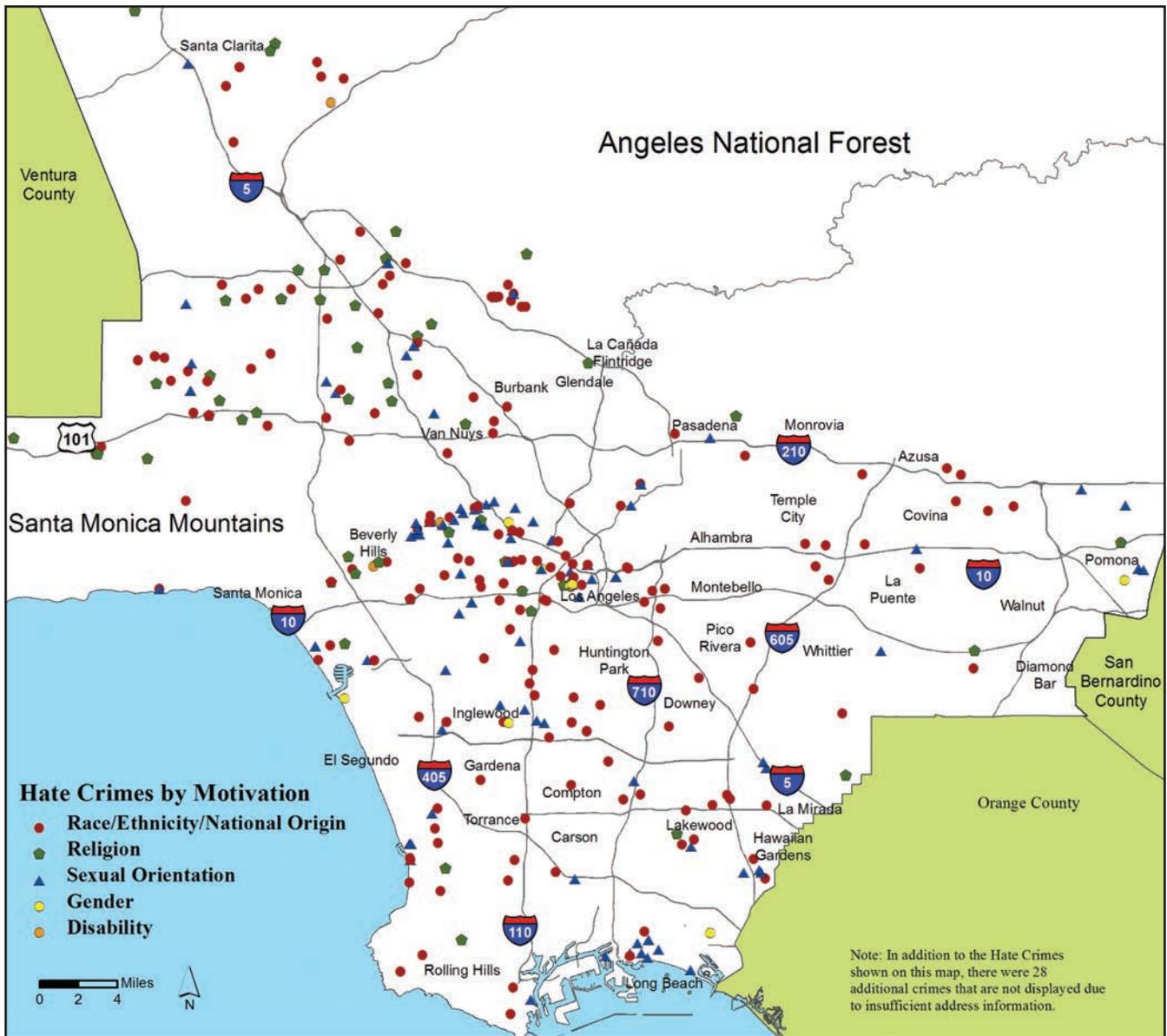


2010 Hate Crime Report

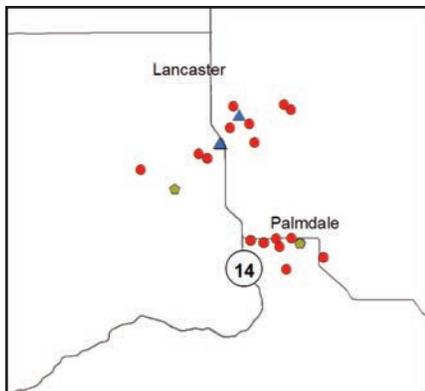
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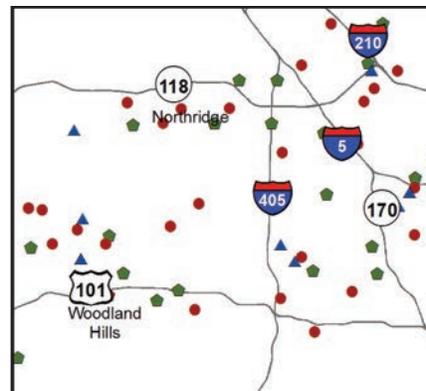
2010 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



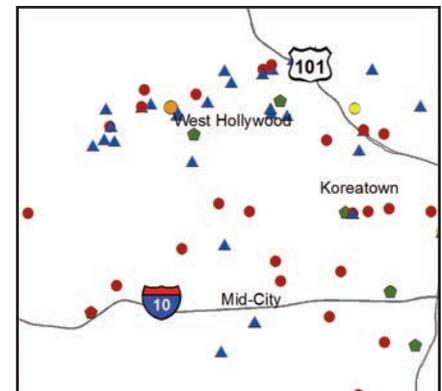
Antelope Valley



San Fernando Valley



Hollywood/West Hollywood



2010 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 combating hate crime, including Network Against Hate Crime, Racialized Gang Violence Prevention Initiative, and *Zerohour/No Haters Here!* youth initiative. L.A. County is one of the best trained jurisdictions in hate crime investigation and prosecution, and the Commission produces one of the longest-standing reports in the nation documenting hate crime.

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

What is a Hate Crime?

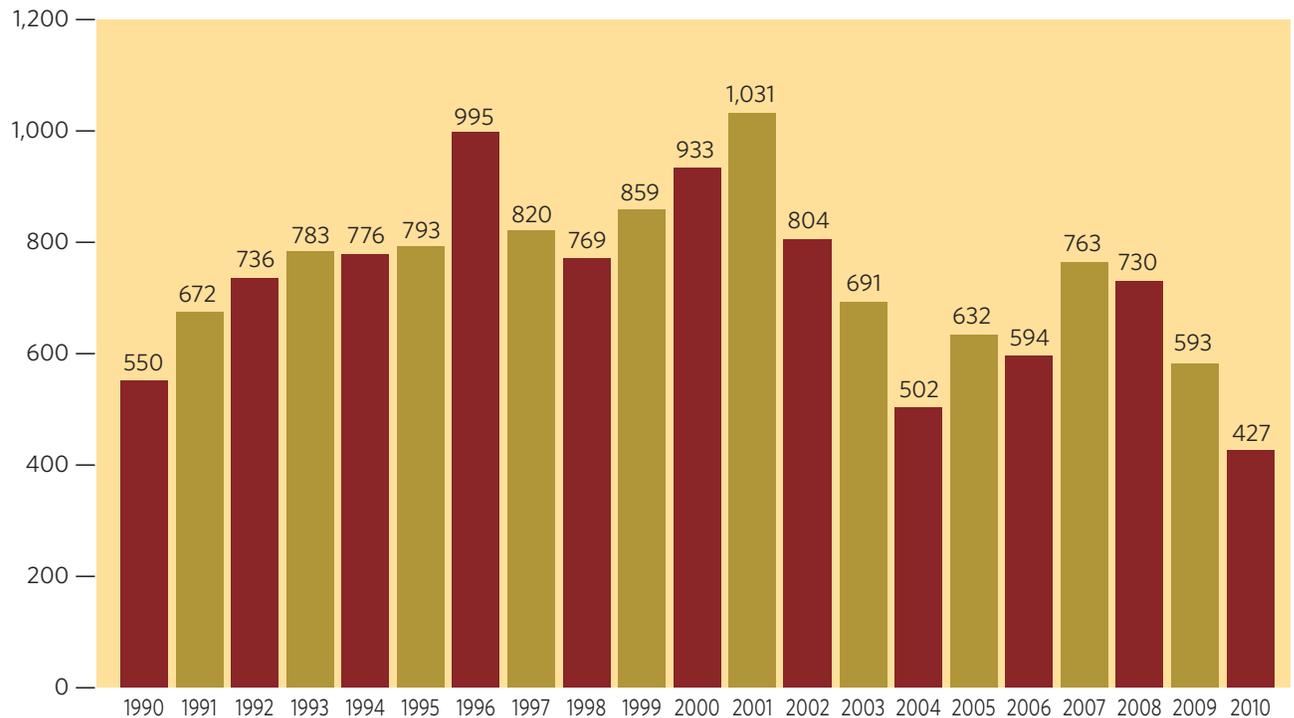
According to California state law, hate crime charges are filed when there is evidence that bias, hatred, or prejudice based on the victim's real or perceived race/ethnicity, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation is a substantial factor in the commission of the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

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

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

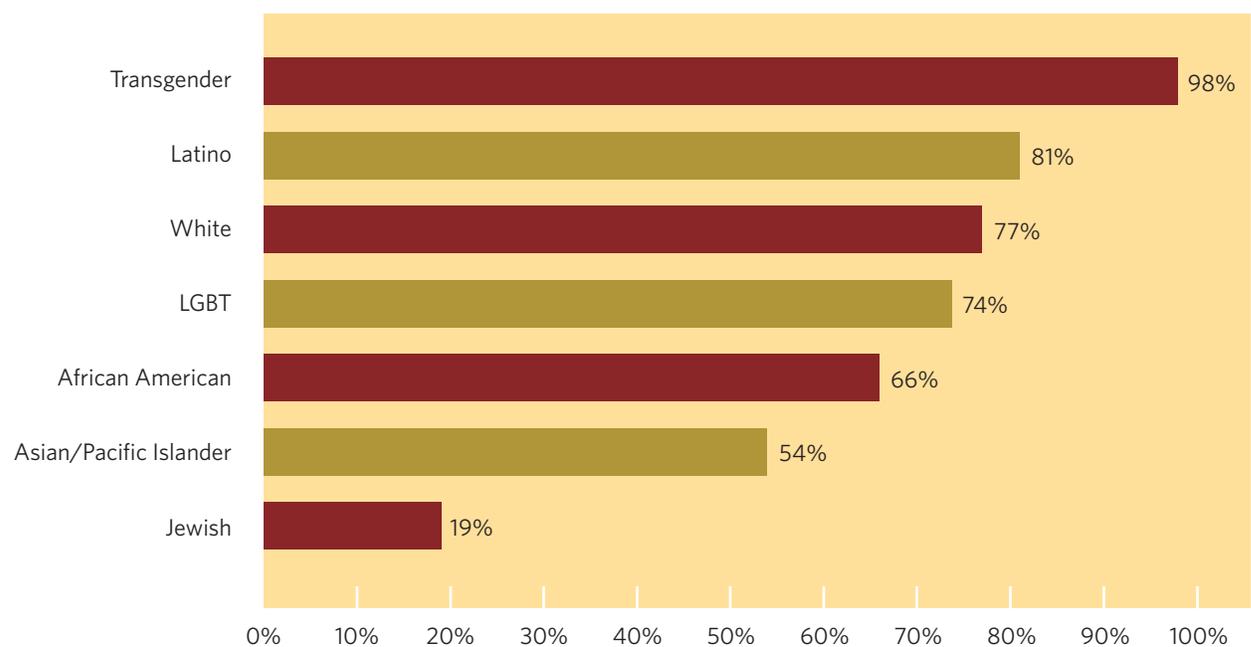
Graffiti is a hate crime when it is disparaging to a class of people protected by hate crime laws. This is most often indicated by the use of epithets or hate group symbols or slogans. To be a hate crime, graffiti must be directed at a specific target. For example, racial graffiti on a freeway overpass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

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.

2006-2010 Hate Crimes: Rate of Violence Over 5 Years Against Most Frequently Targeted Groups



During 2005-2010, victim groups listed above constituted 80% of all groups targeted in hate crimes.

Underreporting of Hate Crimes

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

Common reasons victims don't report hate crime:

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

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

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

Hate crimes that occur in schools, jails, and juvenile detention facilities, including large-scale racial brawls, are rarely reported as hate crimes. During fights involving many people it can be very difficult to establish who is an aggressor and who is simply defending himself or a friend. For example, in 2009, there was a racial clash at one local high school with approximately 500 participants. Only one hate crime was reported by police. Therefore, the hate crimes contained in this report likely represent only a fraction of hate crimes actually committed in 2010.

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

2010 Quick Facts

For the 3rd year in a row, hate crimes in Los Angeles County **decreased**. In 2010 they declined 28%, from 593 to 427. This is the lowest total in 21 years.

Once again, the largest number (51%), were based on **race** and of these crimes, African Americans were targeted most frequently (53%). In contrast to declines in racial crimes against other groups, anti-Latino crimes rose slightly.

Hate crimes between **African Americans and Latinos** remained a troubling phenomenon. 59% of black victims were targeted by Latino suspects and 68% of Latino victims were attacked by black suspects.

The number of **sexual orientation crimes** was nearly equal to the previous year and comprised 26% of the total. They were more likely to be of a violent nature than either racial or religious crimes. Gay men were targeted in 86% of these cases.

Religious-motivated crimes fell to 17% of all hate crimes and only 18% were violent. These crimes were overwhelming anti-Semitic.

