 12%), followed by gay males (15%, down from 28%) and Latinos/as (not specified)***** (11%, up from 7%). All the other targeted groups numbered 3 (6%) or fewer.

Alarmingly, all but 4 of these crimes were of a violent nature (91%) with the most common criminal offenses being simple assault (50%, up from 43%), aggravated

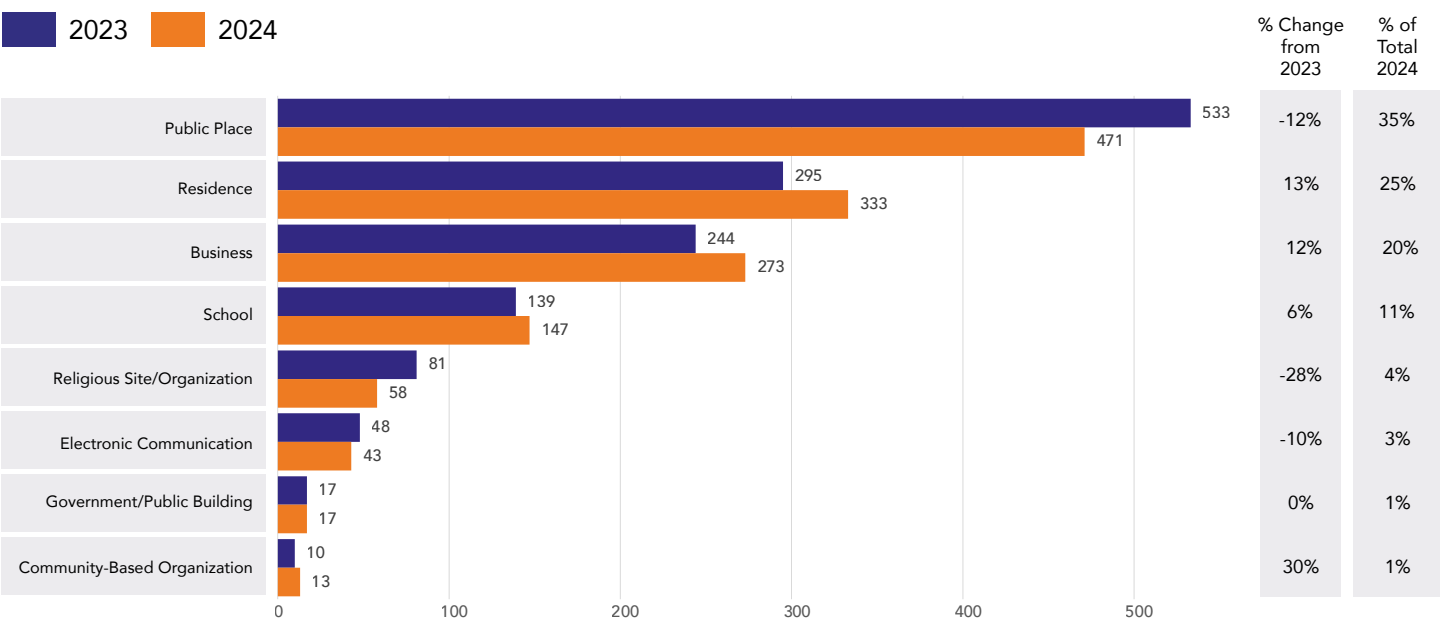
assault (23%, down from 31%) and robbery (9%, up from 4%). All remaining offenses comprised 3 (7%) or fewer cases. Most notably, this includes one case of attempted murder while on public transportation (this case is featured earlier in this section under *Criminal Offenses*).

Regions with High Victim Concentration

The largest number of hate crimes (446) reported in 2024 took place in the Metro Service Planning Area (SPA) Region IV (which stretches from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights) followed by San Fernando Valley SPA Region II (289). This represents a substantial increase in the number of hate crimes in the Metro area and a moderate increase in the number of hate crimes in the San Fernando area. However, if one compares the populations of the regions to the numbers of reported hate crimes, the Metro SPA had the highest rate followed by West SPA Region V (which includes Beverly Hills, Culver City, and a number of beach communities). These two regions have had the highest rates for several years in a row. The region with the lowest number of

***** Latino/a (not specified) is a targeted group created when the ethnicity of the Latino/a victim was not provided in the crime report.

Hate Crimes by Location



2024 Hate Crimes in Perspective

hate crimes (18) was Antelope Valley SPA Region I (which includes cities such as Palmdale and Lancaster) followed by East Region VII (25). The areas with the lowest rates of hate crime were East SPA Region VIII followed by San Gabriel SPA Region III.

As stated earlier, African Americans, lesbians/gay men/bisexuals/LGBT organizations, Jewish persons, and Latino/as were targeted in 71% of all hate crimes in 2024. The East and San Gabriel SPAs have relatively low numbers of Black residents, LGBT-oriented businesses, and Jewish religious sites or businesses. This could account for the lower rates of hate crimes reported in those areas.

White Supremacist Crimes Decline

Since 2004, this report has tracked hate crime in which there is evidence of white supremacist ideology. Usually, these are crimes in which swastikas and other hate symbols are used in graffiti. Occasionally a suspect will yell out a white supremacist slogan or identify themselves as a skinhead or member of a specific hate group.

In 2024, there were 123 crimes with evidence of white supremacist ideology, compared to 212 the previous year. This is a decrease of 42%. They comprised 9% of all reported hate crimes. There was evidence of white supremacist belief systems in 14% of all religious hate crimes and 4% of racial crimes.

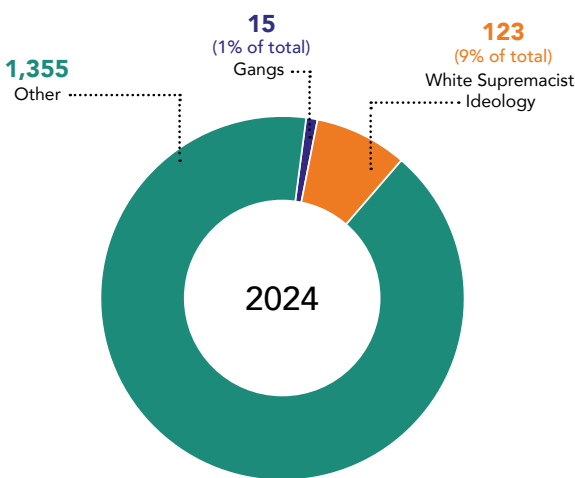
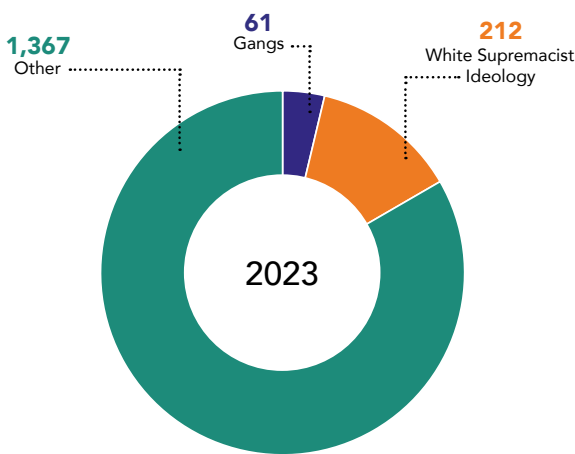
The largest group of white supremacist crimes was motivated by religion (56%), followed by race (39%) and sexual orientation (3%). In addition, there was one case motivated by gender. It should be noted that these percentages do not include white supremacist crimes in which the motivation was unknown.

Jewish persons were the most frequently targeted group (55%), followed by African Americans (27%), and Latinos/as (5%). Attacks on lesbians, gay males, bisexuals, and LGBT (non-specified) decreased from 6% to 3%.

The great majority of these crimes were acts of vandalism (85%), followed by disorderly conduct (12%), intimidation (2%), and simple assault (1%). Violent white supremacist crimes decreased to 2% (from 8%).

In 2024, the largest numbers of white supremacist hate crimes took place in public places (36%), schools (27%), businesses (16%), and residences (15%).

Hate Crimes Involving Gangs or White Supremacist Ideology



In 2024, 2 cases were both gang-related and had evidence of white supremacist ideology.

2024 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Crimes Related to Conflict in the Middle East Increase

Crimes involving specific language regarding conflict in the Middle East sharply increased from 64 to 81 in 2024 (a 27% increase), accounting for 6% of all hate crimes. This significant rise follows the second-highest number ever recorded in 2023, making 2024 a record-breaking year for anti-Middle Eastern conflict-related hate crimes.

More than half of these cases were motivated by race (69%), followed by religion (31%). The largest group targeted were Palestinians (30%), followed by Jewish people (27%), Israelis (20%), Middle Easterners (17%), and Muslims (4%). All other targeted groups comprised no more than 2%.

Acts of vandalism made up 31% of the total, followed by simple assault (27%), and aggravated assault which grew dramatically (20%, up from 3%). There were also 10 cases of intimidation, 6 cases of disorderly conduct, and 1 case each of burglary and robbery. Overall, 60% of crimes related to the conflict in the Middle East were of a violent nature in 2024—a staggering 81% increase.

Alarmingly, nearly half (48%) of crimes related to the Middle East occurred in a school setting—a sharp increase from 4 to 39. Additionally, 17% took place in a public place, 14% in a business, 10% at a religious site organization, and 7% at a residence. The remaining locations included 2 cases occurring via electronic communication and one case at a government/public building.

Here is an example of a hate crime in this category:

June 9, Pomona

A family consisting of a Middle Eastern male victim, the wife of the victim, and their child, pulled up in their vehicle to a gas station when a Latino male suspect gave the female “dirty looks,” presumably because she was wearing a hijab. The victim asked the suspect if there was a problem, and the suspect yelled “Go back to your country!” and referred to the female as a “whore.” The suspect stated, “Fuck Hamas” and that he would “beat his ass.” The suspect continued yelling at the victim and proceeded to hit the male victim’s elbow with a three-foot wooden stick he retrieved from his vehicle. The victim managed to take possession of the wooden stick and threw it to the floor. The suspect went back to his car and pulled out a knife while the victim ran into the gas station store in fear for his life. The suspect ran after the victim with the knife and the wooden stick. This is when the suspect noticed the victim’s wife calling the police and fled.

In addition to the crimes that specifically referenced the Middle East conflict, there were other crimes targeting Jews, Muslims, and people of Middle Eastern backgrounds without evidence they were specifically motivated by the Middle East conflict.

2024 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Gang Related Hate Crimes Drop Significantly

Gang related hate crimes dropped significantly but followed similar patterns as the year prior. As a general rule, this report classifies suspects as gang members if they shout their affiliation during the commission of an offense or include gang names or monikers in graffiti. This report does not label suspects as gang members solely based on other presumed indicators such as appearance or clothing. Therefore, it is likely that the actual number of gang members who committed hate crimes is higher.

Reported hate crimes committed by gang members numbered 15 in 2024 (down from 61), a decrease of 75%. Gang members were responsible for 1% of all hate crimes (down from 4%) and 2% of racial hate crimes (down from 7%).

Victims of gang-related hate crimes were most commonly targeted because of race. Racially motivated crimes comprised 75% of all gang-related hate crimes in 2024, followed by sexual orientation (19%). There also was 1 case motivated by gender.

In 2024, gang members targeted Blacks most frequently (63%), followed by gay men (13%). This represented a steep 72% decrease in anti-Black gang-related crimes from 36 to 10. The number of anti-gay crimes also decreased from 7 to 2. There was also 1 case each targeting females, lesbians, Mexicans, and Non-Whites.

