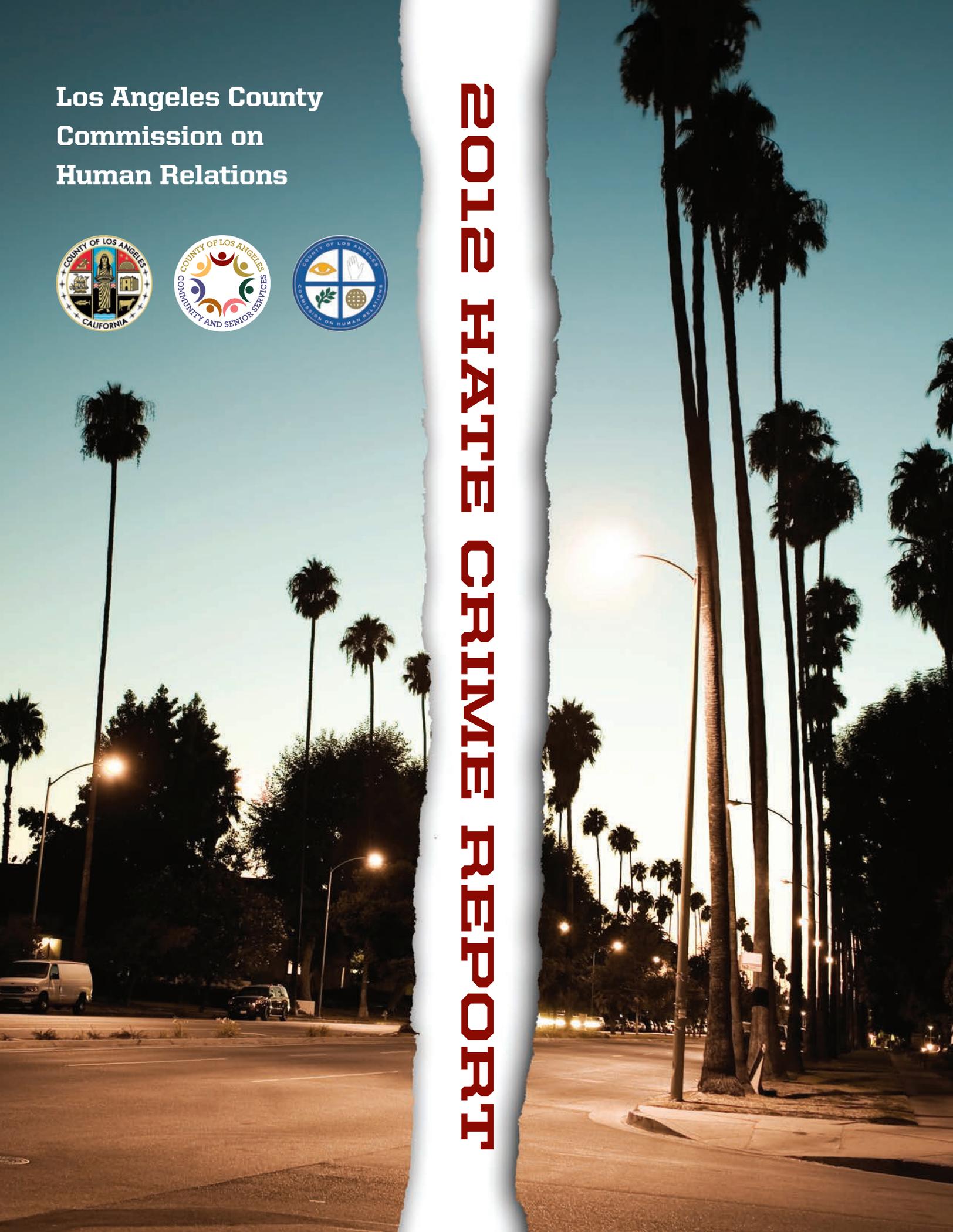


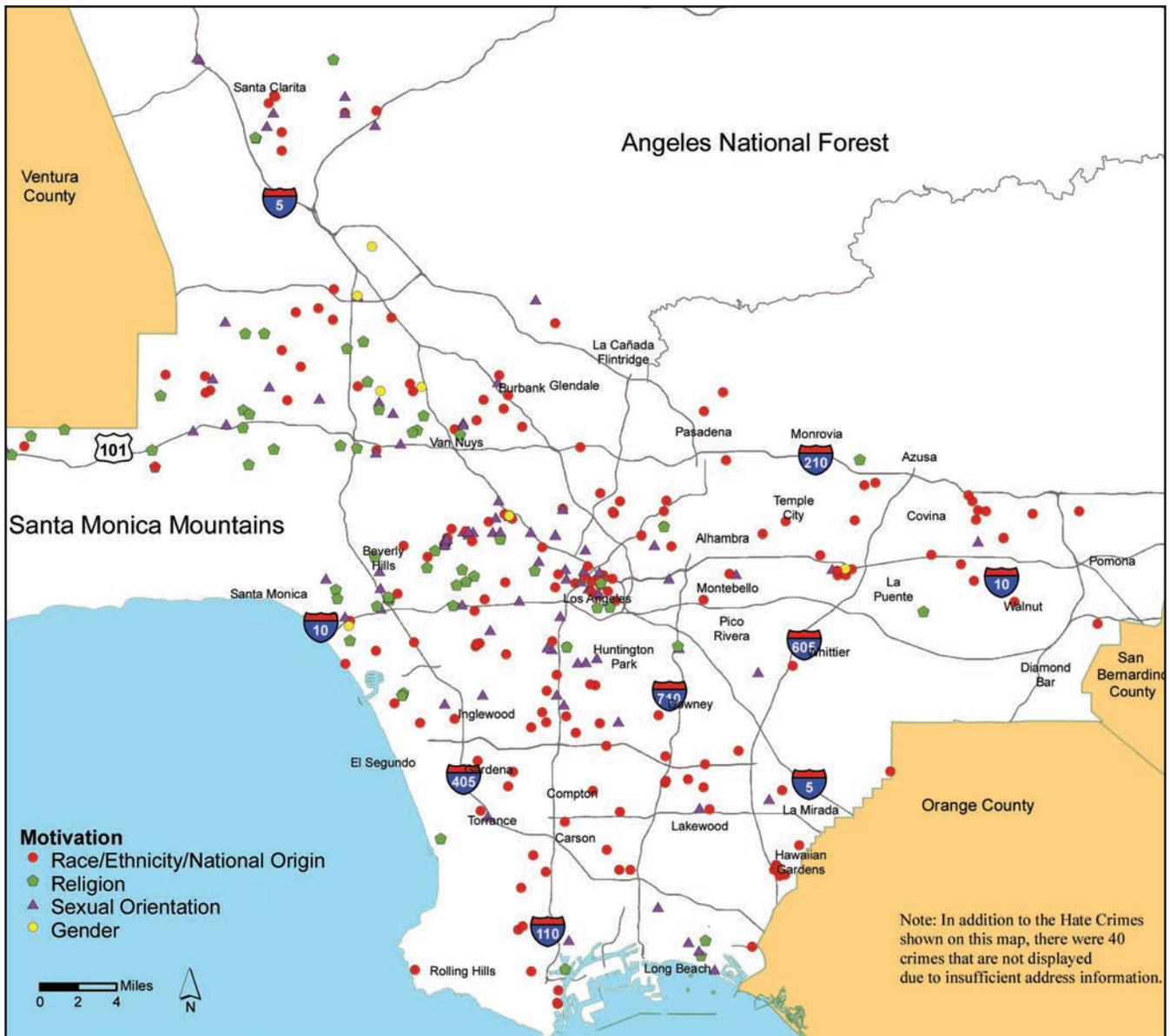
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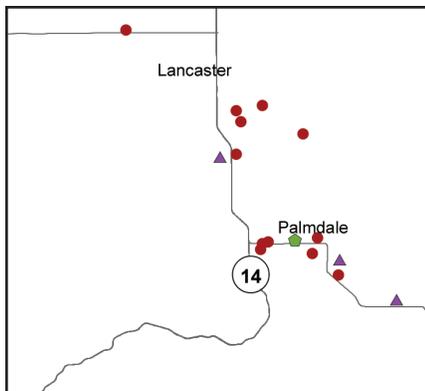
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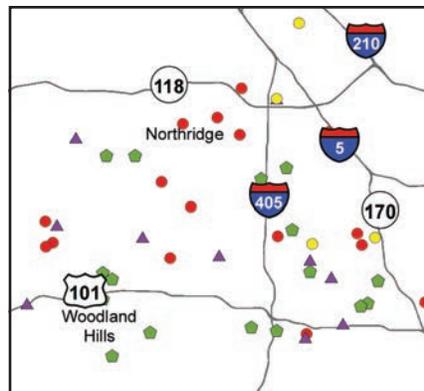
2012 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



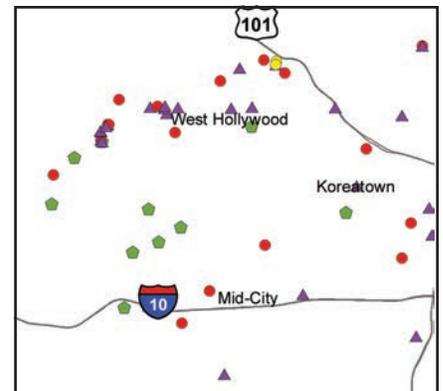
Antelope Valley



San Fernando Valley



Hollywood/West Hollywood



Maps by Juan Carlos Martinez

2012 Hate Crime Report



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Preface

Since 1980, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations has compiled, analyzed, and produced an annual report of hate crime data submitted by sheriff and city police agencies, educational institutions, and community-based organizations.

Using information from the report, the Commission sponsors a number of ongoing programs related to preventing and combating hate crime, including Network Against Hate Crime, Racialized Gang Violence Prevention Initiative, and No Haters Here! youth initiative. L.A. County is one of the best trained jurisdictions in hate crime investigation and prosecution, and the Commission produces one of the longest-standing reports in the nation documenting hate crime.

The report has been disseminated broadly to policy-makers, law enforcement agencies, educators, and community groups throughout Los Angeles County and across the nation in order to better inform efforts to prevent, detect, report, investigate, and prosecute hate crimes.

What is a Hate Crime?

According to California state law, hate crime charges may be filed when there is evidence that bias, hatred, or prejudice based on the victim's real or perceived race/ethnicity, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation is a substantial factor in the commission of the offense.

This definition is codified in the California penal code sections 422.55 to 422.95 pertaining to hate crime. Evidence of such bias, hatred, or prejudice can be direct or circumstantial. It can occur before, during, or after the commission of the offense.

Hate speech is a criminal offense when the perpetrator has threatened violence with spoken or written words against a specific person or group of persons. The threat must be immediate and unequivocal. The aggressor must also have the 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/or there is no apparent ability to carry out the threat. Such hate incidents are important indicators of intergroup tensions. They are not, however, criminal offenses. Such language is protected by free speech rights set forth in the California and U.S. constitutions.

Graffiti is a hate crime when it is disparaging to a class of people protected by hate crime laws. This is most often indicated by the use of epithets or hate group symbols or slogans. To be a hate crime, graffiti must be directed at a specific target. For example, racial graffiti on a freeway overpass that does not address itself to a particular person is vandalism, and therefore illegal, but not considered a hate crime. Vandalism of a house of worship or of an ethnic, religious, or gay and lesbian organization may be investigated as a hate crime in the absence of evidence of other motives.

Underreporting of Hate Crimes

The National Crime Victim Survey by the U.S. Justice Department found that hate crimes occurred 24 to 28 times more than the number reported by police to the FBI.* This is due to victims not reporting hate crimes to police, as well as a failure of law enforcement to classify hate crimes and report them to federal authorities.

Common reasons victims don't report hate crimes to law enforcement:

- Fear of retaliation by the perpetrators or friends, family, or fellow gang members of the perpetrator
- Linguistic or cultural barriers
- Immigration status
- Lack of knowledge about the criminal justice system
- Fear of insensitive treatment or prior negative experience with government agencies

Common reasons law enforcement agencies don't report hate crime:

- Hate crime reporting is a low priority
- Lack of formal hate crime policies, training, or practices
- Crimes with multiple motivations or involving gangs are frequently not reported as hate crimes
- Reluctance to admit to a problem that could result in negative publicity for the city or neighborhood
- Burden on investigating detectives in order to prove bias motivation

Hate crimes that occur in schools, jails, and juvenile detention facilities, including large-scale racial brawls, are rarely reported as hate crimes. For example, during a school fight involving many students, it can be very difficult for authorities to establish who is an aggressor and who is simply defending himself or a friend. In 2009, for example, there was inter-racial fighting at 1 local high school involving approximately 500 students. Only 1 hate crime was reported by police.

For all of these reasons, it is reasonable to conclude that the hate crimes included in this report likely represent only a fraction of hate crimes actually committed in 2012.

*U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005, "Hate Crime Reported by Victims and Police"

Hate Crime and Human Rights

Hate crimes are not only illegal under state and federal laws, but they violate human rights as defined by the international community¹.

In the aftermath of World War II, leaders from many nations came together to establish the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (UDHR) in 1948.

Since then, people from all over the globe have taken steps towards turning the UDHR's powerful principles into action. In 1965, the U.S. and 174 nations signed the **International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination** (CERD), which compels signatory nations to combat racial and national origin discrimination and report to the CERD committee. Under this treaty, hate crimes are considered *serious human right abuses*. The CERD Committee has stressed that government action as well as inaction can violate CERD, and there is no excuse for complacency or indifference by a government toward either public or private discrimination, particularly when it involves violence.

When the U.S. and 151 other nations signed the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** (ICCPR) (1966), they committed their nations to respect and fulfill the right to life and the security of the person "without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." The ICCPR also requires governments to report to the Human Rights Committee on the actual measures taken to give effect to this treaty.

The U.S. Constitution states that the Constitution and Treaties are the Supreme Law of the Land. Thus, all levels of government in the U.S. -including counties, cities and school districts- and individuals have a duty to uphold these treaty obligations by addressing discrimination manifested in hate crimes.

See our online version of this report at www.lahumanrelations.org for more information on actions to address hate crime.

¹ We acknowledge and thank the organization Human Rights First (www.humanrightsfirst.org) for most of the substance of this section.

2012 Quick Facts

Hate crimes reported in Los Angeles County in 2012 were the **second lowest number in 23 years**. They declined 6% from 489 to 462.

About half of all hate crimes were **racially-motivated** (49%). African Americans were targeted most frequently (66 %) in racial hate crimes followed by Latinos (18%). 68% of anti-black crimes were committed by Latinos. African Americans were suspects in 58% of anti-Latino crimes.

Sexual orientation attacks constituted 28% of hate crimes, and they were more likely to be of a violent nature (79%) than either racial (61%) or religious crimes (15%). Gay men were targeted in 91% of these cases.

Religion-motivated crimes represented 19% of the total. The overwhelming majority (89%) targeted Jews.

Evidence of **white supremacist ideology** declined from 21% to 16% of all hate crimes. The great majority of these were crimes against property and were of a non-violent nature.

There were 61 hate crimes (13%) in which the suspects were **gang members**, compared to 12% the previous year. Blacks were the targets in 75% of these crimes, gay men in 15%, and Asians in 7%.

Hate crimes were reported throughout Los Angeles County, but the largest number took place in the Metro region, followed by the San Fernando Valley. However, if one accounts for population, the **Metro region and the Antelope Valley** tied for having the **highest rate** of hate crimes.

2012 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Second Lowest Number of Hate Crimes Reported in 23 Years

There were 462 hate crimes reported in L.A. County in 2012. This was the second lowest number in 23 years and represented a 6% decline from the previous year. At the time of this report's publication, hate crime statistics for 2012 collected by the Office of the California Attorney General and the U.S. Department of Justice were not yet available.