18% of hate crimes showed evidence of **white supremacist** ideology, a drop of 47%. These were primarily cases of anti-black and anti-Jewish graffiti that employed swastikas or other symbols of hatred.

Hate crimes committed by **gang members** fell 55% and constituted 9% of all hate crimes. The majority of these were cases of Latino gang members targeting black victims.

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

2010 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Lowest Number of Hate Crimes in 21 Years

Hate crimes in Los Angeles County declined in 2010 from 593 to 427, a dramatic 28% decrease. This was the third year in a row that hate crimes fell and the lowest number reported since 1989, a 21 year low. The largest declines were in hate crimes targeting African Americans and Jews which dropped 42% and 49%, respectively. However, in contrast to the overall decrease, crimes targeting Latinos rose slightly. Homophobic crimes remained virtually unchanged.

This dramatic decline stands in sharp contrast to state-wide statistics. The California Attorney General's Office reported that the number of hate crime events remained steady in 2010 throughout California, although the report also found a startling 47% increase in anti-Latino crimes. (At the time of this report's publication, FBI hate crime statistics for 2010 were not yet available.)

The decline in hate crime was much higher than the decrease in crime overall. During the same year the Los Angeles Police Department reported a 6.9% decrease in crime city-wide and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department reported a 6.9% drop for the county.

As in previous years, the largest number of hate crimes (51%) were motivated by race, ethnicity or national origin (for brevity's sake, we refer to them as simply "racial" hate crimes in this report), followed by sexual orientation (26%) and religious-based crimes (17%).

60% of hate crimes were of a violent nature compared to 55% the previous year. This was due to a 41% drop in vandalism, the largest category of non-violent criminal offenses. There were smaller declines in simple assaults (27%), acts of intimidation, (25%), and aggravated assaults (2%).

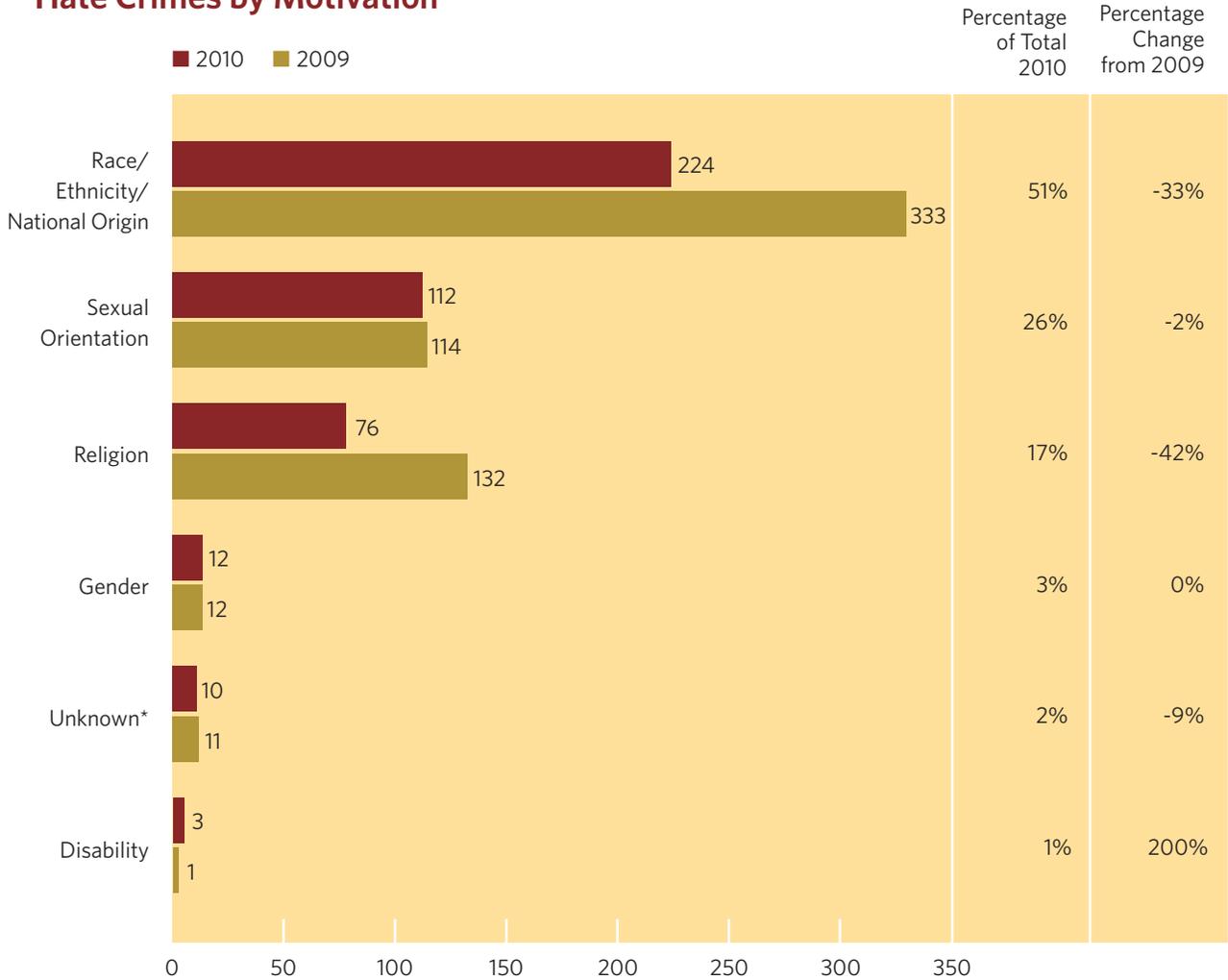
Consistent with previous years, of the motivation categories with the largest number of crimes, sexual orientation hate crimes had the highest rate of violence (70%) followed by racial crimes (64%) and religious (18%).

The largest number of hate crimes occurred in public places (35%), followed by residences (28%), businesses (14%) and schools (13%). This distribution is nearly identical to the previous year.

Geographic Distribution

Similar to the previous year, the largest number of hate crimes occurred in the San Fernando Valley, followed by the Metro Region (spanning from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights). The lowest number took place in the West Region (stretching from Beverly Hills to Malibu), followed by the Antelope Valley, and the East Region (that includes most of the southeastern portion of the county). However, if one accounts for population, the highest rate of hate crimes took place in the Antelope Valley, followed by the Metro Region. The lowest rate occurred in the San Gabriel Valley, followed by the East Region.

Hate Crimes by Motivation

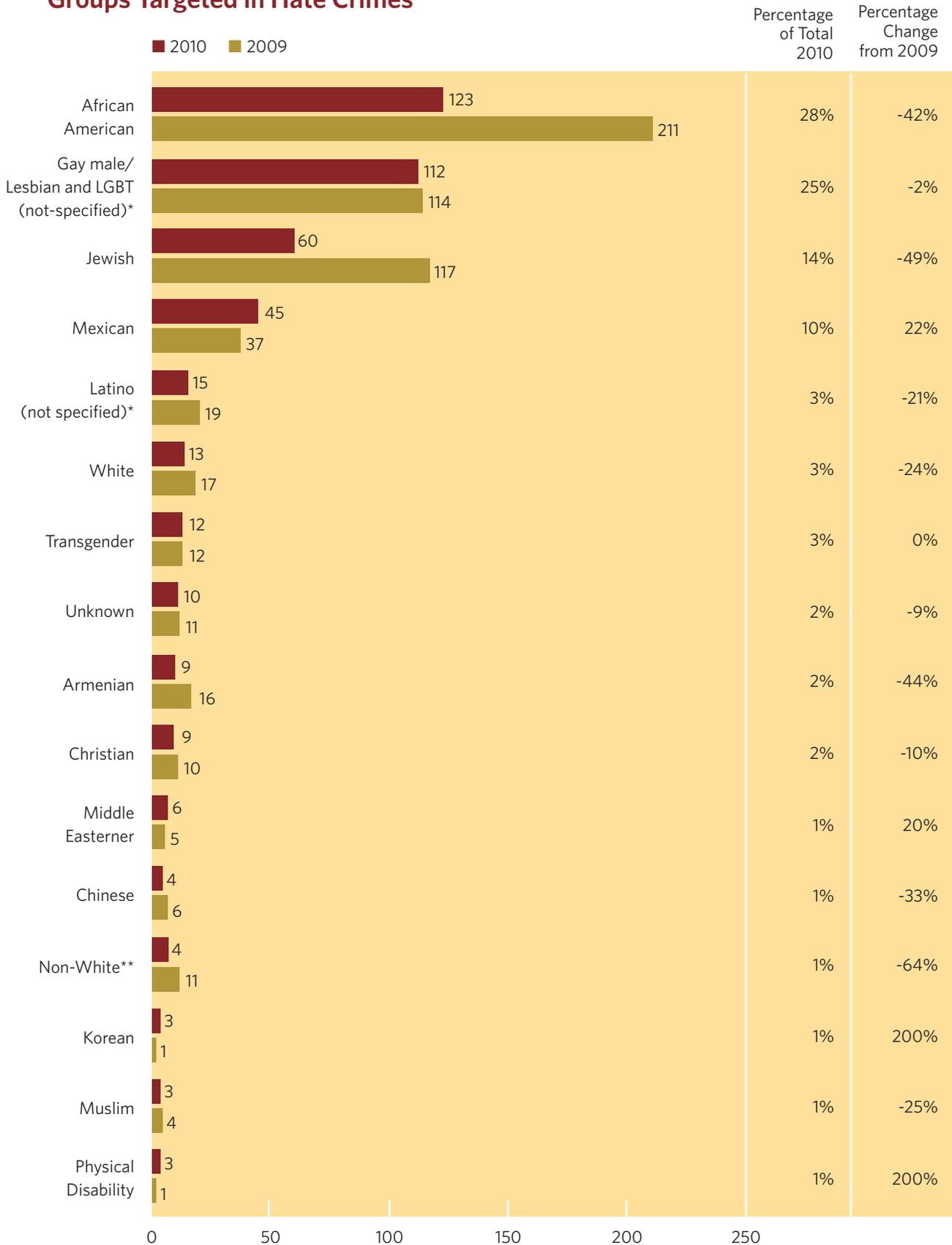


* These were primarily cases of vandalism that used hate symbols and the motivation could not be determined.

Hate Crimes between Blacks and Latinos

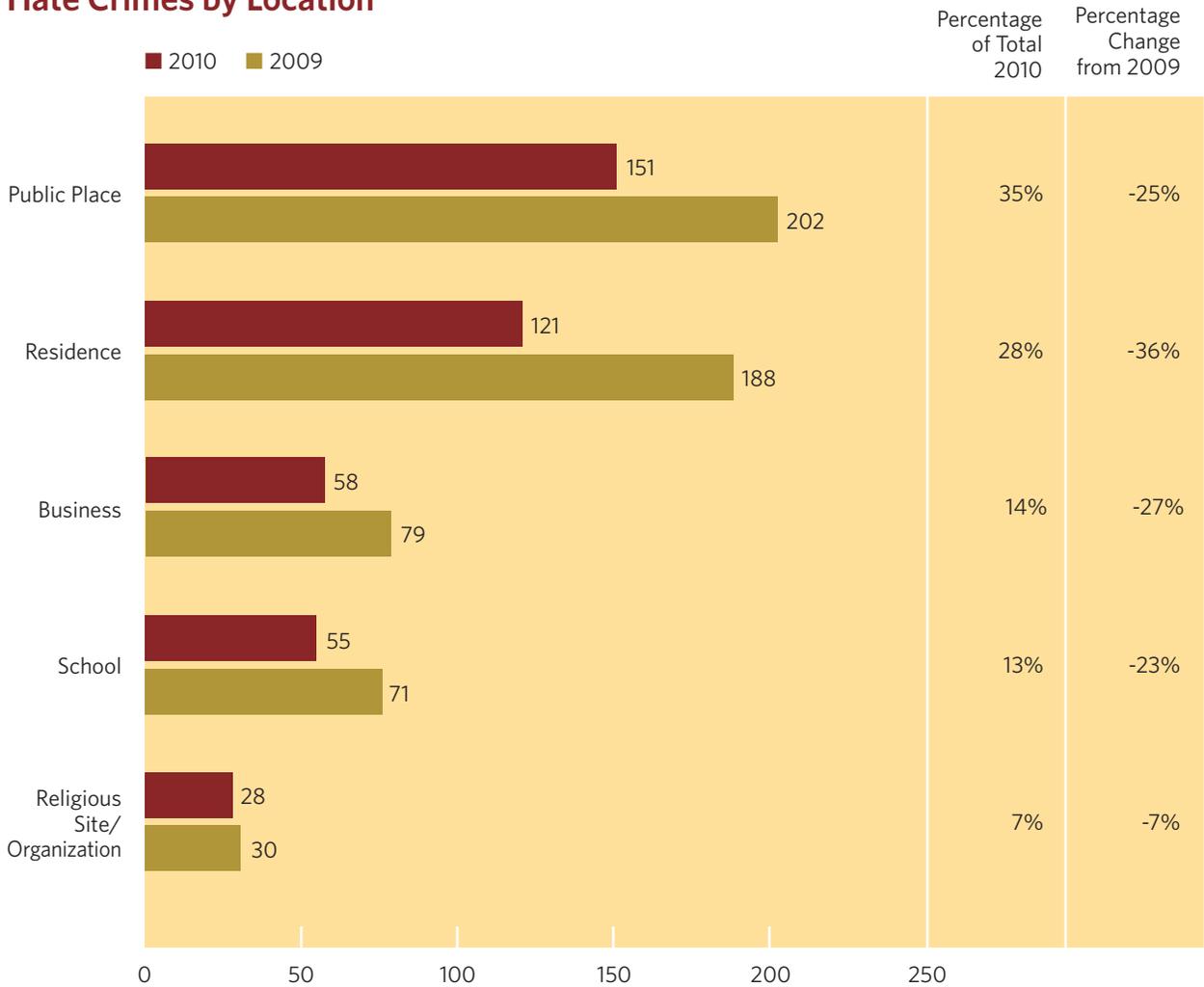
For many years, data have documented a large percentage of anti-black hate crimes committed by Latino suspects and vice versa, and 2010 was no exception. It is important to note that the great majority of African Americans and Latinos are not in conflict and peacefully co-exist on a day to day basis. Nonetheless, hate crimes committed between these two communities remains one of the most serious features of hate crime in Los Angeles County. In cases where the suspects were identified, 59% of anti-black crimes were committed by Latinos. African Americans constituted 68% of suspects in anti-Latino crimes. This represents a significant shift: The previous year Latinos committed 77% of anti-black crimes and blacks committed only 48% of anti-Latino crimes. The rate of violence was very high in these crimes. More than 90% of them were of a violent nature and they were overwhelmingly simple and aggravated assaults. 58% of Latino-on-black crimes were committed in public places. By comparison, black-on-Latino crimes took place in a broader variety of locations: public places (28%), residences (25%), businesses and schools (19% each). A large number (42%) of Latino-on-black crimes were committed by gang members, whereas only 19% of the black suspects who targeted Latinos were in gangs.

