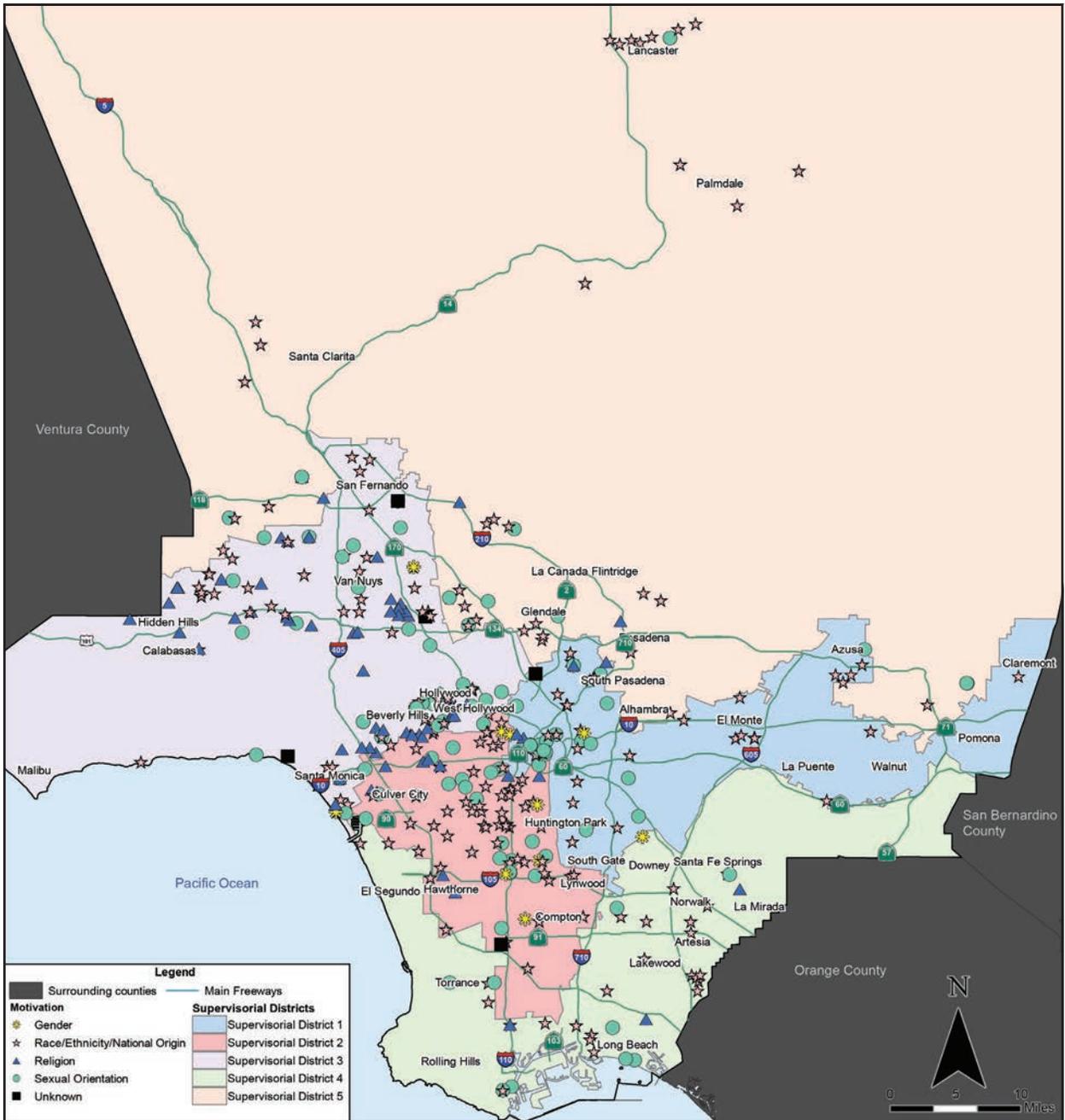


# 2018 HATE CRIME REPORT

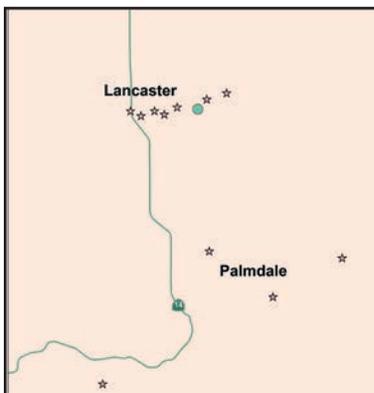


Los Angeles County  
Commission on  
Human Relations

# 2018 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



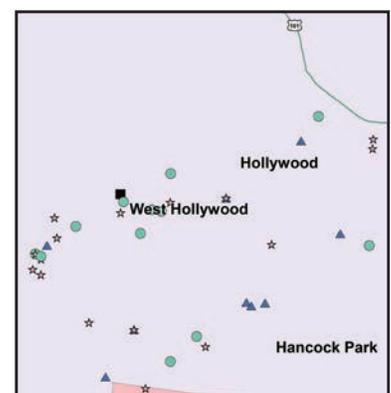
Antelope Valley



San Fernando Valley



Hollywood/West Hollywood



In addition to the hate crimes shown on these maps, there are crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Maps by Florentino Bernal Jr.

# 2018 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 the Network Against Hate Crime. 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, unconditional, and unequivocal. It must also cause the victim sustained fear. Frequently, derogatory words or epithets are directed against a member of a protected class, but no violence is threatened. 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 probably 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 U.S. Department of Justice reported that 54% of hate-motivated incidents, including hate crimes, were not reported to law enforcement during 2011-2015.\* This result was obtained from the department's Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey. According to the survey, most of the incidents were not reported to law enforcement because they were handled in another way.

In addition, survey respondents identified the following beliefs as other reasons hate-motivated incidents were not reported to law enforcement:

- Incident was not important enough to be reported to police
- There was nothing police could do to help
- Police would not want to be bothered or to get involved
- Reporting the incident would bring more trouble for the victim

It is important to keep in mind, as well, that there is not consistent uniformity in the ways that law enforcement agencies identify hate crime. This may be due to a variety of reasons. There are differences in priorities and training among different agencies, for example. Crimes with multiple motivations (such as financial gain and racial animus) or involving gangs may not be formally identified as hate crimes. There is an additional burden on investigating detectives to identify and confirm evidence of hate motivation. Hate-motivated violence that occurs in schools, jails, and juvenile detention facilities, including large-scale racial brawls, may not be formally identified as hate crimes. In some cases, there may be reluctance to contribute to possible negative publicity for a neighborhood or municipality.

It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that the hate crimes documented in this report likely represent only a portion of hate crimes actually committed in 2018.

\*U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Special Report: Hate Crime Victimization Statistical Tables, 2014 - 2015* June 2017.

# 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 community.\*

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 around the world have taken steps towards turning the UDHR's powerful principles into action. Since 1965, the U.S. and 176 nations have 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 167 other nations signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 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.

Building on the Ten-Point Plan developed by Human Rights First ([www.humanrightsfirst.org/discrimination](http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/discrimination)), some of the key strategies for responding to hate crime include:

- Acknowledge and/or condemn hate crimes whenever they occur. Senior leaders should send immediate, strong, public, and consistent messages that violent hate crimes—including against migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers—will be investigated thoroughly and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
- Strengthen enforcement and prosecute offenders. Governments should ensure that those responsible for hate crimes are held accountable under the law, that the prosecution of hate crimes against any individuals regardless of their legal status in the country is a priority for the criminal justice system.
- Develop educational and transformative approaches, particularly restorative justice mechanisms, for hate crime offenders. Governments need to be smarter in utilizing effective methods to heal communities and reduce recidivism.
- Monitor and report on hate crimes. Governments should maintain official systems of monitoring and public reporting to provide accurate data for informed policy decisions to combat hate crimes.
- Reach out to community groups. Governments should conduct outreach and education efforts to communities to reduce fear and assist victims, advance police-community relations, encourage improved reporting of hate crimes to the police, and improve the quality of data collection by law enforcement bodies.

\* We acknowledge and thank the organization Human Rights First ([www.humanrightsfirst.org](http://www.humanrightsfirst.org)) for most of the substance of this section.

# 2018 Quick Facts



**Hate crimes** reported in **Los Angeles County** increased **2.6%** in 2018, from 508 to 521, the largest number reported since 2009.



**Religious crimes** declined slightly and made up **18% of all hate crimes**. However, anti-Jewish crimes rose 14% and constituted 83% of religion-motivated crimes.



**Racial hate crimes** rose **11%** and comprised **52% of all hate crimes**.



There was a **10% decline** in the number of hate crimes in which there was evidence of **white supremacist ideology**.



**Sexual orientation hate crimes** rose **20%** and made up **24% of the total**. Gay men were targeted in 82% of these crimes. **72% of homophobic crimes were of a violent nature**, a higher rate than racial and religious crimes.



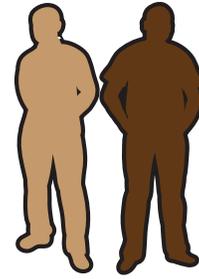
**Anti-transgender crimes fell 24%** from 37 to 25 **after two years of record-breaking high numbers.** Ninety-two percent of anti-transgender crimes were violent.



**Gang members committed 47 hate crimes** in 2018, compared to 36 the previous year, **a 31% increase.**



**African Americans** were not only **over-represented as victims of racial hate crime but also of homophobic and anti-transgender crime.**



**Anti-Latino/a crimes rose for the fourth year in a row,** from 72 to 85, an 18% increase. After Middle Eastern victims, Latino/as were the most likely of any racial/ethnic group to be victims of violent racially-motivated crime.



**The largest number of hate crimes reported** in 2018 **took place in the Metro SPA Region IV** followed by the San Fernando Valley Service Planning Area (SPA) Region II. However, if one accounts for population, the highest rate was in the Metro SPA followed by West SPA Region V.

# Executive Summary

The Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (Commission) has produced an annual Hate Crime Report since 1980, one of the longest running reports of its kind in the nation. Hate crimes are serious violations of state, federal, and international law. The Commission collects reports from every law enforcement agency in Los Angeles County, as well as from some colleges, school districts, and community-based organizations, and directly from victims (See page 47).

Yet, hate crimes documented in this and other reports represent only a portion of hate crimes actually committed in 2018. The U.S. Justice Department reported in 2017 that more than half of all hate-motivated incidents, including hate crimes, were not reported to law enforcement during 2011-2015. (See page 4.)

Nationally, the number of hate groups in the U.S. totaled 1,020 in 2018, and grew for a fourth year in a row, according to the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Significant findings of this report include:

- There were 521 hate crimes reported in the County in 2018, a 2.6% increase from the previous year. This is the largest number reported since 2009. For the past 5 years, hate crimes have been trending upwards and since 2013 there has been a 36% rise.
- African Americans were again the largest group of victims and anti-black hate crimes rose 9% from 129 to 140. African Americans only comprise 9% of L.A. County residents but make up 49% of racial hate crime victims. (See page 26.) African Americans were also over-represented as victims of sexual orientation and anti-transgender crimes.
- After spiking 67% in 2016, white supremacist crimes declined for the second year in a row and fell 10% in 2018. Of those 84 crimes, only 10% were of a violent nature. Eighty-five percent were acts of vandalism. (See page 17.)
- Anti-Latino/a\* crimes rose for the fourth year in a row, from 72 to 85, an 18% increase. (See page 26.) After Middle Eastern victims, Latino/as were the most likely of any racial/ethnic group to be victims of violent racially-motivated crime (68%). Suspects used anti-immigrant slurs in 53% of these cases.
- Crimes targeting gay men, lesbians and LGBT organizations increased 20% and comprised 24% of all reported hate crimes. Seventy-two percent of these crimes were of a violent nature, a rate higher than those motivated by race (64%) or religion (28%). (See page 15.)
- There were 97 religious crimes, a decrease of 4%. They comprised 18% of all hate crimes. Eighty-three percent were anti-Jewish. (See page 35.)
- After two years of record highs, anti-transgender crimes declined 24% from 37 to 25. 92% were of a violent nature. (See page 38.)
- The overall rate of violence increased from 56% to 61%. (See page 15.)

Please note: After this 2018 report was completed, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations became aware that a gang member already charged with two racially-motivated murders and two attempted murders is now being charged with four additional anti-black attempted murders. Those four hate crimes do not appear in this report but will be added to the database and included in future analyses.

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

The full report is available at our website: [www.lahumanrelations.org](http://www.lahumanrelations.org)

\*In traditional Spanish, the masculine noun "Latino" is used to refer to men and women of Latin American heritage. "Latino/a" is an alternative term that is more gender-inclusive.

# 2018 Hate Crimes in Perspective

## Perception that Hatred is Rapidly Escalating

There is a wide-spread perception by the public, civil rights organizations, and scholars that there was a sharp uptick in hate crime across the nation in 2018. There are a number of factors fueling this perception:

**A Rise in White Nationalism** There have been numerous reports of heightened white nationalist activity in 2018. For example, the Southern Poverty Law Center announced that white nationalist groups in the U.S. grew for the fourth year in a row from 100 in 2017 to 148 in 2018.

**High Profile Hate Crimes that Made National Headlines** Several horrific crimes caused widespread alarm and anxiety.

- On October 27, Robert Gregory Bowers was arrested after committing a mass shooting at the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, killing 11 people and wounding 7. It has been described as the deadliest attack on the Jewish community in U.S. history.
- On October 25, Gregory A. Bush was arrested after he tried to enter a predominantly black church in a suburb of Louisville, Kentucky, and then allegedly shot and killed two African Americans at a nearby Kroger grocery store, one of whom was murdered in front of his 12 year-old grandson.
- On October 26, a self-proclaimed white supremacist Cesar Sayoc was taken into custody in Florida after sending 16 pipe bombs which lacked trigger mechanisms and did not detonate. The addressees included former President Barack Obama, Hillary Clinton, and liberal campaign contributor and billionaire George Soros. A bomb sent to the New York office of CNN caused the entire Times Warner building to be evacuated. Sayoc has pleaded guilty to 65 felony counts and was sentenced to 20 years in prison.
- Most recently on August 3, 2019, the nation was shocked when a white supremacist opened fire at an El Paso, Texas Walmart, killing 22 and wounding 25 others. Patrick Wood Crusius was arrested and faces capital murder charges. The U.S. Attorney's Office is conducting an investigation and considering charging Crusius with federal hate crime and domestic terrorism charges. Prior to the shooting, Crusius posted an on-line manifesto railing against immigrants and using racist rhetoric. The great majority of those murdered had Spanish surnames including a number of Mexican citizens.

## Hate Crimes Rise 2.6%

Hate crime in Los Angeles County increased 2.6% in 2018, from 508 to 521. It was the largest number reported since 2009. The number of hate crimes had been declining for many years and hit a 23 year low in 2013 but has been slowly rising since then. The 521 hate crimes reported in 2018 represented a 36% increase since 2013. Still, the 2018 count is well below the numbers reported most years between 1990 and 2009 (see chart on page 10).

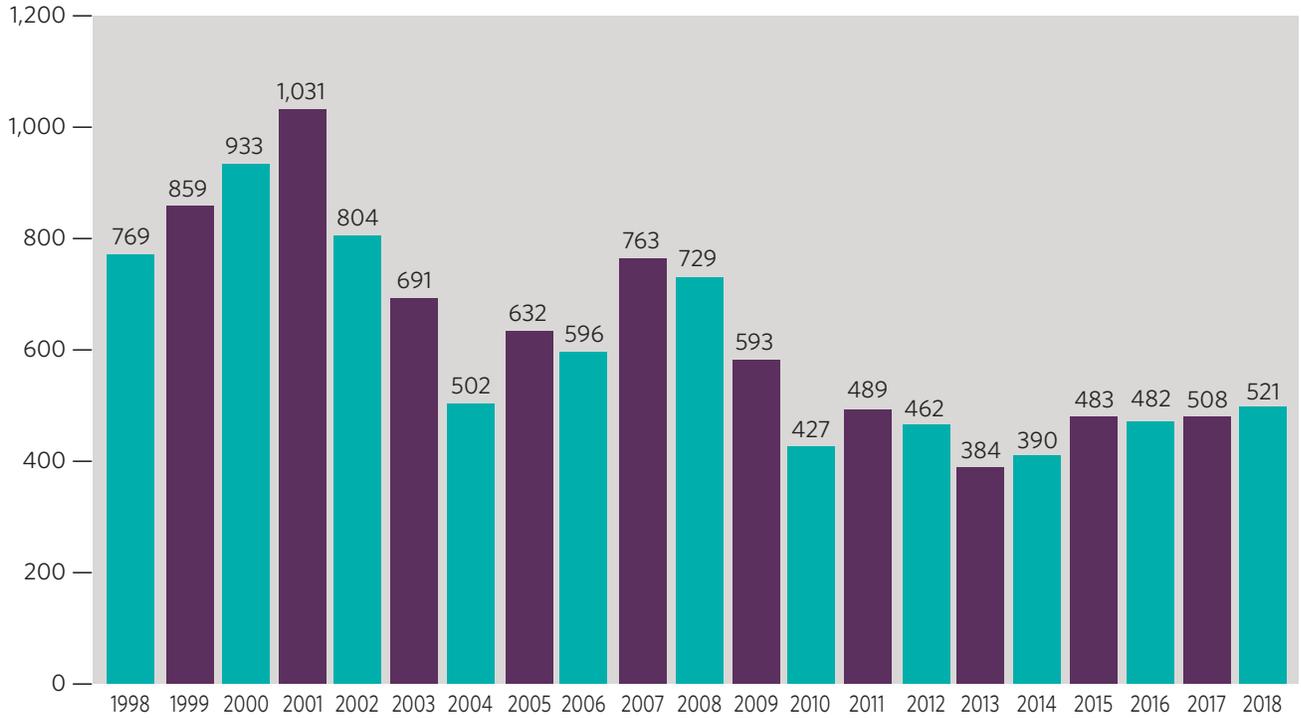
By contrast, the California State Attorney General reported that the number of hate crime events\* through-out the state declined 2.5% in 2018.

