



Special Meeting of the City of El Segundo Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Committee AGENDA

MEETING DATE: April 10, 2024 MEETING
TIME: 6:00 p.m.
MEETING PLACE: El Segundo City Hall
Executive Conference Room
350 Main Street
El Segundo, CA 90245

The Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee, with certain statutory exceptions, can only take action upon properly posted and listed agenda items. Unless otherwise noted in the agenda, the public can only comment on City-related business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee.

Members of the public may also provide comments electronically by sending an email to the following address, with a limit of 150 words and accepted up until 30 minutes prior to the meeting: amancini@elsegundo.org *in the subject line please state the meeting date and item number*. Depending on the volume of communications, the emails will be read to the Committee during public communications. **NOTE:** Emails and documents submitted will be considered public documents and are subject to disclosure under the Public Records Act. and possibly posted to the City's website.

REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Government Code Section 54953(g), the City Council has adopted a reasonable accommodation policy to swiftly resolve accommodation requests. The policy can also be found on the City's website at <https://www.elsegundo.org/government/departments/city-clerk>. Please contact the City Clerk's Office at (310) 524-2308 to make an accommodation request or to obtain a copy of the policy.

A. CALL TO ORDER

B. ROLL CALL

Christibelle Villena – Chair
Emily Atmore – Member
Valerie Green – Member
Lewis Hill - Member

Vacant – Vice Chair
Shad McFadden - Member
Marisa Janicek – ESUSD Member
Steven Gebhart – ESUSD Member
Vacant

C. PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

At this time, members of the public may speak to any item on the agenda or within the DEI Committee's jurisdiction. Before speaking, you are requested, but not required, to state your name and address for the

record. If you represent an organization or a third party, please so state, and if you have received value of \$50 or more to communicate to the DEI Committee on behalf of another, or if you are an employee speaking on behalf of your employer, you must so identify yourself prior to addressing the DEI Committee pursuant to ESMC 1-8-4. Failure to do so shall be a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of \$250. While all comments are welcome, the Brown Act does not allow the DEI Committee to take action on any item not on the agenda.

D. PRESENTATIONS –

E. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES-

1. Minutes from the Wednesday, March 13, 2024, DEI Committee Meeting.
Recommendation: Approve Meeting Minutes

F. UNFINISHED BUSINESS-

1. DEI Membership

Recommendation:

1. Receive and file.
2. Alternatively discuss and take other action.

G. NEW BUSINESS –

1. Juneteenth

Recommendation:

1. Receive and file.
2. Alternatively discuss and take other action.

2. United Against Hate Week

Recommendation:

1. Receive and file.
2. Alternatively discuss and take other action.

3. Hate Crimes Report

Recommendation:

1. Receive and file.
2. Alternatively discuss and take other action.

H. REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEES

1. Data and Resources Team – Emily Atmore
2. City Engagement Team – Shad McFadden
3. Community Relations Team – Valerie Green

I. COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMUNICATION- Limited to 5 minutes per member

J. COUNCIL MEMBER LIAISON COMMENTS

K. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn to the May 8, 2024 meeting.



City of El Segundo
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
Committee Meeting Minutes

March 13, 2024, 6:00 p.m.
350 Main Street, El Segundo CA 90245

A. CALL TO ORDER – The meeting was called to order at 6:00 pm.

B. ROLL CALL

Committee Members Present: Valerie Green, Christibelle Villena, Marisa Janicek, Steven Gebhart, Emily Atmore, Shad McFadden

City Staff Present:

Joaquin Vazquez, Deputy City Attorney
Aly Mancini, Recreation, Parks & Library

C. PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS

No public comment.

D. PRESENTATIONS

1. Housing Element Status Update

Principal Planner Paul Samras shared an update and presentation on the Housing Element Status.

E. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

Motion to approve the October 11, 2023 meeting minutes, with the change of adding Member McFadden to the attendance, was made by Member McFadden and Seconded by Member Green.

Motion carried 6-0.

F. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

1. DEI Workplan Discussion

The committee discussed how the initial workplan has been restructured, since completing their priorities, into the three teams: Data Resources, City Engagement, and Community Relations. Members Hill and Atmore make up the Data Resources team, which is focusing on incentivizing survey completion and providing an online resource library for the community. Members McFadden, Mancini, Green, and Hill make up the City Engagement team, which is focusing on the DEI Committee Service Award for a member of the community and working alongside the Arts and Culture Committee for initiatives within the next year. Members Gebhart, Green, Hill, and Janicek make up the Community Relations team, and are focusing on the inclusion of multi-cultural groups in events, with ideas of partnering with the El Segundo Unified School District and looking into aerospace gathering events for the youth in the community.

Motioned by Member Green, seconded by Member Atmore, to receive and file the DEI Workplan. Motion carried 6-0.

G. NEW BUSINESS

1. Review of DEI Webpage

Member Villena recommended tabling this discussion for the next meeting, and encouraged the Data Resources team to meet with Diane Chaaban.

H. REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEES

1. Data and Resources Team – none.
2. City Engagement Team – none.
3. Community Relations Team – none.

I. COMMITTEE MEMBER COMMUNICATION – Limited to 5 minutes per member

Aly Mancini – Stated that she is looking forward to continuously work on improvement towards inclusion within the community, as recent events have shown there is much to still be done.

Valerie Green – Stated that having the student liaison and maintaining dialogue with them is important for feedback and suggestions.

Christibelle Villena – Suggested discussion about the two empty seats on the DEI Committee, which will be itemized for the next meeting.

Marisa Janicek – Stated how she has had productive conversations with the ESUSD students about improvements, and how she was excited to implement such.

Emily Atmore – Stated her excitement for the new presence of the school board, along with the improvement and welcoming of new DEI related programs.

Shad McFadden – Stated his excitement about the new presence of the school board on the DEI Committee.

Joaquin Vazquez – No comment.

J. COUNCIL MEMBER LIAISON COMMENTS – None

K. ADJOURNMENT

Meeting was adjourned by Member McFadden at 7:40 p.m. with the next meeting scheduled for April 10, 2024.



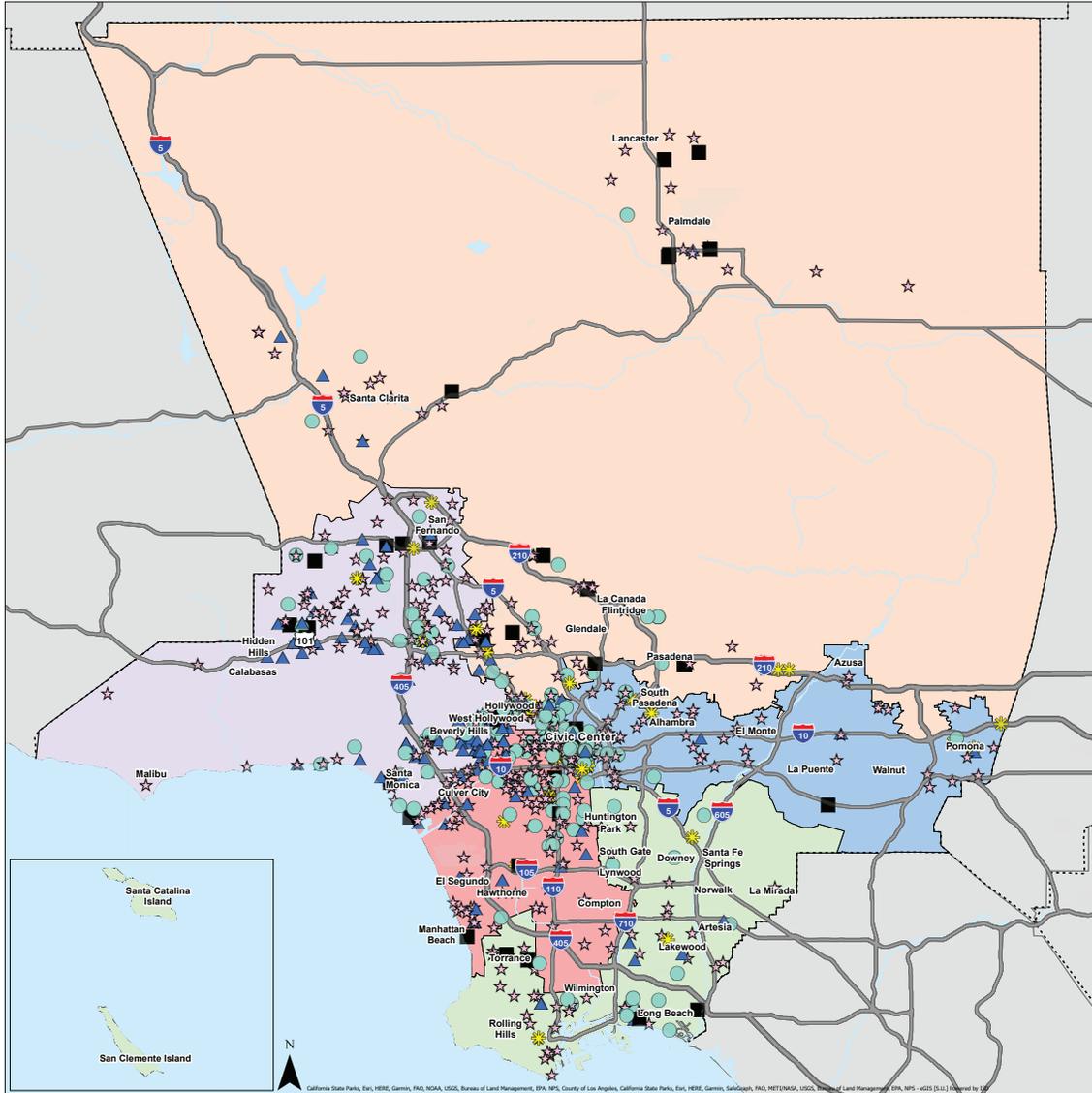
Commission on Human Relations

2022
HATE CRIME
REPORT



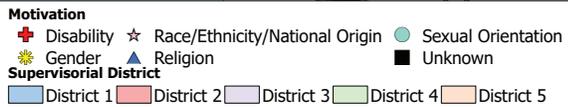
County of Los Angeles

2022 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes

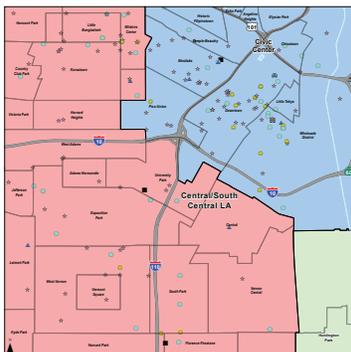


County of Los Angeles

Hate Crimes 2022

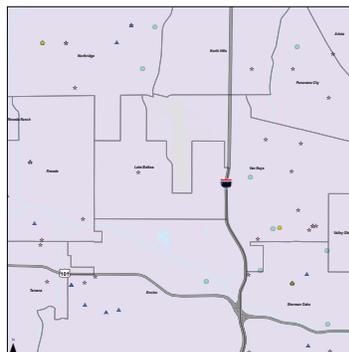


Central/South Central L.A.



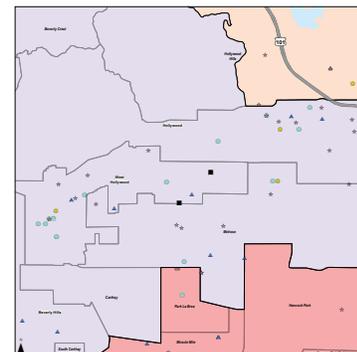
County of Los Angeles
Hate Crimes 2022
Central South - Central Los Angeles

San Fernando Valley



County of Los Angeles
Hate Crimes 2022
San Fernando Valley

Hollywood/West Hollywood



County of Los Angeles
Hate Crimes 2022
Hollywood - West Hollywood

In addition to the hate crimes shown on these maps, there are crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Maps by Enterprise GIS (eGIS)
Powered by ISD.

2022 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. L.A. County jurisdictions are among the best trained in hate crime investigation and prosecution. This report is one of the longest-standing efforts in the nation to document hate crime.

Using information from this report, the Commission sponsors a number of ongoing programs related to preventing and combating hate crime, including the Network Against Hate Crime and the LA vs Hate Project. 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.

Since its inception, this report has been disseminated broadly to policymakers, 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. Using information from this report, the Commission sponsors an array of ongoing programs to prevent and combat hate crime, including the Network Against Hate Crime and the LA vs Hate Project.

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, 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 takes the form of vandalism that 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 probably 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 U.S. Department of Justice has reported that nearly half of all violent hate crimes, are not reported to law enforcement. * This result was obtained from the department's Bureau of Justice Statistics National Crime Victimization Survey. We can expect that an even greater portion of hate incidents and nonviolent hate crimes are not reported. According to the victimization survey, most hate acts are not reported to law enforcement because they are handled in another way.

In addition, survey respondents have identified the following beliefs as other reasons hate-motivated acts are 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

Other factors that may inhibit victims from reporting hate crimes include fear of retaliation, cultural and linguistic isolation, unfamiliarity with the criminal justice system, and previous negative experiences with law enforcement. For LGBT hate crime victims who are not "out" to their families, employers, or neighbors there may also be fear of unwanted publicity that would disclose their sexual orientations or gender identities.

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.

When the U.S. Department of Justice annually requests hate crime data from law enforcement agencies, about 85% either fail to respond or claim they had no hate crimes reported in their jurisdictions.

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 2022.

* U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Hate Crime Victimization, 2005 - 2019 September 2021.

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 community.

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, inhumane, 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.

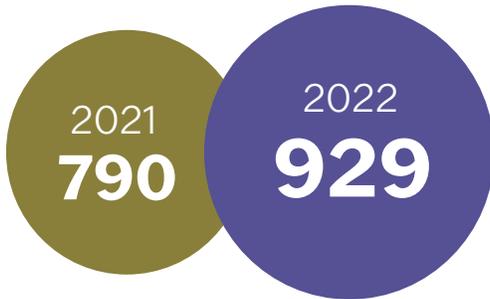
When the U.S. and 167 other nations signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), they committed to respect and fulfill the right to life and the security of the person regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin,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

2022 Quick Facts



Reported hate crimes rose 18% from 790 in 2021 to 929 in 2022, the second highest in more than 20 years.



72% of the reported hate crimes were of a violent nature. This is the second highest rate in at least 20 years.



Race was by far the most common motivation, constituting 57% of all hate crimes. They jumped 14%.



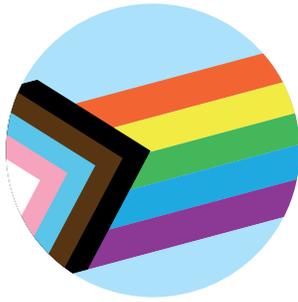
African Americans were again grossly over-represented and made up 53% of racial hate crime victims.



Anti-Latino/a crimes rose 3% and experienced the highest rate of violence (93%) of all racial/ethnic groups.



Anti-Asian crimes declined 25% but the 61 crimes were the second largest number ever.



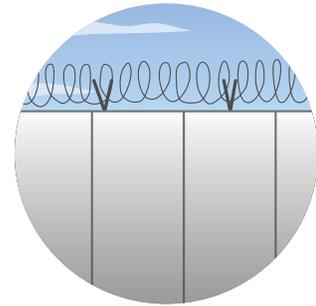
Eighteen percent of hate crimes were motivated by sexual orientation and 81% of these crimes targeted gay men.



Religious crimes spiked 41% and comprised 16% of all hate crimes. Eighty-three percent of these crimes were anti-Jewish.



There were 44 anti-transgender crimes, the largest number ever documented. Ninety-one percent of these crimes were violent.



Hate crimes in which anti-immigrant slurs were used continued to climb 12% and the 94 crimes comprised the largest number ever recorded.



Hate crimes committed by gang members were 6% of all reported hate crimes. These were overwhelmingly attacks by Latino/a gangs against African Americans.



The largest number of hate crimes took place in the Metro Region which stretches from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights followed by the San Fernando Valley. However, if one accounts for population the Metro Region had the highest rate followed by the West Region (which includes parts of West L.A., Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, and a number of beach communities).

Executive Summary

The Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (Commission) has produced an annual hate crime report since 1980, one of the longest standing efforts of its kind in the nation. Hate crimes are serious violations of state, federal, and international law. The Commission collects reports from every law enforcement agency in Los Angeles County, as well as from some colleges, school districts, and community-based organizations, and directly from some victims (see page 45).

Hate crimes documented in this and other reports represent only a portion of hate crimes actually committed in the year 2022. The U.S. Justice Department has reported that nearly half of all violent hate crimes are not reported to law enforcement. We can

expect that an even greater portion of hate incidents and nonviolent hate crimes are not reported. (See page 4)

Nationally, the number of hate groups in the U.S. totaled 523 in 2022 according to the Southern Poverty Law Center. It is important to keep in mind, though, that most hate crimes in LA County are not committed by those with apparent active formal affiliations to hate groups.

By providing the extensive information contained in this report on hate crimes in Los Angeles County, the Commission helps law enforcement as well as educational, community, governmental, and faith-based agencies to more effectively prevent and respond to these serious violations of human rights.