Groups Targeted in Hate Crimes



* "LGBT not-specified" refers to hate crimes that target an LGBT organization or business, not an individual. "Not-specified" crimes targeting Asians and Latinos refers to crimes in which these groups were targeted but there were no slurs made against a specific nationality (e.g. Chinese, Mexicans, Salvadorans).
 ** These were cases of graffiti that included slogans like "Supreme White Power" but did not disparage specific groups.
 In 2010 there were also single crimes that targeted Afghanis, Africans, Brazilians, Croatians, Egyptians, Filipinos, Guatemalans, Japanese, and Russians. There were 2 crimes each that targeted Asians (unspecified), Catholics, Iranians and Mormons.

Hate Crimes by Location



In 2010 there were also 3 crimes that took place at community-based organizations, and 9 crimes that took place in government buildings (including jails).

Gangs

For the third year in a row the number of crimes in which gang members were suspects fell, from 80 to 40, a 50% decline. This represents 9% of the total number of hate crimes, down from 15% the previous year. This report generally defines hate crimes committed by gang members as those cases in which the suspects mention their affiliation during the commission of the crime or include the name of a gang in graffiti. They do not include hate crimes based solely on the appearance of suspects (e.g. shaved heads, baggy clothes). The actual number of hate crimes committed by gang members may be higher.

As in previous years, these crimes were overwhelmingly racially-motivated (86%). Gang members were suspects in 16% of all racial hate crime, compared to 24% the previous year. Of the racial crimes, 69% of these crimes targeted African Americans and 16% were anti-Latino.

Of the remaining hate crimes committed by gang members, 3 were homophobic, 2 were anti-transgender, and there were single crimes targeting Armenians, Iranians, Jews and whites. 83% of hate crimes committed by gang

members were of a violent nature, nearly identical to the previous year. The largest group of offenses was aggravated assaults (35%), followed by simple assaults (33%), vandalism (15%) and intimidation (8%). As mentioned in A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crime they also included 1 attempted murder. 48% of these crimes took place in public places, followed by residences (23%), and businesses and schools (15% each). This represents a decline in the number of hate crimes that gang members committed in all locations except for schools.

The gangs included Varrio Hawaiian Gardens, Compton Varrio-155th, Avenues, ARTA-13, Compton Varrillo Tres, Crips, Grape Street Crips, Varrio Azusa-13, Hazard, 224th St., Palm Oaks Bloods, Peckerwoods, Project Boys, and West Side Verdugo/ Mount Vernon Gang.

White Supremacist Activity

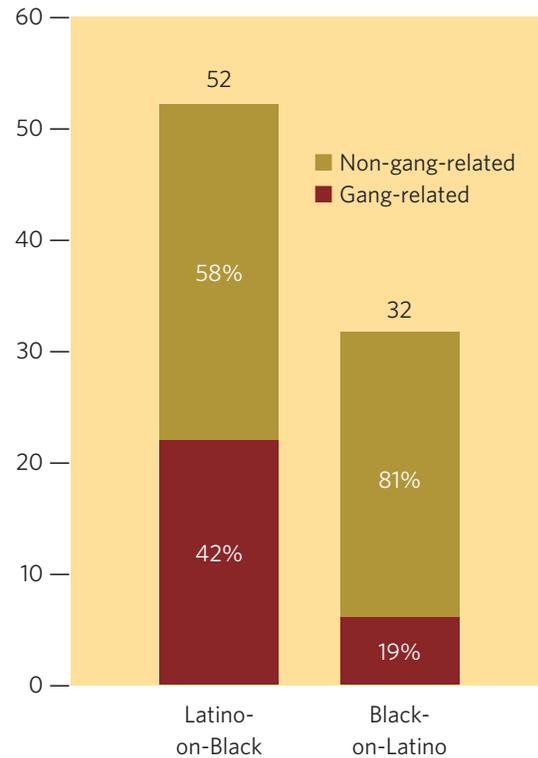
This is the sixth year in which this report examines hate crimes where there is evidence of white supremacist ideology. This evidence is most often the usage of swastikas and other hateful symbols or slogans in graffiti. Occasionally, suspects shout “White Power” or other slogans while committing their crimes. White supremacist crimes declined sharply (47%) from 144 to 77 in 2010. They constituted 18% of all hate crimes compared to 24% the previous year.

44% of these crimes were racial and 43% were anti-Semitic. Of the racial crimes, the largest number (17) were anti-black. They also included small numbers of crimes targeting Latinos, Asians, Armenians, Russians, and Iranians.

As in the past, the great majority of these cases were acts of vandalism (70%), not crimes against people. There were also cases of disorderly conduct (12%), and burglary (6%), and simple assaults (4%). Only 10% of white supremacist crimes were of a violent nature. Similar to past years, the largest number of these crimes took place at residences (40%), which is especially frightening for victims who often no longer feel safe even in the privacy of their own homes. They were followed by schools (25%), public places (12%), and businesses and religious sites (10% each).

In only a handful of these cases were the names of organized hate groups invoked (e.g. “Peckerwoods”). It is likely that most of these crimes were not committed by members of white supremacist organizations with active chapters in Southern California. Most of the perpetrators of these crimes act alone and may only connect with other sympathizers on the internet. The Southern Poverty Law Center reported that this year for the first time ever the number of hate groups operating in the United States topped 1,000. The growth comes primarily from the explosion of anti-government “Patriot” movement organizations. But their website lists only a handful of organizations operating in Los Angeles County.

Black-Latino Hate Crimes in 2010



One of these, a neo-Nazi organization, held a rally on April 17 in front of the Los Angeles City Hall. About 50 members of the National Socialist Movement (NSM) gathered to protest immigration. They were met by hundreds of counter-protestors who were kept separated from the white supremacists by a large contingent of police officers. 5 of the counter-protestors were arrested for throwing eggs and rocks at the neo-Nazis and police. In addition, two persons not affiliated with the NSM were injured by counter-protestors.

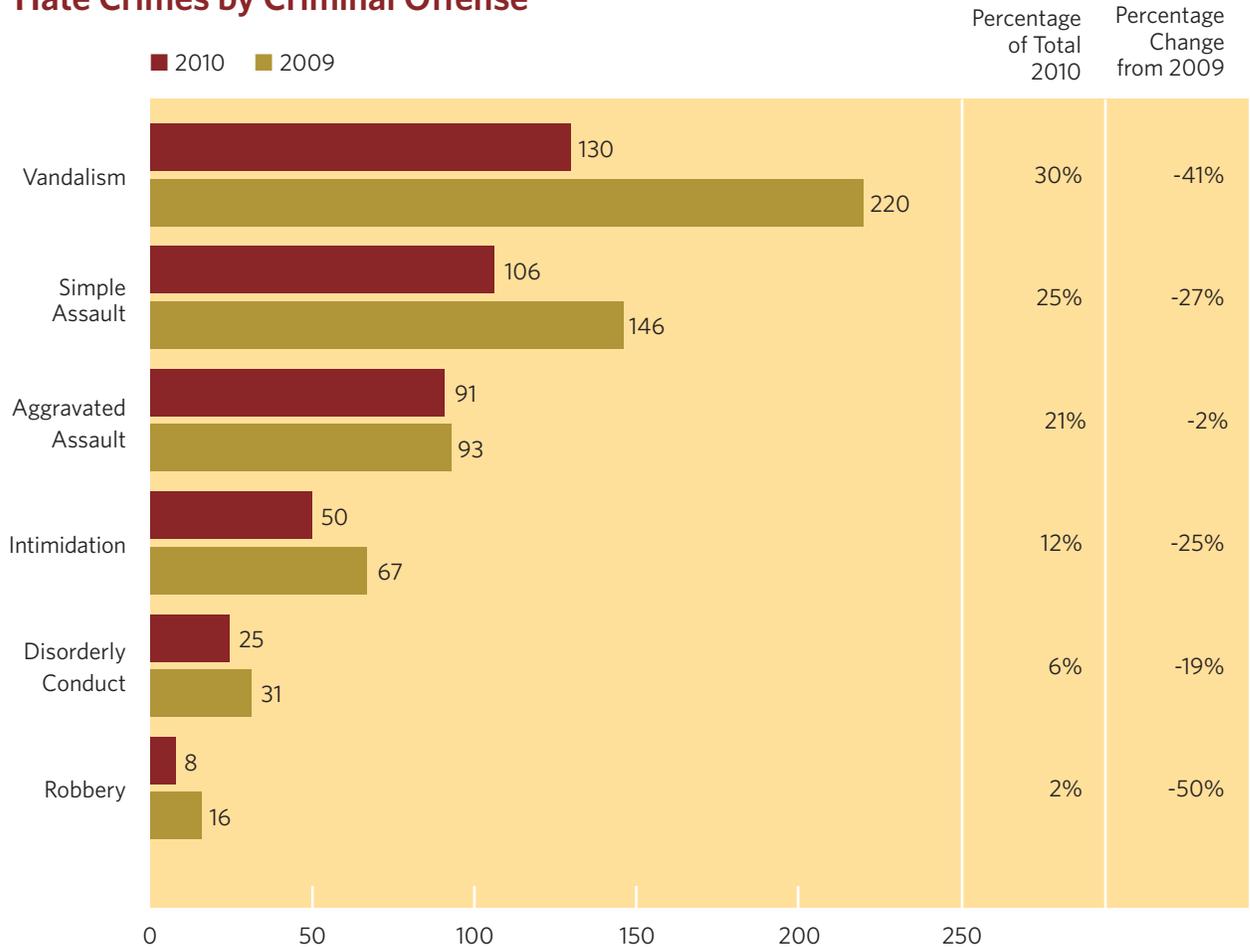
Crimes Related to Conflict in the Middle East

Since the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, this report has tracked hate crimes in which suspects called their victims “terrorists” or in some other way blamed them for ongoing conflicts in the Middle East. In 2010, there were 5 crimes of this nature compared to none the previous year.

- In Pomona, an Arab American employed at a gas station was praying behind a counter surrounded by protective glass. A white male customer yelled at him, “Fuck your religion. Fuck your country. Fuck your terrorism.” He then picked up a trashcan and smashed it into the windshield of the victim’s car.
- In Downey, an 11-year old Egyptian student was harassed and punched by two Latino students who called him a “terrorist” and asked him “Why do you like 9/11?”
- In Rowland Heights, an Islamic Center received a letter addressed “Dear Terrorist Pigs” that contained death threats and anti-Muslim slurs.

In addition to these crimes, there were several other anti-Muslim and anti-Middle Easterner crimes that did not specifically reference terrorism or events in the Middle East but may have been similarly inspired.

Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2010 there were also 1 case of hazing, 2 thefts, 3 arsons, 3 attempted murders and 8 burglaries.

Suspects

88% of identified suspects were male, a consistent finding throughout the history of this report. Again, male and female suspects committed acts of violence at the same rate.

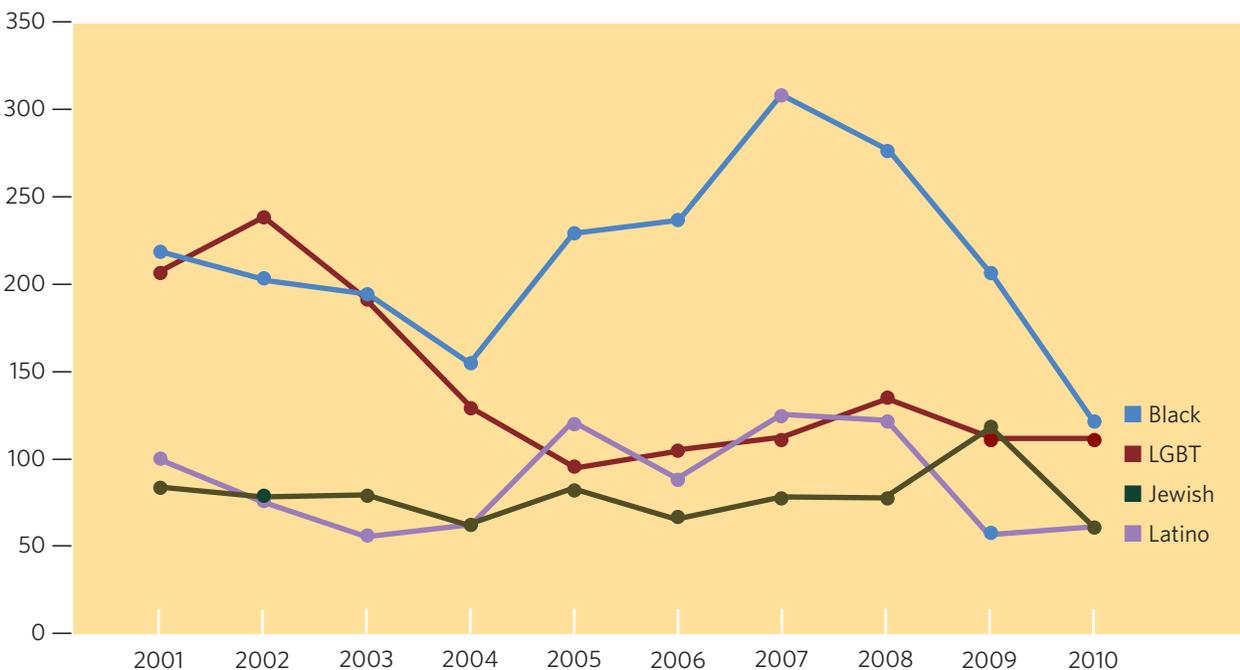
As in previous years, young adults 18-25 constituted the largest group of suspects (38%). They were followed by those 26-40 (29%), juveniles (18%), and those 41 and older (14%). The biggest change from the previous year is that the number of juvenile suspects fell 58% and decreased as a percentage of the total from 30% to 18%. In previous years this report categorized all suspects 26 and older in one group. If one aggregates the two groups, it reveals that persons age 25 and older grew from 29% to 43% of all suspects.

