

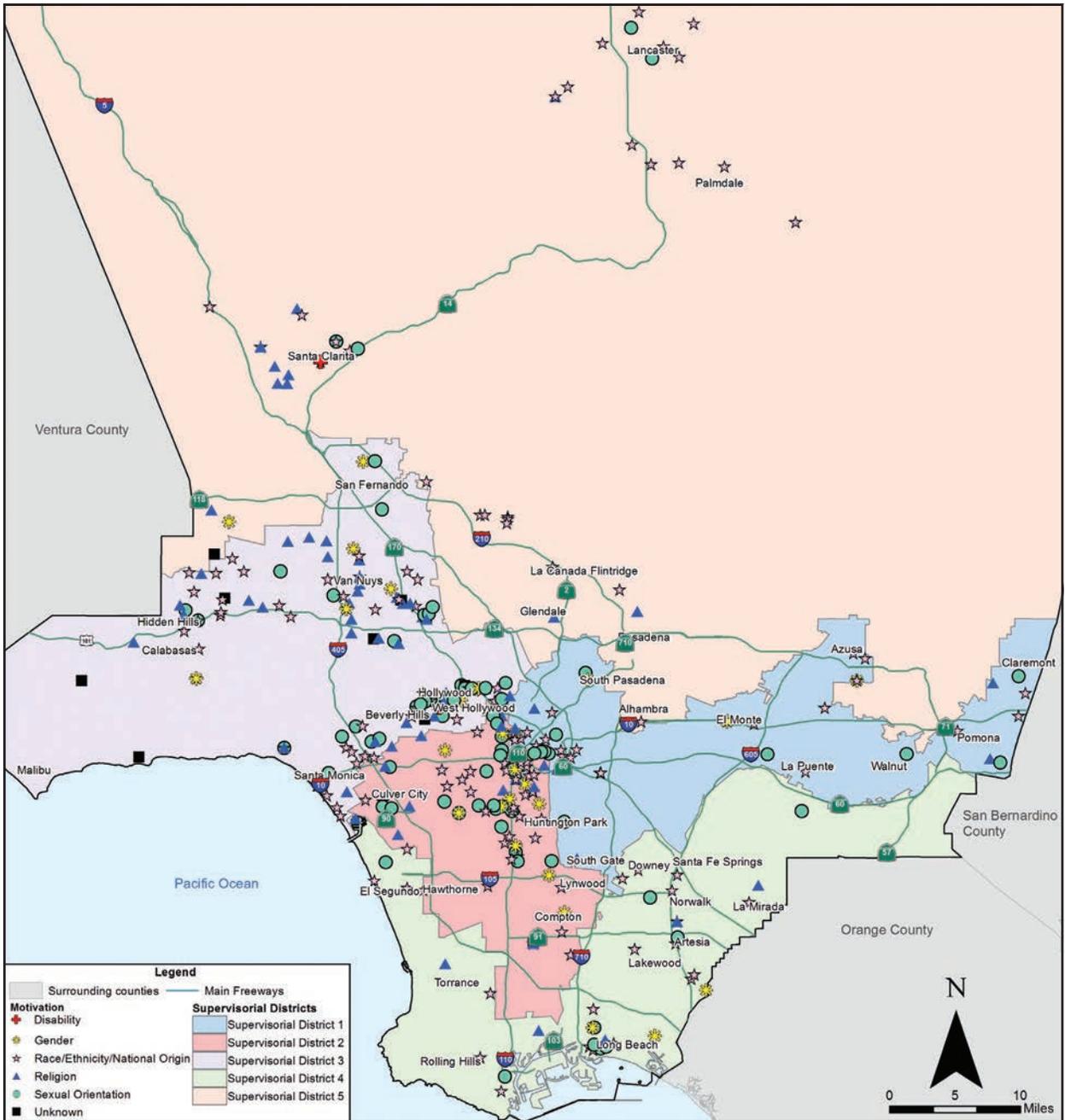


Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations 2016 HATE CRIME REPORT

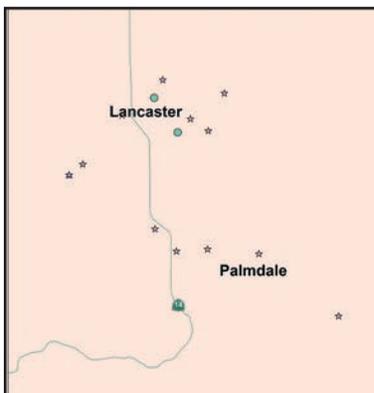
Special Report on
**Post-Election Day
Hate Crimes** in
Los Angeles County

Page 38

2016 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



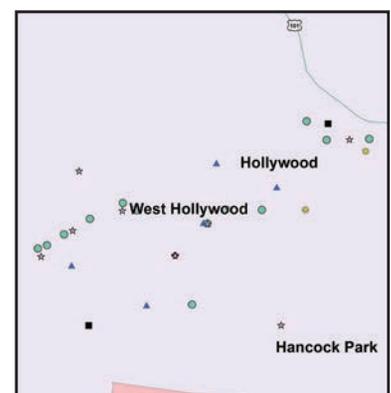
Antelope Valley



San Fernando Valley



Hollywood/West Hollywood



In addition to the hate crimes shown on these maps, there were 32 crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Maps by Florentino Bernal Jr.

2016 HATE CRIME REPORT



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Table of Contents

Preface.....	3
What is a Hate Crime?	3
Underreporting of Hate Crimes.....	4
Hate Crime and Human Rights.....	5
2016 Quick Facts	6
2016 Hate Crimes in Perspective.....	8
Preventing and Responding to Bias-Motivated Hate	19
A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes	21
A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes	27
A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes.....	31
A Closer Look at Gender Hate Crimes.....	35
A Closer Look at Disability Hate Crimes.....	37
Hate Crime Prosecutions	37
Special Report on Post-Election Day Hate Crimes in Los Angeles County	38
Review of 2015–2016 Hate Crime Legislation	46
Methodology	48
Appendix A: Hate Crimes by Service Planning Areas	50
Appendix B: Reporting Agencies.....	51
Acknowledgements	52
Maps	
2016 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes.....	Inside Front Cover
2012–2016 Gang-Related Hate Crimes	17
2016 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/National Origin	21
2016 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Sexual Orientation	27
2016 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Religion	31
Los Angeles County Service Planning Areas.....	49
2012–2016 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes.....	Inside Back Cover
Charts	
Total Number of Reported Hate Crimes by Year.....	9
Hate Crimes by Motivation	9
Groups Targeted in Hate Crimes.....	10
2006–2016 Hate Crimes: Most Frequently Targeted Groups	11
2012–2016 Hate Crimes: Rates of Violence Against Selected Groups	11
Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense	12
Hate Crimes by Location	13
Hate Crimes Involving Gangs or White Supremacist Ideology.....	14
Black-Latino/a Hate Crimes in 2015–2016	16
2006–2016 Hate Crimes: Known Suspects by Age.....	18
Los Angeles County Population by Race/Ethnicity	23
Racial Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group	23
Racial Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense.....	24
Rates of Violence for Victims of Racial Hate Crime.....	25
Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense.....	28
Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Victim Race/Ethnicity	29
Religious Hate Crimes by Targeted Group.....	32
Religious Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense.....	33
Post-Election (Nov. 8–Dec. 31, 2016) Hate Crimes Victim Count	39
Post-Election Hate Crimes by Motivation	40
Post-Election Hate Crimes by Targeted Groups	42

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.

This report, then, is the most recent in one of the longest continuing efforts in the nation to document hate crime. We highly value our collaboration with jurisdictions in L.A. County who make investigating and prosecuting hate crime a chief priority. Using information from the report, the Commission sponsors an array of ongoing programs related to preventing and combating hate crime. (See *“Preventing and Responding to Hate Violence”* in this report.)

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 Penal Code of California 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 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 2016.

*U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Special Report: Hate Crime Victimization, 2004-2015*, 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 community¹.

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

Since then, people from all over Earth 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 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), 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 those 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, particular 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.

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

2016 Quick Facts



Hate crimes reported in **Los Angeles County** remained **virtually unchanged** from 483 in 2015 to 482 in 2016. This represents a continued elevated level over the past three years. **Statewide, hate crimes increased 11% in 2016.**



There were **15 anti-Muslim crimes** and **8 anti-Middle Easterner crimes**. In 12 of those crimes the suspects made specific statements **blaming the victims for terrorism**.



There were 31 **anti-transgender hate crimes**, a **72% increase**. 97% were violent crimes.



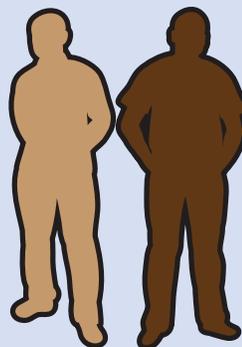
Sexual orientation as a motivation for hate crime decreased slightly (2%) from 120 in 2015 to 118 in 2016. **81% of homophobic crimes were of a violent nature.**

Racial hate crimes declined 2% and comprised 46% of all hate crimes reported in 2016. **Anti-black crimes** declined 19%, but still **made up nearly half of all racially motivated hate crimes**.





There was a **67% increase** in the number of hate crimes in which there was evidence of **white supremacist ideology**.



Hate crimes in which **Latino/as targeted black persons plunged 41%**, and only a third were committed by gang members compared to nearly half the previous year.



The largest number of hate crimes reported in 2016 took place in the **San Fernando Valley Service Planning Area (SPA) Region II** followed by the **Metro SPA Region IV**. However, if one accounts for population, the highest rate was in the Metro SPA followed by West SPA Region V.



Religion-motivated hate crimes increased slightly and constituted 20% of all hate crimes. **Two-thirds targeted the Jewish community.**

2016 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Little Change in Number of Hate Crimes

Following two years of increases, reported hate crimes in Los Angeles County barely changed in 2016, from 483 to 482. This represents a nearly 25% increase since 2013. It is, however, well below the numbers reported in most years between 1996 and 2009 (see table on page 9).

Statewide, the California State Attorney General reported an 11.2% increase in hate crimes in 2016, from 837 in 2015 to 931. At the time of this report's release, the FBI had not released national hate crime statistics for 2016.

It can be helpful to compare hate crime totals with trends in general crime statistics. For 2016, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department reported a 5% increase in both violent crime and property crime. The LAPD reported property crime increased for the third year in a row, rising 4% in 2016. More concerning is the fact that LAPD reported that violent crime in Los Angeles increased 10% in 2016. This was the third consecutive annual increase in violent crime. Still, the total number of crimes in 2016 was among the lowest recorded during the past 50 years, according to the Los Angeles Times.

Hate Crimes by Motivation and Targeted Group

The distribution of hate crimes in 2016 based on motivation is strikingly similar to 2015. Crimes based on real or perceived race, ethnicity, or national origin (referred to as "racial" hate crimes in this report) declined 3% from 241 to 235. However, they remained, by far, the largest category, constituting 46% of all hate crimes. As in previous years, the second largest group of hate crimes was motivated by sexual orientation. They constituted 23% of all hate crimes. Sexual orientation crimes decreased 2% from 120 to 118. Religiously motivated hate crimes remained the third largest group, comprising 20% of the total. Religion-based crimes rose 2% from 99 to 101. Gender-based crimes constituted the fourth largest group, increasing 77% from 22 to 39. Disability-motivated crimes rose from 1 to 3.

There were also 12 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 specifically target the property owners. These crimes could also be cases of mistaken identity. This report classifies these crimes as having "unknown" motivation.

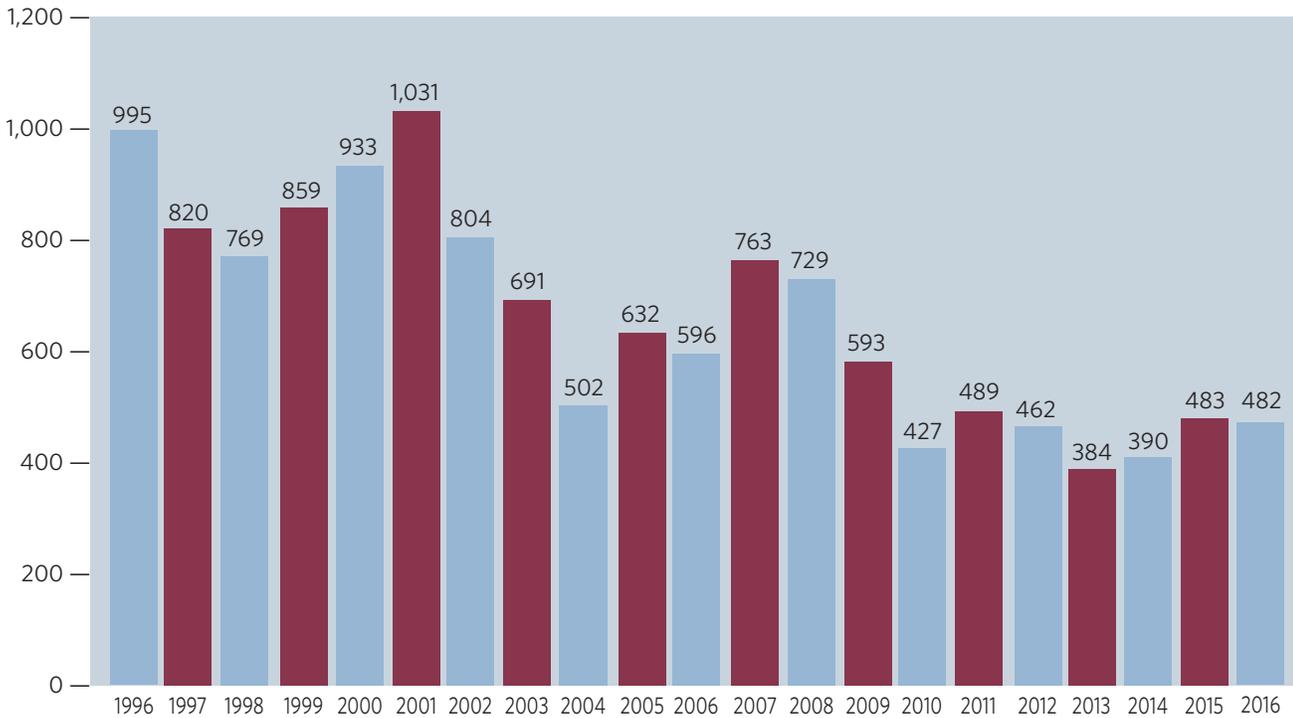
As in the past, the overwhelming number of hate crimes (75%) targeted four groups: African Americans, gay men/lesbians/LGBT organizations, Jews, and Latino/as. The previous year these four groups constituted 81% of the total. There were small decreases in hate crimes targeting black persons, members of gay and lesbian communities, and Jewish persons. After having jumped 69% the previous year, anti-Latino/a crimes increased slightly from 61 to 62. A few other groups experienced increases, as well. The number of crimes targeting transgender or gender non-conforming persons rose 72% from 18 to 31. Anti-white crimes rose 145% from 11 to 27. Crimes in which anti-female slurs were used (usually in addition to racial slurs) doubled from 4 to 8.

Criminal Offenses and Rate of Violence

The most commonly reported hate-based criminal offense was vandalism (32%) followed by simple assaults (30%), acts of intimidation (15%), and aggravated assaults (13%). These four offenses comprised 90% of all reported hate crimes. The distribution of these criminal offenses was remarkably similar to the previous year with the exception of a 28% decline in aggravated assaults.

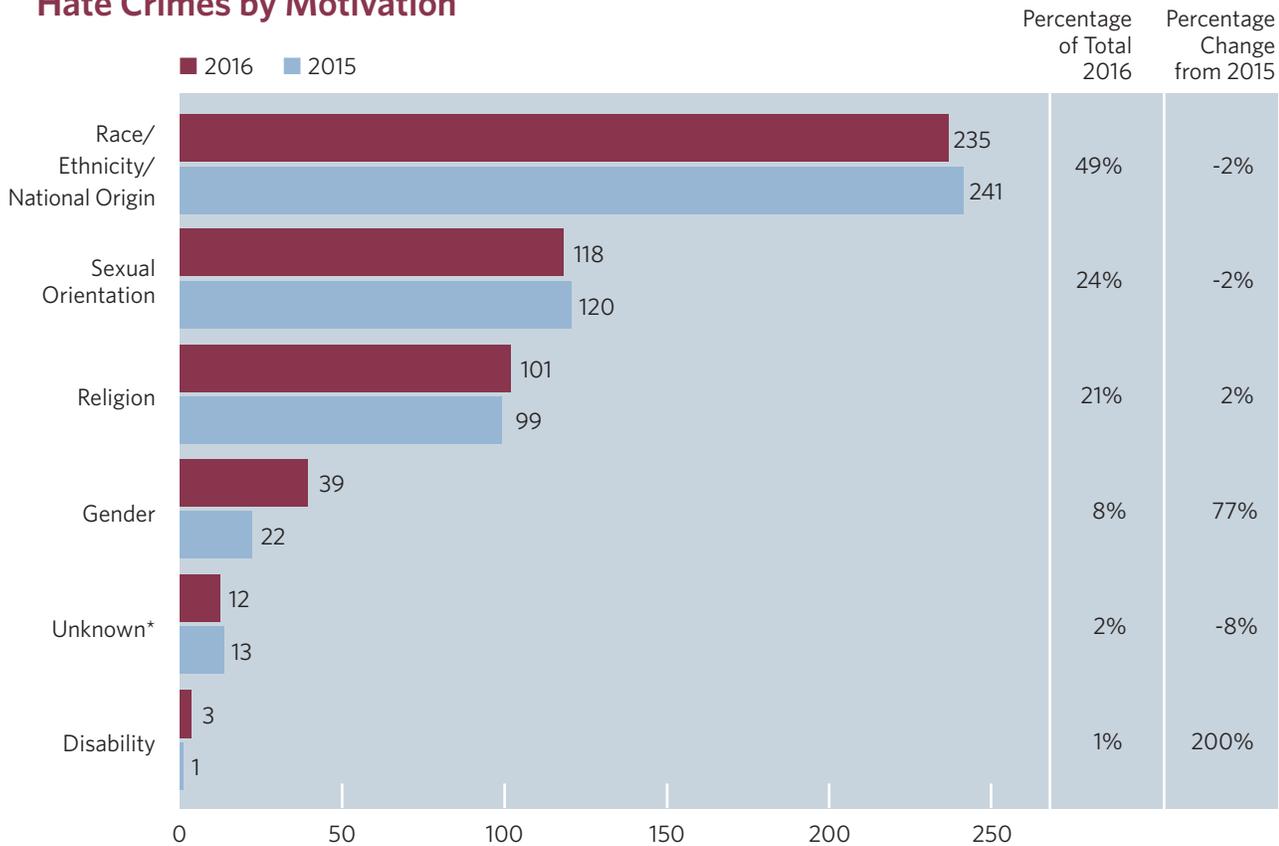
The overall rate of violence (hate crimes in which victims were attacked or threatened with physical harm) declined slightly from 63% in 2015 to 61% in 2016.