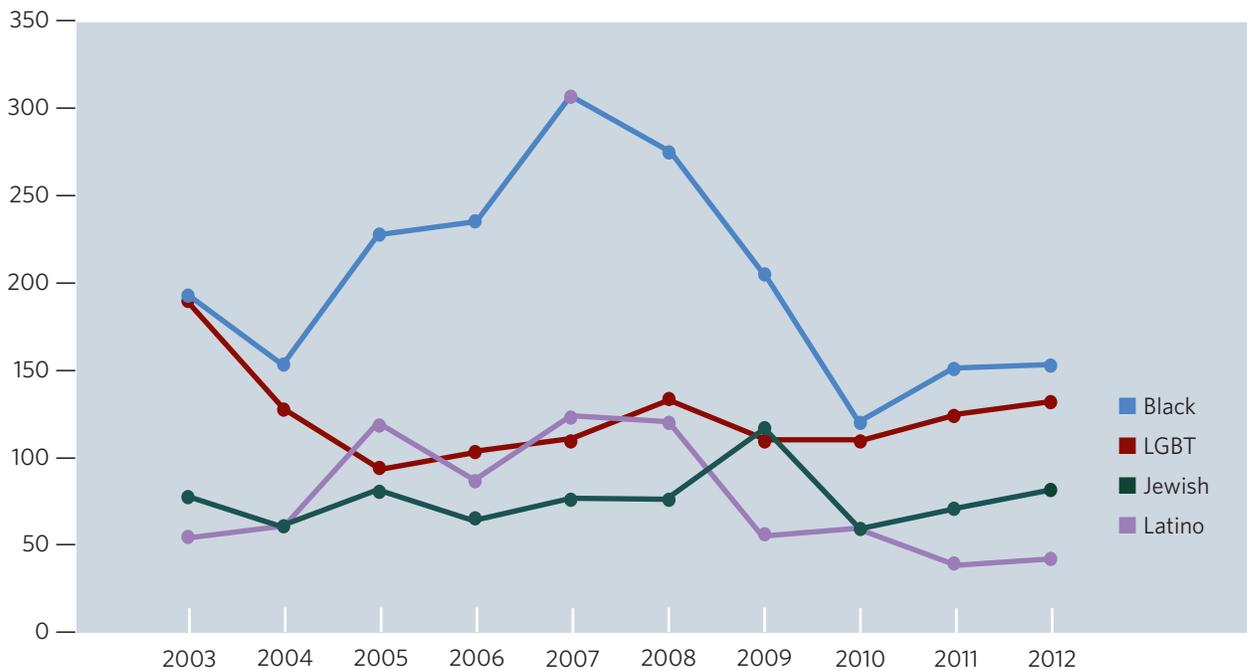
For 2012, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department reported a 4% increase in Part I crimes (homicides, forcible rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larceny theft, grand theft auto, and arson). The department also reported a 2% decrease in less serious Part II crimes. For the same year, the Los Angeles Police Department reported a slight decrease from 2011 in Part I crimes, and a 5% increase in arrests for Part II crimes. These facts help us recognize that year-to-year increases and decreases in hate crimes often are independent of overall crime data.

Hate Crimes by Motivation and Targeted Group

The largest number of hate crimes (49%) were motivated by the victims' real or perceived race, ethnicity or national origin (for brevity's sake, we refer to them as "racial" hate crimes in this report), followed by crimes motivated by sexual orientation (28%), religion (19%), and gender (3%). There were no disability-motivated hate crimes reported in 2012. This distribution of motivations is nearly identical to the previous year.

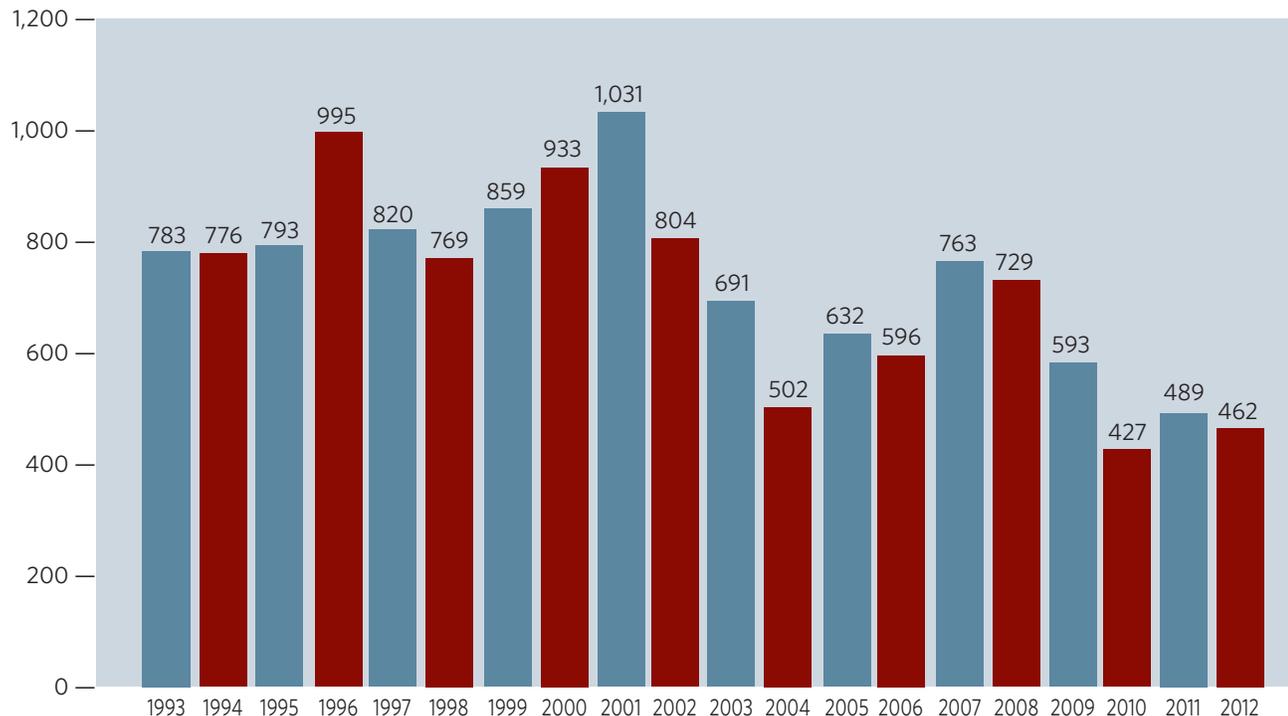
Similar to previous years, in 2012 86% of hate crimes targeted 4 groups of victims: African Americans, gay men and lesbians, Jews, and Latinos. In 2012, there were slight increases in the numbers of crimes against Jews and gay men or lesbians. The numbers of anti-African American and anti-Latino crimes were similar to the previous year. Most other victim groups experienced minor decreases.

2002-2012 Hate Crimes: Most Frequently Targeted Groups



Black, LGBT, Jewish, and Latino targets constitute approximately 80% of all victims in any given year.

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.

Criminal Offense

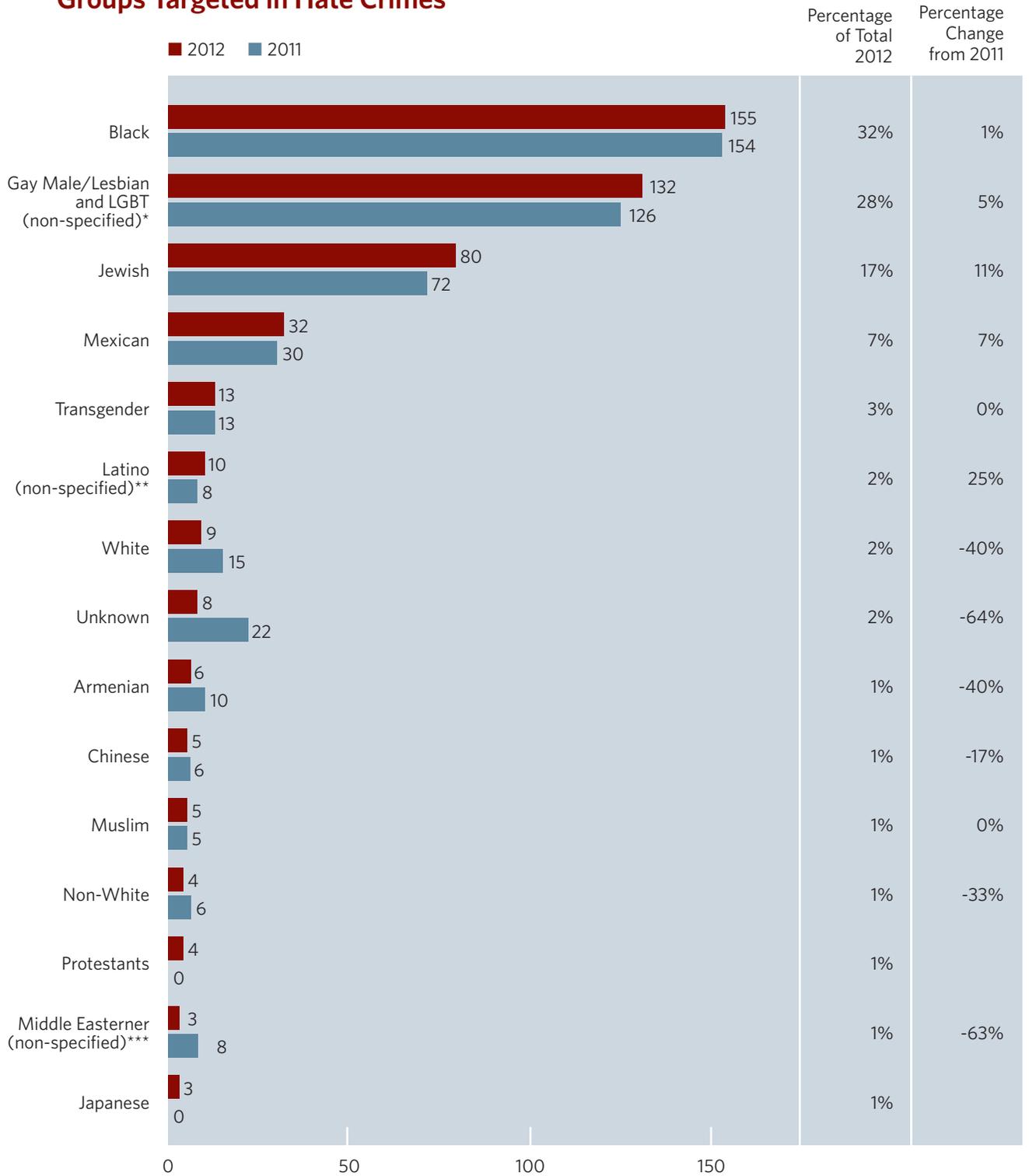
The overall rate of violence employed in hate crimes increased from 51% to 58%. There was a 20% decline in reported cases of vandalism (182 to 145) and a 40% rise in aggravated assaults (63 to 88). There were also smaller declines in the other 2 largest categories of offenses: intimidation and simple assaults. These 4 offenses constituted 84% of all reported hate crimes.

The large increase in aggravated assaults might cause alarm. However, it is important to note that aggravated assaults fell 33% the previous year. Similarly, the decline in vandalism in 2012 followed a 41% increase in 2011. Fluctuations from one year to the next are not necessarily evidence of trends.

The differences in the rates of violence by motivation were more pronounced. 79% of reported sexual orientation crimes were violent, compared to 71% the year before. The percentage of violent racial crimes grew from 54% to 61%. Violent religious crimes fell from 20% to 15%. The rate of violence for gender crimes grew from 86% to 92%.

There were 3 reported cases of attempted murder involving 7 victims. They are described in the sections of this report focusing on racial and sexual orientation crime.

Groups Targeted in Hate Crimes



In 2012, there were also single crimes that targeted Atheists/Agnostics, Germans, Indians, Iranians, Koreans, Russians, Salvadorans, and 2 crimes targeting Asian/Pacific Islanders (non-specified)**.

* "LGBT non-specified" refers to hate crimes that target an LGBT organization or business, not an individual.

** "Non-specified" crimes targeting Asians and Latinos refer to crimes in which these groups were targeted but there were no slurs made against a specific nationality (e.g. Chinese, Mexicans, Salvadorans).

*** "Non-specific" crimes targeting Middle Easterners refer to crimes in which this group was targeted but there were no slurs made against a specific nationality

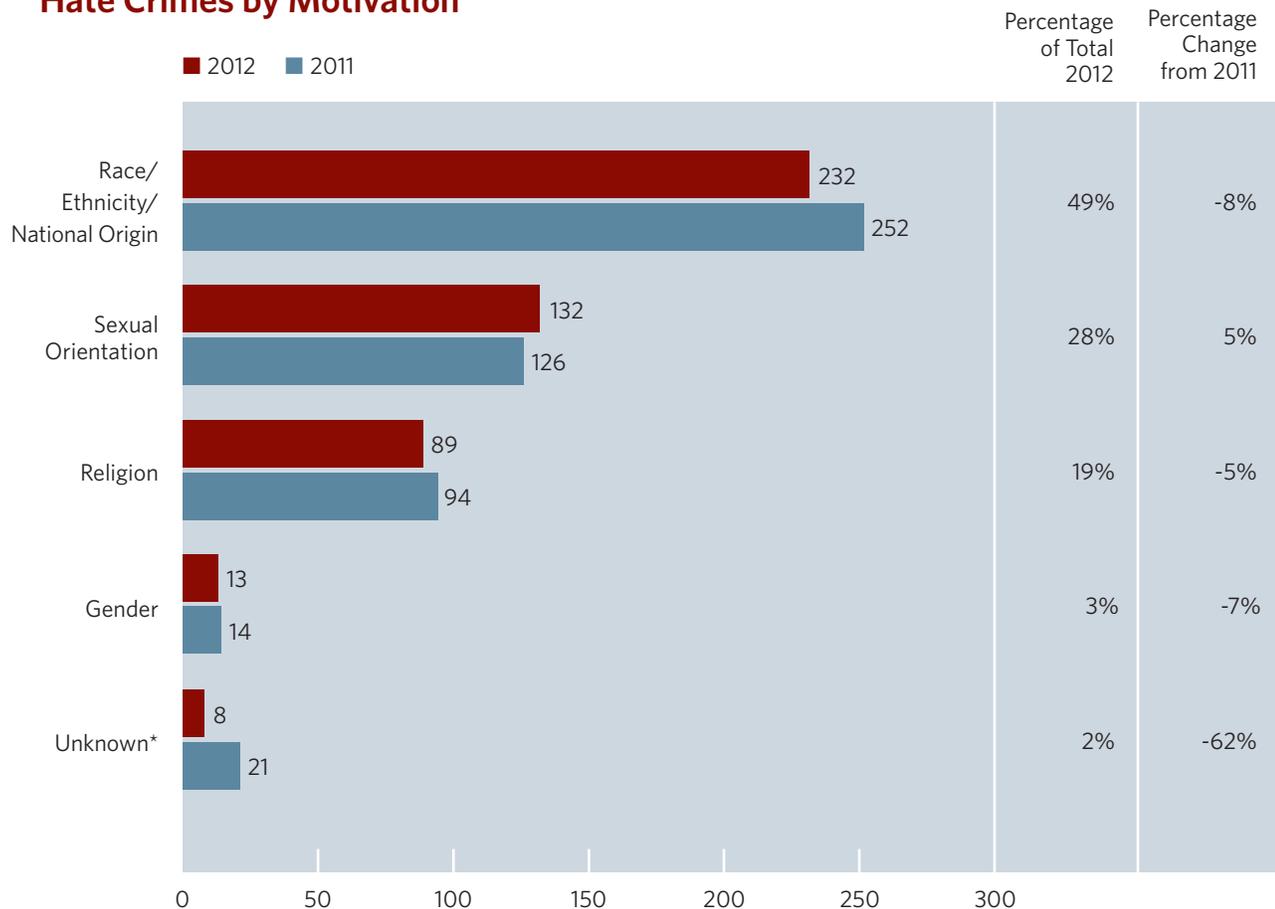
Location

The largest number of reported hate crimes took place in residences (34%), followed closely by public places (33%), businesses (17%), schools (10%), and religious sites (3%). This distribution is similar to previous years, with one exception. Last year, this report added a new location category, “electronic communication,” to document crimes in which victims were threatened via e-mails, text messages, etc. Cases of electronic communication can be read and accessed anywhere and are not tied to specific locations. The authors of this report expected to see growing numbers of crimes utilizing newer forms of technology. However, in 2012, the number of crimes reported as having used electronic communication fell from 20 to 1.