Group Attacks

In about ¾ of the crimes, victims were either attacked by lone suspects or there was no suspect identified (as in most cases of vandalism). However, 13% of victims were targeted by suspects acting in pairs and 5% were attacked by groups of 3 suspects. There were 31 crimes (7%) in which victims were attacked by groups of 4-9 suspects. There were also two cases committed by huge groups of suspects who belonged to the same gang, Project Boys.

In Pacoima, a black man was confronted by about 25 members of the Project Boys gang who threatened to blow up his apartment with a bomb. The following day, at a separate address in Pacoima an even larger group of about 30 Project Boys gang members confronted a black woman at her home. They blocked all three doors to her apartment and tried to extort “protection money” from her. She told police that members of the gang had threatened other black residents in the same apartment complex.

2001-2010 Hate Crimes: Most Targeted Groups



During 2001-10, crimes targeting blacks, LGBT victims, Jews and Latinos comprised 75% of all hate crimes.

Preventing and Responding to Hate Violence in LA County: Commission Actions

The Commission's programs that are designed, at least in part, to prevent and respond to hate violence in Los Angeles County are:

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

The Commission, along with LAUSD, several other county departments and community based non-profits, is collaborating on the federally-funded "Safe Schools and Healthy Students" program at WIN schools, Washington Preparatory High School (WP) and its feeder schools, now in its third year. The Commission's "No Haters Here!" school-based program at WIN schools is intended to promote healthy intergroup and intragroup relations in the school communities and the surrounding neighborhoods.

During 2010, Commission staff implemented activities, classes and presentations to promote peace and unity. Senior Human Relations Consultants worked with school wellness facilitators, administrators, parents, teachers and students to implement activities, classes and presentations that promote peace and unity. WP celebrated its inaugural "No Haters Here Week" which reportedly increased positive student interactions. WIN schools also held activities including celebrations of students who acted as "allies" of those targeted by harassment, and special days to promote better human relations within their school communities. These continuing activities are designed specifically to improve human relations at WIN school campuses and in the surrounding neighborhoods, thus preventing hate, hate incidents and hate crimes while providing a structure to address any incidents that do occur.

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

In 2008 the Commission conducted a countywide search for musically talented youth to create a band that would communicate about critical societal issues to teens using the universal language of music. 8 LA County "at-risk" youth, ages 16-19, were chosen to participate in this innovative program and in 2009 they formed the band, "The Bricks." This project is a component of the Commission's "No Haters Here!" youth initiative in collaboration with the non-profit organization, Oneness.

Currently the Bricks are focusing their efforts on the "Respect 101: Empathy, Empowerment and Integrity" tour in which entertainers and mentors tour Los Angeles County's juvenile halls, probation camps and high schools, bringing an empowering message of hope, resilience and inspiration to youth. At each of these events approximately 200 youth engage in a meaningful dialogue with entertainers, mentors and band members who share stories and information to help these youth make better choices and reduce violence in their lives and communities. This powerful program is designed to reduce hate and hate incidents among these youth. This is a strategic program designed to prevent hate crimes in the county.

Network Against Hate Crime

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

In 2010, NAHC held educational presentations on a number of topics, including the impact of the economic recession on human relations organizations, the passage of the Matthew Sheppard and James Byrd Hate Crimes Prevention Act, a neo-Nazi rally and counter-protest at L.A. City Hall that turned violent, the most recent statistics on hate crime in L.A. County, and a report on efforts by the L.A. Sheriff's Department to eradicate hate crime.

The Hate Violence Prevention Practitioners Network

The Hate Violence Prevention Practitioners Network is made up of organizations throughout LA County working to reduce and end hate violence. The network provides opportunities for practitioners to share best practices for education and prevention and exchange relevant and timely information about hate violence in LA County.

Homeless Victim Data Project

While the homeless are not considered a protected class under California hate crime legislation, hate-based crimes directed against homeless individuals regularly occur in Los Angeles County. The homeless are particularly vulnerable individuals who avoid contact with law enforcement so it is likely that many more crimes against homeless individuals occur than are reported. Thorough identification and reporting of such incidents will provide the data necessary to establish best practices in prevention. The Commission has collaborated with the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee (CCJCC), and the Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Pasadena, Long Beach, and Santa Monica Police Departments to coordinate data collection of all crimes involving homeless individuals. This partnership effort will build a comprehensive data collection system that will ultimately provide the detailed information necessary to better understand and address crimes against homeless individuals.



Racialized Gang Violence Prevention Initiative (RGVPI)

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

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

The RGVPI team has helped launch two *place-based* projects which have produced significant and sustainable outcomes: Pasadena-Altadena Vision 20/20 (with Pasadena City Councilmember Jacquie Robinson and the Flintridge Center), and Harbor Gateway GRACE/Gang Reduction and Community Engagement (with Toberman Neighborhood Center and Boy's & Girls Club of South Bay). Team members provide technical assistance and strategic support for local initiatives in Pacoima, Monrovia-Duarte, Santa Clarita and South Los Angeles. The team also provides planning, training, and technical support to the County Chief Executive Office's Regional Gang Violence Reduction Initiative, the Community and Senior Services Department's countywide Youth/Young Adult Re-entry planning, and the Probation Department's Adult Re-entry efforts for the AB 109 State Parole Realignment.

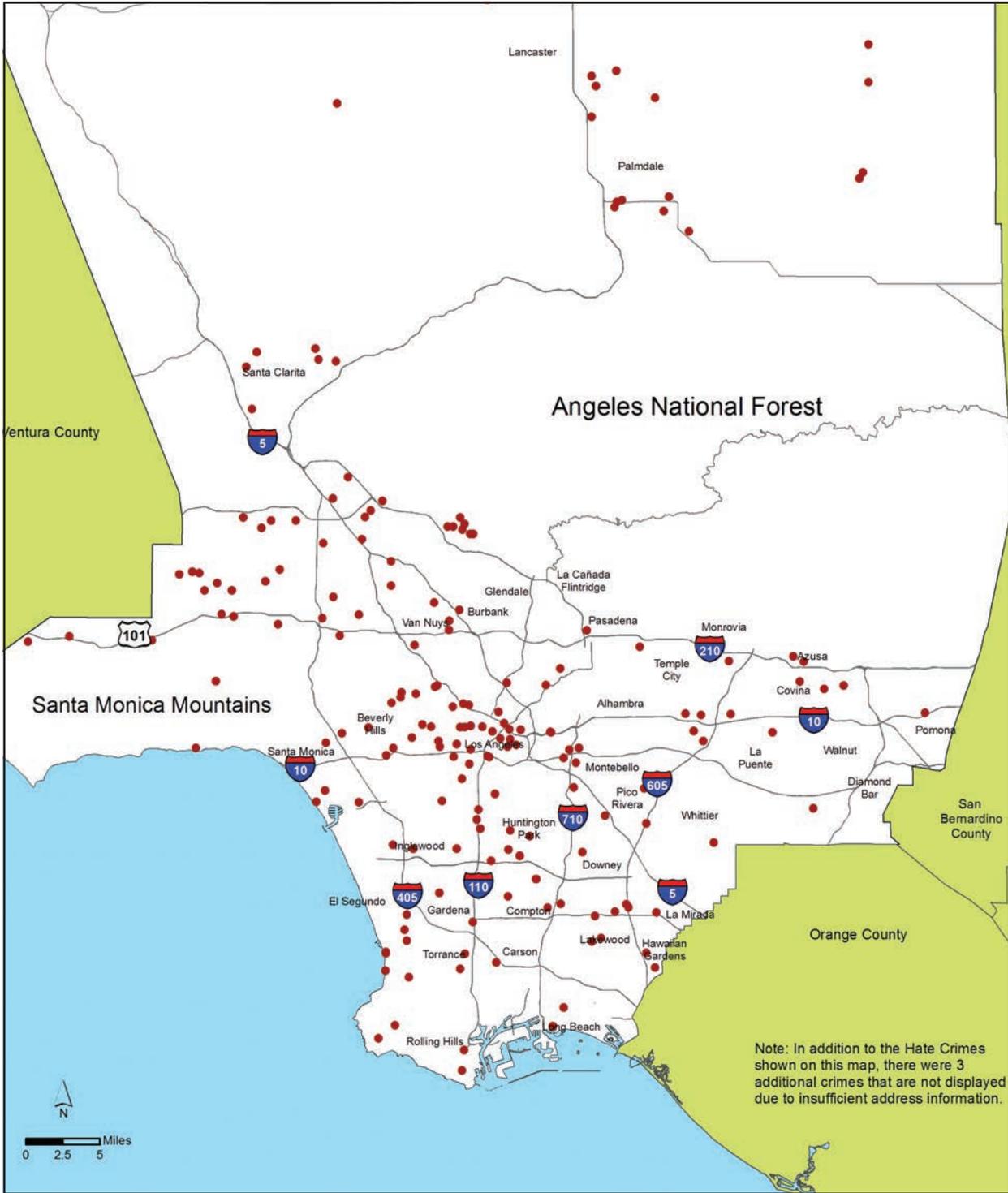
Gang Reduction and Community Engagement Project (GRACE Project)—During 2010, the GRACE Project has continued its mission to improve human relations and reduce gang violence in the 204th Street neighborhood of Los Angeles' Harbor Gateway community and the Tortilla Flats community of unincorporated Carson. GRACE staff also work directly with community residents to support their efforts to improve their neighborhoods and quality of life. Three gang interventionists and a community organizer are on daily "Safe Passages" patrol to make sure students of all ages can travel safely between school bus stops and their homes. The interventionists also engage known gang members to keep the peace on the streets and often respond to acts of violence, thus preventing retaliation and other hate action. The GRACE Project is a partnership between the Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission, Toberman Neighborhood Center and the Boys and Girls Club of the South Bay.

Community Re-Entry from Incarceration—In 1999 the Commission first began addressing what has commonly become known as "the Cradle to Prison Pipeline" in the county with its work on the SB 1095 initiative. L.A. County was one of five counties in the state to pilot coordinated systems of support for youth transitioning from probation camps back into their communities. That work was continued in 2009-2010 when Commission staff added their expertise to Community and Senior Services' WIA Branch to develop strategies, conduct research, and produce reentry stakeholder summits throughout the County resulting in the U.S. Department of Labor funded [Youth & Young Adult Re-Entry Blueprint](#).

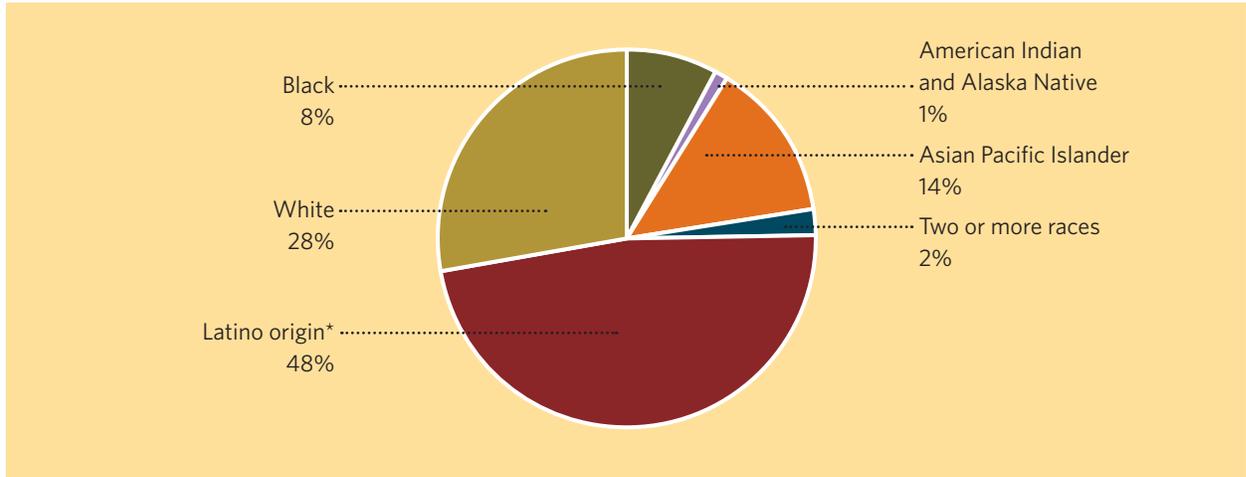
The Commission continues its reentry efforts to support the development of a permanent government/community partnership and a countywide infrastructure to deliver a coordinated, collaborative and leveraged system of support to youth and young adults coming home from incarceration to their families, schools and communities. The Commission continues to dedicate itself to addressing the root causes of the largest and most costly incidents of intergroup violence in our County: lack of access to opportunity and contributory citizenship of all, but especially our most marginalized communities.

