HATE CRIME

IN CALIFORNIA



Bill Lockyer, Attorney General California Department of Justice Division of California Justice Information Services Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS CENTER

Bill Lockyer, Attorney General

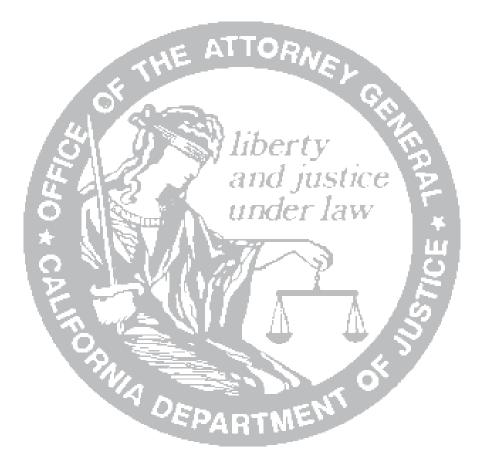
California Department of Justice Division of California Justice Information Services Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS CENTER

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HATE CRIME

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2



The role of the Criminal Justice Statistics Center is to:

- Collect, analyze, and report statistical data which provide valid measures of crime and the criminal justice process.
- Examine these data on an ongoing basis to better describe crime and the criminal *justice system.*
- Promote the responsible presentation and use of crime statistics.

MESSAGE FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am happy to announce that the number of hate crime events in California has decreased for the fourth consecutive year. This welcome and continued decrease indicates a growing understanding and tolerance of California's diverse cultures, lifestyles and faiths.

This 2005 edition of *Hate Crime in California* provides detailed information on hate crime events, including bias motivation, location, and victim information, for both violent and property hate crimes. Prosecutorial information also is provided, including case filings, disposition and conviction data. The report shows that the number of hate crime events fell from 1,409 in 2004 to 1,397 in 2005. While this is a small decrease, it continues the decline which began in 2002.

The information contained in this annual report represents the concerted efforts of the entire criminal justice community to systematically respond to, investigate and prosecute hate crimes. Law enforcement authorities throughout the state continue to make strides in reducing this type of crime in California.

While the continued decrease of hate crimes in California is encouraging, we must not forget the impact these crimes have on our communities and our state. We must remain vigilant in fighting hate crimes and continue to celebrate the diversity that helps make California great.

BILL LOCKYER Attorney General

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HATE CRIME

INTRODUCTION

In 1986, the California Department of Justice (DOJ) first recognized the importance of hate crime statistics in California in a report submitted to the legislature, in response to Senate Bill 2080 (Watson), which provided recommendations for preliminary steps to establish a statewide hate crime database (Appendix 1). California Penal Code section 13023 (Appendix 2) requires the Attorney General to submit an annual report to the Legislature regarding crimes motivated by the victim's race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, or physical or mental disability as reported by law enforcement agencies.

The Attorney General's Hate Crime Reporting Program was implemented in September 1994. Data collection began in the fall of 1994 after an orientation and training period was provided by the DOJ. Agencies were requested to identify and submit all reports of hate crimes occurring on or after July 1 to December 31, 1994, to the DOJ. In 1995, California District Attorneys began to report hate crime prosecutorial information to the DOJ, including total cases referred, hate crime case filings, criminal case filings, hate crime convictions and other convictions. In 1995, the DOJ published its first report, *Hate Crime in California, July Through December 1994.* This is the 12th annual report and the 11th full-year report, which covers the period January 1 through December 31, 2005.

As defined in California Penal Code section 422.55, hate crime means "a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim: (1) Disability, (2) Gender, (3) Nationality, (4) Race or ethnicity, (5) Religion, (6) Sexual orientation, (7) Association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics." Law enforcement agency crime reports and a web-enabled data collection system are used to submit hate crime data to the DOJ. Each crime report includes information about, but is not limited to, bias motivation, type of crime, location of crime, number of victims, and the number of known suspects.

All police agencies and district attorney offices in California, in cooperation with the DOJ, have developed local data collection programs and submitted the hate crime statistics for this 2005 edition of *Hate Crime in California*.

HIGHLIGHTS

CRIME DATA

In 2005:

- Hate crime events decreased 0.9 percent from 1,409 in 2004 to 1,397 in 2005.
- Hate crime offenses decreased 4.5 percent from 1,770 in 2004 to 1,691 in 2005.
- The number of victims of reported hate crimes decreased 5.8 percent from 1,741 in 2004 to 1,640 in 2005.
- The number of known suspects of reported hate crimes increased 6.3 percent from 1,495 in 2004 to 1,589 in 2005.

BIAS MOTIVATION

In 2005:

- Sexual orientation hate crime events decreased 3.0 percent from 263 in 2004 to 255 in 2005.
- Anti-white hate crime events increased 26.2 percent from 61 in 2004 to 77 in 2005.
- Anti-Hispanic hate crime events increased 6.5 percent from 138 in 2004 to 147 in 2005.
- Anti-other ethnicity/national origin* hate crime events decreased 15.2 percent from 105 in 2004 to 89 in 2005.

TYPE OF CRIME

In 2005:

- Violent crime offenses decreased 3.4 percent from 1,135 in 2004 to 1,096 in 2005.
- **Property crime** offenses decreased 6.3 percent from 635 in 2004 to 595 in 2005.

PROSECUTORIAL DATA

In 2005:

■ A total of 448 hate crime cases were referred to prosecutors: From the 396 cases filed by District Attorney and City Attorney offices for prosecution, 330 were filed as hate crimes and 66 were filed as non-bias motivated crimes. For the 274 cases with a disposition available for this report, 137 were hate crime convictions, 101 were other convictions, and 36 were not convicted.

TREND DATA

- Race/ethnicity/national origin hate crime offenses have consistently been the largest bias motivation category of hate crimes since 1996, accounting for at least 60 percent of all hate crime offenses. Within this category, anti-black hate crimes continue to be the largest bias motivation accounting for at least 26 percent of these offenses every year since 1996.
- Sexual orientation hate crime offenses have consistently been the second largest bias motivation category of hate crimes since 1996, accounting for at least 17 percent of all hate crime offenses. Within this category, anti-male homosexual (gay) hate crimes continue to be the largest bias motivation accounting for at least 11 percent of these offenses every year since 1996.
- Religion hate crime offenses have consistently been the third largest bias motivation category of hate crimes since 1996, accounting for at least 10 percent of all hate crime offenses. Within this category, anti-Jewish hate crimes continue to be the largest bias motivation accounting for 7 percent of these offenses every year since 1996.

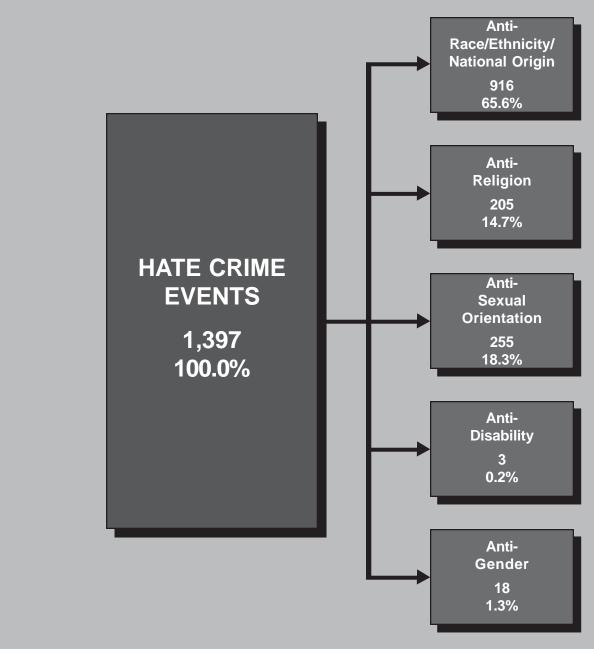
^{*}Anti-other ethnicity/national origin includes Arab or Middle Eastern bias motivated hate crimes.



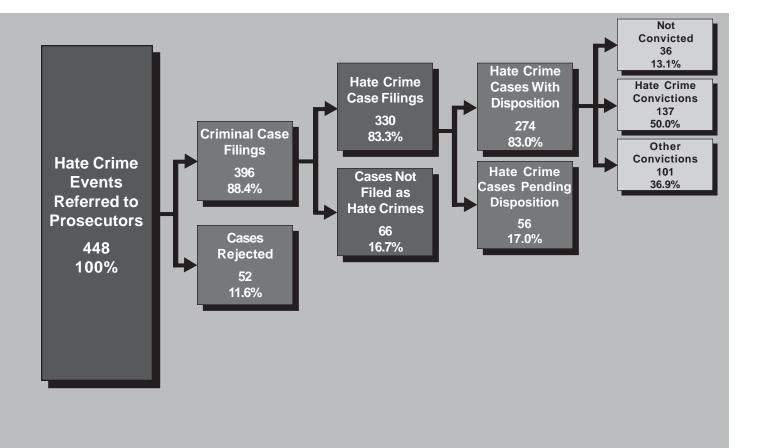
CRIME DATA

HATE CRIME

Figure 1 HATE CRIME IN CALIFORNIA, 2005 Overview



Source: Tables 1, 8, 9, and 10. Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.



HATE CRIME OVERVIEW

In 2005,

- There were 1,397 hate crime events reported by law enforcement agencies.
- The most prominent bias motivation was anti-race/ethnicity/national origin (65.6 percent), followed by anti-sexual orientation (18.3 percent), anti-religion (14.7 percent), and anti-disability and gender (1.5 percent).
- There were 448 hate crime cases referred by law enforcement agencies to prosecutors. Of the number referred to prosecutors, 330 cases were filed for hate crime prosecution.
- There were 137 hate crime convictions.

Notes: Relating the number of hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies to the number of hate crimes prosecuted by district attorneys and city attorneys is not possible. First, crimes often occur in different reporting years than their subsequent prosecutions. Second, the number of crimes reported by law enforcement is higher than those warranting prosecutorial action.

Cases may be rejected by County District Attorneys' and City Attorneys' offices for prosecution for various reasons (e.g., insufficient evidence, witness not available, defendant not available, etc.).

WHEN DOES A CRIME BECOME A HATE CRIME?

A crime becomes a hate crime when the criminal offenses committed against persons, property, or society are motivated, in whole or part, by the offender's bias against race, religion, disability, sexual-orientation, gender, ethnicity/national origin or association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics. Hate crimes are not separate distinct crimes but rather traditional offenses motivated by the offender's bias.

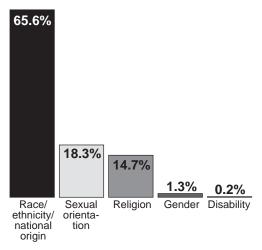
WHAT IS A HATE CRIME EVENT?

A hate crime event may include the occurrence of one or more criminal offenses, committed against one or more victims, by one or more suspects/perpetrators. Also, victims can have more than one offense committed against them. In 2005 there were 1,397 total hate crime events, which included 1,691 offenses, 1,640 victims, and 1,589 known suspects (as shown in Table N-1 below).

HATE CRIMES, 2	
Summary of Total Events, Of	fenses, Victims,
and Known Susp	ects
	Total
Total Events	Total 1,397
Total Events Total Offenses	
	1,397

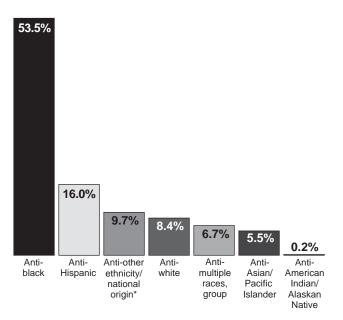
This section of the 2005 report will describe the details of these hate crime events including information on bias motivation, type of crime, location of the crime, and type of victim (Data characteristics and known limitations are provided in Appendix 3).

Figure 2 HATE CRIME EVENTS, 2005 Bias Motivation



Source: Table 1. Note: Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Figure 3 HATE CRIME EVENTS, 2005 Race/Ethnicity/National Origin



Source: Table 1.

BIAS MOTIVATION

In 2005, 1,397 hate crime events were reported. The subtotals are as follows:

Туре	Number	Percentage
Race/ethnicity/ national origin	916	65.6
Sexual orientation	255	18.3
Religion	205	14.7
Gender	18	1.3
Disability	3	0.2

Sexual orientation hate crimes decreased 3.0 percent from 263 in 2004 to 255 in 2005 while religion and race/ethnicity/national origin hate crimes remained about the same for both years.

RACE/ETHNICITY/NATIONAL ORIGIN

In 2005, 916 race/ethnicity/national origin hate crime events were reported. The subtotals are as follows:

Туре	Number	Percentage
Anti-black	490	53.5
Anti-Hispanic	147	16.0
Anti-other ethnicity/ national origin*	89	9.7
Anti-white	77	8.4
Anti-multiple races, group	61	6.7
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	50	5.5
Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan Native	2	0.2

Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander hate crimes decreased 27.5 percent from 69 in 2004 to 50 in 2005. Anti-Hispanic hate crime events increased 6.5 percent from 138 in 2004 to 147 in 2005. Anti-white and Anti-multiple races hate crimes increased 26.2 percent and 35.6 percent, respectively, from their 2004 values. In addition, both Anti-black hate crimes and Anti-other ethnicity/ national origin hate crimes decreased, 2.0 percent and 15.2 percent, respectively, from their 2004 values.

