



1999 HATE CRIME REPORT

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SUMMARY OF 1999 HATE CRIME REPORT

Total Cases

There were 859 hate crimes reported for 1999, an increase of 11.7%.

As in previous years, the greatest number of hate crimes, 458 of 859, were motivated by race hate.

In absolute numbers, sexual orientation crimes showed the greatest increase, followed by crimes based on religion, and then racially-motivated crimes.

Arsons and attempted arsons increased five-fold in 1999, from 1 to 6.

Murders and attempted murders more than doubled in 1999, from 6 to 16. Five were victims of the shootings at the North Valley Jewish Community Center.

Hate crimes at schools increased 58.7%, from 46 to 73. Those at places of business increased 38.5%.

Racial Hate Crimes

African-Americans were again the most frequent targets of racial hate crimes.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

Sexual orientation was the motive for 264 hate crimes in 1999, up 16.8% over 1998.

Compared to all hate crimes, those against gay men and lesbians were 41% more likely to be murder/attempted murder, or some kind of assault.

Religious Hate Crimes

Not only were attacks on Jewish targets most frequent, the increase of such cases exceeded the increase in all religious hate crimes.

Vandalism continues to be the most frequent religious hate crime, increasing 30.4% over the prior year.

Gender or Disability Hate Crimes

No gender-based or disability-based hate crimes were reported for 1999.

WHAT IS A HATE CRIME?

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

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

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

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

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

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

PREFACE

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

For that length of time, the Commission has also sponsored the Network Against Hate Crime, a broad-based coalition of organizations including the District Attorney's Hate Crime Suppression Unit, the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office, law enforcement agencies, and civil rights, community, and educational organizations. The Network fosters exchange of information, conducts preventive and educational programs, and advocates for legislation that strengthens criminal and civil penalties for hate crimes.

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

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

The Commission received a total of 1,128 hate crime reports for 1999. The Commission reviewed the data utilizing the criteria indicated in the "Methodology" section below. Cases reported to the Commission that do not meet the Commission's definition do not become part of the Commission's database.

METHODOLOGY

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

The Commission receives reports from local law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations, and reports made directly to the Commission by hate crime victims. Hate crimes reported to community organizations may legitimately not be reported to police agencies due to victim concerns. Most commonly, gay and lesbian victims wish to avoid making public the implication of their sexual orientation given the societal discrimination which continues to persist, as evidenced by our statistics. Also, hate crime victims who are immigrants may fear contacting authorities due to their past experiences with government officials here and in their country of origin.

The resulting data include some jurisdictions that have taken an aggressive position on hate crime, and other jurisdictions that have not. Comparisons between

hate crime counts must, therefore, take into account jurisdictional hate crime policies.

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

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

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

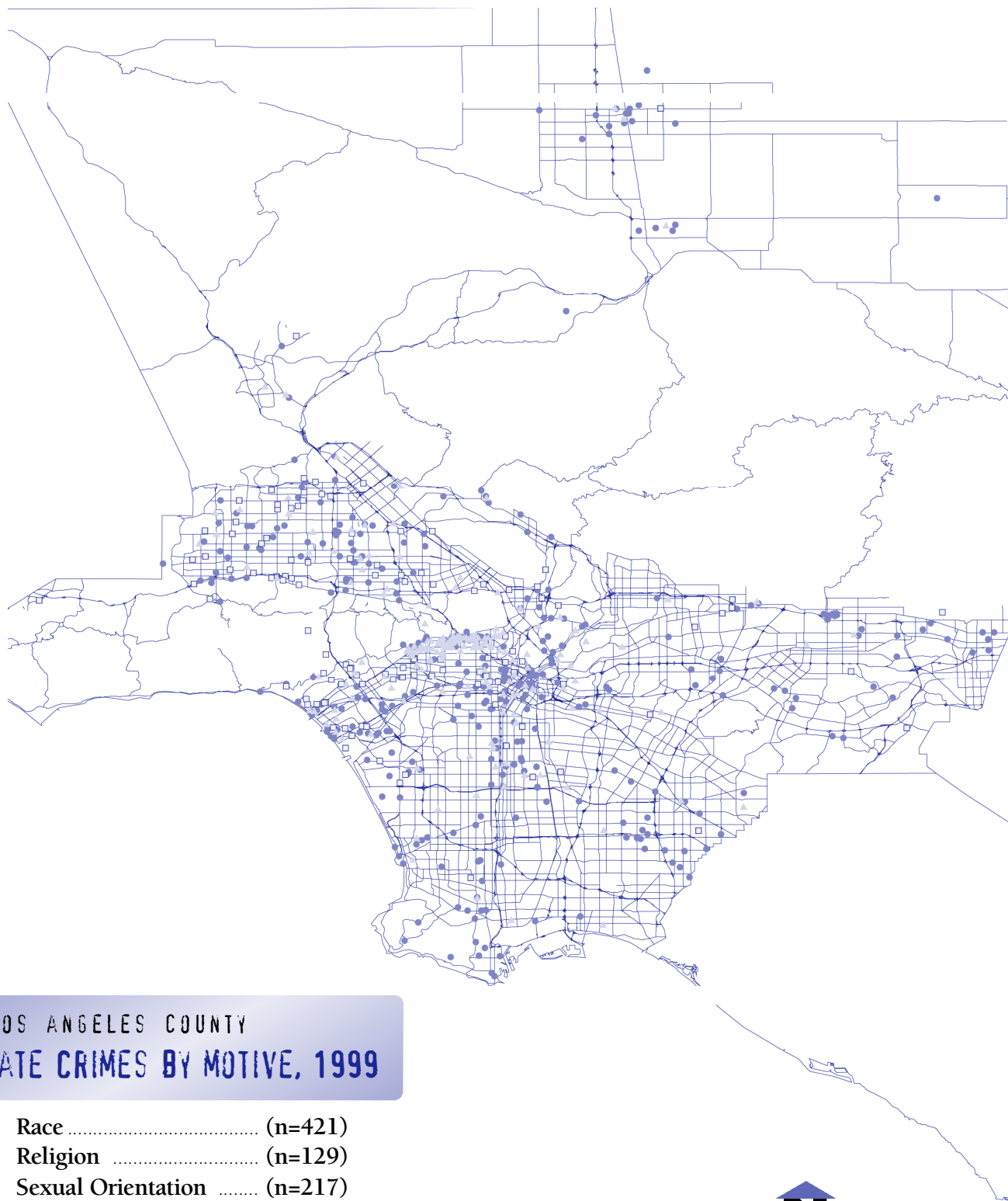
Further, a police department may file a report of one incident with two or more victims. In this instance the Commission's report will count each victim separately. In cases where there are 2 or more perpetrators and a single victim, each perpetrator is counted separately in this report, but only one crime is entered in the tally of hate crime locations (Appendix B). Of the 1,128 reports received for 1999, 859 met the criteria.

-ACKNOWLEDGMENTS-

This report was developed by Acting Executive Director Robin S. Toma and Commission staff members Reva Trevino (Hate Crime Team Leader), Andrea Adleman, Carole Chan, Sharon Kelly and Marshall Wong. Data compilation and analysis was by Maria Haro. Special thanks to Karen Umemoto, professor at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, for her assistance in the analysis of data and production of maps.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY HATE CRIMES BY MOTIVE, 1999

- Race (n=421)
- Religion (n=129)
- ▲ Sexual Orientation (n=217)

Major Streets & Highways

NOTE: The incident counts included in parentheses reflect the total number of incidents mapped. The total number of incidents reported are as follows: Race 458, Religion, 137, and Sexual Orientation 264.

SOURCE: Karen Umemoto, University of Hawai'i at Manoa



I. 1999 HATE CRIMES IN PERSPECTIVE

The dawn of the new millennium has been tainted by the emergence of a particularly grisly and frightening hate crime phenomenon in several cities across the country: cases of a single shooter randomly targeting multiple victims of different ethnic backgrounds.

One of the most shocking local news stories of 1999 was the August 10 attack by white supremacist Buford Furrow on the North Valley Jewish Community Center that wounded five and the subsequent killing of postal worker Joseph Iletto. The outpouring of support and sympathy for the victims and their families demonstrated an unprecedented growth in public awareness about hate crime and has spawned several governmental commissions and new legislation designed to enhance intergroup relations, strengthen hate crime reporting and services, and attack the roots of bigotry.

The shooting spree last August was, unfortunately, not an isolated incident. There were 859 hate crimes reported in 1999, the second highest number recorded since the Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission began collecting data in 1980. During a time when the overall crime rate, including violent crime, in the region and nationally has declined, the number of hate crimes in L.A. County rose by 11.7%. Increased public awareness and reporting, coupled with greater efforts by law enforcement to vigorously detect and investigate hate crime, may be responsible for the rise.

Although race-based hate crimes remained the largest category (458, an increase of 5.1%) there were greater upswings in sexual orientation crimes (264, or a 16.8% growth), and religious-based crimes (137, or a 34.3% rise).

The local increase of sexual orientation hate crimes (80% of which were directed against gay men) is particularly alarming considering that homophobic hate crime declined slightly nationwide and in the San Francisco Bay Area, according to the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs. What's more, homophobic hate crimes tend to be highly violent. Gay men and lesbians were fully 41% of victims in cases of murder, attempted murder, assault and attempted assault.

African Americans, although fewer in numbers than whites, Latinos or Asian Pacific Americans, continue to be victimized at a much higher rate and in absolute numbers by race-based hate crime. (As victims of racist hate crimes, African Americans are followed, in order, by Latinos, whites, and Asian Pacific Americans.) In terms of sheer

numbers, the second largest hate crime victim group continues to be gay men (211). The persistent high rates of victimization by African Americans and gay men suggests that there is an urgent need to deploy additional resources to strengthen public education, services, and advocacy in these two communities.

Regarding religious hate crimes, the overwhelming majority of victims (118, or 86%) were Jewish. According to the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), the increase in anti-Semitic hate crimes is due in part to a higher number of cases being reported to law enforcement. In a climate of heightened public awareness about hate crimes, victims are more likely to recognize that they have been subject to a hate crime and more empowered to contact law enforcement. ADL also attributes the rise in anti-Semitic hate crimes to copycat attacks fueled by the North Valley Jewish Community Center shooting.

There were 11 cases of violent religion-based hate crimes. In all cases, the perpetrators were white and, in all but one case, the victims were Jewish.

Compared to a few incidents recorded the previous year, there were no reported hate crimes based on disability or gender. However, hate crimes of this nature are not widely understood and are probably under-reported. Greater public education and law enforcement training are required to improve detection and investigation.

There were several other troubling trends. Although not all hate crimes are violent, the number of cases of murders and attempted murders rose from 6 to 16, assaults with deadly weapons from 122 to 134, and arson from 1 to 6. The overall largest category of hate crime offenses was criminal threats, which increased from 163 to 219. The most violent crimes tended to be race-based and were largely caused by racially-motivated gang activity.

Violent hate crime victim-perpetrator correlations confirm certain widespread beliefs about intergroup tensions and belie others. Violent hate crimes disproportionately targeted African Americans, who were victims in 50% of the cases (97). In these cases, about equal numbers of perpetrators were white and Latino. In the case of Latino victims—who constituted 22% of violent hate crime victims (42)—roughly 2/3 of perpetrators were white and 1/3 were African American. White victims comprised 20% (or 39), and were attacked by a larger number of African Americans (17) than Latinos (11).

Victims of violent sexual orientation hate crimes were

most frequently targeted by persons of the same ethnic background. Half of the victims of violent sexual orientation hate crimes were white (58), who were attacked by other whites in 27 of the cases and Latinos in 17. Latinos made up 35 or 31% of the victims, and were victimized by other Latinos in 20 of the cases. There were 12 black victims (10%) who were targeted by other African Americans in 5 cases and by Latinos in 4.

There was also a dramatic 58.7% increase in the number of hate crimes that occurred in schools (including adult education), from 46 to 73. Although some of the growth is probably due to heightened hate crime awareness and improved reporting mechanisms, the continued

large number of juveniles prosecuted for hate crime, and large scale intergroup conflicts in several area high schools have compelled public officials, school administrators, and other concerned parties to focus greater attention on youth-focused prevention, prosecution, and rehabilitation efforts.

There was a 38.5% increase in hate crimes occurring in places of business, as well as a 19.2% rise in those committed at private residences, while hate crimes occurring in public locations (historically the largest category) declined by 11.4%. This shift may be reason for concern, because it erodes the public's perception that schools, places of business, and homes are safe environments, protected from hate crime.