At the time of this report's release, the FBI had not released national hate crime statistics for 2018.

It can be helpful to consider the number of hate crimes in the context of overall crime statistics. With regard to general crime statistics, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department documented a 5.4% decline in violent crime and an 8.3% drop in property crime. In 2018, the Los Angeles Police Department documented a nearly 4% decrease in violent crime and a 2% decline in property crime.

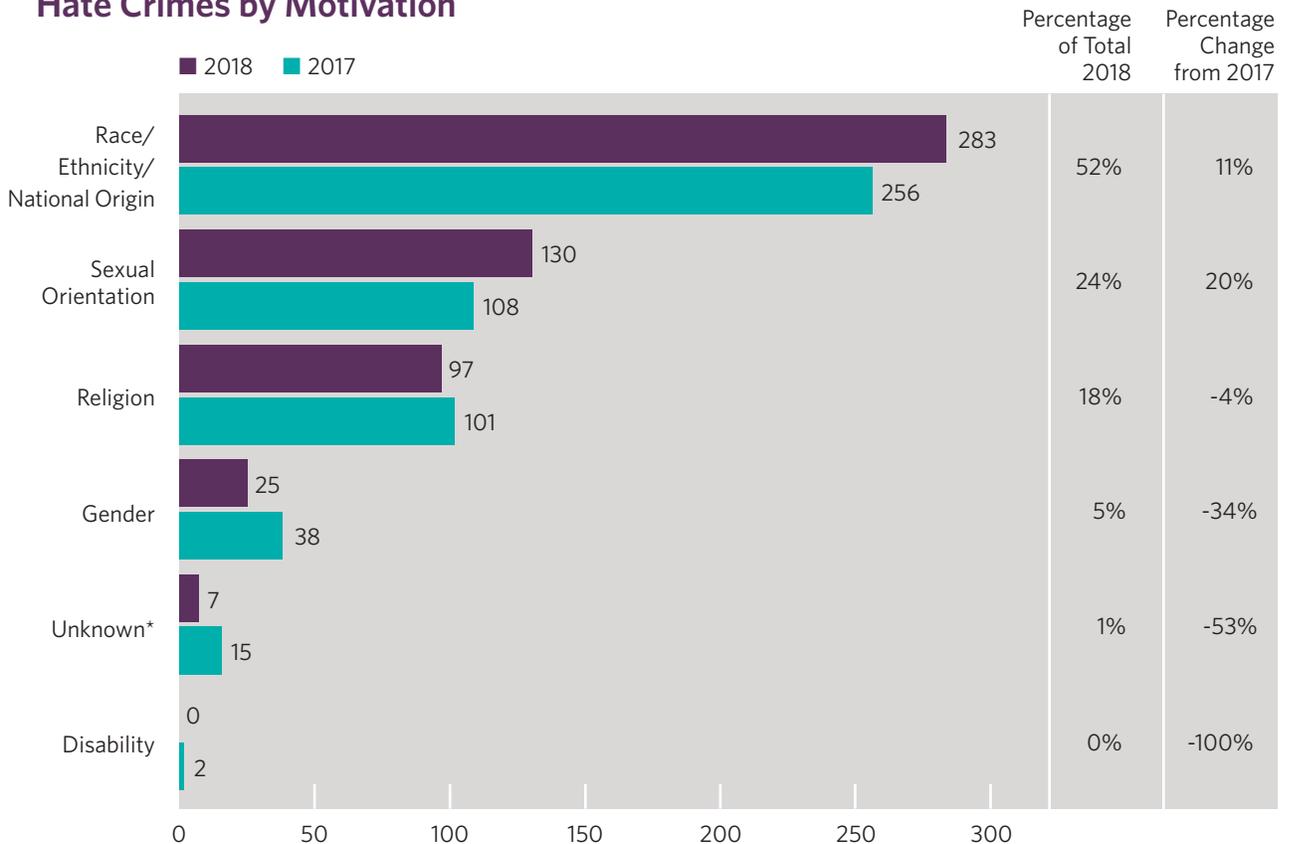
\*As stated in the **Methodology** section, this report counts the number of hate crime victims, not events.

## Total Number of Reported Hate Crimes by Year



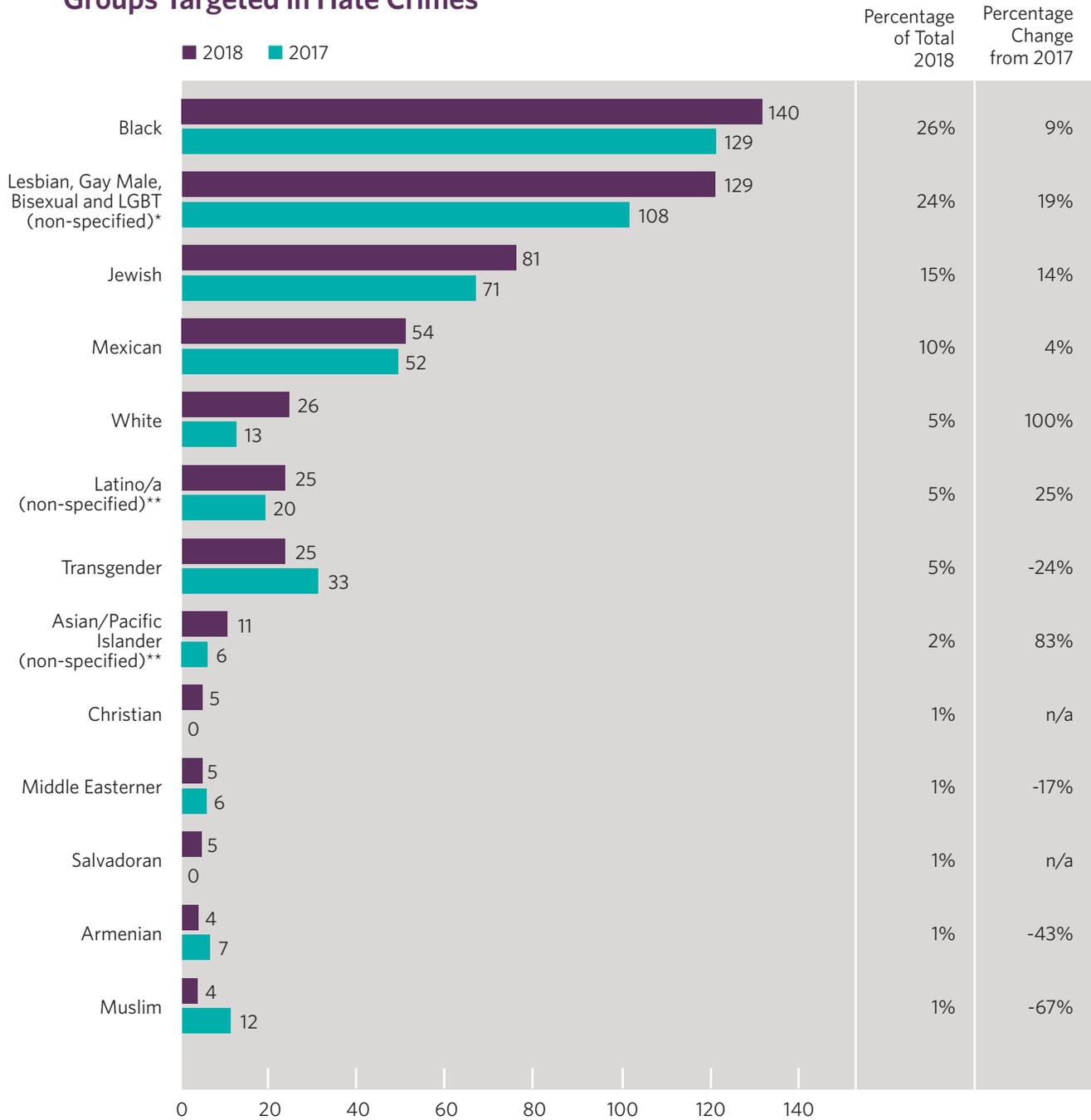
Reported hate crimes rose in the 1990s, following adoption of legislation by the California State legislature in 1989 that mandated law enforcement to record and report hate crimes.

## Hate Crimes by Motivation



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

### Groups Targeted in Hate Crimes

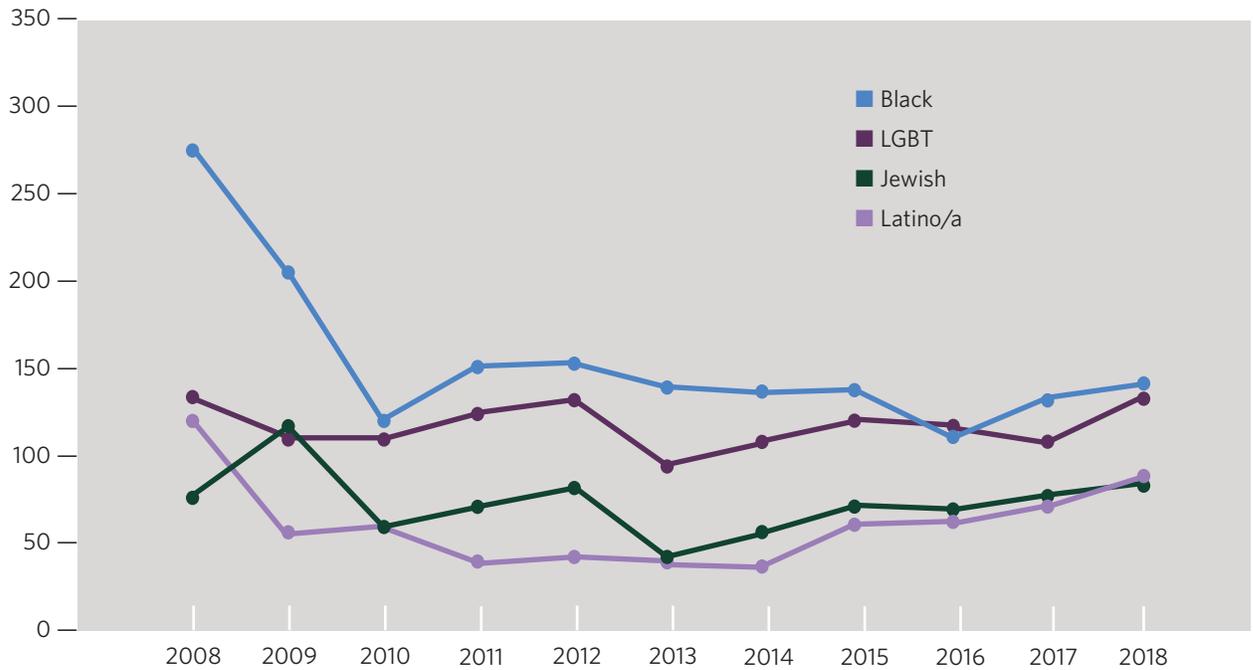


In 2018, Chinese, Hindus, Koreans, and Non-Whites were targeted in 3 cases each. Indians, Iraqis, and Jehovah’s Witnesses were targeted in 2 cases each. Single crimes targeted Africans, Catholics, heterosexuals, Jamaicans, Mormons, or Scientologists.

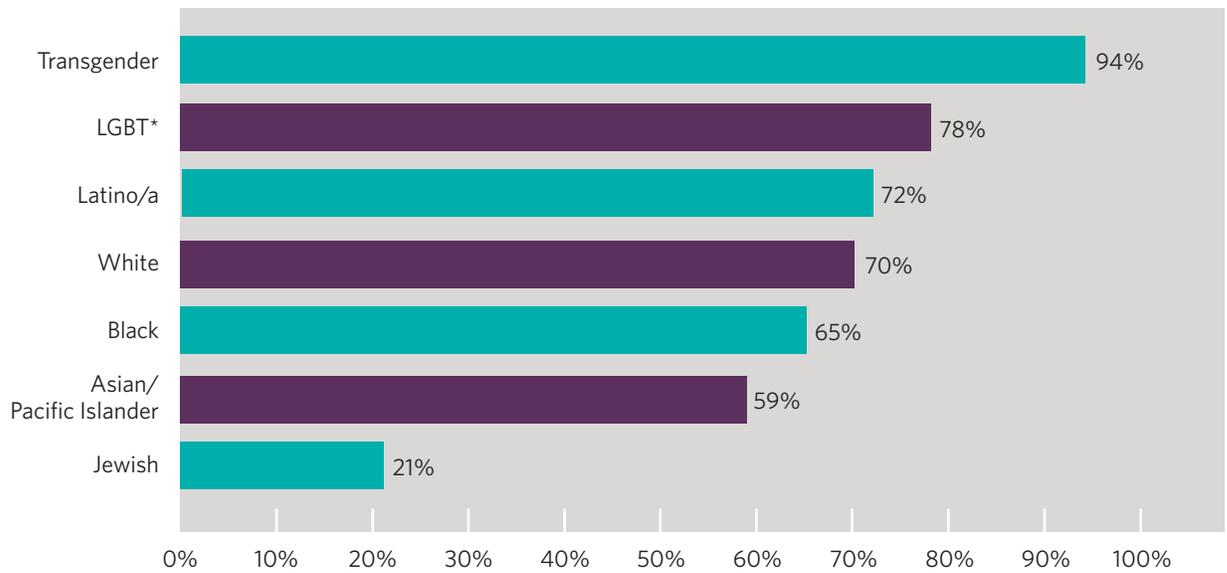
\* “LGBT non-specified” refers to hate crimes that targeted an LGBT organizations or businesses, not an individual.

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

### 2008-2018 Hate Crimes: Most Frequently Targeted Groups

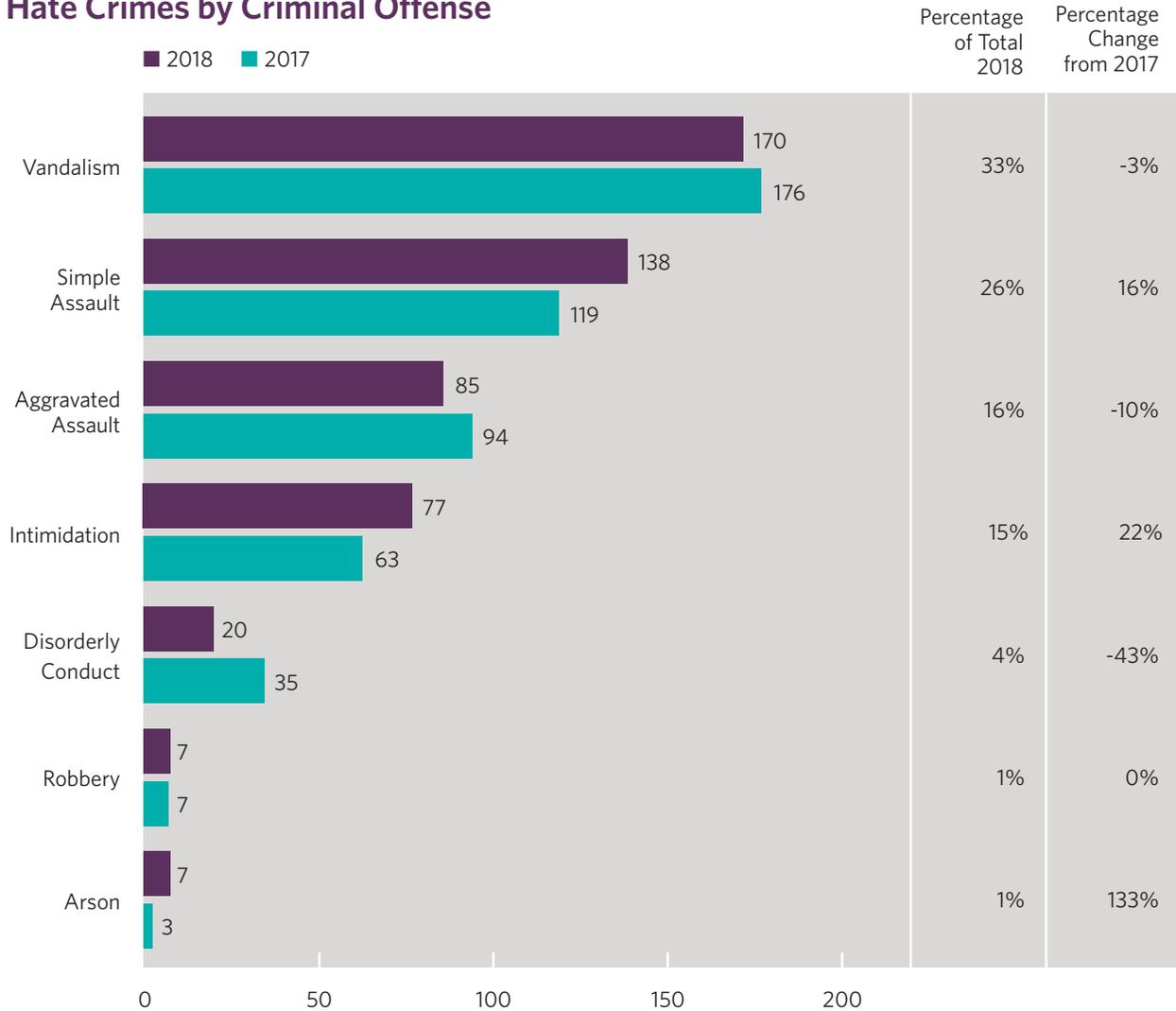


### 2014-2018 Hate Crimes: Rates of Violence Against Selected Groups



\* Crimes that target lesbians, gay men, bisexuals and LGBT organizations do not include anti-transgender crimes.

## Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2018, there were also 4 cases of attempted murder and theft, 3 cases of burglary, 2 cases of murder and trespassing, and 1 case of rape.

