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H A T E

C R I M E

R E P O R T



LOS ANGELES COUNTY
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

**Hate Crimes
Los Angeles County, 2002**

- Race-Ethnicity-National Origin Hate Crime
- Sexual Orientation Hate Crime
- ▲ Religious Hate Crime
- September 11th-Related Hate Crime
- Gender Hate Crime
- Disability Hate Crime
- Bias Unspecified Hate Crime

Freeway

Note: In addition to the Hate Crimes shown on this map, there were twenty-one additional incidents (listed in the table below) that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Type	Total
Race-Related Hate Crime	24
Sexual Orientation Hate Crime	20
Religious Hate Crime	11
Gender Hate Crime	1





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2 0 0 2 H A T E C R I M E R E P O R T

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. This report represents one of the longest-standing efforts to document hate crime activity in the nation.

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 Public Education Campaign.

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.

The Commission appreciated the cooperation of organizations and agencies listed in Appendix A who provided data for this report. ♦

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 victim's real or perceived race, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation are substantial factors in the commission of the offense. This definition is based on the California criminal laws (penal code sections 422.6 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 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 a hate crime when it is racial, ethnic, religious, homophobic, or sexist in nature. This is most often indicated by use of epithets or hate group symbols or slogans. 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 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 2002 HATE CRIME REPORT

TOTAL CASES

Eight hundred four hate crimes were reported in 2002, a 22% decrease from the 1,031 reported in the previous year, in which the 188 anti-Middle Eastern/Muslim crimes committed after September 11th resulted in the largest number ever reported in Los Angeles County.

The hate crimes in 2002 include three murders and five attempted murders, the majority of which took place in a single, horrific incident when a gunman attacked employees and passengers at the Los Angeles International Airport ticket counter of the Israeli El Al Airlines.

In addition, there were 245 assaults and batteries, 213 cases of vandalism, 173 criminal threats, and 165 assaults with a deadly weapon. These four categories accounted for 91% of all reported hate crimes. About half of these crimes were of a violent nature, a percentage consistent with previous years.

The largest number (234) of hate crimes took place in residences, followed by public places (204), businesses (190), and schools (96). Hate crimes occurring in public places declined significantly from 35% of the total to 25%. School-based hate crimes rose from eight to twelve percent of the total.

RACIAL HATE CRIMES

As in previous years, crimes motivated by the victim's race, ethnic background, or national origin constituted the greatest number of hate crimes, comprising 418, or 51% of the total. This represents a 13% decrease from the previous year. It does not include acts attributed to continued post-September 11th backlash. African Americans again were the most frequent targets of racial hate crime, and, as in previous years, were more than five times as likely to be victimized as the general population.

SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES

For the second year in a row, sexual orientation-based hate crime was the only category of motivation to increase, from 222 to 238, a 7% rise. Specifically, this increase was due to a 14% climb in the number of crimes targeting gay males.

RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES

There was an eight percent decrease (from 129 to 119) in the number of religion-motivated hate crimes. Jewish individuals and organizations, which are consistently the largest group of religious hate crime victims, constituted 66% of these cases, a slight decline from the previous year. Eleven percent of the attacks were aimed at Protestant targets. In crimes determined to be unrelated to September 11th, Muslim individuals and organizations were targeted in eight percent of the cases.

SEPTEMBER 11TH-RELATED HATE CRIMES

Despite a continued atmosphere of suspicion and hostility, anti-Middle Eastern/Muslim crimes related to the September 11th terrorist attacks dropped from 188 in 2001 to 17 in 2002. However, anti-Middle Eastern/Muslim crimes not identified as September 11th-related rose from 18 to 22.

GENDER AND DISABILITY HATE CRIMES

There was one anti-female and one disability-motivated crime in 2002, consistent with the previous year. Beginning with this report, victims of anti-transgender crimes are now listed as victims of gender-related crime (see the Methodology section of this report). There were 16 anti-transgender cases, the same number as in the previous year. Anti-transgender crimes had the greatest likelihood (88%) of violence of any victim group.

HATE CRIME SUSPECTS

As in previous years, suspects were overwhelmingly male (92%), and of diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds. Eighteen percent were juveniles and 30% were between the ages of 18 and 25, demonstrating that youth continue to comprise a large percentage of suspects in hate crimes. ♦

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HATE CRIME REPORT 2002 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 provide policy-makers and practitioners insight into what are the most urgent issues and greatest areas of need for education, 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 2002 data are presented here in comparison to 2001 statistics, but it is preferable, whenever possible, to look at how the statistics change over longer periods of time. Although we do not do this in the current report, we will conduct trend analyses in the future.

Sources and Underreporting of Hate Crime:

The Commission receives reports from the Sheriff's Department and all 45 police departments in Los Angeles County, many of the 86 school 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 past 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 2002.

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 62% of the total number of hate crimes included in this report.

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 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 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 are consistent with the District Attorney's legal definition of hate crime (which is based on the California penal code, sections 422.6-422.95). Those that do not meet the standard are not included in the Commission's database. 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 freeway overpass 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 duplicates in case, for example, a hate crime victim has contacted both a law enforcement agency and a civil rights group.

Of the 1188 reports received for 2002, 804 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.

METHODOLOGY

Another factor that may lead to discrepancies in the numbers reported by different agencies is the way 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 two separate crimes, just as any criminal charges filed could be one separate count of a hate crime enhancement for each victim assaulted.

In some cases, multiple suspects are involved in committing hate crimes. A typical scenario involves a carload of youth who encounter a pedestrian, yell slurs, make criminal threats, and possibly throw an object at the victim. In the great majority of these cases, the suspects are never identified, and descriptions are very vague. It is also often difficult in such crimes to discern which suspect made threats or actually threw an object. In cases such as these, only one suspect may be described and counted.

In addition to providing information on the identity of hate crime victims, for the first time this report will also include tables that show the reasons that they were likely targeted. This will provide a more accurate picture of hate crime activity because it will show the actual intent of the perpetrator. 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. a Latino victim who is perceived as Arab).

A number 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 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 804 crimes that were committed.

September 11th-Related Crime: In 2002, 17 cases were motivated by continuing scapegoating over the

September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. During the commission of these crimes, victims were typically called "terrorists" or other related offensive terms. In many of these cases, it was unclear whether these crimes were based on the victims' perceived race/ethnicity/national origin or religion, or both. For this reason, for the second year in a row, we created a separate motivation category, "September 11th-related." However, in some of these cases, slurs were used that were evidence of animus toward specific groups (e.g., Muslims, Iranians). Therefore, this report captures both September 11th motivation and identifies the targeted community.

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 family's home, but the police report made no mention of the family's race, ethnicity, or religion. We have created a new category this year for hate crimes with "unspecified motive."

Classification of Transgendered Victims:

Transgendered persons are individuals whose appearance or behavior does not conform to society's expectations of traditional male and female roles. They strongly identify with the gender opposite the one they were born and may "cross-dress" or modify their appearance with hormones, surgery, or other procedures. In past years, transgendered 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 aversion to non-traditional gender roles are closely related. However, because transgendered people may identify as gay, heterosexual, or bi-sexual, and because there is a growing distinct collective identity among transgendered persons, regardless of sexual orientation, beginning with this report, transgender hate crimes will be considered a subset of gender hate crimes. Placing transgender discrimination and hate crime under "gender" is consistent with recent changes in state law. ♦

The year 2002 was marked by good news: a decline in hate crimes in nearly every category of victims. (Some categories did increase slightly.) The 804 crimes reported were the lowest number since 1998 and represented a 22% drop from 2001.

The decrease appears accentuated because during the previous year, 2001, there were 188 post-September 11th anti-Middle Eastern/Muslim hate crimes that drove the total up to 1,031, the highest number ever reported for the county.

The drop in reported hate crime is consistent with some recent crime data and incongruous with others. Specifically with regard to hate crime, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reported a 23% decline nationally. The Office of the California Attorney General found that reported hate crime *events*¹ numbered 1,659 in 2002, a 26.6% drop. This decline cut across all victim groups. In Orange County, 124 people reported that they were targeted by acts of bigotry (hate crimes and incidents together), down from 181 the previous year, a 31% decline.

Regarding crime in general, the federal government reported a slight decrease in the overall crime rate for 2002. The overall crime rate for Los Angeles County and in California also dropped slightly. The crime index (covering seven significant offenses) for the western region of the United States, however, increased. And while violent crimes dropped in the city of Los Angeles and in California overall, major crimes and homicides both increased.

In short, reported hate crime declined dramatically, not only in Los Angeles County, but also in Orange County. State-wide and nationally, while overall crime rates dropped slightly, murders and other major crimes rose in Los Angeles and California.

The sharp decline in the number of reported hate crimes could be attributed to efforts to prevent and respond to the post-September 11th backlash. Locally, regionally, and nationally, government and law enforcement officials and civic leaders strongly condemned acts of intolerance toward Middle Eastern and Muslim communities. Government agencies and philanthropic foundations made emergency grants to fund anti-hate crime programs. Communities came together to organize candlelight

vigils, teach-ins and inter-faith services. Celebrities appeared in public service announcements calling for unity and compassion. Middle Eastern, South Asian, and Muslim organizations worked to educate the public about their histories and cultures. Although there is no way to quantify the impact of these activities, they may have played a role in sending a message to the general public that discouraged hate crime.

Anti-gay male crimes were the only victim category to significantly increase. While hate crime decreased across the board among virtually all targeted victim groups, the number of attacks on gay males grew by 14%. There are a number of factors which might explain this phenomenon.

On September 1, 2002, in front of his apartment building, openly-gay West Hollywood resident Treve Broudy and a friend were attacked by three assailants, one wielding a baseball bat. Although his companion escaped without serious injury, Broudy was savagely beaten and sustained massive brain injury.

Instantly the case became a cause *célèbre*, a symbol of homophobic hatred that generated numerous rallies, candlelight vigils and other displays of solidarity in the aftermath of this crime.

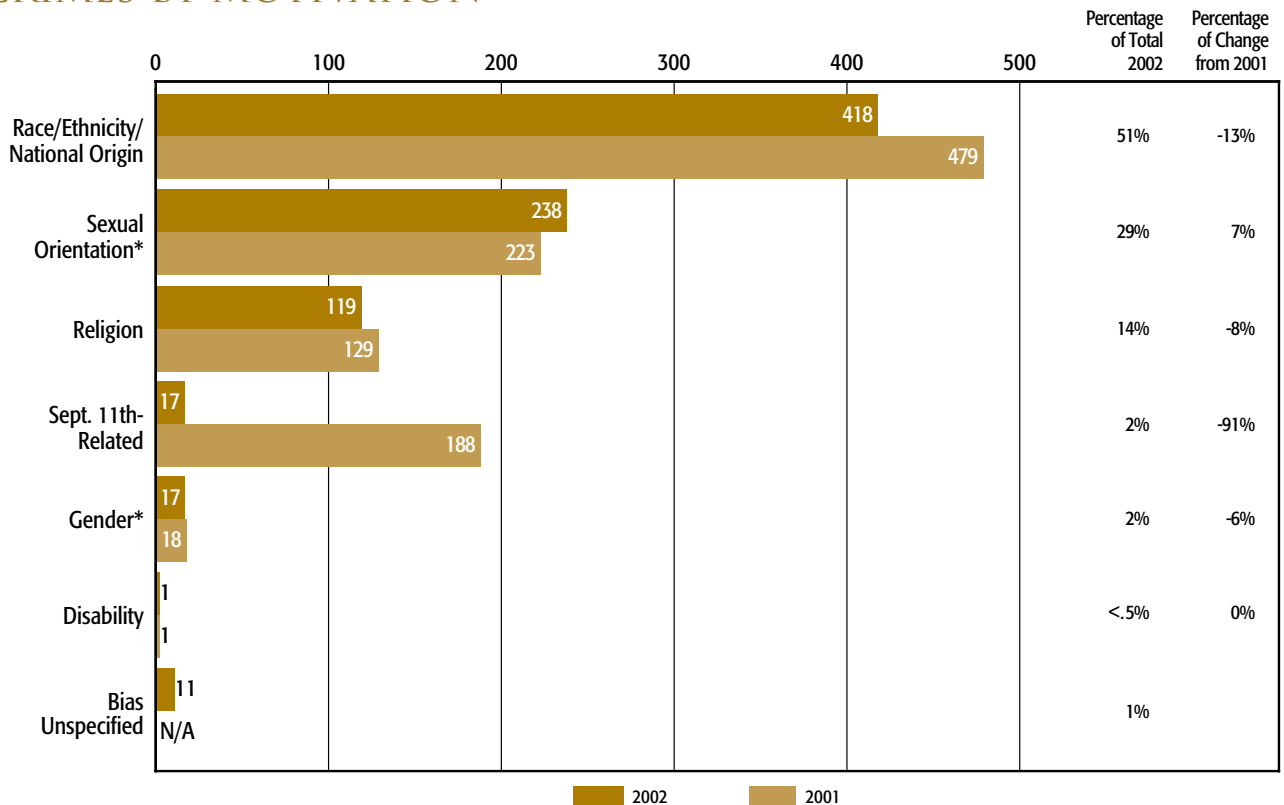
The incident and the ensuing publicity highlighted the hate violence against gay men, lesbians and other sexual minorities. Elected officials, law enforcement, and community-based organizations joined forces to condemn the brutal crime and encourage reporting of all homophobic acts. Immediately, the City of West Hollywood reported an upswing in the number of calls reporting hate crimes or other forms of harassment.

From August to September the number of homophobic hate crimes reported nearly tripled, from 12 to 35. In October, such reports remained high at 36 and then dropped in November to 16 (see chart on following page). The average number of sexual orientation-related hate crimes was 17 during the other ten months of 2002. This sudden jump in the latter part of 2002 could be attributed to the publicity around the Broudy case, motivating greater numbers of gay and lesbian victims to report hate crimes to police and other agencies. It might also be the result of perpetrators feeling emboldened by the

2002 HATE CRIMES IN PERSPECTIVE

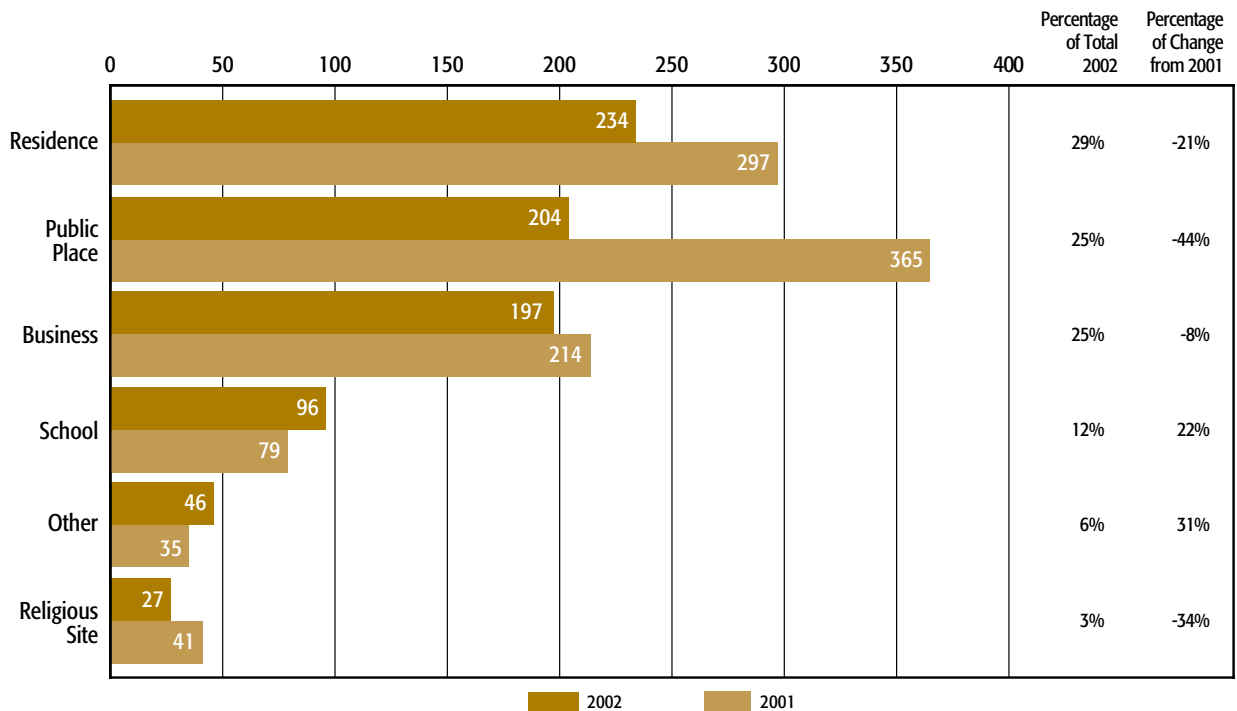
¹ Refers to the number of incidents, not the number of victims.