THE COMMISSION'S RESPONSE

Juvenile Hate Crime

- ***Sponsored conferences*** and other human relations activities for youth and school administrators
- ***Initiated a multimedia public information campaign*** against bigotry and hate crime directed at youth
- ***Funded community-based organizations*** to conduct educational outreach to young people about why and how to report hate crime and where to find assistance for victims
- ***Developed and delivered a human relations curriculum*** to juvenile offenders as part of a larger initiative funded by Senate Bill 1095

Responding to Hate Crime Shooting Sprees

- ***Helped plan marches*** and other demonstrations of community opposition to hate crime in the aftermath of the Furrow shootings
- ***Initiated a ceremony*** at which the Board of Supervisors expressed sympathy for Furrow's victims and commended the public safety workers, emergency medical personnel and others who responded to the scenes of the crimes
- ***Organized a multicultural candlelight vigil*** at the Ward AME Church in response to a white supremacist's hate crime spree in the Midwest

- With the Network Against Hate Crime and the Anti-Defamation League, ***sponsored an educational forum*** at the Korean Resources Center on white supremacist groups active in Southern California
- ***Participated in the newly-formed California Attorney General's Civil Rights Commission*** on Hate Crimes, and the Los Angeles Police Department's and Sheriff Department's internal hate crime task forces

Persistent High Rates of Victimization of Specific Communities

- ***Funded community-based organizations*** to provide assistance to hate crime victims in the African American, gay and lesbian, and other under-served communities
- ***Worked to oppose Proposition 22***, a divisive ballot initiative that fueled prejudice and discrimination against gays and lesbians

Rise in Hate Crime at the Workplace

- With the Commission's Corporate Advisory Committee, ***produced a visual presentation on how businesses can combat hate crime*** and assisted several corporations to develop hate crime policies

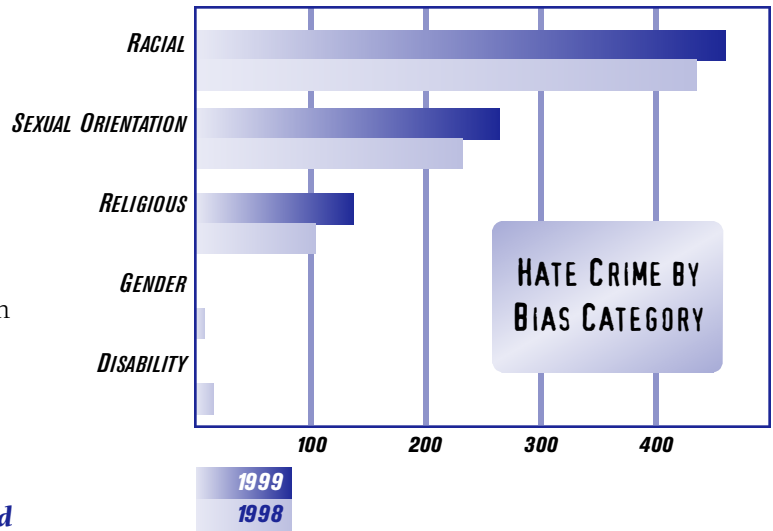
II. 1999 HATE CRIME DATA

Total Cases

There were 859 hate crimes reported for 1999, an increase of 11.7%. The increase, however, did not occur equally in each of the three major hate categories.

Hate Crime by Bias Category

- As in previous years, the greatest number of hate crimes, 458 of 859, were motivated by race hate.
- Second most numerous, 264, were sexual orientation hate crimes.
- 137 hate crimes were motivated by religious hate.
- The rate of increase among the three categories, however, differs markedly. **In absolute numbers, sexual orientation crimes showed the greatest increase, followed by crimes based on religion, and then racially-motivated crimes.** Sexual orientation hate crimes increased by 38 (16.8%); religious hate crimes by 35 (34.3%); racial hate crimes by 22 (5.0%).
- No gender-based or disability-based hate crimes were recorded by reporting agencies. Although the Commission believes that such crimes do occur with some frequency, they are not being reported to law enforcement and community service agencies.



CATEGORY	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
Race	436	458	53.3	5.0
Sexual Orientation	226	264	30.7	16.8
Religion	102	137	15.9	34.3
Disability	4	0	0	-100.0
Gender	1	0	0	-100.0
TOTAL	769	859	---	+11.7

NOTEWORTHY

OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION hate crimes, those against gay men increased the most (22%).

RELIGION HATE CRIMES targeting Jewish victims increased 37.2%, more than the increase in total religion hate crimes (34.3%).

ARSONS and attempted arsons increased five-fold in 1999, from 1 to 6.

MURDERS and attempted murders more than doubled in 1999, from 6 to 16. Five were victims of the shootings at the North Valley Jewish Community Center.

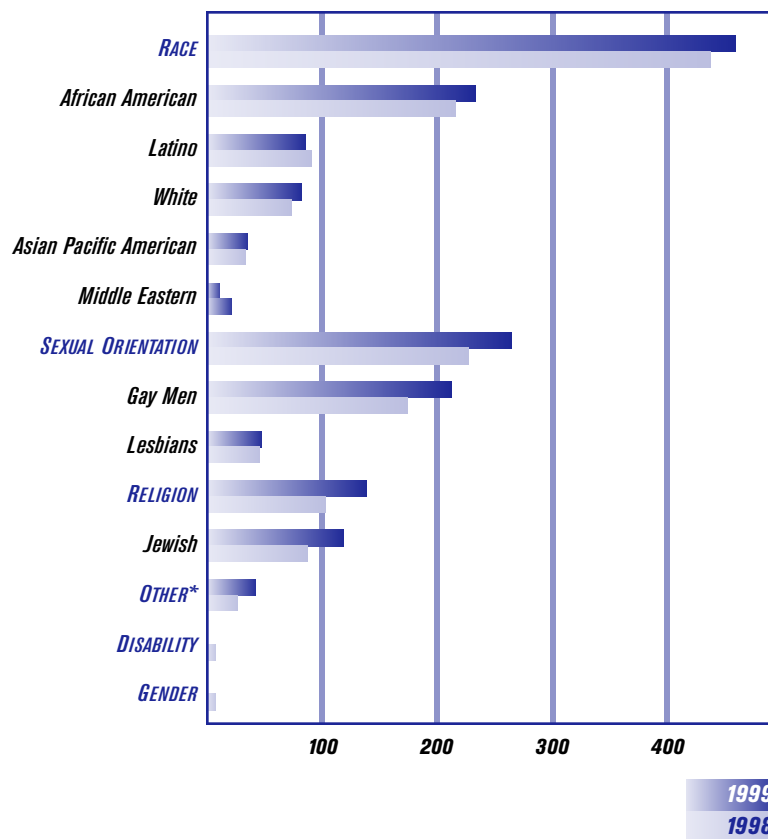
CRIMINAL THREATS and vandalism showed significant increases, up 34.4% and 30.5%, respectively.

HATE CRIMES BY TARGETED GROUP

This section contains an overview of the main victims of hate crimes. More detailed data on victims can be found in the following section of this report, “A Closer Look,” on page 9.

* **OTHER** includes:

- Other sexual-orientation victims
- Other racial groups
- Other religious groups



VICTIMS	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL†	% CHANGE
RACE	436	458	53.3	5.0
African American	219	232	50.7	5.9
Latino	90	85	18.6	-5.6
White	72	81	17.7	12.5
Asian/Pacific	33	34	7.4	3.0
Middle Eastern	20	10	2.2	-50.0
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	226	264	30.7	16.8
Gay Men	173	211	79.9	22.0
Lesbians	45	47	17.8	4.4
RELIGION	102	137	15.9	34.3
Jewish	86	118	86.1	37.2
Other*	26	41	4.8	57.7
Disability	4	0	0	-100.0
Gender	1	0	0	-100.0
TOTAL	769	859		+11.7

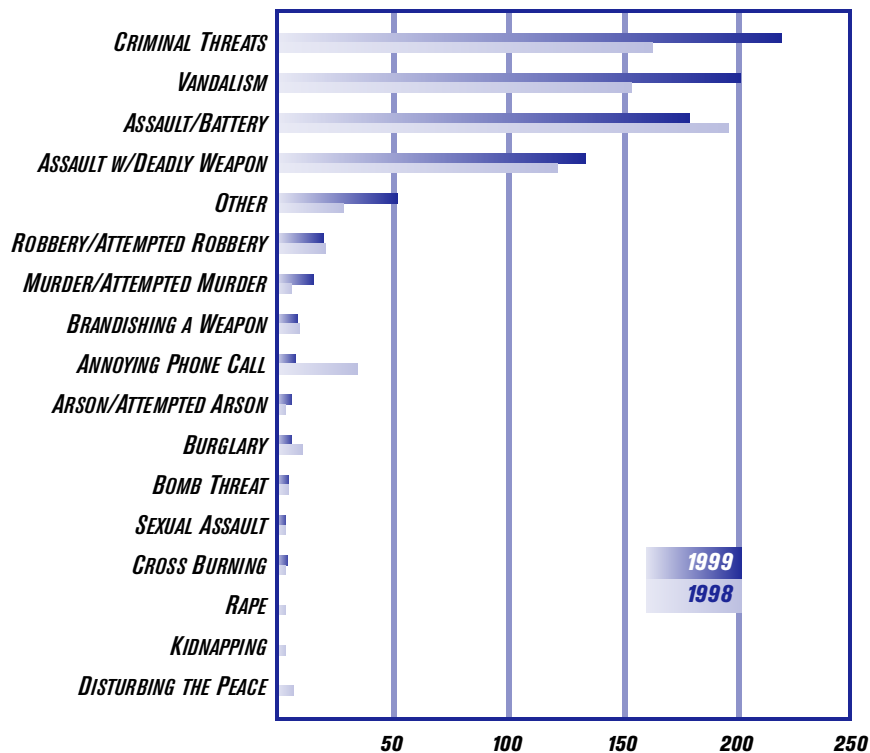
NOTEWORTHY

Of SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES, those against gay men increased the most (22%).

RELIGION HATE CRIMES targeting Jewish victims increased 37.2%, more than the increase in total religion hate crimes (34.3%).

† These percentages are based on the totals **per category**. For example, African Americans were 50.7% of victims within the **Racial Hate Crimes** category (or, 232 of 458 victims). It is important to distinguish these percentages from the overall figures, which would be based on a total of 859 hate crimes reported for 1999.

HATE CRIME BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE



OFFENSE	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
<i>Criminal Threats</i>	163	219	25.5	34.4
<i>Vandalism</i>	154	201	23.4	30.5
<i>Assault/Battery</i>	196	179	20.8	-8.7
<i>Assault w/ Deadly Weapon</i>	122	134	15.6	9.8
<i>Other</i>	29	52	6.1	79.9
<i>Robbery/Attempted Robbery</i>	21	20	2.3	-4.8
<i>Murder/Attempted Murder</i>	6	16	1.9	166.7
<i>Brandishing Weapon</i>	10	9	1.0	-10.0
<i>Annoying Phone Call</i>	35	8	0.9	-77.1
<i>Arson/Attempted Arson</i>	1	6	0.7	500.0
<i>Burglary</i>	11	6	0.7	-45.5
<i>Bomb Threat</i>	5	5	0.6	0.0
<i>Sexual Assault</i>	2	2	0.2	0.0
<i>Cross Burning</i>	1	2	0.2	100.0
<i>Rape</i>	3	0	0	-100.0
<i>Kidnapping</i>	3	0	0	-100.0
<i>Disturbing the Peace</i>	7	0	0	-100.0
TOTAL	769	859		+11.7

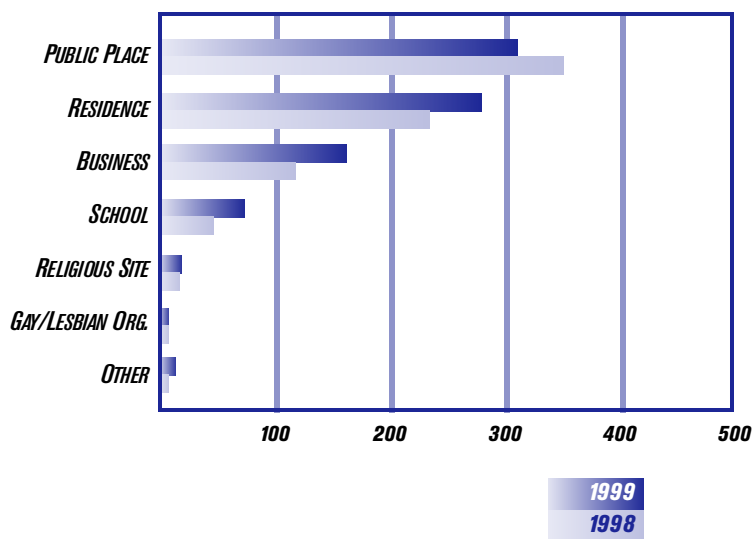
NOTEWORTHY

ARSONS AND ATTEMPTED ARSONS increased five-fold in 1999, from 1 to 6.

