

# Hate Crime Report 2000

DISABILITY GENDER SEXUAL ORIENTATION  
RACE RELIGION NATIONAL ORIGIN  
GENDER SEXUAL ORIENTATION RACE

RELIGION NATIONAL ORIGIN DISABILITY  
DISABILITY GENDER SEXUAL ORIENTATION  
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GENDER SEXUAL ORIENTATION RACE  
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RACE RELIGION NATIONAL ORIGIN  
SEXUAL ORIENTATION RACE RELIGION  
RELIGION NATIONAL ORIGIN DISABILITY

Los Angeles County  
Commission  
On Human Relations



# 2000 Hate Crime Report



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# Preface

Since 1980, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (LACCHR) has compiled, analyzed and issued reports of hate crime data submitted by law enforcement agencies, fair housing councils, ethnic and religious organizations, and other concerned groups and agencies.

Since 1984, the Commission has also sponsored the Network Against Hate Crime (NAHC), a broad-based coalition of organizations including the District Attorney's Hate Crime Suppression and Community Outreach Units, the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office, law enforcement agencies, and civil rights, community, and educational organizations. The Network fosters exchange of information, conducts preventive and educational programs, and advocates for legislation that helps prevent and penalizes hate crimes.

Hate crimes are criminal acts motivated by hatred based on race, religion, national origin, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, or disability. Guidelines for hate crime determination may be found in the next column.

The Commission appreciates the cooperation of the law enforcement agencies listed in Appendix A who provided their data for this report.

The Commission received a total of 1,268 hate crime reports for 2000. The Commission reviewed the data utilizing the criteria indicated in the "Methodology" section. Cases reported to the Commission that do not meet the Commission's definition do not become part of the Commission's database.

# What Is a Hate Crime?

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office classifies as hate crimes those cases in which the facts indicate that bias, hatred, or prejudice based on the victim's real or perceived race, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation are substantial factors in the commission of the offense.

Evidence of such bias, hatred, or prejudice can be direct or circumstantial. It can occur before, during, or after the commission of the offense.

When the evidence of bias is based on speech alone, the speech must have threatened violence against a specific person or group of persons. It must also be clear that the defendant had the apparent ability to carry out that threat.

Frequently, derogatory words or epithets are directed against a member of a protected class, but no violence is threatened and there is no apparent ability to harm the target. Such hate incidents are important indicators of intergroup tensions. They are not, however, criminal offenses. Such language is protected by free speech laws.

Graffiti is a hate crime when it is racial, ethnic, religious, homophobic, or sexist in nature. This is most often indicated by use of hate group symbols or slogans, or epithets. To be a hate crime, graffiti must be directed at a specific target. Racial graffiti on a freeway overpass that does not address itself to a particular person is not a hate crime.

Vandalism to a house of worship, or ethnic, religious, or gay and lesbian organization is generally considered a hate crime in the absence of evidence of other motives.

# Summary of 2000 Hate Crime Report

## TOTAL CASES

- There were 933 hate crimes reported in the year 2000, an increase of 8.6%. This is the second highest number ever recorded in Los Angeles County.
- These crimes included five murders and two attempted murders. By contrast, the previous year there had been only one murder and fifteen attempted murders. Overall, vandalism rose 41.8%, assaults with a deadly weapon\* increased 22.4% and assaults and batteries rose 11.7%.

## RACIAL HATE CRIMES

- As in previous years, the greatest number of hate crimes, 562, or 60.2%, were motivated by race. This was a 22.7% increase over 1999. These included four murders and two attempted murders.
- Once again, African Americans were targeted most frequently and represented victims in half of those cases. There were dramatic increases in the numbers of both black and Latino victims and suspects\*\* of race-based crime.

## SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES

- Although the number of reports declined, they remained the second largest category, accounting for 23.4% of all hate crimes.
- As in the past, sexual orientation hate crime was the type of hate crime most likely to be of a violent nature, and included one murder.

- As in the past, crimes based on sexual orientation significantly impact the African American and Latino communities. People of color comprised more than half of the victims and more than half of the suspects in homophobic crimes.

## RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES

- Religious hate crimes were the third largest category and rose 8.1% in 2000. The great majority of these offenses were anti-Jewish, although crimes against Christians also grew.
- These crimes were overwhelmingly acts of vandalism, with the largest number occurring at the victim's residence. Hate crimes at religious sites also increased from the previous year by 67%, from 18 to 30.

## GENDER OR DISABILITY HATE CRIMES

- There were three gender-motivated and two disability-based hate crimes reported in 2000.

## HATE CRIME SUSPECTS

- Hate crime suspects continue to be overwhelmingly male and young. Among suspects where age and gender were identified, 89% were male and 61% were 25 years old or younger.

\*Unless otherwise noted, the crime "assault with a deadly weapon" includes cases of attempted assault with a deadly weapon throughout this report.

\*\*Instead of using the term, "perpetrators," as in past years, the word "suspects" is used because it more accurately describes those who have been identified as suspected of committing a crime, but still have the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.



# Methodology

This annual report is not presented as a research document. Rather, it is a compilation of available data on hate crimes that will help identify issues and areas of greatest need. Further, it may be used in making decisions in public policy and practice for the prevention of hate crimes and provision of services to hate crime victims and individuals and groups who are in jeopardy.

The Commission receives reports from local law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations, and those made directly to the Commission by hate crime victims. Hate crimes reported to community organizations may legitimately not be reported to police agencies due to victim concerns. For example, because of persistent societal discrimination, many gay and lesbian victims are fearful of making public their sexual orientation. Also, hate crime victims who are immigrants may distrust authorities due to a variety of factors including past experiences with government officials here and in their countries of origin, fear of deportation, or fear that such reports will jeopardize their ability to change their status.

The resulting data includes reports from some jurisdictions that have taken an aggressive position on hate crime, and other jurisdictions that have not. Comparisons between hate crime counts must, therefore, take into account jurisdictional hate crime policies.

Each reported incident is screened for conformity with the District Attorney's hate crime definition. Those that do not fulfill the standard are set aside and not included in statistical data. All reports, even those set aside, provide important information regarding intergroup tensions and their locations.

Reports from community-based organizations and reports by individuals are cross-checked against law enforcement reports to eliminate duplicates.

**Because the Commission receives reports from these varied sources, and screens each reported event, the number of hate crimes listed in this report for a given geographic area may differ from the number recorded by the local law enforcement agency.**

Further, a police department may file a report of one incident with two or more victims. In this instance the Commission's report will count each victim separately. In cases where there are two or more suspects and a single victim, each suspect is counted separately in this report, but only one crime is entered in the tally of hate crime locations (Appendix B). Of the 1,268 reports received for 2000, 933 met the above criteria.

## Acknowledgements

This report was developed by Human Relations Commission Executive Director Robin S. Toma, Assistant Executive Director Terri Villa-McDowell, and Commission staff members Marshall Wong (Editor), Carole Chan, Sharon Williams, James Williams III, and Phillip Daniali. Data compilation and analysis were done by Administrative Assistant Maria Haro. Special thanks to Dr. Ali Modarres, Associate Director of the Edmund G. "Pat" Brown Institute at Cal State University at Los Angeles, for his assistance in data analysis and production of maps, and to the rest of the staff of the Commission for their assistance. The Commission would also like to thank all of the law enforcement agencies, school districts, and community-based organizations that provided hate crime data for this report.

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# 2000 Hate Crimes in Perspective

## COMMUNITY-WIDE RESPONSES TO HATE CRIME

Throughout the year 2000, hate crime commanded an unprecedented amount of public attention. Largely in response to a wave of high profile violent crimes, several governmental initiatives were launched. California Attorney General Bill Lockyer convened the Civil Rights Commission on Hate Crimes, a blue ribbon panel that held public fora in more than a dozen cities across the state. Lt. Governor Cruz Bustamante appointed the Commission for One California to serve as a forum for deepening understanding of the state's diversity and to assist in the fight against hate crime. Governor Gray Davis appointed the Governor's Advisory Panel on Hate Groups that conducted a comprehensive study of laws designed to combat hate groups and paramilitary organizations operating in California.

The California State Legislature passed a number of bills related to hate crime. One significant bill signed into law was AB 1785 (Villaraigosa) that requires the standard K-12 school crime reporting form, compiled by the State Department of Education, to include hate crimes and bias incidents.

During the year 2000, in the San Fernando Valley, there was heightened anti-hate crime activity in response to the 1999 murder of Filipino American postal worker Joseph Iletto and wounding of five at the North Valley Jewish Community Center by a white supremacist. In 2000, hundreds of residents attended a series of town hall meetings organized by the San Fernando Valley Hate Crimes Alliance. These meetings led to the formation of citizens advisory committees that will assist LAPD stations in combating hate crime.

To mark the one year anniversary of that tragic shooting spree, commemorative observances were held throughout L.A. County in 2000, including candlelight vigils, educational fora, religious services, and the naming of a new post office in Chino Hills in Joseph Iletto's memory.

Local and regional law enforcement agencies also responded by increasing training, collaborating with state and federal authorities, and strengthening infrastructure for hate crime detection and investigation. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department established a central hate crime detectives unit to coordinate investigations, training, and public education.

With funding provided by the Board of Supervisors, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations made awards to four community-based organizations to hire full-time staff to a) conduct educational outreach to specific under-served populations to encourage the reporting of hate crime, b) assist victims in accessing culturally and linguistically appropriate services, and c) advocate for policies and programs that prevent and reduce hate crime. The Asian Pacific American Legal Center, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center, and the Youth Empowerment Project of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference launched multi-lingual hate crime public information campaigns and training activities to empower their communities with knowledge and resources.

Local organizing efforts against hate crime increased in communities such as Long Beach, Azusa, Glendale, the Harbor communities of L.A., Calabasas, West Hollywood, and in the Antelope Valley.

Popular culture mirrored society's growing concern. MTV broadcasted "Anatomy of a Hate Crime" which depicted the story of the homophobic murder of Matthew Sheppard, followed by 18 hours of continuous scrolling of names of hate crime victims. Hilary Swank was awarded an Oscar for Best Actress for her portrayal of a transgender hate crime victim in the film, "Boys Don't Cry."



## REPORTS OF HATE CRIME INCREASE

In the year 2000, the County of Los Angeles witnessed another increase in hate crime over the previous year, from 859 to 933, an 8.6% rise. This represents the second highest number reported since 1980, the year the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations began collecting hate crime data. These crimes included five murders, two attempted murders, and 164 assaults with deadly weapons.

The continued growth of hate crime should be viewed within a larger context. It should be noted that after years of overall declining crime rates, Los Angeles County saw a dramatic upturn, and specifically an alarming increase in violent crime. For example, the Los Angeles Police Department reported a 27.5% increase in homicides and a 7.2% increase in overall violent crime in 2000. During the same period, the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department reported a 4.3% rise in violent crime and a 7.2% increase in crimes against property. State-wide, homicides grew 3.9%. A range of factors could be responsible for the increase: shortages of experienced police, a growth of youth gang activity, and continued easy access to hand guns. The rise in reported hate crimes, therefore, while being cause for concern is not entirely surprising.

In addition to the actual number of hate crimes committed, there are a number of other factors that may influence the number of hate crimes reported in any given year. On one hand, increased public awareness, and greater police focus on detecting and investigating hate crime encourage greater reporting. On the other hand, the continued arrival of new immigrants to L.A. County could contribute to under-reporting of crime in general, and hate crime in particular, because of language and cultural barriers or immigration status. Fluctuations in numbers from one year to the next are not necessarily indications of larger trends of growth or reduction.

## JUMP IN RACE-BASED HATE CRIME

In 2000, reports of race-motivated acts not only remained the largest category of hate crime, but rose from 458 reports to 562, a 22.7% increase. African Americans continued to be targeted much more frequently than any other group. There were 279 reports of hate crimes targeting African Americans, compared to 132 Latinos, 93 whites, 30 Asians or Pacific Islanders, and 12 persons of Middle Eastern descent. This represented significant increases in the number of Latino and African American victims over the previous year.

Nearly half of racial crimes were of a violent nature, and they included four murders and two attempted murders. Violent racial hate crimes demonstrated a 33.3% increase from 1999. There was also a 53.2% upswing in race-based assaults with deadly weapons and a 30.9% jump in assaults and batteries.

Among the known suspects of racial hate crime, there were 146 Latinos, 127 whites, and 99 blacks. This represented significant increases in the number of Latino and African American suspects and a decrease among whites. As the table on page 18 indicates, compared to their presence in the general County population, Latinos are slightly under-represented, and African Americans and whites are over-represented among race-based hate crime suspects.

The continued high rate of victimization of African Americans and upswing in the number of Latino victims are due, in part, to racial violence perpetrated by youth gang members. This pattern of activity is particularly difficult to stem because gang members are often committing hate crimes to impress older gang leaders and their actions also reflect racial divisions among gangs based in the prison system. Suspects such as these are not easily deterred by the prospect of enhanced penalties for their crimes. In some parts of L.A. County, otherwise peaceful communities have been thrown into turmoil by the actions of a relatively small number of gang-affiliated hate crime suspects.

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Organized white supremacists are also partly responsible for continued high numbers of racial hate crime. Communities of Los Angeles continue to be plagued by violent hate groups that espouse neo-Nazi ideologies.

It is notable, also, that anti-immigrant slurs were made in 42 of the race-based hate crimes, a 68% increase over 1999.

## SEXUAL ORIENTATION-BASED CRIME

By contrast, sexual orientation-based crimes decreased by 17.4% but it is important to note that this followed a 17% increase the year before. Gay men were the targets in 83.9% of these cases. The number of reports by lesbian victims fell from 47 to 26, a 44.7% decrease. Hate crimes against transgendered persons rose from two to eight. Fifty-six percent of homophobic hate crimes were violent, a higher percentage than either racial or religious-based cases. In 2000, they included one sexual orientation-motivated murder. Among the known suspects in sexual orientation hate crimes, 73 were Latino, 56 were white and 31 were black.