Significant finds of this report include:

- Reported hate crimes in 2022 rose 18% from 790 to 929, the second highest in more than 20 years. For the past 8 years, hate crimes have been trending upwards and since 2013 there has been a 142% increase (see page 10).
- 72% of hate crimes were of a violent nature, the second highest percentage in at least 20 years* (see page 13).
- Racial, sexual orientation and religious hate crimes all grew sharply. But racism was by far the most common motivation, constituting 57% of all hate crimes. Racial crimes jumped 14%, from 476 to 545 (see page 11).
- Although they only comprise about 9% of the county's population, African Americans were again disproportionately targeted and comprised 53% of racial hate crime victims. The 294 anti-Black crimes reported in 2022 were the second largest number ever recorded. While anti-Black crimes climbed, all other major racial and ethnic groups experienced slight increases or declined significantly. (See page 25)
- Anti-Latino/a crimes rose 3% and they again were the second largest group of racial victims. This was the seventh year in a row that Latino/as experienced the highest rate of violence (93%) of any other racial/ethnic group. (See page 25)
- Anti-Asian crimes, which had soared to record highs during the pandemic, declined 25%. However, the 61 crimes reported were the second largest number in this report's history. (See page 25)
- Sexual orientation crimes comprised the second largest motivation (18%) and grew 20%. 81% of these crimes targeted gay men. (See page 31)
- Religious crimes spiked 41% and comprised 16% of all hate crimes. Eighty-three percent of these crimes were anti-Jewish. (See page 35)
- There were 44 anti-transgender crimes, the largest number ever documented. Ninety-one percent of these crimes were violent, a rate much higher than racial, sexual orientation, and religious attacks. (See page 38)
- After skyrocketing 48% the previous year, hate crimes in which anti-immigrant slurs were used continued to climb another 12% from 84 to 94. This was the largest number ever recorded. Suspects used anti-immigrant language in 55% of anti-Latino/a crimes and in 25% of anti-Asian offenses. (See pages 26)
- Hate crimes committed by gang members remained elevated and comprised 6% of all hate crimes. 74% of these were racially motivated. (See page 18)
- The largest number of hate crimes took place in the Metro Region which stretches from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights followed by the San Fernando Valley. However, if one accounts for population the Metro Region had the highest rate followed by the West Region (which includes parts of West L.A., Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, etc.).

The full report is available at our website: www.hrc.lacounty.gov. * We can only search the database back to 2003.

2022 Hate Crimes in Perspective

2022 witnessed deepening divides across the U.S. along lines of political party, race, sexual orientation, religion, and gender identity. At the community level, supporters of former President Trump continued to back policies that reflected growing intolerance and bigotry.

Since the January 6 insurrection at the U.S. Capitol, more than 1,000 rioters have been arrested and at the time of this report's release, more than half had pled guilty to a variety of charges, ranging from trespassing to seditious conspiracy. The convicted included members of hate groups, such as the Proud Boys and the Oathkeepers, but 85% of those arrested had no known affiliation with extremist organizations. Nearly 30 of those charged were residents of Southern California, including a retired police chief, the founder of a right-wing UCLA student group, and an anti-Vax physician.

In December 2022, a Congressional committee recommended criminal charges against Trump himself, and released a report detailing the ex-president's role in the attack.

The former President has repeatedly denied any wrongdoing and labeled the investigation a "witch-hunt." Apparently, many of his devoted supporters agree with him. In poll after poll, a large swath of voters continued to support Trump and believe that the 2020 presidential election was stolen from him.

During the same time, the U.S. Supreme Court has issued ruling after ruling undoing decades of legal precedents, including:

- Over-turning *Roe vs. Wade*, the landmark ruling that made reproductive rights the law of the land;
- Upholding a Trump era policy challenged by the Biden administration that required that migrants seeking asylum in the U.S. must remain in Mexico until their cases are adjudicated; and
- Defending the right of a high school football coach to publicly pray after his team's games, eroding constitutional prohibitions against promotion of religion by government officials and potentially discriminating against non-Christians.

The year 2022 also saw public schools fully re-opened, and many Americans returning to work

Racial* and Ethnic Terminology

For the purposes of this report, we use "African American" and "Black" interchangeably.

We also use, "American Indian," "native," and "indigenous" interchangeably.

In traditional Spanish, "Latino" refers to men and women of Latin American heritage. "Latino/a" is an alternative term that is more gender-inclusive.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, "Asian/Pacific Islander" and "Asian Pacific American" are both used to describe, "a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent" or any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands." For this report, we use "Asian" and "Asian American" as shorthands.

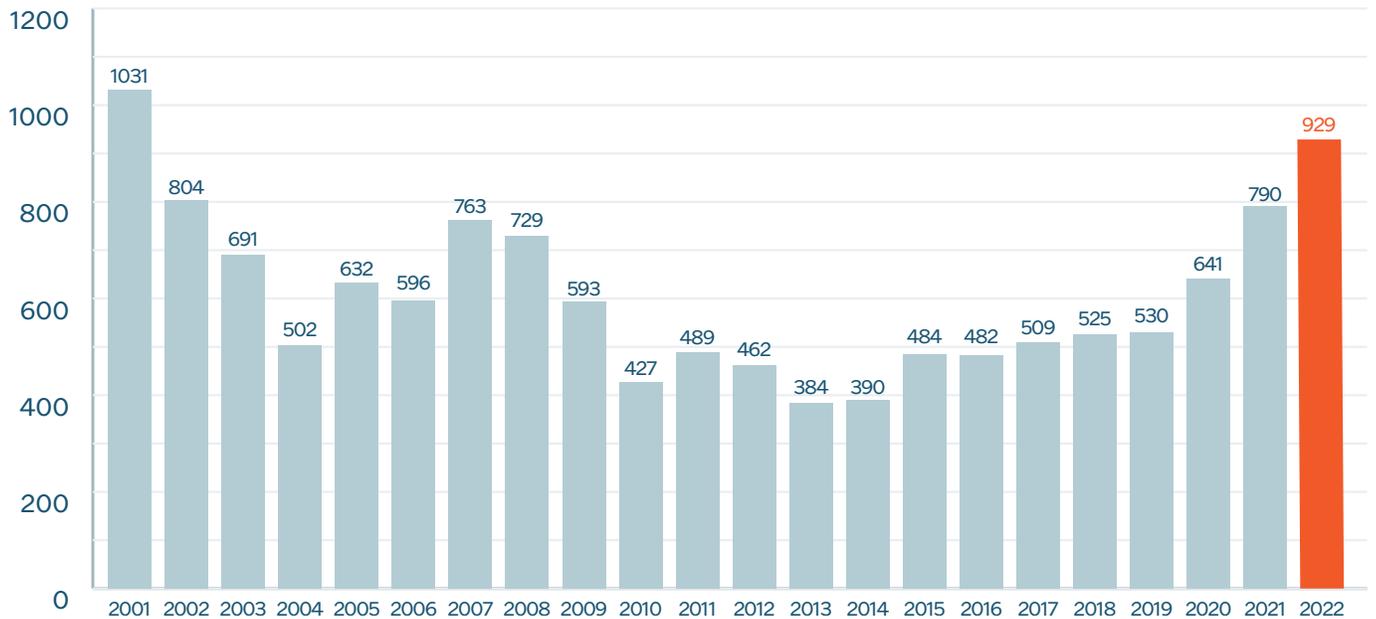
and other activities curtailed during the worst period of the pandemic. Yet at the same time, deep debates continued to rage about masking and vaccination policies and decisions that led to sections of the economy closing. Many polls showed that party affiliation and race were predictors as to where Americans stood on these issues.

Closer to home, the City of Los Angeles was shaken by the November release of a year-old secret recording of a meeting between three councilmembers and the head of the County Federation of Labor. The discussion was widely viewed as racist, in which several Latino/a leaders made disparaging remarks about African Americans, Oaxacans, and others and discussed how to expand Latino/a political representation through the city's redistricting process at the expense of other communities.

Another haunting local image from 2022 was a group of people raising their arms in a Nazi salute and holding a banner over a freeway overpass that read, "Kanye was right about the Jews" after the musical artist made a string of anti-Semitic remarks.

*For the sake of brevity, we refer to crimes motivated by race, ethnicity, or national origin as "racial" hate crimes throughout this report.

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.

On May 14, 2022, the country watched in horror as news broke that 18-year-old Payton Gendron opened fire at a Tops Friendly Market in Buffalo New York killing ten people and wounding three. All of those slain were African American. Of the three who were wounded one victim was Black and two were White. A self-avowed white supremacist, Gendron had written a manifesto expressing belief in the “Great Replacement” conspiracy theory.

In November, Gendron pleaded guilty to all charges, including murder, domestic terrorism, and hate crimes. He was sentenced to 11 consecutive life sentences, without the possibility of parole. The nation already had been rocked by hate-motivated mass shootings in Pittsburgh in 2018 that killed eleven Jewish worshipers, in El Paso in 2019 which took the lives of 23 Latino/a victims, and in the Atlanta area in 2021 when eight people, including six Asian women were gunned down at three day-spas.* Communities already reeling from bias-inspired violence again experienced shock and despair as the victims of the Buffalo supermarket shooting were laid to rest.

* The defendant in this case said that he was a sex addict and denied any racial animus for the crimes, but Georgia prosecutors have announced that they intend to prosecute the homicides as hate crimes.

It should be no surprise then that after two record-breaking increases, hate crimes in Los Angeles in 2022 rose to the second highest in more than 20 years.

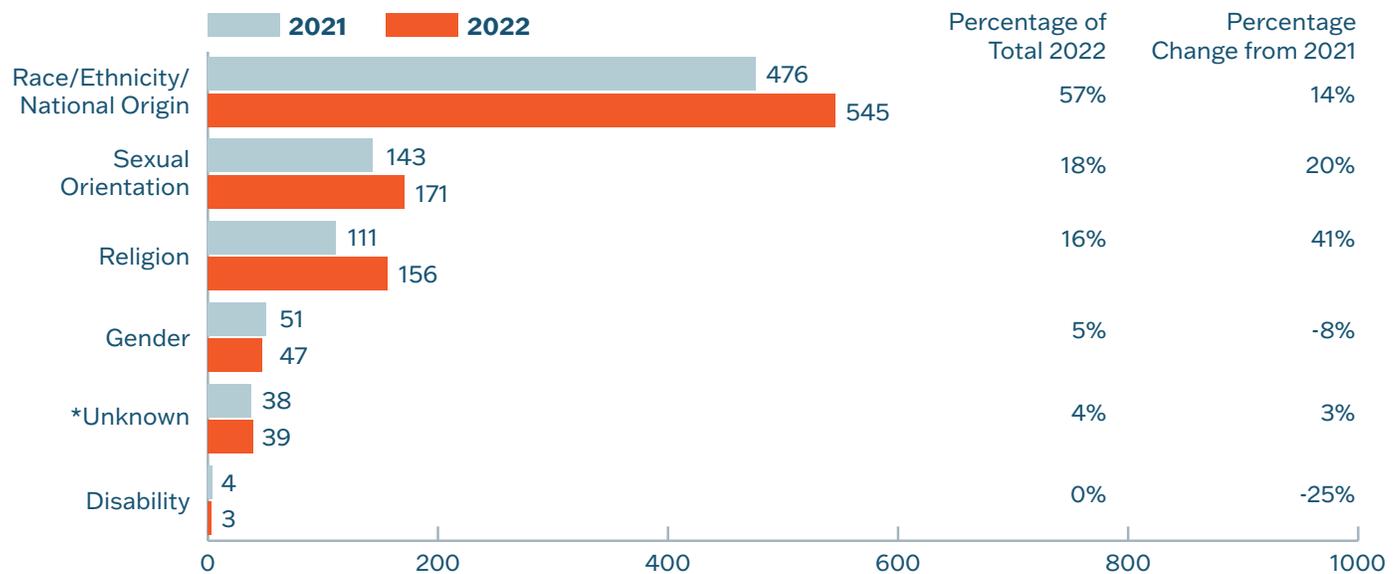
In 2022, hate crimes increased 18% from 790 to 929**. This was the second highest in more than 20 years. For the past 8 years, hate crimes have been trending upwards and since 2013, there has been a 142% increase.

The California State Attorney General reported an increase of 20.2% (compared to a 41.9% spike the previous year). The number of victims increased from 1,763 in 2021 to 2,120 in 2022. At the time of this report’s release, the FBI had not released national hate crime statistics for 2022.

It can be helpful to consider the number of hate crimes in the context of overall crime statistics. Regarding general crime statistics, the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department (LASD) documented a 14.27% increase in violent crime and a 11.83% increase in property crime in 2022. LASD reported a 30.60% decrease in homicides. The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) reported a 2.1% increase in violent crimes and a 12.2% increase in non-violent crimes. In addition, LAPD reported that homicides decreased 2.7% from 402 to 391.

** As stated in the Methodology section, this report counts the number of hate crime victims, not events.

Hate Crimes by Motivation



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

Note: Some cases contained multiple motivations. The total number of motivations does not equal the total number of hate crimes.

In 2022 the largest number of hate crimes were motivated by race.* They accounted for 57% of all hate crimes. These cases increased 14% from 476 the year before to 545.

Once again, African Americans were targeted at a higher rate (53%) than other racial groups. This represented a 34% increase from 219 to 294. This is the second largest number of anti-Black crimes ever reported. Anti-Latino/a crimes remained remarkably similar to the previous year, increasing slightly from 117 to 121. In addition, there were 61 anti-Asian crimes (a decline of 25%), the second largest number in this report's history. Lastly, anti-Middle Easterner and anti-White crimes declined. (See "A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes")

Sexual orientation crimes were the second largest group (18%) compared to 17% the previous year. They increased 20% from 143 to 171. Crimes targeting gay men and lesbians both rose.

Religious crimes made up 16% of all reported hate crimes and were the third largest motivation. This represented a huge 41% increase from 111 to 156.

* For the sake of brevity, we refer to crimes motivated by race, ethnicity or national origin as "racial hate crimes" in this report.

Crimes targeting Jewish persons spiked 59% from 81 to 129 and comprised 83% of all religious crimes (up from 74%). No other targeted group exceeded 7 crimes (4%).

Gender motivated crimes comprised 5% of all hate crimes (down from 6%). Forty-four of these offenses targeted the transgender community and 3 were anti-female.

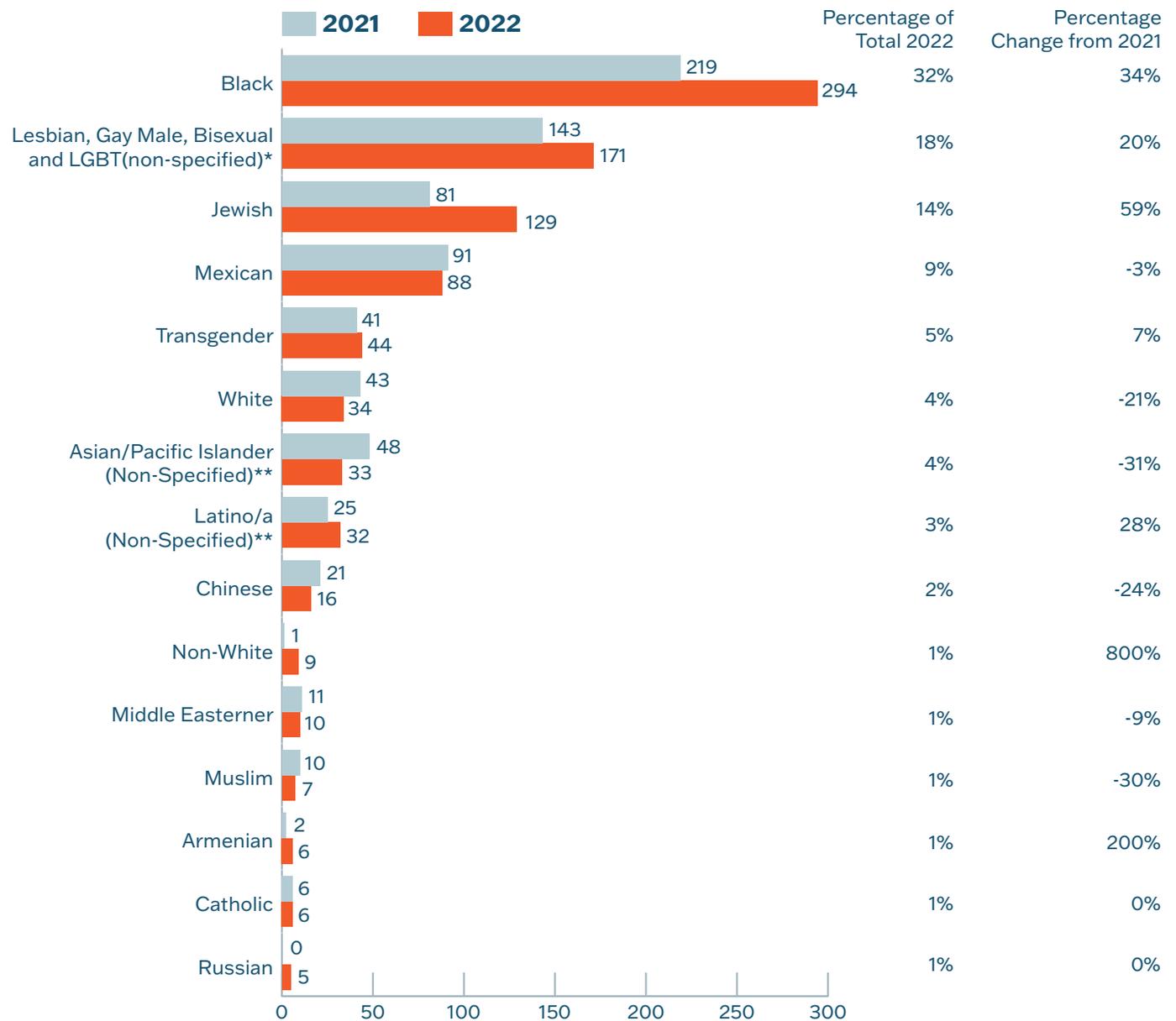
Crimes motivated by disability decreased from 4 to 3.