*Anti-other ethnicity/national origin includes Arab or Middle Eastern bias motivated hate crimes.

TYPE OF CRIME

VIOLENT CRIME

In 2005, 1,691 hate crime offenses were reported. The subtotals are as follows:

Туре	Number	Percentage
Violent crimes	1,096	64.8
Property crimes	595	35.2

Violent crime offenses decreased 3.4 percent from 1,135 in 2004 to 1,096 in 2005. Property crime offenses decreased 6.3 percent from 635 in 2004 to 595 in 2005.

In 2005, 1,096 violent crime offenses were reported. The subtotals are as follows:

Туре	Number	Percentage
Intimidation	443	40.4
Aggravated assault	317	28.9
Simple assault	298	27.2
Robbery	36	3.3
Murder	1	0.1
Forcible rape	1	0.1

Aggravated assault hate crimes increased 28.9 percent from 246 in 2004 to 317 in 2005. Simple assault hate crimes decreased 17.2 percent from 360 in 2004 to 298 in 2005. Finally, robbery hate crimes decreased 40.0 percent from 60 in 2004 to 36 in 2005.

PROPERTY CRIME

In 2005, 595 property crime offenses were reported. The subtotals are as follows:

Туре	Number	Percentage
Destruction/vandalism	553	92.9
Burglary	27	4.5
Arson	7	1.2
Larceny-theft	5	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	3	0.5

Destruction/vandalism hate crimes decreased 6.7 percent from 593 in 2004 to 553 in 2005. Burglary hate crimes remained the same.

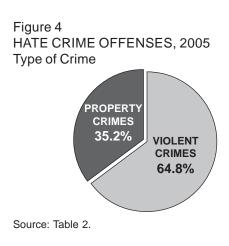
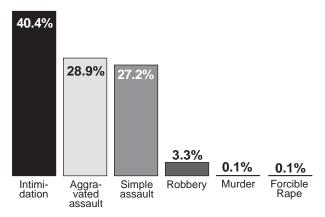
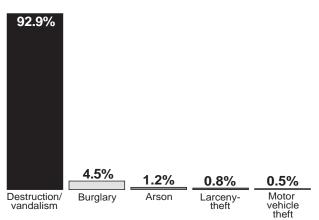


Figure 5 HATE CRIME OFFENSES, 2005 Violent Crime



Source: Table 2.

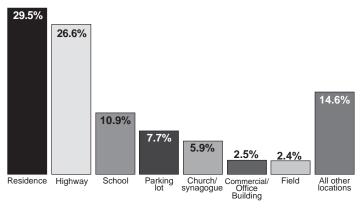
Figure 6 HATE CRIME OFFENSES, 2005 Property Crime



Source: Table 2.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Figure 7 HATE CRIME EVENTS, 2005 Location



Source: Table 3.

Note: Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

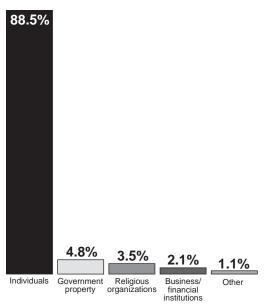
LOCATION

In 2005, 1,397 hate crime events were reported. They occurred in the following locations:

Location	Number	Percentage
Residence/home/driveway	412	29.5
Highway/road/alley/street	372	26.6
School/college	152	10.9
Parking lot/garage	107	7.7
Church/synagogue/temple	82	5.9
Commercial/Office Building	35	2.5
Field/woods/park	33	2.4
All other locations	204	14.6

Parking lot/garage hate crimes increased 40.8 percent from 76 in 2004 to 107 in 2005. Church/synagogue/ temple hate crimes increased 17.1 percent from 70 in 2004 to 82 in 2005. Residential/home/driveway and highway/road/alley/street hate crimes both decreased from their 2004 values.

Figure 8 HATE CRIME EVENTS, 2005 Type of Victim



Source: Table 4.

TYPE OF VICTIM

In 2005, there were 1,640 victims in all reported hate crime events. Victims can be either individuals or institutions. The subtotals are as follows:

Type of victim	Number	Percentage
Individuals	1,452	88.5
Government property	79	4.8
Religious organizations	57	3.5
Business/financial institutions	34	2.1
Other	18	1.1

Business/financial institution hate crimes decreased 22.7 percent from 44 in 2004 to 34 in 2005. **Government property** hate crimes increased 5.3 percent from 75 in 2004 to 79 in 2005. Hate crimes reported for **individuals** decreased 6.4 percent from 1,552 in 2004 to 1,452 in 2005 (See Appendix 3, Data Characteristics and Known Limitations, Item #8).



PROSECUTORIAL DATA

INTERPRETING PROSECUTORIAL DATA

To show the criminal justice system's response to hate crimes, in March 1995, the Attorney General requested all district attorneys and city attorneys to submit summary data of complaints filed and convictions secured. The 2005 District Attorney's and City Attorney's Report File of Hate Crime Cases contains summary data based on cases referred to each district attorney or city attorney, and filings and convictions which occurred between January 1 through December 31, 2005.

There are many factors that must take place for a case to be forwarded for possible prosecution in California's criminal justice system. In our continuing effort to bring clarity to the nature and value of prosecutorial data, this brief overview is provided.

At the request of district attorneys, collection procedures were modified to ensure the collection of all juvenile, as well as all adult, case data. The overview below contains all juvenile and adult prosecution data submitted for 2005.

In addition, the reader is advised that relating the number of hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies to the number of hate crimes prosecuted by district attorneys and city attorneys is not possible. First, crimes often occur in different reporting years than their subsequent prosecutions. Second, the number of crimes reported by law enforcement is much higher than those warranting prosecutorial action.

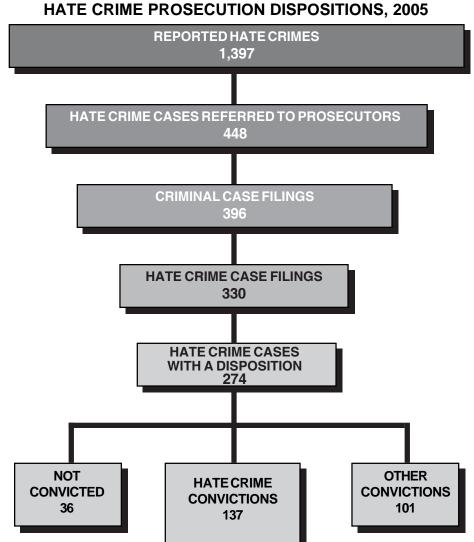
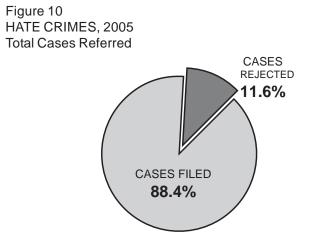


Figure 9

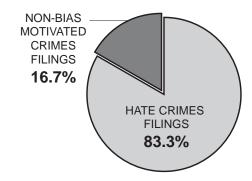
Source: Tables 1, 7A, and 7B.

Note: The number of hate crime filings with dispositions includes cases referred in 2005 and prior years.



Source: Table 7A.

Figure 11 HATE CRIMES, 2005 Total Cases Filed for Prosecution



Source: Table 7A.

TOTAL CASES REFERRED

In 2005, of 448 cases that were referred by law enforcement agencies for prosecution:

- 396 cases (88.4 percent) were filed for prosecution. This was a decrease compared to 91.2 percent of 407 cases referred in 2004.
- 52 cases (11.6 percent) were rejected for prosecution for various reasons (e.g., insufficient evidence, witness not available, defendant not available, etc.).

TOTAL CASES FILED FOR PROSECUTION

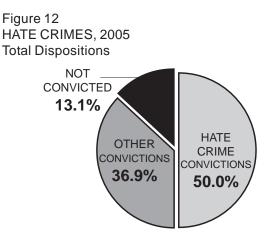
In 2005, of 396 cases filed by District Attorney and City Attorney offices for prosecution:

- 330 cases (83.3 percent) were filed as hate crimes.
- 66 cases (16.7 percent) were filed as nonbias motivated crimes.

TOTAL DISPOSITIONS

In 2005, of 274 cases with a disposition:

- 137 cases (50.0 percent) resulted in a hate crime conviction.
- 101 cases (36.9 percent) resulted in other convictions.
- 36 cases (13.1 percent) resulted in no conviction.



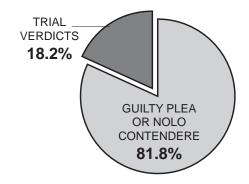
Source: Table 7B.

HATE CRIME CONVICTIONS

In 2005, of the 137 hate crime convictions:

- 112 convictions (81.8 percent) were either a plea of guilty or nolo contendere.
- 25 convictions (18.2 percent) were trial verdicts.

Figure 13 HATE CRIMES, 2005 Hate Crime Convictions



Source: Table 7B.



Trend Data

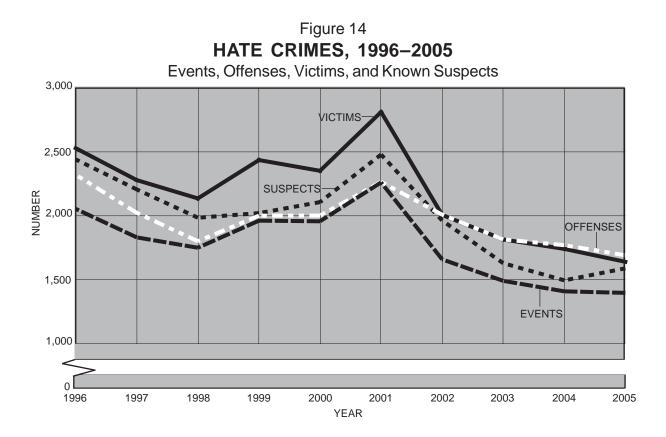


Table N-2 EVENTS, OFFENSES, VICTIMS, AND KNOWN SUSPECTS 1996–2005

	1									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Events	2,054	1,831	1,750	1,962	1,957	2,261	1,659	1.491	1.409	1,397
Offenses	2,321	2,023	1,801	2,001	2,002	2,265	2.009	1,431	1,400	1,691
Victims	2,529	2,020	2,136	2,436	2,352	2,812	2,000	1,815	1,741	1,640
Known Suspects.	2,441	2,206	1,985	2,021	2.107	2,479	1,963	1,629	1.495	1,589
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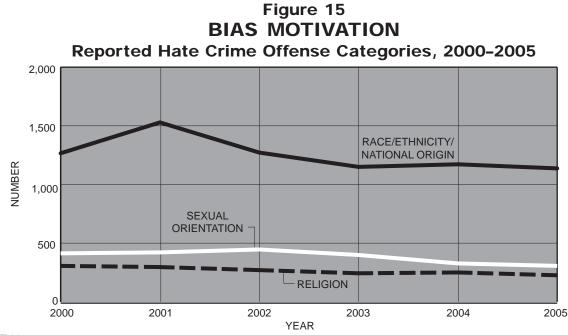
HATE CRIME EVENTS, OFFENSES, VICTIMS, AND KNOWN SUSPECTS 1996–2005

The trend in hate crime events, offenses, victims, and known suspects was similar between 1996 and 2005. These hate crime statistics were fairly constant from 1996-2000. A dramatic increase occurred in 2001, after which time they have slowly decreased to their current 2005 values. In addition, hate crime events, offenses, and victim values in 2005 are the lowest reported for the ten-year period, 1996–2005.

Events – In 2005, reported hate crime events decreased 0.9 percent from the previous year, continuing a downward trend that began with a 26.6 percent decrease in 2002 and a 10.1 percent decrease in 2003. Hate crime events in 2001 increased 15.5 percent from their level in 2000 in response to the wave of post-9/11 hate crimes targeting individuals or their property who were, or perceived to be, Middle Eastern or Muslims. From 1996 to 1999, hate crime events fluctuated – declining for the two-year period of 1997-1998 (10.9 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively); increasing 12.1 percent in 1999, and remaining virtually the same in 2000 (See Table 11 for hate crime events by bias-motivation).

Offenses – In 2005, reported hate crime offenses decreased 4.5 percent from the previous year, continuing a downward trend that began with a 11.3 percent decrease in 2002, and a 9.7 percent decrease in 2003. From 1996 to 2001, hate crime offenses fluctuated – declining during the two-year period 1997-1998 (12.8 percent and 11.0 percent, respectively); increasing 11.1 percent in 1999; remaining virtually the same in 2000; and increasing 13.1 percent in 2001. Victims – In 2005, reported number of hate crime victims decreased 5.8 percent from the previous year, continuing a downward trend that began with a 28.6 percent decrease in 2002, and a 9.6 percent decrease in 2003. From 1996 to 1998, victims of hate crimes dropped – declining 9.9 percent in 1997, and 6.3 percent in 1998. The next three years, 1999-2001, the number of victims varied year to year with a 14.0 percent increase in 1999, a 3.5 percent decrease in 2000, and a 19.6 percent increase in 2001.

Known Suspects – In 2005, reported number of known suspects increased 6.3 percent from the previous year. This was a change from the downward trend that began with a 20.8 percent decrease in 2002, a 17.0 percent decrease in 2003, and an 8.2 percent decrease in 2004. From 1996 to 2001, the number of known suspects fluctuated – decreasing for the twoyear period 1997-1998 (9.6 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively), and increasing 1.8 percent in 1999, 4.3 percent in 2000, and 17.7 percent in 2001.



