

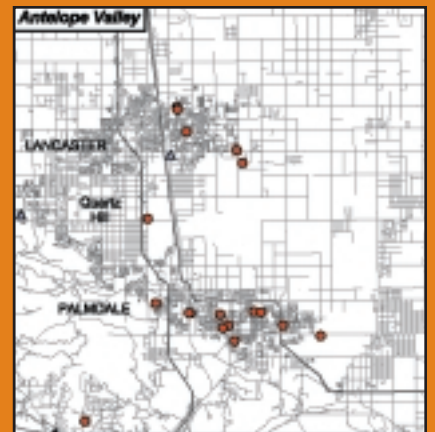
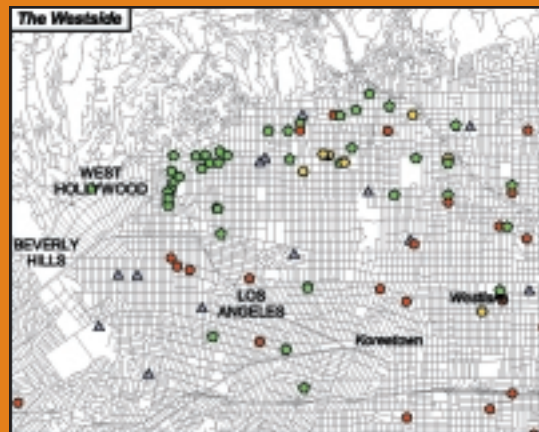
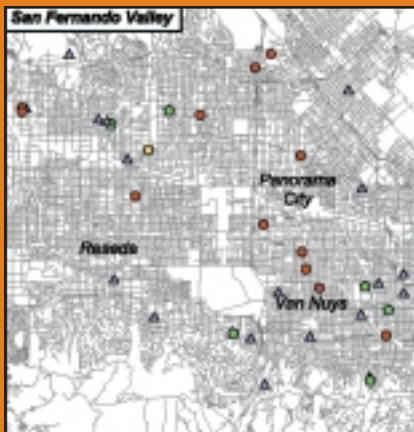
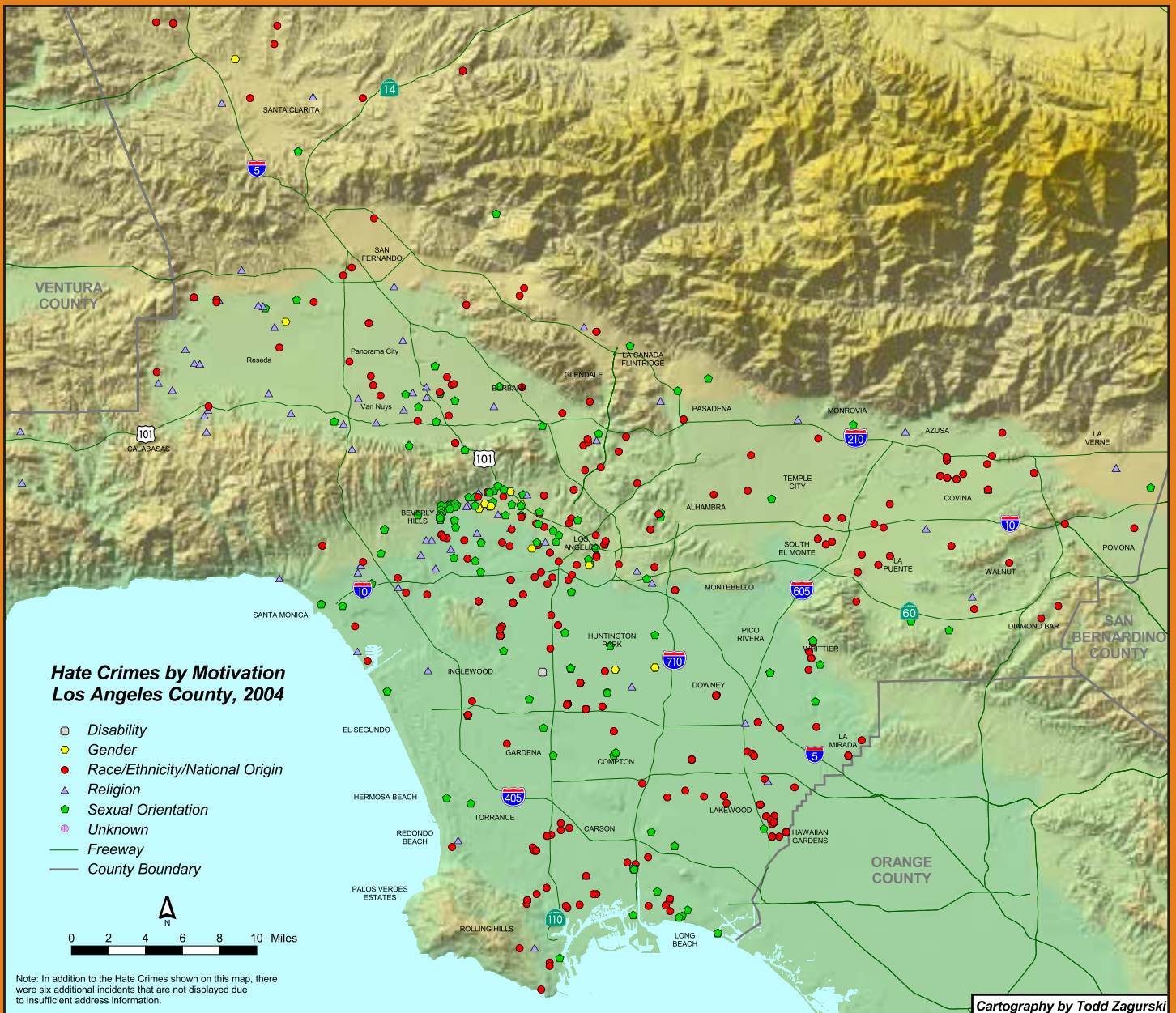
Los Angeles  
County  
Commission  
on  
Human  
Relations

H A T E C R I M E  
R E P O R T

2004



# 2004 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



# 2004 HATE CRIME REPORT



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## PREFACE

**SINCE 1980**, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (LACCHR) has compiled, analyzed and issued reports of hate crime data submitted by law enforcement agencies, school districts, fair housing councils, ethnic and religious organizations, and other concerned groups. The Commission appreciates the cooperation of organizations and agencies listed in Appendix A that provided data for this report. This report represents one of the longest-standing efforts in the nation to document hate crime activity.

Using this information, the Commission sponsors a number of ongoing programs related to combating hate crime: the Network Against Hate Crime, the Human Relations Mutual Assistance Consortium, the Hate Crime Victim Assistance and Advocacy Initiative, the Corporate Advisory Committee, the School Intergroup Conflict Initiative, and the youth anti-discrimination program, "Zerohour: The Time to Act is Now!"

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

## WHAT IS A HATE CRIME?

**THE COMMISSION** classifies as hate crimes those cases in which the facts indicate that bias, hatred, or prejudice based on the victim's real or perceived race, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation is a substantial factor in the commission of the offense. This definition is based on the California criminal laws (penal code sections 422.55 to 422.95) pertaining to hate crime.

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

When the evidence of bias is based on speech alone, the speaker/writer must have threatened violence against a specific person or group of persons. The aggressor must also have the ability to carry out that threat.

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

Graffiti is a hate crime when it is disparaging to classes 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 not a hate crime.

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



## SUMMARY OF HATE CRIME REPORT 2004

**Total Cases** There were 502 hate crimes reported in Los Angeles County in 2004, a 27% decrease from the 691\* reported the previous year. This was the lowest number reported since 1989. However, a change in the way the LAPD provides data is responsible for a large part of the decline. (See the *Perspectives* section for a full explanation.)

There were no hate-motivated murders in 2004 (down from one in 2003), but there were eight attempted murders (down from ten). One of the attempted murders was a homophobic shooting. Two of the cases involved gang members shooting without provocation at victims of a different race, one in which there were four victims. In the final case, a white supremacist savagely attacked two black men with a knife in two separate incidents on the same street.

Overall 53% of hate crimes committed in 2004 were of a violent nature, a rate identical to the previous year. As in previous years, homophobic and anti-transgender hate crimes were the most likely to be of a violent nature, followed by racial hate crimes. Once again, religious hate crimes were much less likely to be violent.

Assaults with deadly weapons (ADWs) declined 34%, although they had grown 40% the previous year. The great majority of the categories of criminal offenses declined, but changed very little as a percent of the total.

There were 148 acts of vandalism, 112 assaults and batteries, 99 assaults with deadly weapons and 68 criminal threats. Together, these four categories accounted for 85% of all reported hate crimes.

**Hate Crime by Location** The largest number of hate crimes took place in public places (190 or 38% of the total), followed by residences (160, or 32%), businesses (69 or 14%), schools (37 or 7%), religious sites (26 or 5%), community-based organizations (10 or 2%) and public buildings (8 or 2%). Geographically, hate crimes were concentrated in areas that have reported larger numbers in previous years: the Antelope Valley, West Hollywood, Hollywood, the San Fernando Valley, South Los Angeles and the Harbor Area. (See chart on "*Hate Crime Per Capita by Mutual Aid Regions.*")

**Racial Hate Crimes** Racial hate crimes declined 23% from the previous year, from 370 to 285. The number of crimes targeting black, white and Middle Eastern persons decreased. The number of Latino and Asian Pacific victims, however, increased. Consistent with previous years, African Americans were targeted in 55% of all racial hate crimes, a rate much higher than any other group. Latinos were targeted in 22% of the racial crimes, followed by Asians (10%), whites (7%), and people of Middle Eastern backgrounds (4%). The most dramatic change from the previous year is that anti-white crimes declined 51%. In three of the anti-Middle Eastern crimes, the suspects made specific comments blaming the victims for terrorism. All three of those victims were, in fact, of South Asian backgrounds, a common case of mistaken identity since September 11, 2001.

**Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes** Homophobic crimes declined 32% from 2003, from 192 to 130. Of those, gay men were targeted in 76% of the cases, lesbians in 13%, and crimes of a generalized homophobic nature, such as the vandalism of the office of a lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender organization (LGBT), 11%.

**Religious Crimes** Compared to the prior year, there was a 22% decrease in the number of hate crimes motivated by religion, from 104 to 81. Anti-Jewish crimes comprised 78% of the cases, followed by anti-Muslim (10%) and anti-Christian (9%).

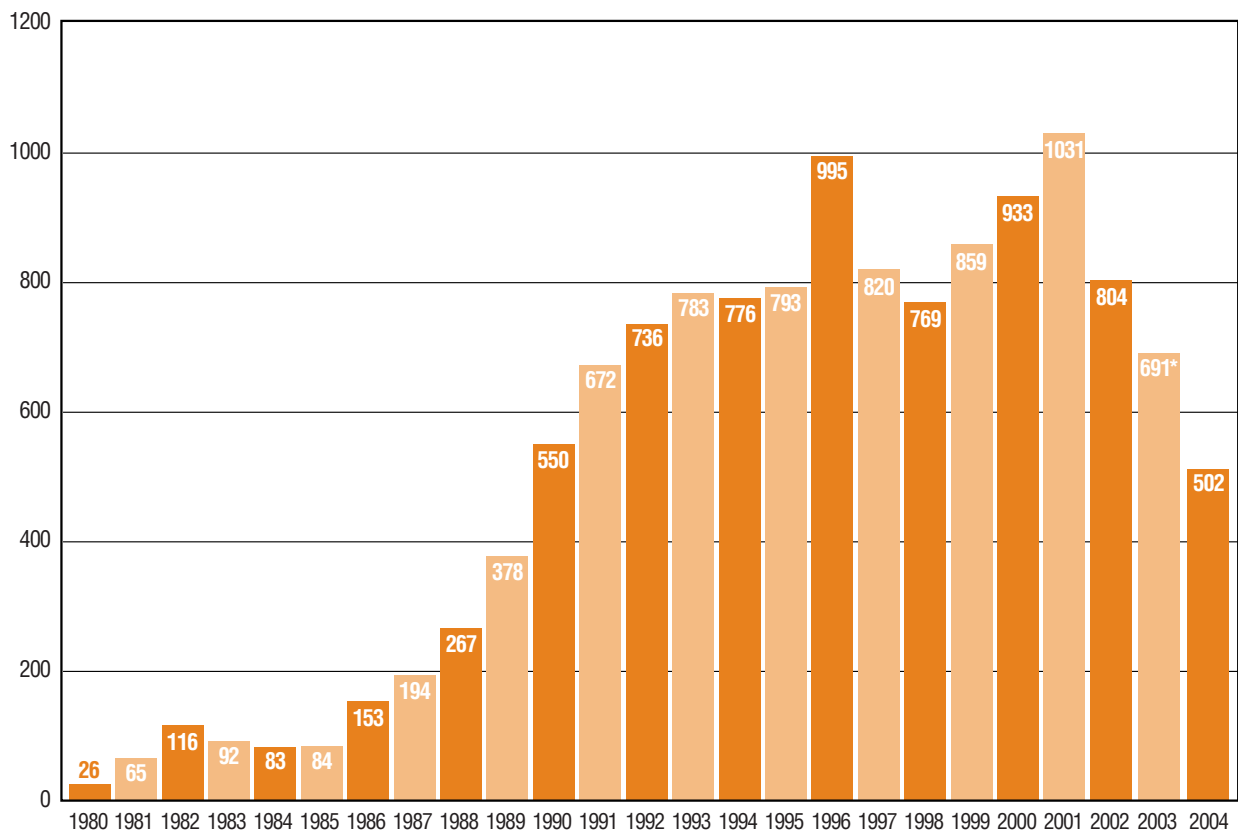
**Gender- and Disability-Motivated Hate Crimes** Consistent with the previous year, there was one anti-female crime reported. Anti-transgender crimes rose from 9 to 13. Crimes motivated by bias against persons with disabilities declined from three to two.

\*This number has been corrected from the 2003 report.

**Suspects** Suspects, again, were overwhelmingly male (88%) and of diverse cultural backgrounds. Juveniles comprised 34% of the suspects (up from 20% in the prior year), 31% were 18-25 (down from 46%), and 35% were over 25 (compared to 34% in 2003).

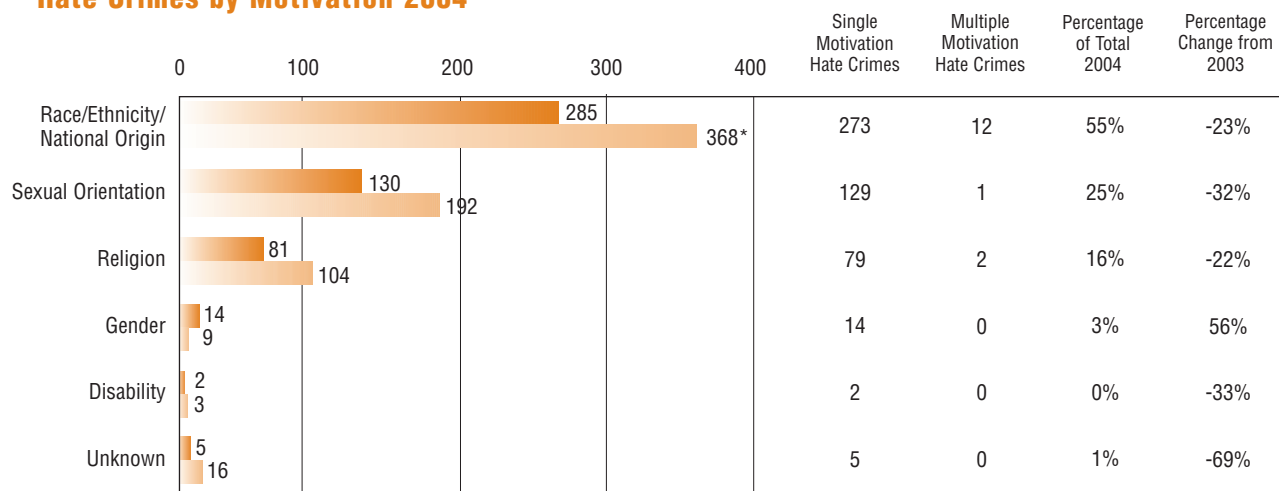
The number of juveniles who committed racial hate crimes rose from 88 to 113. They constituted 40% of racial hate crime suspects. Juveniles committing religious hate crimes increased from two to nine and represented 45% of known religious hate crime suspects. By contrast the number of juveniles committing sexual orientation crimes declined from 26 to 11, representing only 9% of all homophobic crime suspects.