A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes

2010 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/National Origin



Los Angeles County Population by Race/Ethnicity



Source: 2010 U.S. Census. Because these statistics are rounded to the nearest whole number, when added the total exceeds 100%. Persons who identify as Latino on the U.S. Census can be of any race. Except for "Latino Origin," all other groups on this chart refer to persons who do not identify as Latino.

* Latinos may be of any race

Crimes based on a victim's real or perceived race, ethnicity, or national origin (referred to as simply "racial hate crimes" in this report) decreased 33% from 333 to 224. They also fell from 55% to 51% as a percentage of all hate crimes.

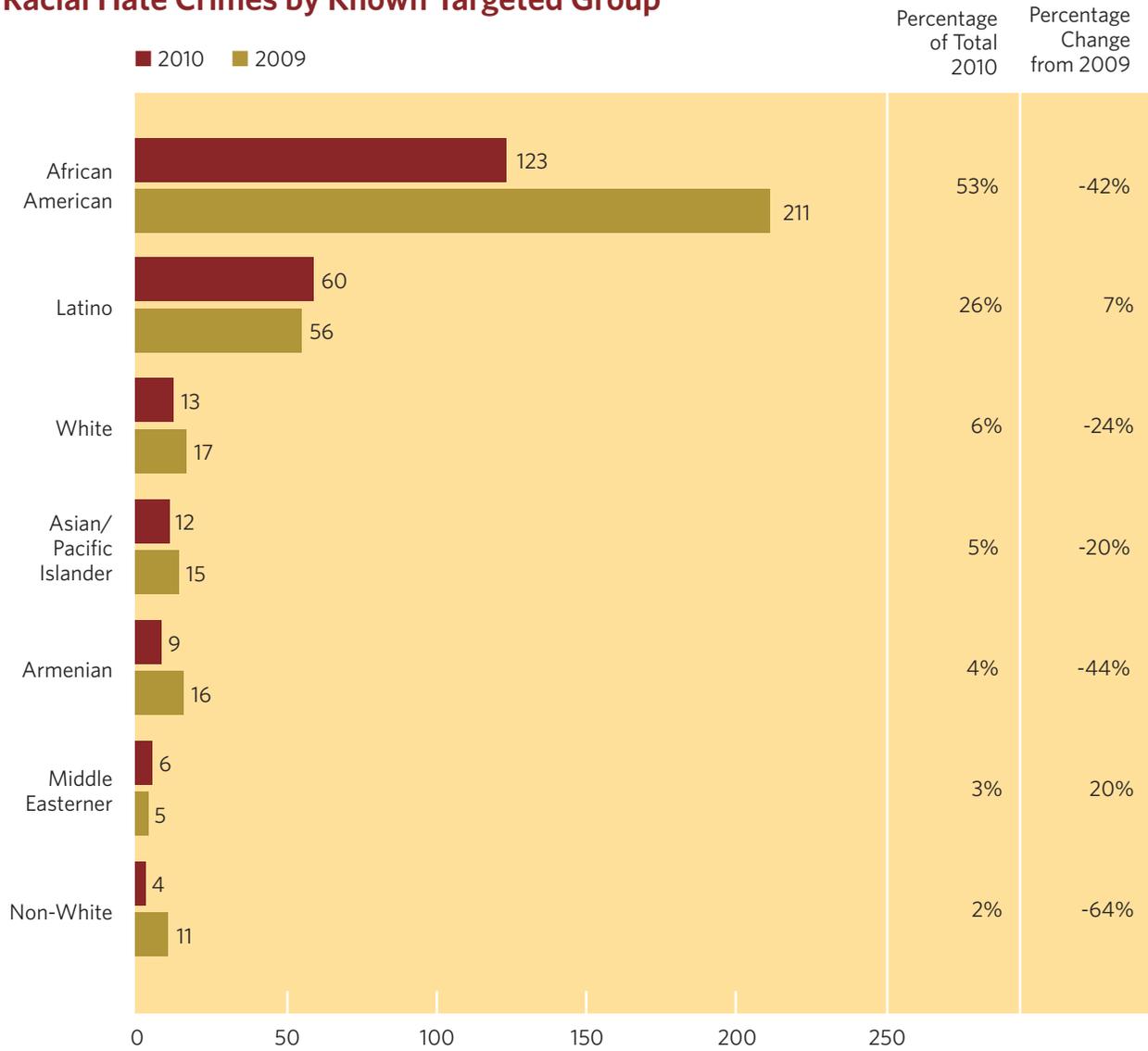
Crimes targeting blacks remained by far the largest group of crimes (53%) followed by those targeting Latinos (26%), whites (6%), Asians (5%), Armenians (4%) and people of Middle Eastern background (3%). The high rate of victimization of African Americans is especially distressing because blacks comprise less than 9% of the L.A. County population. However, in actual numbers anti-black crimes fell 42% from 211 to 123, the lowest number in at least a decade.

Despite the large drop in racial hate crimes, anti-Latino crimes grew 7%. But it should be noted that the previous year they fell 58%. The 60 anti-Latino crimes reported in 2010 is significantly fewer than the number reported each year for most of the past decade.

Victim-Suspect Correlations

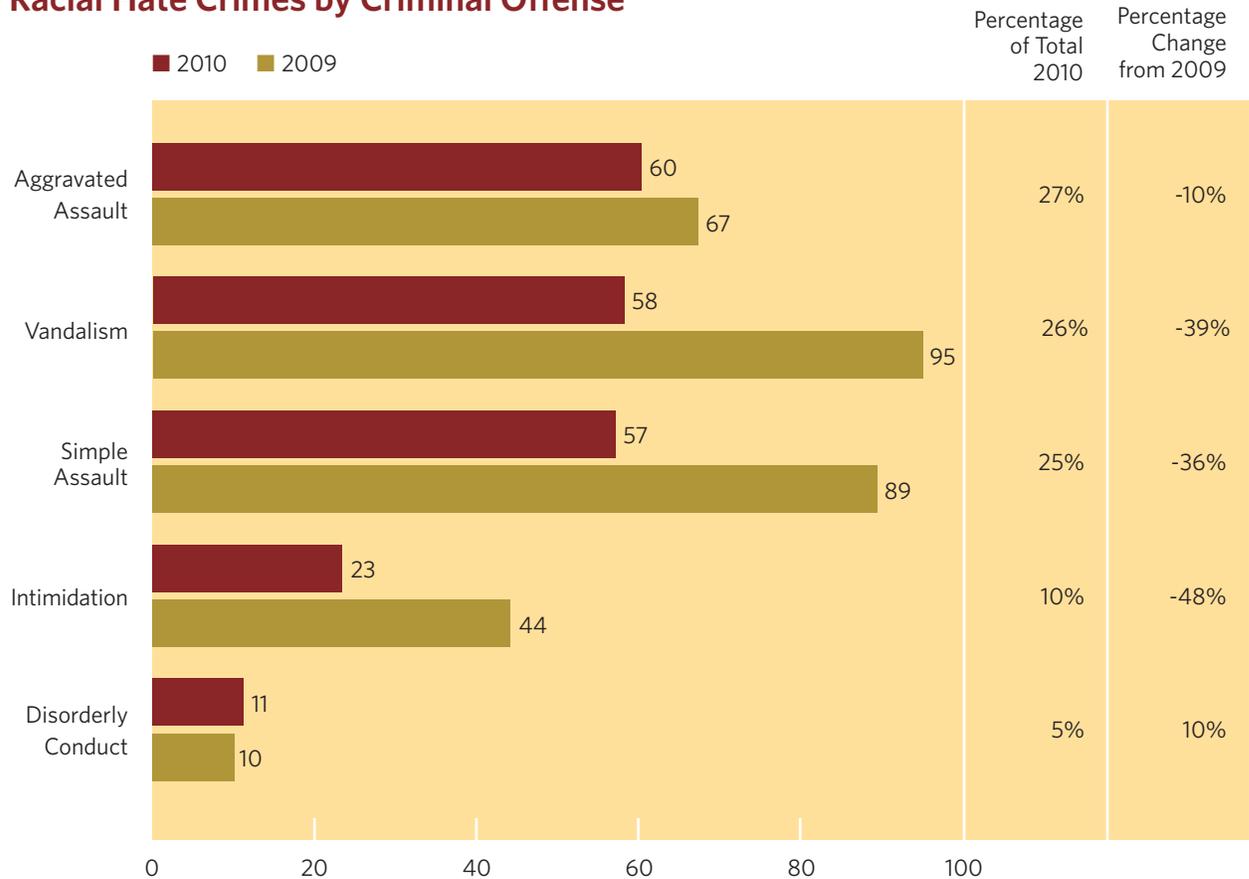
- African Americans were targeted most often by Latinos (59%) and whites (39%). This percentage of white suspects is larger than the previous year.
- Latinos were targeted most frequently by African Americans (68%) and whites (25%). This reflects a growth in the percentage of black suspects.
- Whites were targeted overwhelmingly by blacks (82%).
- Asians were targeted by whites in half of the crimes and Latinos in 38%.
- Most of the anti-Armenian crimes were acts of vandalism in which no suspects were identified.
- Middle Easterners were targeted by Latinos most frequently.

Racial Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group



This chart aggregates major racial and ethnic groups. There were also single crimes targeting Africans, Croatians, and Russians.

Racial Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2010 there were also 1 case of extortion, 2 cases of theft, 3 attempted murders, 4 burglaries, and 5 robberies.

Criminal Offenses and Rates of Violence

There were three victims of racially-motivated attempted murder in 2010.

- In Duarte, a black man was walking home when a truck with four Latino male occupants pulled alongside him. One of the passengers in the back seat said, "What's up? East Side Duarte is here! We don't like niggas!" The suspect then pulled out a revolver and shot the victim in the stomach.
- In Reseda, two African men were confronted by two Latino males who said, "Fuck you, niggers!" and shot at the victims repeatedly, hitting one of them in the leg.

66% of racial hate crimes were of a violent nature, similar to the previous year. There were nearly equal numbers of aggravated assaults, simple assaults and acts of vandalism (about 25% each) and 10% were cases of intimidation. There were significant declines in all these categories of criminal offenses except for aggravated assaults which decreased a modest 10%.

There were significantly different levels of violence experienced by different racial and ethnic groups: White victims experienced the highest rates of violence (85%), followed by Latinos (78%), Asians (67%), blacks (63%), Middle Easterners (50%) and Armenians (22%). Compared to the previous year this showed increases in the rates of violence for white and Asian victims and decreases for Middle Easterners and Armenians. However, because of the relatively small number of hate crimes targeting these four groups, these changes may represent normal fluctuations as opposed to trends.

Location

The locations of racial hate crimes were very similar to the previous year. 39% took place in public places, followed by residences (31%), schools (15%), and businesses (12%).

Anti-Immigrant Slurs

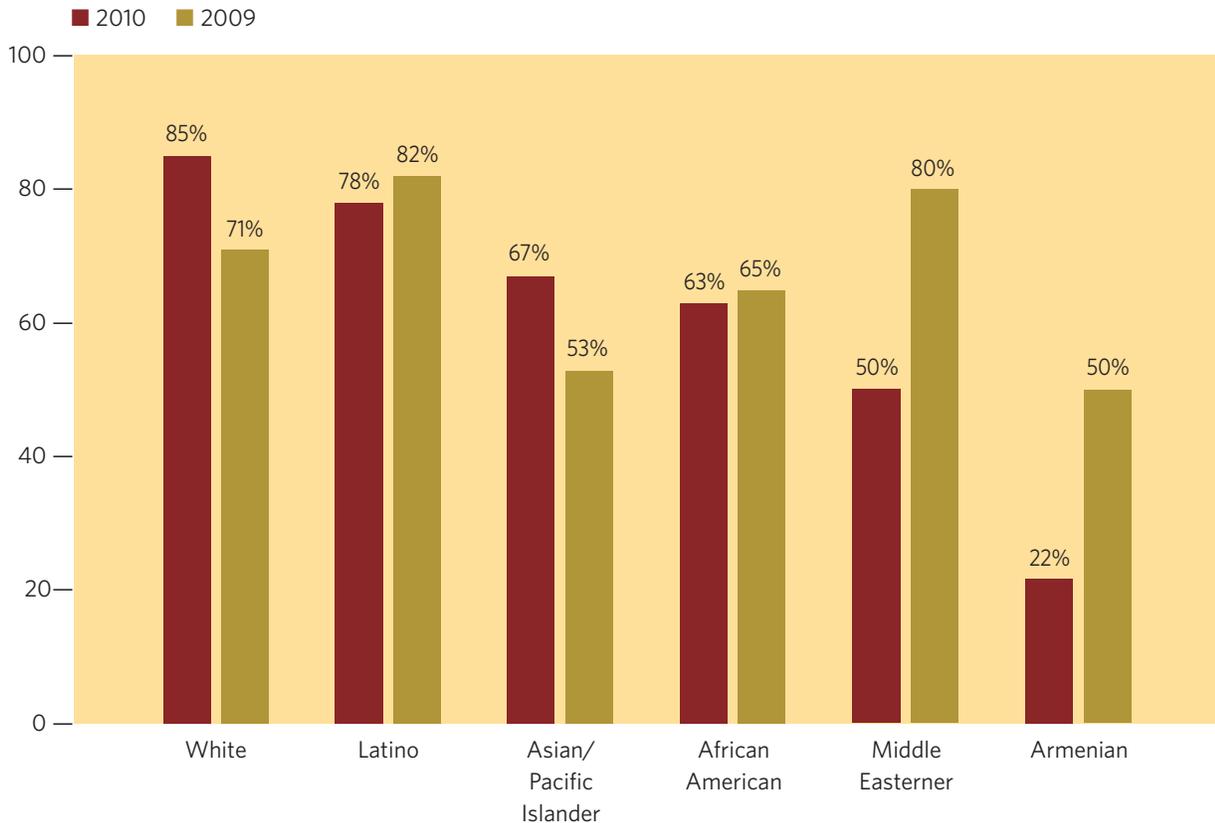
There were 20 crimes in which specific anti-immigrant slurs were used, such as “Wetback,” or “Go back to Mexico!” Most of these crimes were anti-Latino but there were also cases of anti-Middle Eastern, and anti-Armenians slurs.