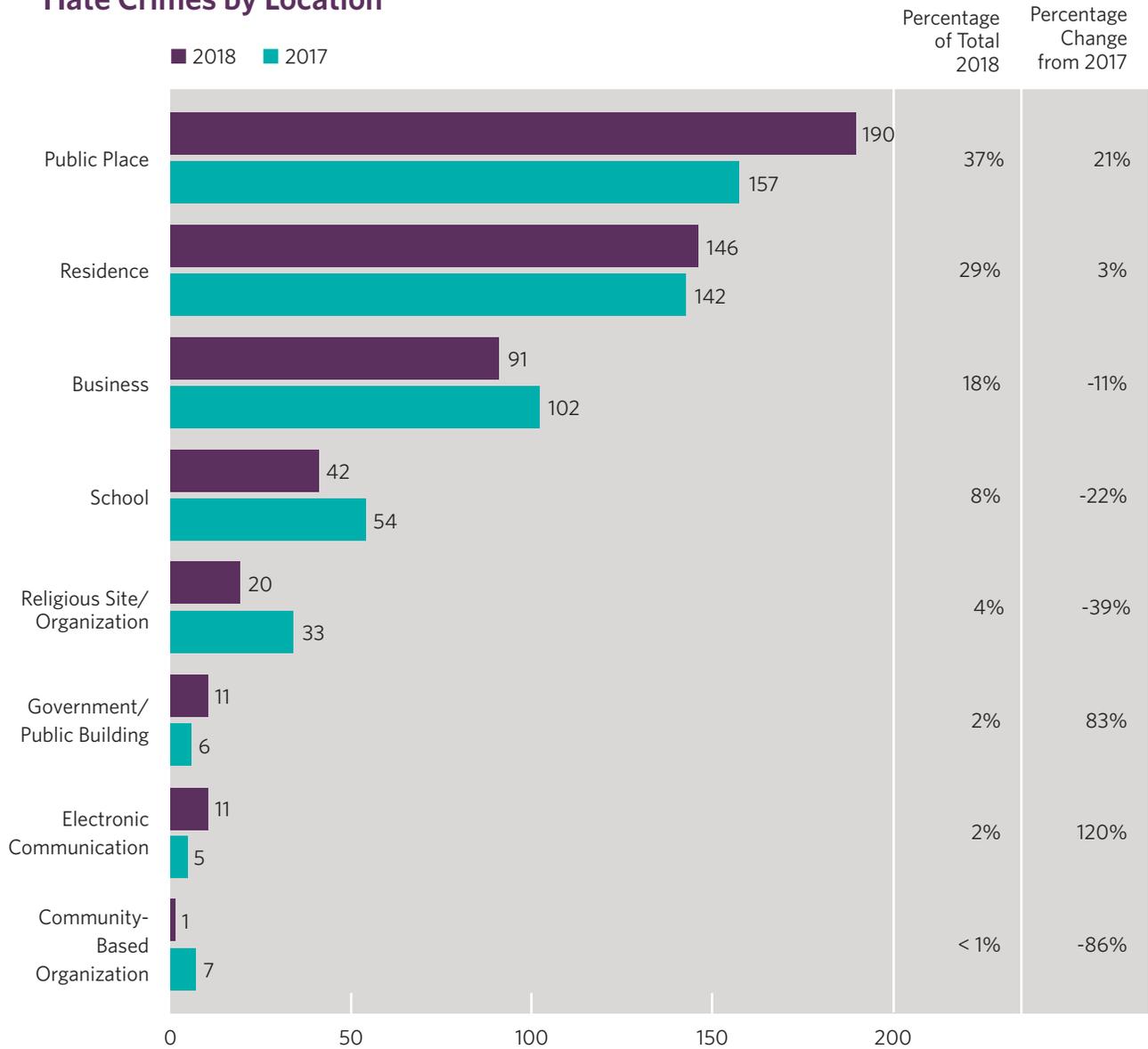
## Motivation and Targeted Group

The distribution of hate crimes based on motivation is very similar to the previous four years. Crimes based on real or perceived race, ethnicity, or national origin\* remained by far the largest category, constituting 52% of all hate crimes. Racial hate crimes rose 11% from 256 to 283. As in previous years, the second largest group of hate crimes was motivated by sexual orientation. They constituted 24% of all hate crimes. Sexual orientation crimes rose 20% from 108 to 130. Religious crimes remained the third largest group, comprising 18% of the total. The number of religious crimes declined from 101 to 97. Gender-based crimes constituted the fourth largest group and declined 34% from 38 to 25. There were no disability-based crimes reported in 2018. There were also seven crimes in which the motive was undetermined. These cases most commonly included swastikas painted on the property of white, non-Jewish victims. It is possible that these acts of vandalism were random and did not target any of the property owners. These crimes could also have been cases of mistaken identity. This report classifies these crimes as having “unknown” motivation.

As in the past, the great majority of hate crimes (83%) targeted four groups: African Americans, gay men/lesbians/LGBT organizations, Jewish persons, and Latino/as. The previous year these four groups constituted

\*For the sake of brevity, we refer to crimes motivated by race, ethnicity, or national origin as “racial” hate crimes throughout this report.

## Hate Crimes by Location



75% of all victims. Each of these communities experienced an increase in hate crime. Sexual orientation crimes rose the most sharply (19%), followed by crimes targeting Latino/as (18%), Jewish persons (14%), and African Americans (9%).

Of the smaller groups of victims, most experienced declines in the number of hate crimes, including anti-transgender crimes which fell 24% after two years of record-breaking high numbers. The exception was anti-white crimes which doubled from 13 to 26. However, that increase followed a 52% drop the previous year.

As mentioned in the **Methodology** section, fluctuations in numbers from year to year are common and don't necessarily indicate trends. It is more useful to study multi-year analyses to get an accurate picture of hate crime in Los Angeles County.

## Criminal Offenses and Rates of Violence

The most common criminal offense reported in 2018 was vandalism (33%) followed by simple assaults (26%), aggravated assaults (16%), and acts of intimidation (15%). These 4 offenses comprised 90% of all hate crimes, similar to earlier years. The biggest changes were that after declining in 2017, acts of intimidation and simple assaults rose 22% and 16%, respectively.

After declining for two years in a row, the percentage of hate crimes that were of a violent nature rose from 56% to 61%. In 2018, there were two reported hate murders.

- A Latino gang member, Daniel Martinez, has been charged with the fatal shootings of two African American male victims in two separate events. The arrest was made after a multi-jurisdictional investigation conducted by the California Highway Patrol, Los Angeles Police Department, and Inglewood Police Department. Martinez is accused of opening fire on three men who were standing on a sidewalk in the 900 block of West Beach Avenue. All three were struck by gunfire and taken to a hospital, where one was pronounced dead. In a separate incident, Martinez allegedly opened fire on a motorist in the area of State Route 91 near Artesia, killing him. The Los Angeles District Attorney's Hardcore Gang Unit is handling the prosecution.

There were also four cases of attempted murder. Martinez was charged with the attempted murders of the other two victims whom he allegedly shot in the crime on West Beach Avenue described above. The following are descriptions of the other two cases:

- At Men's Central Jail, a black male inmate was being escorted by two Sheriff's deputies towards the law library. They passed a Latino inmate who shouted, "Fuck you, faggot!" and thrust a jail-made spear through cell bars striking the victim in his neck and jaw. The deputies were able to wrestle the spear away from the suspect and then handcuffed him. The deputies then brought the victim to the main clinic where he was treated for superficial lacerations. The entire incident was captured by security cameras.
- In South Los Angeles, a Latino male was sitting in a parked car chatting with a neighbor. A black male suspect approached the vehicle and said, "I have problems with fucken Mexicans," and then struck the victim in the forehead repeatedly with a pistol. The neighbor exited the vehicle and yelled at the suspect. The victim drove away to escape but the suspect fired approximately 5 rounds. Later, the victim told police that the suspect had been antagonizing Latino residents in the neighborhood for the past six months.

There were seven cases of arson, which is unusually high. Three of the crimes took place in one event in which cars belonging to three Latino men were set on fire. There were also arson attacks on two vehicles in an anti-lesbian crime in South Los Angeles and an anti-Mexican crime in Pasadena. Finally, two churches (one in Pasadena and one in South Los Angeles) were both vandalized and set on fire. The word, "Jehova" was written on the interior walls of both churches.

As in previous years, there were dramatically different rates of violence based on motivation. Ninety-two percent of gender-motivated crimes were violent (all of which were anti-transgender), followed by sexual orientation (72%), racial (64%), and religion (28%). These rates of violence were similar to the previous year.

## Location

The largest number of hate crimes occurred in public places (37%), followed by residences (29%), businesses (18%), schools (8%), and religious sites (4%). The distribution was similar to the previous year, but hate crimes in public places increased 21% from 157 to 190. Hate crimes at religious sites fell 39% and those at schools declined 22%.

## Geographic Distribution

The largest number of hate crimes (111) reported in 2018 took place in the San Fernando Valley Service Planning Area (SPA) Region II, followed by 104 in the Metro SPA Region IV (which stretches from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights). The previous year the largest number occurred in the Metro SPA. However, if one compares the populations of the regions to the numbers of reported hate crimes, the Metro SPA had the highest rate followed by West SPA Region V (which includes parts of West Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Culver City and a number of affluent beach communities). These two regions have had the highest rates for several years in a row. The region with the lowest number of hate crimes (13) was the Antelope Valley SPA Region 1 followed by the East SPA Region VII (which includes cities, such as Huntington Park, Southgate and Whittier). The areas with the lowest rates of hate crime were the San Gabriel SPA Region III followed by the East SPA Region VII. This geographic distribution is similar to previous years.

As stated earlier, African Americans, gay men/lesbians/LGBT organizations, Jewish persons, and Latino/as were targeted in 83% of all hate crimes in 2018. The San Gabriel and East SPAs have extremely low numbers of black residents, LGBT-oriented businesses, and Jewish religious sites or businesses. This could account for the lower rates of hate crimes reported in those areas. More information on geographic distribution of reported hate crimes is provided in Appendix A.

## White Supremacist Crime

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

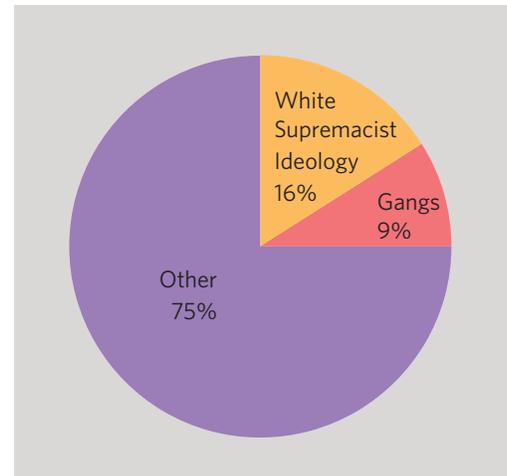
Earlier in this section this report cites some of the national factors that feed the perception that white supremacist activity is spiraling out of control.

In Southern California, some newer white nationalist groups have generated publicity.

In two separate indictments, federal prosecutors have filed charges against eight members of the Southern California-based white supremacist group Rise Above Movement (RAM). Four were charged with traveling to Charlottesville for the infamous "Unite the Right" rally in 2018 to attack counter-protesters. The four pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to riot. In a separate case four other RAM members were charged with rioting and conspiracy for traveling to extremist rallies in California with the intent of harming their opponents. The charges against these defendants were dismissed.

Local members of the Proud Boys, an international neo-fascist organization, have held public networking gatherings at local bars, prompting opponents to show up to confront them and, in some cases, demand that the establishments not serve members of hate groups, like the Proud Boys.

## Hate Crimes Involving Gangs or White Supremacist Ideology



**In 2018, 3 cases were both gang-related and had evidence of white supremacist ideology.**

In 2016, the year of the last presidential election, white supremacist crimes rose 67% in Los Angeles County from 63 to 105. They then declined 11% in 2017 and another 10% in 2018. The 84 white supremacist crimes constituted 16% of all hate crimes reported in 2018, compared to 18% the previous year. There was evidence of white supremacist belief systems in 48% of all religious crimes and 11% of racial crimes.

The largest group of white supremacist crimes were motivated by religion (55%), followed by race (37%) and sexual orientation (8%). The previous year the majority of white supremacist crimes were motivated by race. Religious white supremacist crimes rose 31% and those motivated by race fell 24%. It should be noted that these statistics do not include white supremacist crimes in which the motivation was unknown.

Jewish persons were the most frequently targeted group (50%), followed by African Americans (25%), the LGBT community (8%), and Latino/as (7%). This represented a 42% increase in anti-Jewish white supremacist crimes.

The great majority of these crimes were acts of vandalism (85%), followed by acts of disorderly conduct and intimidation (6% each). Acts of disorderly conduct include cases in which swastikas are drawn on private property but do not constitute vandalism because they are easily removable and leave no permanent damage. The rate of violence in white supremacist crimes declined from 13% to 10%.

Residences were the most common location (36%), followed by schools (25%), public places (20%), businesses (8%), and religious sites (5%).

## Crimes Related to Terrorism or Conflict in the Middle East

Since the attacks on September 11, 2001, this report has examined hate crimes in which the perpetrators used language that blamed the victims for terrorism or ongoing conflict in the Middle East. During the period immediately following 9/11, there were 188 reported anti-Muslim/Middle Eastern hate crimes committed in Los Angeles County. Since that time, crimes fitting this profile have plummeted locally even though Muslims, South Asians, and Middle Easterners still report harassment, racial/religious profiling, and discrimination. However, in recent years, several reports have been issued that suggest there is a rise in Islamophobia. For example, the FBI reported anti-Muslim hate crimes in the United States rose 67%, from 154 to 257 in 2015, the highest number since 9/11.

The Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), the nation's largest Muslim civil rights and advocacy organization, issued a report showing anti-Muslim acts (non-criminal) rose 83% and anti-Muslim hate crimes rose 21% nationwide in the second quarter (April-June) of 2018, as compared to the first quarter.

But surprisingly, in Los Angeles County, crimes in which there was specific language regarding terrorism and/or unrest in the Middle East decreased from 14 to 3.

The following is a description of one of these hate crimes:

At a group home a 16 year-old Iraqi boy was harassed by a Latino resident, who told him, ""Fuck your country! Fuck your family! Fuck your religion! You're a terrorist." The suspect then pushed the victim and challenged him to a fight.

In addition to the three crimes that specifically referenced Middle East conflict, there were nine other anti-Muslim and/or anti-Middle Eastern crimes. Although these contained no specific slurs like "terrorist," it is possible that the perpetrators were motivated by such sentiments.

## Hate Crimes Between African Americans and Latino/as

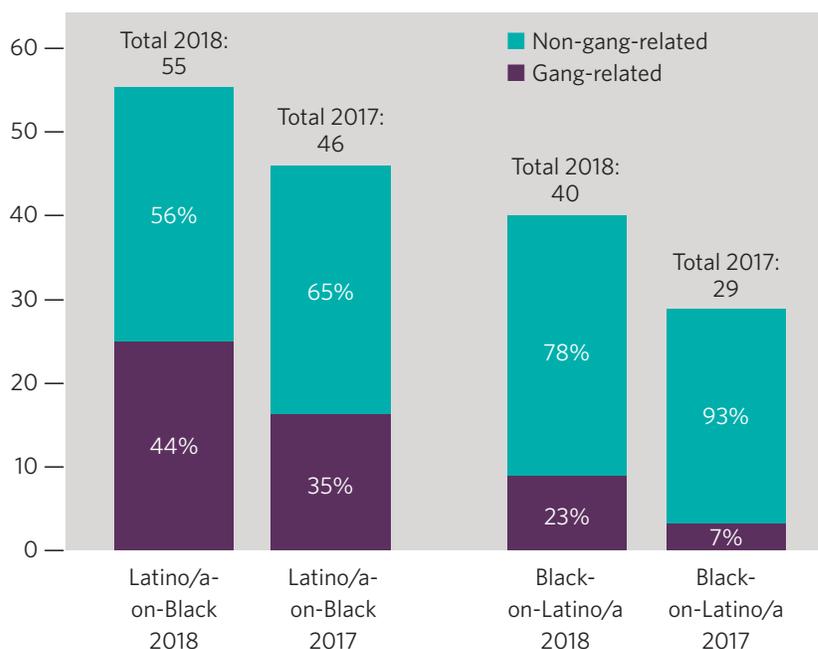
The great majority of African Americans and Latino/as in Los Angeles County co-exist peacefully and are not involved in ongoing racial conflict. However, for many years this report has documented that most hate crimes targeting African Americans are committed by Latino/as and vice versa. This is particularly true in neighborhoods that have undergone rapid demographic shifts from being primarily black to majority Latino/a. Another factor driving this phenomenon is the large number of Latino/a street gangs which have ties to the Mexican Mafia, the largest and most violent prison-based gang. The Mexican Mafia has been feuding with black inmates for decades and has encouraged their affiliated street gangs to drive African Americans out of their neighborhoods.

In 2018, 53% of anti-black crimes were committed by Latino/as, compared to 49% the previous year. Numerically, Latino/a-on-black crimes increased from 46 to 55.

Similarly, 53% of anti-Latino crimes were committed by African Americans compared to 50% in 2017. The number of these crimes grew from 29 to 40.

In terms of gang involvement, of the 55 Latino/a-on-black hate crimes, 24 were committed by gang members (44%, compared to 35% the previous year). Of the 40 black-on-Latino/a crimes, there was evidence of gang involvement in 9 cases (23% compared to 7% the previous year).

### Black-Latino/a Hate Crimes in 2017-2018



## Gangs

There were 47 reported hate crimes committed by gang members in 2018, compared to 36 the previous year. Gang members were responsible for 9% of all hate crimes and 14% of racial hate crimes.

As a general rule, this report classifies suspects as gang members if they shout their affiliation during the commission of an offense or include gang names or monikers in graffiti. This report does not label suspects as gang members solely based on appearance or clothing. It is likely that the actual number of gang members who committed hate crimes is higher.

