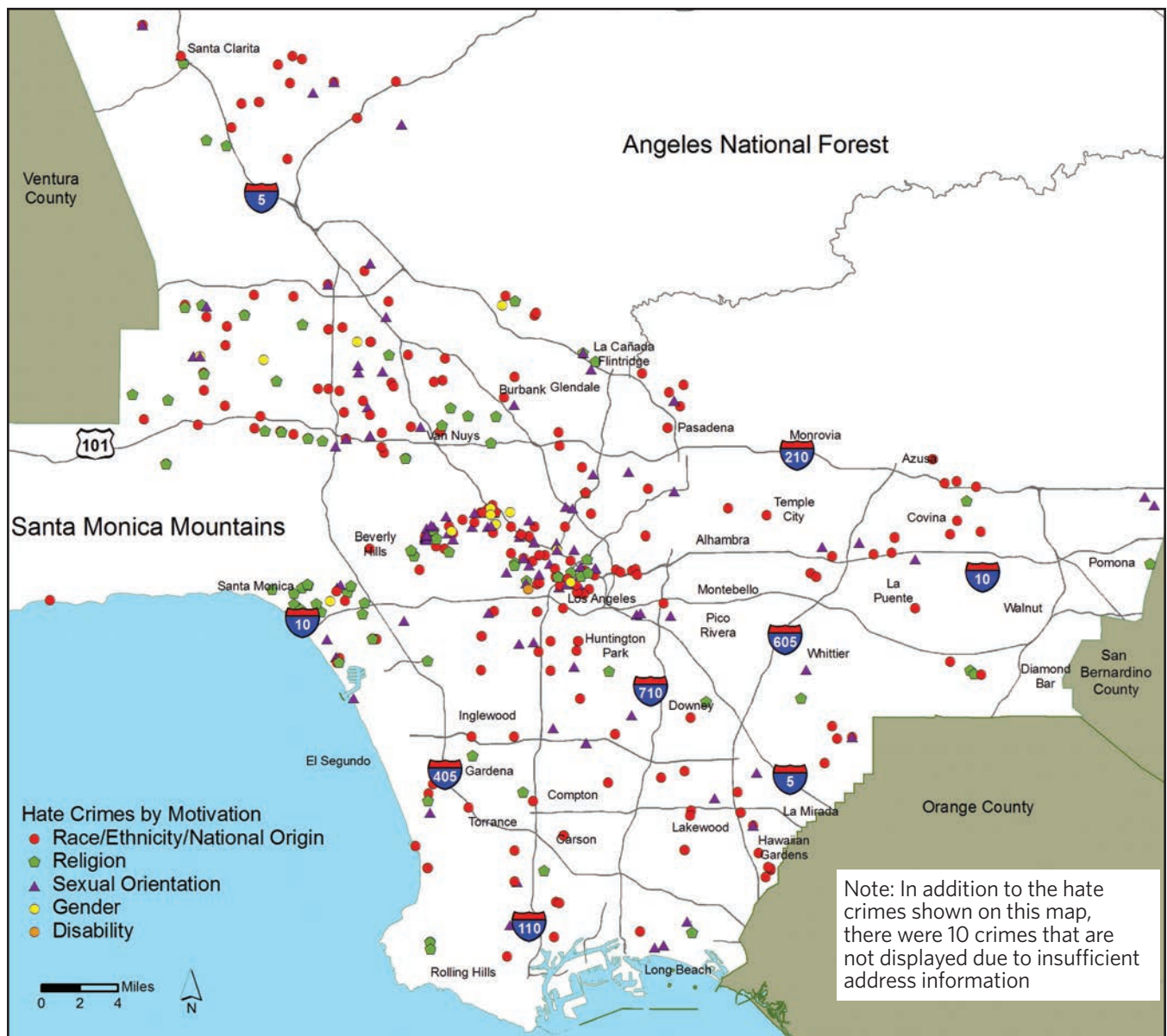


2011 HATE CRIME REPORT

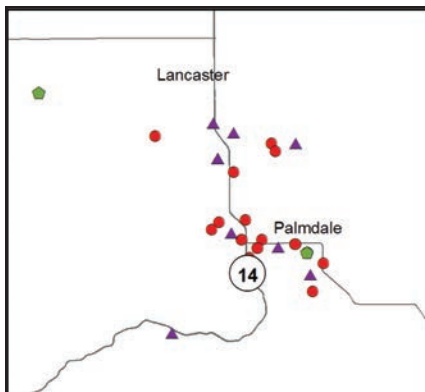
Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations



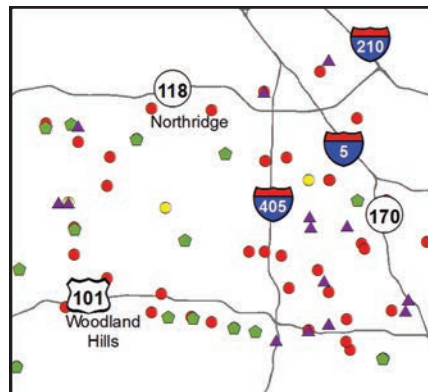
2011 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



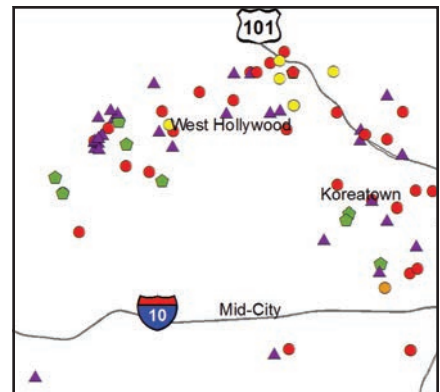
Antelope Valley



San Fernando Valley



Hollywood/West Hollywood



Maps by Juan Carlos Martinez

2011 Hate Crime Report

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2011 HATE CRIME REPORT LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS



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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.

Using information from the report, the Commission sponsors a number of ongoing programs related to combating hate crime, including Network Against Hate Crime, Racialized Gang Violence Prevention Initiative, and *Zerohour/No Haters Here!* youth initiative. L.A. County is one of the best trained jurisdictions in hate crime investigation and prosecution and the Commission produces one of the longest-standing reports in the nation documenting hate crime.

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

Graffiti is a hate crime when it is disparaging to 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 is vandalism, and therefore illegal, but not 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 National Crime Victim Survey by the U.S. Justice Department found that hate crimes occurred 24 to 28 times more than the number reported by police to the FBI.* This is due to victims not reporting hate crimes to police, as well as a failure of law enforcement to classify hate crimes and report them to federal authorities.

Common reasons victims don't report hate crimes to law enforcement:

- Fear of retaliation by the perpetrators or the friends, family or fellow gang members of the perpetrator
- Linguistic or cultural barriers
- Immigration status
- Lack of knowledge about the criminal justice system
- Fear of insensitive treatment or prior negative experience with government agencies

Common reasons law enforcement agencies don't report hate crime:

- Hate crime reporting is a low priority
- Lack of formal hate crime policies, training or practices
- Crimes with multiple motivations or involving gangs are frequently not reported as hate crimes
- Reluctance to admit to a problem that could result in negative publicity for the city or neighborhood
- Burden on investigating detectives in order to prove bias motivation

Hate crimes that occur in schools, jails, and juvenile detention facilities, including large-scale racial brawls, are rarely reported as hate crimes. For example, during a school fight involving many students, it can be very difficult for authorities to establish who is an aggressor and who is simply defending himself or a friend. In 2009, for example, there was inter-racial fighting at 1 local high school involving approximately 500 students. Only 1 hate crime was reported by police. For these reasons, the hate crimes included in this report likely represent only a fraction of hate crimes actually committed in 2011.

**U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2005, "Hate Crime Reported by Victims and Police"*

Hate Crime and Human Rights

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

In the aftermath of World War II, leaders from many nations came together to establish the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (UDHR) in 1948.

Since then, people from all over the globe have taken steps towards turning the UDHR's powerful principles into action. In 1965, the U.S. and 174 nations 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 and report to the CERD committee. Under this treaty, hate crimes are considered *serious human right 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 151 other nations signed the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights** (ICCPR) (1966), they committed their nations to respect and fulfill the right to life and the security of the person "*without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.*" The ICCPR also requires governments to report to the Human Rights Committee on the actual measures taken to give effect to this treaty.

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 by addressing discrimination manifested in hate crimes.

See our online version of this report at www.lahumanrelations.org for more information on actions to address hate crime.

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

2011 Quick Facts

After falling dramatically for 3 years in a row, hate crimes in Los Angeles County **increased 15%** in 2011 from 427 to 489.

The largest number (49%) were motivated by **racial animus** and in 2011 these crimes increased 13%. African Americans were targeted most frequently (60%). Anti-black crimes rose 24% while anti-Latino crimes fell by 34%.

Hate crimes between **African Americans and Latinos** have been a troubling issue for many years. In 2011, similar to the previous year, 65% of anti-black crimes were committed by Latino suspects. However, the percentage of anti-Latino crimes committed by black suspects fell from 70% to 41%. A greater number of anti-Latino crimes were committed by whites (44%).

Sexual orientation was the motivation in 25% of hate crimes and they rose 13% from 112 to 127. 71% of these crimes were of a violent nature, a rate significantly higher than either racial or religious crimes. Gay men were targeted in 84% of these cases.

Religion-motivated crimes rose 24% from 76 to 94. They represented 18% of all hate crimes and only 20% were violent. The great majority of these crimes were anti-Jewish.

There was evidence of **white supremacist ideology** in 21% of all hate crimes, compared to 18% the previous year. These were most frequently cases of graffiti that included swastikas or other hate symbols.

Gang members were suspects in 12% (up from 9%) of hate crimes. In the great majority of these cases Latino gang members targeted black victims.

Hate crimes occurred throughout Los Angeles County but the largest numbers were concentrated in the San Fernando Valley, followed by the Metro region. However, if one accounts for population, the **highest rate** of hate crimes took place in the Metro region, followed by the Antelope Valley. The previous year the Antelope Valley had the highest rate, followed by the Metro region.

2011 Hate Crimes in Perspective

Second Lowest Number of Hate Crimes Reported in 22 Years

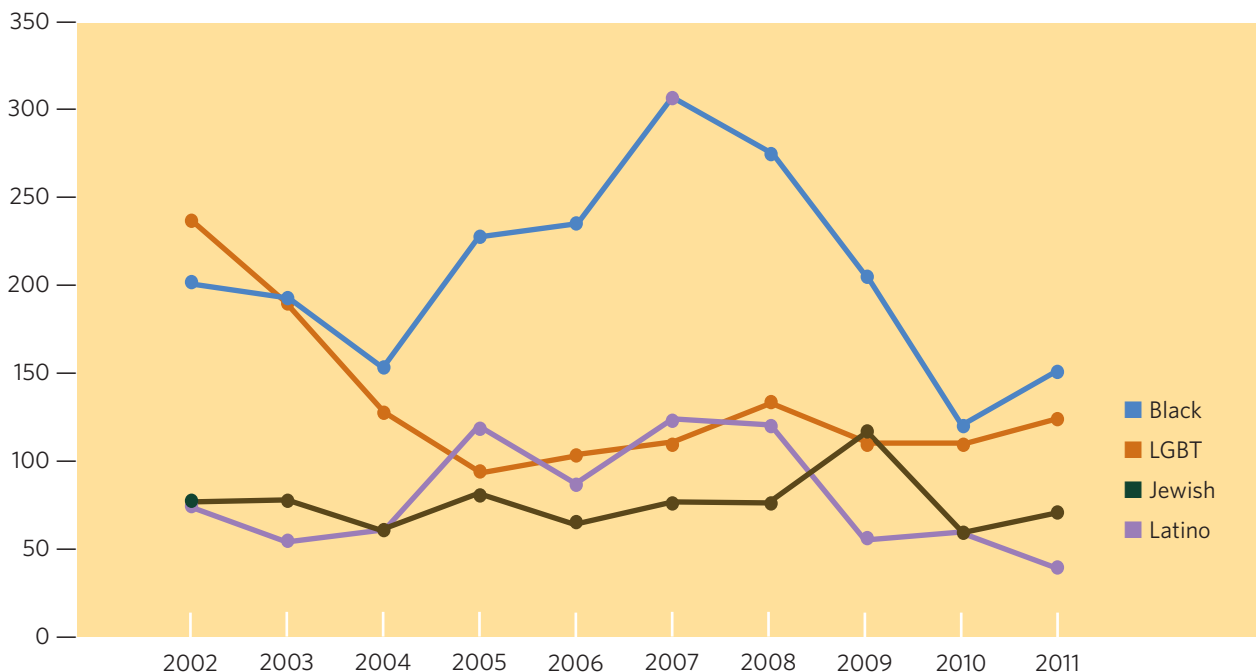
After declining steadily for 3 years in a row hate crimes in Los Angeles County increased 15% in 2011 from 427 to 489. This number, however, was still the second lowest number in 22 years, surpassed only by the 427 crimes reported the previous year. The 15% increase in the number of hate crimes Los Angeles County stands in contrast to the 4.2% decline in hate crime events reported by the California State Attorney General's Office. At the time of this report's publication, hate crime statistics for the U.S. as a whole were not yet available.

During the same year the Los Angeles Police Department reported an 8% decrease in violent crime and a 1% decrease in property crimes. The Los Angeles Sheriff's Department reported an 8% decrease in overall crime. The information in this report serves as a reminder that hate crime incidence does not necessarily follow general crime trends.

Consistent with past years, the largest number of hate crimes (49%) in 2011 were motivated by the victims' real or perceived race, ethnicity or national origin (for brevity's sake, we refer to them as "racial" hate crimes in this report), followed by sexual orientation (25%) and religious-based crimes (18%). The distribution of motivations is nearly identical to the previous year.

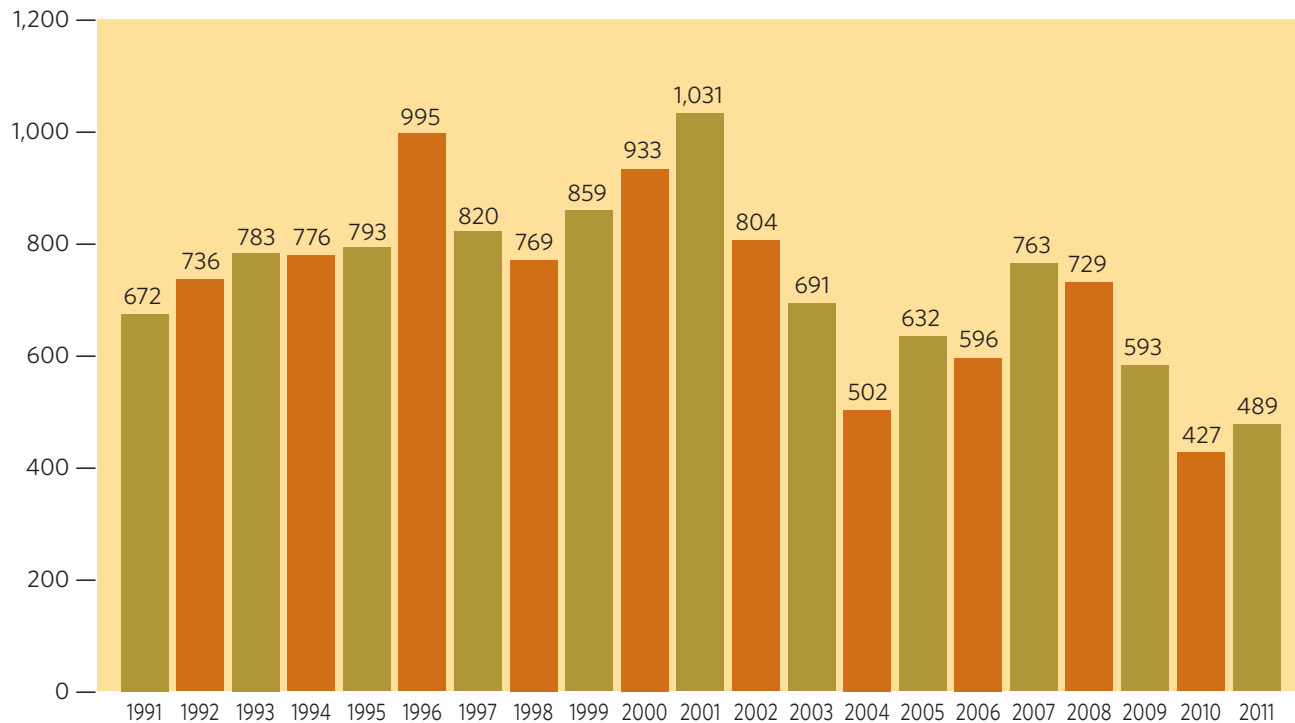
Hate crimes based on race and sexual orientation both increased 13%. However, religious crimes jumped 24%. This increase represented 18 more religious crimes than the previous year. However, 10 of those were separate acts of vandalism probably committed by the same person during a 2 day period. The vandal painted numerous red swastikas on both public and private property. It did not appear that the locations were chosen because the suspect believed the property was owned by anyone Jewish.