Though gang-related crimes decreased substantially, there was a rise in the number of violent crimes. Seventy-three percent of gang-related hate crimes were of a violent nature, compared to 57% the previous year. The most common criminal offense was aggravated assault (47%), followed by vandalism (27%), and simple assault (20%). There was also one case of intimidation.

Gang members committed hate crimes most frequently in businesses (33%), followed by public places, residences, and schools each at 20%. An additional single crime was committed at a religious site/organization. This represented a substantial decrease in all location types including businesses from 9 to 5, public places from 21 to 3, residences from 19 to 3, and schools from 10 to 3.

Latinos/as comprised 67% of gang-related suspects in 2024, followed by Blacks (33%).

In 2024, there was evidence that members of the following gangs committed hate crimes:

East Coast Crips, Florencia 13 (2 separate events)*, Gardena 13, KKK (8 separate events)*, La Mirada Locos, Mara Salvatrucha (2 separate events)*, Noho Boyz, North Side Pasa, and Sureños*.

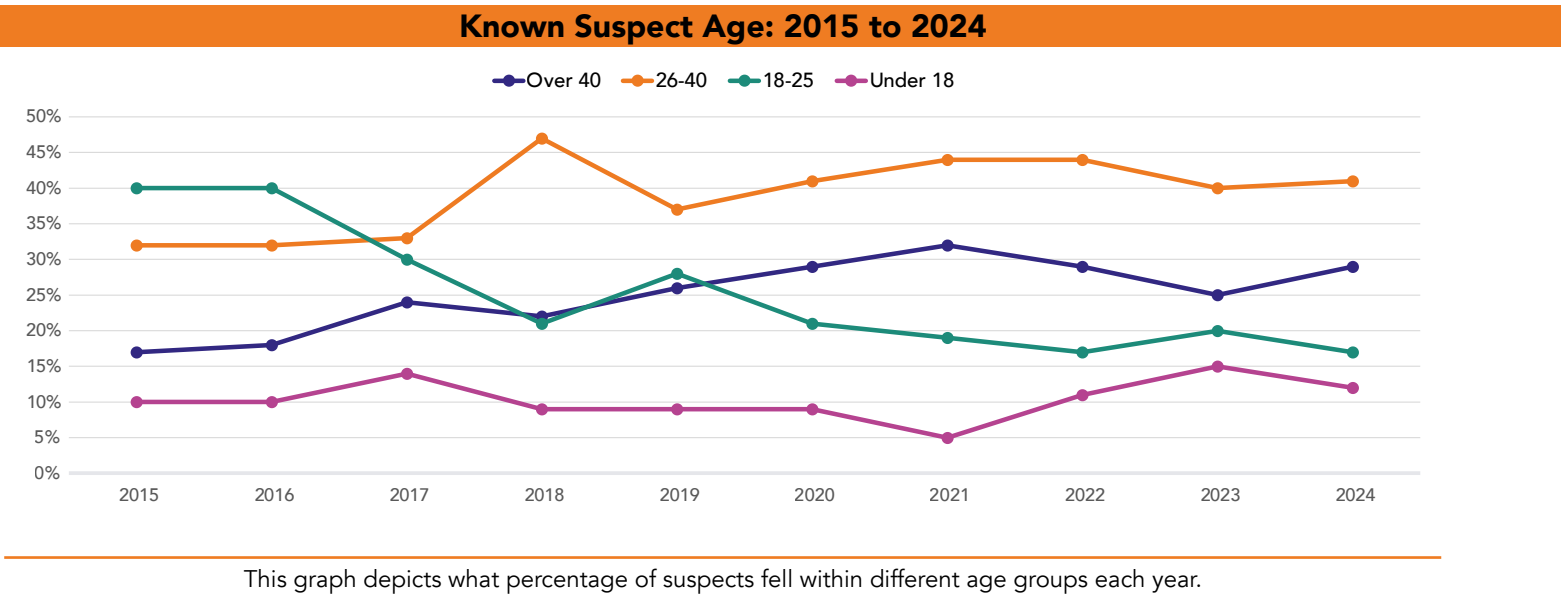
(*Members of these gangs have committed other hate crime during the past 3 years.)

Suspects

As in previous years, the suspects were overwhelmingly male (83%) and 84% of the crimes committed by them were violent.

The largest group of suspects (41%) were adults aged 26-40, followed by persons 40 or older (29%), those 18-25 (17%), and juveniles (12%). This distribution was similar to the previous year.

2024 Hate Crimes in Perspective



Hate Crimes in Schools Grow

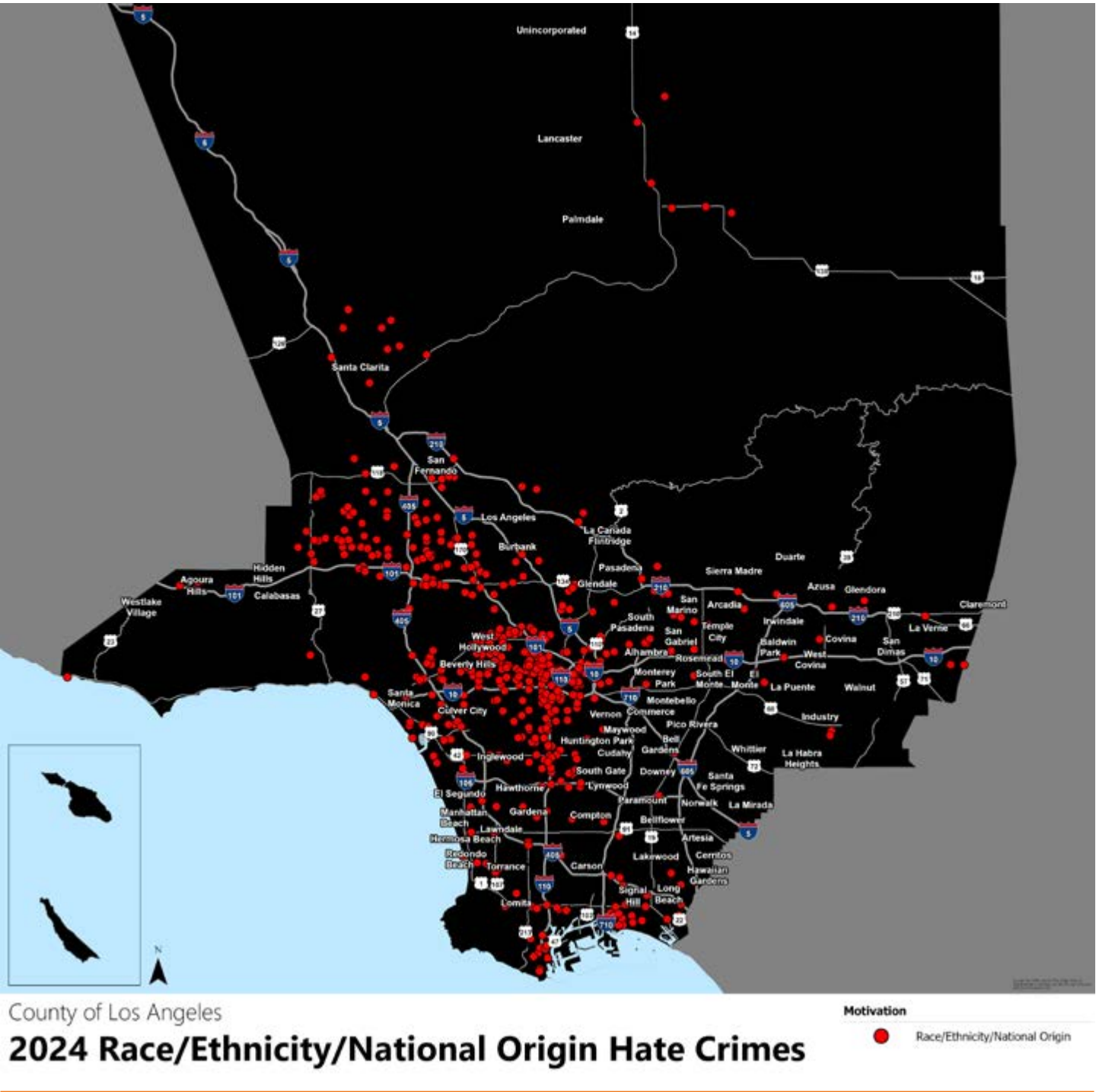
Reported hate crimes taking place at schools grew 6% from 139 to 147 and accounted for 11% of all hate crimes. This is the highest count ever documented in this report. These hate crimes include those taking place in K-12 schools as well as college and university campuses.

Over half (65%) of hate crimes that occurred in schools were racial followed by religion (21%), sexual orientation (12%), and gender (2%). Racially based hate crimes saw the largest increase, rising from 69 in 2023 to 88 in 2024—a 28% increase. There was also a slight rise in religion-based hate crimes, from 25 to 28.

The most targeted groups were African Americans (31%); Middle Easterners (20%); Jewish persons (19%); lesbian, gay males, bisexuals, and LGBT (non-specified) groups (12%); followed by Asian and Pacific Islanders (6%), and Israelis (4%). All other groups involved no more than 3 victims. There was a sharp increase in anti-Middle Eastern crimes occurring in schools, rising from 2 cases to 27 — a 1,250% increase.

The majority of these cases were cases of vandalism (45%), followed by simple assaults (28%), aggravated assault (11%), disorderly conduct (7%), and intimidation (5%). All other cases include offenses with 4 or less cases. Lastly, 46% of hate crimes taking place at schools were violent—a 26% increase from 53 cases in 2023 to 67 in 2024.

A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes



In 2024, the number of racially motivated hate crimes reached a record high, with 678 victims, the highest count in our current database. Racial hate crimes climbed 4% in 2024, from 652 the previous year. They constituted 48% of all reported hate crimes. The racial group distribution remained consistent with previous years, though some groups experienced slight increases or decreases in reported crimes.

A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes

Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

Anti-Black Crimes

Anti-Black crimes increased 6% from 325 to 345. This was the highest count ever reported of anti-Black hate crimes. Blacks comprised 51% of racial hate crime victims. Black persons constitute 9% of the total population of Los Angeles County but are grossly over-represented every year as victims of racial hate crime. For the third year in a row, Latino/as suspects were the most frequent suspects (41%) for these crimes, followed by Whites (36%).

Anti-Latino/a Crimes

The second largest group of victims of reported racial hate crimes were Latino/a. Although there was a 1% decrease in anti-Latino/a hate crimes—from 145 in 2023 to 143 in 2024—the 143 cases still represent the second-highest count. These cases accounted for 21% of all racial hate crimes in 2024, compared to 22% the previous year. In 48% of these crimes, anti-Mexican slurs were employed. Two Central Americans were targeted in 2024 and there was also a single crime targeting a Puerto Rican person. In the remaining anti-Latino/a crimes, no specific ethnic group was mentioned. Latino/as comprise about half of L.A. County residents.

In 2024, African Americans were the largest group of suspects in anti-Latino/a crimes (46%), followed by Whites (23%), and other Latino/as (15%). This distribution was similar to the suspect race distribution in 2023.

In anti-Latino/a crimes, 38% contained anti-immigrant language compared to 58% the previous year.

Anti-Asian Crimes

After rising in 2021 and remaining high through 2023, reported hate crimes against Asian Americans decreased from 79 to 52 in 2024—a 34% decline. Despite the drop, the 52 reported incidents still represent the fourth-highest number ever recorded. Although Asian Americans constitute 16% of Los Angeles County residents, they were targeted in 8% of racially motivated hate crimes. Anti-immigrant slurs were used in 23% of these cases, compared to 28% the previous year.

Anti-Chinese slurs were used in 16% of anti-Asian crimes reported in 2024, followed by crimes targeting Asian Indians (16%), Pakistanis (6%), and Filipinos (6%). Additionally, two hate crimes specifically targeted Korean individuals. In the remaining 53% of anti-Asian crimes, no specific ethnic group was identified.