HATE CRIMES BY MOTIVATION

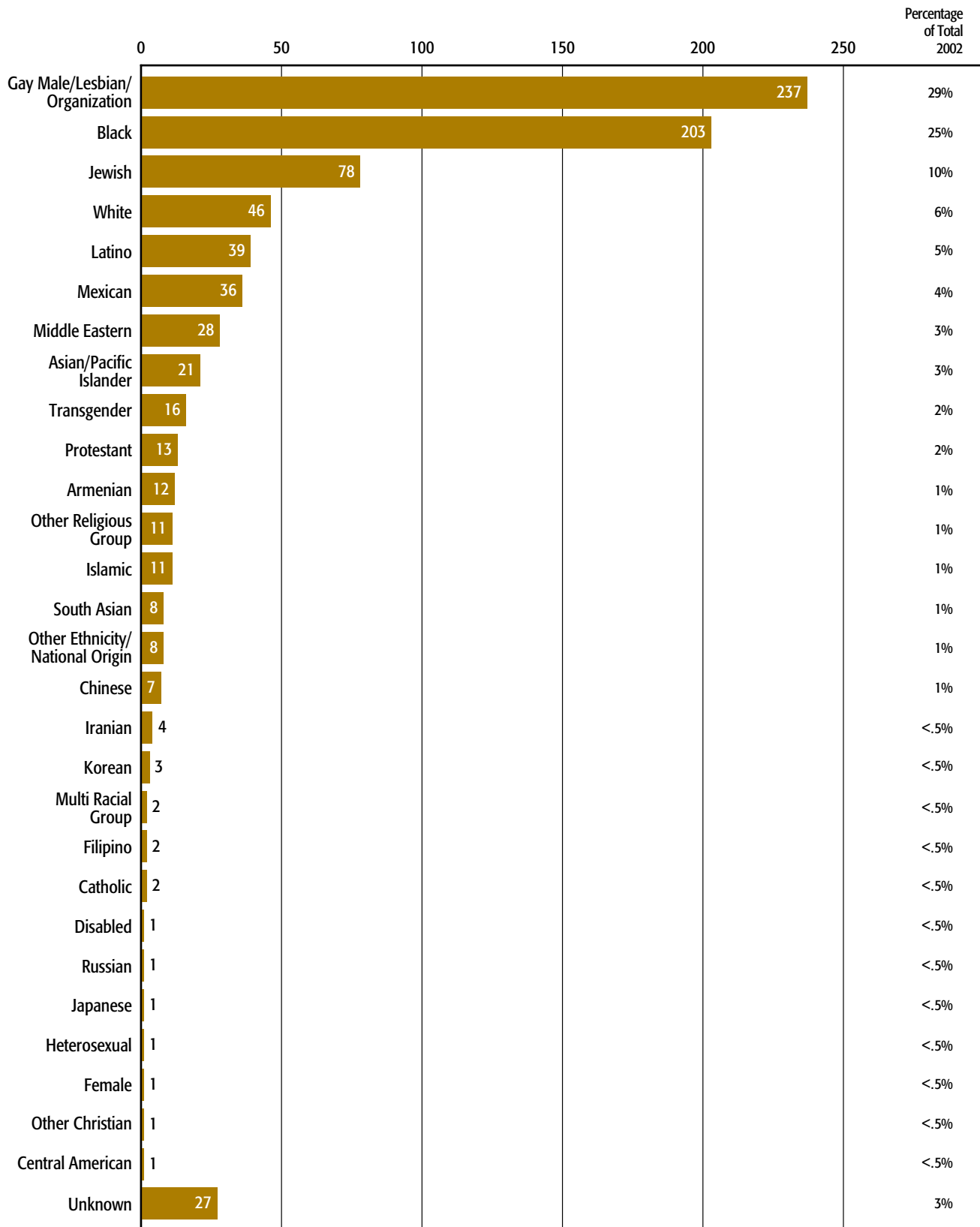


In previous reports, anti-transgender hate crimes were categorized under sexual orientation-motivated crimes. Beginning this year, they are considered gender-motivated crimes. See **Methodology section for further explanation.*

HATE CRIMES BY LOCATION

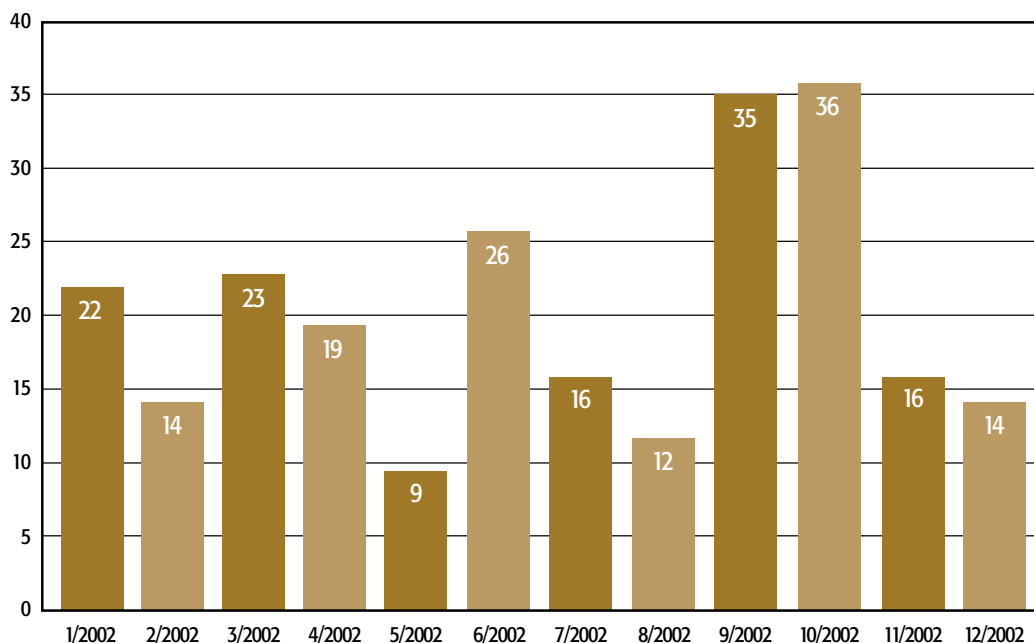


HATE CRIMES BY TARGETED GROUP*



*Beginning this year, this report will provide information on both the actual identity of victims and what group the perpetrator intended to target. For example, if an Armenian-owned business is defaced with graffiti, it is important to know if the crime was anti-Armenian, or if the owner was mistaken for being a member of another ethnic group, such as an Arab-American.

TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTED HOMOPHOBIC HATE CRIMES BY MONTH



highly-publicized case to commit greater numbers of similar homophobic attacks. (Research has demonstrated that copycat crimes are often committed after a highly publicized crime, because the offenders use others' behavior as cues to guide their own actions.) During the two months following the Broudy beating there were three other reported baseball bat attacks on gay men and one against a transgendered woman in Los Angeles County.

The Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center (LAGLC) did not note a higher volume of calls in September and October, 2002. The LAGLC did, however, note a jump in the number of victims who promptly reported hate crimes against them. During the month of August, 40% of the 25 hate crime victims contacted the Center within one week of the crime. In September, this rate rose slightly to 42% of the 24 callers. But in October, 67% of the 24 victims reported within one week of the crime. This suggests that as the news of the Broudy case spread, victims of homophobic crime contacted authorities more quickly. However, if this was the case, the impact was brief, because by November the proportion dropped back to 39% of the 18 victims reporting within one week.

It should also be noted that in past years, sexual orientation-based hate crime appears somewhat independent of the increases or declines of other forms of hate crime (race, ethnicity, national origin,

religion, etc.). This could be due to the fact that homophobia is more likely to be rooted in religious beliefs and notions of morality, whereas racism is frequently justified by notions of genetic superiority or competition for scarce resources.

African Americans continue to be victimized at an alarmingly high rate. Once again, black victims remained by far the group most frequently targeted by hate crime. Moreover, both white and Latino suspects were significantly more likely to target African Americans than each other. Black suspects, on the other hand, were much more likely to attack Latinos than whites. These patterns of suspect-victim ratios might be explained by a number of factors.

According to a national study conducted by the National Conference for Community and Justice in 2000, *Taking America's Pulse II*, white respondents perceived that the racial divide is largest between whites and blacks (in that whites perceive blacks to be the race with whom they have the worst relations). This might help explain why whites who commit hate crime would tend to target African Americans.

The study also found that racial minorities tended to view the widest divide between themselves and other minority groups, not whites. Because of socioeconomic status, housing patterns, and other factors, some racial and ethnic minority groups tend

to have higher levels of contact with each other than with whites. Animosity between Latinos and African Americans in Los Angeles County could be fueled by a number of sources.

First, residential segregation is moderately high in Los Angeles County.² The largest concentration of African American residents has historically been in South Los Angeles. However during the past twenty years the arrival of large numbers of Latino immigrants has radically changed the make-up of the area. This rapid demographic shift has led to tension between African American and Latino residents in lower-income neighborhoods where cultural and language differences and historic prejudices are accompanied by perceived competition for resources, such as jobs, housing, schools, and social services, and political power.

Youth gangs operate out of many of these neighborhoods and in some, racialized gang violence has become a common occurrence. It is suspected that this animosity has been fueled, in part, by racial targeting coming from prison-based gangs.

But the impact of gang-initiated racialized violence extends beyond members of youth gangs. A number of high schools in South Los Angeles, Centinela Valley, and the Harbor area reported fights, shootings, killings, and other forms of Latino-African American conflict in 2002. Adults and children who are unaffiliated with any gang are also among the victims of this racialized gang violence.

There were marked differences in the rates of violent hate crime. Overall, about half of hate crimes were of a violent nature. However, this varied greatly among targeted groups. The specific group that experienced the highest rate of violence was transgendered victims, who were physically attacked in 88% of cases. Fifty-nine percent of sexual orientation-motivated crimes were violent. Racial crimes had the third highest rate (58%) of violence, followed by September 11th-related crimes (50%) and religious ones (20%).

Despite rising public awareness, budget cuts have affected governmental attention to hate crime and human relations. In 2001, Sheriff Lee Baca announced the establishment of a centralized hate crime detectives unit for his department. The unit had overall responsibility for overseeing investigations and recommending policies and practices that strengthen the department's work in combating hate crime. The unit was highly regarded, developing ties

with LASD stations across the county as well as human relations and numerous community-based organizations. Unfortunately, due to budget shortfalls, the unit was disbanded in August 2002. Sheriff Baca is currently searching for funding to reestablish the unit, and the LAPD is currently considering establishing a similar hate crimes detectives unit.

In 2002 the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors provided substantial emergency funding to the Commission as part of the County's Security Action Plan to counter the spike in anti-Middle Eastern/Muslim hate crime and prejudice seen in the county after September 11th. The California state government also provided reimbursement to counties, including Los Angeles County, for expenditures to promote tolerance under 2001's Senate Bill 551.

Similarly, in 2001, the state legislature voted to require public schools to report hate-motivated acts as part of the California Safe Schools Assessment (CSSA) form that is submitted to the Office of the State Superintendent of Schools. Training for school administrators occurred throughout the state to encourage accurate reporting. In 2002, the office that collected and compiled the CSSA forms was closed due to fiscal constraints, with no clear instructions given to school personnel throughout the state. As a result, some schools continue to use the CSSA form while many do not. It is unclear if and when the law will be implemented. ♦



² According to the Population Studies Center, University of Michigan.

LACCHR RESPONSE

CONTINUED EFFORTS TO CURB ANTI-MIDDLE EASTERN BACKLASH

During the period immediately following September 11, 2001, there was an unprecedented spike in the number of hate crimes targeting people perceived to be Muslim or Middle Eastern. The resulting anxiety persisted in 2002 among targeted communities.

Anti-terrorism measures, such as the USA Patriot Act and the Department of Homeland Security's mandatory "special registration," resulted in widespread concern that Middle Eastern immigrants and organizations were being singled out by the federal government for scrutiny and persecution solely based on ethnicity. In 2002, there were frequent reports of acts of harassment of persons of Middle Eastern and South Asian background, ranging from racial profiling to discrimination in employment and public accommodations.

In response to this climate of distress, LACCHR took a number of actions:

- Establishment of a multilingual 1-888-No-2-Hate information line to assist victims of hate crime and harassment.
- Increased dissemination of an updated version of its educational booklet, *Salaam Means Peace*, and a fact sheet on Sikh Americans.
- Participation in numerous public fora, inter-faith services, and other activities aimed at reducing anti-Middle Eastern/Muslim bigotry and empowering victimized communities with information and resources.
- Training of attorneys and other service providers to assist victims of September 11th-related discrimination.
- Education of the private sector through a Corporate Advisory Committee-sponsored workshop, "Tools for Success Post-September 11 Diversity Best Practices," and production of a compendium of promising practices addressing post-September 11th workplace issues.
- Continued funding of full-time staff positions at the Muslim Public Affairs Council, South Asian Network, and Asian Pacific American Legal Center to conduct community education and provide hate crime victim assistance and advocacy.

- Inclusion of hate crime prevention and response in the L.A. County Strategic Plan's public safety goal of "Increasing the safety and security of all residents through well-coordinated, comprehensive response and recovery plans for terrorist incidents."
- Addition of the Commission to the county departments and groups that form the Strategy Action Teams for implementing the LA County Strategic Plan's public safety goal.

As a result of these efforts, LACCHR received an award at the 2003 annual Los Angeles County Multicultural Conference and was profiled as a national model in a report issued by Human Rights Watch, *We Are Not the Enemy*. LACCHR also received recognition from the Muslim Public Affairs Council at its annual event.

TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OTHER ANTI-HATE CRIME PRACTITIONERS

The Commission provided a number of professional development opportunities for police officers, prosecutors, victim assistance service providers, human relations and civil rights organizations, and others who work to eradicate hate crime. Examples include:

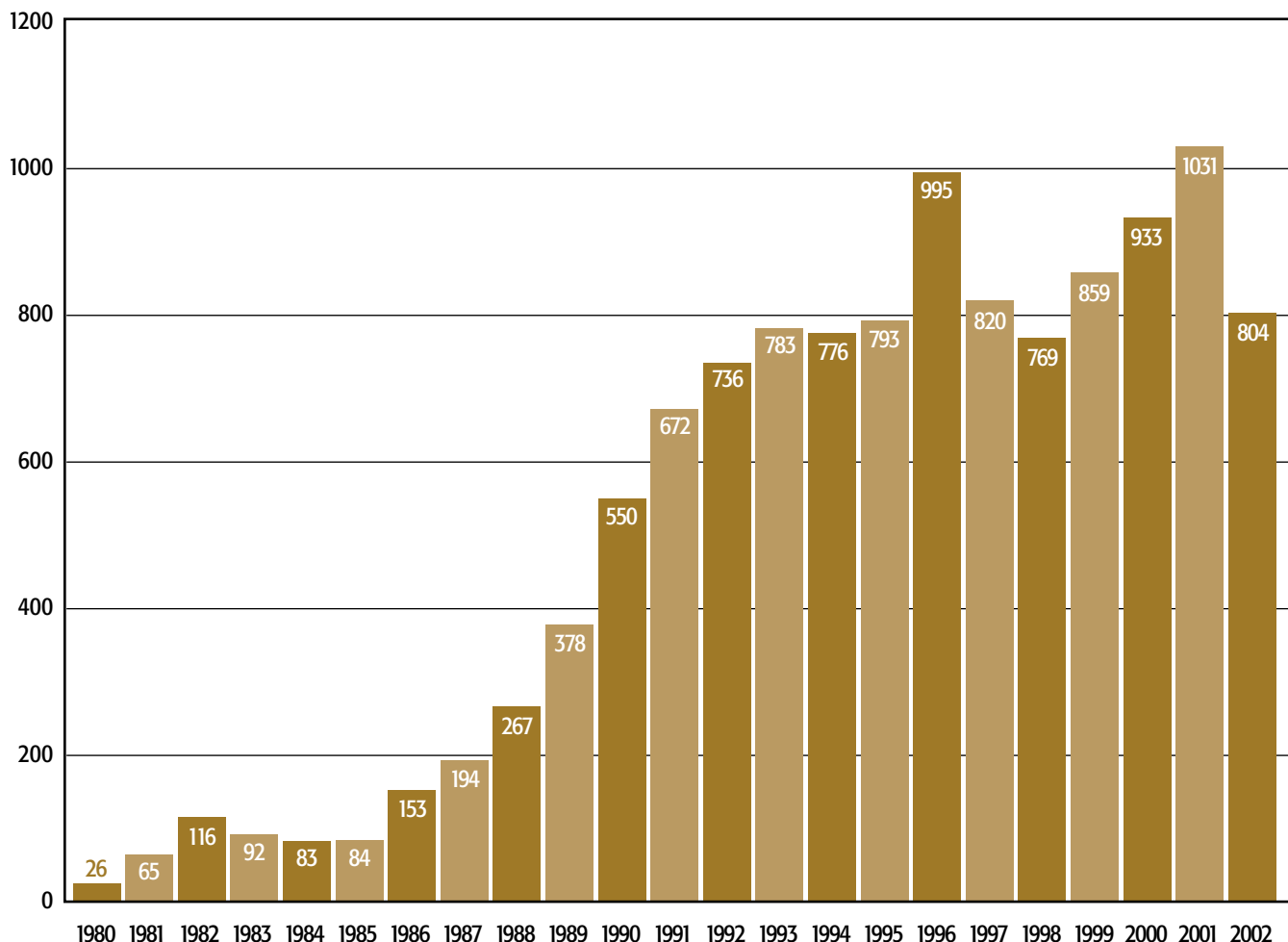
- Quarterly meetings of the Network Against Hate Crime which featured a panel discussion, "Reporting Hate Crime in Public Schools," a film and speaker on anti-South Asian crime, and a presentation by UCLA professor Dr. Edward Dunbar on his research analyzing LAPD hate crime data.
- A hate crime training seminar for police officers from sixteen law enforcement agencies co-sponsored by the Commission, the L.A. County District Attorney's Office, and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department Hate Crime Unit.
- Securing of a \$180,000 grant from The California Endowment to provide training in capacity-building and media advocacy to the six community-based organizations funded by the Commission's Hate Crime Victim Assistance and Advocacy Initiative. This produced a needs assessment that provided recommendations on the needs of the Initiative partner organizations.

YOUTH OUTREACH

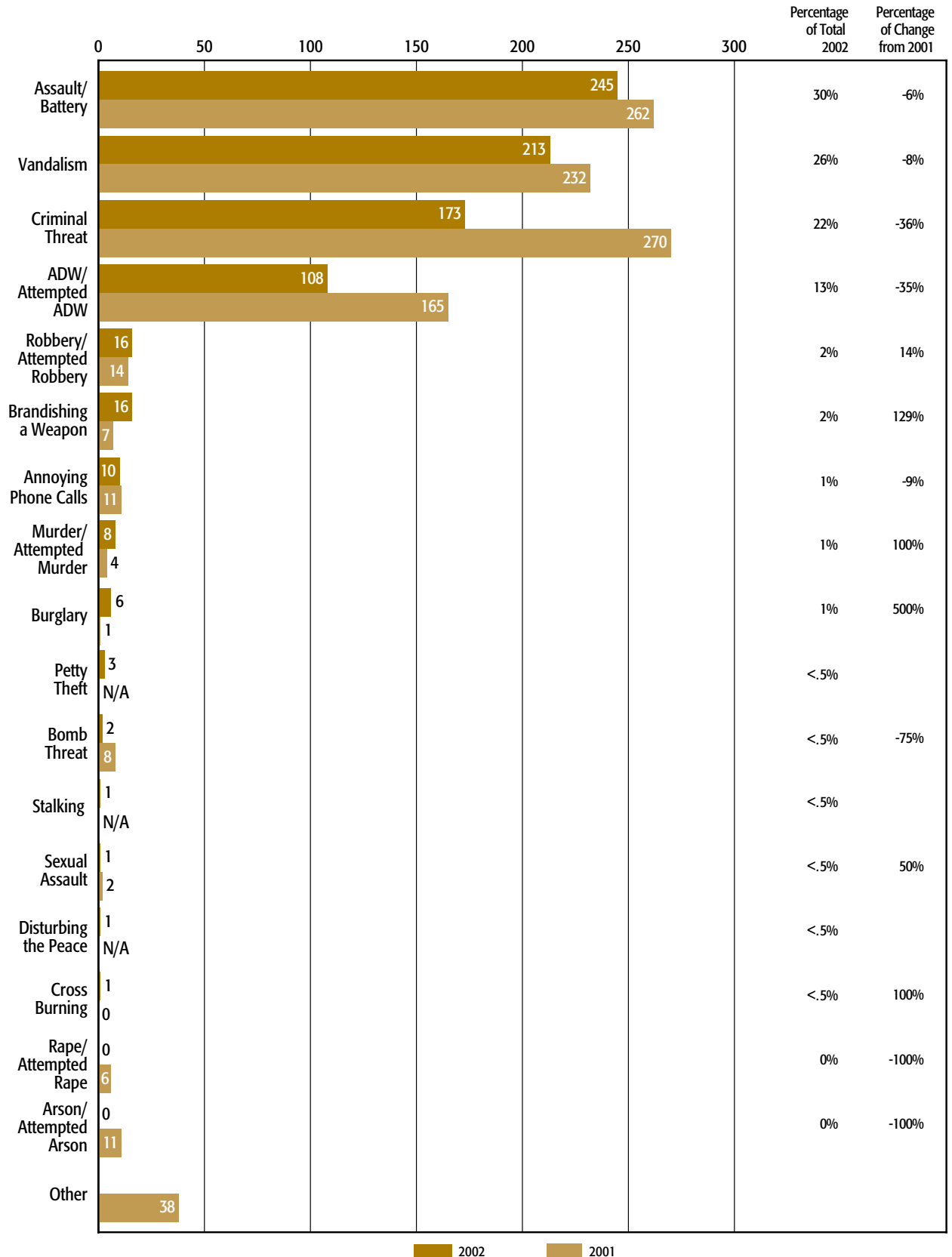
Because young people are disproportionately both victims and perpetrators of hate crime, the Commission continued to focus on educating and engaging youth through a variety of programs:

- Convening of a Racialized Youth Gang Violence Conference in partnership with the Long Beach Human Relations Commission and the Long Beach National Conference for Community and Justice in the City of Carson.
- Creation of the Youth Advisory Council, a body of nearly thirty youth service organizations working to foster positive inter-group relations throughout the county.
- Establishment of the Youth Advisory Council Team (Youth ACT), a group of young people aged 14-25 who are helping to launch a public education campaign and to recruit youth to participate in human relations activities.
- Participation in an advisory committee to the Los Angeles Unified School District that produced a blue-print plan for the future of the District's human relations work, including hate crime prevention and response.
- Funding of six non-profit agencies under the Hate Crime Victim Assistance and Advocacy Initiative (HCVAI) to make educational presentations at local schools and conduct workshops in which youth created artwork reflecting their thoughts about hatred and bigotry.
- Co-hosting a series of assemblies at Little Rock High School in the Antelope Valley and Poly High School in Long Beach, featuring actress Patricia Arquette, who urged students to embrace cultural diversity.
- Testifying at a hearing of the California State Assembly Select Committee on Hate Crime about the need to strengthen hate crime reporting systems and to develop more hate crime prevention programs in public schools. ♦

TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTED HATE CRIMES BY YEAR



HATE CRIMES BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE



The largest category (418) of hate crimes in 2002 was motivated by the race, ethnicity or national origin of the victim. (As shorthand, throughout this report these cases will be referred to as “racial” hate crimes.) Non-September 11th-related racial crimes declined 13% from the previous year.

African Americans again were grossly over-represented among those targeted, constituting 176 (43%) of the known victims. Latino victims numbered 76 (19%), whites 62 (15%), Asian Pacific Americans 39 (10%), and persons of Middle Eastern background 15 (4%). It is significant that some hate crimes targeted entire races (e.g. African Americans, Asians, etc.), while others were directed at specific ethnic and national origin groups (e.g. Mexicans, Iranians, etc.).

A number of cases involving white victims were not motivated by hatred of the white race. Four were cases of vandalism in which other racial groups were the actual target of the animosity. For example, there were several cases of anti-black slurs written on homes or cars belonging to white owners. In two other cases, swastikas and the name “KKK” were used to deface property owned by white victims. There were also cases in which members of specific European ethnic groups (twelve Armenians, one Russian, one French, and one German) were targeted, often by white perpetrators. Finally, in two cases, violent crimes were committed against two victims, one of whom was mistaken for an Arab and the second misidentified as a Mexican.

Among identified suspects, 95 (36%) were white, 92 (35%) were Latino, and 59 (23%) were African American. There were distinct differences in terms of who these suspects targeted (see *Hate Crime in Perspective*).

Fifty-eight percent of all racial hate crimes were violent, a higher rate than that for hate crimes overall. These crimes included one murder: the shooting death of a 50-year-old African American man by a 26-year-old white perpetrator. The victim’s black male companion was also shot at. There was a second attempted murder of an 18-year-old Latino who, along with a black friend, refused to participate in a crime planned by two black suspects. The suspects

then used racial epithets and abducted the teenager, intending to kill him.

Of all racial hate crimes, 28% were assaults and batteries, 25% were cases of vandalism, 21% were criminal threats and 17% were assaults with a deadly weapon.

Racial hate crimes were most likely to occur at residences (29%), followed by public places (26%), businesses (22%), and schools (16%). School-based racial hate crimes grew 63% from 40 to 65.

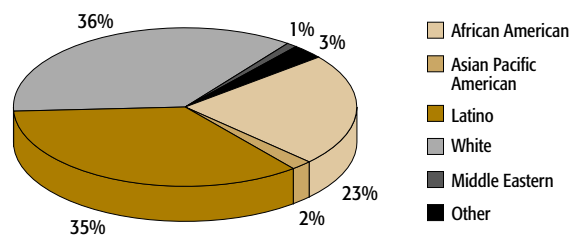
ANTI-IMMIGRANT HATE CRIMES

There were 19 non-September 11th-related racial crimes in which anti-immigrant statements, slurs, or graffiti were invoked. This was one more than in 2001. Latinos were targeted in eight of these cases, persons of Middle Eastern background in seven, and Asians in three. Fifty-eight percent of these crimes were violent, compared to 50% for all hate crimes.

HATE CRIMES AGAINST INTERRACIAL RELATIONSHIPS

In 11 cases (down from 17), victims were selected because they were part of interracial couples or with friends of a different race. Six of these crimes (55%) were violent, higher than the average for hate crimes overall. The most common scenario involved Latino victims who were targeted for associating with African Americans. In all but one of those cases the suspects were Latino. ♦

KNOWN SUSPECTS IN RACIAL HATE CRIMES



**One hate crime suspect was Native American*

In 124 of these cases, the race of the suspect was unidentified.