### Total Number of Reported Hate Crimes by Year



\*Changed from 692.

## Hate Crimes by Motivation 2004



\*Correction: Changed from 371

2004 2003

# Damage to school nears \$50,000

**GARDENA:** Besides defacing the Peary campus with racial slurs, vandals smashed computers and started a fire.

By Melissa Millos  
DAILY BRIZZ

The racial slurs, swastikas and threats have been scrubbed from the walls at Peary Middle School, but school police are still investigating the weekend vandalism and burglary — the second hate crime and the third costly incident this month at the Gardena campus.

Vandals also smashed computers, printers and keyboards, tripped fire extinguishers and damaged file cabinets in two classrooms and an administrative office, causing upwards of \$50,000 in damage, said Lt. Stephen Dodson of the Los Angeles School Police Department.

Dodson said the abundance of "hate-type graffiti" — worst in the school's auditorium and in a dean's office, where her personal photographs were defaced — indicates this weekend's break-in is linked to a similar incident that occurred at the school July 2. That burglary and vandalism caused up to \$7,000 in graffiti and computer damage, Dodson said. On July 4, an arsonist set fire to Peary's textbook room, causing

### How to help

Community members with any information about vandalism at Peary Middle School in Gardena should call the Los Angeles School Police Department at 213-625-6631. Tips and identities will be kept confidential.

\$50,000 in damage, he said.

Local District 8 Superintendent Myrna Rivera said that the incidents have been particularly disruptive because students at Peary are on a year-round calendar and the campus is in full swing.

"It's been devastating," Rivera said. "It's stopping the educational process for the

kids, and it's a safety issue. The parents and the kids are very concerned and upset."

Peary's new principal, Gail Garrett, arrived just days after the first incidents and has spent her first month on the job dealing with campus cleanup and parent and staff relations, Rivera said.

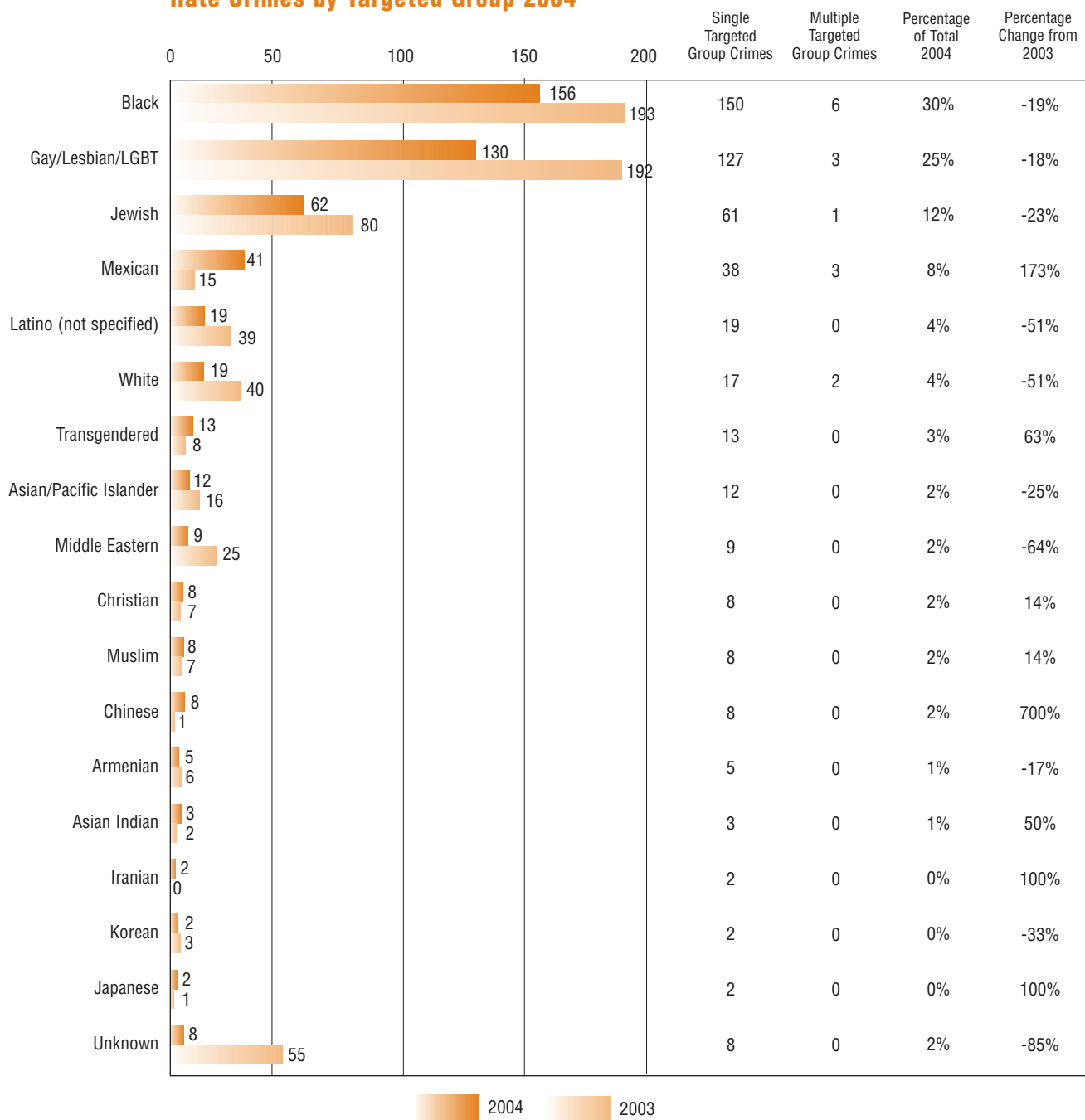
School police said this most recent break-in could have occurred any time between Saturday afternoon, when the campus was secured for the weekend, and Monday morning, when a plant manager opened the school.

There's a large time window because the campus is not equipped with an alarm and

GARDENA 1A9



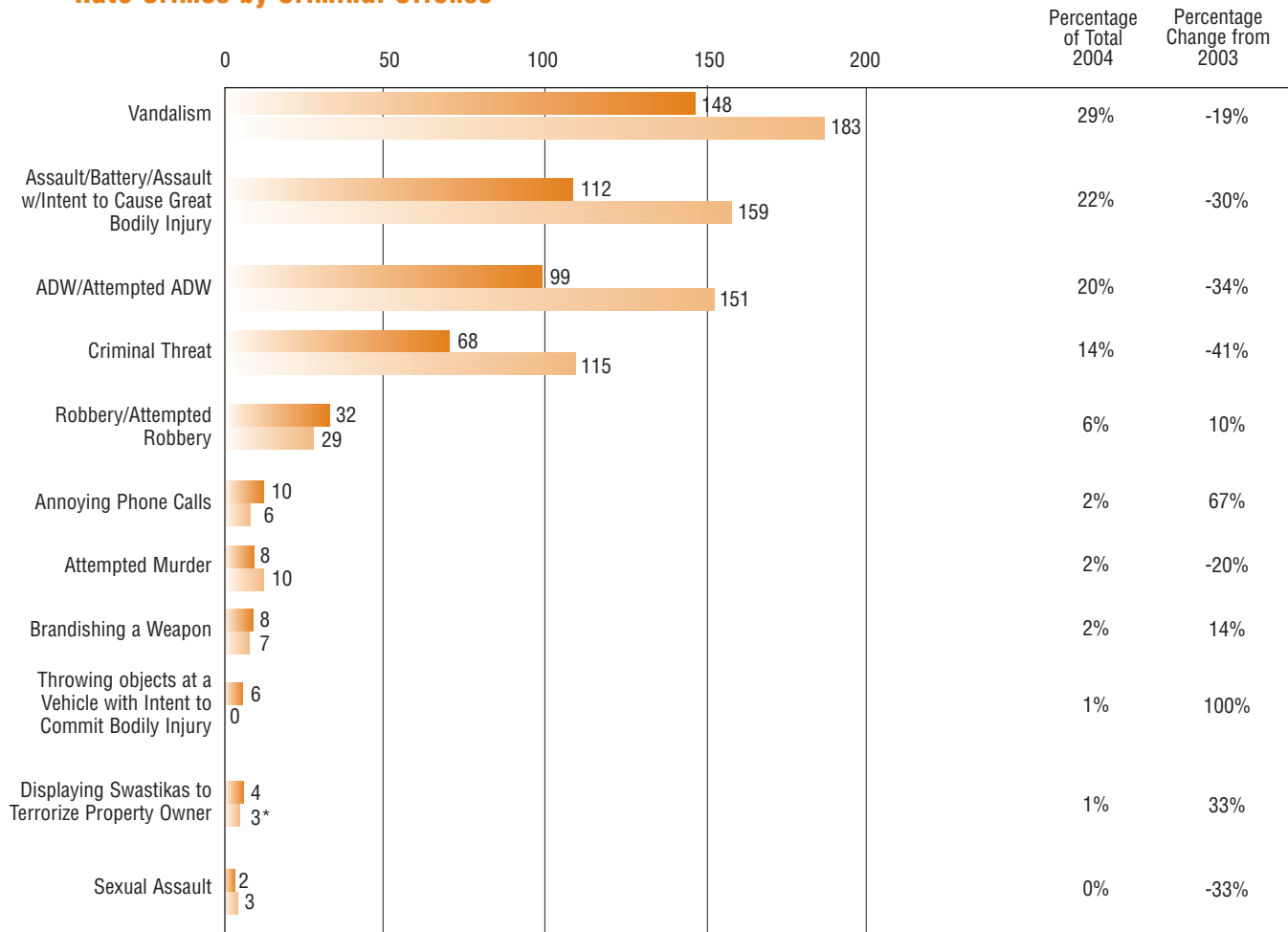
## Hate Crimes by Targeted Group 2004



Targeted groups are only listed if at least one crime was committed in 2004.

In addition to the above cases, in 2004 there were single cases in which victims were targeted because they were physical disabled, Catholic, female, Central American, Hindu, mentally disabled, Salvadoran, Serbian, Filipino, or Samoan.

## Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



Criminal offenses are only listed if at least one occurred in 2004.

In addition to the above cases, in 2004 there were single cases of burglary, computer hacking, disturbing the peace, felony theft, and stalking.

2004 2003

\*Changed from 0.

Hate Crime Report 2004 provides a statistical snapshot of available information on hate crimes that can better inform efforts to combat bias-motivated activity. Such data collection and analysis provides policy-makers and practitioners insight into what are the most urgent issues and greatest areas of need for education, prevention, intervention, and victim assistance and advocacy.

It is important to note that fluctuations in data from year to year do not necessarily indicate trends. For the purposes of this report, the 2004 data are presented here in comparison to 2003 statistics, but it is preferable, whenever possible, to look at how the statistics change over longer periods of time.

**Sources and Under-reporting of Hate Crime** The Commission receives reports from the Sheriff's Department and all 45 city police departments in Los Angeles County, a handful of the 80 school and 13 community college districts, an array of community-based organizations, and directly from victims themselves. Some victims of hate crime are reluctant to contact law enforcement due to a variety of factors: lack of knowledge about the criminal justice system, fear of retaliation, linguistic and cultural barriers, immigration status, and prior negative experience with government agencies, to name a few. The greater the number of barriers to understanding and trusting law enforcement or government agencies that a community faces, the more likely that hate crimes are under-reported. Therefore, the information contained in this report likely represents fewer than the total number of hate-motivated crimes actually committed in 2004.

By far the greatest number of cases is provided by the two largest of the 46 policing agencies in the county: the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD). Together they account for 68% of the total number of hate crimes included in this report. As explained in the *Perspectives* section, this year a lower percentage of LAPD cases was included in this report than in previous years.

Although L.A. County overall is one of the best-trained jurisdictions in hate crime investigation and prosecution, the various responding agencies vary greatly in their institutional policies and practices regarding hate crime. Some are very conscientious, training and directing police officers to recognize, report, and investigate hate crimes and establishing clear systems of responsibility and accountability. Others do not consider hate crime to be a high priority or are reluctant to admit to having a problem that could result in negative publicity for their cities.

There are other factors that influence the degree to which a city or agency provides accurate and complete records on hate crimes. Some jurisdictions, for example, do not record hate motivation if crime victims or suspects are suspected gang members, discounting the possibility that racism might be an important factor motivating their criminal acts. Also, some reporting agencies overlook bias if other motives, such as financial gain, are apparent, despite the fact that state hate crime laws cover crimes with other motives, as long as bias is a "substantial factor" in the commission of the offense.

**Screening Reported Cases of Hate Crime** Each of the cases reported is reviewed to ensure that the facts meet the criteria of the legal definition of hate crime (which is based on the California penal code, sections 422.55-422.95). Those that do not meet the standard are not included as hate crimes. For example, acts of racist graffiti and vandalism are considered hate crimes only if their locations suggest clear targets. In other words, slurs written on the home of a family of color would meet the criteria, but the same language left on a billboard seen daily by thousands of motorists probably would not. However, we encourage police departments to take reports on such hate incidents because this provides potentially helpful evidence in hate crime investigations. Such information also adds insight into the nature of intergroup relations and the degree of hostility that exists.

The cases are then reviewed to eliminate any duplication in cases, such as a hate crime submitted by both a law enforcement agency and a school district.

Of the 964 reports of hate events (both crimes and incidents) received for 2004, 447 cases involving 502 victims met the above criteria and are included in this report.



**Understanding the Numbers** LACCHR receives reports from varied sources and usually screens each incident early in the reporting and investigation process. The initial police report, which the LACCHR receives, may describe evidence of bias motivation for a crime, but the subsequent investigation may prove otherwise. Therefore, the number of hate crimes contained in this report for any given geographic area may differ from the official number recorded by police.

Another factor that may lead to discrepancies in the numbers reported by different agencies is the way that crime victims and cases are counted. Generally, law enforcement agencies will submit single reports in cases involving multiple victims. For the purposes of this report, if a violent act is committed against more than one person, such as the assault with a deadly weapon of a couple, LACCHR counts the incident as more than one separate crime, just as any criminal charge filed would be one separate count of a hate crime enhancement for each victim assaulted.

In addition to providing information on the identity of hate crime victims, this report includes tables that show the reasons that they were likely targeted. This will provide a more accurate picture of hate crime activity because it shows the actual intent of the perpetrator, instead of relying on the actual identity of the victim as a proxy. This is especially important with religion- and sexual orientation-based crimes because the actual identities of the victims are usually not specified. For example, in the case of anti-Jewish graffiti, it is more important to capture the bias of the vandal than to know if the building's owner is actually Jewish. Capturing this information will also account for cases in which a victim's identity is mistaken (e.g., when a Latino victim is perceived by the perpetrator as Arab).