Geographic Distribution

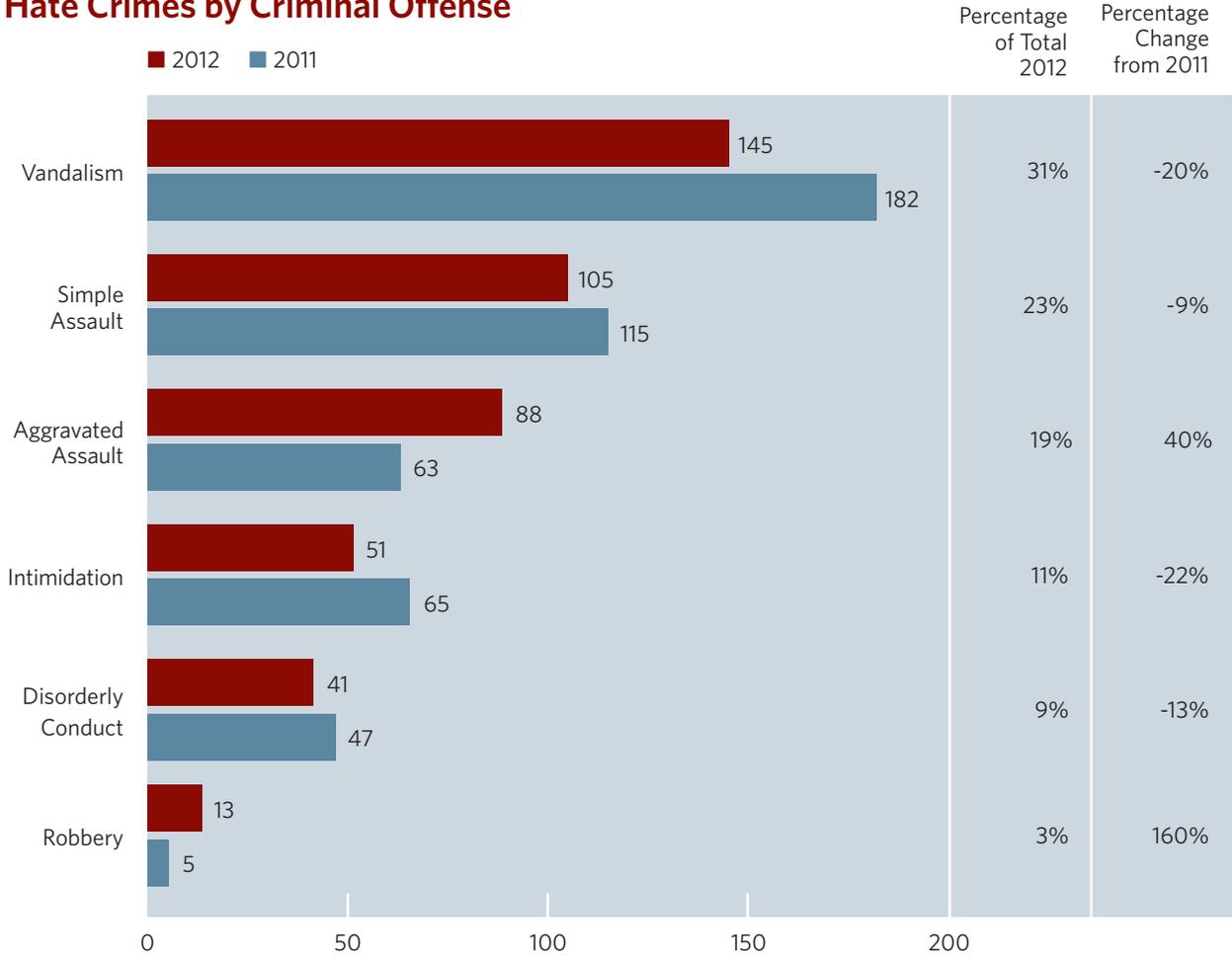
In 2012, the largest number of reported hate crimes (105) occurred in the Metro Region (Service Planning Area spanning from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights) followed by the San Fernando Valley (93). The previous year, those areas had nearly identical numbers of hate crime. The East region (which includes most of the Southeastern part of the county) reported the lowest number of hate crimes (23). However, if one accounts for population, the Metro Region and the Antelope Valley tied for having the highest rate of reported hate crimes. The East region had the lowest rate of hate crimes. See Appendix A for a chart of hate crimes by region.

Hate Crimes by Motivation



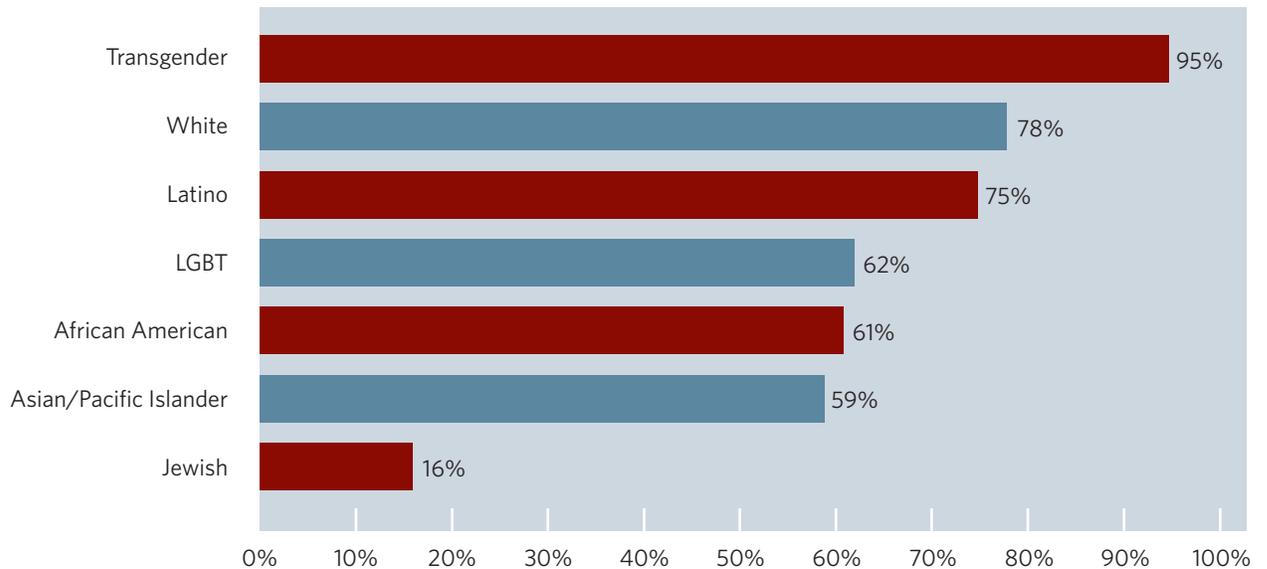
* These were primarily cases of vandalism that used hate symbols and the motivation could not be determined.

Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



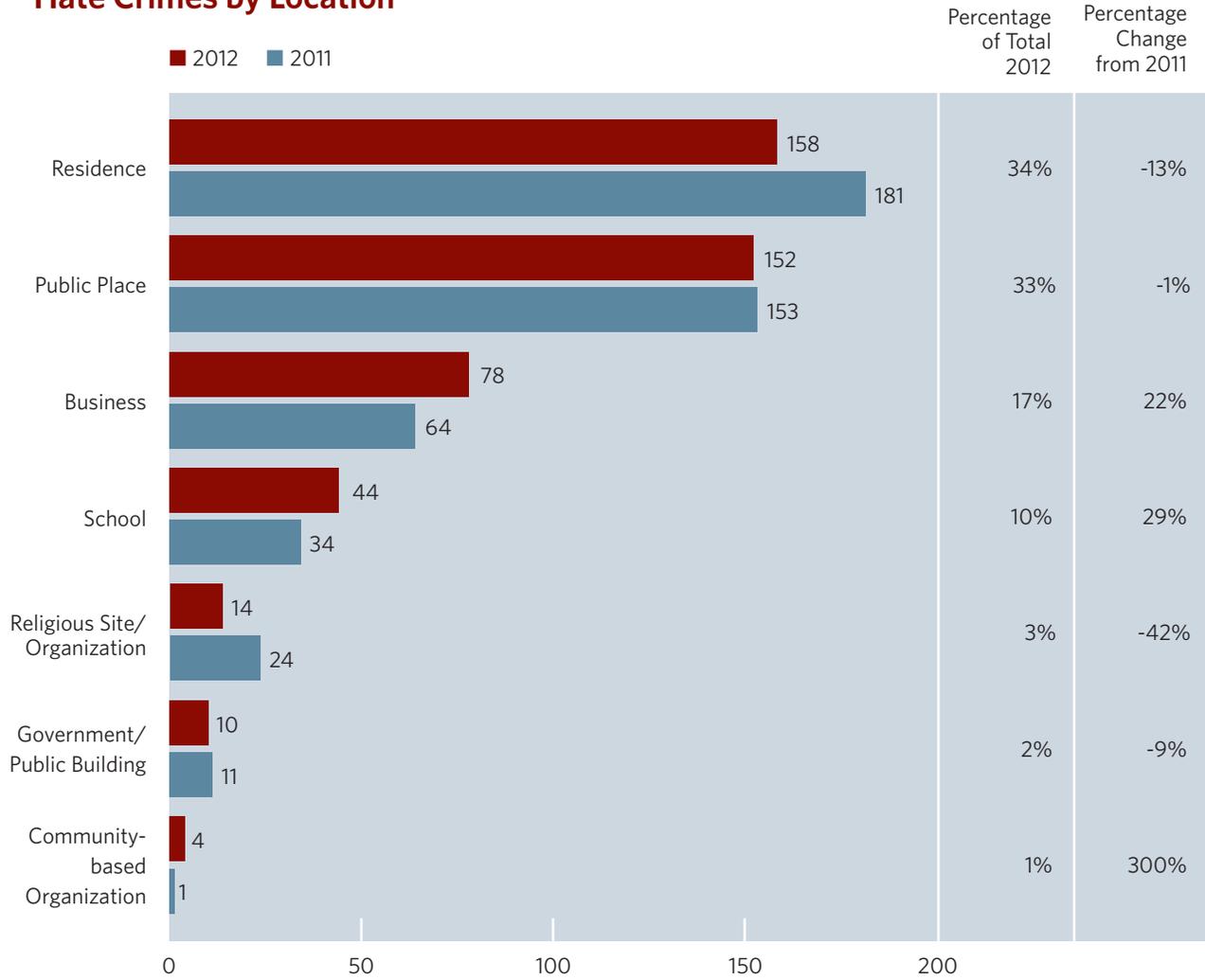
In 2012, there were also 9 burglaries, 7 attempted murders, and 1 case each of arson, attempted rape and sexual assault.

2008-2012 Hate Crimes: Rate of Violence Over 5 Years Against Selected Groups

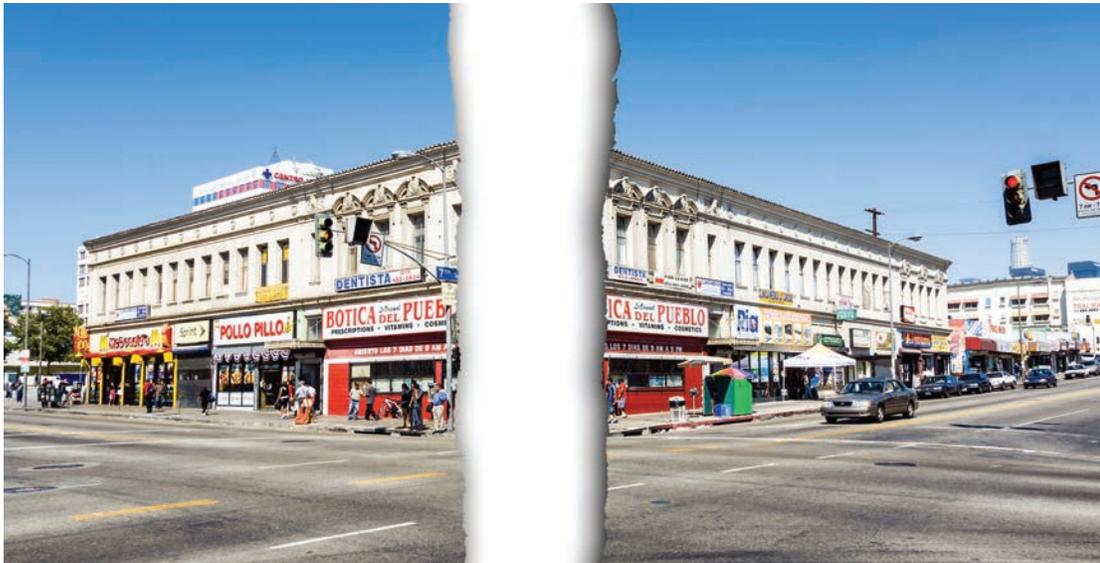


*LGBT refers to cases in which the targets are lesbians, gay men or LGBT organizations/businesses. Anti-transgender crimes are listed separately.

Hate Crimes by Location



In 2012, there was also 1 crime that took place in an unknown location, and 1 crime that occurred using electronic communication not tied to a specific location.



Hate Crimes between African Americans and Latinos

The vast majority of African Americans and Latinos co-exist peacefully on a daily basis and are not involved in racial conflict. However, for many years this report has documented that the majority of anti-African American reported hate crimes are committed by Latinos and vice versa. In 2012, the data showed that in anti-black crimes in which a suspect was identified, 68% of perpetrators were Latino. In about half (51%) of those cases, there was evidence that the perpetrators were gang members. In anti-Latino crimes in which a suspect was identified, 58% were committed by African Americans, a jump from 2011. There was no evidence that any of these black suspects were gang members.

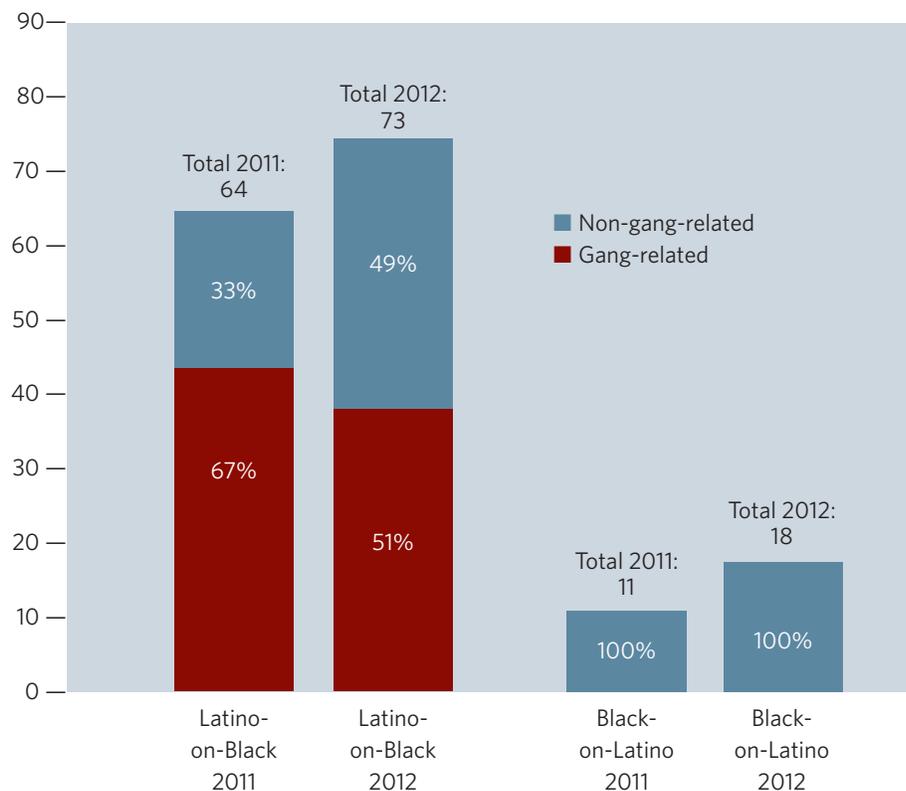
Gangs

The number of reported gang related hate crimes increased slightly from 57 to 61, or 13% of all hate crimes, compared to 12% the previous year.

Generally, this report classifies suspects as gang members if they identify their gang membership verbally during the commission of the offense or if the names of gangs are included in hate graffiti. The actual number of hate crimes committed by gang members may be higher.

As in earlier years, these hate crimes were overwhelming racially-motivated (85%). The great majority of these crimes targeted African-Americans (46), followed by Asians (4), Armenians (1), and Whites (1). 22% of all reported racial hate crimes in 2012 were committed by gang members compared to 19% the previous year. In addition, 15% of crimes committed by gang members targeted gay men.

Black-Latino Hate Crimes in 2011-2012



75% of hate crimes in which gang members were suspects were anti-black, 15% targeted gay males, and 7% targeted Asians.