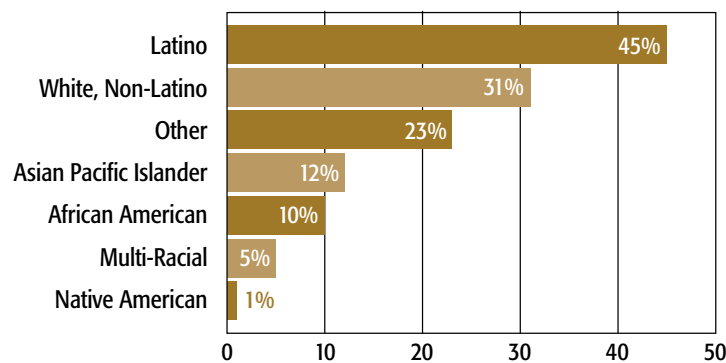
A CLOSER LOOK AT RACIAL HATE CRIMES

VICTIMS OF RACIAL HATE CRIMES BY TARGETED GROUP

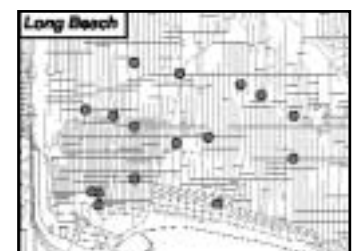
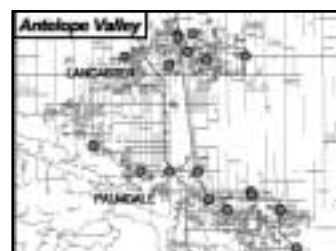
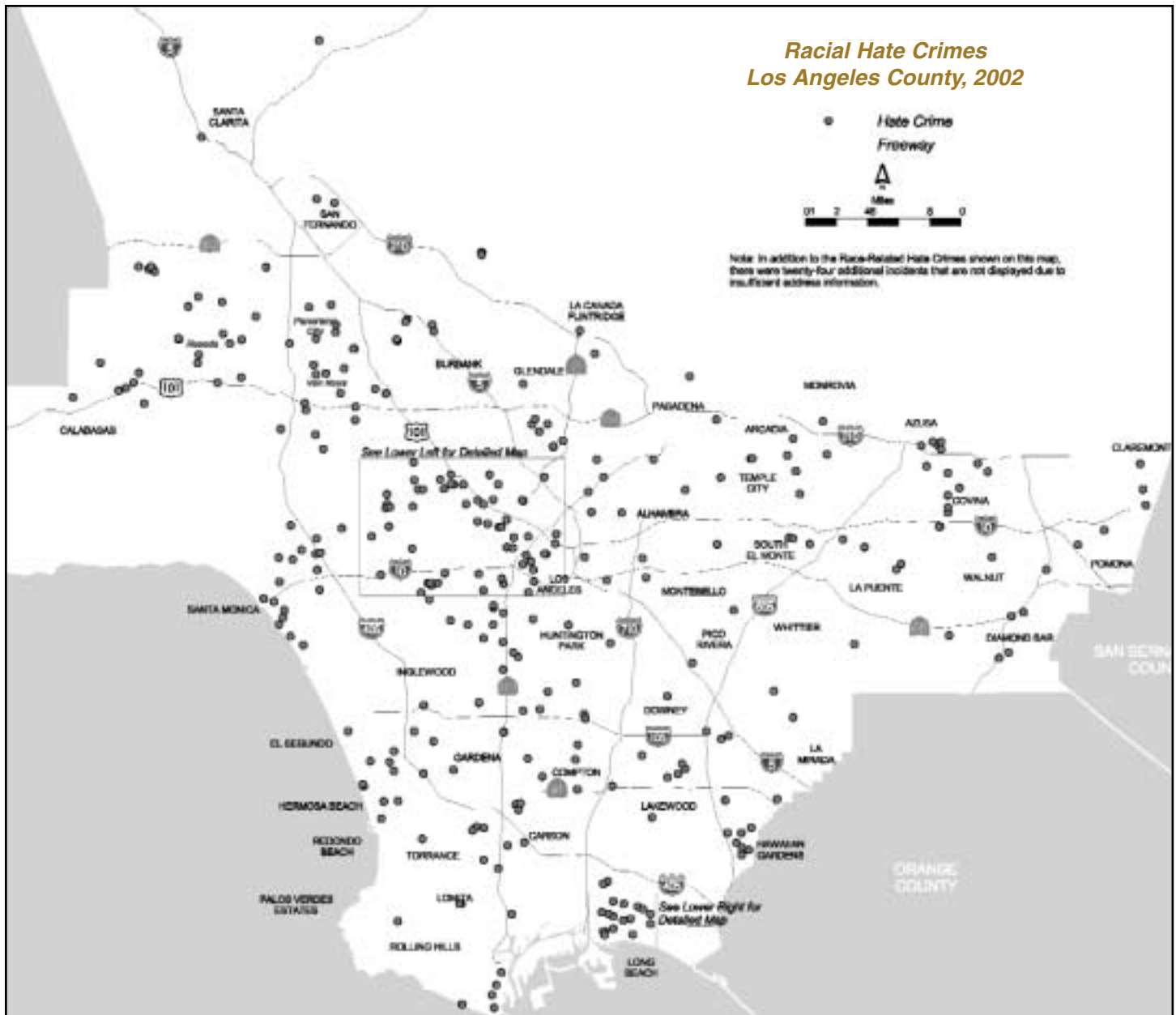
TARGETED GROUP	NUMBER OF HATE CRIMES	% OF TOTAL
Black	203	48%
White	46	11%
Latino	39	9%
Mexican	36	9%
Middle Eastern	28	7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	5%
Armenian	12	3%
South Asian	8	2%
Other ethnicity/national origin	8	2%
Chinese	7	2%
Iranian	4	1%
Korean	3	1%
Filipino	2	< 0.5%
Multi Racial Group	2	< 0.5%
Central American	1	< 0.5%
Japanese	1	< 0.5%
Russian	1	< 0.5%

LOS ANGELES COUNTY POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

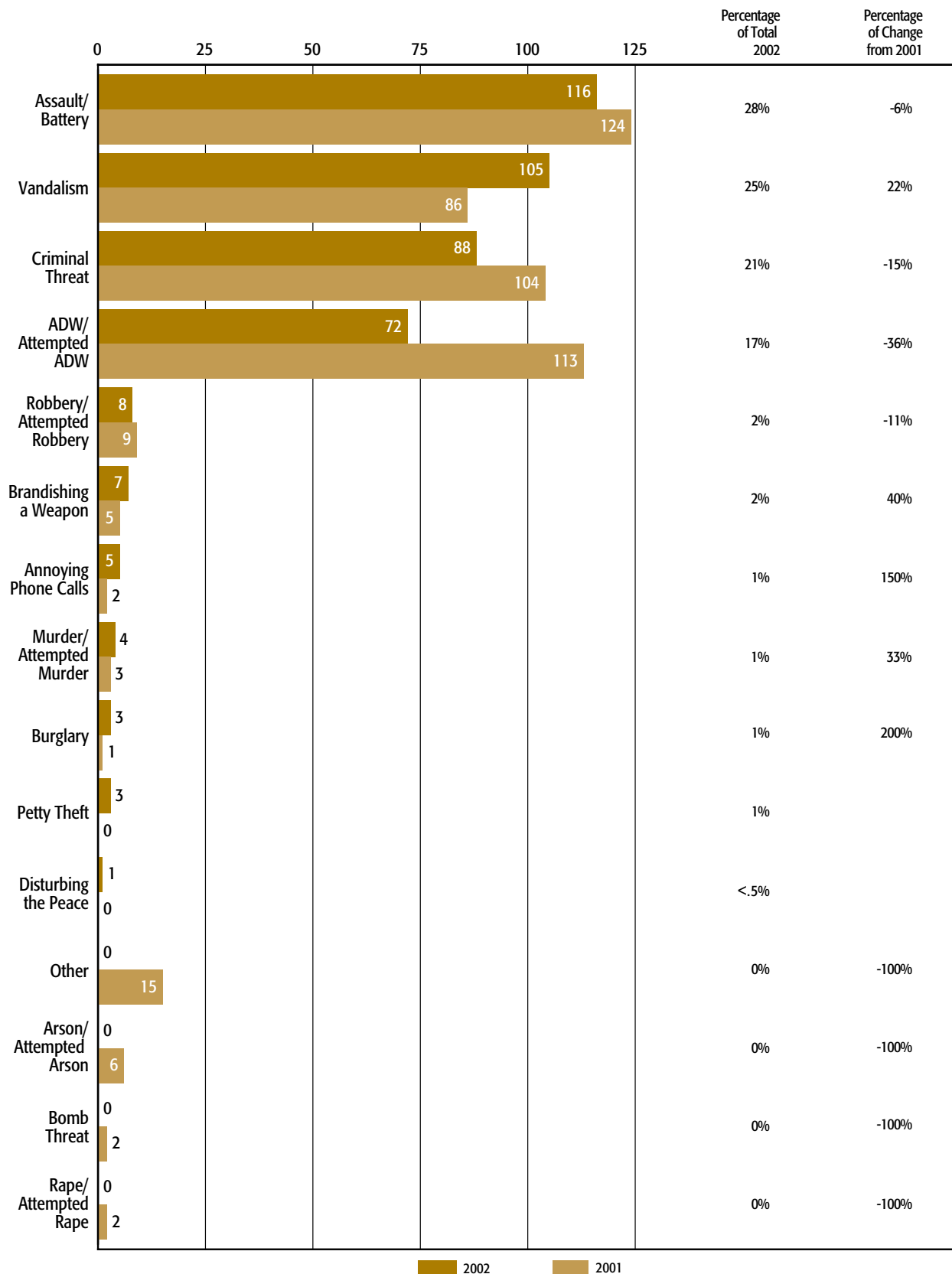
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS 2000



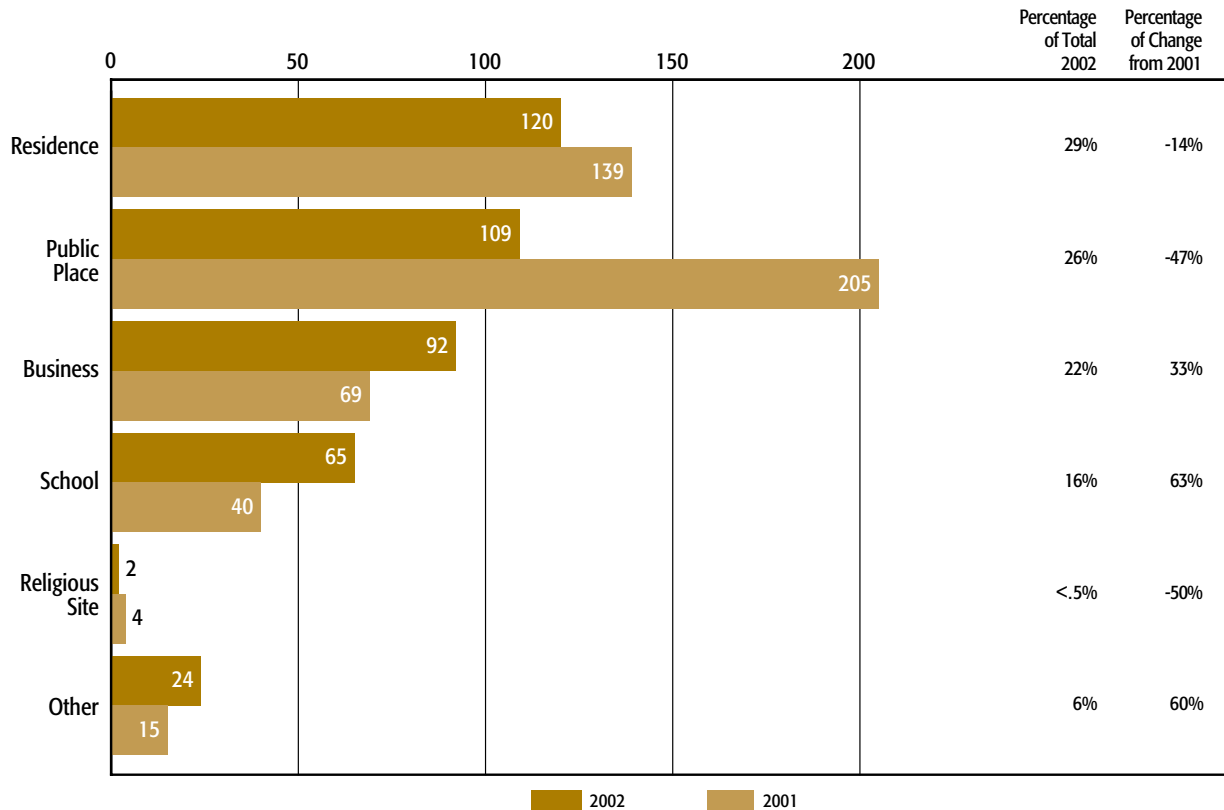
2002 RACIAL HATE CRIMES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY



RACIAL HATE CRIMES BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE



RACIAL HATE CRIMES BY LOCATION



ACTUAL CASES OF RACIAL HATE CRIMES

January 3, 2002, Lancaster: A 45-year-old white man went shopping with his two daughters. As the daughters waited outside the store, the victim took his purchases to the register when he was accosted by two African American men who called him “fucking white boy” and “cracker.” They followed him outside and struck him from behind, causing him to fall to the floor. The suspects began punching and kicking him. One of his daughters tried to intervene, shouting, “Leave him alone!” One of the men punched her in the face, knocking her to the ground. When the second daughter tried to help her father and sister, one of the men punched her twice. The men then fled the scene.

January 19, 2002, Carson: A 19-year-old Filipino male detained in the jail cell of the Carson sheriff’s station was confronted by a 21-year-old Latino prisoner, who shouted, “I’m going to fuck this Nip up!” The suspect punched the victim in the head and upper body six to eight times, using both fists. Two sheriff’s deputies witnessed the attack and rushed into the cell, ordering the suspect to stop. The suspect ignored the order and continued striking the victim. The deputies intervened and handcuffed the suspect. The suspect told them, “You should know better than to put a Nip with me... Fuck that Nip.”

January 21, 2002, South Los Angeles: A 14-year-old Latino student was harassed for several days by an African American student who yelled slurs at him, such as, “You fuckin’ Mexican!” The harassment culminated when the suspect confronted the Latino student, dropped his books, and said, “You want to get down?” The victim was able to dodge several punches but the suspect grabbed him by the waist and threw him to the ground, scraping his face, shoulder, and hands. A soccer coach intervened and attempted to restrain the assailant, but the suspect broke free and ran away. The victim was later able to identify the suspect, who was placed under arrest.

February 9, 2002, West Hollywood: A 23-year-old Jordanian immigrant was working at a market. A white man in his 40s entered and walked around the rear of the store. The victim asked him if he could help him. The suspect became belligerent and refused to leave. He broke a beer bottle and advanced toward the victim, shouting, “You motherfucker! Go back to your own country, where you came from!” The victim called the Sheriff’s Department and brandished a firearm that he kept behind the counter. The suspect fled.

April 8, 2002, Winnetka: A 12-year-old black middle school student was walking across his school’s quad area. Three older Latino teenagers approached him, yelling, “What are you looking at, nigger!” They threw a piece of asphalt at him, hitting him in the leg. Several teachers witnessed the incident and ran toward the suspects, but they ran out the school’s main gate and disappeared.

A CLOSER LOOK AT SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES

Hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation rose from 223 to 238, a 7% increase. For the second year in a row, sexual orientation crimes grew, while racial and religious hate crimes declined. Once again, gay male victims were most numerous and increased 14% from 172 to 191. Lesbian victims declined 16% from 37 to 31. There was one anti-heterosexual crime, in which a customer was refused entry to a gay nightclub by the doorman and was pushed. In nine anti-gay crimes, the victims stated that they were heterosexuals who had been mistaken for or "accused" of being gay. There were also six crimes committed against gay/lesbian organizations.

Regardless of the actual victim identity, 199 (84%) of sexual orientation hate crimes were anti-gay male, 33 (14%) were anti-lesbian, and five (two percent) were of a general homophobic nature, such as vandalism against an organization serving lesbians and gay men.

Victims of homophobic hate crime were racially diverse, with proportionately more white victims than the demographics of the county would indicate. There were 111 (47%) white victims, 67 (28%) Latinos, and 31 (13%) African Americans.

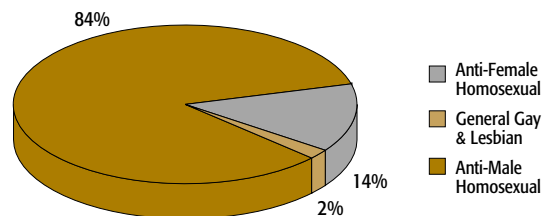
Among identified suspects, there were 69 Latinos (42%), 48 whites (29%) and 39 African Americans (24%). Although there were cross-racial homophobic crimes, it is significant that victims were most likely to be attacked by members of their own race.

Fifty-nine percent of these crimes were of a violent nature, the highest percentage of the major hate crime categories. Forty-three percent were assaults/batteries, 24% were criminal threats, 15% were cases of vandalism, and 10% were assaults with a deadly weapon.

The largest number, 74, of sexual orientation hate crimes occurred at residences. This was followed by crimes committed at businesses, which rose from 44 to 64, a 45% increase, and public places, which declined from 102 to 61, representing a 40% decrease. School-based sexual orientation hate crimes rose 36% from 14 to 19. We have identified no apparent reason for these shifts in locations.

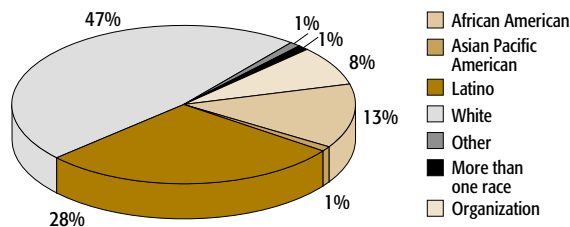
As discussed in the *Methodology* section, beginning with this year's report, anti-transgender hate crimes are reported under the broader motivation of gender. The numbers contained in this section reflect that re-classification for both years 2001 and 2002. ♦

SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES BY KNOWN TARGETED GROUP



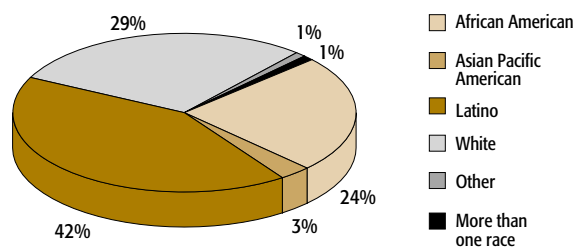
One hate crime was anti-Heterosexual.