In addition, 4% of cases had an unknown motivation (down from 5%). These are cases in which the motive could not be determined (for example, a swastika appears on public property and the location does not suggest any particular victim group). This report classifies these crimes as having an "unknown" motivation.

As in previous years, the great majority of hate crimes (77%) targeted four groups: African Americans, gay men, lesbians, and LGBT organizations, Jewish persons, and Latino/as, compared to 71% the previous year.

As mentioned in the Methodology section, fluctuations in numbers from year to year are common and don't necessarily indicate trends. It is more useful to study multi-year analyses to get an accurate picture.

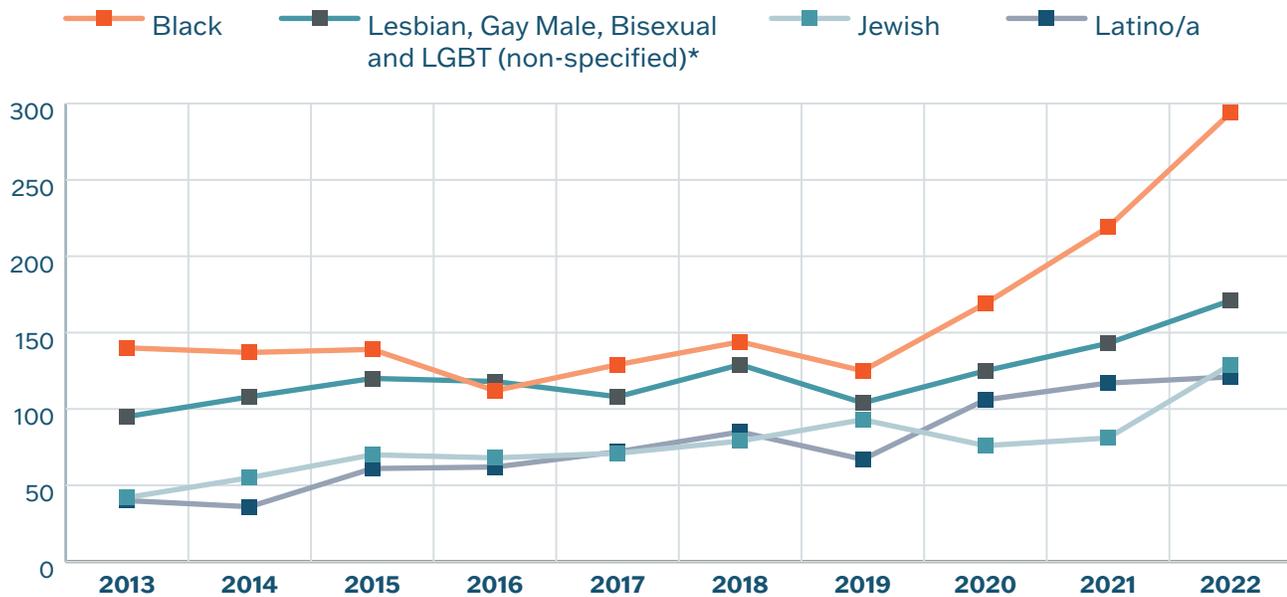
Groups Targeted in Hate Crimes



In 2022, there were 4 cases targeting Israelis and Other Christians***, 3 cases targeting Buddhists, females, Filipinos, Japanese, Koreans, Romani/Gypsy, Protestants, Scientologists, and people with mental disabilities, 2 cases targeting bisexuals, Indians, Iranians, Ukrainians, and single crimes that targeted Africans, American Indian/Alaskan Natives, Christians (Denomination Non-Specified)****, Germans, Nicaraguans, and Vietnamese.

- * “LGBT non-specified” refers to hate crimes that targeted an LGBT organizations or businesses, not an individual.
- ** “Non-specified” crimes targeting Asians and Latino/as refer to crimes in which these groups were targeted but there were no slurs made against a specific nationality (e.g. Chinese, Mexicans, Salvadorans).
- *** Other Christians include Jehovah Witness, Mormon and Armenian Orthodox faiths that are neither Protestant nor Catholic.
- **** Christians (Denomination Non-Specified) refers to crimes in which this group was targeted but there were no slurs made against a specific religion denomination.

2013–2022 Hate Crimes: Most Frequently Targeted Groups



Rate of Violence Remains Elevated

In 2022, the most common criminal offense reported was simple assault (33%), followed by vandalism (24%), acts of intimidation (19%), and aggravated assault (17%). This represented a 35% increase in vandalism cases from 167 to 225. In addition, acts of intimidation increased 22% from 143 to 175. These 4 types of offenses comprised 93% of all reported hate crimes.

Additionally, there were 2 murders and 6 attempted murders (some of which are described below) compared to none the previous year.

March 29, Long Beach

Inside a liquor store, a Black male was approached by seven Latino males. The suspects argued with the victim and yelled (unspecified) racial slurs. They then physically assaulted the victim who fled the location. The suspects chased him, and one produced a gun and fatally shot him.

July 5, Sylmar

A homeless transgender woman was shot and killed by a Latino male because of hostility toward her gender identity and sexual orientation. He has been charged with her murder and the attempted murder of the victim’s friend who was not injured.

June 10, Westlake

Three Black males were chatting in front of an apartment complex. Suddenly, a Latino member

of the Witmer Street gang approached them and began harassing them. One of the victims stated that they weren’t gang members and the three proceeded to walk away to avoid trouble. The suspect yelled, “Why you Black Foes actin’ all hard? This is my ‘hood!” The suspect then fired 5-6 times at the victims but missed.

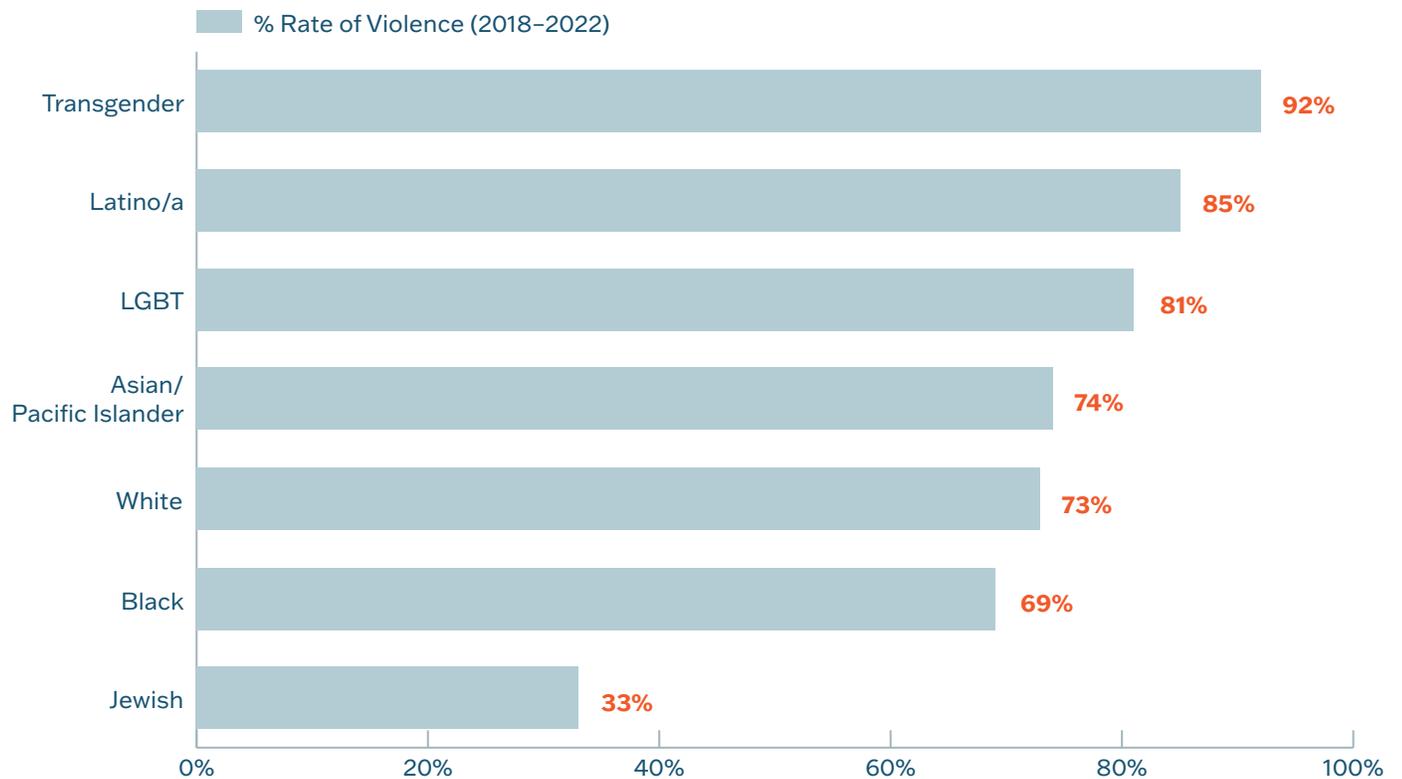
June 30, Lancaster

An elderly Black homeless male approached an elderly Latina in the parking lot of a social service agency. He yelled that he wanted to kill all Hispanics and swung a metal bat at the victim several times but did not make contact with the victim. A police officer witnessed the attack and detained the suspect. Based on the suspect’s belligerent behavior, rambling speech and mannerisms, the officer formed the opinion that he was under the influence of crystal meth or a similar stimulant.

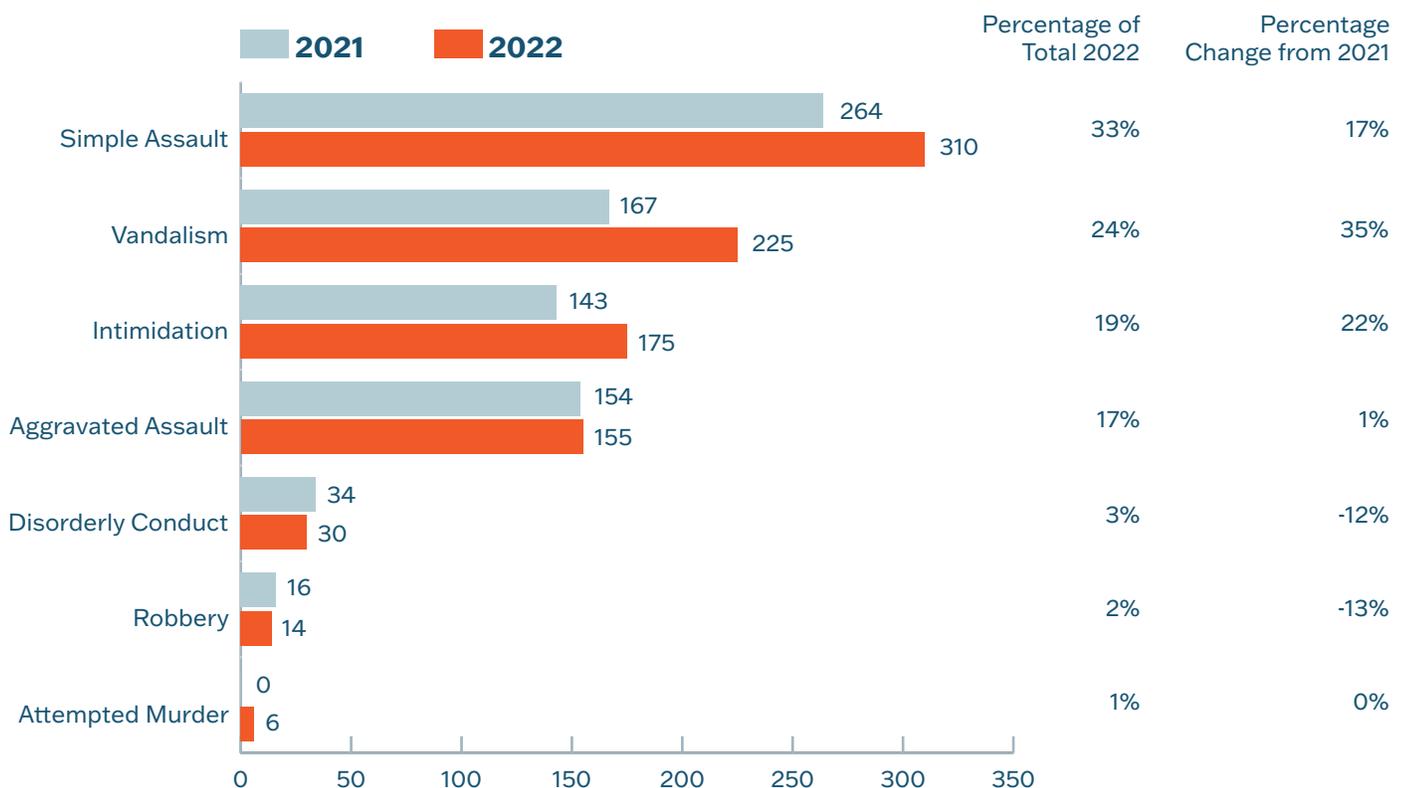
Overall, 72% of hate crimes reported in LA County were of a violent nature. This represented an 8% increase in violent offenses from 582 to 666.

As in previous years, the rates of violence varied greatly based on the motivation. Ninety-one percent of gender-motivated crimes were violent, followed by sexual orientation (85%), race/ethnicity/national origin (78%), and religion (42%). The rate of violence for religious crimes decreased from 2021 (53%) but the level was elevated compared to previous years.

2018–2022 Hate Crimes: Average Rates of Violence Against Selected Groups



Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2022, there were also 3 cases of burglary, 2 cases of murder, and 1 case of rape, sexual assault, and trespassing.

Location of Hate Crimes

As in previous years, the largest number of hate crimes occurred in public places (35%, down from 40%), followed by businesses (25%), residences (24%), and schools (10%). None of the other location types exceeded 3%. This represents a 33% increase in crimes occurring at businesses from 171 to 228. Hate crimes at schools more than tripled from 26 to 95, but it should be remembered that the previous calendar year, many schools were closed for a portion of the year because of the pandemic. Otherwise, the distribution of crimes by location type remained very similar to the previous year.

Hate Crimes on Public Transportation

For the past five years, the Commission has been tracking hate crimes that take place on public transportation as well as at bus stops and Metro stations. Between the years 2016 -2020, the average number of these crimes was 25. While there had been an increase the prior year, in 2022 hate crimes on public transportation decreased 24% from 49 to 37. As we continue collecting this data, we recognize that multi-year analyses will be required to better understand hate crimes that occur on or near public transportation.

Sixty-seven percent of these crimes were based on race (up from 63%), followed by sexual orientation (23%, up from 21%), and gender (8%, the same as the previous year). Other motivations did not exceed 3% of the total.

The 2 most common groups targeted on public transportation were Blacks (26%, up from 23%) and gay men 21% (the same percentage as the previous year). They were followed by Mexicans (18%, down from 23%). In addition, White victims comprised 10% of the total (up from 8%). All the other targeted groups numbered 4 (8%) or fewer.

Alarming all these crimes were of a violent nature with the most common criminal offense being simple assault (70%, up from 63%), aggravated assault (14%, down from 22%) and intimidation (14%, up from 8%).

Metro Region Again Has Highest Rate of Hate Crimes

Similar to the previous year, the largest number of hate crimes (283) reported in 2022 took place in the Metro Service Planning Area (SPA) Region IV (which stretches from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights)

followed by San Fernando Valley SPA Region II (207). This represents large increases in the number of hate crimes in both regions. 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). These two regions have had the highest rates for several years in a row. The region with the lowest number of hate crimes (19) was Antelope Valley SPA Region I (which includes cities such as Palmdale and Lancaster) followed by East Region VII (23). The areas with the lowest rates of hate crime were East SPA Region VII followed by San Gabriel Region III. This geographic distribution is similar to previous years.

As stated earlier, African Americans, gay men/lesbians/LGBT organizations, Jewish persons, and Latino/as were targeted in 77% of all hate crimes in 2022. The San Gabriel and East SPAs have relatively 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.