Total Number of Reported Hate Crimes by Year



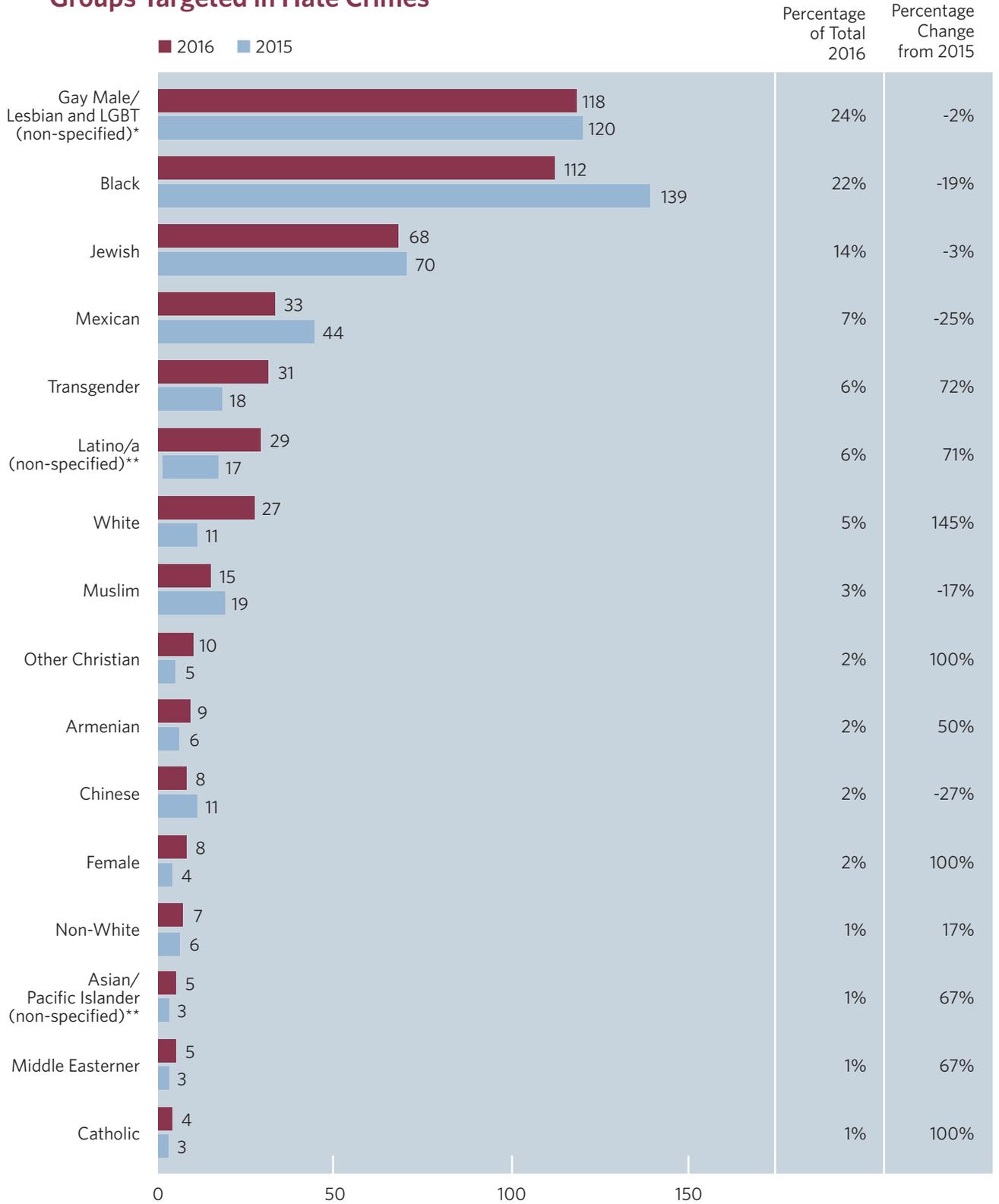
Reported hate crimes rose in the 1990s, following adoption of legislation by the California State legislature in 1989 that mandated law enforcement to record and report hate crimes.

Hate Crimes by Motivation



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

Groups Targeted in Hate Crimes

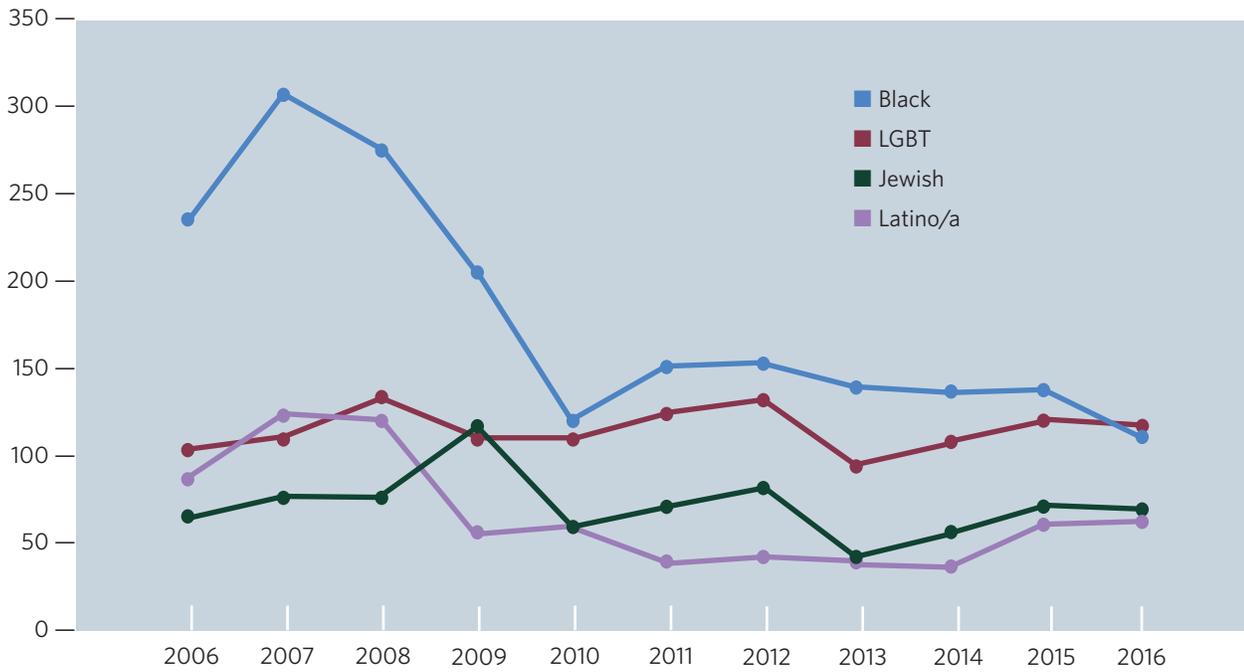


In 2016 there were 2 cases each targeting persons with mental disabilities, Protestants, Scientologists and single crimes that targeted Afghans, Africans, Iranians, Iraqis, Japanese, Koreans, and persons with physical disabilities.

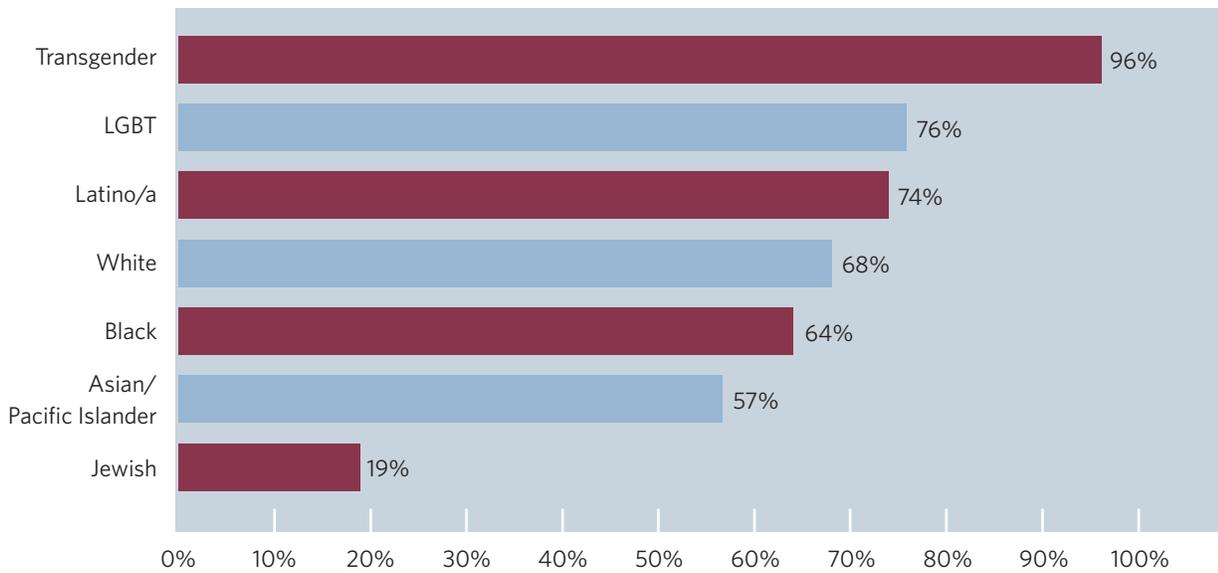
* "LGBT non-specified" refers to hate crimes that targeted LGBT organizations or businesses, not an individual.

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

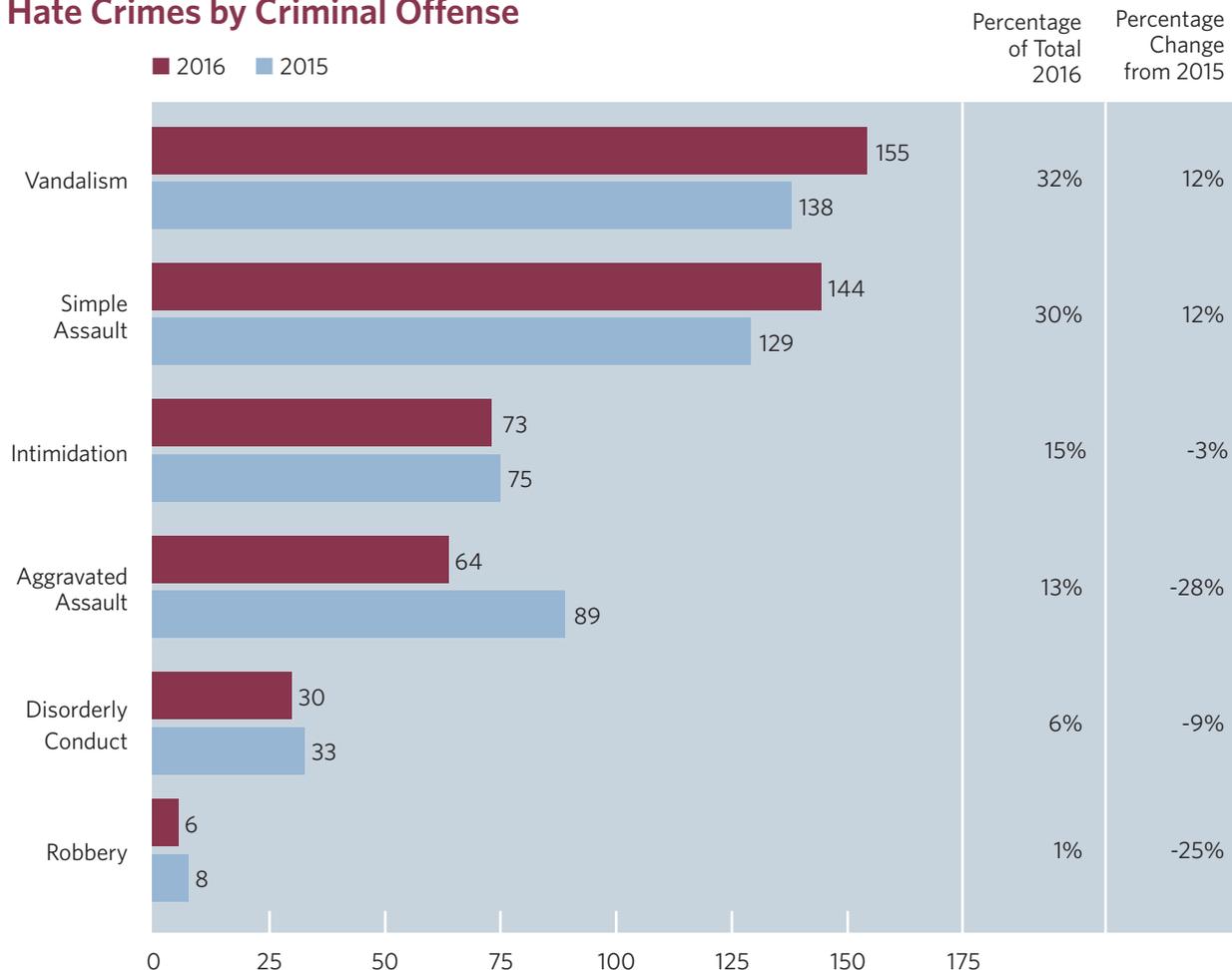
2006-2016 Hate Crimes: Most Frequently Targeted Groups



2012-2016 Hate Crimes: Rates of Violence Against Selected Groups



Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2016, there were also 3 cases of attempted murder, 2 cases of arson, burglary, and 1 case each of murder, sexual assault, and theft.

In 2016, there was one reported hate murder and three attempted murders. The following is a description of the murder:

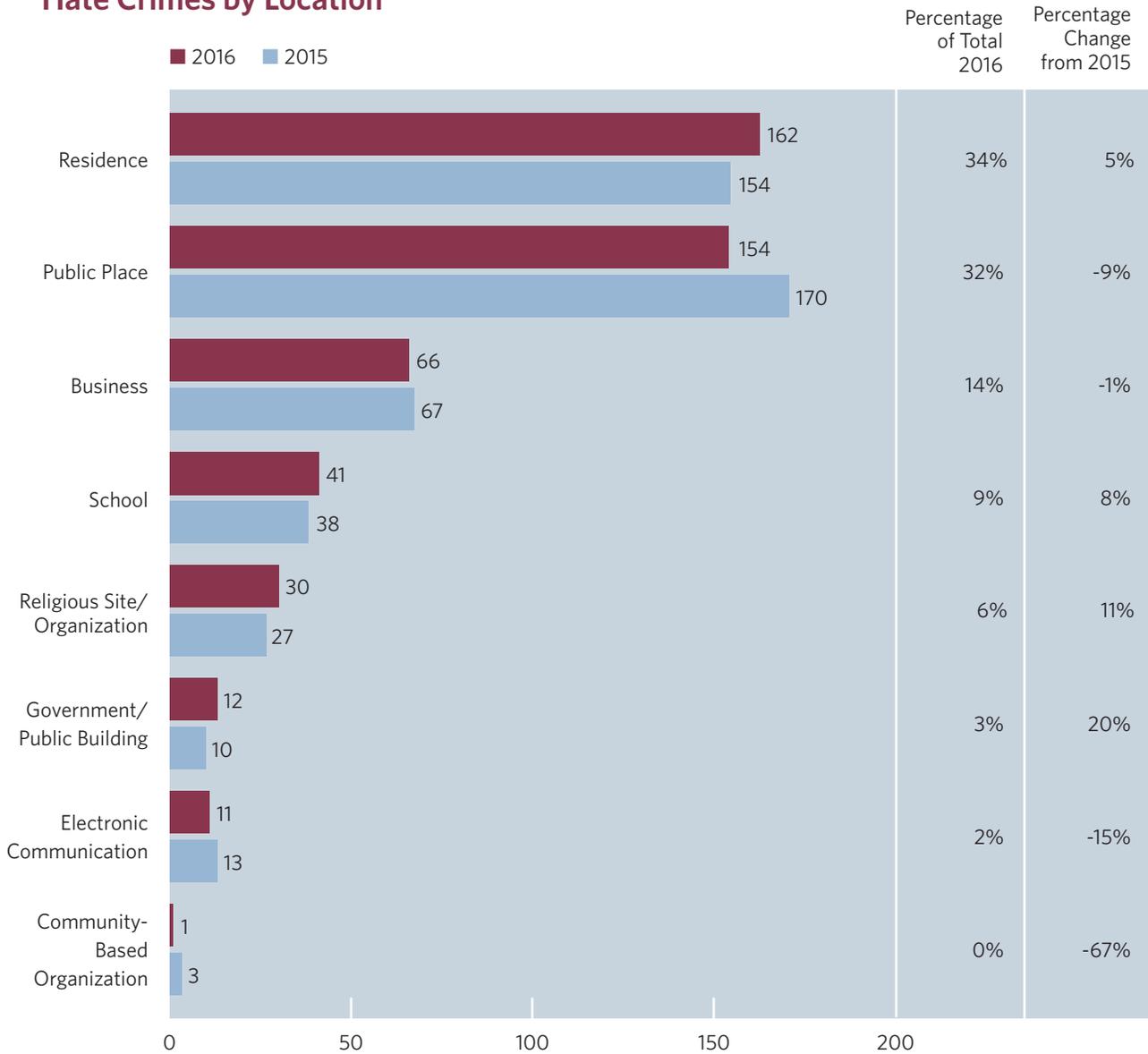
A 69 year-old man, Shehadeh Khalil Issa, stabbed his 68 year-old wife to death at their home sometime between March 27 and 29, 2016. On March 29, Issa used a shotgun to kill his 38 year-old openly-gay son, Amir, in front of the house. According to prosecutors, "the murders were motivated by the defendant's desire to sell the house they all shared and an extreme hatred of his son's sexuality." The defendant was tried and found guilty of premeditated multiple murders and a hate crime allegation.