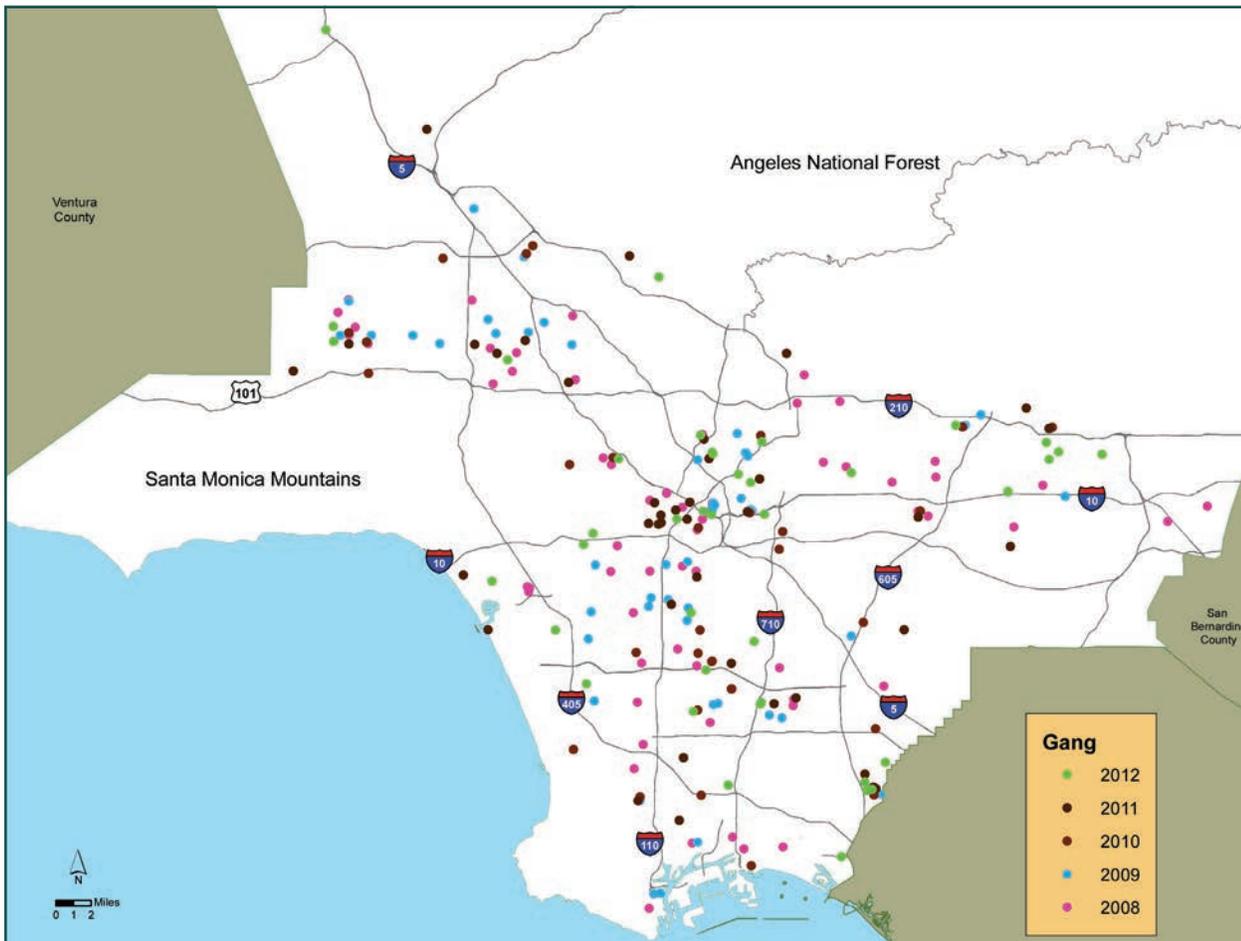
64% were of a violent nature compared to 72% the previous year. 33% of these crimes were aggravated assaults, 30% were cases of vandalism, and 11% were simple assaults.

Nearly half (48%) of gang-related hate crimes occurred at the victims' residences, followed by public places (43%), and schools (5%).

According to the CA Attorney General's 2010 report on organized crime, there are at least 1,250 known gangs in L.A. County. The gangs identified as being involved in reported hate crimes in 2012 include: 18th Street*, 74 Hoover Criminals, the Avenues*, Azusa 13*, Canoga Park Alabama*, Eastside Clovers, Compton Varrio Streets, DV-13, Duroc Crips, Florencia 13*, Pacoima 13 (AKA Pacas 13), Peckerwoods*, Sangra, Sur, Toonerville Rifa-13, Varrio Hawaiian Gardens-13*, Westside Wilmas, and Witmer Street.

*Members of these gangs are reported also to have committed hate crimes in previous years.

2008-2012 Gang Related Hate Crimes



Map by Juan Carlos Martinez

White Supremacist Crime

Since 2004, this report has examined the group of hate crimes where there is evidence of white supremacist ideology. Most often, this involves the use of swastikas or other hate symbols in graffiti. On occasion a suspect will yell, "White Power" or other slogans during the commission of an offense. In 2012, reported white supremacist crimes fell 25% from 103 to 77, and they decreased from 21% to 17% of all reported hate crimes.

About 1/2 of these crimes targeted Jews, which represents an increase from 40 to 43. Those targeting blacks fell from 28 to 17 and anti-Latino crimes declined from 11 to 7.

As in the past, the great majority (75%) were cases of vandalism and 20% were disorderly conduct, which includes displaying a swastika on private property to terrorize the owner or occupant. 97% of white supremacist crimes were non-violent.

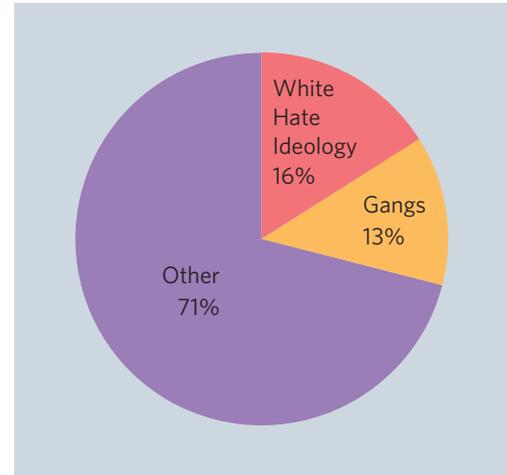
The Southern Poverty Law Center reported on April 26, 2013 that there are more than 2,400 extremist organizations operating in the U.S. and they classify more than 1,000 of them as organized hate groups, the highest number in history. Only a handful of these groups claim chapters or members in Los Angeles County. It is possible that many of the white supremacist crimes were not committed by members of formal hate groups but by perpetrators who act alone and may only communicate with other sympathizers via the Internet.

Crimes Related to Terrorism or Conflict in the Middle East

Since 2001, this report has studied hate crimes in which specific language blamed the victims for terrorism or unrest in the Middle East. In 2001 there were 188 such crimes reported, mostly committed during the 3 weeks following the September 11 terrorist attacks. Since 2001 these crimes have sharply declined.

In 2012, these crimes decreased from 7 to 1. It should be noted that there were also 4 reported anti-Middle Eastern crimes and 4 anti-Muslim crimes. Although the perpetrators in these cases did not use specific slurs used in past reported hate crimes like, "Taliban," or "Osama Bin Laden-lover," the suspects may have possessed such sentiments.

Hate Crimes Involving Gangs or White Supremacist Ideology



Suspects

As in previous years, the great majority of identified hate crime suspects (88%) were male. In past years, in cases where suspects were identified, males and females committed violent crimes at the same rate. However, in 2012, 89% of male suspects committed violent crimes compared to only 59% of female suspects. The gap in the rates of violence is largely because of a single event in which a group of 15 females committed a racial hate crime by vandalizing a car with the motorist inside (see below in Hate Crimes Committed by Groups of Suspects). If one only counts the suspect who actually broke off the side view mirror, the rate of violence committed by females would rise to 81%, a rate similar to the previous year.

As in the past, young adults age 18-25 comprised the largest group of suspects (43%). In 2012, there were equal numbers of juveniles and adults age 26-40 (21% each). Suspects older than 40 comprised only 15% of hate crime suspects. This age distribution was almost identical to the previous year.

Hate Crimes Committed by Groups of Suspects

Although the number of reported hate crimes declined overall, there was an increase in the number of suspects. This indicates that more hate crimes were committed by multiple suspects. 73% of hate crimes were committed by 1 suspect or no suspect was identified. 14% of hate crimes were committed by 2 perpetrators. 5% of hate crimes were committed by groups of 3 suspects and 5% were committed by groups of 4 to 6 perpetrators. There was 1 case in which 3 victims were attacked by a group of 10 suspects. There were also 3 cases with extremely large groups of suspects.

- *In South Los Angeles, a Latino motorist was stopped at a traffic light. 3 black females approached him yelling, "Mexican, get out of here! Go back to your country." The victim attempted to leave the area but was surrounded by a total of 15 suspects. When the light turned green, 1 of the suspects broke off his side-view mirror with a skate board.*
- *In Los Angeles, a 19 year-old man was walking with friends near USC. The victim had his arm around the shoulder of one of his friends. When they passed in front of a fraternity house, a male suspect shouted, "You guys look gay!" The victim yelled back and continued walking. 15 fraternity brothers surrounded the victim, punched him in the face and shoved him. The victim suffered a fractured bone in his right eye socket.*
- *In South Los Angeles, a 12 year-old Latino boy was leaving middle school when he was surrounded by 10-15 black males about his age. The suspects held him by the arms and punched him several times in the face. The victim asked, "What is going on?" and he was told, "We are beating up the Mexicans!"*

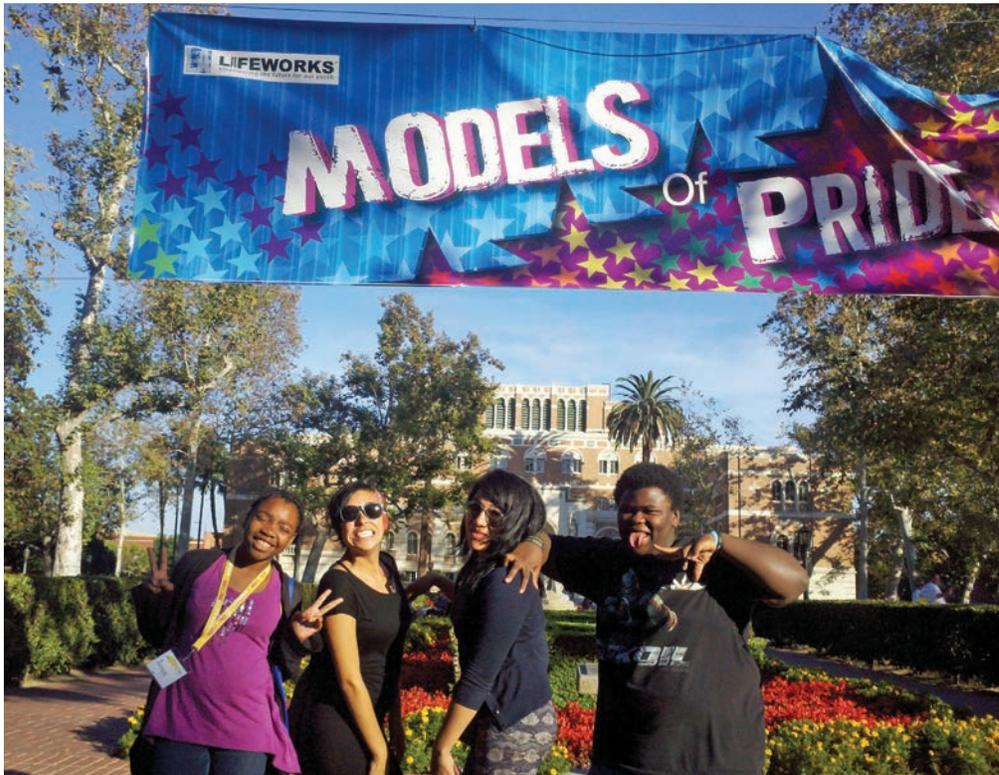
Preventing and Responding to Hate Violence

“Safe Schools/Healthy Students” at WIN Schools: Washington Preparatory High School and its Feeder Schools

During 2012, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations continued its collaboration with LAUSD, several other county departments, and community based non-profit organizations on the federally-funded “Safe Schools and Healthy Students” program at Washington Involving Neighborhoods (WIN) program, which included Washington Preparatory High School and its feeder schools.

During the 2012-13 school year, Human Relations Consultants worked with school staff and students to implement activities, classes, presentations, and an annual conference that promoted peace, unity, and a culture of college-going. WP celebrated its annual “No Haters Here!” week which has established a reputation for increasing positive student interactions. The Women’s Leadership Project (WLP), with its emphasis on gender justice, peer education, and college preparation, conducted trainings and peer workshops on HIV/AIDS prevention, sexual harassment and sexual assault awareness, reproductive justice, and media images of women of color along with students from the Women of Color in the U.S. class.

These continuing activities are designed specifically to promote healthy intergroup and intragroup relations on school campuses and in the surrounding neighborhoods, thus preventing hate, hate incidents and hate crimes, while providing a structure to intervene when incidents do occur.



Washington Prep students attend the Models of Pride conference for LGBT youth and allies.



HRC's Tony Massengale addresses graduation/dinner for the Pasadena-Altadena Vision 20/20 Community Violence Intervention-Prevention Institute. The Institute conducts three 9-week 36-hour courses each year, and advanced courses in life-planning, outreach, and organizing-leadership development.

Racialized Gang Violence Prevention Initiative (RGVPI)

The Commission has reported and responded to the incidence of gang-related hate violence since the 1990's. In 2007 the Commission began a coordinated effort to develop new models to reduce interethnic tensions, address root causes of community violence, and support gang violence reduction in general. The RGVPI utilizes a multi-strategy public health approach that includes:

- civic organizing for sustained collaborative engagement of residents, community organizations, government, businesses and other local stakeholders;
- intergroup community building across ethnic/cultural lines;
- liaison with community-based gang intervention practitioners; and,
- trauma-informed youth/young adult development, mentoring and employment.

The RGVPI team has launched or supported three placed-based initiatives which have produced significant and sustainable outcomes: Pasadena-Altadena Vision 20/20 (with Pasadena City Councilmember Jacquie Robinson and the Flintridge Center), and Harbor Gateway GRACE/Gang Reduction and Community Engagement (see below) and Monrovia-Duarte CMT/Community Mediation Team (with local nonprofit organizations and County and municipal departments of Monrovia and Duarte). Team members also provides planning, facilitating and monitoring, training, and technical support for to the County Chief Executive Office's Regional Gang Violence Reduction Initiative and its Parks After Dark program.



Cover of *The Bricks* debut album, “*This Land.*”

The Bricks and the “Respect 101: Empathy, Empowerment and Integrity” Tour

In 2008 the Commission conducted a countywide search for musically talented youth to create a band that would communicate about critical societal issues to teens using the universal language of music. Eight LA County “at-risk” youth, ages 16-19, were chosen to participate in this innovative program and in 2009 they formed the band, “The Bricks.” This project is a component of the Commission’s “No Haters Here!” youth initiative.

In 2012 the Bricks focused their efforts on the “Respect 101: Empathy, Empowerment and Integrity” tour in which entertainers and mentors tour Los Angeles County’s juvenile halls, incarceration camps and high schools, bringing an empowering message of hope, resilience and inspiration to youth. At each of these events two hundred youth engage in a meaningful dialogue with entertainers, mentors and band members who share stories and information to help these youth make better choices and reduce violence in their lives and communities. This powerful program is designed to reduce hate and hate incidents among these youth while incarcerated and throughout their lives; this is a strategic program designed to prevent hate crimes in the county.

Network Against Hate Crime

The Network Against Hate Crime (NAHC) is a county-wide coalition that brings together representatives of law enforcement agencies, civil and human rights organizations, educators, faith communities, and social service groups to coordinate efforts to combat intolerance and hate crime. The Network meets quarterly for professional development, to share resources, and hear updates about legislation.

Gang Reduction and Community Engagement Project (GRACE PROJECT)

The GRACE Project continues to improve the safety and quality of life of the residents of the Harbor Gateway community and the Tortilla Flats neighborhood of unincorporated Carson by improving human relations and reducing gang violence. Interventionists engage known gang members to keep the peace on the streets and often respond to acts of violence, thus preventing retaliation and other hate action. The GRACE Project is a partnership between the Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission, Toberman Neighborhood Center and the Boys and Girls Club of the South Bay.



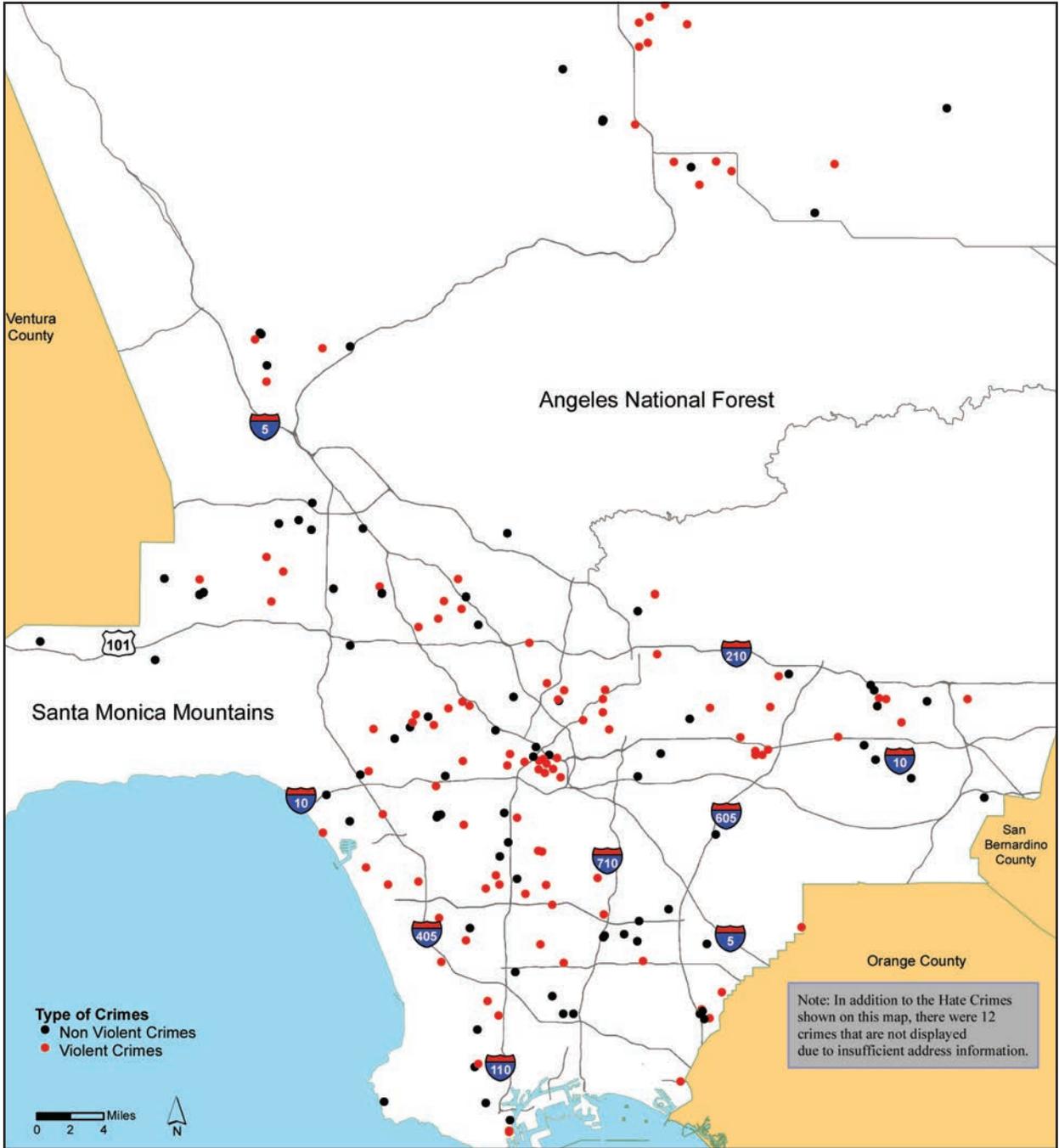
GRACE Project Community Organizer Blanca Mendoza (far left) and gang interventionist David Jones (far right) join L.A. City Councilman Joe Busciano (3rd from left) and Harbor Gateway leaders.

