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Los Angeles County
Commission on Human Relations

2017 HATE CRIME REPORT



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Preface

Since 1980, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations has compiled, analyzed, and produced an annual report of hate crime data submitted by sheriff and city police agencies, educational institutions, and community-based organizations.

This report, then, is the most recent in one of the longest continuing efforts in the nation to document hate crime. We value highly our collaboration with jurisdictions and organizations throughout the county who make investigating and addressing hate crime a principal priority. Using information from this report, the Commission sponsors an array of ongoing programs to prevent and respond to hate crime. (See *"Preventing and Responding to Hate"* in this report.) Through the years, this report has been disseminated broadly to policy-makers, law enforcement agencies, educators, and community groups throughout Los Angeles County and across the nation in order to better inform efforts to prevent, detect, report, investigate, and prosecute hate crimes.

What is a Hate Crime?

According to California state law, hate crime charges may be filed when there is evidence that bias, hatred, or prejudice based on a victim's real or perceived race/ethnicity, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation is a substantial factor in the commission of the offense.

This definition is codified in the California penal code sections 422.55 to 422.95 pertaining to hate crime. Evidence of such bias, hatred, or prejudice can be direct or circumstantial. It can occur before, during, or after the commission of the offense.

Hate speech is a criminal offense when the perpetrator has threatened violence with spoken or written words against a specific person or group of persons. The threat must be immediate, unconditional and unequivocal. It must also cause the victim sustained fear. Frequently, derogatory words or epithets are directed against a member of a protected class, but no violence is threatened. Such hate incidents are important indicators of intergroup tensions. They are not, however, criminal offenses. Such language is protected by free speech rights set forth in the California and U.S. constitutions.

Graffiti is a hate crime when it is disparaging to a class of people protected by hate crime laws. This is most often indicated by the use of epithets or hate group symbols or slogans. To be a hate crime, graffiti must be directed at a specific target. For example, racial graffiti on a freeway overpass that does not address itself to a particular person or group is vandalism, and therefore illegal, but probably would not be considered a hate crime. Vandalism of a house of worship or of an ethnic, religious, or gay and lesbian organization may be investigated as a hate crime in the absence of evidence of other motives.

Underreporting of Hate Crimes

The U.S. Department of Justice reported that 54% of hate-motivated incidents, including hate crimes, were not reported to law enforcement during 2011-2015.* This result was obtained from the department's Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey. According to the survey, most of the incidents were not reported to law enforcement because they were handled in another way.

In addition, survey respondents identified the following beliefs as other reasons hate-motivated incidents were not reported to law enforcement:

- Incident was not important enough to be reported to police
- There was nothing police could do to help
- Police would not want to be bothered or to get involved
- Reporting the incident would bring more trouble for the victim

It is important to keep in mind, as well, that there is not consistent uniformity in the ways that law enforcement agencies identify hate crime. This may be due to a variety of reasons. There are differences in priorities and training among different agencies, for example. Crimes with multiple motivations or involving gangs may not be formally identified as hate crimes. There is an additional burden on investigating detectives to identify and confirm evidence of hate motivation. Hate-motivated violence that occurs in schools, jails, and juvenile detention facilities, including large-scale racial brawls, may not be formally identified as hate crimes. In some cases, there may be reluctance to contribute to possible negative publicity for a neighborhood or municipality.

It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that the hate crimes documented in this report likely represent only a portion of hate crimes actually committed in 2017.

*U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Special Report: Hate Crime Victimization Statistical Tables, 2014 - 2015* June 2017.

Hate Crime and Human Rights

Hate crimes are not only illegal under state and federal laws, they also violate human rights as defined by the international community¹.

In the aftermath of World War II, leaders from many nations came together in 1948 to establish the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Among the principles included in this declaration are affirmations that all human beings are equal in dignity and rights and no one is to be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Groups and nations around the world continue to work diligently to turn the UDHR's powerful principles into action.

Since 1965, the U.S. and 176 other nations have signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), which compels signatory nations to combat racial and national origin discrimination. Under this treaty, hate crimes are considered serious human rights abuses. The CERD Committee has stressed that government action as well as inaction can violate CERD, and there is no excuse for complacency or indifference by a government toward either public or private discrimination, particularly when it involves violence.

When the U.S. and 167 other nations signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), they committed to respect and fulfill the right to life and the security of the person regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status.

The U.S. Constitution states that the Constitution and treaties are the supreme law of the land. Thus, all levels of government in the U.S. - including counties, cities, and school districts - and individuals have a duty to uphold these treaty obligations to address discrimination in any form, including hate crime.

Human Rights First (www.humanrightsfirst.org/discrimination) suggests the following strategies for responding to hate crime:

- Acknowledge and condemn hate crimes whenever they occur. Senior leaders should send immediate, strong, public, and consistent messages that violent hate crimes—including against migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers—will be investigated thoroughly and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
- Strengthen enforcement and prosecute offenders. Governments should ensure that those responsible for hate crimes are held accountable under the law and that the prosecution of hate crimes against any individuals regardless of their legal status in the country is a priority for the criminal justice system.
- Develop educational and transformative approaches, particularly restorative justice mechanisms, for hate crime offenders. Governments need to use effective methods to heal communities and reduce recidivism.
- Monitor and report on hate crimes. Governments should maintain official systems of monitoring and public reporting to provide accurate data for informed policy decisions to combat hate crimes.
- Reach out to community groups. Governments should conduct outreach and education to communities to reduce fear and assist victims, advance police-community relations, encourage improved reporting of hate crimes to the police, and improve the quality of data collection by law enforcement bodies.

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

2017 Quick Facts

Hate crimes reported in **LOS ANGELES COUNTY increased** from 482 to 508. This 5% increase is part of a steady rise over the past 4 years. By comparison, throughout California hate crimes increased 11% in 2017.



RACIAL HATE CRIMES increased **9%** and comprised half of all hate crimes reported in 2017. After declining the previous year, **anti-black crimes rose 15%** and constituted half of all racially-motivated hate crimes. **Anti-Latino/a crimes rose 16%**.

The **RATE OF VIOLENCE** in hate crimes declined from 61% to 56%, but aggravated assaults rose 47%.

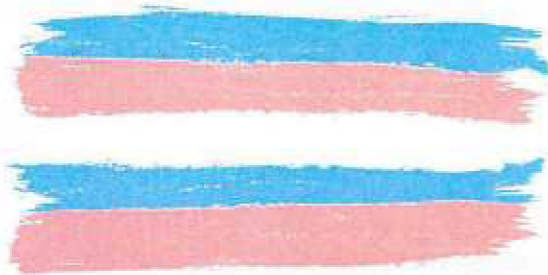


After rising each of the previous three years, in 2017 **there were 101 RELIGIOUS CRIMES, the exact same number as in 2016**. Religion-motivated hate crimes constituted 20% of all hate crimes. **Seventy-two percent of them targeted the Jewish community.**



After spiking the previous year, there was an 11% **decline in the number of hate crimes in which there was evidence of WHITE SUPREMACIST ideology.**





There were **33 ANTI-TRANSGENDER HATE CRIMES**, the largest number ever reported. Ninety-four percent of the anti-transgender crimes were violent.



AFRICAN AMERICANS were not only over-represented as victims of **racial hate crime** but also of **homophobic and anti-transgender crimes**.



The **LARGEST NUMBER** of hate crimes reported in 2017 took place in the **Metro Service Planning Area (SPA) Region IV** followed by the **San Fernando Valley SPA Region II**. However, if one accounts for population, the highest rate was in the Metro SPA followed by the West SPA Region V.

SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES declined for the second year in a row

from 118 to 108, an 8% drop. They comprised 21% of all hate crimes. Gay men were targeted in 82% of these crimes. Seventy-two percent of homophobic crimes were of a violent nature, a higher rate than racial and religious crimes. All the anti-lesbian crimes (15) were violent.



2017 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Perception that Hatred is Rapidly Escalating

There is a wide-spread perception by the public, civil rights organizations, and scholars that there was a sharp escalation of hatred across the country in 2017. There are a number of factors fueling this perception:

- A Rise in White Nationalism** The Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) described the current upsurge as “an epidemic of hate crimes and bias incidents against the most vulnerable members of society.” SPLC reported that in 2017 the number of hate groups in the U.S. grew for the third year in a row and that the 954 organizations they documented represented a 20% increase from 2014.
- High Profile Hate Crimes in National Headlines** There were a number of hate crimes in 2017 that received national press coverage. For example, on May 26 in Portland, Oregon a man was harassing two women on a light rail train, one of whom was wearing a hijab. When three men intervened to calm him down, the suspect stabbed two of them to death.
- Heightened Media Attention about Non-Criminal Acts of Hate** In addition to hate crimes, non-criminal incidents of hate speech have been getting wide coverage. For example, shortly after Election Day there was a substitute teacher in South L.A. who was fired after being filmed taunting his sixth grade class that President Trump was going to deport their parents. The incident received extensive coverage and the video went viral.

Hate Crimes Rise 5%

Hate crime in Los Angeles County increased 5% in 2017, from 482 to 508. The number of hate crimes had been declining for many years and hit a 23 year low in 2013 but has been trending upwards since then. The 508 hate crimes reported in 2017 were over 120 more than the number reported in 2013 and constituted a 32% rise. Still, the 2017 count is well below the numbers reported most years between 1990 and 2009 (see table on page 9). By contrast, the California State Attorney General reported that the number of hate crimes throughout the state rose 11% in 2017.

At the time of this report’s completion, the FBI had not released national hate crime statistics for 2017.

With regard to general crime statistics, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department documented a 2.3% decrease in Part I crimes (homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglary, theft and arson) as well as a 5% uptick in less serious Part II crimes.

The LAPD reported that violent crime in Los Angeles increased 3% in 2017. This was the fourth year in a row that violent crime rose but it should be noted that homicides and shootings declined. Furthermore, despite concern about the recent uptick, violent crime in the City of Los Angeles is still 66% lower than in 1992.

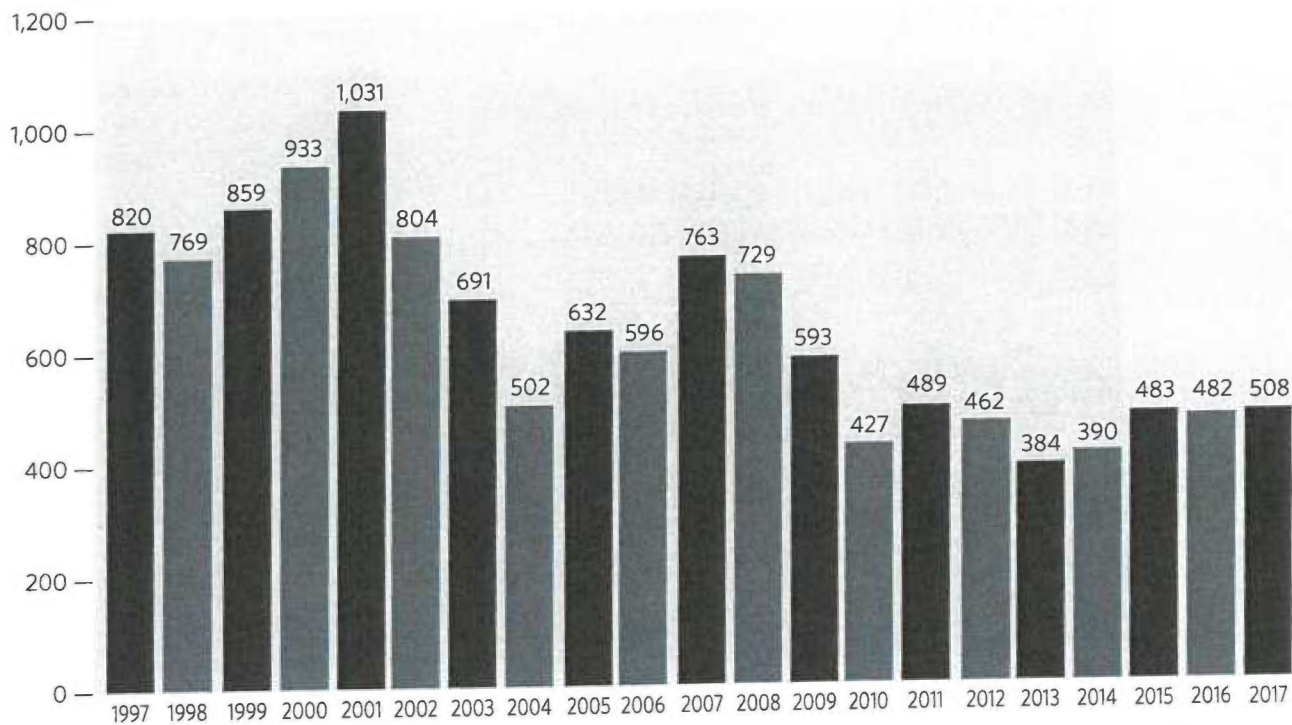
LAPD also reported that property crimes rose for the third year in a row—a 1% increase.

Hate Crimes by Motivation and Targeted Group

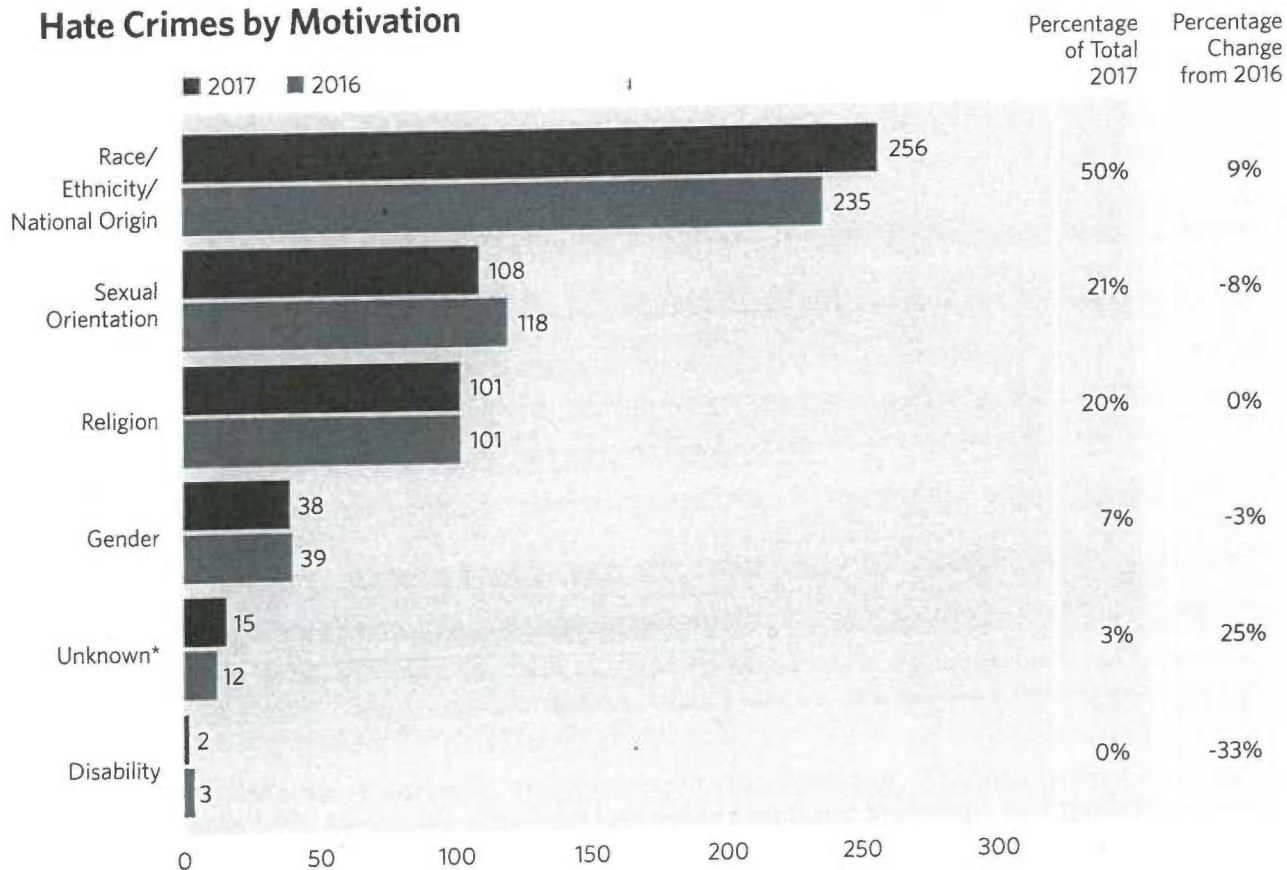
The distribution of hate crimes based on motivation is very similar to the previous three years. Crimes based on the real or perceived race, ethnicity, or national origin* remained by far the largest category, constituting 50% of all hate crimes. Racial hate crimes rose 9% from 235 to 256. As in previous years, the second largest group of hate crimes was motivated by sexual orientation. They constituted 21% of all hate crimes. Sexual orientation crimes decreased 8% from 118 to 108. Religious crimes remained the third largest group, comprising 20% of the total. The number of religious crimes remained flat at 101. Gender-based crimes constituted the

*For the sake of brevity, we refer to crimes motivated by race, ethnicity, or national origin as “racial” hate crimes.