2002-2011 Hate Crimes: Most Frequently Targeted Groups



Black, LGBT, Jewish, and Latino targets constitute approximately 80% of all victims in any given year.

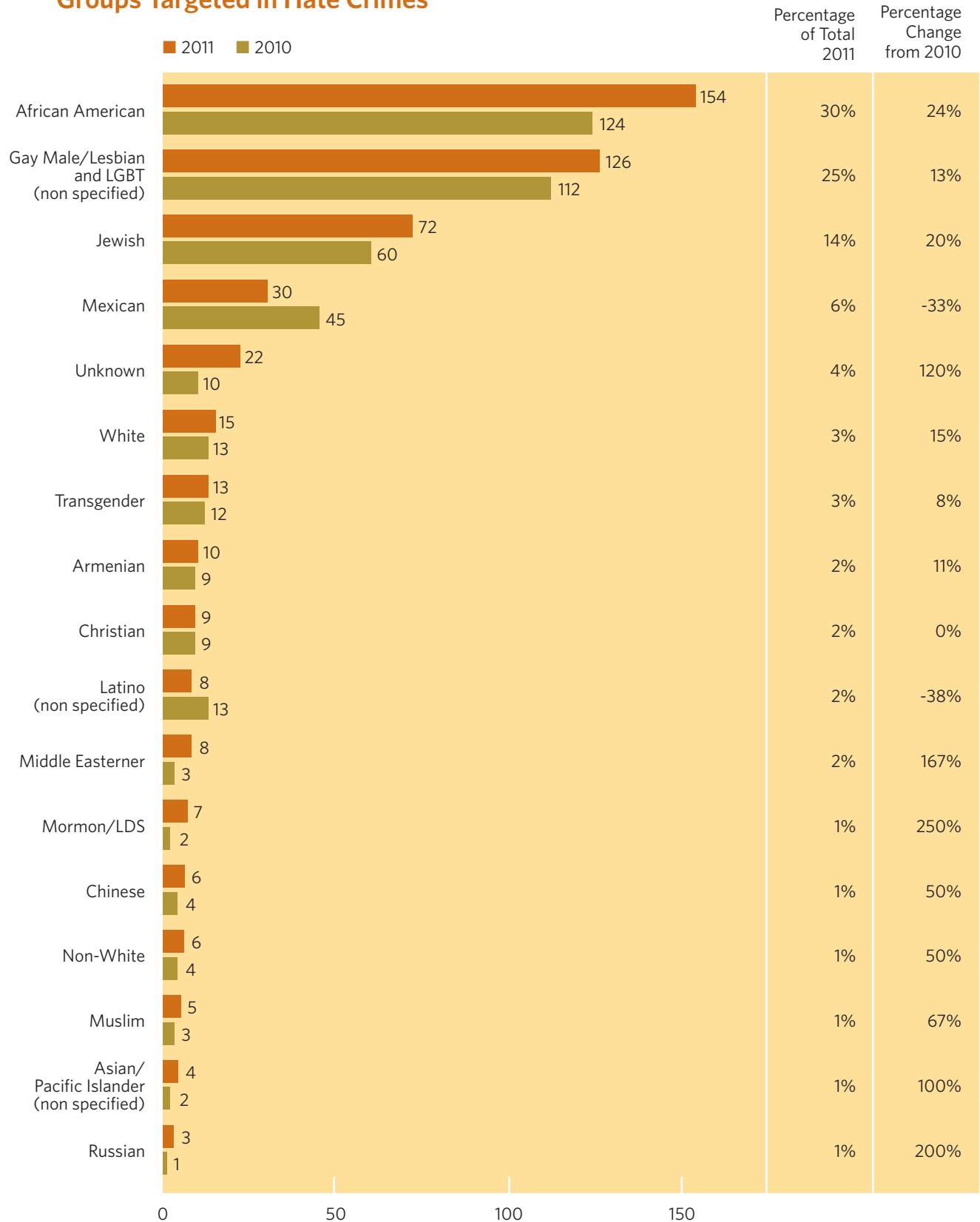
Total Number of Reported Hate Crimes by Year



Reported hate crimes rose in the 1990s, following adoption of legislation by the California State legislature in 1989 that mandated law enforcement to record and report hate crimes.



Groups Targeted in Hate Crimes



* "LGBT non-specified" refers to hate crimes that target an LGBT organization or business, not an individual. "Non-specified" crimes targeting Asians and Latinos refer to crimes in which these groups were targeted but there were no slurs made against a specific nationality (e.g. Chinese, Mexicans, Salvadorans).

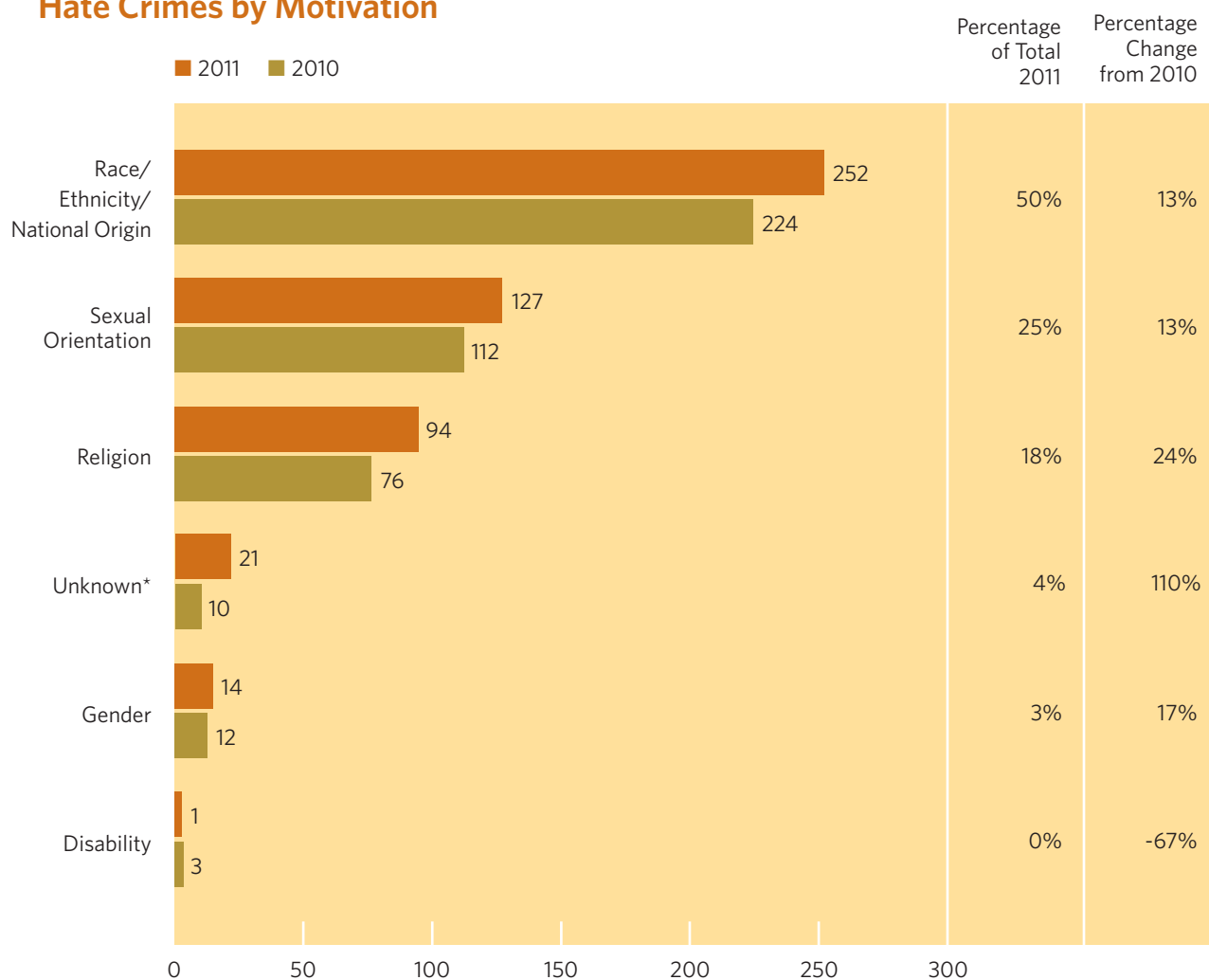
In 2011, there were also single crimes that targeted Afghanis, American Indians, Catholics, Filipinos, French, Guatemalans, Iraqis, Koreans, males, persons with physical disabilities and Portuguese.

Crimes targeting African Americans, Jews, and the LGBT community showed the largest numerical increases. The greatest decrease was in the number of anti-Latino crimes, which declined 34%. This is notable because in recent years there has been heated public debate about illegal immigration from Latin America which has resulted in the formation of vigilante groups, punitive anti-immigrant legislation in several states, militarization of the border, and increased deportations. Common wisdom might suggest that heightened anti-immigrant sentiment would lead to more anti-Latino crimes. A decline occurred state-wide as well. During 2011, the number of anti-Latino crimes reported in California declined 26%.

The percentage of hate crimes that were of a violent nature declined from 60% to 51%. In 2010 there was a 41% drop in vandalism, the largest category of non-violent criminal offenses. But in 2011 acts of hate vandalism rebounded by 41%. Cases of non-violent disorderly conduct also increased, 88%. By contrast, aggravated assaults dropped 31%. Otherwise the distribution of criminal offenses mirrored the previous year.

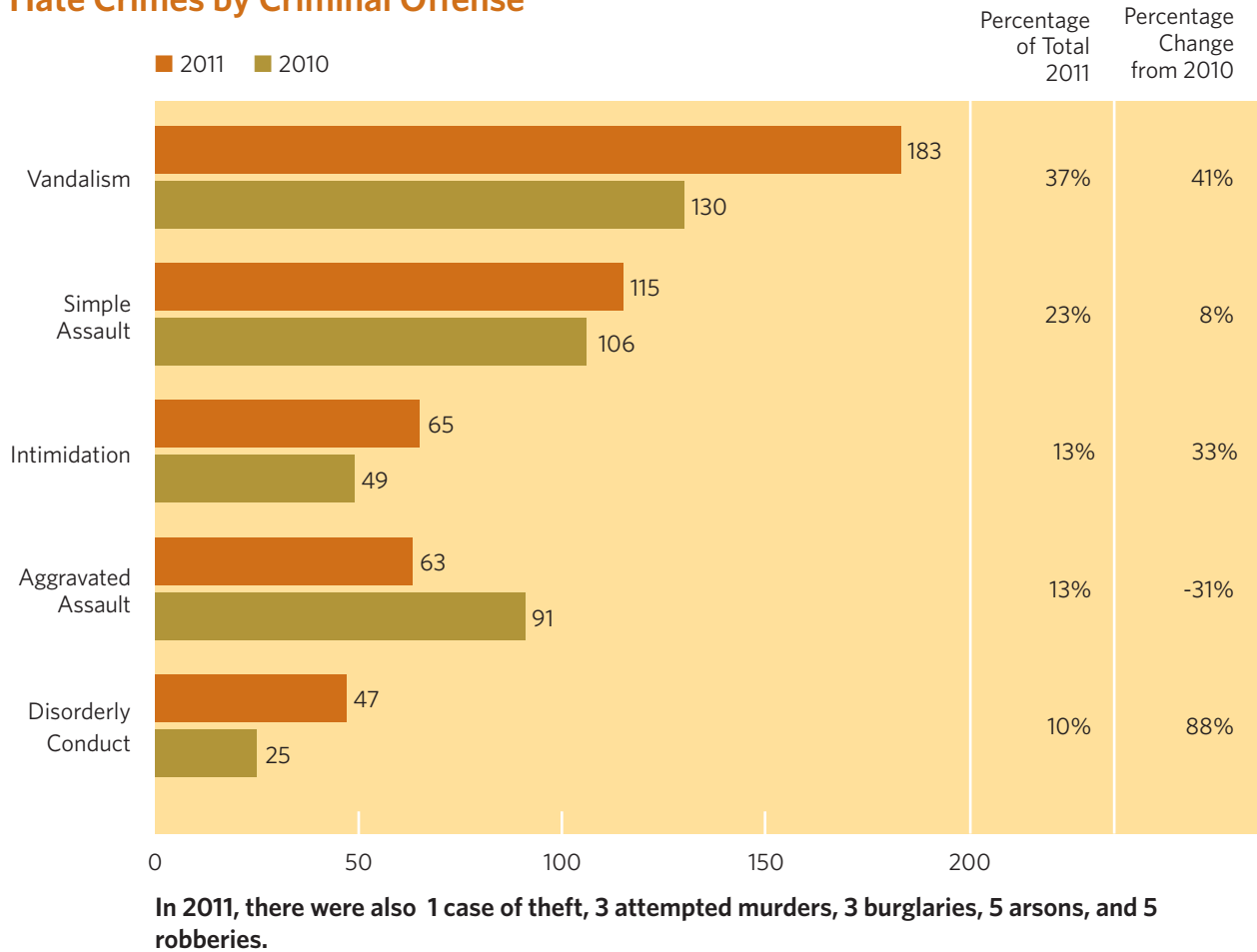
As in the past, of the motivation categories with the largest numbers of crimes, sexual orientation-based crimes had the highest rate of violence (71%) followed by racial crimes (54%) and those motivated by religious bias (20%). The rate of violence of racial crimes dropped due to an increase in the number of vandalism and declines in aggravated and simple assaults. Therefore, the gap between the rates of violence for sexual orientation and racial crimes has grown. There was a small number (14) of crimes motivated by gender. The vast majority of these (86%) were violent, and all but 1 of the violent crimes targeted transgender victims. There was 1 non-violent disability crime.