RACE/ETHNICITY OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES



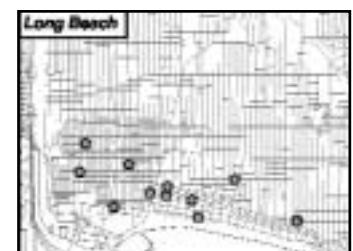
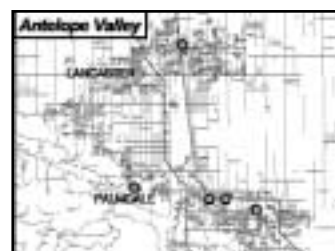
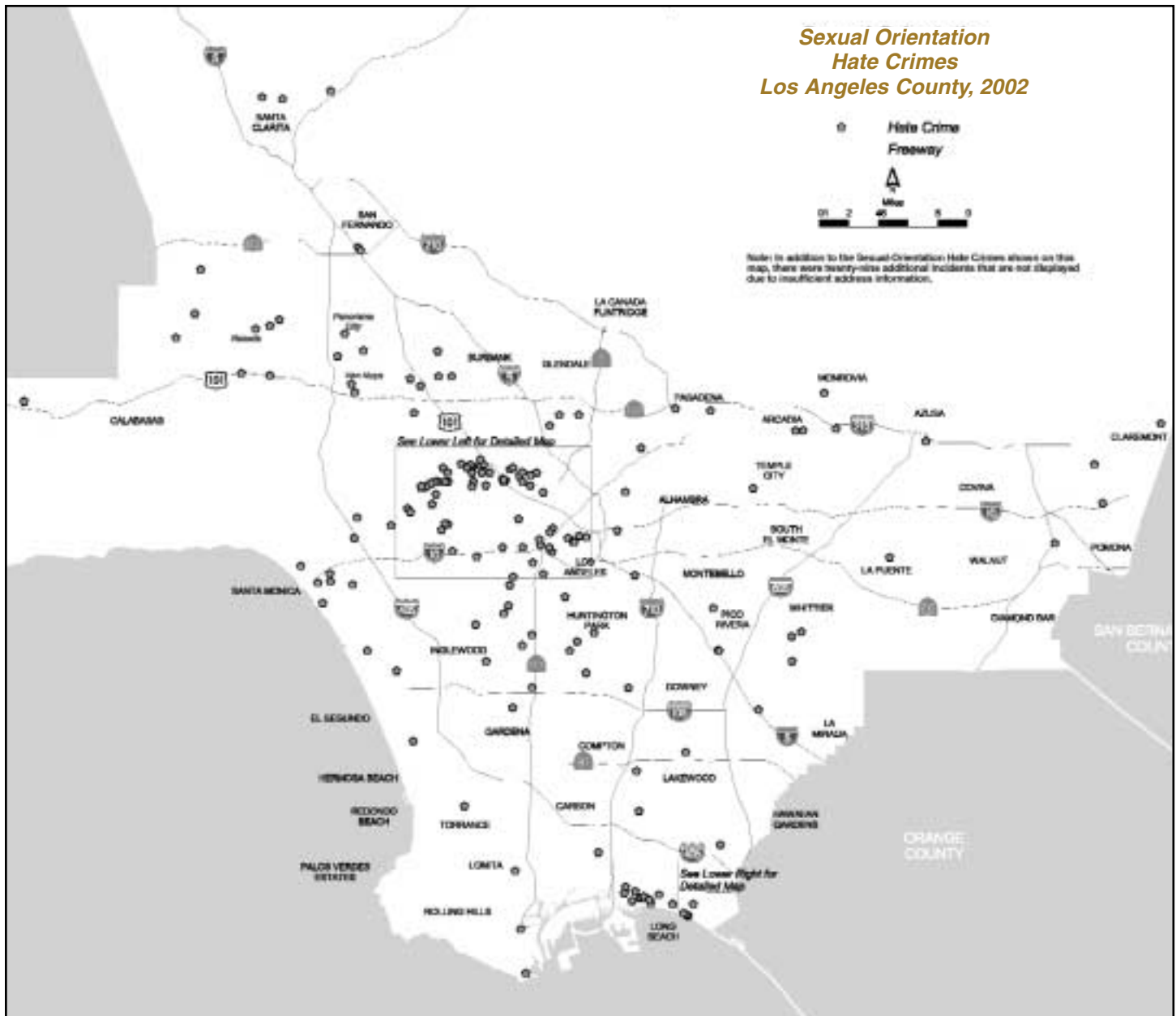
Middle Eastern and Native American had one hate crime each.

KNOWN SUSPECTS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES BY RACE/ETHNICITY*

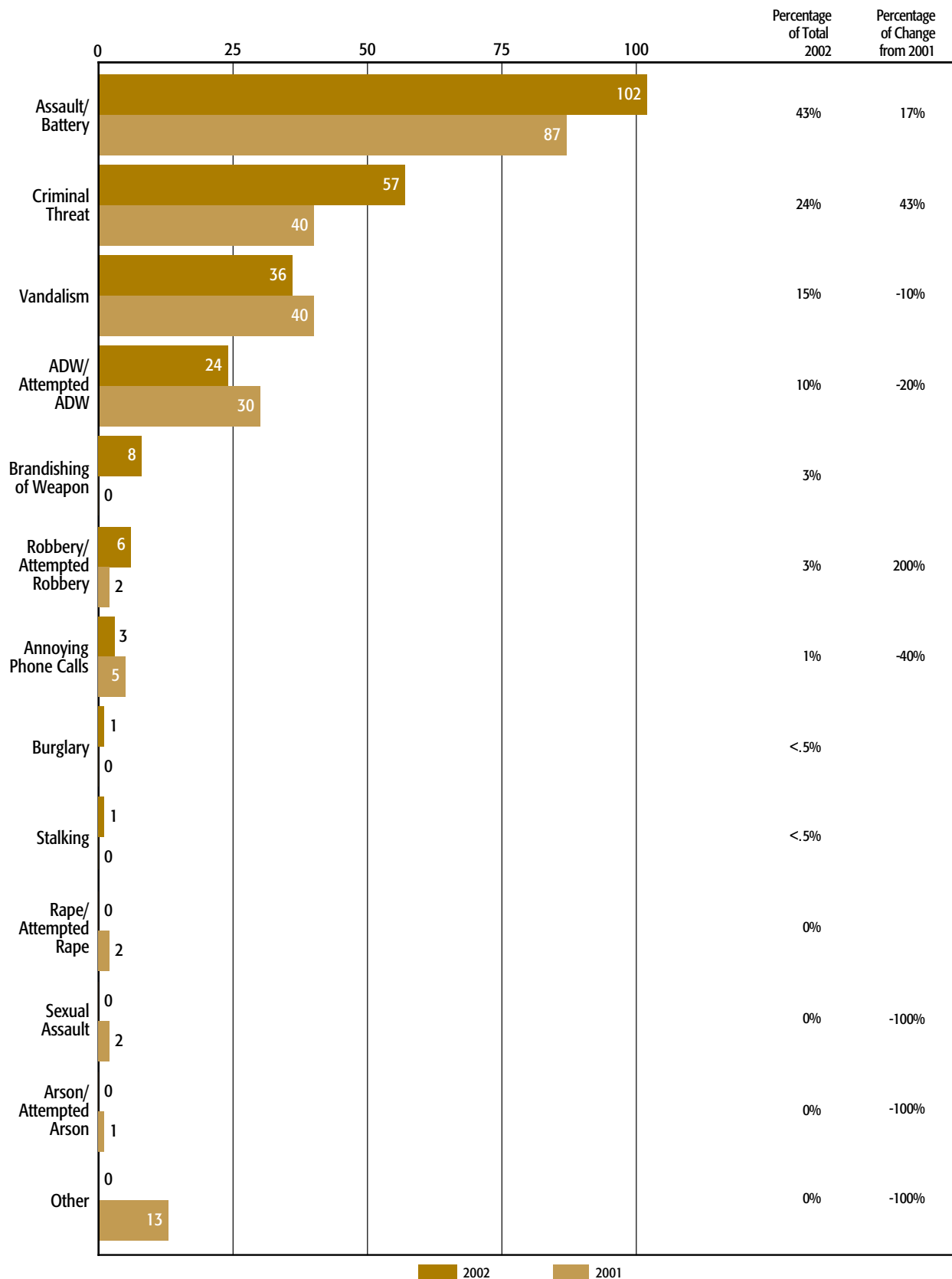


In 64 of these cases, the race of the suspect was unidentified.

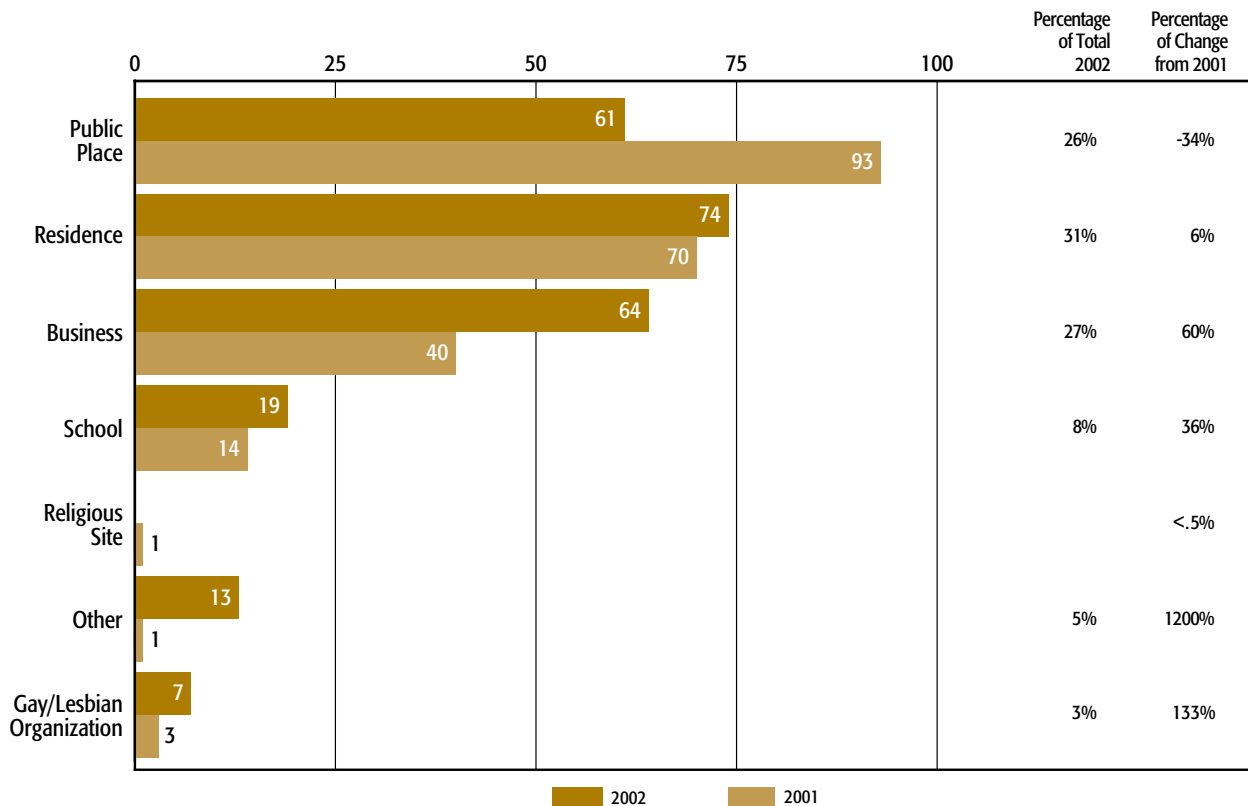
2002 SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY



SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE



SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES BY LOCATION



ACTUAL CASES OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES

April 2, 2002, Agoura Hills: A 17-year-old student was in the girls' bathroom at her high school when two unidentified males hit her, pushed her to the ground, and attempted to sexually assault her. They fled after another student entered the restroom. While assaulting her, one of the suspects said, "There is no such thing as being gay," and "I'm going to show you you are straight."

June 27, 2002, Los Angeles: A woman saw her ex-boyfriend on the street. He began calling her a "fucking dyke" and "faggot." He then beat her, leaving her with multiple bruises, a black eye, and a sprained back.

August 1, 2002, Hollywood: A thirty-two-year-old African American man was attacked on the street early in the morning by an African American male stranger. The attacker hit him with a two-by-four and called him a "faggot."

September 19, 2002, Long Beach: A white woman was in her car with her girlfriend when a white man and a Latino in a truck yelled, "dyke," said he would "kick [her] ass," and poured a milkshake onto her car.

October 13, 2002, Hollywood: A Latino male struck another Latino male with a baseball bat, calling him a "fag."

A CLOSER LOOK AT RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES

Hate crimes based on religion decreased eight percent from 129 in 2001 to 119 in 2002. As in the past, the largest number of these crimes was anti-Jewish. Anti-Jewish bias was responsible for 66% of religious hate crimes. Some of these were clearly cases of mistaken identity but the actual number of Jewish victims is unknown because most police reports do not specify the religion of the victim. There were also 34 crimes committed against religious organizations. Numerically, anti-Semitic crimes were followed by 13 (11%) anti-Protestant crimes and nine anti-Muslim crimes unrelated to September 11th.

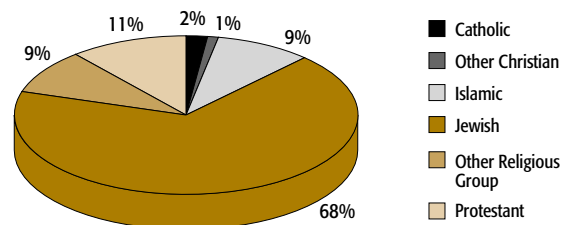
The deadliest of these crimes was the July 4th attack by Egyptian-born Hesham Mohamed Hadayet, who opened fire at the Israeli El Al ticket counter at Los Angeles International Airport. Airline employee Victoria Hen and passenger Yakov Aminov, both Jewish, were killed, and Hadayet attempted to murder the airline's chief security officer Haim Sapir and another passenger. He also pistol-whipped a fifth victim before being shot to death by Sapir.

Again, the largest number, 64 (54%), of religion-based crimes were acts of vandalism targeting homes, businesses, or religious sites. Criminal threats numbered 24 (20%), followed by 13 assaults and batteries (11%). Only 20% of the crimes were violent, compared to 51% for Los Angeles County hate crimes in general.

Thirty-two of these crimes took place at the victims' residences, a decline of 32%. Of the remainder, 25 occurred at religious sites, 23 in businesses, 20 in public places, and 12 in schools.

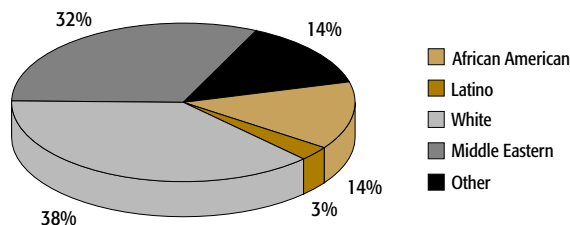
Suspects were identified in only 31% of these crimes, which is understandable, given that so many were acts of vandalism. In those 37 cases, 14 were identified as white, 12 were Middle Eastern, and five were African American. ♦

KNOWN VICTIMS OF RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES BY TARGETED GROUP*



*In 6 of these cases, the targeted group was not identified.