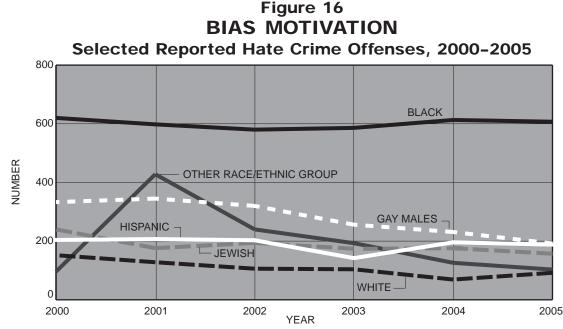
Source: Table 12.

Race/Ethnicity/National Origin – In 2005, these types of hate crime offenses decreased 3.0 percent, after increasing 1.9 percent in 2004. A downward trend began in 2002 with a 16.8 percent decrease and continued with a 9.6 percent decrease in 2003. Hate crime offenses based on a victim's race/ethnicity/ national origin have been the largest bias motivation category, totaling 60 percent or greater since the beginning of hate crime reporting in California. Hate crime offenses based on a victim's race/ethnicity/ national origin increased 20.8 percent in 2001–due in large part to post-9/11 hate crime activity.

Sexual Orientation – In 2005, these types of hate crime offenses decreased 6.4 percent, continuing a downward trend that began with a 10.5 percent decrease in 2003. Hate crime offenses based on a victim's sexual orientation have been the second largest bias motivation category since the inception of hate crime reporting in California. From 1996 to 2005, hate crime offenses targeting a victim's sexual orientation have been at least 17 percent of the reported total. These types of hate crime offenses decreased 7.4 percent in 2000, then increased in the two-year period 2001-2002 (by 1.9 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively).

Religion – In 2005, these types of hate crime offenses decreased 9.6 after increasing 2.9 percent in 2004. Hate crime offenses based on a victim's religion have consistently been the third largest bias motivation category since hate crime reporting began in California. From 2000 to 2003, this type of hate crime steadily decreased: 9.7 percent in 2000; 3.3 percent in 2001; 8.8 percent in 2002; and 10.0 percent in 2003.

Gender and **Physical/Mental Disability** hate crime offenses are the remaining two categories of bias motivation hate crimes. These two categories have totaled less than 2 percent of the hate crimes reported, and thus were not included in the above graph.



Source: Table 12.

Anti-Black Offenses – These continue to be the highest reported bias motivation category (24 total categories) since data collection started in California. Anti-black hate offenses averaged 599 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 620 in 2000 and a low of 580 in 2002. In 2005, 607 of these offenses were reported, a decrease of 1.0 percent from their 2004 value.

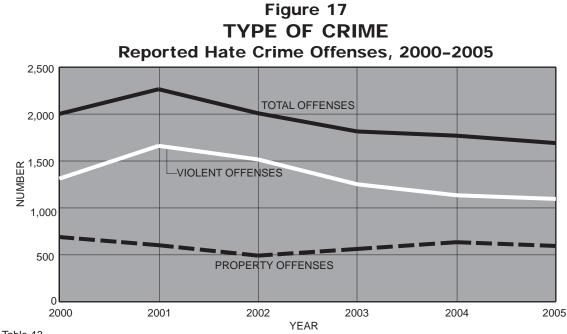
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay) Offenses – These have been the second highest bias motivation category since data collection began in California. Anti-Male Homosexual (gay) offenses averaged 297 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 345 in 2001 and a low of 231 in 2004. In 2005, 192 of these offenses were reported, a decrease of 16.9 percent from their 2004 value.

Anti-Hispanic Offenses – Anti-Hispanic offenses averaged 190 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 207 in 2001 and a low of 142 in 2003. In 2005, 188 of these offenses were reported, a decrease of 4.1 percent from their 2004 value. Anti-Jewish Offenses – Anti-Jewish offenses averaged 192 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 240 in 2000 and a low of 174 in 2003. In 2005, 157 of these offenses were reported, a decrease of 10.8 percent from their 2004 value.

Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin Offenses -

Prior to 2001, there were about 100 or less of these offenses reported annually. In 2001, there was a dramatic increase to 428 offenses which was largely due to post-9/11 hate crimes directed at Arab/Middle Eastern individuals and their property. Since 2001 these offenses have continued to decrease. Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin offenses averaged 217 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 428 in 2001 and a low of 96 in 2000. In 2005, 103 of these offenses were reported, a decrease of 18.3 percent from their 2004 value.

Anti-White Offenses – With the exception of 2005, these offenses decreased since 2001. Anti-white offenses averaged 112 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 152 in 2000 and a low of 69 in 2004. In 2005, 92 of these offenses were reported, an increase of 33.3 percent from their 2004 value.



Source: Table 13.

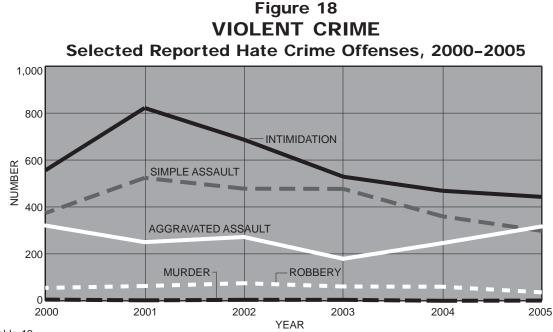
Total Offenses – Total offenses averaged 1,972 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 2,265 in 2001 and a low of 1,770 in 2004. In 2005, 1,691 offenses were reported, a decrease of 4.5 percent from the 2004 value.

Violent Crime Offenses – Total offenses averaged 1,376 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 1,662 in 2001 and a low of 1,135 in 2004. In 2005, 1,096 offenses were reported, a decrease of 3.4 percent from the 2004 value.

Property Crime Offenses – Total offenses averaged 597 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 690 in 2000 and a low of 492 in 2002. In 2005, 595 offenses were reported, a decrease of 6.3 percent from the 2004 value.

Note: From 1995 to 2001, a hierarchy rule was used to identify the most serious crime type. For these years, the total number of offenses in a multiple offense hate crime event would still be recorded, but the crime type would be given as the most serious crime type. For example, a hate crime event that had two offenses — a simple assault, and an aggravated assault — would be counted as two offenses with the most serious offense as aggravated assault.

Starting in 2002, the Department of Justice began counting *each* offense in *each* hate crime event, whether they had one offense (a majority of the events) or multiple offenses (a minority of the events). This was undertaken to more accurately count each type of criminal offense (e.g., intimidation, simple assault, vandalism, etc.). Using this new standard of count, comparisons and trend analysis should be limited to 2002 and forward. (See Appendix 3, *Data Characteristics and Known Limitations*, on page 53 for a further explanation of the "hierarchy rule.")



Source: Table 13.

Intimidation Offenses (involving threats of violence) – These offenses continue to be the largest category of violent hate crimes since 2000. The dramatic increase in 2001 of 822 offenses, a 47.8 percent increase from the previous year, was due in large measure to post-9/11 hate crimes directed at Arab/Middle Easterners. Since 2001 there has been a steady decline in the number of intimidation offenses. Total offenses averaged 613 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 822 in 2001 and a low of 469 in 2004. In 2005, 443 offenses were reported, a decrease of 5.5 percent from the previous year.

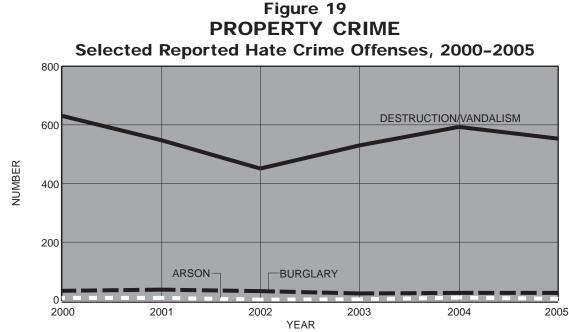
Aggravated Assault Offenses – Total offenses averaged 254 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 321 in 2000 and a low of 179 in 2003. In 2005, 317 offenses were reported, an increase of 28.9 percent from the 2004 value.

Simple Assault Offenses – As was noted for intimidation offenses, simple assault offenses showed a dramatic increase in 2001 to 524 offenses, a 40.1 percent increase from the previous year. In addition, simple assault offenses have also been decreasing since 2001. Total offenses averaged 443 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 524 in 2001 and a low of 360 in 2004. In 2005, 298 offenses were reported, a decrease of 17.2 percent from the previous year. **Robbery Offenses** – Total offenses averaged 63 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 75 in 2002 and a low of 55 in 2000. In 2005, 36 offenses were reported, a decrease of 40.0 percent from the previous year.

Murder Offenses – Total offenses averaged three between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of five in 2000 and a low of zero in 2004. In 2005, there was one reported offense compared to zero offenses in the previous year.

Note: From 1995 to 2001, a hierarchy rule was used to identify the most serious crime type. For these years, the total number of offenses in a multiple offense hate crime event would still be recorded, but the crime type would be given as the most serious crime type. For example, a hate crime event that had two offenses — a simple assault, and an aggravated assault — would be counted as two offenses with the most serious offense as aggravated assault.

Starting in 2002, the Department of Justice began counting *each* offense in *each* hate crime event, whether they had one offense (a majority of the events) or multiple offenses (a minority of the events). This was undertaken to more accurately count each type of criminal offense (e.g., intimidation, simple assault, vandalism, etc.). Using this new standard of count, comparisons and trend analysis should be limited to 2002 and forward. (See Appendix 3, *Data Characteristics and Known Limitations*, on page 53 for a further explanation of the "hierarchy rule.")



Source: Table 13.

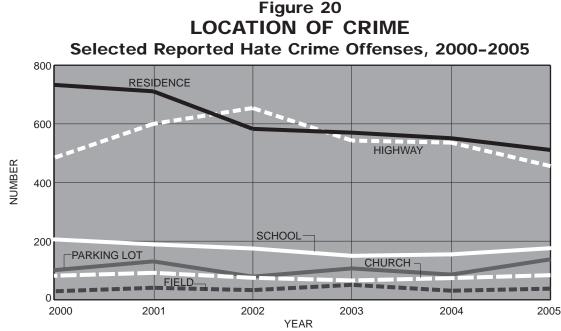
Destruction/Vandalism Offenses – These offenses have consistently been the highest category of property crime offenses since 2000. Total offenses averaged 551 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 631 in 2000 and a low of 451 in 2002. In 2005, 553 offenses were reported, a decrease of 6.7 percent from the previous year.

Burglary Offenses – Total offenses averaged 31 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 38 in 2001 and a low of 25 in 2003. In 2005, 27 offenses were reported, the same as in the previous year.

Arson Offenses – Total offenses averaged 8 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 11 in 2004 and a low of 4 in 2002. In 2005, 7 offenses were reported, a decrease from the 11 offenses reported the previous year.

Note: From 1995 to 2001, a hierarchy rule was used to identify the most serious crime type. For these years, the total number of offenses in a multiple offense hate crime event would still be recorded, but the crime type would be given as the most serious crime type. For example, a hate crime event that had two offenses — a simple assault, and an aggravated assault — would be counted as two offenses with the most serious offense as aggravated assault.

Starting in 2002, the Department of Justice began counting *each* offense in *each* hate crime event, whether they had one offense (a majority of the events) or multiple offenses (a minority of the events). This was undertaken to more accurately count each type of criminal offense (e.g., intimidation, simple assault, vandalism, etc.). Using this new standard of count, comparisons and trend analysis should be limited to 2002 and forward. (See Appendix 3, *Data Characteristics and Known Limitations*, on page 53 for a further explanation of the "hierarchy rule.")



Source: Table 14.

Residence/Home/Driveway – This location continues to be the largest category of hate crime offenses since 2000, the only exception being 2002, when the number of hate crime offenses was larger for the category of highway/road/alley/street. Total offenses averaged 630 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 733 in 2000 and a low of 551 in 2004. In 2005, 511 offenses were reported, a decrease of 7.3 percent from the previous year.

Highway/Road/Alley/Street – This location continues to be the second largest category of hate crime offenses since 2000, the only exception being 2002 when this category exceeded the number of hate crimes at the location of residence/home/driveway. Total offenses averaged 563 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 654 in 2002 and a low of 484 in 2000. In 2005, 456 offenses were reported, a decrease of 14.9 percent from the previous year.

School/College – Total offenses averaged 175 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 206 in

2000 and a low of 150 in 2003. In 2005, 176 offenses were reported, an increase of 13.5 percent from the previous year.

Parking Lot/Garage – Total offenses averaged 101 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 131 in 2001 and a low of 79 in 2002. In 2005, 138 offenses were reported, a sharp increase of 60.5 percent from the previous year.

Church/Synagogue/Temple – Total offenses averaged 78 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 92 in 2001 and a low of 66 in 2003. In 2005, 84 offenses were reported, an increase of 13.5 percent from the previous year.

Field/Woods/Park – Total offenses averaged 37 between 2000 and 2004, with a high value of 51 in 2003 and a low of 29 in 2000. In 2005, 38 offenses were reported, an increase of 22.6 percent from the previous year.