Re-Entry

Since 1999, the Commission has played a role in addressing what has become known as “the Cradle to Prison Pipeline” as it relates to the overrepresentation of youth of color in the Los Angeles County’s juvenile justice and other systems. The Commission has represented Community & Senior Services on the team guiding the County’s AB 109 State Realignment adult reentry efforts. In 2012, the Commission supported reentry resource councils throughout L.A. County by providing technical assistance to county organizations and funding the production of guidebooks and other documents to support the development of new councils and improve the coordination of service planning and delivery. The Commission also brought community-based partners to County Probation Camps to provide leadership development training and writing expression workshops to young women to prepare them for their reentry transition. In addition, the Commission funded efforts to create an On-line Reentry Resource Referral System for providers to use when assisting reentry youth and young adults. The goal of these efforts is to create a coordinated system of community-based supports in partnership with community-based agencies, for gang and probation involved young adults, thus reducing the likelihood of these individuals conducting acts of violence, retaliation and other hate action.

A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes

2012 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/National Origin



Map by Juan Carlos Martinez

Reports of crimes based on the victims’ real or perceived race, ethnicity, national origin (referred to as “racial crimes” for brevity in this report) fell 8% in 2012 from 252 to 232. As in previous years, they constituted about half of all hate crimes.

Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

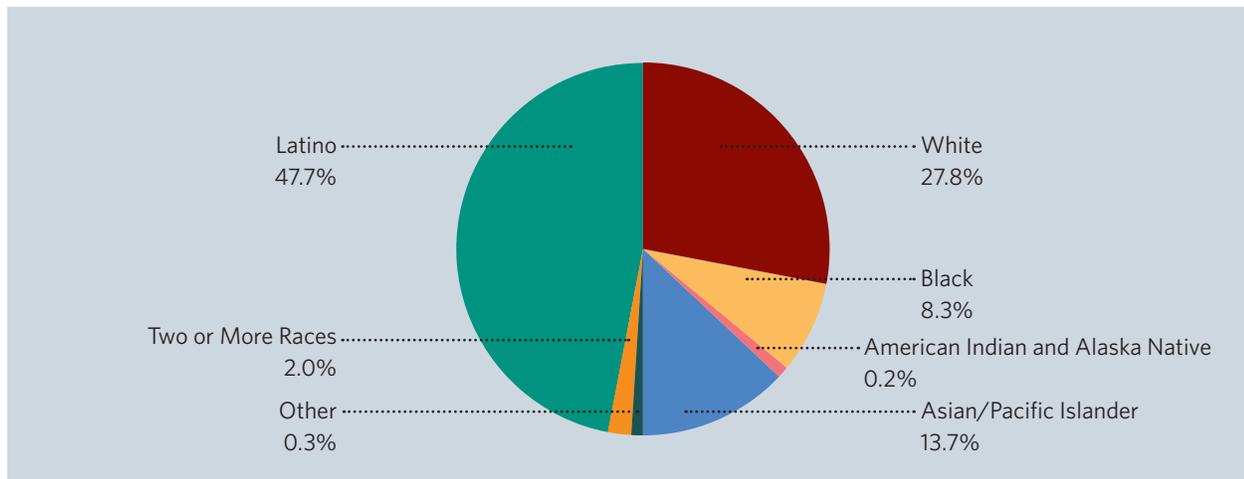
66% of these crimes targeted blacks, compared to 60% the previous year. This persistently high victimization is alarming as African Americans constitute less than 9% of the total population of Los Angeles County. As mentioned in *2012 Hate Crimes in Perspective*, gang members committed a high percentage of these crimes.

The second largest group of racial crimes targeted Latinos (18%). As Latinos comprise about half of L.A. County residents, this number is remarkably low. Furthermore, anti-Latino crimes have declined sharply since 2008.

The relatively small number of anti-Latino attacks is surprising, especially since the national debate on immigration policy has polarized Americans and inflamed anti-immigrant sentiment for several years. Examples of this include the formation of vigilante paramilitary groups, virulently xenophobic legislation in states such as Arizona and Alabama, and record numbers of deportations.

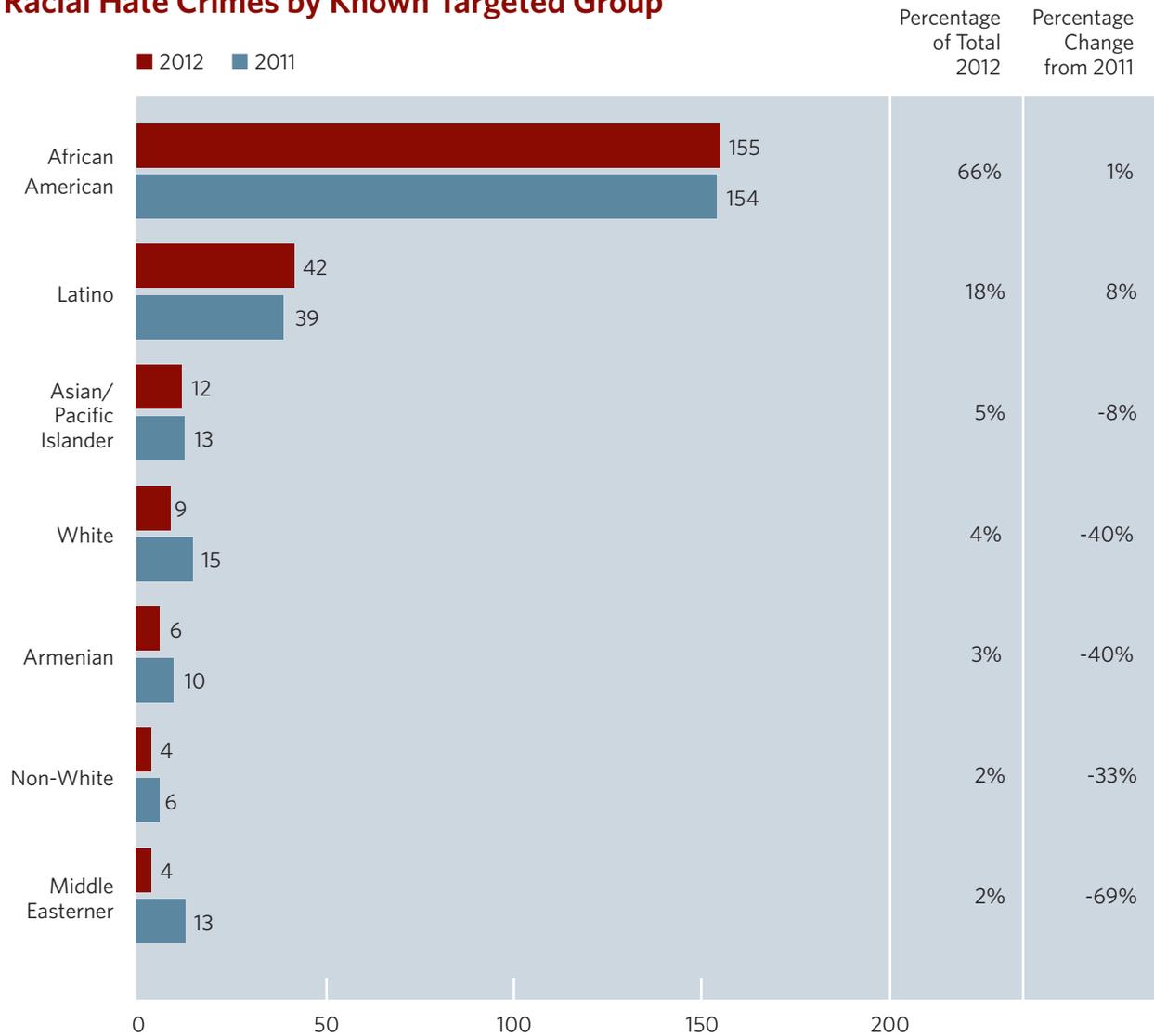
This decline in anti-Latino hate crime during this period of increasing anti-immigrant sentiment raises the question: Are there actually fewer anti-Latino hate crimes being committed, or are fewer Latino hate crime victims reporting to law enforcement because of fear about their immigration status? Commission staff reviewed LAPD data from 2005 - 2012 and found that there was no change in the percentage of Latinos reporting crime overall. This suggests that there has been an actual decline in anti-Latino hate crime.

Los Angeles County Population by Race/Ethnicity



Source: 2010 U.S. Census. Persons who identify as Latino on the U.S. Census can be of any race. Except for “Latino” all other groups on this chart refer to persons who do not identify as Latino.

Racial Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group

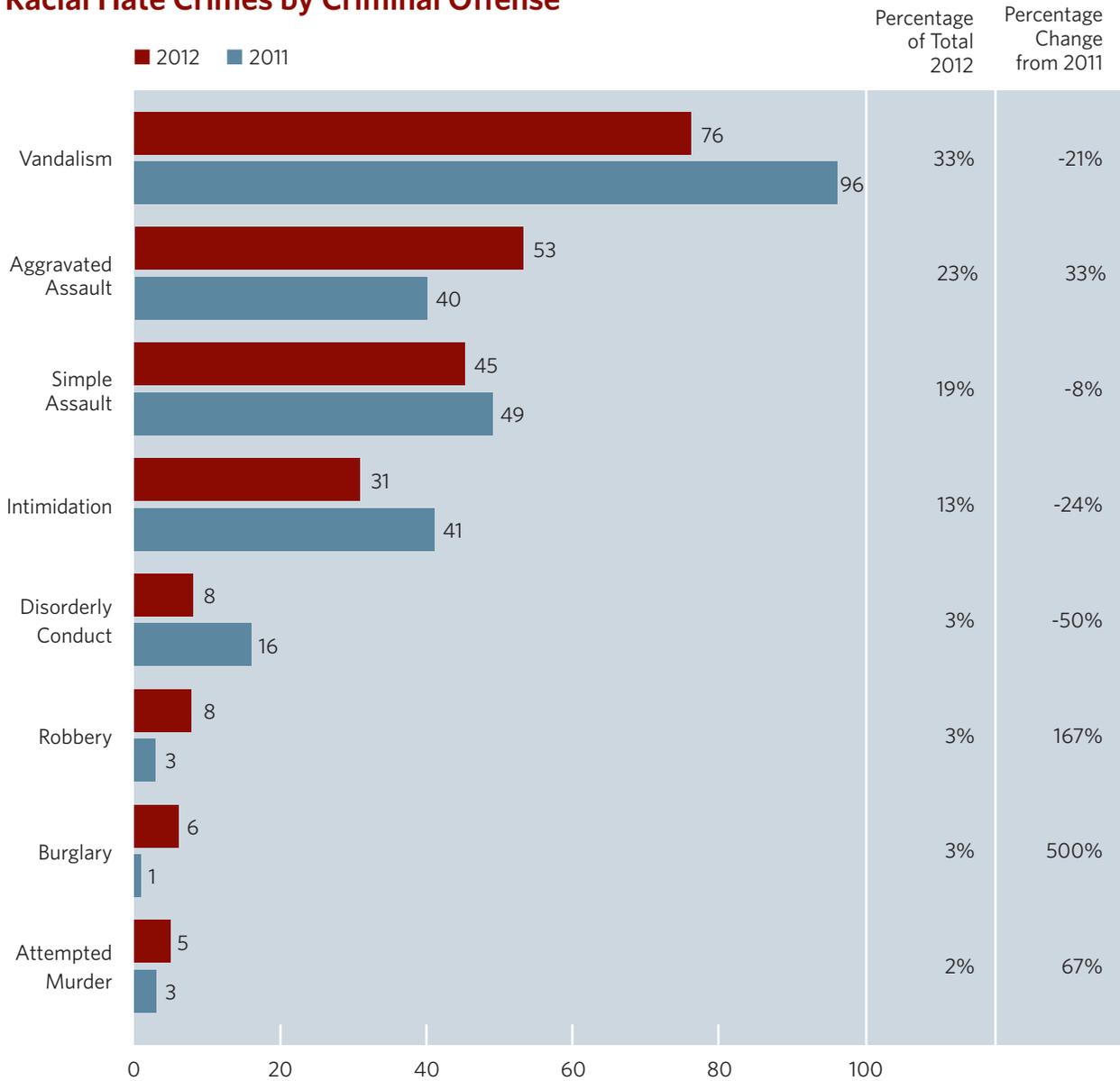


This chart aggregates major racial and ethnic groups. In 2012, there were also single crimes targeting Germans, Iranians, Russians and Salvadorans.

There were smaller numbers of reported hate crimes targeting Asians (5%), whites (4%), Armenians (3%), and people of Middle Eastern background (2%).

- Blacks were targeted most frequently by Latinos (68%), followed by whites (31%). This is similar to previous years.
- Latinos were targeted by blacks (58%), followed by whites (29%). The previous year a slightly larger percentage of anti-Latino crimes were committed by whites than blacks.
- Asian Americans were targeted by whites in half of the cases, followed by blacks (30%), and Latinos (20%). There was a similar diversity of suspects in 2011.
- Whites were targeted by blacks in 63% of hate crimes and by Latinos in the rest. In the previous year the percentage of black suspects was even higher.
- The handful of anti-Middle Eastern and anti-Armenian crimes were committed by Latino, white and black suspects.

Racial Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



Criminal Offenses and Rates of Violence

61% of reported racial crimes were of a violent nature, an increase from the previous year (54%). The largest number of racial crimes were acts of vandalism (33%), followed by aggravated assaults (23%), simple assaults (19%), and acts of intimidation (13%). All of these criminal offenses declined in number except for aggravated assaults which rose 33%, after having decreased 31% in 2011.

In 2012, different racial and ethnic groups experienced starkly different levels of violence. Anti-white crimes were of a violent nature in 78% of the cases, compared with Latinos (64%), African Americans (63%), Asians (58%), Middle Easterners (50%) and Armenians (16%). This represented a rise in the rate of violence employed against both African American and Latino victims and a decline for white victims.

In 2012, there were 2 reported cases of attempted murder involving five victims.