As in previous years, there were dramatically different rates of violence based on motivation. 87% of gender-motivated crimes were violent, followed by sexual orientation (81%), race (65%), and religion (24%). Of the 3 disability-motivated crimes, 2 were violent.

Location

The largest number of hate crimes (34%) occurred at residences, followed by public places (32%), businesses (14%), schools (9%), and religious sites (6%). This distribution was very similar to the previous year, but this was the first time since 2012 that residences were the most frequent location for hate crimes.

Hate Crimes by Location



Geographic Distribution

The largest number of hate crimes (95) reported in 2016 took place in the San Fernando Valley Service Planning Area (SPA) Region II. It was followed by the Metro SPA Region IV (85), which stretches from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights. But if one compares the populations of the regions to the numbers of reported hate crimes, the Metro SPA had the highest rate followed by West SPA Region V (which includes Beverly Hills, Culver City, and a number of affluent beach cities). The regions with the lowest rates of hate crimes were the San Gabriel Valley SPA Region III followed by the East SPA Region VII (which includes cities such as Huntington Park, South Gate, and Whittier). These numbers and rates were very similar to the previous year.

As stated earlier, African Americans, gay men/lesbians/LGBT organizations, Jews, and Latino/as were targeted in 75% of hate crimes in 2016. The San Gabriel Valley 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 self-identify as a skinhead or member of a specific hate group.

In 2016, white supremacist crimes rose 67% from 63 to 105. They constituted 22% of all hate crimes, compared to 13% the previous year. There was evidence of white supremacist beliefs in 56% of all religiously motivated crimes and 17% of racially motivated crimes.

The largest group of white supremacist crimes was motivated by religion (52%), followed by race (36%), and sexual orientation (3%). Religion-based white supremacist crimes rose 58% and those motivated by race nearly doubled from 21 to 40. Sexual orientation white supremacist crimes declined slightly. In 9% of the cases the motivation was unknown. In these crimes, usually property was vandalized with white supremacist symbols but no specific community was explicitly targeted. Jews were the most frequently targeted group (49%), followed by African Americans (20%), and Latino/as (12%). Notably, the number targeting Latino/as jumped from 2 to 12.

The great majority of reported white supremacist hate crimes were acts of vandalism (70%), followed by disorderly conduct (13%). Acts of disorderly conduct include cases in which swastikas are drawn on private property but do not constitute vandalism because they are easily removable. Acts of intimidation constituted 10% of these offenses. The rate of violence in white supremacist crimes rose from 5% to 17%.

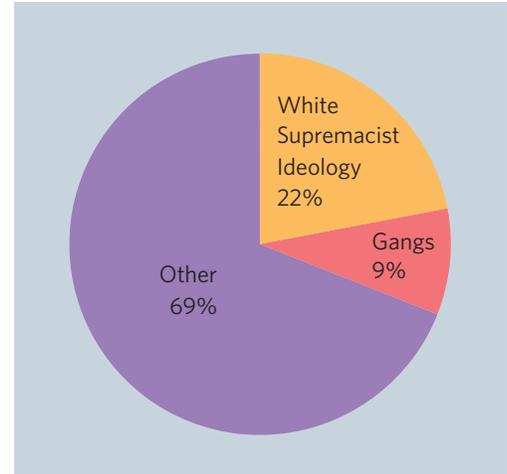
As in previous years, residences were the most common location (42%), followed by businesses (17%), schools (17%), public places (12%), and religious sites (10%). Although the overall distribution of locations did not change dramatically, the greatest numerical increases were in white supremacist crimes that occurred at residences, businesses, and schools.

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 (both hate crimes and non-criminal incidents) rose 57% in 2016. The cases documented by CAIR were most frequently verbal harassment, racial and religious profiling by the law enforcement, employment discrimination, hate crimes, and denials of religious accommodations. Of the 2,213 bias-motivated acts included in the report, 12% were hate crimes.

Hate Crimes Involving Gangs or White Supremacist Ideology



In 2016, 12 cases were both gang-related and had evidence of white supremacist ideology.

In Los Angeles County, after nearly doubling the previous year, crimes related to terrorism and the Middle East decreased from 19 to 12 in 2016. In 7 of those cases, the suspects made specific reference to the victims' race or ethnicity. In 4 of these crimes they used religious slurs and in 1 case they used both. The most frequent group targeted was Muslims, followed by people of Middle Eastern background. There was 1 reported anti-Jewish crime.

The rate of violence for this group of hate crimes was 67% compared to 53% the previous year. The most common offenses were simple assaults (42%), followed by vandalism (25%), intimidation (17%), and single cases of aggravated assault and disorderly conduct.

These crimes took place most frequently in public places and businesses (25% each), followed by religious sites, and residences and schools (17% each).

The following are some examples of hate crimes in which the victims were targeted because of terrorism or violence in the Middle East:

- At an apartment complex, two white suspects told a woman, "You terrorist! Go back to your country!" They pointed a gun at the victim and threatened to kill her.
- A Latino student had a history of harassing a Muslim middle school classmate because of his religion. During a physical education class, the suspect approached the victim and said, "What's up, terrorist?" He then punched the victim in the face. The victim walked away, but later in the locker room the suspect confronted him again, saying, "Watch out, terrorist," and punched him a second time. The school administration suspended the suspect from school.

There were 9 other anti-Muslim and/or anti-Middle Eastern hate crimes reported in 2016 in which no specific slurs, such as "terrorist" or "ISIS," were used.

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 likely is the large number of Latino/a street gangs which have ties to the Mexican Mafia, reportedly 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 2016, 52% of anti-black crimes were committed by Latino/as (compared to 59% the previous year). Latino/a on black crimes plunged from 64 to 38, a 41% drop.

Fifty-nine percent of the anti-Latino/a crimes were committed by African Americans, up from 52% the previous year. The number of these crimes grew slightly from 24 to 27.

In terms of gang involvement, of the 38 Latino/a-on-black hate crimes, 13 were committed by gang members (34%, down from 47% in 2015). Of the 27 anti-Latino/a crimes committed by black persons, there was evidence of gang involvement in 1 case (4%, compared to 17% the previous year).

These decreases are encouraging, but it is too soon to know if they represent an emerging trend.

Traditional Street Gangs

There were 31 hate crimes committed by members of traditional street gangs in 2016, a significant decrease from the 57 reported the previous year. Gang members were responsible for 6% of all hate crimes and 11% of racial hate crimes.

Generally, 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. Therefore, it is likely that the actual number of gang members who committed hate crimes is higher.

Fifty-three percent of crimes committed by traditional street gang members were racially-motivated. They declined 61% from 44 to 17. Sexual orientation crimes committed by gang members decreased from 13 to 12, but rose to 38% of total. There were also 3 gender-motivated crimes involving gangs.

Of the 17 gang-related racial crimes, 14 targeted African Americans (82%), followed by Latino/as (2) and whites (1). Of the sexual orientation crimes, 10 targeted gay men and 2 targeted lesbians.

Seventy-seven percent of crimes committed by traditional street gang members were of a violent nature, a slight increase from the previous year. The most common criminal offense was simple assaults (39%), followed by acts of vandalism and acts of intimidation (19% each), and aggravated assaults (16%). Aggravated assaults constituted the largest group of offenses the previous year, but in 2016 they fell from 22 to 5.

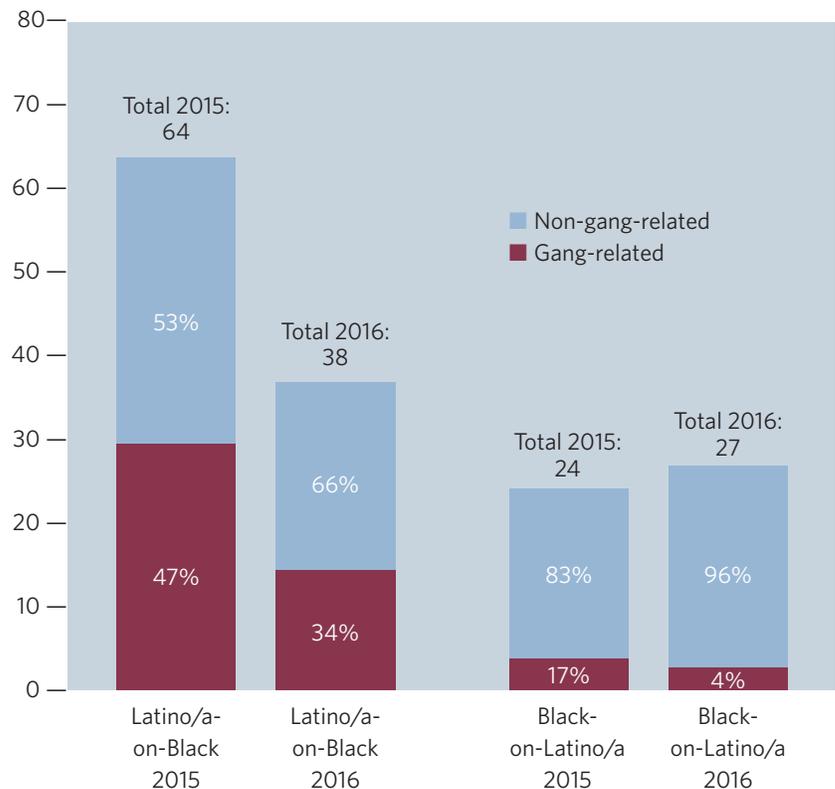
Gang members committed hate crimes most frequently in public places (40%), followed by residences (30%), governmental buildings (13%), and businesses (10%). During the previous five years, the largest number of gang-related hate crimes occurred at residences.

White Supremacist Groups that can be Classified as Gangs

This year for the first time, this section on gangs includes hate crimes committed by persons invoking the names of certain white supremacist organizations.

According to CA Statute 186.22, a "criminal street gang" is "...an ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more [criminal acts and]...having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity." For this reason, we have included several white supremacist groups in the counts of hate crimes committed by gangs in 2016.

Black-Latino/a Hate Crimes in 2015-2016

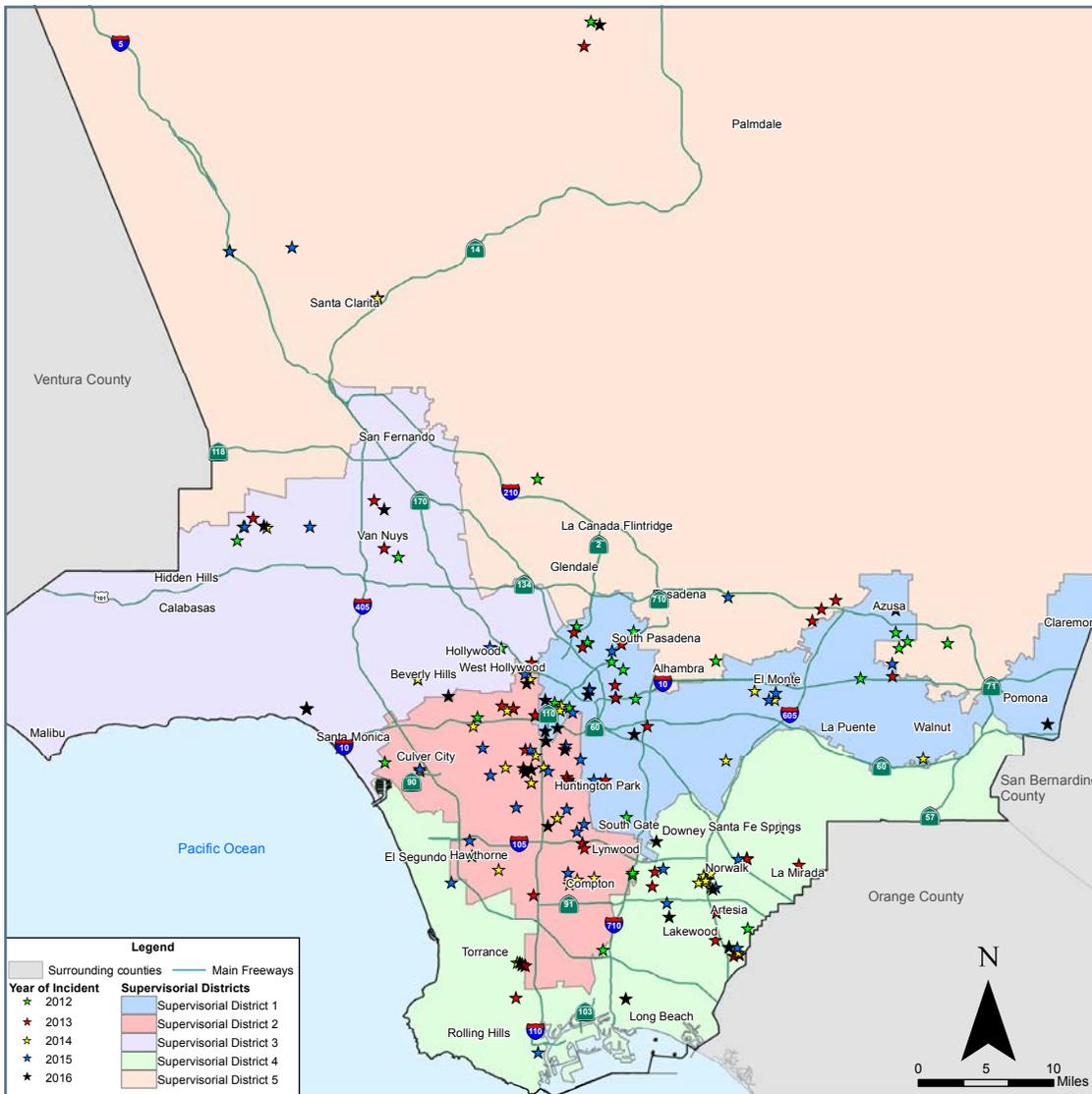


The total number of reported hate crimes committed by gangs in 2016 was 51. This constitutes 9% of all hate crimes and 11% of all racial hate crimes. Racial crimes remain the primary motivation (53%), followed by those motivated by sexual orientation (28%), religion (13%), and gender (6%). Because most white supremacist crimes are acts of vandalism, when one combines the two groups the rate of violence falls to 67%. African Americans remain the group most frequently targeted (39%), followed by gay men (22%), Latinos (10%), and Jews (8%).

In 2016, there was evidence that members of the following gangs committed hate crimes: 18th St*, 55 & 57 Neighborhood Crips, Azusa 13, Bloods*, Canoga Park Alabama Street*, Columbus Street*, Crips*, Crazy Riders, East Side Mobb, East Side Torrance*, Florencia 13*, Hammerskin Nation, Insane Crips, KKK, The Magician Club, Main St. Crips, Playboy Gangster Crips, Varrío Eastside 22nd Street Pacas 13, Varrío Eastside Crazy Minded 13, Varrío Hawaiian Gardens,* and White Aryan Resistance. An asterisk (*) following a name in this list indicates that the gang committed other hate crimes during the past 3 years.

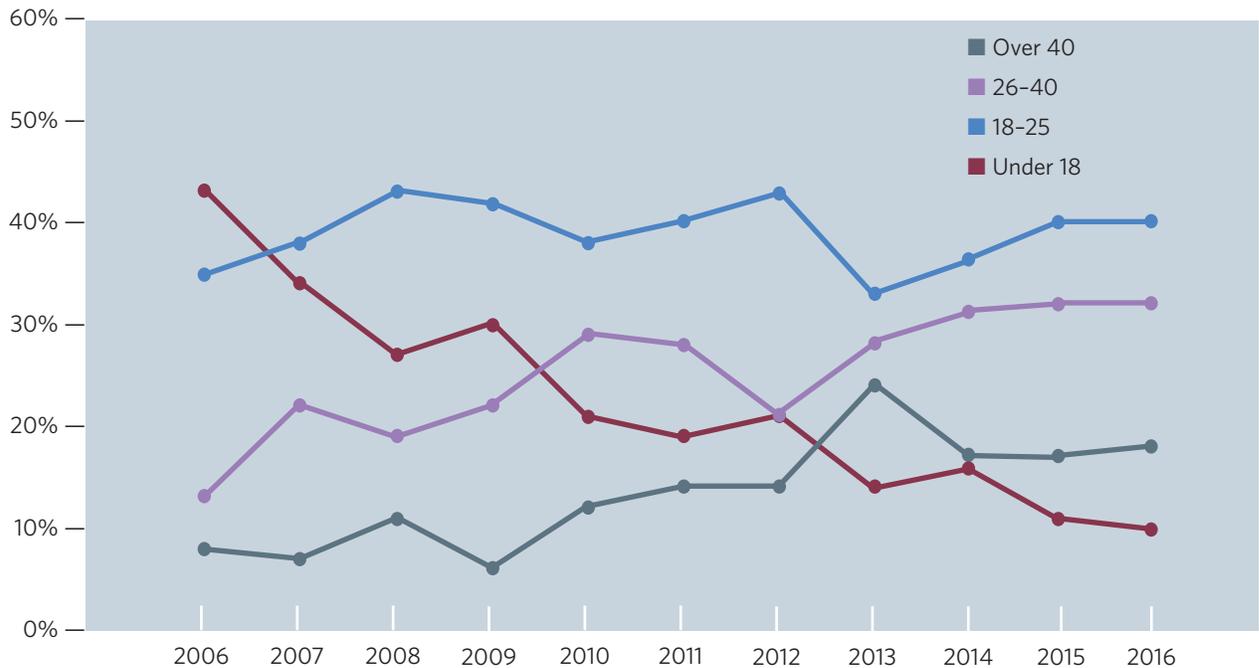
The Anti-Defamation League and the Southern Poverty Law Center track hate groups throughout the country. Neither of them report the KKK, Hammerskin Nation, or White Aryan Resistance as having chapters in Southern California. This may indicate that incidents of graffiti including these names were the work of individuals with affinity for the named group but no active participation in the organization.