In 2024, in cases in which suspects were identified, 31% were Latino/a, followed by Whites (22%), African Americans (20%), and other Asian/Pacific Islanders (2%). The year prior the largest suspect group were Whites.

Anti-White Crimes

Anti-White crimes increased in 2024 from 32 to 38. White residents make up 25% of the county's population and in 2024 they comprised 6% of racial hate crime victims. The largest group of suspects in anti-White crimes were African Americans (64%), followed by Latino/as (15%). This pattern is consistent with previous years.

A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes

Other Targeted Racial and Ethnic Groups

- Crimes targeting Middle Eastern persons sharply increased from 22 to 48, the highest count ever in this report.
- Anti-Israeli crimes increased from 22 to 28, the highest count in our current database.
- There were 4 crimes targeting American Indian/Alaskan Native people.
- Anti-Armenian crimes decreased from 7 to 3.
- Anti-Russian crimes slightly decreased from 4 to 3.
- Crimes targeting Africans decreased from 5 to 2.
- Anti-Ukrainian crimes increased from 1 to 2.
- There were 2 crimes each targeting Canadians and Germans.
- There was one reported hate crime each targeting Azerbaijanis, multi-racial individuals, non-Whites, and Turkish individuals.

Criminal Offenses and Violent Crimes

2024 had the highest numeric increase of violent crimes from 464 to 508—a 9% increase. Seventy-five percent of racial crimes were of a violent nature. The most common criminal offense was simple assaults (36%), followed by vandalism and aggravated assault (22% each), and intimidation (14%). This represented a significant increase (29%) in simple assaults.

Of the larger victim groups, crimes targeting Whites were the most violent (95%), followed by Asian/Pacific Islanders (88%), Latino/as (85%), Middle Easterners (81%), American Indian/Alaskan Natives (75%), and African Americans (72%).

Location

Thirty-seven percent of racial crimes occurred in public places, followed by businesses (23%), residences (22%), schools (13%), and via electronic communication (2%). This represents a 28% increase of crimes occurring at schools from 69 to 88. All other location types made up 1% or less of the total.

Anti-Immigrant Slurs

Crimes in which anti-immigrant slurs (e.g., “Wetback” or “Go back to your country”) were used, decreased (31%) from 123 to 85 in 2024. Despite this decrease, the 85 reported cases represent the third highest number of anti-immigrant hate crime victims recorded to date. Of these, 66% targeted Latino/as (down from 71%) and of those 65% were specifically anti-Mexican. Fifteen percent targeted Asians (down from 18%), while 4% each targeted Armenians, Middle Easterners, and Muslims.

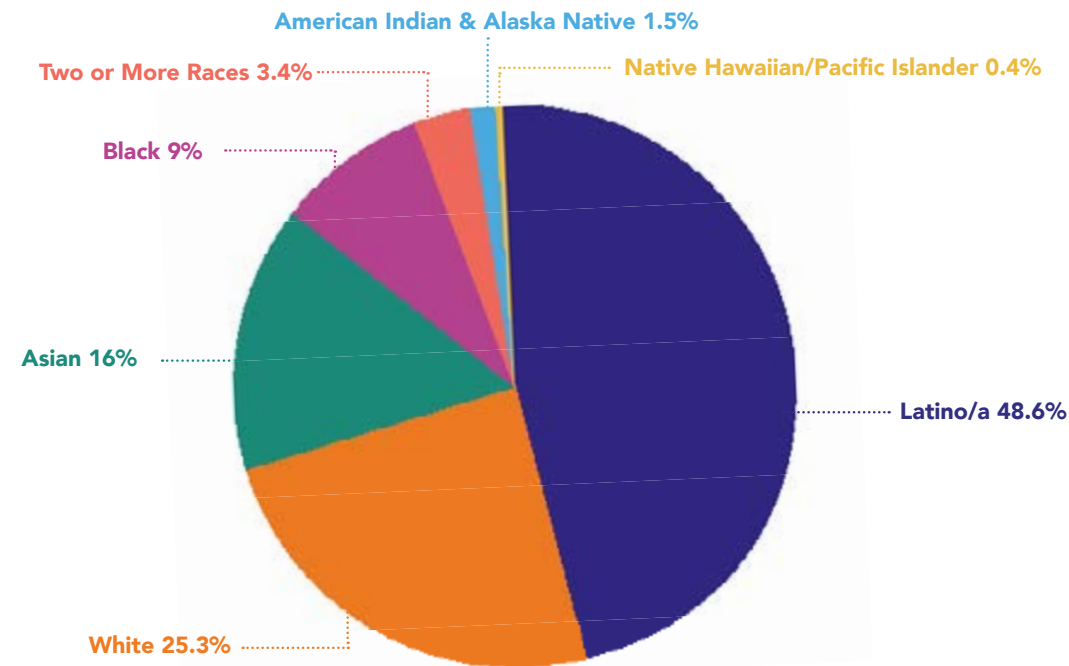
Public places remained the most frequent location (33%), followed by residences (31%), businesses (26%), and schools (7%).

Eighty-one percent of these crimes were violent. Simple assaults were the most numerous criminal offense (41%), followed by aggravated assault (22%), intimidation (12%), and vandalism (11%). Aggravated assaults decreased from 30 in 2023 to 19 in 2024.

It is important to note that other racial crimes might also have been motivated by anti-immigrant sentiment, even though specific xenophobic language was not included in the reports we received.

A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes

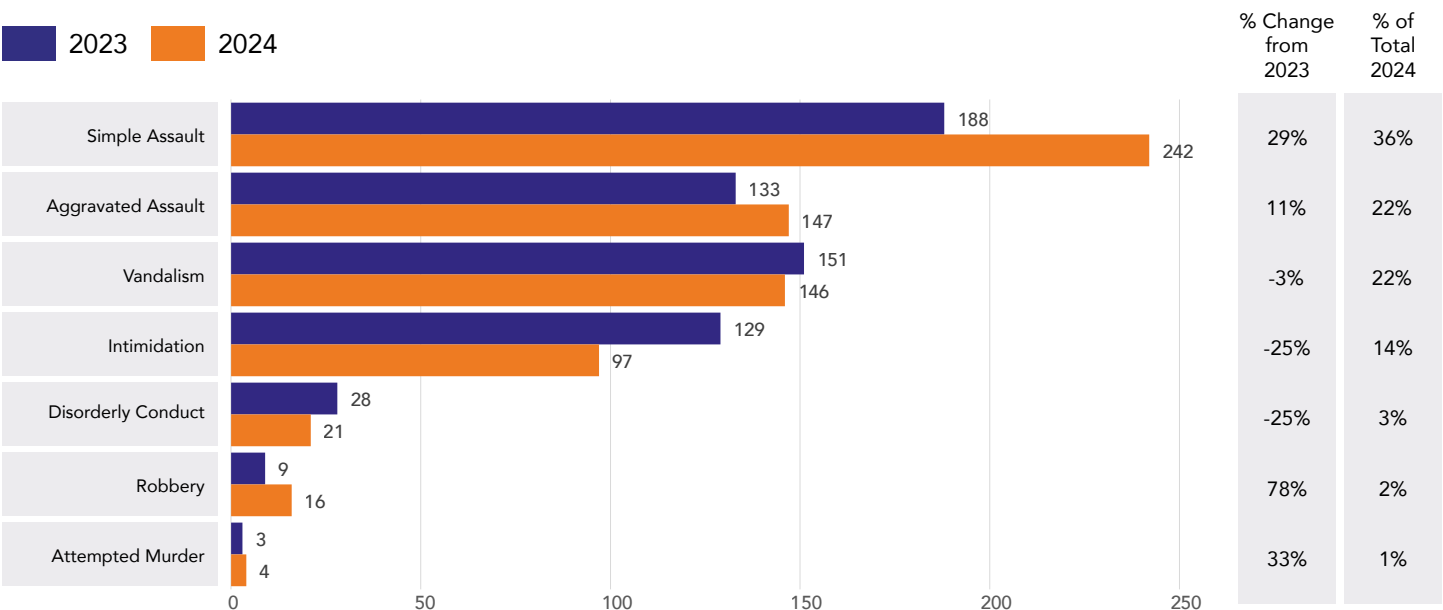
Los Angeles County Population by Race/Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Census Population Estimates, October 1, 2024. Persons who identify as Latino/a on the U.S. Census can be of any race. Except for “Latino/a,” all other groups on this chart refer to persons who do not identify as Latino/a.

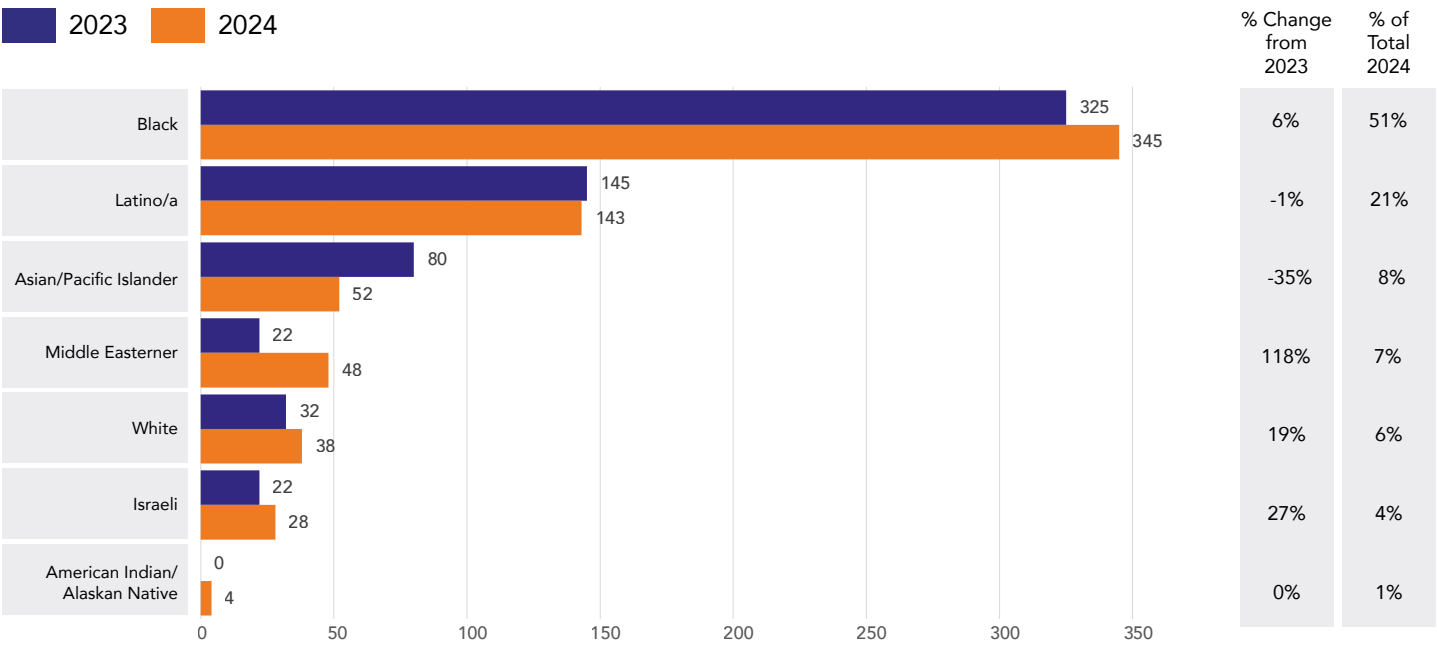
A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes

Racial Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2024, there were two cases of burglary, and one case each of false imprisonment, rape, and violation of a restraining order.