It is particularly noteworthy that in 2000 there was a flurry of significant legislation, litigation, and community-organizing aimed at combating homophobia and hate crime among school-aged youth.

## RELIGIOUS-BASED CRIME

There were 148 hate crimes motivated by the victims' religion, an eight percent increase over 1999 and the second largest number ever recorded. This increase is particularly disturbing considering the fact that the previous year witnessed a dramatic 34.3% rise. In 2000, the Jewish community was targeted in 83.1% of these cases, but hate crimes targeting Christians also grew 72.7%, from 11 cases to 19.

## OTHER BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIME

There were also three crimes reported that were motivated by the victims' gender and two based on disability. In several of these cases there may have been multiple motivations for the crimes, illustrating the complexity of hate crime investigations in these categories.

## NATURE AND LOCATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES

There was a 41.8% jump in the number of acts of hate-motivated vandalism, which was overwhelmingly of a racial or religious nature. Overall, assaults with a deadly weapon grew 22.4% and there was an 11.8% upturn in assaults and batteries. These increases in violent crime were largely race-based.

Reported hate crime increased in public places, residences, and religious sites, but decreased in businesses, schools and gay and lesbian organizations.

However, in the case of the decrease in school-based hate crime, it should be remembered that under-reporting by school districts is an ongoing challenge. Few school districts have had hate crime policies and/or response protocols. Consequently, school administrators, staff, faculty, students and parents are frequently unaware of hate crime laws and the importance of recognizing and reporting bias motivation in school-based violence, harassment, vandalism, and other crimes.

The North County, West San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles City, East San Gabriel Valley, and Southeast all reported jumps in hate crime. The only regions in L.A. County to document a drop in the number of reported hate crimes were the Westside, South Bay, and Long Beach.

# LACCHR Response

## JUVENILE HATE CRIME

Because the suspects of hate crime are often juveniles and young adults, LACCHR has adopted a strategic focus on youth. This focus includes launching new initiatives as well as modifying existing Commission programs to better serve the needs of young people.

- LACCHR is launching a multi-year youth public education campaign that will use multimedia advertising to involve young people in culturally-diverse school-based projects and other activities, develop human relations curricula, and create a youth infrastructure aimed at expanding anti-bias activities in schools.
- The Commission is currently developing a youth-oriented website linked to the public information campaign that will encourage youthful Internet users to learn more about hate crime and intergroup dynamics and what they can do to promote hate-free schools and communities.
- The Commission has added a new staff position to bolster school-based inter-group conflict resolution programs with school districts throughout Los Angeles County.
- LACCHR provides training and technical assistance to schools and school districts experiencing high levels of intergroup tensions and hate violence.

## SERVING COMMUNITIES WITH HIGH RATES OF VICTIMIZATION

Although no group is immune to hate crime, certain communities continue to be the repeated targets of hate-motivated violence and other crimes. Many of these constituencies lack the resources to effectively combat hate crime.

- With funding from the Board of Supervisors, LACCHR launched the Hate Crime Victim Assistance and Advocacy Initiative. The Asian Pacific American Legal Center, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center, and the Youth Empowerment Project of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference have received multi-year grants to conduct hate crime public education and outreach, provide culturally- and linguistically-appropriate assistance to victims, and advocate for programs and policies that reduce hate crime.
- LACCHR actively supports and participates in regional coalitions, such as the San Fernando Valley Hate Crime Alliance, the Harbor Area LAPD Task Force, and the Antelope Valley Human Relations Task Force, that build greater cooperation among law enforcement authorities, policy-makers and concerned residents.
- Along with the California Attorney General's Civil Rights Commission on Hate Crimes, in 2000, LACCHR organized three regional forums for the North County (Lancaster), East County (Pomona), and South County (Torrance) to address under-reporting of hate crime. The Attorney General's Commission released a report that offers a wide array of recommendations to the Governor and State legislature on how schools, local communities and law enforcement can improve accurate reporting of hate crimes. Some of the recommendations became bills in the legislature.

(continued next page)

- LACCHR is launching a human relations data-base, accessible on its new Commission website, that will provide local communities with instant access to information about human relations organizations, programs, services, and other resources that combat hate crime and other forms of bigotry and work to build more inclusive communities that embrace diversity.

LACCHR provides ongoing technical assistance to a number of cities that have demonstrated great commitment to combating hate crime and are working to ameliorate other forms of intergroup conflict, including Glendale, Azusa, Carson, Centinela Valley, Harbor area cities, and Compton.

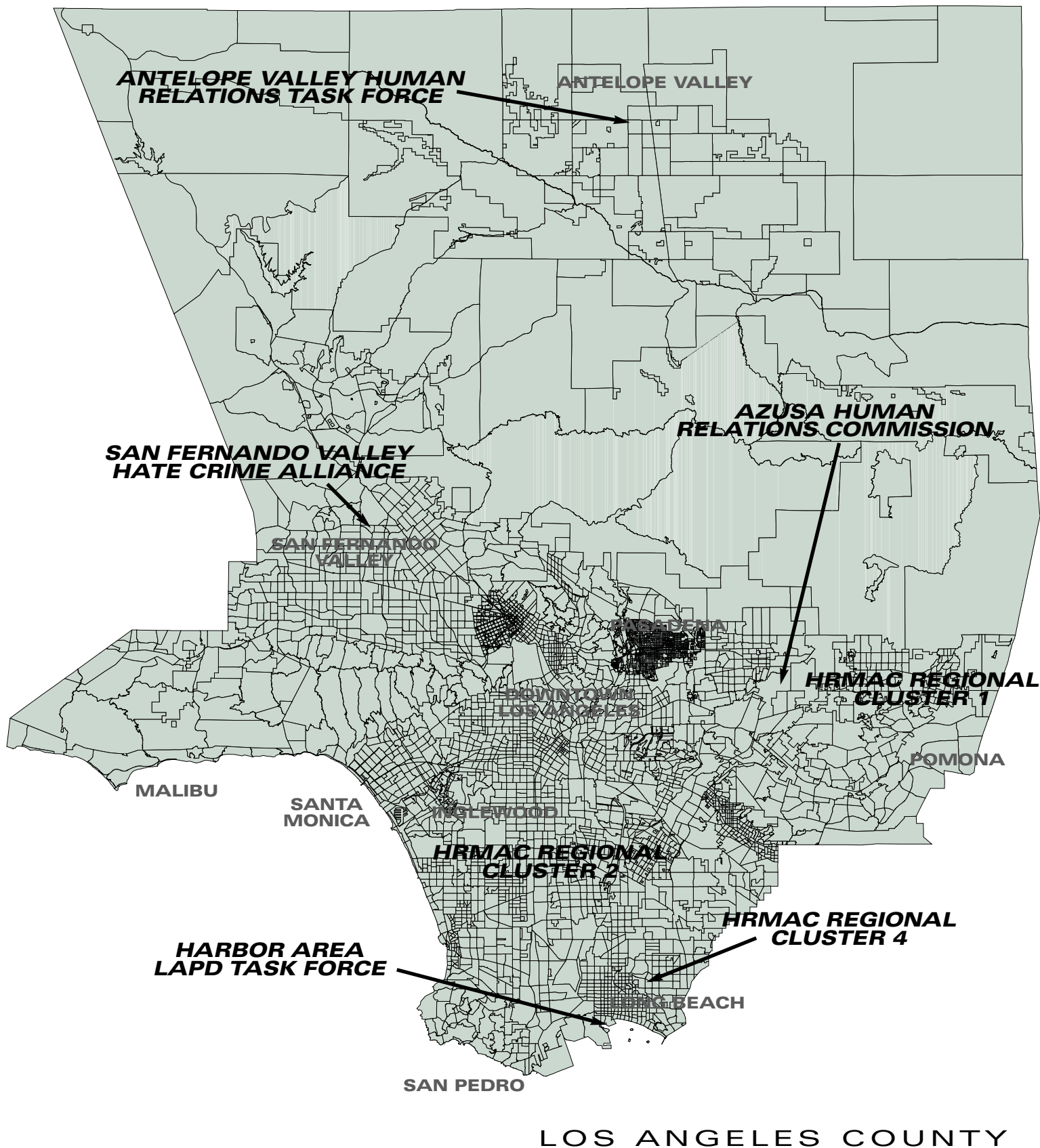
## **BUILDING CAPACITY: TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Building the capacity of human relations organizations, civil rights groups, and law enforcement agencies to detect, report, investigate, and prosecute hate crime remains a top priority of LACCHR.

- The LACCHR's Network Against Hate Crime sponsors educational activities for practitioners on a quarterly basis. In 2000, NAHC meetings focused on topics such as racialized gang violence and alternative sentencing programs for hate crime offenders.
- LACCHR provided training to the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles Police Department, and smaller law enforcement agencies.
- Through the Human Relations Mutual Assistance Consortium, LACCHR continues to assist municipalities in developing human relations infrastructure and creating hate crime policies and response plans. HRMAC cities are organizing into regional clusters to better address common intergroup relations issues.
- LACCHR released a new publication, *Day Laborer Hiring Sites: Constructive Approaches to Community Conflict*, which has served as a practical guidebook to avert intergroup controversy in neighborhoods that may lead to open conflict and anti-immigrant hate crime. It has been requested by local government, police, and community organizations.

