



Senate Public Safety Committee
Honorable Nancy Skinner, Chair

Informational Hearing

**Handling Recent Wave of Protests:
Are New Strategies Needed to Address Protests
Intended to Provoke Violence?**

October 18, 2017
1:30 p.m.
State Capitol, Room 4203
Sacramento, CA



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Are New Strategies Needed to Address Protests
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State Capitol, Room 4203
Sacramento, CA

JOEL ANDERSON
VICE CHAIR

STEVEN C. BRADFORD
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CHIEF COUNSEL

GABRIEL CASWELL
STELLA CHOE
STEPHANIE JORDAN
COUNSEL

SARAH LOFTIN
ZANDRA CHAVEZ
COMMITTEE ASSISTANTS

STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 2031
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
TEL (916) 651-4118
FAX (916) 445-4688

AGENDA

October 18, 2017 – 1:30 p.m.
State Capitol, Room 4203

Violent Protests and Police Response

Handling Recent Wave of Protests: Are New Strategies Needed to Address Protests Intended to Provoke Violence?

Opening Remarks (1:30p.m.-1:45p.m.)

- *Nancy Skinner*, Chair
- *Joel Anderson*, Vice-chair
- *Other committee members*

Law Enforcement Training: Dealing with Protests, Crowds, and Hate Crimes
(1:45p.m.-2:30p.m.)

- *Manny Alvarez*, Director, Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training
- *Mark Katrikh*, Weisenthal Center, Director of Professional Training Program; Director of Museum Operations and Experience, Museum of Tolerance

Challenges in Enforcement & Prosecution of Protest Violence and Hate Crimes
(2:30p.m.-3:30p.m.)

- *Margo Bennett*, Police Chief, University of California – Berkeley
- *Dan Montgomery*, Lieutenant, Berkeley Police Department
- *Warren Stanley*, Acting Commissioner, California Highway Patrol
- *Stephen M. Wagstaffe*, San Mateo County District Attorney

Public Comment
(3:30p.m.-4:00p.m.)

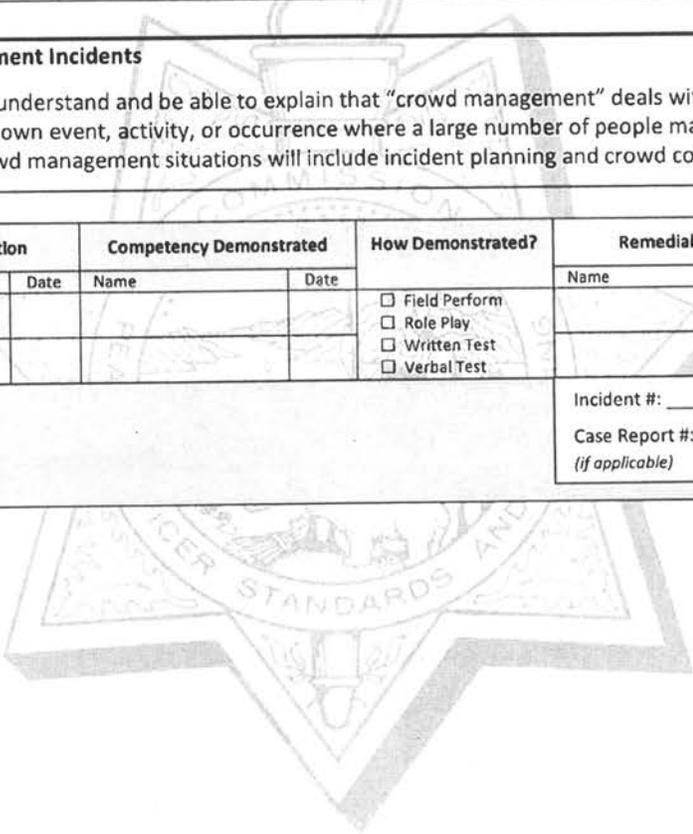
13.24 CROWD CONTROL								
13.24.01 First Amendment Rights								
The trainee shall explain the guaranteed First Amendment rights of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, and will understand the responsibility of law enforcement to protect and uphold an individual's right to free speech and assembly, while also protecting the lives and property of all people.								
<i>Reference(s):</i>								
FTO Trainee	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	Remedial Training		How Remediated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
	Name	Date	Name	Date		Name	Date	
Comments:						Incident #: _____		
						Case Report #: _____ <i>(if applicable)</i>		

13.24.02 Agency Philosophy and Law Enforcement Objective								
The trainee will explain and discuss the agency philosophy and law enforcement objective for controlling a crowd where there is a potential or imminent threat of violence. The discussion will minimally include the concept that law enforcement's objective is to control the situation and prevent violations of law, without infringing on an individual or group's First Amendment rights of free speech and assembly.								
<i>Reference(s):</i>								
FTO Trainee	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	Remedial Training		How Remediated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
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Comments:						Incident #: _____		
						Case Report #: _____ <i>(if applicable)</i>		

13.24.03 Maintaining Objectivity								
The trainee will understand and be able to explain the fact that peace officers must not allow personal or political opinions, attitudes, or religious views to influence their responsibility to protect an individual's rights to free speech and assembly.								
<i>Reference(s):</i>								
FTO Trainee	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	Remedial Training		How Remediated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
	Name	Date	Name	Date		Name	Date	
Comments:						Incident #: _____		
						Case Report #: _____ <i>(if applicable)</i>		

13.24.04 Restoring Order								
The trainee will explain the concept of restoring order, with an understanding that if the actions of a group turn from lawful to unlawful activities, law enforcement officers (following the law and agency policy) have a responsibility to control those actions efficiently and with minimal impact to the community.								
Reference(s):								
FTO Trainee	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	Remedial Training		How Remediated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
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Comments:						Incident #: _____		
						Case Report #: _____		
						(if applicable)		

13.24.05 Crowd Management Incidents								
The trainee will understand and be able to explain that "crowd management" deals with law enforcement response to a known event, activity, or occurrence where a large number of people may gather. Law enforcement response to crowd management situations will include incident planning and crowd containment strategies.								
Reference(s):								
FTO Trainee	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	Remedial Training		How Remediated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
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Comments:						Incident #: _____		
						Case Report #: _____		
						(if applicable)		



13.24.06 Agency Philosophy and Policies for Crowd Management Situations

The trainee will identify and explain the agency's philosophy and policies for response to crowd management situations. A discussion of agency philosophy and policies will minimally include:

- A. Crowd Management at large planned/organized gatherings
 - 1. Protests/Demonstrations/First Amendment activities
 - 2. Labor disputes
 - 3. Concerts
 - 4. Sporting events/celebrations
 - 5. Holiday celebrations
 - 6. Cultural programs
 - 7. Religious gatherings
 - 8. Community activities
- B. Incident Planning
 - 1. Establishing a command post
 - 2. Coordination of resources
 - 3. Planning, preparation, and coordination with event promoters
 - 4. Deploying sufficient personnel with proper equipment
 - 5. Establishing a unified chain of command
 - 6. Establishing rules of conduct for the crowd, law enforcement, media, etc.
 - 7. Preparing to handle multiple arrests
 - 8. Planning and coordinating the response of medical personnel or additional resources, if needed.
 - 9. Making contingency plans for response if a riot situation ensues
 - 10. The construction of written plans for the Incident Command System, State Emergency Management System, and National Incident Management System
 - 11. Authorized/designated law enforcement personnel interacting with the media
- C. Containment
 - 1. Establishing a flexible and controllable perimeter for the crowd, whenever possible
 - 2. Using officers to control the entry and exit of the crowd within the perimeter

Reference(s):

	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee								

Comments:

Incident #: _____
 Case Report #: _____
 (if applicable)

13.24.07 Crowd Control Incidents

The trainee will understand and be able to explain that a “crowd control” situation is one in which law enforcement must respond to a preplanned or spontaneous event, activity, or occurrence where there is a potential or imminent threat of violence associated with a large gathering of people. In such situations, only the level(s) of force necessary (force which is reasonable under the law and agency policy) may be used to arrest or disperse violators and restore order.