Hate Crimes by Motivation

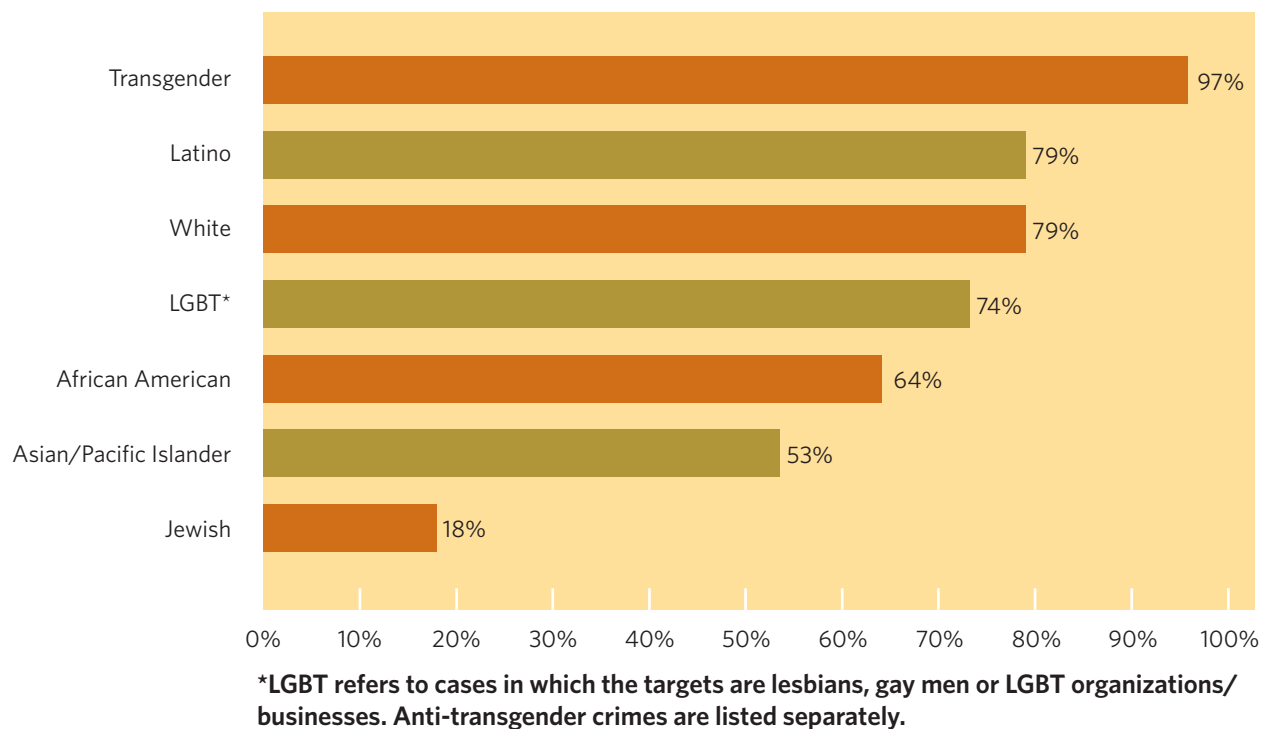


* These were primarily cases of vandalism that used hate symbols and the motivation could not be determined.

Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



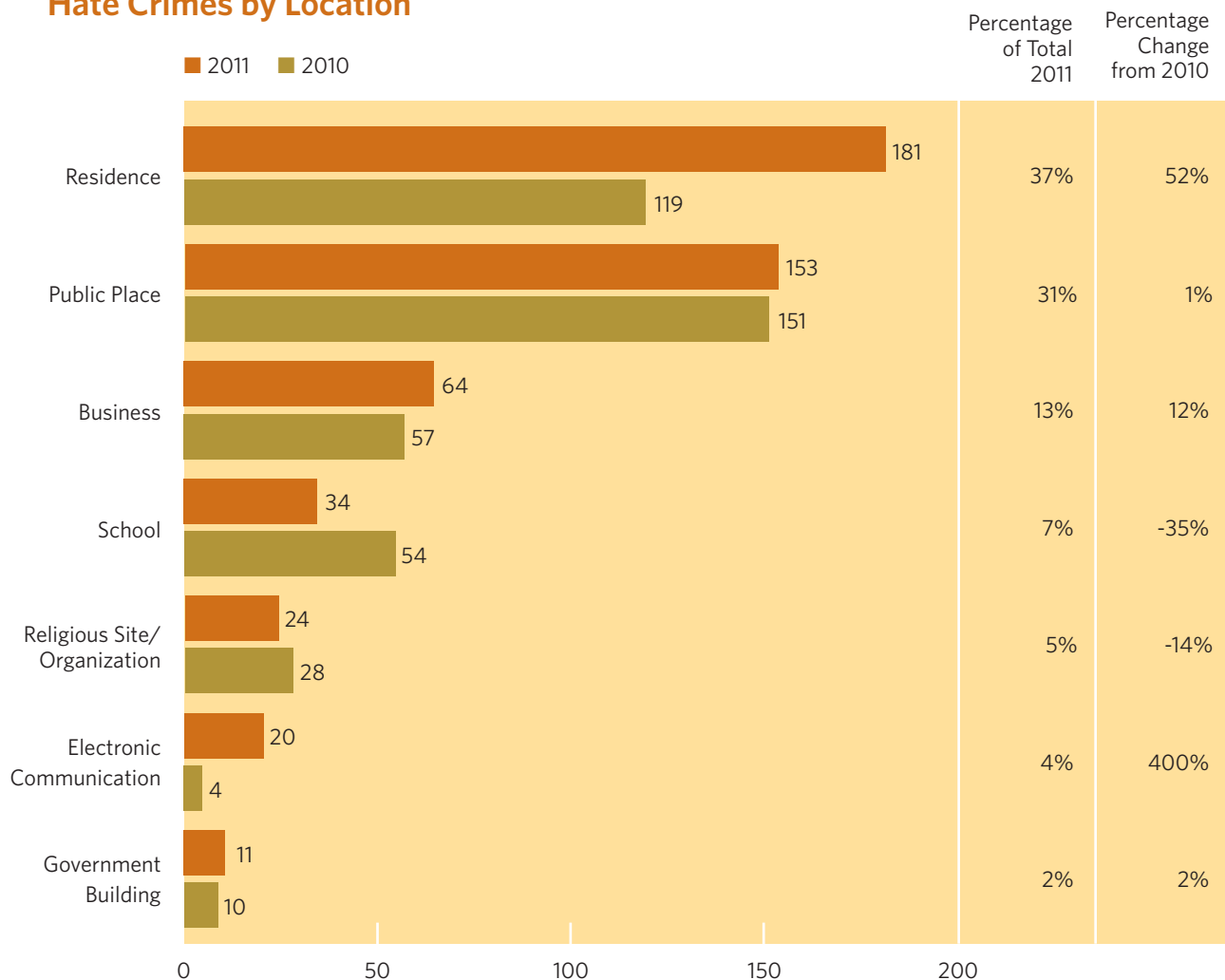
2007-2011 Hate Crimes: Rate of Violence Over 5 Years Against Selected Groups



The largest number of hate crimes occurred at residences (37%), followed by public places (32%), businesses (13%), schools (7%), and religious sites (5%). This year we are adding “electronic communication” to the list of locations in this report. This new category includes e-mails, text messages, and websites that can be read and accessed anywhere. Threatening and annoying messages conveyed through electronic communication ballooned from 4 to 20 in 2011.

The primary change in the distribution of locations of hate crimes is that the largest number of crimes took place at residences, not in public places. Nearly half of the crimes committed at residences were acts of vandalism, but they also included simple assaults, aggravated assaults, and acts of intimidation. It is notable that a plurality of both racial and religious crimes took place at the victims’ homes. When hate crimes occur at residences, it is particularly distressing for the victims because many people assume that they are safest in the privacy of their own homes. A hate crime can shatter that sense of security and victims worry that the suspects know not only their addresses, but also when they leave for work and return, and if they have children. Most disturbing is the possibility that the perpetrator is a neighbor.

Hate Crimes by Location



In 2011, there were also 1 crime that took place at a community-based organization and 1 in an unknown location.

Geographic distribution

In previous years, the largest number of hate crimes has occurred in the San Fernando Valley, followed by the Metro Region (spanning from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights). However, in 2011, there were nearly equal numbers with the Metro Region reporting 135 crimes and the San Fernando Valley reporting 134. The lowest number took place in the West Region (stretching from Beverly Hills to Malibu), followed by the East Region that includes most of the Southeastern portion of the county. However, if one accounts for population, the highest rate of hate crimes took place in the Metro Region, followed by the Antelope Valley. The San Gabriel Valley and the East Region tied for having the lowest rate of hate crime.

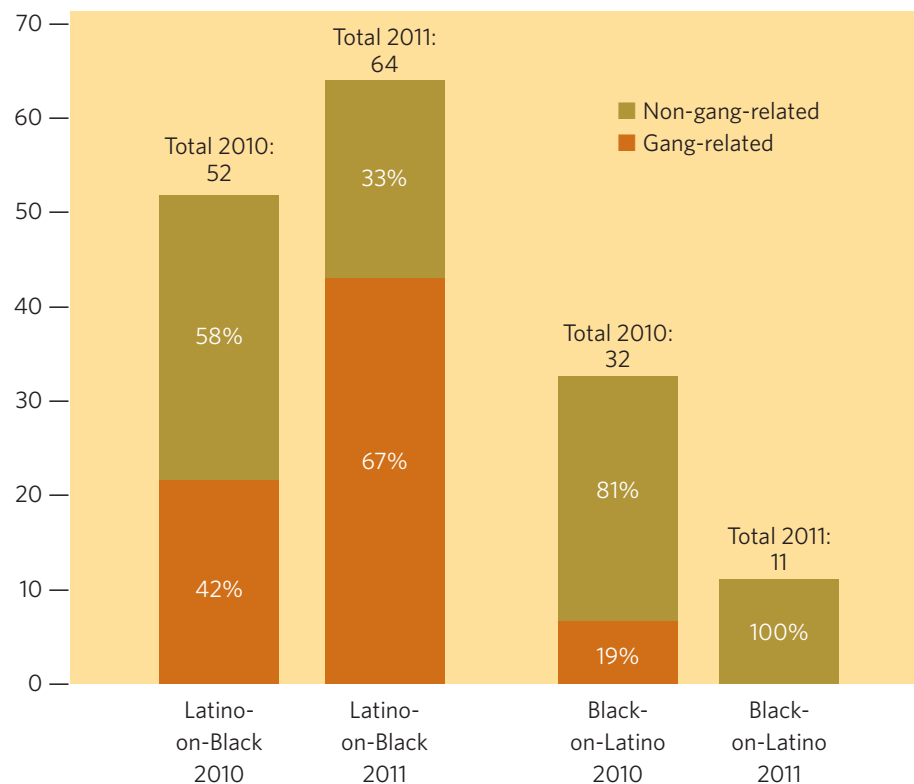
Hate Crimes between Blacks and Latinos

It is important to note that the great majority of African Americans and Latinos peacefully co-exist on a day to day basis and are not in conflict. Nonetheless, hate crime committed between these 2 communities has consistently been one of the most serious hate crime phenomena in Los Angeles County. The rate of violence in these crimes was extremely high. All of the black-on-Latino crimes were of a violent nature as were 73% of the Latino-on-black crimes. For many years, the data have shown a large number of Latino-on-black hate crimes and vice versa. In 2011, however, this pattern changed.

There were 154 anti-African American crimes. Suspects were identified in 98 of these crimes. 65% of the suspects were Latino, a higher rate than the previous year (59%). 2/3 of these suspects were gang members. The number of anti-black hate crimes committed by Latino gang members grew from 26 to 43.

By comparison, there were 39 anti-Latino crimes reported in 2011 and suspects were identified in 27 of those cases. Only 41% of the suspects were black, compared to 70% the previous year.

Black-Latino Hate Crimes in 2010-2011



52% of Latino-on-black crimes were committed at residences and 33% occurred in public places. This is a major change from the previous year when only 13% took place at residences and 58% in public places. By comparison, 36% of black-on-Latino crimes took place in public places and the same portion in businesses, with 27% in residences.

Hate Crimes Involving Gangs or White Supremacist Ideology

| Hate Crime Type | Percentage |
|---------------------|------------|
| Other | 67% |
| White Hate Ideology | 21% |
| Gangs | 12% |

[illegible]

Map by
Juan Carlos
Martinez

As in earlier years, these crimes were overwhelmingly racially-motivated (86%). Gang members were suspects in 19% of all racial crimes, and 88% of these crimes were anti-African American. There were also 3 racial crimes committed by gang members that targeted whites and single crimes which targeted Armenians, Asians, and 1 case of general white supremacist graffiti. There were no anti-Latino crimes committed by gangs. Gang members also attacked 7 gay men and vandalized 1 Christian site.

A high percentage of gang-related crimes were of a violent nature (72%) but this was lower than the previous year (83%). The largest group of offenses was aggravated assaults (30%), followed by vandalism (28%), intimidation (26%), and simple assault (7%). This represented large increases in vandalism and intimidation and a dramatic decline in simple assaults. As mentioned in A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crime they also included 3 attempted murders.

More than half (54%) of gang-related crimes took place at residences, more than triple the number the previous year. The next largest number of gang-related crimes took place in public places (30%), followed by businesses and schools (7% each). Of the large number of crimes that took place at residences, a third were acts of vandalism, a third were cases of intimidation, and the remainder were an assortment of aggravated assaults, simple assaults, and robberies.

According to the CA Attorney General's 2010 annual report on organized crime, there are at least 1,250 known gangs in L.A. County. The gangs identified as being involved in hate crime in 2011 included 18th Street, 38th Street, ARTA 13*, Azusa 13, Barrio Newhall, Brown Brotherhood 13, Canoga Gang, Compton 13, Dog Patch, Drew Street, East Coast Crips, East side Torrance, East Side Wilmas*, Florencia 13*, Lynwood Ride Boys, Mara Salvatrucha 13*, Nazi Lowriders, Peckerwoods*, Rockwood, South Side*, Southwest Cholos, The Locos, Varrio Hawaiian Gardens*, Vineland Boys 13, and West Covina Project Ghetto Boys.

**Members of these gangs also committed hate crimes during the previous two years (2009-10)*

White Supremacist Activity

This is the 7th year in which this report examines the universe of hate crimes where there is evidence of white supremacist ideology. This evidence is most frequently the usage of swastikas and other hateful symbols or slogans in graffiti. Occasionally, suspects shout "White Power" or other slogans while committing their crimes. White supremacist crimes declined 47% in 2010 but rebounded in 2011 from 67 to 103, a 54% rise. This represented 21% of all hate crimes in 2011, compared to 18% the previous year.

52% of these crimes were motivated by race and the majority targeted blacks, followed by Latinos, general white supremacist graffiti (without specific targets), and small numbers targeting other ethnic groups. 43% of white supremacist crimes were motivated by religion and they were all anti-Jewish. There were also 4 crimes in which gay men were targeted.

As in the past, the great majority of these cases were acts of vandalism (72%), a percentage similar to the previous year. 19% were cases of disorderly conduct and only 7% were violent offenses. Similar to past years, the largest number of these crimes took place at residences (49%), followed by public places (21%), and businesses and schools (12% each).

The Southern Poverty Law Center reported that in 2011 for the first time ever the number of hate groups operating in the United States topped 1,000. The growth comes primarily from the explosion of anti-government "Patriot" movement organizations. But the center's website lists only a handful of organizations operating in Los Angeles County.