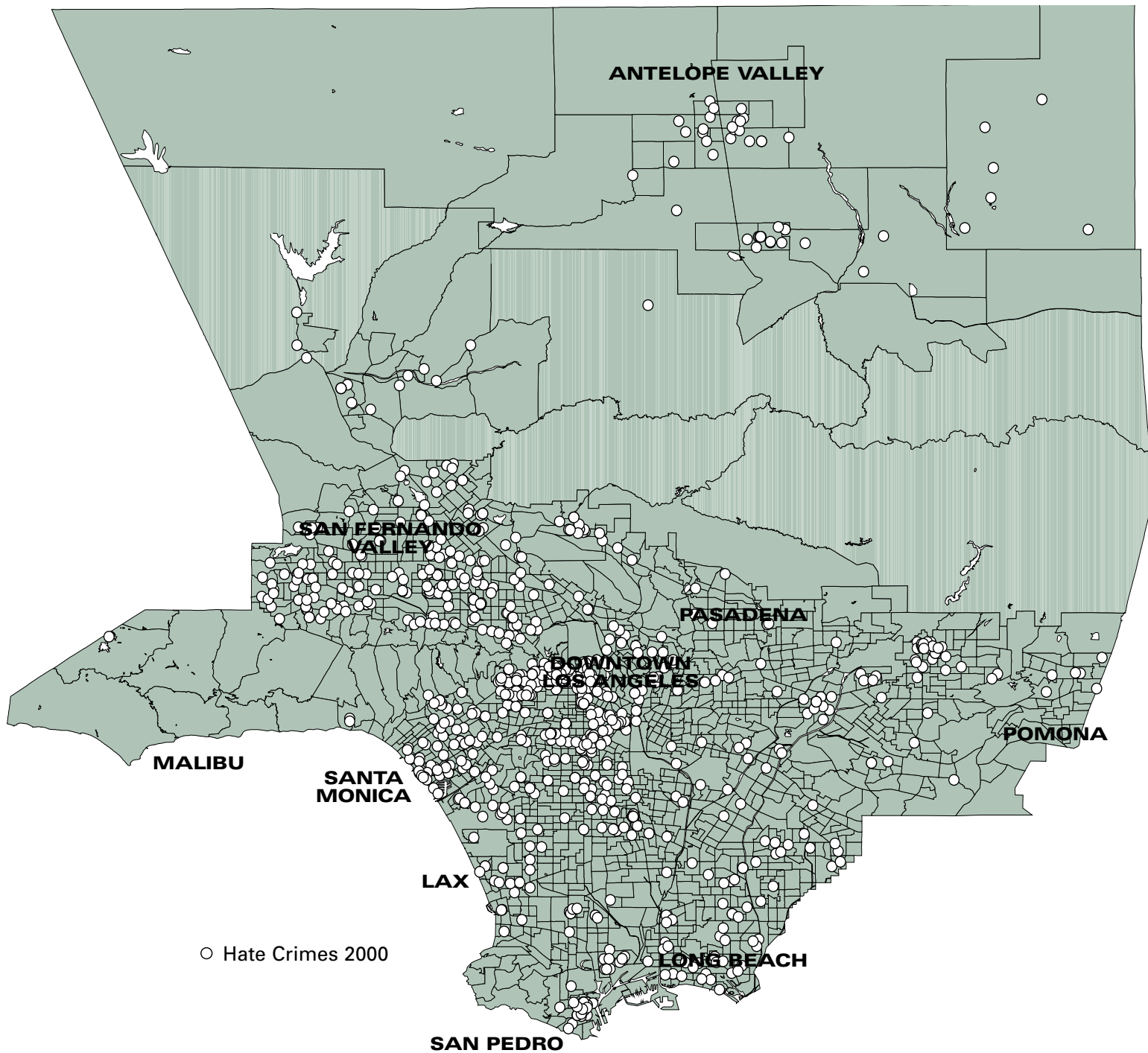


# Response to Hate Crime





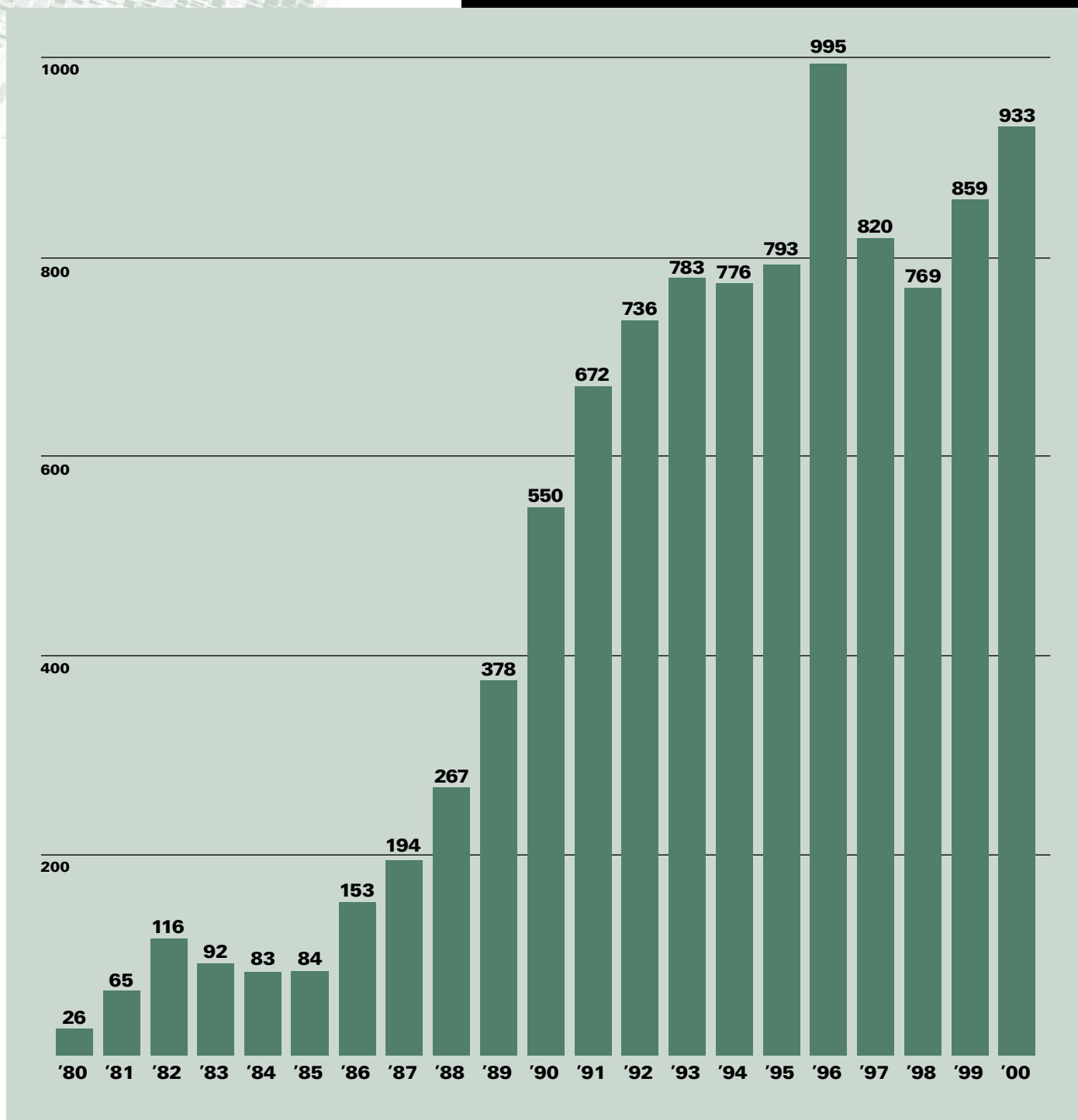
# Hate Crime Locations in 2000



LOS ANGELES COUNTY

# Reported Hate Crime Totals

## REPORTED TOTALS PER YEAR



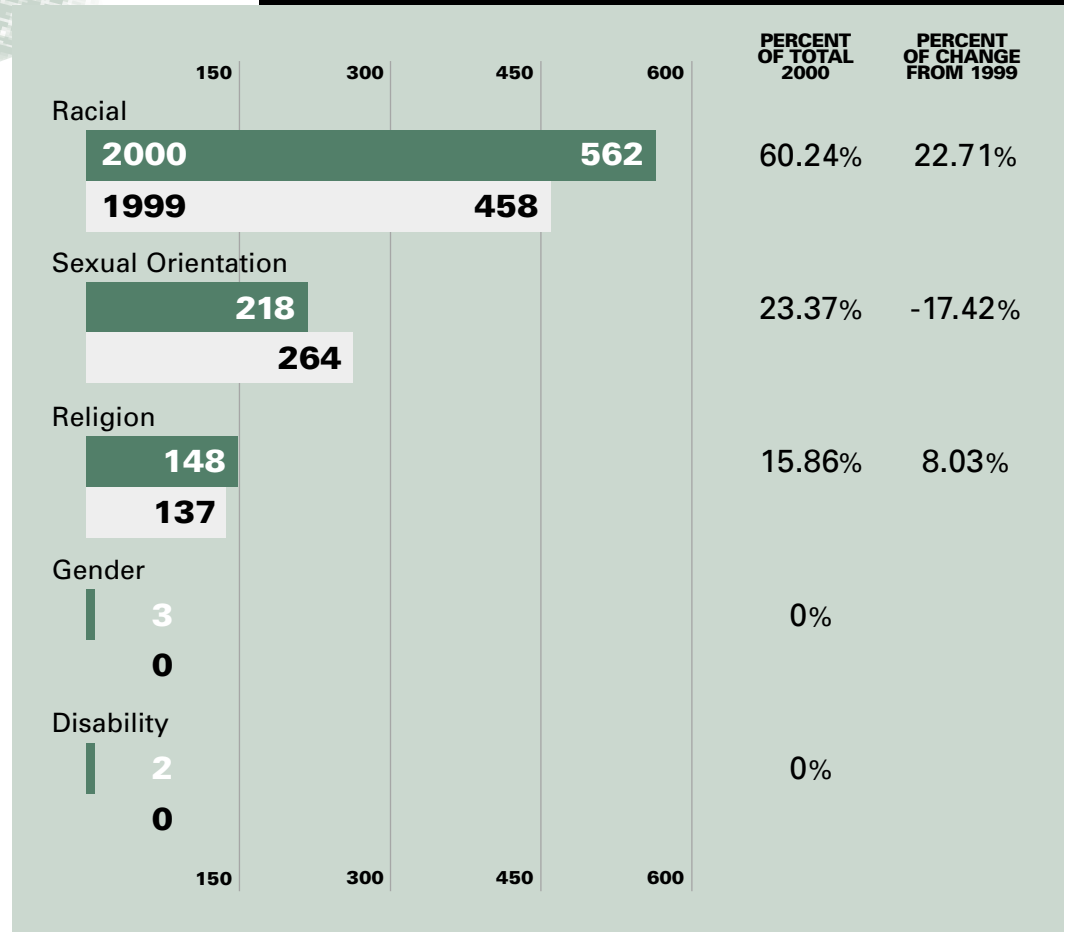
There were 933 hate crimes reported in the year 2000, an overall increase of 8.6%.

# 2000 Hate Crime Data

## HATE CRIME BY BIAS CATEGORY

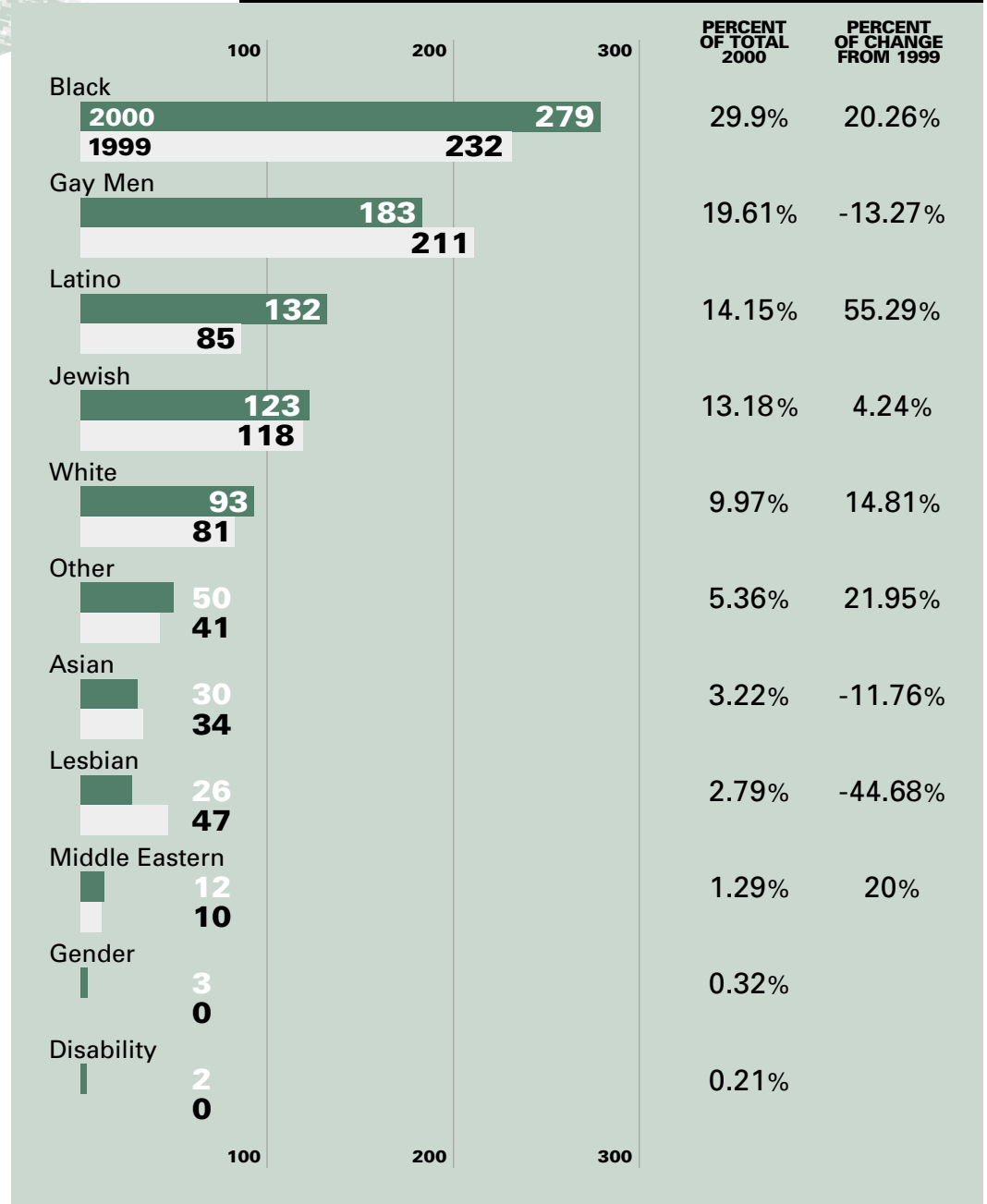
- The largest category of hate crimes (562) were race-based, which grew 22.7%.
- Sexual orientation-motivated crime was the second largest (218) but declined by 17.4%.
- The third largest category were religious hate crimes (148) which grew 8%.
- Hate crimes based on gender numbered three while none had been reported the previous year.
- Two crimes motivated by disability were reported, whereas there were none in 1999.

## HATE CRIME BY BIAS CATEGORY

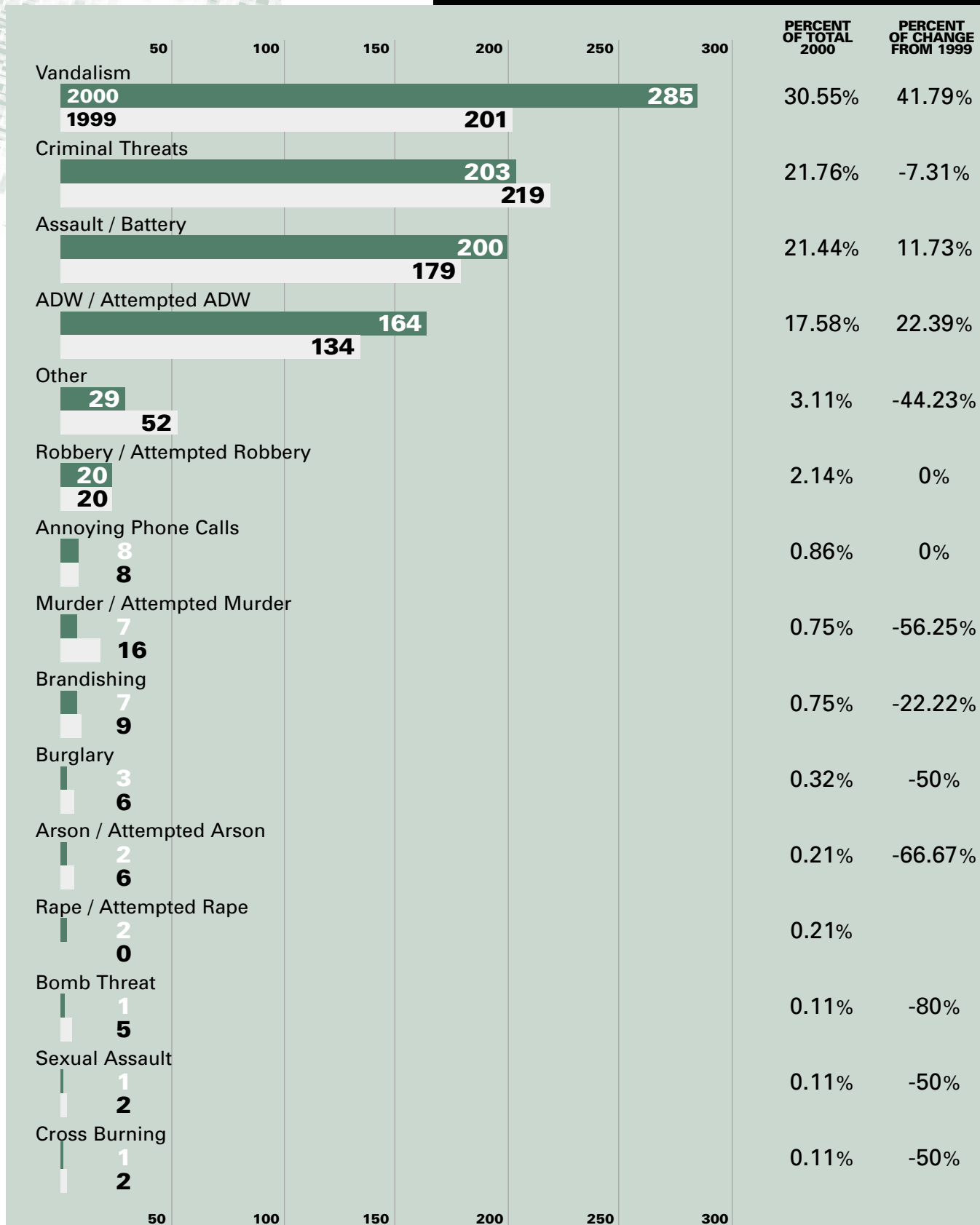


## HATE CRIME BY TARGETED GROUP

This table provides an overview of hate crime victim groups and how their numbers have changed between the years 1999 and 2000. More detailed data on victims can be found in the following section of this report, "A Closer Look." The greatest numerical increases were among African American and Latino victims.