A handful of cases involved epithets targeting more than one group. For example, there was a case of battery in which both racial and religious slurs were used. Another involved both anti-Latino and anti-black insults. In these cases both motivations and both specific targeted groups were counted. Therefore, the total number of cases by motivation (e.g. racial and religious) and by targeted group (e.g. anti-Latino and anti-black) actually exceeds the 502 crimes that were committed.

**Crimes Related to Terrorism and Conflict in the Middle East** Since 2001, this report has used a separate motivation category to capture information about crimes motivated by post-September 11th backlash and ongoing conflict in the Middle East. In many of these crimes, it was unclear whether the motivation was because of the perceived racial/ethnic background of victims or their religion (e.g., if the victim was called a "terrorist"). In 2001 there were 188 of these crimes, but they declined to 17 in 2002 and only 11 in 2003. Because only three crimes in 2004 involved specific statements or slurs blaming the victims for terrorism, this year this category has been eliminated. These crimes were coupled with racial, ethnic, or national origin slurs, and are instead included in the section on such hate crime.

**Crimes Without a Specified Motive** We also received a handful of reports in which the information provided by a law enforcement agency was so minimal that the specific bias motivation could not be determined. For example, in one case, a swastika which as a symbol of the Nazi party has been used to target Jews and ethnic minority groups, among others was painted on a woman's lawn who described herself as a born-again Christian. It was unclear what the perpetrator intended. These are considered hate crimes with "unknown motivation."

**Classification of Transgender Victims** Transgender people are individuals whose appearance or behavior does not conform to society's expectations of traditional male and female roles. They strongly identify with a gender other than the one they were born with and may "cross-dress" or modify their appearance with hormones, surgery, or other procedures. In past years, transgender victims of hate crime were categorized as victims of sexual orientation-based crime. It is common for homophobic slurs to be used during the commission of these offenses. In general, the lines between gender- and sexual orientation-motivated crimes are blurred because homophobia and hostility to non-traditional gender roles are closely related. However, because transgender people may identify as gay, heterosexual, or bi-sexual, and because there is a growing distinct collective identity among transgender persons, regardless of sexual orientation, transgender hate crimes will be considered a subset of gender hate crimes for the third year. Placing transgender discrimination and hate crime under "gender" is consistent with recent changes in state law.

## 2004 HATE CRIMES IN PERSPECTIVE

**Hate Crimes Decline in L.A. County and California** The year 2004 was marked by a 27% decrease (from 691 to 502) in reported hate crime from 2003. This is the lowest number reported since 1989, a 15-year low.

The decline in L.A. County was much larger than the state-wide drop of 5.5% hate crime events reported by the Office of the California Attorney General.

However, a significant factor that explains this dramatic decline is the fact that 2004 was the first year that the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) provided copies of original crime reports taken by responding officers.

LAPD cases generally comprise about half of all hate crime cases received by LACCHR. Prior to 2004, LAPD provided the Commission with a summary containing only brief descriptions of the cases. Because of the additional information this year, the Commission screened out a much higher percentage of the LAPD cases because they did not meet the legal standard of hate crime.

To its credit, LAPD has a policy of taking reports of not just hate crimes, but hate incidents that do not rise to the level of criminal offenses, such as the posting or distribution of white supremacist literature. They also train officers to err on the side of flagging any evidence of perpetrator bias by marking reports as possible hate crimes. This encourages investigators to explore if indeed hatred was a substantial motivating factor in the commission of the offense.

The decrease appeared to be consistent with other indicators of crime, and in particular violent crime, being on the decline. The FBI reported that in Southern California, violent crime decreased in 70% of cities with a population of 100,000. Nationally, violent crime decreased only 52% for cities of this size. The City of Los Angeles witnessed a 12% drop in violent crime from 2003 to 2004, the exception to this trend was the homicide rate which remained unchanged. (*L.A. Times*, 6/9/05)

**Distribution of Hate Motivations Remain the Same** Although there were many fewer hate crimes reported in 2004, there was barely any change in the percentages of racial (56%), sexual orientation (25%) and religious crimes (16%), which constituted 97% of all hate crimes. Furthermore, similar distributions have been noted for many years.

The relative victimization of different communities barely changed. As in previous years, blacks were the group targeted most frequently, followed closely by hate crimes targeting gay men, lesbians and general lesbian/gay/bisexual/ transgender (LGBT) targets, such as organizations serving gay and lesbian students. The next largest groups targeted were Jewish-affiliated targets and Latinos. The only significant change in 2004 was that anti-white crimes declined sharply and the number of anti-Asian crimes (29) surpassed the number of anti-whites (19) for the first time since 1991.

**Only Crimes Targeting Latinos and Asians Rise** Across the board, those groups that are consistently targeted most frequently - African Americans, gay men, Jews, and whites, declined numerically. Crimes targeting Latinos and Asians/Pacific Islanders (including those in which specific nationalities, such as Mexicans, Chinese, etc. were singled out) rose. Statewide, the Office of the Attorney General actually noted increases in anti-Latino, Asian and African American crimes while all other victim groups fell. It is too soon to tell whether the increase in anti-Latino and anti-Asian hate crimes is indicative of a trend of rising anti-immigrant sentiment or simply an anomaly. For example, the California Attorney General's office reported a 34% rise in anti-Latino crimes in 2004 which could understandably cause great concern. However, the previous year anti-Latino crimes declined by a comparable percent.

**Victimization of African Americans Remains Alarming High** Blacks constitute only 10% of L.A. County residents yet represent 53% of victims of racial hate crimes. Why the continuing gross over-representation of African Americans as targets of hate crime has not become an issue of public controversy is perplexing. Perhaps one explanation is that hate crimes targeting the black community are overshadowed by the myriad of other crimes and social ills that are an everyday reality for many black residents of L.A. County. For example, 78 of every 100,000 black males are victims of homicide, compared to 18.7 for Latino, 6.6 for white and 5.5 for Asian males. African Americans overall are twice as likely to be the victims of violent crime than other groups. (*United Way report: The State of Black Los Angeles*, 2005)

The other alarming fact is that there were 130 (73%) Latino suspects in anti-black hate crimes. (See "A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crime" section.) There were also 69 black suspects (78%) in anti-Latino crimes. This

phenomenon of African Americans and Latinos targeting each other can be explained, at least in part, by racially-motivated gang violence between the two groups. (See section below.)

However, apart from hate crimes perpetrated by gang members, there is evidence of broader tensions between the communities. Fights between large numbers of African American and Latino students were also the most frequently-reported racial conflict reported to the Commission in Los Angeles County schools, particularly in South Los Angeles. Many of these brawls involved students with no known or apparent gang affiliation.

**Gang-Related Hate Crime** This was the first year in which this report classified as a separate category cases in which there was clear evidence of gang involvement. There were 41 such cases involving 56 victims and 92 suspects. It should be noted that gang members may have committed a larger number of crimes but were not identified as such in police reports. For example, cases in which suspects were simply described as having shaved heads, baggy clothes, and multiple tattoos are not included in this count. Nor are cases of graffiti considered gang-related unless a tagger wrote a specific gang name or symbol.

African Americans were targeted in 33 (80%) of these gang-related cases. Latinos/Mexicans, Asian groups, and gay men were targeted in two cases each, and whites and lesbians in one each.

Often, the suspects identified themselves as gang members by yelling out their gang's name in the course of an attack. Some of those gangs included Mara Salvatrucha, East Side Torrance, 204th Street, Southsider, Long Beach Bloods, Rancho San Pedro, Rolling 60's Crips, Rockwood, Black P Stones, Westside Wilmas, Harbor Lomas, Azusa 13, La Mirada Hesh, Pacoima Project Boys, Blackwood Street/Puente, Hawaiian Gardens, Nazi Lowriders, Westside Walnut, El Monte Flores, East Side Baldwin Park, Clanton 14, and Pasadena Denver Lane. In the overwhelming number of these cases, Latino gang members spontaneously attacked African American victims who had no gang affiliation.

In 2004 and occurring periodically, there are conflicts between racially-based gangs from within the state prison system and the county jails, such as the Mexican Mafia. These can have a significant impact on racialized street gang violence in LA County, and contribute to the levels of hate violence involving gangs.

Crimes committed by gang members were more likely to be of a violent nature than hate crimes overall. Forty-two or 75% of these crimes were of a violent nature, compared with 53% of all hate crimes. Three of the four cases of attempted murder were committed by gang members.

**Differing Levels of Violence** Overall, the percentage of violent hate crimes remained unchanged at 53% between 2003 and 2004.

As in previous years, transgender victims and victims of homophobic hate crimes experienced the highest rates of violence, 92% and 61% respectively. Racial hate crimes were violent in 58% of the cases. Only 17% of religious hate crimes were of a violent nature.

**Marked Differences in Hate Crimes Committed by Youthful Offenders** There was a 20% increase in the number of juvenile suspects in 2004. By comparison, suspects aged 18 to 25 declined 52% and those over 25 decreased 26%.

The age of suspects correlated with the motivations of their crimes. Juveniles committed more racial hate crimes than either suspects 18 to 25 or those older than 25. But they committed fewer sexual orientation hate crimes than those older suspects.

However, there were not significant differences in the level of violence used by perpetrators of different ages. Eighty-five percent of hate crimes committed by juveniles were violent, compared to 83% for those 18 to 25 and 78% for those over 25.

**Rise in Number of Female Juvenile Suspects** The total number of female suspects in 2004 remained nearly the same, but grew as a percentage because the overall number of identified suspects significantly declined from 631 to 453.

In 2004, 60% of female suspects were juveniles compared to 25% the previous year. But this jump is largely due to two cases which involved multiple perpetrators, as opposed to a significant jump in the number of crimes committed.



In one, 20 African American suspects, 19 of them ranging in age from 9 to 15, attacked a black transgender woman in South L.A. Ten of the juveniles were girls. The 47-year-old victim was called "faggot" and "gay nigger" by the mob who then threw rocks, bottles, bricks and cans at her. The lone adult male in the group encouraged the attack by yelling, "Kick his ass! Kick his ass!" The victim was cornered in the front yard of a house but was able to flee to a nearby home, where she called the police. The responding officers were able to locate and interview 16 of the suspects, who admitted to the crime and laughed, along with their parents. They continued to use homophobic slurs while justifying the savage attack.

In a second case, 10 African American girls aged 15 to 16 at a South L.A. High School confronted four Latina students in a restroom. They prevented them from leaving, told them, "We don't like Mexican girls," punched them in the face, and pulled their jewelry from their bodies. After being apprehended, one of the suspects admitted that they were members of a "crew" and the crime resulted from one of their new members being challenged to punch one of the victims.

It is interesting to note that among the 37 female juvenile suspects only three acted alone. All the rest committed hate crimes in concert with others. By contrast, out of 115 male juvenile suspects, 17 acted alone.

The level of violence employed by all female suspects grew from 68% to 87%. This means that the percentage of female suspects who committed violent acts exceeded the percentage of males (80%) in 2004.

In 2003, only 39% of female suspects over 25 committed violent crimes but that grew to 89% in 2004. It is important to note however that there were only 18 female suspects over 25.

It should be noted that the high rates of violence attributed to identified suspects is due to the fact that frequently there is no suspect information for non-violent hate crimes such as vandalism and criminal threats that are made in a written form. In cases of face-to-face confrontation, suspects tend to be identified.



**Youth and School Outreach** Youth continue to be a significant number of both victims and perpetrators of hate crime. LACCHR has made educating and engaging young people a strategic priority.

- The Commission convened a “Zerohour: The Time to Act is Now!” training conference on March 17, drawing more than 200 students representing teams from 30 high schools. The conference offered workshops on combating bigotry and hatred on campus, and promoted the development of action plans by the student teams.
- At the initiative of the Commission and its city and federal counterparts, safe school collaboratives were established or continued at Washington Prep, Locke, Artesia, and Jordan High, bringing together stakeholder groups to assist schools in ensuring safe campuses and developing human relations programs.
- LACCHR’s “Get Real L.A.!” youth-serving organizations received grants to promote peace-building skills, conflict resolution, and a greater understanding of the diverse communities of L.A. County among teenagers. The organizations include the Anti-Defamation League’s World of Difference Institute, Leadership Development in Inter-ethnic Relations, and the L.A. Youth Justice Coalition.
- The Commission’s School Intergroup Conflict Initiative was at work in more than ten schools that experienced racially-motivated violence involving large numbers of students. In May through July, Commission staff conducted a series of workshops for students at Locke High School that promoted greater understanding among African American and Latino students of their cultures, histories, and common concerns.
- In partnership with Rock the Vote, the Commission continued with its “Zerohour” campaign to engage teenage bystanders to challenge hate and discrimination. The campaign uses celebrity PSAs, print ads, tabling at concerts and other events, as well as the promotion of a youth-oriented website to encourage youth activism. (See [www.LAHumanRelations.org](http://www.LAHumanRelations.org).)

### **Intervening in Communities Hit by Intergroup Conflict**

- In September, a Santa Monica store-owner posted signs that referred to Arabs as “ragheads,” Palestinians as “scumbag cockroaches”, and Mexicans as a “third world freak circus.” The Commission joined a broad coalition, initiated by the Muslim Public Affairs Council, that held press conferences and supported protests to denounce the inflammatory and bigoted signs. In December, the owner bowed to pressure and agreed to remove the signs and announced that she was selling her business.
- The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, one of the Commission’s Human Relations Mutual Assistance Consortium and Hate Crime Victim Assistance and Advocacy Initiative grantees, responded to the vandalism of a mixed-race family’s home in Glendora. Damage was estimated at more than \$25,000. More than 150 concerned residents, civic leaders, clergy and local law enforcement held a candlelight vigil in support of the victims. Their supporters also staged a work party to assist the family with repairs to their home.
- In the Antelope Valley there was a heightened concern about the potential for hate incidents and hate crimes from September to October, 2004. Commission staff worked closely with the Antelope Valley Human Relations Task Force to address the reporting of these hate crimes and community response. Staff also worked with the Antelope Valley Union High School District to address rising tensions in high schools and designed special trainings for an existing human relations club. HRC staff also worked with the Anti-Defamation League to present a well-attended hate crime training to law enforcement.
- Hawaiian Gardens reported a significant number of hate crimes and incidents involving Latino-on-African American crimes throughout 2004. The Commission and the County Inter-Agency Gang Task Force jointly responded by seeking out federal funds to work through the schools. In December, 2004,

ABC Unified was awarded \$5.6 million to provide a wide array of services to youth, including a new teen center, intensive human relations training to school administrators, teachers, parents and youth; mental health counseling, probation services; child welfare services; after school programs; pre-school education; anti-violence curriculum in primary grades; and evaluation of these programs. The Safe Schools/Healthy Students collaborative is in its second year of providing intensive programs and services to students and families.