In only a few of these cases were the names of organized hate groups invoked (Nazi Low-riders, Peckerwoods). It is likely that most of these crimes were not committed by members of white supremacist organizations with active chapters in Southern California. Most of the perpetrators of these crimes act alone and may only connect with other sympathizers on the internet.

Crimes Related to Conflict in the Middle East

Since the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, this report has tracked hate crimes in which suspects called their victims “terrorists” or in some other way blamed them for ongoing conflicts in the Middle East. In 2011, there were 7 victims in crimes of this nature compared to 5 the previous year.

- In Los Angeles, swastikas and anti-Israeli and anti-Semitic graffiti were spray-painted on the walls and pedestrian overpass of a business complex.
- In West Los Angeles, a white female college professor tutored a Kuwaiti student in her home. The student was dressed in traditional Muslim attire. After her visit, the professor found the word, “Taliban” spray-painted on her garage door.
- In Canyon Country, 2 Afghani females asked a woman to clean-up her dog’s feces from their front lawn. The woman’s husband became enraged, and yelled “Camel jockey! Osama Bin Laden-lover! Go back home! You don’t belong here!” The suspect then spat directly into the face of 1 of the victims and spat at the other.
- In Los Angeles, an Iranian man was in his front yard. A white male neighbor, angered by a neighborhood issue, confronted him. He yelled “Fucking Iranian!”, “Fucking Muslim terrorist!”, and told the victim he should return to his country. Then the suspect spat on him.
- In the San Fernando Valley, a Latino male suspect confronted 2 men at a coffee shop. He yelled, “You Muslim! You terrorist! Go back to your country! I’m going to kill you!”

In addition to these crimes, there were several other anti-Muslim and anti-Middle Eastern crimes that did not specifically reference terrorism or events in the Middle East but may have been similarly inspired.

Suspects

91% of identified suspects were male, a consistent finding throughout the history of this report. Again, male and female suspects committed acts of violence at a similar rate.

As in previous years, young adults 18-25 comprised the largest group of suspects (39%). They were followed by those 26-40 (27%), juveniles (18%), and those 41 and older (15%). This distribution was very similar to the previous year.

Group Attacks

In 83% of all hate crimes, there was 1 attacker or no suspect identified (as in most cases of vandalism). In 8% of the crimes, there were 2 suspects, and in 5% of cases there were 3 suspects. 4% of the victims were targeted by larger groups of 4-10 suspects. There was also a case in La Puente in which an 18 year-old black male at a house party was assaulted by a group of 15 Latino suspects, who used racial slurs. The suspects were reportedly from the West Covina Project Ghetto Boys gang. The previous year only about $\frac{3}{4}$ of hate crime victims were targeted by 1 person or no suspect was identified.

Preventing and Responding to Hate Violence

"Safe Schools/Healthy Students" at WIN Schools: Washington Preparatory High School and its Feeder Schools

The Commission is collaborating with LAUSD, several other county departments, and community-based non-profit organizations on the federally-funded "Safe Schools and Healthy Students" program at WIN schools. The WIN schools are Washington Preparatory High School (WP) and its feeder schools. This collaboration is now in its 4th year.

During the 2011-12 school year, Commission-sponsored activities at WIN schools included capacity-building and technical assistance to school stakeholders. Human Relations Consultants worked with school wellness facilitators, administrators, parents, teachers, and students to implement activities, classes, presentations, and an annual conference that promoted peace, unity, and a culture of college-going. WP celebrated its annual "No Haters Here!" week which has established a reputation for increasing positive student interactions. WIN schools also held activities including celebrations of students who acted as "allies" and special days to promote healthy human relations. As part of WIN's community outreach, The Covenant House youth leadership group conducted presentations on the epidemic of youth homelessness.

Female students were recruited for the Women's Leadership Project (WLP) service learning program with an emphasis on gender justice, peer education, and college preparation. This initiative was in partnership with the Healthy Start Collaborative of Gardena High School. WLP students conducted trainings and peer workshops on HIV/AIDS prevention, sexual harassment and sexual assault awareness, reproductive justice, and media images of women of color. In addition, WLP held college panels and seminars on financial aid, scholarship resources, and "first in the family" goal setting. The Commission also sponsored a Women of Color in the U.S. class that collaborated with WLP students.

These continuing activities are designed specifically to promote healthy intergroup and intragroup relations on school campuses and in the surrounding neighborhoods, thus preventing hate, hate incidents and hate crimes, while providing a structure to intervene when incidents do occur.



Students at Washington Prep participate in "No Haters Here! Week."



The Bricks shares their message of hope, resilience, and inspiration to youth and family in the Harbor-Gateway neighborhood.

The Bricks and the “Respect 101: Empathy, Empowerment and Integrity” Tour

In 2008 the Commission conducted a countywide search for musically talented youth to create a band that would communicate about critical societal issues to teens using the universal language of music. 8 LA County “at-risk” youth, ages 16-19, were chosen to participate in this innovative program and in 2009 they formed the band, “The Bricks.” This project is a component of the Commission’s “No Haters Here!” youth initiative in collaboration with the non-profit organization, Oneness.

In 2011, The Bricks band was selected out of hundreds of submissions to play at the Los Angeles County Holiday Celebration Christmas Eve live program on PBS to millions of viewers. The Bricks created a rendition of Bing Crosby’s “Peace On Earth” with a choir and African percussionist. In late December, The Bricks received a commendation from the LA County Board of Supervisors “for their work to inspire youth through the power of music.”

Currently The Bricks band continues focusing its efforts on the “Respect 101: Empathy, Empowerment and Integrity” tour in which entertainers and mentors tour Los Angeles County’s juvenile halls, incarceration camps, and high schools, bringing an empowering message of hope, resilience, and inspiration to youth. At each of these events about 200 youth engage in meaningful dialogue with entertainers, mentors, and band members who share stories and information to help these youth make better choices and reduce violence in their lives and communities. This powerful program is designed to reduce hate and hate incidents among these youth while incarcerated and throughout their lives.

Network Against Hate Crime

The Network Against Hate Crime (NAHC) is a county-wide coalition that brings together representatives of law enforcement agencies, civil and human rights organizations, educators, faith communities, and social service groups to coordinate efforts to combat intolerance and hate crime. The Network meets quarterly for professional development, to share resources, and hear updates about legislation.

In 2011, NAHC held educational presentations on a number of topics, including:

- “Operation Bright Lights, Big City,” which resulted in a 24-count indictment that charged 51 members and associates of the Azusa 13 gang with a host of crimes related to their campaign of terrorism against African Americans. 6 of the defendants were charged with committing hate crimes.
- The hung jury verdict in the trial of teenager Brandon McNerny who was charged with fatally shooting openly-gay classmate Lawrence King in Ventura County.
- How law enforcement, the City of Claremont and community residents responded to an anti-immigration rally sponsored by the white supremacist National Socialist Movement during the Spring of 2011.
- Efforts to prevent anti-Muslim backlash during the tenth year anniversary of the September 11th terrorist attacks.
- “Bullied: A Student, a School, and a Case that Made History,” a documentary film that tells the story of Jamie Nabozny, a gay youth who successfully sued his school district for failing to protect him from harassment and hate crime.

Hate Violence Prevention Practitioners Network

The Hate Violence Prevention Practitioners Network is made up of organizations throughout LA County working to reduce and end hate violence. The network provides opportunities for practitioners to share best practices for education and prevention and exchange relevant and timely information about hate violence in L.A. County.

In 2011, the HVPPN reviewed the 2010 LA County Hate Crime Report and brainstormed about ways to increase reporting and educate communities about hate violence. HVPPN members also shared creative strategies for working with civic leaders and law enforcement on ending hate violence in L.A. County.



Graduation ceremony for Vision 20/20 Initiative participants.

Racialized Gang Violence Prevention Initiative (RGVPI)

The Commission has reported and responded to the incidence of gang-related hate violence since the 1990's. In 2007 the Commission began a coordinated effort to develop new models to reduce interethnic tensions, address root causes of community violence, and support gang violence reduction in general. The RGVPI utilizes a multi-strategy public health approach that includes:

- civic organizing for collaborative engagement of residents, community organizations, government, businesses and other local stakeholders;
- intergroup community building across ethnic/cultural lines;
- liaison with community-based gang intervention practitioners; and,
- trauma-informed approach to youth/young adult development, mentoring and employment.

The RGVPI team has helped launch 2 place-based projects which have produced significant and sustainable outcomes: Pasadena-Altadena Vision 20/20 (with Pasadena City Councilmember Jackie Robinson and the Flintridge Center), and Harbor Gateway GRACE/Gang Reduction and Community Engagement (with Toberman Neighborhood Center and Boy's & Girls Club of South Bay). Team members have also provided training, technical assistance, and strategic support for local initiatives in Pacoima, Monrovia-Duarte, Santa Clarita and South Los Angeles. This work has included planning, facilitating and monitoring , training, and technical support for the county Chief Executive Office's Regional Gang Violence Reduction Initiative and its Parks After Dark program.

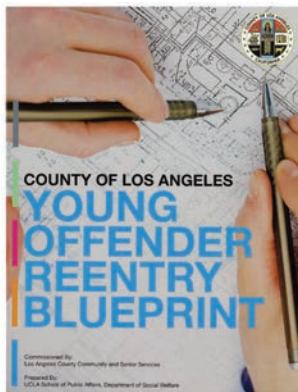
Gang Reduction and Community Engagement Project (GRACE)

During 2011, as in the previous 2 years, the GRACE Project continued to impact the safety and quality of life of the residents of the Harbor-Gateway community of Los Angeles and the Tortilla Flats neighborhood of unincorporated Carson. Although improving human relations and reducing gang violence continue to be the foundation of the work in these 2 communities, in 2011 GRACE staff engaged in developing their skills in organizing communities so they may, in turn, teach these skills to community members and local stakeholders. 3 gang interventionists and a community organizer continue their daily “Safe Passages” patrol to make sure students of all ages can travel safely between school bus stops and their homes. Additionally, interventionists continue to engage known gang members to keep the peace on the streets and often respond to acts of violence, thus preventing retaliation and other hate action. The GRACE Project is a partnership between the Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission, Toberman Neighborhood Center and the Boys and Girls Club of the South Bay.



Community Celebration in the Harbor-Gateway neighborhood.

Reentry

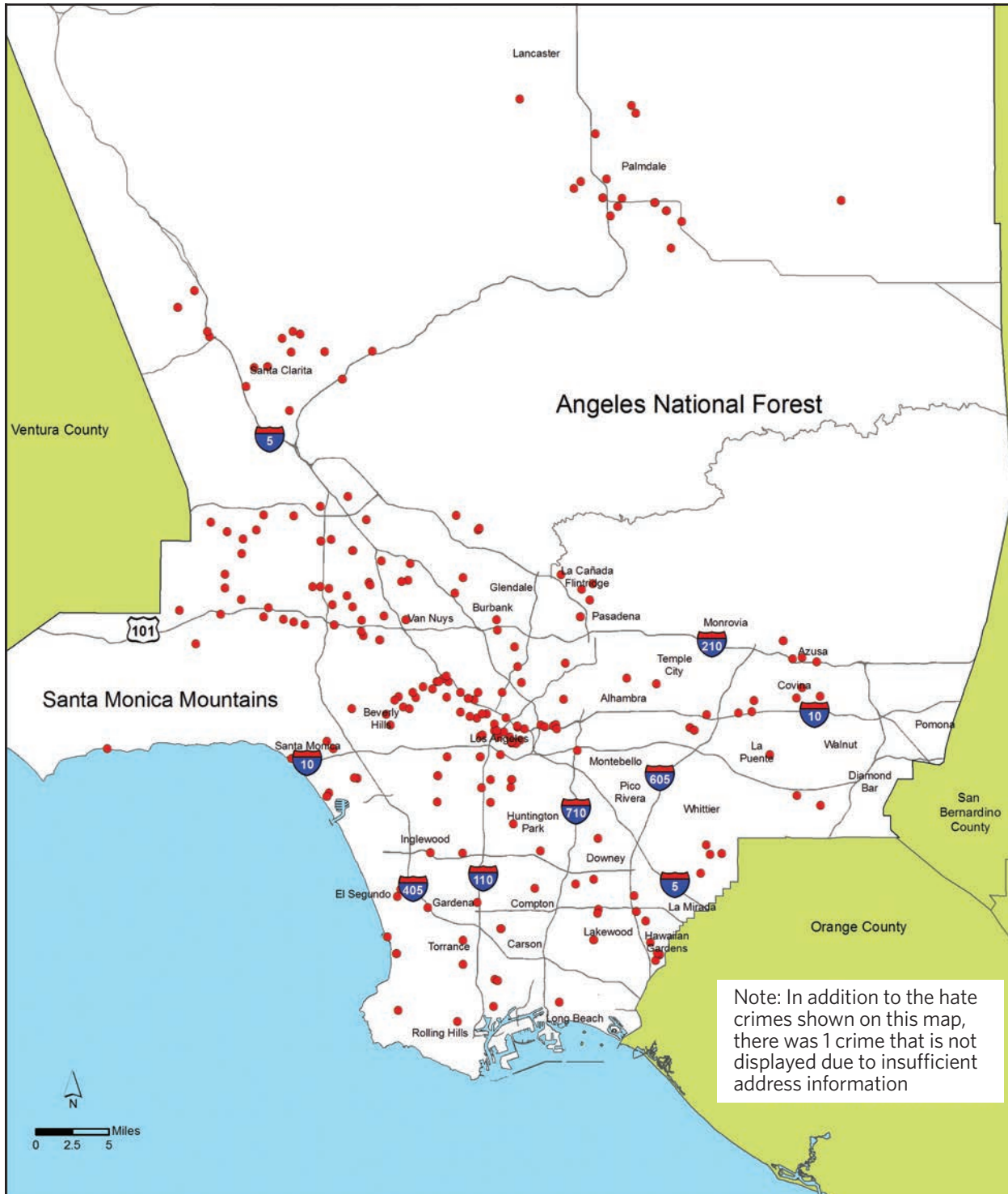


Since 1999, the Commission has had a role in addressing what has become known as “the Cradle to Prison Pipeline” as it relates to the overrepresentation of youth of color in the Los Angeles County’s juvenile justice and other systems. Beginning with the SB1095 probation youth transition initiative, the Commission was a key partner in this State-funded pilot program to coordinate systems of supports for youth transitioning home to their communities. In 2009, the Commission brought its experience to bear in assisting Community and Senior Services’ WIA Branch to develop strategy, conduct research, and produce reentry stakeholder summits throughout the County resulting in the U.S. Department of Labor-funded 2010 Youth & Young Adult Reentry Blueprint (UCLA) which currently serves as the primary document guiding the County’s current reentry reform strategies for young people.

Youth and young adult reentry continues as a Commission priority and major focus of the Commission’s Racialized Gang Violence Prevention Initiative. On a governmental level, the Commission has been Community & Senior Services’ representative on the Public Safety Realignment Team guiding Los Angeles County’s AB 109 State Realignment adult reentry efforts. On a community level, the Commission has partnered with key reentry stakeholders to develop a Youth and Young Adult Blueprint Implementation Strategy to create an organized community-based system of regional supports for youth and young adult reentry and community violence prevention. This initiative is intended to effect a more organized and coordinated system of community-based supports, and to enhance partnership and coordination between government and community-based systems, for gang and probation involved young adults.