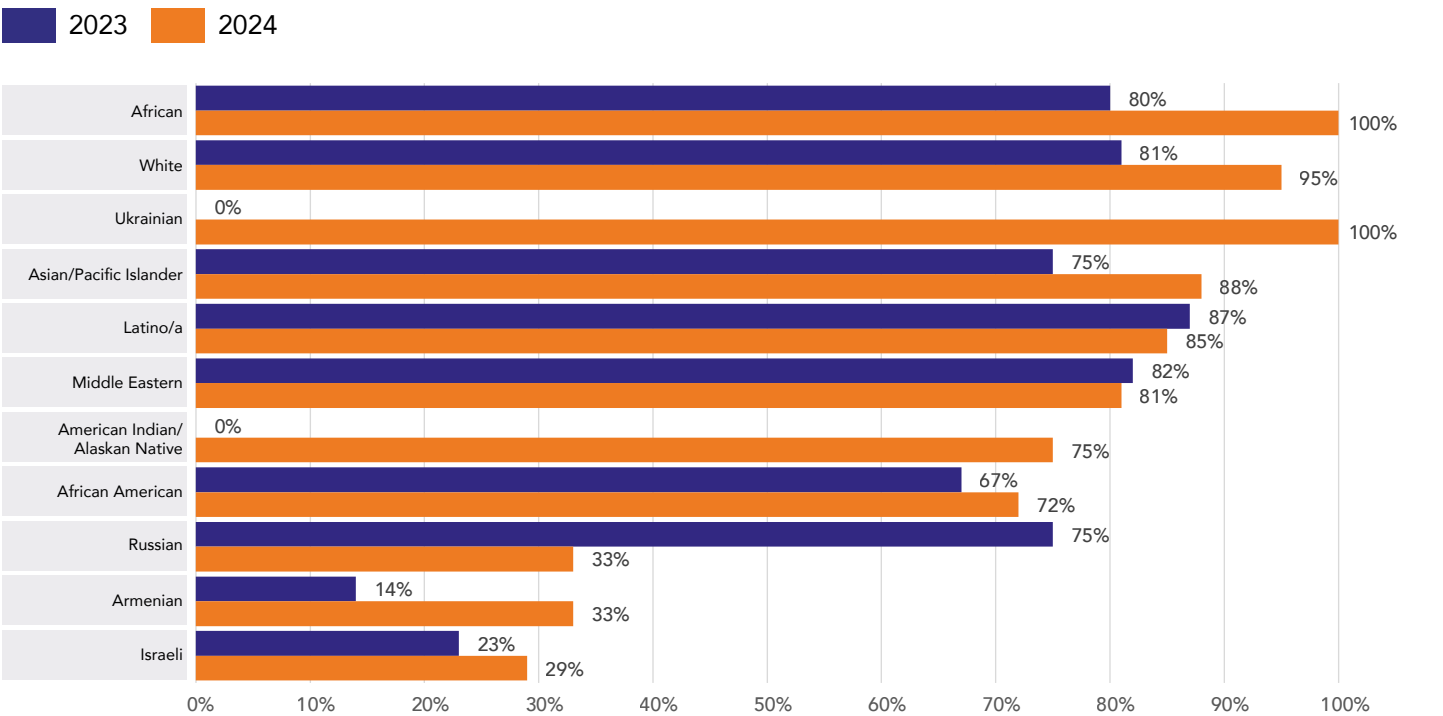
Racial Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group



This chart aggregates major racial and ethnic groups. In 2024, there were 3 crimes each targeting Armenians and Russians; 2 each targeting Africans, Canadians, Germans, and Ukrainians; and single crimes each targeting Azerbaijanis, Non-Whites, Turks, and Multi-Racials.

In addition there were 10 cases where the targeted group was unknown.

Victims of Violent Racial Hate Crimes



The percentages in this chart indicate the portion of violent crimes targeting a specific group.

A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes

Actual Racial Crimes

February 13, Pacific Palisades

A Palestinian male student victim was hosting a booth for his club to raise funds for Palestinian children at his high school's 'Club Day.' The victim was harassed by a group of students who came over to his booth and threw candy wrappers at him and his booth. After the event, the victim noted that a group of additional youth arrived from a nearby synagogue and began harassing him as well. They proceeded to drape an Israeli flag over his booth and vandalize it. A security guard had to step in and protect the victim and the booth from further vandalism.

June 5, Inglewood

A school principal reported that a classroom was vandalized and ransacked. Inside the classroom, walls, ceilings, and equipment were defaced with the word "NAZI" and the racial slur "Nigger," written in pink marker. Property damage included overturned furniture, vandalized surfaces, and the theft of 12 student Chromebooks and two teacher computers. No signs of forced entry were found, and no suspects or witnesses were identified.

A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes

October 21, West Adams

Victim was a Latina female Certified Nurse Assistant (CNA) at a nursing facility where the Black male suspect resided. The suspect approached the victim from behind as she was tending to another resident in a shared room and told her, "I hate Central America. Go back to your country." The suspect then pushed the victim onto the bed and punched her in the head multiple times causing visible injuries.

November 21, West Hollywood

Two White male victims were at a restaurant when one of the victims was pushed on the chest by one of two Latino male suspects. Both suspects were asked to leave the restaurant when one of them proceeded to throw a drink at both victims. Both victims were then escorted to the back of the restaurant to protect them from the suspects. The victims proceeded to go into other neighboring restaurants and the suspects followed the victims. Finally, the victims went to a parking structure where one of the suspects pushed one of the victims and stated, "Go back to your country. You don't belong here. You are colonizers. You're a faggot."

September 19, Mid-Wilshire

Two 7-year-old Korean boys were assaulted by at least six White classmates following ongoing bullying over their status as English learners. The attackers choked the victims, twisted their wrists, blindfolded them, and dragged one across the playground, causing injuries. The victims have remained home from school for a month and are experiencing severe psychological distress and PTSD symptoms.

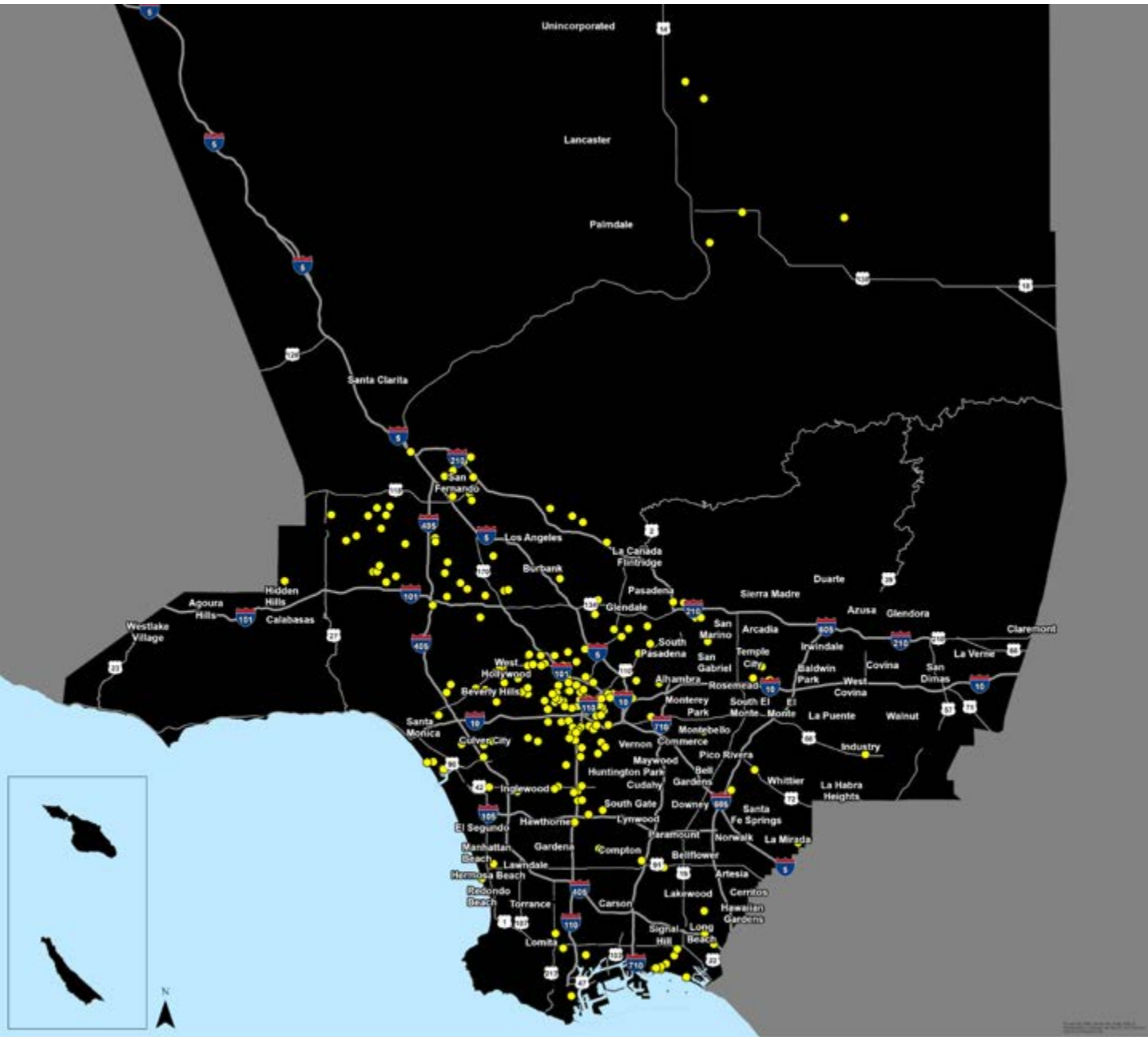
September 19, Rowland Heights

A Latino male victim was completing an Uber delivery when he was confronted by a male suspect. The suspect demanded to see the victim's immigration documents or he would forcefully make the victim leave. The suspect simulated that he had a gun and began cursing at the victim. The victim was afraid that he would be physically assaulted and left the scene.

December 15, Long Beach

A Black female victim was driving and stopped at a left turn lane when a White female suspect approached and began to honk at the victim. After turning left, the suspect turned left as well and drove up next to the victim's vehicle and yelled, "Nigger my family owned you. You slave, you Black nigger." At this time, the victim noticed that the suspect had a firearm. The victim then switched lanes and began to drive behind the suspect. The suspect stopped and reached for an object, which was then reported to be a handgun, and began to point it at the victim. The victim reported that the suspect waved the gun towards her about 8 times.