### Public Policy

- The Applied Research Center organized a public forum in March at the First African Methodist Episcopal's (FAME) Community Development Corporation about the anti-Muslim/Arab and anti-immigrant policies, actions, hate crimes, and discrimination issues that have been the legacy of 9/11.
- In April, the Commission's Executive Director made policy recommendations about protecting the civil liberties of communities vulnerable to hate crime, racial profiling, and discrimination in an era of heightened concern about national security. The event was sponsored by the Assembly Select Committee on Hate Crimes and the Asian Pacific Islander, Black and Latino Legislative Caucuses.
- LACCHR supported four bills that were passed by the California State legislature to strengthen laws addressing hate crime: AB 2288, AB 2191, AB 2428, and SB 1234. The Commission testified at hearings held by the Assembly Select Committee on Hate Crime, chaired by Assemblymember Judy Chu. The Commission also supported the federal Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act (LLEEA) which was passed by the Senate, but not the House of Representatives. (For details, see the *Legislation* section).

### Education

- The Network Against Hate Crime, a county-wide coalition convened by the Commission, sponsored several educational presentations on hate crime at its quarterly meetings. At one, a panel of local leaders from the City of Claremont discussed the reaction of their community when it was discovered that a Claremont McKenna College professor vandalized her own car and claimed to be the victim of a hate crime. At another, there was a spirited discussion as to whether or not hate crime laws should be expanded to include violent attacks on the homeless.

- LACCHR provided hate crime training for an array of law enforcement agencies including the L.A. Sheriff's Department's Lancaster, Palmdale, and West Hollywood stations, which serve areas heavily affected by hate crime.

- The Commission convened a conference of religious leaders in March at the University of Southern California to discuss how faith communities could respond to hate crime and religious intolerance. Participants included the City of Los Angeles Faith Leaders Advisory Forum, the California Sikh Council, the Muslim Public Affairs Council, the USC Center for Religion and Civic Culture, the Interfaith Communities United for Justice and Peace, the West Los Angeles Mediation Center, and members of the Jewish/Muslim Dialogue.





## A CLOSER LOOK AT RACIAL HATE CRIMES

Consistent with previous years, offenses motivated by the race, ethnicity or national origin of the victim constituted the largest category of hate crimes in 2004. (For the sake of brevity, these cases will be referred to as “racial” hate crimes throughout this report.) The 285 racially-motivated crimes represent a 23% decrease from 2003 but increased to 56% of the total number of hate crimes. Crimes targeting various Latino groups and those targeting Asian and Pacific Islander groups rose. However, crimes targeting African Americans, whites and people of Middle Eastern backgrounds all declined (19%, 51% and 48%, respectively).

**Great Differences in Rates of Victimization of Various Racial/Ethnic Groups** For all hate crimes, we distinguish between the actual identity of the victim and what group was being targeted by the perpetrator. (See pie and bar charts.) This distinction is particularly relevant for racial hate crimes. There were three anti-Middle Eastern crimes in which the victims were blamed for the war in the Middle East or the terrorist attacks of September 11th. The actual victims in these crimes were all South Asian.

African Americans were targeted in 156 (55%) of racial crimes. Anti-Latino crimes (including those targeting specific ethnic groups) numbered 62 (22%). Crimes targeting Asian and Pacific Islander groups numbered 29 (10%), anti-white crimes 19 (7%), and anti-Middle Eastern crimes 11 (4%). It should be also remembered that many immigrant groups, including Latinos, Asians, and Middle Easterners, tend to under-report hate crimes against them for a variety of reasons such as cultural and linguistic barriers.

**Attempted Murders Based on Race, Ethnicity and National Origin** There were seven racially-motivated attempted murders. Below we summarize each of those cases.

- In Lancaster, a 23-year-old white male and his father were ejected from a bar for sexually harassing a female bartender and causing a disturbance in which he shouted, “White power!” He returned with a female companion and accused the bartender of being a “race traitor.” He then yelled racial slurs and stabbed a black male customer in the chest and head. The suspect and his companion then crossed the street, entered another bar and approached a second African American victim who was shooting pool. The suspect stabbed him in the neck while shouting, “That’s white power, bitch!” He was tackled by bar employees and customers who held him until police arrived. He later pled guilty to two counts of attempted murder and a hate crime enhancement and received a prison sentence of 21 years.
- An 18-year-old black male and his friend were riding bicycles in Harbor City when they were approached by a Latino male who shouted, “Rancho” (referring to the gang, Rancho San Pedro) and “Fuck niggers!” The suspect shot at the victim numerous times, striking him once in the neck. The victim, who shot back, informed police that he and his friend were members of the Rolling 30s Crips gang.
- Three Latino males and one female were walking in South Los Angeles when they were confronted by three black males who told them, “This is our neighborhood. Fuck Mexicans.” One of the suspects fired four rounds at the victims, missing them. The three armed suspects then proceeded to kick, punch and strike the victims with the gun pointed at their faces and heads. One of the suspects pointed the gun at the female victim, who was pregnant, and pulled the trigger, but it was out of bullets. The suspects, who fled, are thought to be members of the Black P Stones gang.

Cases of vandalism constituted 25% of racial hate crimes, assaults with deadly weapons 26%, assaults and batteries 21% and criminal threats 14%. These were similar percentages compared to the previous year.

**Location of Racial Crimes** One hundred twenty-three (43%) of race-based crimes occurred in public places, followed by 92 (33%) at residences, 33 (12%) at businesses, 18 (6%) at schools, 7 (2%) at public buildings, 5 (2%) at religious sites, and 1% at community-based organizations.

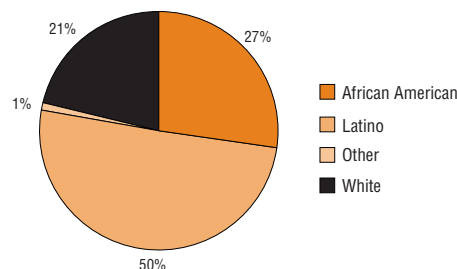
**Differing Rates of Violence and Intergroup Patterns** Altogether, 58% of all racial hate crimes were violent, a higher rate than that for hate crimes overall. There were differences in the levels of violence experienced by different targeted groups: 69% of anti-Latino hate crimes were of a violent nature, compared to 59%

for crimes targeting blacks, 65% for whites, 34% for Asians and Pacific Islanders and 33% targeting persons of Middle Eastern backgrounds. These are similar to the rates for 2003.

Among identified suspects in cases of racial hate crime, Latinos grew from 44% to 50%, African Americans grew from 19% to 27%, whites declined from 22% to 14%.

There were distinct patterns of victimization. In anti-black hate crimes, 73% of the identified suspects were Latino, and 24% were white. In anti-Latino crimes, 80% of the suspects were African American and 18% were white. In anti-Asian hate crimes, 71% of suspects were Latino, 14% were black and 14% were white. In crimes in which whites were targeted, 61% of the suspects were black and 39% were Latino. This differed from 2003 in a few significant ways. Most importantly, it reflects a greater tendency for Latino suspects to target blacks, and vice versa. A higher percentage of Latino suspects also targeted Asians. Overall, the involvement of whites in racial hate crimes as victims and suspects declined.

## Suspects of Racial Hate Crimes by Known Race/Ethnicity



**Anti-Immigrant and Anti-Interracial Relationship Crimes** There was an increase in the number of racial cases in which anti-immigrant slurs were made, from 4 to 16. However, this by itself is not necessarily indicative of rising anti-immigrant sentiment, just whether it was specifically voiced. For example, the difference in intent between a suspect yelling “dirty Mexican!” or “Go back to Mexico!” during an assault may be inconsequential.

In these cases, nine were anti-Mexican/Latino, four were anti-Asian, and three were anti-Middle Eastern. A large number (72%) of these were of a violent nature.

There were only five cases in which the victims were selected because they were married to, partnered with, or in the company of persons of different racial backgrounds, down from eight in 2003. Three were anti-white in nature, one was anti-black and one was anti-Latino. All of the cases involved criminal threats.

## Actual Cases of Racial Hate Crimes

June 13, 2004—Cerritos: A 30-year-old man of Indian descent was standing in a bar when a white man said, "Hey look, it's Osama Bin Laden." When the club manager asked the man to leave, the man pushed the manager, who then called the Sheriff's department. The man then approached the first man's table, yelling "I'm getting kicked out of this place based on you foreigners!" He grabbed a bar stool and lunged toward the man, who was able to intercept it. The suspect placed the man in a chokehold. The man was able to break free, and Sheriff's deputies arrived and arrested the suspect.

June 16, 2004—Covina: A young black man was walking through the parking lot of a grocery store when he saw a group of 10 to 15 Latinos, aged 13 to 18, walking toward him. One of the suspects shouted "hey nigger" as the group began to surround him. He started to run. One suspect caught up to him and struck him in the face with a pair of brass knuckles. Another suspect struck him twice in the head with a pipe, knocking him to the ground. Several other suspects kicked and struck the victim while he lay on the ground, as one said "Fuck you nigger!, fuck you nigger!" repeatedly. A nearby security guard was able to chase the suspects away, and a passing patrol car located four of the primary suspects. One 13-year-old suspect told police that the assault was a required activity to become a member of the Azusa 13 gang, stating, "Where I'm from in Azusa, there's not many niggers around there and when you catch one slipping you gotta do something about it. . . . You have to put in your work, if you get into Azusa 13. . . . The younger guys need to prove that we're down. . . . Beating up niggers is one of those things that I need to do in order to prove myself. . . . We don't get along with niggers. They know that if they come to our neighborhood they are going to get it. . . . We do shit like this all the time."

July 1, 2004—downtown Los Angeles: A 38-year-old Salvadoran man was sitting on a sidewalk when he heard a Latino man yell, "Any Salvadorans here?" The man smiled, at which point the Latino approached him and kicked him in his face three times.

October 9, 2004—Lancaster: A vehicle parked at the residence of a black couple was vandalized with a swastika and a pentagram scratched into the rear fender. All four of the vehicle's tires were slashed. Other vehicles in the neighborhood were also vandalized.

November 15, 2004—Eagle Rock: A Latino found "WP" (signifying white power) and a swastika drawn with a black marker on the front gate of his home.

December 8, 2004—Chatsworth: A 12-year-old black girl was walking home from school when she was beaten by three white teenaged boys, one of whom yelled, "Black people are animals! I hate niggers!" One put his hand over her mouth in an effort to silence her screams. They fled the scene laughing.

December 9, 2004—North Hollywood: A husband and wife, with their young child in the back seat, were pulling into a North Hollywood Burger King drive-through when an Armenian man jumped in front of their car and yelled, "You fucking Mexicans! Go back to Mexico!" They drove away but were pursued by the man, who pulled alongside them, pointed a gun and yelled, "Go back to Mexico! This is Armenian power! I'll kill you!"

## LMU marchers challenge racism

**SOLIDARITY:** Several recent incidents involving graffiti, including one ranked as a hate crime, stir campus to take a stand.

By Leezel Tanglao  
DAILY BREEZE

More than a thousand students, faculty and staff at Loyola Marymount University in Westchester marched Thursday to show solidarity against racism in the wake of recent incidents of racist graffiti and a hate crime on campus. The quiet Jesuit Catholic university with an

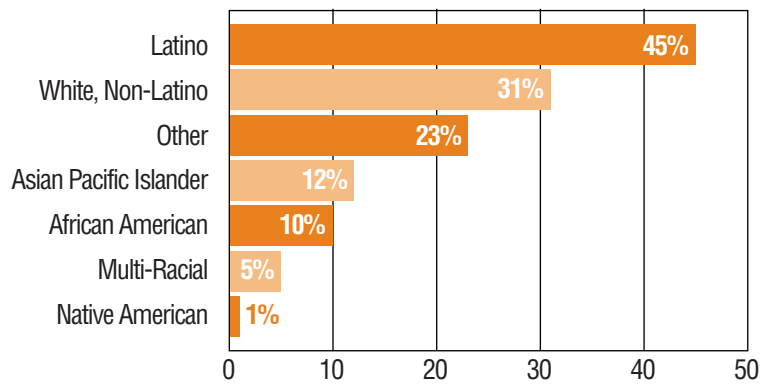
undergraduate enrollment of 5,300 had a rude awakening with five separate incidents of racial slurs found in four dormitories since the school year began nearly four weeks ago, according to Richard Rocheleau, director of student housing.

Two incidents of racial slurs directed toward black students in the female freshmen Doheny dormitory and sophomore McCarthy Hall were reported on Sept. 3. In Doheny Hall, the slur was written in an elevator with a black marker. The incident in McCarthy involved a poster