A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes

2011 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/National Origin



Map by Juan Carlos Martinez

After falling for 3 consecutive years, crimes based on a victim's real or perceived race, ethnicity, or national origin (referred to as "racial hate crimes" for brevity in this report) rose 13% from 224 to 252. Consistent with the previous year, they constituted about half of all hate crimes.

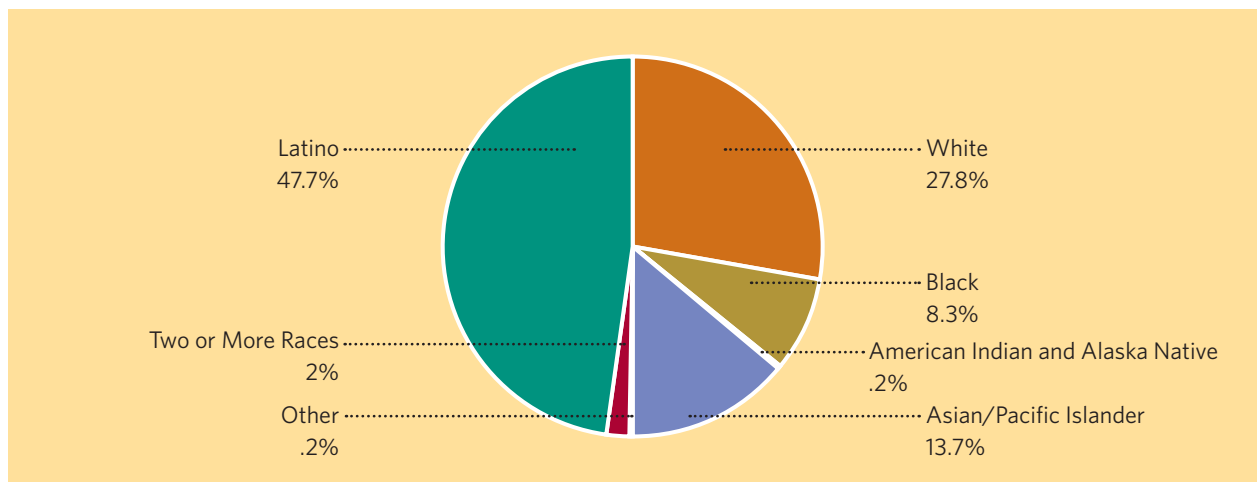
By far the largest number of hate crimes (154) targeted African Americans, a 24% increase. Blacks were victims in 60% of all racial crimes, up from 54% the previous year. The continued high rate of victimization of African Americans is especially distressing because blacks comprise less than 9% of the L.A. County population.

Latinos comprised the second largest group of victims of racial crime (15%), but their numbers fell 34% from 59 to 39. This is the lowest number of anti-Latino crimes reported in the past decade. They were followed by whites (6%), Asians (5%), people of Middle Eastern background (5%), and Armenians (4%).

Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

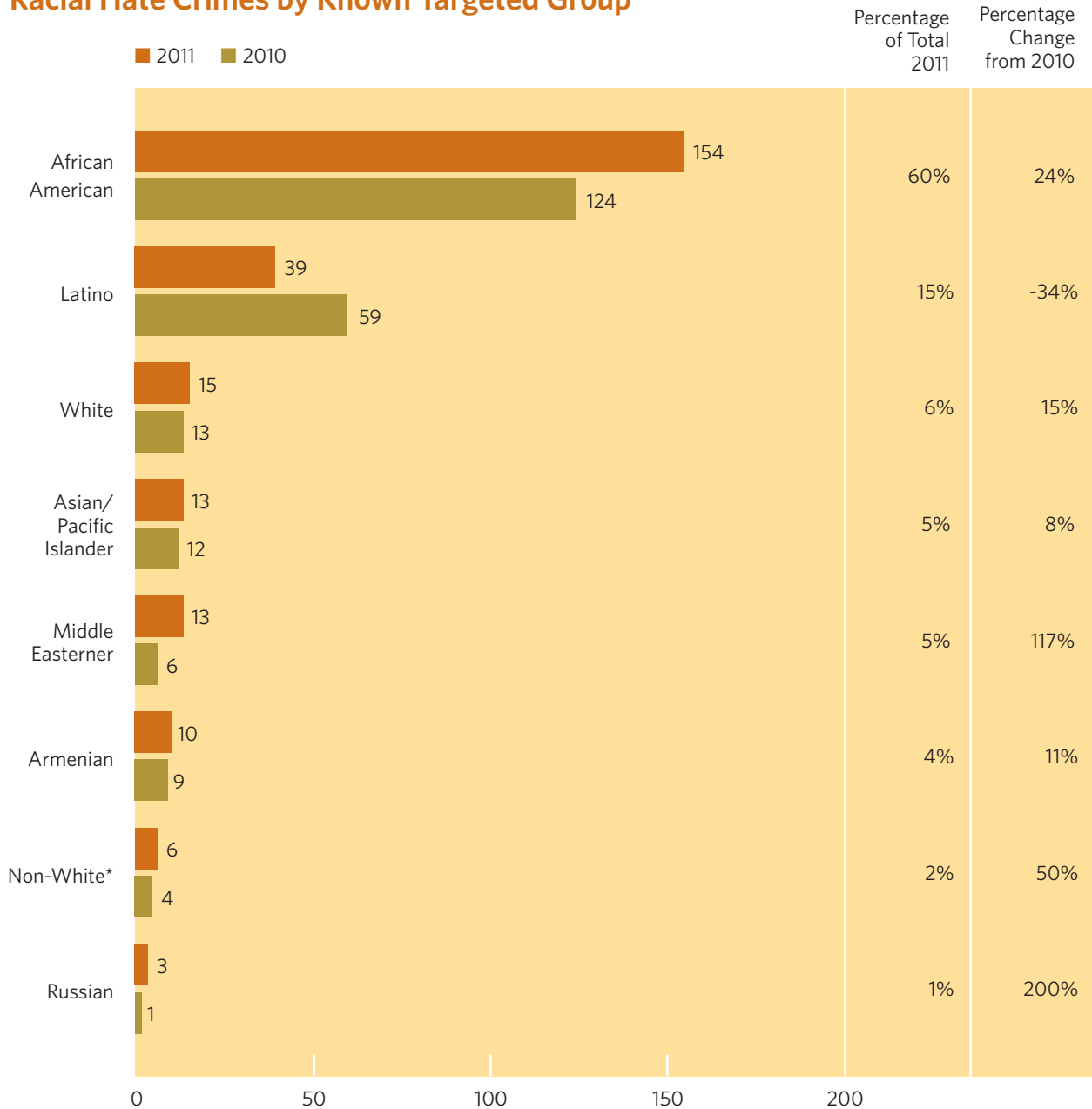
- African Americans were targeted most often by Latinos (65%) and whites (34%). These percentages are nearly identical to the previous year.
- Latinos were targeted most frequently by whites (44%), followed by African Americans (41%). This reflects a growth in the percentage of white suspects and a decline in black suspects.
- Similar to the previous year, whites were targeted overwhelmingly by blacks (85%).
- The few suspects identified in anti-Asian crimes were white, black, Latino, or other Asians.
- The small number of suspects identified in anti-Middle Eastern crimes were Latino or white.
- Similarly, the handful of suspects identified in anti-Armenian crimes were Latino or white.

Los Angeles County Population by Race/Ethnicity



Source: 2010 U. S Census. Persons who identify as Latino on the U.S. Census can be of any race. Except for "Latino" all other groups on this chart refer to persons who do not identify as Latino.

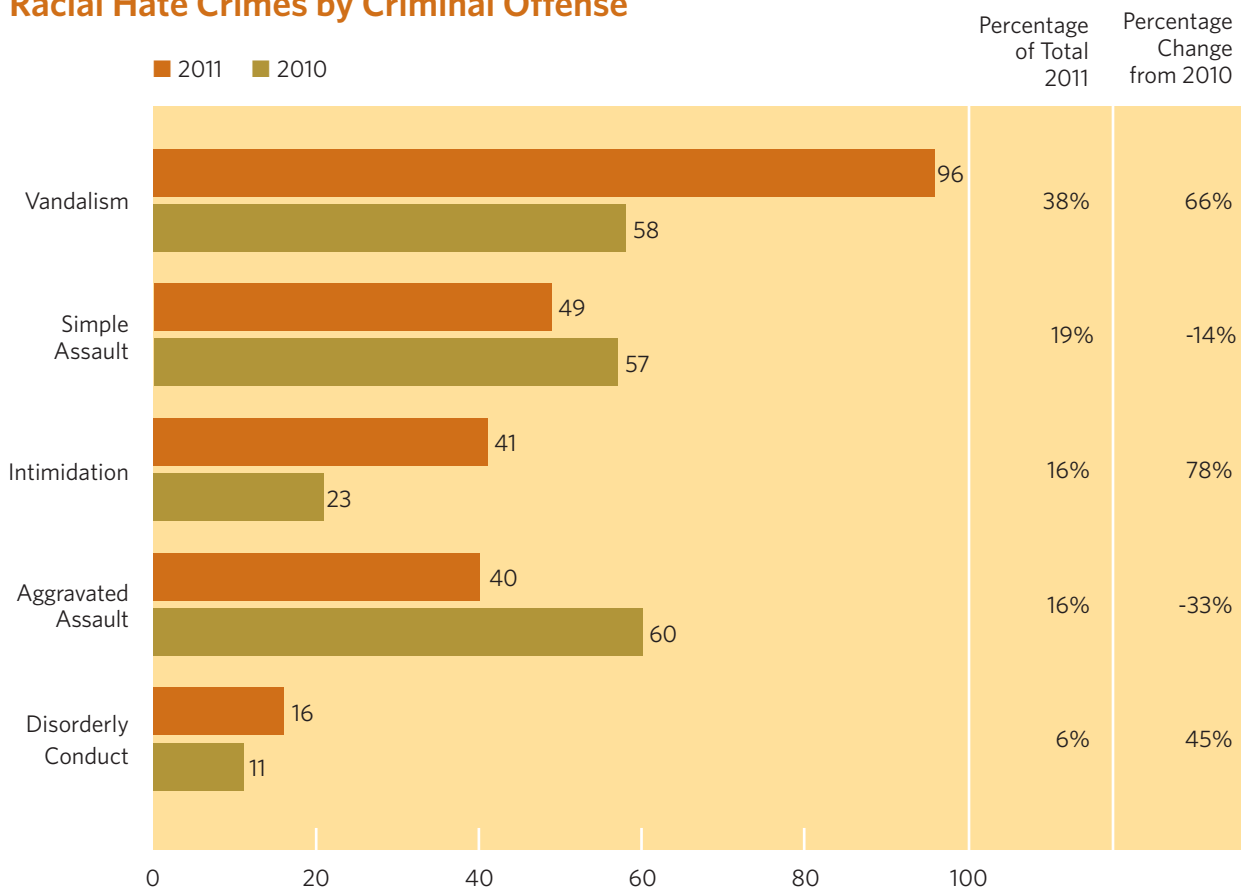
Racial Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group



This chart aggregates major racial and ethnic groups. There were also single crimes targeting American Indians, French, and Portuguese.

* "Non-White" refers to cases of white supremacist graffiti (e.g. "Supreme White Power") in which no specific groups were targeted.

Racial Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2011, there were also 1 case of burglary, 3 arsons, 3 attempted murders, and 3 cases of robbery.

Criminal Offenses and Rates of Violence

There were 3 victims of a single incident of racially-motivated attempted murder in 2011. In South Los Angeles, a black male victim exited a market and was confronted by a Latino man whom he recognized as a member of the 38th Street gang. The suspect had been arrested 18 months earlier for stealing and stripping the victim's car. The suspect called the victim a "rat" and threatened to "kick his ass." The victim walked away from the situation. An hour later, the victim was in front of his home with 2 black male friends. The suspect appeared with 2 other Latino suspects and challenged the victim to a fight. 1 of the other suspects yelled, "Kill them niggers!" and the third suspect fired several times. Fortunately, no one was shot.

54% of racial hate crimes were of a violent nature, a decrease from the previous year. There were declines in the number of aggravated and simple assaults, but sharp rises in the numbers of cases of intimidation and vandalism and a smaller increase in cases of disorderly conduct. There were significantly different levels of violence experienced by different racial and ethnic groups. Similar to the previous year, white victims experienced the highest rate of violence (87%), followed by Middle Easterners (62%), Latinos (56%), Asians (54%), blacks (50%), and Armenians (40%). Compared to the previous year this showed decreases in the rate of violence for black and Latino victims, and increases for the relatively small number of Middle Easterner and Armenian victims.

Location

The largest number of racial hate crimes took place at residences (41%), followed by public places (31%), businesses (16%), and schools (8%). This distribution represented significant rises in the number of racial hate crimes at residences and businesses and decreases in crimes that took place in public places and schools.

Anti-Immigrant Slurs

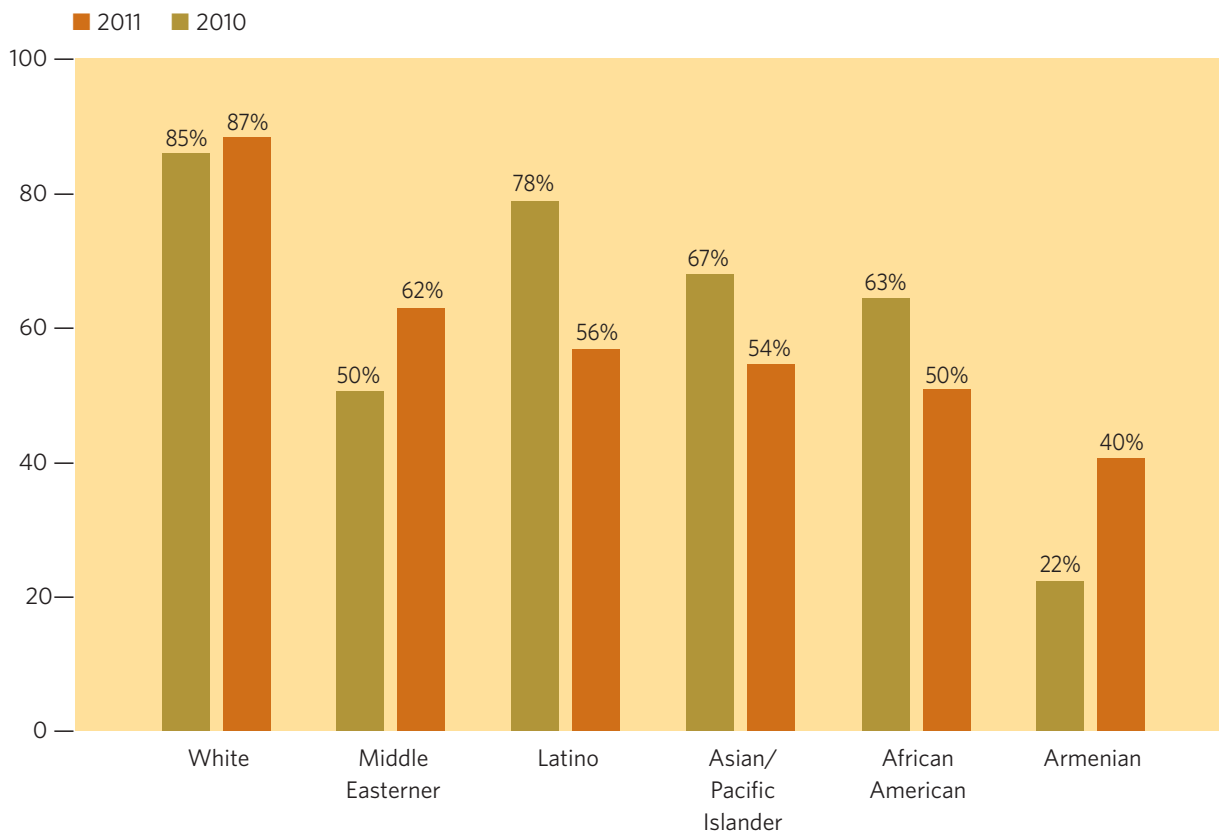
In 28 crimes, the suspects specifically used anti-immigrant slurs, such as “Wetback,” or “This is America! Go home!” Most of these crimes (61%) were anti-Latino but anti-immigrant insults were also used against Asians, Middle Easterners, and Armenians.