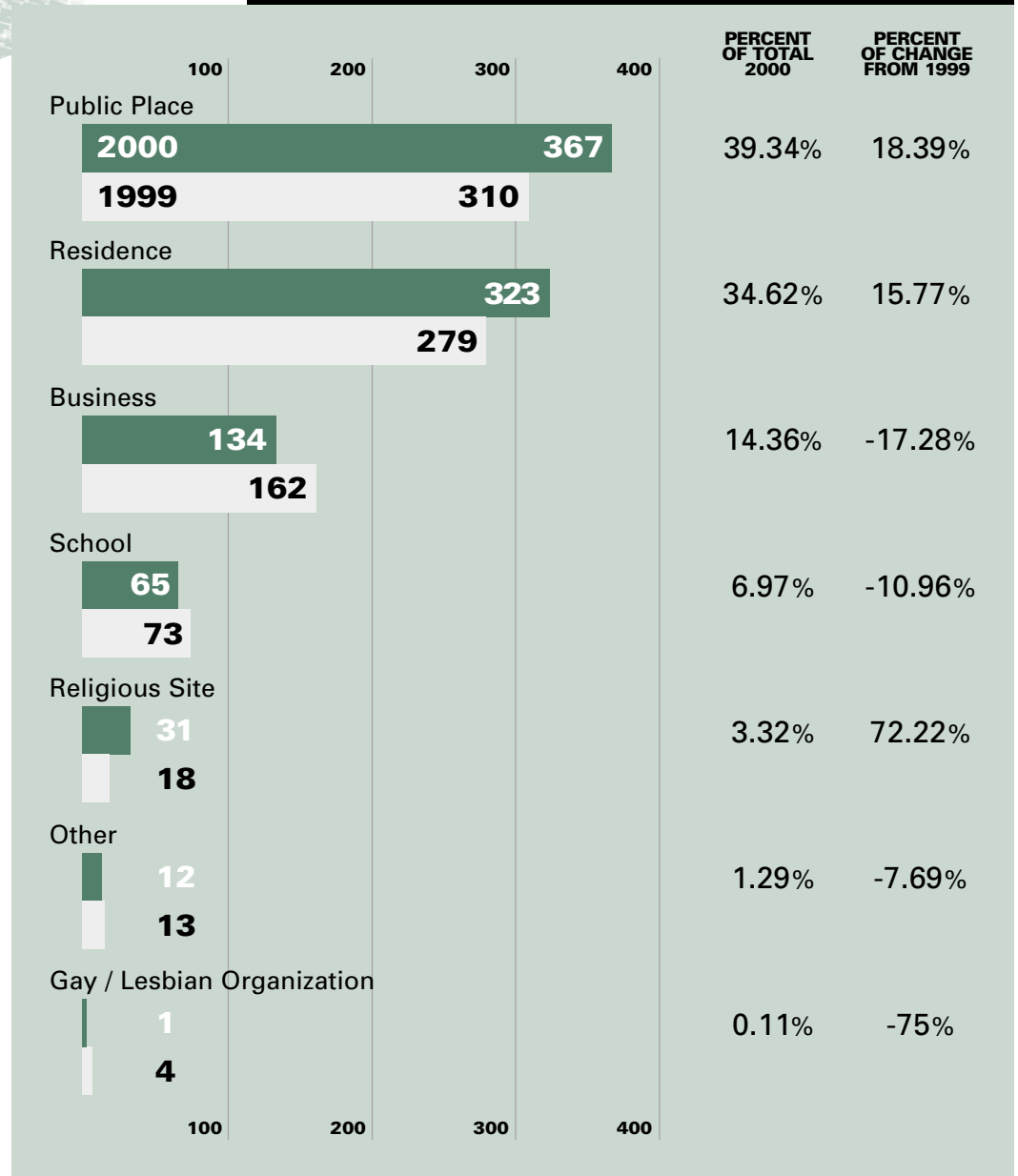


## HATE CRIME BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE





## HATE CRIME BY LOCATION

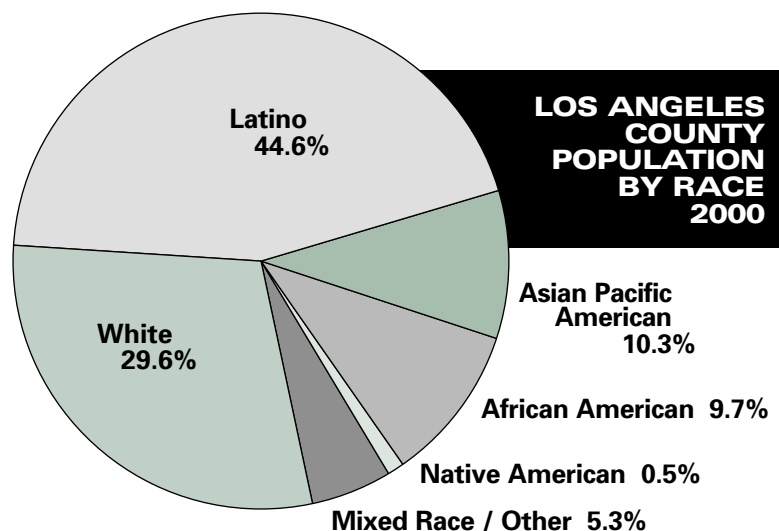
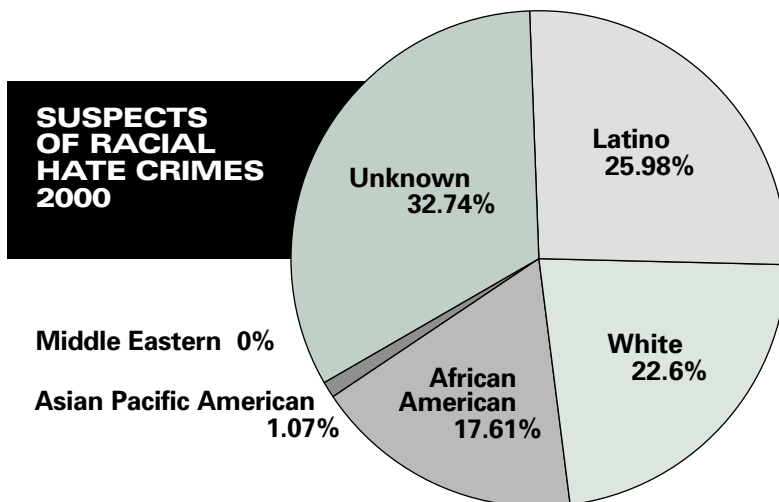
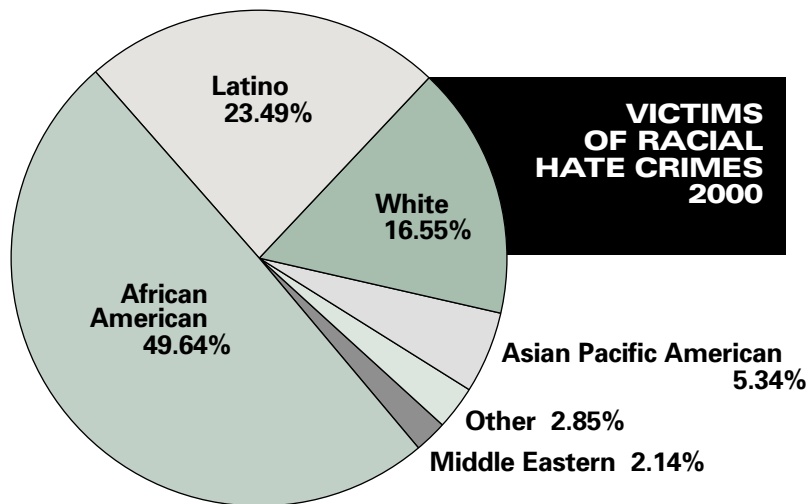


# A CLOSER LOOK

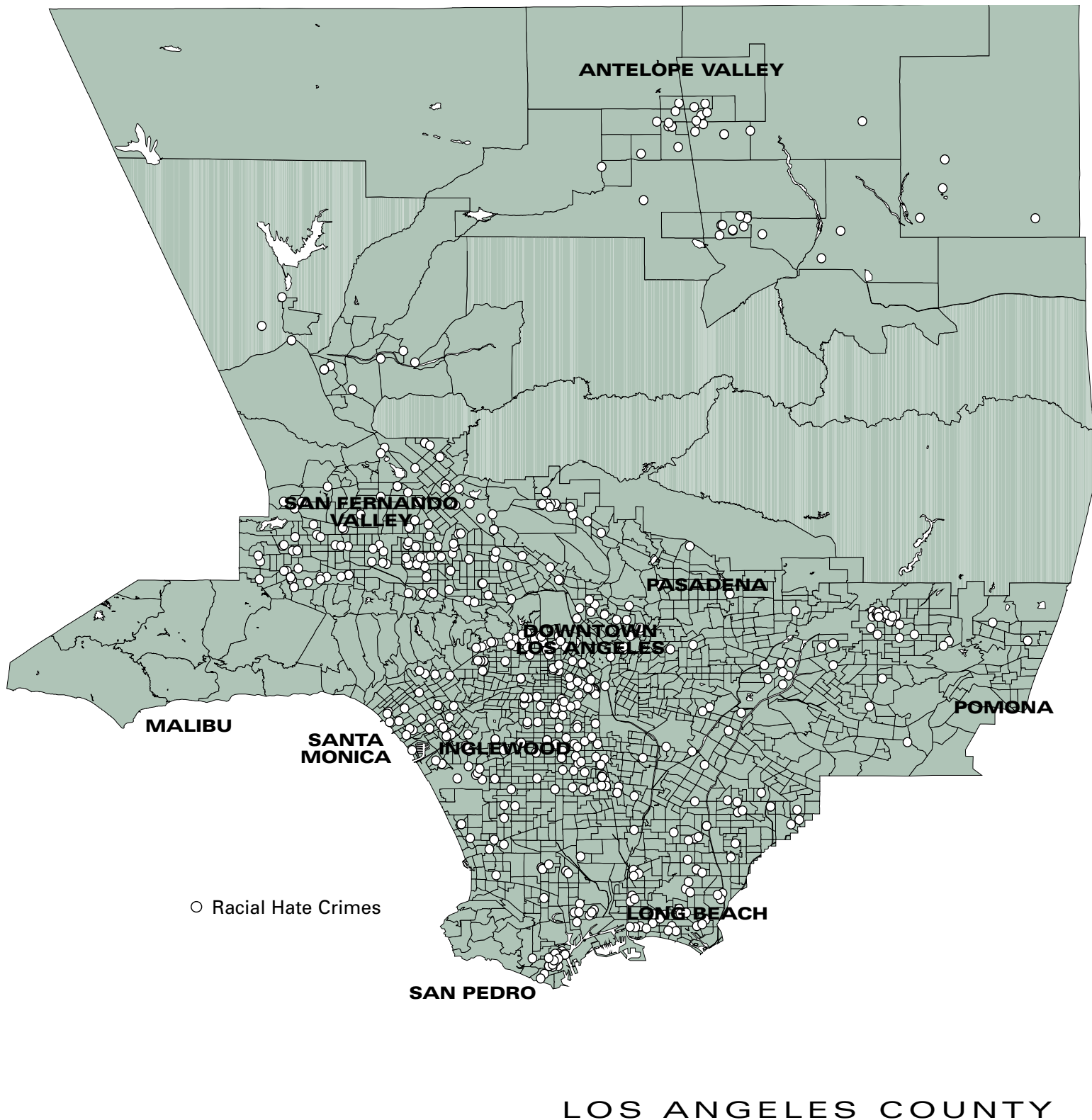
## Racial Hate Crimes

- In 2000, race-motivated acts remained the largest category, constituting 60.2% of all hate crimes.
- Violent racial hate crimes rose sharply. In 2000, there were four race-based murders and two attempted murders. Assaults with a deadly weapon grew 53.2% and assaults/batteries increased 31%.
- African Americans were targeted in almost half (49.6%) of those crimes, or five times their presence in the general County population. The 279 black victims represented an increase of 20.3%. Latinos represented 23.5% of hate crime victims, a rate less than their presence in the County population. However, those 132 cases showed a 55.3% increase from 1999. White victims increased 14.8%. Asian Pacific American victims decreased from 34 to 30. Middle Eastern victims grew from ten to twelve.
- Racial hate crimes occurring in public places grew 39% and increased 31.3% in residences.
- The number of African American male suspects in racial hate crime cases grew from 42 to 81, representing a 92.9% increase. Latino male suspects rose from 90 to 132, a 46.7% growth.