Total Number of Reported Hate Crimes by Year



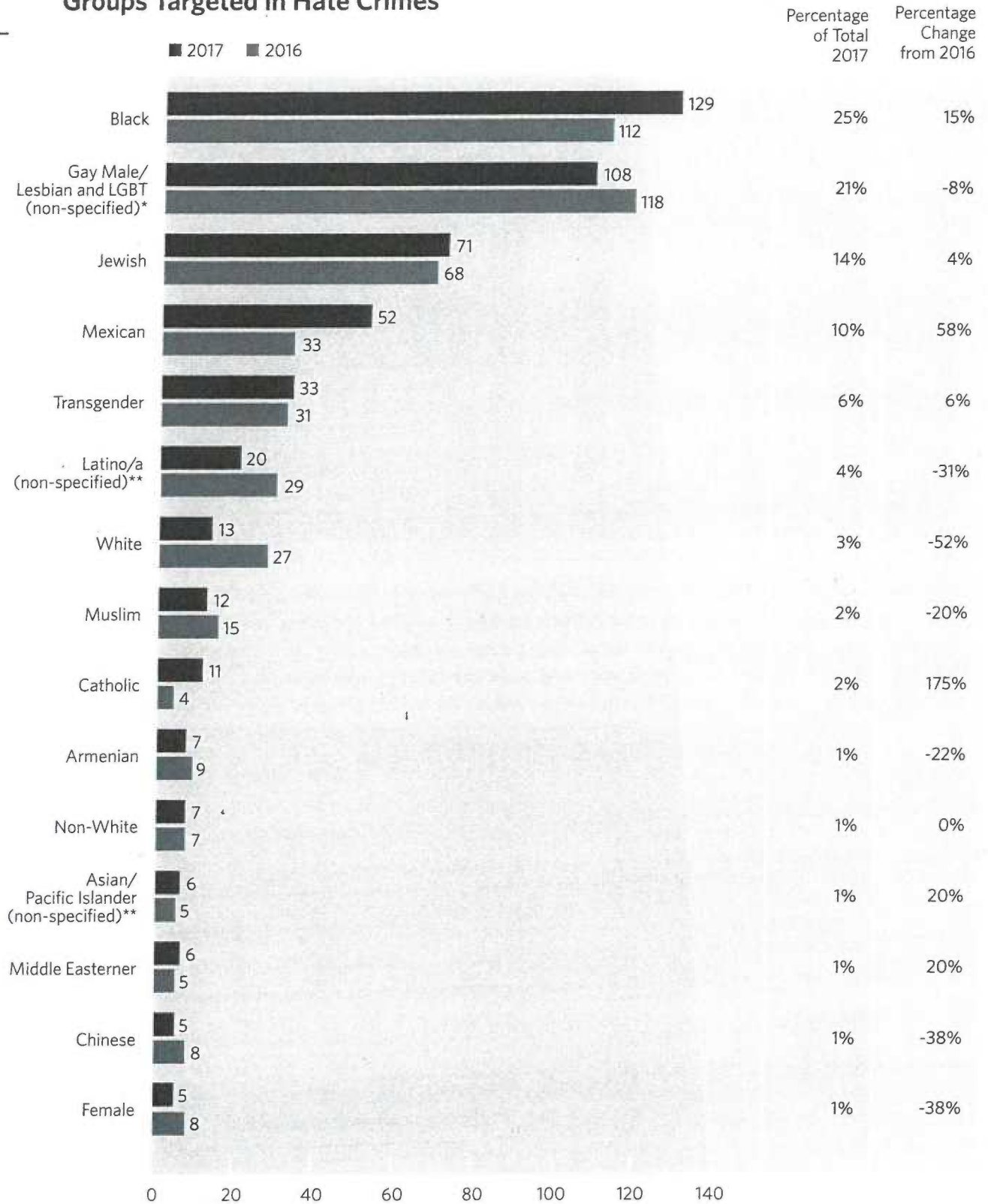
Hate Crimes by Motivation



Note: Some cases had multiple motivations.

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

Groups Targeted in Hate Crimes

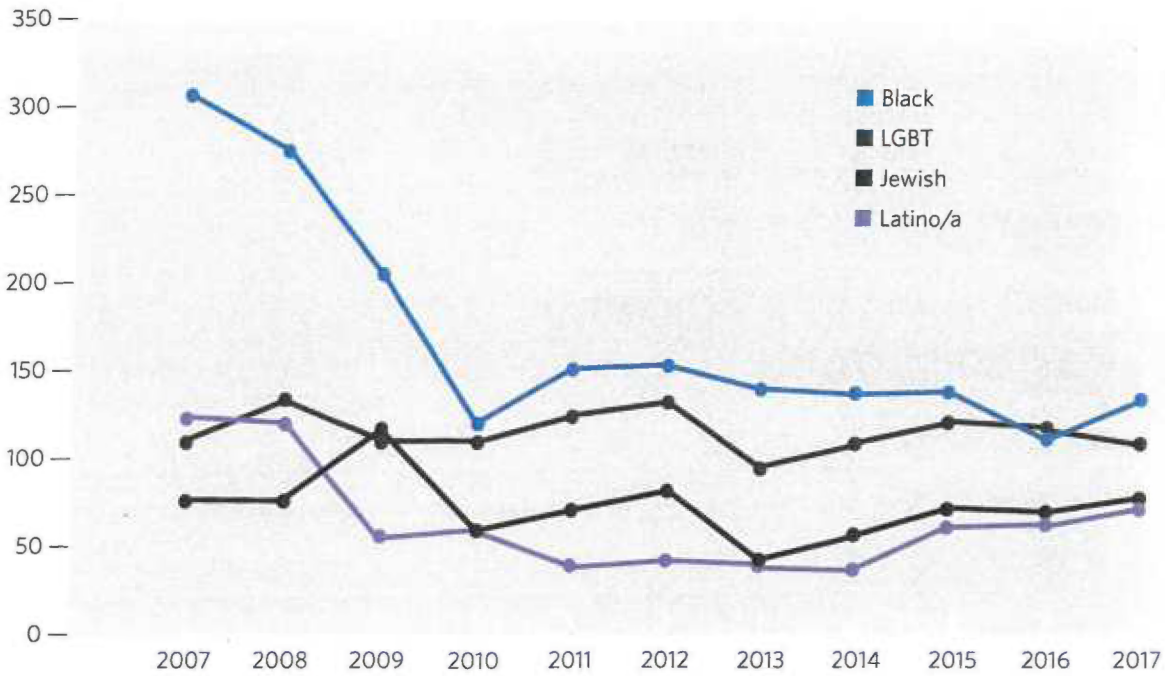


In 2017 there were 3 cases targeting Protestants, 2 cases targeting Filipinos, Japanese, Koreans and single crimes that targeted American Indian/Alaskan Natives, Indians, Iranians, other Christians, persons with mental disabilities, persons with physical disabilities, Palestinians, Russians, Saudi Arabians, Sikhs, Turks, and Vietnamese.

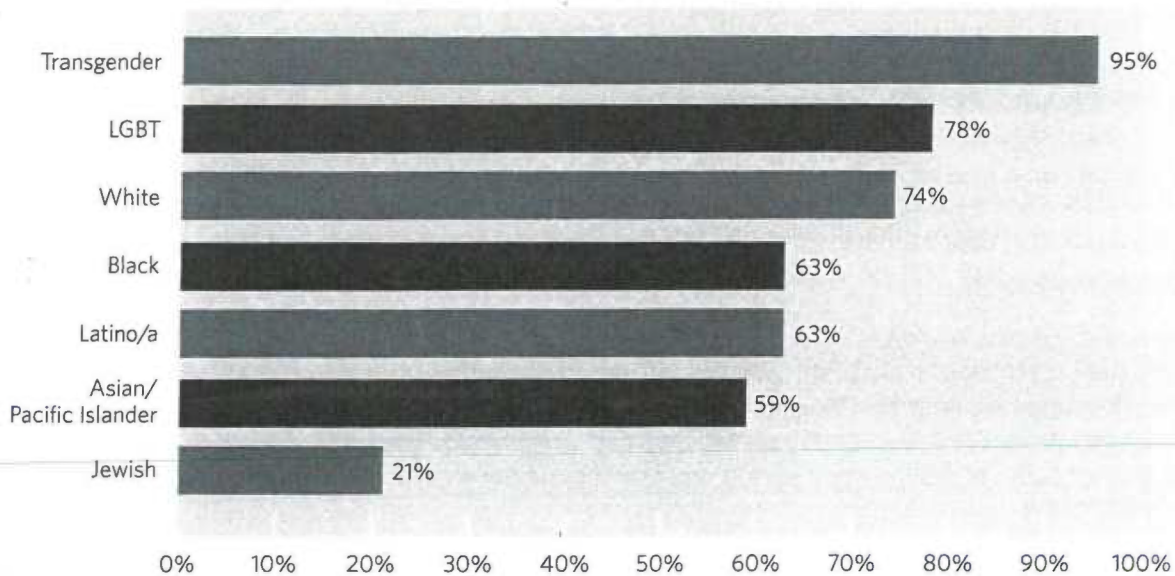
* "LGBT non-specified" refers to hate crimes that targeted LGBT organizations or businesses, not an individual.

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

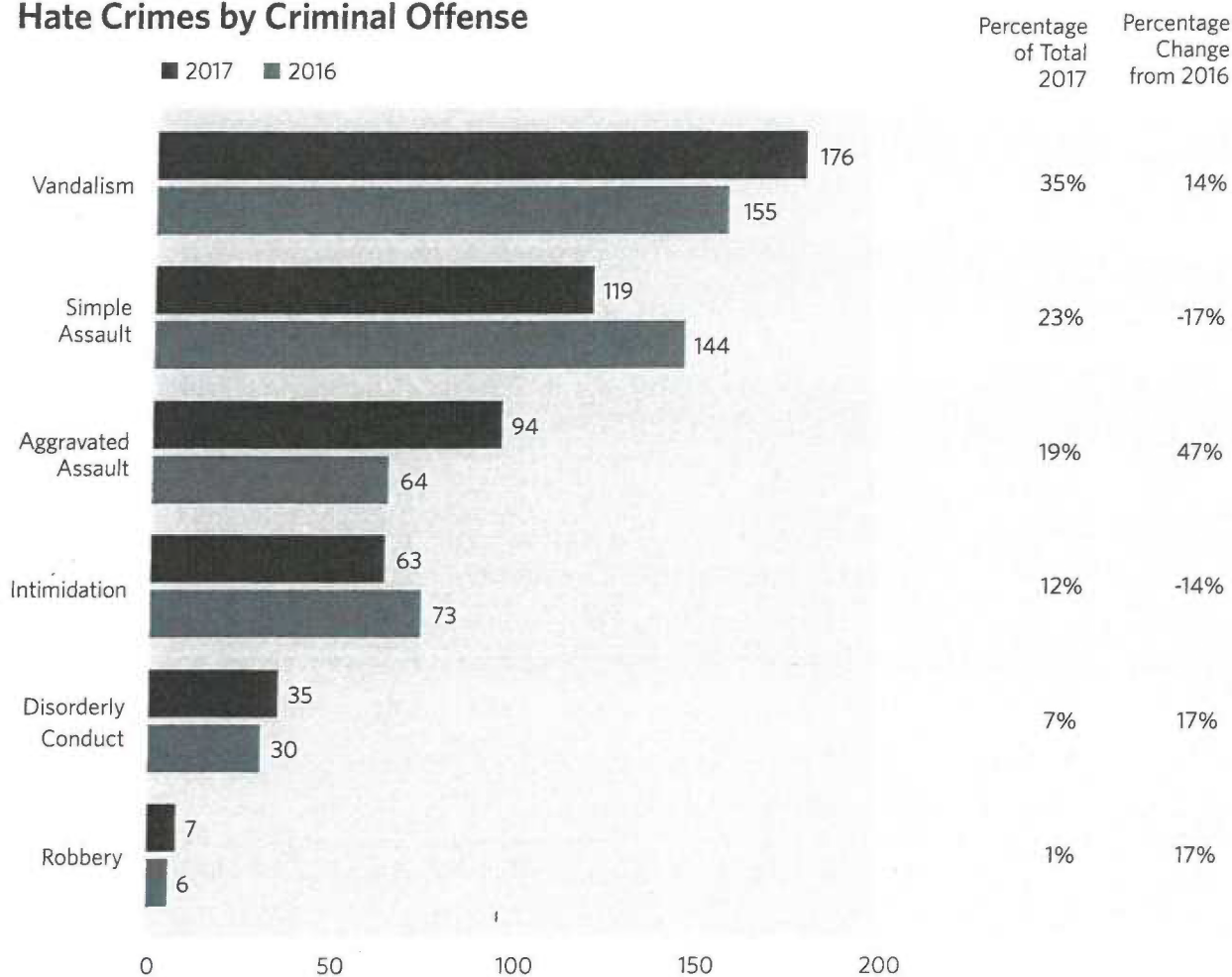
2007-2017 Hate Crimes: Most Frequently Targeted Groups



2013-2017 Hate Crimes: Rates of Violence in Crimes Targeting Selected Groups



Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



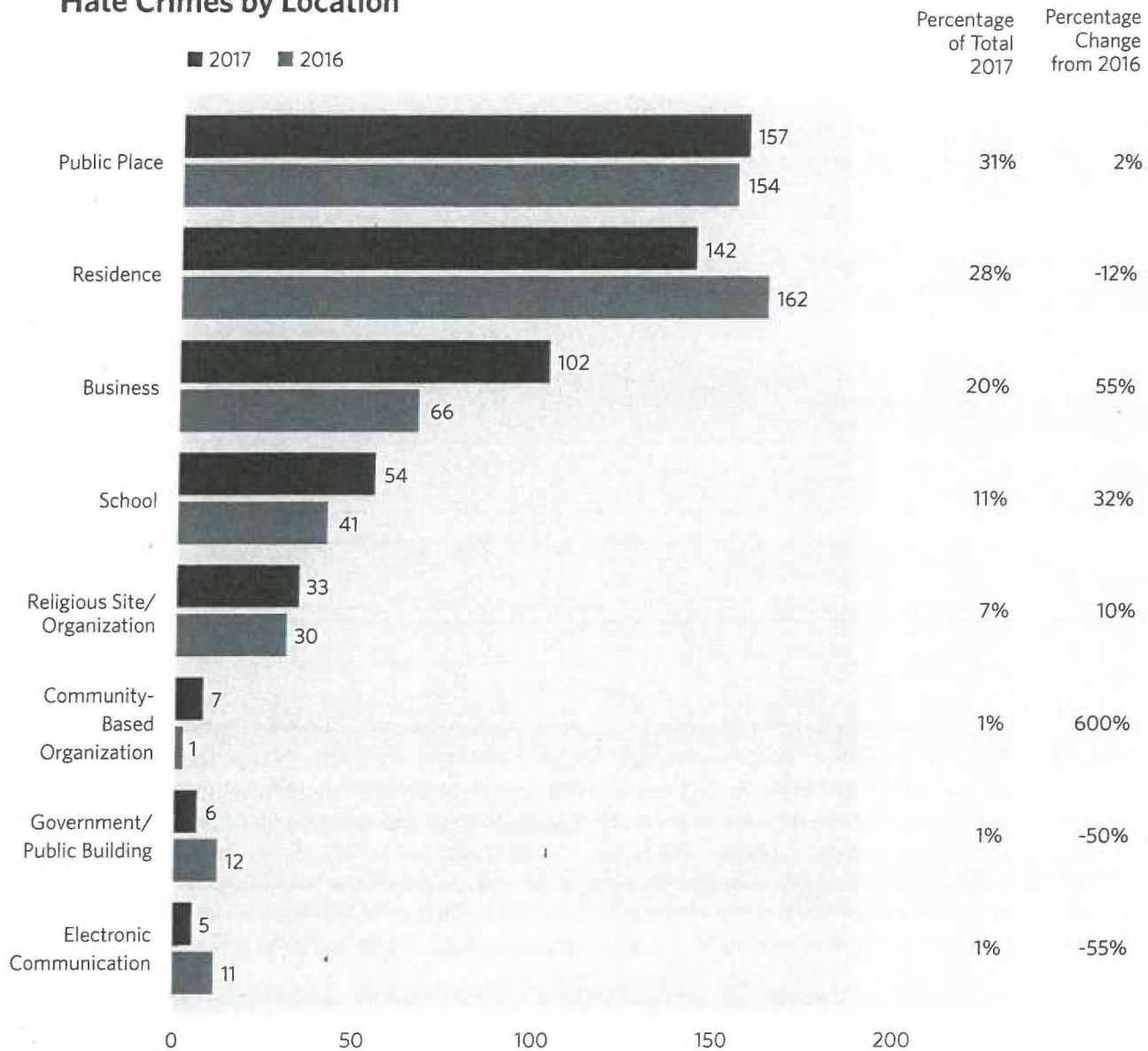
In 2017, there were also 6 cases of burglary, 4 cases of attempted murder, 3 cases of arson, and 1 case of theft.

fourth largest group and declined 3% from 39 to 38. The number of disability crimes decreased from 3 to 2. There were also 15 crimes in which the motive was undetermined. These cases most commonly included swastikas painted on the property of white, non-Jewish victims. It is possible that these acts of vandalism were random and did not target any of the property owners. These crimes could also be cases of mistaken identity. There were also cases of swastikas or other hate symbols drawn in public places not associated with any particular individual, group, or protected class. This report classifies these crimes as having "unknown" motivation.

As in the past, the great majority of hate crimes (75%) targeted four groups: African Americans, gay men/lesbians/LGBT organizations, Jews, and Latino/as. The previous year these four groups constituted 72% of all victims. After having dropped 19% the previous year, anti-black crimes reversed direction with a 15% increase. Anti-Latino/a crimes rose 16% and anti-Jewish grew by 4%. By contrast, homophobic crimes declined by 8%. Of the smaller groups of victims, there were increases in the number of hate crimes targeting Asians and those targeting Catholics.

After jumping 72% the previous year, anti-transgender crimes rose again slightly from 31 to 33, the largest number ever recorded. There could be different explanations for the elevated numbers during the past two years. One is that there are, in fact, more anti-transgender crimes being committed. For example, in 2017, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs collected information on 27 hate-related homicides of transgender and gender non-conforming people, compared to 19 the previous year. The other explanation could be that because of greater visibility and activism, transgender victims feel more empowered and are more likely to report hate crimes to law enforcement.

Hate Crimes by Location



Criminal Offenses and Rate of Violence

The most common criminal offense reported in 2017 was vandalism (35%) followed by simple assaults (23%), aggravated assaults (19%), and acts of intimidation (12%). These 4 offenses comprised 89% of all hate crimes, similar to earlier years. The biggest change was that after declining 27% in 2016, aggravated assaults increased 47% from 64 to 94. Vandalism also rose 14%. There were decreases in simple assaults (-17%) and acts of intimidation (-14%).

The overall rate of violence (crimes in which victims were attacked or threatened with physical harm) declined for the second year in a row from 61% to 56%. In 2017, there were no reported hate murders but there were 4 attempted murders. The following are two examples:

In Lancaster, a black lesbian couple was sitting on swings at their apartment complex. A black male tenant yelled from his second floor window, "Faggots! I'm going to come down there and whoop your ass." Moments later he approached them from behind and stabbed one of the women in the back. The victims ran away but the suspect chased them, swinging the knife. A security guard was able to subdue and detain the suspect.

In Lakewood, a homeless black man who frequently sleeps in a public park was attacked from behind by a Latino male. The suspect punched him repeatedly. The suspect then stabbed the victim multiple times. Several other Latino males surrounded the victim during the attack egging on the suspect. A witness told police that the suspect shouted, "You're not supposed to be in this area! You need to leave the city. Get the fuck out, nigger!" The responding officer noted that the area is a known gathering place for members of a Hawaiian Gardens gang and suspected that the attack was part of a gang initiation.

As in previous years, there were dramatically different rates of violence based on motivation. 87% of gender-motivated crimes were violent, followed by sexual orientation (76%), racial crimes (63%), and religion (20%). The 2 disability-motivated crimes were cases of non-violent graffiti. The rates of violence for gender crimes and those with unknown motivation were identical to the previous year and there were small decreases for all other motivations.