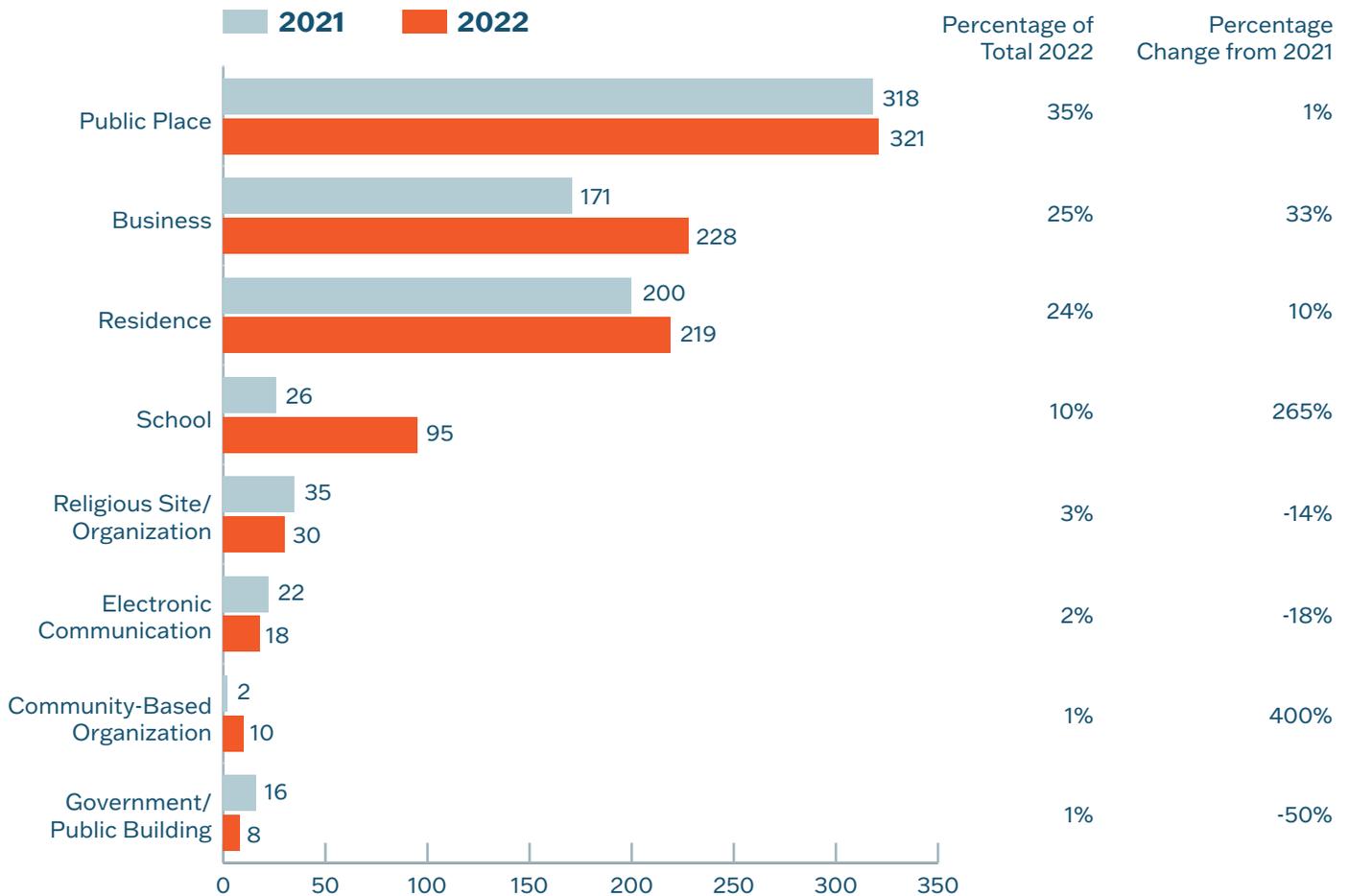
White Supremacist Crimes

Since 2004, this report has tracked hate crime in which there is evidence of white supremacist ideology. 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.

In the past few years, many white nationalist organizations have felt emboldened to hold public events. In Los Angeles County and across the country, there has been an escalation of drops of hate literature. According to the ADL Center on Extremism three major groups (Patriot Front, Goyim Defense League and White Lives Matter) were responsible for 93% of a mass distribution of antisemitic, racist and anti-LGBTQ propaganda across the United States (Center on Extremism, 2023).*

* Center on Extremism (2023, March 08). White supremacist propaganda soars to all-time high in 2022. Anti-Defamation League. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/white-supremacist-propaganda-soars-all-time-high-2022>

Hate Crimes by Location



In 2022, there were 140 crimes with evidence of white supremacist ideology, compared to 97 the previous year, a 44% increase. They comprised 15% of all reported hate crimes. There was evidence of white supremacist belief systems in 38% of all religious hate crimes (up from 28%) and 9% of racial crimes (up from 6%).

The largest group of white supremacist crimes was motivated by religion (52%), followed closely by race (45%). In addition, there were 2 cases motivated by gender and 2 by sexual orientation. It should be noted that these percentages do not include white supremacist crimes in which the motivation was unknown.

Jewish persons were the most frequently targeted group (49%), followed by African Americans (26%), and Non-White (7%).

The great majority of these crimes were acts of vandalism (76%), followed by intimidation (10%) and disorderly conduct (9%). There were also 4 cases of simple assault and 2 cases of aggravated assault. 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. Violent white supremacist crimes remained flat at (14%) between 2021 and 2022.

The relative frequency of white supremacist crime locations shifted in comparison to previous years. In 2022, the largest number took place in schools (28%), public places (23%), residences (21%), and businesses (19%). This represented a 59% increase in businesses from 17 to 27 and a 290% increase in schools from 10 to 39.

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.

Crimes in which there was specific language regarding terrorism and/or unrest in the Middle East declined from 10 to 2 in 2022. This is the lowest number ever recorded. These 2 crimes were anti-Jewish/Israeli, whereas in the past they were largely anti-Muslim/Middle Eastern. Here is an example of a hate crime that falls in this category:

After visiting his girlfriend, a White male walked to his vehicle and noticed a male suspect looking into the back of his truck. The victim asked him what he was doing, and the suspect replied, “Dirty Jew!” The suspect then pushed him with both open hands, causing the victim to fall to the ground. The suspect then stated, “Free Palestine!” The victim’s girlfriend saw him on the ground and called out his name. Startled, the suspect fled on foot. The victim later told police that he had never seen the suspect before and believed he was targeted because he had a “I love Israel” sticker on his vehicle.

In addition to the crimes that specifically referenced Middle East conflict, there were many other crimes targeting Jews, Muslims, and people of Middle Eastern backgrounds. Although these contained no specific slurs like “terrorist,” it is possible that some of the perpetrators were motivated by such sentiments.

Latino/a Hate Crimes Towards African Americans Increased Significantly

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 reported 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. Another 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 2022, 52% of anti-Black crimes were committed by Latinos/as (up from 45%), and 43% were committed by White suspects (down from 51%). This is a significant shift because for the previous three years White suspects committed the largest number of anti-African American hate crimes. Because of the large growth in anti-Black crimes, Latino/a-on-Black crimes increased 65% from 69 to 114. The rate of violence in Latino/a-on-Black crimes was 96%.

As in previous years, the largest number of anti-Latino/a crimes were committed by African Americans. Black suspects committed 51% of anti-Latino/a crimes compared to 64% the previous year. These crimes decreased 18% from 67 to 55. The rate of violence in Black-on-Latino/a crimes was also high (96%).

In 2022, attacks by Latino/a gang members on Black victims rose from 20 to 28. They represented 25% of all Latino/a-on-Black crimes compared to 29% the previous year. Of the 55 Black-on-Latino/a crimes, there was evidence of gang involvement in only 1 case, compared to 5 cases the previous year.

Black suspects targeted Latinos/as most often in public places (62%). Latinos/as also most frequently targeted Blacks in public places (41%).

The most common offense committed by Black suspects against Latinos/as was simple assault (55%), followed by aggravated assault (20%), and intimidation (15%). There was a single recorded instance of attempted murder.

Thirty-nine percent of Latino/a-on-Black hate crimes were cases of aggravated assault, followed by simple assaults (33%) and intimidation (14%). There was 1 murder and 3 cases of attempted murder. The 3 attempted murders were committed by a gang member in a single attack.

Gang-Related Hate Crimes Remain Elevated

After spiking 69% the previous year, hate crimes committed by gang members numbered 53 in 2022 (down from 54). Gang members were responsible for 6% of all hate crimes (down from 7%) and 7% of racial hate crimes (down from 8%).

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.

Victims of gang-related hate crimes were most commonly targeted because of race. Racially-motivated crimes comprised 74% of all gang-related hate crimes in 2022, followed by sexual orientation (13%), and disability and religion (6% each).

In 2022, gang-members targeted Blacks most frequently (64%), followed by gay men (13%). This represented a 17% increase in anti-Black gang-related crimes from 29 to 34.

Eighty-five percent of gang-related hate crimes were of a violent nature, compared to 83% the previous year. The most common criminal offense was intimidation (28%), followed by aggravated assault (26%), and simple assault (21%). In 2022, there were 3 attempted murders compared to none the previous year.

Gang members committed hate crimes most frequently in public places (40%), followed businesses (30%), schools (15%), and residences (13%). This represented a decrease in residences from 14 to 7 and increase in schools from 2 to 8. It should be remembered that most schools were closed part of the previous year.

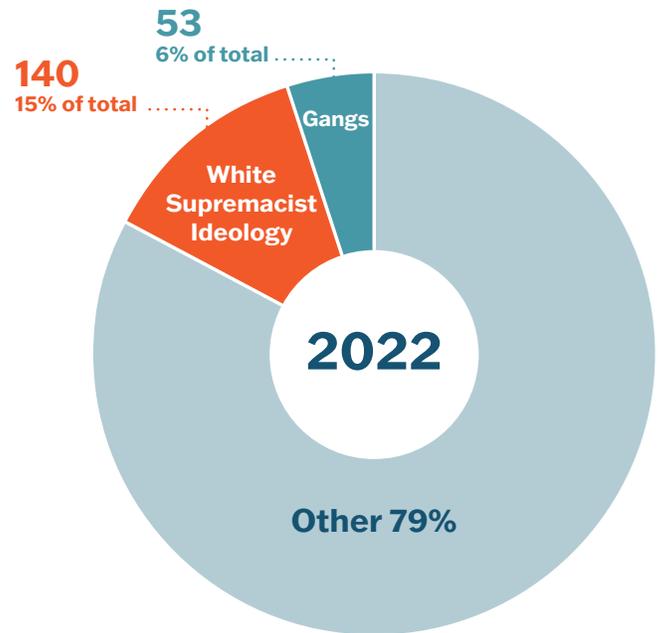
Latinos/as comprised 71% of gang-related suspects in 2022, followed by Blacks (19%), and Middle Easterners (8%).

List of Gangs Involved in Hate Crimes

In 2022, there was evidence that members of the following gangs committed hate crimes:

18th Street (5 separate events)*, Blyth Street Gang, Canoga Park Alabama Street 13, Crips*, Columbus Street 13, Dog Town 13, El Monte Flores, Florencia 13*, Hell's Angels*, KKK, Krazy Ass Mexicans (KAM)*, Mara Salvatrucha (4 separate events)*, Oak

Hate Crimes Involving Gangs or White Supremacist Ideology



In 2022, 8 cases were both gang-related and had evidence of white supremacist ideology.

Park Gang, Peckerwoods*, Rollin 30s, Varrío Hawaiian Gardens, Venice 13, Witmer Street 13.

(*Members of these gangs have committed other hate crime during the past 3 years.)

Suspects

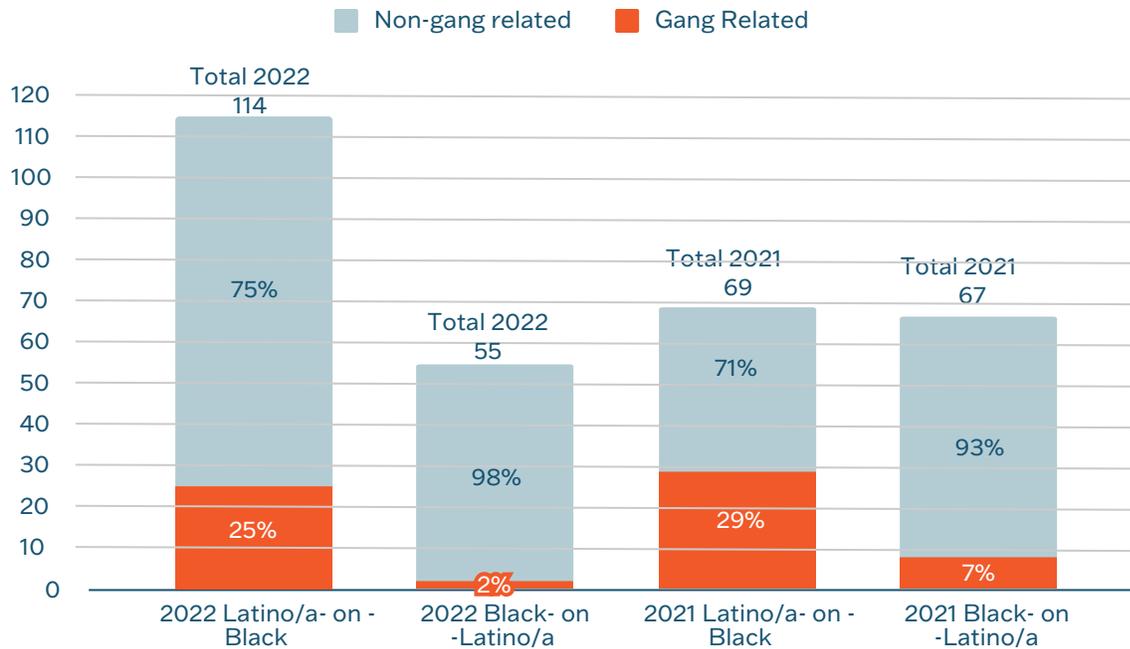
As in previous years, the suspects were overwhelmingly male (84%).

The largest group of suspects (44%) were adults aged 26-40, followed by persons 40 or older (29%), those 18-25 (17%), and juveniles (11%). This distribution was similar to the previous year, however there was an increase in juvenile suspects which rose from 5% to 11%.

Hate Crimes Committed by Groups of Suspects

This report tracks the number of hate crimes committed by multiple suspects. In 2022, in cases in which suspects were identified, 86% of the crimes were committed by one suspect, similar to the previous year. In 8% of hate crimes there were 2 suspects, in 3% there were 3. There were 4 crimes involving groups of 5 suspects, 2 crimes with 6, 2 crimes with 7, 2 crimes with 8, 1 crime with 9, and 1 with 10.

Black-Latino/a Hate Crimes in 2021-2022



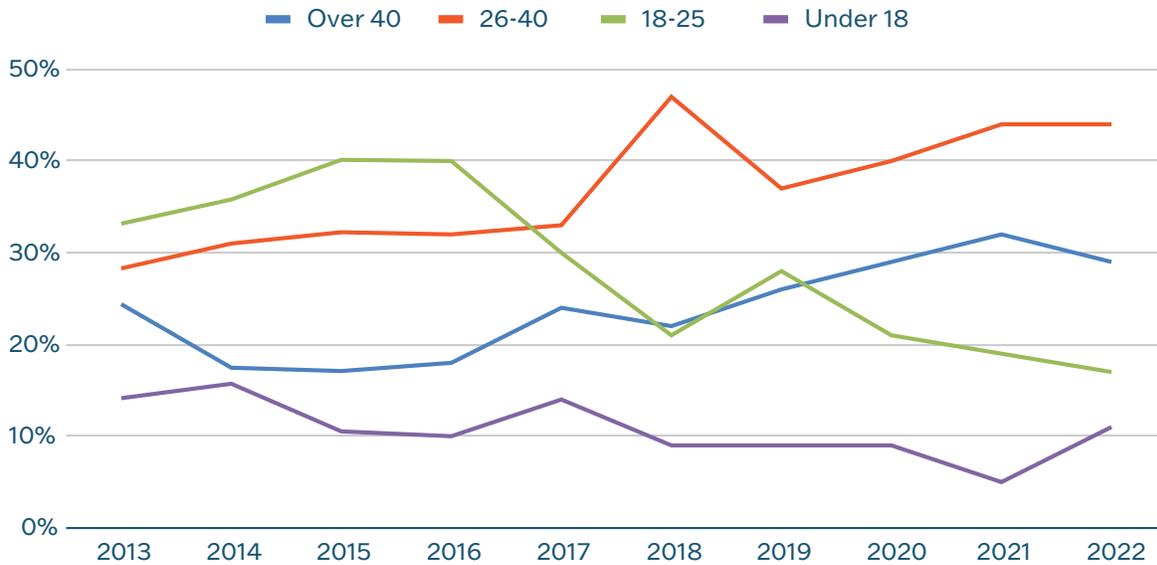
Following are brief descriptions of the largest group attacks:

- Five young Black male suspects punched and kicked a gay White male after demanding money from him. They repeatedly called him a “White faggot.” The suspects kicked the victim while he was on the ground while yelling “White stupid faggot,” and “Who do you think you are?” After kicking him 30-60 times the suspects stopped and fled the scene. The victim stated that he believed the suspects tried to kill him.
- A Black transgender male was riding his bicycle when he passed by a Black male suspect who called him a queer. The victim laughed sarcastically, and the suspect blocked his path asking the victim, “Why are you laughing?”. The suspect then produced a handgun and pointed the gun towards the ground while walking towards the victim. The suspect then shouted for others to assist and approximately 6 males surrounded the victim. Soon after the victim was surrounded by multiple gang members who asked him questions about his gender and why he was there. The gang members took turns punching the victim in the head, knocking out multiple teeth.
- A White female victim reported that she was stopped at a red light when 6 young Latino males approached her vehicle. One of them

used his skateboard and struck the vehicle’s windshield causing it to shatter. The victim then exited her vehicle and attempted to stop the suspect. The suspect used his skateboard to strike the victim on her head and arms. While they were assaulting her, the victim heard one of the suspects say, “Fuck gay people!”