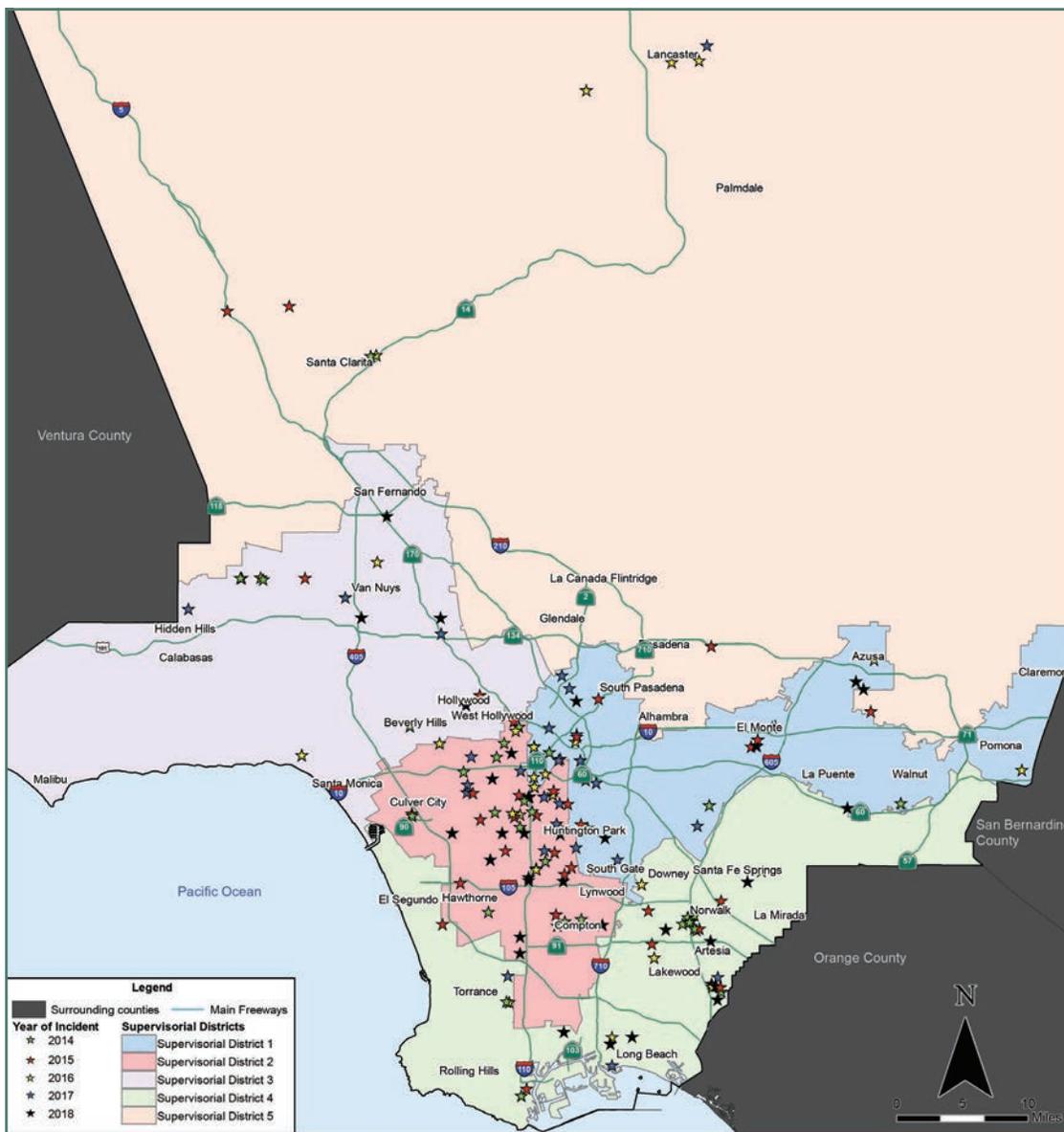
Reported hate crimes committed by gang members were overwhelmingly racially-motivated (87%) and they increased from 24 to 40. Sexual orientation crimes committed by gang members comprised 11% of the total and there was 1 lone anti-transgender crime.

African Americans were targeted in 54% of gang-related racial crimes, followed by Latino/as (30%) and gay men (9%). There were also single crimes targeting whites, lesbians, and transgender women.

Sixty-four percent of crimes committed by gang members were of a violent nature, up from 61% the previous year. The most common criminal offenses were aggravated assaults (23%), followed by vandalism and simple assaults (19% each) and acts of intimidation (11%).

Gang members committed hate crimes most frequently in public places and residences (37% each), followed by businesses (20%) and schools (7%).

### 2014-2018 Gang-Related Hate Crimes



Map by Florentino Bernal Jr.

In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there are crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

## List of Gangs involved in Hate Crimes

In 2018, there was evidence that members of the following gangs committed hate crimes:

Azusa 13\*, Blocc Gardens Mafia, Bounty Hunter Bloods, Compton Varrio 3, Denver Lane Bloods, Drifters, East Side Wilmas, El Monte 13\*, Gardena 13, Hang Out Boys, Long Beach Crips, MOB Bloods\*, Varrio Eastside Longos 13\*, Peckerwoods, Rollin 40s Neighborhood Crips, Rolling 60s Neighborhood Crips, South side, Varrio East Side 13, Varrio Hawaiian Gardens 13\*, Varrio Norwalk 13\*

\*Indicates that the gang has committed other hate crimes during the past 3 years.

## Suspects

As in previous years, the suspects were overwhelmingly male (85%).

The largest group of suspects (47%) were adults age 26-40. This represented a growth of 64% compared to the previous year. They were followed by suspects 40 or older (22%). Persons 18-25 comprised 21% of all suspects. For the sixth year in a row, juveniles comprised the smallest group (9%).

## Hate Crimes Committed by Groups of Suspects

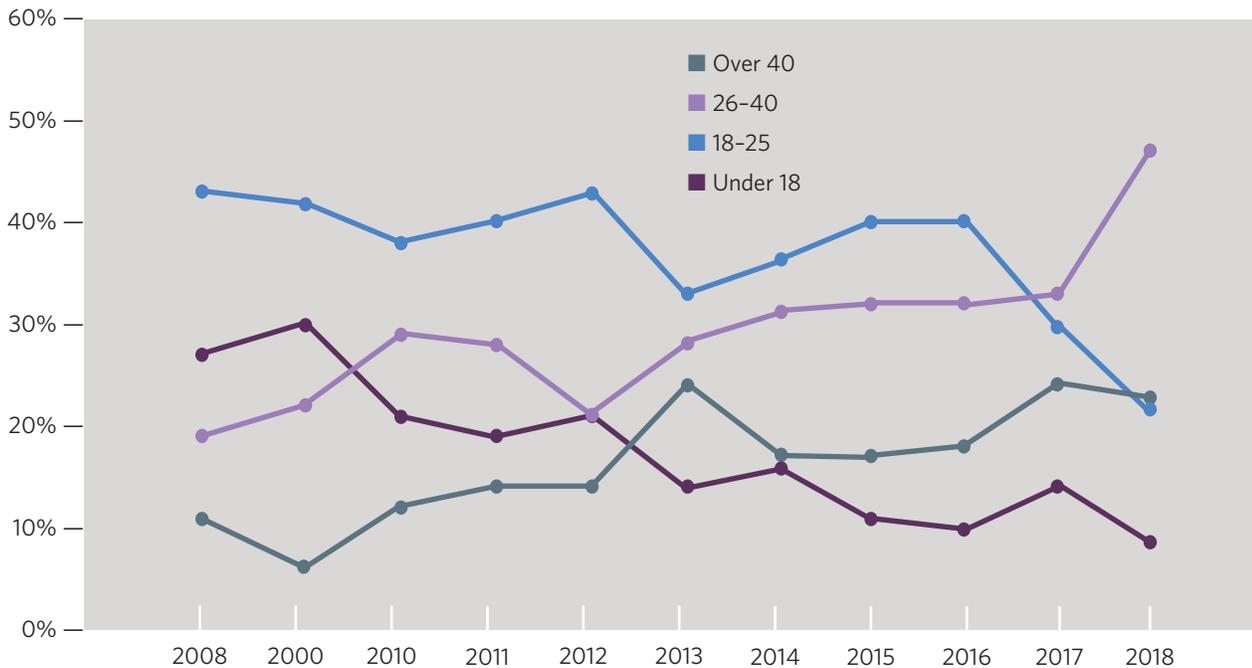
This report tracks the number of hate crimes committed by multiple suspects. In 2018, in cases in which suspects were identified, 84% of the crimes were committed by lone suspects, the same percentage as in 2017. In 8% of hate crimes there were 2 suspects, and in 3% there were 3. Crimes involving groups of 4 or 5 suspects constituted 2% each, and those committed by groups of 6 suspects made up 1% of the total.

There were two cases involving much larger groups of attackers. Following are brief descriptions of what occurred with these two cases.

In Lake Balboa, a black male was playing basketball outside his home. Suddenly, 20 Latino male suspects appeared and yelled, "Fuck Niggers" from the sidewalk. One of the suspects challenged the victim to a fight and he agreed. Moments after they started exchanging blows the rest of the group jumped him. After the savage attack the suspects fled the scene.

In Pacoima, a gay man (race unknown) was working at a tree trimming company. For some time, the victim had been harassed by co-workers, both verbally and physically. On one occasion when the victim reported for work he observed some of the other employees under the influence of alcohol and drugs. They became verbally abusive and threatening. The victim attempted to leave the work site but some of the suspects blocked his way and knocked him to the ground. The victim reported that approximately 30 Latino male suspects took part in punching and kicking him.

## 2008-2018 Hate Crimes: Known Suspects by Age



This graph depicts what percentage of suspects fell within different age groups each year.

## Hate Crimes in Which Suspects Invoked the President's Name

There were six crimes in 2018 in which the perpetrators mentioned President Trump by name. But not all of these hate crimes were committed by white nationalists. Some of the crimes were committed by African American suspects.

- At a public park, anti-black graffiti was discovered along with, "I Love Donald Trump."
- At a business, a building manager discovered graffiti in a locked bathroom that read, "Fuck all Latinas! Hope Trump stops all of you soon!"
- A white male jumped on a Latino male's vehicle and then yelled, "You fucking illegal! You wetback! Go back to Mexico!" He then claimed that his wife works for President Trump.
- A Latino motorist asked an African American woman to move her car so he could enter his driveway. He later found a large dent in his car door and a rock with a note taped to it that read, in part, "I hope Trump deports you and many others."
- At a stop light, a car containing a black couple pulled alongside a Latino male driver. The female suspect shouted, "Trump is looking for you to send you back to Mexico!" and then threw ice at the victim, hitting him in the chest. When the victim tried to photograph the suspects' license plate the male suspect exited his vehicle and punched the victim in the face.
- At a restaurant a white male victim was in the company of a black female. Without warning a black male began punching and kicking the victim and yelled, "Fuck white people! Fuck Trump!"

# Preventing and Responding to Hate

## **Working to transform prejudice into acceptance, inequity into justice, and hostility into peace.**

The Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (LACCHR) was first established as a committee by the County Board of Supervisors in January 1944, in response to what has been labelled as the “Zoot Suit Riots,” three days of racially-motivated street violence during the previous June. For more than 75 years, LACCHR and its prior forms have been bringing people together across boundaries of difference to advance equity. We continue to support, inform, train, and mobilize groups and organizations to replace prejudice and fear with respect and trust in one of the most diverse regions in the world. These efforts are in service of LACCHR’s mission to promote better human relations in Los Angeles County by working to transform prejudice into acceptance, inequity into justice, and hostility into peace.

We are compelled by our vision for a County where the fundamental rights of every person are met, all people and groups are unrestricted in the pursuit of their full potential, conflicts are peacefully and equitably resolved, and County government leads and models the highest level of respect for civil liberties and human rights, safeguarding the intrinsic dignity of each individual.

Public displays of hate remind us of the ongoing challenge to fully realize this vision. In response to this challenge, LACCHR continues to work both to prevent and respond to hate crime.

### **Training**

Each year, Commission staff members speak on the scope and impact of hate crime. In 2018, trainings and other presentations were provided to State Attorneys General, Los Angeles City Human Relations Commission, Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee, Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department hate crime liaisons, Department of Mental Health Faith-Based Advocacy Council (FBAC), LASD Civilian Oversight Commission, L.A. City Transgender Advisory Board, Long Beach Service Providers Hate Crime Workshop, Duarte Unified School District, California Law Enforcement Association of Records Supervisors, Cal State University Los Angeles, Beverly Hills Human Relations Commission, Have Violence Prevention Partnership-LA, and Network Against Hate Crime.



***Students and staff participate in a workshop at the gender and social justice conference.***



**Youth-serving organizations are trained in ways to engage young people as social justice activists.**

Presentations on hate crime in 2018 included press briefings for multiple English, Spanish-language, Chinese, and Korean media organizations.

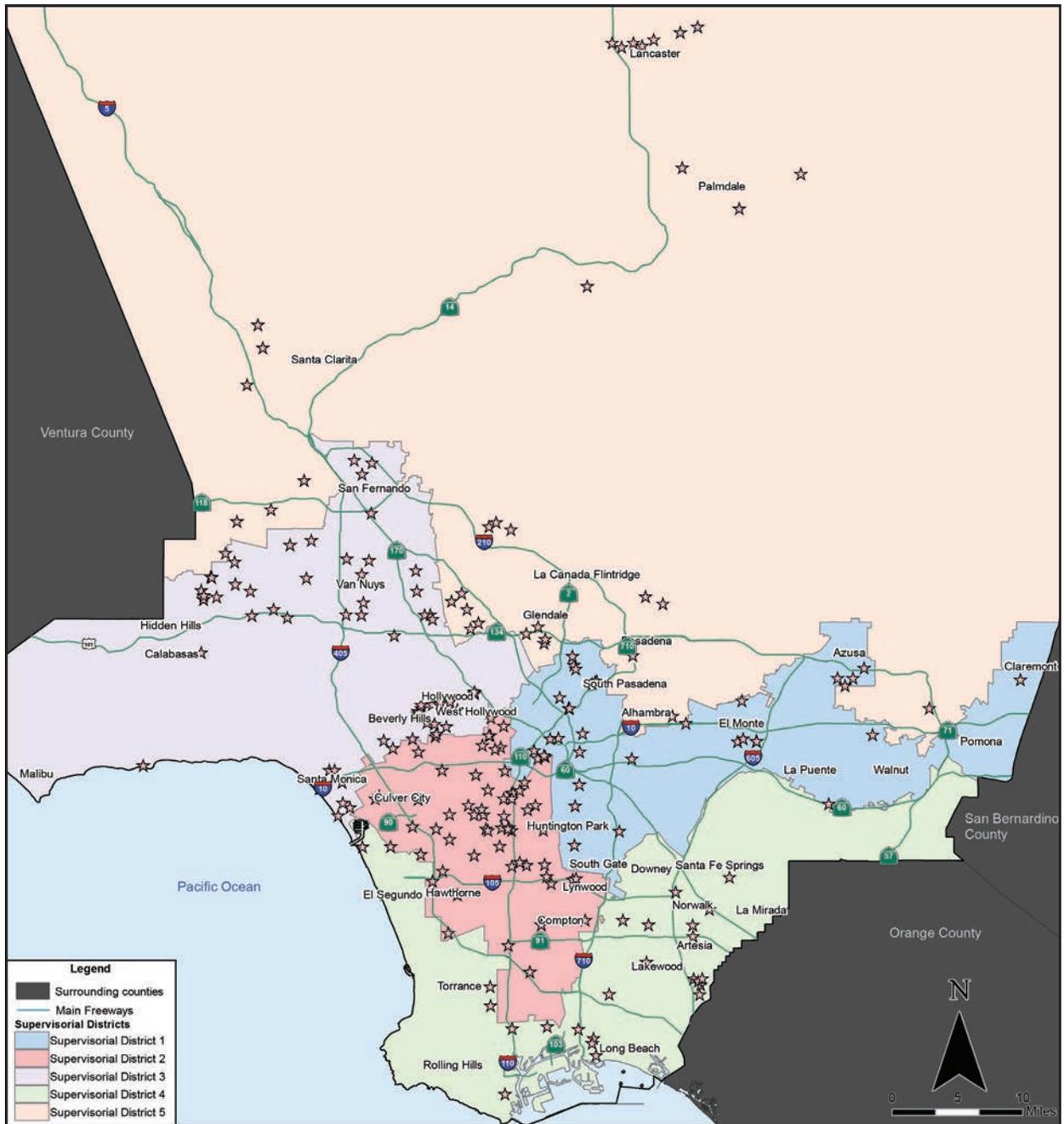
In addition, Commission staff members are regularly engaged to design and deliver training that facilitates change in underlying attitudes and overt behavior that, left unchecked, can lead to hate crime in their most extreme expressions. We also lead training experiences to support advocacy for and build the capacity of groups frequently targeted by hate crime. A large portion of our training work involves our Women's Leadership Project, Young Male Scholars program, and Youth Human Relations Leadership Development Initiative that train staff who work with youth. Topics we addressed in training during 2018 included bullying in family and senior housing, engaging youth as social justice leaders, environmental racism, gender and social justice, homophobia, immigration, intergenerational mentoring, managing implicit bias, mediation, positive and effective responses to conflict, responding to public displays of hate, the school-to-prison pipeline, sexual harassment and sexual violence prevention, strengthening cultural competence, and transphobia.

## Coalition-Building

While hate crime is a concern for many different groups, strategic coordination and collaboration can multiply their impact. We bring stakeholders together and help them take the fullest possible advantage of their distinctive experiences, skills, and resources.

As part of this effort, LACCHR staff coordinates a countywide Network Against Hate Crime that includes government representatives, law enforcement agencies, civil and human rights organizations, educators, faith communities, and service groups. We also assembled and continue to support the Hate Violence Prevention Partnership-LA that works to reduce and end hate violence by providing practitioners opportunities to share best practices and exchange relevant and timely information. In addition, we participate in and support the Transgender Service Providers Network.

# A Closer Look at Racial\* Hate Crimes



Map by Florentino Bernal Jr.

## 2018 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/National Origin

In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there are crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

\* For brevity, hate crimes motivated by the victim's real or perceived race, ethnicity, or national origin are referred to as "racial" hate crimes throughout in this report.