Location

The largest number of hate crimes occurred in public places (31%), followed closely by residences (28%), businesses (20%), schools (11%), and religious sites (7%). The distribution was very similar to the previous year, but hate crimes at businesses increased 55% from 66 to 102. Also, the previous year the largest number of hate crimes occurred at residences, but in 2017 these cases declined 12% from 162 to 142.

Geographic Distribution

The largest number of hate crimes (101) reported in 2017 took place in the Metro Service Planning Area (SPA) Region IV (which stretches from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights) followed by the San Fernando Valley SPA Region II (91). However, if one compares the populations of the regions to the numbers of reported hate crimes, the Metro SPA had the highest rate followed by West SPA Region V (which includes Beverly Hills, Culver City and a number of affluent beach communities). The region with the lowest number of hate crimes (13) was the Antelope Valley SPA Region 1. The areas with the lowest rates of hate crime were the San Gabriel SPA Region III followed by the East SPA Region VII (which includes cities such as Huntington Park, South Gate and Whittier). This geographic distribution is similar to previous years.

As stated earlier, African Americans, gay men/lesbians/LGBT organizations, Jews, and Latino/as were targeted in 75% of all hate crimes in 2017. The San Gabriel and East SPAs have extremely low numbers of black residents, LGBT-oriented businesses, and Jewish religious sites or businesses. This could account for the lower rates of hate crimes reported in those areas. More information on geographic distribution of reported hate crimes is provided in Appendix A.

Hate Crimes Related to the Presidential Election

Many believe that controversial statements and proposed policies made by the president and his appointees about Muslims, Mexicans, women, and other groups have encouraged bigoted speech and behavior. Consequently, there is a widespread perception that hate crimes have multiplied since the election of President Trump. The documented increase in reported hate crime in Los Angeles County in 2017 was 5%.

There were 9 bias-related crimes reported in Los Angeles County in 2017 in which the suspects invoked President Trump's name verbally or in graffiti. The following are examples:

An African-American male victim found his home burglarized and vandalized. A television set and a safe containing \$4,000 had been stolen. In addition, furniture had been knocked over and he found graffiti consisting of swastikas, "Hail Trump," and "Fuck Niggers."

A Latina victim was a patron at a bar when a noisy group of Trump supporters started to disturb her. She exited the bar to avoid a confrontation. Members of the group noticed her annoyance. Later in the evening when she left the establishment to go home she encountered the same group seated in a vehicle. They shouted, "You cunt! Bitch! Mexican whore! Trump will take care of you!" The victim flipped them off and responded, "Fuck you!" A white male suspect exited the vehicle and continued to verbally harass her. He grabbed her right arm, bruising her. She turned around and punched him in the face repeatedly and kicked him several times. A passer-by intervened and pulled the suspect away. Bloody and bruised he went back inside the pub. When the victim drove away, the suspect shouted, "I have your license number and I will take care of you!"

A black female motorist pulled into a gas station at the same time as another car containing two Latino/a suspects. One of the suspects called her a "Stupid nigger." The victim drove to another gas pump to avoid a confrontation. After the victim paid for her gas the female suspect was waiting for her. She attacked the victim while yelling and swearing at her. The male suspect pinned down the victim's arms while his companion hit her repeatedly. He yelled, "Stupid nigger bitch...Fuck Obama! It's about Trump!" The male suspect then threw the victim to the ground and the suspects fled.

Two Latina sisters dropped off their children at their high school for a field trip. Without provocation, a black female told them, "You fucking Mexicans, you should go back to your country! And if you have papers you should carry them with you at all times. I know Trump is going to build a wall to keep all your fucking asses out of here." The suspect then spat on 1 of the victims. The victim took a picture of the suspect with her cell phone. The suspect lunged at her and then pushed her sister, scratching her arm and face.

There was one reported hate crime fueled by anti-Trump rage. A white male victim was exiting a Metro train when he heard a black male suspect yelling, "Fuck all white people! Fuck Trump!" The suspect followed the victim and continued to yell racial slurs. The suspect then punched the victim causing him to fall down an escalator. The suspect then fled the scene.

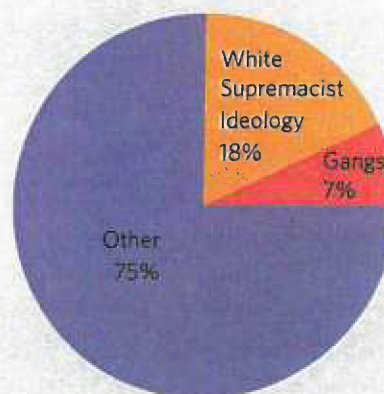
White Supremacist Crime

This report has tracked hate crime in which there is evidence of white supremacist ideology since 2004. Usually, these are crimes in which swastikas and other hate symbols are used in graffiti. Occasionally a suspect will yell out a white supremacist slogan or identify himself as a skinhead or member of a specific hate group.

Nationally, there have been numerous reports of heightened white nationalist activity in 2017 including the "Unite the Right" rallies August 11 and 12 in Charlottesville, Virginia. A counter-protestor, Heather Heyer, was killed and 35 others were injured when a neo-Nazi drove into a crowd. In 2016, white supremacist crimes rose 67% locally from 63 to 105. But, surprisingly, in 2017 they declined 11% from 105 to 93. They constituted 18% of all hate crimes, compared to 22% the previous year. There was evidence of white supremacist belief systems in 36% of all religious crimes and 16% of racial crimes.

The largest group of white supremacist crimes were motivated by race (42, or 44%), followed by religion (36 or 38%) and sexual orientation (3%). This is a departure from previous years when religion was the largest motivation for crimes committed by white supremacists. Racial white supremacist crimes rose 5% and those motivated by religion fell 37%. There were only 3 reported white supremacist crimes motivated by sexual orientation, the same number as the previous year. In 16% of the cases the motivation was

Hate Crimes Involving Gangs or White Supremacist Ideology



In 2017, 2 cases were both gang-related and had evidence of white supremacist ideology.

unknown. These crimes usually involved property that was vandalized with white supremacist symbols but there was no evidence that they targeted a specific community. When evidence was found, Jews were the most frequently targeted group (38%), followed by African Americans (28%), and Latino/as (10%). This represented declines in white supremacist crimes targeting Jews and Latino/as and a slight rise in those targeting African Americans.

The great majority of these crimes were acts of vandalism (74%), followed by disorderly conduct (11%). Acts of disorderly conduct include cases in which swastikas are drawn on private property but do not constitute vandalism because they are easily removable and leave no permanent damage. The rate of violence in white supremacist crimes declined from 17% to 13%.

In previous years, residences were the most common location, but in 2017 an equal percentage of white supremacist crimes occurred at residences and businesses (24%), followed closely by public places (23%), schools (18%), and religious sites (10%). The biggest numerical increase was in white supremacist crimes taking place in public places which was accompanied by a sharp decrease in the number occurring at residences.

Crimes Related to Terrorism or Conflict in the Middle East

Since the attacks on September 11, 2001, this report has examined hate crimes in which the perpetrators used language that blamed the victims for terrorism or ongoing conflict in the Middle East. During the period immediately following 9/11, there were 188 reported anti-Muslim/Middle Eastern hate crimes committed in Los Angeles County. Since that time, crimes fitting this profile have plummeted locally even though Muslims, South Asians, and Middle Easterners still report harassment, racial/religious profiling, and discrimination. However, in recent years, several reports have been issued that suggest there is a rise in Islamophobia. For example, the FBI reported anti-Muslim hate crimes in the United States rose 67%, from 154 to 257 in 2015, the highest number since 9/11.

The Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), the nation's largest Muslim civil rights and advocacy organization, issued a report showing anti-Muslim acts (both hate crimes and non-criminal hate incidents) in California rose 14.7% in 2017.

Crimes in which there was specific language regarding terrorism and/or unrest in the Middle East decreased from 19 to 13 in 2016 and increased to 14 in 2017. In 8 of those cases, the suspects made specific reference to the victims' race or ethnicity and in 7 cases to their religion. The most frequent group targeted in these crimes were people of Middle Eastern background (7), followed by Muslims (4), Jews (3), and Armenians (1).

Fifty-seven percent of these crimes were violent, compared to 67% the previous year. The most common offenses were acts of intimidation (29%) followed by vandalism and disorderly conduct (21% each) and simple assaults (14%). The previous year simple assaults were the most common offense.

These crimes took place most frequently at religious sites and businesses (29% each), followed by residences (21%) and public places (14%).

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

- A Muslim woman who holds prayer meetings at her residence returned from vacation to find "JIHAD" black spray painted on her garage door.
- A Middle Eastern male victim discovered swastikas spray painted all over his car, commercial vehicle, and residence including one image that measured 4' X 6' in his driveway. The victim told authorities that his family is Christian, but feared that they were singled out because of their Arab background. The timing of the vandalism was significant. The day before the crime, an Islamic terrorist drove a pickup truck into cyclists and runners at New York's Hudson River Park's bike path killing 8 people and injuring 11 others.

- A Persian woman working at a Jewish temple answered a call late at night. The caller asked if she spoke Farsi. When she replied that she did, the suspect told her, "You are murderers! You are assholes! You Israelis should be killed! Every Jew should be eradicated!" The suspect made repeated threatening calls. The victim told police she was fearful in part because the temple was preparing for a bar mitzvah celebration.

In addition to these 14 crimes that specifically referenced Middle East conflict there were 10 other anti-Muslim and/or anti-Middle Eastern crimes. Although these contained no specific slurs like "terrorist," it is possible that the perpetrators were motivated by such sentiments.

Hate Crimes Between African Americans and Latino/as

The great majority of African Americans and Latino/as in Los Angeles County co-exist peacefully and are not involved in ongoing racial conflict. However, for many years this report has documented that most hate crimes targeting African Americans are committed by Latino/as and vice versa. This is particularly true in neighborhoods that have undergone rapid demographic shifts from being primarily black to majority Latino/a. The other factor driving this phenomenon is the large number of Latino/a street gangs which have ties to the Mexican Mafia, the largest and most violent prison-based gang. The Mexican Mafia has been feuding with black

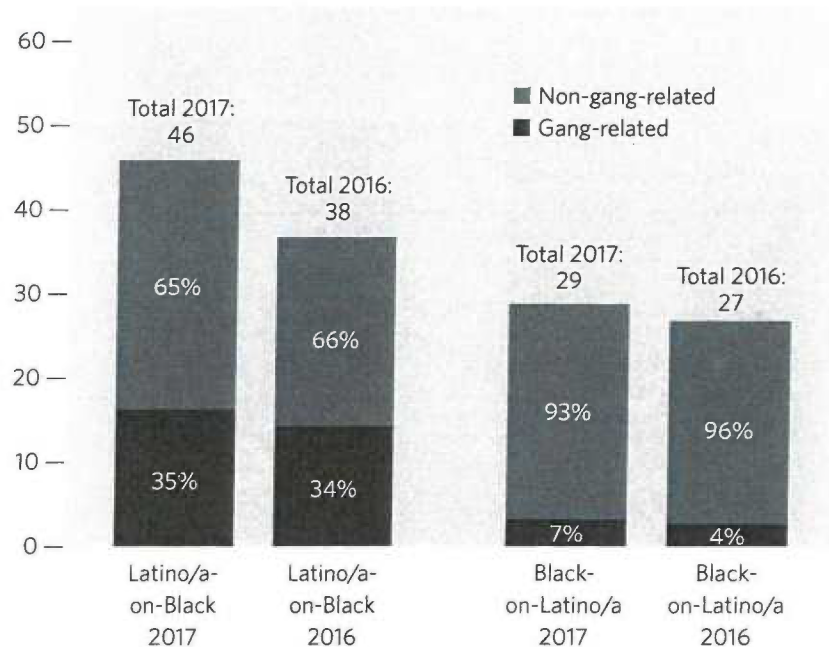
inmates for decades and has encouraged their affiliated street gangs to drive African Americans out of their neighborhoods.

In 2017, 49% of anti-black crimes were committed by Latino/as (compared to 52% in 2016). Numerically, Latino/a-on-black crimes increased from 38 to 46 after a large decrease the previous year.

Similarly, 50% of anti-Latino/a crimes were committed by African Americans (down from 59%). The number of these crimes grew slightly from 27 to 29.

In terms of gang involvement, of the 46 Latino/a-on-black hate crimes, 16 were committed by gang members (35%, similar to the previous year). Of the 29 black-on-Latino/a crimes, there was evidence of gang involvement in only 2 cases (7% up from 4%).

Black-Latino/a Hate Crimes in 2016-2017



In 2017, 49% of anti-black crimes were committed by Latino/as (compared to 52% in 2016). Numerically, Latino/a-on-black crimes increased from 38 to 46 after a large decrease the previous year.

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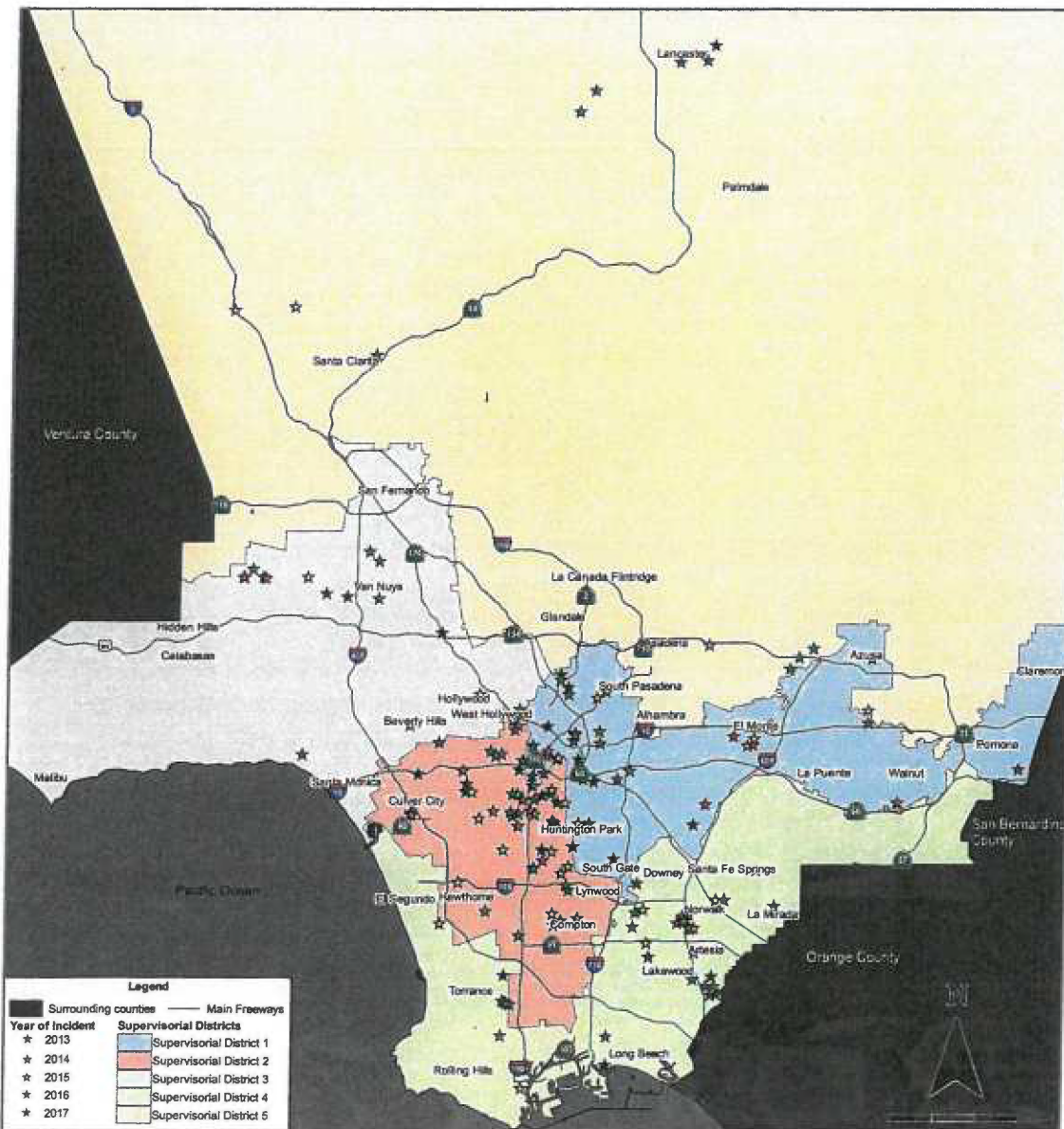
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Gangs

There were 36 reported hate crimes committed by gang members in 2017, down from 43 the previous year, and significantly fewer than previous years. Gang members were responsible for 7% of all hate crimes and 9% of racial hate crimes.

As a general rule, this report classifies suspects as gang members if they shout their affiliation during the commission of an offense or include gang names or monikers in graffiti. This report does not label suspects as gang members solely based on appearance or clothing. Therefore, it is likely that the actual number of gang members who committed hate crimes is higher.

2013-2017 Gang-Related Hate Crimes



In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there were 4 crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Map by Florentino Bernal Jr.

Sixty-seven percent of reported hate crimes committed by gang members were racially-motivated. They decreased slightly from 25 to 24. Sexual orientation crimes committed by gang members decreased from 13 to 6 and constituted 17% of total. There were also 4 gender-motivated gang crimes (11%) and 2 motivated by religion.

Of the 24 gang-related racial crimes, 17 targeted African Americans (46%), followed by Latino/as (3) and whites and Asians (2 each). Of the sexual orientation crimes, 3 targeted lesbians and 3 targeted gay men. Gang members also targeted 4 transgender victims and 2 Jews.

Sixty-one percent of crimes committed by gang members were of a violent nature, a decrease from the previous year. The most common criminal offenses were vandalism (36%), followed by aggravated assaults (25%), acts of intimidation (17%), and simple assaults (11%). This represented a jump in aggravated assaults and decreases in simple assaults and acts of intimidation.

Gang members committed hate crimes most frequently in public places and residences (36% each), followed by schools (17%). The greatest change from the previous year was an increase in gang-related hate crimes in public places.

List of Gangs involved in Hate Crimes

According to CA Statute 186.22, a "criminal street gang" is "...an ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of the criminal acts (called predicate offenses)...having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity." For this reason, we have included 2 white supremacist groups that fit this definition in the below list of gangs that committed hate crimes in 2016: the Satanic Skins, a national white supremacist gang that is active throughout California, including in the prisons; and the Ku Klux Klan.

An important distinction between most traditional street gangs and organized hate groups is that the latter may engage in criminal behavior but exist primarily to advance a white supremacist political agenda.