DATA TABLES

Bias motivation	Eve	ents	Offe	nses	Vic	tims	Known s	suspects
Bias motivation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fotal	1,397	100.0	1,691	100.0	1,640	100.0	1,589	100.0
Race/ethnicity/national origin	916	65.6	1,137	67.2	1,101	67.1	1,130	71.1
Anti-white	77	5.5	92	5.4	88	5.4	107	6.7
Anti-black	490	35.1	607	35.9	590	36.0	621	39.1
Anti-Hispanic	147	10.5	188	11.1	181	11.0	221	13.9
Anti-American Indian/		0.0						
Alaskan native	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	50	3.6	58	3.4	58	3.5	48	3.0
Anti-multiple races, group	61	4.4	87	5.1	79	4.8	33	2.1
Anti-other ethnicity/		0 4	400		400			
national origin	89	6.4	103	6.1	103	6.3	99	6.2
Religion	205	14.7	226	13.4	218	13.3	125	7.9
Anti-Jewish	141	10.1	157	9.3	152	9.3	101	6.4
Anti-Catholic	10	0.7	11	0.7	10	0.6	2	0.1
Anti-Protestant	10	0.7	10	0.6	10	0.6	3	0.2
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	12	0.9	13	0.8	13	0.8	8	0.5
Anti-other religion	25	1.8	28	1.7	26	1.6	10	0.6
Anti-multiple religious, group	6	0.4	6	0.4	6	0.4	1	0.1
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Sexual orientation	255	18.3	306	18.1	300	18.3	312	19.6
Anti-male homosexual (gay)	161	11.5	192	11.4	187	11.4	186	11.7
Anti-female homosexual	40	2.9	52	3.1	52	3.2	47	3.0
Anti-homosexual	49	3.5	54	3.2	53	3.2	72	4.5
Anti-heterosexual	1	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.2	1	0.1
Anti-bisexual	4	0.3	5	0.3	5	0.3	6	0.4
Physical/mental disability	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.3
Anti-physical disability	3	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.3
Anti-mental disability	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gender	18	1.3	19	1.1	18	1.1	18	1.1
Anti-male	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Anti-female	4	0.3	5	0.3	4	0.2	3	0.2
Anti-transgender	13	0.9	13	0.8	13	0.8	14	0.9

Table 1 HATE CRIMES, 2005

Events, Offenses, Victims, and Known Suspects by Bias Motivation

Notes: Percentages may not add to subtotals or 100.0 because of rounding.

An event indicates the occurrence of one or more criminal offenses committed against one or more victims by one or more suspects/perpetrators. A victim can have more than one offense committed against them.

The term 'known suspect' does not imply that the identity of the suspect is known.

For a more complete definition of each criminal justice term, please refer to the glossary (Appendix 5).

Table 2 HATE CRIMES, 2005 Offenses by Type of Crime

Type of crime	Offe	nses
	Number	Percent
Total	1,691	100.0
Total Violent crimes	1,096	64.8
Murder	1	0.1
Forcible rape	1	0.1
Robbery	36	2.1
Aggravated assault	317	18.7
Simple assault	298	17.6
Intimidation	443	26.2
Total Property crimes	595	35.2
Burglary	27	1.6
Larceny-theft	5	0.3
Motor vehicle theft	3	0.2
Arson	7	0.4
Destruction/vandalism	553	32.7

Notes: One suspect can commit more than one crime.

One victim can have more than one offense committed against him/her. An event indicates the occurrence of one or more offenses.

Location	Eve	ents	Offe	nses	Vict	tims	Known s	suspects
Location	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percen
Total	1,397	100.0	1,691	100.0	1,640	100.0	1,589	100.0
Air/bus/train terminal	13	0.9	17	1.0	14	0.9	15	0.9
Bank/savings and loan	2	0.1	4	0.2	4	0.2	3	0.2
Bar/night club	23	1.6	24	1.4	24	1.5	39	2.5
Church/synagogue/temple	82	5.9	84	5.0	83	5.1	37	2.3
Commercial/office building	35	2.5	38	2.2	38	2.3	17	1.1
Construction site	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Convenience store	19	1.4	27	1.6	24	1.5	23	1.4
Department/discount store	9	0.6	9	0.5	9	0.5	9	0.6
Drug store/Dr.'s office/hospital.	5	0.4	6	0.4	6	0.4	2	0.1
Field/woods/park	33	2.4	38	2.2	36	2.2	48	3.0
Government/public building	16	1.1	17	1.0	17	1.0	13	0.8
Grocery/supermarket	10	0.7	14	0.8	13	0.8	8	0.5
Highway/road/alley/street	372	26.6	456	27.0	451	27.5	626	39.4
Hotel/motel/etc	7	0.5	8	0.5	8	0.5	8	0.5
Jail/prison	14	1.0	14	0.8	14	0.9	27	1.7
Lake/waterway/beach	12	0.9	15	0.9	15	0.9	15	0.9
Liquor store	6	0.4	7	0.4	7	0.4	8	0.5
Parking lot/garage	107	7.7	138	8.2	133	8.1	140	8.8
Rental storage facility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Residence/home/driveway	412	29.5	511	30.2	501	30.5	338	21.3
Restaurant	31	2.2	48	2.8	40	2.4	39	2.5
School/college	152	10.9	176	10.4	165	10.1	137	8.6
Service/gas station	9	0.6	11	0.7	9	0.5	15	0.9
Specialty store (TV, fur, etc.)	18	1.3	19	1.1	19	1.2	16	1.0
Other/unknown	9	0.6	9	0.5	9	0.5	6	0.4

Table 3 HATE CRIMES, 2005 Events, Offenses, Victims, and Known Suspects by Location

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding

An event indicates the occurrence of one or more criminal offenses committed against one or more victims by one or more suspects/perpetrators A victim can have more than one offense committed against them.

The term 'known suspect' does not imply that the identity of the suspect is known.

For a more complete definition of each criminal justice term, please refer to the glossary (Appendix 5)

						ness/ ncial			Reli	gious		
Bias motivation	То	tal ¹	Indiv	ridual		ution ²	Gover	nment ²		zation ²	Oth	er ²
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,640	100.0	1,452	100.0	34	100.0	79	100.0	57	100.0	18	100.0
Race/ethnicity/national origin	1,101	67.1	988	68.0	27	79.4	65	82.3	6	10.5	15	83.3
Anti-white	88	5.4	84	5.8	0	0.0	2	2.5	0	0.0	2	11.1
Anti-black	590	36.0	533	36.7	11	32.4	32	40.5	4	7.0	10	55.6
Anti-Hispanic Anti-American Indian/	181	11.0	172	11.8	1	2.9	7	8.9	0	0.0	1	5.6
Alaskan native	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	58	3.5	53	3.7	2	5.9	2	2.5	1	1.8	0	0.0
Anti-multiple races, group Anti-other ethnicity/	79	4.8	45	3.1	12	35.3	19	24.1	1	1.8	2	11.1
national origin	103	6.3	99	6.8	1	2.9	3	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Religion	218	13.3	151	10.4	4	11.8	12	15.2	50	87.7	1	5.6
Anti-Jewish	152	9.3	121	8.3	4	11.8	10	12.7	16	28.1	1	5.6
Anti-Catholic	10	0.6	4	0.3	0	0.0	1	1.3	5	8.8	0	0.0
Anti-Protestant	10	0.6	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	14.0	0	0.0
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	13	0.8	11	0.8	0	0.0	1	1.3	1	1.8	0	0.0
Anti-other religion	26	1.6	11	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	26.3	0	0.0
Anti-multiple religious, group	6	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.8	0	0.0
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sexual orientation	300	18.3	293	20.2	3	8.8	1	1.3	1	1.8	2	11.1
Anti-male homosexual (gay)	187	11.4	184	12.7	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.8	1	5.6
Anti-female homosexual	52	3.2	52	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-homosexual	53	3.2	49	3.4	2	5.9	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	5.6
Anti-heterosexual	3	0.2	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-bisexual	5	0.3	5	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Physical/mental disability	3	0.2	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-physical disability	3	0.2	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-mental disability	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gender	18	1.1	17	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-male	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-female	4	0.2	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-transgender	13	0.8	12	0.8	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 4 HATE CRIMES, 2005 Victim Type by Bias Motivation

Note: Percentages may not add to subtotals or 100.0 because of rounding. 'Numbers represent total number of victims (i.e., entities and individuals), not the number of hate crime events.

²Numbers represent acts directed at entities other than individuals.

					Busir							
					finar				Relig			_
Location	To	tal ¹	Indiv	ridual	institu	ution ²	Govern	nment ²	organia	zation ²	Oth	ner ²
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,640	100.0	1,452	100.0	34	100.0	79	100.0	57	100.0	18	100.0
Air/bus/train terminal	14	0.9	11	0.8	1	2.9	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	5.6
Bank/savings and loan	4	0.2	4	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bar/night club	24	1.5	23	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Church/synagogue/temple	83	5.1	31	2.1	1	2.9	0	0.0	51	89.5	0	0.0
Commercial/office building	38	2.3	26	1.8	9	26.5	2	2.5	0	0.0	1	5.6
Construction site	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6
Convenience store	24	1.5	22	1.5	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Department/discount store	9	0.5	6	0.4	3	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Drug store/Dr.'s office/hospital	6	0.4	6	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Field/woods/park	36	2.2	27	1.9	1	2.9	6	7.6	0	0.0	2	11.1
Government/public building	17	1.0	12	0.8	1	2.9	4	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Grocery/supermarket	13	0.8	12	0.8	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Highway/road/alley/street	451	27.5	440	30.3	0	0.0	8	10.1	1	1.8	2	11.1
Hotel/motel/etc	8	0.5	8	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jail/prison	14	0.9	14	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lake/waterway/beach	15	0.9	14	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liquor store	7	0.4	7	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Parking lot/garage	133	8.1	128	8.8	2	5.9	1	1.3	0	0.0	2	11.1
Rental storage facility	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Residence/home/driveway	501	30.5	498	34.3	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.1
Restaurant	40	2.4	36	2.5	4	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
School/college	165	10.1	96	6.6	3	8.8	55	69.6	5	8.8	6	33.3
Service/gas station	9	0.5	9	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Specialty store (TV, fur, etc.)	19	1.2	16	1.1	3	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/unknown	9	0.5	6	0.4	2	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6

Table 5 HATE CRIMES, 2005 Victim Type by Location

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding. ¹Numbers represent total number of victims (i.e., entities and individuals), not the number of hate crime events.

²Numbers represent acts directed at entities other than individuals.

DATA TABLES

County				
and				Known
jurisdiction*	Events	Offenses	Victims	suspects
Total	1,397	1,691	1,640	1,589
Alemente County	20	40	45	20
Alameda County	39 3	46 3	45 3	30 0
Albany	3	3 4	3	1
Berkeley	8	11	11	6
CSU Hayward	7	7	7	1
	•			
Dublin	1	1	1	0
Fremont	2	2	2	0
Hayward	2	3	3	2
Livermore	4	4	4	4
Newark	1	1	1	1
Oakland	3	4	4	5
Pleasanton	3	3	3	1
San Leandro	1	2	2	5
UC Berkeley	1	1	1	4
-				
Alpine County	0	0	0	0
Amador County	3	4	4	3
Sheriff's Dept	3	4	4	3
Butto County	4.4	20	20	44
Butte County Sheriff's Dept	14 3	20 4	20 4	14 5
Chico	8	4 10	4 10	6
CSU Chico	1	10	10	2
Gridley	1	1	1	2
Gridley	I		I	0
Oroville	1	4	4	1
Calaveras County	0	0	0	0
Colusa County	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa County	20	23	23	19
Sheriff's Dept	2	2	2	1
Brentwood	1	2	2	5
Concord	2	2	2	1
Danville	2	2	2	0
El Corrito	1	1	1	0
El Cerrito	1	1	1	0
Martinez	3	4	4	5
Orinda	1	1	1	0
Pinole	1 6	1	1 6	2 4
Pleasant Hill	0	6	0	4
Contra Costa Com. College	1	2	2	1
Del Norte County	0	0	0	0
El Dorado County	0	0	0	0
Fresho County	22	24	24	28
Fresno County	7	24 8	24 8	28 10
Fresno	11	8 12	8 12	10
Parlier	1	12	12	0
Reedley	1	1	1	1
CSU Fresno	2	2	2	1
Glenn County	0	0	0	0
Humboldt County	5	5	5	4
Sheriff's Dept	1	1	1	0
Arcata	1	1	1	1
Eureka	2	2	2	1
CSU Humboldt	1	1	1	2
Imperial County	0	0	0	0
		1		1
Inyo County	6	10	10	5
Inyo County Sheriff's Dept Bishop	6 2 4	10 3 7	10 3 7	5 2 3