## Increase in Racial Hate Crimes

Racially-motivated hate crimes increased 11% from 256 to 283 in 2018. Similar to previous years, they constituted 52% of all reported hate crimes.

## Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

Forty-nine percent of racial hate crimes targeted African Americans, compared to 50% the previous year. Black persons constitute 9% of the total population of Los Angeles County, but are grossly over-represented every year as victims of racial hate crime. As mentioned in the section, **2018 Hate Crimes in Perspective**, historically, large numbers of anti-black crimes have been committed by Latino/a gang members. In 2018, 24 of the 55 Latino-on-black crimes included evidence that the suspects were gang members, 44% of the total. The previous year 16 (35%) of the Latino-on-black crimes were committed by gang members.

Latino/as were targeted in 30% of racial hate crimes, slightly up from 28% the previous year. Anti-Latino/a crimes grew from 72 to 85. Because Latino/as comprise about half of L.A. County residents, this is a surprisingly low number. Major cities like Los Angeles, Houston, Denver and Philadelphia have documented significant declines in the number of crimes reported by Latino/a victims since the start of the Trump presidency. It is possible that growing numbers of Latino/a victims are increasingly reluctant to contact law enforcement because they fear detection by Immigration and Customs Enforcement. This growing anxiety also could be a factor in the under-reporting of hate crimes.

Anti-white crimes, which had fallen 52% from 27 to 13 in 2017, doubled in 2018 to 26. White residents make up nearly 28% of the county's population but represented only 9% of racial hate crime victims in 2018. A number of the anti-white crimes mirrored larger polarizing debates in our society. For example, three of the anti-white crimes were vandalisms targeting art galleries. In some neighborhoods, Latino/a anti-gentrification activists have targeted small businesses that they perceive are having a negative impact on low-income communities. Although these protesters would describe their actions as political, some have used racially-hostile language, such as, "Fuck white art." In five of the anti-white cases, victims were told they didn't belong in the neighborhood, possibly another reference to anti-gentrification sentiment. In one case, a suspect told the victim, "Fuck white people! Fuck Trump" during the commission of the offense and in another case a group of five suspects told the victim, "All white people are racist!"

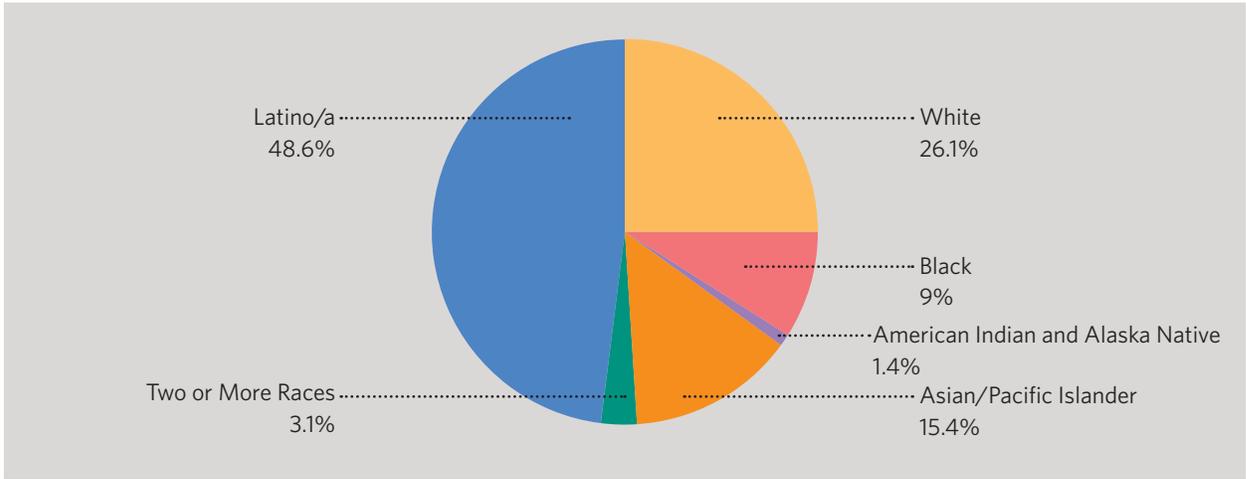
Crimes targeting Asians increased slightly from 18 to 19. Although Asian Americans constitute 15% of Los Angeles County residents, in 2018 they were targeted in only 7% of racial hate crimes.

There were also seven anti-Middle Eastern crimes, followed by four anti-Armenian, and single crimes targeting Africans and Jamaicans. In addition, there were three cases of white supremacist graffiti that did not mention specific targets. This report classifies these crimes as targeting "non-white" people.

There were some clear patterns of the racial/ethnic backgrounds of suspects and victims.

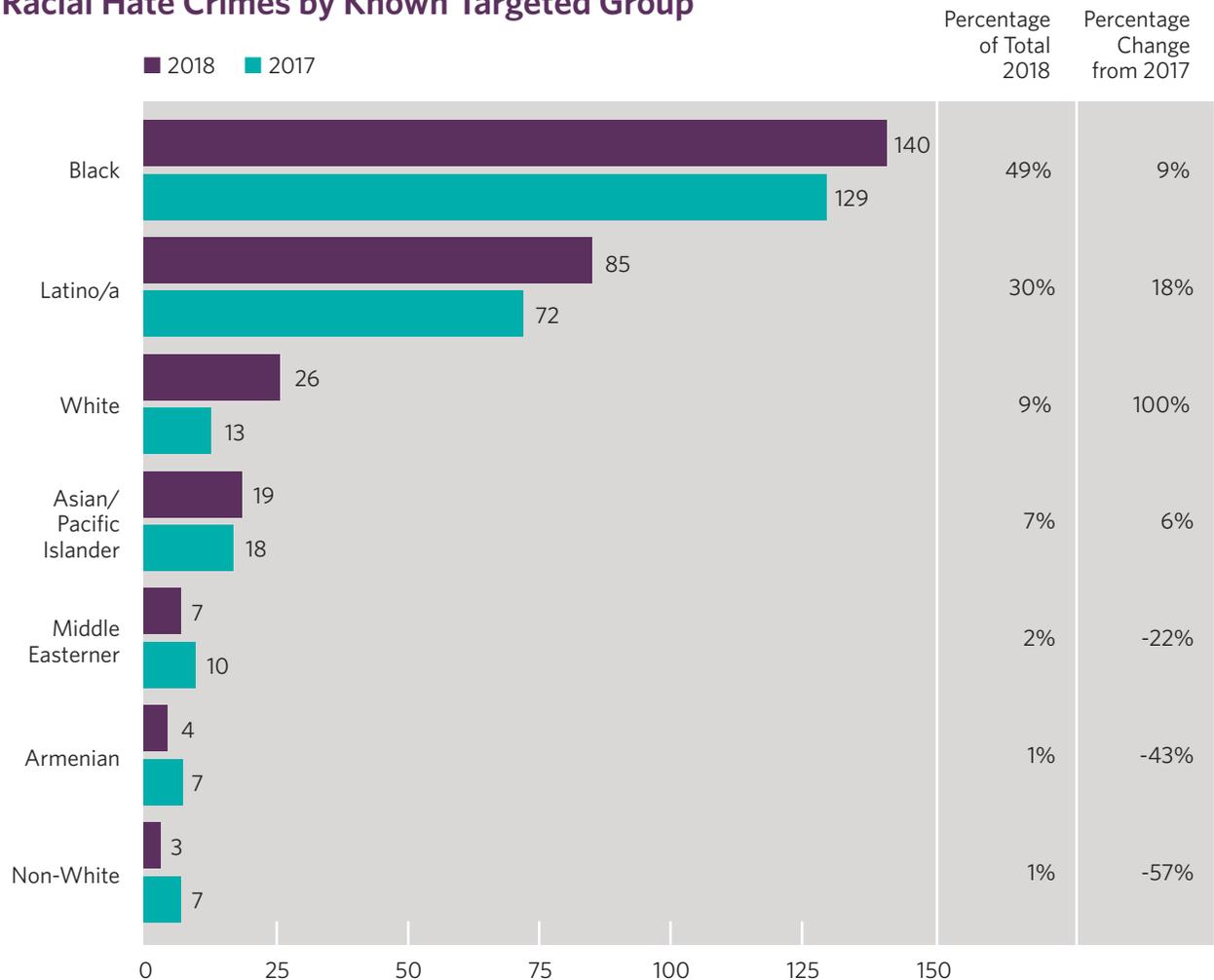
- Anti-black crimes were most frequently committed by Latino/as (53%) and whites (42%).
- Latino/a victims were targeted by African Americans most often (53%), followed by whites (29%). Interestingly, 18% of anti-Latino/a crimes were committed by other Latino/as. For example, all of the five anti-Salvadoran crimes were committed by Latino/a suspects. Some of the suspects even addressed the victims in Spanish. In another case, two Mexican victims were attacked by a group of Brazilians, who told them, "Beaners... You need to go back to your country." (see **Anti-Immigrant Slurs** below).
- Whites were targeted by black suspects in 68% of the cases and Latino/as in 27%.
- Anti-Asian crimes were committed most often by whites (36%), followed by blacks and Latino/as (17% each).

## Los Angeles County Population by Race/Ethnicity



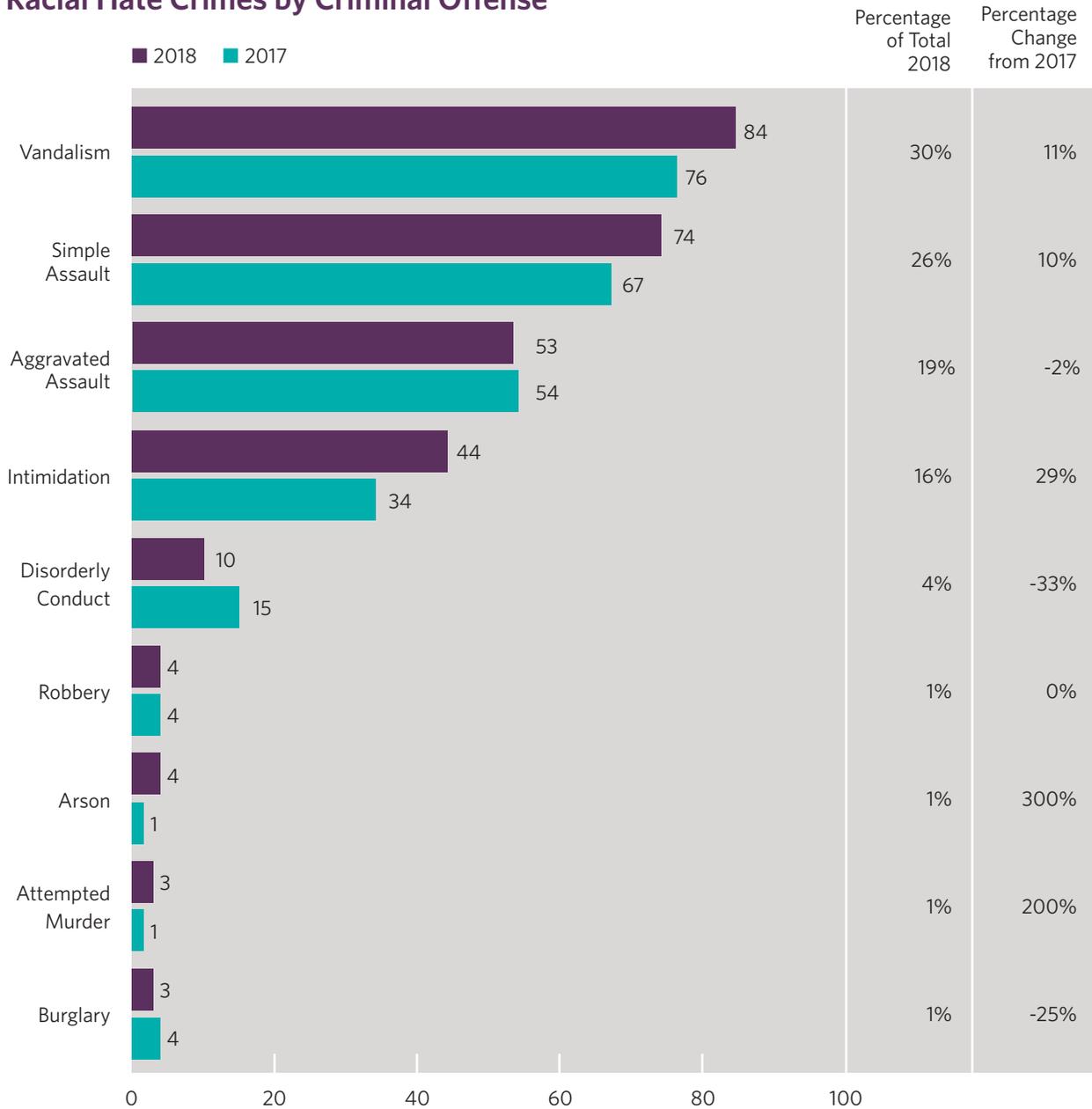
Source: U.S. Census *Population Estimates*, July 1, 2018. Persons who identify as Latino/a on the U.S. Census can be of any race. Except for "Latino/a," all other groups on this chart refer to persons who do not identify as Latino/a.

## Racial Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group



This chart aggregates major racial and ethnic groups. In 2018, there were also single crimes targeting Africans and Jamaicans.

## Racial Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2018, there were 2 cases of murder and single cases of theft and trespassing.

### Criminal Offenses and Rates of Violence

Sixty-four percent of racial crimes were of a violent nature, a rate that was almost identical to the previous year. The largest numbers of criminal offenses were vandalism (30%), simple assault (26%), aggravated assaults (19%), and intimidation (16%). This distribution was very similar to the previous year.

Crimes targeting Middle Eastern persons were most likely to be violent (71%) but there were only seven victims. Of the larger victim groups, 68% of anti-Latino/a crimes were violent, followed by crimes targeting blacks (64%), and crimes targeting whites and Asians (58% each).

### Location

Forty-two percent of racial crimes occurred in public places, followed by residences (27%), businesses (18%), and schools (8%). There were increases in the numbers of racial hate crimes at public places and residences and declines in those taking place at businesses and schools.

## Anti-Immigrant Slurs

There were 59 crimes in which the suspects used specifically anti-immigrant language, such as “Wetback!” or “You don’t belong here,” compared to 41 the previous year. Fifty-two percent of the suspects in these cases were black and 30% were white. The number of black suspects using anti-immigrant slurs more than tripled from 9 to 28. Some of these suspects directly referenced President Trump’s proposals to build a wall along the Mexican border and mass-deport Mexicans. Surprisingly, 18% of these crimes were committed by Latino/as, perhaps evidence that the volatile public debate on immigration policy has inflamed xenophobic sentiment among some Latino/as.

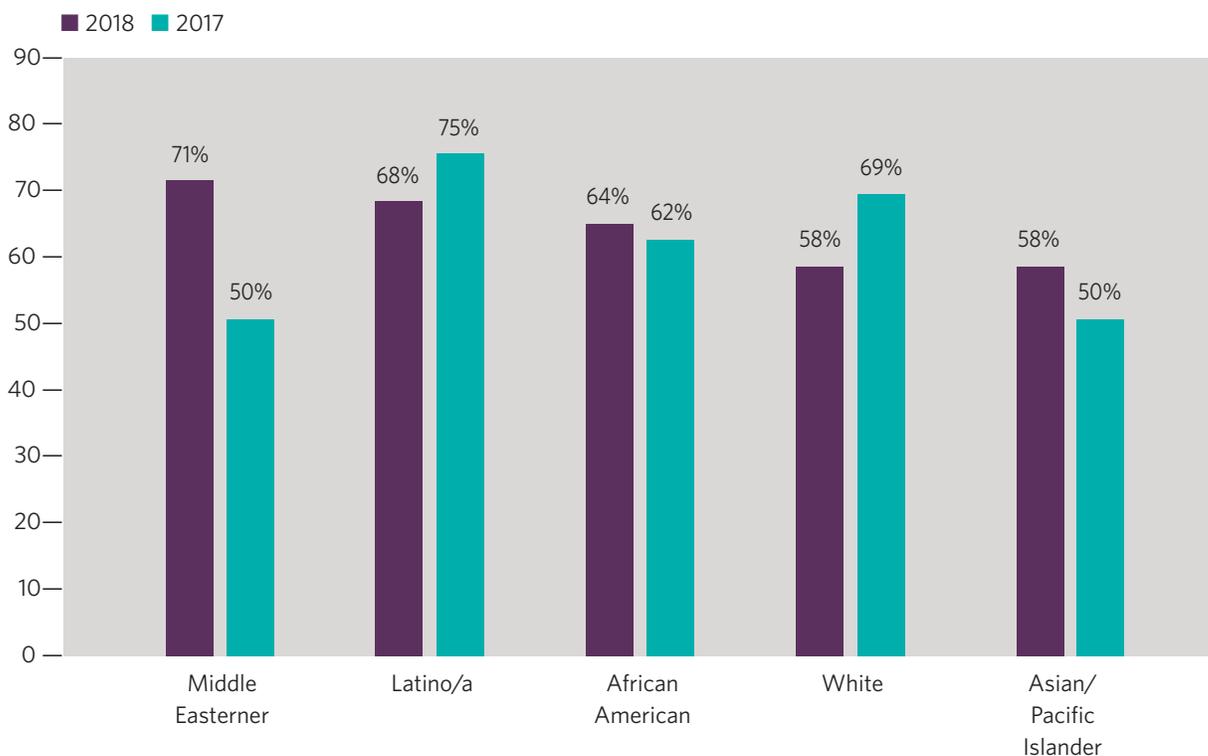
Latino/as were targeted in the great majority of these crimes (78%), and in 24 of these 45 attacks specifically anti-Mexican slurs were used. They were followed by crimes targeting Asians (10%), Middle Easterners (5%), and single crimes targeting Africans, Armenians, Jamaicans, and Jewish persons.