- An 11-year-old Black male was playing in a jumper in front of a recreational center. He was attacked by approximately 10 Latino males between the ages of 11-14 years old. They called him “slave” while they punched and kicked him. When the victim fell to the ground, they held him down while they continued beating him. The suspects yelled, “We will treat you like a slave. Go back to your country with the animals.” The victim knew the names of seven of the suspects and had been previously harassed by them on multiple occasions.
- A White male was inside a restaurant with his friend. A Latino male entered and stated, “What up White boy? You racist? We don’t want you here.” The suspect then punched the victim’s face and exited the business. When the victim left the restaurant, he saw the suspect with a group of 8 people. A Black male suspect immediately approached the victim and grabbed the victim’s cellphone. When the victim resisted, all of the suspects punched him in the head and chest. The victim fell and was kicked in the head.

2013–2022 Hate Crimes: Known Suspects by Age



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

Hate Crimes in Which Suspects Invoked the President's Name

Since 2016, this report has documented hate crimes in which former President Trump's name was invoked. In 2022, there were 4 such cases, compared to 2 the previous year. All 4 cases were violent and were motivated by racism. Of the 4 cases 2 targeted Mexicans, 1 Latino (unspecified), and 1 Black. There were a total of 8 victims.

- A Latina and her family reported that they received threats from two Black females. The incident occurred after the Latina advised one of the Black females to move her vehicle and advised her that she cannot save parking spaces since it is a public street. The female exited the vehicle and began cussing at her and challenging her mom to a fight by raising her arm in an aggressive/fighting manner. At this time another Latina exited her apartment complex to see what was going on. The suspect began yelling at the victim and her family stating, "Yea my homies are gonna come and they're gonna shoot you. You Mexicans try to take over all our stuff. There's too many of you guys. That's why Trump is trying to build a wall. There's going to be a shootout. I'm gonna shoot all you Mexicans."
- A letter was delivered to a residence in which the landlords who are of Latin American descent, were the intended target, but they are renting the property to a couple who are of Black and Indian descent. The letter stated: "Get your dirty deceased wetback asses out of our neighborhood... Torrance Police Do not care about you". The author of the letter has family who works for the Torrance Police Department. The letter also stated, "Don't move quick & your family, starting with kids are dead. Your only & final warning." The return address name is listed as "D. Trump."

Cultivating Solidarity, Challenging 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 labeled as the “Zoot Suit Riots,” three days of racially motivated attacks on local youth of color during the previous June. Then in 1958, the committee transitioned to become the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations.

For 80 years, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations and its prior expressions have endeavored to help people replace bias and fear with respect and trust. The insecurity, inequity, and conflict that bias and fear produce are neither morally acceptable nor socially beneficial. In response, we support, inform, train, and mobilize people for active, collaborative engagement. These efforts are in service of the Commission’s mission to promote better human relations and help build thriving communities in LA 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, every person and all peoples are unrestricted in the pursuit of their full potential, conflicts are peacefully and equitably resolved, and County government leads and models the highest levels of respect for civil liberties and human rights, safeguarding the intrinsic dignity of each individual.

Public displays of hate remind us of the ongoing challenge to fully realize this vision. In response to this challenge, LACCHR continues to work to cultivate solidarity and challenge hate.

Assessment

To adequately address expressions of hate we must identify their roots, incidence, and impact. With this end in mind, Commission staff members gather, verify, and disseminate accurate information about hate acts and hostile situations that display prejudice. Since 1980, our assessment efforts have included this annual report that compiles and analyzes hate crime data submitted by the sheriff’s department and city police agencies, educational institutions, and community-based organizations.

In preparing this report on hate crime in 2022, specially trained analysts reviewed the highest number of reports we have received in a single year: 1,689. In addition, in September 2019, we began an anti-hate initiative, now called LA vs Hate, that partners with 211LA to receive reports of hate incidents and hate crimes. In 2022, there were 645 calls received by 211LA (online or by phone) reporting hate events. Most individuals who reported to 211LA that they had been targeted by hate were interested in receiving care coordination or follow-up services. The hate crimes reported to 211 in 2022 are included in this report’s documentation and analysis. Through this initiative, we also coordinate services to persons targeted by bias-motivated hostility.

Trainings and Presentations

Each year, Commission staff members speak on the scope and impact of bias-motivated hostility. In 2022, these activities included training and other presentations to the following groups: Network Against Hate Crime, CSULA Criminal Justice Class, Beverly Hills Human Relations Commission, Claremont Human Relations Committee, LAUSD Human Relations Commission, San Gabriel Human Equity, Access, and Relations Commission, KPCC (now LAist) radio audience, LA County Counsel Task Force on Immigration and Culver City Equity & Human Relations Advisory Committee.

Presentations on hate crime in 2022 included press briefings for multiple media organizations that provide news in English, Spanish, Chinese, and Korean.

In addition, LACCHR staff members are regularly engaged to design and deliver training that informs participants about the incidence and impact of hate and effective ways to respond. We facilitate change in underlying attitudes and overt behavior that, left unchecked, can lead to hate acts including hate crimes in their most extreme expressions. In 2022, we facilitated training for more than 1,000 persons on multiple topics ranging from managing implicit bias, constructive responses to conflict, strengthening cultural competence, effective collaboration, leadership, diversity, addressing systemic racism, engaging in constructive candid conversations, assessing equity impact of policies and practices, cultivating organizational culture to advance equity, and coming together to stand against hate.

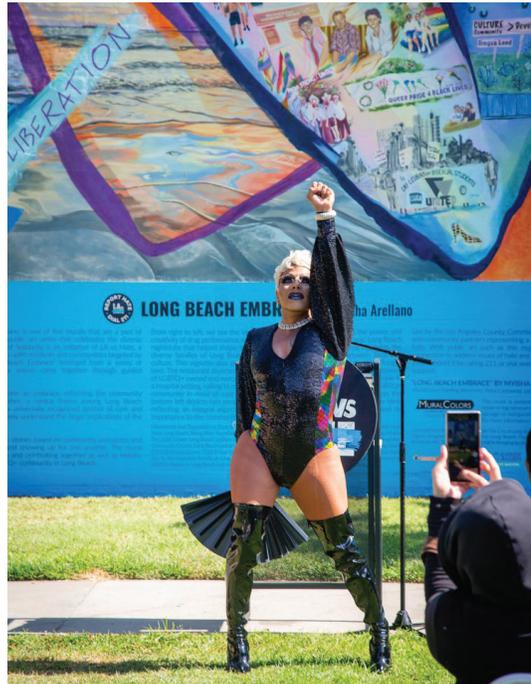
Coalition-Building and Engagement

Effective coordination, cooperation, and collaboration can multiply the impact of the many different groups in LA County for which bias-motivated hostility is a strategic priority. This is why we bring stakeholders together and engage them with one another to take the fullest possible advantage of their distinctive experiences, skills, and resources.

One of the long-standing coalitions our staff coordinates is a countywide Network Against Hate Crime that includes representatives from government agencies, criminal justice jurisdictions, civil and human rights organizations, faith communities, educational institutions, and service and advocacy

groups to coordinate efforts to challenge intolerance and eradicate hate crime. The meetings include presentations on cases, trends, legislation, and resources, as well as networking opportunities.

Through LA vs Hate, our anti-hate system, we coordinate a network of 24 organizations to provide support and services to persons who report to 211LA that they have been targeted by hate. Referrals to these organizations are provided by contracted Care Coordinators. LA vs Hate also manages coalitions of community and school partners from all 5 supervisorial districts that inspire and support communities to stand up to hate. A highlight of this effort each year is the annual United Against Hate Week.



LA vs Hate Summer of Solidarity LGBTQ+ Community Mural Unveiling, Drag Performer Envi.



LA vs Hate Summer of Solidarity Jewish Community Mural Unveiling, Muralist Cloe Hakakian holding LA vs Hate poster.

A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes



County of Los Angeles

Race Motivated Hate Crimes 2022

Motivation

☆ Race/Ethnicity/National Origin

Supervisorial District

■ District 1
 ■ District 2
 ■ District 3
 ■ District 4
 ■ District 5

Maps by Enterprise GIS (eGIS) Powered by ISD.

2022 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/National Origin

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

For the third year in a row, racial hate crimes spiked by double digits. After skyrocketing 54% in 2020 and jumping an additional 17% in 2021, racial hate crimes continued to climb another 14% in 2022, from 476 to 545. They constituted 59% of all reported hate crimes, a proportion similar to the previous year. But the increase in racial hate crimes was not evidenced across all victim groups. During a period of continued reckoning with anti-Blackness, crimes targeting African Americans rose more than 1/3 while all other major racial and ethnic groups experienced minor increases or fell significantly.

Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

Anti-Black Crimes

Anti-Black crimes jumped 34% from 219 to 294. This was the second largest number of anti-Black crime in this report's history. Blacks comprised 53% of racial hate crime victims (up from 46%). Black persons constitute approximately 9% of the total population of Los Angeles County but are grossly over-represented every year as victims of racial hate crime. For the second year in a row, Latino/as suspects were the most frequent suspects (52%) for these crimes, followed by Whites (43%). There was evidence in Latino/a-on-Black crimes that 25% of crimes were committed by Latino/a gang members, compared to 29% in 2021.

Anti-Latino/a Crimes

The second largest group of victims of reported racial hate crimes were Latino/a. Similar to the previous year, they were targeted in 22% of racial hate crimes. Anti-Latino/a crimes rose 3% from 117 to 121. In 73% of these crimes specifically anti-Mexican slurs were employed. There was also a single crime targeting a Nicaraguan person. In the remaining anti-Latino/a crimes, no specific ethnic group was mentioned. Because Latino/as comprise about half of L.A. County residents, this is a surprisingly low percent. In 2022 Anti-Latino/a crimes rose 3%. It is possible the number of hate crimes against Latino/as could be higher. Many Latino/as are less likely to report crimes because of a distrust in law enforcement or concerns about immigration status. This growing anxiety also could be a factor in the under-reporting of hate crimes.

In 2022, African Americans were the largest group of suspects in anti-Latino/a crimes (51%), followed by Whites (34%). Surprisingly, Latino/as constituted 13% of the suspects. In Latino/a-on-Latino/a crimes, many of the suspects made anti-immigrant slurs, sometimes in Spanish. This distribution showed a decline in the percentage of Black suspects and a rise in White suspects.

In anti-Latino/a crimes 55% contained anti-immigrant language compared to 47% the previous year.

Anti-Asian Crimes

After rising exponentially for three years, reported hate crimes against Asian Americans saw a substantial decline from 81 to 61, a 25% decrease. 2021 marked the largest number of anti-Asian crimes ever documented in this report. But despite the decline, the 61 anti-Asian crimes reported in 2022 remains the second largest number ever reported. Asian Americans constitute 15% of Los Angeles County residents and were targeted in 11% of racial hate crimes (down from 17%).

2022 saw other important changes in anti-Asian crimes. The previous year, in 23% of these crimes (18) the suspects blamed the victims for COVID-19 but in 2022 this fell to 1. Anti-immigrant slurs were used in 25% of these cases, compared to 29% the previous year.

Anti-Chinese slurs were used in 26% out of all anti-Asian crimes reported in 2022, followed by crimes targeting Filipinos, Japanese, and Koreans (5%), and Asian Indians (3%). There was a single crime targeting a Vietnamese victim. In the remainder, there were no slurs directed at specific ethnic groups.

In cases where the actual ethnicities of the victims were identified, the largest group was Chinese (34%), followed by Filipino (24%), Korean (21%), Vietnamese (11%), and Asian Indian and Japanese (5% each).

There was also a shift in the race/ethnicity of suspects. In 2022, in cases in which suspects were identified, 37% were African American, followed by Latino/as and Whites (31% each). The previous two years, during the height of the pandemic, Whites made up the largest group of suspects. Asian victims between the ages of 26-40 were targeted most frequently in 2022 followed by victims over 40 and those between 18-25.

Anti-White Crimes

Anti-White crimes decreased 21% in 2022 from 43 to 34. This follows a 127% spike in 2020 and a 14% decline in 2021. White residents make up nearly 28% of the county's population and in 2022 comprised 6% of racial hate crime victims. The largest group of suspects in anti-White crimes by far were African Americans (56%), distantly followed by Latino/as (10%). This pattern is consistent with previous years.

As in previous years, in several anti-White cases suspects made statements that were very different from racial crimes targeting other groups. Some victims were accused of being privileged, racist, or supportive of conservative policies. For example, two White males were riding the train when they observed a Black male calling another White male, "a cracker" and berating him for causing slavery for over 400 years. The two quickly exited the train to get away from the suspect. The suspect followed them, yelling they were the reason for slavery. The suspect proceeded to scream in their faces and threatened to kill them. As they tried to get away, the suspect punched one of the victims in his face.

Other Targeted Racial and Ethnic Groups

- Crimes targeting persons of Middle Eastern decreased 9% from 11 to 10.
- Anti-Armenian crimes rose from 2 to 6.
- Anti-Russian crimes increased from 0 to 5.
- Anti-Israeli crimes grew from 2 to 4.
- Non-White crimes increased from 1 to 9. These were crimes where there was white supremacist graffiti but no specific group targeted.

Criminal Offenses and Rates of Violence

2022 saw a numeric increase of violent racial crimes from 370 to 423, however the percentage remained flat (78%). This continued elevated percentage is the highest rate of violence in racial crimes in this report's searchable database. The most common criminal offense was simple assaults (37%), followed by vandalism (20%), and aggravated assaults and intimidation (19% each). This represented a significant increase in acts of vandalism and simple assaults.

Of the larger victim groups, crimes targeting Latino/as were the most likely to be violent (93%), followed

by Whites (85%), Asians (80%), and African Americans (71%). This was the seventh year in a row that Latino/a victims of racial crime experienced the highest rate of violence, and it is the highest percentage experienced by Latino/a victims in our accessible records.

Location

Thirty-nine percent of racial crimes occurred in public places, followed by business (25%) and residences (22%). This pattern is consistent with the previous year. There was an increase in racial hate crimes at schools (14 to 61), but this can be partly explained by most schools being closed part of the previous year due to the pandemic. There were also some cases in 2022 of what appeared to be serial vandals targeting multiple schools with similar racist graffiti.

Anti-Immigrant Slurs

Crimes in which anti-immigrant slurs (e.g., "Wetback" or "Go back to your country") increased (12%) from 84 to 94 in 2022 and was the largest number since 2001, the first year we started tracking these slurs. Furthermore, this increase follows an enormous 48% spike in anti-immigrant language the previous year. Of these, 72% targeted Latino/as (up from 66%) and of those 67% were specifically anti-Mexican. Sixteen percent targeted Asians (down from 28%), and 5% were anti-Middle Eastern.

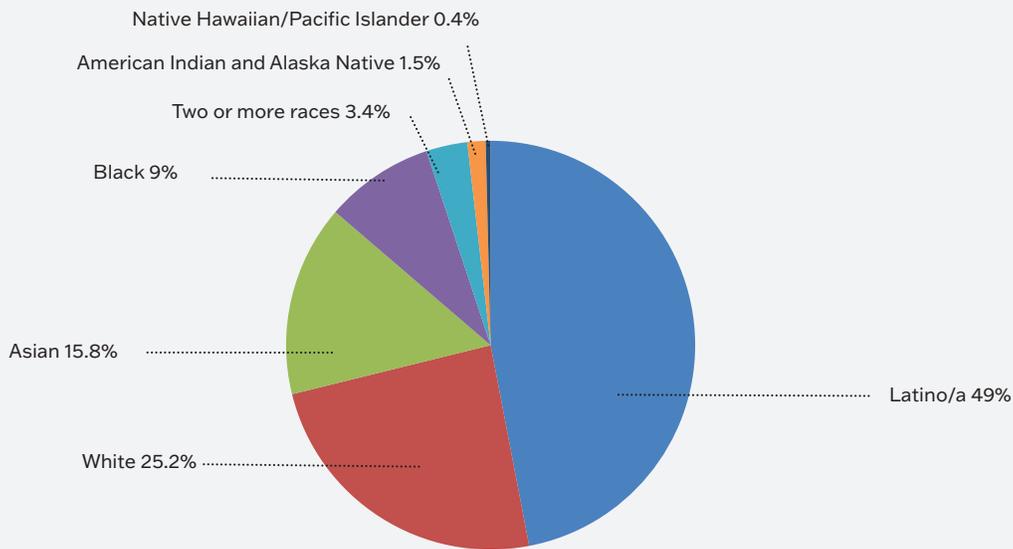
Public places remained by far the most frequent location (46%), followed by businesses (32%) and residences (19%). This represented an increase in hate crimes with anti-immigrant slurs at businesses and a decrease in residences.