It should be noted, however, that both the Anti-Defamation League and the Southern Poverty Law Center which track hate groups do not list the KKK as having chapters in Southern California. It is possible that the acts of graffiti containing "KKK" were committed by perpetrators who do not actually belong to the Klan.

In 2017, there was evidence that members of the following gangs committed hate crimes: 18th Street*, 38th Street*, 53 Avalon Gangster Crips, Black P. Stones, Down Town Gangstas, Florencia 13*, KKK*, Main Street Mafia Crips, Mara Salvatrucha 13*, Satanic Skins, South Gate Tokers 13, The Avenues*, Varrío 204th Street, Varrío Dog Town Rifa*, Varrío Longos 13, Varrío Nuevo Estrada, and Varrío Hawaiian Gardens*.

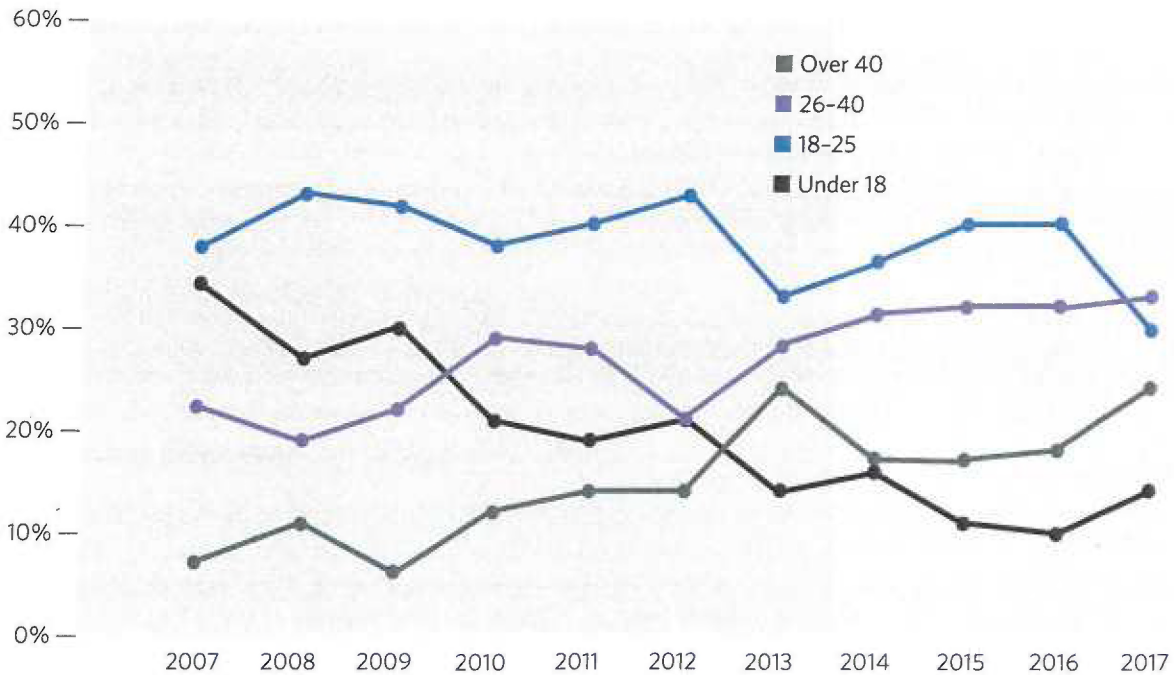
*Indicates that the gang has committed other hate crimes during the past 3 years.

Suspects

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

The largest group of suspects (33%) were adults age 26-40. They were followed by suspects 18-25 (30%). Persons over 40 made up 24% of all suspects. For the fifth year in a row, juveniles comprised the smallest group (14%). Compared to the previous year, young adult suspects 18-25 (which is generally the largest age group) decreased 22% but the number of suspects for all other age groups grew.

2007-2017 Hate Crimes: Known Suspects by Age



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

Hate Crimes Committed by Groups of Suspects

This report tracks the number of hate crimes committed by multiple suspects. In 2017, in cases in which suspects were identified, 84% of the crimes were committed by lone suspects, compared to 79% the previous year. In 9% of hate crimes there were 2 suspects, and in 4% there were 3. Crimes involving groups of 4 suspects constituted 1%, and those committed by groups of 5 suspects made up 2% of the total.

There were 2 cases involving much larger groups of attackers. Following are brief descriptions.

In South Los Angeles, a group of approximately 15 black males and females surrounded a group of 4 Latino victims (2 male, 2 female) from a nearby high school. The suspects appeared to be middle school students. Each of the victims was punched in the head repeatedly. When they tried to escape the suspects grabbed them by their backpacks and dragged them back into the crowd. Prior to the attack a witness who worked at a grocery store across the street heard 1 of the female suspects say, "She's Mexican! Let's get her!"

In Long Beach, a black male victim was hanging out with his girlfriend and her brother. They were attacked by a group of 10 Latino males, ranging in age from 15-20. The suspects surrounded them and yelled, "Fuck Niggers" and "This is Longos area." The suspects then swarmed around the victims, punching and kicking. When the suspects fled the scene, the primary victim realized that he had been stabbed multiple times including his forehead. Shortly thereafter 5 of the assailants were apprehended near the Alamitos Beach Lot.

Preventing and Responding to Hate

Working to transform prejudice into acceptance, inequity into justice, and hostility into peace.

The Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (LACCHR) was first established as a committee by the County Board of Supervisors in January 1944, in response to what has been labelled as the “Zoot Suit Riots,” three days of racially-motivated street violence during the previous June. For nearly 75 years, LACCHR has been supporting, informing, training, and mobilizing people of all ages to replace prejudice and fear with respect and trust in one of the most diverse regions in the world. These efforts are in service of LACCHR’s mission to promote better human relations in Los Angeles County by working to transform prejudice into acceptance, inequity into justice, and hostility into peace.

We are compelled by our vision for a County where the fundamental rights of every person are met, all people and groups are unrestricted in the pursuit of their full potential, conflicts are peacefully and equitably resolved, and County government leads and models the highest level of respect for civil liberties and human rights, safeguarding the intrinsic dignity of each individual.

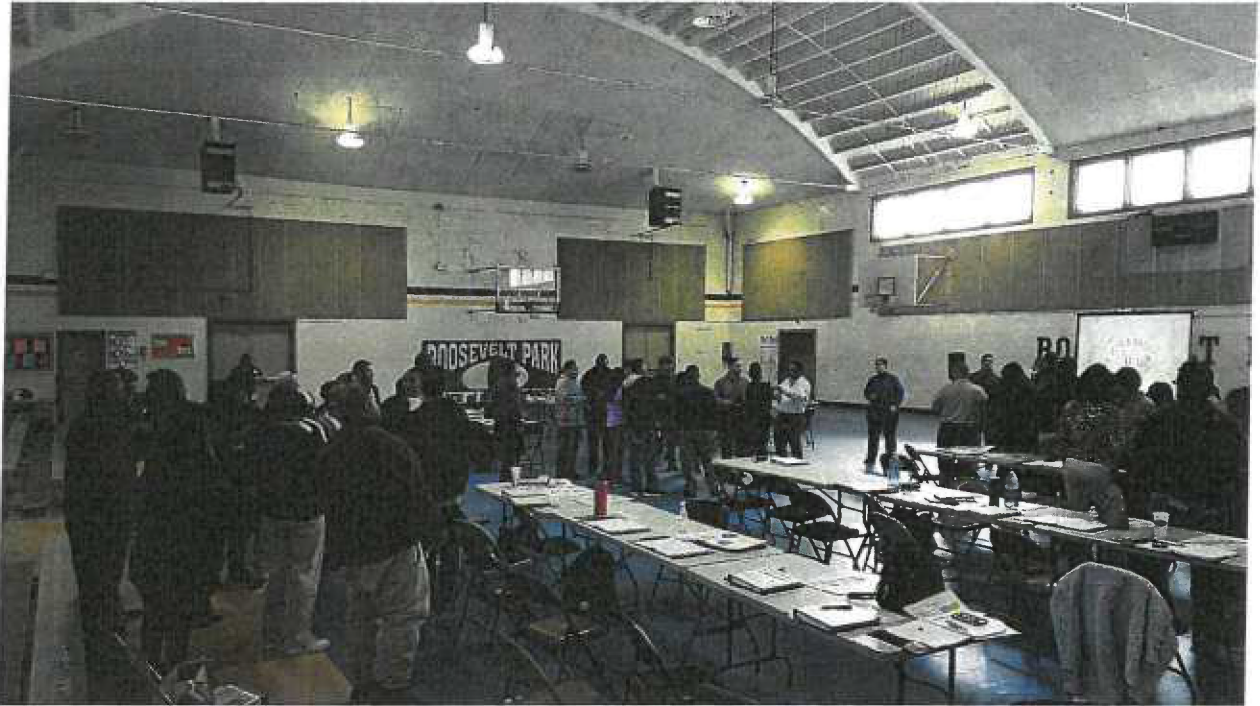
Acts of hatred remind us of the ongoing challenge to fully realize this vision. In response to this challenge, LACCHR continues to work both to prevent and respond to hate crime.

Training

Each year, Commission staff members speak on the scope and impact of hate crime. In 2017, training and other presentations were provided to Asian Americans Advancing Justice-LA, California Assembly Member Richard Bloom’s State of Hate/State of Hope convening, Cal State University-LA, the Constitutional Rights Foundation, Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee, the Hate Violence Prevention Partnership-LA, the Long Beach Human Relations Commission, the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, the Los Angeles Public Library, the Network against Hate Crime, the UCLA LGBT Center, and multiple English, Spanish, Chinese, and Korean-language media organizations.



Students and staff participate in a workshop at the gender and social justice conference.



Youth-serving organizations are trained in ways to engage young people as social justice activists.

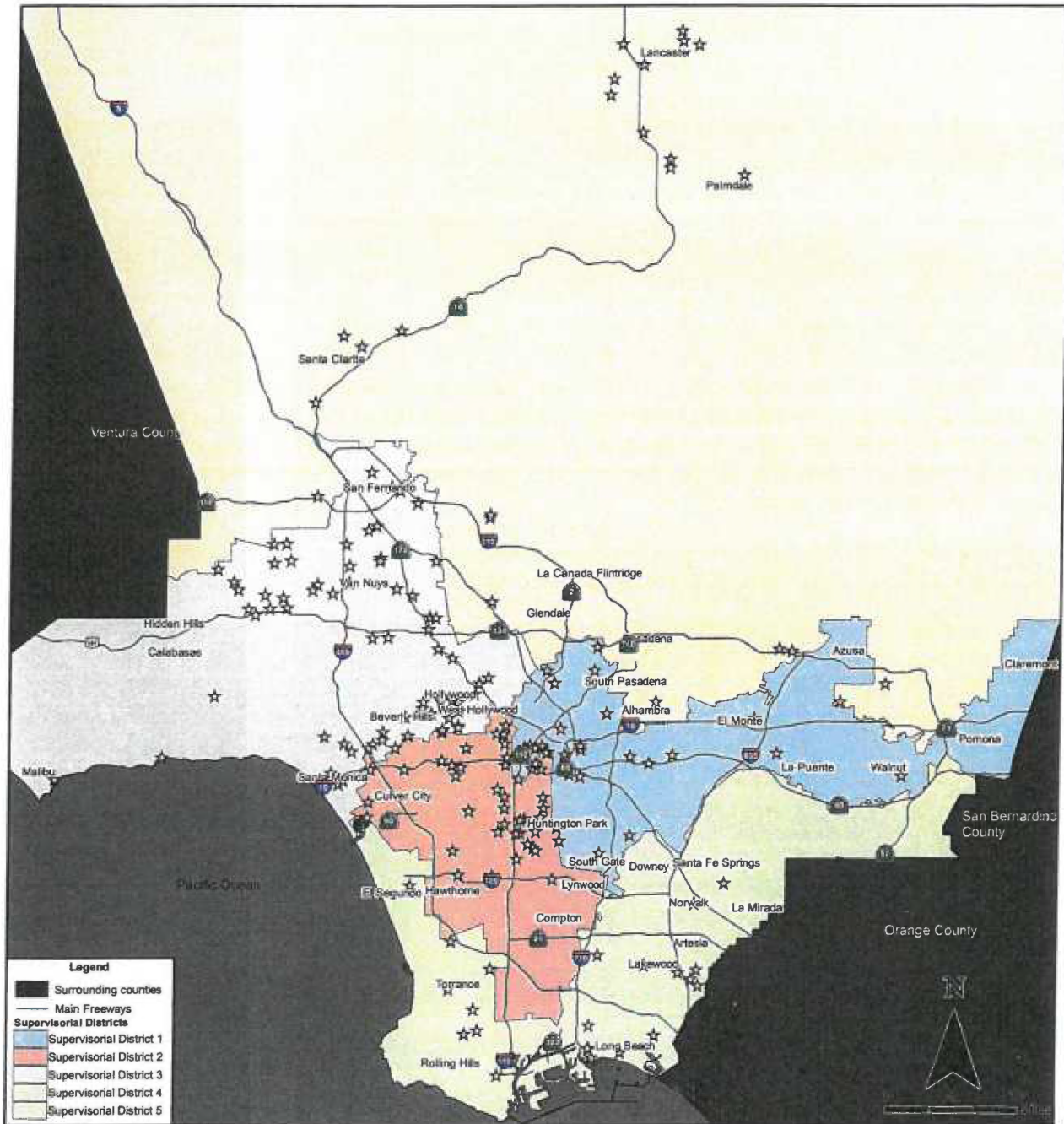
In addition, Commission staff members are regularly engaged to design and deliver training that facilitates change in underlying attitudes and overt behavior that, left unchecked, can lead to hate crime in their most extreme expressions. We also lead training experiences to support advocacy for and build the capacity of groups frequently targeted by hate crime. A large portion of our training work involves our Women's Leadership Project, Young Male Scholars program, and Youth Human Relations Leadership Development Initiative that train staff who work with youth. Topics we addressed in training during 2017 included bullying in family and senior housing, engaging youth as social justice leaders, environmental racism, gender and social justice, homophobia, immigration, intergenerational mentoring, managing implicit bias, mediation, positive and effective responses to conflict, responding to hate incidents, the school-to-prison pipeline, sexual harassment and sexual violence prevention, strengthening cultural competence, and transphobia.

Coalition-Building

While hate crime is a concern for many different groups, strategic coordination and collaboration can multiply their impact. We bring stakeholders together and help them take the fullest possible advantage of their distinctive experiences, skills, and resources.

As part of this effort, LACCHR staff coordinates a countywide Network Against Hate Crime that includes government representatives, law enforcement agencies, civil and human rights organizations, educators, faith communities, and service groups. We also assembled and continue to support the Hate Violence Prevention Partnership-LA that works to reduce and end hate violence by providing practitioners opportunities to share best practices and exchange relevant and timely information. In addition, we participate in and support the Transgender Service Providers Network.

A Closer Look at Racial* Hate Crimes



Map by Florentino Bernal Jr.

2017 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/National Origin

In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there were 5 crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

* For brevity, hate crimes motivated by the victim's real or perceived race, ethnicity, or national origin are referred to as "racial" hate crimes throughout in this report.

Racially-motivated hate crimes increased 9% from 235 to 256 in 2017. Similar to previous years, they constituted 50% of all reported hate crimes.

Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

Fifty percent of racial hate crimes targeted African Americans, compared to 46% the previous year. After declining the previous year, anti-black crimes increased 15% in 2017 from 112 to 129. Black persons constitute 9% of the total population of Los Angeles County, but are grossly over-represented every year as victims of racial hate crime. As mentioned in the section, “2017 Hate Crimes in Perspective,” historically, large numbers of anti-black crimes have been committed by Latino/a gang members. But in 2016, both the number of Latino/a-on-black crimes fell, as well as the number of these cases in which the suspects were gang members. In 2017, there was an increase in Latino/a-on-black crimes, and the number of these attacks were committed by gang members.

Latino/as were targeted in 28% of racial hate crimes, slightly up from 26% the previous year. Anti-Latino/a crimes grew from 62 to 72. Because Latino/as comprise about half of L.A. County residents, this is a surprisingly low number. The LAPD reported that during the first 10 weeks of 2017, the number of sexual assaults reported by the Latino/a community fell 25% and reports of domestic violence declined 10% compared to the previous year. In March 2017, speaking at an event in East Los Angeles, then-LAPD Chief Charlie Beck speculated that growing numbers of Latino/a victims were increasingly reluctant to contact law enforcement because they fear detection by Immigration and Customs Enforcement. This growing anxiety could be a factor in the under-reporting of hate crimes by members of this community.

Anti-white crimes, which had more than doubled the previous year, fell 52% from 27 to 13. White residents make up nearly 28% of the county’s population but represented only 5% of racial hate crime victims in 2017.

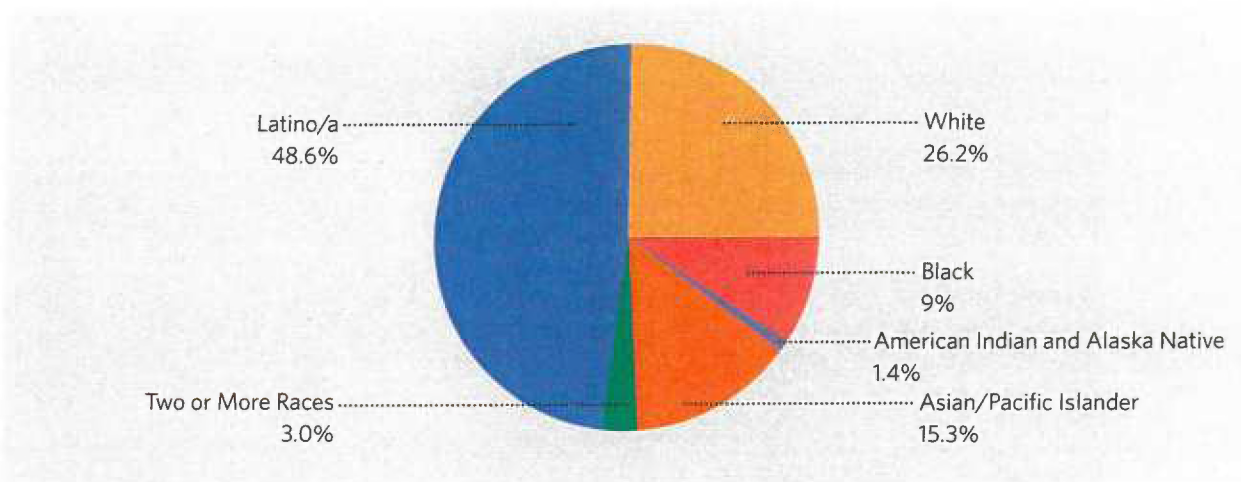
Crimes targeting Asians increased slightly from 16 to 18. Although Asian Americans constitute 15% of Los Angeles County residents, in 2017 they were targeted in only 7% of racial hate crimes. It should be noted, however, that this does not include two cases in which Asian Indians were attacked because they were perceived to be Armenian or Middle Eastern. The 18 anti-Asian crimes also do not include a case in which 7 Asian American tenants living on the edge of Koreatown found their cars vandalized with swastikas and other graffiti in their apartment building’s parking structure. There were no racial slurs but the word “fagz” was used once. None of the victims had any idea why their vehicles were targeted. It is possible that the vandal picked their cars at random. Therefore, these 7 hate crimes were classified as having “unknown motivation.”