Reference(s):

FTO Trainee	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	Remedial Training		How Remediated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
	Name	Date	Name	Date		Name	Date	

Comments: _____

Incident #: _____

Case Report #: _____
(if applicable)

13.24.08 Agency Philosophy and Policies for Crowd Control Situations

The trainee will identify and explain the agency’s philosophy and policies for response to crowd control situations. A discussion of agency philosophy and policies will minimally include the following:

- A. Isolation and containment
 1. Establishment of a perimeter around the crowd
 2. Consideration of barricades and placement of additional personnel to maintain the perimeter
 3. Maintaining the integrity of squads and platoons and avoiding becoming isolated in the crowd
- B. Law enforcement presence
 1. Coordination of resources
 2. Communication
 3. Deploying sufficient personnel with proper equipment
 4. The announcement of dispersal orders (prepared announcement/amplified sound, multiple announcements in appropriate language)
 5. Use of force options
 6. Law enforcement documentation of its own response (video/audio)
 7. Making selective arrests (arrest teams/communication)
 8. Establishing a unified chain of command
 9. Preparing to handle multiple arrests
 10. Planning and coordinating the response of medical personnel or additional resources, if needed
 11. Authorized/designated law enforcement personnel interacting with media

Reference(s):

FTO Trainee	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test	Remedial Training		How Remediated? <input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
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Comments: _____

Incident #: _____

Case Report #: _____
(if applicable)

13.24.09 Crowd Dispersal

The trainee will understand and be able to discuss law enforcement actions immediately following crowd dispersal orders. The trainee will understand that if the only unlawful act at a crowd control situation is the forming of an unlawful assembly, the crowd should be given an opportunity to disperse voluntarily prior to law enforcement initiating any arrests.

Reference(s):

FTO Trainee	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Comments:

Incident #: _____
 Case Report #: _____
(if applicable)

13.24.10 Clarity of Purpose, Objective, Mission, and Policy

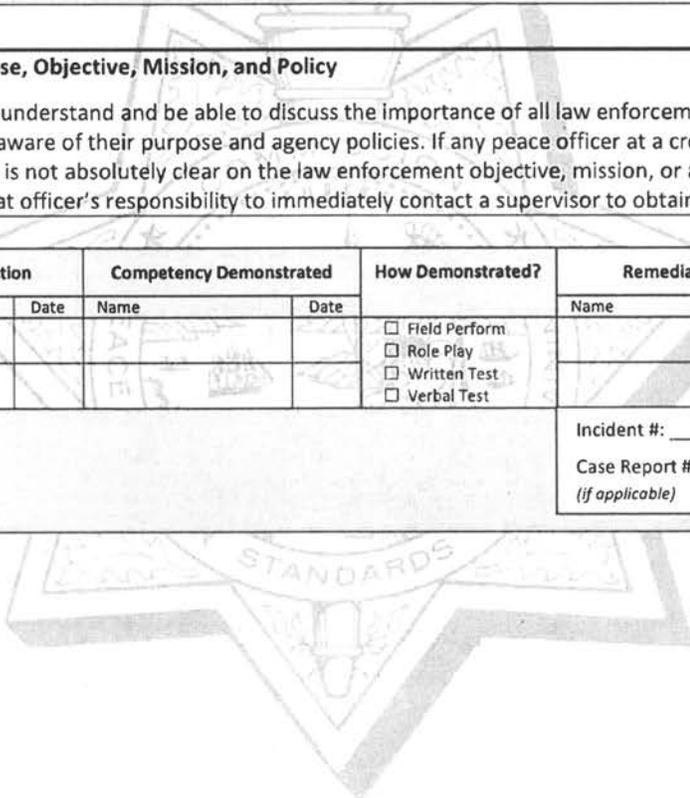
The trainee will understand and be able to discuss the importance of all law enforcement personnel at a crowd situation being aware of their purpose and agency policies. If any peace officer at a crowd management or crowd control incident is not absolutely clear on the law enforcement objective, mission, or agency policies relating to the incident, it is that officer's responsibility to immediately contact a supervisor to obtain clarification.

Reference(s):

FTO Trainee	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Comments:

Incident #: _____
 Case Report #: _____
(if applicable)



13.24.11 Riot Control Incidents

The trainee will understand and be able to discuss the term "riot control" as it refers to the techniques used by peace officers in response to an escalation of crowd violence where reasonable force may be necessary to prevent additional violence, injuries, death, or the destruction of property. Although law enforcement does not necessarily plan on riots erupting in all crowd situations, riot control is generally a contingency of a well-prepared crowd management plan. A discussion of riot control techniques will minimally include the following:

- A. Specific operational tactics and basic formations
- B. Additional resources, equipment, and personnel that may be required for a response
- C. Assignment of specific tasks
- D. Agency policies and procedures for mounting a quick, effective response to violence or violations of the law
- E. Dispersal orders
- F. Clarity on agency policies and guidelines for the use of less-lethal force (i.e. chemical agents, baton, beanbag rounds, taser, etc.)
- G. Clarity on the agency policy for the use of deadly force

Reference(s):

FTO	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
Comments:						Incident #: _____ Case Report #: _____ (if applicable)		

13.24.12 Agency Philosophy and Policies for Riot Control Situations

The trainee will identify and be able to discuss the agency philosophy and policies dealing with the principles of riot control. The discussion will minimally include the following:

- A. Containment
 - 1. Flexible outer perimeter controlling ingress and egress of the crowd
 - 2. Denying access and preventing others from joining the existing crowd
- B. Isolation
 - 1. Developing an inner perimeter so officers can focus on gaining control and rioters may be more likely to disperse
- C. Dispersal
 - 1. Dispersal can commence once the inner and outer perimeters have been established and control forces are in place to help support crowd movement, ingress, and egress
- D. Restoration of order
 - 1. Medical aid
 - 2. Detention, arrest, cite and release, transportation of arrestees
 - 3. Criminal investigation
 - 4. Authorized/designated law enforcement personnel interacting with the media

Reference(s):

FTO	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	Name	Date	Name	Date		Name	Date	
Trainee					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test
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13.24.13 Law Enforcement Conduct

The trainee will understand and be able to discuss the importance of proper law enforcement conduct in response to crowd and riot situations. All law enforcement personnel responding to such situations must conduct themselves legally and professionally, and in a calm and unbiased manner. Officers shall respond safely and professionally, and all law enforcement personnel shall follow the law and agency policies.

Reference(s):

FTO	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test

Comments: _____

Incident #: _____

Case Report #: _____
(if applicable)

13.24.14 Use of Force in Response to Incidents Involving Crowds

The trainee shall explain the agency policy regarding the use of lethal and less lethal force when an officer is involved in any crowd management or crowd control situation. The trainee will understand and be able to articulate the agency's use of force policies, and will explain the level(s) of force that may be necessary to control unlawful actions, arrest or disperse violators, and restore order. The trainee will understand that any level of force used in a crowd situation must be reasonable, lawful, and within agency policy.

Reference(s):

FTO	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
	Name	Date	Name	Date		Name	Date	
Trainee					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test

Comments: _____

Incident #: _____

Case Report #: _____
(if applicable)

13.24.15 Agency-Issued Riot Equipment

The trainee will explain the appropriate use and maintenance of all agency-issued/approved riot equipment (i.e. helmets, shields, flex cuffs, and other equipment).

Reference(s):

FTO	Received Instruction		Competency Demonstrated		How Demonstrated?	Remedial Training		How Remediated?
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Trainee					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test			<input type="checkbox"/> Field Perform <input type="checkbox"/> Role Play <input type="checkbox"/> Written Test <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Test

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(if applicable)

Senate Public Safety Committee (Informational hearing) – Protests, Crowd Control, and Hate Crimes training background

October 18, 2017 – 1:00 PM

Objective –provide the Legislature with background information on training and legislation regarding peace officer's in California.

- POST's progress on implementing hate crimes laws, including but not limited to those enacted by SB 1234 (2004) (in part):

Under existing law, the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training is required to establish and keep updated a continuing education classroom training course relating to law enforcement interaction with developmentally disabled and mentally ill persons. The course is required to contain core instruction in specified areas.

This bill would change the term “developmentally disabled and mentally ill persons” to “mentally disabled persons.” This bill would include in the course instruction by July 1, 2006, instruction on the fact that the crime was committed in whole or in part because of an actual or perceived disability of the victim is a hate crime. The bill would require the commission, using available funding, to develop by July 1, 2005, a 2-hour telecourse to be made available to all law enforcement agencies in California on crimes against homeless persons and on how to deal effectively and humanely with homeless persons, including homeless persons with disabilities. The telecourse would be required to include information on multi-mission criminal extremism, as defined.