Slightly more than half of these crimes (55%) were simple assaults, followed by aggravated assaults, and acts of intimidation and vandalism (10% each).

These crimes most frequently occurred in public places (40%), followed by businesses (30%), residences (15%), government buildings (10%) and schools (5%).

It should be noted that there were probably many other hate crimes that were fueled by anti-immigrant sentiment, but the perpetrators used other racial/ethnic epithets.

Rate of Violence for Victims of Racial Hate Crime



Actual Racial Hate Crimes

January 3, East Los Angeles—A young black male and his sister were having a verbal argument in a parking lot. A Latino motorist pulled alongside them and yelled, “Hey you fucking niggers, get the fuck outta here. This is Maravilla’s ‘hood.” He then exited his car and began punching them. The male victim fought back and the suspect got back in his vehicle and tried to run over the victims twice. Sheriff’s deputies witnessed this, intervened and took the suspect into custody.

January 7, Compton—A black female was driving with her teenage daughter when she passed a Latino youth. Without saying anything, the suspect pulled out a gun and fired 5 shots at the vehicle. Previously, the suspect, a member of the Compton Varrio Tres, had ridden on his bike by the victims’ home numerous times, yelling, “Fuck you niggers! Die monkeys!”

January 7, South L.A.—At a laundry mat, a black male suspect attacked a Latino family, striking the parents in the head and face. He yelled, “This is how we niggas kick your ass.” He left the premises saying, “I’ll be right back with a strap to kill all ya’ll fuckin’ wetbacks.”

January 16, Koreatown—A white female was driving when a car pulled next to her occupied by two black females and one black male. One of the women shouted, “What the fuck you doing in our neighborhood you fucking white bitch?” The male suspect threw a half-full bottle of Gatorade through her open window striking her in the face. Frightened the victim sped away but the suspects cut her off two blocks away. The victim swerved to avoid contact but collided into the rear end of the suspects’ vehicle. When she got out of her car to inspect the damage, the male suspect knocked her to the ground and the female suspects kicked her. The suspects laughed and escaped in their car.

February 25, Whittier—A black male teenager was on his way to school when a Latino adult shouted, “Fuckin’ nigger,” mumbled the name of a gang and stabbed his hand, exposing the bone. The victim ran on campus to escape and the suspect fled.

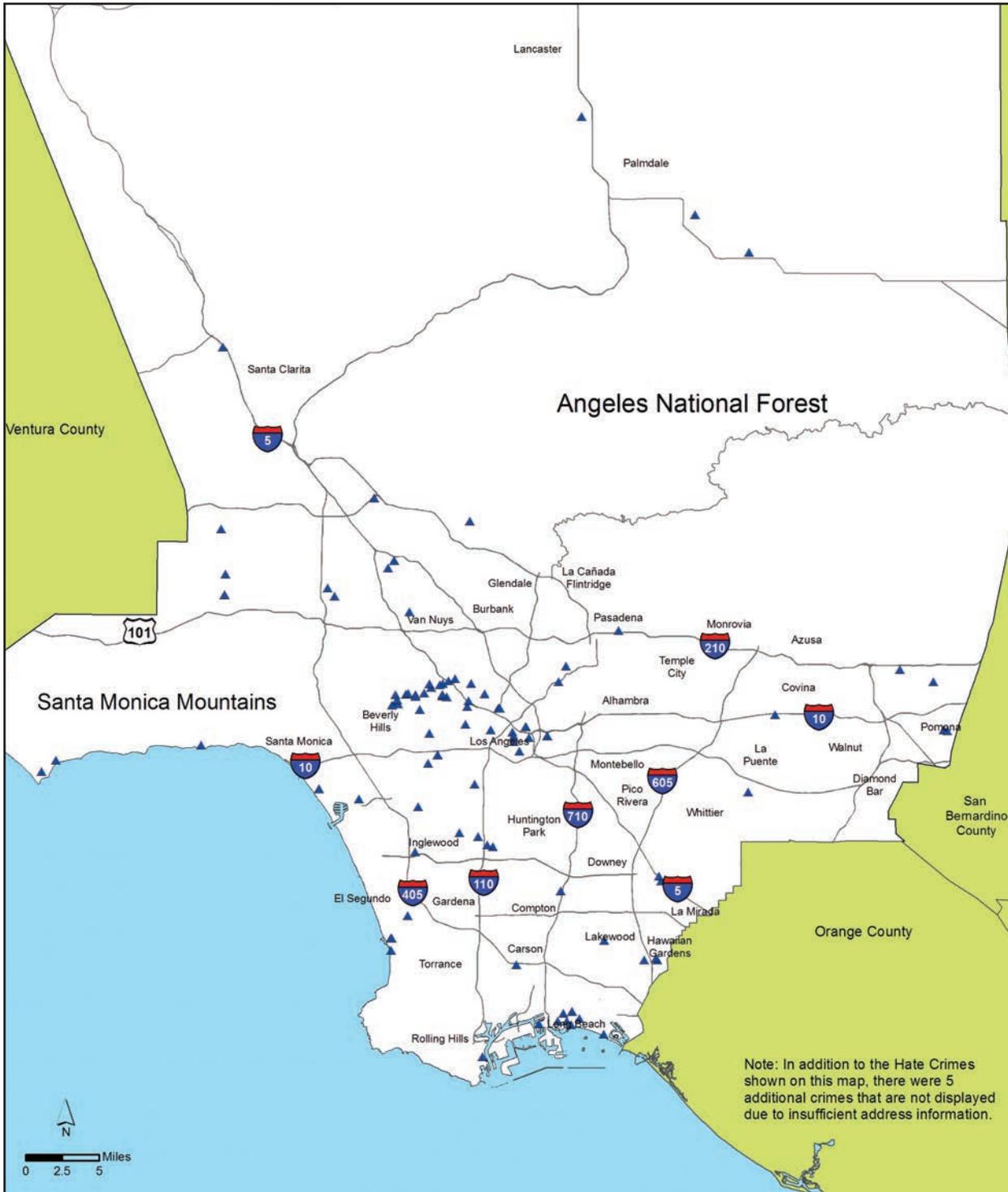
March 14, Pasadena—A Chinese American man was jogging when he was followed by a Latino male motorist. The suspect exited the car, confronted the jogger and struck him in the shoulder, causing him to fall down. The suspect then yelled, “Dumb ass Chinese! Chink! You just got your ass kicked! How do you like that?” The suspect then fled the scene in his car.

September 18, City of Commerce—A white male suspect entered a Taco Bell and began harassing the employees. He yelled, “Fuck you, Mexicans! You’re the beaner that’s taking the Americans’ money and their jobs. Go back to your country!” A female victim asked him to leave, and the suspect slapped her. A male employee came to her defense and the suspect punched him twice in the chest.



A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

2010 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Sexual Orientation



Crimes motivated by the victims' sexual orientation declined from 114 to 112, less than half a percentage point. However, they grew as a percentage of the total number of hate crimes from 19% to 26%. Consistent with previous years, gay men were targeted in 86% of the cases and lesbians in 11%. In 4% of the cases, an organization or business was targeted, not an individual victim. As the chart on page 13 shows, homophobic hate crimes soared to 192 in 2003, but since that time have remained relatively stable.

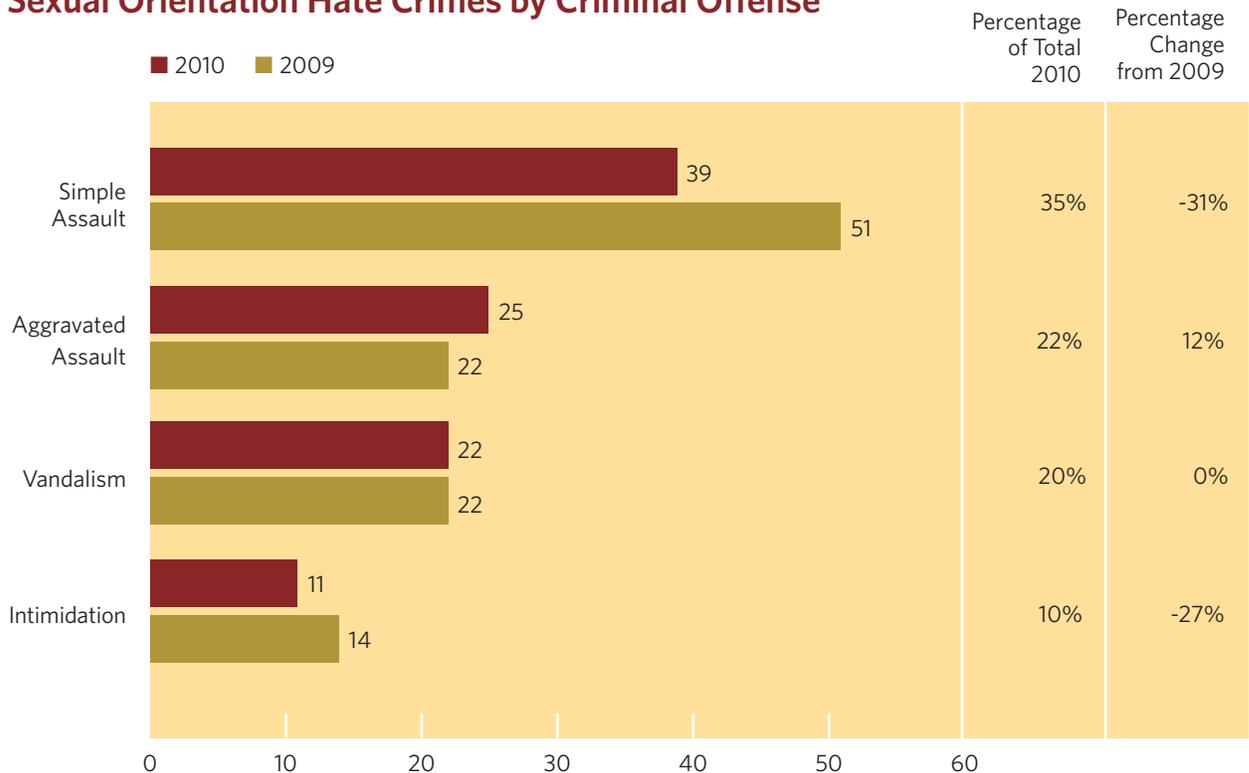
70% of homophobic crimes were of a violent nature, a higher proportion than racial or religious crimes. This rate of violence was actually a decline from the previous year (78%). The largest number of crimes were simple assaults (35%), followed by aggravated assaults (22%), vandalism (20%) and acts of intimidation (10%).

Similar to the previous year, the largest group of victims were Latino (45%) followed by whites (38%) and African Americans (10%). However the numbers of Latino and white victims grew while the number of black victims fell 58%. In sexual orientation hate crimes, Latino victims were most often attacked by other Latinos, followed by blacks and whites. Whites were targeted in similar numbers by whites, blacks and Latinos. African American victims were overwhelmingly targeted by other blacks.

Sexual orientation crimes occurred most frequently in public places (47%), followed by residences (22%), businesses (16%) and schools (9%). This represents a rise in the number of hate crimes taking place in public places and businesses and a decline in the number of crimes at residences.

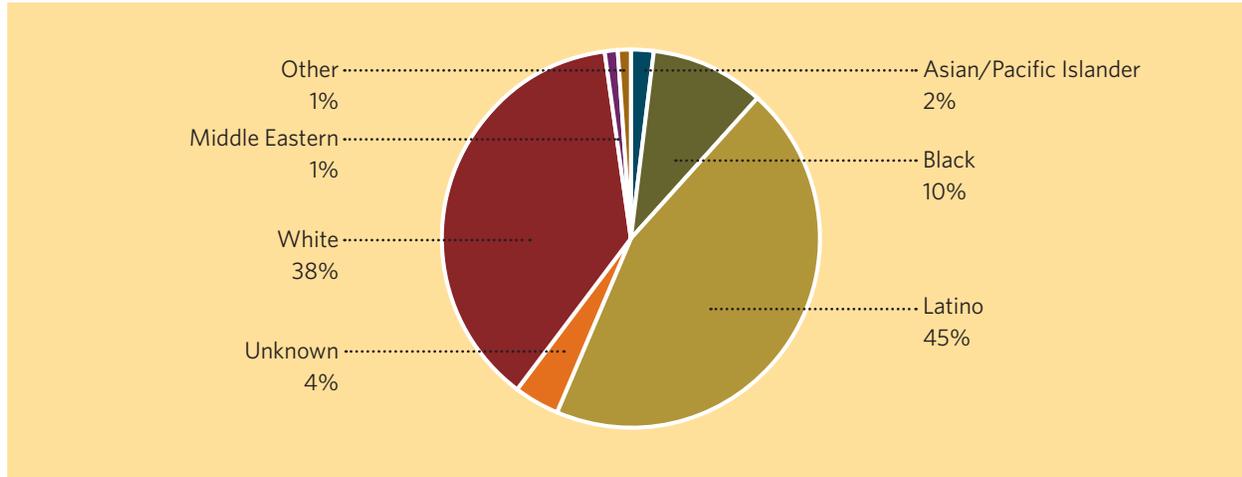
In previous years, a significant number of lesbians were attacked by family members, ex-boyfriends, or ex-husbands. Of the 12 anti-lesbian crimes reported in 2010, none fit this pattern. Most were cases of lesbian women who were physically attacked by male strangers. 1 victim was slashed with a knife. Another couple was threatened with a gun. There were also 3 cases in which the victims' cars were vandalized in public places.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2010, there were also 1 case of hazing, 3 burglaries, 3 robberies, and 8 cases of disorderly conduct

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Victim Race/Ethnicity



In 2010 there was heightened public awareness about homophobic bullying because of a rash of suicides by gay teenagers. In L.A. County there were 10 homophobic crimes that occurred at school, a slight increase from the previous year.