There were also 10 anti-Middle Eastern crimes, followed by 7 anti-Armenian, and single crimes targeting American Indians and Russians. In addition, there were 7 cases of white supremacist graffiti that did not mention specific targets. This report classifies these crimes as targeting “non-white” people.

There were some clear patterns of the racial/ethnic backgrounds of suspects and victims.

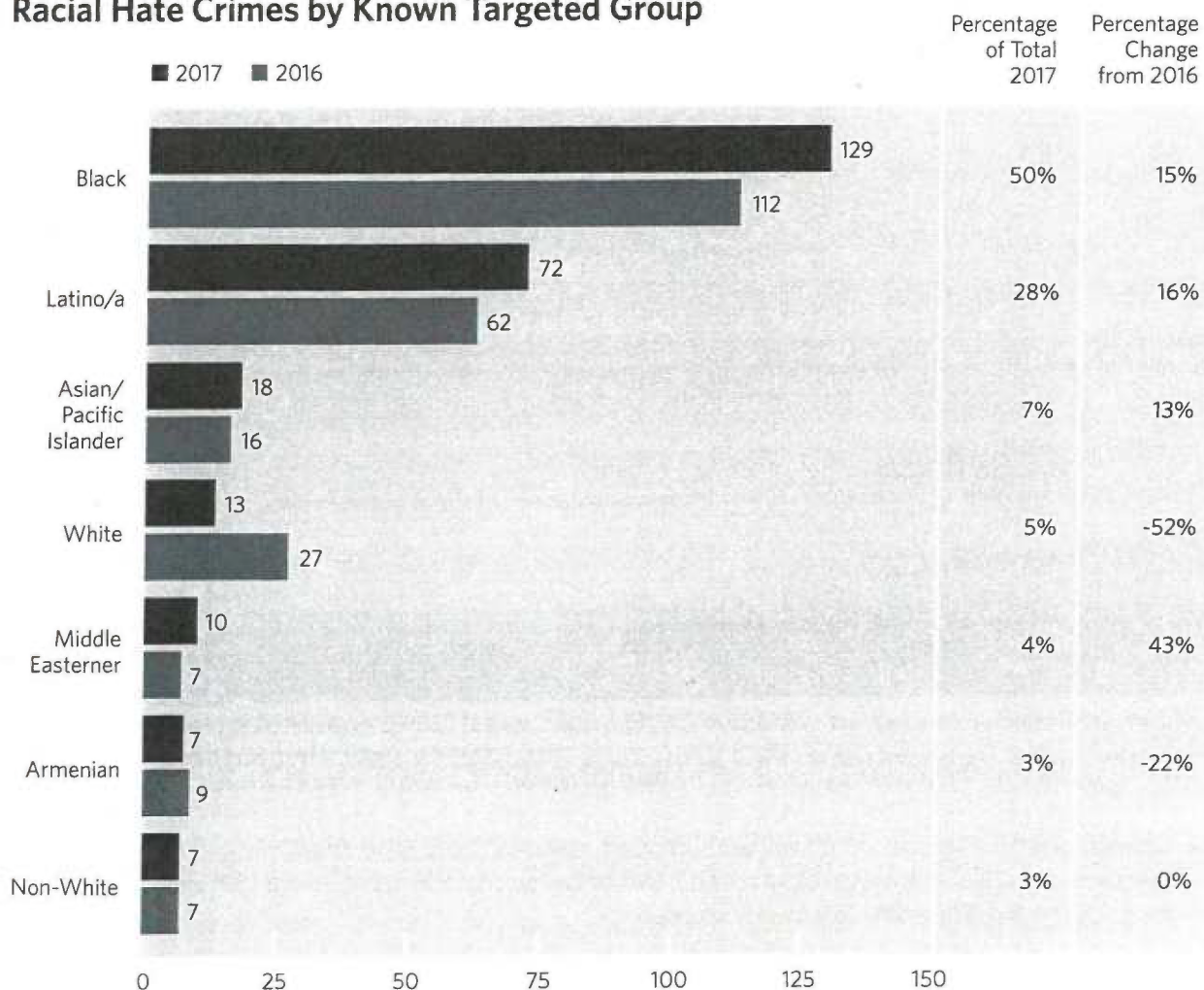
- Anti-black crimes were most frequently committed by Latino/as (49%) and whites (43%). This was the second year in a row in which white suspects grew and Latino/a suspects declined.
- Latino/as were targeted by African Americans most frequently (50%), followed by whites (44%). White suspects increased and black suspects decreased for a second consecutive year.
- Whites were targeted by black people in 67% of the cases compared to 85% the previous year. Latino suspects grew from 2 (10%) to 4 (33%).
- Anti-Asian crimes were committed most frequently by whites (42%), followed by blacks (33%), and Latino/as (17%). This represented fewer white suspects and more black and Latino/a ones.

Los Angeles County Population by Race/Ethnicity



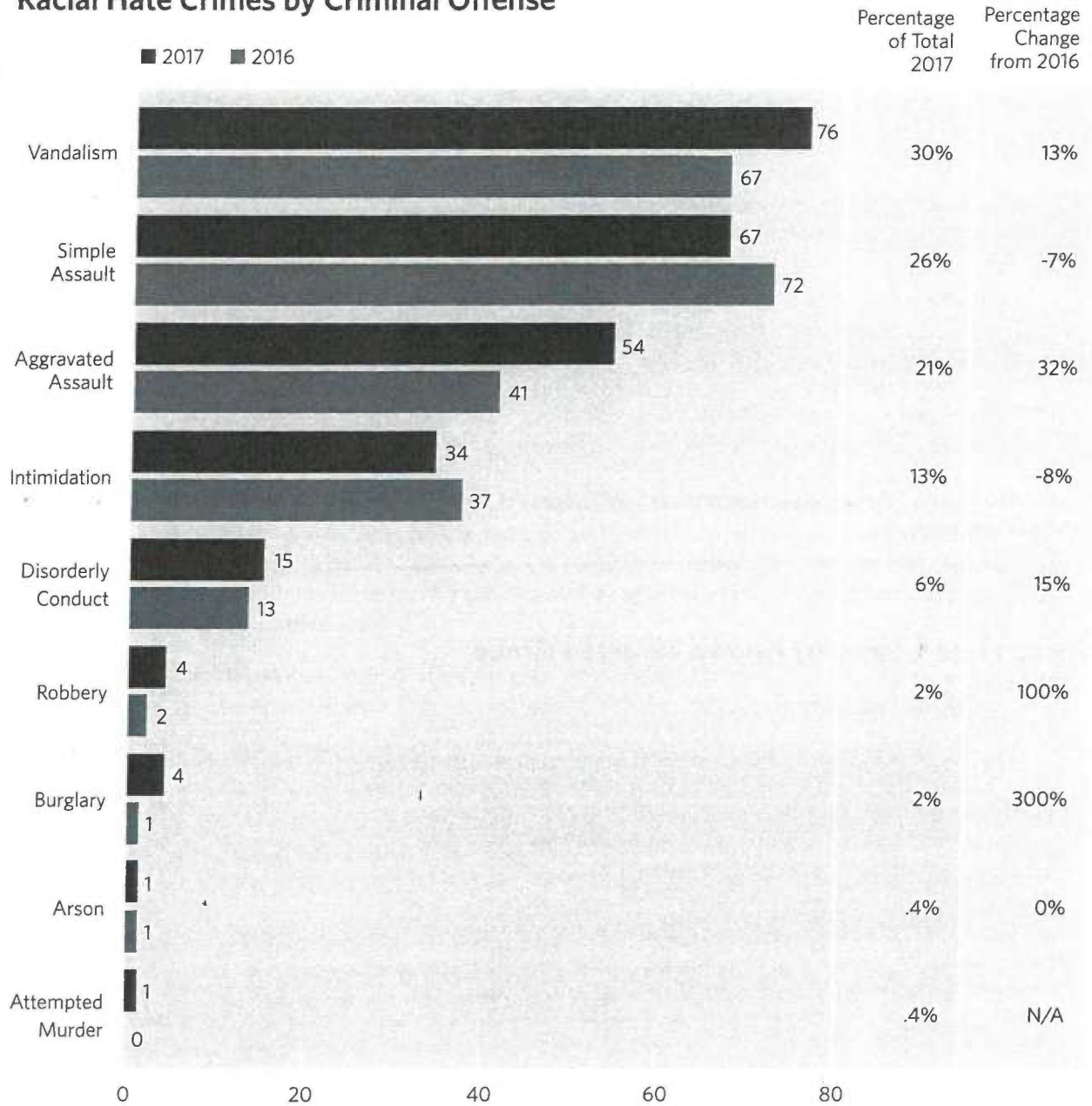
Source: U.S. Census *Population Estimates, July 1, 2017*. Persons who identify as Latino/a on the U.S. Census can be of any race.

Racial Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group



This chart aggregates major racial and ethnic groups. In 2017, there were also crimes targeting

Racial Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



Criminal Offenses and Rates of Violence

Sixty-three percent of racial crimes were of a violent nature, a slight decrease from the previous year. The largest numbers of criminal offenses were vandalism (30%), simple assault (26%), aggravated assault (21%), and intimidation (13%). The biggest change was a 32% increase in aggravated assaults which had fallen 25% the previous year.

Of the larger groups of victims, crimes targeting Latino/as were most likely to be violent (75%), followed by those targeting whites (69%), African Americans (62%), Middle Easterners (50%), and Asians (50%). The rates of violence were remarkably similar to the previous year.

Location

Thirty-four percent occurred in public places, followed by businesses (24%), residences (22%), and schools (15%). There were large increases in the number of racial hate crimes at businesses and schools and a drop in those taking place at residences.

Anti-Immigrant Slurs

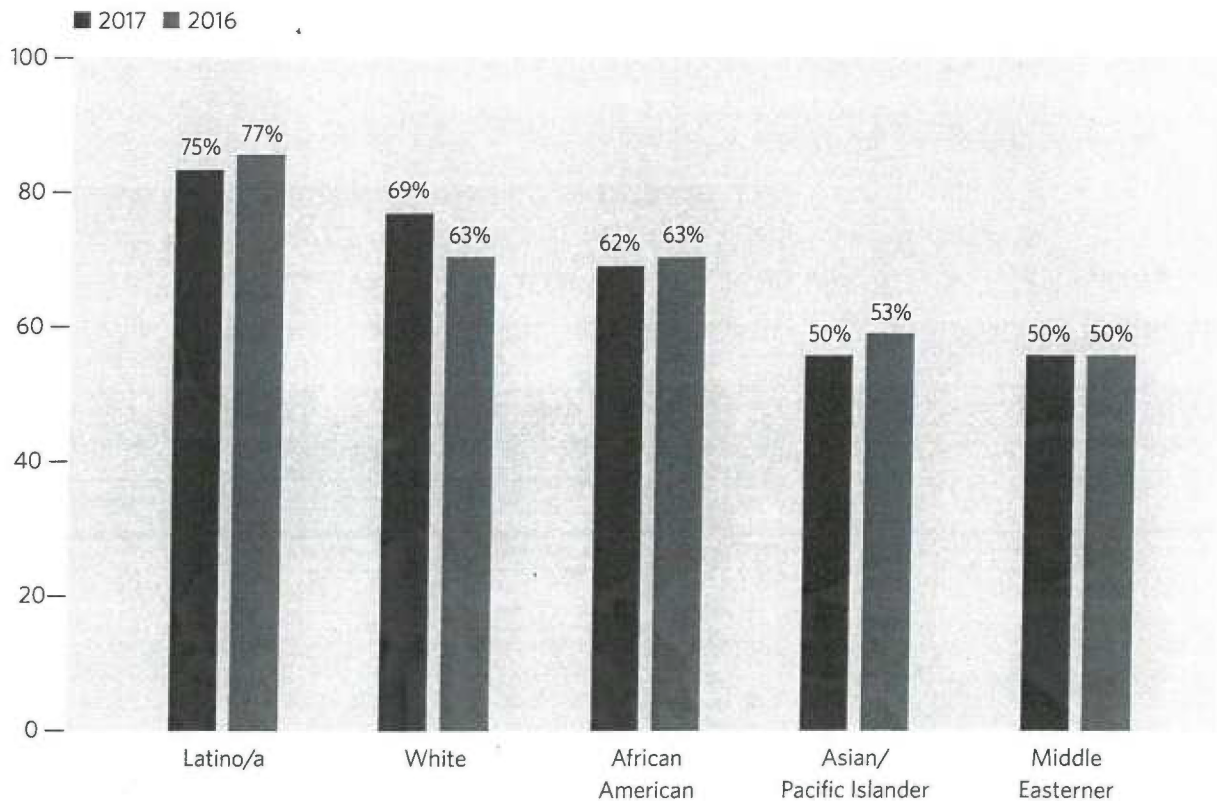
There were 41 crimes in which the suspects used specifically anti-immigrant language, such as "Wetback!" or "You don't belong here," compared to 34 the previous year. 59% of the suspects in these cases were white and 28% were black. Latino/as were targeted in the great majority of these crimes (73%), and in 22 of these 29 cases specifically anti-Mexican slurs were used. Anti-immigrant language was used in 6 anti-Asian, 2 anti-Middle Eastern, 2 anti-Armenian, and 1 anti-Muslim crimes.

Seventy-six percent of crimes involving anti-immigrant slurs were of a violent nature, compared to 91% in 2016. Simple assaults were the most common offense (39%), followed by intimidation (22%), and vandalism and aggravated assaults (15% each). This represented slight increases in all categories of criminal offenses except a small decline in aggravated assaults.

The most common location of these crimes was in public places (34%), followed by businesses (27%), residences (20%), and schools (12%). The biggest changes were an increase in these crimes at businesses and a decrease in public places.

It is important to note that other racial crimes might also have been motivated by anti-immigrant sentiments but the suspects did not use specific xenophobic language.

Rates of Violence for Victims of Racial Hate Crime



Actual Racial Hate Crimes

January 13, Lakewood—A black male teenager was walking when he sensed he was being followed. Two Latino male suspects shouted, "Fuck niggers! Get him!" The victim took off running and heard gunshots fired but was not hit.

March 7, Skid Row—A black male suspect struck a Latina female from behind with a milk crate knocking her unconscious. Before she passed out she heard him say, "For being Mexican, bitch!"

April 24, Panorama City—To commemorate Armenian Genocide Day, a man had an Armenian flag displayed on his car. He found his windows broken and "Fuck Armenia" was carved on both the passenger side doors. Damages were estimated at \$10,000.

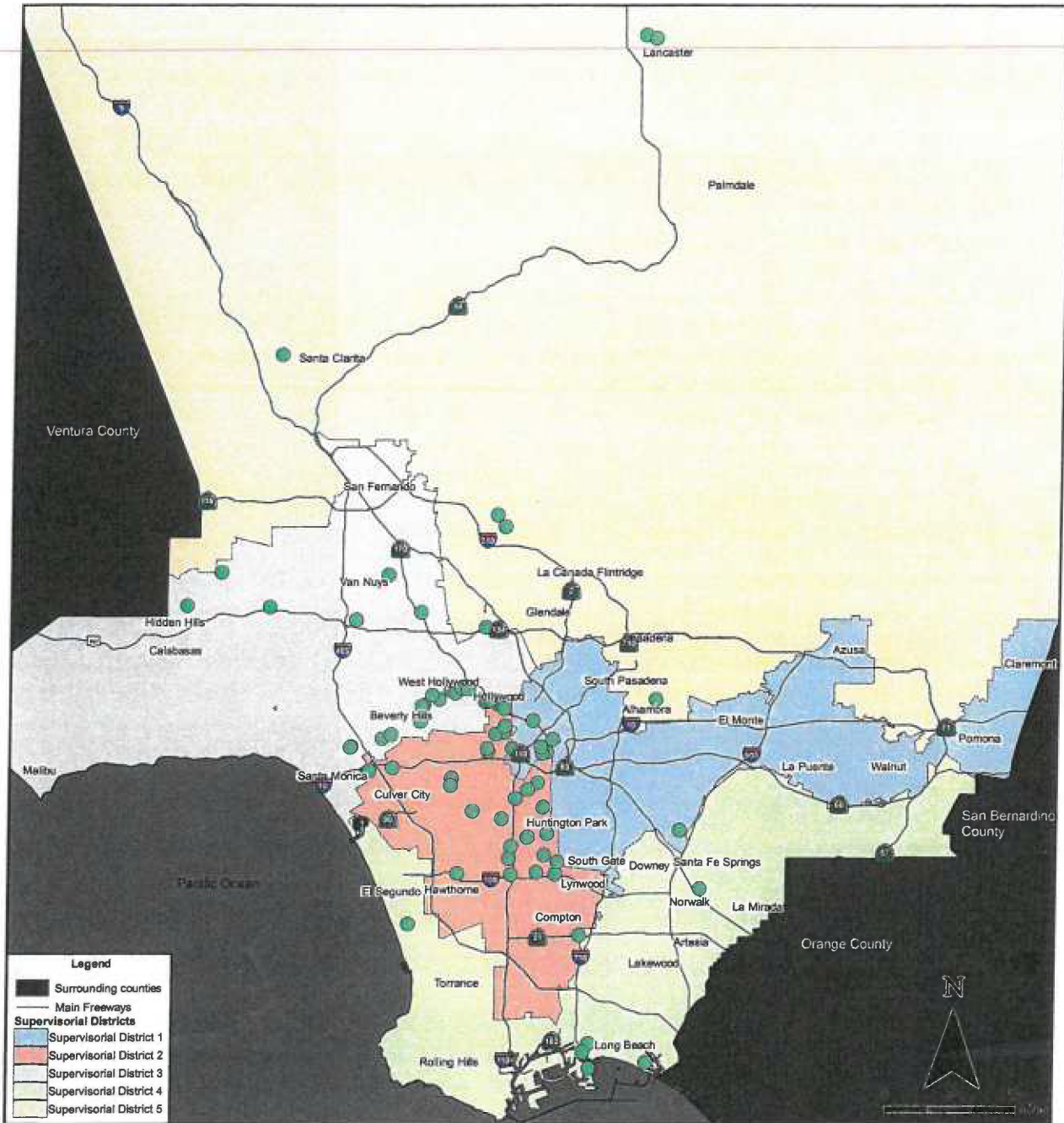
May 11, Boyle Heights—A black male employee was locking the parking lot gate of an elementary school at night. A young Latino male suspect pulled a hand gun from his waist and told him, "Fuck niggers! You're in the wrong neighborhood! Get out of here before something happens to you, nigger!" The victim fled in his car.