A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

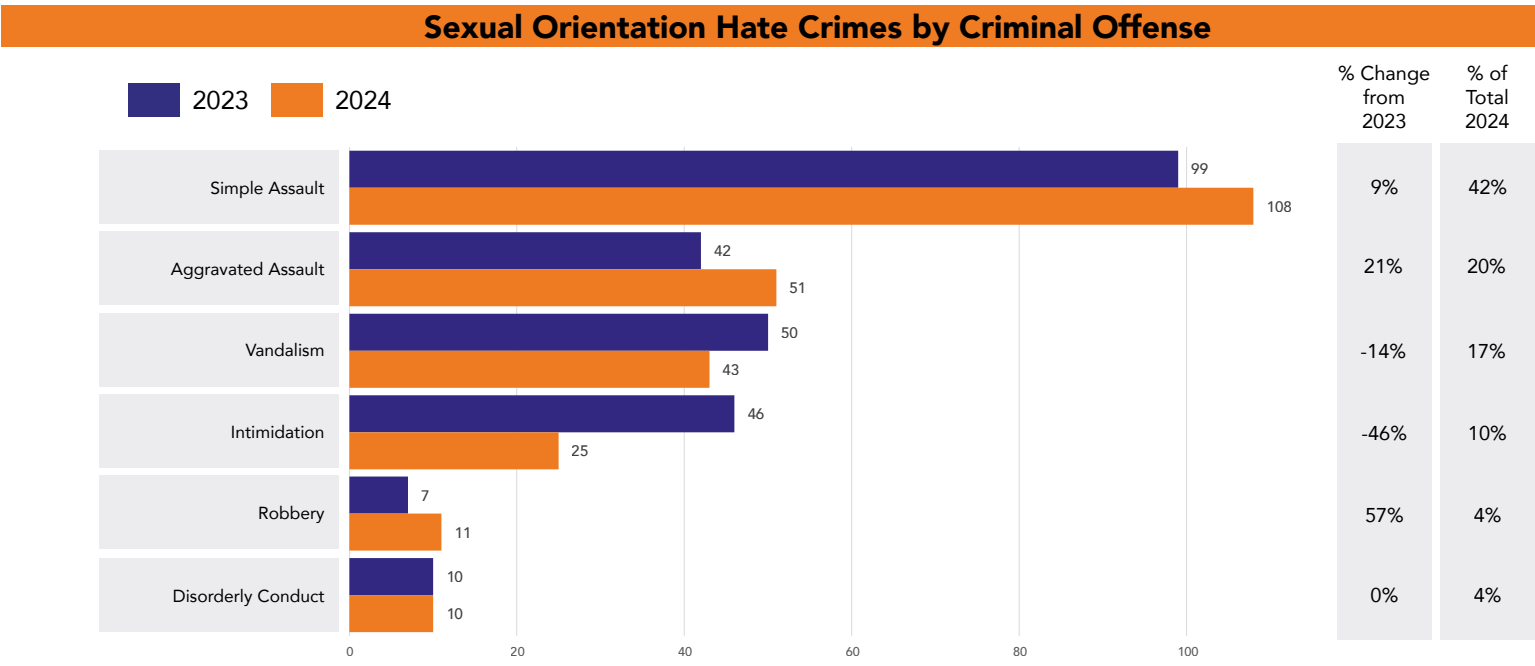


County of Los Angeles
2024 Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Remain Elevated

In 2024, hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation remained alarmingly high, with 255 reported crimes—the second highest number ever recorded. Although this reflects a slight 2% decrease from the record high of 259 in 2023, these crimes still accounted for 18% of all reported hate crimes, the same percentage as the previous year.

A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes



In 2024, there were three cases of burglary and a single case each of arson, extortion, trespassing, and violation of a restraining order.

Victims Remain Overwhelmingly Gay Men

As in past years, the great majority of sexual orientation crimes targeted gay men (72%). These cases slightly decreased 4% from 189 to 182, yet constitute the second highest count in the history of this report. There were 52 crimes that were classified as “LGBT (non-specified)” in which LGBT individuals, businesses, or organizations were targeted but there were no slurs made against a specific sexual orientation (e.g. gay, lesbian) or it was unclear exactly how the suspect perceived the victim. These cases increased from 47 to 52, an increase of 11% and constituted the second largest targeted group. Anti-lesbian crimes comprised 6% of the victims and decreased from 20 to 14. Lastly, there were 4 crimes that targeted bisexual victims, and one anti-heterosexual crime. The distribution of targeted groups in sexual orientation crimes shifted with a slight increase in anti-LGBT (non-specified) hate crimes.

Anti-transgender crimes are discussed separately in the “A Closer Look at Gender Crimes” section of this report.

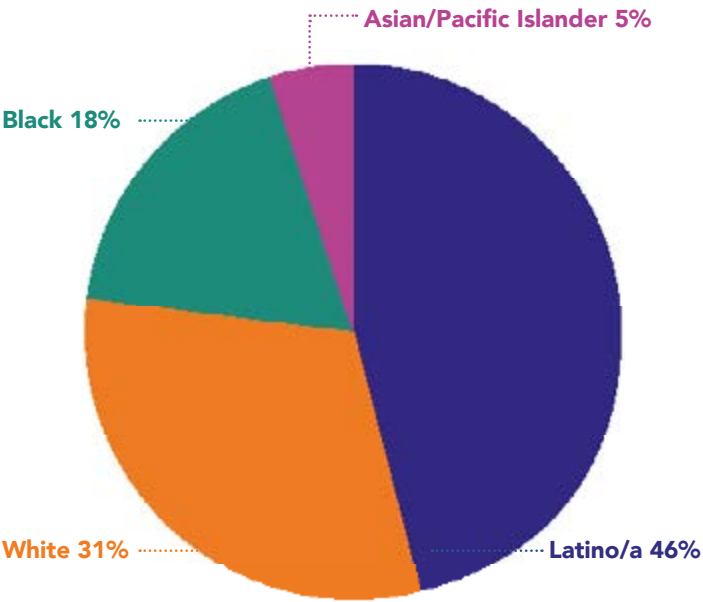
Despite Decline, Rate of Violence Remains High

In 2024, hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation had the second highest rate of violence amongst all other motivations (77%). Eighty-three percent of hate crimes that targeted gay males were violent, the same percentage as last year. Moreover, 12 of 14 anti-lesbian cases were violent (86%), 54% of LGBT (non-specified) cases were violent, and all four anti-bisexual cases were violent.

As in previous years, the most common criminal offense was simple assaults (42%), followed by aggravated assault (20%), vandalism (17%), intimidation (10%), disorderly conduct and robbery (4% each). There were also three cases of burglary and a single case each of arson, extortion, trespassing, and violation of a restraining order. This represented a 21% increase in aggravated assaults from 42 to 51 and a 9% increase in simple assault cases (from 99 to 108).

A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Victim Race/Ethnicity



In 2024 there was one case each targeting groups of more than one race and Middle Easterners.

Race and Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

Latino/as were the largest group of victims (46%) that were targeted for sexual orientation hate crimes. This represented an 8% decrease from 105 to 97. White victims were targeted in 31% of the cases, followed by African Americans (18%). This represented a 23% increase in White victims and a 36% increase in Black victims. In addition, there were 10 Asian/Pacific Islander victims, 1 Middle Eastern victim, and 1 victim that identified as having more than one race.

Latino/a victims were targeted most often by other Latino/as (52%), followed by Blacks (18%), and Whites (7%). This represented a small decrease in the percentage of Black suspects and White suspects.

White victims were targeted most often by other Whites (36%), followed by Latino/as (32%), and Black suspects (14%). This represented an increase in the percentage of Latino/a and White suspects and a percentage decrease in Black suspects.

Black victims were primarily targeted by other Black suspects (69%), followed by Latino/as (23%), and Whites (3%). This represented a significant increase in the percentage of Black suspects (44% to 69%), a decrease in the percentage of White suspects, and an increase in Latino/a suspects.

Largest Number of Sexual Orientation Crimes Occur at Residences

In 2024, the largest number of sexual orientation crimes occurred at residences (36%), followed by public place (35%), businesses (16%), and schools (6%). There were also seven crimes committed via electronic communication, four crimes that took place at a religious site/organization, and two that occurred at a community-based organization. This represented a 38% increase in residences from 66 to 91.

Suspects Are Overwhelmingly Male

As in previous years, the majority of the suspects were male, accounting for 87%. Female suspects made up 12%, and there was one suspect that identified as trans female. This is a similar gender distribution as the prior year.

Geographical Distribution

Seventy-one percent of sexual orientation motivation hate crimes occurred in the City of Los Angeles, followed by Long Beach (5%), and West Hollywood (4%). There were also clusters in Culver City, El Monte, Glendale, Palmdale, Pasadena, and the neighborhoods of Sunland/Sylmar/Tujunga. No other city reported more than 2 sexual orientation crimes.

A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

Actual Sexual Orientation Crimes

January 13, Lancaster

A White female victim was attending a meeting and was speaking with another individual when a White female suspect appeared and looked at the victim menacingly. The suspect began to call the victim homophobic slurs, including “dyke” and “queer.” The suspect then lunged at the victim as she was exiting the room, scratching the victim’s neck as the suspect attempted to wrap her arms around the victim’s neck. The victim stated that the suspect followed close behind her and continued to call her “queer,” and stated, “Go eat some nasty ass pussy” and “You fucking dyke!”

April 24, East Los Angeles

A Latino male victim was walking home to his residence when a Latino male suspect began yelling at him. The victim could not understand what the suspect stated given that he is a Spanish-speaker. However, the victim did understand that the suspect called him a “maricon,” an anti-gay slur in Spanish. The victim continued walking home when the suspect ran up to the victim and punched him in the cheek. The victim then ran home and notified the police. After the suspect was detained, he stated, “I never hit him. I just told him to not be fruity around here like that.” The suspect was arrested for a hate crime.

March 18, Long Beach

A White female victim and her female partner were outside a church when they noticed the Black male suspect, whom they have a restraining order against for prior incidents. The suspect began to yell out to the victims, “Stupid fucking lesbians,” while threatening to get his “bitches” to surround and “fuck up” the victims. The suspect pushed the victim and then slapped the victim across the face. The victim grabbed her phone to call police, but it was knocked out of her hand by the suspect. The suspect fled the scene but was later arrested.

May 17, Beverly Grove

A White male suspect approached a White male victim and initiated a verbal argument. When the argument escalated, the suspect stated he did not like gay people. The suspect then proceeded to hit the victim approximately 6 times with an umbrella on both his feet and hands.

October 17, Pacoima

The victim is a Latina female lesbian who has a girlfriend. The victim’s father, a Latino male, is the suspect and threatened to shoot the victim and her girlfriend if seen together.