Existing law requires the commission to develop guidelines and a course of instruction and training for law enforcement officers who are employed as peace officers, or who are not yet employed as a peace officer but are enrolled in a training academy for law enforcement officers, addressing hate crimes. Existing law requires the course to include instruction in specified areas.

This bill would, in addition, by July 1, 2007, require the course to have instruction in multi-mission criminal extremism, the special problems inherent in some categories of hate crimes, preparation for, and response to, possible future anti-Arab/Middle Eastern and anti-Islamic hate crime-waves, and any other future hate crime-waves that the Attorney General determines are likely. This bill would require that the commission include in the guidelines a framework and possible content of general order or other formal policy on hate crimes that all state law enforcement agencies shall adopt and local law enforcement agencies would be encouraged to adopt, as specified.

- *According to a recent DOJ report, the number of hate crimes has increased from 2015 to 2016. Most incidents were related to race, ethnicity, national origin or sexual orientation. “There is an alarming trend that we are seeing nationwide and as lawmakers, we believe that evaluating current policies could help identify areas where additional clarification in the law is necessary.”*

Summary

POST –

1. Determine whether hate crime policy framework, guidelines, and training are adequate and comply with current laws and regulations,
2. Including recognizing and responding to hate crimes based on the victim's gender, disability, nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation.
3. Further, evaluate POST's ability to measure and improve the effectiveness of its training regarding hate crimes.

Response

In compliance with SB 1234 (Kuehl, 2004), POST staff has provided the following deliverables:

- Updated Learning Domain 37 – People with Disabilities, in conjunction with SB 11 & 29 (Beall, 2015) for the Regular Basic Course (academy).
- Updated Learning Domain 42 – Cultural Diversity/Discrimination, for the Regular Basic Course (academy).
- Published and disseminated Guidelines for developing policies on how local agencies will train law enforcement officers on investigating hate crimes.
- Developed and disseminated a two-hour telecourse on Hate Crimes; a revised version is due to be published in October.

Additionally, POST staff has produced the following DVD training opportunities:

- Bias Based Policing (a revision of the 2009 course Racial Profiling), to help officers recognize biased based policing and to understand all people have biases, and how to control them.
- Tactical Communications, urging the use of verbal communications to generate voluntary compliance in most instances.
- Engaging the Muslim Community, to enlighten officers with knowledge about the religion of Islam, people of the Muslim faith, and Muslim communities.

Additional Academy Training

- Learning domain 15 – Laws of Arrest (Fourth Amendment)
- Learning Domain 16 – Search and Seizure (Fourth Amendment)

Procedural Justice

- In 2015, POST collaborated with Department of Justice to develop a Procedural Justice/Implicit Bias course for law enforcement executives. The course later

expanded into a Train-the-Trainer course and 8-hour course of line staff. The course is based philosophically on the President's 21-Century Policing Task force Report.

- POST is infusing the four tenets of Procedural Justice (Voice, Neutrality, Respectfulness and Trustworthiness) into the Regular Basic Course, Supervisory and management courses, and the Supervisory Leadership Course. Similar to the infusion of Community Orientated Policing in the 1990s, officers will be exposed to the concepts of Procedural Justice numerous times throughout their careers.

By the numbers since 2007:

- 58,624 attendees of Learning Domain (LD) 42 in the academy
 - Same number of attendees completed LD 3 – Policing the Community & LD 37 – People with Disabilities.
- 664 attendees have completed assorted Hate Crimes courses
- 4,726 attendees have completed the 2-hour Hate Crimes DVD training
- 30,388 attendees have completed the Racial Profiling courses
- 2,772 attendees have completed the Procedural Justice/Implicit Bias courses

Total attendees: 97,174

Framework

- Hate Crime specific and related training takes place at several different levels;
 - In the Regular Basic Course, LD 42, LD 37, and LD 3 at a minimum exposes the recruit to recognizing diversity; prejudice, discrimination and racial profiling; the importance of positive law enforcement contacts with the public; hate crimes; sexual harassment; and more.
 - With the infusion of the tenets of Procedural Justice in the Regular Basic Course, supervisory and management courses, California peace officers will experience on-going education to the issues of hate crimes.
 - Pursuant to PC 13519.4, peace officers attend legislative mandated refresher training on Racial and Cultural Diversity every five years.
- California peace officers are trained to respond to meet with the victim of a crime, regardless their gender, race, ethnicity, disability, or sexual orientation.
- Question – how do we measure/quantify the effectiveness of our training?



XAVIER BECERRA
Attorney General

[Translate Website](#) | [Traducir Sitio Web](#)

Attorney General Xavier Becerra Releases 2016 Hate Crime in California Report

Press Release / [Attorney General Xavier Becerra Releases 2016 Hate Crime in ...](#)

7

Monday, July 3, 2017

Contact: (415) 703-5837, agressoffice@doj.ca.gov

Report highlights statewide crime data on hate crimes

Total number of hate crimes, victims, and suspects all increased in 2016

SACRAMENTO – Attorney General Xavier Becerra today released the 2016 edition of the California Department of Justice (DOJ) Hate Crime in California report. The Hate Crime in California report provides statistics on hate crimes that occurred statewide during 2016, including the number of hate crime events and both the number of victims and suspects of those crimes. The DOJ, all law enforcement agencies, district attorneys, and elected city attorney's offices in California, developed local data collection programs and submitted hate crime statistics for this edition of Hate Crime in California. The DOJ also provides trend information on the number and types of hate crimes over the past ten years.

"When someone commits a crime motivated by hate, it is not just an attack on one innocent person, but an attack on the entire State and our communities," **said Attorney General Becerra**. "We can see from today's report that words matter, and discriminatory rhetoric does not make us stronger but divides us and puts the safety of our communities at risk. This is why condemning hate crimes, discrimination, and racism is critical to ensuring all Californians live without fear of being targeted because of their race, ethnicity, religion, disability, gender or sexual orientation. As California's Attorney General, I am committed to working with local law enforcement agencies, schools and local communities to enforce California's anti-hate crime statutes to the fullest extent of the law. I strongly encourage anyone who believes they are a victim of a hate crime to report it to local law enforcement immediately."

The increase in hate crimes in California comes at a time when the nation is confronting an unsettling increase in hate crimes. The latest reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation demonstrate an increase in the number of hate crimes nationwide, including crimes motivated by biases towards racial and ethnic minorities, Muslims, persons with disabilities, women, immigrants, and the LGBT community. Last week it was reported that from 2011-2015, more than half of violent hate crime victimizations were not reported to police.

Hate Crime in California 2016 reports statistics on hate crimes that occurred in California during 2016, including the following key findings:

- Over the last ten years, the total number of hate crime events has decreased 34.7% from 1,426 in 2007 to 931 in 2016.
- Hate crime events increased 11.2% from 837 in 2015 to 931 in 2016.
- Hate crime events involving a racial basis increased 21.3% from 428 in 2015 to 519 in 2016.
- Hate crime events with a race/ethnicity/national origin bias are consistently the most common type of hate crime over the past ten years (2007-2016). Hate crimes with a sexual orientation bias are the second most common type of hate crime over the same period.
- Hate crimes with an anti-black or African American bias motivation continue to be the most common hate crime, accounting for 31.3% (3,262) of all hate crime events since 2007.
- Hate crimes with a sexual orientation bias are the second most common type of hate crime over the last ten years, accounting for 22.2 percent of hate crimes report in 2016.
- Hate crimes with an anti-gay (male) bias increased 40.7% from 108 in 2015 to 152 in 2016.
- Hate crimes with an anti-Jewish motivation continue to be the most common within the religion bias category, accounting for 11.1% (1,158) of all hate events reported since 2007.

Attorney General Becerra encourages researchers, academics and interested parties to further analyze the data. The information from the Hate Crime in California report can be accessed via the Attorney General's OpenJustice website.

Since its launch in September 2015, OpenJustice, a first-of-its-kind criminal justice open data initiative that releases unprecedented data, established California as a leader among US states in criminal justice transparency. Additionally, the OpenJustice Data Act of 2016 (Assembly Bill 2524), effective January 1, 2017, codified the OpenJustice Web portal as the means for displaying all data contained in annual crime reports, thereby making OpenJustice a key government resource for Californians. By driving research, reporting, and conversation, OpenJustice can help Californians better understand how the criminal justice system shapes various aspects of their lives, from safety, housing, education, health, and family, to economic opportunity.