June 17, Compton—A Latina female was exiting a Metro train when a white male suspect confronted her. The suspect showed her that he had "KKK" tattooed on the palm of his hand. Then he closed his fist and punched her twice. The victim fled upstairs to safety and the suspect boarded the next train.

August 26, Hawaiian Gardens—A Latino male suspect on a bicycle confronted a white male pedestrian. The suspect told him, "Give me your wallet" and brandished a steak knife. Fearing for his life the victim gave him the wallet. The suspect then said, "I hate white people," and stabbed him four times.

November 17, Lake Balboa—Two Asian men found their cars vandalized with the graffiti, "Go back to your country fucken Nips or else feel the wrath of the white nation."

A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes



Map by Florentino Bernal Jr.

2017 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Sexual Orientation

In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there were 4 crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Decrease 8%

The number of sexual orientation-motivated reported hate crimes in 2017 fell from 118 to 108, an 8% decline. As in previous years, sexual orientation was the second largest motivation category. Crimes in this category represented 21% of all reported hate crimes, compared to 24% in 2016.

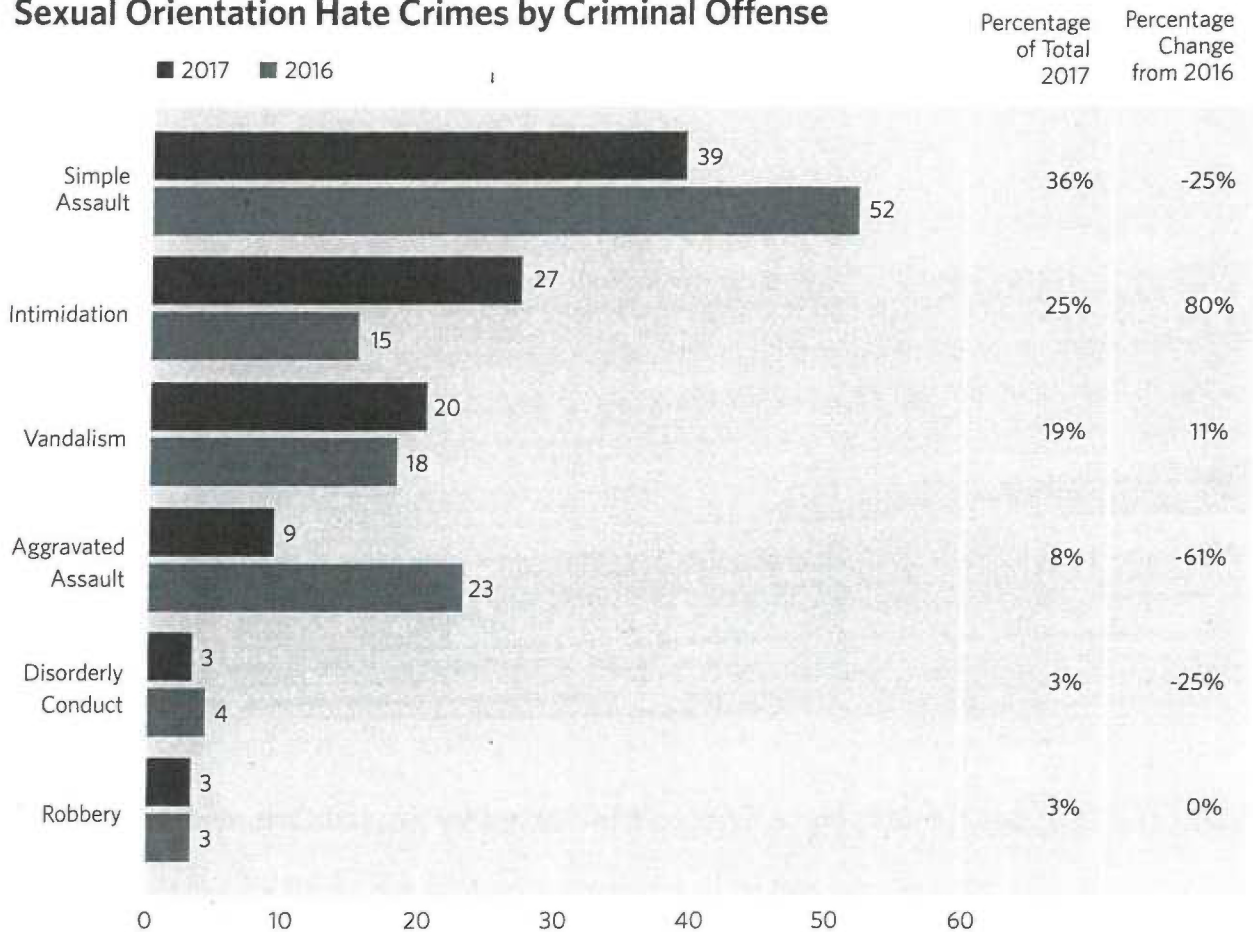
For the second year in a row, crimes targeting gay men declined. In 2017, there was a 12% decrease from 101 to 89. Similar to previous years, anti-gay male crimes constituted 82% of all sexual orientation hate crimes. Anti-lesbian crimes increased slightly from 13 to 15. There were 3 anti-LGBT crimes that targeted businesses or organizations, not individuals, and 1 crime in which the victim stated that he'd been attacked by the same suspect on two occasions because he identifies as bisexual.

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

Criminal Offenses and Rate of Violence

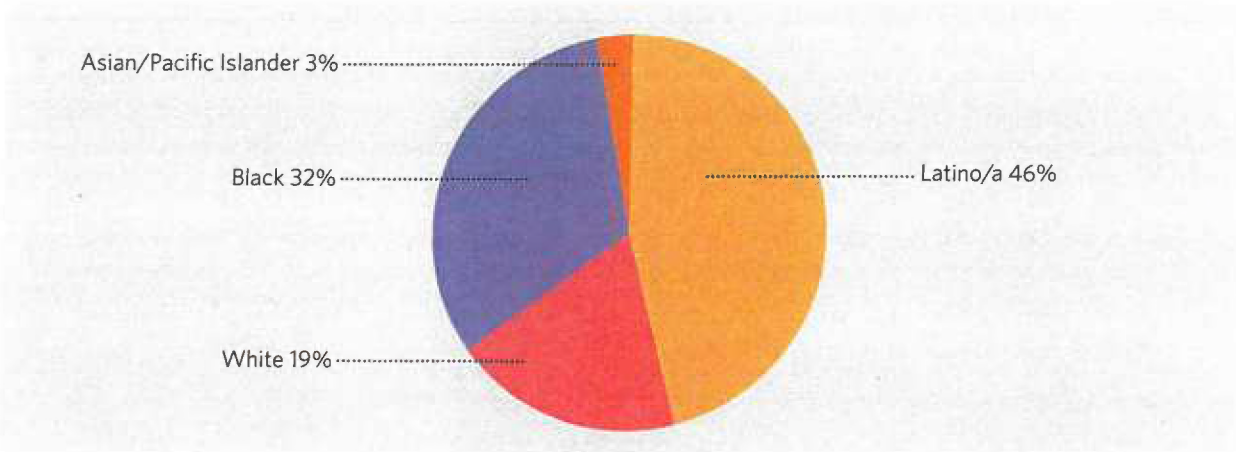
Historically, crimes motivated by sexual orientation have had a significantly higher rate of violence than crimes based on race or religion. However, in 2017 violent sexual orientation crimes declined from 81% to 76%, the lowest rate since 2013. By comparison, 63% of racial hate crimes were of a violent nature but only 20% of religious ones. For the second year in a row, lesbians experienced a substantially higher rate of violence (100%) compared to gay men (72%).

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2017, there 2 cases of arson, attempted murder, burglary and a single case of theft.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Victim Race/Ethnicity



The most common criminal offense was simple assault (36%), followed by aggravated assaults (25%), vandalism (19%), and intimidation (8%). This represented a considerable increase in acts of intimidation and large decreases in simple assaults and aggravated assaults.

Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

Latino/as remained the largest group of victims (46%), followed by African Americans (32%), whites (19%), and Asians (3%). Given that African Americans comprise 9% of the total Los Angeles County population, they are significantly over-represented as victims of sexual orientation hate crime.

In the past, victims of homophobic crime were most likely to be targeted by suspects of the same race. This was true in 2017, but there were big differences in the racial patterns of victimization. Latino/as were targeted most frequently by other Latino/as (52%), followed by African Americans (39%) and whites (9%). Black victims were targeted much more often by other black persons (82%), followed by Latino/as (14%) and whites (5%). White victims were targeted by other whites in fewer than half of the cases (42%), followed by African Americans (33%) and Latino/as (25%).

Location

The largest number of sexual orientation hate crimes reported in 2017 took place in residences (43%), followed by public places (41%), and businesses (12%). In 2016, public places were the most common location.

Actual Sexual Orientation Crimes

January 11, North Hollywood—A black male on a bus became agitated and aggressive toward a white male seated behind him. He called the victim, “fag” and “bitch.” The suspect stood up and struck him three times in the face. The victim was transported to a hospital where he received three sutures for a laceration to his lip.

February 6, Hollywood—A Latino male was leaving a popular gay club at closing time. The suspects, a Latino male and Latina female, yelled, “Motherfucking faggot! You should die!” They stabbed him multiple times, including in the head and ribs and when the victim fell to the ground they kicked him repeatedly.

March 3, Walnut—An Armenian middle school student had been bullied for weeks by a classmate and his friends. They repeatedly called him, “gay” and slapped him on his neck and legs. Because of fear of retaliation, the victim did not tell anyone about the harassment until after the suspects injured his hand.

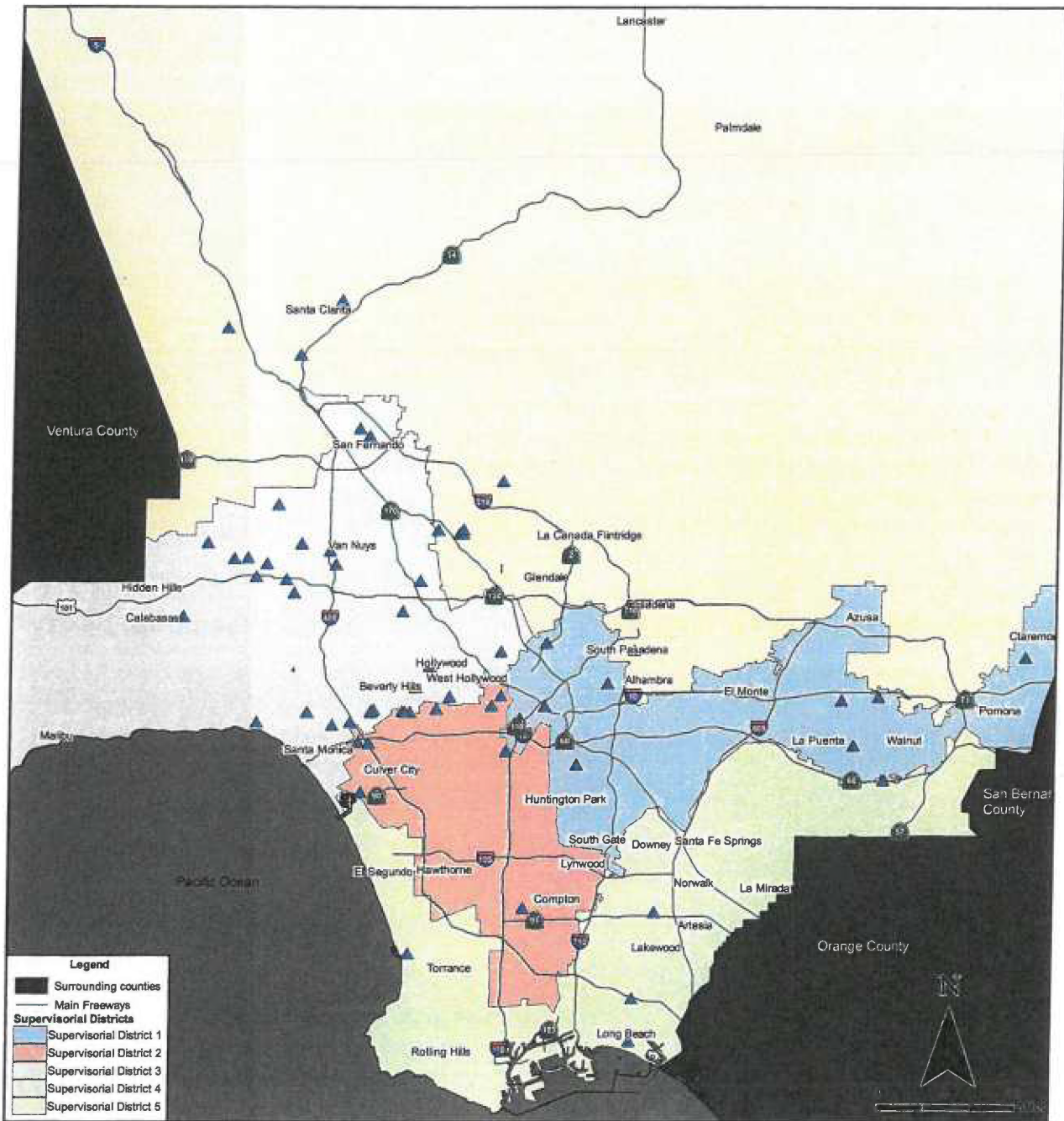
March 7, South Los Angeles—Over two days, two gay Latino tenants were repeatedly attacked by a Latino male suspect who was the son of their apartment building manager. The suspect threw a Molotov cocktail into their bathroom, broke a window, and kicked the front door repeatedly while yelling, “You fucking faggots! Move to San Francisco!”

September 9, West Hollywood—A white male was walking home from a local bar, when suddenly a white male suspect approached him and yelled, “You faggot!” and punched him in the face. The suspect fled the scene. The victim’s injuries required 8-9 stitches

October 3, Koreatown—A Latina lesbian was being affectionate with her girlfriend in front of a bowling alley. A Latino male suspect asked her for a cigarette. He then got aggressive and told her, “You ruined this neighborhood. Why are you here?” The suspect was joined by four friends who punched her and knocked her to the ground. The suspect then climbed on top of her and repeatedly punched her in the face. He and four companions then fled. The victim went into an epileptic seizure.

November 10, East Hollywood—Two men were kissing in front of a gay bar. A Latino male suspect confronted them and yelled, “Oh my God! You fucken’ faggots are disgusting.” The suspect then picked up a piece of wood and struck the Latino victim, knocking him to the ground. He hit him 10-15 more times and kicked him repeatedly. A security guard working at the bar intervened and chased the suspect away. As he fled the scene he shouted, “This is my ‘hood!”

A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes



Map by Florentino Bernal Jr.

2017 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Religion

In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there was 1 crime not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Religious Hate Crimes Remain Elevated

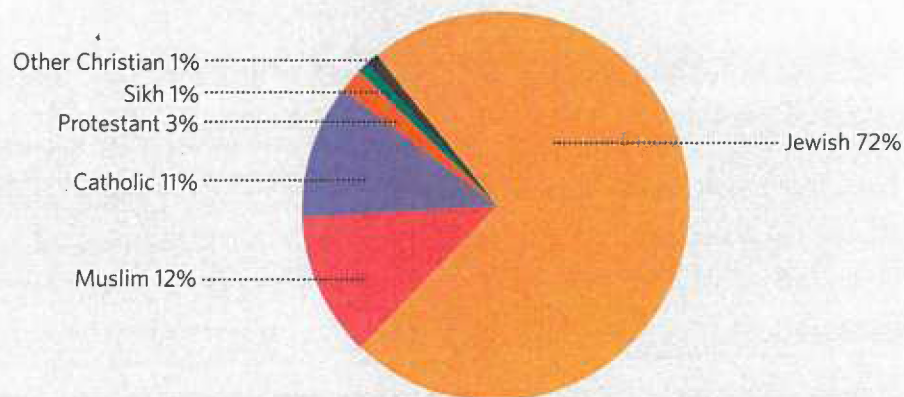
After rising for three continuous years, religious-motivated hate crimes remained virtually unchanged. The number of crimes reported in 2017, 101, was the same number as the previous year. They constituted 20% of all reported hate crimes, the exact same elevated proportion as the previous 2 years.

As in the past, the great majority of these crimes, 72%, targeted the Jewish community. This compares to 69% in 2016. Anti-Semitic crimes rose 4%, from 68 to 71. They were followed by those targeting Muslims (12%), Catholics (11%), and Protestants (3%). These represent an increase in the number of anti-Catholic crimes. The rise in anti-Catholic crimes can largely be attributed to a single event that included 6 separate crimes in which an individual vandalized a Catholic church and five residences in Burbank that were decorated for the holidays.