MURDERS AND ATTEMPTED MURDERS more than doubled in 1999, from 6 to 16. Five were victims of the shootings at the North Valley Jewish Community Center.

CRIMINAL THREATS AND VANDALISM showed significant increases, up 34.4% and 30.5%, respectively.

HATE CRIMES BY LOCATION



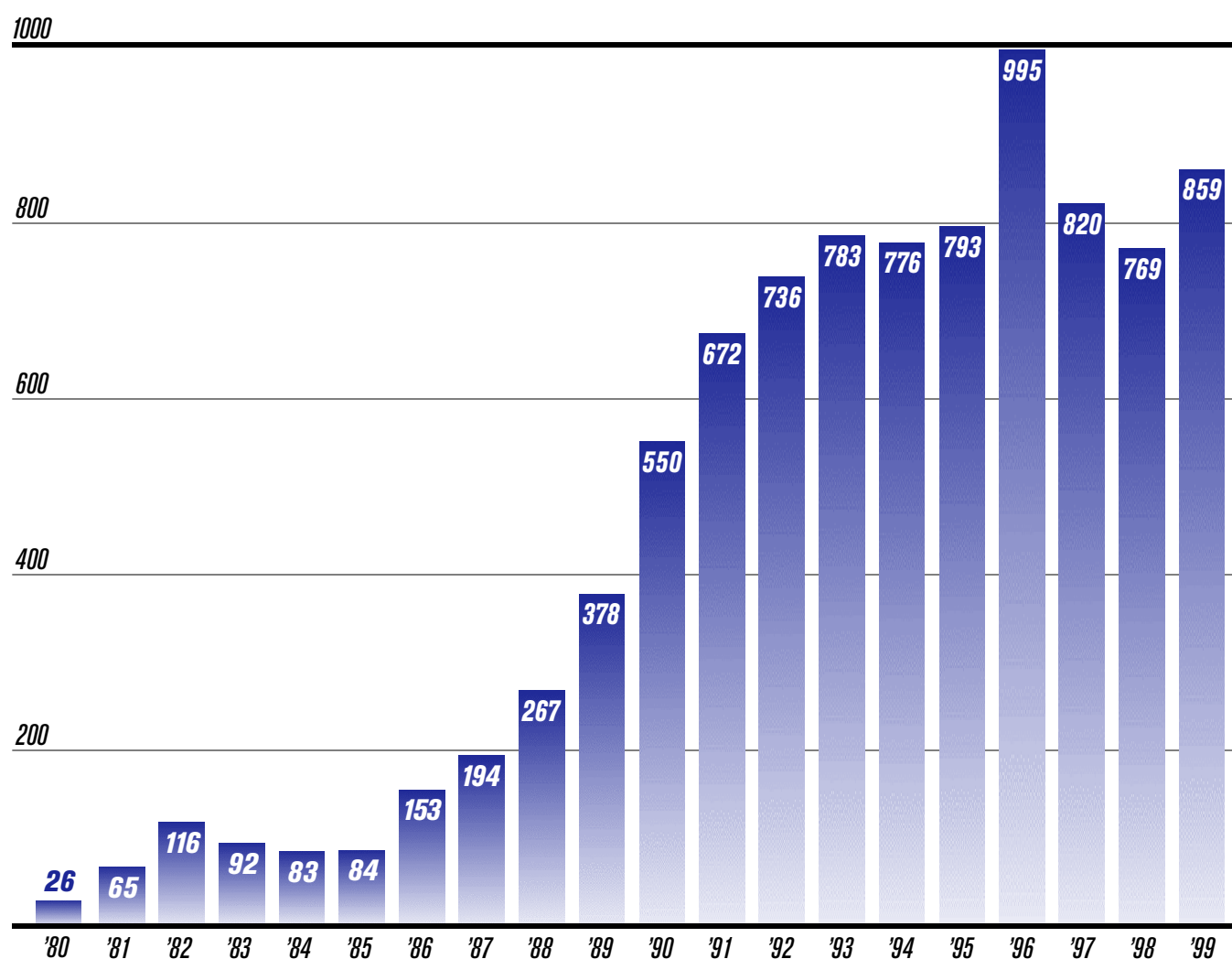
LOCATION	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
Public Place	350	310	36.1	-11.4
Residence	234	279	32.5	19.2
Business	117	162	18.9	38.5
School	46	73	8.5	58.7
Religious Site	17	18	2.1	5.9
Other	1	13	1.5	1200.0
Gay/Lesbian Org.	4	4	0.5	0.0
TOTAL	769	859		+11.7

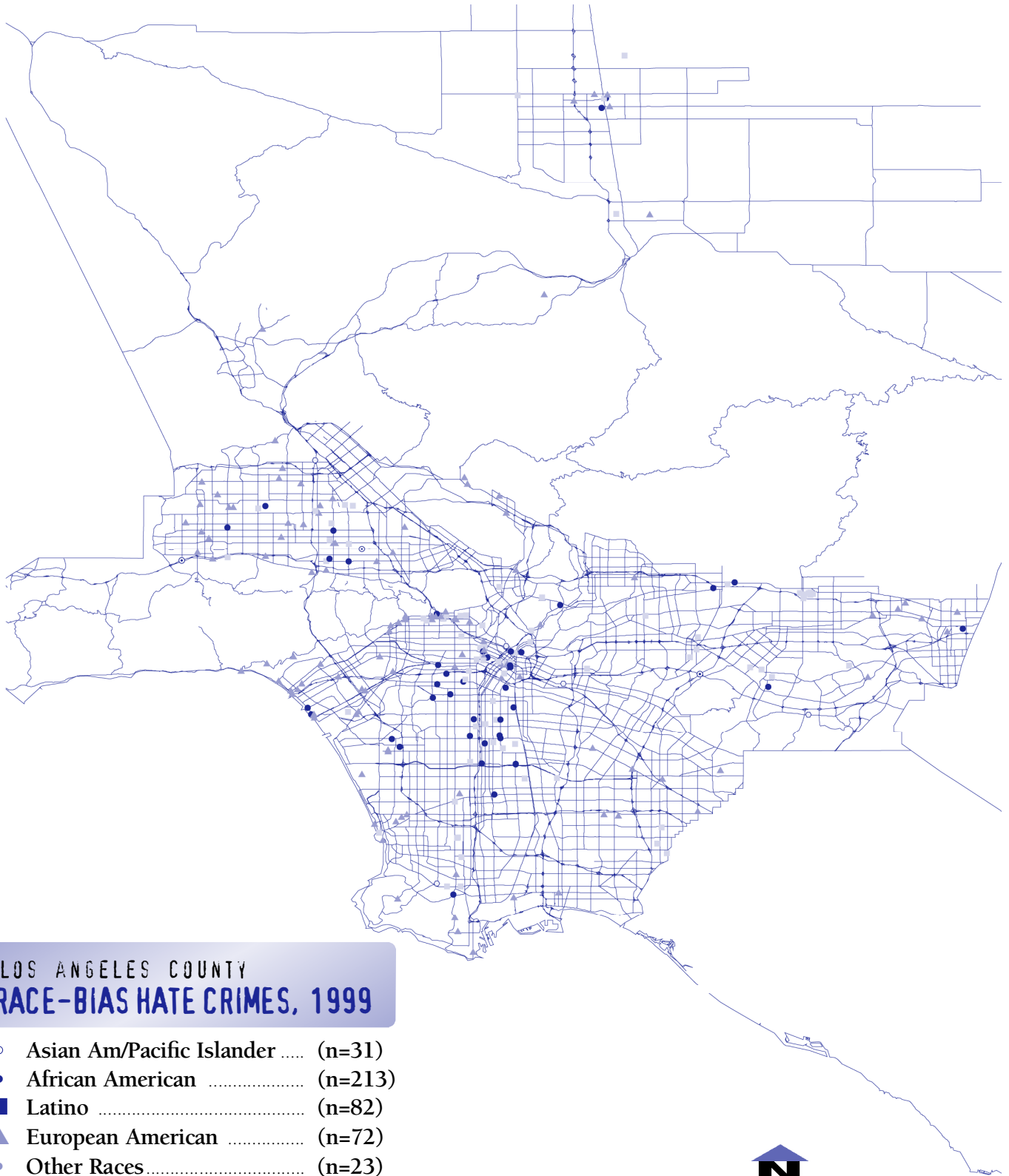
NOTEWORTHY

HATE CRIMES AT SCHOOLS
 increased 58.7%, from 46 to 73.
 Those at PLACES OF BUSINESS
 increased 38.5%.

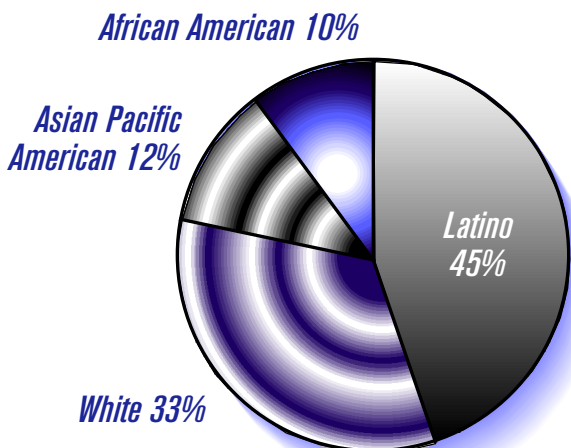
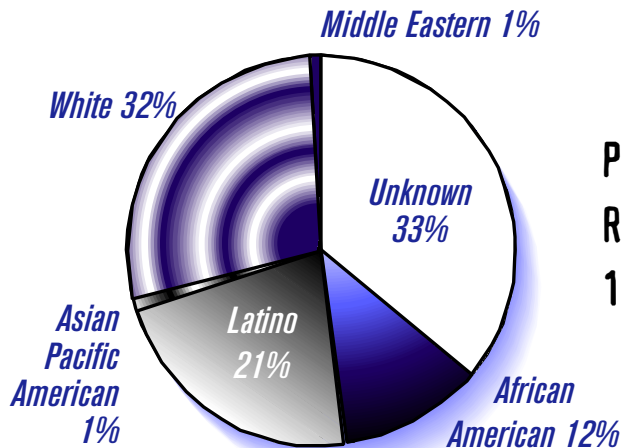
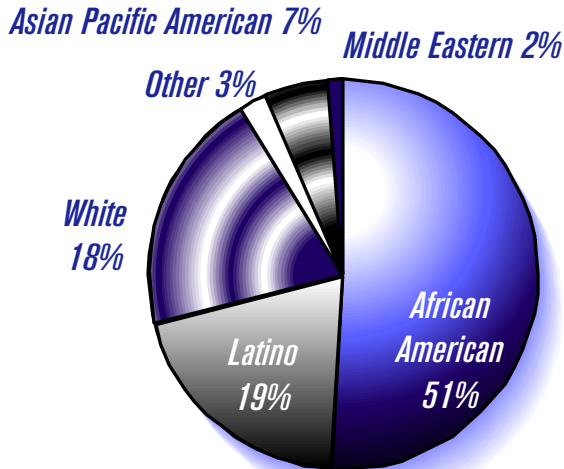
REPORTED HATE CRIME TOTALS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
1980-1999





A CLOSER LOOK: RACIAL HATE CRIMES



SOURCE: Karen Umemoto,
University of Hawai'i at Manoa

ACTUAL HATE CRIMES

A **AN ASIAN MALE** found toilet paper spread across the lawn of his South Bay home. The paper was arranged to spell "Asia sux." A small American flag was placed near the paper.

A FEMALE AFRICAN AMERICAN nurse was threatened by a white male when she refused to let him visit a patient after visiting hours. The suspect shouted, "You f----- n-----. I'm going to kill all you f----- n-----." He told a witness he would kill them "just like that guy who shot at those Jews."

TWO LATINOS were threatened by a Middle Eastern motorist in the San Gabriel Valley. The suspect forced the victims' car onto the shoulder and prevented them from exiting the freeway. Pretending to be a police officer, the suspect said, "I'm going to arrest you, you 'f----- Mexicans' and he attempted to spray the victims with pepper spray.

A WHITE MAN was assaulted by an African American suspect, who said, "I don't like white people" and slammed the victim's head against the wall.