A copy of the report can be found online: <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/resources/publications>

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Hate Crime

in California

2016

Xavier Becerra, Attorney General
California Department Of Justice
California Justice Information Services Division
Bureau Of Criminal Information And Analysis
Criminal Justice Statistics Center



Hate Crime

in California



2016

Xavier Becerra, Attorney General
California Department Of Justice
California Justice Information Services Division
Bureau Of Criminal Information And Analysis
Criminal Justice Statistics Center



The Role of the Criminal Justice Statistics Center is to:

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

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Xavier Becerra, Attorney General

Hate Crime Events Increase In California

Hate Crime in California, 2016 reports statistics on hate crimes that occurred in California during 2016. These statistics include the number of hate crime events, hate crime offenses, victims of hate crimes, and suspects of hate crimes. This report also provides statistics from district and elected city attorneys on the number of hate crime cases referred to prosecutors, the number of cases filed in court, and the disposition of those cases. Finally, this report puts these statistics in a historical perspective by providing trend information on the number and types of hate crimes over the past ten years. All law enforcement agencies, district attorneys, and elected city attorney's offices in California, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, have developed local data collection programs and submitted hate crime statistics for this 2016 edition of *Hate Crime in California*.

The total number of hate crime events¹, offenses², victims, and suspects all increased in 2016. The following statements highlight the major trends in *Hate Crime in California* for 2016.

Crime Data

Hate crime events increased 11.2 percent from 837 in 2015 to 931 in 2016. (Table 11)

Hate crime events involving a racial bias increased 21.3 percent from 428 in 2015 to 519 in 2016. (Table 11)

- Anti-white bias events went from 34 in 2015 to 56 in 2016.
- Anti-black or African American bias events went from 231 in 2015 to 251 in 2016, an increase of 8.7 percent.
- Anti-multiple races bias events went from 17 in 2015 to 34 in 2016

Hate crime events involving a sexual orientation bias increased 10.1 percent from 188 in 2015 to 207 in 2016. (Table 11)

- Anti-gay (male) bias events increased from 108 in 2015 to 152 in 2016, an increase of 40.7 percent.

Hate crime offenses increased 12.6 percent from 1,057 in 2015 to 1,190 in 2016. (Table 12)

- Violent crime offenses increased 5.5 percent from 727 in 2015 to 767 in 2016. (Table 13)
- Property crime offenses increased 26.4 percent from 330 in 2015 to 417 in 2016. (Table 13)

The number of victims of reported hate crimes increased 9.4 percent from 1,041 in 2015 to 1,139 in 2016. (Table 15)

The number of suspects of reported hate crimes increased 16.8 percent from 838 in 2015 to 979 in 2016. (Table 15)

Prosecutorial Data

Of the 307 hate crimes that were referred for prosecution, 220 cases were filed by district attorneys and elected city attorneys for prosecution. Of the 220 cases that were filed for prosecution, 173 were filed as hate crimes and 47 were filed as non-bias motivated crimes. (Table 7A)

Of the 118 cases with a disposition available for this report:

- 43.2 percent (51) were hate crime convictions;
- 38.1 percent (45) were other convictions; and
- 18.6 percent (22) were not convicted. (Table 7B)

Trend Data

The total number of hate crime events has decreased 34.7 percent from 1,426 in 2007 to 931 in 2016. (Table 11)

- Violent crime offenses have decreased 38.7 percent from 1,252 in 2007 to 767 in 2016. (Table 13)
- Property crime offenses have decreased 38.6 percent from 679 in 2007 to 417 in 2016. (Table 13)

Hate crimes with a race/ethnicity/national origin bias are consistently the most common type of hate crime over the past ten years (2007-2016). (Table 11)

- The race/ethnicity/national origin bias type accounted for 55.7 percent of all hate crime events reported in 2016.
- Within this category, hate crimes with an anti-black or African American bias motivation continue to be the most common hate crime, accounting for 31.3 percent of all hate crime events since 2007 (3,262 of 10,409). (Table 11)

Hate crimes with a sexual orientation bias are the second most common type of hate crime over the past 10 years (2007-2016). (Table 11)

- The sexual orientation bias type accounted for 22.2 percent of hate crimes reported in 2016.
- Within this category, hate crimes with an anti-gay (male) motivation have been the most common bias sub-types, accounting for 11.3 percent of all hate crime events since 2007 (1,176 of 10,409).

Hate crimes with a religion bias are the third most common type of hate crime over the past ten years (2007-2016). (Table 11)

- The religion bias type accounted for 18.4 percent of all hate crimes reported in 2016.
- Within this category, hate crimes with an anti-Jewish motivation continue to be the most common, accounting for 11.1 percent of all hate events reported since 2007 (1,158 of 10,409).

Over the last ten years, filed hate crime complaints have decreased 47.6 percent from 330 in 2007 to 173 in 2016. (Table 10)

¹ The term **event** is defined as an occurrence when a hate crime is involved. (In this report, the information about the event is a crime report or source document that meets the criteria for a hate crime.) There may be one or more suspects involved, one or more victims targeted, and one or more offenses involved for each event.

² The term **offense** is defined as criminal acts that are recorded as follows: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/vandalism as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and the national Hate Crimes Statistics Report.

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Table 1
HATE CRIMES, 2016
 Events, Offenses, Victims, and Suspects by Bias Motivation

Bias motivation	Events			Offenses			Victims			Suspects		
	Number	Percent of total	Percent of bias	Number	Percent of total	Percent of bias	Number	Percent of total	Percent of bias	Number	Percent of total	Percent of bias
Total	931	100.0		1,190	100.0		1,145	100.0		982	100.0	
Single-bias total	928	99.7		1,184	99.5		1,139	99.5		979	99.7	
Race/ethnicity/national origin	519	55.7	100.0	672	56.5	100.0	642	56.1	100.0	558	56.8	100.0
Anti-white.....	56	6.0	10.8	75	6.3	11.2	74	6.5	11.5	122	12.4	21.9
Anti-black or African American.....	251	27.0	48.4	333	28.0	49.6	315	27.5	49.1	255	26.0	45.7
Anti-Hispanic or Latino.....	83	8.9	16.0	114	9.6	17.0	110	9.6	17.1	87	8.9	15.6
Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan native.....	9	1.0	1.7	10	0.8	1.5	10	0.9	1.6	4	0.4	0.7
Anti-Asian.....	22	2.4	4.2	34	2.9	5.1	31	2.7	4.8	21	2.1	3.8
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	5	0.5	1.0	5	0.4	0.7	5	0.4	0.8	5	0.5	0.9
Anti-Arab.....	19	2.0	3.7	19	1.6	2.8	19	1.7	3.0	22	2.2	3.9
Anti-multiple races (group).....	34	3.7	6.6	40	3.4	6.0	37	3.2	5.8	22	2.2	3.9
Anti-other ethnicity/ national origin.....	37	4.0	7.1	38	3.2	5.7	38	3.3	5.9	19	1.9	3.4
Anti-citizenship status.....	3	0.3	0.6	4	0.3	0.6	3	0.3	0.5	1	0.1	0.2
Religion	171	18.4	100.0	232	19.5	100.0	223	19.5	100.0	80	8.1	100.0
Anti-Jewish.....	82	8.8	48.0	137	11.5	59.1	130	11.4	58.3	35	3.6	43.8
Anti-Catholic.....	12	1.3	7.0	13	1.1	5.6	12	1.0	5.4	7	0.7	8.8
Anti-Protestant.....	2	0.2	1.2	3	0.3	1.3	2	0.2	0.9	1	0.1	1.3
Anti-Islamic (Muslim).....	37	4.0	21.6	40	3.4	17.2	40	3.5	17.9	20	2.0	25.0
Anti-Sikh.....	1	0.1	0.6	1	0.1	0.4	1	0.1	0.4	2	0.2	2.5
Anti-multiple religions (group).....	4	0.4	2.3	4	0.3	1.7	4	0.3	1.8	0	0.0	0.0
Anti-other religion.....	33	3.5	19.3	34	2.9	14.7	34	3.0	15.2	15	1.5	18.8
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.....	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sexual orientation	207	22.2	100.0	248	20.8	100.0	242	21.1	100.0	299	30.4	100.0
Anti-gay (male).....	152	16.3	73.4	180	15.1	72.6	177	15.5	73.1	216	22.0	72.2
Anti-lesbian.....	18	1.9	8.7	24	2.0	9.7	23	2.0	9.5	23	2.3	7.7
Anti-homosexual.....	32	3.4	15.5	38	3.2	15.3	36	3.1	14.9	56	5.7	18.7
Anti-heterosexual.....	4	0.4	1.9	5	0.4	2.0	5	0.4	2.1	3	0.3	1.0
Anti-bisexual.....	1	0.1	0.5	1	0.1	0.4	1	0.1	0.4	1	0.1	0.3
Physical/mental disability	2	0.2	100.0	2	0.2	100.0	2	0.2	100.0	1	0.1	100.0
Anti-physical disability.....	2	0.2	100.0	2	0.2	100.0	2	0.2	100.0	1	0.1	100.0
Anti-mental disability.....	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Gender	29	3.1	100.0	30	2.5	100.0	30	2.6	100.0	41	4.2	100.0
Anti-male.....	1	0.1	3.4	2	0.2	6.7	2	0.2	6.7	1	0.1	2.4
Anti-female.....	1	0.1	3.4	1	0.1	3.3	1	0.1	3.3	1	0.1	2.4
Anti-transgender.....	25	2.7	86.2	25	2.1	83.3	25	2.2	83.3	38	3.9	92.7
Anti-gender non-conforming.....	2	0.2	6.9	2	0.2	6.7	2	0.2	6.7	1	0.1	2.4
Multiple-bias total	3	0.3	0.0	6	0.5	0.0	6	0.5	0.0	3	0.3	0.0