In 3 of the cases, students as young as 11 were physically assaulted. In another case, 6 middle school students developed a mock “gay pride website” and falsely credited a 14 year-old classmate with its creation to publicly humiliate him. They also repeatedly sent him anti-gay messages. A high school student was told he would be “shanked” for being gay. There was also a case of graffiti in which several students were accused of being gay. An additional 3 crimes targeted teachers or other school employees.

Actual Sexual Orientation Crimes

July 1, Los Angeles Civic Center—A Latino inmate at Men’s Central Jail was on his way for the evening meal when another Latino prisoner punched him in the face and head and called him, “Faggot!” The victim tried running away but was chased by two other Latino suspects who also beat him. Jail guards intervened and the suspects scattered. Later, the victim was able to identify all three attackers.

July 11, Unincorporated Western L.A. County—A white male was riding his bicycle when a pick-up truck pulled behind him. The white male driver shouted, “Spandex faggot!” and struck the victim, knocking him down. The victim got up and tried to ride away. The suspect attempted to run him over a second time. The suspect then exited his vehicle, continuing to scream and curse at him and shoved him. When questioned by sheriff deputies later the suspect mocked the victims by lisping and imitating his voice in a high-pitched tone and waving his hands in an exaggerated manner. He was placed under arrest.

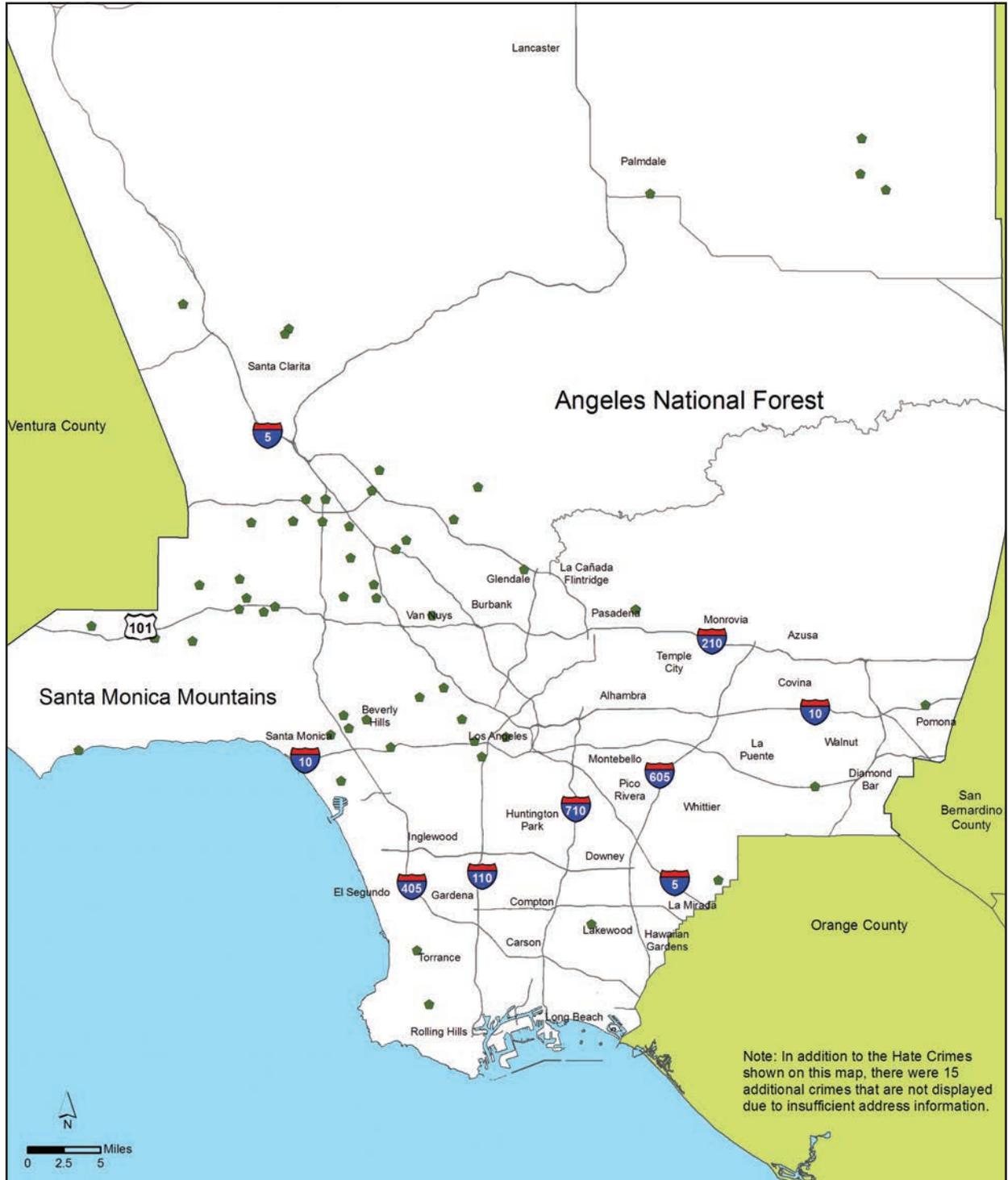
November 26, Long Beach—Two Latina lesbians were exiting their car at a store parking lot. A Samoan male approached them and told them, “Take that shit somewhere else. Fuck you, you stupid bitch!” He then punched and kicked their car fender four times causing dents.

December 16, Pomona—A black woman was walking on the street when she was confronted by two Latino men. One shouted, “Hey, you fucking lesbian.” She continued walking, ignoring them. The same suspect then said, “I know you heard me, you fucking dyke!” Moments later, one of the suspects kicked her in the back of the head, causing her to fall to the ground. Both suspects continued kicking her, approximately 10 times. During the attack, one of the suspects shouted, “I fucking hate lesbians. You don’t deserve to live on this planet!”

December 17, Long Beach—A black male suspect drove to The Center (an organization serving the LGBT community) and threw a rock, breaking a window. The suspect committed a similar act of vandalism at a gay-owned business. When questioned by police, he admitted committing the crimes and expressed his hatred of homosexuals.

A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes

2010 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Religion



Religious-motivated hate crimes dropped sharply (42%) from 132 to 76. The previous year witnessed a huge increase in anti-Semitic crimes, due in part to graffiti that appeared to be written by serial vandals in a few heavily Jewish neighborhoods. In 2010 anti-Jewish crimes fell 49%. But they still constituted 79% of all religious crimes.

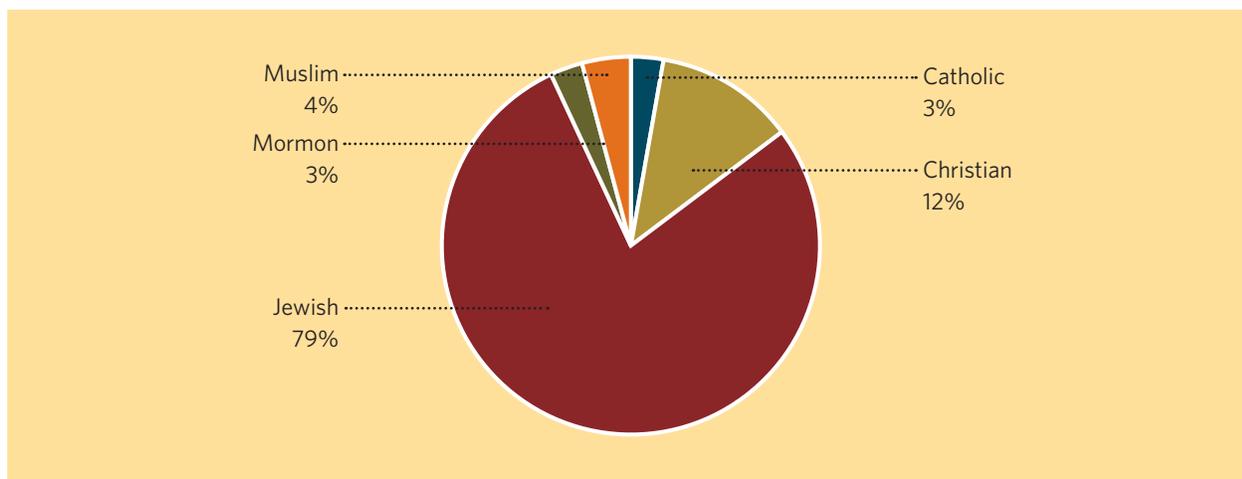
They were followed by anti-Christian (12%), anti-Muslim (4%), anti-Catholic and anti-Mormon crimes (3% each). 3 of the 8 anti-Christian crimes were cases of graffiti that included pentagrams and other Satanic symbols.

The rate of violence for religious crimes grew slightly from 13% to 18%. This was due to a 53% drop in vandalism, which comprised 62% of all religious hate crimes. They were followed by acts of intimidation (17%), disorderly conduct (9%), simple assaults (7%), and arson (4%). The three cases of arson all occurred in the Antelope Valley within the period of a few days. Molotov cocktails were used in each case. A Mormon church in Lancaster was struck twice and a First African Methodist church was attacked in Palmdale.

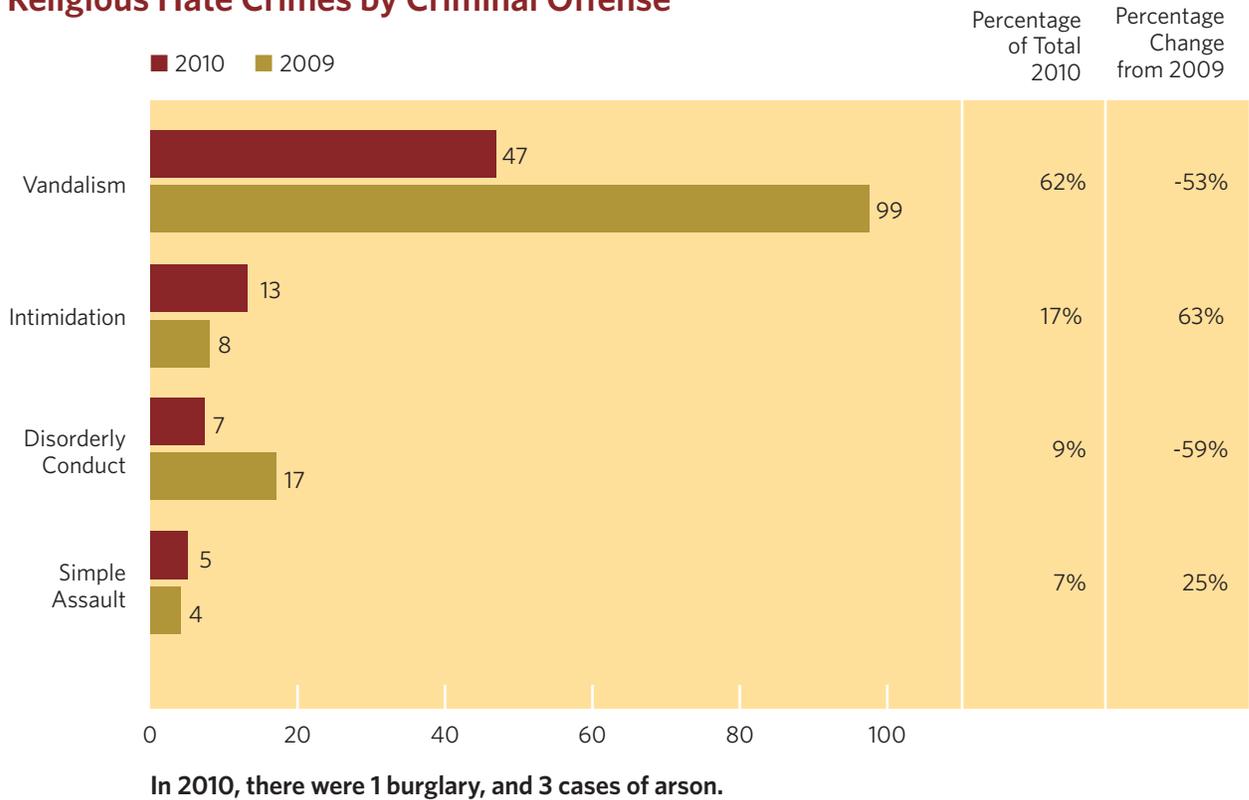
The largest number of these crimes took place in religious sites (33%), followed by residences (25%), schools (17%), businesses (16%), and public places (7%). This showed a slight increase in religious sites and schools as a proportion of the total and decreases in residences, public places and businesses.

Because most religious crimes are cases of vandalism and many acts of intimidation are made by mail or phone, in the great majority of cases no suspect is identified. However, of the 23 suspects that were seen, all but 1 were white.

Religious Hate Crimes by Targeted Group



Religious Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



Actual Religious Hate Crimes

January 9, Pacoima—A Baptist church had its wall vandalized with a pentagram surrounded by “666” and the word, “Satan.”