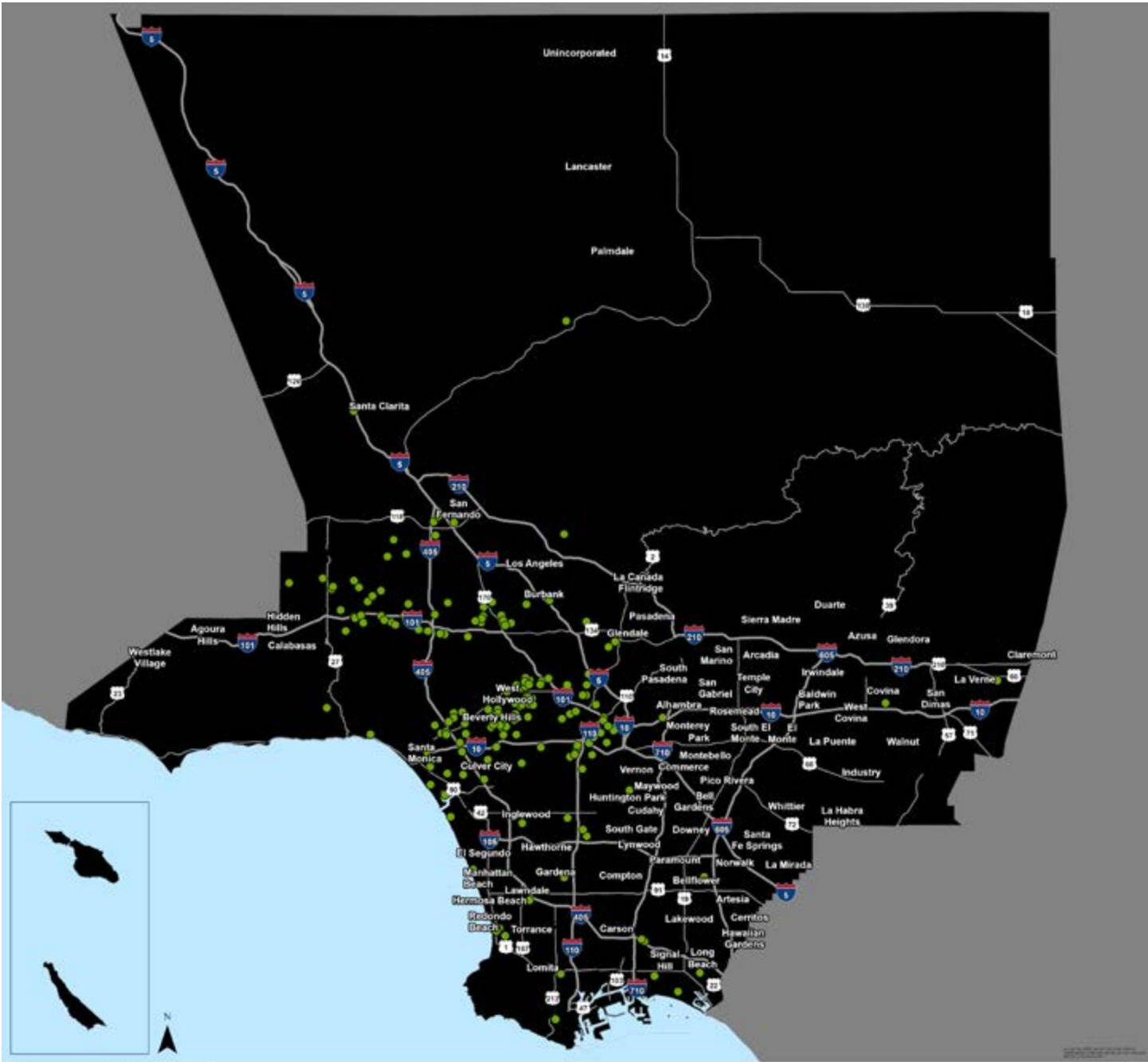
April 18, Pasadena

Two unidentified individuals entered a college building after hours and stole a pride flag that was mounted outside of the campus LGBTQ Pride Center.

November 19, Miracle Mile

A woman reported that a group of six male teenagers in school uniforms tore down the pride flag from her window and stomped on it. The group also attempted to remove a neighbor’s pride flag, but fled the area after the neighbor confronted them.

A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes



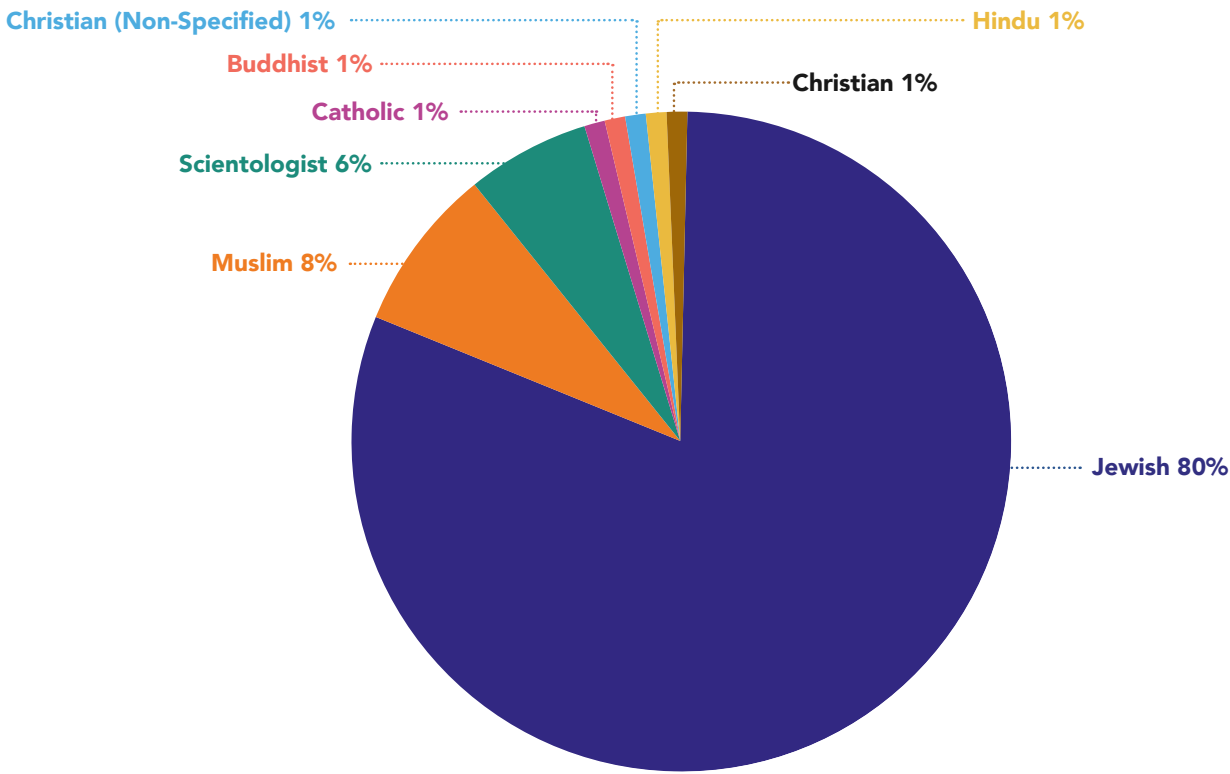
County of Los Angeles
2024 Religion Hate Crimes

Religious Hate Crimes Remain Elevated

Religiously motivated hate crimes were the second-largest category. While they were tied with sexual-orientation-based crimes percentage-wise, they were slightly higher numerically, with 259 incidents. They represented 18% of all reported hate crimes in 2024 (down from 21%). Religious hate crimes decreased 13% from 297 in 2023 to 259 in 2024.

A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes

Religious Hate Crimes by Targeted Group



In 2024, there were seven cases where the targeted group was unknown.

Eighty percent of religiously motivated hate crimes targeted the Jewish community. Anti-Jewish hate crimes decreased 17% from 244 to 202. Anti-Muslim crimes were the second highest targeted group and constituted 8% of all religious hate crimes, with an increase from 19 to 21 crimes. The third largest targeted group were Scientologists (6%) with an increase from 10 to 16 crimes. Crimes targeting Muslims and Scientologists set records for the highest counts ever and anti-Jewish crimes were the second highest count ever recorded in this report.

Violent Crimes Increased

The percentage of violent religious crimes decreased from 52% to 39%. The most common criminal offense was vandalism (38%), followed by disorderly conduct (22%), intimidation (21%), simple assault (11%), aggravated assault (5%), and robbery and theft (1% each).

White Supremacist Cases

In 2024 religious hate crimes in which there was evidence of White supremacist ideology decreased 47% from 70 to 37, which represented 14% of all religious crimes. Ninety-seven percent of these crimes targeted the Jewish community. Seventy-three percent of these were cases of vandalism, most often graffitied swastikas.

A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes

Majority of the Victims and Suspects were White

In crimes in which the victims’ race was identified, the largest number were White (77%), followed by Middle Easterner (9%), Latino/a (6%), Black (5%), and Asian (3%).

Since many religious hate crimes were acts of vandalism, suspects often are not identified. In cases where suspects were identified, the largest number were White (59%), followed by Latino/a (21%), Black (17%), and Asian/Pacific Islander (3%). This represented an increase in White suspects from 39 to 44.

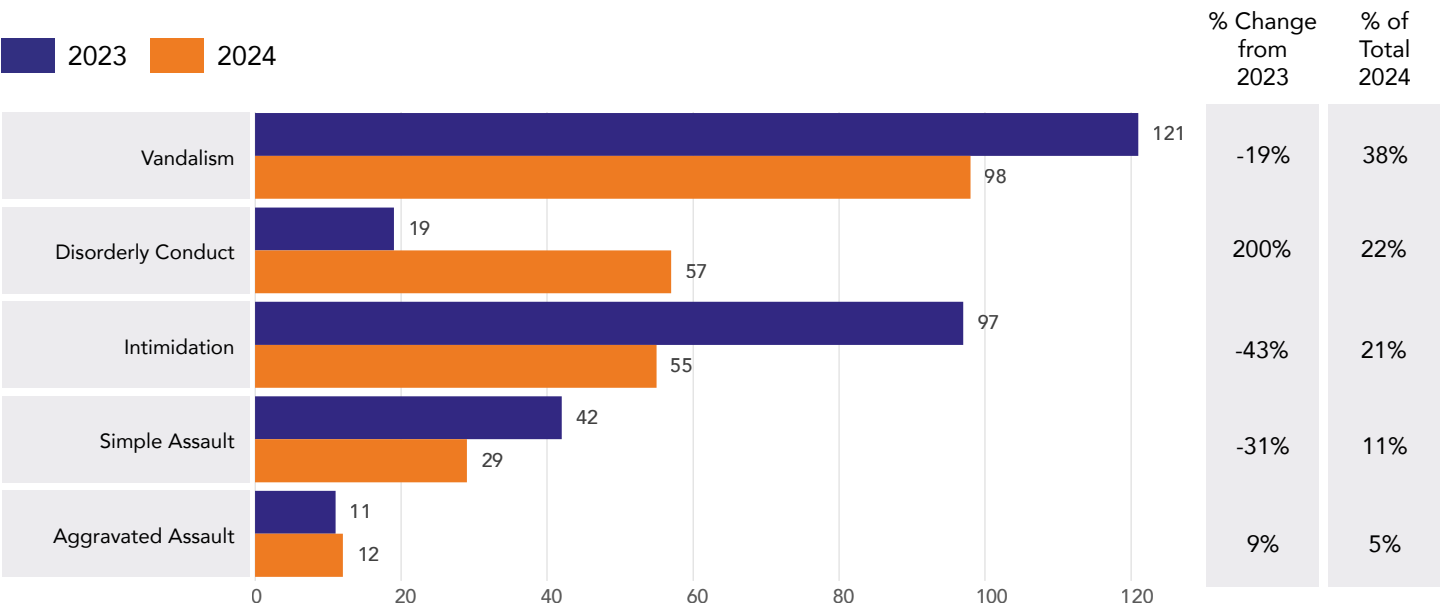
Religious Crimes Occurred Most Frequently at Residences

Victims of religious hate crimes were most frequently targeted in residences (21%). The next most common locations were religious sites/ organizations (20%), followed by both businesses and public places (19% each), schools (11%), via electronic communication (8%), and community-based organizations at 1%.

Geographic Distribution

The majority (77%) of reported religious crimes took place in the City of Los Angeles. There were small clusters of religious motivated hate crimes in the cities of Beverly Hills, Burbank, Culver City, Glendale, Long Beach, Redondo Beach, Santa Monica, and West Hollywood. No other city reported more than 2 religious crimes.

Religious Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2024, there were three cases of robbery, two cases of theft, and a single case each of burglary, sexual assault, and trespassing.

A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes

Actual Religious Crimes

January 21, North Hollywood

A White female victim stated that she recorded a criminal threat phone call against the Church of Scientology made by a White male suspect. The suspect threatened to blow up the church and kill many Scientologists.

January 21, West Hollywood

A White male victim and a White female victim were leaving a gas station when a White male suspect approached their vehicle, shouting “Fuck you Jews!” multiple times. The suspect threw trash at and spat on the car, then pursued the victims’ vehicle on foot as they drove away. The suspect struck the passenger-side mirror repeatedly, breaking it, then caught up to the vehicle, opened the rear door, and tried to drag the victim in the backseat out by their legs. The victim that was driving got out of the vehicle and kicked the suspect away. The suspect fled the scene.

March 7, West Valley

A 15-year-old female victim at a high school got into a verbal altercation with a male classmate. He called her a “dirty Jew” and punched her multiple times.

March 29, Mission Hills

“Jews must die,” and a swastika were graffitied on a wall at a grocery store.