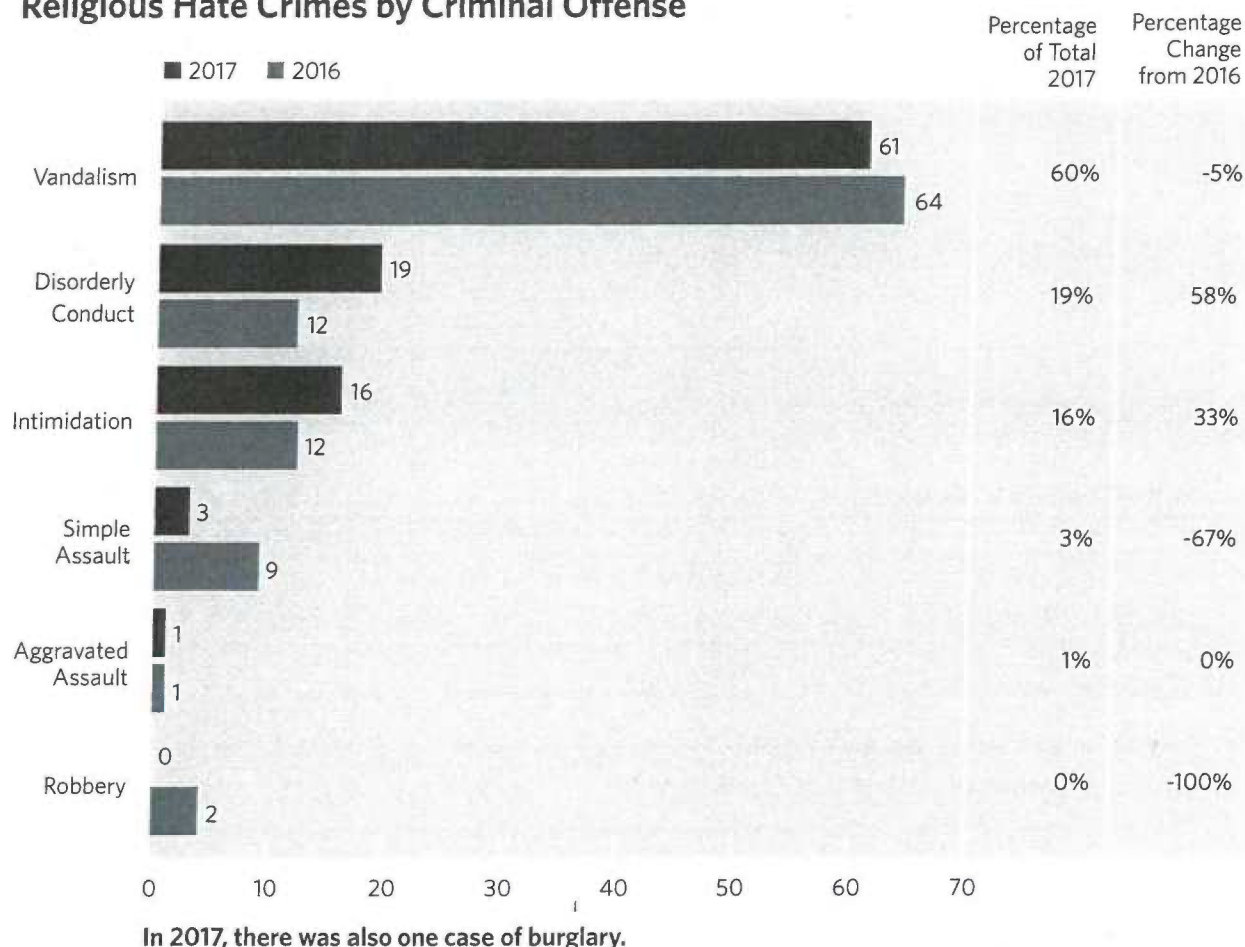
Criminal Offenses and Rate of Violence

Twenty percent of these crimes were of a violent nature, a decrease from a rate of 24% the previous year. The rate of violence for religious crimes is much lower than crimes motivated by race, sexual orientation, and gender/gender identity. Sixty percent of religious hate crimes were acts of vandalism, followed by disorderly conduct (19%) and intimidation (16%). Disorderly conduct includes displays of swastikas and other hate symbols on private property that are intended to terrorize the owners or occupants but don't rise to the level of vandalism because they are easily removable and cause no property damage (for example, a swastika written in chalk on a car). As in previous years, there were several cases of vandalism of Catholic and other Christian churches that included pentagrams and other Satanic symbols. It is impossible to know from the available information if the perpetrators were actually Satanists or simply malicious pranksters. Religious crimes in which there was evidence of white supremacist ideology (most frequently the use of swastikas) dropped 37%, from 57 to 36.

Religious Hate Crimes by Targeted Group



Religious Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

Most religious crimes do not identify individual victims because the suspects target religious congregations/organizations, schools, or public property. The largest number of identified victims of religious-motivated hate crimes were white (9), followed by Middle Easterners (5), and Asian (1).

Location

The largest portion of religious crimes took place at religious sites/organizations (28%), followed by residences (25%), businesses (18%), schools (14%), and public places (10%). These numbers represent a growth in the number of religious crimes taking place at businesses and a drop in those occurring at residences.

Actual Religious Hate Crimes

February 21, Tujunga—A Catholic school had property vandalized and multiple swastikas drawn on its walls.

March 3, West Los Angeles—A serial vandal spray-painted, "Jew Rat" on a bank and a kosher market in the same block. A synagogue is located across the street from the bank

June 9, Rowland Heights—An Islamic Center received a letter that stated, "We will soon begin killing you pigs." It was signed "The Patriot."

August 28, Pomona—On a power pole in front of a synagogue someone drew a swastika and wrote ZOG (an abbreviation for Zionist-occupied government).

September 1, Lake Balboa—An Armenian man living in a largely Jewish neighborhood discovered that someone had scraped the side panels of his car and scratched large swastikas on the hood and trunk.

September 21, Hollywood—The owner of a comedy club was preparing for a special Rosh Hashanah event when he received a bomb threat. The caller told him, "We're gonna come in and blow you dirty Jews up." Police responded but did not find any evidence of an explosive device.

September 29, Canyon Country—A Lutheran church was broken into and vandalized. The graffiti included a swastika, "666" and "Hail Satan."

A Closer Look at Gender Hate Crimes

Hate crimes motivated by the victim's gender or gender identity numbered 38 in 2017, compared to 39 the previous year. Of these, 33 targeted transgender and gender non-conforming victims, the largest number ever reported. The 5 remaining hate crimes were anti-female.

Anti-Transgender Crimes

Of the 33 crimes motivated by gender identity, the great majority 24 (73%) targeted transgender women. The victims included a cis-gender* woman who was attacked because she was in the company of a transgender friend. Six crimes targeted transgender men, and 1 targeted a gender non-conforming woman who was attacked by a suspect who asked her, "Are you a girl or a boy?" There was also a case in which the actual gender identity of the victim was unclear from the police report. One other crime in this category was a case of graffiti at a community-based organization that said, "Fuck Trannies," but there was no specific victim.

As in the past, anti-transgender crimes had an extremely high rate of violence, 94% compared to 90% the previous year. The most common criminal offense was aggravated assault (42%) which was double the previous year. They were followed by simple assault (33%) and intimidation (18%).

The largest number of anti-transgender crimes occurred in public places (52%), followed by residences (30%) and businesses (9%). This is the second year in a row that a significant number of anti-transgender crimes took place in residences.

In cases where the victim's race was identified, half were Latino/a, 29% were black, and 21% were white. As with racial and sexual orientation crimes, African-American victims were grossly over-represented. In cases where suspects were identified, 42% were black, 39% were Latino/a, and 18% were white. This represents a drop in the number of African American suspects and an increase in white suspects. Seventy-three percent of Latino/a victims were attacked by suspects of the same race, followed by African Americans (18%) and whites (9%). Black victims were targeted by equal numbers of black and white suspects. White victims were targeted by equal numbers of Latino/a and white suspects.

The overwhelming majority of the suspects (89%) were male. Most of them were complete strangers to the victims. However, victims were also targeted by neighbors, a classmate, another client of the same women's shelter, and a family member.

*"cis-gender" refers to persons who identify as the gender to which they were assigned at birth.

Anti-Female Crimes

There were 5 anti-female crimes reported in 2017 compared to 8 the previous year. It should be noted that 3 of the 5 crimes were the work of a serial vandal who spray-painted cars and residences one evening with, "Kill Women," or similar slurs in the same neighborhood.

Actual Gender Hate Crimes

February 2, North Hollywood—A black transgender woman was walking to a fast food restaurant when she was encountered by 2 white male suspects who blocked the sidewalk. They told her, "We don't want your kind in this building! You're a man, not a woman!" and then punched her repeatedly. When the victim fell to the ground the suspects tried to take her purse but she struggled with them and screamed for help. The suspects fled the scene.

February 6, Koreatown—A Latino male suspect entered a restaurant known for having a large number of transgender employees. He interrupted a staff meeting and told one of the transgender women in Spanish, "I don't know why men want to be women like you, you fucking faggot! I'm going to beat you up!" He waved a metal rod in a threatening manner. The suspect left the business and was arrested nearby.

September 23, Pico Rivera—A Latina transgender woman was crossing the street when a Latino suspect yelled from a car, "She's a guy. You fucking faggot, I'm going to shoot and kill you!" As the victim tried to run away, the suspect threw a glass bottle, striking her in the head.

A Closer Look at Disability Hate Crimes

There were 2 hate crime motivated by the victims' disabilities in 2017, compared to 3 the previous year.

Actual Disability Hate Crimes

February 9, Duarte—Graffiti was written throughout a high school. Much of the language was anti-black but "Fuck retards" was spray-painted in the special education classroom.

March 17, Topanga Canyon—At a middle school, a teacher with a medical condition had her classroom defaced with the graffiti, "Lazy Eye Freak." An African American teacher's classroom was also defaced with anti-black slurs.

Hate Crime Prosecutions

The District Attorney's Office handles the great majority of hate crime prosecutions in Los Angeles County. In 2017, 84 hate crime cases were referred to the District Attorney. Prosecutors filed charges in 63 of those cases. Of those, 50 of the defendants were charged with hate crime enhancements. In 48, the defendants were adults and in 2 the defendants were juveniles.

Forty-two adults were charged with felony hate crimes and 6 were charged with misdemeanors. Of the felony charges, the largest number of defendants (27) were charged with crimes motivated by race, followed by sexual orientation (11), and religion (1). There were 2 defendants who were charged with crimes motivated by both race and sexual orientation. In 1 case the motivation was unknown. Six defendants were charged with misdemeanor hate crimes (3 motivated by race and 3 based on sexual orientation). There was no information about the 2 juveniles charged with hate crime because those records are confidential.

Forty-four hate crime cases were referred to the **L.A. City Attorney's Office** in 2017. Race was the most common motivation (22), followed by sexual orientation (14), religion (5), and gender (3). All of the defendants were adults as the L.A. City Attorney has no jurisdiction to prosecute juveniles. Criminal charges were filed in 21 of those cases. Hate crime charges were filed in 2 of them (1 based on race and the other based on sexual orientation) and the remaining defendants were only prosecuted for the underlying criminal conduct (e.g., vandalism, simple assault) but did not include hate crime enhancements.

In 2017, the **U.S. Attorney's Office** for the Central District of California prosecuted the case of 8 members of the Mexican Mafia- backed Big Hazard street gang. The defendants were charged for a 2014 racially-motivated firebombing of residences of African American families in the Ramona Gardens Housing Project in Boyle Heights. Seven of the defendants pled guilty and the lead defendant remains awaiting trial on December 4, 2018.

In February 2017, a member of the Avenues street gang who was on the run for well over a decade was arrested on federal hate crimes charges stemming from the racially-motivated murders of two African-American men in Highland Park in 1999. Merced Cambero Jr., 38, whose street name was "Shadow," pled guilty and was sentenced to 20 years' prison in 2018.

Review of 2017–2018 Hate Crime Legislation

California State Legislation

Assembly Bill 39 (Bocanegra)—Requires every local law enforcement agency to forward a summary of any hate crime reported within its jurisdiction to the human relations commission within that jurisdiction, if such an entity exists.

Status: Bill died pursuant to Article IV, Section 10 (c) of the Constitution, February 1, 2018.

Assembly Bill 158 (Chu)—Requires specified reports of law enforcement agencies to include a check box and specified question that indicate whether an incident was bias related. The bill would require law enforcement agencies to implement the provisions of the bill on or before July 1, 2018.

Status: Bill died pursuant to Article IV, Section 10 (c) of the Constitution, February 1, 2018.

Assembly Bill 800 (Chiu)—Requires the Attorney General to establish, maintain, and publicize a toll-free public hotline telephone number for the reporting of hate crimes, and for the dissemination of information about the characteristics of hate crimes, protected classes, civil remedies, and reporting options. Requires the Attorney General to post, maintain, and publicize a reporting form for hate crimes and hate incidents on his or her internet web site that can be completed and submitted online.

Status: Bill died pursuant to Art. IV, Sec. 10 (c) of the Constitution, February 1, 2018.

Assembly Bill 1161 (Ting)—Amends existing law which requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop guidelines for instruction and training of law enforcement officers addressing hate crimes. Requires any hate crime policy adopted or revised by a state or local law enforcement agency to include the model policy framework developed by POST and information regarding bias motivation. Requires agency with an existing hate crime policy to review the agency's policy and revise it with a new policy.

Status: Bill died pursuant to Article IV, Section 10 (c) of the Constitution, February 1, 2018.

Assembly Bill 1570 (Allen)—Define as violent felonies assault with a deadly weapon or force likely to cause great injury, domestic violence, child abuse, hate crimes, human trafficking involving a minor, and exploding a destructive device, among other crimes, as specified, thereby amending Proposition 36 by adding to the list of violent felonies that can be prosecuted as a third strike.

Status: Bill died in Assembly Committee on Public Safety, May 23, 2017.

Assembly Bill 1757 (Weber)—Requires specified reports of law enforcement agencies to include a check box and specified question that indicate whether an incident was a suspected hate crime. The bill would require law enforcement agencies to implement the provisions of the bill on or before July 1, 2019.

Status: In Assembly Committee on Appropriations. Held in Committee, May 27, 2018.

Assembly Bill 1985 (Ting)—Clarifies that a disability is protected under the law regardless of whether it is temporary, permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness. The bill would also require any local law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate crime policy or adopts a new hate crime policy to include, among other things, the model policy framework developed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) and information regarding bias motivation. The bill would allow a local law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate crime policy or adopts a new hate crime policy to include any of the provisions of a model hate crime policy and other relevant documents developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Status: Bill was signed by the Governor and chaptered by the Secretary of State (2018-25), June 13, 2018,

Senate Bill 630 (Skinner)—Current law defines a hate crime as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of the victim’s disability, gender, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation. Current law also defines as a hate crime a criminal act committed because of the victim’s association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics. The law defines association for these purposes as including advocacy for or identification with people who have one or more of these actual or perceived characteristic. This bill revises the definition of association for these purposes and would include representation, defense, or support of a person or group that has one or more of the above specified characteristics, whether by an individual or a public or private entity.

Status: Bill in Assembly Committee on Appropriation: Not Heard – September 11, 2017.

Senate Bill 840 (Mitchell)—FY 2018-2019 Budget Act: Appropriates funds to update the model hate crimes policy and guidelines adopted by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (c) of Section 13519.6 of the Penal Code.

Status: Bill was signed by the Governor and Chaptered (Number 2018-29)) by the Secretary of State, June 27, 2018.

Senate Resolution 55 (Skinner)—Denounces and opposes the totalitarian impulses, violent terrorism, xenophobic biases, and bigoted ideologies that are promoted by white nationalists and neo Nazis. Urges state and local law enforcement to use the full extent of the state laws to prosecute white nationalist and neo Nazi individuals who come into our communities and commit violent and destructive acts.

Status: Resolution adopted by the Senate, September 14, 2017.

Federal Legislation: 115th Congress

House of Representatives 1566 (Beyer)—National Opposition to Hate, Assault, and Threats to Equality Act of 2017 or the NO HATE Act. This bill authorizes the Department of Justice (DOJ) to issue grants to states and local governments to assist in implementing the National Incident-Based Reporting System, including training employees in identifying hate crimes. A state or local government receiving such funding must provide DOJ, through the Uniform Crime Reporting system, information pertaining to hate crimes committed in that jurisdiction. A state or local government failing to provide the required data must repay the grants.

Status: Bill referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations, March 31, 2017.

House of Representatives 1730 (Kustoff)—Combating Anti-Semitism Act of 2017. Amends the federal criminal code to modify prohibitions with respect to intentionally defacing, damaging, or destroying religious real property. Specifically, the bill broadens the scope of prohibited conduct to also criminalize threats to deface, damage, or destroy religious real property. Additionally, it establishes a criminal penalty—a fine, a prison term of up to five years, or both—for a violation that results in damage or destruction to religious property. Finally, the bill broadens the definition of “religious real property” to include real property owned or leased by a nonprofit, religiously affiliated organization.

Status: Bill received in the Senate and read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, December 12, 2017.

House of Representatives 1983 (Lee)—David Ray Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2017 or David’s Law. Makes it unlawful to willfully cause bodily injury to any person or, through the use of fire, a firearm, or an explosive device, attempting to cause such injury, whether or not acting under color of law, because of: (1) the actual or perceived race, color, religion, or national origin of that person; or (2) the actual or perceived religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability of that person where the offense is in or affects interstate or foreign commerce. The U.S.

Sentencing Commission is directed to study the issue of adult recruitment of juveniles to commit hate crimes and, if appropriate, to amend the federal sentencing guidelines to provide sentencing enhancements for using juveniles to assist in the commission of such hate crimes. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice (DOJ) shall make grants to state and local programs designed to combat hate crimes committed by juveniles.

Status: Bill referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations, May 1, 2017.

House of Representatives 2841 (Cicilline)—Disarm Hate Crime Act. Amends the federal criminal code to prohibit firearm sale or transfer to and receipt or possession by an individual who has: (1) been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor hate crime, or (2) received from any court an enhanced hate crime misdemeanor sentence. The term “convicted in any court of a misdemeanor hate crime” means a conviction for a misdemeanor offense that has, as an element, that the conduct was motivated by hate or bias because of the actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability of any person.

Status: Bill referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations, July 19, 2017.

House of Representatives 3980 (Krishnamoorthi)—Hate Crimes Commission Act of 2017. Establishes the United States Commission on Hate Crimes to investigate and report on:

- Whether hate crimes have increased;
- Factors that contributed to an increase in hate crimes, if one is determined to exist; policies or actions by law enforcement agencies to reduce hate crimes; and
- The impact of underreporting on hate crimes statistics and prevention.

Status: Bill referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations, October 16, 2017.

House of Representatives 4093 (Brown)—Creating Accountability Measures Protecting University Students Historically Abused, Threatened, and Exposed to Crimes Act or the CAMPUS HATE Crimes Act. Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to strengthen prevention and response measures for hate crimes on college campuses by establishing robust accountability measure and providing needs-based grants.

Status: Bill referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, October 23, 2017.

House of Representatives 4527 (Serrano)—Stop Harmful and Abusive Telecommunications Expression Act of 2017 or the Stop HATE Act of 2017. Requires the Department of Commerce and the Department of Justice to report about the role of telecommunications in violent acts and the commission of crimes of hate against individuals or groups of individuals on the basis of race, gender and gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, color, or national origin. The report must analyze information about the use of telecommunications to advocate and encourage violent acts and the commission of crimes of hate, including: (1) the role that such telecommunications are playing in giving groups that advocate and commit such crimes a platform to spread their messages and to organize; (2) how such use and the role of telecommunications have changed with new forms of communication on the Internet and other electronic media; and (3) any recommendations, consistent with the First Amendment, necessary to address such use and such role of telecommunications.

Status: Bill referred to the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, December 8, 2017.