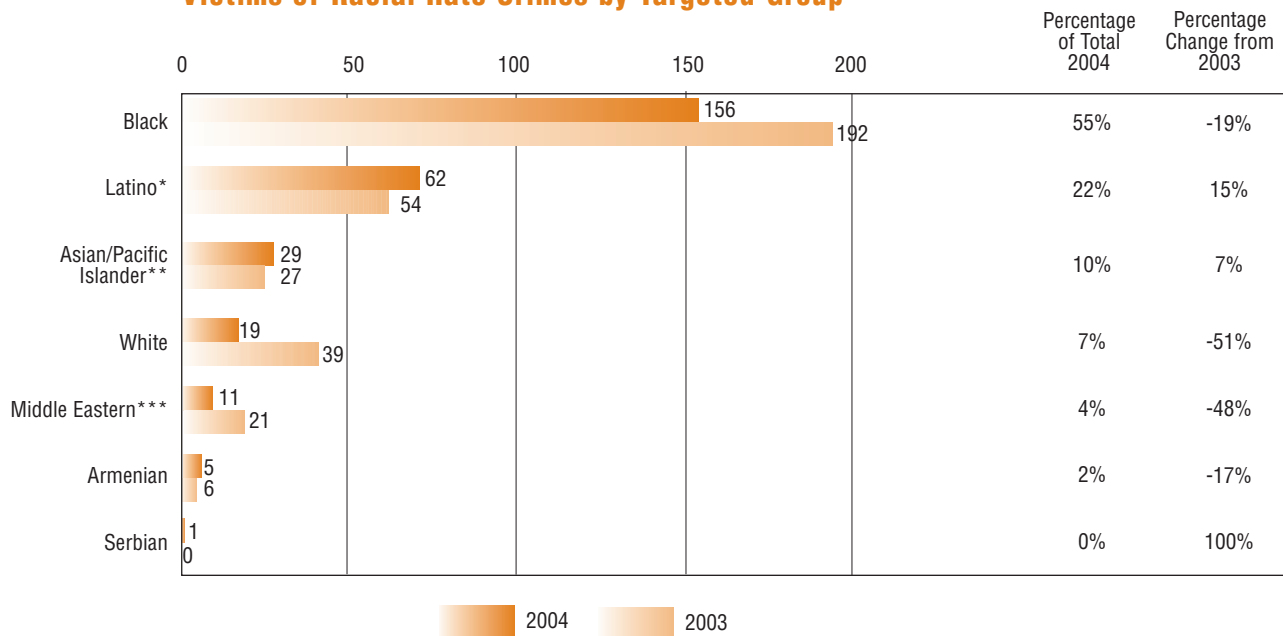
RACISM/A13



## Los Angeles County Population by Race/Ethnicity



## Victims of Racial Hate Crimes by Targeted Group

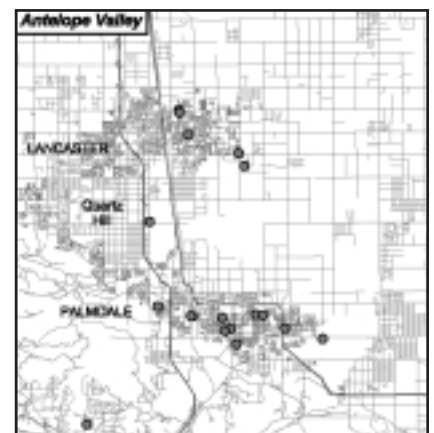
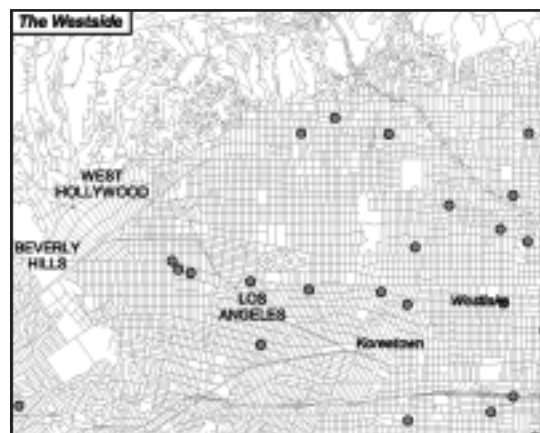
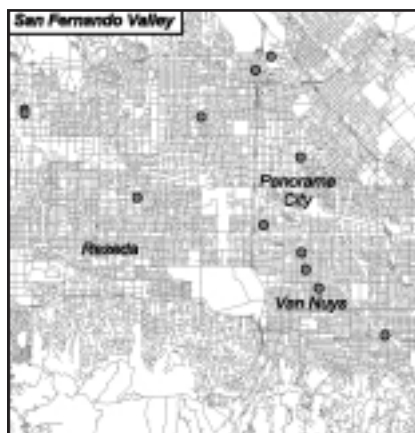
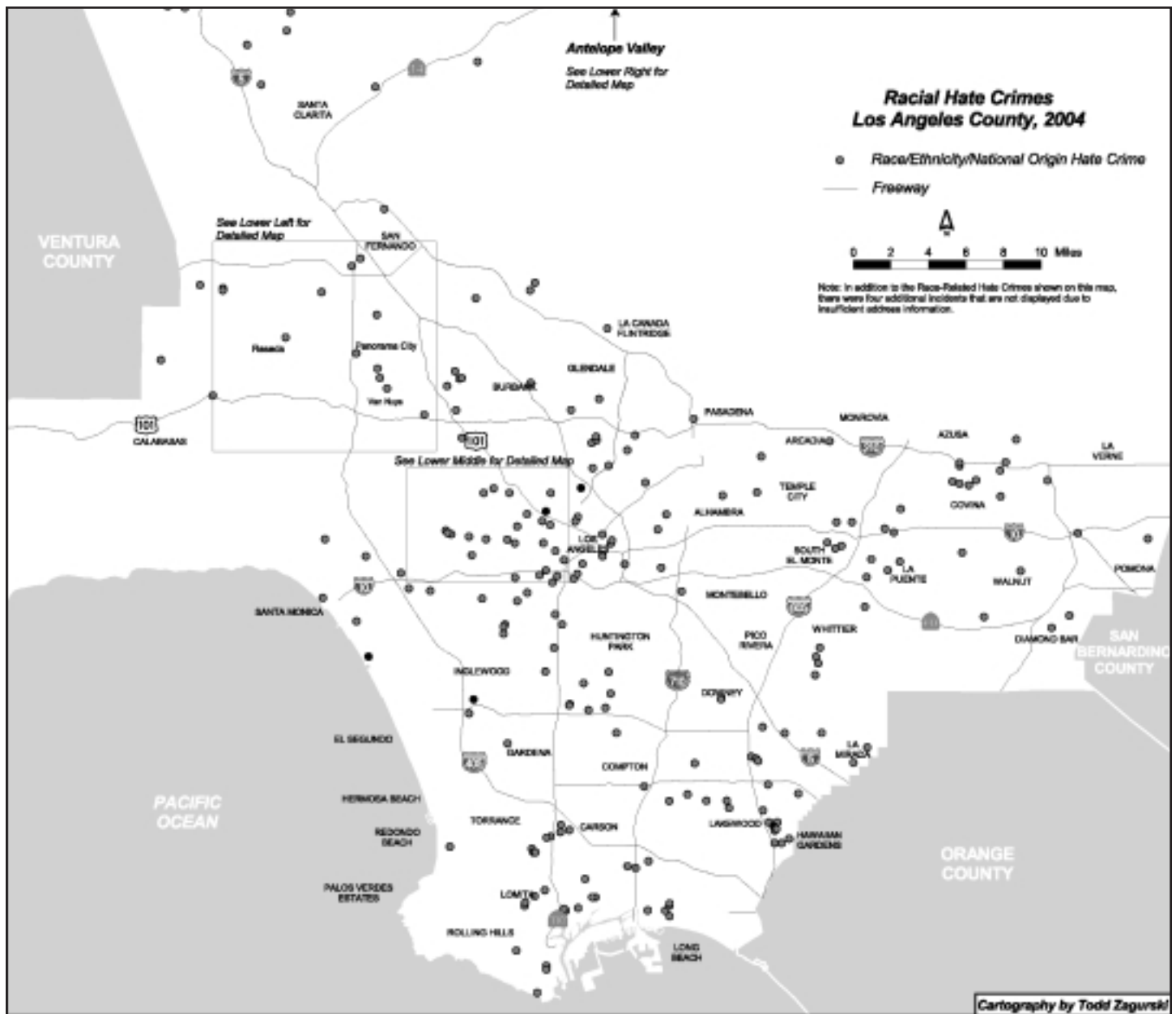


\*Including Mexican, Central American, and Salvadoran.

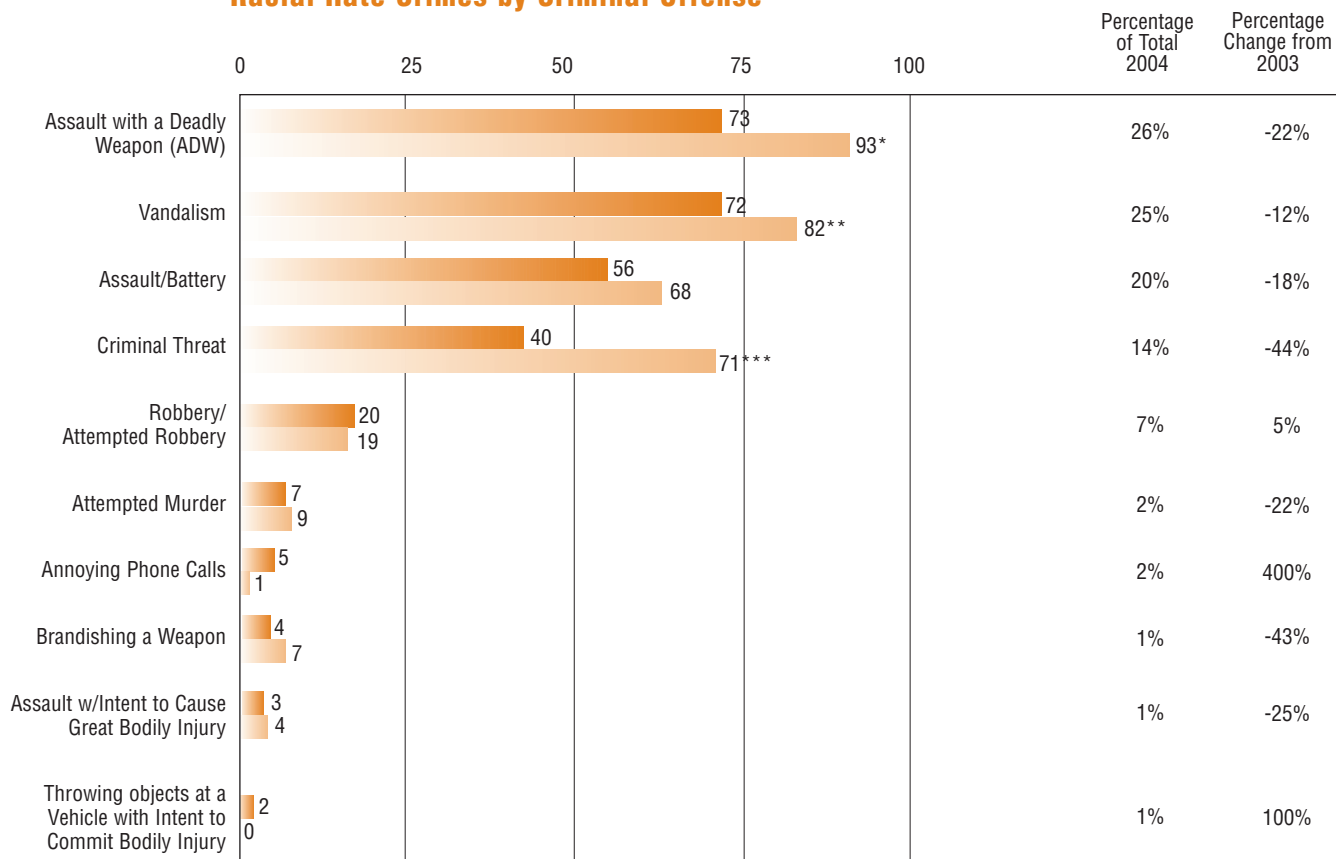
\*\*Including Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Samoan, Cambodian, and South Asian.

\*\*\*Including Egyptian and Iranian.

## 2004 Racial Hate Crimes in Los Angeles County



## Racial Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



\*Changed from 95.

\*\*Changed from 84.

\*\*\*Changed from 72.

Criminal offenses are only listed if at least one occurred in 2004.

In addition to the above cases, in 2004 there were single cases of displaying swastika to terrorize the property owner, disturbing the peace, and sexual assault.



## A CLOSER LOOK AT SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES

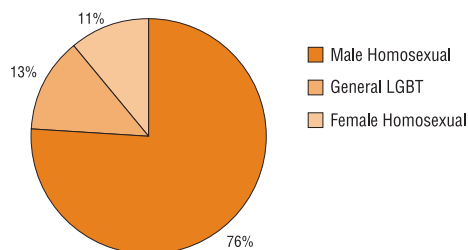
Hate crimes motivated by the victim's perceived sexual orientation declined from 192 to 130, a 32% decrease.

As in previous years, the great majority of these crimes targeted gay men (76%), whereas lesbians were targeted in 13% of the cases and general lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender (LGBT) attacks constituted 11%.

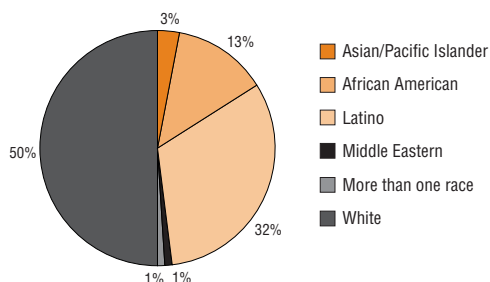
Sixty (50%) of sexual orientation hate crime victims were white, 38 (32%) were Latino, and 15 (13%) were black. Of identified suspects, 48 (35%) were Latino, 48 (35%) were white, and 26 (19%) were African American.

As in previous years, Latino, black and white victims of sexual orientation hate crime were most likely to be attacked by suspects of their same race. This trend was true again this year for black and white victims; however, Latinos were as likely to be targeted by whites as by other Latinos.

### Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group

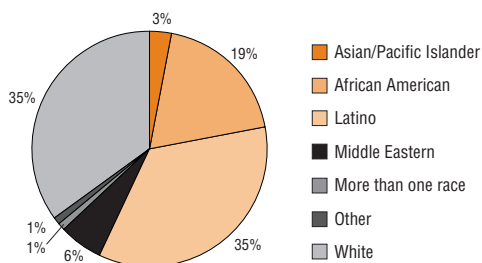


### Victims of Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Race/Ethnicity



Note: This chart excludes 7 cases where there are no specific victims.

### Suspects of Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Race/Ethnicity



Sixty-one percent of sexual orientation hate crimes were of a violent nature. As in past years, this is a higher rate than that of racial or religious crimes. They included the attempted murder of a 19-year old gay Latino male who was confronted by a young Latina at a Mexican take-out restaurant in Los Angeles. She used homophobic slurs and slapped him. When he responded by slapping her back she ran outside to get her boyfriend, who drew a gun and shot the victim. The female suspect pled guilty to attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, and a hate crime enhancement for her role in aiding and abetting the crime. Her boyfriend was extradited from another state and awaits trial.

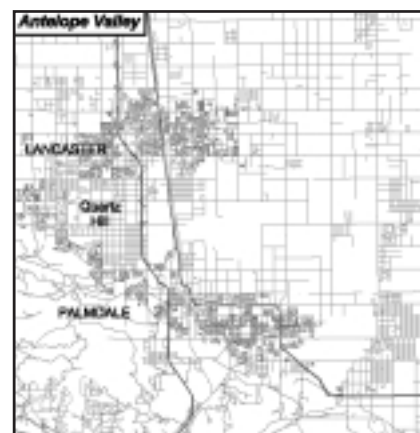
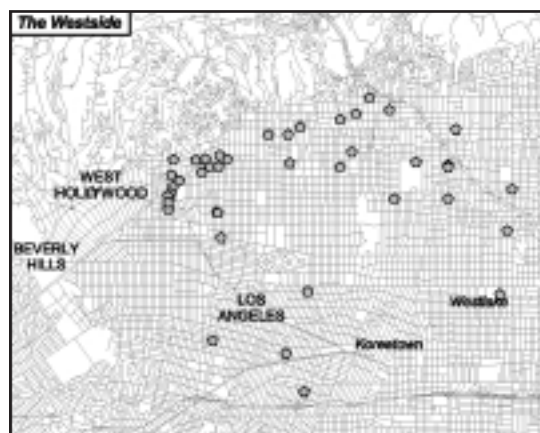
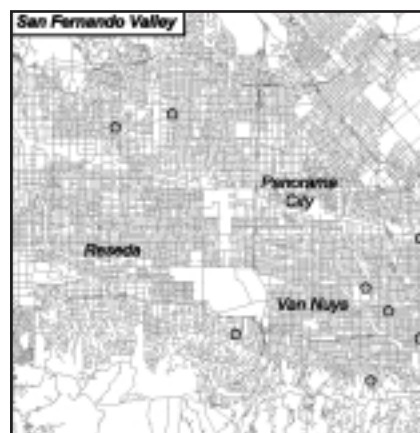
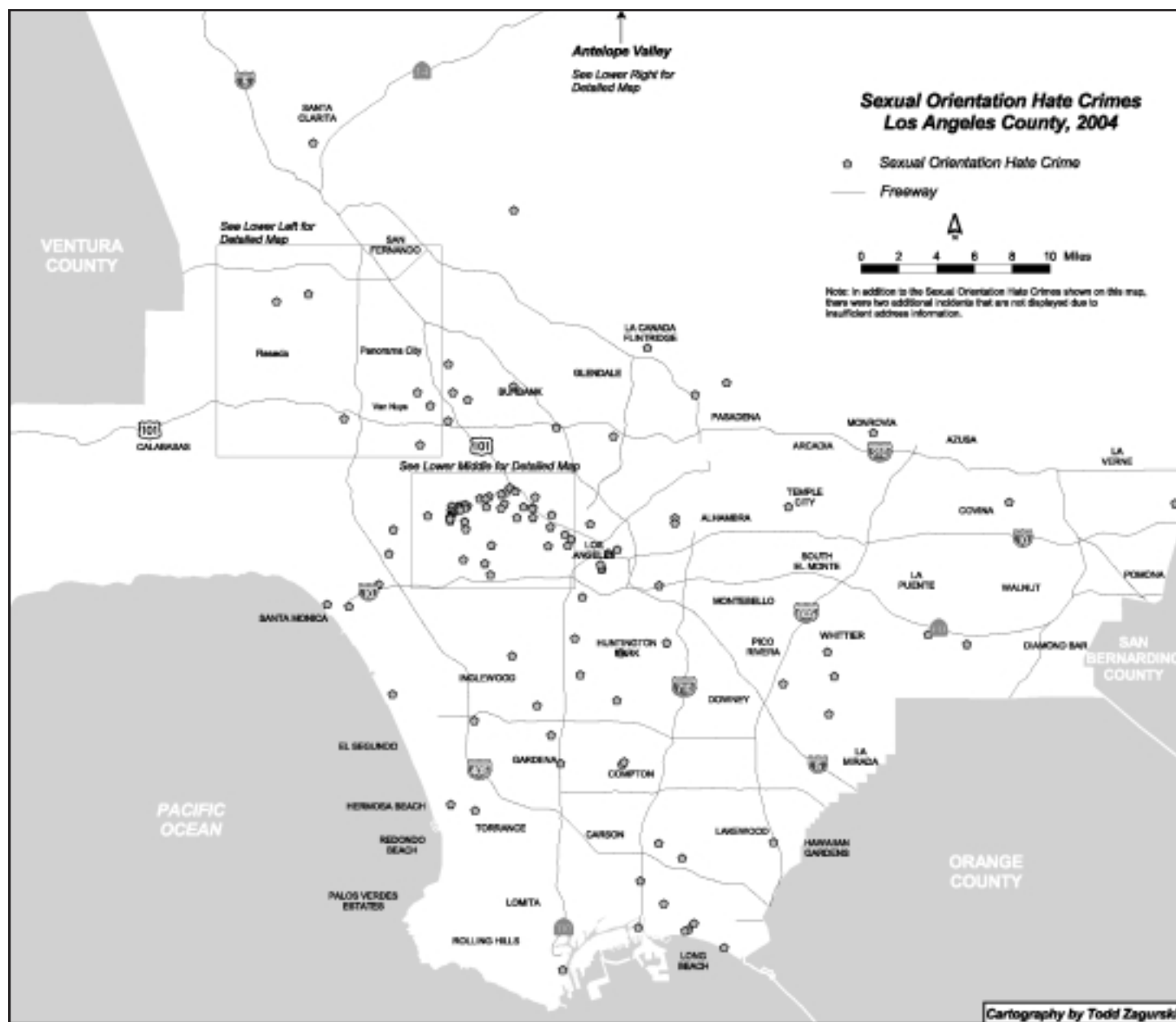
Thirty-seven percent of the sexual orientation cases were assaults and batteries, 25% were acts of vandalism, 14% were assaults with deadly weapons, and 11% were criminal threats.