Sixty-nine percent of crimes involving anti-immigrant slurs were of a violent nature, compared to 76% in 2017 and 91% in 2016. Simple assaults were the most common offense (37%), followed by aggravated assaults (22%), vandalism (20%), and intimidation (10%). This represented increases in aggravated assaults, vandalisms, and simple assaults.

The most common location of these crimes was in public places (51%), followed by businesses (27%) and residences (14%). The biggest changes were increases in anti-immigrant crimes occurring in public places and businesses.

It is important to note that other racial crimes might also have been motivated by anti-immigrant sentiments but the suspects did not use specific xenophobic language. The number of specific anti-immigrant slurs are only one measure of xenophobia.

## Rates of Violence for Victims of Racial Hate Crime



## Actual Racial Hate Crimes

**April 24, Reseda**—To commemorate Armenian Genocide Day a man displayed two Armenian flags on his car. The victim discovered his car had been vandalized. A headlight and window were broken and orange paint was poured into the car. Also, two images of the Turkish flag were spray painted on the vehicle.

**July 19, West Los Angeles**—A white male suspect pulled alongside a taxi driver. He shouted, “Fuck you Middle Eastern! Go home!” and threw a bottle through the victim’s open window spilling liquid on him. From the odor the victim could tell the liquid was urine. The victim tried to escape by pulling into a gas station driveway. The suspect followed him and blocked the victim’s vehicle. The suspect then exited his car and punched the victim through the open window with such force that he knocked out his two front teeth. Upon the victim exiting his vehicle, the suspect pushed him to the ground. The suspect squeezed the victim’s throat until he lost consciousness. The victim’s injuries required an emergency room visit and numerous medical appointments.

**August 27, Long Beach**—A Latino male was exiting his apartment building when he almost collided with a white male. He told him, “Watch out, buddy.” Immediately, the suspect replied “Watch out what, you fucking Mexican?” The suspect then spat on the victim and punched him repeatedly, knocking him to the ground. The victim attempted to get up, but then the suspect kicked him and continued shouting racial slurs.

**September 2, Laurel Canyon**—An African American man was exiting a convenience store when he was confronted by a Latino male. The suspect told him, “Nigga! You muthafucka! Go back to your fucking Africa!” and then spray-painted the victim’s face, head and body with white paint as he tried to run away. The suspect then spray painted the victim’s license plate and windows and struck the vehicle’s hood and windows with the can.

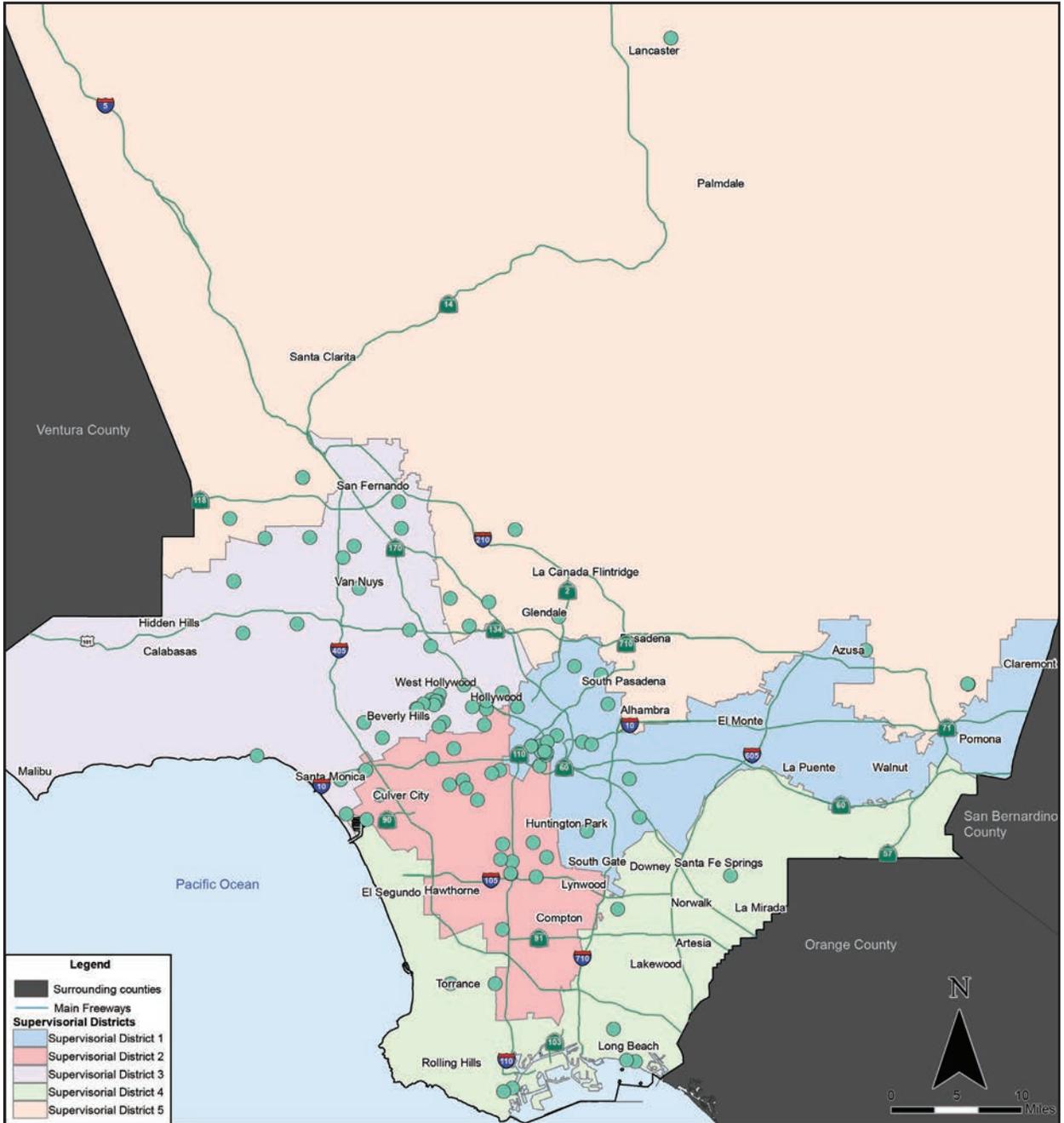
**September 7, Koreatown**—A Latina female was approached by an African American male. He asked her repeatedly, “Why don’t you go back to Mexico?” The victim replied, “I’m not from Mexico, stupid ass.” The suspect spat at her, hitting the victim’s shoulder and arm. The suspect then began swinging his arms, trying to punch the victim. He then grabbed the strap of the victim’s purse and pulled her toward him. The victim was able to break away and escape.

**November 12, Harbor Gateway**—A white female was looking for parking at a clothing store. A black male pulled into the spot the victim was waiting for. The suspect exited his vehicle and approached her yelling. The victim began recording the suspect on her cell phone. The suspect grabbed her device and threw it across the parking lot. The victim retrieved her phone and as she was returning to her car, the suspect told her, “I’m tired of you white people getting your way!” and punched her in the face. The suspect then sped away.

**November 25, Mount Washington**—Shortly after moving into the neighborhood a black female was told by a Latino male, “You’re going to have to pay taxes to live in my ‘hood. You need to pay \$200 dollars in two weeks.” The victim thought he was joking and walked away. Two months later, someone knocked on her door late at night. Thinking it was her roommate, the victim opened the door. Five Latino suspects, including the man who had asked her for money, tried to force their way into her apartment. Fearful, the victim slammed the door shut. The suspects banged on the door and a bedroom window and yelled “Open the fucking door!” The victim pretended to be on the phone with the police. The noise outside stopped and the victim thought she had scared away the intruders. Suddenly, one of the suspects entered the apartment through the window. Terrified, the victim then ran into a neighbor’s apartment that was unlocked trying to escape. The five suspects followed her and struck the victim repeatedly in the face. As the victim screamed for help, a suspect told her, “We fuckin hate you niggers over here!” Another one yelled, “You better have our money or it’s going to be a wrap!” The victim screamed, “Okay!” hoping the beating would end. The suspects hit her a few more times before fleeing.

**November 30, West Lake**—An elderly Asian man was standing in public when a Latino male approached him and struck him in the chest with his elbow, knocking him to the ground. The victim asked, “Why?” and the suspect answered, “I don’t like Asian people!”

# A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes



Map by Florentino Bernal Jr.

## 2018 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Sexual Orientation

In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there are crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

## Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Rise 20%

The number of sexual orientation-motivated hate crimes in 2018 grew from 108 to 130, a 20% increase. They comprised 24% of all reported hate crimes, compared to 21% in 2017.

As in previous years the great majority of sexual orientation crimes targeted gay men (82%) and these cases increased 19% from 89 to 106. Anti-lesbian crimes made up 14% of sexual orientation crimes. They also grew 20% from 15 to 18. There were 4 anti-LGBT (unspecified) crimes that targeted businesses or organizations, not individuals. Finally, there were single crimes that targeted bisexuals and heterosexuals.

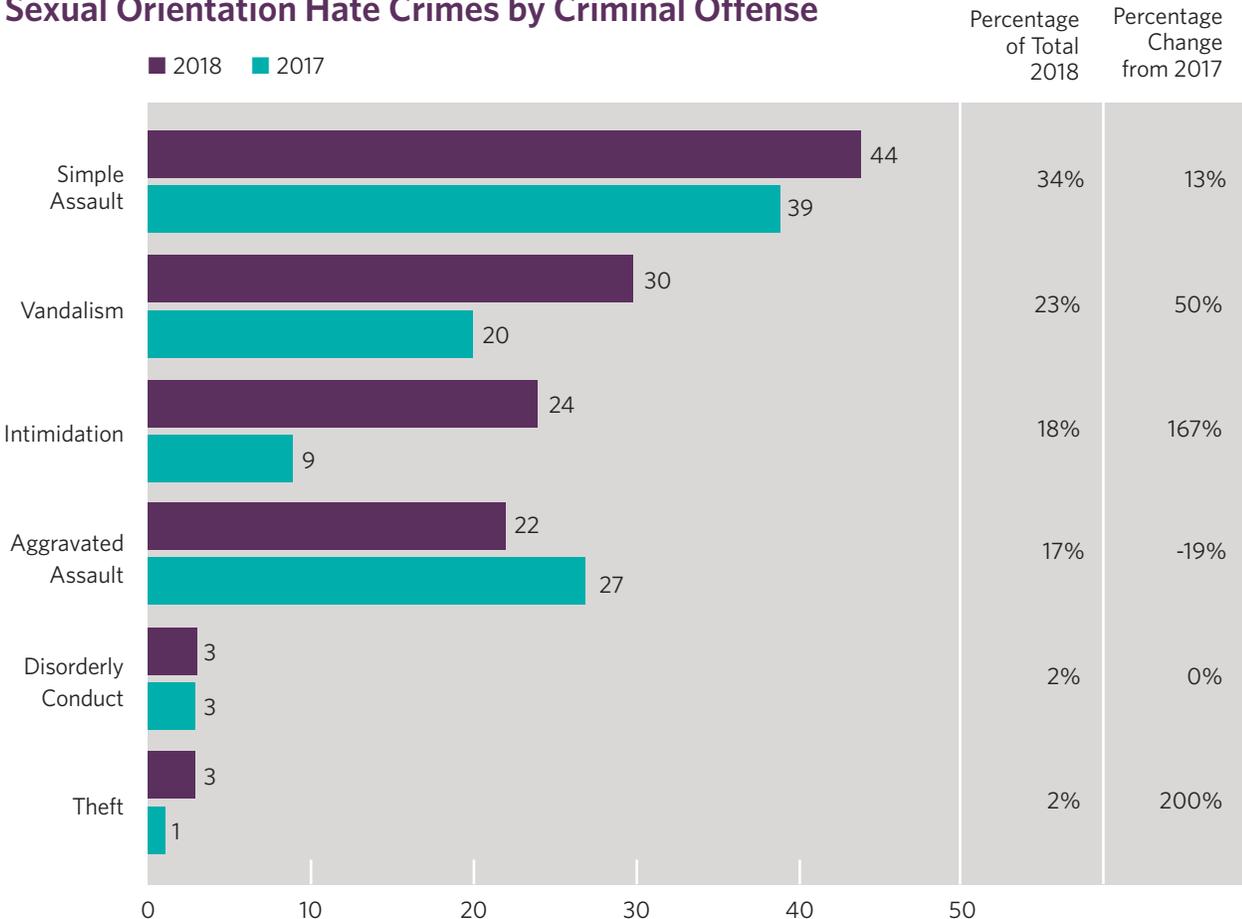
Anti-transgender crimes are discussed separately in the **“A Closer Look at Gender Crimes”** section of this report.

## Criminal Offenses and Rate of Violence

Historically, crimes motivated by sexual orientation have had a significantly higher rate of violence than crimes based on race or religion. In 2018, violent sexual orientation crimes decreased slightly from 74% to 72%. Anti-gay male crimes were more likely to be of a violent nature than crimes targeting lesbians (73% compared to 67%).

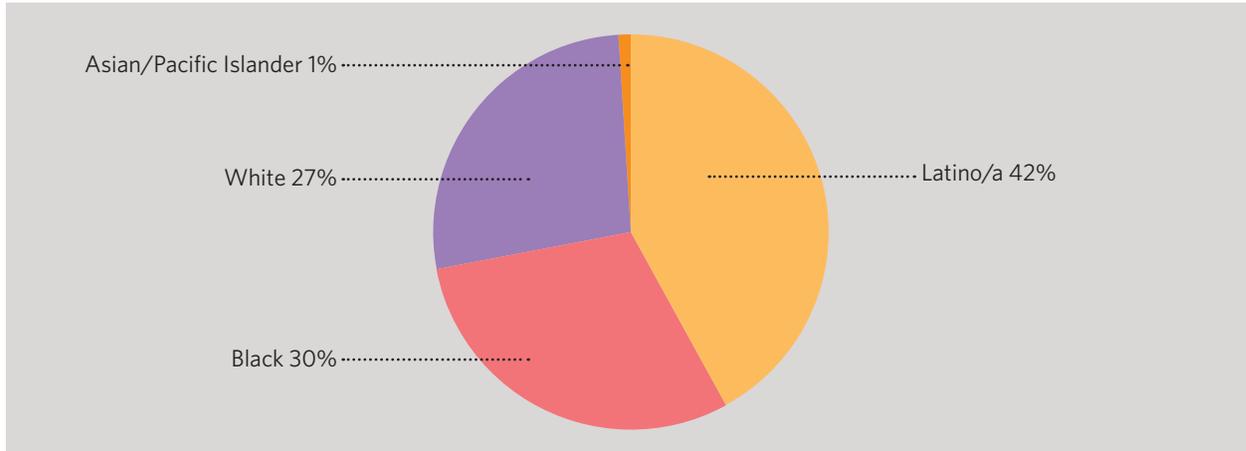
The most common criminal offense was simple assault (34%), followed by vandalism (23%), intimidation (18%), and aggravated assault (17%). This represented substantial increases in cases of acts of intimidation and vandalism.

### Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2018, there were 2 cases of robbery, and single cases of arson and attempted murder.

## Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Victim Race/Ethnicity



### Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

Latino/as remained the largest group of victims (42%), followed by African Americans (30%), whites (28%) and Asians (1%). Given that African Americans comprise less than 9% of the total Los Angeles County population, they are significantly over-represented as victims of sexual orientation hate crime.

In the past, victims of homophobic crime were most likely to be targeted by suspects of the same race. This was true in 2018 for Latino and black victims, but not for whites. Latino/as were targeted most frequently by other Latino/as (46%), followed by African Americans (41%) and whites (14%). Black victims were targeted most often by other black persons (59%), followed by Latino/as (33%) and whites (7%). But white victims were most frequently targeted by African Americans (42%), followed by other whites (32%) and Latino/as (26%).

### Location

The largest number of sexual orientation hate crimes reported in 2018 took place in public places (35%), followed by residences (27%) and businesses (22%). The previous year the most common location was residences.

As in previous years, sexual orientation crimes took place throughout the county but there were concentrations in the City of Los Angeles, Long Beach, and West Hollywood where there are clusters of businesses that cater to the LGBT community.

## Actual Sexual Orientation Crimes

**February 20, Pacoima**—An 11 year-old girl was walking to her middle school when a Latino adult male approached her. He asked if she was a lesbian. The victim ignored the suspect and walked past him. The suspect told her, “Because if you are, we are going to come find you and kill you. We don’t want no bitch-ass lesbians or faggots around here!”

**March 18, Downtown Los Angeles**—A Latino Uber Driver picked up a black lesbian late at night. The driver then picked up two intoxicated Latino males. The two passengers taunted the victim, calling her, “nigger” and “gay.” The driver joined in the verbal harassment. The victim demanded that the driver stop the vehicle. The driver pulled over and walked around the vehicle to open the victim’s door. The suspect grabbed her by the neck with one hand and pulled her out. The victim tried to fight him off but fell. The suspect put her in a headlock and bit the victim’s arm. Some nearby pedestrians yelled, “That’s a girl! That’s a girl!” causing the suspect to release her. He punched her one time on the side of her head. The victim lost consciousness and fell to the ground, hitting her forehead. After regaining consciousness, she found herself alone. She called a friend who transported her to a hospital.