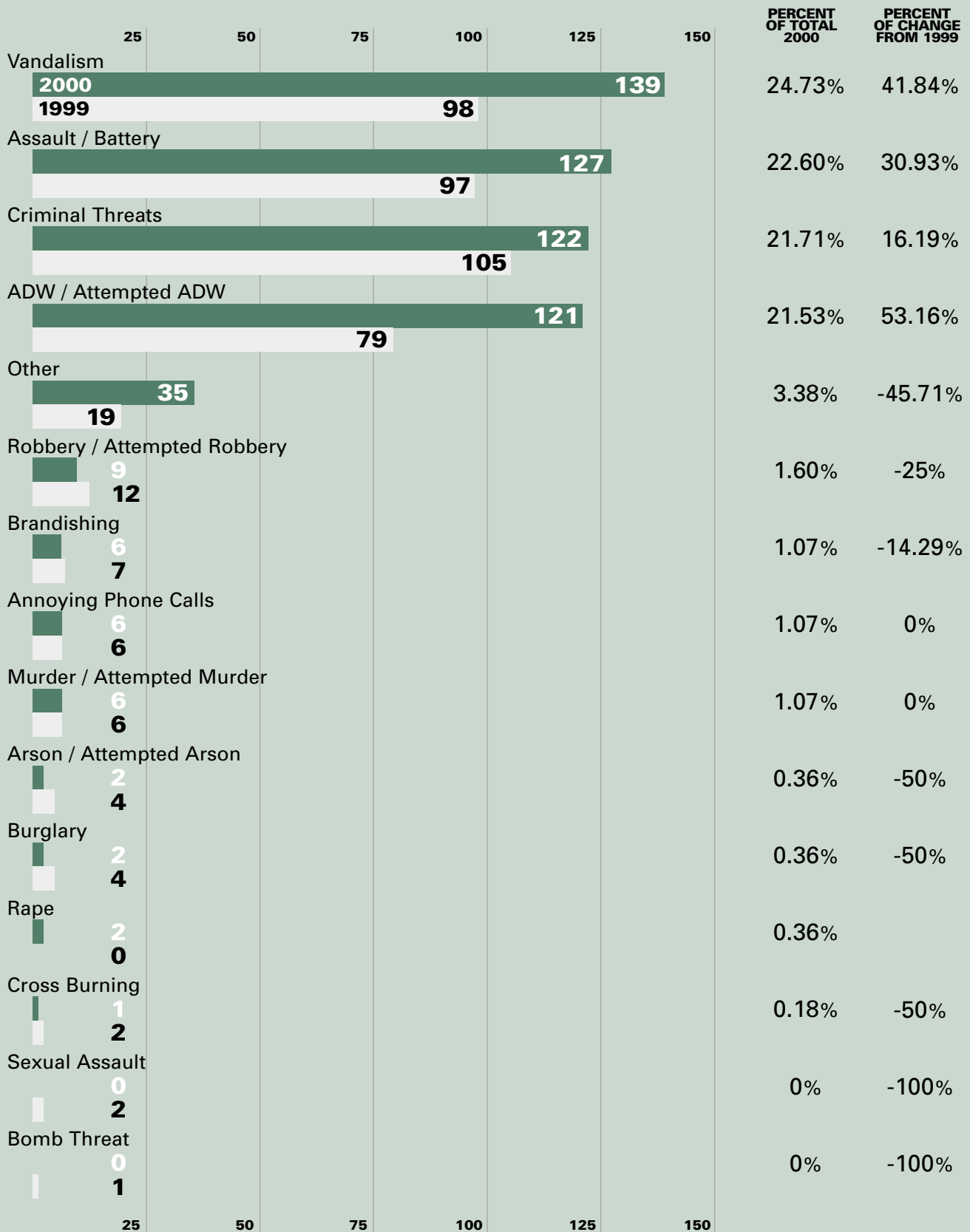
NOTE: Beginning with this report, Armenian hate crime victims and suspects are categorized as white.



# Location of Racial Hate Crime Reports in 2000



## RACIAL HATE CRIME BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE



# ACTUAL HATE CRIMES

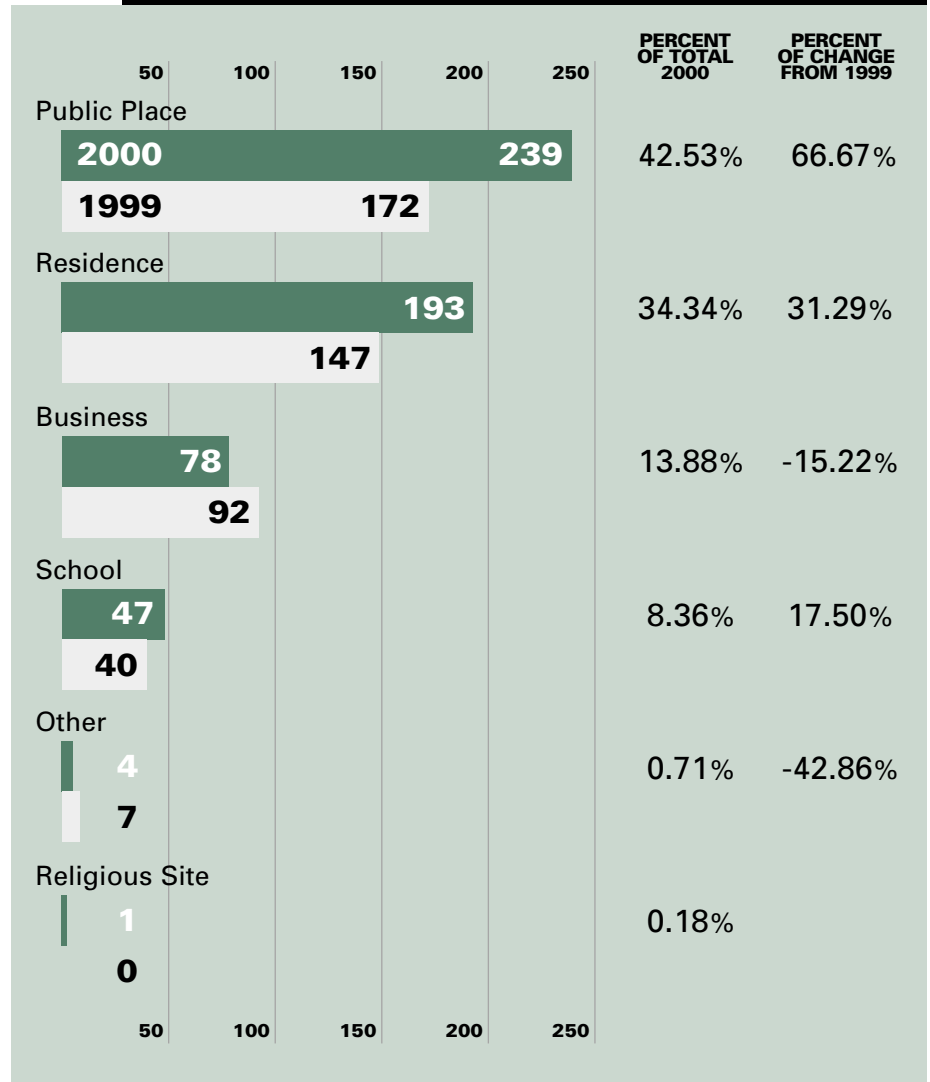
IN THE CITY OF INDUSTRY, a white man called out to a black man “hey nigger” and then shot him in the face.

A LATINO GARDENER working in Leimert Park was approached by a black man who said, “I hate Mexicans” and hit him with a stick.

A 9-YEAR-OLD BLACK GIRL and a white boy, also 9, got into a shoving match at a Sherman Oaks school. When the boy’s mother came to pick him up, she grabbed the girl’s arm, said “You’re a bad black girl that is dirty” and “Black people are stupid, especially the little girls.” The boy’s mother was later charged with vandalism for throwing rocks at the girl’s parent’s car.

SOMEONE WROTE ON the wall of a Latino man’s Westchester home “you sneak into my country and steal all the jobs.”

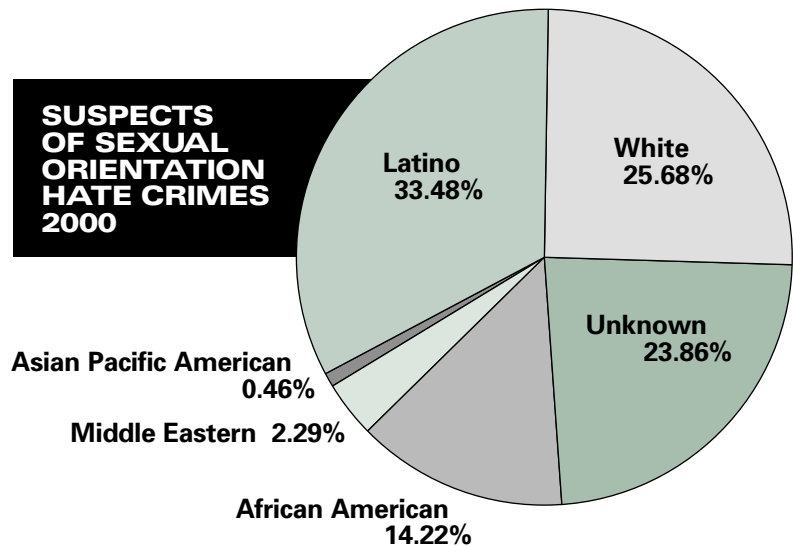
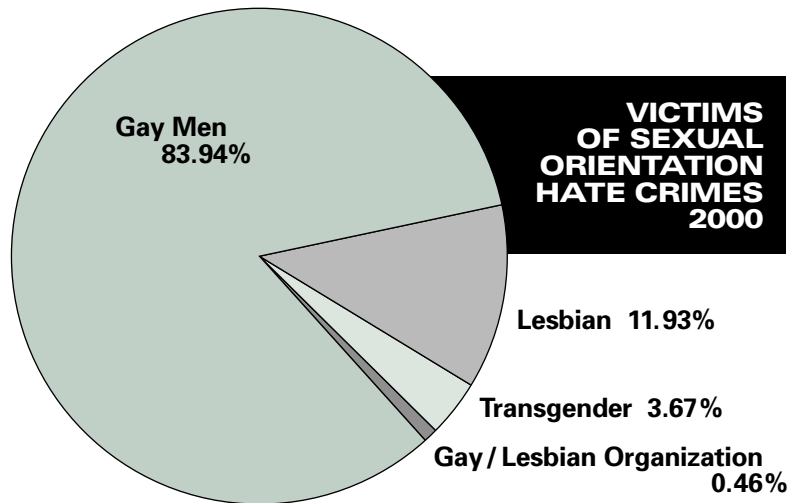
## RACIAL HATE CRIME BY LOCATION