2012-2016 Gang-Related Hate Crimes



Maps by Florentino Bernal Jr.

2006-2016 Hate Crimes: Known Suspects by Age



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

Suspects

As in previous years, the suspects were overwhelmingly male (86%).

The largest group of suspects (40%) were young adults aged 18-25. They were followed by suspects aged 26-40 (32%). Persons over 40 years of age made up 18% of all suspects. For the fourth year in a row, juveniles comprised the smallest group (10%). This age distribution is almost exactly the same as the previous year.

Hate Crimes Committed by Groups of Suspects

This report tracks the number of hate crimes committed by multiple suspects. In 2016, in cases in which suspects were identified, 79% of the crimes were committed by lone suspects, compared to 84% the previous year. In 10% of hate crimes there were 2 suspects, and in 4% there were 3. Crimes involving groups of 4 suspects constituted 3%, and those committed by groups of 5 suspects made up 2% of the total.

There was 1 reported case involving a very large group of attackers. At a jail dormitory, 20 Latino inmates attacked a group of black inmates who retreated and tried to hide behind over-turned bunk beds. The melee ended when guards arrived and separated the inmates.

Preventing and Responding to Bias-Motivated 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 come to be called the “Zoot Suit Riots,” three days of racially-motivated street violence. For more than 70 years, LACCHR has been supporting, informing, training, and mobilizing people of all ages 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 provide consultation, assessment, advocacy, training, coalition-building, project design, and publications to accomplish this mission.

These efforts are galvanized 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.

Incidents of bias-motivated hate are reminders of the ongoing challenge to fully realize this endeavor to make the common good truly common. In response to this challenge, LACCHR continues to work both to prevent and respond to bias-motivated hate. This work includes engaging youth in social justice leadership, increasing the equity of criminal justice systems throughout the county, and strengthening effective hate crime prevention and response. Following are more details regarding these efforts.

Engaging Youth in Social Justice Leadership

In our work to transform prejudice into acceptance we equip youth with values, knowledge, skills, and confidence to lead in establishing and maintaining justice in their communities.

LACCHR staff trains and coaches staff of schools and other youth-serving organizations to create and implement customized strategies for preparing youth for and involving them in justice action.



LA County youth participate in human relations leadership development.

Increasing the Equity of Criminal Justice Systems

In our work to transform inequity into justice we confront policies and practices that disproportionately target marginalized populations for discipline, arrest, re-arrest, use of force, and incarceration.

LACCHR is conducting a series of public hearings on policing and human relations to identify needed changes in criminal justice systems in the County. LACCHR staff work directly with administrators, teachers, staff, and students to disrupt the school-to-prison pipeline. And we coordinate the provision of restorative justice mediation as an alternative to traditional prosecution.

Strengthening Hate Crime Prevention and Response

In our work to transform hostility into peace we document hate crime and educate leaders and constituents regarding its incidence and impact, and we collaborate with government and community partners for effective prevention and response.

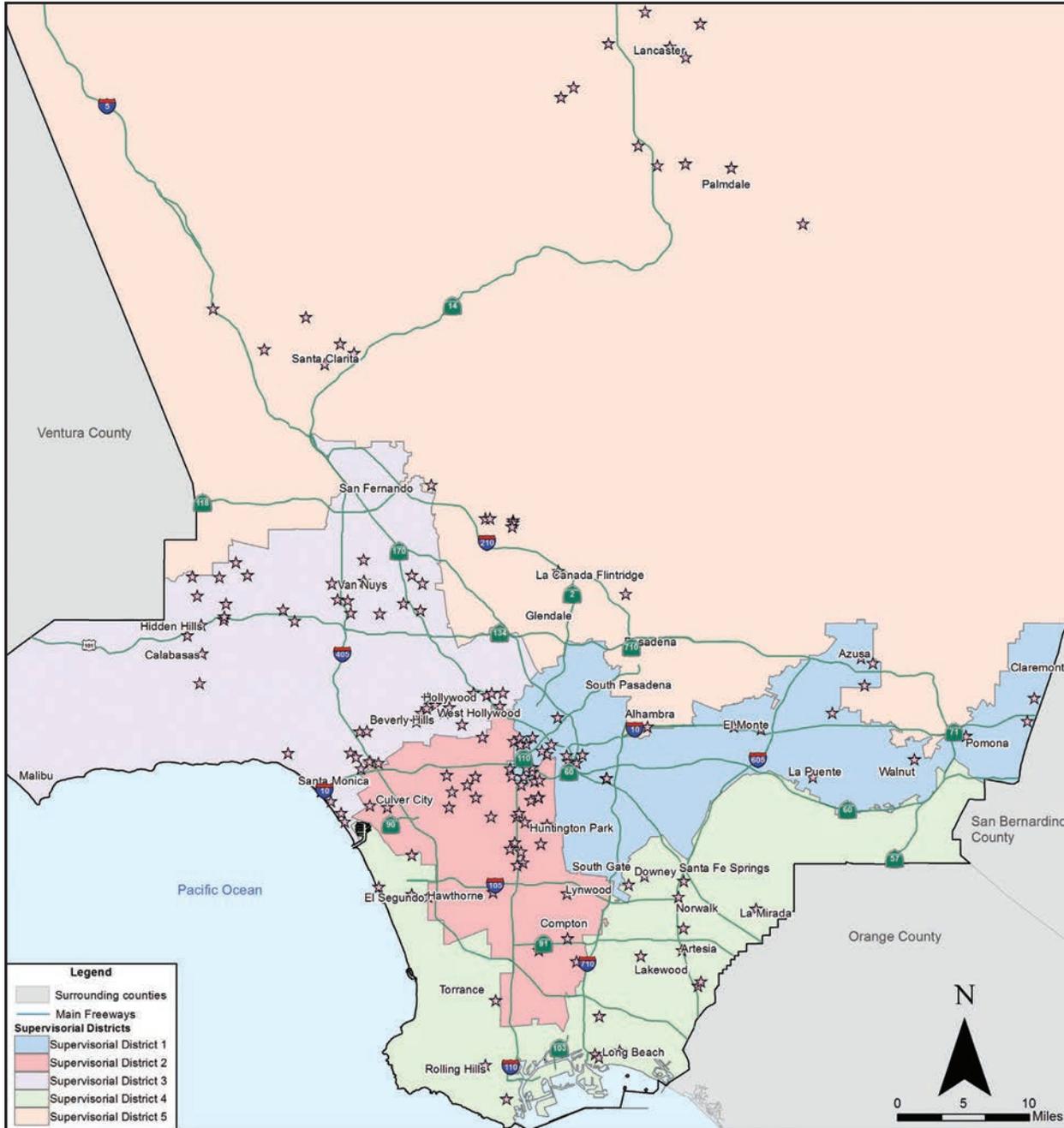
LACCHR staff coordinates a countywide Network Against Hate Crime that includes government representatives, law enforcement agencies, civil and human rights organizations, educators, faith communities, and service groups. We assembled and continue to support the Hate Violence Prevention Partnership LA that works to reduce and end hate violence by providing practitioners opportunities to share best practices and exchange relevant and timely information. We contract with 11 agencies to provide mediation services throughout the county. We collaborate with other County departments in designing and delivering training on hate crime, implicit bias, and cultural competency. And we respond to both individual requests for assistance and outbreaks of intergroup conflict.



LA County Commission on Human Relations hears testimony from community members on policing and human relations.

A Closer Look at Racial* Hate Crimes

2016 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/National Origin



Maps by Florentino Bernal Jr.

In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there were 15 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.

Racially-motivated hate crimes declined 3% from 241 in 2015, to 234 in 2016. Similar to previous years, they constituted 46% of all reported hate crimes.

Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

Forty-six percent of racial hate crimes targeted African Americans, compared to 56% the previous year. Anti-black crimes declined 19% from 139 to 112. Black people constitute 9% of the total population of Los Angeles County, but are grossly over-represented each year as victims of racial hate crime. As mentioned in the section *2016 Hate Crimes in Perspective*, historically, large numbers of anti-black crimes have been committed by Latino/a gang members. But in 2016, the number of Latino/a-on-black crimes fell, and the number of cases in which there was evidence that the suspects were gang members decreased as well.

Latino/as were targeted in 26% of racial hate crimes, compared to 25% the previous year. There were 62 anti-Latino/a crimes versus 61 in 2015. Because Latino/as comprise about half of L.A. County residents, this is a surprisingly low number. The LAPD reported that during the first 10 weeks of 2017, the number of sexual assaults reported by the Latino/a community fell 25% and reports of domestic violence declined 10% compared to the previous year. In March 2017, speaking at an event in East Los Angeles, LAPD Chief Charlie Beck speculated that growing numbers of Latino/a victims are reluctant to contact law enforcement because they fear detection by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement. This growing anxiety could be a factor in the underreporting of hate crimes.

Anti-white crimes jumped from 11 to 27. Whites make up nearly 28% of the county's population but represented only 11% of racial hate crime victims in 2016. Still, this was the largest number of anti-white crimes since 2007.

Crimes targeting Asians declined slightly from 18 to 16. Although Asian Americans constitute 14% of Los Angeles County residents, they were targeted in only 7% of racial hate crimes in 2016.

There were also 9 crimes targeting Armenians, 7 anti-Middle Easterner, and 1 anti-African. In addition, there were 7 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.

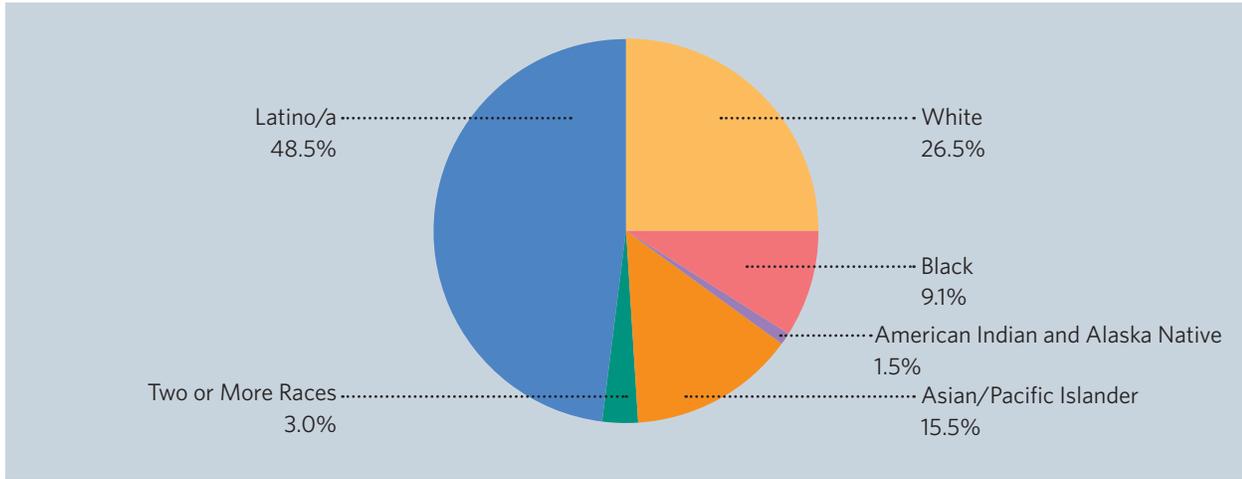
- Anti-black crimes were most frequently committed by Latino/as (52%) and whites (42%). Compared to the previous year, this represented an increase in the white suspects and a decrease in Latino/as.
- Similar to 2015, Latino/as were targeted by African Americans most frequently (59%) followed by whites (30%).
- Consistent with the previous year, whites were targeted by black people in 85% of the cases compared to 90% the previous year.
- Anti-Asian crimes were committed most frequently by whites (60%), followed by Latino/as (30%). The previous year there were equal numbers of black and Latino suspects, but no white suspects in anti-Asian crimes.

Criminal Offenses and Rates of Violence

Sixty-four percent of racial crimes were of a violent nature, a slight decrease from the previous year. The largest numbers of criminal offenses were simple assault (31%), vandalism (29%), aggravated assaults (17%), and intimidation (16%). The biggest changes are that simple assaults rose 24% and aggravated assaults fell 25%.

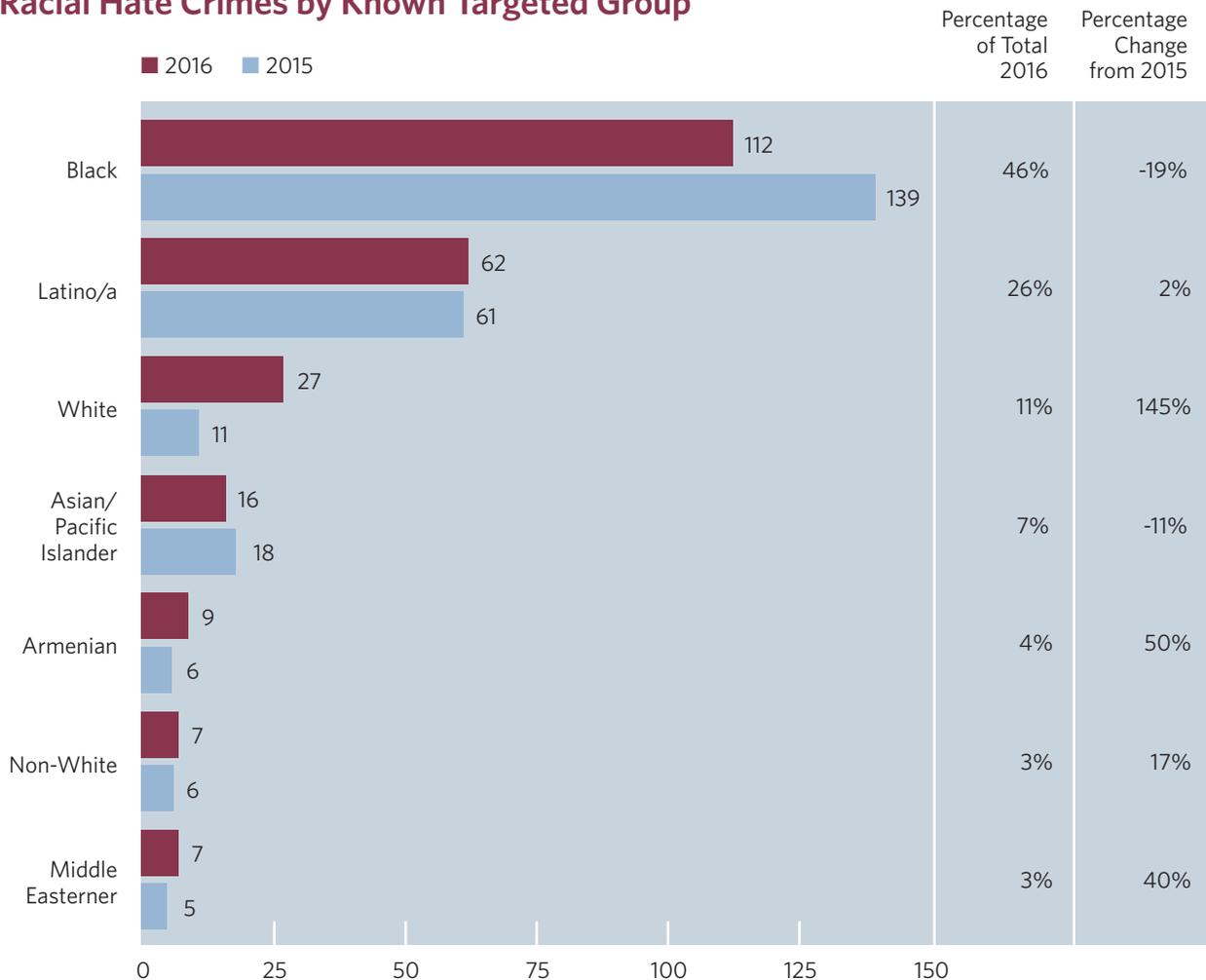
Of the largest groups of victims, crimes targeting Latino/as were most likely to be violent (77%), followed by those targeting black people and whites (63% each), and Asians (53%). The rates of violence in anti-white, anti-Middle Easterner, and anti-Asian crimes fell dramatically. (See chart on p. 25)