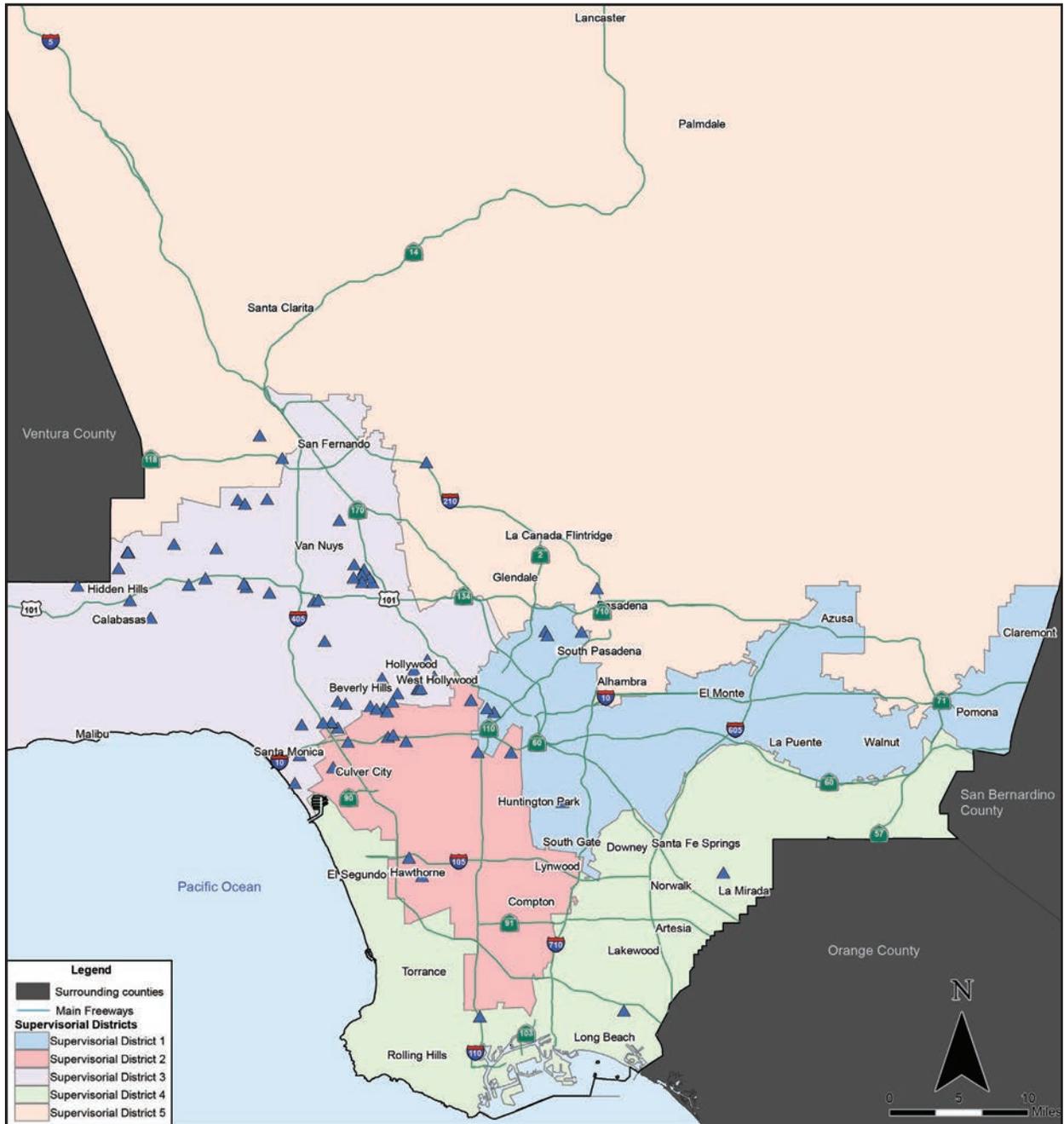
**May 5, South Los Angeles**—A Latina parked her car in front of her residence. The next morning she discovered that someone had scratched, “Fuck Lesbo” and cracked her windshield. Furthermore, the interior of the vehicle had been set on fire and the upholstery was slashed. Her Nintendo Switch game system was also missing.

**September 8, Downtown Los Angeles** —Two black men were leaving a popular gay bar when three Latino suspects approached them calling them, “faggots!” One of the suspects brandished a knife. A verbal altercation ensued and one of the suspects hit one of the victims in the head with a sharp object.

**October 8, Downtown Los Angeles**—A white male was riding on a Metro train. The victim who is employed by an LGBT magazine was on his cell phone with his boss chatting about work. As the doors to the train opened, a white male suddenly pushed the victim twice. The victim tried to elude the suspect by walking toward another Metro line. The suspect followed him and taunted him with anti-LGBT slurs. He also tried to trip the victim.

**November 26, El Sereno**—A Latino man parked his car near his home. The next morning he found, “FAG” scratched on the car trunk.

# A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes



Map by Florentino Bernal Jr.

## 2018 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Religion

In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there are crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

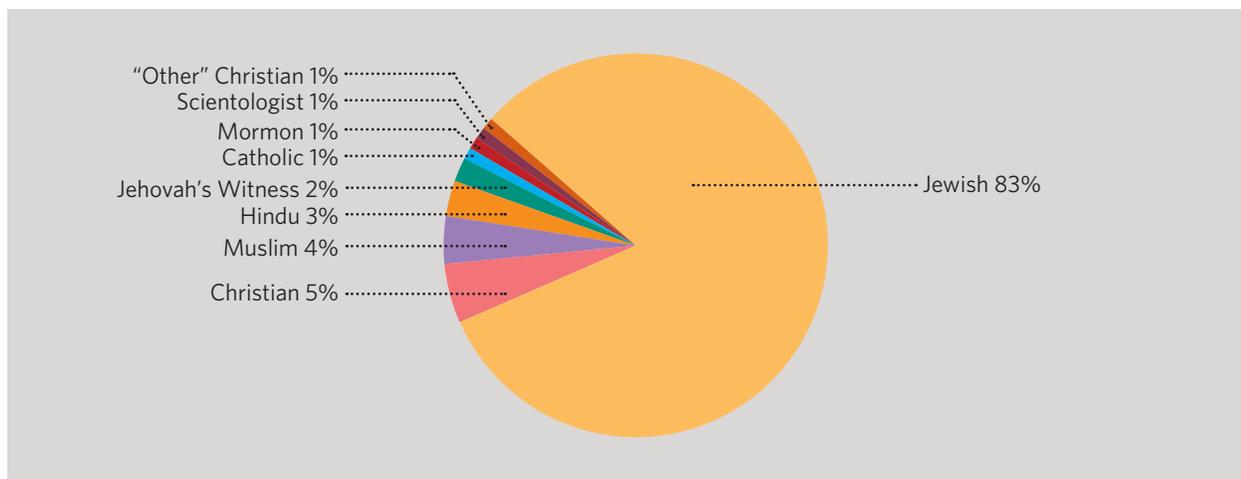
## Religious Hate Crimes Dip Slightly

After rising for several years in a row, religious-motivated hate crimes declined 4% from 101 to 97 in 2018. They constituted 18% of all reported hate crimes.

As in the past, the great majority of these crimes (83%, up from 72%) targeted the Jewish community. Anti-Jewish crimes rose 14% from 71 to 81. They were followed by those targeting Muslims and Christians (4% each), Hindus (3%), Jehovah's Witnesses (2%), and single crimes against Mormons, Catholics, Scientologists and "Other" Christians\*.

\*"Other" Christian refers to a Christian denomination that is neither Protestant nor Catholic.

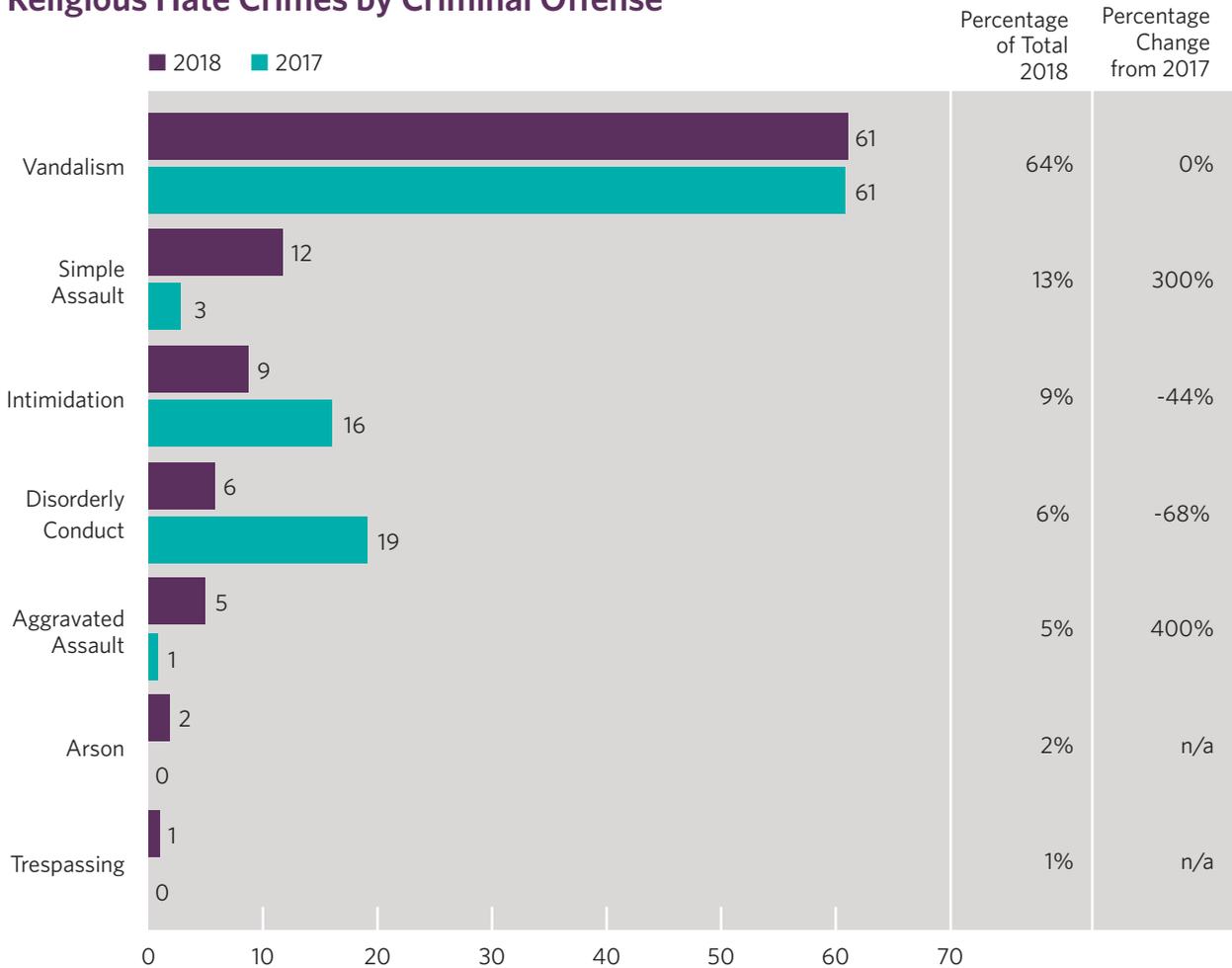
## Religious Hate Crimes by Targeted Group



## Criminal Offenses and Rates of Violence

Twenty-eight percent of religious hate crimes were of a violent nature, compared to 20% the previous year. The rate of violence for religious crimes is much lower than crimes motivated by race, sexual orientation, and gender/gender identity. Sixty-four percent of religious hate crimes were acts of vandalism, followed by simple assaults (13%), intimidation (9%), disorderly conduct (6%), and aggravated assaults (5%). As in previous years, there were several cases of anti-Christian vandalism that included Satanic symbols. It is impossible to know from the available information if the perpetrators were actually Satanists or simply malicious pranksters. Religious crimes in which there was evidence of white supremacist ideology (most frequently the use of swastikas) rose from 36 to 47 and comprised nearly half (48%) of the total.

## Religious Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



## Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

Many religious crimes do not have individual victims because the suspects target religious congregations/organizations, schools, or public property. The largest number of victims of religion-motivated hate crimes were white (83%), followed by Latino/as (11%) and single crimes in which the victim was Middle Eastern, African American, or Asian.

Because so many religious crimes are acts of vandalism few suspects are identified. In those cases in which a suspect is seen by a victim or witness or filmed by a surveillance camera, 52% of the suspects were white, 26% were black, 17% were Latino/a, and a single crime was committed by an Asian suspect.

## Location

The largest portion of religious crimes took place at residences (31%), followed by public places (23%), schools (19%), religious sites/organizations (18%), and businesses (9%). This represented a large growth in the number of religious crimes taking place in public places and significant drops in those occurring at businesses and religious sites.

The overwhelming majority (79%) of religious crimes took place in the City of Los Angeles. There were no other identifiable clusters of religion-motivated hate crimes reported in other cities or unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County in 2018.

## Actual Religious Hate Crimes

**March 9, West Hollywood**—A 77 year-old woman was crossing an intersection when she heard a Latino male say, “Dirty Jews.” She responded, “Hey watch it.” The suspect turned around and told her “You’re a dirty Jew!” The suspect then pushed the victim, causing her to fall to the pavement.

**June 3, Wilmington**—The pastor of a black Jehovah’s Witness church was harassed over a period of time by an elderly white male atheist. The suspect repeatedly disrupted church services by yelling racial slurs and other insults while wearing a T-shirt that read, “I’m an atheist and I’m proud of it!” The pastor secured a temporary restraining order which the suspect violated. Police arrested the suspect for stalking.

**June 13, Los Angeles**—A Jewish man was confronted by a black male brandishing a sharp metal object. The suspect yelled, “Fuck Jews! You are all faggots!” and lunged at the victim. Fearful, the victim called police who found the suspect nearby and placed him under arrest.

**September 2, West Los Angeles**—One week apart a Hindu temple and the priest’s home were both vandalized with similar graffiti, “Fuck Nigger Hindus.” At the home a surveillance camera filmed a Latino male writing the graffiti.

**October 29, MacArthur Park**—A Muslim woman and a companion were praying in the park. A homeless man interrupted them and spat several times in their direction. He then picked up two orange traffic cones and threw them at her. Police detained the suspect who repeatedly called the victim a “Muslim bitch!”

**November 17, Valley Glen**—A Jewish male closed his business in observance of a Jewish holiday. When he returned, an employee told him that someone had written anti-Semitic graffiti on the building and thrown feces through a mail slot. A surveillance video revealed the suspect to be an elderly white man.

# A Closer Look at Gender Hate Crimes

## Anti-Transgender Hate Crimes Decline

There were 25 hate crimes motivated by gender in 2018 compared to 38 the previous year. All of these crimes targeted the transgender community. There were no anti-female hate crimes reported.

Twenty-three of the crimes (92%) targeted transgender women. One crime targeted a transgender man and there was a case in which the gender identity of the victim was unclear.

As in the past, anti-transgender crimes had an extremely high rate of violence, 92% compared to 94% the previous year. The most common criminal offense was simple assault (48%), followed by aggravated assault (28%) and vandalism and intimidation (8% each). The previous year aggravated assaults were the most common offense.

The largest number of anti-transgender crimes occurred in public places (48%), followed by businesses (24%), residences (20%), and schools (8%).

In cases where the victim's race was identified, 48% were Latino/a, and the remainder were black or white (24% each). As with racial and sexual orientation crimes, African American victims were grossly over-represented. In cases where suspects were identified, 43% were Latino/a, 33% were black, and 26% were white. The previous year the largest group of suspects were African American. In cases in which the race of both the victim and suspect were identified, 60% of Latino/a and black victims were attacked by suspects of the same race as were 50% of white victims.

The overwhelming majority of the suspects (87%) were male. Most of the suspects were complete strangers to the victims. However, there were also cases in which a victim was attacked by a neighbor, a regular customer, or a landlord.

## Actual Gender Hate Crimes

**May 28, Gardena**—A black transgender woman was in the parking lot of a liquor store. A black male approached her and told her, "You're a fucking tranny! You need to get the fuck out of here! This is my 'hood!" The victim tried to walk away but the suspect struck her in the head with a hammer. The victim entered the liquor store to avoid further violence and the suspect fled the scene.

**June 28, Watts**—A Latina transgender woman was walking her dogs at a park when a Latino male started verbally harassing her. He waved a ten-inch knife and yelled, "Shut the fuck up faggot before I kill you and your fucken dogs! Go ahead and call the police!" The victim ran away and called 911. Police officers responded and took the suspect into custody. While handcuffed in the back seat of a patrol car the suspect screamed, "This is bullshit!" and slammed his head against the partition five times.

**August 7, Koreatown**—A white transgender woman boarded a bus and was confronted by a Latino male. The suspect berated the victim, questioning her about her gender and calling her a "faggot." The victim walked to the back of the bus to avoid conflict but the suspect continued to insult her and then suddenly punched the victim five times in the face, bloodying her nose. The suspect then pulled off the victim's wig and yelled, "You see you're a man. Why are you wearing that, you faggot?" The suspect then punched the victim several more times in the head and attempted to strangle her with her purse strap. A passenger intervened and pulled the suspect off the victim.

# Hate Crime Prosecutions

**The District Attorney's Office** handles the great majority of hate crime prosecutions in Los Angeles County. In 2018, 92 hate crime cases were referred to the District Attorney. Prosecutors filed charges in 81 of those cases. Of those, 77 adult defendants and four juveniles were charged with hate crimes.

Sixty-four adults were charged with felony hate crimes and 13 were charged with misdemeanors. Of the felony charges, the largest number of defendants (38) were charged with crimes motivated by race or ethnicity, followed by sexual orientation (18), religion (5), and gender identity (1). There were also two defendants charged with felony hate crimes with multiple motivations. Of the misdemeanor charges, 12 crimes were motivated by race/ethnicity and one was based on sexual orientation. There was no information about the four juveniles charged with hate crimes because those records are confidential.

Thirty-seven hate crime cases were referred to the **L.A. City Attorney's Office** in 2018. Race was the most common motivation (19), followed by sexual orientation and religion (9 each). All of the defendants were adults as the L.A. City Attorney has no jurisdiction to prosecute juveniles. Criminal charges were filed in 11 of those cases. Hate crime charges were filed in 2 of them. The remaining defendants were only prosecuted for the underlying criminal conduct (e.g., vandalism, simple assault) but not hate crimes.

# Review of 2019–2020 Hate Crime Legislation

## California State Legislation 2019 – 2020 Legislative Session

### **Assembly Bill 300 (Kansen Chu: D-25): Hate Crime and Incident Reporting**

Introduced: January 29, 2019

Bill Summary: Requires a law enforcement agency's informational, incident, and crime reports to include a check box indicating whether the underlying incident in the report is a hate crime or hate incident. Requires a law enforcement agency to complete for each hate crime or hate incident, a supplemental hate crime or hate incident report form that indicates the type of bias motivation and any other identifying information to assist in the prosecution of the hate crime or hate incident.