70% of these crimes were of a violent nature and half of them were simple or aggravated assaults, followed by acts of intimidation (18%) and cases of vandalism and disorderly conduct (14% each).

Similar numbers of these crimes occurred in residences, businesses, and public places.

It should be noted that there were probably other hate crimes that were fueled by anti-immigrant sentiment, but the perpetrators chose to use other racial and ethnic epithets.

Rate of Violence for Victims of Racial Hate Crime



January 1, Lancaster—A Latino family found their house burglarized and vandalized with graffiti that included swastikas and the words, “Rat,” “Fuck you,” and “White Power.”

April 3, Fairfax—A Russian male was attacked on the street by a white male who shouted, “You’re a fucking Russian,” then spit on the victim and punched him in the face.

April 9, Valinda (unincorporated)—A 61 year-old black male suspect confronted a black female victim who was accompanied by her Latino husband. The suspect yelled, “What are you doing with this Mexican,” and punched her in the chest. He then pulled out a knife and swung it at the husband. He then chased the female victim, yelling, “You stupid fat bitch! Why are you dating this Mexican?” The suspect was taken into custody by police.

May 15, Altadena (unincorporated)—A black male victim was walking on the street when a van containing 7 Latino males pulled alongside him. They started yelling, “Fuck mayates!” (a derogatory word in Spanish for blacks). The victim ran as several of the suspects exited the vehicle and chased him. 1 of the suspects caught the victim and stabbed him twice in the lower back. The victim continued to run and when he stopped at a gas station to get help, the suspects fled.

June 25, Palmdale—2 black male friends, age 13, were the targets of ongoing harassment for having Latino friends. In this instance, the victims were at the swimming pool of their apartment building when 4 Latino suspects shouted the name of their gang, “Southside.” They yelled obscenities and called the victims, “porch monkeys,” “banana-eaters,” and “slaves.” The suspects attacked 1 of the victims and his mother intervened to protect her son. 1 of the suspects yelled, “Fuck you, nigger!” punched her and pulled her hair. When the father of 1 of the victims appeared, 2 of the suspects brandished butcher knives and 1 told him, “I’ll fucking kill you niggers.”

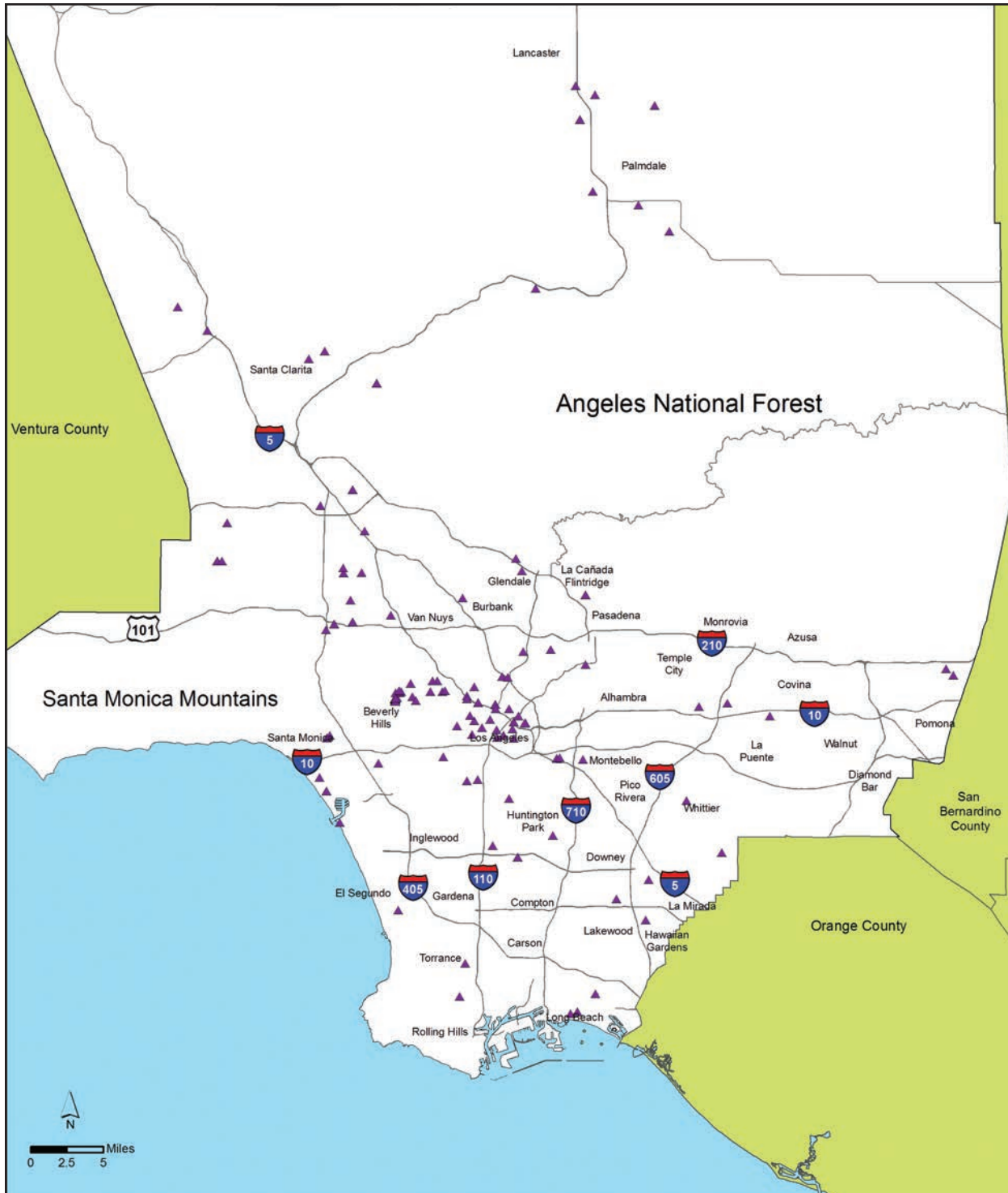
August 26, Bellflower—A Latino male was walking home from a friend’s home when 2 black males exited a vehicle and yelled, “Fuck you, wet-back!” They punched him in the face, knocking him to the ground, and continued beating him in the face and torso.

September 21, Simi Valley—A Middle-Eastern male high school student was confronted at school by a Latino student who said, “I hate Iraqis!” and punched him 6-7 times in the face. 1 of the suspect’s friends recorded the beating with his cell phone.



A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes

2011 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Sexual Orientation



Map by Juan Carlos Martinez

Crimes motivated by homophobia rose 13%, from 112 to 127. Sexual-orientation-based offenses constituted 1 in 4 of all hate crimes, a percentage similar to the previous year. Consistent with previous years, gay men were targeted in 84% of these cases and lesbians in 13%. In 2% of the cases, an organization or business was targeted, not an individual victim. As the chart on page 6 shows, homophobic hate crimes peaked at 192 in 2002, but since 2004 have remained relatively stable in number.

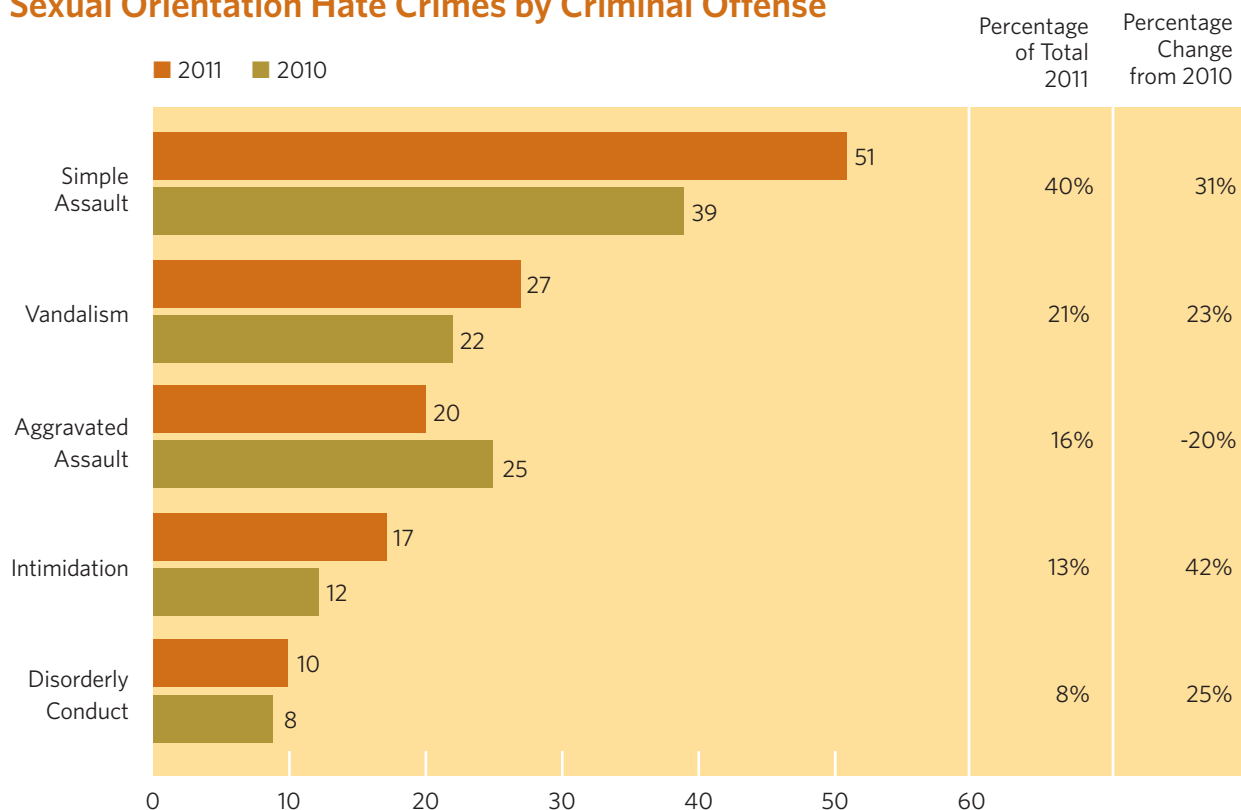
Similar to the previous year, 71% of homophobic crimes were of a violent nature, a higher proportion than racial or religious crimes. The largest number of these offenses was simple assaults (40%) followed by vandalism, (21%), aggravated assaults (16%), and acts of intimidation (13%). This distribution of criminal offenses was similar to the previous year.

As in previous years, the largest group of victims was Latino (44%) followed by whites (39%) and African Americans (12%). Victims of sexual orientation crimes were most likely to be targeted by members of the same race.

Sexual orientation crimes took place most frequently in public places (42%), followed by residences (36%), businesses (10%) and schools (6%). This represents a rise in the number of hate crimes taking place in residences after these crimes declined the previous year.

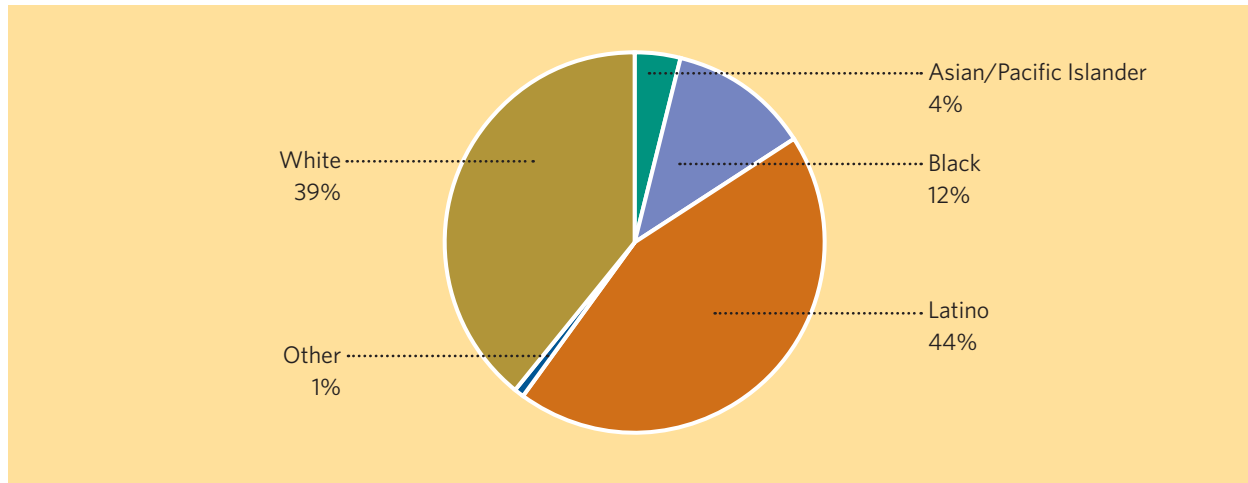
In previous years, a significant number of lesbians were attacked by family members, ex-boyfriends, or ex-husbands. Of the 16 anti-lesbian crimes reported in 2011, there was only 1 case involving 2 victims (a couple) who were attacked by a family member. 7 of the other lesbian victims were physically attacked in public by male

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2011, there were also 2 robberies.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Victim Race/Ethnicity



strangers. In another case, the victim was attacked by a security guard at a government building. 3 of the victims found homophobic graffiti on their cars or residences.

In recent years, there has been heightened public awareness about homophobic bullying because of a rash of suicides by gay teenagers. In 2011, there were only 6 homophobic crimes that occurred at schools, down from 10 the previous year. In 2 cases, students as young as 13 were physically attacked by other students. 3 were cases of vandalism on cars, lockers, or randomly throughout a school. In the final case, a college student was the target of ongoing harassment and death threats by another student. In addition, there were 2 more cases involving 3 victims in which students were attacked off-campus on their way to or from school.

Actual Sexual Orientation Crimes

February 29, Palmdale—A Latino male was walking home from a party. A vehicle pulled alongside him and another Latino male exited the car and punched the victim in the face, yelling, “Faggot!” The victim said, “I just want to go home. Why are you doing this?” The suspect answered, “Because you’re a fucking faggot!” and kicked the victim in his ribs, head, and back. “I’m going to kill you! M.S.!” (Mara Salvatrucha gang)

April 8, Canyon Country (unincorporated)—An openly-gay white male victim was sitting in a chair on the porch of his residence. A white male suspect yelled, “Fucking faggot!” and pushed the victim face-first down the stairs into a pile of rocks. The suspect was arrested and booked on suspicion of assault with a deadly weapon.