Los Angeles County Population by Race/Ethnicity



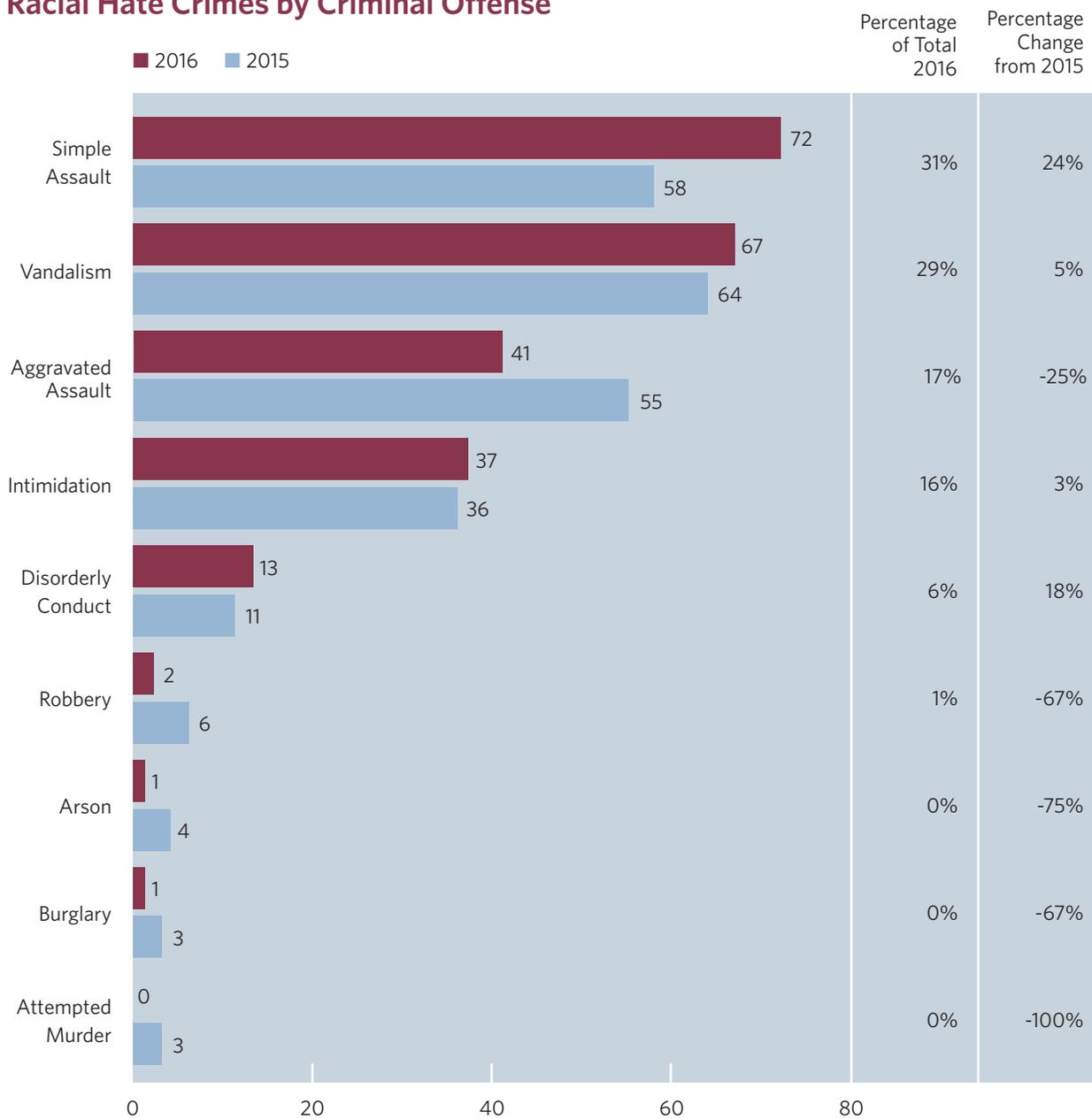
Source: U.S. Census *Population Estimates, July 1, 2016*. Persons who identify as Latino/a on the U.S. Census can be of any race.

Racial Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group



This chart aggregates major racial and ethnic groups. In 2016, there was also a single crime targeting Africans.

Racial Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2016, there was also a single case of theft.

Location

The distribution of locations of racial crimes was remarkably similar to the previous year. Thirty-seven percent occurred in public places, followed by residences (32%), businesses (15%), and schools (9%).

Anti-Immigrant Slurs

There were 34 crimes in which the suspects used specifically anti-immigrant language, such as “Wetback!” or “You don’t belong here.” This is the same number as the previous year. There were equal numbers of black and white suspects. Latino/as were targeted in the great majority of these crimes (27 or 79%), and in 20 of these cases specifically anti-Mexican slurs were used. Anti-immigrant language was used in 3 anti-Middle Eastern

crimes, 2 anti-Asian, 1 anti-African and 1 targeting Muslims.

Ninety-one percent of crimes involving anti-immigrant slurs were of a violent nature, compared to 74% in 2015. Simple assaults were the most common offense (41%), followed by aggravated assaults (26%), intimidation (24%), and vandalism (9%). Compared with the previous year, cases of vandalism declined, while aggravated assaults and acts of intimidation rose.

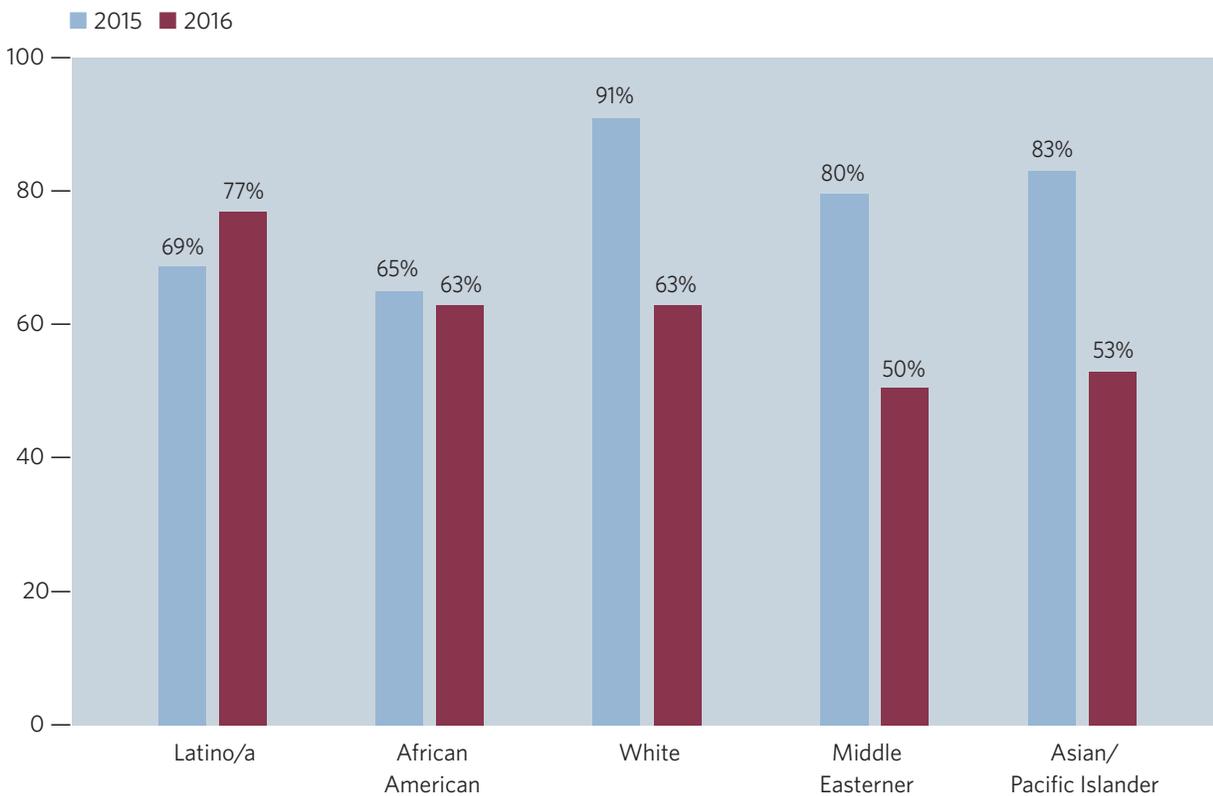
The most common location of these crimes was in public places (59%), followed by residences (29%), schools (6%), and businesses (6%). This represented large increases in public places and residences and a decrease in those taking place at businesses.

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.

A Special Note on White Supremacist Hate Crime

Since 2004, this report has tracked hate crime in which there is evidence of white supremacist ideology. In 2016, white supremacist crimes rose 67% from 63 in 2015 to 105. They constituted 22% of all hate crimes, compared to 13% the previous year. Thirty-six percent of white supremacist hate crimes were motivated by the victim’s race. More information regarding this type of hate crime is provided in the “2016 Hate Crimes in Perspective” section of this report.

Rates of Violence for Victims of Racial Hate Crime



Actual Racial Hate Crimes

January 18, South L.A.—A 56-year old Latina victim was riding on the Metro. A 19-year old black female suspect told her, “Fucking Mexican! Go back to Mexico!” The victim moved to the front of the car but the suspect followed her and said, “I’m gonna break your face and phone.” The suspect punched and kicked the victim in the head, chest, legs, and face. When the train came to a stop, the suspect exited the train and fled the scene.

March 6, Exposition Park—An Asian male was sitting in the patio of his apartment complex. A male suspect standing on a balcony yelled, “Ching Chong motherfucker! Fuck you, Ching Chong!” He threw several eggs at the victim but missed. The suspect yelled “Damn, I missed him again! That bastard!”

April 23, Van Nuys—An Armenian man parked his car outside of his friend’s residence. His vehicle displayed an Armenian flag to commemorate the anniversary of the Armenian Genocide. When he returned he discovered that “Fuck Armenia” was spray painted on his vehicle.

July 2, Westwood—Three white males in a vehicle pulled alongside a Puerto Rican female pedestrian. They yelled, “Fuck you, Mexican! Go back to your country!” They threw an unknown hard object, hitting her in the face. The suspects then sped away.

July 12, Hollywood—A black male street performer was walking carrying a chair, mannequin, and suitcase. He heard someone shout, “It’s not a gold digger, it’s a gold nigger.” A car pulled up and four white males attempted to rob him. When he resisted, one of the suspects punched him in the face. He was then struck in the forehead with a blunt object. All four suspects punched him until he fell to the ground. The suspects fled when they thought they saw police. The victim was transported by ambulance to a nearby hospital where he was treated for his injuries. When interviewed at the hospital, he told police all of the suspects had swastika tattoos on their chests.

July 12, Winnetka—A black male was walking to his vehicle in a parking lot when a car drove up beside him and stopped. Two Latino men and one Latina exited the vehicle and approached him. One of the suspects asked, “Where are you from?” and made hand gestures that the victim recognized as Canoga Park Alabama gang signs. The suspect then said, “We nigger killers. I’m going to get my gun and slaughter you and your whole fucking family!” The suspects then entered their vehicle and fled the location. Later, when they were detained by police, the same suspect shouted, “Canoga” and used his arms to form the letters “CPA”.

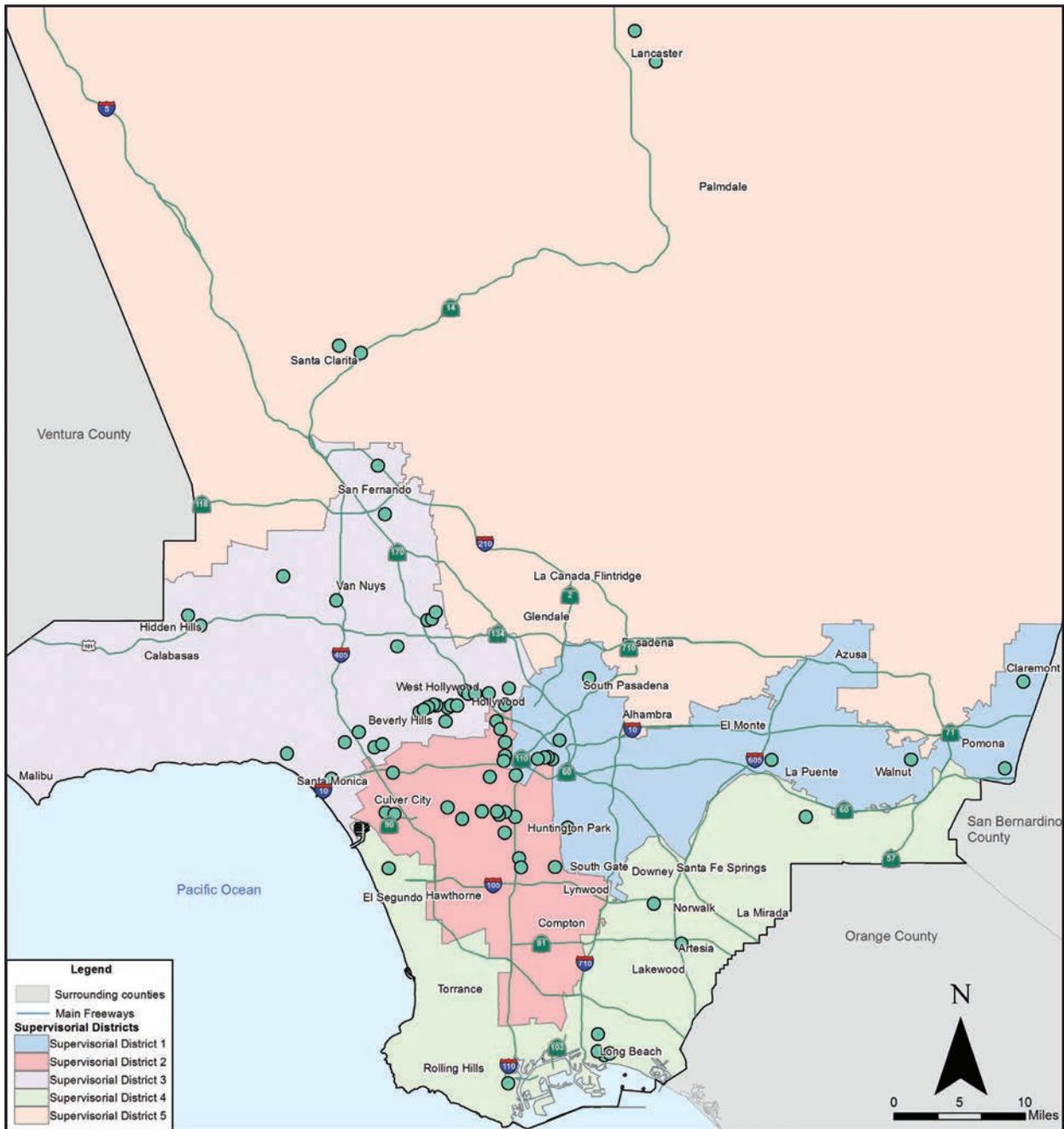
July 14, Los Angeles—An elderly Guatemalan woman hung a US flag in the yard of her apartment. A 62-year old neighbor told her, “That’s not your flag, you dirty Mexican. Go Back to Mexico!” The victim ignored the suspect. He produced a knife and a broom handle. Standing about 20 feet away, the suspect made a slashing motion and told her, “I will slice you to pieces.” The victim yelled in fear and when her husband appeared, the suspect retreated to his apartment.

September 20, Marina del Rey—A 78-year old white man leaving a coffee shop was attacked by a 26-year old black male and knocked unconscious. When questioned by police, the suspect admitted that he attacked the victim because of his race and said that, “White people take away our jobs and food.” He called a black police officer a “brother” and expected him to take his side.

December 31, Florence-Graham—A black female’s car was carved with the words “fuck u niggie” and set on fire in a residential neighborhood.

A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

2016 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Sexual Orientation



Maps by Florentino Bernal Jr.

In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there were 22 crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Dip 2%

The number of sexual orientation-motivated hate crimes decreased slightly from 120 in 2015 to 118 in 2016. As in previous years, sexual orientation was the second largest motivation category in 2016. Crimes in this category represented 23% of all reported hate crimes, compared to 24% in 2015.

After increasing two consecutive years, crimes targeting gay men declined 3% from 104 to 101. Anti-gay male crimes constituted 86% of all sexual orientation hate crimes compared to 87% in 2015. Anti-lesbian crimes decreased from 15 to 13. There were 4 anti-LGBT crimes that targeted businesses or organizations, not individuals.

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

Criminal Offenses and Rate of Violence

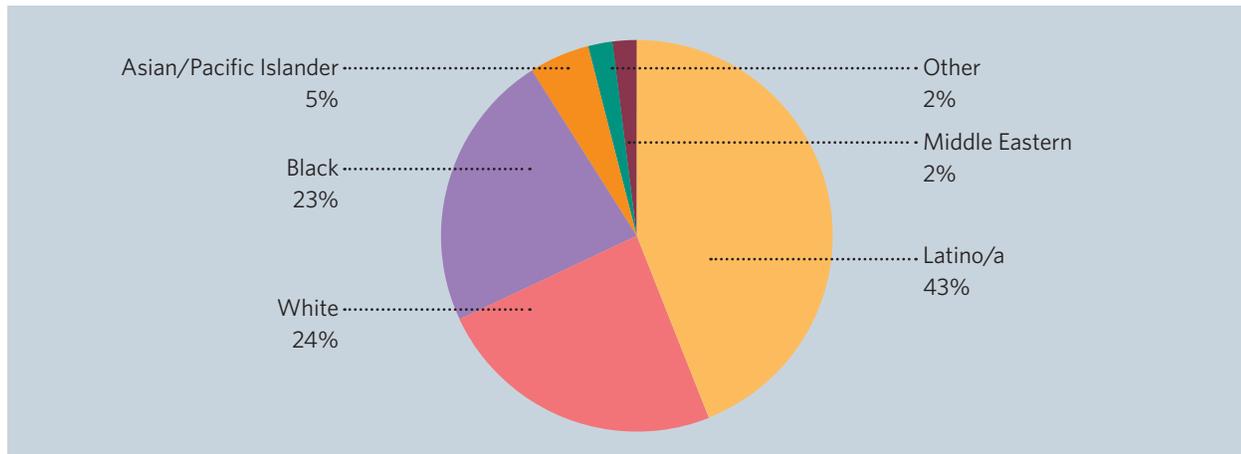
Historically, crimes motivated by sexual orientation have had a higher rate of violence than crimes based on race or religion. This was again true in 2016. Eighty-one percent of homophobic crimes were of a violent nature compared to 64% of racial crimes and 36% of religious crimes. This was the third year in a row that the rate of violence in sexual orientation crimes exceeded 80%. In 2016 there was a notable difference in the rate of violence between male and female victims. Hate crimes targeting gay men were violent in 80% of the cases but lesbians experienced a 92% rate of violence.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2016, there were also single cases of attempted murder, burglary and murder.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Victim Race/Ethnicity



The most common criminal offense was simple assault (44%), followed by intimidation (19%), vandalism (15%), and aggravated assaults (13%). This represented a substantial increase in acts of intimidation and a large decrease in aggravated assaults. As mentioned in the section, “2016 Hate Crimes in Perspective,” the one hate-motivated murder was based on sexual orientation.

Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

Latino/as remained the largest group of victims (43%). Whites comprised the second largest group of sexual orientation crime victims (24%). Black victims made up 23% of all victims of homophobic crimes. Given that African Americans comprise 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. In 2016, Latino/as were targeted most frequently by other Latino/as (65%), followed by black persons (29%) and whites (6%). African-American victims were targeted most often by other black persons (61%), followed by Latino/as (28%) and whites (11%). White victims were targeted by other whites in 50% of the cases, followed by black persons (25%) and Latino/as (19%). The biggest changes were that substantially fewer Latino/a suspects targeted other Latino/as and white victims.

Location

The largest number of sexual orientation hate crimes reported in 2016 took place in public places (41%), followed by residences (36%) and businesses (14%). In 2015, residences were the most common location.

Actual Sexual Orientation Crimes

January 27, South Los Angeles—A Latina teenager was walking home from her high school and recognized in a car two white males and one Latino male that had been harassing her for months. Previously they had thrown rocks at her and yelled homophobic slurs. The victim tried to elude them by running through an alley, but the suspects exited their car and chased her. One of the suspects tackled her. The three suspects held her hands and feet. The terrified victim started to cry. One of the suspects produced a pocket knife and cut into her right cheek while yelling, “This is what you get, bitch! You little stud!” The suspects then fled in their vehicle.

May 23, Koreatown—A Latina married couple was walking and holding hands. A Latino male asked them, “What, you’re gay?” The suspect then pushed the victim on her shoulder and punched her twice in the face. To defend herself, the victim punched the suspect causing him to fall to the ground. While on the sidewalk the suspect grabbed the victim’s leg and bit her. The victim’s wife and another witness jumped on top of the suspect and held him until police arrived.

May 31, Downtown Los Angeles—A white gay married couple was confronted by a white male who called them “faggot” in Russian. The victim took a photo of the suspect with his phone. The suspect responded by punching him in the face, snatching his sunglasses, and running away. The couple tried chasing him, but the suspect escaped.

July 25, West Hollywood—A popular gay bar received an anonymous phone call one month after the massacre at the Pulse night club in Orlando, Florida. The suspect yelled, “Fucking fag!” and said he “would do to you what they did in Orlando.”

August 16, Mid-Wilshire—A Black male was riding on a bus. He made eye contact with a man who called him “Faggot!” The victim walked to the back of the bus to avoid a confrontation but the suspect followed him and punched him.

September 17, Koreatown—A black male and a Latino male approached a Latina lesbian at her residence and threatened her with a knife. They told her, “We don’t like you faggots in our area. We are going to be keeping an eye out on you and we control the area.” Police suspected that the suspects are gang members.

October 5, West Hollywood—A white male and his Asian boyfriend were walking back from a nightclub. Four Latino males got out of a car and confronted them. One of the suspects asked “Are you faggots?” The white victim replied, “Yes we are. Leave us the fuck alone!” One of the suspects punched him in the face. The other three suspects joined in and started punching both victims. The suspects then returned their car and left the scene.

Religious Hate Crimes Remain Elevated

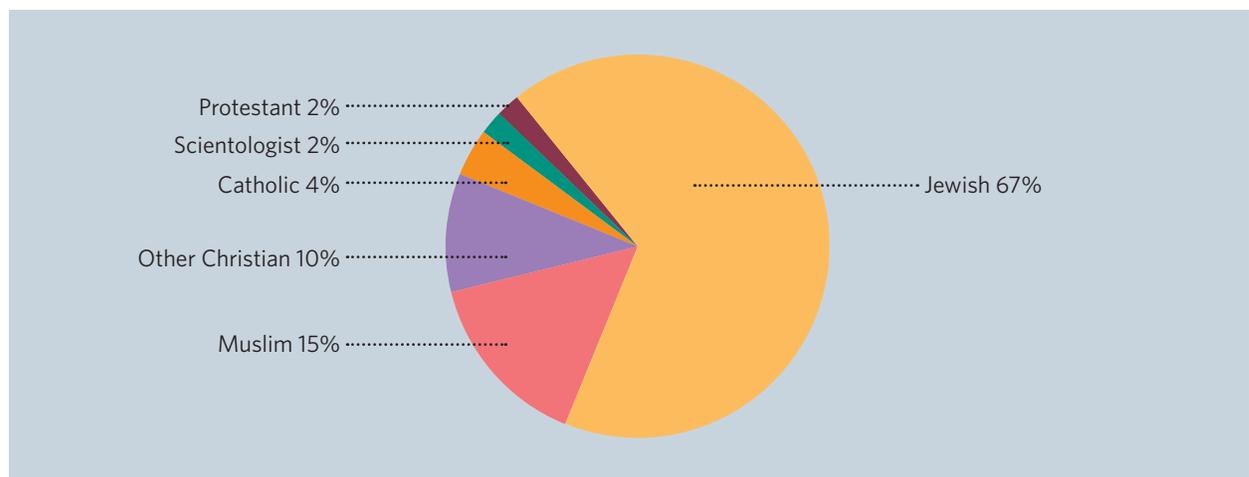
After rising 26% in 2014 and another 38% the following year, religious-motivated hate crimes continued at this higher level in 2016 with a slight increase from 99 to 101. They constituted 20% of all hate crimes, the exact same proportion as 2015.

As in the past, the great majority of these crimes, 67%, targeted the Jewish community, compared to 71% in 2015. Anti-Semitic crimes declined 3% from 70 to 68. Anti-Jewish crimes were followed by those targeting Muslims (15%), Other Christians (10%), and Catholics (4%). This represented a decrease in the number of anti-Muslim crimes and an increase in anti-Christian crimes. It should be noted that anti-Muslim crimes increased in 2015, which included the terrorist attacks in Paris and in San Bernardino. During the latter attack, a Muslim couple killed 14 employees and seriously wounded 22 who were attending a San Bernardino County Department of Public Health holiday party.

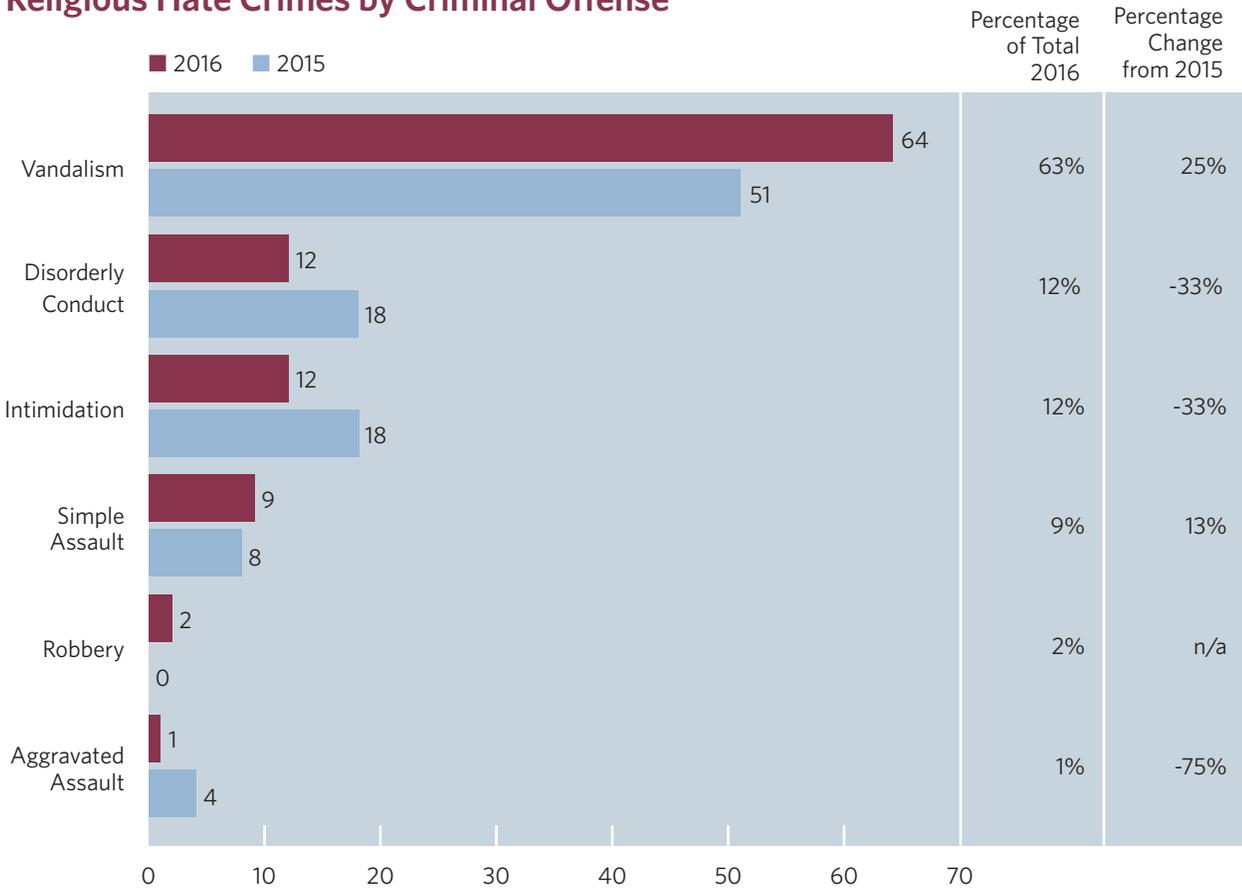
Criminal Offenses and Rate of Violence

Twenty-four percent of these crimes were of a violent nature, a decrease from 31% in 2015. The rate of violence is much lower than crimes motivated by race, sexual orientation, and gender/gender identity. Sixty-three percent of religious hate crimes were acts of vandalism, followed by intimidation and disorderly conduct (12% each). Disorderly conduct includes displays of swastikas and other hate symbols on private property that are intended to terrorize the owners or occupants. These crimes don't rise to the level of vandalism because they are easily removable and cause no property damage (for example, a swastika written in chalk on a car). Nine percent were simple assaults and there was a single reported case of aggravated assault and one case of arson. As in previous years, there were several cases of vandalism of Catholic and other Christian churches that included pentagrams and other 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) grew from 36% to 56%.

Religious Hate Crimes by Targeted Group



Religious Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2016, there was also one case of arson.

Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

The great majority of victims (66%) of reported religious-motivation hate crimes were white, followed by Middle Easterners (16%), and Latino/as (13%). In 2016, 11 suspects were identified in religious crimes and a slight majority were white, a decrease from the previous year. Three of the suspects were Middle Eastern and 2 were Latino/a.

Location

Similar to the previous year, the largest portion (35%) took place at residences, followed by religious sites (28%), public places (12%), schools (12%), and businesses (10%). One religious crime took place via electronic communication compared to 7 in 2015. Another one was reported in a government building. The largest portion (68%) of religious crimes took place in the City of Los Angeles. There were no other identifiable clusters of religious-motivation hate crimes reported in other cities or unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County in 2016.

Actual Religious Hate Crimes

April 9, Santa Monica—A victim received a hand-written letter at his residence which repeatedly threatened to “kill him,” “kill the Jews,” and to “blow up his house.” The suspect also stated that he was angered that the victim had written an article in support of Israel for a Jewish newspaper.

April 23, Sherman Oaks—A Jewish man was walking to his car in a parking lot. A suspect yelled, “You Kike! Where’s your money, Jew Boy? Look at his hat (kippa).” The victim turned and saw three suspects approaching him so he ran towards his car but fell. The suspects kicked him and rifled through his pockets.

July 9, Koreatown—An unknown suspect drew several swastikas on the pillars of a church.

July 18, Pico-Robertson—In a largely Jewish residential building the words “KKK,” and “Heil Hitler,” were spray painted in an elevator.

September 8, West Hills—An Iranian man received a series of threatening calls from an unidentified Iranian man who said he was going to kill the victim and burn down his church. The suspect was enraged because the victim’s sermons are televised internationally, including in Iran, and he has been converting Muslims to Christianity.

October 20, Van Nuys—The Jewish owners of a business found their glass windows and door were spray painted with, “Die Jew” and two swastikas.

November 9, Woodland Hills—At a high school, a Muslim girl was confronted by a white male who yelled, “Terrorist! Go home!” and tried to grab her hijab (headscarf).

A Closer Look at Gender Hate Crimes

Hate crimes motivated by the victim's gender or gender identity rose sharply in 2016. There were 39 gender-motivated hate crimes reported in 2016, compared to 22 the previous year, a 77% increase. Of these, 31 targeted transgender and gender non-conforming victims (up from 18), a 72% rise. And 8 included anti-female slurs, doubling the 4 reported in 2015.

Anti-Transgender Crimes

Of the 31 crimes motivated by gender identity, 29 (94%) targeted transgender women, 1 targeted a transgender man, and 1 targeted a lesbian who was physically attacked by a man who told her "she dressed like a man."

Similar to previous years, 97% of the anti-transgender crimes were of a violent nature. The most frequent offenses were simple assaults (52%), followed by aggravated assaults (23%). Simple assaults doubled from 8 to 16.

Fourteen of the anti-transgender crimes occurred in public places, the same number as the previous year, but this was a decline from 78% to 45% of the total. This is not surprising in light of the fact that anti-transgender crimes at residences grew from 1 to 10.

Sixty-nine percent of the transgender victims were Latina, 17% were white, and 14% were black. In cases where suspects were identified, 51% were black and 43% were Latino. Latina victims were attacked by roughly equal numbers of Latino/a and black suspects. In the reports of attacks on black transgender women, only 2 suspects were identified and they were both black.

The overwhelming majority of the suspects were male. Most of them were complete strangers to the victims. However, victims were also targeted by neighbors, a student at a middle school, and a family member.

Anti-Female Crimes

Of the 8 anti-female crimes, 1 was motivated only by gender according to the available evidence. In this unusual case, a Muslim family received threatening phone calls from a female suspect speaking in Bengali. She stated, "You should die and your daughter should die. Your family is bad for Muslims. Your daughter should be removed from society. We will find a way to remove your daughter from society." For the previous 8 months, the daughter had been harassed on social media for wearing bikinis and other behavior criticized as not appropriate for female Muslims.

In another case, a black suspect who claimed to be a gang member approached a black woman and yelled, "Fuck you! You dyke ass bitch! You think you're a man. I hate all you dyke ass bitches. You need to stay in a woman's place!" The suspect then punched the victim in the face, knocking her to the ground.

In the remaining 6 crimes, the suspects used both anti-female and racist language.

Actual Gender Hate Crimes

July 9, Los Angeles—A white transgender woman was on her balcony when two men, one white and one Latino, started taunting her from the street. “The guy up there is a faggot. We don’t like faggots on this block.” The suspects then climbed over the building’s fence and entered victim’s residence through the bedroom window. Fearing for her life, the victim fled her residence and drove away.

August 24, Compton—A transgender Latina was walking on the street when she someone threw a soda bottle at her, hitting her leg. She turned and saw two black females in a car yelling, “You fucking clown! He/she faggot! If you don’t get the fuck out of my face I’ll get my gun and kill you.” The suspects drove away and the victim called the police from a nearby restaurant.

September 6, Hollywood Hills—A Latina transgender woman was apartment hunting. She exited an apartment complex and was approached by a black male suspect, who asked if she needed help. Then the suspect said, “You’re a faggot.” The victim responded, “No, I’m a transgender.” The suspect punched her in the face and stole her purse.

A Closer Look at Disability Hate Crimes

There were 3 hate crimes motivated by the victims' disabilities in 2016, compared to none the previous year. Similar to anti-female crimes, reports of disability hate crimes are rare and tend to have multiple motivations, usually disability and race.

Actual Disability Hate Crimes

January 20, Santa Clarita—At a high school a Latino student called a learning disabled black student, a “retarded nigger.” The suspect punched the victim in the mouth, face, head and stomach. After the victim was knocked to the ground the suspect continued hitting him and called him “nigger” several more times. Other students pulled the suspect away from the victim until school officials arrived. The suspect was arrested and booked.

March 19, Van Nuys—Unknown suspects called the victim 6-10 times a day, calling him a “blind boy faggot.” The victim informed authorities that he had been receiving these calls from the same person for 10 years.

August 30, Los Angeles—A Latino special education student who is autistic and his friends were called, “retarded, stupid, idiots and cracked heads” by two black male students. One of the suspects started fighting with the victim and a school police officer grabbed both of them. A second suspect jumped in and “sucker-punched” the victim twice on his cheek. The first suspect suffered a concussion and was transported to the hospital.

Hate Crime Prosecutions

The **District Attorney's Office** handles the great majority of hate crime prosecutions in Los Angeles County. In 2016, 83 hate crime cases were referred to the District Attorney. Prosecutors filed charges in 43 of those cases. In 36, the defendants were adults, and in 7, the defendants were juveniles.

Thirty-five adults were charged with felony hate crimes and 1 was charged with a misdemeanor. Of the felony charges, the largest number of defendants (22) were charged with crimes motivated by race, followed by sexual orientation (11), and religion (2). One defendant was charged with a misdemeanor hate crime based on sexual orientation. There was no information about the 7 juveniles charged with hate crime because those records are confidential.

Twenty-seven hate crime cases were referred to the **L.A. City Attorney's Office** in 2016. Race was the most common motivation (13), followed by sexual orientation (11), and religion (3). All of the defendants were adults as the L.A. City Attorney has no jurisdiction to prosecute juveniles. Criminal charges were filed in 8 of those cases. Hate crime charges were filed in 4 of them, 3 motivated by sexual orientation and 1 by race. The remaining 4 were prosecuted for the underlying criminal conduct (e.g., vandalism, assault, trespass) but did not include hate crime enhancements.