*Status: In Assembly Committee on Appropriations, July 31, 2019.*

### **Assembly Bill 301 (Kansen Chu: D-25): Hate Crimes: Data Collection and Outreach**

Introduced: January 29, 2019

Bill Summary: Requires the Department of Justice to carry out various duties relating to documenting and responding to hate crimes, including conducting reviews of all law enforcement agencies to evaluate hate crime data and policies, creating outreach materials for local law enforcement agencies to provide communities updates on local trends and statistics related to hate crimes, implementing a school-based program in conjunction with school districts and law enforcement agencies aimed at educating students on how to recognize and report all suspected hate crimes, and submitting certain reports for inclusion in the national crime repository for crime data.

*Status: In Assembly Committee on Appropriations, May 16, 2019.*

### **Assembly Bill 837 (Chris Holden: D-41) Peace Officers: Training: Hate Crimes**

Introduced: February 20, 2019

Bill Summary: Requires each local law enforcement agency to require peace officers to attend periodic training in the investigation of hate crimes, using the most recent Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) training materials, and would authorize each agency to make the training culturally relevant to the community served by that agency. Requires POST to develop guidelines and establish standards for the frequency of that periodic training.

*Status: In Assembly Committee on Appropriations, May 16, 2019.*

### **Assembly Bill 1052 (Kansen Chu: D-25) Peace Officer Training: Hate Crimes**

Introduced: February 21, 2019

Bill Summary: Requires the basic course curriculum on the topic of hate crimes to include the viewing of a specified video course developed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). Requires POST to make the video available via the online learning portal, and would require all peace officers to view the video no later than January 1, 2021. Requires POST to develop and periodically update an interactive refresher course on hate crimes for in-service peace officers.

*Status: In Assembly Committee on Appropriations, July 2, 2019.*

**Assembly Bill 1422 (Mike Gipson: D-64): Hate Crimes: Homeless Status**

Introduced: February 22, 2019.

Bill Summary: Makes it a hate crime to commit a criminal act, in whole or in part, because of the victim's actual or perceived homeless status as defined by the lack of a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, or an individual's use of a primary nighttime residence that is a publicly or privately operated shelter, an institution that provides temporary residence for individuals who are intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings. Adds "homeless status" to the list of protected classes covered by hate crimes laws.

*Status: In Assembly Committee on Public Safety, April 23, 2019.*

**Assembly Bill 1548 (Jesse Gabriel: D-45): California State Nonprofit Security Grant Program**

Introduced: February 22, 2019.

Bill Summary: This bill would establish the California State Nonprofit Security Grant Program under the administration of the director to improve the physical security of nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of violent attacks or hate crimes due to ideology, beliefs, or mission, as specified. The bill would make the operation of the program contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for these purposes.

*Status: In Assembly Committee on Appropriations, July 8, 2019.*

**Federal Legislation** 116<sup>th</sup> Congress**HR 35 (Rep. Bobby L. Rush: D-IL) Emmett Till Antilynching Act**

Introduced: January 3, 2019.

Bill Summary: Amends Section 249 of Title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a hate crime act.

*Status: Ordered to be reported by Voice Vote by the House Committee on the Judiciary—Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, June 12, 2019.*

**HR 223 (Rep. Nydia Velasquez: D-NY) Hate Crime Victims Assistance Act of 2019**

Introduced: January 3, 2019.

Bill Summary: Establishes new grant programs to support state and local efforts to combat hate crimes and assist hate crime victims. Specifically, the Department of Justice (DOJ) must award grants for the following: (1) hate crime information and assistance websites and hate crime hotlines; and (2) education and training programs to solve and prevent hate crimes. Additionally, DOJ must establish, in the Office of Victims of Crime, a grant program to support programs and activities for victims of hate crimes.

*Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary—Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, March 4, 2019.*

**HR 761 (Rep. Anthony G. Brown: D-MD) Campus Hate Crimes Act**

Introduced: January 24, 2019.

Summary: Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to strengthen prevention and response measures for hate crimes on college campuses by establishing robust accountability measures, providing needs-based grants, and amending the Clery Act.

*Status: Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor, January 24, 2019.*

**HR 943 (Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney: D-NY) Never Again Education Act**

Introduced: January 31, 2019

Bill Summary: To authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to eligible entities to carry out educational programs about the Holocaust, and for other purposes.

*Status: Referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor, January 31, 2019.*

**HR 1934 (Rep. Jose E. Serrano: D-NY) Stop Harmful and Abusive Telecommunications Expression Act of 2019**

Introduced: March 27, 2019

Bill Summary: To direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to prepare and submit periodic reports to Congress on the role of telecommunications in hate crimes.

*Status: Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, March 27, 2019.*

**S 917 (Sen. Robert P. Casey, Jr.: D-PA) Stop HATE Act of 2019**

Introduced: March 27, 2019

Bill Summary: This is a companion bill to HR 1934.

*Status: Referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, March 27, 2019.*

**HR 1931 (Rep. Bradley Scott Schneider: D-IL) Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2019**

Introduced: March 27, 2019

Bill Summary: Authorizes domestic terrorism offices in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department of Justice (DOJ), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and requires specified steps to prevent and report on domestic terrorism. Also authorizes a Domestic Terrorism Executive Committee, which shall coordinate with key public safety officials to promote information sharing and ensure an effective joint effort to combat domestic terrorism. The DOJ, the FBI, DHS, and the Department of Defense shall establish an interagency task force to combat white supremacist and neo-Nazi infiltration of the uniformed services. The joint terrorism task forces of the FBI and state, local, and regional fusion centers shall each, in coordination with the committee and such offices (1) share intelligence to address domestic terrorism activities; (2) conduct an annual, intelligence-based assessment of domestic terrorism activities in their jurisdictions; and (3) formulate and execute a plan to address and combat such activities.

*Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary—Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, May 3, 2019.*

**S 894 (Sen. Richard J. Durbin: D-IL) Domestic Terrorism Prevention Act of 2019**

Introduced: March 27, 2019

Bill Summary: This is a companion bill to HR 1931.

*Status: Referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, March 27, 2019.*

**HR 2708 (Rep. David N. Cicilline: D-RI) Disarm Hate Act**

Introduced: May 14, 2019

Bill Summary: To prevent a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor hate crime, or received an enhanced sentence for a misdemeanor because of hate or bias in its commission, from obtaining a firearm.

*Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary—Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, June 26, 2019.*

**S 1462 (Sen. Robert P. Casey, Jr.: D-PA) Disarm Hate Act**

Introduced: May 14, 2019

Bill Summary: This is a companion bill to HR 2708.

*Status: Referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, May 14, 2019.*

**HR 3536 (Rep. Don Bacon: R-NE) Justice for Victims of Lynching Act of 2019**

Introduced: June 27, 2019

Bill Summary: To amend title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a deprivation of civil rights, and for other purposes.

*Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary—Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, July 30, 2019.*

**S 488 (Sen. Kamala D. Harris: D-CA) Justice for Victims of Lynching Act of 2019**

Introduced: February 14, 2019

Bill Summary: This is a companion bill to HR 3536.

*Status: Passed in the Senate by Voice Vote, February 14, 2019; Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary—Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, March 22, 2019.*

**HR 3545 (Rep. Donald S. Beyer, Jr.: D-VA) National Opposition to Hate, Assault, and Threats to Equality Act of 2019**

Introduced: June 27, 2019

Bill Summary: To provide incentives for hate crime reporting, provide grants for State-run hate crime hotlines, and establish additional penalties for individuals convicted under the Matthew Shephard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act.

*Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary—Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, July 30, 2019.*

**S 2043 (Sen. Richard Blumenthal: D-CT) Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act**

Introduced: June 27, 2019

Bill Summary: This is a companion bill to HR 3545.

*Status: Referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, June 27, 2019.*

**HR 4118 (Rep. Raja Krishnamoorthi: D-IL) To establish a United States Commission on Hate Crimes to study and make recommendations on the prevention of the commission of hate crimes, and for other purposes.**

Introduced: July 30, 2019

Bill Summary: To establish a United States Commission on Hate Crimes to study and make recommendations on the prevention of the commission of hate crimes, and for other purposes.

*Status: Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, July 30, 2019.*

**In addition to these bills, there were also numerous resolutions condemning hate violence domestically and abroad.**

# Methodology

The 2018 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 and include in this report those that meet 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 in this report. Nevertheless, we encourage law enforcement and community organizations to report hate incidents because they can be early indicators of intergroup tension and conflict. From the 822 reports of hate events (both crimes and incidents) received for 2018, 479 events involving 521 victims were found to have 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, each victim is counted separately.
- We report the perpetrators' intended target 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 521 hate crimes for 2018. We also received a small number 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 one year to the next do not necessarily indicate trends. Sometimes, an increase one year follows a notable decrease the previous year. Multi-year data provide 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 may be 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 hate crimes committed in 2017 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 Area (SPA)

Name	Partial Listing of Cities and Areas	*2018 Population	2018 Hate Crimes	2018 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	397,583	13	3.3
Region II: San Fernando Valley SPA	All of the San Fernando Valley, including Burbank, Glendale, Newhall, Northridge, San Fernando, Santa Clarita, Val Verde, Westlake Village, East & West Valley areas	2,262,277	111	4.9
Region III: San Gabriel Valley SPA	All of the San Gabriel Valley, including Alhambra, Altadena, Irwindale, La Puente, Pasadena, Pomona, El Monte, Azusa, San Dimas	1,808,263	25	1.4
Region IV: Metro SPA	Atwater, Boyle Heights, Downtown, Eagle Rock, Echo Park, Glassell Park, Hancock Park, Koreatown, Hollywood, Park La Brea, West Hollywood, Silverlake	1,185,794	104	8.8
Region V: West SPA	Beverly Hills, Culver City, Malibu, Marina del Rey, Pacific Palisades, Playa del Rey, Santa Monica, Venice, Westchester	667,863	51	7.6
Region VI: South SPA	Compton, Florence, Lynwood, South Los Angeles, Watts	1,057,694	59	5.6
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	1,321,304	23	1.7
Region VIII: South Bay SPA	Inglewood, Torrance, Long Beach, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, San Pedro	1,578,056	34	2.2

\*2018 population estimate data source is ISD Urban Research.

## Appendix B:

# Reporting Agencies

## LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Los Angeles Police Department  
 L.A. County Sheriff's Department  
 California Highway Patrol  
 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  
 Manhattan Beach Police Department  
 Monrovia Police Department  
 Montebello Police Department  
 Monterey Park Police Department  
 Palos Verdes Estates 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 Fe Springs 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

Alhambra Unified School District  
 Arcadia Unified School District  
 Azusa Unified School District  
 Baldwin Park Unified School District  
 Bellflower Unified School District  
 Castaic Union School District  
 Charter Oak Unified School District  
 Claremont Unified School District  
 Culver City Unified School District  
 Downey Unified School District  
 Duarte Unified School District  
 El Monte Union High School District  
 El Segundo Unified School District  
 Garvey School District  
 Glendale Unified School District  
 Hawthorne Unified School District  
 Keppel Union School District  
 La Canada Unified School District  
 Lancaster School District  
 Las Virgenes Unified School District  
 Lawndale School District  
 Lennox School District  
 Los Angeles Unified School District  
 Norwalk-La Mirada School District  
 Paramount Unified School District  
 Rosemead Unified School District  
 South Pasadena Unified School District  
 Sulphur Springs Union School District  
 Temple City Unified School District  
 Valle Lindo School District

## COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

California State University, Dominguez Hills  
 California State University, Long Beach  
 California State University, Los Angeles  
 California State University, Northridge  
 Cerritos Community College District  
 Citrus College  
 El Camino College  
 Glendale Community College District  
 Long Beach Community College District  
 Mount San Antonio Community College District  
 Occidental College  
 Pasadena City Community College District  
 Rio Hondo College  
 Santa Monica College Police Department  
 Santa Clarita Community College District  
 University of California, Los Angeles  
 University of Southern California

## COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

Anti-Defamation League  
 Asian Americans Advancing Justice-LA  
 Council on American-Islamic Relations  
 Los Angeles LGBT Center

# Acknowledgements

This report was developed by the Human Relations Commission.

## **Hate Crime Report Team**

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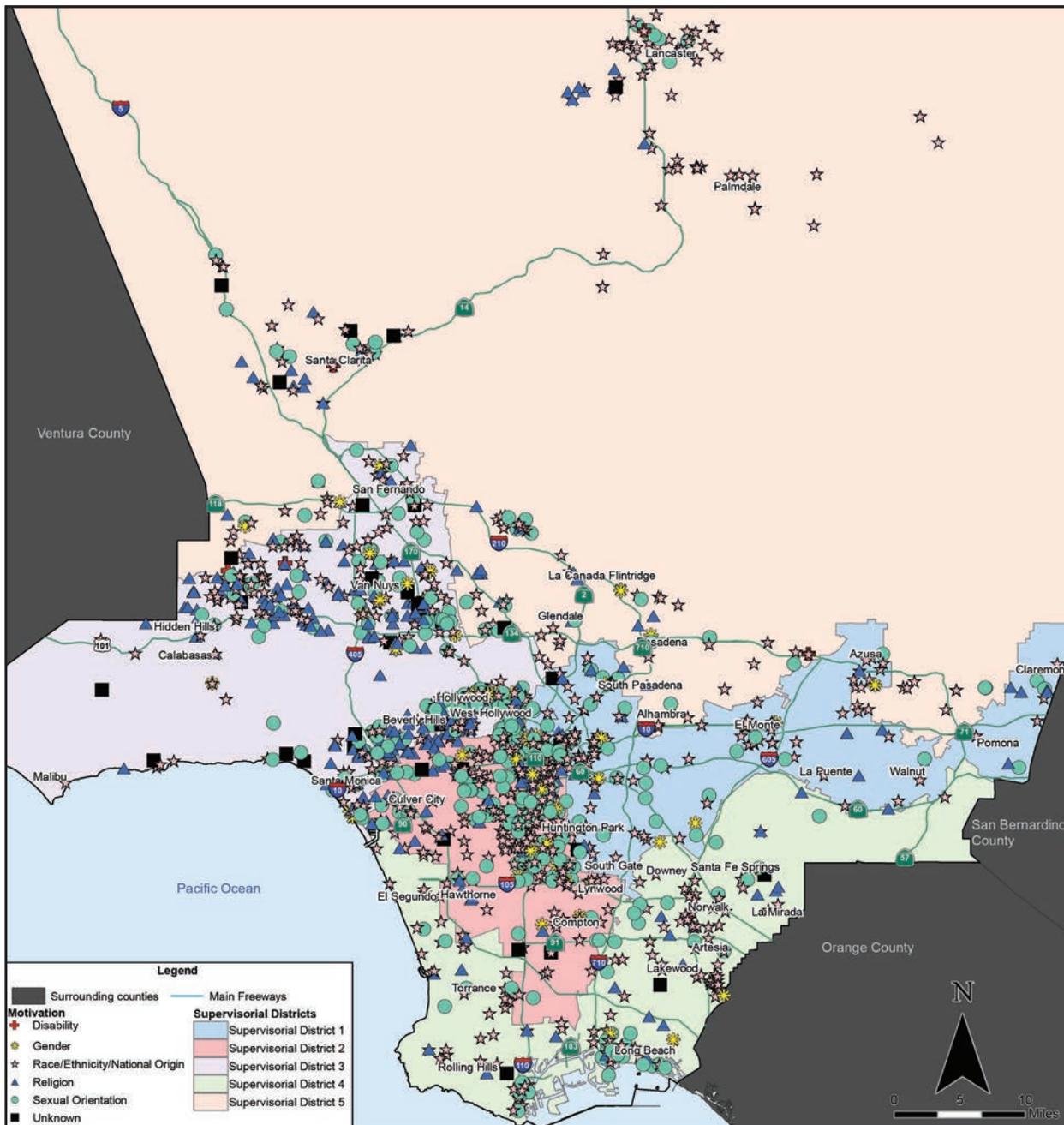
## **Cover concept and graphic design**

Roberto San Luis

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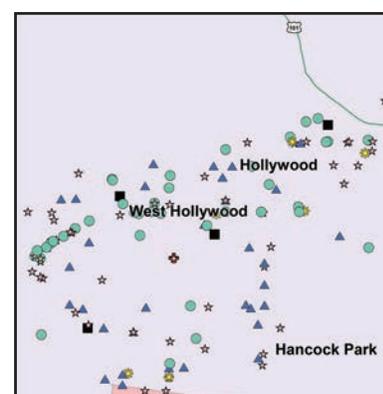
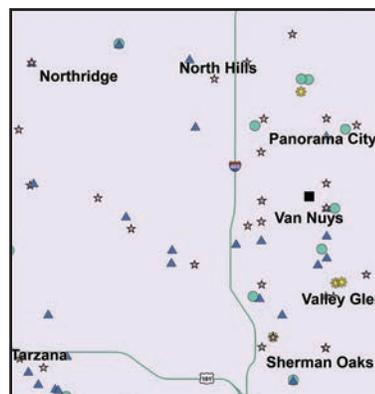
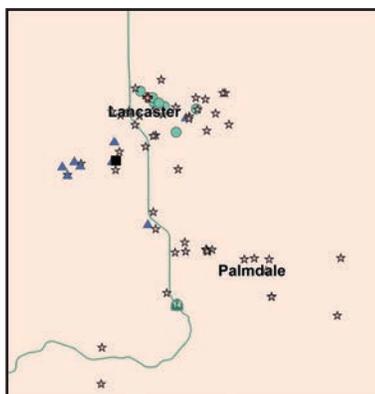
# 2014-2018 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



Antelope Valley

San Fernando Valley

Hollywood/West Hollywood



In addition to the hate crimes shown on these maps, there are crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Maps by Florentino Bernal Jr.



# 2018 Hate Crime Report

Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

[www.LAHumanRelations.org](http://www.LAHumanRelations.org)