The largest number, 34%, of sexual orientation hate crimes occurred in public places, followed closely by residences (32%), businesses (17%), and schools (10%). This is significant because homophobic hate crimes are most often assumed to be random gay-bashings in neighborhoods containing a large number of gay bars and other businesses. In fact, a virtually equal number of crimes occurred at victims' residences, often committed by neighbors. LGBT people cannot avoid hate crime by remaining in the safety of their own homes.

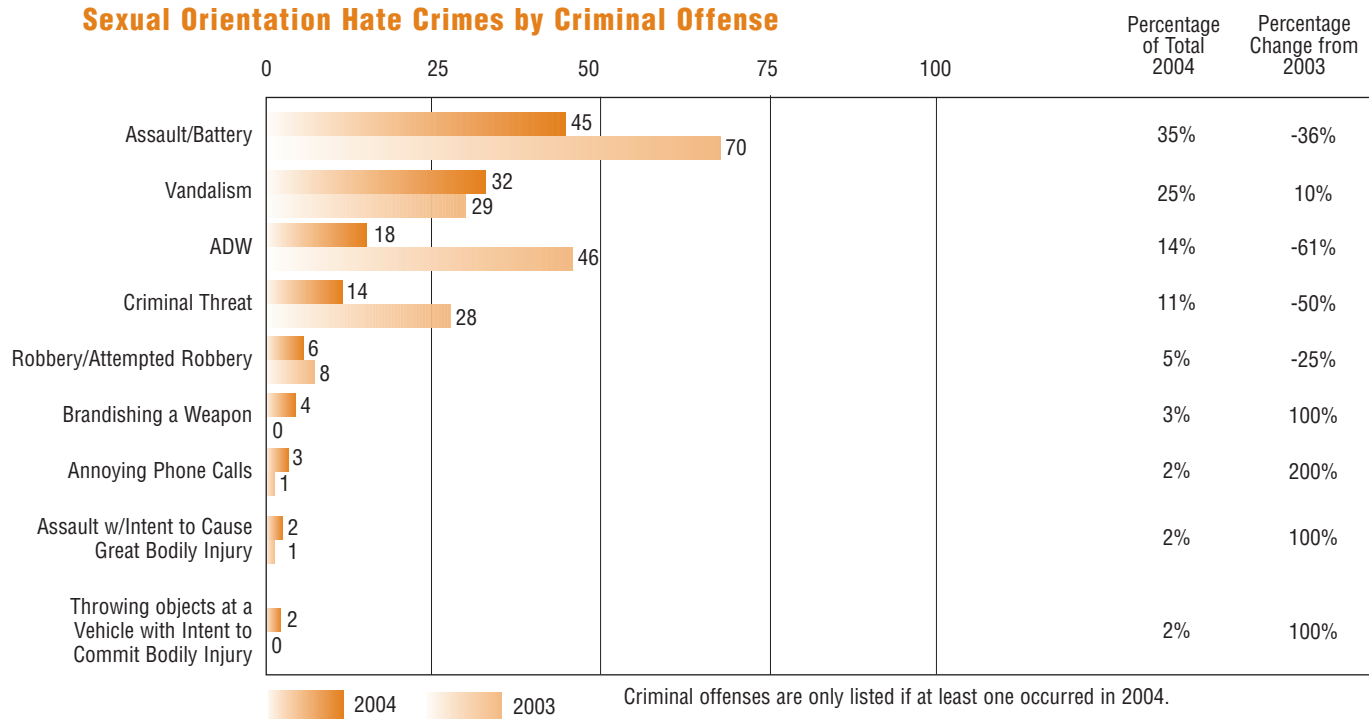
As discussed in the *Methodology* section, anti-transgender hate crimes are addressed in this report's section on gender hate crime.



## 2004 Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes in Los Angeles County



## Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



Criminal offenses are only listed if at least one occurred in 2004.

In addition to the above, in 2004 there were single cases of attempted murder, burglary, sexual assault, and stalking.

## Actual Cases of Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

February 4, 2004—Long Beach: A 23 year-old white man was waiting for a bus when three black teenagers—one girl and two boys—who were also waiting for the bus began verbally harassing the victim, calling him a “fag” and using other anti-gay slurs. The victim ignored the slurs, which continued for about 15 minutes until the bus arrived. The victim and the three suspects all boarded the bus and the suspects continued yelling anti-gay insults at him. When the victim got off the bus, the suspects also did. As the victim walked down a nearby street, he noticed a vehicle driving by which stopped next to him, and one of the boys got out of the car, which the victim believed was driven by one of the suspects’ mother. The boy told the victim he was going to “kick his ass” and kicked him on his lower leg, calling him a “fucking faggot.” The boy tried to kick the victim again, but he deflected the kick. He began yelling for help and yelled at the driver of the car to get the boy off him. He ran to a friend’s house and called the police.

April 7, 2004—Vermont Ave., Los Angeles: A 40-year-old man was watching TV in his apartment near LA City College when he heard something at his door. When he opened the door he saw that it had been tagged, and later that night more graffiti was written on the walls outside the apartment. Writing included “putos” (faggots), “mierdas” (pieces of shit), and “culecos” (faggots). The man’s roommate is gay. They suspected a neighbor.

July 20, 2004—Watts, South Los Angeles: A 27-year-old black woman was crossing the street when she was approached from behind by a 24-year-old black man who asked, “Where you from Cuz? This on 60’s” (referring to the area that is controlled by the Rolling 60’s Crips gang). He turned her around to face him and asked her, “Are you a stud (slang for lesbian)? I hate studs on my mother. I’ll rape you stud that’s on 60’s.” The woman told him that her sexual orientation did not matter and tried to walk away, at which point the man grabbed the woman’s throat, threatened to rape her, and grabbed her earrings and chain. He then punched her in the face, knocked her down and continued punching her. The woman screamed for help as witnesses were watching, but no one came to her aid. The perpetrator walked away and the woman ran up to a man talking on his cell phone, but he told her to get off his property, saying this was “60 hood.” The woman ran to a pay phone and called the police, who were able to locate and detain the suspect nearby.

November 3, 2004—Adams, Los Angeles: A 16-year-old Latino and his friend were leaving a doughnut shop near USC when two Latino teenagers riding bikes yelled “faggots” at them. They continued walking, but were confronted again. One of the perpetrators said “You’re a fuckin’ faggot. Get the fuck out of here,” and punched him in the face twice. The victim’s friend ran away and called the police. The victim told law enforcement that he is openly gay and that he had seen the suspects in his neighborhood, and would be able to identify them.

## A CLOSER LOOK AT RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES

Religious hate crimes decreased 22% from 104 in 2003 to 81 in 2004. Consistent with previous years, anti-Jewish crimes comprised the great majority, numbering 62 (78%).

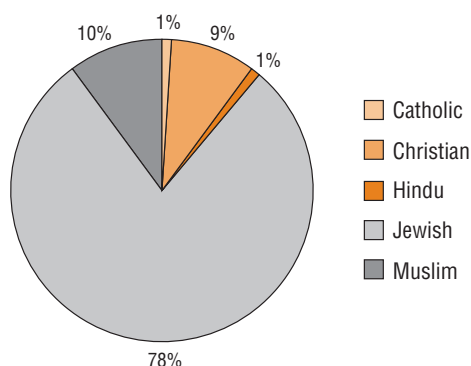
Anti-Semitic crimes were followed by eight anti-Muslim crimes (10%), seven anti-Christian (excluding anti-Catholic) crimes (9%), one (1%) anti-Catholic crime and one (1%) anti-Hindu crime. Most police reports do not specify the religion of victims, so their actual religious identities are generally unknown.

As in the past, only a minority of religious hate crimes (19%) were of a violent nature. There were 44 (54%) acts of vandalism and 15 (19%) criminal threats, as well as eight assaults with deadly weapons (10%).

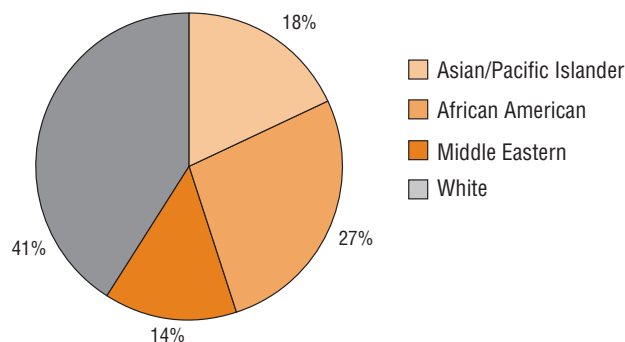
Twenty-seven of these crimes (33%) took place at the victims' residences, 18 (22%) occurred at religious sites, 17 (21%) in public places, nine (11%) in schools, and eight (10%) in businesses.

Only 22 suspects were identified. In those cases, nine (41%) were white, six (27%) were black, four (18%) were Asian/Pacific Islander, and three (14%) were Middle Eastern. In the previous year, whites constituted a much higher percentage (74%) of identified religious hate crime suspects.

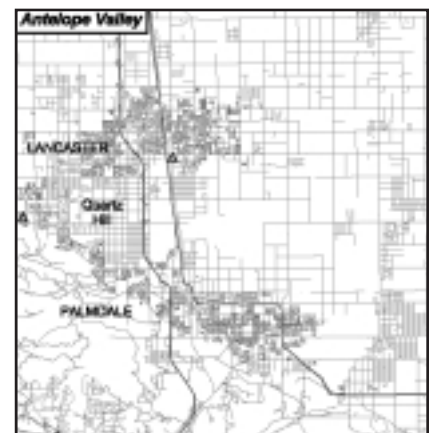
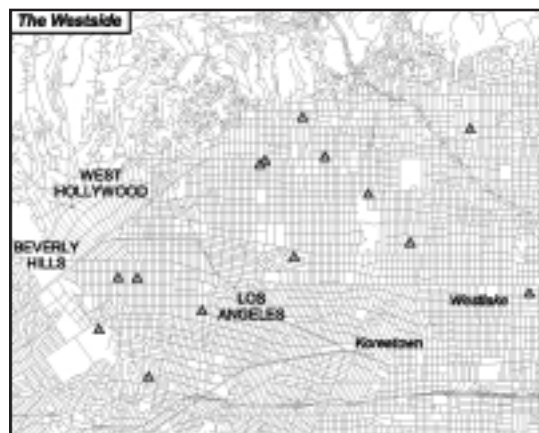
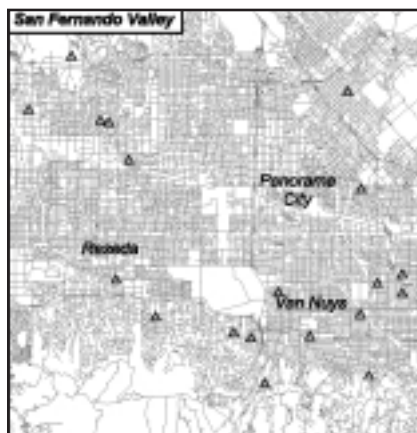
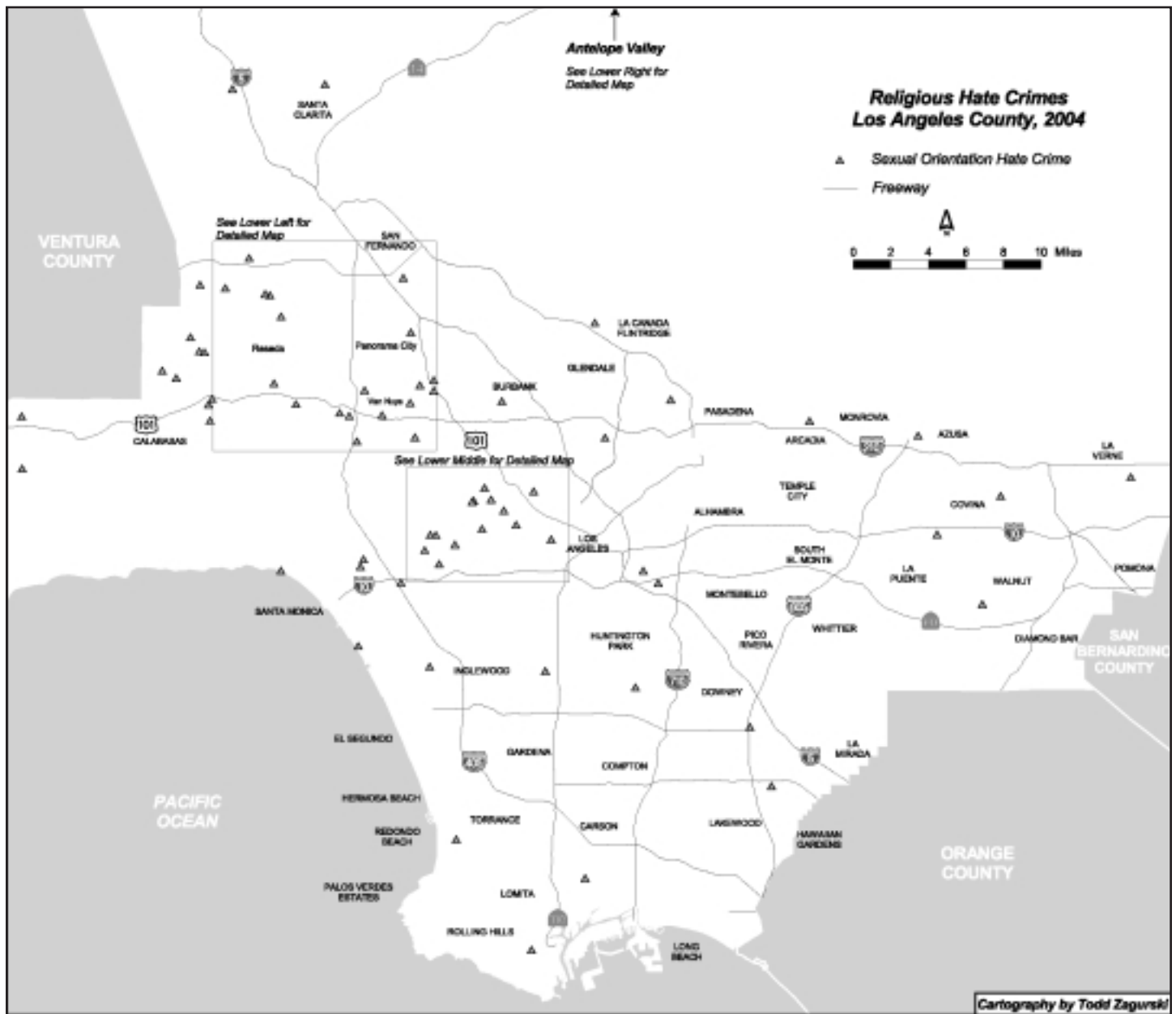
### Religious Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group