Ninety-eight percent of these crimes were violent, compared to 85% the previous year. This was the highest rate of violence ever recorded. Simple assaults were the most common criminal offense (53%), followed by intimidation (28%), and aggravated assault (16%). This distribution was similar to the previous year.

Suspects in these crimes were most often Black (44%), followed by Whites (36%) and Latino/as (19%).

It is important to note that other racial crimes might also have been motivated by anti-immigrant sentiment, but the suspects did not use specific xenophobic language. The number of specific anti-immigrant slurs is only one measure of racist nationalism.

Los Angeles County Population by Race/Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Census Population Estimates, July 1, 2022. Persons who identify as Latino/a on the U.S. Census can be of any race. Except for "Latino/a," all other groups on this chart refer to persons who do not identify as Latino/a.

Actual Racial Crimes

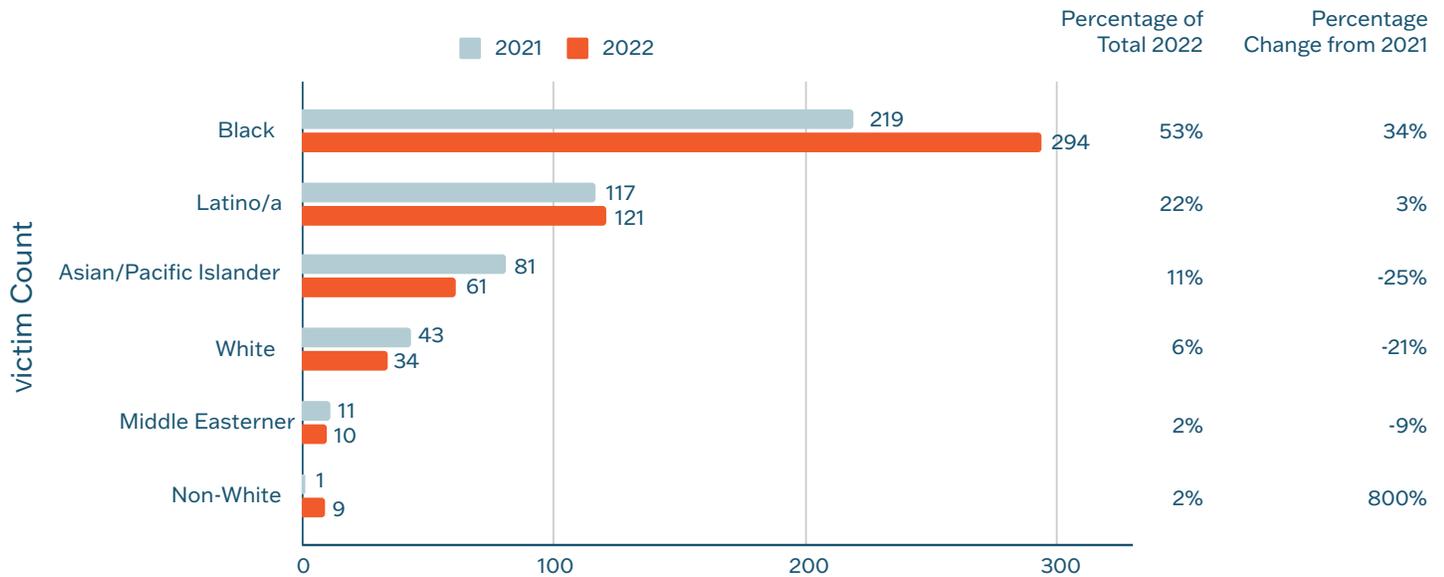
April 2, Los Angeles – A White male was standing outside a Jack in the Box when he was approached by a Black male. The suspect said, "Fuck White people!" and then punched him in the head six times. The victim was treated for his injuries at a local hospital.

April 24, Vermont Square – A Latino male was called anti-immigrant/Mexican slurs and was battered on a bus by a male suspect. The victim fell onto the lap of a woman who was sitting down, and the suspect then began to attack her. The suspect dragged the first victim off the bus and attempted to drag the second victim but was unsuccessful. A third victim, a pedestrian who tried to intervene, was battered as well.

May 17, Marina Del Rey - A Black teenage boy received several threatening phone calls from an unknown male. The suspect referred to the victim by his first name and told him that he was going to kill him because he is Black. The suspect then called him on Facetime and showed him several firearms and said he was associated with the KKK. He also claimed that he was going to carry out an anti-Black attack similar to the recent mass shooting in Buffalo, New York that killed 10 African Americans.

June 29, Koreatown – A Latino male rushed into the open door of a Korean male's car. The suspect began yelling anti-Korean/immigrant statements, and shattered the victim's windshield with his skateboard.

Racial Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group



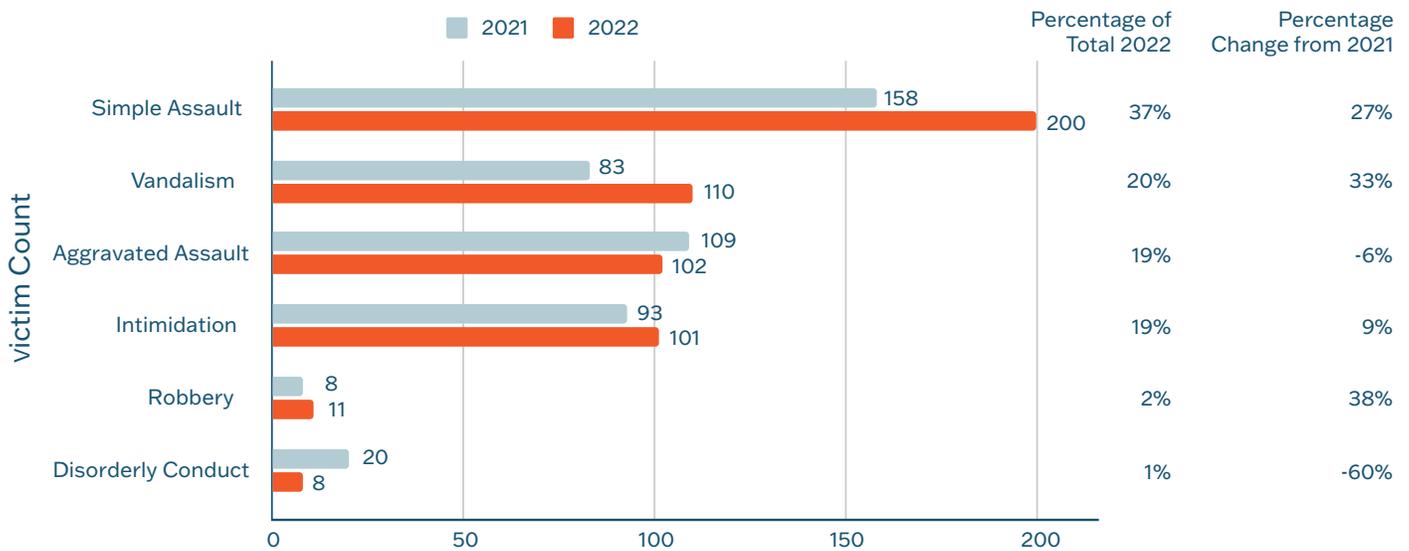
This chart aggregates major racial and ethnic groups. In 2022, there were also 6 crimes targeting Armenians, 5 targeting Russians, 4 targeting Israelis, 3 crimes targeting Romani/Gypsy, 2 targeted Ukrainians, and single crimes targeting Africans, American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and Germans.

August 1, Los Angeles - Two White males followed a Latino/a husband and wife who were driving. When the victim parked, the driver reached through the victim's open window and struck him repeatedly with a black metallic object (possibly a pistol) while yelling, "Fucking Mexican! Go back to where you fucking come from!"

August 9, North Hills - A Black male was attacked by 3 Latino gang members (Columbus Street) at a liquor store. He defended himself and pinned one against a fence but let him go when another suspect pulled a gun on him. The victim was treated at a hospital and two of the suspects were arrested near the crime scene.

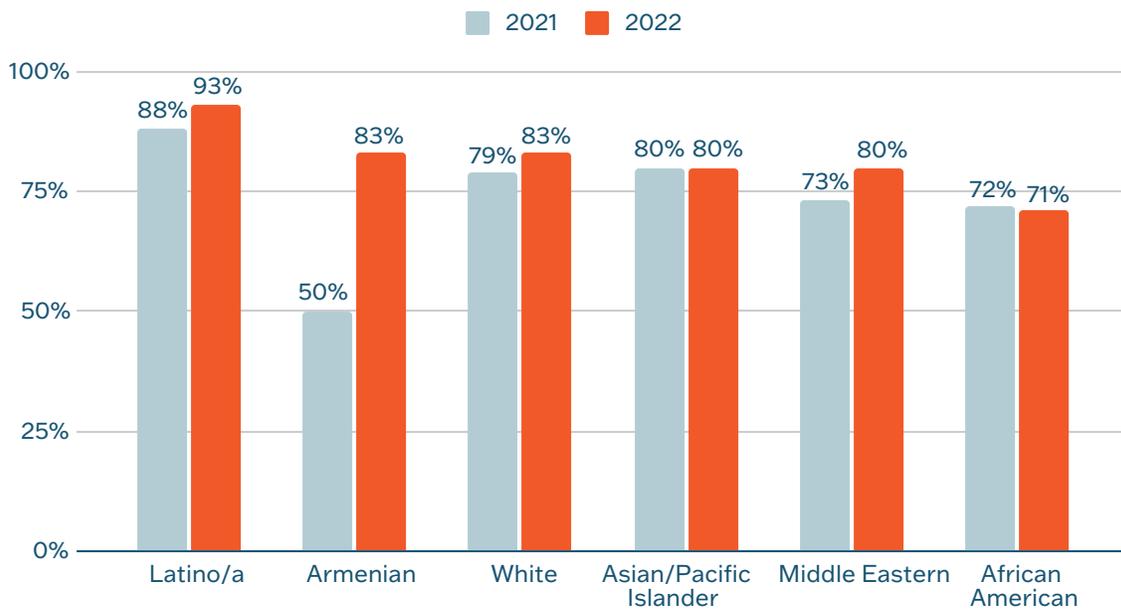
November 13, Los Angeles - A White female was walking her dog when a Black female approached and told her, "Your dog is ugly. That is white privilege for you!" The Black female then grabbed the White female's hair and threw her to the ground striking her several times. The beating stopped when a man accompanying the suspect said, "Come on. Let's go." The victim sustained a laceration on the side of her face, abrasions on her hand, and contusions on her back.

Racial Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2022, there were 4 cases of violation of restraining order, 2 single cases of murder and sexual assault and 1 case of cruelty to animals.

Rate of Violence for Victims of Racial Hate Crimes



A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes



County of Los Angeles
Sexual Orientation Motivated Hate Crimes 2022

Motivation
 ● Sexual Orientation

Supervisory District
 ■ District 1 ■ District 2 ■ District 3 ■ District 4 ■ District 5

Maps by Enterprise GIS (eGIS) Powered by ISD.

2022 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Sexual Orientation

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

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Continue to Rise

Reported crimes motivated by sexual orientation rose for the third year in a row. They increased 20% from 143 in 2021 to 171 in 2022. This was the second highest number of homophobic crimes reported in Los Angeles County in our searchable database.

Victims are Overwhelmingly Gay Men

As in past years, the great majority of sexual orientation crimes targeted gay men (81%). These cases increased 15% from 121 to 139. Anti-lesbian crimes comprised 12% of the victims which increased 33% from 15 to 20. In addition, there were 10 crimes that were classified as “LGBT (unspecified)” in which either LGBT businesses or organizations were targeted, or it was unclear exactly how the suspect perceived the victim. These cases increased from 4 to 10. Lastly, there were 2 crimes that targeted bisexual victims. The distribution of targeted groups in sexual orientation crimes was very similar to the previous year.

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

Rate of Violence Remains High

Sexual orientation hate crimes had the second highest rate of violence (85%) of any motivation

in 2022. Eighty-eight percent of hate crimes that targeted gay males were violent. Moreover, 15 of 20 anti-Lesbian cases were violent (75%). Additionally, 60% of LGBT (unspecified) cases were violent and both anti-bisexual cases were violent. As in previous years, the most common criminal offense was simple assaults (46%), followed by aggravated assaults (19%), intimidation (18%), and vandalism (11%). This represented an 80% spike in vandalism (from 10 to 18) and a 30% increase in intimidation cases (from 23 to 30).

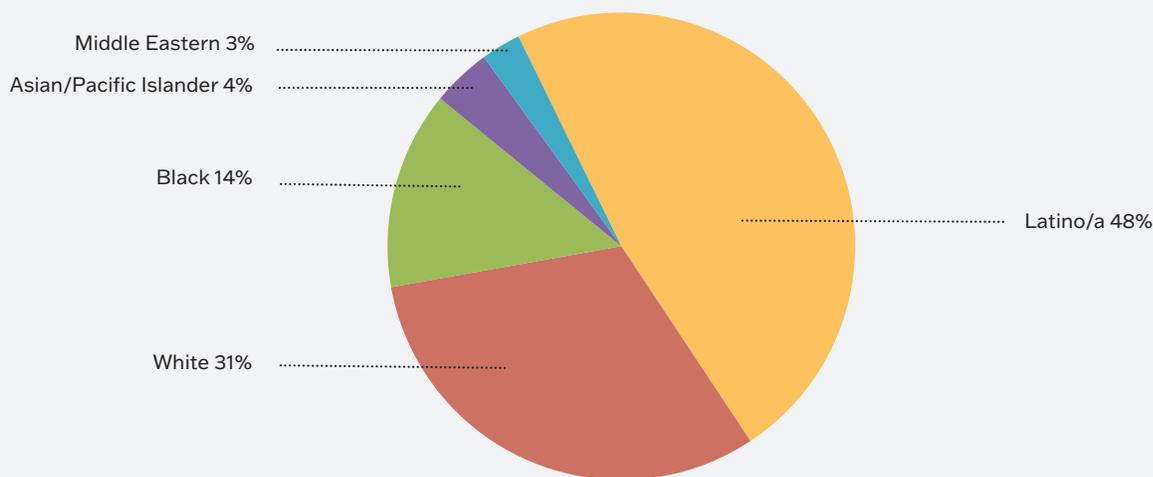
RACE AND ETHNICITY OF VICTIMS AND SUSPECTS

Latino/as were the largest group of victims (48%) that were targeted for sexual orientation hate crimes. This represented a 30% increase from 54 to 70. White victims were targeted in 31% of the cases, followed by African Americans (14%). This represented a 12% decline in White victims and a 26% decrease in Black victims. In addition, there were 6 Asian American victims and 4 Middle Eastern victims.

Latino/a victims were targeted most often by other Latino/as (59%), followed by Blacks (23%), and Whites (17%). This represented small increases in the percentage of Latino/a and White suspects and a decrease in the percentage of Black suspects.

White victims were targeted most often by White and Latino/a suspects (30% each), followed closely

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Victim Race/Ethnicity



In 2022 there was 1 single case targeting groups of more than one race.

by Blacks (28%). This showed a significant decrease in the percentage of Black suspects and similar percentages of White and Latino suspects.

Black victims were primarily targeted by Black suspects (65%), followed by Latino/as (30%) and Middle Eastern (5%). This represented a similar percentage of Black suspects, an increase in the percentage of Latino/a suspects and a decrease in White suspects from 19% to 0%.

Largest Number of Sexual Orientation Crimes Occur in Public Places

Like previous years, the largest number of sexual orientation crimes occurred in public places (37%), followed by residences (27%) and businesses (23%). This represented a 43% increase in businesses, from 28 to 40. This was the second year in a row that we saw an increase in sexual orientation crimes occurring at businesses.

Suspects Are Overwhelmingly Male

As in the past, male suspects made up 83% of suspects and females constituted 17%.

Geographical Distribution

Seventy-three percent of sexual orientation motivation hate crimes occurred in the City of Los Angeles. There were also clusters in West Hollywood, Pasadena, Long Beach, and Altadena. No other city reported more than 3 sexual orientation crimes.

Actual Sexual Orientation Crimes

February 27, Downtown Los Angeles

A White male victim was walking to his job when a Black male suspect struck him on the back of his head. The victim stated he fell to the floor and the suspect yelled, "That's what you get, faggot." The suspect fled the location and returned to his residence and was later arrested for battery.