1999 RACIAL HATE CRIME VICTIM-PERPETRATOR CORRELATIONS

PERPETRATOR	RACE OF VICTIM >	AFRICAN AMERICAN	ASIAN/ PACIFIC	LATINO	MIDDLE EASTERN	WHITE
<i>African American Male</i>		5	--	16	--	20
<i>African American Female</i>		--	1	3	--	7
<i>African American, Gender Unknown</i>		--	--	1	--	--
<i>Asian/Pacific Male</i>		3	--	--	--	1
<i>Asian/Pacific Female</i>		--	--	1	--	--
<i>Latino Male</i>		63	5	1	2	17
<i>Latino Female</i>		3	1	1	--	1
<i>Latino, Gender Unknown</i>		1	--	--	--	1
<i>Middle Eastern Male</i>		--	--	3	--	--
<i>White Male</i>		74	13	26	3	11
<i>White Female</i>		9	--	2	1	2
<i>White, Gender Unknown</i>		1	--	2	--	--
<i>Male, Race Unknown</i>		11	1	7	3	1
<i>Female, Race Unknown</i>		3	1	2	--	--
<i>Unknown Race/Gender</i>		59	12	20	2	20
TOTAL		232	34	85	10	81
% OF TOTAL		50.7	7.4	18.6	2.2	17.7

NOTEWORTHY

AFRICAN AMERICANS were again the most frequent targets of racial hate crimes.

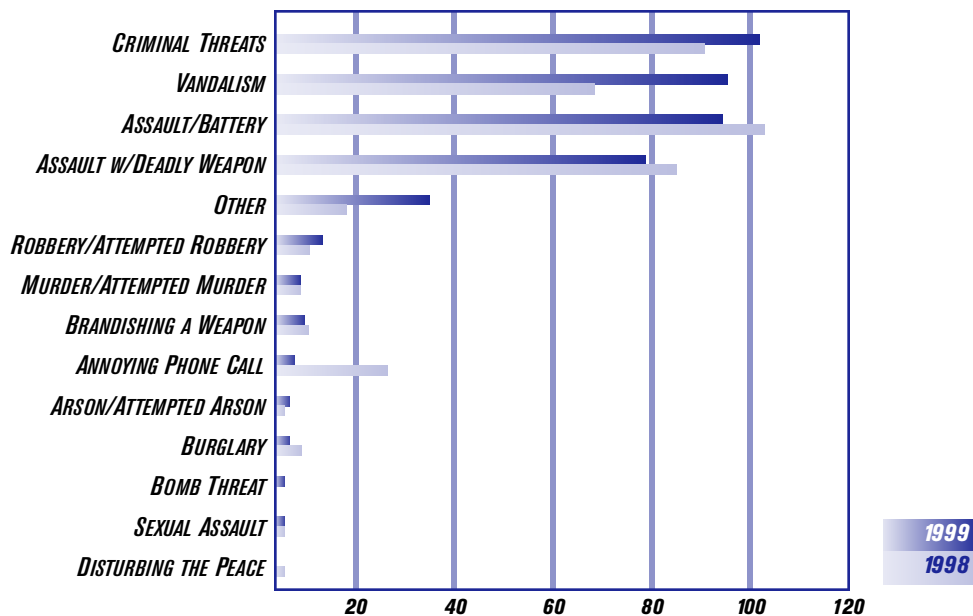
NEARLY 40% of racial hate crimes were violent attacks—involving murder, attempted murder, assault, attempted assault, or battery.

Racial hate crimes at PLACES OF BUSINESS jumped by 55.9%.

Racial hate crimes AT SCHOOL SITES increased 37.9%.

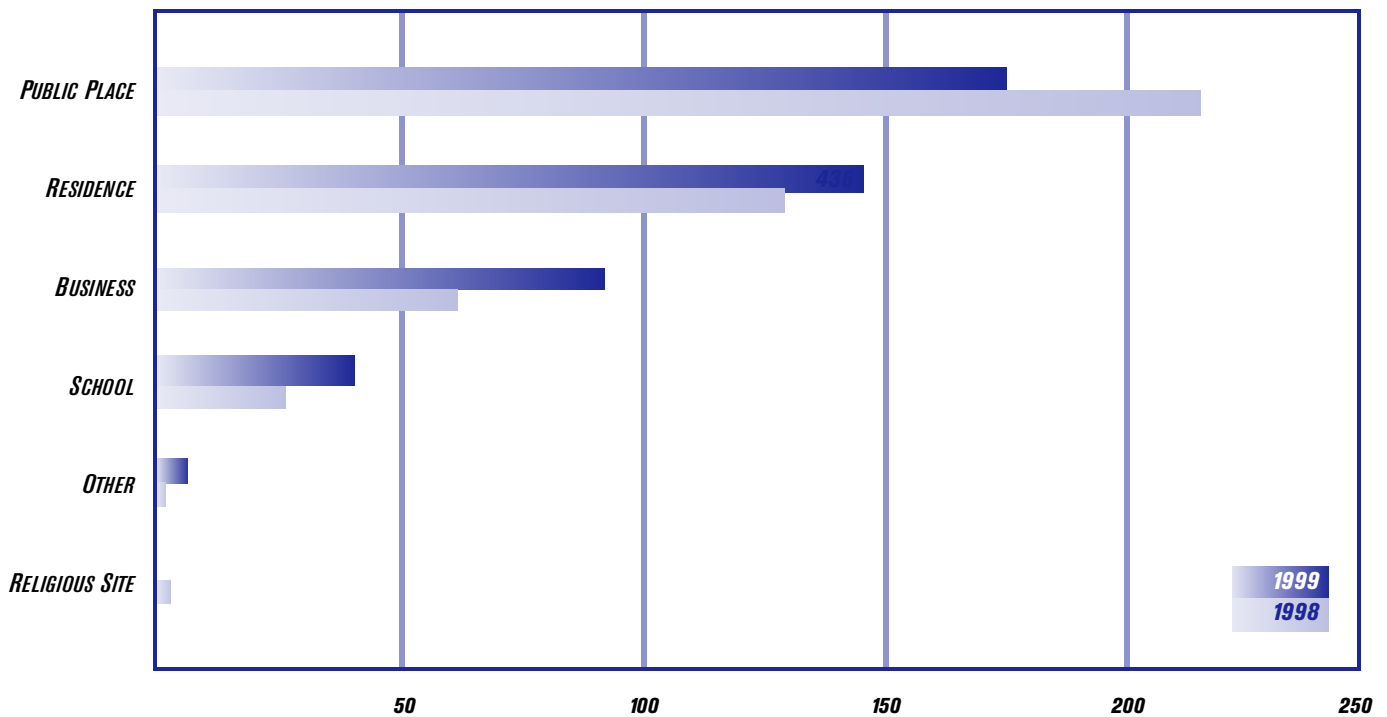
Of PERPETRATORS whose race and ethnicity were known, 43.3% were white males, 30.0% were Latino males, 14% were African American males and 1.3% were Asian Pacific American males.

RACIAL HATE CRIME BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE



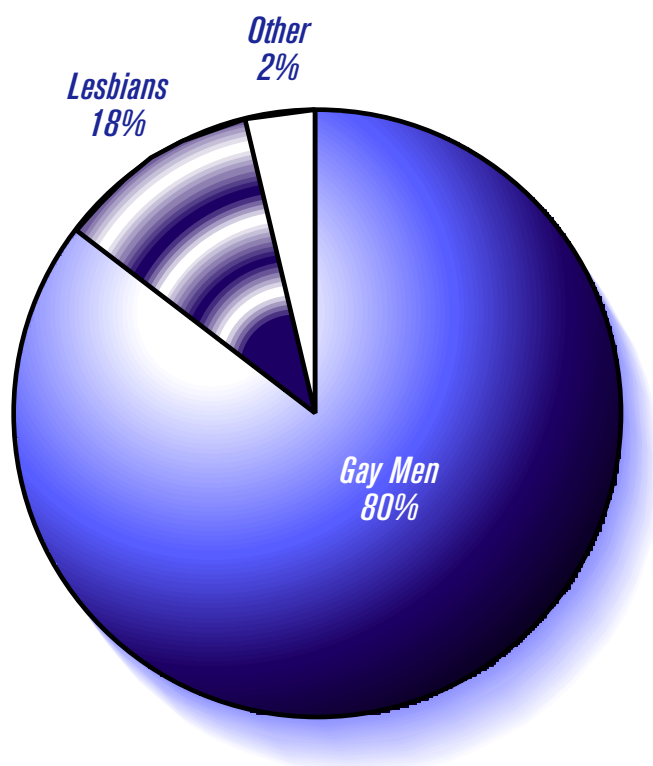
OFFENSE	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
<i>Criminal Threats</i>	93	105	22.9	12.9
<i>Vandalism</i>	69	98	21.4	42.0
<i>Assault/Battery</i>	106	97	21.2	-8.5
<i>Assault w/ Deadly Weapon</i>	87	79	17.2	-9.2
<i>Other</i>	18	35	7.6	94.4
<i>Robbery/Attempted Robbery</i>	8	12	2.3	50.0
<i>Murder/Attempted Murder</i>	6	6	1.3	0.0
<i>Brandishing a Weapon</i>	9	7	1.5	-22.2
<i>Annoying Phone Call</i>	26	6	1.3	-76.9
<i>Arson/Attempted Arson</i>	1	4	0.9	300.0
<i>Burglary</i>	7	4	0.9	-42.9
<i>Bomb Threat</i>	0	1	0.2	--
<i>Sexual Assault</i>	1	2	0.4	100.0
<i>Cross Burning</i>	1	2	0.4	100.0
<i>Disturbing the Peace</i>	4	0	0	-100.0
TOTAL	436	458		+5.0

RACIAL HATE CRIMES BY LOCATION



LOCATION	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
Public Place	213	172	37.6	-19.2
Residence	131	147	32.1	12.2
Business	59	92	20.1	55.9
School	29	40	8.7	37.9
Religious Site	3	0	0	-100.0
Other	1	7	1.5	600.0
TOTAL	436	458		+5.0

A CLOSER LOOK: SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES



VICTIMS OF
SEXUAL
ORIENTATION
HATE CRIMES,
1999

NOTEWORTHY

SEXUAL ORIENTATION accounted for 264 hate crimes in 1999, up 16.8% over 1998.

THE INCREASE IN HATE CRIMES against gay men was even greater, 22%.

GAY MEN AND LESBIANS were victims in 41% of all violent hate crimes countywide. (Violent hate crime is defined as murder, attempted murder, assault and attempted assault.)

HOMOPHOBIA provoked 5 cases of murder/attempted murder and 131 cases of assault/attempted assault with a deadly weapon. In the prior year, there were no murders/

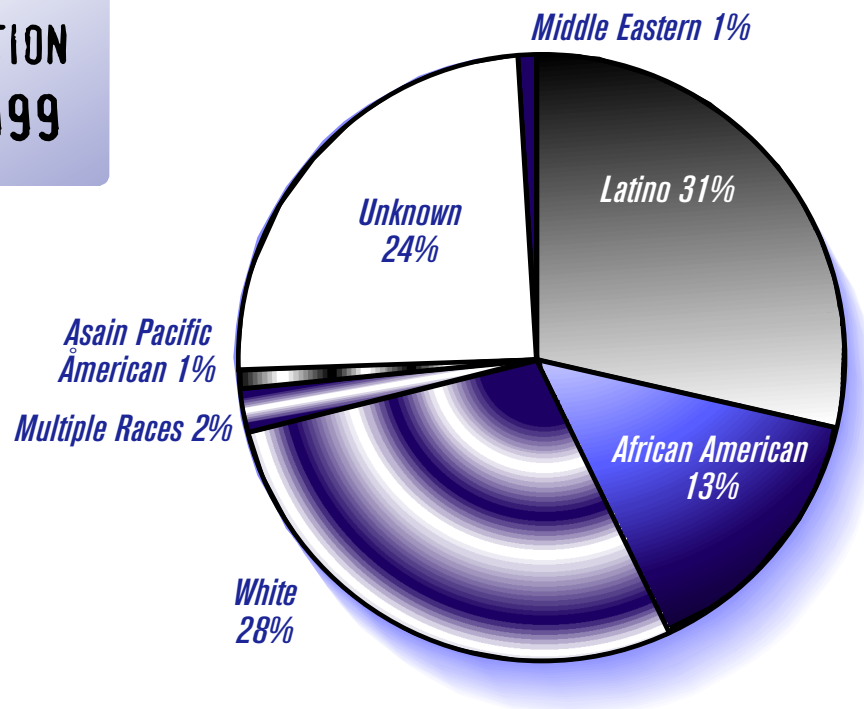
attempted murders motivated by homophobia.

PERCEPTION PLAYS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE in sexual orientation hate crimes. Heterosexuals are sometimes victimized because the perpetrator perceives that the victim is homosexual.

OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES, 44% occurred in public places, 31.1% at residences.

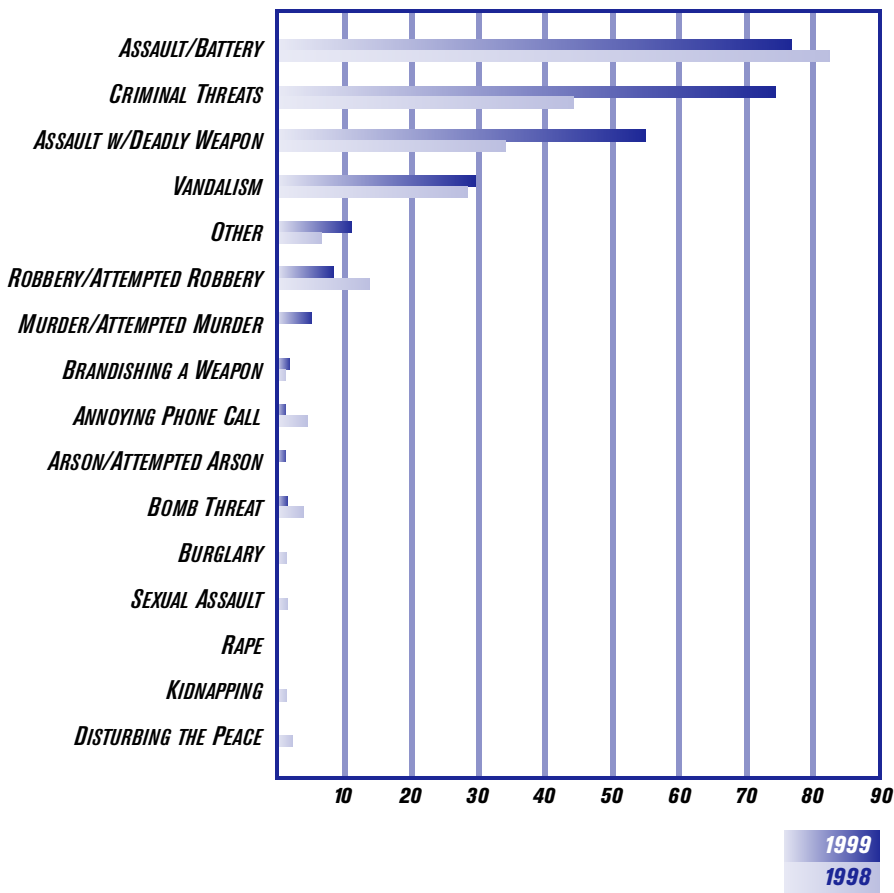
OF THE PERPETRATORS whose ethnicity and gender were known, 37.7% were Latino males; 34.2% were white males, 14.6% were African American males and 1.5% were Asian Pacific American males.

PERPETRATORS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES, 1999



1999 SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIME VICTIM-PERPETRATOR CORRELATIONS

PERPETRATOR SEXUAL ORIENTATION OF VICTIM >	GAY MEN	LESBIAN	OTHER	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
<i>African American Male</i>	21	8	--	29	11.0
<i>African American Female</i>	5	--	--	5	1.9
<i>Asian/Pacific Male</i>	3	--	--	3	1.1
<i>Latino Male</i>	61	11	3	75	28.4
<i>Latino Female</i>	5	2	--	7	2.7
<i>Latino, Gender Unknown</i>	1	--	--	1	0.4
<i>Middle Eastern Male</i>	2	--	--	2	0.8
<i>Multiple Races, Male</i>	4	--	--	4	1.5
<i>Native American Male</i>	1	--	--	1	0.4
<i>White Male</i>	56	12	--	68	25.8
<i>White Female</i>	2	3	--	5	1.9
<i>Male, Gender Unknown</i>	25	2	1	28	10.6
<i>Female, Race Unknown</i>	1	2	--	3	1.1
<i>Unknown Race/Gender</i>	24	7	2	33	12.5
TOTAL	211	47	6	264	--
% OF TOTAL	79.9	17.8	2.3	--	100.0



SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIME BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE

ACTUAL HATE CRIMES

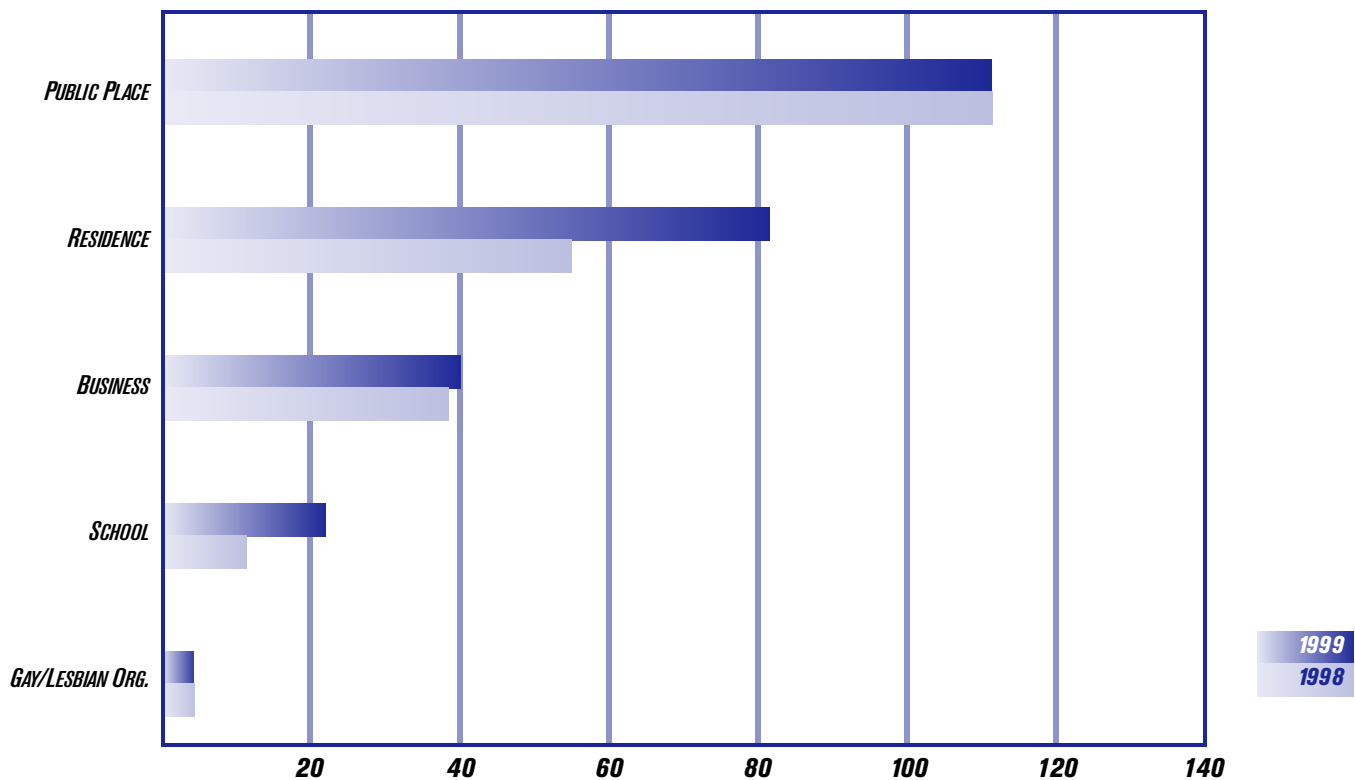
IN LOS ANGELES, a Latino male received a phone call from his brother, who said, "There is going to be a death in the family and I have an insurance on you, you f----- fag."

A LESBIAN COUPLE was attacked as they walked hand in hand in Los Angeles. The assailant beat them, saying, "I don't give a f---, gay bitches." One victim was white, one African American. The perpetrator was an African American male.

AN AFRICAN AMERICAN middle school student was punched, kicked and spit on by four African American male students. As she lay on the ground, they called her a "little faggot bitch."

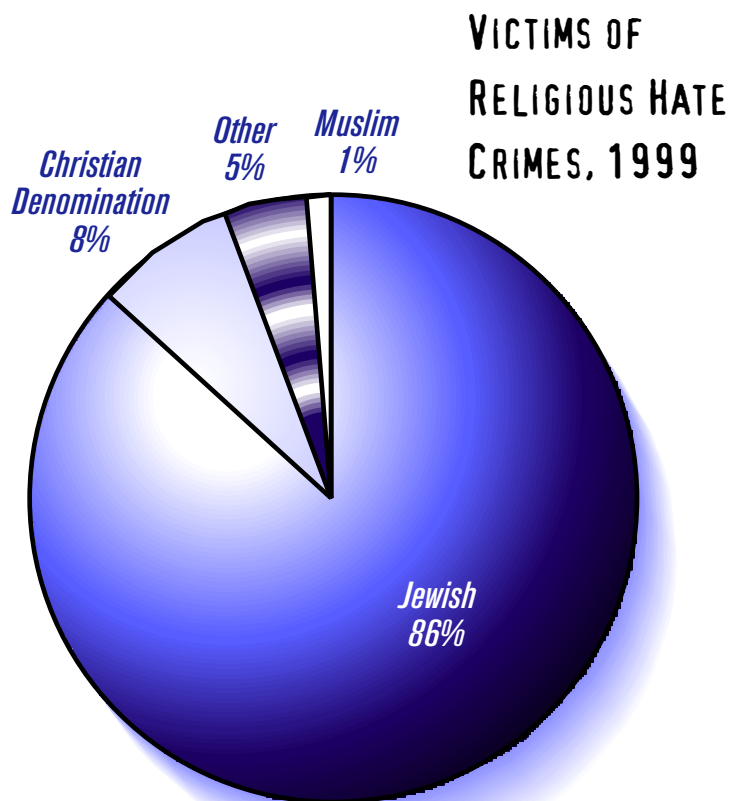
OFFENSE	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
Criminal Threats	44	74	28.0	68.2
Vandalism	28	30	11.4	7.1
Assault/Battery	83	77	29.2	-7.2
Assault w/ Deadly Weapon	33	54	20.5	63.6
Other	7	11	4.2	57.1
Robbery/Attempted Robbery	13	8	3.0	-38.5
Murder/Attempted Murder	0	5	1.9	--
Brandishing a Weapon	1	2	0.8	100.0
Annoying Phone Call	5	1	0.4	-80.0
Arson/Attempted Arson	0	1	0.4	--
Burglary	1	0	0.0	-100.0
Bomb Threat	3	1	0.4	-66.7
Sexual Assault	1	0	0.0	-100.0
Rape/Attempted Rape	2	0	0.0	-100.0
Kidnapping	2	0	0.0	-100.0
Disturbing the Peace	3	0	0.0	-100.0
TOTAL	226	264		+16.8

SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES BY LOCATION



LOCATION	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
Public Place	116	116	43.9	0.0
Residence	56	82	31.1	46.4
Business	39	40	15.2	2.6
Gay/Lesbian Organization	4	4	1.5	0.0
School	11	22	8.3	100.0
TOTAL	226	264	100.0	+16.8

A CLOSER LOOK: RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES



ACTUAL HATE CRIMES

A WHITE SUPREMACIST shot and wounded five people at the North Valley Jewish Community Center in Granada Hills (and subsequently committed a race-biased murder).

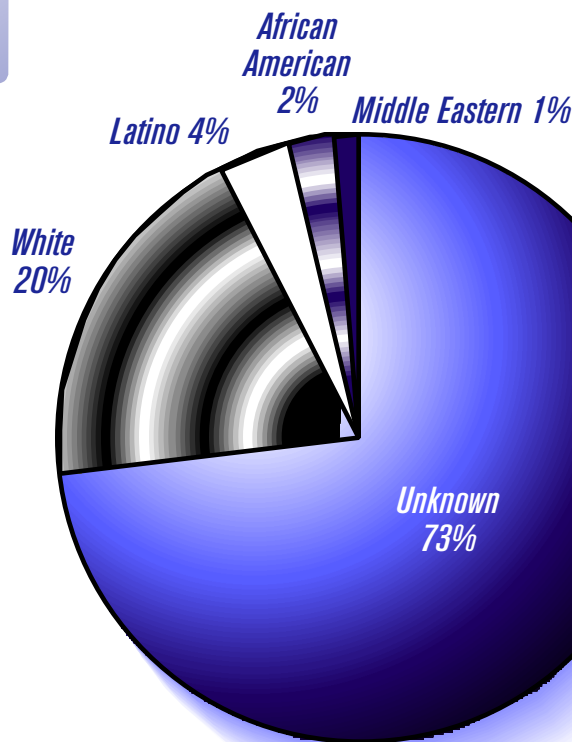
UNKNOWN SUSPECTS vandalized a Chinese-American church with graffiti that included swastikas and such messages as "KKK," "Die Jews," and "F--- Asians Gooks Nips."