April 17, South Los Angeles

A 15-year-old Black female victim was jumped by several female classmates on school grounds resulting in a visible injury to her face. The victim was called a “stupid Muslim bitch,” and one of the suspects also said, “She is going to blow up the school at one point or another.”

May 26, Burbank

A Latina female suspect told a Middle Eastern female victim who was wearing a hijab, “Welcome to America.” The suspect proceeded to tell the victim to go back to her country, not to wear a head dress, and called her a “slut.” The suspect proceeded to lift her dress and expose her genitalia, then turned around so that the victim and her young son could see her buttocks. The suspect began posing in a sexual manner and slapped her buttocks. The victim told her son to go into their vehicle. The suspect began approaching the victim and the victim pulled out her pepper spray. The suspect swung at the victim striking the victim’s hand where she was holding the pepper spray. The suspect fled into a nearby store.

July 7, Long Beach

A Christian church reported that two front wooden doors of the church were spray painted by an unknown suspect with red permanent paint with the numbers “666” which is known to symbolize the devil or evil.

December 29, Echo Park

While riding a Metro bus, a Black male victim was approached by an unknown suspect who told him to get off the bus because he was Black and Muslim. The victim confirmed that he was Muslim and refused to leave. The suspect then brandished a knife, threatened to stab the victim, and lunged toward him. The victim moved back to avoid being stabbed. At the next stop, the suspect exited the bus and fled on foot but was later arrested.

A Closer Look at Gender Hate Crimes

Record High Numbers of Anti-Female, Anti-Non-Binary, and Anti-Transgender Crimes Reported

This year’s report reveals a sharp increase, with 152 hate crimes motivated by the victim’s real or perceived gender or gender identity*—the highest number ever recorded. Among these, 102 crimes were anti-transgender, 35 were anti-female, and 15 targeted non-binary people**. Each of these figures represents the highest count per targeted group in the report’s history. Overall, 91% of gender-based crimes were violent.

Anti-transgender crimes rose from 99 victims in 2023 to 102 in 2024, constituting a 3% rise. Transgender victims comprised 67% of all gender motivated hate crimes. Seventy-one of the victims identified as transgender women and 11 as transgender men. In the remaining cases, cisgender*** victims were targeted given their belonging to a mixed cisgender and transgender group or the report did not clearly identify if the victim was cisgender or transgender.

Extremely High Rate of Violence

Anti-transgender crimes remained overwhelmingly violent this year at 95%, just slightly below 97% reported in 2023. Simple assaults constituted 47% of these crimes, followed by aggravated assault (25%), intimidation (15%), and robbery and sexual assault (4% each). There were also two cases each of disorderly conduct and vandalism and single cases of burglary and rape. Aggravated assaults jumped from 22 to 25, which was an increase of 14%.

Anti-Transgender Crimes by Location

The largest number of transgender hate crimes occurred in public places (54%), followed by residences (24%), and businesses (20%). Crimes occurring in businesses rose 43% from 14 to 20 and those that occurred at residences slightly increased from 22 to 24.

Latino/a Victims Continue to Be the Most Frequent Targets

In anti-transgender cases where the victims’ race was identified, the majority (55%) were Latino/a (down from 70%), followed by Whites (23%), and Blacks (19%). This represented an increase in White victims from 13 to 22, and an increase in Black victims from 12 to 18. There were also two victims that identified as Asian/Pacific Islander and one victim that identified as having more than one race.

Blacks constituted 60% of suspects in anti-transgender crimes, followed by Latino/as (24%), and Whites (13%). This represented a 41% increase in the number of Black suspects (from 27 to 38) and a 76% decrease in Latino/a suspects from 63 to 15.

In cases in which the race of both the victim and suspect were identified, Latino/a victims were most often targeted by Blacks (39%), other Latino/as (30%), and Whites (21%). Black victims were targeted by other

* In this report, target groups are defined by the perpetrator’s intended target rather than the victim’s actual identity. An exception is applied in cases where a victim’s gender identity is targeted through the use of homophobic and/or transphobic slurs in the commission of an offense. In such instances, the victim’s identity is designated as the target group to ensure accurate reporting of crimes directed against transgender and non-binary individuals.
** This report began to document crimes against non-binary people in the year 2023. Non-binary describes people who do not identify themselves exclusively as a man or a woman.
*** The word “cisgender” denotes or relates to a person whose gender identity corresponds with the sex registered for them at birth; not transgender.

A Closer Look at Gender Hate Crimes

Blacks (71%), Latino/as (14%), and Whites and suspects that had more than one race (7% each). White victims were targeted by Black suspects in 63% of reported anti-transgender cases, and Whites and Latino/as (11% each). The biggest shift is that the previous year Latino/a victims were targeted by other Latino/as most often.

Suspects are Largely Male

Similar to the previous year, the overwhelming majority of the suspects were male (95%, up from 87%). Female suspects decreased from 16 to 5.

Actual Anti-Female Crimes

February 9, Beverly Hills

A Latina female victim was at work cleaning the men’s restroom when a male suspect entered and started using the bathroom. He began to use offensive language towards her stating: “Fucking bitch! You won’t tell me what to do. You are a fucking bitch” and “You are a piece of shit. You are a woman. You are not worthy of anything.” The suspect punched the victim against the wall and said, “Look at you, you are a piece of shit. You see fucking bitch? I can do anything I want. You can call anyone you want, but you are no one, fucking bitch.”

May 8, Lancaster

A Black female victim was driving with two passengers when she noticed a car was driving erratically behind her. When she came to a red light, a White male suspect in a car next to her yelled, “Fuck you, you stupid black nigger bitch! What the fuck is wrong with you? You act like you don’t know how to fucking drive. I will stab all you Black nigger bitches.” The victim told the suspect not to be racist and tried to reason with him. The suspect then grabbed a machete, removed it from its sheath, and swung it towards the victim inches away from striking her. The suspect drove away.

May 14, Alhambra

A Black female victim was driving after picking up her daughter from work when a Latino male suspect nearly collided with her car. After the victim honked, the suspect reversed his vehicle to align with her window and said, “You didn’t need to honk. I don’t fuck with females, so I’ll let this slide.” The suspect then accelerated. When the victim honked again, he reversed to her window and shouted racial slurs, saying, “I hate Black people, specifically the females. You are a nigger. That’s what we call you. I just got out of the pen for stabbing niggers, and I will do it again. We hate you and I hate you.” The victim feared for her and her daughter’s safety.

October 19, South Los Angeles

A Latina female victim and a Black male suspect were both passengers on a Metro train. The victim was speaking in Spanish on her phone when the suspect overheard her conversation. The suspect told the victim to speak English. The victim ignored the comment and continued her conversation in Spanish. The suspect made further comments, “Learn to speak English. You Bitch. You fucking Mexican.” The suspect then pulled on the victim’s hair and grabbed her rolling basket and stomped on it 4 times causing damage. The suspect exited the train and fled in unknown direction.

A Closer Look at Gender Hate Crimes

Actual Anti-Transgender Crimes

February 1, Los Angeles

A transfemale victim was standing outside her home with her boyfriend when an unknown suspect approached them and called them transphobic and homophobic insults, including the word “fag.” Despite attempting to ignore the verbal assault, the situation escalated when the suspect struck the victim with a rock on the neck, head, and arms.

September 1, Highland Park

A Latina transgender female victim was riding a bus when a male suspect confronted her, shouted slurs, and struck her while calling her “a man in a wig.”

September 26, Boyle Heights

A Latino male suspect approached a Latina transfemale victim and stated, “I’m gonna kill you bitch! I’m gonna kill you tranny! I hate your kind! I’m gonna stab you!” The suspect chased after the victim with a folding pocket knife.

October 1, Los Angeles

A White transfemale victim was in her apartment when she overheard her neighbor, a Black female suspect, yelling that she wanted to “kill her” and “pour gasoline, light her on fire, and chop her into tiny pieces.” The suspect also made transphobic remarks, calling the victim a “fat bitch with a dick.” Fearing for her life, the victim reported the incident to the property manager.

October 20, Mid-City

A White transfemale victim was driving when two unknown suspects shouted transphobic insults at the victim. One of the suspects, a Black male, exited the vehicle and reached into the victim’s open sunroof and pulled her hair.

A Closer Look at Disability Hate Crimes

There were 12 disability-motivated crimes reported in 2024, compared to 6 the previous year. Six of these cases targeted individuals with mental disabilities and 6 cases targeted individuals with physical disabilities. In cases where victims were targeted for a mental disability, victims were drugged and robbed, beaten with a shovel and a flashlight, and told insults such as “pendejo” (Spanish for “dumbass”), “slow,” “retard,” and “stupid.” In cases where victims were targeted for a physical disability, victims faced discrimination for having a service dog and were called a “loser.”

Actual Disability Crime

May 16, Downtown

A Black female suspect robbed a female victim, taking her money while calling her “slow,” “retarded,” and “stupid.”

Methodology

Unless otherwise noted, numbers in this report refer to victims, not events. The Commission receives reports from law enforcement agencies, school districts, colleges and universities, and community-based organizations. We eliminate duplication, such as a hate crime submitted by both a law enforcement agency and a school district. We review each case to identify those that meet the criteria for hate crime established in the California Penal Code. Of the 3,202 reports of hate events in 2024, 1,265 events involving 1,355 victims met the legal criteria for hate crime and are included in this report.

Note that in this report, we use “African American” and “Black” interchangeably. We also use “American Indian”, “Native”, and “Indigenous” interchangeably. In addition, in this report instead of the traditional “Latino” we use “Latino/a” as a more gender-inclusive alternative. Also, we use “Asian” and “Asian American” for quick references to persons described by the U.S. Census Bureau who identify origins from the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. Accurate understanding and responsible use of this report require awareness of the following:

- This report is based on information from initial descriptions of events, not results of fully completed investigations.
- We usually count each victim when a crime is committed against multiple persons.
- In this report, Target Groups are defined by the perpetrator’s intended target rather than the victim’s actual identity. An exception is applied in cases where a victim’s gender identity is targeted through the use of homophobic and/or transphobic slurs in the commission of an offense. In such instances, the victim’s identity is designated as the target group to ensure accurate reporting of crimes directed against transgender and non-binary individuals.
- In this report, when cases involve epithets targeting more than one group, all are counted. The result may be higher totals for motivation or targeted group than the overall total count of victims.
- For cases in which a definite determination cannot be made from provided information, the motivation and targeted group are identified as “unknown”.
- Fluctuations from one year to the next do not confirm a pattern. Multi-year comparisons are required to identify trends.
- Sometimes, due to the use of alternate methodologies, there are differences in what we report and what is reported by a particular jurisdiction.
- Some numbers from our database have changed since the release of a previous year’s report due to our ongoing process of updates and corrections.
- The U.S. Department of Justice estimates that nearly half of violent hate crimes are never reported to law enforcement.* Nonviolent hate crimes are even less likely to be reported. Victims may feel the incident is too minor, believe police cannot or will not help, or fear that reporting will cause further harm. Some may not know how to report or may want to avoid unwanted attention. As a result, the hate crimes recorded in official statistics represent only a small share of those that actually occur.

*U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Hate Crime Victimization, 2005-2019,” September 2021.

Rising Hate, Stronger Resolve: How L.A. County Is Taking Action

Undoubtedly, the record-setting levels of reported hate crimes in 2024 are due in large part to improved reporting of these human rights violations. More people are reporting hate, and more organizations and groups are submitting reports. With improved reporting comes increased responsibility to respond to hate activity in our County. The Commission on Human Relations (“the Commission”), the staff, and our partners continue to use this report in multiple ways to inform and guide needed policy and practice in support of those targeted by hate and in fulfillment of human rights to foster healthy, thriving intergroup relations.