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

An event indicates the occurrence of one or more criminal offenses committed against one or more victims by one or more suspects.
 For a more complete definition of each term, please refer to Appendix 2.

Table 2
HATE CRIMES, 2016
 Offenses by Type of Crime

Type of crime	Offenses		
	Number	Percent of total	Percent of offense
Total.....	1,190	100.0	
Single-bias total.....	1,184	99.5	
Violent crimes.....	767	64.5	100.0
Murder.....	0	0.0	0.0
Rape.....	1	0.1	0.1
Robbery.....	32	2.7	4.2
Aggravated assault.....	189	15.9	24.6
Simple assault.....	237	19.9	30.9
Intimidation.....	308	25.9	40.2
Property crimes.....	417	35.0	100.0
Burglary.....	16	1.3	3.8
Larceny-theft.....	7	0.6	1.7
Motor vehicle theft.....	2	0.2	0.5
Arson.....	19	1.6	4.6
Destruction/vandalism.....	373	31.3	89.4
Multiple-bias total.....	6	0.5	100.0

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

Table 3
HATE CRIMES, 2016
 Events, Offenses, Victims, and Suspects by Location

Location	Events		Offenses		Victims		Suspects	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	931	100.0	1,190	100.0	1,145	100.0	982	100.0
Single-bias total	928	99.7	1,184	99.5	1,139	99.5	979	99.7
Abandoned/condemned structure.....	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0
Air/bus/train terminal.....	26	2.8	33	2.8	33	2.9	27	2.7
Amusement park.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arena/stadium/fairgrounds/coliseum.....	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.3
Bank/savings and loan.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Bar/night club.....	16	1.7	19	1.6	18	1.6	16	1.6
Camp/campground.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Church/synagogue/temple.....	62	6.7	65	5.5	63	5.5	20	2.0
Commercial/office building.....	29	3.1	29	2.4	29	2.5	33	3.4
Community center.....	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1
Construction site.....	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1
Convenience store.....	12	1.3	12	1.0	12	1.0	10	1.0
Daycare facility.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Department/discount store.....	3	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3
Dock/wharf/freight/modal terminal.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Drug store/Dr.'s office/hospital.....	5	0.5	5	0.4	5	0.4	4	0.4
Farm facility.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Field/woods/park.....	6	0.6	7	0.6	7	0.6	6	0.6
Gambling facility/casino/race track.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Government/public building.....	13	1.4	15	1.3	15	1.3	11	1.1
Grocery/supermarket.....	10	1.1	15	1.3	15	1.3	13	1.3
Highway/road/alley/street.....	215	23.1	252	21.2	246	21.5	339	34.5
Hotel/motel/etc.....	3	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3	2	0.2
Industrial site.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jail/prison.....	14	1.5	33	2.8	33	2.9	39	4.0
Lake/waterway/beach.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Liquor store.....	5	0.5	5	0.4	5	0.4	8	0.8
Park/playground.....	29	3.1	37	3.1	37	3.2	34	3.5
Parking lot/garage.....	61	6.6	70	5.9	68	5.9	89	9.1
Rental storage facility.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0
Residence/home/driveway.....	222	23.8	316	26.6	284	24.8	141	14.4
Rest area.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Restaurant.....	14	1.5	15	1.3	15	1.3	19	1.9
School, college/university.....	53	5.7	59	5.0	59	5.2	45	4.6
School, elementary/secondary.....	62	6.7	111	9.3	109	9.5	41	4.2
Service/gas station.....	7	0.8	8	0.7	8	0.7	8	0.8
Shelter/mission/homeless.....	4	0.4	7	0.6	7	0.6	4	0.4
Shopping mall.....	3	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3	6	0.6
Specialty store (TV, fur, etc.).....	5	0.5	7	0.6	7	0.6	2	0.2
Tribal lands.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/unknown.....	36	3.9	42	3.5	42	3.7	52	5.3
Multiple-bias total	3	0.3	6	0.5	6	0.5	3	0.3

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 An event indicates the occurrence of one or more criminal offenses committed against one or more victims by one or more suspects.
 For a more complete definition of each criminal justice term, please refer to Appendix 2.

Table 4
HATE CRIMES, 2016
Victim Type by Bias Motivation

Bias motivation	Total		Individual		Business/ financial institution		Government		Religious organization		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,145	100.0	995	100.0	33	100.0	58	100.0	42	100.0	17	100.0
Single-bias total	1,139	99.5	989	99.4	33	100.0	58	100.0	42	100.0	17	100.0
Race/ethnicity/national origin	642	56.1	562	56.5	19	57.6	43	74.1	6	14.3	12	70.6
Anti-white.....	74	6.5	67	6.7	3	9.1	4	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-black or African American.....	315	27.5	281	28.2	8	24.2	20	34.5	2	4.8	4	23.5
Anti-Hispanic or Latino.....	110	9.6	106	10.7	0	0.0	3	5.2	1	2.4	0	0.0
Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan native.....	10	0.9	8	0.8	0	0.0	2	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-Asian.....	31	2.7	25	2.5	2	6.1	3	5.2	1	2.4	0	0.0
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander...	5	0.4	5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-Arab.....	19	1.7	19	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-multiple races (group).....	37	3.2	22	2.2	4	12.1	9	15.5	0	0.0	2	11.8
Anti-other ethnicity/ national origin.....	38	3.3	27	2.7	2	6.1	2	3.4	1	2.4	6	35.3
Anti-citizenship status.....	3	0.3	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0
Religion	223	19.5	165	16.6	10	30.3	12	20.7	32	76.2	4	23.5
Anti-Jewish.....	130	11.4	105	10.6	9	27.3	8	13.8	4	9.5	4	23.5
Anti-Catholic.....	12	1.0	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	21.4	0	0.0
Anti-Protestant.....	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-Islamic (Muslim).....	40	3.5	38	3.8	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	2.4	0	0.0
Anti-Sikh.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-multiple religions (group).....	4	0.3	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-other religion.....	34	3.0	14	1.4	1	3.0	1	1.7	18	42.9	0	0.0
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sexual orientation	242	21.1	231	23.2	3	9.1	3	5.2	4	9.5	1	5.9
Anti-gay (male).....	177	15.5	174	17.5	0	0.0	2	3.4	1	2.4	0	0.0
Anti-lesbian.....	23	2.0	23	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-homosexual.....	36	3.1	29	2.9	3	9.1	1	1.7	2	4.8	1	5.9
Anti-heterosexual.....	5	0.4	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0
Anti-bisexual.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Physical/mental disability	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-physical disability.....	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-mental disability.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gender	30	2.6	29	2.9	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-male.....	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-female.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-transgender.....	25	2.2	24	2.4	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anti-gender non-conforming.....	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multiple-bias total	6	0.5	6	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

Crimes committed against property (e.g., a business, government institution, religious organization, etc.) can only be counted as one victim, whereas a crime committed against an individual can have more than one victim per event.