### Suspects of Religious Hate Crimes by Known Race/Ethnicity

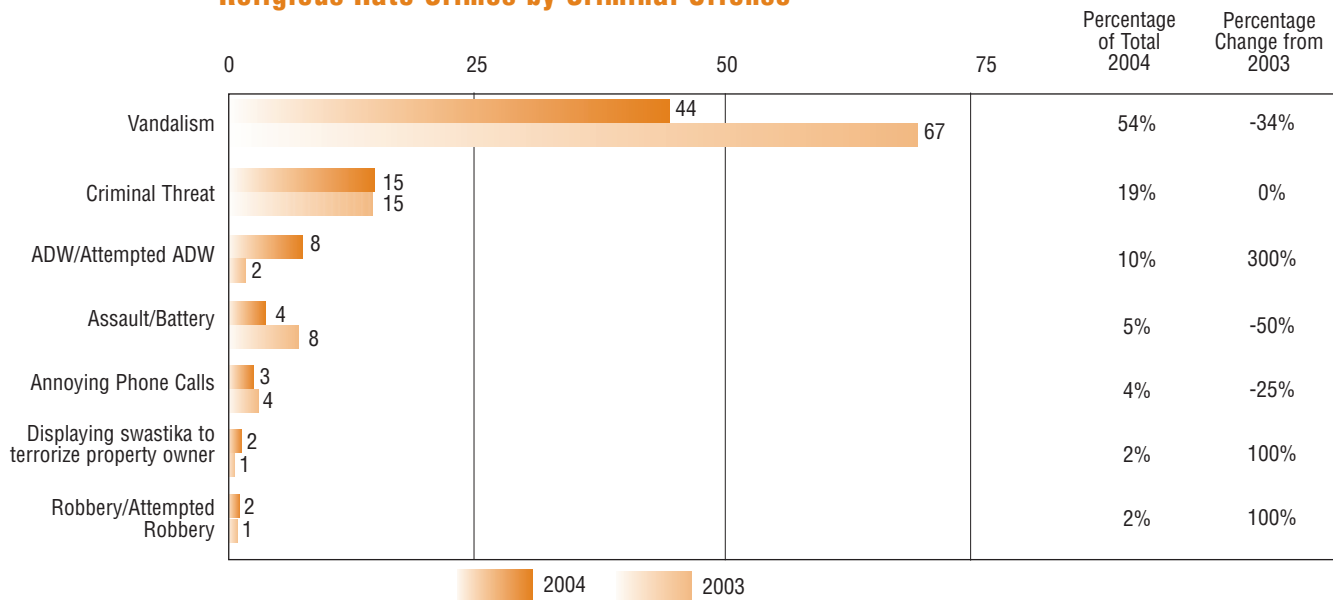


## 2004 Religious Hate Crimes in Los Angeles County





## Religious Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



Criminal offenses are only listed if at least one occurred in 2004.

In addition to the above, in 2004 there were single cases of computer hacking, felony theft, and throwing objects at a vehicle with intent to commit bodily injury.

## Actual Cases of Religious Hate Crimes

May 11, 2004—South Gate: The pastor of a church discovered large amounts of graffiti on the walls of the church, including "INM Satan 666" spray-painted in orange and two upside-down crosses. The pastor said his church had been vandalized several times during the past few weeks.

September 3, 2004—Pacific Palisades: A white man entered a restaurant. He had entered the restaurant several times in the past few weeks, but never ordered any food and stayed only a few minutes each time. This time, after sitting down he started yelling at other customers. He asked several where they were from, and asked them why they would come to eat pizza at a Muslim establishment. When asked to leave, he said, "You Muslims are such bad people and your religion is no good." He threatened to kill the owner, and then left the restaurant.

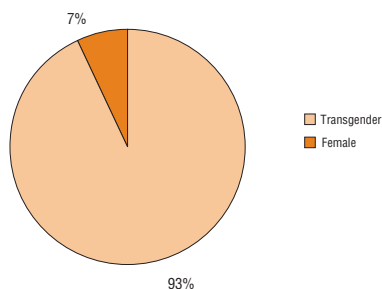
September 22, 2004—Chatsworth: A white supremacist high school student ran toward a group of blacks and whites playing basketball in a park, swinging a three-foot chain and yelling "white power," "heil Hitler," "fuck niggers," and "fuck kikes." He chased the victims, almost striking one in the head. Undercover police were on the scene, and the suspect was apprehended.

September 27, 2004—Los Angeles: A locksmith received a phone call from a potential customer. Later in the day the locksmith received another phone call, and recognized the number as belonging to the prior caller. The person on the phone said, "You're a fucking Jew, I know where you live, I'm going to kill you. I'm an American—we hate Jews."

October 4, 2004—Los Angeles: A Jewish man in a Jewish neighborhood of Los Angeles found that his car had been spray-painted with six large swastikas.

## A CLOSER LOOK AT GENDER-BASED HATE CRIMES

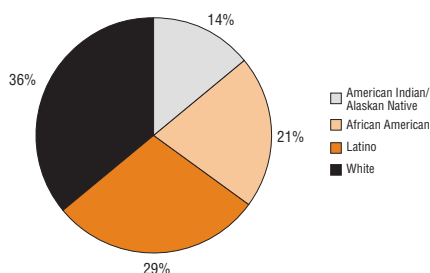
### Gender Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group



There were fourteen crimes based on the victims' gender reported in 2004. Of these, one was motivated by a combination of anti-female and anti-white prejudice. The others targeted male-to-female transgender women.

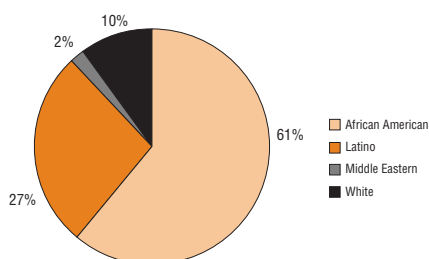
There is debate about what constitutes anti-female hate crime. For example, there are some women's rights advocates who argue that hate crime enhancements should be sought by prosecutors in a broader array of cases involving violence against women, such as gang rape. To date, very few cases of violence against women have been labeled gender-based hate crimes. This annual report only includes cases that are classified as hate crimes by our sources of data, which are predominantly police agencies.

### Victims of Gender Hate Crimes by Known Race/Ethnicity



The lone anti-female crime was a multiple-motivation case in which the victim was walking her dog in unincorporated Valencia when she heard a young Latino male direct sexual comments at her. The victim turned away to avoid the suspect. When he continued to make lewd remarks, she cursed at him and continued walking. He shouted, "Fuck you, you white bitch! I hate all you white bitches!" He then punched the victim several times in her face and head. The victim fell to the ground and the suspect kicked her back and side. She was hospitalized with a black and bruised eye, swollen cheek and lips, red welts on her body and intense pain.

### Suspects of Gender Hate Crimes by Known Race/Ethnicity

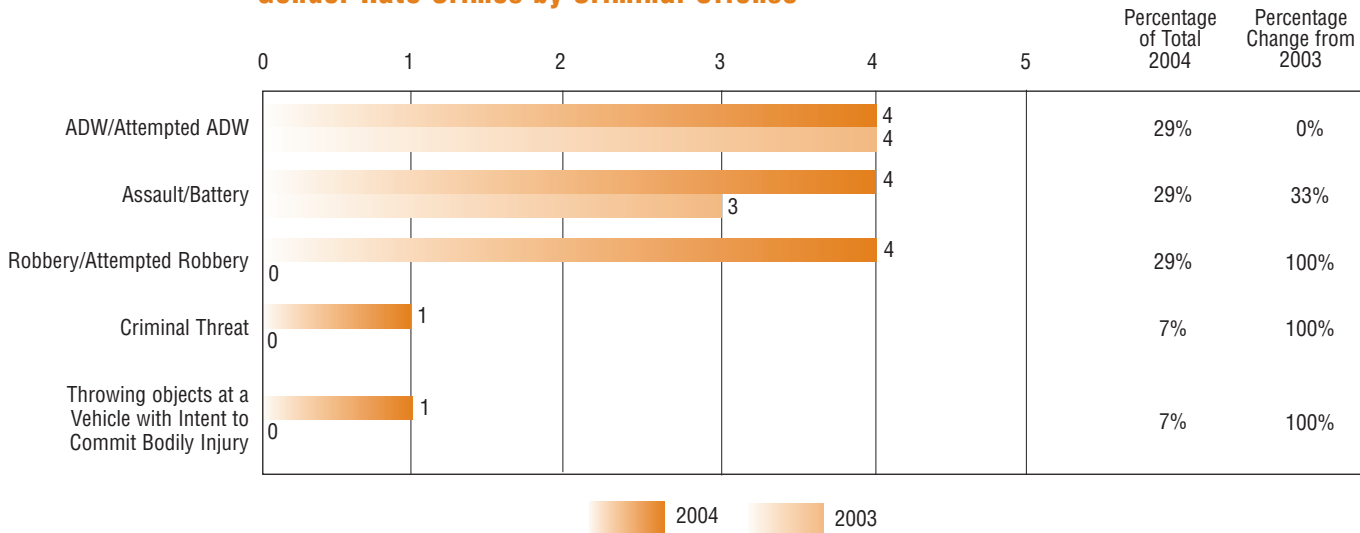


**Anti-Transgender Crimes** All of the other 13 crimes targeted transgender women. Four of the victims were white, four were Latina, three were black, and two were American Indian. There were 41 suspects, that included 25 blacks, 11 Latinos, four whites and one person of Middle Eastern background.

All but one of the 13 anti-transgender crimes were violent, which is the highest rate (93%) experienced by any victim group. Of the 13, four (29%) were assaults and batteries, four (29%) were robberies, four (29%) were assaults with deadly weapons, three were assaults and batteries and there were single cases of throwing objects at a vehicle and a criminal threat.

Ten of the thirteen crimes (69%) occurred in public places. Three (25%) occurred at businesses and one (8%) was at a residence. A number of these occurred in locations associated with street prostitution.

## Gender Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



## Actual Cases of Gender Hate Crimes

April 20, 2004—Hollywood: A 57-year-old transgendered male-to-female was walking on Santa Monica Boulevard picking up bottles when she heard and then observed three black men behind her, laughing. They shouted at the woman, "Look at that faggot, that girl, that transgender!" The woman told the men, "But I treat everybody equally. You guys have to be glad that I treat you right." One of the men came up to her and asked, "What did you say?" Then he struck the woman in the side of the head with a closed fist, and was pulled off by one of the other men. All three of them fled.

December 7, 2004—Hollywood: A Latino hermaphrodite was eating at a Salvation Army drop-in center when he noticed a group of people staring at him. One of the group yelled, "You're fucking disgusting, you hermaphrodite fuck! You're going to get your ass beat." The hermaphrodite left but was followed to a liquor store and then to a hamburger joint. He entered and asked for someone to call the police, but no one acknowledged his request. He left the joint and saw one of the suspects, a black man, running toward him. The man said, "I'm going to beat you up like a fucking bitch." He punched the hermaphrodite in the stomach. The hermaphrodite hit the man in the face and ran back into the restaurant. From inside the restaurant, he saw two other suspects stealing his bags of personal belongings.

## A CLOSER LOOK AT DISABILITY HATE CRIMES

There were two hate crimes motivated by prejudice against a person because of her/his disability in 2004. One was a multiple-motive crime in which a white woman in a wheelchair was called "white bitch" and kicked by a black woman who she had asked to move from a designated handicapped area on a bus. The other involved a mentally-challenged Latino man, who was savagely assaulted by two Latino men. When questioned by police, they denied knowing he was mentally-challenged, used homophobic slurs, and accused him of making a sexual advance.

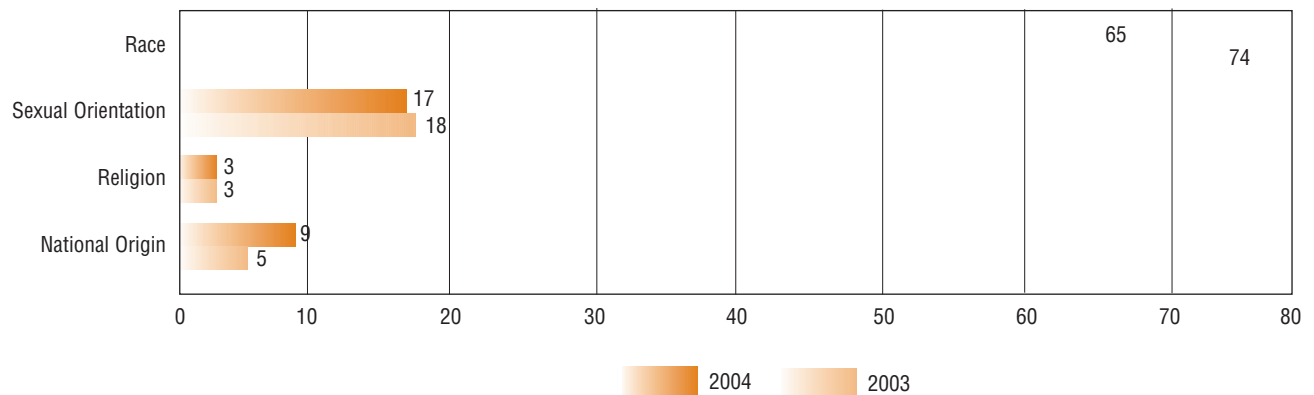
# CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS OF HATE CRIME

## What happens in the prosecution of a hate crime:

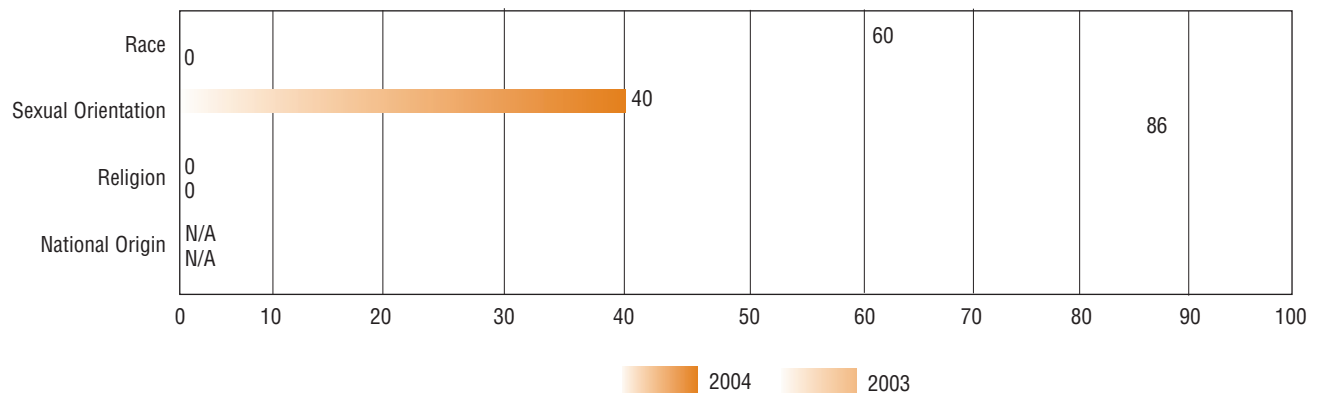
**1. The Initial Police Report** One of 46 policing agencies in the county files a police incident or arrest report. This is referred to the prosecutors' offices for possible prosecution. There are two reporting agencies represented here. The Los Angeles County District Attorney's office, which has a hate crimes prosecution unit, prosecutes both felonies and misdemeanors, and the Los Angeles City Attorney's office prosecutes only misdemeanors.