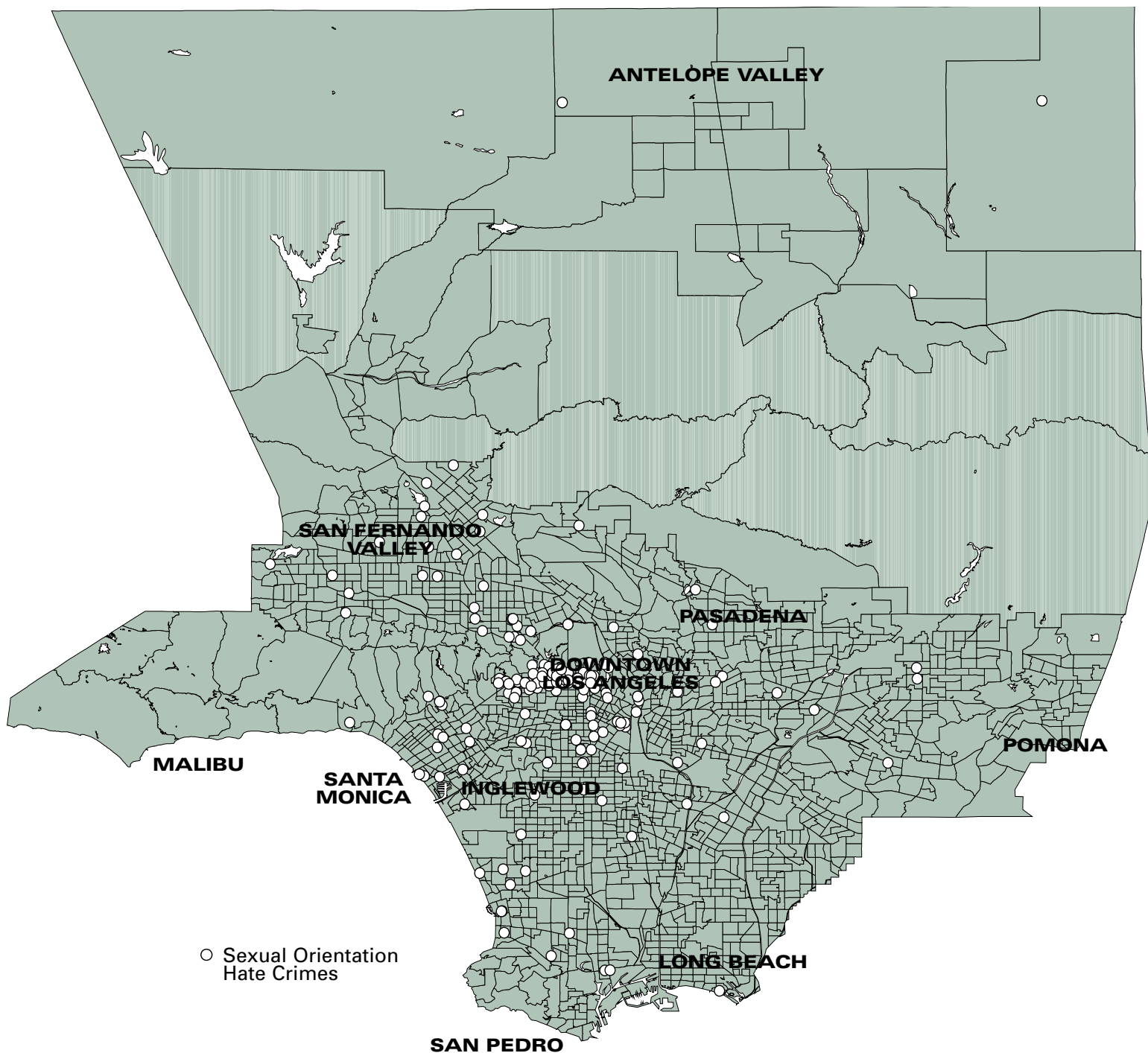


## Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

- The number of hate crimes motivated by the victims' sexual orientation remained the second largest category, but dropped 17.4% from 264 to 218. Crimes against lesbians decreased 44.7% from 47 to 26, but those against transgender persons rose from two to eight.
- As in years past, victims and suspects of sexual orientation hate crimes were culturally diverse. Nearly half of the victims (107) were white, 58 were Latino, and 30 were African American. There were 73 Latino, 56 white, and 31 black suspects in sexual orientation hate crimes representing 44%, 33.7% and 18.7%, respectively, of all known suspects.
- Sexual orientation hate crimes continue to be the most violent of any category. In 2000, 56% of homophobic hate crimes were violent, including one murder, 42 assaults with a deadly weapon and 63 cases of assaults/batteries.
- Reports of sexual orientation hate crimes in schools declined from 22 to 9, a 59.1% drop.



# Location of Sexual Orientation Hate Crime Reports in 2000

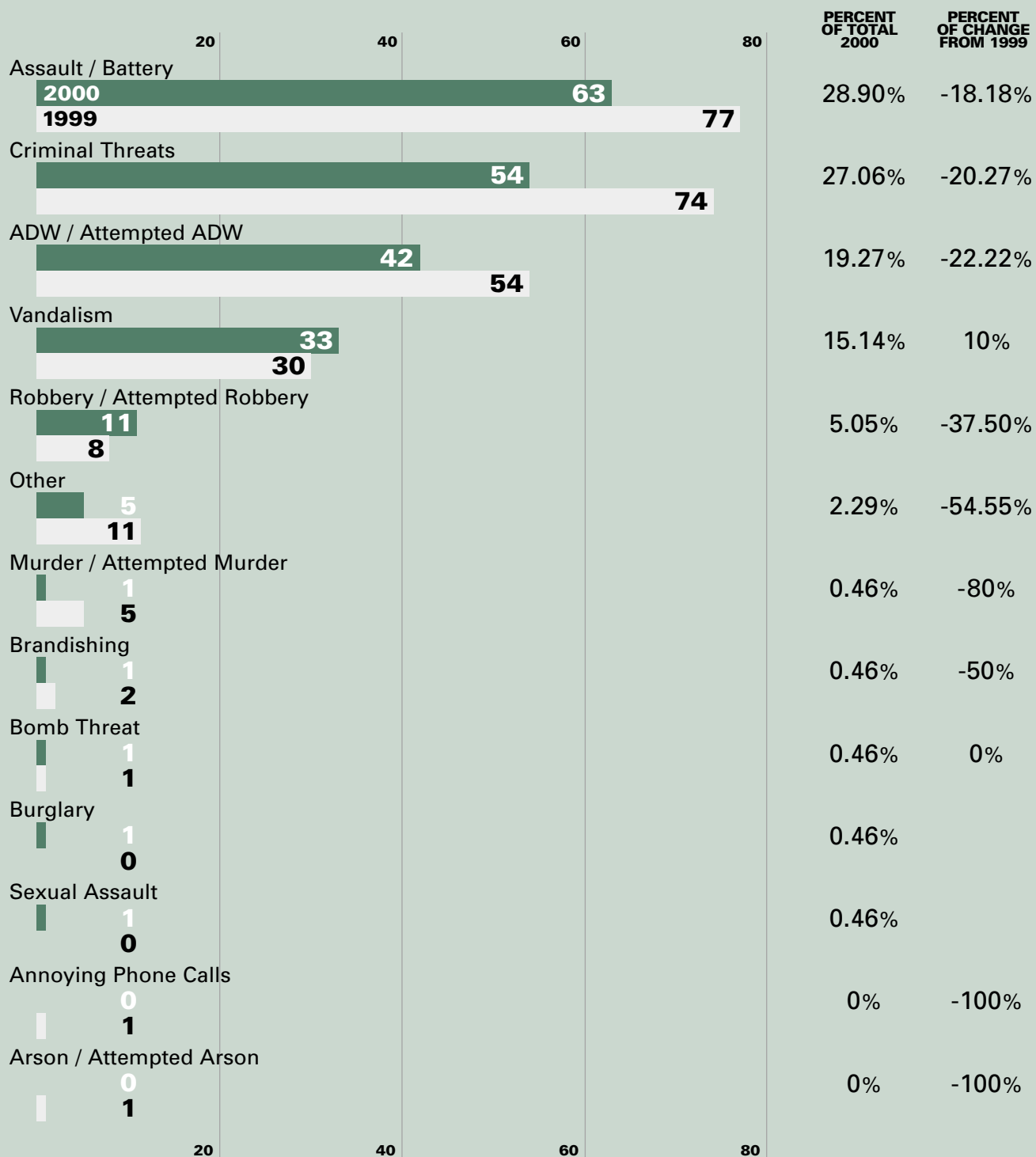


LOS ANGELES COUNTY

## Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

(continued)

## SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIME BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE



# ACTUAL HATE CRIMES

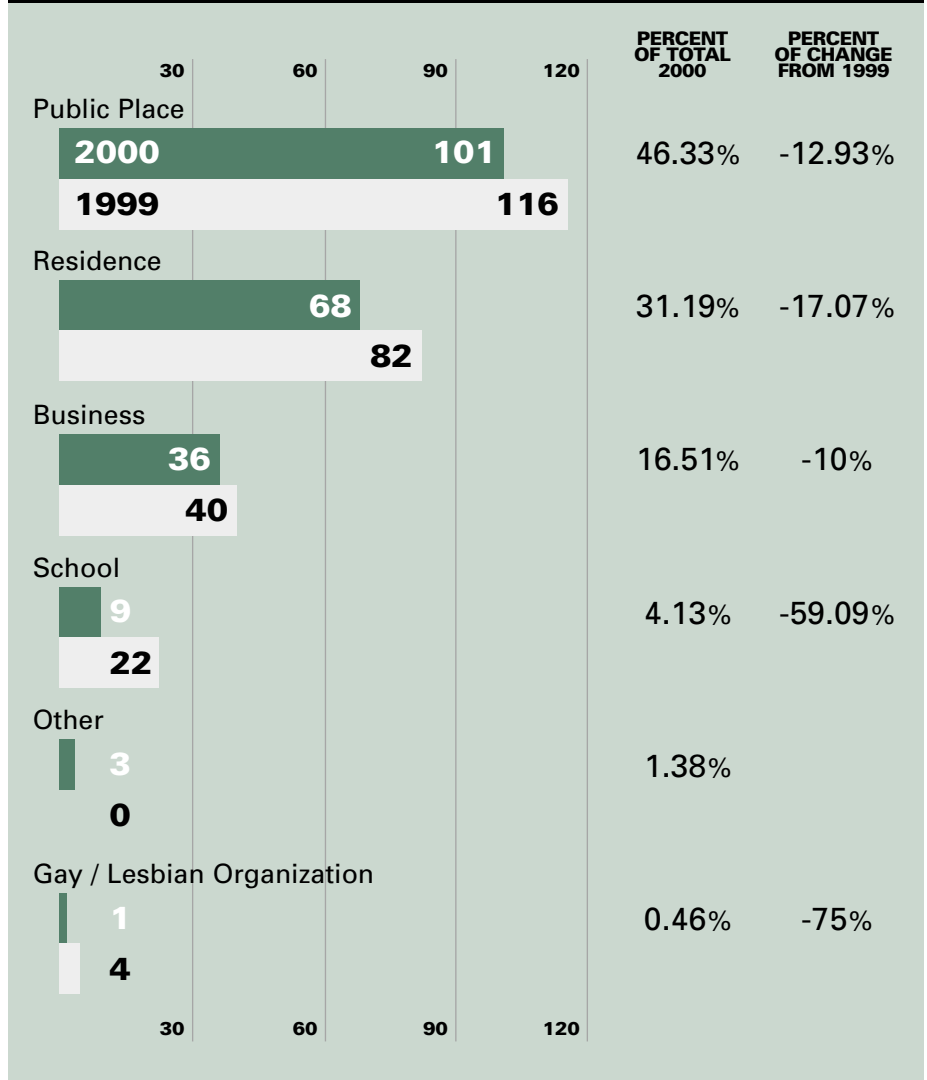
TWO WHITE MALE AND three white female pedestrians were followed along a West Hollywood street by a car. The white male passenger in the car taunted them, yelling, "Get the f— out of here, you f— fags. You should all be killed." He got out of the car, knocked over the women, and attacked the men.

IN HOLLYWOOD, A LATINO man grabbed another Latino man by the collar. The attacker spat in his face, and said in Spanish, "You are a fag."

SOMEONE WROTE ON THE front door of a Brentwood home "Faggot lives here."

A BLACK MALE LIMOUSINE driver parked on Crenshaw Boulevard in Los Angeles was completing his paper work, when another black male approached him. The suspect called the driver a "faggot," and cut him on the arm with a broken bottle. The driver states that he is not gay.

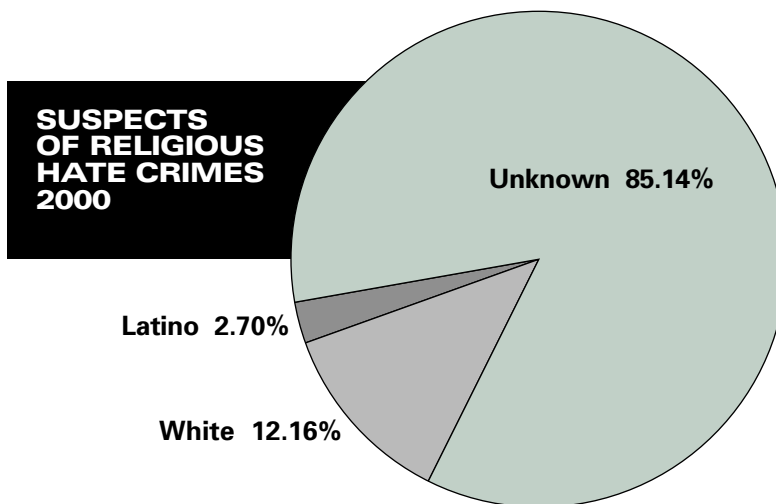
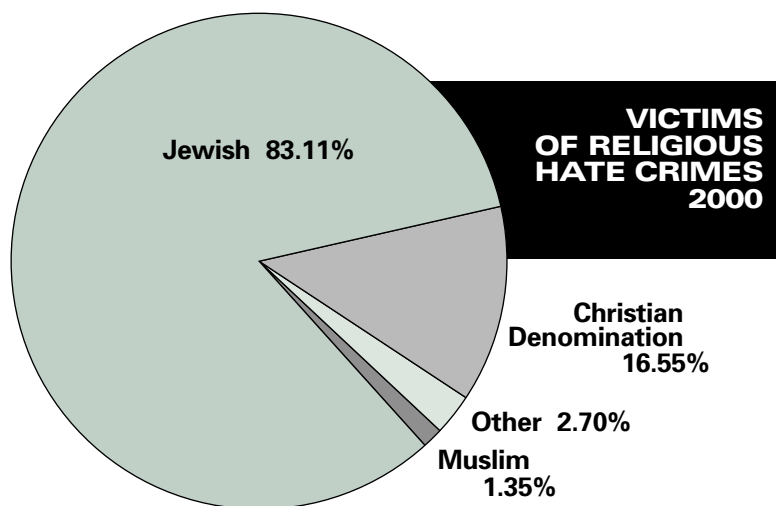
## SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIME BY LOCATION