For a more complete definition of each term, please refer to Appendix 2.

Table 5
HATE CRIMES, 2016
 Victim Type by Location

Location	Total		Individual		Business/ financial institution		Government		Religious organization		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,145	100.0	995	100.0	33	100.0	58	100.0	42	100.0	17	100.0
Single-bias total	1,139	99.5	989	99.4	33	100.0	58	100.0	42	100.0	17	100.0
Abandoned/condemned structure.....	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Air/bus/train terminal.....	33	2.9	31	3.1	0	0.0	2	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Amusement park.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arena/stadium/fairgrounds/coliseum.....	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bank/savings and loan.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bar/night club.....	18	1.6	18	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Camp/campground.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Church/synagogue/temple.....	63	5.5	21	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	42	100.0	0	0.0
Commercial/office building.....	29	2.5	14	1.4	14	42.4	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Community center.....	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.8
Construction site.....	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Convenience store.....	12	1.0	11	1.1	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Daycare facility.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Department/discount store.....	3	0.3	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dock/wharf/freight/modal terminal.....	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Drug store/Dr.'s office/hospital.....	5	0.4	5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Farm facility.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Field/woods/park.....	7	0.6	6	0.6	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gambling facility/casino/race track.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Government/public building.....	15	1.3	10	1.0	0	0.0	3	5.2	0	0.0	2	11.8
Grocery/supermarket.....	15	1.3	14	1.4	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Highway/road/alley/street.....	246	21.5	242	24.3	1	3.0	3	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hotel/motel/etc.....	3	0.3	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Industrial site.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jail/prison.....	33	2.9	33	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lake/waterway/beach.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Liquor store.....	5	0.4	5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Park/playground.....	37	3.2	31	3.1	1	3.0	4	6.9	0	0.0	1	5.9
Parking lot/garage.....	68	5.9	66	6.6	2	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rental storage facility.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Residence/home/driveway.....	284	24.8	276	27.7	3	9.1	1	1.7	0	0.0	4	23.5
Rest area.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Restaurant.....	15	1.3	15	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
School, college/university.....	59	5.2	34	3.4	2	6.1	17	29.3	0	0.0	6	35.3
School, elementary/secondary.....	109	9.5	82	8.2	1	3.0	26	44.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Service/gas station.....	8	0.7	8	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Shelter/mission/homeless.....	7	0.6	7	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Shopping mall.....	3	0.3	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Specialty store (TV, fur, etc.).....	7	0.6	6	0.6	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tribal lands.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other/unknown.....	42	3.7	37	3.7	3	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.8
Multiple-bias total	6	0.5	6	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
 Crimes committed against property (e.g., a business, government institution, religious organization, etc.) can only be counted as one victim, whereas a crime committed against an individual can have more than one victim per event.

Table 6
HATE CRIMES, 2016
 Events, Offenses, Victims, and Suspects by County and Jurisdiction

County and Jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	Suspects
Single Bias Total	928	1184	1139	979
Alameda County	59	67	66	37
Alameda.....	3	4	3	2
Alameda BART.....	2	2	2	1
Berkeley.....	13	15	15	9
E Bay Reg Park District - Alameda.....	1	1	1	0
Fremont.....	1	1	1	0
Hayward.....	2	4	4	1
Newark.....	1	1	1	1
Oakland.....	9	11	11	9
San Leandro.....	22	22	22	12
UC Berkeley.....	4	5	5	1
Union City.....	1	1	1	1
Alpine County	0	0	0	0
Amador County	1	1	1	3
Sheriff's Dept.....	1	1	1	3
Butte County	5	7	6	4
Sheriff's Dept.....	1	1	1	1
Chico.....	3	5	4	2
Paradise.....	1	1	1	1
Calaveras County	0	0	0	0
Colusa County	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa County	21	43	29	17
Antioch.....	2	22	8	3
Clayton.....	2	2	2	2
Concord.....	3	3	3	1
Contra Costa BART.....	2	2	2	2
Danville.....	1	1	1	0
Richmond.....	4	4	4	7
San Ramon.....	4	4	4	2
Walnut Creek.....	3	5	5	0
Del Norte County	0	0	0	0
El Dorado County	1	1	1	0
Sheriff's Dept.....	1	1	1	0
Fresno County	18	19	19	16
Sheriff's Dept.....	1	1	1	0
Clovis.....	1	1	1	0
Coalinga.....	1	1	1	1
Fresno.....	13	14	14	13
Kingsburg.....	1	1	1	0
Parlier.....	1	1	1	2
Glenn County	0	0	0	0

(continued)

Table 6
HATE CRIMES, 2016

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

County and Jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	Suspects
Humboldt County	6	6	6	7
Sheriff's Dept.....	1	1	1	0
Arcata.....	2	2	2	7
CSU Humboldt.....	3	3	3	0
Imperial County	0	0	0	0
Inyo County	0	0	0	0
Kern County	9	12	12	5
Bakersfield.....	8	11	11	5
Ridgecrest.....	1	1	1	0
Kings County	1	2	1	1
Hanford.....	1	2	1	1
Lake County	2	2	2	0
Sheriff's Dept.....	1	1	1	0
Clearlake.....	1	1	1	0
Lassen County	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles County	375	437	431	440
Sheriff's Dept.....	26	37	37	25
Alhambra.....	1	6	3	0
Azusa.....	2	2	2	1
Baldwin Park.....	1	1	1	1
Bellflower.....	1	1	1	0
Beverly Hills.....	1	1	1	1
Burbank.....	1	1	1	0
Calabasas.....	3	3	3	0
Cerritos.....	1	1	1	2
Claremont.....	9	9	9	6
Compton.....	1	1	1	2
CSU Dominguez Hills.....	4	4	4	0
CSU Long Beach.....	2	2	2	1
Culver City.....	1	1	1	1
Downey.....	1	1	1	0
El Segundo.....	2	2	2	1
Glendale.....	2	6	6	0
Hawaiian Gardens.....	1	1	1	4
Hawthorne.....	1	1	1	1
Huntington Park.....	1	1	1	1
La Mirada.....	2	2	2	0
La Puente.....	1	1	1	2
LA Transit Services Bureau.....	14	20	20	17
Lakewood.....	4	7	7	8
Lancaster.....	8	11	11	22
Long Beach.....	8	9	9	11
Los Angeles.....	227	251	249	270

(continued)

Table 6
HATE CRIMES, 2016
 Events, Offenses, Victims, and Suspects by County and Jurisdiction

County and Jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	Suspects
Malibu.....	2	2	2	0
Norwalk.....	1	2	1	0
Palmdale.....	8	8	8	7
Pasadena.....	2	2	2	1
Pomona.....	5	6	6	12
Rancho Palos Verdes.....	1	1	1	1
San Fernando.....	2	2	2	0
Santa Clarita.....	10	10	10	8
Santa Monica.....	3	3	3	21
South Gate.....	2	2	2	0
Torrance.....	1	1	1	1
UC Los Angeles.....	4	4	4	3
West Covina.....	1	1	1	0
West Hollywood.....	7	10	10	9
Madera County.....	0	0	0	0
Marin County.....	5	6	6	1
Central Marin Police Authority.....	2	2	2	0
Novato.....	2	2	2	0
San Rafael.....	1	2	2	1
Mariposa County.....	0	0	0	0
Mendocino County.....	6	6	6	6
Sheriff's Dept.....	2	2	2	3
Fort Bragg.....	3	3	3	3
Ukiah.....	1	1	1	0
Merced County.....	2	2	2	0
Merced.....	2	2	2	0
Modoc County.....	0	0	0	0
Mono County.....	1	1	1	1
Mammoth Lakes.....	1	1	1	1
Monterey County.....	3	3	3	2
Monterey.....	1	1	1	0
Pacific Grove.....	1	1	1	1
Salinas.....	1	1	1	1
Napa County.....	1	1	1	1
Napa.....	1	1	1	1
Nevada County.....	0	0	0	0
Orange County.....	34	45	42	44
Sheriff's Dept.....	2	6	6	1
Anaheim.....	1	2	2	13
Brea.....	1	1	1	0
Buena Park.....	3	4	4	4
CSU Fullerton.....	1	2	2	2
Fullerton.....	2	2	2	6