Table 6 HATE CRIMES, 2005

HATE CRIME

County and				Known
jurisdiction*	Events	Offenses	Victims	suspects
Kern County	18	27	25	34
Sheriff's Dept	10	13	13	16
Bakersfield	6	8	8	15
Delano	1	1	1	1
Ridgecrest	1	5	3	2
Kings County	0	0	0	0
ake County	5	6	5	6
Sheriff's Dept	5	6	5	6
assen County	0	0	0	0
os Angeles County	507	616	597	711
Sheriff's Dept ¹	166	208	191	215
Unincorporated ²	50	58	53	71
Agoura Hills ³	3	3	3	1
Artesia ³	1	2	2	3
Avalon ³	2	2	2	2
Bellflower ³	7	7	7	4
Carson ³	2	4	4	2
Calabasas ³	3	3	3	2
Cerritos ³	2	2	2	1
Comerce ³	1	1	1	0
Compton ³	4	4	4	9
Duarte ³	1	1	1	2
Hawaiian Gardens ³	4	11	8	6
La Mirada ³	2	2	2	2
La Puente ³	1	1	1	0
Lakewood ³	8	9	9	5
Lancaster ³	10	16	13	15
Lawndale ³	5	5	5	11
Mailbu ³	2	3	3	1
Norwalk ³	9	13	11	9
Palmdale ³	14	16	16	26
Paramount ³	2	2	2	5
Pico Rivera ³	1	1	1	1
San Dimas ³	3	6	6	3
Santa Clarita ³	13	20	16	18
Temple City ³	1	1	1	1
Walnut ³	1	1	1	0
West Hollywood ³	13	13	13	15
Westlake Village ³	1	1	1	0
Alhambra	2	3	3	1
Azusa	5	10	10	10
Baldwin Park	1	1	1	0
Beverly Hills	2	2	2	0
Burbank	2	2	2	1
Claremont	4	4	4	1
Covina	7	12	12	16
Downey	4	4	4	2
El Monte	6	7	7	4
El Segundo	3	4	4	1
Gardena	1	1	1	1
Glendale	13	14	14	10
Glendora	1	1	1	0
La Verne	2	2	2	2
Long Beach	27	34	34	27
Los Angeles	225	265	263	395
Monrovia	1	1	1	5
Pasadena	8	9	9	6
Pomona	6	6	6	1
Redondo Beach	10	14	14	9

Table 6 - continued HATE CRIMES, 2005

34 HATE CRIME IN CALIFORNIA, 2005

DATA TABLES

Events, Offenses, Victims, a	HATE CRIM		ounty and Ju	risdiction
County				
and				Known
jurisdiction*	Events	Offenses	Victims	suspects
San Fernando	2	2	2	1
UC Los Angeles	4	4	4	0
West Covina	2	2	2	0
Whittier	2	2	2	3
CSU Northridge	1	2	2	0
Madera County	2	2	2	4
Madera	2	2	2	4
	_	_	_	
Marin County	10	10	10	8
Sheriff's Dept	7	7	7	6
Novato	2	2	2	1
San Rafael	1	1	1	1
Mariposa County	1	2	2	2
Sheriff's Dept	1	2	2	2
Vendesine County	2	4	4	4
Mendocino County Sheriff's Dept	3 1	4 2	4 2	4 2
Fort Bragg	2	2	2	2
	_	_	_	
Merced County	3	3	3	6
Sheriff's Dept	3	3	3	6
Nodoc County	0	0	0	0
-				
Mono County	0	0	0	0
Monterey County	3	3	3	1
Carmel	1	1	1	1
Salinas	1	1	1	0
CSU Monterey Bay	1	1	1	0
Napa County	1	1	1	1
Napa	1	1	1	1
		-		
Nevada County	2	2	2	1
Sheriff's Dept	1	1	1	0
Grass Valley	1	1	1	1
Orange County	79	98	86	74
Sheriff's Dept	2	4	2	2
Aliso Viejo ⁴	1	2	1	2
Anaheim	3	3	3	5
Brea	3	3	3	1
Buena Park	1	1	1	1
Cypress	1	1	1	1
Fullerton	2	2	2	0
Garden Grove	6	6	6	8
Huntington Beach	27	32	32	22
Irvine	2	2	2	3
La Habra	2	4	4	2
Laguna Hills ⁴	3	6	3	3
Los Alimitos	1	1	1	0
Mission Viejo4	1	2	1	1
Nowport Roach	~	_	~	2
Newport Beach Orange	5 2	5 2	5 2	3 4
Placentia	2	2	2	4
Rancho Santa Margarita ⁴	2	4	2	2
San Clemente ⁴	2	4	2	2
				_
Santa Ana	4	4	4	6
Villa Park ⁴	1	2	1	1
Westminster	4	4	4	2
Yorba Linda	2	2	2	3
UC Urvine	1	1	1	0
Placer County	5	6	6	1
Roseville	5	6	6	1
Plumas County	0	0	0	0

Table 6 - continued HATE CRIMES, 2005

HATE CRIME

County				
and	_			Known
jurisdiction*	Events	Offenses	Victims	suspects
Riverside County	100	121	119	101
Sheriff's Dept	18	21	21	22
Beaumont	1	1	1	1
Blythe	1	1	1	1
City of Canyon Lake ⁵	1	2	2	0
Corona	8	12	12	12
Desert Hot Springs	1	1	1	0
Hemet	5	6	6	8
Lake Elsinore ⁵	3	4	4	1
Moreno Vallev⁵	7	8	8	4
2		_	-	
Norco ⁵	2	2	2	2
Palm Dessert ⁵	12	14	14	2
Palm Springs	12	16	14	19
Perris ⁵	4	4	4	3
Rancho Mirage ⁵	4		4	
Rancho Mirage	Ĩ	1	1	0
Riverside	22	26	26	25
San Jacinto⁵	1	1	1	20
Temecula ⁵	1	1	1	1
	I	I.	I	1
Sacramento County	58	70	70	52
Sheriff's Dept	5	5	5	2
CSU Sacramento	1	1	1	1
Folsom	1	1	1	0
	1	1	-	
Galt	1	1	1	0
Sacramento	50	62	62	49
San Benito County	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino County	30	37	36	43
Chino	30 14	19	30 19	43 26
		-	-	
Chino Hills ⁶	1	1	1	3
Fontana Uni Sch Dist	1	1	1	0
Montclair	2	3	2	2
Ontario	1	1	1	0
Redlands	4	4	4	3
Rialto	1	1	1	4
San Bernardino	3	4	4	2
Upland	3	3	3	3
		400	400	44-
San Diego County	114	139	130	117
Sheriff's Dept	22	29	26	28
City of Encinitas7	1	1	1	1
City of Imperial Beach ⁷	3	4	4	2
City of Poway ⁷	1	1	1	4
	~		_	
City of San Marcos ⁷	3	5	5	1
City of Santee ⁷	11	18	12	16
City of Vista ⁷	5	5	5	3
El Cajon	4	4	4	4
La Mesa	1	1	1	2
		_		
National City	2	2	2	1
Oceanside	16	20	20	18
San Diego	41	45	45	34
San Diego Harbor	3	3	3	3
CSU San Diego	1	1	1	0
San Francisco County	111	126	125	114
San Francisco	109	124	123	114
UC Hastings College of Law	1	1	1	0
UC San Francisco	1	1	1	0
Con Loomin Country	40	10	10	~
San Joaquin County	13	16	16	9
Sheriff's Dept	1	1	1	3
Manteca	2	2	2	1
Ripon	1	2	2	1
Stockton	8	10	10	2
_				
Tracy	1	1	1	2
				(continue

 Table 6 - continued

 HATE CRIMES, 2005

 Events, Offenses, Victims, and Known Suspects by County and Jurisdiction

DATA TABLES

Table 6 - continued HATE CRIMES, 2005 and Known Suspects by County and Jurisdiction

Events, Offenses, Victims

County and				Known
jurisdiction*	Events	Offenses	Victims	suspects
San Luis Obispo County	9	10	10	6
Atascadero	2	2	2	1
Grover Beach	1	1	1	0
Pismo Beach	1	1	1	2
San Luis Obispo	5	6	6	3
San Mateo County	10	12	10	10
Burlingame	1	2	1	4
Menlo Park	1	1	1	1
San Bruno	3	3	3	1
San Mateo	4	5	4	4
South San Francisco	1	1	1	0
Santa Barbara County	4	4	4	1
Guadalupe	1	1	1	0
Santa Barbara	2	2	2	0
Santa Maria	1	1	1	1
Canta Mana				·
Santa Clara County	53	62	62	33
Sheriff's Dept	9	10	10	2
CSU San Jose	1	2	2	1
Cupertino ⁸	4	4	4	2
Los Gatos	1	1	1	0
Morgan Hill	1	1	1	2
Mountain View	3	3	3	2
Palo Alto	7	7	7	5
San Jose	22	29	29	18
Santa Clara	1	1	1	0
Santa Clara Transit Dist ⁸	1	1	1	1
Saratoga ⁸	1	1	1	0
Sunnyvale	2	2	2	0
Santa Cruz County	21	25	25	18
Sheriff's Dept	5	5	5	3
Santa Cruz	12	16	16	12
Watsonville	2	2	2	1
Santa Cruz Mtns. DPR	1	1	1	1
	'		'	'
UC Santa Cruz	1	1	1	1
Shasta County	17	22	22	18
Anderson	2	2	2	3
Redding	15	20	20	15
Sierra County	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou County	0	0	0	0
Salana County	11	45	13	45
Solano County		13	-	15
Sheriff's Dept	1	1	1	1
Dixon	1	1	1	0
Fairfield	3	4	4	6
Vacaville	6	7	7	8
Sonoma County	20	21	21	22
Sheriff's Dept	6	6	6	7
Petaluma	4	4	4	. 4
Rohnert Park	1	1	1	1
Santa Rosa	8	9	9	10
Sonoma SH	1	1	1	0
Stanislaus County	16	19	18	15
Sheriff's Dept	6	9	8	9
Ceres	1	1	1	1
Modesto	5	5	5	3
Patterson	2	2	2	1
Turlock	2	2	2	1
Suttor County	_			~
Sutter County	3	8	8	2
Yuba City	3	8	8	2
Tehama County	0	0	0	0

HATE CRIME

Events, Offenses, Victims, a	and Known S	Suspects by C	County and Ju	irisdiction
County and jurisdiction*	Events	Offenses	Victims	Known suspects
Trinity County	0	0	0	0
Tulare County	3	4	4	4
Tulare	2	3	3	0
Visalia	1	1	1	4
Tuolumne County	3	4	4	6
Sonora	3	4	4	6
Ventura County	29	41	41	27
Sheriff's Dept	3	7	7	3
Camarillo ⁹	3	3	3	1
Fillmore ⁹	1	2	2	2
Moorpark ⁹	6	8	8	4
Oxnard	1	1	1	0
Santa Paula	1	1	1	1
Simi Valley	2	2	2	2
Thousand Oaks ⁹	7	10	10	5
Ventura	5	7	7	9
Yolo County	9	9	9	7
Davis	4	4	4	4
West Sacramento	2	2	2	0
Woodland	3	3	3	3
Yuba County	15	16	16	13
Sheriff's Dept	13	14	14	11
Marysville	2	2	2	2

Table 6 - continued HATE CRIMES, 2005

² Only those jurisdictions which reported a hate crime are listed in this table.
³Unincorporated and contracts.
²Unincorporated" patrolled by Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.
³Contracts with Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.
⁴Contracts with Orange County Sheriff's Department.
⁵Contracts with Riverside County Sheriff's Department.
⁵Contracts with Riverside County Sheriff's Department.

⁶Contracts with San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department.
 ⁶Contracts with San Diego County Sheriff's Department.
 ⁸Contracts with Santa Clara County Sheriff's Department.
 ⁹Contracts with Ventura County Sheriff's Department.

Table 7A

SUMMARY OF CASES REFERRED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND TYPE OF FILINGS

For the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2005

	Total	Total Cases	Total Cases
Agency	Hate Crime	Filed as	Filed as Non-Bias
	Cases Referred	Hate Crimes	Motivated Crimes
Total	448	330	66
County District Attorneys	402	315	52
City Attorneys	46	15	14

Note: Please see Data Table 8 for details.

Table 7B SUMMARY OF HATE CRIME CASE DISPOSITIONS For the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2005

				Convictions					
				Hate crime convictions					
Agency	Total	Not	Total		Guilty plea/	Trial	All other		
	dispositions	convicted	convictions	Total	Nolo contendere	verdict	convictions		
Total	274	36	238	137	112	25	101		
County District Attorneys	263	36	227	131	106	25	96		
City Attorneys	11	0	11	6	6	0	5		

Note: Please see Data Table 9 for details.