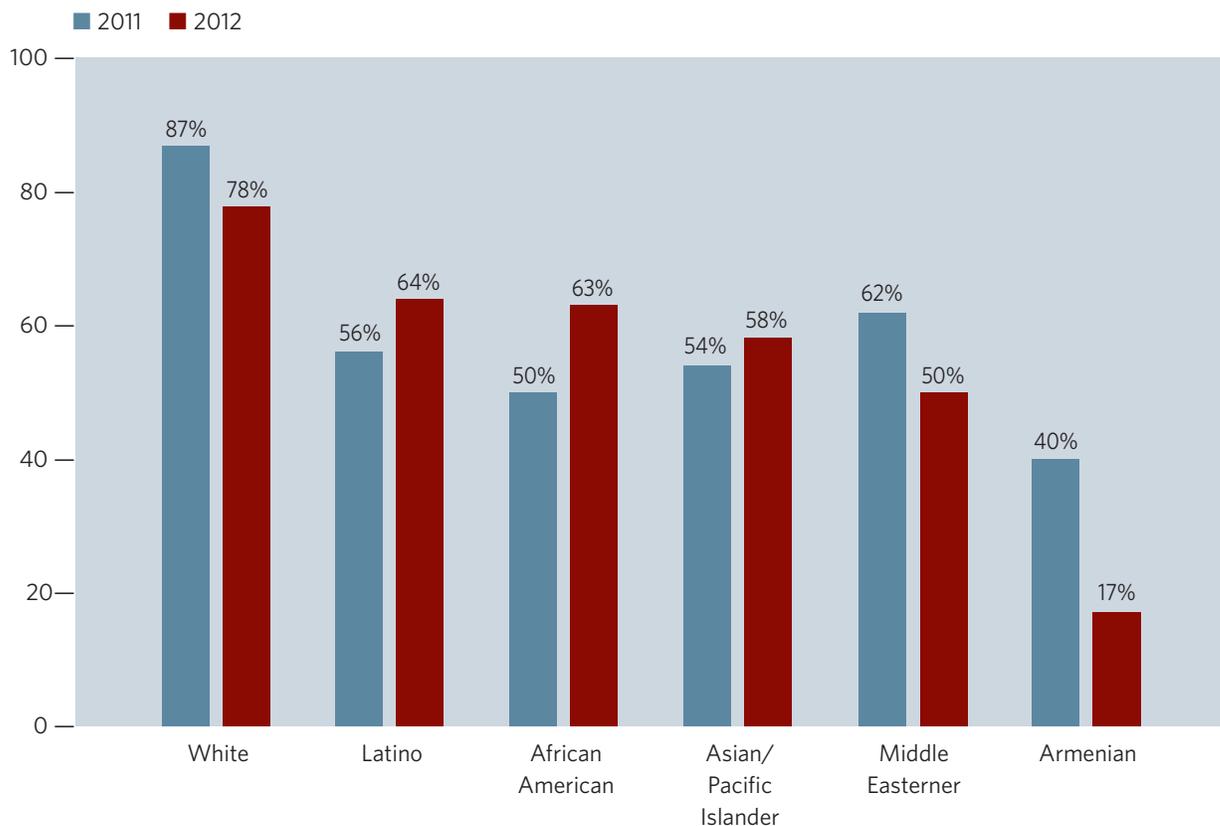
In the Highland Park neighborhood of Los Angeles the Avenues Gang had been harassing an African American man and his family for two months. 4 gang members approached him in front of his home where he was watching his 12 year-old son and 5 year-old niece playing in the driveway. A fourth family member was at the front doorway. When the primary victim recognized the gang members, he rushed the children to the backyard of his residence. 2 of the suspects drew handguns and fired multiple times while yelling, "You pussy niggers!" The victim dropped to the ground to avoid being shot. The suspects fled on foot and were apprehended by police.

In Lakewood, an inebriated Latino male suspect approached a black male at a park. He asked the victim, "What are you doing around here, nigger?" To avoid trouble, the victim left the park on bicycle. The suspect followed him in a car yelling, "I'll show you, nigger!" He then struck the victim causing him to fly through the air and strike his head on the pavement. The suspect then crashed into a light pole, injuring himself. Both the victim and suspect were transported separately to a hospital where the victim identified his attacker to police.

Location

The largest number of racial hate crimes reportedly took place at public places (41%), followed by residences (34%), businesses (13%), and schools (9%). This distribution represented a rise in the numbers of racial hate crimes in public places and a decline in these crimes at residences.

Rate of Violence for Victims of Racial Hate Crime



Anti-Immigrant Slurs

In 15 crimes, suspects specifically used anti-immigrant language, such as “wetback,” or “foreigner.” In 14 of these crimes, the targets were Latino, and anti-Mexican insults were used in all but one of these. *There was also a case in which a Middle Eastern woman wearing a hijab was assaulted by 2 men at an apartment building, 1 African American and the other Latino. They spit in her face and told her to “go back to her fucking country.”* The previous year, anti-immigrant slurs were used against Latino, Asian, Middle Eastern and Armenian victims.

73% of these reported crimes were of a violent nature, a rate similar to 2011. 33% were cases of intimidation, 27% were simple assaults, 20% were acts of vandalism, and 13% were aggravated assaults. Compared to the previous year there was a drop in the number of aggravated and simple assaults.

In 2012, 50% of explicitly anti-immigrant crimes occurred in residences and 50% in public places. The previous year equal numbers of these crimes (30% each) took place in residences, public places and businesses.

It should be noted that there were probably other hate crimes that were fueled by anti-immigrant sentiment, but no evidence of such specific bias was reported.

Actual Racial Hate Crimes

February 11, Burbank—An Armenian male returned to his car and found “Fuck U Armenian” scratched into the hood. There were also more than 30 dents on the car’s hood, doors and fenders.

March 4, El Monte—2 African American males were leaving a park when they were confronted by 4 Latino males. One of the suspects asked, “Are you a nigger?” An argument ensued. The suspects struck both victims in the face knocking them to the ground. They repeatedly punched and kicked the victims and then fled.

March 21, Santa Monica—A Latino male was walking at night. 2 white males approached him and began ridiculing him. 1 of the suspects produced a small baseball bat and yelled, “Mexican! Wetback!” He struck the victim on his face and wrist. The victim fell to the ground. After the suspects left the victim was driven to the hospital by a relative.

June 15, Lancaster—An African American female was exiting a market pushing a shopping cart. A white male pushed her cart to keep it from hitting him. The daughter of the woman appeared and said, “Don’t fucking touch my mother’s cart.” The victim explained why he’d touched the cart and entered the store. The suspect followed him, yelling, “You fucking redneck! You cracker! Motherfucker!” She then punched him in the face and tased him with a stun gun. The suspect shouted, “Run, you fucking white boy!”

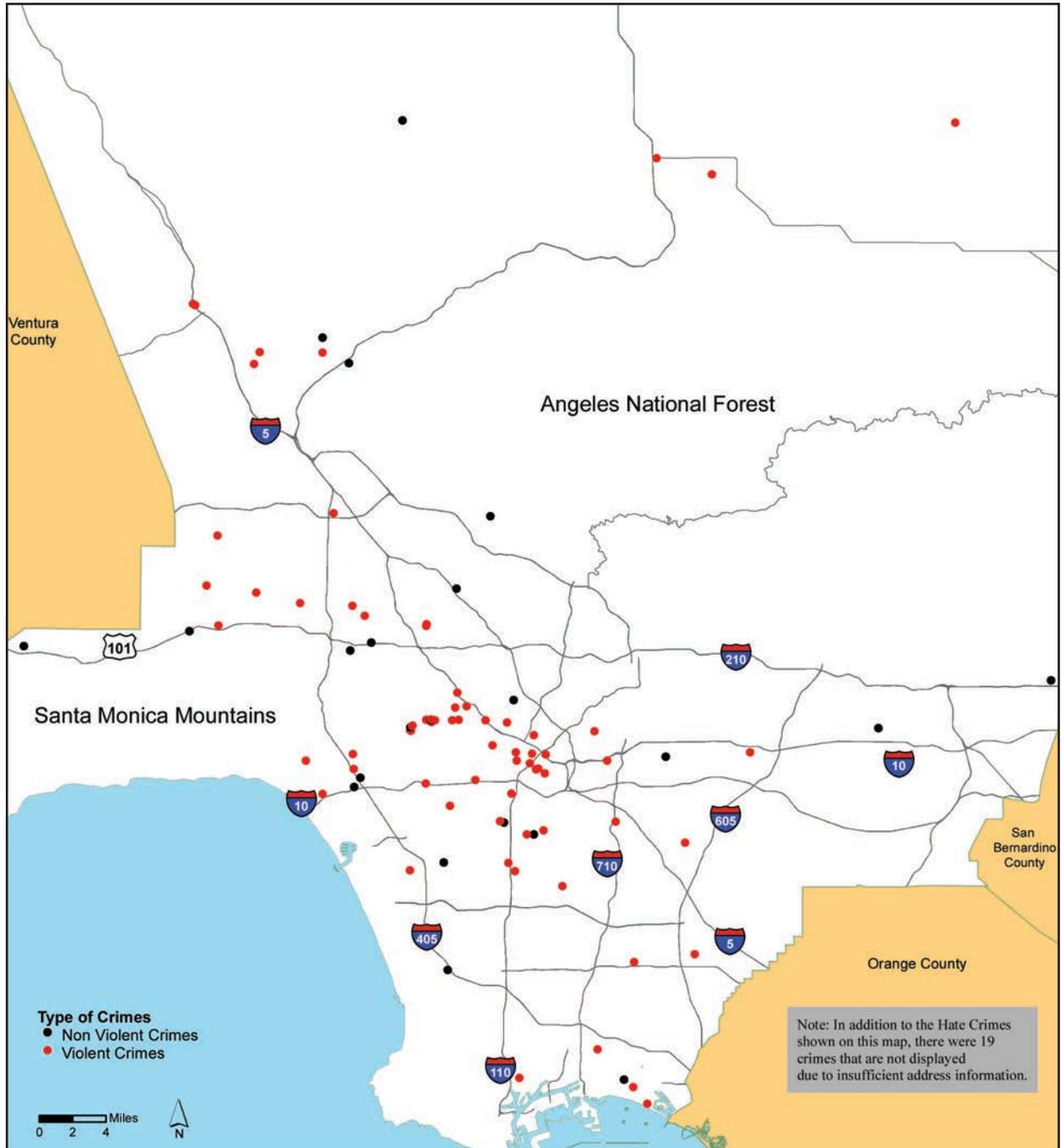
July 21, West Covina—A black male accompanied some friends to a house party. A Latino male approached him and said, “Foo, you’re in my neighborhood.” The suspect challenged the victim to a fight. Once outside, the suspect drew a gun, shot the victim in the face, and fled the scene. 2 female by-standers rushed the victim to a hospital.

August 10, Los Angeles—3 black male siblings were walking near their home. As they passed a Latino couple the man asked, “What’s up?” He then began calling the victims, “Niggers!” and produced a knife. The suspect swung the knife at the victims, shouting, “This is Witmer Street!” He then made a call on his cell phone and said, “Get the cuete!” (gun). A second Latino suspect appeared and pointed a handgun at the victims. The victims escaped by running away and securing themselves in their apartment.

October 28, Lancaster—A Latina woman discovered her home had been ransacked, burglarized, and vandalized. Unknown persons stole her washing machine and dryer, made numerous holes in the walls, and clogged 2 shower drains with towels to cause flooding. She found numerous swastikas drawn on walls and windows as well as the phrases, “White Power” and “Fuck Mexico.”

A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

2012 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Sexual Orientation



Map by Juan Carlos Martinez

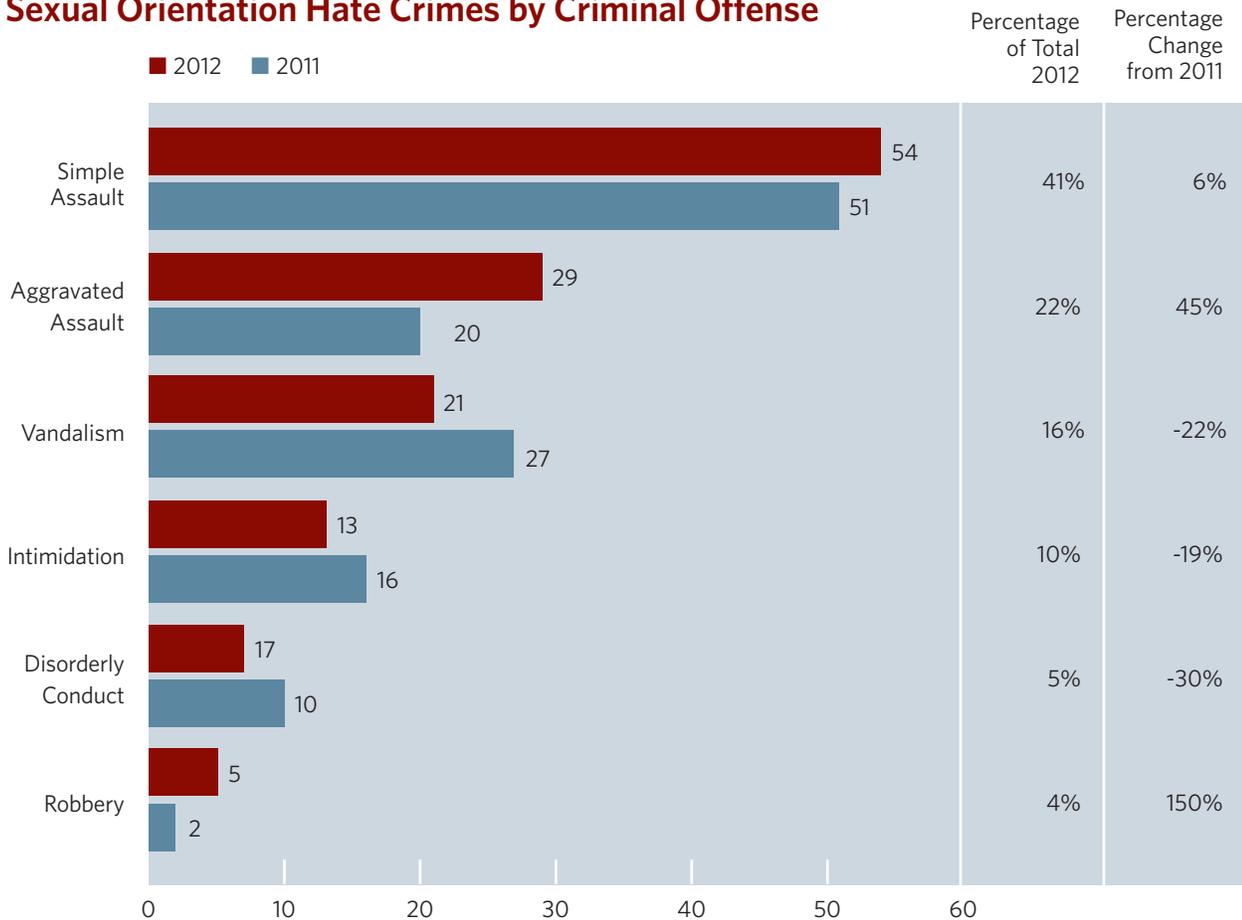
Sexual orientation-based hate crimes were again the second largest reported motivation category in 2012, constituting 28% of the total. Gay men were targeted in 91% of these crimes, compared to 84% the previous year. Anti-lesbian crimes declined from 13% to 8% of the total.

Criminal Offenses and Rate of Violence

79% of reported sexual orientation crimes were of a violent nature, an increase from 71% in 2011. There were 2 gay men who were victims of attempted murder. *A Latino suspect approached a gay Latino man in the Western Heights neighborhood of Los Angeles asking if he could use his phone because he had car trouble. The victim consented and the 2 walked to his home nearby. While waiting for assistance, the victim's partner returned home. The suspect asked about the nature of their relationship. When he learned that they were a gay couple the suspect became enraged and shouted in Spanish, "I hate you fucking faggots. You disgust me! I'm going to kill you!" He attacked the couple, choking and beating them unconscious. The suspect fled after taking cell phones, wallets and other property belonging to the victims. They were treated at the hospital for multiple contusions and lacerations as well as torn earlobes.*

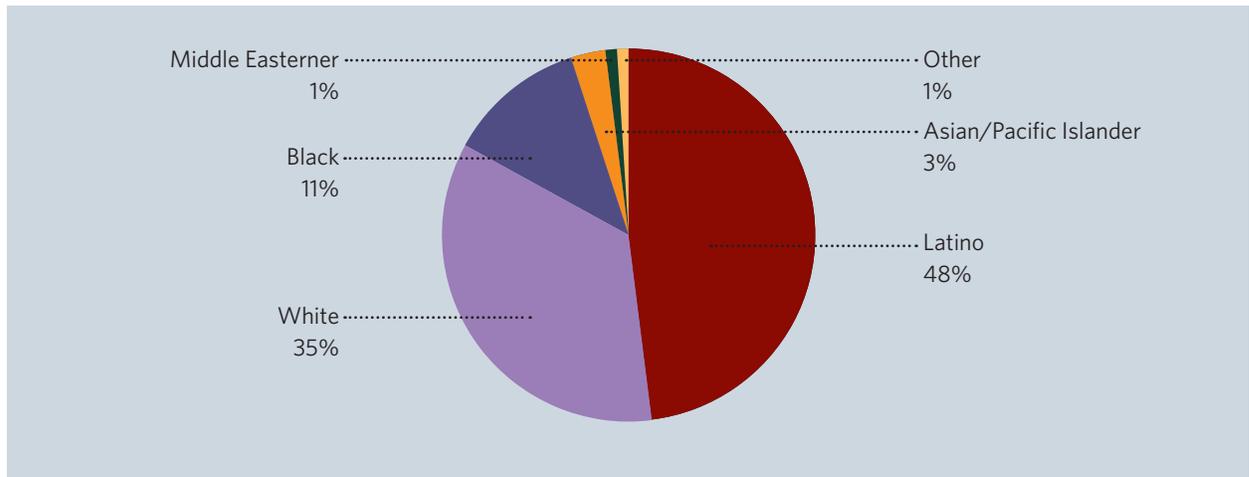
41% of the reported sexual orientation crimes were simple assaults, 22% were aggravated assaults, 16% were acts of vandalism, and 10% were cases of intimidation. The most significant change was that there was a 45% increase in aggravated assaults, from 20 to 29, which follows a 20% decrease last year.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2012, there also 2 cases of attempted murder and a single case of sexual assault.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Victim Race/Ethnicity



Victim and Suspect Race and Ethnicity

Latinos comprised half of the victims of sexual orientation crimes, followed by whites (35%), and blacks (11%). This represented an increase in the number of Latino victims.