(continued)

Table 6
HATE CRIMES, 2016
 Events, Offenses, Victims, and Suspects by County and Jurisdiction

County and Jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	Suspects
Garden Grove.....	2	2	2	0
Huntington Beach.....	6	6	6	4
Irvine.....	2	4	3	1
La Habra.....	1	1	1	0
Laguna Beach.....	1	1	1	5
Orange.....	1	2	1	1
Placentia.....	1	1	1	0
Santa Ana.....	6	7	6	4
Westminster.....	4	4	4	3
Placer County.....	11	18	17	4
Roseville.....	11	18	17	4
Plumas County.....	0	0	0	0
Riverside County.....	28	32	31	24
Sheriff's Dept.....	5	6	6	3
Desert Hot Springs.....	1	1	1	0
Eastvale.....	1	1	1	4
Jurupa Valley.....	1	1	1	2
Lake Elsinore.....	2	2	2	1
Murrieta.....	1	2	2	1
Norco.....	2	2	2	2
Palm Springs.....	3	5	4	4
Perris.....	1	1	1	0
Riverside.....	8	8	8	7
Riverside Comm. College.....	1	1	1	0
UC Riverside.....	1	1	1	0
Wildomar.....	1	1	1	0
Sacramento County.....	21	23	23	17
Sheriff's Dept.....	10	10	10	7
Citrus Heights.....	2	2	2	3
Elk Grove.....	1	1	1	1
Folsom.....	1	2	2	0
Sacramento.....	6	7	7	5
State Fair Police.....	1	1	1	1
San Benito County.....	1	3	2	1
Hollister.....	1	3	2	1
San Bernardino County.....	37	50	48	49
Sheriff's Dept.....	7	9	9	6
Adelanto.....	2	2	2	4
Chino.....	3	9	9	0
Chino Hills.....	1	1	1	0
Fontana Unified School District.....	1	1	1	2
Highland.....	1	2	2	2
Loma Linda.....	1	1	1	1
Montclair.....	2	2	2	1

(continued)

Table 6
HATE CRIMES, 2016

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

County and Jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	Suspects
Rancho Cucamonga.....	4	4	4	1
Redlands.....	6	6	6	4
Rialto.....	1	1	1	1
San Bernardino.....	5	8	6	24
Twentynine Palms.....	1	1	1	1
Victorville.....	2	3	3	2
San Diego County.....	84	105	101	100
Sheriff's Dept.....	18	29	29	34
Chula Vista.....	5	5	5	2
CSU San Diego.....	3	3	3	2
Encinitas.....	1	1	1	1
Escondido.....	1	1	1	1
La Mesa.....	3	4	4	3
National City.....	1	1	1	1
Oceanside.....	7	9	9	10
Poway.....	1	1	1	1
San Diego.....	35	41	37	38
San Diego Harbor.....	3	4	4	3
San Marcos.....	2	2	2	0
Santee.....	1	1	1	0
UC San Diego.....	3	3	3	4
San Francisco County.....	36	45	43	50
San Francisco.....	35	44	42	50
UC San Francisco.....	1	1	1	0
San Joaquin County.....	8	12	12	12
Manteca.....	5	7	7	2
Stockton.....	3	5	5	10
San Luis Obispo County.....	3	3	3	1
Cal Poly San Luis Obispo.....	1	1	1	1
San Luis Obispo.....	2	2	2	0
San Mateo County.....	16	20	17	9
Sheriff's Dept.....	3	3	3	2
East Palo Alto.....	1	1	1	1
Redwood City.....	4	8	5	3
San Bruno.....	2	2	2	0
San Mateo.....	2	2	2	1
South San Francisco.....	4	4	4	2
Santa Barbara County.....	2	2	2	3
Sheriff's Dept.....	1	1	1	1
Solvang.....	1	1	1	2
Santa Clara County.....	40	97	97	33
Sheriff's Dept.....	2	2	2	1
Campbell.....	1	1	1	0
CSU San Jose.....	5	8	8	5

(continued)

Table 6
HATE CRIMES, 2016
 Events, Offenses, Victims, and Suspects by County and Jurisdiction

County and Jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	Suspects
Cupertino.....	3	3	3	4
Foothill College.....	2	3	3	1
Mountain View.....	1	1	1	2
Palo Alto.....	4	4	4	0
San Jose.....	19	26	26	19
Santa Clara Transit District.....	2	2	2	0
Sunnyvale.....	1	47	47	1
Santa Cruz County.....	15	19	18	18
Capitola.....	1	1	1	1
Santa Cruz.....	12	16	15	11
UC Santa Cruz.....	1	1	1	3
Watsonville.....	1	1	1	3
Shasta County.....	12	13	13	12
Sheriff's Dept.....	2	2	2	1
Redding.....	10	11	11	11
Sierra County.....	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou County.....	0	0	0	0
Solano County.....	8	12	9	7
Sheriff's Dept.....	1	4	1	0
Fairfield.....	3	3	3	6
Suisun.....	1	2	2	1
Vacaville.....	1	1	1	0
Vallejo.....	2	2	2	0
Sonoma County.....	10	14	14	6
Sheriff's Dept.....	4	6	6	2
Petaluma.....	1	3	3	1
Santa Rosa.....	1	1	1	1
Sebastopol.....	1	1	1	1
Sonoma.....	1	1	1	1
Windsor.....	2	2	2	0
Stanislaus County.....	15	17	17	10
CSU Stanislaus.....	1	1	1	0
Modesto.....	11	13	13	8
Turlock.....	3	3	3	2
Sutter County.....	1	1	1	0
Sheriff's Dept.....	1	1	1	0
Tehama County.....	0	0	0	0
Trinity County.....	0	0	0	0
Tulare County.....	1	1	1	1
Farmersville.....	1	1	1	1
Tuolumne County.....	2	3	2	1
Sheriff's Dept.....	1	2	1	1
Sonora.....	1	1	1	0

(continued)

Table 6
HATE CRIMES, 2016

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

County and Jurisdiction	Events	Offenses	Victims	Suspects
Ventura County	16	22	22	22
Sheriff's Dept.....	2	6	6	5
Camarillo.....	1	1	1	1
Oxnard.....	6	6	6	3
Simi Valley.....	2	2	2	2
Thousand Oaks.....	1	1	1	6
Ventura.....	3	5	5	4
Ventura Community College.....	1	1	1	1
Yolo County	9	9	9	9
Davis.....	8	8	8	6
UC Davis.....	1	1	1	3
Yuba County	2	2	2	5
Sheriff's Dept.....	2	2	2	5
Multiple Bias Total	3	6	6	3

Note: Only those jurisdictions that reported a hate crime are listed in this table.

Table 7A
SUMMARY OF CASES REFERRED TO PROSECUTORS
BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND TYPE OF FILINGS
 For the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2016

Agency	Hate crime cases referred to prosecutors		Cases rejected		Criminal case filings		Type of case filing			
							Cases filed as hate crimes		Cases filed as non-bias motivated crimes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	307	100.0	98	31.9	220	71.7	173	78.6	47	21.4
County District Attorneys..	272	88.6	77	28.3	205	75.4	162	79.0	43	21.0
City Attorneys.....	35	11.4	21	60.0	15	42.9	11	73.3	4	26.7

Table 7B
SUMMARY OF HATE CRIME CASE DISPOSITIONS
 For the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2016

Agency	Hate crime cases with dispositions		Not convicted		All other convictions		Total hate crime convictions		Hate crime convictions			
									Guilty plea/nolo contendere		Trial verdict	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	118	100.0	22	18.6	45	38.1	51	43.2	46	90.2	5	9.8
County District Attorneys...	110	93.2	22	20.0	38	34.5	50	45.5	45	90.0	5	10.0
City Attorneys.....	8	6.8	0	0.0	7	87.5	1	12.5	1	100.0	0	0.0

Table 8
**CASES REFERRED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
AND TYPE OF FILINGS AS REPORTED BY
COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND ELECTED CITY ATTORNEYS**
For the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2016