House Resolution 257 (Comstock) – Condemns hate crimes and any other form of racism, religious or ethnic bias, discrimination, incitement to violence, or animus targeting a minority in the United States. Affirms that the United States stands united in condemning hate and evil in all forms. Rejects hate-motivated crime as an attack on the fabric of society and the ideals of pluralism and respect. Calls on federal law enforcement officials, working with state and local officials, to: (1) expeditiously investigate all credible reports of hate crimes and incidents and threats against minorities in the United States, and (2) bring the perpetrators to justice. Encourages: (1) the Department of Justice (DOJ) and other federal agencies to work to improve the reporting of hate crimes and to

emphasize the importance of the agencies' collection and reporting of data pursuant to federal law, and (2) the development of an interagency task force to collaborate on the development of effective strategies and efforts to detect and deter hate crime in order to protect minority communities. Calls on the executive branch to: (1) offer federal assistance that may be available for victims of hate crimes; and (2) enhance security measures and improve preparedness for religious institutions, places of worship, and other institutions that have been targeted because of their affiliation with any particular religious, racial, or ethnic minority in the United States.

Status: Resolution referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations, April 21, 2017

Senate Resolution 118 (Harris)—Condemns hate crime and any other form of racism, religious or ethnic bias, discrimination, incitement to violence, or animus targeting a minority in the United States. Affirms that the United States stands united in condemning hate and evil in all forms. Rejects hate-motivated crime as an attack on the fabric of society and the ideals of pluralism and respect. Calls on federal law enforcement officials, working with state and local officials, to: (1) expeditiously investigate all credible reports of hate crimes and incidents and threats against minorities in the United States, and (2) bring the perpetrators to justice. Encourages: (1) the Department of Justice (DOJ) and other federal agencies to work to improve the reporting of hate crimes, and to emphasize the importance of the agencies' collection and reporting of data pursuant to federal law; and (2) the development of an interagency task force led by the Attorney General to collaborate on the development of effective strategies and efforts to detect and deter hate crime in order to protect minority communities. Calls on the executive branch to continue to: (1) offer federal assistance that may be available for victims of hate crimes; and (2) carry out safety and preparedness programs for religious institutions, places of worship, and other institutions that have been targeted because of their affiliation with any particular religious, racial, or ethnic minority in the United States

Status: Resolution submitted in the Senate, considered, and agreed to without amendments and with a preamble by Unanimous Consent. April 5, 2017.

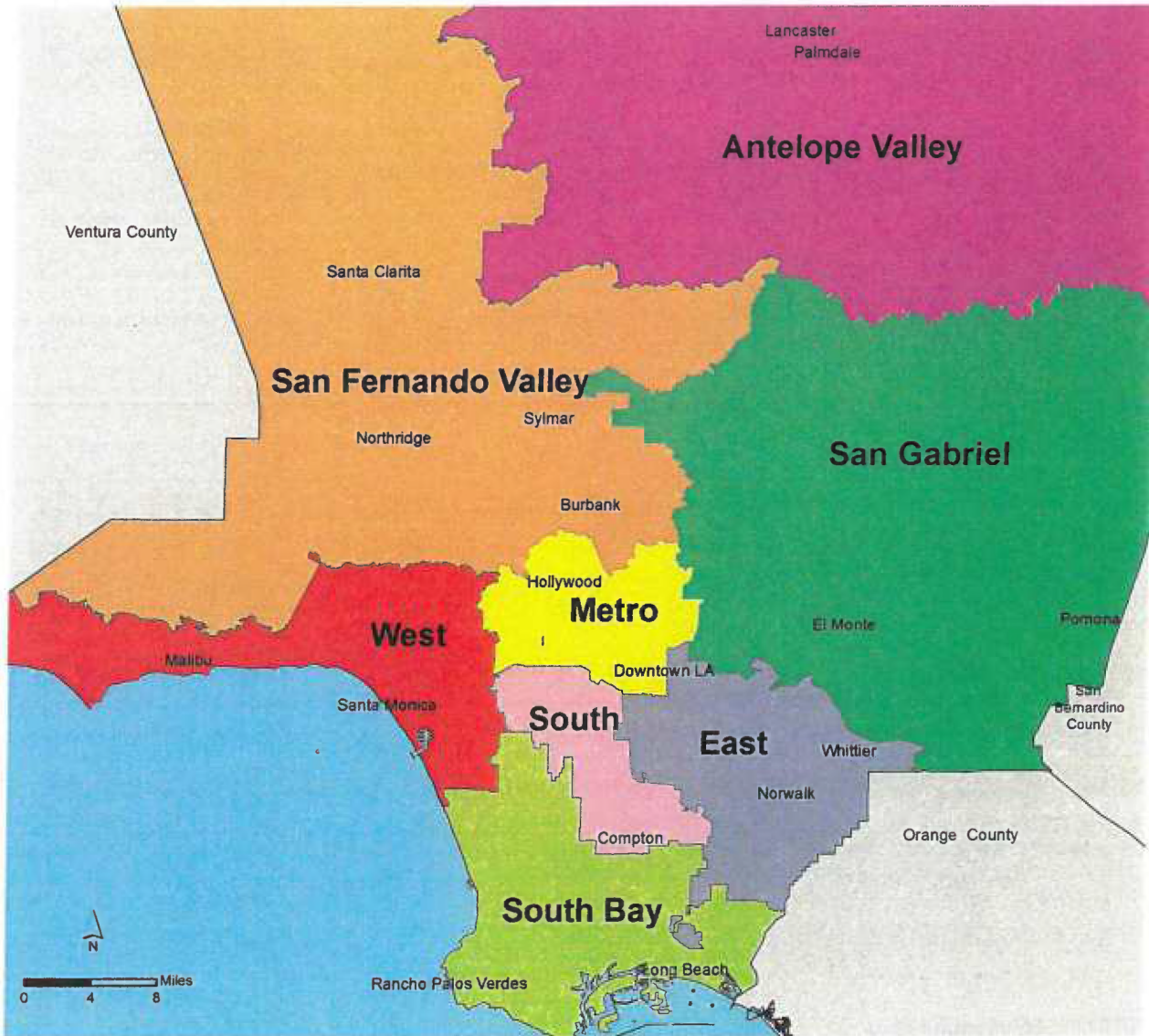
Methodology

The 2017 Hate Crime Report provides a statistical snapshot of reported hate crimes to inform efforts to combat bias-motivated activity. Such data collection and analysis provide policy-makers and practitioners insight into the urgent issues and greatest needs for education, prevention, intervention, victim assistance, and advocacy. The Commission receives reports from law enforcement, school districts and universities, community-based organizations, and directly from victims. We carefully eliminate any duplicates, such as a hate crime submitted by both a law enforcement agency and a school district. We review each case and include in this report those that meet the criteria of the legal definition of hate crime in the California penal code. Those that do not meet that standard are not included as hate crimes in this report. Nevertheless, we encourage law enforcement and community organizations to report hate incidents because they can be early indicators of intergroup tension and conflict. From the 803 reports of hate events (both crimes and incidents) received for 2017, 436 events involving 508 victims were found to have met the legal criteria for hate crimes and are included in this report. Unless otherwise noted, all numbers in the report refer to victims, rather than cases.

Understanding the Numbers

- If a violent crime is committed against multiple victims, each victim is counted separately.
- We report the perpetrators' intended target group instead of relying on the actual identity of the victim as a proxy. This accounts for cases in which the actual identities of the victims are not specified or where the victim's identity is mistaken (e.g., when a Latino victim is perceived by the perpetrator as African-American).
- A handful of cases involved epithets targeting more than 1 group. Therefore, the total number of cases by motivation or by targeted group actually exceeds the 508 hate crimes for 2017. We also received a handful of reports, usually minor vandalism, in which the information provided in a law enforcement agency's report was too minimal to determine specific bias motivation and targeted group. In these cases the motivation and targeted group are deemed "unknown."
- It is important to note that fluctuations in data from one year to the next do not necessarily indicate trends. Sometimes, an increase one year follows a notable decrease the previous year. Multi-year data provide a better sense of trends.
- The report may not reflect the actual outcome of the investigation of individual cases. We receive the original police incident report for cases in which the investigation may be ongoing. We may review it and include it before the investigation is completed or charges are filed. Therefore, the number of hate crimes reported here may differ from the reporting law enforcement agency for a given jurisdiction.
- Some numbers referring to hate crimes committed in 2016 have changed since last year's report due to an ongoing process of updates and corrections.

Los Angeles County Service Planning Areas



Map by Juan Carlos Martinez

Hate Crimes by Service Planning Area (SPA)

Name	Partial Listing of Cities and Areas	*2016 Population	2017 Hate Crimes	2017 Hate Crimes per 100,000 residents
Region I: Antelope Valley SPA	All of the Antelope Valley, including Acton, Gorman, Lancaster, Palmdale, Quartz Hill, Littlerock, Lake Los Angeles	392,410	13	3.3
Region II: San Fernando Valley SPA	All of the San Fernando Valley, including Burbank, Glendale, Newhall, Northridge, San Fernando, Santa Clarita, Val Verde, Westlake Village, East & West Valley areas	2,239,081	91	4.1
Region III: San Gabriel Valley SPA	All of the San Gabriel Valley, including Alhambra, Altadena, Irwindale, La Puente, Pasadena, Pomona, El Monte, Azusa, San Dimas	1,786,640	20	1.1
Region IV: Metro SPA	Atwater, Boyle Heights, Downtown, Eagle Rock, Echo Park, Glassell Park, Hancock Park, Koreatown, Hollywood, Park La Brea, West Hollywood, Silverlake	1,182,534	101	8.5
Region V: West SPA	Beverly Hills, Culver City, Malibu, Marina del Rey, Pacific Palisades, Playa del Rey, Santa Monica, Venice, Westchester	663,935	49	7.4
Region VI: South SPA	Compton, Florence, Lynwood, South Los Angeles, Watts	1,068,960	50	4.7
Region VII: East SPA	Vernon, Maywood, Huntington Park, Bellflower, South Gate, Lakewood, Hawaiian Gardens, Signal Hill, Montebello, Pico Rivera, Cerritos, La Mirada, Whittier, La Habra	1,312,951	18	1.4
Region VIII: South Bay SPA	Inglewood, Torrance, Long Beach, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, San Pedro	1,580,939	29	1.8

*2016 population estimate data source is ISD Urban Research.

There were 12 additional hate crimes that were not included because of insufficient address information.

Appendix B:

Reporting Agencies

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Los Angeles Police Department
 L.A. County Sheriff's Department
 California Highway Patrol
 Arcadia Police Department
 Alhambra Police Department
 Azusa Police Department
 Baldwin Park Police Department
 Bell Police Department
 Bell Gardens Police Department
 Beverly Hills Police Department
 Burbank Police Department
 Claremont Police Department
 Covina Police Department
 Culver City Police Department
 Downey Police Department
 El Monte Police Department
 El Segundo Police Department
 Gardena Police Department
 Glendale Police Department
 Glendora Police Department
 Hawthorne Police Department
 Hermosa Beach Police Department
 Huntington Park Police Department
 Inglewood Police Department
 Irwindale Police Department
 La Verne Police Department
 Long Beach Police Department
 Manhattan Beach Police Department
 Monterey Park Police Department
 Monrovia Police Department
 Montebello Police Department
 Palos Verdes Estates Police Department
 Pasadena Police Department
 Pomona Police Department
 Redondo Beach Police Department
 San Fernando Police Department
 San Gabriel Police Department
 San Marino Police Department
 Santa Monica Police Department
 Sierra Madre Police Department
 South Gate Police Department
 South Pasadena Police Department
 Torrance Police Department
 Vernon Police Department
 West Covina Police Department
 Whittier Police Department

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Antelope Valley Joint Union
 High School District
 Azusa Unified School District
 Baldwin Park Unified School District
 Bellflower Unified School District
 Burbank Unified School District
 Castaic Union School District
 Centinela Valley Union High
 School District
 Charter Oak Unified School District
 Compton Unified School District
 Duarte Unified School District
 El Segundo Unified School District
 Glendora Unified School District
 Hacienda La Puente Unified
 School District
 Hawthorne Unified School District
 Lancaster School District
 Lennox School District
 Long Beach Unified School District
 Los Angeles Unified School District
 Manhattan Beach Unified
 School District
 Monrovia Unified School District
 Montebello Unified School District
 Mountain View School District
 Newhall School District
 Norwalk-La Mirada School District
 Palmdale School District
 Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified
 School District
 Redondo Beach Unified School District
 San Gabriel Unified School District
 Saugus Union School District
 South Pasadena Unified School District
 South Whittier School District
 Sulphur Springs Union School District
 Torrance Unified School District
 Walnut Valley Unified School District
 Whittier City School District
 Williams S. Hart Union High
 School District

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

California State University,
 Dominguez Hills
 California State University, Los Angeles
 Cerritos Community College District
 Citrus College
 College of the Canyons
 Los Angeles Community College District
 Long Beach Community College District
 Mount San Antonio Community
 College District
 Pasadena City Community
 College District
 Rio Hondo College
 Santa Monica College
 Police Department
 University of California, Los Angeles
 University of Southern California

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

Anti-Defamation League
 Asian Americans Advancing
 Justice—LA
 Council on American-Islamic Relations
 Los Angeles LGBT Center
 South Asian Network

Acknowledgements

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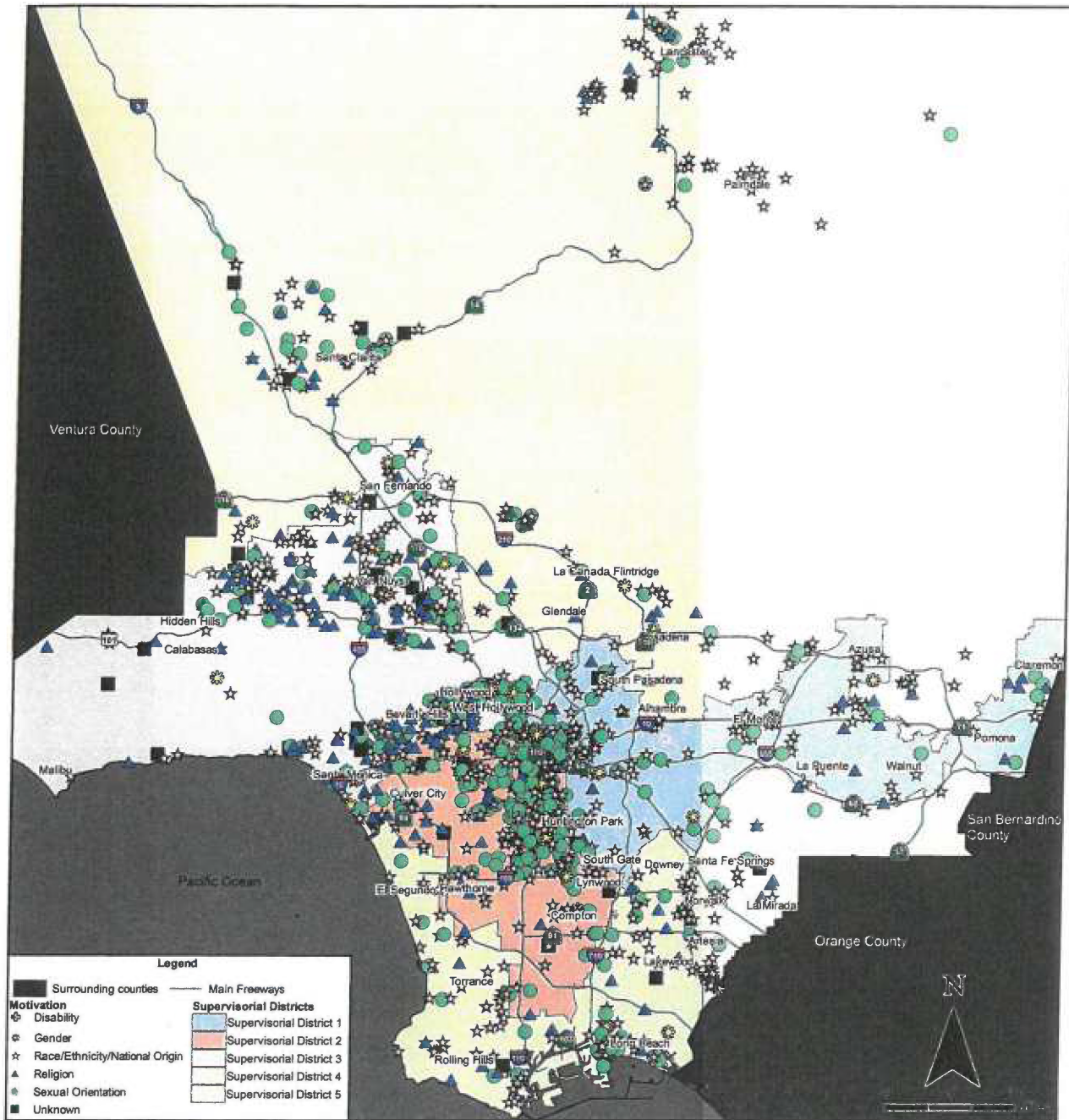
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San Luis Design

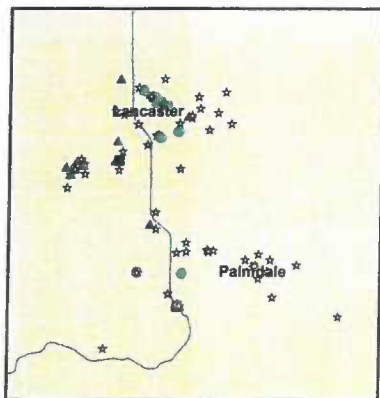
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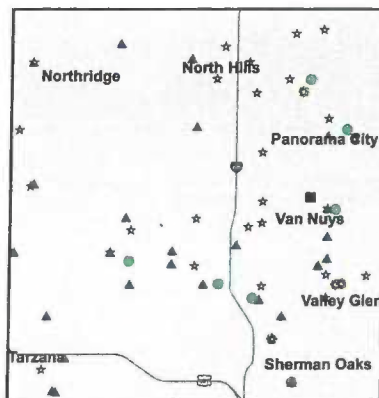
2013-2017 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



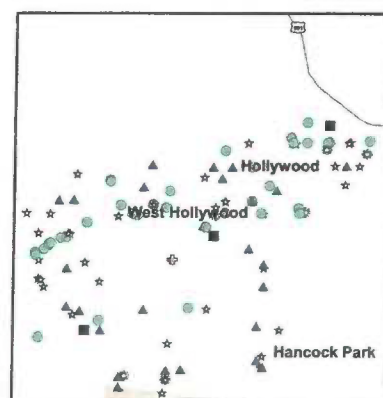
Antelope Valley



San Fernando Valley



Hollywood/West Hollywood



In addition to the hate crimes shown on this map, there were 69 crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Maps by Florentino Bernal Jr.



2017 Hate Crime Report

Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

www.LAHumanRelations.org