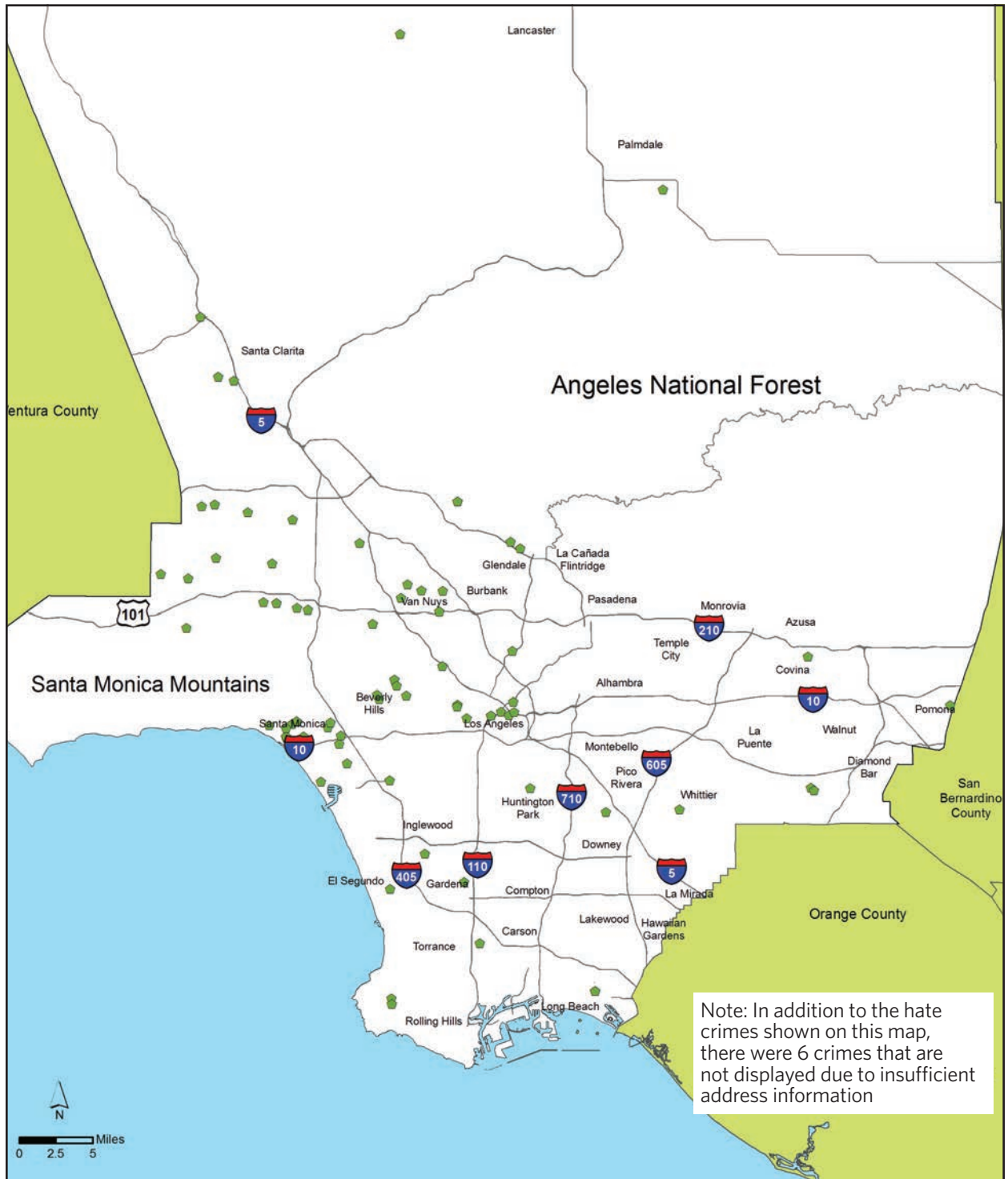
June 6, Pico Union—A Latina female was waiting at a bus stop when a Latino male approached her and asked, “What are you trying to be? A man?” He grabbed the victim’s throat. The victim struck the suspect’s face and he fled the scene.

November 6, West Hollywood—An Asian male was walking when a Latino male driver pulled up. The victim believed the motorist was going to ask for directions. Instead, the suspect said, “You fucking fag. You should all die and burn in hell.” The suspect then punched the victim in the face before getting back in his car and fleeing the scene.

December 25, Claremont—The Claremont United Methodist Church displayed a nativity scene for the holiday season featuring the silhouettes of 3 couples holding hands: two men, two women, and a heterosexual pair. The images of the gay and lesbian couples were knocked over and vandalized.

A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes

2011 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Religion



Map by Juan Carlos Martinez

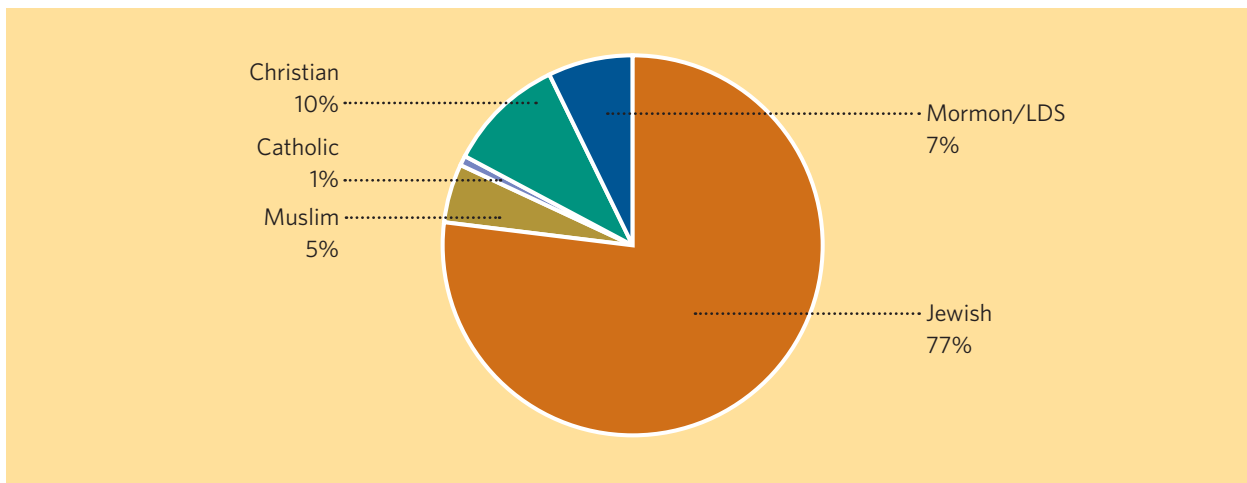
Following a sharp 42% decline the previous year, in 2011 religious hate crimes increased 24% from 76 to 94. A large part of the increase was due to a serial vandal in the City of Santa Monica (see details below). As in previous years, $\frac{3}{4}$ of these crimes were anti-Jewish, followed by those targeting Christians (10%), Mormons (7%) and Muslims (5%). Of the 9 anti-Christian crimes, all were acts of vandalism and 6 of them contained Satanic language or symbols, such as pentagrams or “666.” 6 of the 7 anti-Mormon were also Satanic in nature.

Only 20% of the crimes were of a violent nature, a slight decline from the previous year. Slightly more than half of the offenses were acts of vandalism, followed by disorderly conduct (20%), intimidation (9%), and simple assaults (7%). There were 2 cases of arson. At a Christian church in Sun Valley, an unknown suspect set a carpet on fire and ripped pages out of a Bible. In Sunland, the doors of a Mormon temple were set on fire.

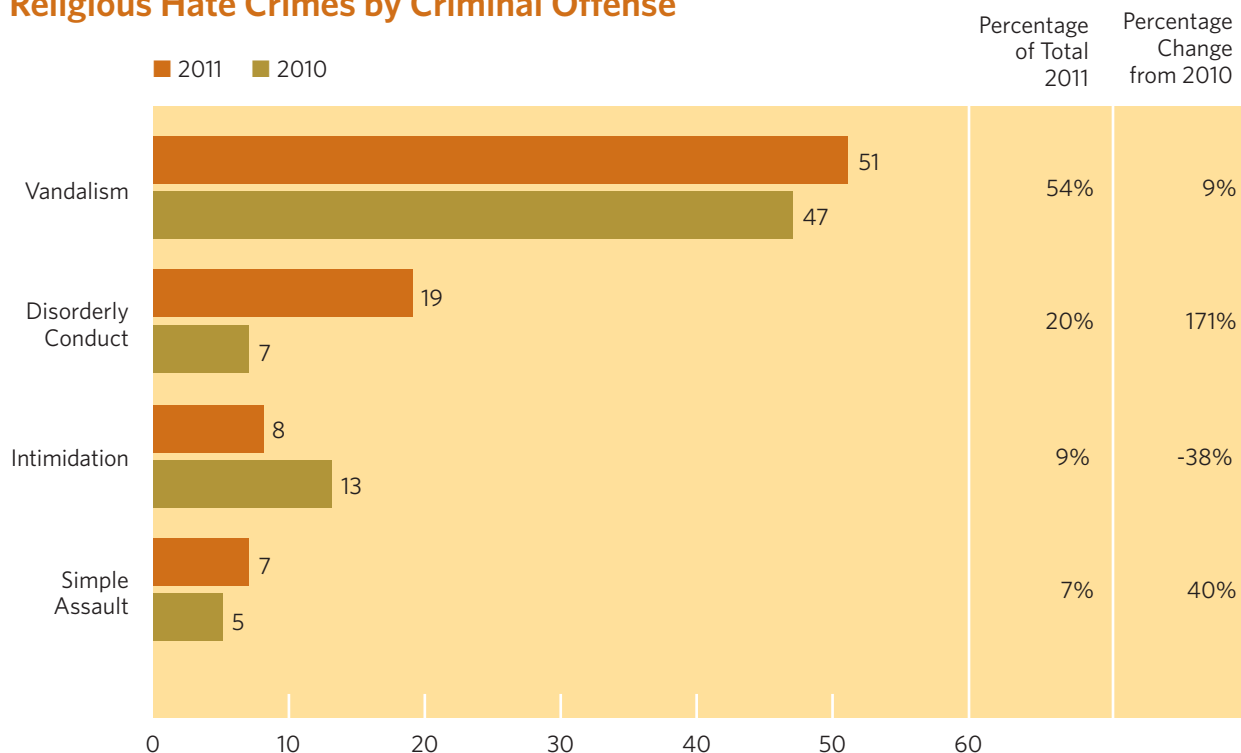
About $\frac{1}{4}$ of these crimes took place in residences and $\frac{1}{4}$ in religious sites. They were followed by businesses (15%), electronic communication (14%), public places (12%), and schools (9%). The greatest change in the distribution of locations is that religious crimes conveyed by electronic communication grew from 0 to 13 and crimes in public places grew from 5 to 11. Apart from the City of Los Angeles, the only concentration of religious crimes was in Santa Monica where a lone suspect painted red swastikas in 14 different locations on the same street. The vandalized properties appeared to be selected at random.

The victims in these crimes were overwhelmingly white, as were the suspects. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cases involved white supremacist symbols (most frequently swastikas) or slogans.

Religious Hate Crimes by Targeted Group



Religious Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2011, there were 1 theft, 2 arsons, 2 burglaries, and 4 cases of aggravated assault.

Actual Religious Crimes

February 5, Long Beach—The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was spray painted with a 6-foot pentagram and the word “fuck.”

April 24, Pacific Palisades—An unknown suspect used a paint marker to vandalize a Jewish female’s car with a 2-foot swastika.

April 30, Burbank—A security guard at a hospital discovered that 1 of several large glass panels in a waterfall outside the chapel had been smashed. The vandalized panel displayed Muslim religious symbols. Other panels displaying other religious symbols were untouched.

June 16, Koreatown—The security manager of Wilshire Blvd. Temple found a swastika etched on an exterior stone wall.

August 13, Los Angeles—A Jewish woman received an electronic message via Facebook from a self-described Nazi skinhead who claimed he had found her street address and was going to cut, beat, and torture her.

A Closer Look at Gender Hate Crimes

There were 14 crimes based on the victim's gender or identity in 2011, compared to 12 reported the previous year. In 13 of these cases the victims were male-to-female transgender women.

As in previous years, the great majority (86%) were of a violent nature. They included an assault with a deadly weapon, numerous assaults and batteries, criminal threats, and vandalism. About equal numbers of these were spontaneous attacks in public places and cases in which the victims were targeted at their residences.

The victims were primarily Latinas and the suspects were racially diverse. About half of these crimes occurred in areas where transgender women are known to publicly congregate, and 3 of the victims were sex workers.

There was also an unusual case of an anti-male crime following a traffic accident involving a white female and a white male driver. The female suspect told the victim, "I hate men. If I had a knife, I would kill you." She punched the victim in the left shoulder.

Actual Gender Crimes

July 31, Panorama City—A transgender Latina pedestrian heard a Latino suspect yelling anti-gay slurs at her. The suspect then threw a beer bottle, hitting the victim in the back.

November 29, Sunland—An elderly white transgender woman was riding on an MTA bus when she was confronted by a male suspect who slapped the victim and exited the bus.

December 7, Reseda—A Latina transgender woman was in front of her residence when a man pushed her from behind and yelled, "You faggot!" The victim struck her head on the ground and lost consciousness.

A Closer Look at Disability Hate Crimes

There was 1 disability-related crime in 2011. 2 transgender Latinas found graffiti on the walls of their apartment driveway that included their legal names and their chosen names and (in Spanish), "You are prostitutes and have AIDS," "If you gave me AIDS, I'm going to kill you," and "You are being punished by God. "

Hate Crime Prosecutions

The District Attorney's Office handles the great majority of hate crime prosecutions in Los Angeles County.

In 2011, the District Attorney filed hate crime charges in 67 cases. 31 adults were charged with felony hate crimes and 12 with misdemeanors. 22 of the felony cases were motivated by race/national origin and 9 by sexual orientation. Of the misdemeanor cases, 8 were motivated by race and 3 by sexual orientation. There was an additional case in which the hate crime charge was dropped. Information about the motivations of the 24 juvenile prosecutions was not available.

8 hate crime investigations were referred to the L.A. City Attorney's Office in 2011. 5 of these cases were motivated by race/ethnicity/national origin and 3 were based on sexual orientation.

The U.S. Attorney's Office is responsible for prosecuting federal offenses. On June 1, 2011, a federal grand jury returned a 24-count indictment that charged 51 members and associates of the Azusa 13 gang with a host of crimes, including conspiracy to violate the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) and conspiracy to violate the civil rights of African-Americans. 6 of those defendants were charged with committing hate crimes. While prior federal cases targeting street gangs have included factual allegations of race-based violence, the Azusa 13 indictment was only the second time in history that members of a criminal street gang were charged with federal civil rights offenses. The indictment also marked the first time in the history of the United States Department of Justice that prosecutors sought to dismantle a violent criminal street gang by charging its members with racketeering, narcotics and civil rights conspiracies in a single indictment.

As a result of the indictment, hundreds of federal, state and local law enforcement officers conducted a coordinated "takedown" on June 7, 2011 and successfully took into custody dozens of members and associates of the Azusa 13 gang.

The Azusa 13 gang takedown met with immediate and overwhelming community support and gratitude. According to the Azusa City Manager, the takedown was "a concerted effort...to try and improve the quality of life for [Azusa's] residents." The case signaled a victory for the city's African-American residents, as well as those African-Americans who had been driven out of Azusa over the past 2 decades by the gang's systematic racist attacks. On the day of the takedown, Azusa Police Chief Garcia stated: "Today, we remember the victims of hate crimes and their families. Crimes based upon hatred are intolerable in our society and represent the worst in human behavior."