For example, every year our Hate Documentation and Data Analytics Team collaborates with policymakers and practitioners to share and explain countywide and community-specific hate crime data. In 2024, these collaborations included LA County Supervisors; LA County Anti-Racism Diversity, and Inclusion Initiative; LA County Immigrant Inclusion Council; Department of Justice Community Relations Service; LAUSD’s Human Relations, Diversity, and Equity Commission; LAUSD’s Black Student Achievement Program; Claremont Human Relations Committee; Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services; Long Beach Human Relations Commission; City of Santa Clarita Human Relations Roundtable; South Bay Coalition Against Hate; Immigrant Integration Taskforce; Health Consortium of Greater San Gabriel Valley; The Advocate; UCLA School of Law Williams Institute; Boston University; and USC Equity Research Institute.

The documentation and analytics team also hosts quarterly meetings of the countywide Network Against Hate Crime that includes representatives from government agencies, criminal justice jurisdictions, civil and human rights organizations, faith communities, educational institutions, and service and advocacy groups. The network supports coordination of efforts to challenge intolerance and eradicate hate crime. Network meetings include presentations on cases, trends, legislation, and resources, as well as networking opportunities.

Another response to the continued rise of hate crime in LA County documented in this annual report is the Commission’s LA vs Hate project, initiated with a unanimously approved motion sponsored by Supervisor Hilda Solis and Supervisor Shelia Kuehl in July 2018 to protect vulnerable communities from hate crime. LA vs Hate includes a reporting and service provision system and an ongoing, multi-sector, art-centered community-building, hate prevention, and marketing campaign.

During 2024, nearly 800 reports of hate events were recorded by contacts to LA vs Hate intake contractor 211LA, including reports of discrimination, hate speech, threats of violence, and physical attacks. Contract Care Coordinators made and followed up on more than 900 referrals for services to targeted persons. These referrals were for contact with law enforcement, legal aid, consumer support, and housing-related services.

In response to the documented rise in hate activity in LA County, LA vs Hate workers and partners hosted or attended multiple events last year and made contact with more than 120,000 community participants. Nearly 90,000 pieces of branded merchandise were distributed. In addition, there was a 67% increase in monthly newsletter subscribers, there were 39,000 visitors to the website, and 180 million impressions from 211 print and digital stories and 105 broadcast segments and mentions were noted. The year also included another highly successful United Against Hate Week with community-focused murals and numerous community-building events across the County. Ongoing marketing partners included elected leaders, County Departments, and law enforcement agencies. LA Metro displayed LA vs Hate messaging on digital screens and print posters throughout their system, and the LA Firefighters Foundation funded access to advertising space on 20 lifeguard towers.

Another way Commission staff have responded to the documented rise in hate reports is through the Training Team. During the last year, the Training

Rising Hate, Stronger Resolve: How L.A. County Is Taking Action

Team engaged with nearly 2,200 participants in 64 training experiences on topics such as Managing the Influence of Bias, Valuing Diversity and Robust Inclusiveness, The Power of Stereotypes and the Historical Impact of Racism, Active Ally Training, and Transforming Organizational Culture and Climate to Advance Equity.

Protecting human rights to promote healthy relations by using data documented in this report to shape policy and practice, increase awareness, unite people in community to stand against hate, and provide both safe alternatives for reporting and effective support services is central to the Commission’s assignment detailed in 1958 by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (“the Supervisors”) in the establishing ordinance. The ordinance identifies “injustices...resulting from prejudice, intolerance, and discrimination” as the impetus for creation of the Commission and assigns it responsibility to “eliminate such prejudice and...thereby promote public health, welfare, and security” by providing “practices to achieve better human relations” and assisting “persons and groups...in promoting good will and better relations among all people.”¹ The Supervisors took this action nearly 10 years after the United Nations, in December 1948, affirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (“Universal Declaration”) that injustices such as those cited by the Supervisors were violations of “inalienable rights of all members of the human family” and called for “every individual and every organ of society...to promote respect for these rights...and by progressive measures...to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.”²

¹ Los Angeles County Code, Title 2 Administration, Division 3 Departments and Other Administrative Bodies, Chapter 2.78.
https://library.municode.com/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT2AD_-DIV3DEOTADBO_CH2.78COHURE

² United Nations. “Universal Declaration of Human Rights.”
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/human-rights/universal-declaration/translations/english>

The efforts described in the preceding paragraphs bear witness to the crucial role this annual report of hate crime holds in enabling the Commission, staff, and partners to demonstrate their unwavering commitment and determination to continue active, effective engagement in fulfilling this mandate.

Hate Crime Prosecution

Prosecution is essential to effective hate crime response. Of course, a crime can only be prosecuted if it is reported to law enforcement. In 2024, a total of 181 hate crime cases were referred to or initiated by the LA County District Attorney’s office for prosecution. Of these, 60% (or 109 cases) were filed as hate crimes. Nine resulted in hate crime convictions. The remaining cases were still pending prosecution at the time this report was written.

Reporting Agencies

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Alhambra Police Department | Downey Police Department | La Verne Police Department | San Gabriel Police Department |
| Arcadia Police Department | El Monte Police Department | Long Beach Police Department | San Marino Police Department |
| Azusa Police Department | El Segundo Police Department | Los Angeles Police Department | Santa Monica Police Department |
| Baldwin Park Police Department | Gardena Police Department | Manhattan Beach Police Department | Sierra Madre Police Department |
| Bell Police Department | Glendale Police Department | Monrovia Police Department | Signal Hill Police Department |
| Bell Gardens Police Department | Glendora Police Department | Montebello Police Department | South Gate Police Department |
| Beverly Hills Police Department | Hawthorne Police Department | Monterey Park Police Department | South Pasadena Police Department |
| Burbank Police Department | Hermosa Beach Police Department | Palos Verdes Estates Police Department | Torrance Police Department |
| California Highway Patrol | Huntington Park Police Department | Pasadena Police Department | Vernon Police Department |
| Claremont Police Department | Inglewood Police Department | Pomona Police Department | West Covina Police Department |
| Covina Police Department | Irwindale Police Department | Redondo Beach Police Department | Whittier Police Department (serving |
| Culver City Police Department | L.A. County Sheriff’s Department | San Fernando Police Department | Whittier and Santa Fe Springs) |

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 211LA | Los Angeles LGBT Center | The LGBTQ Center Long Beach |
| Anti-Defamation League (ADL) | South Asian Network | The TransLatin@ Coalition (TLC) |
| GLAAD Alert Desk | The Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR-LA) | |

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

| | |
|--|--|
| Cal Poly Pomona | Glendale Community College District |
| California State University, Dominguez Hills | Los Angeles Community College District |
| California State University, Long Beach | Loyola Marymount University |
| California State University, Northridge | Rio Hondo College |
| Cerritos College | Santa Clarita Community College District |
| Citrus College | University of California, Los Angeles |
| College of the Canyons | University of Southern California |

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

| | |
|--|--|
| ABC Unified School District | Hermosa Beach City School District |
| Acton-Agua Dulce Unified School District | Hughes-Elizabeth Lakes Union School District |
| Alhambra Unified School District | Lancaster School District |
| Antelope Valley Joint Union High School District | Las Virgenes Unified School District |
| Castaic Union School District | Los Angeles Unified School District |
| Centinela Valley Union High School District | Mountain View School District |
| Charter Oak Unified School District | Newhall School District |
| Claremont Unified School District | Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District |
| Downey Unified School District | Paramount Unified School District |
| Duarte Unified School District | Pasadena Unified School District |
| El Segundo Unified School District | Saugus Union School District |
| Garvey School District | South Whittier School District |
| Glendale Unified School District | Sulphur Springs Union School District |
| Gorman Joint School District | Torrance Unified School District |

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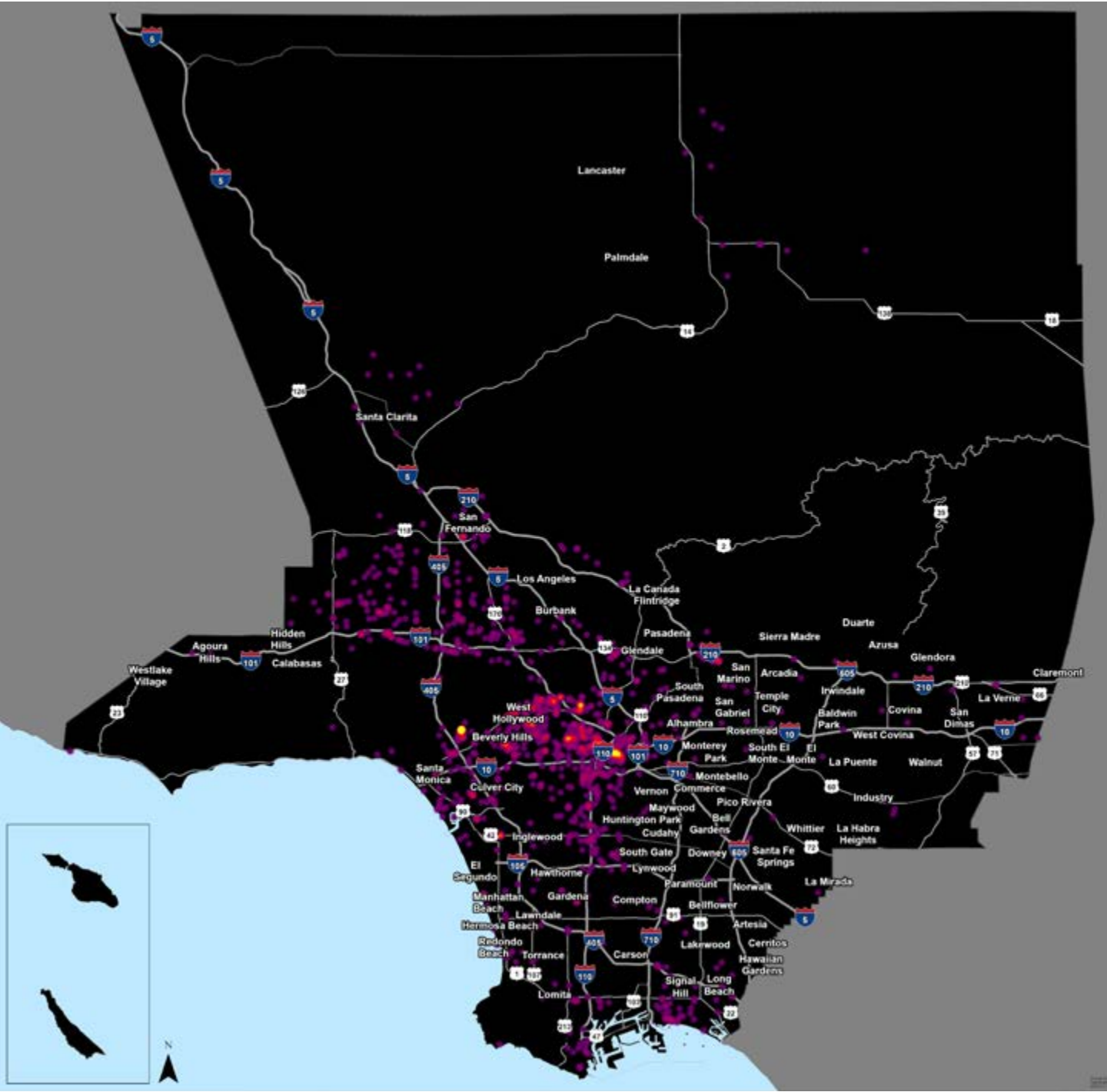
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2024 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



Motivation

Minimal Reports
Maximum Reports



2024 HATE CRIME REPORT

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WWW.LAHUMANRELATIONS.ORG