SIX UPSIDE-DOWN CROSSES were left at the front door of a Catholic church. Graffiti, including "666," "Satan," "Devil Man" and "F--- God," was painted on the walls of the church, its school and rectory.

1999 RELIGIOUS HATE CRIME VICTIM-PERPETRATOR CORRELATIONS

RELIGION OF VICTIM > PERPETRATOR	JEWISH	CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION	OTHER	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
<i>African American Male</i>	1	--	--	1	0.7
<i>African American Female</i>	2	--	--	2	1.5
<i>Latino Male</i>	4	--	1	5	3.6
<i>Middle Eastern Male</i>	1	1	--	2	1.5
<i>White Male</i>	22	--	1	23	16.8
<i>White Female</i>	4	--	--	4	2.9
<i>Male, Race Unknown</i>	6	--	--	6	4.4
<i>Female, Race Unknown</i>	2	--	--	2	1.5
<i>Unknown Race/Gender</i>	76	10	6	92	67.2
TOTAL	118	11	8	137	
% OF TOTAL	86.1	8.0	5.8		

PERPETRATORS OF RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES, 1999



NOTEWORTHY

RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES often target multiple victims. Vandalism at a place of worship, for instance, is an attack on a congregation.

Not only were ATTACKS ON JEWISH TARGETS most frequent, the increase of such cases exceeded the increase in all religious hate crimes.

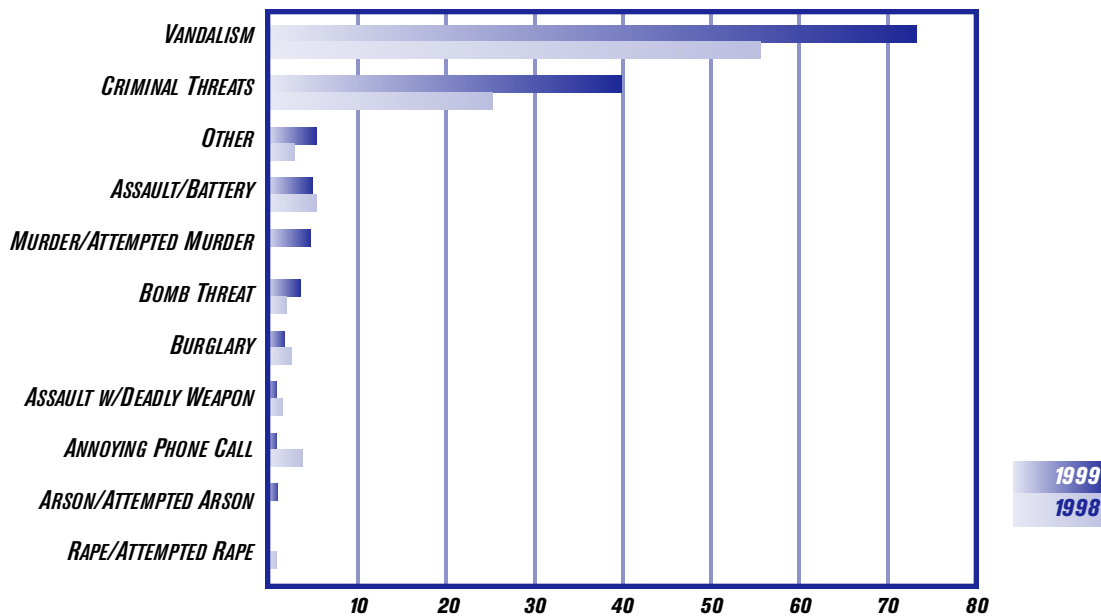
FIVE MURDERS/ATTEMPTED MURDERS took place during the shootings of the North Valley Jewish Community Center. In the prior year, there were no religiously motivated murders or attempted murders.

VANDALISM continues to be the most frequent religious hate crime, increasing 30.4% over the prior year.

While 36.5% of religious hate crimes occurred at RESIDENCES, the number at PLACES OF BUSINESS increased by 57.9%, and those at schools increased 83.3%.

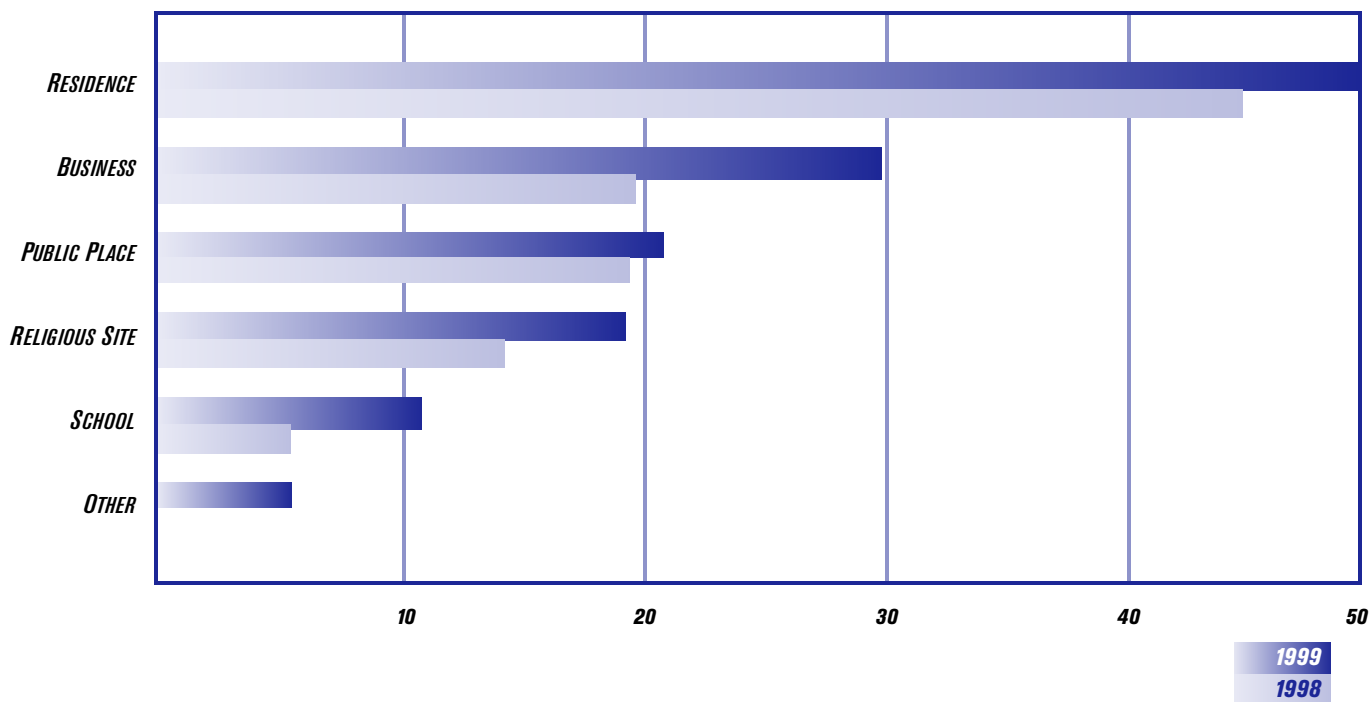
In 92 out of 137 religious hate crimes, THE ETHNICITY AND GENDER OF PERPETRATORS WERE UNKNOWN.

RELIGIOUS HATE CRIME BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE



OFFENSE	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
<i>Criminal Threats</i>	25	40	29.2	60.0
<i>Vandalism</i>	56	73	53.3	30.4
<i>Assault/Battery</i>	6	5	3.6	-16.7
<i>Assault w/ Deadly Weapon</i>	2	1	0.7	-50.0
<i>Other</i>	3	6	4.4	100.0
<i>Murder/Attempted Murder</i>	0	5	3.6	--
<i>Bomb Threat</i>	2	3	2.2	50.0
<i>Burglary</i>	3	2	1.5	-33.3
<i>Annoying Phone Call</i>	4	1	0.7	-75.0
<i>Arson/Attempted Arson</i>	0	1	0.7	--
<i>Rape/Attempted Rape</i>	1	0	0.0	-100.0
TOTAL	102	137		+34.3

RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES BY LOCATION



LOCATION	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE
Public Place	18	22	16.1	22.2
Residence	45	50	36.5	11.1
Business	19	30	21.9	57.9
Religious Site	14	18	13.1	28.6
School	6	11	8.0	83.3
Other	0	6	4.4	--
TOTAL	102	137		+34.3

III. PROSECUTION OF HATE CRIME*

Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office

Adult Hate Crime Prosecutions: In the calendar year 1999, the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office filed 75 hate crime charges against adults, which is 15 more than the previous year. The increase came from 17 misdemeanor adult hate crime cases which were filed in 1999, whereas none had been filed in 1998.

The largest number of felony adult hate crime cases filed were motivated by racial hate (61%), followed by sexual orientation (17%), religion (12%), national origin† (4%), and gender (1%). For adult misdemeanor hate crimes, the largest number of cases filed were motivated by race (86%), followed by religion (9%), and sexual orientation (5%).

Juvenile Hate Crime Prosecutions: Hate crime cases filed by the District Attorney's office against juveniles increased by 19%, from 73 in 1998 to 87 in 1999. While race hatred (47%) was the most frequent motivation for hate crimes filed against juveniles, other bias motivations in order of frequency were religion (30%), national origin (13%), sexual orientation (9%), and gender (1%). Note that sexual orientation hate crimes were more common in felony adult cases, while hate crimes based on religion and national origin were more common in juvenile cases.

The greatest number of prosecuted adult hate crimes were motivated by race hate (79), followed by religion (18), and sexual orientation (12). In 1998, 58 adult hate crimes were based on race hate, and 13 on sexual orientation. Of the 1999 juvenile cases, 47 were motivated by race hate, 30 by sexual orientation, 13 by national origin, and 9 by religion. In 1998, 81 were motivated by race hate, 15 by religion, and 12 by sexual orientation.

Los Angeles City Attorney's Office

This agency has jurisdiction over misdemeanor hate crime cases that occur in the City of Los Angeles. It prosecuted slightly more hate crime cases in 1999 than in 1998. It prosecuted 17 cases, up from 15 in 1998. Notably, it received 30 misdemeanor hate crime cases from the Los Angeles Police Department in 1999, compared to 34 cases in 1998. Ten defendants were convicted of hate crimes, compared to 9 convictions in 1998. In addition, 10 proceedings resulted in non-hate crime convictions, compared to 4 in 1998.

In total, the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office and the County District Attorney's Office prosecuted 236 defendants in 1999, down from 251 defendants in 1998.

United States Attorney's Office

The federal agency prosecuted six persons for hate crimes committed in Los Angeles County in 1999. These crimes came under federal jurisdiction because they involved one or more of the following: a federal employee on duty (i.e., the shooting of postal carrier Joseph Iletto in the San Fernando Valley), the use of federally regulated communication lines to perpetrate the hate crime from L.A. County to victims throughout the country (hate e-mail targeting Latinos), violations of federal hate crime statutes, or investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Of 6 perpetrators, 2 pleaded guilty, 3 were incarcerated, 1 was sent to a diversion program. Federal prosecutors will make the case against Buford Furrow, charged with the hate murder of Iletto and five attempted murders at the North Valley Jewish Community Center, when the trial begins in February, 2001.

* **Sources:** Los Angeles County District Attorney's Hate Crime Suppression Unit
Los Angeles City Attorney's Office
United States Attorney's Office, Central District of California, Civil Rights Section

† **Note:** For purposes of police reporting and this annual hate crime report by the Commission, national origin hate crimes are counted as racial hate crimes.

IV. HATE CRIME LEGISLATION

Three bills related to hate crimes were passed by the California State Legislature and signed by the Governor in 1999.

Assembly Bill 208 (authored by Assemblyman Knox)

Prior to passage of AB 208, homicide with a special circumstance could be charged when a person was intentionally killed because of his or her race, color, religion, nationality, or country of origin. AB 208 revised this special circumstance to include the intentional killing of a person because of his or her disability, gender, or sexual orientation. If special circumstances are proven, a sentence of life without parole, but not the death penalty, could be imposed. The bill also clarifies that the entire section of the penal code relates to homicides in which either the victim's actual status or perceived status is the reason for the killing. For example, if a heterosexual person is targeted because s/he is mistaken for being gay by the perpetrator, the additional penalty would still apply.