April 9, Lynwood

A Latino male victim reported that two Latino males who are his ex-tenants (and father and son) began punching him and yelling anti-LGBT slurs. The victim attempted to flee but the suspects chased and caught him. The suspects continued to punch and kick him. One of the suspects told victim's boyfriend that he was going to come back and kill them and everyone else in the apartment complex.

April 13, Manchester Square

A Latina victim reported that she and her friend were ordering food at a taco stand when a Latino suspect approached her and stated, "I hate you fucking lesbian." The suspect then held up a knife and pointed it at the victim. The victim stated that she backed away, but the suspect advanced and made a slashing motion toward her. The victim tried to run away but the suspect chased her. The victim escaped by jumping into her friend's vehicle. The suspect left the scene but was later arrested for assault with deadly weapon.

May 13, Long Beach

A Black male was walking home when two Black male suspects exited a vehicle and approached him from behind. One of the suspects pointed a gun at the victim and said, "Give me what you got!" The victim, fearing for his life, handed them his phone and wallet. One of the suspects said, "I don't like faggots" and they fled the scene. The subsequent investigation revealed that the suspects were gang members.

June 6, Los Angeles

A male telephoned a school and threatened to shoot at the students because it was Pride Month. He stated, "I'm sorry, but I'm going to kill all of your gay students." He claimed to be nearby and armed with an AR-15. He also stated that he is a member of the KKK, had an arsenal of weapons, and would also kill any Black students. The staff notified security and placed the school on lock-down. Police canvassed the school but did not find any suspects or suspicious activity.

July 23, Downtown Los Angeles

A Black male was on the train expressing his annoyance with rude people in a loud voice. A Filipino male grew frustrated and asked him to be quiet. The suspect then approached the victim and punched him in the face and head 6 times while saying, "You fucking people are gay."

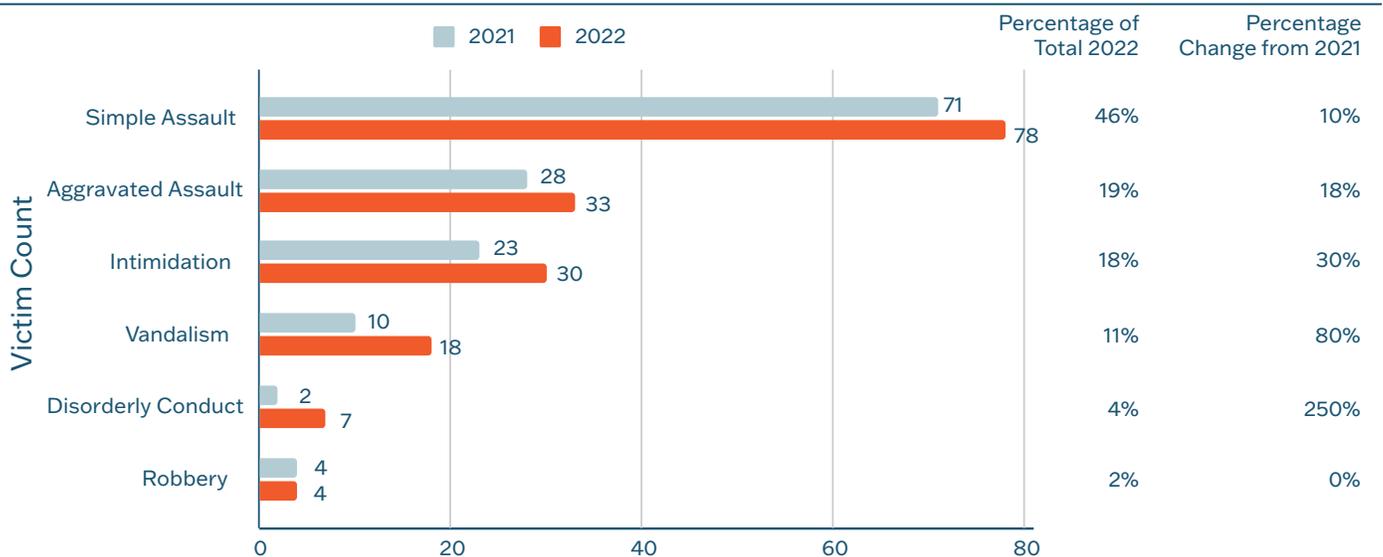
September 9, Santa Monica

A White male who is experiencing homelessness reported that he walked by another White male who was smoking methamphetamine. The suspect stabbed him in the back with a knife and called him a "fucking faggot." The victim sustained a 2-inch wound and was transported to a hospital.

November 19, East Hollywood

A gay Latino man was walking his dog when he was harassed by another Latino male, who called him in Spanish "gay" and "homo." The victim called his boyfriend who arrived a short time later. After a brief verbal exchange, the suspect said, "Let's get down!" and then punched both victims. A second Latino male appeared and joined in the attack. The boyfriend kicked the second suspect in the crotch, causing the suspects to retreat to their vehicle nearby. As they drove away, they yelled in Spanish, "I'm going to kill you!"

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2022, there was a single case of burglary.

A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes



County of Los Angeles
Religion Motivated Hate Crimes 2022

Motivation
 ▲ Religion

Supervisory District

- District 1
- District 2
- District 3
- District 4
- District 5

Maps by Enterprise GIS (eGIS) Powered by ISD.

2022 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Religion

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

Religious Hate Crimes Remain Elevated

Religiously motivated hate crimes were the third largest group. They represented 16% of all reported hate crimes in 2022 (up from 13%). After increasing 29% the previous year they jumped another 41% in 2022.

Anti-Jewish Crimes Soar

Eighty-three percent of religiously motivated hate crimes targeted the Jewish community (up from 74%). Anti-Jewish hate crimes rose 59% from 81 to 129. Anti-Muslim crimes decreased from 9% to 4%, they and Catholics tied as the second largest targeted group. The next largest targeted group were Other Christians (3%)*.

(*Other Christians: includes the Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, and Armenian Orthodox faiths.)

Rate of Violence Decreased

The percentage of violent religious crimes decreased from 53% to 42%. The most common criminal offense was vandalism (45%, up from 35%), followed by intimidation (27%), disorderly conduct (12%), simple assault (8%), and aggravated assault (4%).

Spike in White Supremacist Vandalism Cases

Alarming, in 2022 religious hate crimes in which there was evidence of white supremacist ideology increased 90% from 31 to 59 which represented 38% of all religious crimes. 95% of these crimes targeted the Jewish community. Seventy-one percent of these were cases of vandalism, most often graffitied swastikas.

Majority of the Victims and Suspects are White

In 2022, 50% of religious motivated crimes did not have a specific victim because the targets were religious congregations, organizations, schools, or public property. In crimes in which individual victims were targeted, the largest number were Whites (81%, up from 66%), followed by Middle Easterners (11%), Latino/as (3%), Asians (3%), and Blacks (2%).

Since many religious hate crimes were acts of vandalism, few suspects were identified. In cases where suspects were witnessed or filmed by surveillance cameras, the largest number were Whites (49%), followed by Latino/as (18%), Blacks (16%), Middle Easterners (11%), and Asian/Pacific Islanders (7%). This represented a 40% increase in White suspects from 20 to 28.

Religious Crimes Occurred Most Frequently at Residences

Victims of religious hate crimes were most frequently targeted at their residence (26%). The next most common locations were businesses (24%), followed by religious organizations (18%), public places (17%), schools (8%), and electronic communication (6%). The biggest changes were a 90% increase in businesses from 20 in 2021 to 38 in 2022, a 264% increase in residences from 11 to 40, and a 225% increase in schools from 4 to 13. Fifty-four percent of the incidents that occurred in schools were cases of vandalism and all of them were anti-Jewish. In addition, there were slight declines in the number of religious crimes in public places and at religious sites.

Geographic Distribution

The majority (72%) of reported religious crimes took place in the City of Los Angeles. There were small clusters of religious motivated hate crimes in the cities of Beverly Hills, Long Beach, Manhattan Beach, and West Hollywood. No other city reported more than 3 religious crimes.

Actual Religious Crimes

May 15, Rosemead

A Latino male stood outside a temple and used a bull horn to broadcast anti-Buddhist statements and harass those entering and disrupt the service. The suspect yelled for approximately 30 minutes with statements such as, "Confess your sins to God!" and "Buddha is dead!"

June 7, Watts

A Black male victim dressed in Catholic cleric attire was inside a store when he was approached by another Black male, who asked why he was wearing a robe. The victim explained it was for religious purposes, which upset the suspect. The suspect began cursing at the victim stating, “We don’t need any more of this in Watts!” and then punched him.

July 12, Crenshaw

A Middle Eastern male was at his store checking inventory with his 9-year-old son. A Black male entered the store and yelled “You fucking Muslim, I gonna kill you!” He then pulled down his sweat pants and exposed himself. The victim pushed the suspect and told him to leave. The suspect briefly left the store and then returned, yelling that he was going to kill the victim because of his religion. The victim grabbed a wooden stick to defend himself and the suspect fled the scene.

August 15, West Los Angeles

A Jewish college student received an e-mail in which the suspect made a bomb threat. The suspect wrote, “For the past 2 hours we have put bombs all over your Los Angeles location. Within a bit I’ll drive up with a truck filled with fertilizer bombs and I’ll detonate it next to your building to kill you filthy Jews! Bombs are at the building now.”

September 3, West Covina

At approximately 10:51pm the West Covina police dispatch notified officers that a cross in front of a church was burning. The deacon of the church arrived and showed the police officers surveillance video that showed an unknown male lighting his church on fire. Since the location was a Black congregation, this was classified as both a religious and racial hate crime.

October 26, El Segundo

A White female was told by a male student, “Eww, you are Jewish.” The suspect then told the teacher, “This is why we need to kill all the Jews. I am going to kill all the Jews and go Def-Con 3. I agree with what Kanye West said...I am going to turn my sauna into a gas chamber.”

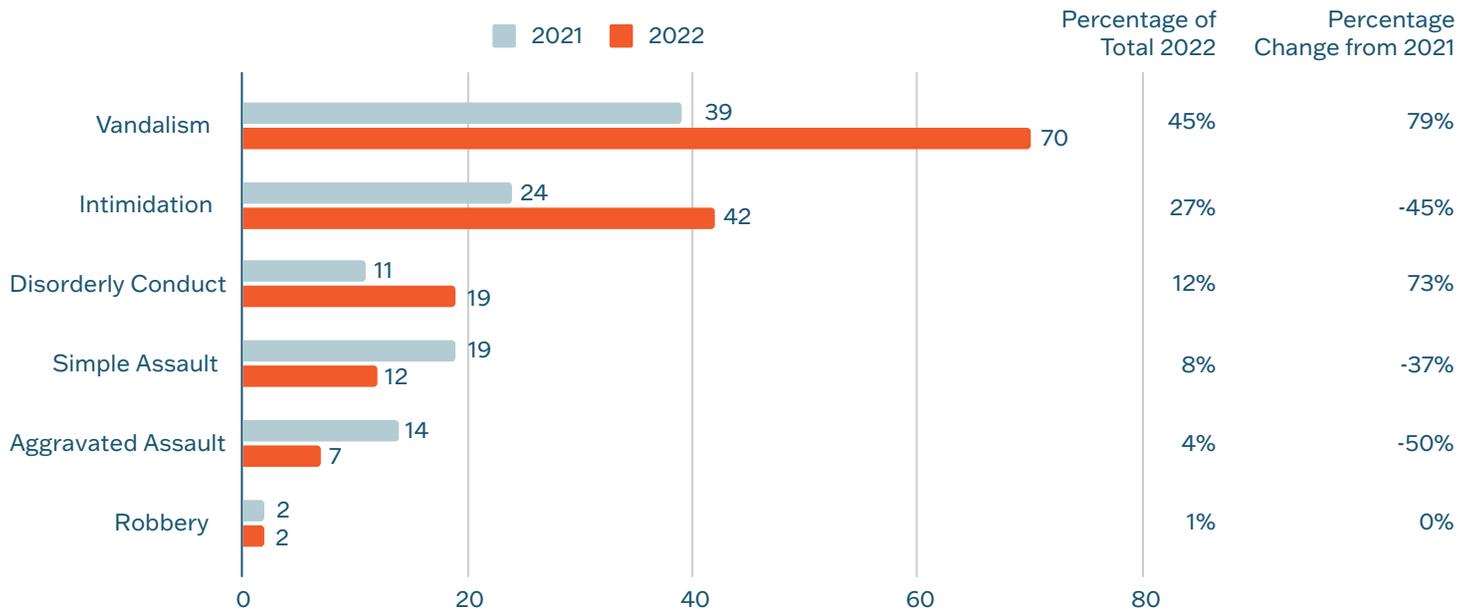
November 16, Reseda

A Jewish boy had been harassed by three students who would call him, “Stinky Jew”, “Holocaust survivor”, and “Salute, like a Nazi.” As the victim was going to class the suspects yelled, “Hey look, here comes the Jew.” During the class both suspects threw ice cubes at him. The victim confronted the suspects and asked them to stop. As he was walking away, one of the suspects threw him on the ground, knocking him unconscious.

November 21, Santa Monica

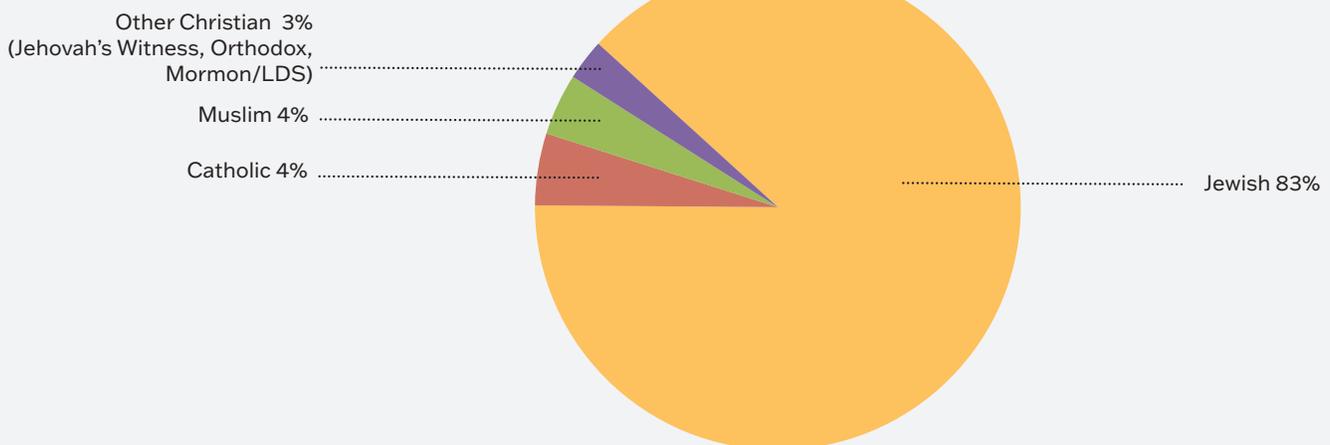
A White male reported that he was beaten up by Black Hebrew Israelites. The suspects gave him a blackeye and told him to takeoff his kippa. They also questioned him about how he felt about Kanye West. The victim did not respond, and they struck him in the head.

Religious Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2022, there were single cases of rape, burglary, trespassing, and violation of restraining order.

Religious Hate Crimes by Targeted Group



In addition to the above crimes there were also 3 crimes targeting Buddhists, Protestants, and Scientologists.

A Closer Look at Gender Hate Crimes

There were 47 reported hate crimes motivated by the victim's perceived gender or gender identity. Forty-four of the crimes were anti-transgender and 3 were anti-female. Transgender victims comprised 94% of all gender motivated hate crimes.

The Highest Number of Anti-Transgender Crimes Ever Reported

The 44 anti-transgender crimes are the highest ever recorded, surpassing the 42 reported in 2019. Thirty-two of the victims identified as transgender women and 8 as transgender men. In addition, 1 cisgender* male was targeted, 1 cisgender female, and there were 2 cases of vandalism with no specific victims. The cisgender victims were attacked because they were in the company of transgender friends. This distribution of victim gender identities has been consistent for many years.

(*Cisgender- denoting or relating to a person whose gender identity corresponds with the sex registered for them at birth; not transgender.)

High Rate of Violence

As in the past, anti-transgender crimes had an extremely high rate of violence, 91% compared to 93% the previous year. The most common criminal offense was simple assault (50%), followed by aggravated assault (32%), and intimidation and vandalism (7% each). Aggravated assaults increased from 5 to 14, an increase of 180%. There was one murder which took the life of a transgender woman (see "Hate Crimes in Perspective").

Largest Number of Anti-Trans Crimes Occurred in Public Places

The largest number of transgender hate crimes occurred in public places (48%), followed by businesses (23%), and residences (20%). Crimes of this type in public places rose 75% from 12 to 21 and those that occurred at residences decreased from 15 to 9.

Latino/a Victims Remain the Most Frequent Target

In cases where the victims' race was identified, 49% were Latino/a (down from 51%), followed by

Blacks (26%) and Whites (23%). This represented an increase in Black victims from 7 to 10. The racial distribution was similar to the previous year.