Table 8

CASES REFERRED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND TYPE OF FILINGS **AS REPORTED BY**

COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND CITY ATTORNEYS

For the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2005

Agency	Total Hate Crime Cases Referred	Total Cases Filed as Hate Crimes	Total Cases Filed as Non-Bias Motivated Crimes
Fotal	448	330	66
County District Attorneys	402	315	52
Alameda ^{1,2,4}	8	8	0
Alpine	0	0	0
Amador	0	0	0
Butte	5	3	2
Calaveras	0	0	0
Colusa	0	0	0
Contra Costa	7	9	1
Del Norte	0	0	0
El Dorado	3	2	1
Fresno	14	11	0
Glenn	0	0	0
Humboldt	0	0	0
Imperial	0	0	0
Inyo	0	0	0
Kern ^{1,2,4}	0	6	0
Kings	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0
Lassen	0	0	0
Los Angeles ^{3,4}	147	117	21
Madera	0	0	0
Marin	5	1	2
Mariposa	0	0	0
Mendocino	2	1	0
Merced	3	1	2
Modoc	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0
Monterey	6	6	0
Napa	2	1	0
Nevada	3	3	0
Orange	20	18	0
Placer	1	0	1
Plumas	0	0	0
Riverside	29	13	8
Sacramento	11	9	0
San Benito	0	9 0	0
Can Bonno	v	v	U U

Table 8 - continued CASES REFERRED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND TYPE OF FILINGS AS REPORTED BY

COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND CITY ATTORNEYS

For the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2005

Τ

Agency	Total	Total Cases	Total Cases
rigeney	Hate Crime	Filed as	Filed as Non-Bias
	Cases Referred	Hate Crimes	Motivated Crimes
San Bernardino	9	9	0
San Diego	24	18	1
San Francisco	24	16	2
San Joaquin	6	6	0
San Luis Obispo	5	2	1
	0	E.	
San Mateo	6	5	0
Santa Barbara	0	0	0
Santa Clara	17	9	6
Santa Cruz	1	1	0
Shasta	7	5	0
0	0	0	0
Sierra	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0
Solano	4	4	4
Sonoma	5	5	0
Stanislaus	1	1	0
Sutter	0	0	0
Tehama	0	0	0
Trinity	0	0	0
Tulare	3	3	0
Tuolumne	1	1	0
Maatum	-	7	0
Ventura	7	7	0
Yolo	6	6	0
Yuba	8	8	0
City Attorneys	46	15	14
Anaheim	0	0	0
Burbank	1	1	0
Inglewood	0	0	0
Long Beach	0	0	0
Los Angeles	19	5	6
Pasadena	0	0	0
San Diego	25	8	8
Torrance	1	1	0

Notes: Zero indicates that no case information was reported in this reporting category.

The number of complaints filed by county district attorneys and city attorneys or the number of

cases that resulted in hate crime convictions cannot be linked to the number of hate crimes reported by

law enforcement agencies.

¹Does not track hate crime cases referred to their offices.

²Tracks only total number of hate crimes filed by their office.

³Does not track cases referred to their branch offices; tracks total number of hate crimes filed by the Hate Crime Unit and branch offices. ⁴The counts for these agencies in the "cases referred" category are determined by adding the total number of cases filed by each agency plus the number of cases rejected by each agency. These counts represent the miminum cases that would have had to be received in each agency in order to file or reject the number of cases reported in these two reporting categories.

HATE CRIME

					Convictions		
				Ц	ate crime convictions	00	1
Agonov	Total	Not convicted	Total	п			All otho
Agency	Total		Total	Total	Guilty plea/	Trial	All othe convictio
	dispositions		convictions	Total	Nolo contendere	verdict	
otal	274	36	238	137	112	25	101
County District Attorneys	263	36	227	131	106	25	96
Alameda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alpine	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0 0
•	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Amador	-	-	-	-	-		0
Butte	2	0	2	1	1	0	1
Calaveras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	6	0	6	1	1	0	5
	-	-					
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Fresno	8	1	7	0	0	0	7
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inyo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	6	0	6	1	1	0	5
Kings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	108	23	85	40	17	23	45
Madera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madera	0	0	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ū	Ŭ
Marin	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	-	-	1	1	0	-
Merced		0	1	-		-	0
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	5	4	4	0	1
Monterey		-		-			
Napa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2	0	2	2	2	0	0
Orange	14	2	12	10	10	0	2
Diagan	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Placer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	21	0	21	13	12	1	8
Sacramento	7	0	7	7	7	0	0
San Benito	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	4	0	4	1	1	0	3
San Diego	18	0	18	16	16	0	2
San Francisco	10	0	10	7	7	0	3
San Joaquin	6	2	4	2	2	0	2
San Luis Obispo	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		-	-	-			-
San Mateo	3	2	1	0	0	0	1
Santa Barbara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara	6	0	6	6	6	0	0
Santa Cruz	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Shasta	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
งแลงเล	4	U	4	U	U	U	4
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Solano	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sonoma	4	3	1	1	1	0	0
Stanislaus	1	0	1	1	1	0	0

Table 9 HATE CRIME CASE DISPOSITIONS AS REPORTED BY COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND CITY ATTORNEYS Farths Derived December 24, 200

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Table 9 (continued) HATE CRIME CASE DISPOSITIONS **AS REPORTED BY** COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND CITY ATTORNEYS

For the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2005

			Convictions						
				H	ate crime convictio	ns			
Agency	Total	Not	Total		Guilty plea/	Trial	All other		
	dispositions	convicted	convictions	Total	Nolo contendere	verdict	convictions		
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tulare	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Tuolumne	3	0	3	3	3	0	0		
Ventura	4	0	4	4	4	0	0		
Yolo	7	0	7	4	4	0	3		
Yuba	6	0	6	4	3	1	2		
City Attorneys	11	0	11	6	6	0	5		
Anaheim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Burbank	1	0	1	1	1	0	0		
Inglewood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Long Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Los Angeles	3	0	3	2	2	0	1		
Pasadena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
San Diego	5	0	5	2	2	0	3		
Torrance	2	0	2	1	1	0	1		

Notes: Zero indicates that no case information was reported in this reporting category. The number of complaints filed by county district attorneys and city attorneys or the number of cases that

resulted in hate crime convictions cannot be linked to the number of hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies. See Criminal Justice Glossary (Appendix 5) for definition of terms.

Table 10 HATE CRIME CASES, 1996-2005 COMPLAINTS FILED AND TOTAL CONVICTIONS AS REPORTED BY COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND CITY ATTORNEYS

Туре	1996		1997		19	98	1999	
of	Complaints	Total	Complaints	Total	Complaints	Total	Complaints	Total
prosecuting attorneys	filed	convictions	filed	convictions	filed	convictions	filed	convictions
Total	182	162	313	280	244	174	372	229
County District Attorneys	149	122	259	240	226	158	341	206
City Attorneys	33	40	54	40	18	16	31	23

Туре	2000		2001		20	002	2003	
of	Complaints	Total	Complaints	Total	Complaints	Total	Complaints	Total
prosecuting attorneys	filed	convictions	filed	convictions	filed	convictions	filed	convictions
Total	360	275	314	207	351	253	304	197
County District Attorneys City Attorneys	341 19	262 13	290 24	187 20	333 18	236 17	293 11	188 9

Туре	20	04	20	005
of	Complaints	Total	Complaints	Total
prosecuting attorneys	filed	convictions	filed	convictions
Total	277	242	330	274
County District Attorneys	263	229	315	263
City Attorneys	14	13	15	11

Notes: The number of complaints filed by county district attorneys and city attorneys or the number of cases that

resulted in hate crime convictions cannot be linked to the number of hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies. See Criminal Justice Glossary (Appendix 5) for definition of terms.

Table 11 HATE CRIMES, 1996-2005 Events by Bias Motivation

Riae motivation	1996	G	1997	7	1998	8	1999	6	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Percent change
	Number I	Percent	Number Percent Number Percent	Percent	Number Percent	Percent	Number F	Percent N	Percent Number Percent		Number Percent		Number Percent		Number Percent		Number Percent		Number Percent	ercent	1996-2005
Total	2,054	100.0	1,831	100.0	1,750	100.0	1,962	100.0	1,957	100.0	2,261	100.0	1,659	100.0	1,491	100.0	1,409 1	100.0	1,397	100.0	-32.0
Race/ethnicity/national origin.	1,463	71.2	1,230	67.2	1,134	64.8	1,173	59.8	1,234	63.1	1,526	67.5	1,036	62.4	914	61.3	921	65.4	916	65.6	-37.4
Anti-white	220	10.7	147	8.0	147	8.4	127	6.5	145	7.4	128	5.7	91	5.5	85	5.7	61	4.3	11	5.5	-65.0
Anti-black	759	37.0	629	34.4	509	29.1	599	30.5	606	31.0	596	26.4	482	29.1	463	31.1	500	35.5	490	35.1	-35.4
Anti-Hispanic	167	8.1	141	7.7	126	7.2	162	8.3	199	10.2	206	9.1	156	9.4	103	6.9	138	9.8	147	10.5	-12.0
Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan native	5	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.3	5	0.3	2	0.1	4	0.2	ę	0.2	2	0.1	ო	0.2	2	0.1	
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islandar	153	7 4	160	д 7 2	135	77	126	6.4	100	ת 1	60	4 1	70	C 7	99	4 4	60	10	50	30	۶ 7 عـ
Anti-multiple races aroun	50	t. 6	<u>8</u>	4.0	140	80	071	1.0	8	4.4	55	t c	35	+ c i +	34	t 0	45	t c	6.6	0.0 4 4	-11. A.1-
Anti-other ethnicity/	60	t o	2) t	<u><u></u></u>	0.0	4	1.0	8	t t	-		3	- -	5	C-7	2	10	5	t t	0.
national origin.	06	4.4	78	4.3	72	4.1	82	4.2	96	4.9	428	18.9	199	12.0	161	10.8	105	7.5	68	6.4	-1.1
Religion	227	11.1	242	13.2	226	12.9	338	17.2	301	15.4	296	13.1	239	14.4	220	14.8	205	14.5	205	14.7	-9.7
Anti-Jewish	166	8.1	212	11.6	176	10.1	280	14.3	236	12.1	176	7.8	175	10.5	155	10.4	142	10.1	141	10.1	-15.1
Anti-Catholic	5	0.2	0	0.0	13	0.7	8	0.4	6	0.5	6	0.4	8	0.5	10	0.7	6	0.6	10	0.7	
Anti-Protestant	33	1.6	21	1.1	14	0.8	15	0.8	18	0.9	4	0.2	9	0.4	7	0.5	ო	0.2	10	0.7	
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	6	0.4	-	0.1	4	0.2	5	0.3	e	0.2	73	3.2	14	0.8	19	1.3	29	2.1	12	0.9	
Anti-other religion	5	0.5	9	0.3	17	1.0	27	1.4	30	1.5	19	0.8	26	1.6	27	1.8	19	1.3	25	1.8	
Anti-multiple religious, group	З	0.1	~	0.1	2	0.1	ю	0.2	5	0.3	14	0.6	10	0.6	2	0.1	ю	0.2	9	0.4	
Anti-atheism/																					
agnosticism/etc	0	0.0	-	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	.	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		0.1	
Sexual orientation	362	17.6	357	19.5	387	22.1	436	22.2	405	20.7	420	18.6	366	22.1	337	22.6	263	18.7	255	18.3	-29.6
Anti-male homosexual (gay)	306	14.9	284	15.5	307	17.5	339	17.3	325	16.6	344	15.2	267	16.1	218	14.6	188	13.3	161	11.5	-47.4
Anti-female homosexual	45	2.2	57	3.1	58	3.3	67	3.4	45	2.3	55	2.4	40	2.4	47	3.2	37	2.6	40	2.9	
Anti-homosexual	7	0.3	15	0.8	21	1.2	30	1.5	28	1.4	19	0.8	57	3.4	71	4.8	36	2.6	49	3.5	
Anti-heterosexual	~	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	
Anti-bisexual	с	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.1	7	0.1	0	0.0	.	0.1	-	0.1	4	0.3	
Physical/mental disability	2	0.1	7	0.1	e	0.2	2	0.1	e	0.2	4	0.2	7	0.4	-	0.1	4	0.3	e	0.2	
Anti-physical disability	-	0.0	2	0.1	с	0.2	2	0.1	e	0.2	4	0.2	с	0.2	-	0.1	2	0.1	e	0.2	
Anti-mental disability	-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	
Gender	1		,	1			13	0.7	14	0.7	15	0.7	1	0.7	19	1.3	16	1.1	18	1.3	
Anti-male	1	1	•	'	•	'	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	
Anti-female	•	1	•	'	•	'	0	0.0	4	0.2	-	0.0	2	0.1	4	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.3	
Anti-transgender		•		'			13	0.7	10	0.5	14	0.6	6	0.5	15	1.0	15	1.1	13	0.9	

Notes: Gender bias was not added to the hate crime reporting law (PC 13023) until January 1, 1999; therefore, no data were reported for 1996-1998. Percentages may not add to subtotals or 100.0 because of rounding. Dash indicates that percent changes are not calculated when the base number (1996) is less than 50, or that no data were reported.