# A CLOSER LOOK

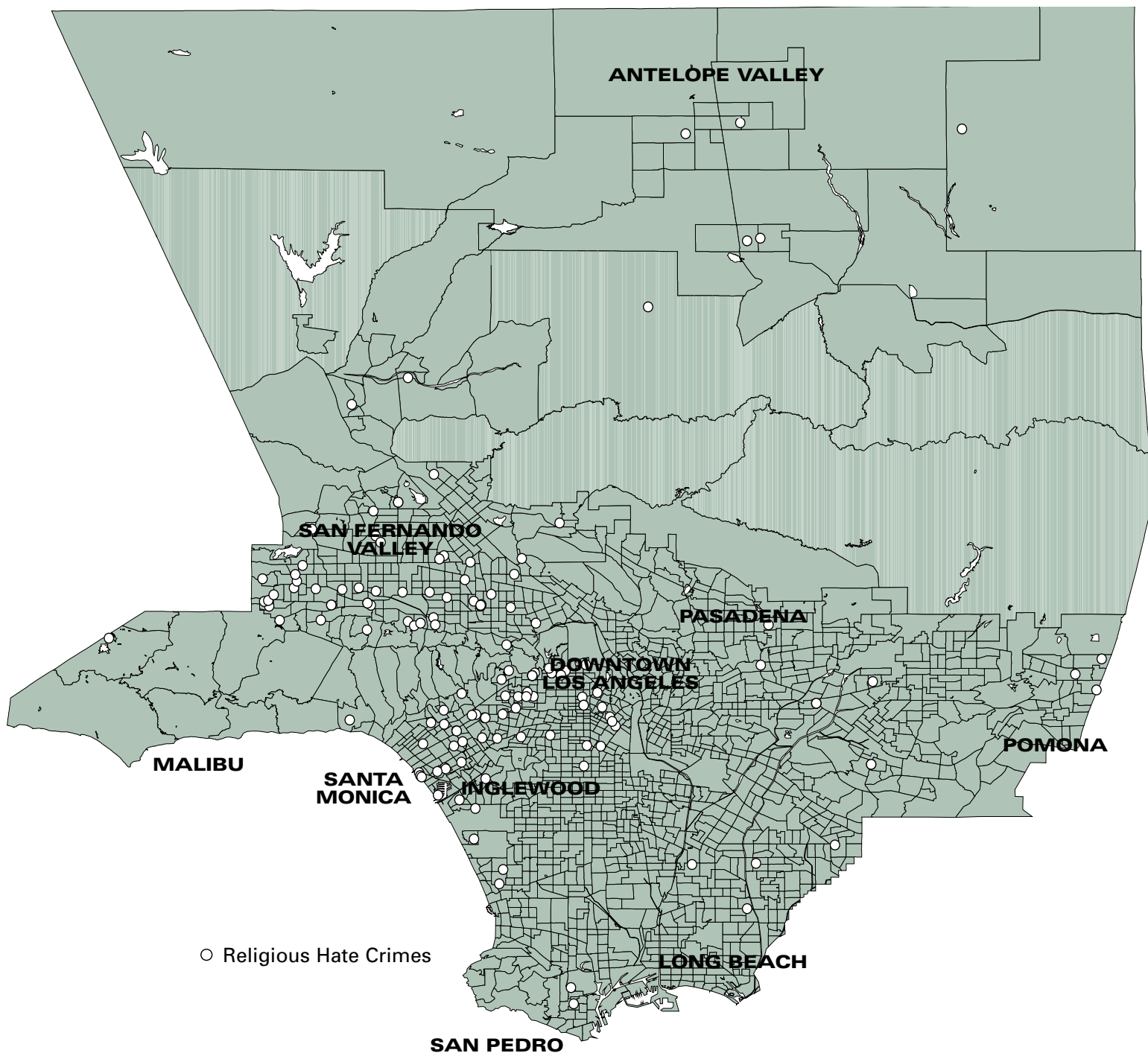
## Religious Hate Crimes

- Jewish individuals and organizations were again the most frequent targets of religious hate crimes, constituting 83.1% of the total. However, in 2000, the number of acts against Christian denominations rose from 11 to 19, or 72.7%.
- Once again, vandalism was the most frequent religious hate crime (75%). Criminal threats were again the second most frequent, comprising 14.2% of the total cases. Relatively few of reported religious-motivated crimes involved acts of violence against persons.
- In 2000, as in the past, residences were the most common location of religious hate crimes, representing 41.2% of the cases. The number of hate crimes at religious sites increased from 18 to 30, a 66.7% increase.
- Because of the difficulty in investigating crimes against property, there were no suspects in 85.1% of religious-based cases. Of the 22 known suspects, 18 were white and four were Latino.



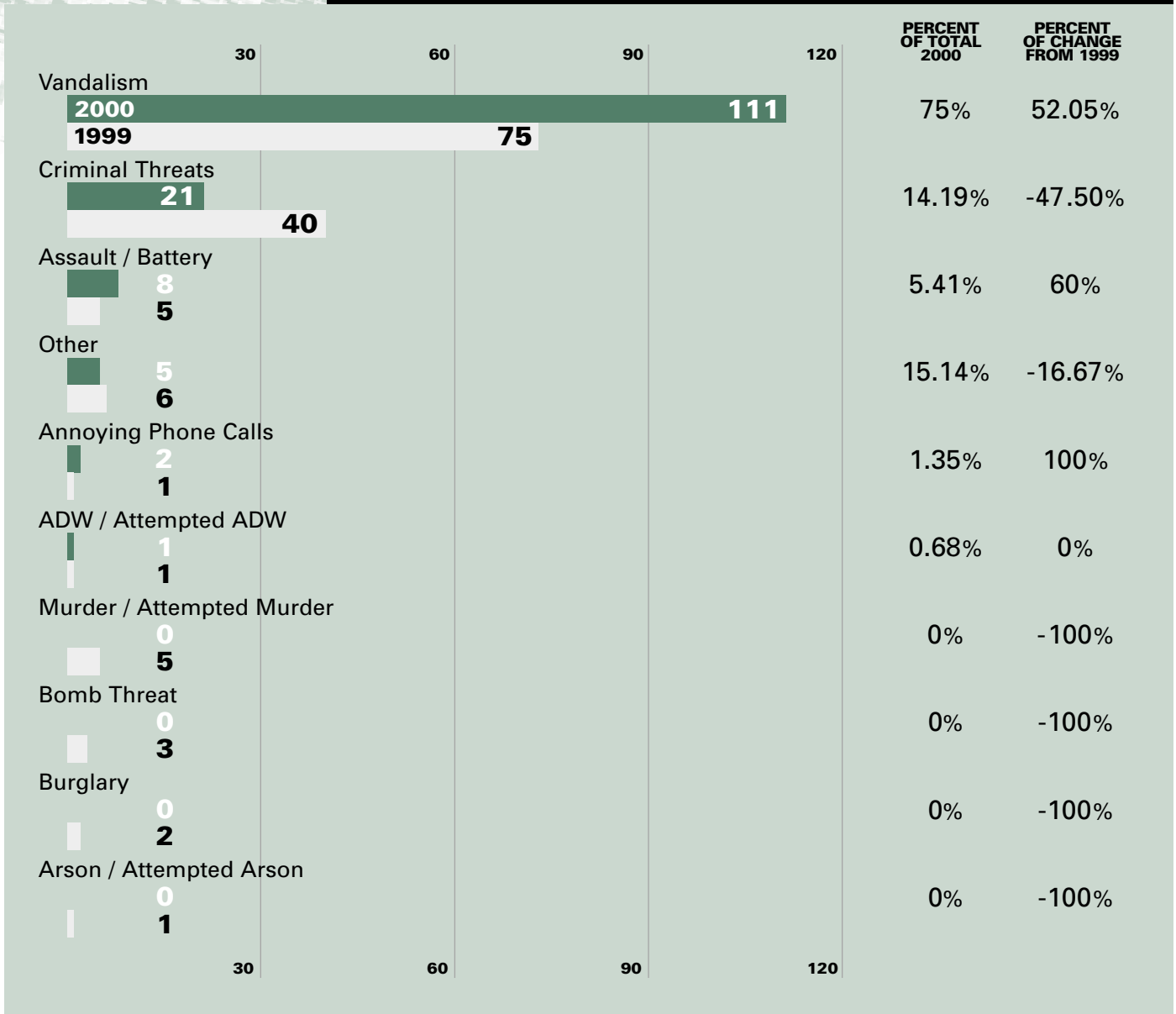


# Location of Religious Hate Crime Reports in 2000



LOS ANGELES COUNTY

## RELIGIOUS HATE CRIME BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE



# ACTUAL HATE CRIMES

IN A THREE-MONTH PERIOD, a West Hollywood apartment house was vandalized three times. Each time, "Jews suck" was written in numerous places on the elevator walls. The building has many Jewish occupants.

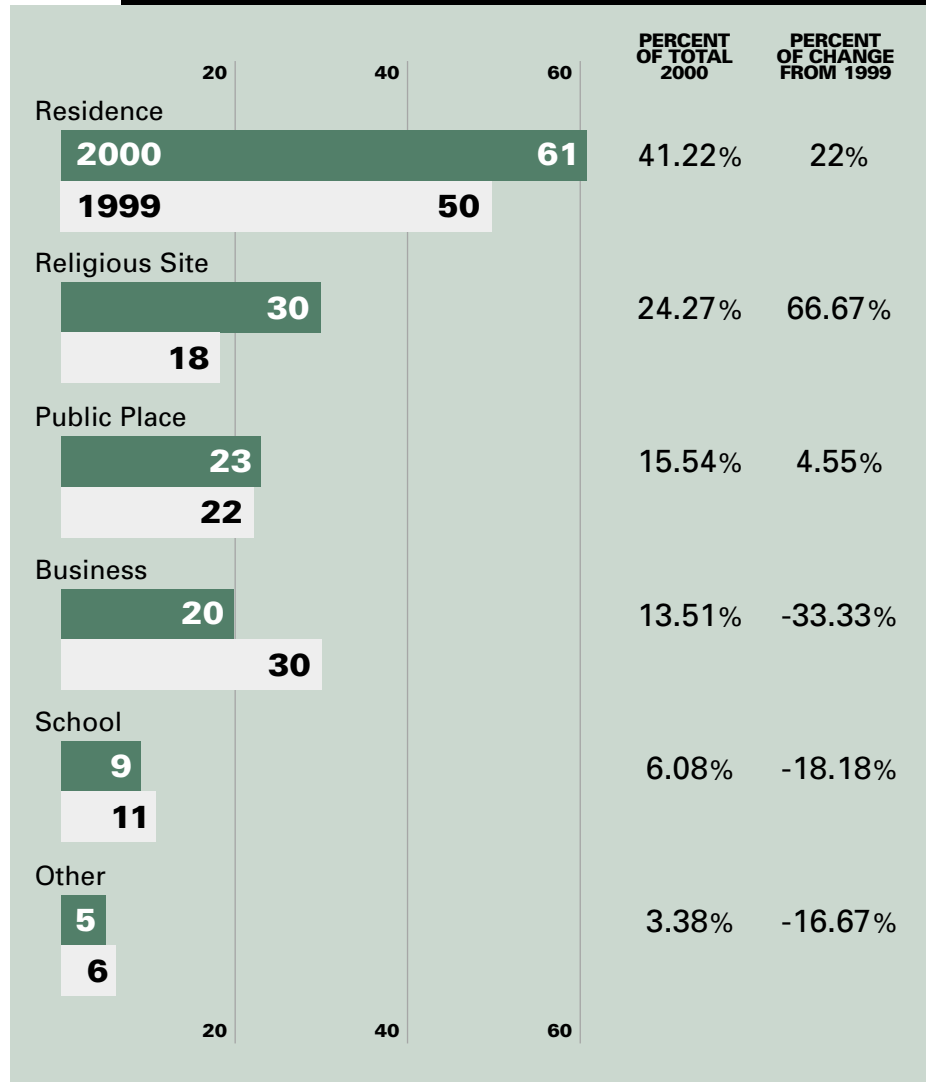
IN GLENDALE A WHITE female Jehovah's Witness was approached by two Armenian males as she passed out Watchtower magazines and talked to people about her faith. The men threatened to kill her for what she was doing. One said, "Last week I beat up three of your church members on this corner...I'll beat you and kill you...If you ever come back here I'll break your legs and kill you."

THE ALTAR OF A CATHOLIC church in San Pedro was smeared with feces.

THE DOORS OF A WEST LOS Angeles Jewish senior citizens building were marked with the words "F—jews."

AT A MORMON CHURCH IN Palmdale, the door of a storage shed was marked with a large swastika, and religious slurs.

## RELIGIOUS HATE CRIME BY LOCATION



## A CLOSER LOOK Gender Hate Crimes

- Three gender hate crimes were reported, consisting of two cases of battery and one of vandalism. Two occurred in public places and one at a residence.

### ACTUAL HATE CRIME

A FEMALE FOUND PICTURES and drawings posted on the door of her Los Angeles home. One was a picture of the victim. The others were a picture of an unknown female, a drawing of a penis, and of a swastika.

## A CLOSER LOOK Disability Hate Crimes

- Two disability-based hate crimes were reported. One was a criminal threat and the other an act of vandalism. Both took place in public places. One of the cases included slurs based on sexual orientation, suggesting possible multiple motivations.

### ACTUAL HATE CRIME

IN LONG BEACH, A DISABLED white male left his vehicle in a disabled parking space in a public lot. When he later returned to his vehicle, he found that a car was parked too close for him to open the door and get in. He spoke to the other driver, who replied with verbal assaults, shouting epithets and slurs about his physical disability. The suspect also vandalized the wheelchair ramp of the victim's vehicle. A second white male joined in the verbal assault and physically assaulted the victim.

# Criminal Prosecution of Hate Crimes

## District Attorney / City Attorney's Office

### WHAT HAPPENS IN PROSECUTION OF A HATE CRIME:

#### 1. THE INITIAL POLICE REPORT.

One of 45 police agencies in the county makes a police incident or arrest report. These are referred to the prosecutors' offices for possible prosecution. There are two reporting agencies represented here. The Los

Angeles County District Attorney's office prosecutes both felonies and misdemeanors and the Los Angeles City Attorney's office prosecutes only misdemeanors.

#### TOTAL NUMBER OF HATE CRIME CASES

##### District Attorney

2000	214
1999	208

##### City Attorney

2000	65
1999	30

#### 2. THE DECISION WHETHER TO FILE CHARGES.

Prosecutors' office must review each case thoroughly and decide whether the filing of a complaint as a crime, or as a hate crime, is warranted.

A defendant accused of a hate crimes indicates that bias, hatred or prejudice based on the victims' race, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation were substantial factors in the commission of the crime.