AB 537 (Kuehl) prohibits discrimination and harassment in schools on the basis of sexual orientation. Prior to the passage of AB 537, the State educational code prohibited harassment and discrimination on the bases of race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, and gender, but not sexual orientation. The bill makes California's law prohibiting harassment and discrimination against students consistent with California's hate crime law.

AB 1163 (Steinberg) appropriates \$500,000 to develop a permanent center in Sacramento dedicated to research and ongoing educational programs to improve human relations, increase cultural awareness, reduce prejudice, and eradicate acts of hate and intolerance.

Pending Hate Crime Legislation

In response to recent high-visibility hate crimes and growing public concern, state lawmakers introduced a number of bills during the 1999-2000 legislative session. Many of these bills would close loopholes in existing legislation, request additional reporting by public agencies, or enhance penalties for convicted perpetrators. It is notable, however, that despite the region's continued prosperity, very few lawmakers have proposed laws which would allocate additional resources to law enforcement, schools, and other government agencies for hate crime prevention, investigation, or prosecution.

AB 2000 (Villaraigosa) is an exception to this situation. The bill would fund the establishment of a state-wide

human relations commission to advise legislators about policies and practices aimed at promoting improved inter-group relations and reducing hate crime. In response to a request from Assemblyman Villaraigosa's office, the Commission provided input that was incorporated into the bill's final version. Based on a recommendation from the Commission, the Board of Supervisors voted to support the bill and to actively lobby for its enactment into law.

Other significant proposed bills seek to increase reporting of hate crime, such as **Senate Bill 1326** (Hayden), which, among other provisions, requires the State Department of Education to specifically include reporting of bias-motivated incidents and hate crimes on the standard school crime reporting form, as does **AB 1785** (Villaraigosa); **SB 1489** (Hayden) which provides local law enforcement funds from the state mandate claims fund to allow them to make mandated reports of hate crime to the Attorney General; and **AB 1931** (Scott) which requires that the State Department of Education report annually by school district the number of suspensions and recommendations for expulsion resulting from hate violence. The bill also awards money to provide regional training programs for school district personnel on prejudice, intergroup hatred, and ethnic sensitivity, and makes grants for school districts for pupils and teachers to participate in other educational programs on intergroup conflict.

Some proposed legislation amends current hate crime laws to make them more inclusive. For example, **SB 1569** (Hayden) extends protection to persons who are victims of violence because they associate with members of protected classes, such as a white victim who is targeted because s/he is married to a person of color.

Other pending bills seek to bolster hate crime prevention efforts, such as **AB 1906** (Longville) which requires that the State Board of Education develop policies and guidelines for preventing hate violence in grades K-12.

Finally, some proposed bills would benefit victims of violent crime, including, but not specifically, hate crime. **SB 1613** (Burton) gives a grant to the State Office of Criminal Justice Planning to establish six Victim Recovery Centers.

To express support for pending legislation or track a bill's progress, one can call the Capitol switchboard at **(916) 657-9900** and ask to be connected with the office of the bill's author or your representative in the State Legislature.

APPENDIX A. 1999 HATE CRIME DATA-REPORTING AGENCIES

Police Departments

Alhambra Police Department**
Arcadia Police Department
Azusa Police Department
Baldwin Park Police Department**
Bell Police Department**
Bell Gardens Police Department**
Beverly Hills Police Department
Burbank Police Department**
Claremont Police Department
Compton Police Department**
Culver City Police Department**
Downey Police Department
El Monte Police Department
El Segunda Police Department
Gardena Police Department
Glendale Police Department
Glendora Police Department
Hawthorne Police Department
Hermosa Beach Police Department
Huntington Park Police Department**
Inglewood Police Department**
Irwindale Police Department**
La Verne Police Department
Long Beach Police Department
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept.
Los Angeles Police Department
Manhattan Beach Police Department
Maywood Police Department**
Monrovia Police Department
Montebello Police Department
Monterey Park Police Department
Pasadena Police Department
Pomona Police Department
Redondo Beach Police Department
San Fernando Police Department
San Gabriel Police Department

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

All police departments in the County, with the exception of Covina, reported information to the Commission.

** These police departments reported that they received no reports of hate crimes committed in 1999.

School Districts

Los Angeles Unified School District

Fair Housing Councils

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

Community Organizations

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

APPENDIX B. 1999 HATE CRIMES AND POPULATION FIGURES BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

REGION*	POPULATION†	HATE CRIMES‡	CRIMES PER 1,000,000 RESIDENTS
WESTSIDE	213,300	73	342.2
Beverly Hills Police Department • Santa Monica Police Department • Culver City Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (West Hollywood)			
NORTH COUNTY	477,429	42	87.9
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Lancaster, Malibu, Palmdale, Santa Clarita, and West Village)			
WEST SAN GABRIEL VALLEY	727,700	24	32.9
Alhambra Police Department • Burbank Police Department • Glendale Police Department • Monterey Park Police Department • Pasadena Police Department • San Fernando Police Department • San Gabriel Police Department • South Pasadena Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (La Cañada-Flintridge)			
LOS ANGELES	3,823,000	560	146.4
Los Angeles Police Department			
EAST SAN GABRIEL VALLEY	1,153,957	51	44.1
Arcadia Police Department • Azusa Police Department • Baldwin Park Police Department • Claremont Police Department • Covina Police Department • El Monte Police Department • Glendora Police Department • Irwindale Police Department • La Verne Police Department • Monrovia Police Department • Pomona Police Department • San Marino Police Department • Sierra Madre Police Department • West Covina Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Bradbury, Diamond Bar, Duarte, Industry, La Habra Heights, La Puente, Rosemead, San Dimas, South El Monte, Temple City and Walnut)			
SOUTHEAST	1,341,985	36	26.8
Bell Police Department • Bell Gardens Police Department • Compton Police Department • Downey Police Department • Hawaiian Gardens Police Department • Huntington Park Police Department • Maywood Police Department • Montebello Police Department • South Gate Police Department • Vernon Police Department • Whittier Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Artesia, Bellflower, Carson, Cerritos, Commerce, Cudahy, Hawaiian Gardens, Lakewood, La Mirada, Lynwood, Norwalk, Paramount and Pico Rivera)			
LONG BEACH	457,600	45	98.3
Long Beach Police Department • Signal Hill Police Department			
SOUTH BAY	668,680	26	38.8
El Segundo Police Department • Gardena Police Department • Hawthorne Police Department • Hermosa Beach Police Department • Inglewood Police Department • Manhattan Beach Police Department • Palos Verdes Police Department • Redondo Beach Police Department • Torrance Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Avalon, Lawndale, Lomita, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills and Rolling Hills Estates)			

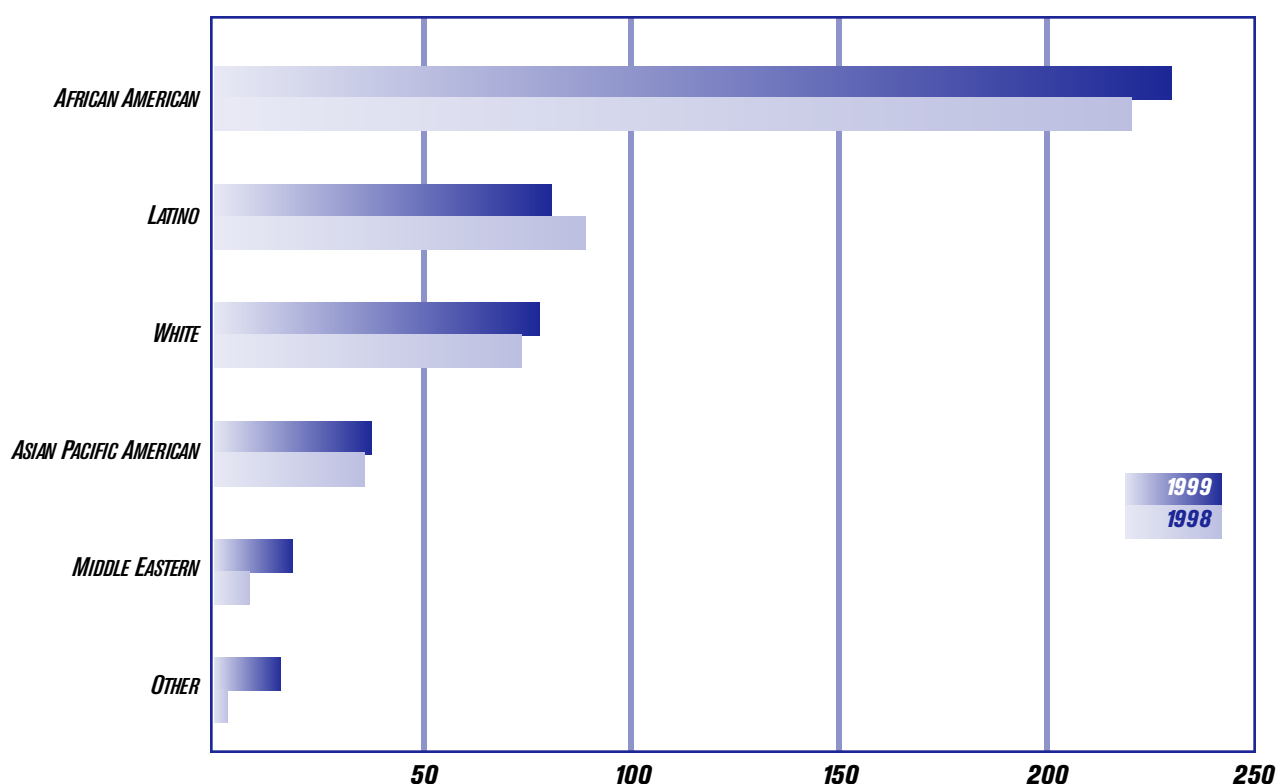
* **These regions** denote "law enforcement mutual aid regions," as specified by the county's police agencies.

† **The population** of county unincorporated areas (approximately 1,000,000) is not included in these regional population totals because the distribution of census tracts among these regions was unavailable at the time this report was written.

‡ **The total hate crimes** listed here is 2 fewer than the reported total due to lack of location information for these 2 crimes.

APPENDIX C. ADDITIONAL DATA ON RACIAL HATE CRIME

VICTIMS OF RACIAL HATE CRIME



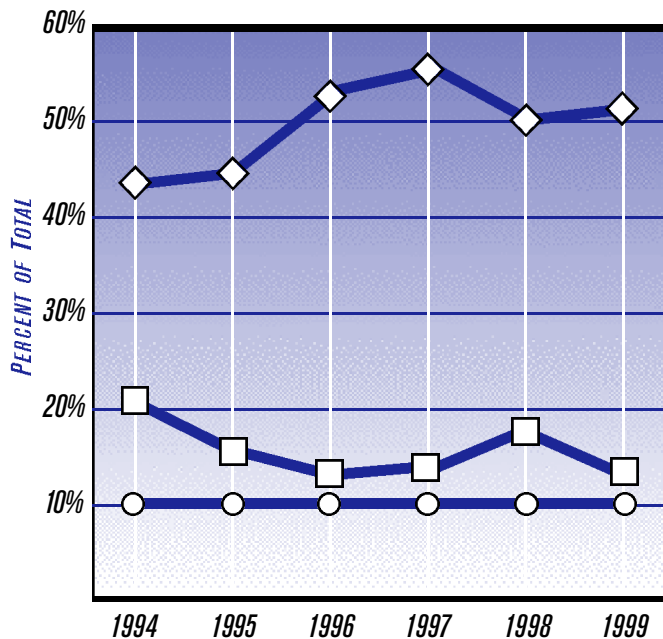
VICTIMS	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FROM 1998
<i>African American</i>	219	232	50.7	5.9
<i>Latino</i>	90	85	18.6	-5.6
<i>White</i>	72	81	17.7	12.5
<i>Asian/Pacific</i>	33	34	7.4	3.0
<i>Middle Eastern</i>	20	10	2.2	-50.0
<i>Other</i>	2	16	3.5	700.0
TOTAL	436	458		+5.0

APPENDIX C. (CONT'D)