In June 2016, the **U.S. Attorney's Office** for the Central District of California announced that seven Latino men who were members of the Mexican Mafia- backed Big Hazard street gang in Boyle Heights had been charged for their racially-motivated firebombing of residences inside the Ramona Gardens Housing Project occupied by African American families, including multiple children. The coordinated attacks took place on Mother's Day in 2014 and all the victims avoided serious injury. At the time of printing of this report, trial is set for November 7, 2017 before U.S. District Court Judge Christina Snyder. The defendants face anywhere from a mandatory minimum 10 to 60 years in prison, if convicted.

Special Report on Post-Election Day Hate Crimes in Los Angeles County



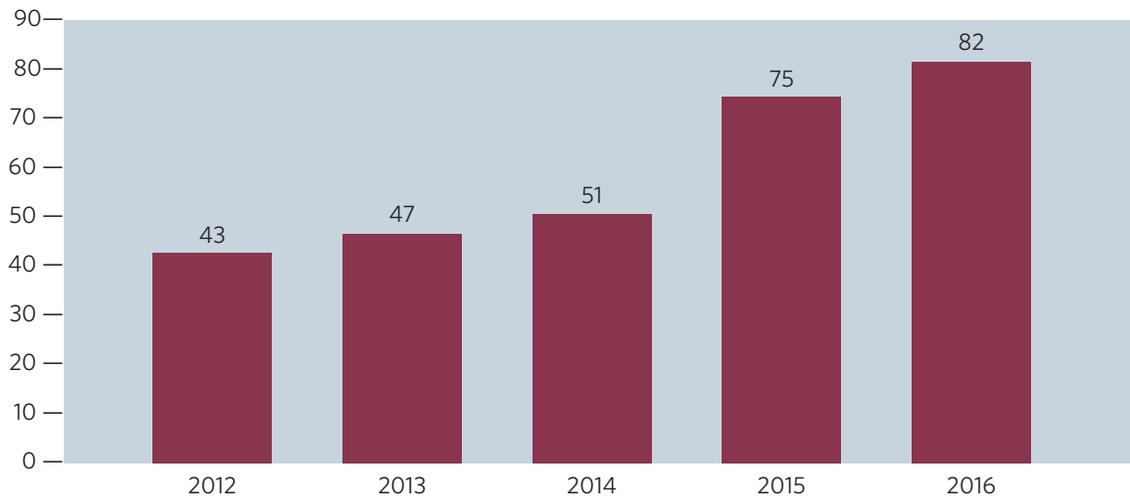
Since Election Day, 2016, the L.A. County Commission on Human Relations has been contacted repeatedly by press and an array of concerned elected officials, other community leaders, and organizations wanting to know if Los Angeles County experienced an increase in hate crime following the presidential election. This special report summarizes our findings.

(We advise readers that this report contains graphic descriptions and offensive language used in actual hate crimes.)

2016 Post-Election Day Hate Crimes Rose 9%

During the focus period, Election Day (November 8) to December 31, 2016, 82 hate crimes were reported in Los Angeles County. This represents an increase of 7 hate crimes, 9%¹, from the 75 hate crimes reported during the same 54-day period in 2015. Following are descriptions of hate crimes reported during the focus period that included specific references to President Trump.

Post-Election (Nov. 8–Dec. 31, 2016) Hate Crimes Victim Count



Post-Election Hate Crimes Citing Trump

November 11, Woodland Hills—An Asian woman was walking her two dogs. A car containing two white males pulled alongside her and one yelled, “Go back to Chink town, you slant eye bitch. Take your Chink dogs with you! Trump town!” One of the suspects threw two eggs at her which struck the victim’s head and left shoulder.

November 12, West Valley—A white male suspect was at a party held by a Latino male victim. The suspect began arguing with a group of Latino/a guests about the election and called them, “Hillary Lovers,” and “fucking losers.” The host tried to change the subject to diffuse the situation but the suspect called him, “dirty fucking Mexican,” and shoved him, knocking him to the ground. A group of guests intervened and forced the suspect to leave the apartment.

November 18, Alhambra—The home of three Asian adult victims in Alhambra was burglarized and ransacked. The graffiti, “FUCK CHINA #TRUMP,” was written in blue ink and a highlighter on the living room wall.

December 12, Downey—At a Los Angeles County hospital, employees found graffiti in a patio that read, “KKK,” “WHITE POWER,” and, “TRUMP.” Also, on various doors and walls they found a skull with flames, a pentagram, and a swastika.

December 16, Montrose—A family found a swastika, anti-Latino/a graffiti, and the word, “Trump,” spray-painted on their home. They also found a note stating, “Mixed race breeding. Keep your spic children off our property or there will be consequences.” The letter ‘x’ in the word “mixed” was a swastika.

These reported hate crimes had a direct reference by the perpetrator(s) to Trump or the presidential election. As we have noted in our annual reports with regard to hate crimes with anti-immigrant slurs, other hate crimes could have been motivated by the election, but the perpetrators did not communicate or express it to the victims.

¹The 9% increase may not be statistically significant because the baseline numbers are relatively small.

Racial and Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Increased

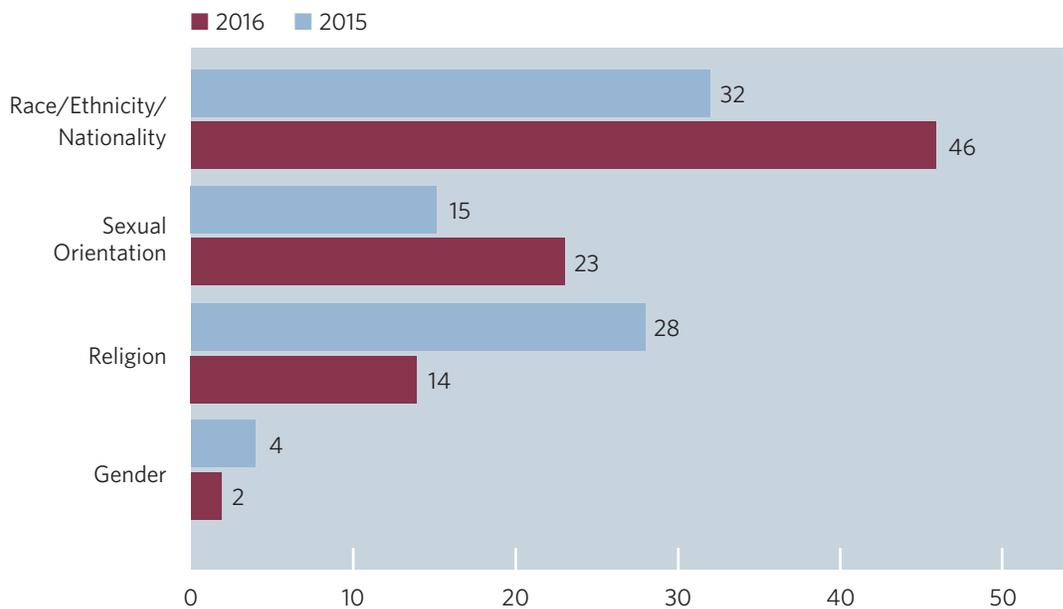
Of the 82 post-election hate crimes, racial and sexual orientation hate crimes increased the most in comparison to the same 54-day period in 2015. Racial hate crimes increased 44% from 32 to 46. Sexual orientation hate crimes rose 53% from 15 to 23.

Religious hate crimes during the focus period declined 50% from 28 in 2015 to 14 in 2016. It should be noted, though, that during the similar time period in 2015 there was a sharp rise in anti-Muslim hate crimes following the Paris and San Bernardino shootings. It should also be noted that the 2015 comparison period was in a year in which hate crimes rose 24% overall from the previous year.

Gender hate crimes reported during the focus period declined from 4 in 2015 to 2 in 2016.

Fifty-three percent of the 82 post-election hate crimes were motivated by race, 26% by sexual orientation, 16% by religion, and 2% by gender/gender identity. There were no hate crimes reported during this time period with evidence of motivation based on disability. This distribution of hate crimes by motivation was very similar to previous years.

Post-Election Hate Crimes by Motivation



Racial Crimes

In Los Angeles County, African Americans are targeted much more often than other groups in reported racial hate crimes. They comprised 48% of racial hate crime victims following Election Day, 2016. This was an increase during the focus period of 47% from 15 in 2015 to 22 in 2016.

They were followed by anti-Latino/a crimes (26%) which rose slightly from 11 to 12.

Anti-white crimes increased from 2 to 5.

There were 4 anti-Asian crimes and 1 anti-Middle Eastern crime reported during the focus period.

There were also 2 crimes involving white supremacist graffiti with no specific racial/ethnic group mentioned. This report classifies such crimes as targeting “non-white” people.

As in previous years, black victims of racial hate crime were most likely to be targeted by Latino/a suspects. Usually the reverse is also true: victims of anti-Latino/a crimes are most likely to be targeted by black suspects. But during the focus period the largest number of suspects in anti-Latino/a crimes were white.

Sexual Orientation Crimes

Hate crimes targeting gay men reported during the focus period increased 43% from 14 in 2015, to 20 in 2016. Anti-lesbian crimes increased slightly from 1 to 2. There was 1 case of vandalism in which there was a generic homophobic slur. Consistent with previous years, Latino/a and African American victims of sexual orientation hate crimes were most likely to be attacked by suspects of the same race. White victims were targeted by blacks, Asians, and suspects whose race was not identified by the reporting agencies.

Religious Crimes

Anti-Jewish crimes reported during the focus period declined 36% from 14 in 2015 to 9 in 2016. Anti-Muslim crimes dropped from 12 to 3. As noted above, there was a spike (11) in anti-Muslim crimes in December 2015 following a terrorist attack in San Bernardino in which 14 people were killed. Without that increase, anti-Muslim crimes would have increased slightly.

There were 2 anti-Catholic and 1 anti-Scientologist crimes reported during the focus period.

Because religious crimes are overwhelmingly acts of vandalism, suspects are rarely identified. In the 3 cases in which witnesses actually saw suspects, 2 were white and 1 was Latino/a.

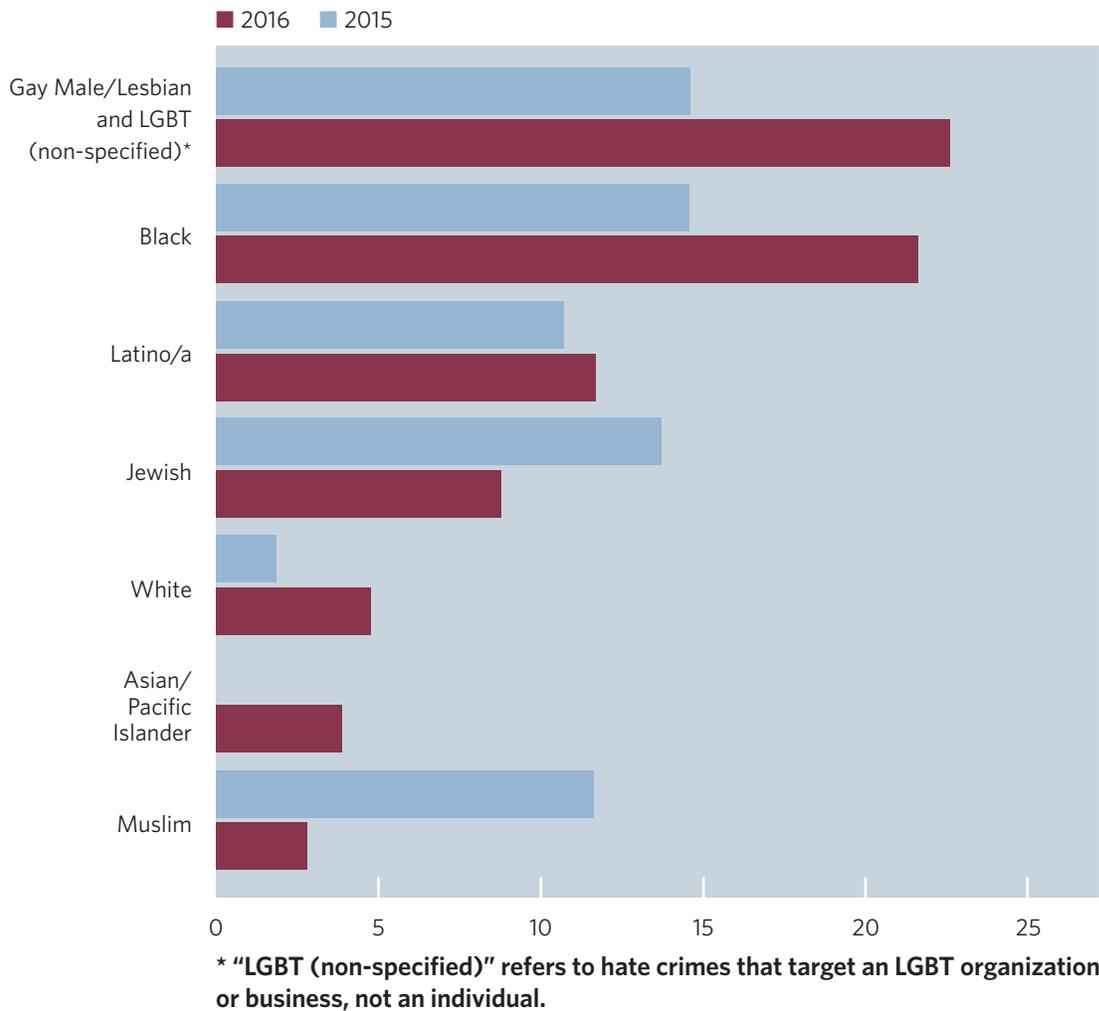
Gender Crimes

There was 1 crime reported during the focus period targeting a transgender woman and 1 crime in which both racist and anti-female slurs were used.

Targeted Groups

During this focus period, the group targeted the most for hate crime was gays/lesbians, followed closely by black persons. Latinos/as are the next most targeted group, followed by Jewish, white, Asian Pacific Islander, and Muslim. There were also single crimes that targeted Catholics, women, Scientologists, Middle Easterners, and transgender people, and 2 crimes in which there was white supremacist graffiti with no mention of specific minority groups.

Post-Election Hate Crimes by Targeted Groups



Criminal Offenses

Thirty-nine percent of the post-election crimes were of a violent nature compared to 48% during the same period in 2015. Forty-one percent were cases of simple assault, followed by vandalism (34%), aggravated assault (11%), and intimidation (9%). This represented large increases in cases of simple assault and vandalism, and decreases in cases of aggravated assault and intimidation.

Locations

Thirty-five percent of the hate crimes reported during the focus period took place at residences, followed by public places (27%), businesses (15%), and schools and religious sites (5% each). Hate crimes at residences increased sharply, while those taking place in public places fell.

Suspects

Consistent with previous years, the overwhelming number of suspects were male (89%). For cases in which suspects were identified, the largest group (49%) were age 26–40. This was an increase from 2015 when the largest group of suspects (43%) were age 18–25.

Hate Crimes Committed by White Supremacists and Gang Members

There were 16 hate crimes reported during the focus period in which there was evidence of white supremacist ideology. These were most frequently cases in which graffiti included swastikas or other symbols of hate. This number constitutes 20% of all the hate crimes reported during this period. This was a 129% increase from the 7 reported during this time the previous year.

In addition, there were 5 hate crimes (6%) in which the suspects included the name of a gang in graffiti or shouted the name of a gang during the commission of the offense, compared to 11 in 2015. Most frequently, these were cases of Latino gang members targeting African American victims. Together, hate crimes committed by white supremacists and/or gangs constituted 26% of the total, a slight increase from the previous year.

We identify these two groups of suspects for special attention because they often are “mission offenders” who believe they are part of a larger, organized effort to terrorize entire communities.

Post-Election Hate Crimes in Perspective

How do we explain the gap between the apparent modest increase in hate crime documented here from 2015–2016, and the widespread perception that hate crimes and acts of non-criminal hate speech have increased substantially since Election Day?

First and foremost, the 9% increase from 2015 to 2016 (75 to 82) would have been a much larger increase if there had not already been a 47% spike in hate crimes (51 to 75) from 2014 to 2015 for this same time period, November 8 to December 31, due to the unusually sharp rise that seemed to be precipitated by the Paris/San Bernardino terrorist attacks in 2015.

Also, the short post-election focus time period in 2016 (54 days) of this report may be excluding the rise in hate crimes over a longer period of time following the 2016 election. Subsequent studies of 2017 hate crime data by Cal State University San Bernardino’s Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism found that the Los Angeles Police Department documented a 12.6% increase in hate crimes in the first half of 2017, and law enforcement agencies in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Phoenix also reported rises in reported hate crimes during that same period.

Many believe that controversial statements made by then-candidate, and now President, Donald Trump during the presidential campaign about Muslims, Mexicans, women, and other groups encouraged intolerant individuals to express their beliefs in both words and actions. <http://www.pbs.org/weta/washingtonweek/blog-post/16-donald-trumps-most-controversial-statements>

In addition, this impression has been fed by a number of stories covered by news media.

- **Crimes and Acts of Hate Reported Soon After the Election:**

The Southern Poverty Law Center—(SPLC) collected 1,372 reported bias incidents between the day after the election and February 7. These incidents were either reported directly to the SPLC via the organization’s #ReportHate in-take page or collected from news reports. However, to contextualize this effort, it is important to keep several things in mind. The SPLC is collecting information about both hate crimes and non-criminal offensive speech. Most government agencies, including law enforcement, only track statistics on hate crime. Prior to the SPLC’s effort there was no national repository for collecting information about both hate crimes and hate speech, so there is no baseline for comparison. No one can say with certainty that the 1,372 incidents collected by the SPLC is an increase or decrease from the same time period the previous year.

- **Number of Hate Groups Operating Rose:**

The SPLC also found that the number of hate groups operating in 2016 rose to 917—up from 892 the previous year, including the number of anti-Muslim groups tripling.