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Bias motivation	1996		1997		1998	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	1999	~	2000		2001		2002	~.	2003		2004		2005		Percent change
	Number F	Percent	Number Percent Number Percent		Number P	ercent	Number F	Percent N	Number Percent		Number P	Percent N	Number P	Percent N	Number Percent		Number P	Percent N	Number F	Percent	1996-2005
Total	2,321	100.0	2,023	100.0	1,801	100.0	2,001	100.0	2,002	100.0	2,265	100.0	2,009	100.0	1,815	100.0	1,770	100.0	1,691	100.0	-27.1
Race/ethnicity/national origin.	1,668	71.9	1,362	67.3	1,172	65.1	1,200	60.0	1,266	63.2	1,529	67.5	1,272	63.3	1,150	63.4	1,172	66.2	1,137	67.2	-31.8
Anti-white	260	11.2	160	7.9	153	8.5	135	6.7	152	7.6	128	5.7	106	5.3	104	5.7	69	3.9	92	5.4	-64.6
Anti-black	844	36.4	069	34.1	525	29.2	612	30.6	620	31.0	598	26.4	580	28.9	586	32.3	613	34.6	607	35.9	-28.1
Anti-Hispanic	196	8.4	162	8.0	129	7.2	164	8.2	204	10.2	207	9.1	203	10.1	142	7.8	196	11.1	188	11.1	-4.1
Alaskan native	9	0.3	7	0.1	5	0.3	5	0.2	7	0.1	4	0.2	ю	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.3	7	0.1	
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	180	7.8	177	8.7	141	7.8	126	6.3	102	5.1	93	4.1	78	3.9	82	4.5	91	5.1	58	3.4	-67.8
Anti-multiple races, group	79	3.4	82	4.1	142	7.9	74	3.7	06	4.5	71	3.1	62	3.1	41	2.3	72	4.1	87	5.1	10.1
Anti-other ethnicity/ national origin	103	4.4	89	4.4	17	4.3	84	4.2	96	4.8	428	18.9	240	11.9	193	10.6	126	7.1	103	6.1	0.0
Religion	241	10.4	253	12.5	227	12.6	339	16.9	306	15.3	296	13.1	270	13.4	243	13.4	250	14.1	226	13.4	-6.2
Anti-Jewish.	178	7.7	218	10.8	177	9.8	281	14.0	240	12.0	176	7.8	194	9.7	174	9.6	176	9.9	157	9.3	-11.8
Anti-Catholic	5	0.2	0	0.0	13	0.7	80	0.4	10	0.5	6	0.4	8	0.4	10	0.6	6	0.5	1	0.7	
Anti-Protestant	35	1.5	24	1.2	14	0.8	15	0.7	18	0.9	4	0.2	9	0.3	7	0.4	e	0.2	10	0.6	
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	6	0.4	-	0.0	4	0.2	ъ	0.2	e	0.1	73	3.2	19	0.9	19	1.0	37	2.1	13	0.8	
Anti-other religion	1	0.5	œ	0.4	17	0.9	27	1.3	30	1.5	19	0.8	32	1.6	31	1.7	22	1.2	28	1.7	I
Anti-multiple religious, group Anti-atheism/	ε	0.1	-	0.0	2	0.1	с	0.1	S	0.2	14	0.6	11	0.5	7	0.1	ę	0.2	9	0.4	
agnosticism/etc	0	0.0	~	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	.	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.1	
Sexual orientation	410	17.7	406	20.1	399	22.2	446	22.3	413	20.6	421	18.6	446	22.2	399	22.0	327	18.5	306	18.1	-25.4
Anti-male homosexual (gay).	349	15.0	326	16.1	317	17.6	349	17.4	333	16.6	345	15.2	320	15.9	256	14.1	231	13.1	192	11.4	-45.0
Anti-female homosexual	50	2.2	63	3.1	60	3.3	67	3.3	45	2.2	55	2.4	53	2.6	58	3.2	48	2.7	52	3.1	4.0
Anti-homosexual	7	0.3	16	0.8	21	1.2	30	1.5	28	1.4	19	0.8	20	3.5	84	4.6	46	2.6	54	3.2	
Anti-heterosexual	~	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.3	0	0.0	e	0.1	0	0.0	.	0.1	ო	0.2	
Anti-bisexual	ო	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	~	0.1	-	0.1	5	0.3	
Physical/mental disability	2	0.1	2	0.1	ę	0.2	7	0.1	e	0.1	4	0.2	10	0.5	۲	0.1	4	0.2	ę	0.2	ı
Anti-physical disability	-	0.0	2	0.1	S	0.2	2	0.1	e	0.1	4	0.2	e	0.1	-	0.1	2	0.1	ო	0.2	
Anti-mental disability	~	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	·
Gender	•	•	•	•		•	14	0.7	14	0.7	15	0.7	5	0.5	22	1.2	17	1.0	19	1.1	
Anti-male	'	•	•	•	•	•	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	
Anti-female	'	'	•	'	•	'	0	0.0	4	0.2	-	0.0	2	0.1	4	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.3	
Anti-transgender	•	'	•	'	•	'	14	0.7	10	0.5	14	0.6	6	0.4	18	1.0	16	0.9	13	0.8	

Table 13 HATE CRIMES, 1996-2005 Offenses by Type of Crime

Tuno of orimo	19(1996	1997	37	1998	8	1999	6	2000	0	2001	1	2002	2	2003		2004	4	2005	5	Percent change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number Percent Number Percent Number Percen	t	Number Percent		Number Percent		Number F	Percent N	Number F	Percent N	Number Percent		Number Percent		Number Percent	Percent	1996-2005
Total	2,321	100.0	2,023	100.0	1,801 100.0	100.0	2,001	100.0	2,002	100.0	2,265	100.0	2,009	100.0	1,815	100.0	1,770	100.0	1,691	100.0	-27.1
Violent crimes	1,729	74.5	1,489	73.6	1,232	68.4	1,353	67.6	1,312	65.5	1,662	73.4	1,517	75.5	1,252	69.0	1,135	64.1	1,096	64.8	-36.6
Murder	4	0.2	S	0.1	2	0.1	С	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.2	4	0.2	0	0.0	-	0.1	
Forcible rape	2	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	-	0.1	
Robbery	60	2.6	52	2.6	41	2.3	71	3.5	55	2.7	63	2.8	75	3.7	61	3.4	60	3.4	36	2.1	-40.0
Aggravated assault	391	16.8	338	16.7	246	13.7	238	11.9	321	16.0	250	11.0	272	13.5	179	9.9	246	13.9	317	18.7	-18.9
Simple assault	411	17.7	380	18.8	385	21.4	427	21.3	374	18.7	524	23.1	478	23.8	477	26.3	360	20.3	298	17.6	-27.5
Intimidation	861	37.1	715	35.3	557	30.9	613	30.6	556	27.8	822	36.3	687	34.2	529	29.1	469	26.5	443	26.2	-48.5
Property crimes	592	25.5	534	26.4	569	31.6	648	32.4	690	34.5	603	26.6	492	24.5	563	31.0	635	35.9	595	35.2	0.5
Burglary	44	1.9	23	1.1	15	0.8	16	0.8	34	1.7	38	1.7	33	1.6	25	1.4	27	1.5	27	1.6	
Larceny-theft	15	0.6	15	0.7	6	0.5	6	0.4	14	0.7	7	0.3	4	0.2	e	0.2	4	0.2	5	0.3	
Motor vehicle theft	e	0.1	-	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	ო	0.2	
Arson	18	0.8	18	0.9	10	0.6	1	0.5	10	0.5	10	0.4	4	0.2	5	0.3	11	0.6	7	0.4	
Destruction/vandalism	512	22.1	477	23.6	535	29.7	610	30.5	631	31.5	548	24.2	451	22.4	530	29.2	593	33.5	553	32.7	8.0
Notes: Percentages may not add to subtotals or 100.0 because of rounding.	subtotals or 1	00.0 beca.	use of round	ing.																	

Percentages may not activous or routo because or rourung. Dash indicates that percent changes are not calculated when the base number (2004) is less than 50, or that no data were reported. From 1996 to 2001, a "hierarchy rule" was used to count the various types of crime. For a further explanation of the "hierarchy rule," see the Data Characteristics and Known Limitations Section in Appendix 3 (Page 51).

Table 14 HATE CRIMES, 1996-2005 Offenses by Location

										Olicitada by Eucalion	מווחו										
	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	(2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Percent change
LOCATION	Number Percent Number Percent Number Percent	ercent N	umber P	ercent N	lumber P		Number P	Percent N	Number P	Percent Nu	Number Percent Number Percent	rcent Nur	nber Per		Number Percent		Number Pei	Percent Nui	Number Per	Percent	1996-2005
Total	2,321	100.0	2,023	100.0	1,801	100.0	2,001	100.0	2,002	100.0	2,265 1	100.0 2	2,009 10	100.0 1,	1,815 10	100.0 1	1,770 1	100.0 1	1,691 10	100.0	-27.1
Air/bus/train terminal	56	2.4	39	1.9	46	2.6	29	1.4	24	1.2	26	1.1	16	0.8	27	1.5	31	1.8	17	1.0	-69.6
Bank/savings and loan	4	0.2	~	0.0	e	0.2	e	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	4	0.2	-	0.1	e	0.2	4	0.2	
Bar/night club	33	1.4	27	1.3	33	1.8	23	1.1	36	1.8	28	1.2	34	1.7	23	1.3	27	1.5	24	1.4	
Church/synagogue/temple	79	3.4	42	2.1	77	4.3	94	4.7	82	4.1	92	4.1	75	3.7	66	3.6	74	4.2	84	5.0	6.3
Commercial/office building	52	2.2	75	3.7	48	2.7	101	5.0	67	3.3	89	3.9	88	4.4	42	2.3	48	2.7	38	2.2	-26.9
Construction site	9	0.3	~	0.0	7	0.4	S	0.2	0	0.4	13	0.6	.	0.0	4	0.2	ę	0.2	~	0.1	
Convenience store	21	0.9	24	1.2	13	0.7	13	0.6	18	0.9	54	2.4	28	1.4	27	1.5	27	1.5	27	1.6	
Department/discount store	ര	0.4	4	0.2	7	0.4	4	0.2	6	0.4	7	0.3	12	0.6	21	1.2	10	0.6	6	0.5	
Drug store/Dr.'s office/hospital	റ	0.4	10	0.5	21	1.2	15	0.7	15	0.7	6	0.4	16	0.8	16	0.9	11	0.6	9	0.4	
Field/woods/park	61	2.6	51	2.5	36	2.0	31	1.5	29	1.4	41	1.8	33	1.6	51	2.8	31	1.8	38	2.2	-37.7
Government/public building.	Q	0.2	7	0.3	20	1.1	7	0.3	12	0.6	10	0.4		1.0		0.8		0.6		1.0	
Grocery/supermarket	18	0.8	15	0.7	18	1.0	16	0.8	6	0.4	22	1.0		0.8		0.5		0.6		0.8	
Highway/road/alley/street	668	28.8	659	32.6	458	25.4	533	26.6	484	24.2	600	26.5	654	32.6	543	29.9	536	30.3	456	27.0	-31.7
Hotel/motel/etc	17	0.7	8	0.4	7	0.4	20	1.0	14	0.7	21	0.9		1.0		0.6		0.7		0.5	
Jail/prison	15	0.6	26	1.3	10	0.6	24	1.2	10	0.5	7	0.3		0.5		0.4		1.0		0.8	
Lake/waterway/beach	Ø	0.3	15	0.7	4	0.2	6	0.4	œ	0.4	10	0.4		0.3		0.3		0.7		0.9	
Liquor store	9	0.3	8	0.4	2	0.3	5	0.2	9	0.3	22	1.0		0.4		0.4		0.2		0.4	
Parking lot/garage	93	4.0	113	5.6	110	6.1	121	6.0	101	5.0	131	5.8	79	3.9	107	5.9	86	4.9	138	8.2	48.4
Rental storage facility	-	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.2		0.0		0.0		0.2		0.0	
Residence/home/driveway	810	34.9	609	30.1	569	31.6	614	30.7	733	36.6	711	31.4		59.0		31.4		31.1		30.2	-36.9
Restaurant	65	2.8	31	1.5	41	2.3	59	2.9	53	2.6	55	2.4	56	2.8	33	1.8	49	2.8		2.8	-26.2
School/college	164	7.1	138	6.8	148	8.2	184	9.2	206	10.3	189	8.3	175	8.7	150	8.3	155	8.8		10.4	7.3
Service/gas station	20	0.9	14	0.7	15	0.8	6	0.4	20	1.0	32	1.4	25	1.2	6	0.5	11	0.6		0.7	
Specialty store (TV, fur, etc.)	63	2.7	52	2.6	31	1.7	28	1.4	33	1.6	06	4.0	40	2.0	48	2.6	38	2.1	19	1.1	-69.8
Other/unknown	38	1.6	54	2.7	74	4.1	52	2.6	23	1.1	-	0.0	∞	0.4	22	1.2	œ	0.5		0.5	

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding. Dash indicates that percent changes are not calculated when the base number (1996) is less than 50.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 BACKGROUND

In January 1986, the California Department of Justice (DOJ) submitted a report to the Legislature in response to Senate Bill 2080 (Watson). This report, entitled Racial, Ethnic, and Religious Crime Project, Preliminary Steps to Establish Statewide Collection of Data, recommended the following:

- The DOJ be designated as the appropriate state agency to implement and coordinate statewide hate crime data collection.
- Law enforcement agencies submit existing crime reports identified as bias motivated to the DOJ.
- Uniform definitions and guidelines be established to ensure reliable and consistent identification of hate crimes.
- Adequate funding be provided for data collection and local law enforcement agency training.

Senate Bill 202 (Watson) was chaptered in 1989. The bill added section 13023 to the Penal Code requiring

the Attorney General to begin collecting and reporting hate crime information.

The federal "Hate Crime Statistics Act," Public Law 101-275, which became law on April 23, 1990, requires the United States Attorney General to collect bias motivated crime information. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) began collecting data from volunteer agencies in 1991. The FBI's first report was published in 1992.

Law enforcement agencies were notified by DOJ Information Bulletin 94-25-OMET, issued September 30, 1994, to begin reporting hate crimes to the DOJ.