	NUMBER OF HATE CRIMES REFERRED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	NUMBER OF HATE CRIMES CHARGES FILED
<b>DISTRICT ATTORNEY</b> (prosecutes felonies and misdemeanors)		
2004	<b>151</b>	<b>99</b> (65 adults, 34 juveniles)
2003	<b>141</b>	<b>88</b> (60 adults, 28 juveniles)
<b>LOS ANGELES CITY ATTORNEY</b> (prosecutes misdemeanors only)		
2004	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>
2003	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>

## Motivating Prejudice for Adult Prosecutions: District Attorney



## Motivating Prejudice for Adult Prosecutions: L.A. City Attorney





**2. The Decision Whether to File Charges** The prosecutors' office must review each case thoroughly and decide whether the filing of a complaint as a crime, or as a hate crime, is warranted.

If a defendant is accused of a hate crime, this indicates that bias, hatred, or prejudice based on the victim's race, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation was a substantial factor in the commission of the crime.

For Los Angeles City Attorney cases: when cases do not support a hate crime filing, the parties involved are often brought into special hearings, where parties are lectured on the law and its consequences. Violators may be sent to educational programs to gain greater understanding of the harm, history, and impact of discriminatory ideology and movements.

**3. The Arraignment** Next, a defendant is informed of the charges and his/her constitutional rights at arraignment. An attorney is appointed if the defendant cannot afford one, and bail is set. The defendant can decide to enter a plea, whether guilty or not guilty.

**4. The Resolution** The criminal case is resolved, either through a guilty plea or a jury or court trial. In trials, the defendant is found not guilty or guilty. Some cases result in findings by either the prosecution, the judge, or the jury that bias was not a substantial factor in the commission of the crime.

**5. The Sentence** If guilty, sentencing is carried out. It can include jail time, probation, or other conditions, such as community service or cultural or racial sensitivity training. Such "diversion" or educational programs are scarce.



**State Hate Crime-Related Legislation** In 2004, three bills relevant to hate crimes were passed by the California State Legislature and signed into law.

Assembly Bill 2288 (Pacheco) lowers the financial threshold for vandalism hate crimes to have a requirement of \$400 worth of damage to be charged as a felony instead of the previous \$500 in damage. This makes hate crime law consistent with the general vandalism statute. In 1998, legislation was enacted to make vandalism of more than \$400 a felony. Unfortunately, the corresponding dollar reduction was inadvertently left out of California's hate crime vandalism statute. (SB 1234 also rectified this discrepancy.)

Assembly Bill 2428 (Chu), known as "Kenny's Law," affects the probation and parole processes for people who have been convicted of a hate crime, as well as the conditional release process for those deemed not guilty by reason of insanity. It requires protective orders to be issued for the victim, or any of the victim's family members or domestic partners. In addition, courts, parole authorities, or community program directors are authorized to require hate crime perpetrators to undergo racial or ethnic sensitivity training as a condition of probation, parole, or release. This law was written after a hate crime victim was murdered by his mentally ill neighborhood.

Senate Bill 1234 (Kuehl) cleans up many hate crime laws, codifying existing case law and amending California's many hate crime laws to unify definitions of important terms, such as *hate crime* and *victim*. It also:

- sets up a graduated fine for hate crime offenders and establishes a unified sentencing procedure
- explicitly protects witnesses and victims of hate crimes from deportation unless they are guilty of other crimes, either related or unrelated
- enhances police training with more information on anti-disability, anti-Arab, and anti-Muslim crimes
- adds *mosque* and *temple* to the list of religious institutions explicitly addressed by hate crime statutes
- lowers the hate crime vandalism damage prosecution threshold to the regular vandalism prosecution threshold
- clarifies that hate crime protections extend to victims who are targeted for their association with a protected class, such as in the case of interracial couples
- declares restorative justice to be one of the goals of hate crime policy.

One bill relevant to hate crimes was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by Governor Schwarzenegger.

Assembly Bill 2191 (Chu) was concerned with the release from a treatment facility of someone who had been found not guilty by reason of insanity. This bill would have clarified that the facility director would be responsible for notifying the victim (or next of kin if the victim were deceased) when a conditional release hearing was scheduled. Previously, although victims already had the right to be notified, it was unclear which agency was responsible for notification, and many victims were not notified. If this bill had passed, the victim would also have had the right to submit a written statement relevant to the determination of whether the patient was still a danger to themselves or society. The court would be required to consider this letter to the extent that it was legally relevant to that determination. Governor Schwarzenegger vetoed this bill, noting that he signed AB 1504 (Spitzer), which mandates that the district attorney notify the victim or next of kin when a hearing is scheduled.

**Federal Hate Crime-Related Legislation** The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act (LLEEA), first introduced as the Hate Crimes Prevention Act by Senator Ted Kennedy in 1998, was reintroduced in May of 2005 in the Senate. This bill would amend the 1968 hate crimes law (which prohibits attacks based on race, religion, or national origin), and extend it to cover crimes that target people based on real or perceived sexual orientation, gender, or disability. While California law already covers such crimes, federal prosecution of hate crimes is needed when local authorities are unable or unwilling to prosecute. This bill would also broaden the law, so that federal authority is not limited only to violations of federally protected rights. The bill lacked the votes in the Senate to be brought to a vote in 2003. In 2004, the Senate passed the LLEEA, but the House did not. In 2005 the bill was reintroduced, but has not moved out of committee.

### Police Departments

Alhambra Police Department  
Arcadia Police Department  
Azusa Police Department  
Baldwin Park Police Department  
Bell Police Department  
Bell Gardens Police Department  
Beverly Hills Police Department  
Burbank Police Department  
Claremont Police Department  
Covina Police Department  
Culver City Police Department  
Downey Police Department  
El Monte Police Department  
El Segundo Police Department  
Gardena Police Department  
Glendale Police Department  
Glendora Police Department  
Hawthorne Police Department  
Hermosa Beach Police Department  
Huntington Park Police Department  
Inglewood Police Department  
Irwindale Police Department  
La Verne Police Department  
Long Beach Police Department  
Los Angeles Police Department  
Los Angeles County Sheriff's 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

### School Districts

ABC Unified School District  
Antelope Valley Union High School District  
Culver City Unified School District  
Downey Unified School District  
Glendora Unified School District  
Long Beach Unified School District  
Los Angeles Unified School District  
Whittier Union High School District  
Wiseburn School District

### Fair Housing Councils

Fair Housing Council, San Fernando  
Fair Housing Foundation Of Long Beach  
Housing Rights Center (Los Angeles)

### Community Organizations

Anti-Defamation League  
Asian Pacific American Legal Center  
L.A. Gay and Lesbian Center  
Muslim Public Affairs Council  
South Asian Network

## APPENDIX B: LOCATIONS OF HATE CRIMES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT MUTUAL AID REGIONS

REGION	POPULATION	CRIMES PER 1,000,000 RESIDENTS		
		HATE CRIMES	2004	2003*
<b>EAST SAN GABRIEL VALLEY</b>	<b>1,166,578</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>
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)				
<b>LONG BEACH</b>	<b>470,855</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>
Long Beach Police Department • Signal Hill Police Department				
<b>LOS ANGELES</b>	<b>3,819,103</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>106</b>
Los Angeles Police Department				
<b>NORTH COUNTY</b>	<b>508,164</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>142</b>
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Lancaster, Malibu, Palmdale, Santa Clarita, and West Village)				
<b>SOUTH BAY</b>	<b>810,706</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>
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)				
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>1,647,466</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>32</b>
Bell Police Department • Bell Gardens Police Department • Downey 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)				
<b>WEST SAN GABRIEL VALLEY</b>	<b>757,840</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>
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 Canada-Flintridge)				
<b>WESTSIDE**</b>	<b>200,576</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>224</b>
Beverly Hills Police Department • Santa Monica Police Department • Culver City Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (West Hollywood)				

\*These numbers have been corrected.

\*\*The higher rate of crime for the Westside Region is largely due to the large concentration of sexual orientation hate crimes in the City of West Hollywood.



### Victim Assistance

American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC)  
P.O. Box 8686, Anaheim, CA 92812  
Phone: 714-535-1719  
Email: [adc/aoc@hotmail.com](mailto:adc/aoc@hotmail.com)  
Website: [www.adc.org](http://www.adc.org)

Anti-Defamation League (ADL)  
10495 Santa Monica Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90025  
Phone: 310-446-8000  
Fax: 310-470-8712  
Email: [los-angeles@adl.org](mailto:los-angeles@adl.org)  
Website: [www.adl.org](http://www.adl.org)

Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC)  
1145 Wilshire Blvd., 2nd Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
Phone: 213-977-7500  
Fax: 213-977-7595  
Email: [aalmeria@apalc.org](mailto:aalmeria@apalc.org)  
Website: [www.apalc.org](http://www.apalc.org)

California Department of Fair Employment  
& Housing  
Los Angeles District (DFEH)  
611 West Sixth Street, Suite 1500  
Los Angeles, CA 90017-3116  
Toll Free Phone: 800-884-1684  
Phone: 213-884-1684  
TTY: 800-700-2320  
Fax: 213-439-6715  
Website: [www.dfeh.ca.gov](http://www.dfeh.ca.gov)

City of Long Beach Human Dignity Program  
333 W. Ocean Blvd.  
Long Beach, CA 90802  
Phone: 562-570-6948  
Fax: 562-570-7140  
Email: [andemps@ci.long-beach.ca.us](mailto:andemps@ci.long-beach.ca.us)

Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of  
Los Angeles (CHIRLA)  
2533 West Third Street, Suite 101  
Los Angeles, CA 90057  
Phone: 213-353-1782, 888-624-4752  
Fax: 213-353-1344  
Email: [info@chirla.org](mailto:info@chirla.org)  
Website: [www.chirla.org](http://www.chirla.org)

Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR),  
Southern California  
2180 West Crescent Ave., Suite F  
Anaheim, CA 92801  
Phone: 714-776-1847  
Fax: 714-776-8340  
Website: [www.cair-net.org](http://www.cair-net.org)

Los Angeles County Commission on  
Human Relations  
320 W. Temple #1184  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Phone: 213-974-7611  
1-888-NO2HATE  
Fax: 213-687-4251  
TTY: 213-974-9440  
Website: [www.LAHumanRelations.org](http://www.LAHumanRelations.org)

L.A. County District Attorney's Office  
Victim-Witness Assistance Program  
210 W. Temple Street, Room 12-514  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Phone: 213-974-7499, 800-773-7574  
Fax: 213-625-8104  
Email: [da.co.la.ca.us/vwap](mailto:da.co.la.ca.us/vwap)  
Website: <http://da.co.la.ca.us>

Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Center  
1625 North Schrader Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90028  
Phone: 323-993-7400  
Fax: 323-308-4480  
Email: [NCanales@laglc.org](mailto:NCanales@laglc.org)  
Website: [www.lagaycenter.org](http://www.lagaycenter.org)

Muslim Public Affairs Council  
3010 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 217  
Los Angeles, CA 90010  
Phone: 213-383-3443  
Fax: 213-383-9674  
Email: [mpacusa@aol.com](mailto:mpacusa@aol.com)  
Website: [www.mpac.org](http://www.mpac.org)

National Conference for Community and  
Justice, Southern California (NCCJ)  
444 W. Ocean Blvd. Suite 940  
Long Beach, CA 90802  
(562) 435-8184  
(562) 435-8318, fax  
Website: [www.nccjsocal.org](http://www.nccjsocal.org)

South Asian Network (SAN)  
18173 Pioneer Blvd., Suite I, 2nd Floor  
Artesia, CA 90701  
Phone: 800-281-8111, 562-403-0488  
Fax: 562-403-0487  
Email: [joyti@southasiannetwork.org](mailto:joyti@southasiannetwork.org)

Southern Christian Leadership  
Conference (SCLC)  
4182 South Western Ave.  
Los Angeles, CA 90062  
Phone: 323-290-4100  
Fax: 323-296-4742  
Email: [Elee@mlka.org](mailto:Elee@mlka.org)  
[www.mlkala.org](http://www.mlkala.org)

U.S. Department of Justice –  
Office for Victims of Crime Resource Center  
810 7th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
Toll Free Phone: 800-851-3420  
Phone: 202-307-5983  
P.O. Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849  
Fax: (301) 519-5212  
Email: askovc@ojp.usdoj.gov  
Website: www.ovc.gov

### **Hate Crime Training**

Anti-Defamation League (ADL)  
See aforementioned

California Association of Human Relations  
Organizations (CAHRO)  
c/o LACCHR  
320 W. Temple Street Suite 1184  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Phone: 213-974-7611  
Email: rtoma@hrc.co.la.ca.us  
Website: www.cahro.org

California Attorney General's Office  
300 South Spring Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90013  
Phone: 800-952-5225  
Office of the Attorney General Public Inquiry  
P.O. Box Unit 94244-2550  
<http://caag.state.ca.us>

Council on American Islamic Relations,  
Southern California (CAIR)  
See aforementioned

Los Angeles County Commission on  
Human Relations  
See aforementioned

LA County District Attorney's Office  
Hate Crime Suppression Unit  
201 N. Figueroa Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Phone: 213-580-3358  
Fax: 213-240-8630

Museum of Tolerance (MOT)  
9786 West Pico Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90035  
Phone: 310-553-8403  
Website: [www.museumoftolerance.com](http://www.museumoftolerance.com)

Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC)  
400 Washington Ave.  
Montgomery, AL 36104  
Phone: 334-956-8200  
Email: [www.splcenter.org](http://www.splcenter.org)

U.S. Department of Justice-Office for  
Victims of Crime (OVC)  
See aforementioned

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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