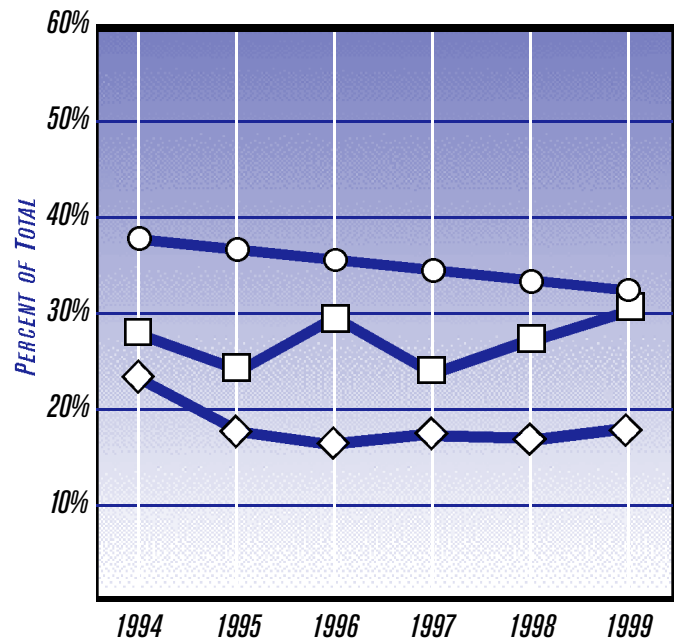
PERCENTAGE OF VICTIMS, PERPETRATORS AND COUNTY POPULATION BY RACIAL GROUP

Race-Bias Hate Crimes in Los Angeles County, 1994-1999

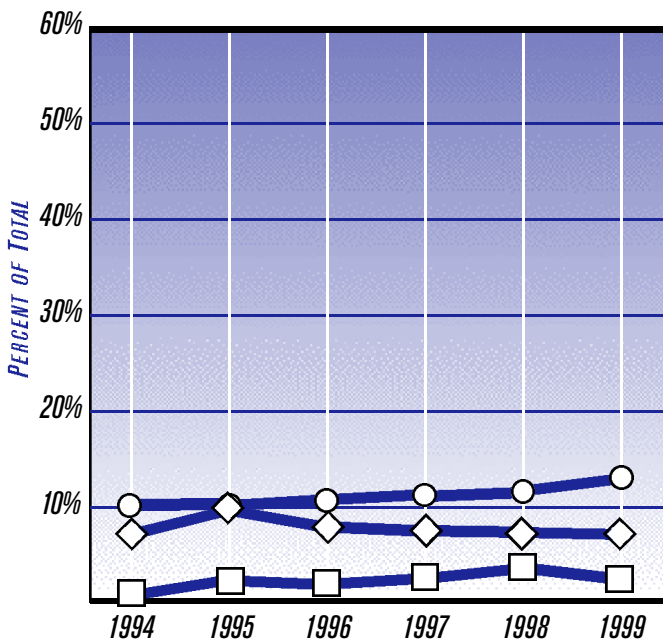
AFRICAN AMERICANS



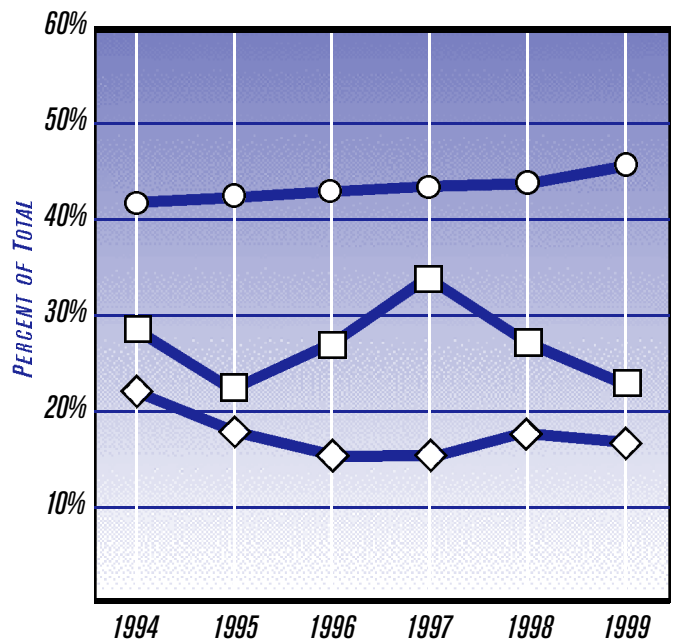
EUROPEAN AMERICANS



ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICANS



LATINOS



◇ % of Victims □ % of Perpetrators ○ % of L.A. County Population

SOURCES: Commission on Human Relations, Los Angeles County; State of California, Department of Finance. Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040, Sacramento, CA, December 1998.

NOTE: The perpetrator percentages do not total 100% because race of perpetrator is unknown for 28% of cases.

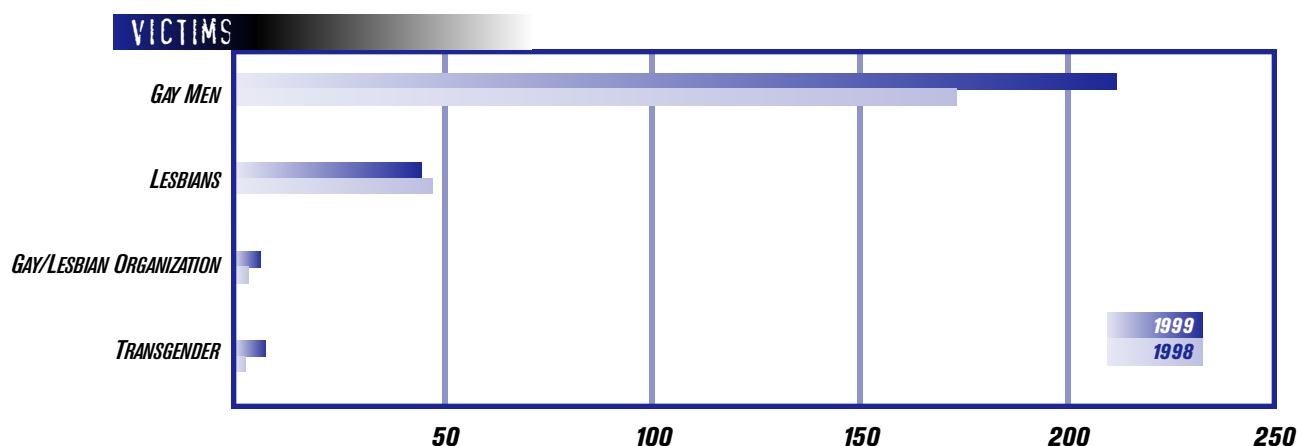
APPENDIX C. (CONT'D)

PERPETRATORS OF RACIAL HATE CRIMES, 1999

PERPETRATORS	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FROM 1998
<i>African American Female</i>	19	11	2.4	-42.1
<i>African American Male</i>	57	42	9.2	-26.3
<i>African Am, Gender Unknown</i>	3	1	0.2	-66.7
<i>Asian Female</i>	0	1	0.2	--
<i>Asian Male</i>	10	4	0.9	-60.0
<i>Latino Female</i>	5	6	1.3	20.0
<i>Latino Male</i>	107	90	19.7	-15.9
<i>Latino, Gender Unknown</i>	1	2	0.4	100.0
<i>Middle Eastern Male</i>	1	3	0.7	200.0
<i>White Female</i>	17	13	2.8	-23.5
<i>White Male</i>	100	130	28.4	30.0
<i>White, Gender Unknown</i>	1	3	0.7	200.0
<i>Race Unknown, Female</i>	0	6	1.3	--
<i>Race Unknown, Male</i>	25	24	5.2	-4.0
<i>Race & Gender Unknown</i>	90	122	26.6	35.6
TOTAL	436	458		+5.0

APPENDIX D. ADDITIONAL DATA ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES

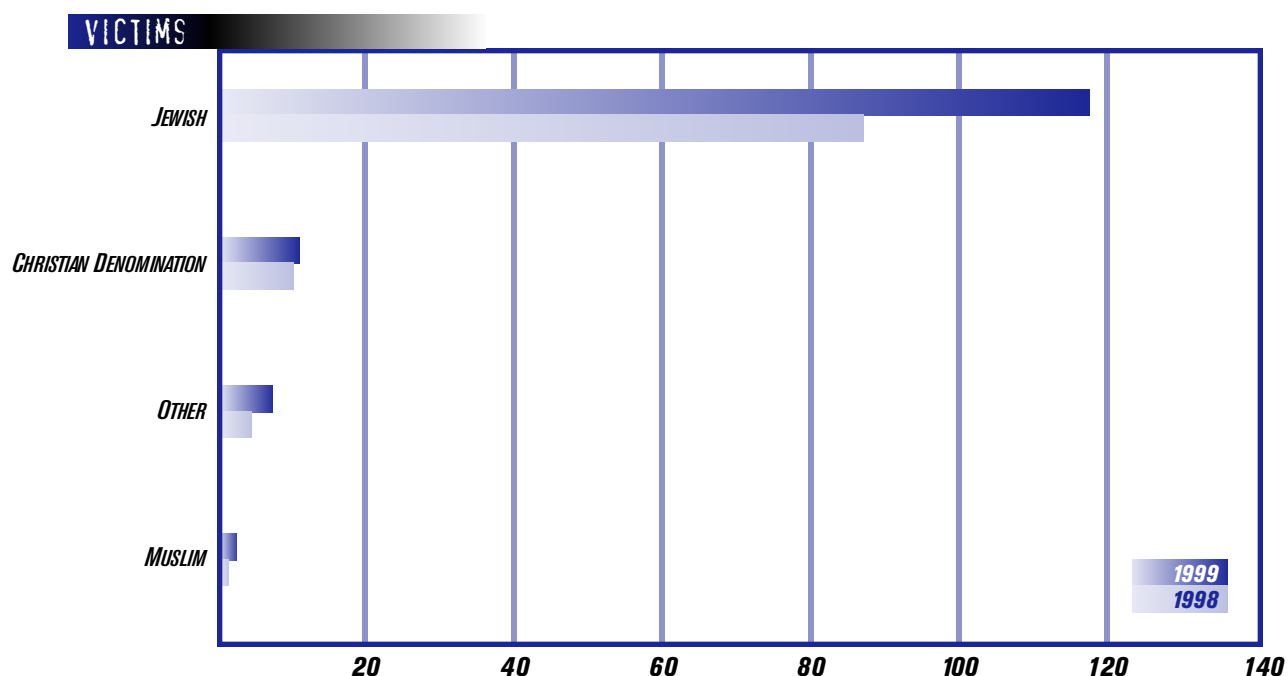
VICTIMS	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FROM 1998
<i>Gay Men</i>	173	211	79.9	22.0
<i>Lesbians</i>	45	47	17.8	4.4
<i>Gay/Lesbian Organization</i>	2	4	1.5	100.0
<i>Transgender</i>	6	2	0.8	-66.7
TOTAL	226	264	100.0	+16.8



PERPETRATORS	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FROM 1998
<i>African American Female</i>	5	5	1.9	0.0
<i>African American Male</i>	40	29	11.0	-27.5
<i>Asian Male</i>	8	3	1.1	-62.5
<i>Latino Female</i>	3	7	2.7	133.3
<i>Latino Male</i>	59	75	28.4	27.1
<i>Latino, Gender Unknown</i>	1	1	0.4	0.0
<i>Middle Eastern Female</i>	1	0	0.0	-100.0
<i>Middle Eastern Male</i>	2	2	0.8	0.0
<i>White Female</i>	7	5	1.9	-28.6
<i>White Male</i>	47	68	25.8	44.7
<i>Multiple Races, Male</i>	1	4	1.5	300.0
<i>Native American Male</i>	0	1	0.1	---
<i>Race Unknown, Female</i>	3	3	1.1	0.0
<i>Race Unknown, Male</i>	13	28	10.6	115.4
<i>Race & Gender Unknown</i>	36	33	12.5	-8.3
TOTAL	226	264		+16.8

APPENDIX E. ADDITIONAL DATA ON RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES

VICTIMS	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FROM 1998
<i>Jewish</i>	86	118	86.1	37.2
<i>Christian Denomination</i>	10	11	8.0	10.0
<i>Other</i>	4	7	5.1	75.0
<i>Muslim</i>	2	1	0.7	-50.0
TOTAL	102	137		+34.3



PERPETRATORS	1998	1999	% OF TOTAL	% CHANGE FROM 1998
<i>African American Female</i>	0	2	1.5	--
<i>African American Male</i>	4	1	0.7	-75.0
<i>Asian Male</i>	1	0	0.0	-100.0
<i>Latino Male</i>	1	5	3.6	400.0
<i>Middle Eastern Male</i>	1	2	1.5	100.0
<i>White Female</i>	2	4	2.9	100.0
<i>White Male</i>	24	23	16.8	-4.2
<i>Race Unknown, Female</i>	1	2	1.5	100.0
<i>Race Unknown, Male</i>	4	6	4.4	50.0
<i>Race & Gender Unknown</i>	64	92	67.2	43.8
TOTAL	102	137		+34.3