DOJ Information Bulletin 95-09-BCIA, issued March 24, 1995, requested California District Attorneys and City Attorneys to report information on complaints filed and convictions secured for hate crimes by their office on a standard form. The DOJ now collects and reports additional prosecutorial information, such as total cases referred by law enforcement agencies in the prosecution's jurisdiction, the total number of dispositions on filed cases, and further breakdowns of conviction information.

APPENDIX 2

CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE SECTION 13023

(a) Subject to the availability of adequate funding, the Attorney General shall direct local law enforcement agencies to report to the Department of Justice, in a manner to be prescribed by the Attorney General, any information that may be required relative to hate crimes. This information may include any general orders or formal policies on hate crimes and the hate crime pamphlet required pursuant to Section 422.92.

(b) On or before July 1 of each year, the Department of Justice shall submit a report to the Legislature analyzing the results of the information obtained from local law enforcement agencies pursuant to this section.

(c) For purposes of this section, "hate crime" has the same meaning as in Section 422.55. (Added by Stats.1989, c.1172,§1. Amended by Stats.1998, c.933(AB 1999),§5; Stats.2000, c. 626 (AB 715),§4;Stats.2004,c.700(SB 1234), §26.)

APPENDIX 3 DATA CHARACTERISTICS AND KNOWN LIMITATIONS

CRIME DATA

Local law enforcement agencies are required to submit monthly copies of hate crime reports to the Department of Justice (DOJ) in compliance with section 13023 of the California Penal Code, which states "... any criminal acts or attempted criminal acts to cause physical injury, emotional suffering, or property damage where there is a reasonable cause to believe that the crime was motivated, in whole or in part, by the victim's race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, or physical or mental disability ... " shall be reported to the DOJ.

The following information and limitations should be considered when using hate crime data:

- 1. A hate crime event contains the occurrence of one or more criminal offenses, committed against one or more victims, by one or more suspects/perpetrators. Also, victims can have more than one offense committed against them.
- 2. Hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies are counted in a very specific way. In each hate crime event, the DOJ counts the total number of victims, the total number of known suspects, and the total number of criminal offenses in one event. These totals are then classified and counted by type of bias motivation (anti-black, anti-Hispanic, anti-Jewish, anti-gay, etc.), type of crime (murder, aggravated assault, burglary, destruction/vandalism, etc.), the location where the crime took place (residence, street, synagogue, school, etc.), and the type of victim (individual or property).
- 3. The hate crime reporting system was implemented by the DOJ in September 1994. Law enforcement agencies submit copies of initial crime reports to the DOJ. Crime reports that were submitted as hate crimes, but later determined to be unfounded, were not included.
- 4. The DOJ requested that each law enforcement agency establish procedures incorporating a two-tier review (decision-making) process. The first level is done by the initial officer who responds to the suspected hate crime incident. At the second level, each report is reviewed by at least one other officer to confirm that the event was, in fact, a hate crime.
- 5. Caution should be used when making jurisdictional comparisons. The following factors should be considered: cultural diversity and population density; size of law enforcement agencies; and the training received in the identification of hate crimes by law enforcement officers in each jurisdiction.
- 6. The following factors may influence the volume of hate crimes reported to the DOJ:
 - Cultural practices of individuals and their likeliness to report hate crimes to law enforcement agencies.
 - Strength and investigative emphasis of law enforcement agencies.
 - Policies of law enforcement agencies.
 - Community policing policies.

7. From 1995 to 2001, a "hierarchy rule" was used to count the various types of hate crimes (e.g., murder, intimidation, vandalism, etc.). This counting method counted the most serious offense in a hate crime event and counted all additional offenses in multiple-offense events under the most serious crime count. For example, a crime event that had two offenses – a simple assault and an aggravated assault – would be counted as two aggravated assaults. Trend analysis for these years can be done, since the unit of count is consistent.

Starting in 2002, the Department of Justice began counting *each* offense in *each* hate crime event, whether they had one offense (a majority of events) or multiple offenses (a minority of events). This change in counting was undertaken to more accurately count each type of criminal offense. Using this new standard of count, comparisons and trend analysis should be limited to 2002 and forward.

8. A significant reason for the large disparity between individual victims and victims that are an entity is due to the Criminal Justice Statistics Center's use of the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting program standards. A property crime (e.g., a business, religious organization, government institution, etc.) can only be counted as one victim, whereas a crime committed against an individual can have more than one victim per crime event.

COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND CITY ATTORNEY PROSECUTORIAL DATA

The following information and limitations should be considered when interpreting hate crime cases:

- 1. To show the criminal justice system's response to hate crimes, in March 1995, the Attorney General requested all district attorneys and city attorneys to submit summary data of complaints filed and convictions secured.
- 2. The 2005 District Attorney's and City Attorney's Report File of Hate Crime Cases contains summary data based on cases referred to each district attorney or city attorney, and filings and convictions which occurred between January 1 through December 31, 2005.
- 3. When viewing prosecutorial data, the reader is advised that relating the number of hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies to the number of hate crimes prosecuted by district attorneys and city attorneys is not possible. First, crimes often occur in different reporting years than their subsequent prosecutions. Second, the number of crimes reported by law enforcement is much higher than those calling for prosecutorial action, since the latter requires an arrested defendant who can be prosecuted in a court of law.
- 4. All prosecutorial data includes hate crimes committed by *both* juvenile and adult defendants.
- 5. For prosecutorial agencies that do not track/count the number of "cases referred" in their offices for various reasons (e.g., information system limitations, internal organizational structure, geographical organizations capabilities, etc.), the counts for agencies in the "cases referred" category are determined by adding the total number of cases filed by each agency plus the number of cases rejected for prosecution by each agency. These counts represent the minimum cases that would have had to be received in each agency in order to file or reject the number of cases reported in these two reporting categories.

APPENDIX 4 METHODOLOGY

To ensure a consistent standard and quality control function, the DOJ requests that each agency establish a two-tier review process for bias motivated crimes before they are reported to the DOJ as hate crimes.

Hard copy reports of hate crimes received by the DOJ are reviewed by at least two staff members of the Hate Crime Unit before the data are included in the aggregate reports. All hard copy crime reports that meet the bias motivated criteria stated in Penal Code section 422.55 are coded in a standard format by DOJ staff. When agencies begin to enter data electronically, they are required to submit a hard copy crime report as well as enter the data electronically. The DOJ staff compares electronic data with hard copy reports until it has been determined the agency is qualified to enter data electronically. When an agency has been qualified, a hard copy crime report is no longer required.

If a report is incomplete or does not contain sufficient information to determine a bias motivation, or it appears it may not be a hate crime, the reporting agency is notified. The agency can either provide additional information or agree with the DOJ that the event in question does not meet the criteria of a hate crime (a criminal offense that is motivated by a suspect's bias against a victim's race/ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, etc.). Those crimes meeting the criteria are entered into the Hate Crime Statistical System. The data reflected in this report are gathered from this system.

The primary unit of count for hate crimes is the event or incident. Other units of count include offenses, victims, known suspects, and violent and property crime types. In each hate crime event, the DOJ counts the total number of victims, the total number of known suspects, and the total number of criminal offenses in one event. These totals are also categorized and counted by type of bias motivation (anti-black, anti-Hispanic, anti-male homosexual (gay), anti-Jewish, etc.), type of crime (murder, aggravated assault, burglary, destruction/ vandalism, etc.), the crime location (residence, street, synagogue, school, etc.), and the type of victim (individual or property).

When viewing prosecutorial data, the reader is advised that relating the number of hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies to the number of hate crimes prosecuted by district attorneys and city attorneys is not possible. First, crimes often occur in different reporting years than their subsequent prosecutions. Second, the number of crimes reported by law enforcement is much higher than those calling for prosecutorial action, since the latter requires an arrested defendant who can be prosecuted in a court of law.

APPENDIX 5 CRIMINAL JUSTICE GLOSSARY

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purposes of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm (FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting [UCR] definition).

BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation and/or physical/ mental disability.

CASE - A case is a set of facts about a crime that is referred to a district attorney for filing with a court. The case may charge one or more persons with the commission of one or more offenses. For this report, the case must contain some element of bias.

COMPLAINTS FILED - Any verified written accusation, filed by a district attorney with a criminal court, that charges one or more persons with the commission of one or more offenses. For this report, the case must contain some element of bias.

CONVICTION - A judgment based on the verdict of a jury or a judicial officer or on a guilty plea or a nolo contendere plea of the defendant.

DISPOSITION - In criminal procedure, the sentencing or other final settlement of a criminal case.

ETHNIC BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin that share common or similar traits in language, custom, and tradition, such as Arabs or Hispanics.

EVENT - An event is an occurrence where a hate crime is involved. (In this report, the information about the event is a crime report or source document that meets the criteria for a hate crime.) There may be one or more suspects involved, one or more victims targeted, and one or more offenses involved for each event.

GUILTY PLEA - A defendant's formal answer in open court stating that the charge is true and that he or she is guilty of the crime with which he or she is charged.

KNOWN SUSPECT(S) - A suspect can be any person alleged to have committed a criminal act(s) or attempted criminal act(s) to cause physical injury, emotional suffering, or property damage. The known suspect category contains the number of suspects that have been identified and/or alleged to have committed hate crimes as stated in the crime report. For example, witnesses observe three suspects fleeing the scene of a crime. The word "known" does not necessarily refer to specific identities.

LOCATION - The place where the hate crime event occurred. The location categories follow UCR location specifications developed by the FBI. Examples are residence, hotel, bar, church, etc.

MULTI-RACIAL - A hate crime that involves more than one victim or suspect, and where the victims or suspects are from two or more different race groups; e.g., African American and white or Hispanic and Asian.

NOLO CONTENDERE - A plea or answer in a criminal action in which the accused does not admit guilt but agrees to be subject to the same punishment as if he or she were guilty.

OFFENSES - Offenses that are recorded are as follows: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/vandalism as defined in the national UCR and the national Hate Crimes Statistics Report.

PHYSICAL/MENTAL DISABILITY BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on physical or mental impediments/challenges, whether such disabilities are congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

PROPERTY CRIMES - Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, and destruction/vandalism are reported as property crimes.

RACIAL BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons such as Asians, blacks, or whites, based on common physical characteristics.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN "COMPLAINTS FILED" AND "CONVICTIONS" - The annual prosecutorial report collects data on the total number of hate crime cases filed and the total number of hate crime convictions. There is no direct relationship between "complaints filed" and "convictions," since a case may be filed in one year and the outcome (trial or pleading) may occur in another.

RELIGIOUS BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons that share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, such as Catholics, Jews, Protestants, or Atheists.

SEXUAL-ORIENTATION BIAS - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on sexual preferences and/or attractions toward and responsiveness to members of their own or opposite sexes.

SIMPLE ASSAULT - An unlawful attack by one person upon another, which does not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which there were not serious or aggravated injuries to the victim (FBI's UCR definition).

TRIAL VERDICT - The finding or answer of a jury or judge concerning a matter submitted to them for their judgment.

VICTIM - A victim may be an individual, a business or financial institution, a religious organization, government, or other. For example, if a church or synagogue is vandalized and/or desecrated, the victim would be a religious organization.

VIOLENT CRIMES - Murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault and intimidation are considered violent crimes in this report. (Robbery is included in crimes against property in the FBI Hate Crimes Statistics Report.)

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Crime in California, Advance Release**

Criminal Justice Profile - A Supplement to Crime in California (statewide and individual counties)**

Hate Crime in California**

- Homicide in California**
- Juvenile Justice in California**
- Preliminary Report, Crime (January through June, January through September, and January through December)**

Foci and Forums

- The California Experience in American Juvenile Justice: Some Historical Perspectives (December 1988)
- Controlling Plea Bargaining in California (September 1985)
- Coordinating Justice in California: "There ought to be a law about it" (December 1988)
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- Conviction" Law (September 1987) The Origins and Development of Penalties
- for Drunk Drivers in California (August 1988)
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- The Prevalence and Incidence of Arrests Among Adult Males in California (August 1988)
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Outlooks

Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions in California (1982-1984,1986-1989)

Crime in Urban and Rural California (November 1984 and December 1997)** Death in Custody, California (May 2005)**

**Available on the Internet.

- Felony Drug Arrests in California, 1985 (December 1986)
- Juvenile Justice in California, 1983 (June 1984)
- Motor Vehicle Theft in California (December 1987)
- Motor Vehicle Theft Recovery Data, 1983-1989 (October 1990)
- Women in Crime: The Sentencing of Female Defendants (April 1988)

Reports

Adult Felony Arrest Dispositions in California (April 1992)

- Crime in California and the United States, (1983, 1990, 2000)**
- Effectiveness of Statutory Requirements for the Registration of Sex Offenders - A Report to the California State Legislature
- Executive Summary of the Final Report -Blue Ribbon Commission on Inmate Population Management (January 1990)

The Juvenile Justice System in California: An Overview (April 1989)

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- Criminal Justice and Penal System in California - Is greater coordination required?" (December 1988)

Miscellaneous

California Criminal Justice Time Line, 1822-2000 (June 2001)**

- Crime in California (April 2001)**
- Gang Organization and Migration/Drugs, Gangs & Law Enforcement
- Proceedings of the Attorney General's Crime Conference 85 (September 1985)
- Proceedings of Symposium 87: White Collar/Institutional Crime - Its Measurement and Analysis

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