Blacks constituted 54% of suspects in anti-trans crimes, followed by Latinos/as (29%), and Whites (11%). This represented a 44% decline in the number of Latinos/a suspects (from 18 to 10) and a 27% increase in Black suspects from 15 to 19.

In cases in which the race of both the victim and suspect were identified, Latino/a victims were most often targeted by other Latino/as (42%), followed by Blacks (37%), and Whites (21%). All of the Black victims were targeted by other Blacks. Of the 4 White victims, 3 were targeted by Latino/a suspects and 1 by an Asian. The biggest shift is that the previous year, 42% of White victims were targeted by Blacks, 33% by other Whites and 25% by Latino/as.

Suspects are Overwhelmingly Male Strangers

Similar to the previous year, the overwhelming majority of the suspects were male (80%, down from 93%). Female suspects increased from 3 to 9. The great majority of the suspects were complete strangers to the victims.

Actual Anti-Transgender Crimes

March 10, Inglewood

A transgender White female stated that when she was walking her dog, she saw a Latina suspect who said, "You tranny cunt, you think you can walk on my street?" The suspect punched the victim and she felt a gush of blood run down her face. The suspect then attempted to slash victim's neck with a small blade but the victim pushed the suspect and escaped.

April 15, Downtown L.A.

A trans-female Latina was exiting her apartment complex when she observed a White male suspect's vehicle parked on the eastside of the street. The victim and suspect have had ongoing issues. The victim attempted to take a photo of suspect's license plate when suspect exited his vehicle. The suspect then clenched his fist in an intimidating manner and stated, "Suck a cock, faggot!" The suspect

attempted to hit the victim but missed. The suspect then drove off while calling the victim slurs.

June 5, West Hollywood

A transgender Latina was at a popular gay bar with her partner, sister, and a friend. After leaving, the victim's friend noticed her passport was missing. The victim returned to the business to help her friend locate her passport. A security guard told the victim to wait outside while he summoned his supervisor. The Black male supervisor appeared and told her, "Get the fuck out!" and "Tranny," before punching victim in the face. The suspect then grabbed the victim and dragged her 20 feet and threw her to the ground. The suspect punched the victim one additional time before walking away.

August 3, Koreatown

A White male and White female engaged in verbal disagreement with their landlords. The Asian suspect stated "I don't like faggots. I don't like trans. I only rent to civilized people". Then, the suspect grabbed the transgender victim by the hair and dragged her to the door. He stated, "You need to go to another place. You are an artificial male. You converted from male to female. I am the owner. I have the right to do what I want." The Asian female suspect held the White female victim while the Asian male suspect struck her repeatedly.

August 17, Downtown L.A.

A Black transwoman was shopping when she heard a Black male suspect say "I'm gonna kick that faggot's ass." When she exited the store, the suspect was waiting for her, and they had verbal altercation. The suspect then hit victim twice with a broom, causing it to break. The victim suffered a laceration on her face and red marks on arm.

December 26, Atwater Village

A transgender male reported that he boarded a bus and sat in the area designated for persons with disabilities. He straightened his leg due to joint pain and a male White suspect seated across the aisle kicked victim's foot twice. The suspect then stated, "Don't put out your foot or I will kick your faggot ass!"

The suspect appeared to be intoxicated. The victim kept his foot tucked in to avoid further trouble. The suspect repeated several times that he would "beat your faggot ass." The suspect then kicked the victim's foot 2 more times.

Anti-Female Crimes

Anti-female crimes dropped from 10 to 3. All these crimes were violent.

Actual Anti-Female Crimes

January 28, Pasadena

A student in a chat room refused to share her quiz answers with a male student. He sent her a tirade of offensive messages laced with anti-female slurs, including accusations of her having sex with an Asian male student. This was classified as a case of annoying electronic communication.

June 5, Monrovia

A 70-year-old White female was sitting on a bus bench when a homeless Latino male half her age asked her for food. She answered that she didn't have any and he replied he would get on the bus with her. Frightened, she crossed the street, but the suspect pursued her and pushed her from behind, shouting, "Fuck you!" The victim fell and cut her face. When police arrived, the suspect admitted to police that he did not like women.

December 1, Northridge

At a bus stop, a White male suspect threw bricks at a Black female calling her "Nigger" and "bitch." Anti-female crimes often have multiple motivations.

A Closer Look at Disability Hate Crimes

There were 3 disability-motivated crimes reported in 2022 compared to 4 the previous year. All 3 crimes took place in a single event.

All 3 victims were targeted by MS-13 gang members because they are in Special Education. The first victim is a Latino male; the other victims' identities were not disclosed. There were 3 Latino male suspects involved in this case. The first suspect constantly called the first victim "stupid" and "dumbass" while bullying and intimidating him at school. In a previous incident, the first victim

was assaulted at school while protecting his friend who was stabbed. The first victim received several threatening messages from all 3 suspects on social media with the same message: that he'll be shot if they see him. The second and third suspect also posted pictures of themselves wielding shotguns on social media. All the suspects sent the first victim a message stating they would be "walking around with guns."

Hate Crime Prosecution in 2022

District Attorney's Office

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office handles the great majority of hate crime prosecutions in the County of Los Angeles. In 2022, 97 hate crime cases were referred to the District Attorney. Charges were filed in 86 cases. Of those, 82 adults and 4 juveniles were charged with hate crime enhancements. Of the adult defendants, 68 were charged with felonies and 14 were charged with misdemeanors.

At the time of this report's publication, information was not available about the motivations of these hate crimes.

City Attorney's Office

In 2022, 110 hate crime cases referred to the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office. The largest number of the referred cases (77) were motivated by race/national origin, followed by sexual orientation (24), religion (5), and gender (4). Of these, the City Attorney filed charges in 52 cases (with 13 of the cases still under review by the end of the calendar year).

U.S. Attorney's Office

There was one hate crime prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's Office in 2022. Derrick Patterson pleaded guilty for robbing five local victims who he met using Grindr, a social networking/dating app for the LGBTQ community. The number of actual victims is believed to be much larger. The plea deal included a hate crime enhancement. This case is unusual because Patterson himself identifies as a gay man.

Hate Crime Legislation

California State Legislation

Assembly Bill 485 (Janet Nguyen: R-36) Hate Crimes: Reporting

Introduced: February 8, 2021

This bill changes the requirement of local law enforcement agencies to report information related to hate crimes to the Department of Justice and post that information onto a specified website from a yearly basis to a monthly basis.

Status: Approved by Governor September 30, 2022.

Assembly Bill 557 (Al Muratsuchi: D-66) Hate Crimes: Vertical Prosecution

Introduced: February 11, 2021

This bill requires the Department of Justice (DOJ) to establish a grant program with the purpose of creating, supporting, or expanding vertical prosecution units to better serve hate crime victims. The DOJ shall provide a one-time grant to selected prosecutorial agencies in a manner and amount determined by the DOJ.

Status: Approved by Governor September 30, 2022

Assembly Bill 2282 (Rebecca Bauer-Kahan: D-16) Hate Crimes: Nooses, Crosses, and Swastikas

Introduced: February 16, 2022

Existing law establishes various offenses and punishments for an individual who places or displays certain symbols, marks, signs, emblems, and other physical impressions that include, but are not limited to, hanged nooses, a Nazi swastika, or the desecration of religious symbols on private property with the intent to terrorize an individual. This bill expands the location of these offenses to encompass schools and public places.

Status: Approved by Governor September 18, 2022

Assembly Bill 2879 (Evan Low: D-26) Online Content: Cyberbullying

Introduced: February 18, 2022

This bill requires social media platforms to disclose all cyberbullying reporting procedures in their terms of services and to establish a mechanism that allows an individual, whether or not they have an account, to report cyberbullying or any content that violates the platform's existing terms of services. Beginning September 1, 2023, any social media platform that intentionally violates these provisions is subject to civil penalties.

Status: Approved by Governor September 28, 2022

Federal Legislation

House of Representatives 55 (Bobby L. Rush: D-IL) Emmett Till Antilynching Act

Introduced: January 4, 2021

This bill makes lynching a federal hate crime offense. Specifically, the bill imposes criminal penalties of a fine, a prison term up to 30 years, or both for an individual who conspires to commit a hate crime offense that results in death or serious bodily injury.

Status: Became Public Law No: 117-107 March 29, 2022

Methodology

The 2022 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 policymakers 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 1,689 reports of hate events (both crimes and incidents) received for 2022, 819 events involving 929 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 events.

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS

- If a violent crime is committed against multiple victims, in most cases 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/a 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 929 hate crimes for 2022. We also received a small number 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. Also, reporting agencies may release data to the press and public using a different methodology. For example, a police department may count multiple family members who live at the same residence as all victims of hate crime, whereas we would most likely count only one victim.
- Some numbers referring to hate crimes committed in 2021 have changed since last year's report due to an ongoing process of updates and corrections.

Appendix A: 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 | *2022 Population | 2022 Hate Crimes | 2022 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 | 416,108 | 19 | 4.57 |
| Region II: San Fernando SPA | All of the San Fernando Valley, including Burbank, Glendale, Newhall, Northridge, San Fernando, Santa Clarita, Val Verde, Westlake Village, East & West Valley areas | 2,149,865 | 207 | 9.63 |
| Region III: San Gabriel SPA | All of the San Gabriel Valley, including Alhambra, Altadena, Irwindale, La Puente, Pasadena, Pomona, El Monte, Azusa, San Dimas | 1,728,871 | 55 | 3.18 |
| Region IV: Metro SPA | Atwater, Boyle Heights, Downtown, Eagle Rock, Echo Park, Glassell Park, Hancock Park, Koreatown, Hollywood, Park La Brea, West Hollywood, Silverlake | 1,082,102 | 283 | 26.15 |
| Region V: West SPA | Beverly Hills, Culver City, Malibu, Marina del Rey, Pacific Palisades, Playa del Rey, Santa Monica, Venice, Westchester | 645,925 | 99 | 15.33 |
| Region VI: South SPA | Compton, Florence, Lynwood, South Los Angeles, Watts | 989,201 | 84 | 8.49 |
| 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 | 1,261,087 | 23 | 1.82 |
| Region VIII: South Bay SPA | Inglewood, Torrance, Long Beach, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, San Pedro | 1,519,008 | 83 | 5.46 |

*2022 population estimate data source is ISD Urban Research. (population estimated as of July 1, 2022)

Appendix B:

Reporting Agencies

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Alhambra Police Department
Arcadia Police Department
Azusa Police Department
Baldwin Park Police Department
Bell Gardens Police Department
Bell Police Department
Beverly Hills Police Department
Burbank Police Department
California Highway Patrol
Claremont Police Department
City of Palos Verdes Estates Police Department
Covina Police Department
Culver City 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
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
Monrovia Police Department
Pasadena Police Department
Pomona Police Department
Redondo Beach Police Department
San Gabriel Police Department
Santa Monica Police Department
Sierra Madre Police Department
Signal Hill Police Department
South Gate Police Department

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

211LA
Anti-Defamation League
Asian Americans Advancing Justice—Southern California
LA Council on American Islamic Affairs
Los Angeles LGBT Center

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Antelope Valley College
California State University, Dominguez Hills
California State University, Northridge
Cerritos College
Citrus College
College of the Canyons
Glendale Community College
Mount St. Mary's University
Pasadena City College
Rio Hondo College
Santa Monica College
University of California, Los Angeles
University of Southern California

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Alhambra Unified School District
Centinela Valley Union High School District
Charter Oak Unified School District
Claremont Unified School District
Downey Unified School District
Duarte Unified School District
Garvey School District
Glendale Unified School District
La Cañada Unified School District
Los Angeles School Police Department
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District
Pasadena Area Community College District
Pasadena Unified School District
Redondo Beach Unified School District
Rosemead School District
Saugus Union School District
Sulphur Springs Union School District
Torrance Unified School District
William S. Hart Union High School District

Acknowledgements

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LA vs. Hate Community Events

The Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations' initiative LA vs. Hate, partnered with several community-based organizations to present a series of murals. Below are photos of some events that took place in 2023. To learn more about our LA vs. Hate initiative please visit the website: <https://www.lavshate.org/>



LA vs Hate Summer of Solidarity LGBTQ+ Community Mural Unveiling, Hate survivor showcasing LA vs Hate poster.



LA vs Hate Summer of Solidarity Jewish Community Mural Unveiling, Supervisor Horvath speaking to community members.



LA vs Hate Unity "Unity Under the Sun" Mural Unveiling, Indigenous dancers celebrate their culture.

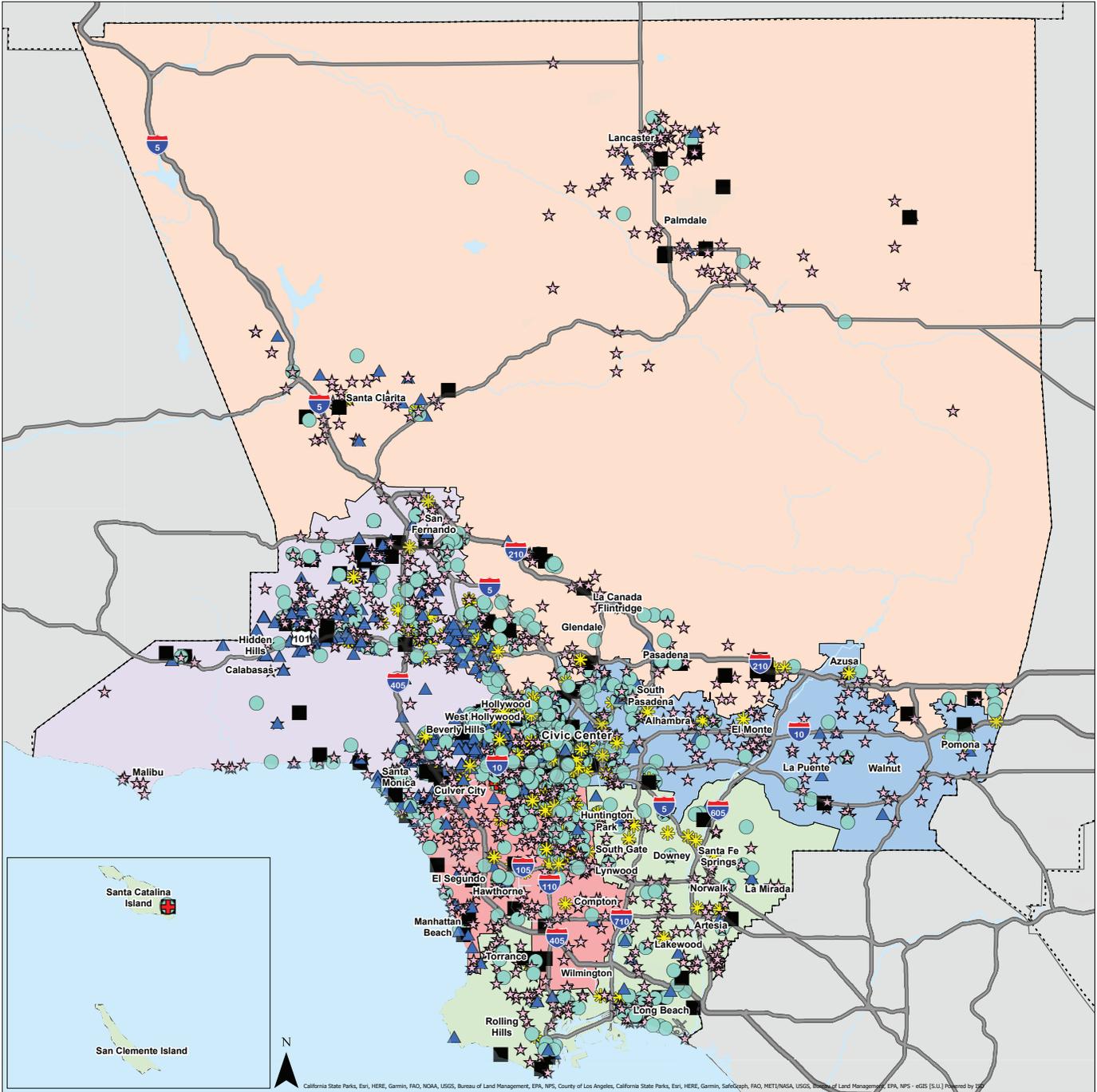


LA vs Hate Summer of Solidarity Latine Community Mural Unveiling, Ballet Folklórico La Morenita performing.



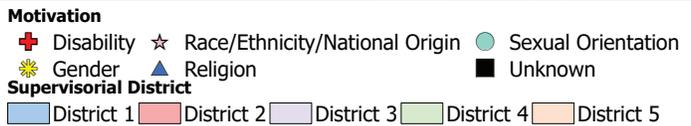
LA vs Hate Summer of Solidarity Black Community Mural Unveiling, Shine Muwasi African Blessing.

2018-2022 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



County of Los Angeles

Hate Crimes 2018-2022



In addition to the hate crimes shown on these maps, there are crimes that are not displayed due to insufficient address information.

Maps by Enterprise GIS (eGIS) Powered by ISD.



2022 Hate Crime Report

Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

www.LAHumanRelations.org