- **High Profile Hate Crimes in National Headlines:**

Some horrific hate crimes have captured national headlines, including a February 22, 2017 case in which a man walked into an Olathe, Kansas bar. He allegedly shouted racial slurs at 2 Asian Indian men before opening fire, killing 1 and injuring the other. The suspect has been charged with first-degree murder and 2 counts of attempted murder. There was also a highly publicized case in Portland, Oregon on May 26, 2017 in which a man was harassing two women on a light-rail train, one of whom was wearing a hijab. When three men intervened to calm him down, the suspect stabbed two of them to death.

- **White Nationalist Rallies:**

There have also been a number of white nationalist demonstrations, the most famous of which was the “Unite the Right” rally in Charlottesville, Virginia on August 11-12, 2017 in opposition to the removal of a statue of confederate General Robert E. Lee. Violent clashes erupted between the demonstrators and counter-protesters. A driver linked with white supremacist groups rammed his car into a group of counter-protesters, killing one person and injuring 19.

- **Cases that Were Later Determined Not to be Hate Crimes:**

One other factor may be that there also have been several highly publicized acts that were widely perceived to be hate crimes but law enforcement determined were not. Nonetheless, these incidents caused widespread fear at the community level.

Shortly after the election, a series of hand-written letters were sent to mosques across California, including faith centers in the City of Los Angeles, Claremont, and Signal Hill. The letters praised Donald Trump and called for the eradication of Muslims in the U.S. The LAPD and FBI determined that the letters did not contain specific threats of violence and therefore did not constitute illegal acts of intimidation. Nonetheless, the two agencies launched investigations to identify the sender.

In the early part of 2017, a caller using sophisticated technology to disguise his identity telephoned bomb threats to more than 100 Jewish Community Centers and other organizations in the U.S. and others in Canada and New Zealand. The ensuing investigation led to the arrest of a Jewish teenager living in Israel.

Hate Crimes Naming Trump Before the Presidential Election

In addition to the post-Election Day hate crimes that referenced President Trump described above, there were a number of such crimes that named him prior to Election Day.

March 12, Los Angeles—An unknown male suspect left threatening voice mail messages for a female victim, saying, “I am going to rape you and your daughter...I am going to find the lowest tree and hang you from it...On behalf of Donald Trump supporters, we hope you die along with Al Sharpton” (the victim’s employer).

April 30, Lancaster—Two white male suspects instigated an argument with three black male teenagers about the election. They yelled, “Fuck you, nigger!” and punched two of the victims, knocking them to the ground. They fled but later tried to run down one of the victims with their vehicle.

June 19, Los Angeles—A Latina woman was sitting on her front porch and witnessed a black male motorist parking. He backed into her neighbor’s car. The victim went to check for damages. The suspect exited his vehicle and became irate. He followed the victim back to her front gate and yelled, “Donald Trump is going to take care of you all! You are Mexicans and are not wanted! I am going to get my homies with my shot gun and I’m going to come back. I know where you live.” The victim called 911 because she felt frightened for her safety. When police arrived and questioned the suspect, he told a Latino officer, “Donald Trump is going to get rid of you, too.”

June 24, Lancaster—A serial vandal drew swastikas and wrote “KKK” on vehicles belonging to two Latino/as and one white male. One of the cars was also defaced with the phrase, “Trump 2k16.”

August 19, Culver City—A Jewish man parked his car in front of his residence and later found a swastika and “Trump” scratched into the hood and trunk.

September 5, Long Beach—A Latino male was confronted by a white male suspect, who told him, “Go back to your country!” and “We need to build a wall!” The suspect challenged the victim to a fight. When the victim tried to walk away, the suspect punched him in the eye.

For more information about this report, or to download a copy of this report, go to www.lahumanrelations.org.

Review of 2015–2016 Hate Crime Legislation

California State Legislation

Assembly Bill 246 (Hernández)—This bill would have further defined “hate crime” to include the assassination, rape, or kidnapping, or attempted assassination, rape, or kidnapping, of a peace officer, when the offense was knowingly committed because of the victim’s status as a peace officer, or of an immediate family member of a peace officer, when the offense was knowingly committed because of the victim’s relationship to a peace officer. This bill died pursuant to Article IV, Sec. 10(c) of the California Constitution on January 31, 2016.

Assembly Bill 2524 (Irwin)—The “OpenJustice” Data Act of 2016 requires the California Department of Justice to make information available to the public relating to criminal statistics through the department’s OpenJustice Web portal. This bill makes conforming changes to related provisions concerning the interpretation and distribution of the criminal statistics, the maintenance of a specified data set, reports issued by the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board, and information about homicide, hate crimes, identity theft, stolen goods, and the juvenile justice system. The bill was approved by the Governor on September 21, 2016 and filed by the Secretary of State the same day.

House Resolution 38 (Ridley-Thomas)—In response to the challenge of violence in the form of hate crimes, brutality, domestic abuse, and other forms of inhumanity, the Assembly of the State of California proclaimed January 30, 2016, to April 4, 2016, inclusive, as the 19th annual Season for Nonviolence. Residents were encouraged to participate in local, national, and global educational and community campaigns to honor those who are using nonviolence to build communities that respect the dignity and worth of every human being. The resolution was read, amended and adopted on March 17, 2016.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 67 (Mullin)—This measure provides that the Legislature stands in moral and legal objection to the ballot measure proposing to enact the Sodomite Suppression Act, and to any other ballot measure that seeks to inflict harm on innocent persons or diminish current civil rights protections. This measure also provides that the Legislature call upon the residents of the State of California to reject bigotry and hate speech. This measure was filed with the Secretary of State on September 10, 2015.

Senate Resolution 39 (Hall)—In this resolution, the Senate acknowledged that racist, hateful speech can incite severe and tragic consequences. The Senate called for an end to hate speech and racist rhetoric by all presidential candidates following then-candidate Donald Trump’s hateful anti-immigrant, anti-Mexican rhetoric. The measure also called upon the State of California to divest from Donald Trump, the Trump Organization, and any affiliated entities. The resolution was enrolled on September 15, 2015.

Senate Bill 836 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review)—SEC. 232. Section 422.92 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

422.92. (a) Every state and local law enforcement agency in this state shall make available a brochure on hate crimes to victims of these crimes and the public.

(b) The Department of Fair Employment and Housing shall provide existing brochures, making revisions as needed, to local law enforcement agencies upon request for reproduction and distribution to victims of hate crimes and other interested parties. In carrying out these responsibilities, the department shall consult the Fair Employment and Housing Council, the Department of Justice, and the California Victim Compensation Board.

This bill was approved by the Governor on June 27, 2016.

Federal Legislation

House Resolution 827 (Ros-Lehtinen)—This resolution condemned the terrorist attack on the Pulse Orlando nightclub, honored the memory of the victims of the attack, offered condolences to and expressed support for their families and friends and all those affected, and applauded the dedication and bravery of law enforcement, emergency response, and counterterrorism officials in responding to the attack. The resolution was approved in House without objection on July 13, 2016.

House Resolution 6332 (Israel)—The National Hate Crimes Hotline Act of 2016 would have authorized the Department of Justice (DOJ) to award grants to: (1) private, nonprofit entities to establish and operate a national, toll-free telephone hotline and an Internet website to assist victims of hate crimes; and (2) state and local law enforcement entities for educational and training programs on solving hate crimes and establishing dialogues with members of at-risk communities. Additionally, the bill directed DOJ to establish a grant program for local organizations to establish or expand programs that provide services to victims of hate crimes. This bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations on December 5, 2016.

House Resolution 6346 (Beyer)—The National Observations of Hate, Assaults, and Threats to Equality Act of 2016 or the NO HATE Act of 2016 would have required a state or local government that receives funding under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program to report hate crime information to the Department of Justice (DOJ). DOJ must reduce the JAG allocation of a state or local government state that fails to comply. The bill directed the Federal Bureau of Investigation to include hate crime information in the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Incident-Based Reporting System. This bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations on December 5, 2016.

Senate Resolution 496 (Nelson)—This resolution condemned the terrorist attack on the Pulse Orlando nightclub, honored the memory of the victims of the attack, offered condolences to and expressed support for their families and friends and all those affected, and applauded the dedication and bravery of law enforcement, emergency response, and counterterrorism officials in responding to the attack. The resolution was approved on June 16, 2016.

Senate Bill 3053 (Casey)—The Hate Crimes Prevention Act would have prevented a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor hate crime, or has received an enhanced sentence for a misdemeanor because of hate or bias in its commission, from obtaining a firearm. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary on June 13, 2016.

Methodology

The 2016 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 831 reports of hate events (both crimes and incidents) received for 2016, 438 events involving 482 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 victims by motivation or by targeted group actually exceeds the 482 reported for 2016. 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 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 2015 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	*2016 Population	2016 Hate Crimes	2016 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	392,410	15	3.8
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	2,239,081	95	4.2
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	1,786,640	23	1.3
Region IV: Metro SPA	Atwater, Boyle Heights, Downtown, Eagle Rock, Echo Park, Glassell Park, Hancock Park, Koreatown, Hollywood, Park La Brea, West Hollywood, Silverlake	1,182,534	85	7.2
Region V: West SPA	Beverly Hills, Culver City, Malibu, Marina del Rey, Pacific Palisades, Playa del Rey, Santa Monica, Venice, Westchester	663,935	37	5.6
Region VI: South SPA	Compton, Florence, Lynwood, South Los Angeles, Watts	1,068,960	53	5.0
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	1,312,951	20	1.5
Region VIII: South Bay SPA	Inglewood, Torrance, Long Beach, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, San Pedro	1,580,939	25	1.6

*2016 population estimate data source is ISD Urban Research.

There were 32 additional hate crimes that were not included because of insufficient address information.

Reporting Agencies

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Los Angeles Police Department
 Los Angeles 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 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 Police Department
 Pasadena Police Department
 Pomona Police Department
 Redondo Beach Police Department
 San Fernando Police Department
 San Gabriel Police Department
 San Marino Police Department
 Santa Monica Police Department
 Sierra Madre Police Department
 Signal Hill Police Department
 South Gate Police Department
 South Pasadena Police Department
 Torrance Police Department
 Vernon Police Department
 West Covina Police Department
 Whittier Police Department

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Alhambra Unified School District
 Antelope Valley Joint Union High School District
 Baldwin Park Unified School District
 Castaic Union School District
 Centinela Valley Union High School District

Charter Oak Unified School District
 Claremont Unified School District
 Eastside Union School District
 Garvey School District
 Hacienda La Puente Unified School District
 Hawthorne School District
 Hermosa Beach City School District
 Hughes-Elizabeth Lakes Union School District
 Keppel-Union School District
 La Cañada Unified School District
 Lennox School District
 Little Lake City School District
 Long Beach Unified School District
 Los Angeles Unified School District
 Lynwood Unified School District
 Manhattan Beach Unified School District
 Montebello Unified School District
 Mountain View School District
 Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District
 Redondo Beach Unified School District
 Rosemead School District
 San Gabriel Unified School District
 Saugus Union School District
 Sulphur Springs Union School District
 Torrance Unified School District
 Valle Lindo School District
 Walnut Valley Unified School District
 Whittier City School District

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Antelope Valley College
 California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
 California State University, Dominguez Hills
 California State University, Los Angeles
 California State University, Northridge
 Cerritos College
 Citrus College
 El Camino College
 Glendale Community College District
 Long Beach Community College
 Los Angeles Community College District
 Mount Saint Mary's University
 Mount San Antonio Community College District
 Occidental College
 Pasadena City Community College District
 Rio Hondo College
 Santa Clarita Community College District
 Santa Monica College
 University of California, Los Angeles
 University of Southern California

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

Anti-Defamation League
 Council on American-Islamic Relations
 L.A. LGBT Center

Acknowledgements

This report was developed by the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations.

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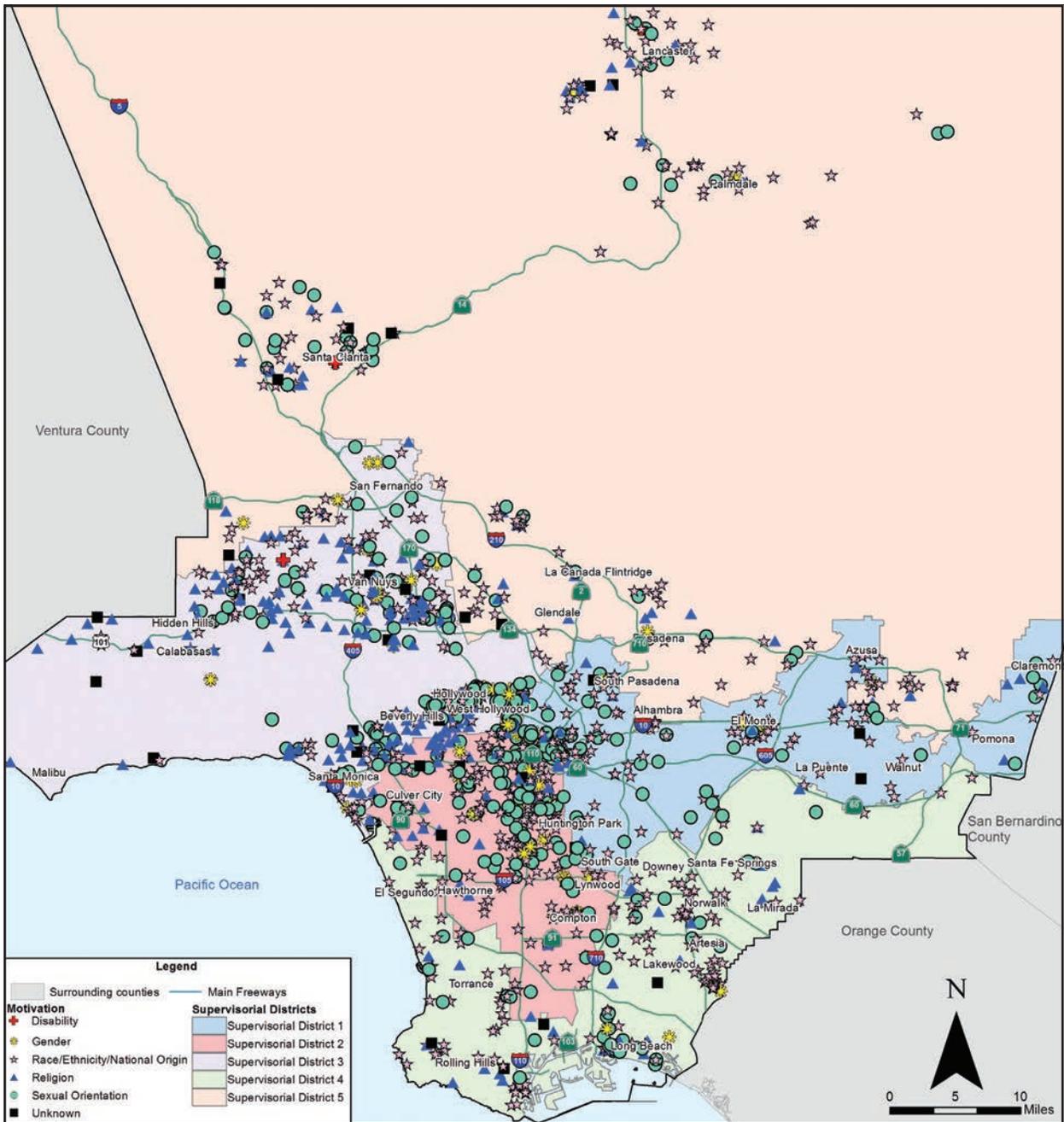
Cover concept and graphic design

Roberto San Luis, San Luis Design

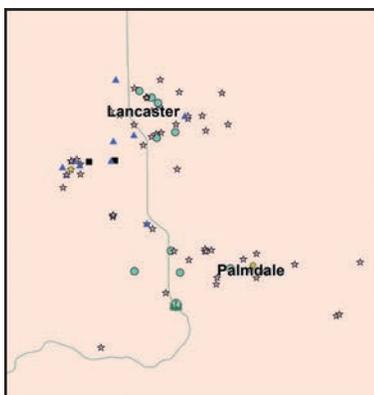
Thanks to all of the Commission staff for their contributions and assistance.

Special thanks to Capt. William Hayes, Lieutenant Dan Thompson and Margaret Taylor of the Los Angeles Police Department; and Lieutenant Brian Moriguchi, Captain Bobby Wyche, Detective Chris Keeling, Sean Minami and the Criminal Intelligence Bureau Statistical Unit of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department. We would also like to recognize and thank the law enforcement agencies, school districts, universities, and community-based organizations that provided us with 2016 hate crime data used in this report.

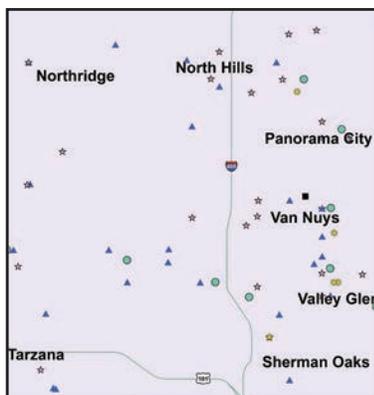
2012-2016 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



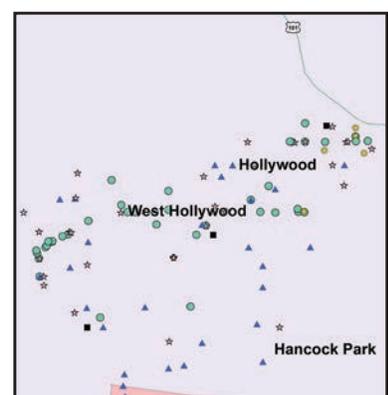
Antelope Valley



San Fernando Valley



Hollywood/West Hollywood



In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there were 81 crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Maps by Florentino Bernal Jr.



2016 Hate Crime Report

Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

www.LAHumanRelations.org