As in the past, victims of sexual orientation crime were most likely to be targeted by members of the same race. Latinos were most often targeted by other Latinos (67%), followed by blacks (19%). Whites were targeted by other whites in 45% of the cases, followed by Latinos (34%) and blacks (18%). Blacks were attacked by other blacks in 67% of sexual orientation-motivated crimes and by Latinos in 27% of them.

Location

The largest number of homophobic crimes occurred in public places (38%), followed by residences (27%), businesses (21%), and schools (9%). This represented a decrease in the number occurring in residences and an increase in those taking place in businesses and schools.

Actual Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

February 2, West Hollywood—An African American female teenager was walking down stairs at a youth center when she heard someone say, “You lesbian, dyke bitch!” She turned around and saw a black male behind her who pushed her in the chest. She fell down the stairs and lost consciousness. When she awoke she realized she’d injured her back, hip, and leg.

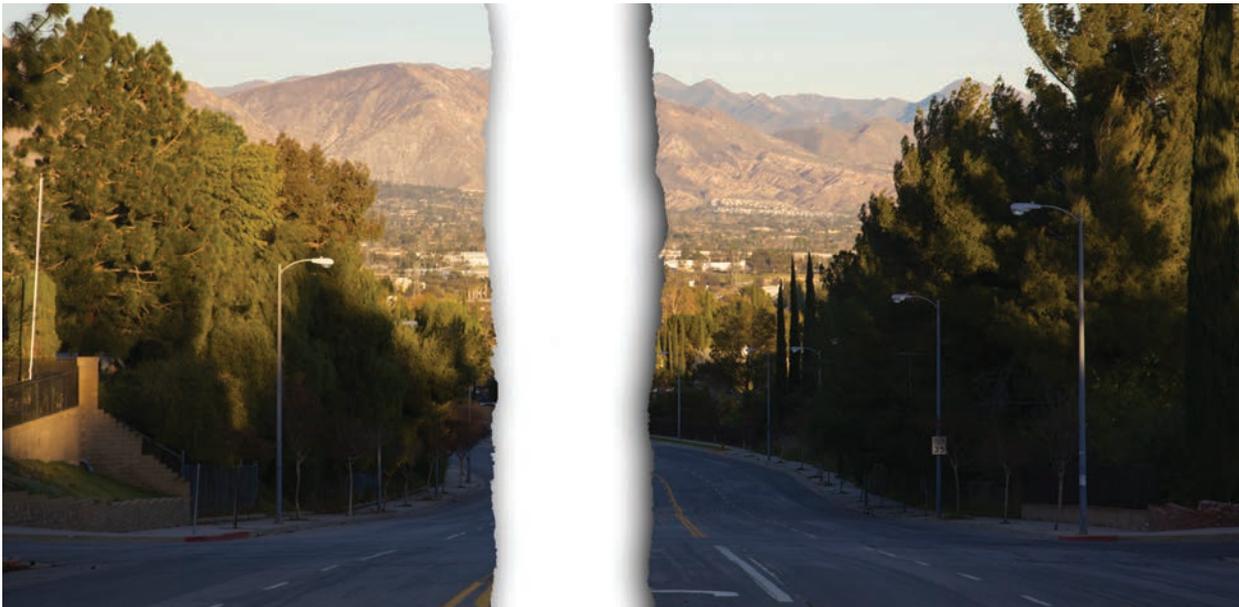
May 6, Covina—A white lesbian couple returned home from a vacation and discovered that every room had been vandalized. Unknown suspects wrote on the interior walls of the residence, “Dyke Bitches,” “No Fags,” and “Leave Hoes.”

June 14, West Hollywood—A white male was hailing a cab when he was attacked by 2 Latino and 1 African American men. They pushed him to the ground and then punched and kicked him. The suspects went through his pockets. When the victim got back on his feet one of the suspects punched him with brass knuckles knocking him to the ground again. The suspect laughed and said, “Faggot, are you spitting your teeth out?”

July 7, Los Angeles—A gay Latino man and his white partner were walking in South Los Angeles. 3 black males attacked them from behind. One of the suspects punched the Latino victim and shouted, “Remember me, bitch? I’m going to kill you and your faggot friend!” Another suspect threw a beer bottle but missed the victims. The third brandished a shovel menacingly and yelled, “We don’t like you faggots in the neighborhood!” He then swung the shovel and struck the white victim in the back and thigh. The suspects fled after stealing 1 of the victim’s cell phones.

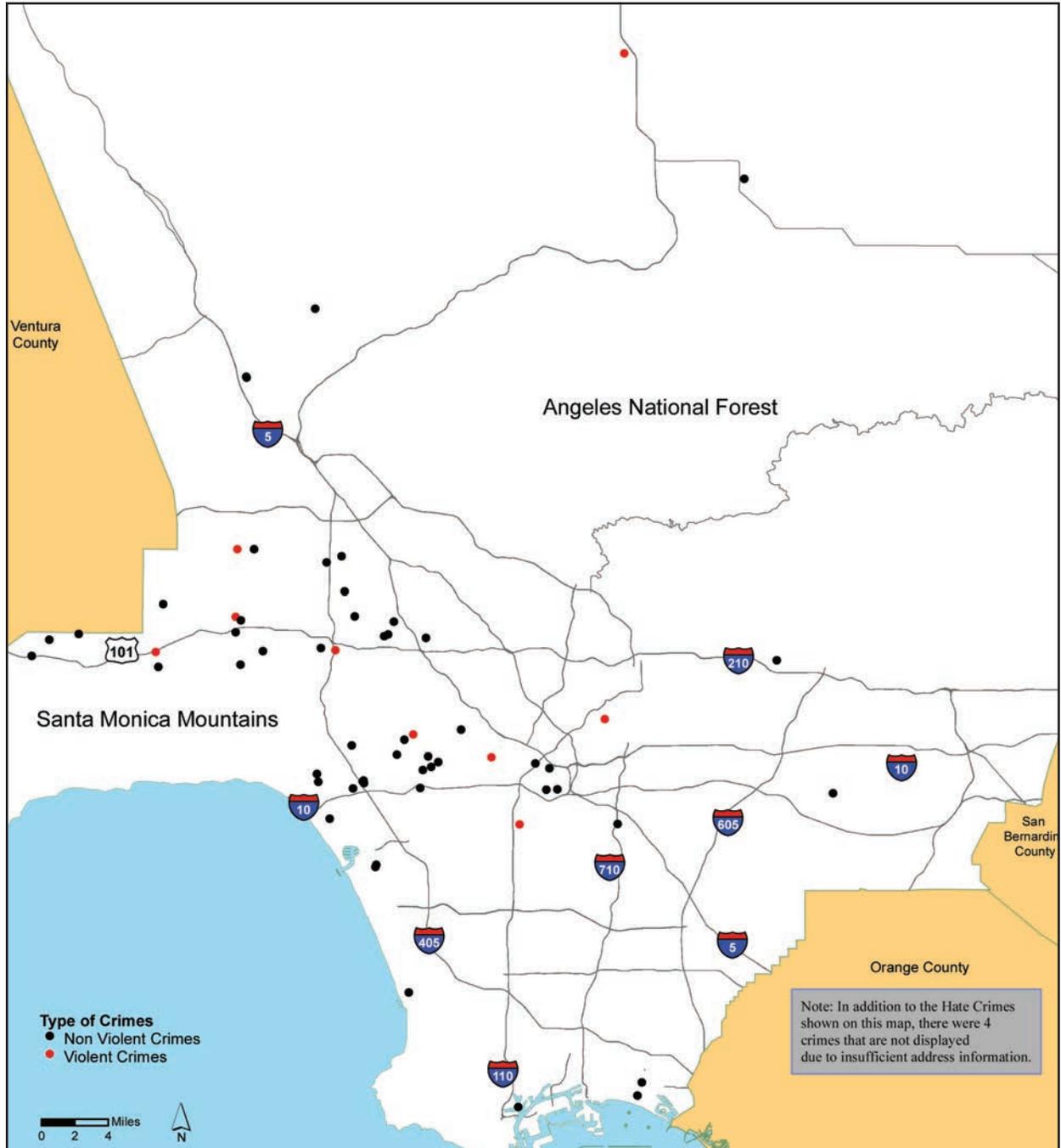
July 24, Palmdale—2 black victims (one who identifies as gay and the other as a transgender woman) were eating in a fast-food restaurant. 3 black males and 1 black female approached them and one of the men shouted, “You’re a fuckin’ faggot! You should be a man!” The suspect repeatedly punched the gay victim. The victims ran away but were pursued by the suspects in a car driven by the female. The male suspects exited the car and continued to beat the gay male victim.

October 7, Los Angeles—A Latino male was walking from a gay nightclub toward his car. 3 Middle Eastern men drove by and shouted, “You queer fucking faggot!” 2 of the suspects exited the vehicle, robbed him of his wallet, and punched him. They forced the victim into the backseat of their vehicle and drove away. While holding a knife to the victim’s throat they forced him to orally copulate one of the suspects. The suspects then dragged him out of the car and punched and kicked him. After the suspects fled the scene the victim contacted police.



A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes

2012 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Religion



Map by Juan Carlos Martinez

Religious crimes declined 4% from 94 to 90 in 2012. As in previous years, the overwhelming majority of these crimes (89%) were anti-Jewish. The previous year 77% of religious crimes were anti-Jewish, a number that included the work of a serial vandal who painted swastikas on 14 different locations in the City of Santa Monica. Anti-Jewish crimes were followed by those targeting Muslims (6%) and Protestants (4%). There was 1 lone anti-atheist crime. As in previous years, most of the anti-Christian crimes contained Satanist graffiti.

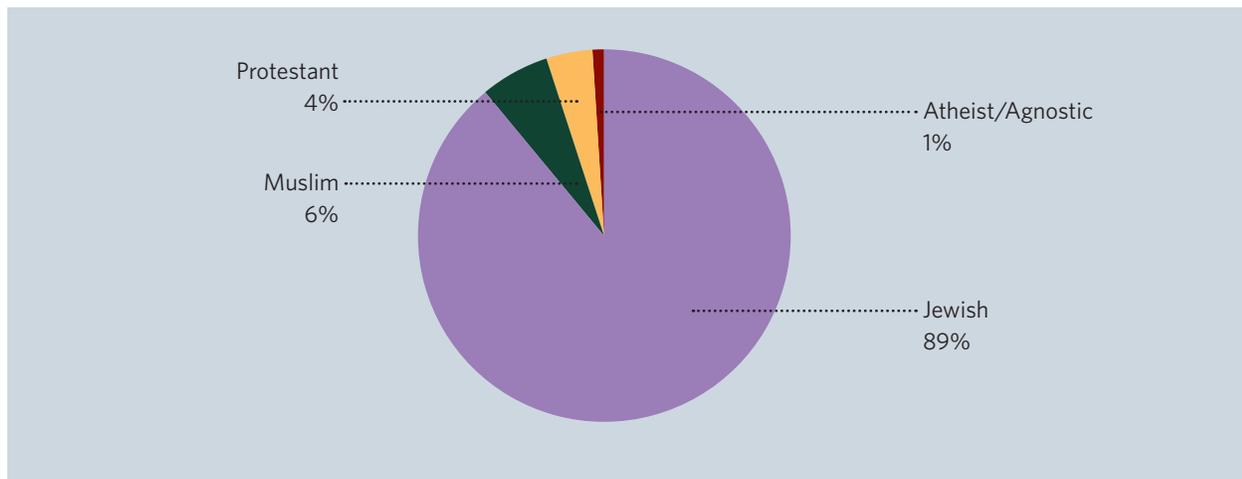
Only 15% of these crimes were violent compared to 20% the previous year. The most common criminal offense was vandalism (53%), followed by disorderly conduct which includes displays of swastikas that do not cause damage (28%), and intimidation (8%).

By far the largest number of these crimes took place at residences (39%), followed by businesses (18%), religious sites (15%), schools (11%), and public places (10%). Compared to the previous year, this represented a 52% jump in religious crimes occurring in residences, and large declines in crimes that occurred at religious sites or using electronic communication (e-mail, texts, etc.). Outside of the City of Los Angeles, there were no concentrations of religious hate crimes in any other city or unincorporated area.

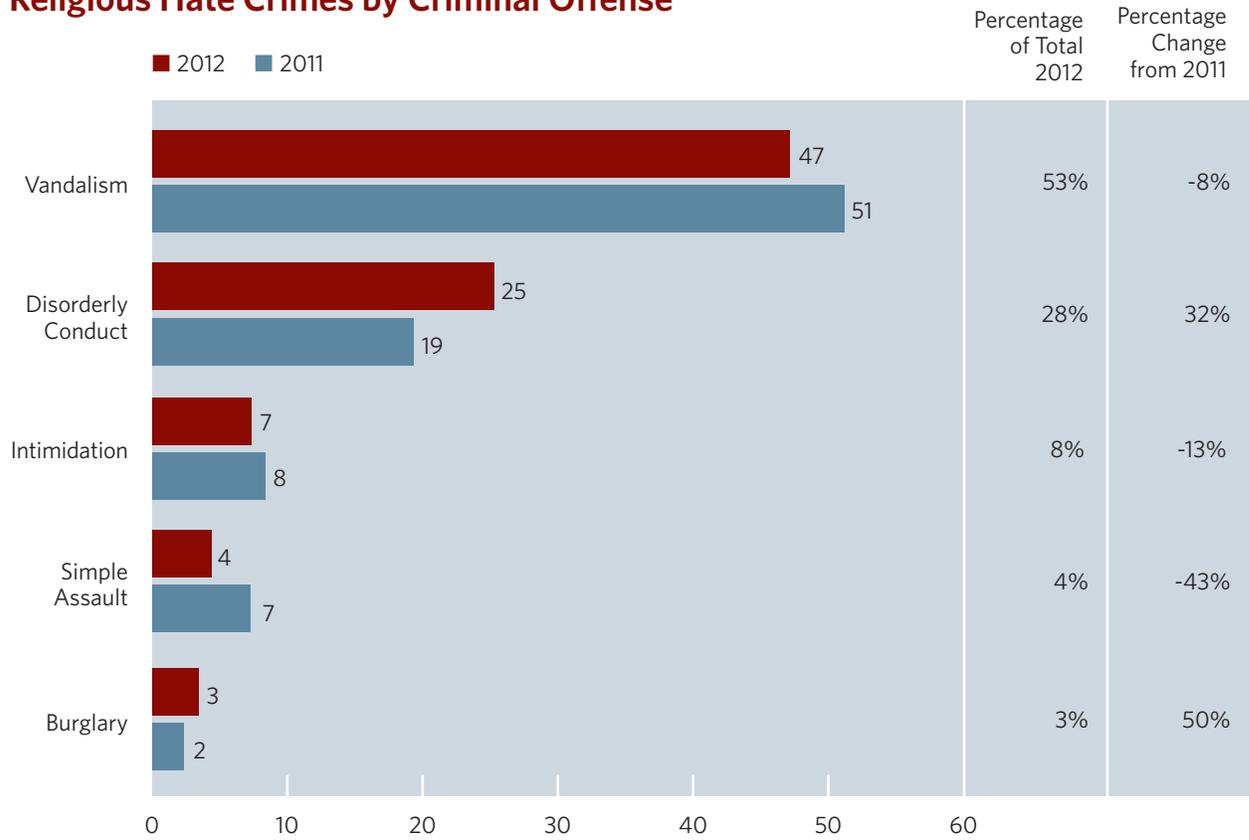
The victims were overwhelmingly white. In the small number of cases in which suspects were identified, they were racially diverse. About half were white and the rest were a mix of Middle Eastern, black, Asian and Latino. The previous year the great majority of the suspects were white.

In 81% of religious hate crimes, there was evidence of white supremacist ideology, most frequently the use of swastikas.

Religious Hate Crimes by Targeted Group



Religious Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2012, there were also 2 cases of aggravated assault and a single case of arson.

Actual Religious Crimes

March 14, Los Angeles—Unknown vandals wrote swastikas on the homes of 3 Jewish families living on the same street.

May 14, Calabasas—A white male entered a car dealership showroom. Because of a previous incident the several members of the staff asked him to leave. The suspect singled out an Arab employee and yelled, "Fuck you! I'm not going to listen to a guy who prays to Allah!" He stepped closer to the victim and said, "Now I'm in your personal space! What are you gonna do?" The suspect then slapped the victim's face.

May 26, Los Angeles—A public utility box outside of a church was vandalized with graffiti that included, "666," an upside-down cross, and the words "Curse God Kill Jesus." Additional graffiti was found on the back door of the church.

December 3, Los Angeles—A Jewish couple returned home to find their home burglarized and swastikas drawn on their bathroom mirror and cupboard.

December 14, Los Angeles—A Jewish male college student received an e-mail from an unknown person that read, "Burn in an oven, motherfucking Jew! We know where you live, fucking Jew! We'll turn you into ashes when u get back from your trip." The e-mail message included a picture of a gas chamber with an arm hanging out of the open door.