Review of 2011 Hate Crime Legislation

35

2011 HATE CRIME REPORT

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

State Legislation Related to Hate Crime

There were other bills that were introduced in the State Legislature in 2011 and were described in our 2010 Hate Crime Report. See www.lahumanrelations.org.

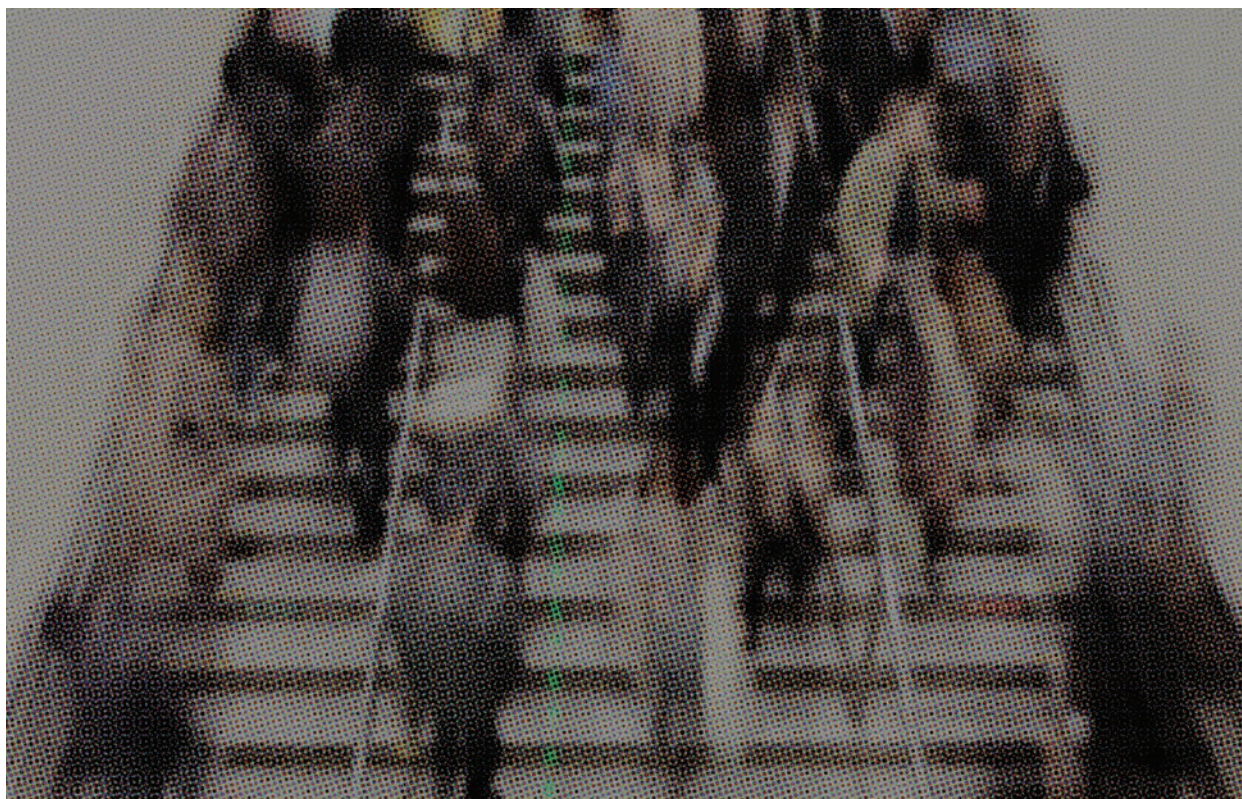
Assembly Bill 887 (Atkins)

The Gender Non-discrimination Act (AB 887) was signed by Governor Jerry Brown and chaptered by the Secretary of State (Chapter No. 719) on October 8, 2011. California's non-discrimination laws already protected transgender people from discrimination under the general category of "gender." AB 887 adds "gender identity and expression" to existing non-discrimination laws, alleviating confusion about whether transgender people are protected. The bill specifically prohibits discrimination by insurance companies when covering harm caused by a hate crime.

Federal Legislation Related to Hate Crimes

H.R. 3528 (Johnson)

The Hate Crimes Against the Homeless Statistics Act of 2011 would have amended the Hate Crime Statistics Act to include crimes against the homeless in the crime data collected by the Attorney General under such Act. The last major action on the bill was on December 5, 2011 when it was referred to the House Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security.



Methodology

The 2011 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 counted in this report to ensure it meets 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. Nevertheless, we encourage law enforcement and community organizations to report hate incidents because they can be early indicators of intergroup tension and conflict. Of the 715 reports of hate events (both crimes and incidents) received for 2011, 442 events involving 491 victims 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, we count each victim separately.
- We report the perpetrators' intended targeted 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 491 hate crimes for 2011. 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 year to year do not necessarily indicate trends. Sometimes, an increase one year follows an equivalent decrease the previous year. Multi-year data can give 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 is 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 2010 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 Crime by Service Planning Areas

| Name | Partial Listing of Cities and Areas | *2010 Population | 2011 Hate Crimes | 2011 Hate Crimes per 100,000 residents |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|---|
| **SPA 1: Antelope Valley | All of the Antelope Valley, including Acton, Gorman, Lancaster, Palmdale, Quartz Hill, Littlerock, Lake Los Angeles | 373,098 | 35 | 9.4 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando Valley | All of San Fernando Valley, including Burbank, Glendale, Newhall, Northridge, San Fernando, Santa Clarita, Val Verde, Westlake Village, East & West Valley areas | 2,215,358 | 134 | 6.0 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel | All of San Gabriel Valley, including Alhambra, Altadena, Irwindale, La Puente, Pasadena, Pomona, El Monte, Azusa, San Dimas | 1,888,771 | 39 | 2.1 |
| SPA 4: Metro | Atwater, Boyle Heights, Downtown, Eagle Rock, Echo Park, Glassell Park, Hancock Park, Koreatown, Hollywood, Park La Brea, West Hollywood, Silverlake | 1,258,210 | 135 | 10.7 |
| SPA 5: West | Beverly Hills, Culver City, Malibu, Marina del Rey, Pacific Palisades, Playa del Rey, Santa Monica, Venice, Westchester | 659,937 | 25 | 3.8 |
| SPA 6: South | Compton, Florence, Lynwood, South Los Angeles, Watts | 1,069,244 | 46 | 4.3 |
| SPA 7: East | Vernon, Maywood, Huntington Park, Bellflower, South Gate, Lakewood, Hawaiian Gardens, Signal Hill, Montebello, Pico Rivera, Cerritos, La Mirada, Whittier, La Habra | 1,377,438 | 29 | 2.1 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | Inglewood, Torrance, Long Beach, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, San Pedro | 1,620,848 | 39 | 2.5 |

There are 7 additional hate crimes that were not included because of insufficient address information.

*2010 population estimates were provided by the Los Angeles Public County Department of Public Health and the Urban Research Division of Los Angeles County Internal Services Department.

**Service Planning Areas (SPAs) represent eight geographic regions of Los Angeles County. SPAs are widely used for social service and health care planning purposes and are linked through SPA Councils to community-based organizations, neighborhoods groups, cities, schools, and county and city government agencies.

Appendix B:

Reporting Agencies

POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Alhambra Police Department
 Arcadia Police Department
 Azusa Police Department
 Baldwin Park Police Department
 Bell Police Department
 Bell Gardens Police Department
 Beverly Hills Police Department
 Burbank Police Department
 Claremont Police Department
 Covina Police Department
 Culver City Police Department
 Downey Police Department
 El Monte Police Department
 El Segundo Police Department
 Gardena Police Department
 Glendale Police Department
 Glendora Police Department
 Hawthorne Police Department
 Hermosa Beach Police Department
 Huntington Park Police
 Department
 Inglewood Police Department
 Irwindale Police Department
 La Verne Police Department
 Long Beach Police Department
 Los Angeles Police Department
 Los Angeles Sheriff's Department
 Manhattan Beach Police
 Department
 Maywood Police Department
 Monrovia Police Department
 Montebello Police Department
 Monterey Park Police Department
 Palos Verdes Police Department
 Pasadena Police Department
 Pomona Police Department
 Redondo Beach Police Department
 San Fernando Police Department

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

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Bellflower Unified School District
 Bonita Unified School District
 California State University,
 Long Beach
 Citrus College
 Compton Unified School District
 Downey Unified School District
 Eastside Union School District
 El Camino College
 El Monte City School District
 El Monte Union
 High School District
 El Segundo Unified School District
 Glendale Community College
 District
 Glendale Unified School District
 Gorman Joint School District
 Hawthorne School District
 Hermosa Beach City
 School District
 Keppel Union School District
 La Canada Unified School District
 Lancaster School District
 Las Virgenes Unified
 School District
 Los Angeles Community College
 District

Los Angeles County
 Office Of Education
 Los Angeles Unified School District
 Lowell Joint School District
 Montebello Unified School
 Districts
 Mt. San Antonio Community
 College District
 Newhall School District
 Palmdale School District
 Paramount Unified School District
 Pasadena City Community College
 District
 Pomona Unified School District
 Redondo Beach Unified School
 District
 Rowland Unified School District
 San Gabriel Unified School District
 San Marino Unified School District
 Santa Clarita Community College
 District
 South Pasadena Unified School
 District
 Temple City Unified School District
 Torrance Unified School District
 Walnut Valley Unified
 School District
 Whittier City School District
 Whittier Union High
 School District
 William S. Hart Union High
 School District
 Wiseburn School District

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

Anti-Defamation League
 L.A. Gay & Lesbian Center

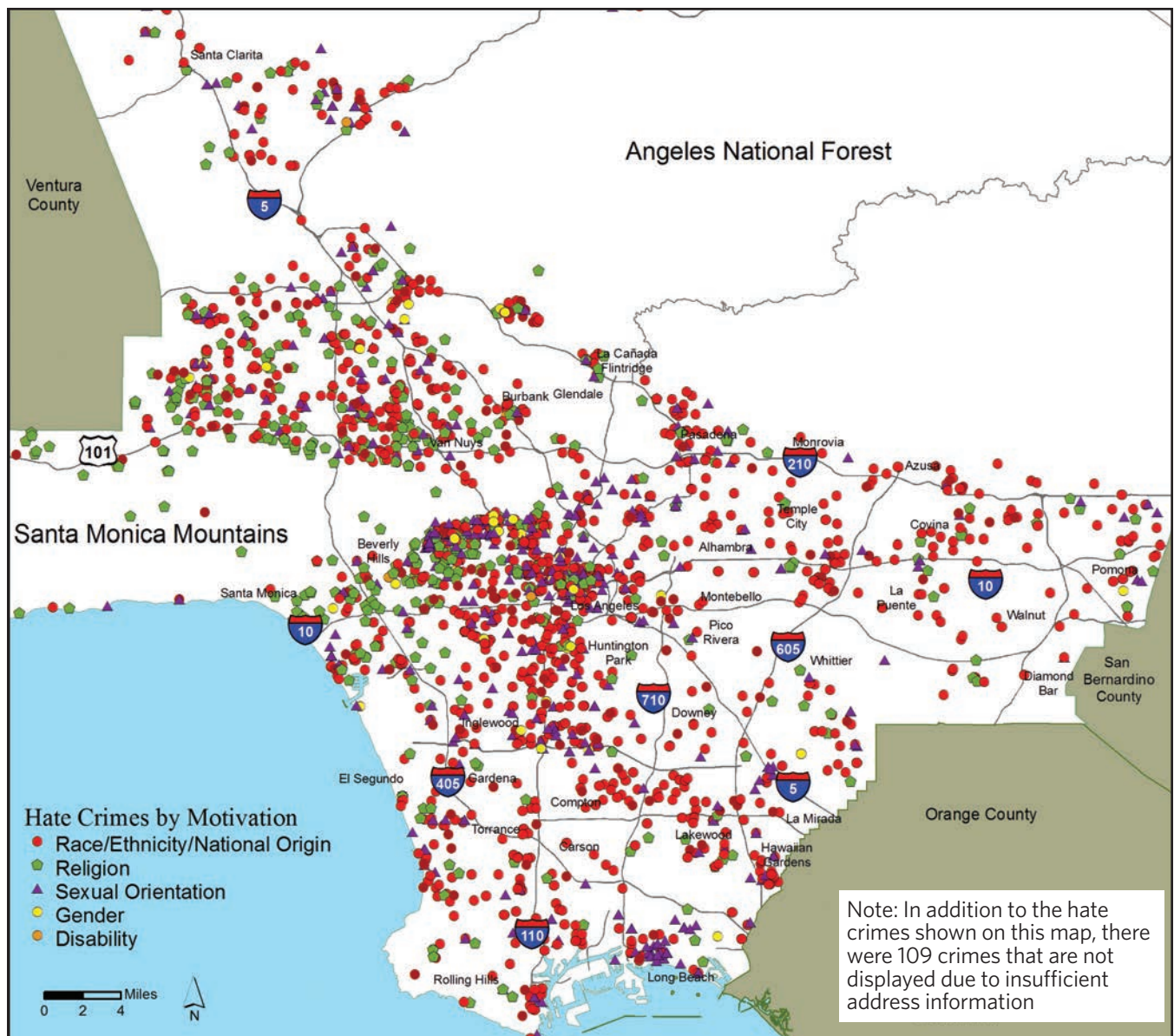
Acknowledgements

This report was developed by the Human Relations Commission

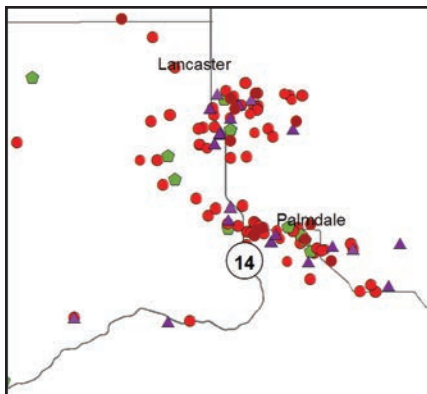
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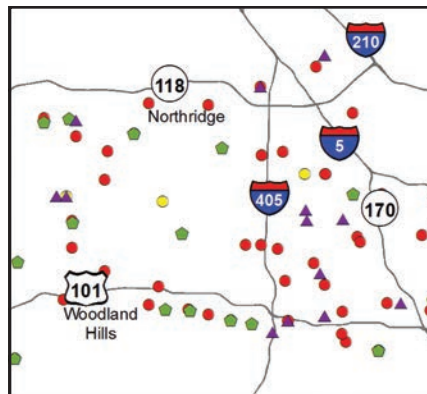
2007-2011 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



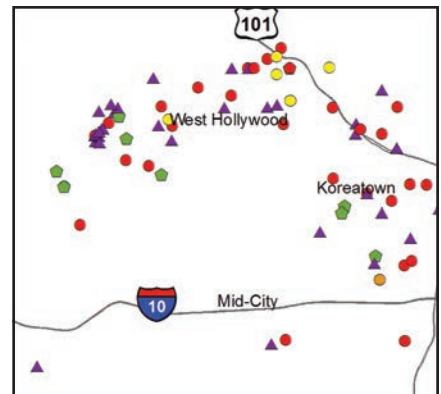
Antelope Valley



San Fernando Valley



Hollywood/West Hollywood



Maps by Juan Carlos Martinez



2011 Hate Crime Report

Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

www.LAHumanRelations.org