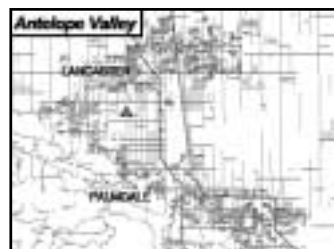
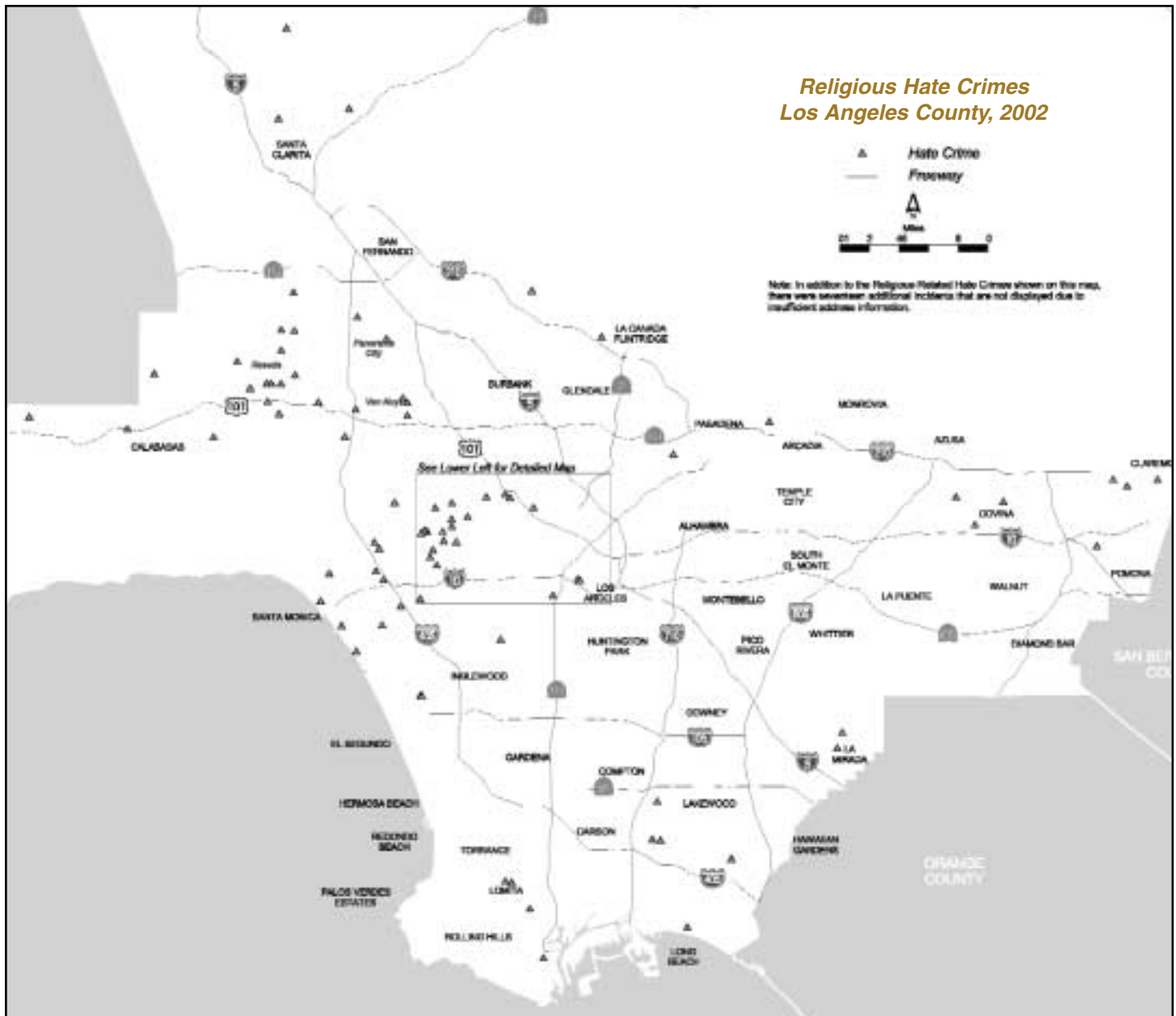
RACE/ETHNICITY OF KNOWN SUSPECTS OF RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES**



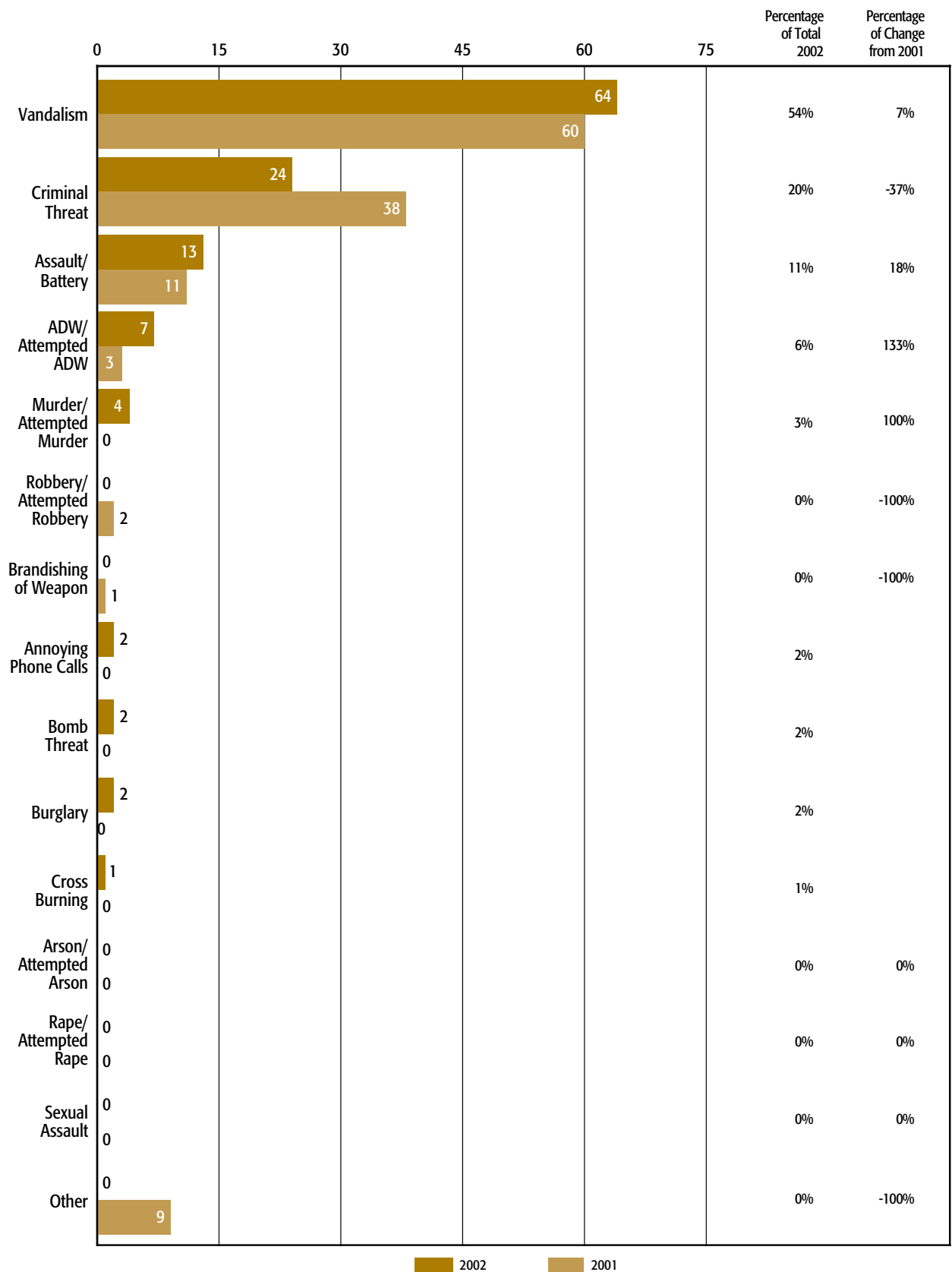
**In 80 of these cases, the race of the suspect was not identified.



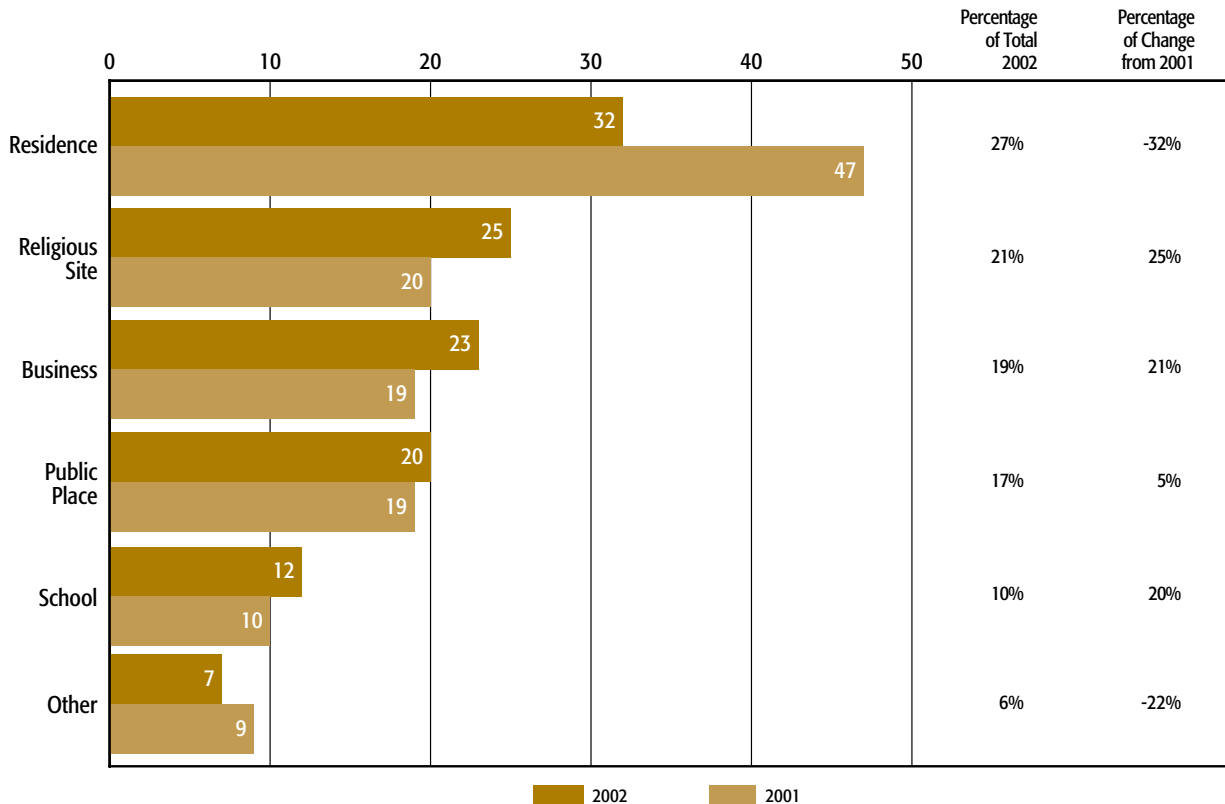
2002 RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY



RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE



RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES BY LOCATION



ACTUAL CASES OF RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES

April 5, 2002, Los Angeles: Two Jewish teenagers were walking home from a late-night religious service in a neighborhood with a large concentration of synagogues and Jewish-owned businesses. A carload of four white men pulled up alongside them. Two young men with shaved heads jumped out and punched and kicked them, knocking them to the ground. As they retreated and drove off they yelled anti-Jewish slurs.

May 25 & 27, and June 12, 2002, Lomita: On three separate occasions, a church was marked with graffiti in black marker, with messages such as "Religion is fear bitches," "God loves suckers" (with an arrow pointing toward the entrance), "Jesus died for his own sins not mine," "There is no God, "Jesus [sic] words are as evil as my ink," "Fuck off Jesus Christ," etc. The graffiti was visible from the street, and damages were estimated to be more than \$2,500. The third time, "Can't catch me" was written on a door.

September 10, 2002, San Dimas: A 17-year-old high school student, who is Indian and Pakistani and wears a head covering, found a letter in her backpack addressed to her. It read, in part, "You practice Islam publically [sic] and that is wrong" and "you should be destroyed." The author of the note also wrote that s/he had a plan to make the girl "the victim."

September 15, 2002, West Hollywood: Early in the morning, two Iranian Jewish men leaving a West Hollywood nightclub that was hosting a "Persian night" promotion were attacked by a crowd of up to 17 Iranian Muslim men, who chanted, "Kill the Jews!" The two victims were knocked to the ground and kicked.

A CLOSER LOOK AT SEPTEMBER 11TH-RELATED HATE CRIMES

During the final months of 2001, a national hate crime wave erupted, in which people of Middle Eastern or Muslim backgrounds were targeted. By the end of the year, however, September 11th-related crimes had slowed and such attacks were sporadic and scattered. Nevertheless, throughout 2002, fear and intimidation continued to plague Arab American, Muslim, South Asian, Sikh, and other vulnerable communities. There was understandable concern, given the continued hostile climate toward persons who were perceived to be “the enemy.” It was feared that in the event of another terrorist act, for which national alerts were not infrequent, there might be a renewed round of anti-Middle Eastern/Muslim backlash.

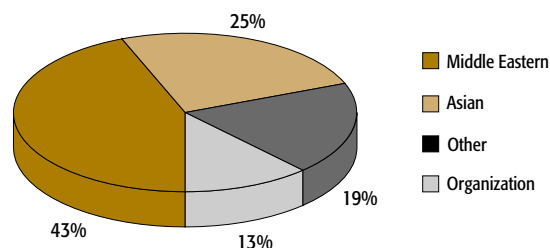
In 2002, 16 crimes related to September 11th-related backlash were reported. About half of the victims were of Middle Eastern heritage, but several Sikhs and East and South Asians were also attacked (some, presumably, because they were misidentified by the perpetrators). Of the known suspects of these crimes, four were Latino and three were white. Regardless of the victims’ identity, 11 (65%) of these crimes were motivated by anti-Middle Eastern bias, two (12%) were because of anti-Muslim sentiment, and two (12%) specifically targeted Asian ethnic groups.

Half of the crimes were of a violent nature. Typically, these crimes were criminal threats or assaults/batteries in which the victims were called terrorists or blamed for the destruction on September 11th.

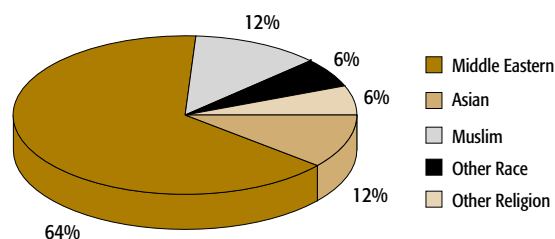
Consistent with the previous year, the largest number of these crimes occurred in businesses, such as restaurants and convenience stores where the victims worked. Only one of these crimes took place at a religious site.