A Closer Look at Gender Hate Crimes

There were 13 crimes based on the victim's gender or identity in 2012, compared to 14 reported the previous year. All of these cases targeted male-to-female transgender women, although in one case a gay man was attacked because he was in the company of a transgender woman at a restaurant. As in previous years, the great majority (92%) were of a violent nature. They included 5 aggravated assaults, 5 simple assaults, and 1 case each of intimidation and vandalism.

8 of the victims were Latina, 3 were black, and 1 was Asian. Most of the victims were attacked by suspects of the same race.

6 of these crimes took place in businesses. 5 occurred at residences and 2 in public places. The previous year the majority of gender crime victims were attacked in public places followed by residences.

Actual Gender Hate Crimes

June 6, Valley Glen (Los Angeles)—2 Latina transgender women were eating in a fast food restaurant when they were confronted by 2 white men and a woman. 1 of the suspects said, "You fucking faggots! I'm going to kick your ass!" 1 of the suspects pulled out a handgun that was taped to his ankle causing the victims to flee in a car. The three suspects were later arrested.

October 29, Santa Monica—A black transgender woman found her car vandalized with scratches and her side-view mirror broken. Next to her car she found a note that read, "I'll kill you bitch. You fucking faggot tranny bitch. This is my parking space, faggot."

November 13, El Monte—A Latina transgender woman was walking toward her motel room. A Latino suspect followed her on a bicycle and asked, "Do you have a dick or a vagina between your legs?" The victim entered a Laundromat to avoid a confrontation. The suspect waited outside the entrance and produced a butcher knife. He yelled, "He-She! Punk! Fag! Burn in hell!" and threatened to stab her. Fearing for her safety the victim called the police.



Hate Crime Prosecutions

The District Attorney's Office handles the great majority of hate crime prosecutions in Los Angeles County. In 2012, 77 hate crimes were referred to the District Attorney's Office. The District Attorney filed charges in 52 of those cases. 33 adults were charged with felony hate crimes and 5 were charged with misdemeanors.

Of the felonies, 25 were motivated by race (including ethnicity and national origin), 6 were based on sexual orientation, and 1 was based on religion. There was an additional case of family violence in which the hate crime charge was dismissed. 4 adults were charged with misdemeanors based on race and 1 based on sexual orientation. There was no information about the juveniles charged with hate crime because those records are confidential.

20 hate crime investigations were referred to the Los Angeles City Attorney, all involving adults. 7 of these cases were motivated by race and 11 were based on sexual orientation. Information about the remaining 2 was not available.

Hate crime charges were filed in 5 of those cases. 4 of these were motivated by racial bias and information was not available about the remaining case.

The U.S. Attorney's Office is responsible for prosecuting federal offenses. There were no hate crime charges filed in 2012. However, there was a highly publicized crime that occurred on December 31, 2012. Two Latino members of Compton Varrio 155 gang repeatedly harassed and threatened an African American family that had moved into the neighborhood. The U.S. Attorney filed hate crime and other charges against them in February, 2013.



Review of 2012 Hate Crime Legislation

California State Legislation

Assembly Bill 9 (Kehoe)

AB 9 adds to existing state policy requiring equal rights and opportunities for all persons in public schools regardless of any characteristic included in the definition of hate crimes. The bill requires that the policy prohibit discrimination, harassment, intimidation, and bullying based on these actual or perceived characteristics. This bill also requires school personnel who are witnesses to intervene at an appropriate time. The state will reimburse local agencies and school districts for costs mandated by this law. The Senate made amendments to the bill, removing a provision that school districts provide training to personnel to implement these policies. The Senate also removed a requirement that school districts publish the anti-bullying policies in parent-student handbooks and the complaint forms on the schools' websites. In addition, the Senate amendments require the California Department of Education to publish relevant information on its website and the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to publish and update a list of statewide resources on its website. This bill was approved and chaptered on October 9, 2011. It became effective on July 1, 2012. It is also known as "Seth's Law."

Assembly Bill 746 (Ammiano)

AB 746 amends the definition of bullying in the Interagency School Safety Demonstration Act of 1985. The bill specifies that bullying committed by means of an electronic act includes posts on social network Internet Web sites. The bill was chaptered on July 8, 2011. This law went into effect on January 1, 2012.

Federal Legislation

H.R. 1136 (Johnson)

Violence Against the Homeless Accountability Act of 2013 would amend the Hate Crime Statistics Act to include crimes against the homeless in the data collected by the Attorney General. This bill was referred to the House Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations on April 15, 2013.

H.R. 90 (Jackson Lee)

David Ray Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2013 would amend federal criminal code to penalize those who willfully cause or attempt to cause bodily injury on the grounds of the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, or disability of another person. Additionally, this bill would require the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice to issue grants to programs on the state and local levels designed to address and combat hate crimes by juveniles. Furthermore, the proposed act would direct the US Sentencing Commission to study adult recruitment of juveniles for hate crimes and, based on results of research, amend the federal sentencing policies to enhance sentencing for these types of offenses. This bill was referred to the House Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations on January 25, 2013.

H.Res.785 (Crowley)

This resolution condemns hate crimes, violence, racism, vandalism, and discrimination against Sikh-Americans and supports efforts to educate the public in order to combat bullying of Sikh-Americans. This resolution also calls upon the Department of Justice to begin documenting hate crimes and violence specifically against Sikh-Americans and supports efforts by federal and local law enforcement to prevent hate crimes against Sikh-Americans. It was last referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution on September 19, 2012.

Methodology

The 2012 Hate Crime Report provides a statistical snapshot of reported hate crimes to inform efforts to combat bias-motivated activity. Such data collection and analysis provide policy-makers and practitioners insight into the urgent issues and greatest needs for education, prevention, intervention, victim assistance and advocacy. The Commission receives reports from law enforcement, school districts and universities, community-based organizations, and directly from victims. We carefully eliminate any duplicates, such as a hate crime submitted by both a law enforcement agency and a school district. We review each case counted in this report to ensure it meets the criteria of the legal definition of hate crime in the California penal code. Those that do not meet that standard are not included as hate crimes. Nevertheless, we encourage law enforcement and community organizations to report hate incidents because they can be early indicators of intergroup tension and conflict. Of the 644 reports of hate events (both crimes and incidents) received for 2012, 400 events involving 462 victims met the legal criteria for hate crimes and are included in this report. Unless otherwise noted, all numbers in the report refer to victims, rather than cases.

Understanding the Numbers

- If a violent crime is committed against multiple victims, we count each victim separately.
- We report the perpetrators' intended targeted group instead of relying on the actual identity of the victim as a proxy. This accounts for cases in which the actual identities of the victims are not specified or where the victim's identity is mistaken (e.g., when a Latino victim is perceived by the perpetrator as African American).
- A handful of cases involved epithets targeting more than 1 group. Therefore the total number of cases by motivation or by targeted group actually exceeds the 491 hate crimes for 2011. We also received a handful of reports, usually minor vandalism, in which the information provided in a law enforcement agency's report was too minimal to determine specific bias motivation and targeted group. In these cases the motivation and targeted group are deemed "unknown."
- It is important to note that fluctuations in data from year to year do not necessarily indicate trends. Sometimes, an increase one year follows an equivalent decrease the previous year. Multi-year data can give a better sense of trends.
- The report may not reflect the actual outcome of the investigation of individual cases. We receive the original police incident report for cases in which the investigation is ongoing. We may review it and include it before the investigation is completed or charges are filed. Therefore, the number of hate crimes reported here may differ from the reporting law enforcement agency for a given jurisdiction.
- Some numbers referring to 2011 have changed since last year's report due to an ongoing process of updates and corrections.

Los Angeles County Service Planning Areas



Map by Juan Carlos Martinez

Hate Crimes by Service Planning Areas (SPA)

Name	Partial Listing of Cities and Areas	*2010 Population	2012 Hate Crimes	2012 Hate Crimes per 100,000 residents
Region I: Antelope Valley SPA	All of the Antelope Valley, including Acton, Gorman, Lancaster, Palmdale, Quartz Hill, Littlerock, Lake Los Angeles	373,098	31	8.3
Region II: San Fernando Valley SPA	All of San Fernando Valley, including Burbank, Glendale, Newhall, Northridge, San Fernando, Santa Clarita, Val Verde, Westlake Village, East & West Valley areas	2,215,358	93	4.2
Region III: San Gabriel Valley SPA	All of San Gabriel Valley, including Alhambra, Altadena, Irwindale, La Puente, Pasadena, Pomona, El Monte, Azusa, San Dimas	1,888,771	39	2.1
Region IV: Metro SPA	Atwater, Boyle Heights, Downtown, Eagle Rock, Echo Park, Glassell Park, Hancock Park, Koreatown, Hollywood, Park La Brea, West Hollywood, Silverlake	1,258,210	105	8.3
Region V: West SPA	Beverly Hills, Culver City, Malibu, Marina del Rey, Pacific Palisades, Playa del Rey, Santa Monica, Venice, Westchester	659,937	41	6.2
Region VI: South SPA	Compton, Florence, Lynwood, South Los Angeles, Watts	1,069,244	40	3.7
Region VII: East SPA	Vernon, Maywood, Huntington Park, Bellflower, South Gate, Lakewood, Hawaiian Gardens, Signal Hill, Montebello, Pico Rivera, Cerritos, La Mirada, Whittier, La Habra	1,377,438	23	1.7
Region VIII: South Bay SPA	Inglewood, Torrance, Long Beach, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, San Pedro	1,620,848	42	2.6

There are 40 additional hate crimes that were not included because of insufficient address information.

*2010 population estimates were provided by the Los Angeles Public County Department of Public Health and the Urban Research Division of Los Angeles County Internal Services Department. Service Planning Areas (SPAs) represent eight geographic regions of Los Angeles County. SPAs are widely used for social service and health care planning purposes and are linked through SPA Councils to community-based organizations, neighborhoods groups, cities, schools, and county and city government agencies.

Appendix B:

Reporting Agencies

POLICE DEPARTMENTS

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 Police Department
 Los Angeles Sheriff's Department
 Manhattan Beach
 Police Department
 Maywood Police Department
 Monrovia Police Department
 Montebello Police Department
 Monterey Park Police Department
 Palos Verdes 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

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Acton-Agua Dulce
 Unified School District
 Alhambra Unified School District
 Antelope Valley Joint Union
 High School District
 Arcadia Unified School District
 Baldwin Park
 Unified School District
 Charter Oak
 Unified School District
 Castaic Union School District
 Citrus College
 Claremont Unified School District
 College of the Canyons
 El Camino College
 El Monte City School District
 El Monte Union
 High School District

Garvey School District
 Glendora Unified School District
 Hermosa Beach
 City School District
 Lancaster School District
 Lawndale School District
 Little Lake City School District
 Los Angeles
 Community College District
 Los Angeles Unified School District
 Mt. San Antonio
 Community College District
 Newhall School District
 Palos Verdes Peninsula
 Unified School District
 Pasadena Area
 Community College District
 San Marino Unified School District
 Saugus Union School District
 South Whittier School District
 Valle Lindo School District
 Walnut Valley
 Unified School District
 West Covina
 Unified School District
 Whittier City School District
 Wiseburn School District

COMMUNITY-BASED**ORGANIZATIONS**

Anti-Defamation League
 Housing Rights Center
 L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center

Acknowledgements

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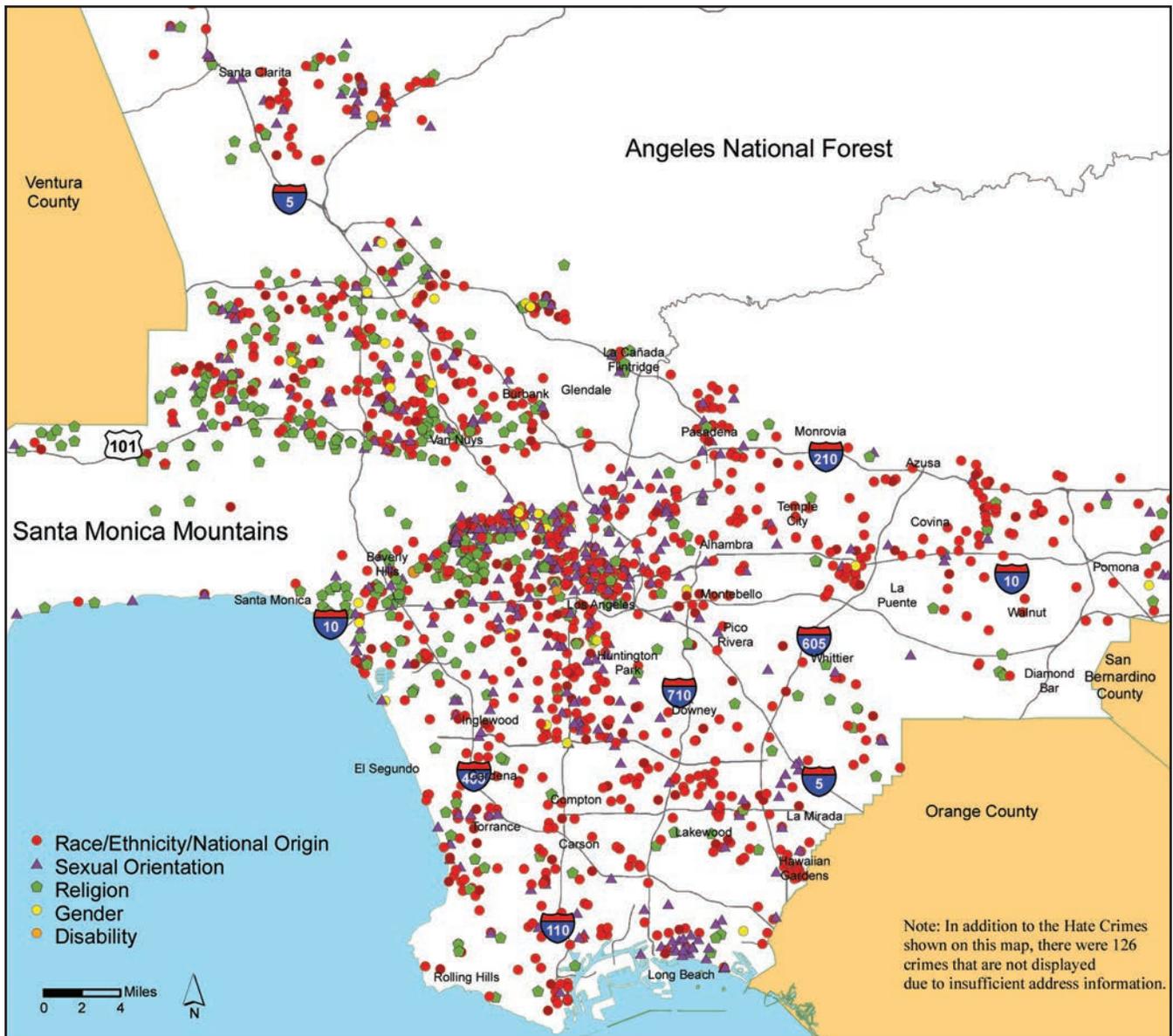
Cover concept and graphic design

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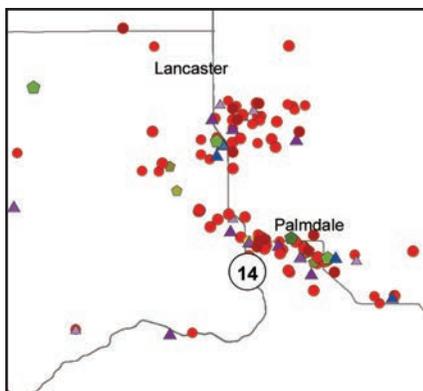
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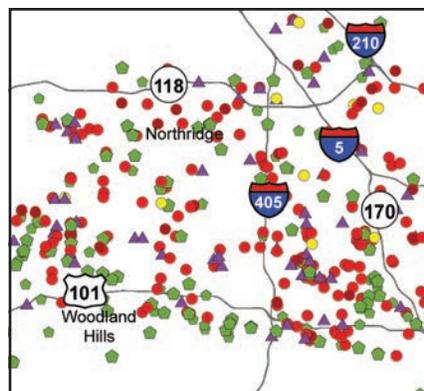
2007-2012 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



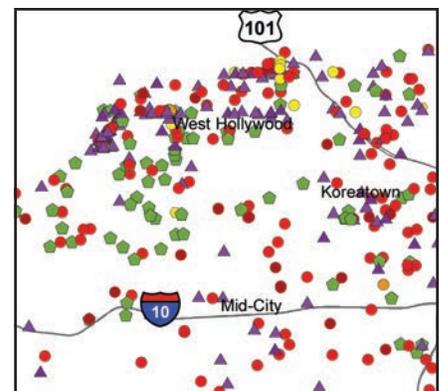
Antelope Valley



San Fernando Valley



Hollywood/West Hollywood



Maps by Juan Carlos Martinez



2012 Hate Crime Report

Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

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