January 11, Calabasas—A Persian Jewish high school student found a swastika scratched into the hood of his car and both rear view mirrors broken. The victim had previously found swastikas written in the dust on his car. Also, a few weeks earlier a white male student yelled at him, “What are you looking at you fucking Jew? You ain’t nothing but a fucking Jew Persian!”

May, 31, Santa Clarita—Victim and his wife went over to a neighbor’s house to retrieve a ping pong ball. The suspect, who is a known white supremacist, saw that the victim’s wife was wearing a Jewish necklace, and began calling her a “fat Jew,” and said: “Fuck Jews.” When the victim tried to break things up, the suspect hit him in the back of the head. Friends of the victim put the suspect in a choke hold until LASD arrived.

September 10, Rolling Hills Estate—The minister of a Presbyterian church started a practice of reading from the Qur’an during services to educate his parishioners about Islam. In response, a man called the church and threatened to burn the church down.

A Closer Look at Gender and Disability Hate Crimes

Gender Hate Crimes

There were 12 crimes based on the gender identity of the victims in 2010, equal to the number reported the previous year. In 10 of these cases the victims were male-to-female transgender women. There was 1 crime in which a female-to-male transgender man was attacked. In the remaining case, a non-transgender woman in the parking lot of a bar was confronted by man who asked her, "Are you a guy or a girl?" because of her appearance. After a brief exchange he called her a "faggot," struck her in the face, and told her, "I've beaten the crap out of bitches like you."

As in previous years, all of these crimes were violent. They included 2 assaults with a deadly weapon, a suspect brandishing a weapon, and several cases of batteries and criminal threats. The great majority of these crimes were spontaneous attacks by strangers in public places. In three cases the victims received threats at their residences from neighbors.

The victims were racially-diverse as were their attackers. A couple of these crimes occurred in areas where transgender women are known to publicly congregate, but the majority took place in random locations such as Pomona and South Gate.

Disability Hate Crimes

In previous years, the great majority of reported disability crimes had multiple motivations. The victims were called racial slurs or other names and mocked for their disabilities. In 2010, there were 3 cases of victims who were targeted because they were disabled.

- In West Hollywood, a white male was sitting outside a restaurant when he was confronted by another white male who told him, "God hates fucking cripples and I hate you." The suspect punched the victim in the face. He then grabbed the victim's crutches and struck him in the head, hands and legs. The suspect threw the crutches into the street. When the victim crawled into the street to recover his crutches, the suspect kicked him in the chest. Sheriff's deputies arrived and placed the suspect under arrest.
- At a West Los Angeles fast food restaurant, a black male started to mock a deaf white man. When the victim left the restaurant the suspect followed him into the parking lot and used a pair of pliers to grab the victim's arm, ripping his sweater. The suspect then fled the scene.
- In Canyon Country, a white woman with Cerebral Palsy was attacked by a white teenager. He pushed her to the ground, grabbed her cell phone and threw it into some bushes. The suspect called the victim "retarded" and taunted her by saying she "couldn't do anything about it."

Hate Crime Prosecutions

The District Attorney's Office handles the vast majority of hate crime prosecutions in Los Angeles County. In 2010, the District Attorney charged 40 adults with felony hate crimes and 5 with misdemeanors. 29 of the felony cases were motivated by race, 8 by sexual orientation and 3 by religion. Of the misdemeanor cases, all 5 were motivated by race. Information about the motivations of the 22 juvenile prosecutions was not available.

There were 14 criminal investigations referred to the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office as possible hate crimes. Of these, the District Attorney's Office decided that 2 did not meet the standard to be classified as hate crimes. Of the remaining 12, 5 were motivated by race, 5 by sexual orientation and 2 by religion. Of these, 3 were prosecuted as hate crimes and 2 were referred to the District Attorney's office for consideration as felonies.

The U.S. regional Attorney's Office, which is responsible for prosecuting federal offenses, did not file any hate crime charges in 2010.



Review of 2010 Hate Crime Legislation

State Legislation Related to Hate Crime

Assembly Bill 312 (Lowenthal)

AB 312 specifies that homeless persons are entitled to be free from violence or the threat of violence based on their homeless status. It adds homelessness as a protected class under the protections and remedies of the Ralph Civil Rights Act of 1976. This bill was vetoed by the Governor on August 5, 2011. He stated, "It is undeniable that homeless people are vulnerable to victimization, but California already has very strong civil and criminal laws that provide sufficient protection." A similar bill (AB 2706) was vetoed earlier by the Governor on September 29, 2010.

Assembly Bill 620 (Block)

AB 620 requires the Trustees of the California State University and requests the Regents of the University of California and the governing board of each community college district to include, adopt, and publish policies on harassment, intimidation, and bullying in the existing rules of student conduct. This bill also revises the definition of "gender" in The Equity in Higher Education Act, which provides equal rights and opportunities to all students. This definition of gender will include "gender expression." The bill calls for the districts to designate an employee as a point of contact to address the needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender faculty, staff, and students. The bill requests each district to share demographic information regarding sexual orientation and gender identity and would require annual transmittal of any report to the Legislature. The Legislative Analyst is encouraged to conduct and publish assessments of these campuses to develop recommendations to improve the quality of life for these faculty, students, and staff. The bill will also change existing non-discrimination laws and requirements for reporting hate crimes. The laws will now include sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression within the scope of those programs. On July 8, 2011, this bill was chaptered by Secretary of State. It will become law in January 1, 2012.

Assembly Bill 746 (Campos)

AB 746 amends the definition of bullying in the Interagency School Safety Demonstration Act of 1985. The bill specifies that bullying committed by means of an electronic act includes postings on social network Internet websites. On July 8, 2011, this bill was chaptered by the Secretary of State. It will become law in January 1, 2012.

Assembly Bill 1156 (Furutani)

AB 1156, as of July 1, 2012, encourages the inclusion of policies and procedures aimed at the prevention of bullying in school safety plans. The bill also requires the Department of Justice and the State Department of Education to contract professional trainers to provide training in the prevention of bullying. As of July 1, 2012, this bill provides that a pupil, who has been a victim of an act of bullying by a pupil of his or her local school district, receives authorization for inter-district attendance even if the victim lives within the boundaries of another district if he or she is unable to transfer to another school within the other school district. This bill amends the existing definition of bullying in the provision by specifying that bullying means any severe or pervasive physical or verbal act or conduct, including various types of communication, including sexual harassment, hate violence, harassment, threats, or intimidation, which place the pupil in fear of harm and cause mental or physical damage. On August 31, 2011, the bill was read a second time and amended, and ordered to a third reading.

Senate Bill 453 (Correa)

SB 453 encourages all comprehensive school safety plans to include policies and procedures to ensure that appropriate strategies, resources, training, and other prevention methods are in place to remedy and terminate bullying. This bill expands on the law that lays out guidelines for suspension and expulsion by defining bullying to include, but not be limited to, acts motivated by specified actual or perceived characteristics of the victim in addition to the existing definition. The bill is held in the Senate Appropriations Committee and is under submission as of May 26, 2011.

Federal Legislation Related to Hate Crime**H.Con.Res.40** (Engel)

This resolution supports the goals and ideals of the National Day of Silence to bring attention to anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender name-calling, bullying, and harassment faced by individuals in school. This resolution encourages education authorities to adopt laws to prohibit sexual and gender discrimination in school. It was last referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Subcommittee on the Constitution on July 11, 2011.

H.R. 221 (Jackson Lee)

Noose Hate Crime Act of 2011 amends title 18 (federal criminal code) to impose a fine and/or prison term for those who display a noose in public with the intent to harass or intimidate. The bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security on January 24, 2011.

H.R.224 (Jackson Lee)

David Ray Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2011 (David's Law) amends title 18 to impose penalties on those who purposefully cause bodily injury resulting in repercussions to interstate or foreign commerce. Additionally, the bill proposes, among other provisions, a study of strategies to reduce the incidence of adults who recruit juveniles to commit hate crimes. The bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security on January 24, 2011.



Methodology

The 2010 Hate Crime Report provides a statistical snapshot of reported hate crimes to inform efforts to combat bias-motivated activity. Such data collection and analysis provide policy-makers and practitioners insight into the urgent issues and greatest needs for education, prevention, intervention, victim assistance and advocacy. The Commission receives reports from law enforcement, school districts and universities, community-based organizations, and directly from victims. We carefully eliminate any duplicates, such as a hate crime submitted by both a law enforcement agency and a school district. We review each case counted in this report to ensure it meets the criteria of the legal definition of hate crime in the California penal code. Those that do not meet that standard are not included as hate crimes. Nevertheless, we encourage law enforcement and community organizations to report hate incidents because they can be early indicators of intergroup tension and conflict. Of the 628 reports of hate events (both crimes and incidents) received for 2010, 380 events involving 427 victims met the legal criteria for hate crimes and are included in this report. Unless otherwise noted, all numbers in the report refer to victims, rather than events or cases.

Understanding the Numbers

- If a violent crime is committed against multiple victims, we count each victim separately.
- We report the perpetrators' intended targeted group instead of relying on the actual identity of the victim as a proxy. This accounts for cases in which the actual identities of the victims are not specified or where the victim's identity is mistaken (e.g., when a Latino victim is perceived by the perpetrator as African American).
- A handful of cases involved epithets targeting more than one group. Therefore the total number of cases by motivation or by targeted group actually exceeds the 427 hate crimes for 2010.
- We also received a handful of reports, usually minor vandalism, in which the information provided in a law enforcement agency's report was too minimal to determine specific bias motivation and targeted group. In these cases the motivation and targeted group are deemed "unknown."
- It is important to note that fluctuations in data from year to year do not necessarily indicate trends. Sometimes, an increase one year follows an equivalent decrease the previous year. Multi-year data can give a better sense of trends.
- The report may not reflect the actual outcome of the investigation of individual cases. We receive the original police incident reports for cases in which the investigation is ongoing. We may review it and include it before the investigation is completed or charges are filed. Therefore, the number of hate crimes reported here may differ from the reporting law enforcement agency for a given jurisdiction.
- Some numbers referring to 2009 have changed since last year's report due to an ongoing process of updates and corrections.

Los Angeles County Service Planning Areas



Appendix A:

Hate Crime by Service Planning Areas

Name	Partial Listing of Cities and Areas	*2010 Population	2010 Hate Crimes	2010 Hate Crimes per 100,000 residents
Region I: Antelope Valley SPA	All of the Antelope Valley, including Acton, Gorman, Lancaster, Palmdale, Quartz Hill, Littlerock, Lake Los Angeles	373,098	30	8.0
Region II: San Fernando Valley SPA	All of San Fernando Valley, including Burbank, Glendale, Newhall, Northridge, San Fernando, Santa Clarita, Val Verde, Westlake Village, East & West Valley areas	2,215,358	109	4.9
Region III: San Gabriel Valley SPA	All of San Gabriel Valley, including Alhambra, Altadena, Irwindale, La Puente, Pasadena, Pomona, El Monte, Azusa, San Dimas	1,888,771	32	1.7
Region IV: Metro SPA	Atwater, Boyle Heights, Downtown, Eagle Rock, Echo Park, Glassell Park, Hancock Park, Koreatown, Hollywood, Park La Brea, West Hollywood, Silverlake	1,258,210	92	7.3
Region V: West SPA	Beverly Hills, Culver City, Malibu, Marina del Rey, Pacific Palisades, Playa del Rey, Santa Monica, Venice, Westchester	659,937	23	3.5
Region VI: South SPA	Compton, Florence, Lynwood, South Los Angeles, Watts	1,069,244	33	3.1
Region VII: East SPA	Vernon, Maywood, Huntington Park, Bellflower, South Gate, Lakewood, Hawaiian Gardens, Signal Hill, Montebello, Pico Rivera, Cerritos, La Mirada, Whittier, La Habra	1,377,438	30	2.2
Region VIII: South Bay SPA	Inglewood, Torrance, Long Beach, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, San Pedro	1,620,848	50	3.2

There are 28 additional hate crimes that were not included because of insufficient address information.

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

Reporting Agencies

POLICE DEPARTMENTS

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

San Gabriel Police Department
 San Marino Police Department
 Santa Monica Police Department
 Sierra Madre Police Department
 Signal Hill Police Department
 South Gate Police Department
 South Pasadena Police Department
 Torrance Police Department
 Vernon Police Department
 West Covina Police Department
 Whittier Police Department

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Bellflower Unified School District
 Bonita Unified School District
 California State University,
 Long Beach
 Citrus College
 Compton Unified School District
 Downey Unified School District
 Eastside Union School District
 El Camino College
 El Monte City School District
 El Monte Union High School District
 El Segundo Unified School District
 Glendale Community College District
 Glendale Unified School District
 Gorman Joint School District
 Hawthorne School District
 Hermosa Beach City School District
 Keppel Union School District
 La Canada Unified School District
 Lancaster School District
 Las Virgenes Unified School District
 Los Angeles Community College District

Los Angeles County Office Of Education
 Los Angeles Unified School District
 Lowell Joint School District
 Montebello Unified School Districts
 Mt. San Antonio Community College District
 Newhall School District
 Palmdale School District
 Paramount Unified School District
 Pasadena City Community College District
 Pomona Unified School District
 Redondo Beach Unified School District
 Rowland Unified School District
 San Gabriel Unified School District
 San Marino Unified School District
 Santa Clarita Community College District
 South Pasadena Unified School District
 Temple City Unified School District
 Torrance Unified School District
 Walnut Valley Unified School District
 Whittier City School District
 Whittier Union High School District
 William S. Hart Union High School District
 Wiseburn School District

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

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

Acknowledgements

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Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

www.LAHumanRelations.org