It should be noted that crimes determined by us to be non-September 11th-related anti-Middle Eastern/Muslim crimes grew from 14 in 2000, to 18 in 2001, to 22 in 2002. This suggests that in addition to hate crimes in which September 11th was specifically referenced, there has been a growth in anti-Middle Eastern/Muslim sentiment and the resulting hate crimes. ♦

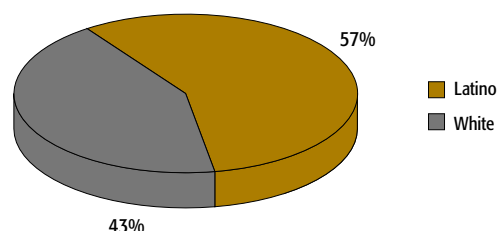
VICTIMS OF SEPTEMBER 11TH
HATE CRIMES



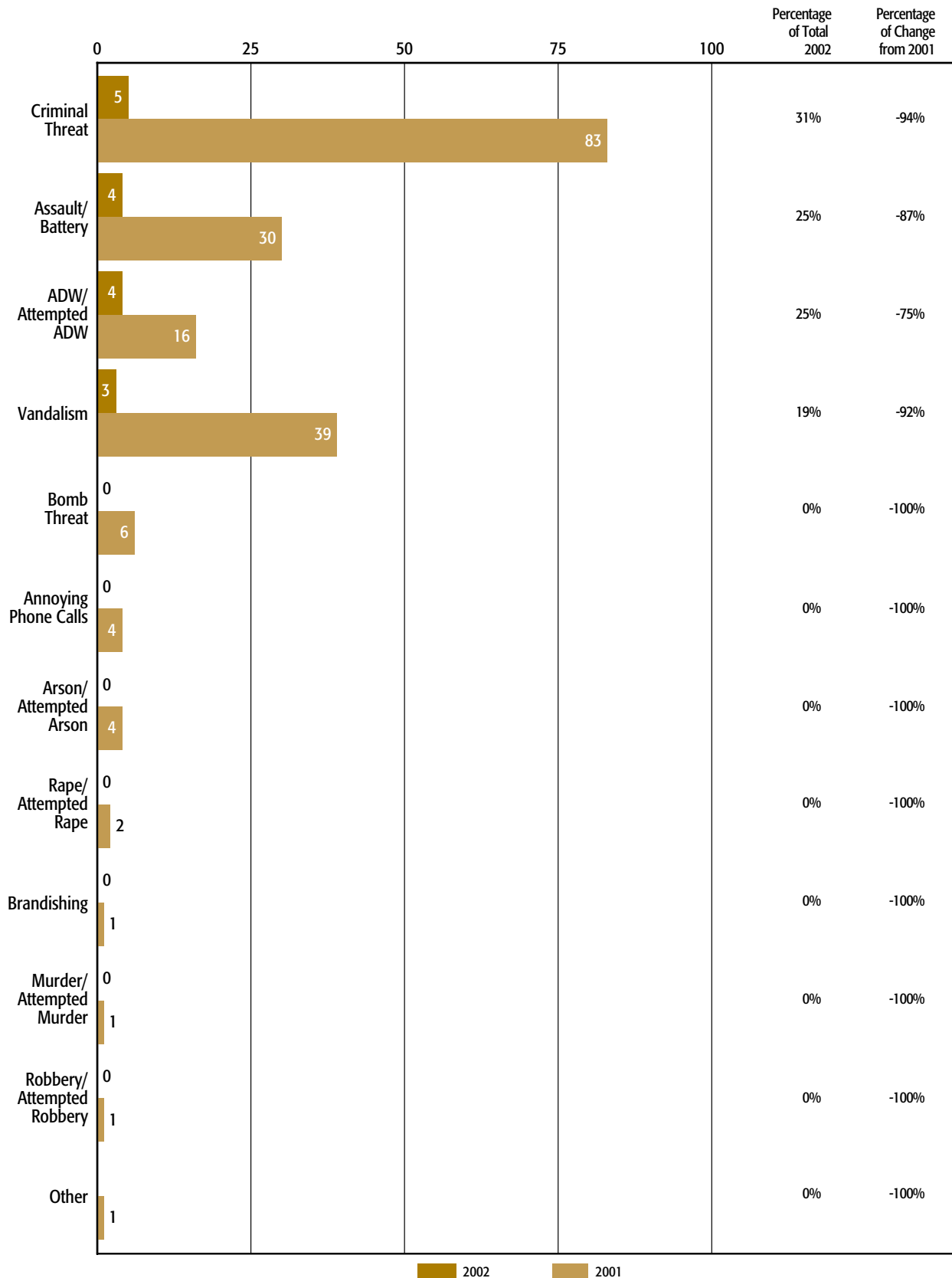
SEPT. 11TH RELATED HATE CRIMES
BY TARGETED GROUP



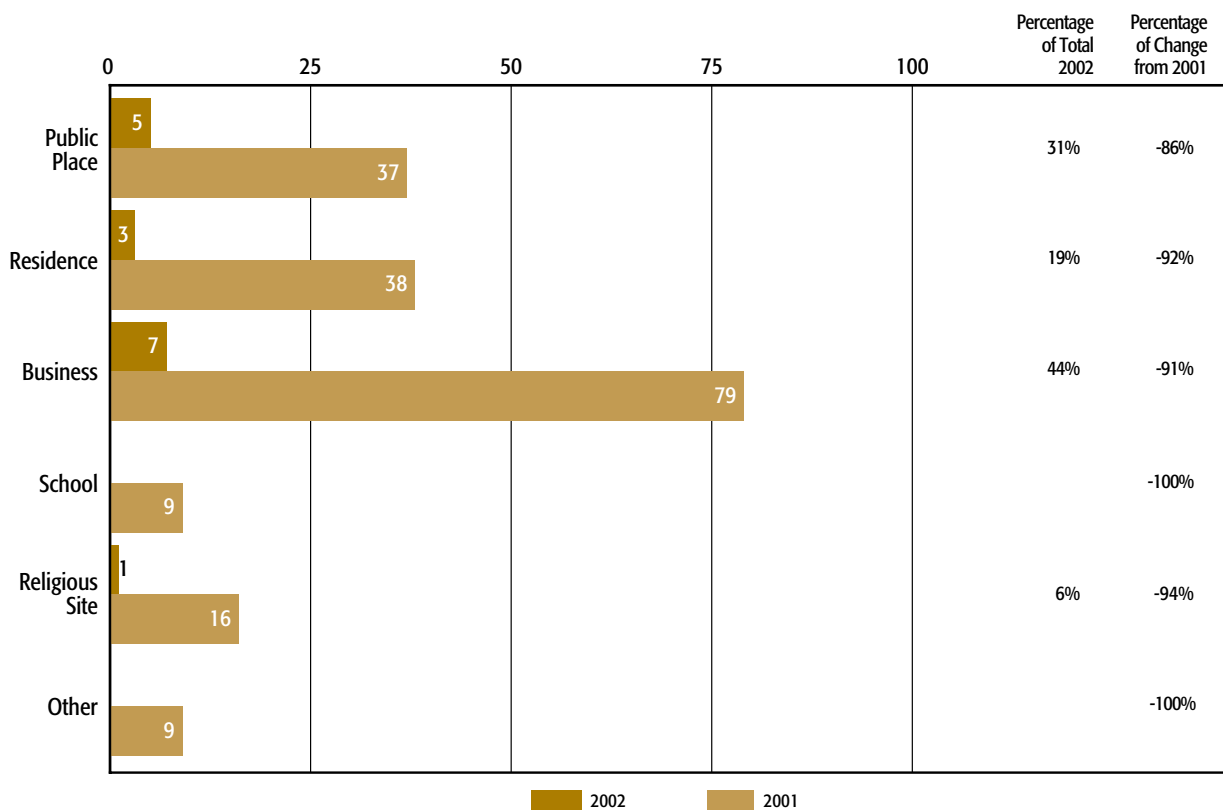
RACE/ETHNICITY OF KNOWN SUSPECTS
OF SEPTEMBER 11TH-RELATED HATE CRIMES*



*In 9 of these cases, the race of the suspect was unidentified.

SEPTEMBER 11TH-RELATED HATE CRIMES BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE


SEPTEMBER 11TH-RELATED HATE CRIMES BY LOCATION



ACTUAL CASES OF SEPTEMBER 11TH-RELATED HATE CRIMES

February 12, 2002, Pasadena: A Sikh man from India (wearing a turban) was waiting at a bus stop when a Latino driving by shouted from his car, "You fucking Bin Laden!" He threw a full beer can at the man, who had to duck in order to avoid being hit.

June 11, 2002, Los Angeles: A woman found the tires on her vehicle slashed, with swastikas and "terrorists go home" written on it.

June 25 to 29, 2002, West Hollywood: Two Middle Eastern store owners received from 50 to 70 calls a night for four nights from a Latino who accused the men of being members of the Taliban and the Al Qaeda network and threatened to burn down their business and turn them into hamburger meat.

From September 1, 2002 to October 5th, Pomona: Every morning a business received one or two calls from the same caller (who sounded like a white man). The caller would say "Merry Christmas" or "happy birthday," and then hang up. However, one time the caller said that the business and the owner were going to pay for September 11th. The caller threatened to burn down the business because Muslims were responsible for the September 11th attacks.

November 24, 2002, Los Angeles: Two Latinos in their 20s were purchasing an 18-pack of beer at a mini-mart when they asked the 31-year-old cashier what his race was. When the cashier replied that he was Iranian, the men began to laugh and curse at the man. They called him a terrorist, said that he should go back to his country, and that he needed to die. The cashier asked them to leave the store, and they challenged him to a fight outside. They then told him that they would be back to kick his "terrorist ass" back to his "fucking country." They left the store and returned 10 minutes later. One of the men once again challenged the cashier to a fight. The other threw a glass at him. Then one of them reached into his waistband and said that he was going to shoot his "terrorist ass." He then pulled out a two-foot long metal pipe and used it to break the store windows.

There were 17 gender-based hate crimes reported in 2002. Of these, one was anti-female and 16 were anti-transgender. There is a growing debate about what constitutes an anti-female hate crime. For example, there are some advocates of women's rights who argue that serial killers of women and some rapists should be prosecuted using hate crime enhancements. Few law enforcement agencies or prosecutors currently agree with this position. This annual report only includes cases which are initially classified as hate crimes by our sources of data, which are predominantly police agencies.

The lone anti-female crime was a multiple motivation case in which the victim, a female prison guard, was attacked by a prisoner who used both anti-women and anti-immigrant slurs.

Among the 16 other gender-based cases, all but one were attacks on male-to female-transgendered women. There was one case of a female-to-male transgendered student who was battered at his high school. Eleven of these victims were Latina, four were African American, and one was white. All of the suspects were male. Nine were Latino, four were African American, and two were white. There was no

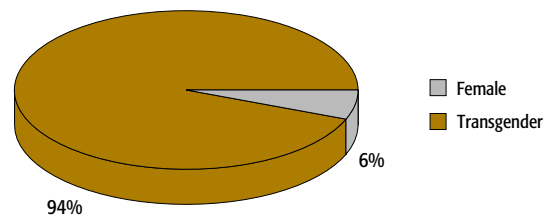
clear pattern of one race victimizing another.

All but two (88%) of anti-transgender crimes were violent, the highest of all categories. Of these, nine were assaults and batteries and one was an assault with a deadly weapon. The lone hate-motivated sexual assault reported in 2002 was committed against a transgendered victim.

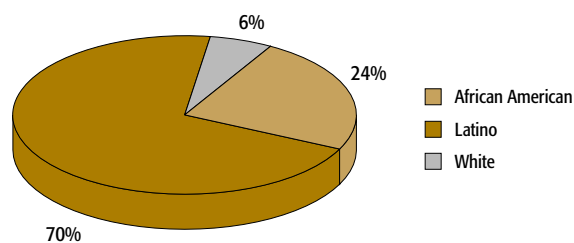
Most of the ten anti-transgender crimes occurred in public places, and the three that took place at businesses were on a few streets known to be frequented by transgendered prostitutes. ♦