For City Attorney cases: where cases don't support a hate crime filing, the parties involved are often brought into special hearings, where parties are lectured on the law and its consequences. Violators may be sent to educational programs to gain greater understanding of the harm, history and impact of racist ideology and movements.

#### TOTAL NUMBER OF HATE CRIME CHARGES

##### District Attorney

2000	91 Adult	67 Juvenile	158
1999	75 Adult	87 Juvenile	162

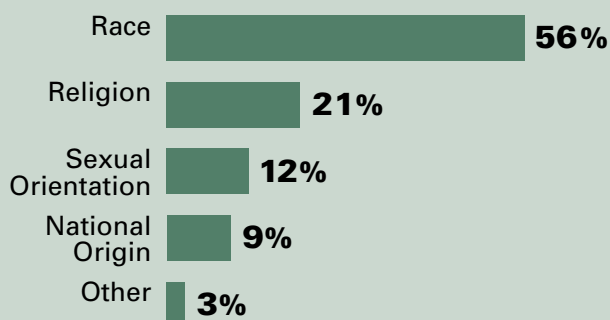
##### City Attorney

2000	17
1999	21

(continued next page)



**BREAKDOWN OF 158 D.A.'S HATE CRIME CHARGES BY MOTIVATING PREJUDICE**



### 3. THE ARRAIGNMENT.

Next, a defendant is informed of the charges and his/her constitutional rights at arraignment. An attorney is appointed if the defendant cannot afford one, and bail is set. Or, the defendant can decide to enter a plea, whether guilty or not guilty.

### 4. THE RESOLUTION.

The criminal case is resolved, either through a guilty or no contest plea, or a jury or court trial. In trials, the defendant is found not guilty or guilty. Some hate crimes result in findings by the prosecution, the judge or the jury that bias was not a substantial factor in commission of the crime.

### 5. THE SENTENCE.

If guilty, sentencing is made, including jail, "diversion" programs, probation or other conditions, such as community service or cultural or racial sensitivity training. Note: such "diversion" or educational programs are scarce.

## U.S. Attorney's Office

The Civil Rights Section of the U.S. Attorney's Office prosecuted three cases involving hate crimes in 2000. All three cases ended with guilty pleas. This represents a drop from six persons prosecuted in 1999.

The three cases were prosecuted under federal statutes. In the first, Buford Furrow, Jr., facing a 16-count indictment for the racially motivated murder of a federal employee and shooting of five others, was sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

In a Sunland case, the defendant was prosecuted for interference with the rights of an individual to enjoy a place of public accommodation free from racial interference. The defendant was charged with yelling racial slurs and turning his Rottweiler dog on an African American victim, who was pumping gas for his wife. The defendant was sentenced to two years in prison.

In a Granada Hills case, the defendant plead guilty to interfering with federal housing rights for spray-painting swastikas and other white supremacist symbols on the house of an Egyptian-American in order to drive the victim from the neighborhood. The defendant was sentenced to 10 months in jail, community service to benefit the Arab-American community and racial sensitivity counseling.

# Hate Crime Legislation

In the year 2000 six bills related to hate crimes were passed by the California State Legislature and signed by the Governor.

Assembly Bill 715 (Firebaugh) added "national origin" to the list of victim characteristics in the state hate crime reporting guidelines for law enforcement.

Assembly Bill 2580 (Cox) made hate-motivated vandalism of a cemetery a felony.

Senate Bill 1102 (Murray) outlawed racial profiling and mandates that every law enforcement officer in California attend racial profiling training. The training is to be developed by the California Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission, with guidance from community groups.

Three new hate crime laws deal with schools. Assembly Bill 1785 (Villaraigosa) requires the State Department of Education to include hate crimes and bias incidents on the standard K-12 school crime reporting form. This bill also specifies that the State's moral and civic education curriculum shall include human relations education, and encourages school sites that receive state funds to include anti-bias programs and curricula.

Assembly Bill 1931 (Scott) appropriated \$150,000 to an organization with the experience to provide training programs throughout the State to assist school district personnel in the identification and determination of hate violence on school campuses. It also provides \$2,000,000 for grants to school districts to enable pupils and teachers to participate in educational programs focused on overcoming prejudice, countering hatred, and fostering ethnic sensitivity.

Assembly Bill 1945 (Lowenthal) added diversity training to the activities that can fulfill the 150-hour school staff development plan. Teachers must participate in 150 hours of activities that are aligned with the California Standards for the Teaching Profession that contribute to competence, performance, or effectiveness in teaching.

## APPENDIX A

# 2000 Hate Crime Data: Reporting Agencies

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

Alhambra Police Department  
Arcadia Police Department  
Azusa Police Department  
Baldwin Park Police Department  
Bell Police Department  
Bell Gardens Police Department  
Beverly Hills Police Department  
Burbank Police Department  
Claremont Police Department  
Covina Police Department  
Culver City Police Department  
Downey Police Department  
El Monte Police Department  
El Segundo Police Department  
Gardena Police Department  
Glendale Police Department  
Glendora Police Department  
Hawthorne Police Department  
Hermosa Beach Police Department  
Huntington Park Police Department  
Inglewood Police Department  
Irwindale Police Department  
La Verne Police Department  
Long Beach Police Department  
Los Angeles Sheriff's Department  
Los Angeles Police Department  
Manhattan Beach Police Department  
Maywood Police Department  
Monrovia Police Department  
Montebello Police Department  
Monterey Park Police Department  
Pasadena Police Department  
Pomona Police Department  
Redondo Beach Police Department  
San Fernando Police Department  
San Gabriel Police Department  
San Marino Police Department  
Santa Monica Police Department

Sierra Madre Police Department  
Signal Hill Police Department  
South Gate Police Department  
South Pasadena Police Department  
Torrance Police Department  
Vernon Police Department  
West Covina Police Department  
Whittier Police Department

### SCHOOL DISTRICTS\*

ABC Unified School District  
Alhambra City High School District  
Arcadia Unified School District  
Azusa Unified School District  
Baldwin Park Unified School District  
Burbank Unified School District  
Centinela Valley Union  
High School District  
Culver City Unified School District  
Downey Unified School District  
Duarte Unified School District  
East Whittier City School District  
El Monte Union High School District  
Garvey Unified School District  
Glendale Unified School District  
Glendora Unified School District  
Gorman School District  
Hacienda La Puente Unified  
School District  
Hermosa Beach City School District  
Los Angeles Unified School District  
Los Nietos School District  
Lynwood Unified School District  
Montebello Unified School District  
Mountain View School District  
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified  
School District

Paramount Unified School District  
Rosemead School District  
San Marino Unified School District  
South Pasadena Unified  
School District  
Temple City Unified School District  
Walnut Valley Unified School District  
William S. Hart Unified  
High School District  
Wiseburn School District

### FAIR HOUSING COUNCILS

Fair Housing Council  
of San Fernando Valley  
Fair Housing Council  
of San Gabriel Valley  
Fair Housing Foundation  
Fair Housing Foundation  
of Long Beach  
Westside Fair Housing Council

### COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Anti-Defamation League  
of B'nai B'rith  
Asian Pacific American Legal Center  
L.A. Gay and Lesbian Center  
Long Beach Gay & Lesbian  
Community Services Center

\*2000 was the first year that LACCHR requested hate crime reports from all school districts throughout Los Angeles County.

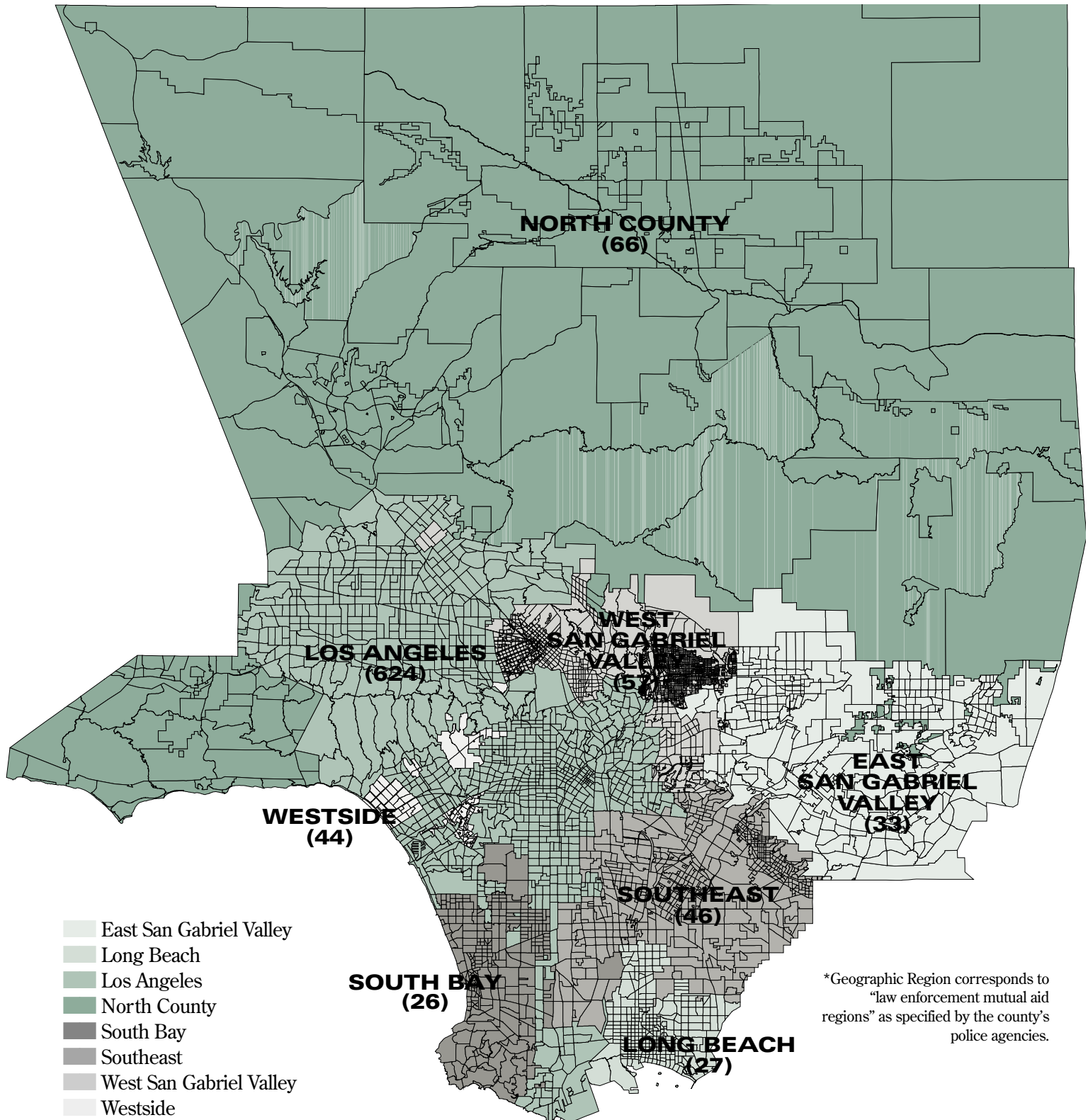
## APPENDIX B

# Locations of Hate Crimes by Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Regions

REGION	POPULATION	HATE CRIMES	CRIMES PER 1,000,000 RESIDENTS 2000	1999
<b>WESTSIDE</b>	<b>205,945</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>213.6</b>	<b>342.2</b>
Beverly Hills Police Department • Santa Monica Police Department • Culver City Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (West Hollywood)				
<b>NORTH COUNTY</b>	<b>605,715</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>87.9</b>
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Lancaster, Malibu, Palmdale, Santa Clarita, and West Village)				
<b>WEST SAN GABRIEL VALLEY</b>	<b>794,996</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>32.9</b>
Alhambra Police Department • Burbank Police Department • Glendale Police Department • Monterey Park Police Department • Pasadena Police Department • San Fernando Police Department • San Gabriel Police Department • South Pasadena Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (La Cañada-Flintridge)				
<b>LOS ANGELES</b>	<b>3,991,407</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>146.4</b>
Los Angeles Police Department				
<b>EAST SAN GABRIEL VALLEY</b>	<b>1,312,247</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>44.1</b>
Arcadia Police Department • Azusa Police Department • Baldwin Park Police Department • Claremont Police Department • Covina Police Department • El Monte Police Department • Glendora Police Department • Irwindale Police Department • La Verne Police Department • Monrovia Police Department • Pomona Police Department • San Marino Police Department • Sierra Madre Police Department • West Covina Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Bradbury, Diamond Bar, Duarte, Industry, La Habra Heights, La Puente, Rosemead, San Dimas, South El Monte, Temple City and Walnut)				
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>1,528,795</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>26.8</b>
Bell Police Department • Bell Gardens Police Department • Downey Police Department • Hawaiian Gardens Police Department • Huntington Park Police Department • Maywood Police Department • Montebello Police Department • South Gate Police Department • Vernon Police Department • Whittier Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Artesia, Bellflower, Carson, Cerritos, Commerce, Cudahy, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood, La Mirada, Lynwood, Norwalk, Paramount and Pico Rivera)				
<b>LONG BEACH</b>	<b>485,244</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>98.3</b>
Long Beach Police Department • Signal Hill Police Department				
<b>SOUTH BAY</b>	<b>785,716</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>38.8</b>
El Segundo Police Department • Gardena Police Department • Hawthorne Police Department • Hermosa Beach Police Department • Inglewood Police Department • Manhattan Beach Police Department • Palos Verdes Police Department • Redondo Beach Police Department • Torrance Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Avalon, Lawndale, Lomita, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills and Rolling Hills Estates)				



# Hate Crimes by Geographic Region\*



LOS ANGELES COUNTY







**LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
COMMISSION  
ON HUMAN RELATIONS**

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