A CLOSER LOOK AT GENDER-BASED HATE CRIMES

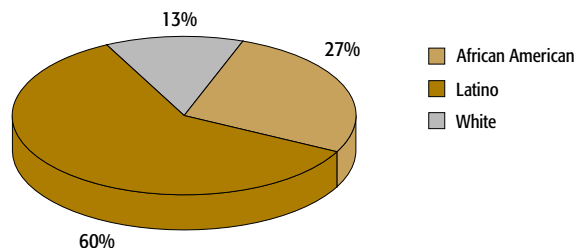
VICTIMS OF GENDER HATE CRIMES BY TARGETED GROUP



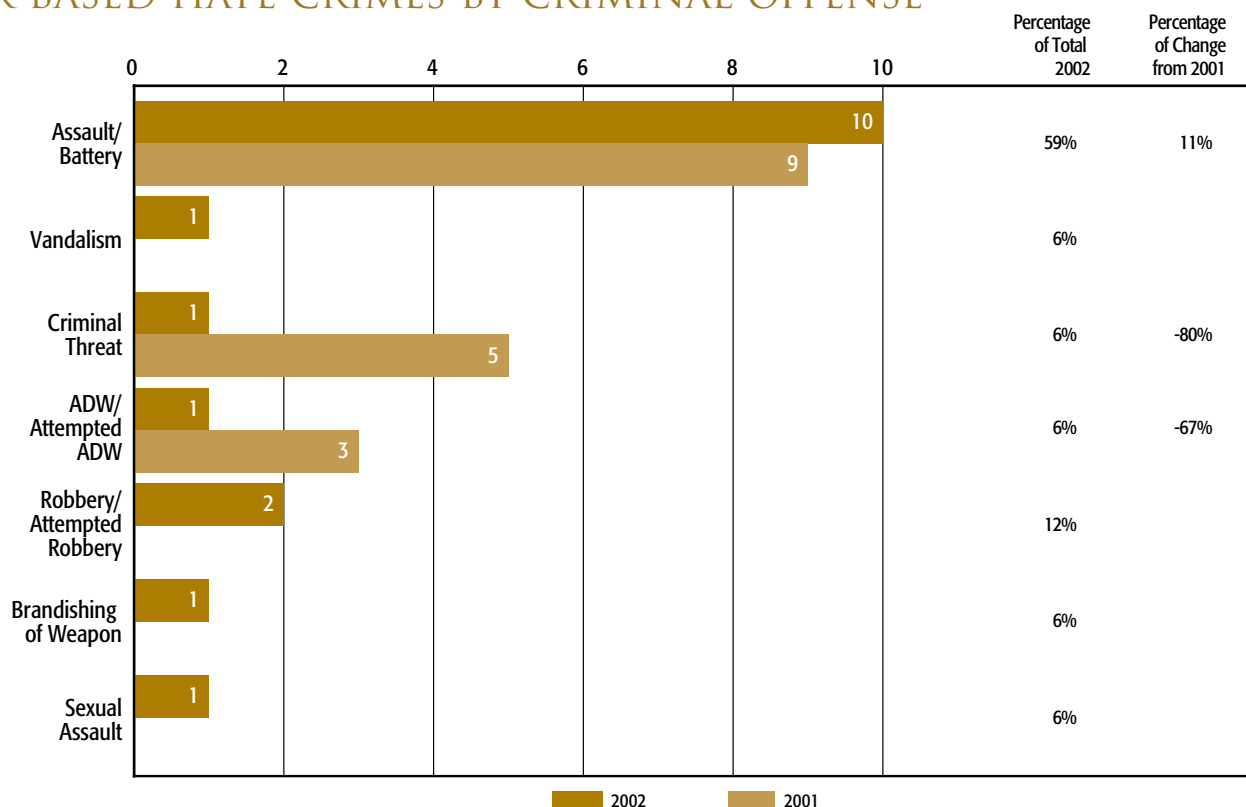
RACE/ETHNICITY OF VICTIMS OF GENDER HATE CRIMES



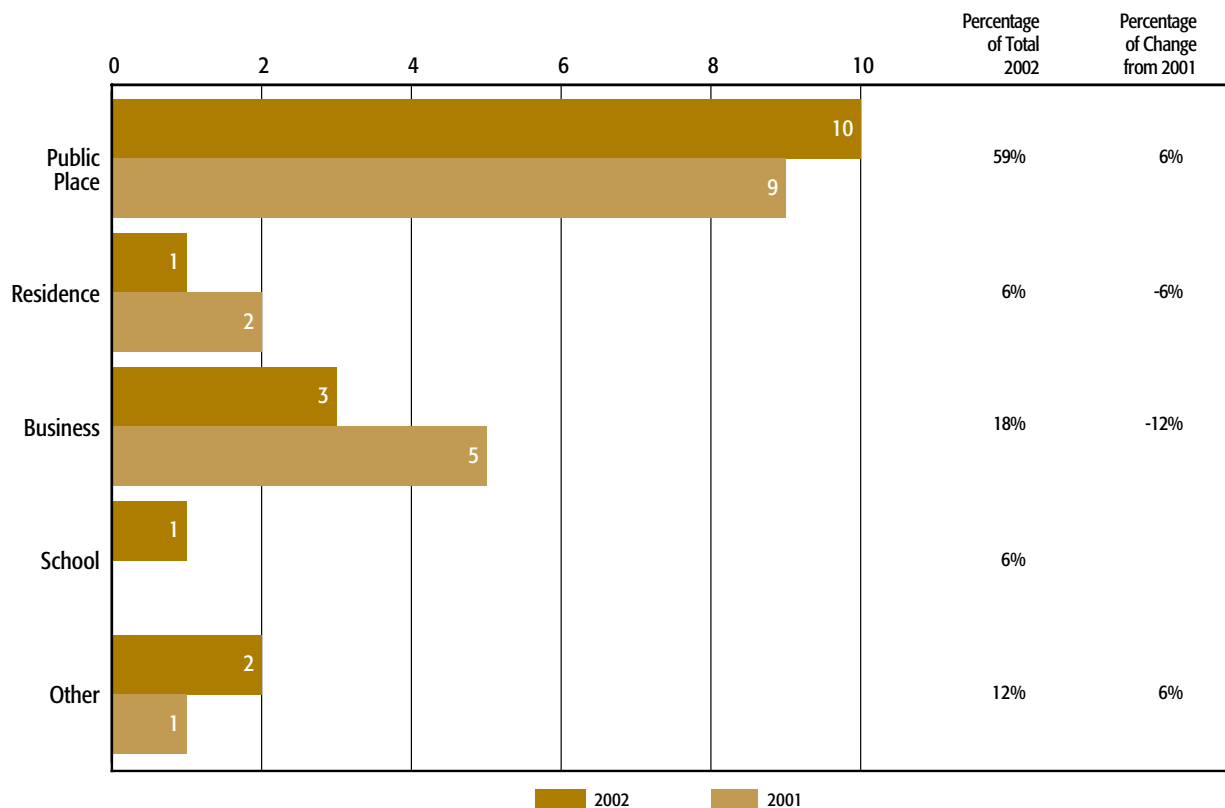
KNOWN SUSPECTS OF GENDER HATE CRIMES



GENDER-BASED HATE CRIMES BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE



GENDER-BASED HATE CRIMES BY LOCATION



ACTUAL CASES OF GENDER-BASED HATE CRIMES

January 1, 2002, Hollywood: A 20-year-old African American transgendered* woman was in a phone booth when two Latino men walked by, threw eggs at her, called her “faggot” and “whore,” and fled.

January 2, 2002, Huntington Park: A 29-year-old Latino transvestite was inside a liquor store when two Latino men approached him, calling him “joto” (“gay” in Spanish), “gay,” and “fucking homosexual.” They began punching him while continuing to yell derogatory words at him. The store owner called the police.

April 6, 2002, Los Angeles: A 21-year-old Latina transgendered woman was on the corner of La Brea and Santa Monica when a black man and a white man driving by yelled “You faggot!” When she yelled back, they jumped out and punched in the arm, causing her to fall. They then hit her in the head with her high heels.

June 2, 2002, Hollywood: A 21-year-old transgendered Latina dining at a restaurant in Los Angeles was called “puto” (“fag” in Spanish) and “fag” by three Latino men. They later got up and one of them punched her in the face while another attempted to shove a beer bottle up her buttocks.

** A transgendered woman is one who was (and may continue to be) biologically male but whose gender identity is female.*

There was one disability hate crime in which a telephoned threat was reportedly made to a blind victim. ♦

A CLOSER
LOOK AT
DISABILITY
HATE CRIMES

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF HATE CRIMES

WHAT HAPPENS IN THE PROSECUTION OF A HATE CRIME:

1. The Initial Police Report

One of 46 police agencies in the county makes 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 prosecutes both felonies and misdemeanors and the Los Angeles City Attorney's office prosecutes only misdemeanors.

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 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.

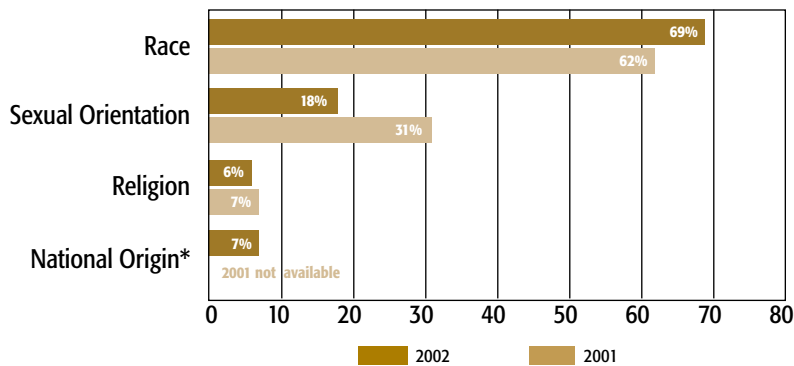
U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

The Civil Rights Section of the U.S. Attorney's Office prosecuted two cases involving hate crime in 2002. Earl Leslie Krugel pleaded guilty to committing a hate motivated civil rights violation and one count of carrying an explosive during the commission of a federal conspiracy when he and co-defendant Irv Rubin were charged with intimidating a federal congressman, Congressman Darryl Issa. Mr. Rubin later committed suicide. ♦

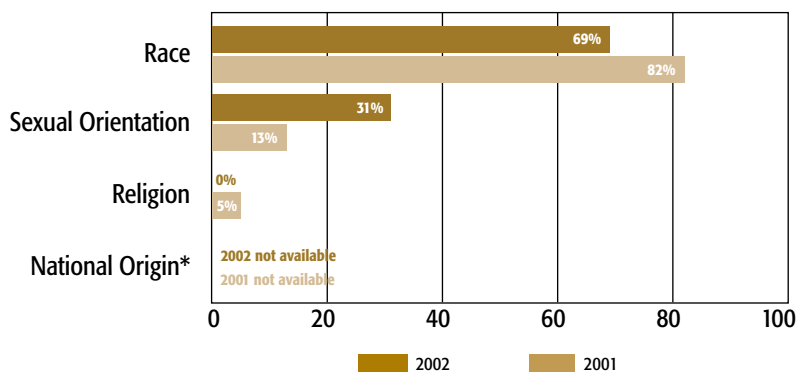


	NUMBER OF HATE CRIMES REFERRED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	NUMBER OF HATE CRIMES CHARGES FILED
District Attorney (<i>prosecutes felonies and misdemeanors</i>)		
2001	139	85 (59 adults, 26 juveniles)
2002	143	88 (60 adults, 28 juveniles)
Los Angeles City Attorney (<i>prosecutes misdemeanors only</i>)		
2001	65	13
2002	48	13

HATE CRIME CHARGES BY MOTIVATING PREJUDICE: DISTRICT ATTORNEY



HATE CRIME CHARGES BY MOTIVATING PREJUDICE: L.A. CITY ATTORNEY



* Data on national origin as a motivating prejudice are not collected by the City Attorney and were not collected by the District Attorney until 2002.

HATE CRIME LEGISLATION

In 2002, three bills relevant to hate crimes were passed by the California State Legislature and signed into law by Governor Davis.

Senate Bill 1945 (Kuehl) extends the deadline for filing a complaint with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) for a violation of the Ralph Civil Rights Act, which prohibits bias-motivated violence or threats of violence and allows for civil remedies. The deadline has been extended from one year (or one year and 90 days if the victim was not aware of the violation until after the one-year deadline) to one year from the time the victim becomes aware of the identity of the perpetrator, but

in no case exceeding three years from the date of the violation. This law gives victims of hate violence more time to discover who perpetrated such violence and to file a complaint with the DFEH.

Assembly Bill 2145 (Chu) makes it a misdemeanor for groups and individuals to insert hate materials in free publications, such as rental and homes for sale guides, without the consent of the publisher.

Assembly Bill 2653 (Chu) allows a one-time continuance in the case of hate crimes in order to accommodate vertical prosecution of cases. (This continuance is currently allowed for other specified crimes, such as stalking and domestic violence.) This would mean that the same prosecutor would more likely be able to work on the same case from beginning to end, rather than having to pass it on to another prosecutor when he or she has a scheduling conflict due to another case.

On the federal level, the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, which was introduced in the Senate in March 2001 by Ted Kennedy, made very little progress in 2001, and in 2002 the Senate voted not to allow it to come to a vote. 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 targeting real or perceived sexual orientation, gender, and disability. (Versions of the bill have been introduced since 1998, without success.) For the time being its progress is blocked.

Although California law already includes sexual orientation, gender, and disability in its definition of hate crime, this law would still benefit Californians, because it would allow federal prosecution of hate crimes based on the bias categories currently protected only under state law. Federal prosecution could occur whenever specific federally protected rights had been violated. For example, federal agencies would be able prosecute a hate crime at a school because it interferes with the federally protected right to pursue education. When the Los Angeles County prosecutors are not able to prosecute a case for a variety of reasons, the federal level is another recourse. ♦



APPENDIX A: 2002 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
 Covina Police Department
 Culver City Police Department
 Downey Police Department
 El Monte Police Department
 El Segundo Police Department
 Gardena Police Department
 Glendale Police Department
 Glendora Police Department
 Hawthorne Police Department
 Hermosa Beach Police Department
 Huntington Park Police Department
 Inglewood Police Department
 Irwindale Police Department
 La Verne Police Department
 Long Beach Police Department
 Los Angeles Police Department
 Los Angeles Sheriff's Department
 Manhattan Beach Police Department
 Maywood Police Department
 Monrovia Police Department
 Montebello Police Department
 Monterey Park Police Department
 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
 Whittier Police Department

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

ABC Unified School District
 Antelope Valley Union High School District
 Arcadia Unified School District
 Azusa Unified School District
 Baldwin Park Unified School District
 Beverly Hills Unified School District
 Castaic Union School District
 Cerritos Community College District
 Citrus Community College District
 Claremont Unified School District
 College of the Canyons
 Covina-Valley Unified School District
 Culver City Unified School District
 Downey Unified School District
 East Whittier City School District
 Eastside Union School District
 El Monte City School District
 El Monte Union High School District
 El Rancho Unified School District
 El Segundo Unified School District
 Garvey Unified School District
 Glendora Unified School District
 Inglewood Unified School District
 Lancaster School District
 Lawndale School District
 Lennox School District
 Little Lake City School District
 Long Beach Community College School District
 Los Angeles County Division
 of Alternative Education
 Los Angeles Unified School District
 Los Nietos School District
 Lowell Joint School District
 Lynwood Unified School District
 Manhattan Beach Unified School District
 Mt. San Antonio Community College District
 Newhall School District
 Palmdale School District
 Palos Verdes Peninsula School District
 Pasadena Area Community College District
 San Marino Unified School District
 Santa Monica Community College
 School District
 Santa Monica-Malibu Unified School District
 Sulphur Springs Union School District
 Temple City Unified School District
 Walnut Valley Unified School District
 West Covina Unified School District
 Westside Union School District
 Wiseburn School District

FAIR HOUSING COUNCILS

Fair Housing Foundation
 Fair Housing Foundation of Long Beach
 Housing Rights Center

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Anti-Defamation League
 Asian Pacific American Legal Center
 Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights
 of Los Angeles
 L.A. Gay and Lesbian Center
 Muslim Public Affairs Council
 Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 South Asian Network

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

REGION	POPULATION	HATE CRIMES	CRIMES PER 1,000,000 RESIDENTS	
			2002	2001
WESTSIDE Beverly Hills Police Department • Santa Monica Police Department • Culver City Police Department • Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (West Hollywood)	200,576	75	373.9*	189.5
NORTH COUNTY Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Lancaster, Malibu, Palmdale, Santa Clarita, and West Village)	508,164	62	122	118.1
WEST SAN GABRIEL VALLEY 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)	757,840	33	43.5	63.3
LOS ANGELES Los Angeles Police Department	3,819,103	418	109.4	168.9
EAST SAN GABRIEL VALLEY 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)	1,166,578	78	66.9	72
SOUTHEAST Bell Police Department • Bell Gardens 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)	1,647,466	67	40.7	51.6
LONG BEACH Long Beach Police Department • Signal Hill Police Department	470,855	52	110.4	95.6
SOUTH BAY 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)	810,706	35	43.2	32.1

**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.*

HATE CRIME RESOURCES

VICTIM ASSISTANCE (Community Based Resources)

American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC)

P.O. Box 8686, Anaheim, CA 92812
 Phone: 714-535-1719
 Email: adc/aoc@hotmail.com
 Website: www.adc/aoc.org

Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC)

1145 Wilshire Blvd., 2nd Floor
 Los Angeles, CA 90017
 Phone: 213-977-7500
 Fax: 213-977-7595
 Website: www.apalc.org

California Association of Human Relations Organizations (CAHRO)

320 W. Temple St., Suite 1184
 Los Angeles, CA 90012
 Phone: 213-974-7601
 Email: rtoma@hrc.co.la.ca.us
 Website: www.cahro.org

California Department of Fair Employment & Housing, Los Angeles District (DFEH)

611 West Sixth Street, Suite 1500
 Los Angeles, CA 90017-3116
 Phone: 800-884-1684
 Fax: 213-439-6715
 Website: www.dfeh.ca.gov

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: chirla@earthlink.net
 Website: 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

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
 Email: da.co.la.ca.us/vwap
 Website: www.da.co.la.ca.us

Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Center

1625 North Schrader Blvd.
 Los Angeles, CA 90028
 Phone: 323-993-7400
 Website: www.laglc.org

Muslim Public Affairs Council

3010 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 217
 Los Angeles, CA 90010
 Phone: 213-383-3443
 Fax: 213-383-9674
 Email: siren@mpac.org
 Website: www.mpac.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
 Website: www.southasiannetwork.org

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

4182 South Western Ave.
 Los Angeles, CA 90062
 Phone: 323-290-4133
 Fax: 323-296-4742
 Email: glind51@hotmail.com
 Website: www.sclcla.org

U.S. Department of Justice – Office for Victims of Crime

810 7th Street NW
 Washington, DC 20531
 Phone: 800-851-3420
 Email: askovc@ojp.usdoj.gov
 Website: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/

HATE CRIME TRAINING

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
 Website: www.adl.org

California Association of Human Relations Organizations (CAHRO)

See aforementioned

California Attorney General's Office

300 South Spring Street
 Los Angeles, CA 90013
 Phone: 800-952-5225
 Website: www.caag.state.ca.us

Council on American Islamic Relations, Southern California (CAIR)

See aforementioned

LA County Human Relations Commission

320 W. Temple St., Ste. 1184
 Los Angeles, CA 90012
 Phone: 213-974-7611

Museum of Tolerance (MOT)

9786 West Pico Blvd.
 Los Angeles, CA 90035
 Phone: 310-553-8403
 Website: www.museumoftolerance.com

National Conference for Community and Justice, Los Angeles (NCCJ)

1055 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1615
 Los Angeles, CA 90017-2499
 Phone: 213-250-8787
 Fax: 213-250-8799
 Email: losangeles@nccj.org
 Website: www.nccjla.org

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

See aforementioned

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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