Agency	Total hate crime cases referred	Total cases filed as hate crimes	Total cases filed as non-bias motivated crimes
Total.....	307	173	47
County District Attorneys.....	272	162	43
Alameda.....	14	15	0
Alpine.....	0	0	0
Amador.....	0	0	0
Butte.....	4	3	0
Calaveras.....	0	0	0
Colusa.....	0	0	0
Contra Costa.....	7	8	0
Del Norte.....	0	0	0
El Dorado.....	3	1	1
Fresno.....	3	1	1
Glenn.....	0	0	0
Humboldt.....	2	1	0
Imperial.....	0	0	0
Inyo.....	2	2	0
Kern.....	3	3	0
Kings.....	2	2	0
Lake.....	0	0	0
Lassen.....	0	0	0
Los Angeles.....	83	43	0
Madera.....	0	0	0
Marin.....	3	1	1
Mariposa.....	1	0	0
Mendocino.....	8	6	0
Merced.....	0	0	0
Modoc.....	0	0	0
Mono.....	0	0	0
Monterey.....	1	0	1
Napa.....	0	0	0
Nevada.....	0	0	0
Orange.....	12	6	5
Placer.....	3	1	1
Plumas.....	0	0	0
Riverside.....	7	11	5
Sacramento.....	8	1	5
San Benito.....	0	0	0

(continued)

Table 8 - continued
**CASES REFERRED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES
AND TYPE OF FILINGS AS REPORTED BY
COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND ELECTED CITY ATTORNEYS**
For the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2016

Agency	Total hate crime cases referred	Total cases filed as hate crimes	Total cases filed as non-bias motivated crimes
San Bernardino.....	9	3	0
San Diego.....	14	14	0
San Francisco.....	28	14	7
San Joaquin.....	2	2	0
San Luis Obispo.....	0	0	0
San Mateo.....	2	2	0
Santa Barbara.....	7	6	1
Santa Clara.....	4	2	0
Santa Cruz.....	7	1	4
Shasta.....	7	2	2
Sierra.....	0	0	0
Siskiyou.....	0	0	0
Solano.....	0	0	0
Sonoma.....	0	0	0
Stanislaus.....	1	0	0
Sutter.....	0	0	0
Tehama.....	0	0	0
Trinity.....	0	0	0
Tulare.....	5	1	2
Tuolumne.....	0	0	0
Ventura.....	8	6	1
Yolo.....	11	3	6
Yuba.....	1	1	0
Elected City Attorneys.....	35	11	4
Chula Vista.....	0	0	0
Compton.....	0	0	0
Huntington Beach.....	0	0	0
Long Beach.....	4	4	0
Los Angeles.....	27	4	4
Oakland.....	0	0	0
Redondo Beach.....	0	0	0
San Bernardino.....	0	0	0
San Diego.....	3	2	0
San Francisco.....	0	0	0
San Rafael.....	1	1	0

Note: The number of complaints filed by county district attorneys and elected city attorneys or the number of cases that resulted in hate crime convictions cannot be linked to the number of hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies.

Table 9
HATE CRIME CASE DISPOSITIONS
AS REPORTED BY
COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND ELECTED CITY ATTORNEYS
For the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2016

Agency	Total dispositions	Not convicted	Convictions				All other convictions
			Total convictions	Hate crime convictions			
				Total	Guilty plea/ nolo contendere	Trial verdict	
Total	118	22	96	51	46	5	45
County District Attorneys..	110	22	88	50	45	5	38
Alameda.....	6	2	4	1	1	0	3
Alpine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calaveras.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colusa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa.....	7	2	5	2	2	0	3
Del Norte.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fresno.....	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Glenn.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inyo.....	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Kern.....	3	0	3	2	2	0	1
Kings.....	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Lake.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles.....	21	10	11	6	5	1	5
Madera.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marin.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mariposa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino.....	5	2	3	1	1	0	2
Merced.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modoc.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange.....	5	1	4	4	4	0	0
Placer.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside.....	10	0	10	9	8	1	1
Sacramento.....	8	0	8	2	1	1	6
San Benito.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino.....	3	1	2	1	1	0	1
San Diego.....	17	1	16	9	8	1	7
San Francisco.....	4	2	2	0	0	0	2
San Joaquin.....	2	0	2	2	2	0	0
San Luis Obispo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Mateo.....	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Santa Barbara.....	4	0	4	2	2	0	2
Santa Clara.....	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Santa Cruz.....	3	0	3	3	3	0	0
Shasta.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sierra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonoma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stanislaus.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(continued)

Table 9 - continued
HATE CRIME CASE DISPOSITIONS
AS REPORTED BY
COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND ELECTED CITY ATTORNEYS
For the Period January 1 Through December 31, 2016

Agency	Total dispositions	Not convicted	Convictions				All other convictions
			Total convictions	Hate crime convictions			
				Total	Guilty plea/ nolo contendere		
Sutter.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuolumne.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura.....	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Yolo.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Yuba.....	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Elected City Attorneys.....	8	0	8	1	1	0	7
Chula Vista.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Compton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huntington Beach.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long Beach.....	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Los Angeles.....	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
Oakland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redondo Beach.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego.....	2	0	2	1	1	0	1
San Francisco.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Rafael.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: The number of complaints filed by county district attorneys and city attorneys or the number of cases that resulted in hate crime convictions cannot be linked to the number of hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies.

Table 10
HATE CRIME CASES, 2007-2016
COMPLAINTS FILED AND TOTAL CONVICTIONS AS REPORTED BY
COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND ELECTED CITY ATTORNEYS

Type of prosecuting attorney	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Complaints filed	Total convictions						
Total.....	330	213	353	232	283	223	230	151
County District Attorneys....	304	192	315	203	268	212	219	143
Elected City Attorneys.....	26	21	38	29	15	11	11	8

Type of prosecuting attorney	2011		2012		2013		2014 ^a	
	Complaints filed	Total convictions	Complaints filed	Total convictions	Complaints filed	Total convictions	Complaints filed	Total convictions
Total.....	204	154	158	107	196	144	148	99
County District Attorneys....	194	145	147	100	184	133	139	92
Elected City Attorneys.....	10	9	11	7	12	11	9	7

Type of prosecuting attorney	2015		2016		Percentage change			
	Complaints filed	Total convictions	Complaints filed	Total convictions	Complaints filed		Total convictions	
					2007-2016	2015-2016	2007-2016	2015-2016
Total.....	189	119	173	96	-47.6	-8.5	-54.9	-19.3
County District Attorneys....	181	109	162	88	-46.7	-10.5	-54.2	-19.3
Elected City Attorneys.....	8	10	11	8	-	-	-	-

Notes: The number of complaints filed by county district attorneys and elected city attorneys or the number of cases that resulted in hate crime convictions cannot be linked to the number of hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies.

Dash indicates that percent changes are not calculated when the base number is less than 50.

^aGlenn County District Attorney did not report data for 2014.

Table 11
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Events by Bias Motivation

Bias motivation	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2007-2016	2015-2016								
Total	1,426	100.0	1,397	100.0	1,100	100.0	1,107	100.0	1,060	100.0	930	100.0	863	100.0	758	100.0	837	100.0	931	100.0	-34.7	11.2
Single-bias total	1,426	100.0	1,397	100.0	1,099	99.9	1,107	100.0	1,057	99.7	928	99.8	860	99.7	754	99.5	837	100.0	928	99.7	-34.9	10.9
Race/ethnicity/national origin	932	65.4	800	57.3	626	56.9	613	55.4	587	55.4	528	56.8	489	56.7	412	54.4	428	51.1	519	55.7	-44.3	21.3
Anti-white.....	73	5.1	42	3.0	39	3.5	47	4.2	35	3.3	40	4.3	38	4.4	28	3.7	34	4.1	56	6.0	-23.3	-
Anti-black or African American.....	498	34.9	457	32.7	376	34.2	324	29.3	313	29.5	289	31.1	285	33.0	238	31.4	231	27.6	251	27.0	-49.6	8.7
Anti-Hispanic or Latino.....	160	11.2	147	10.5	81	7.4	119	10.7	88	8.3	88	9.5	64	7.4	60	7.9	81	9.7	83	8.9	-48.1	2.5
Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan native.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.3	3	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.2	9	1.0	-	-
Anti-Asian.....	53	3.7	37	2.6	27	2.5	32	2.9	30	2.8	23	2.5	30	3.5	19	2.5	19	2.3	22	2.4	-58.5	-
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	5	0.5	-	-
Anti-Arab ²	37	2.6	13	0.9	13	1.2	17	1.5	21	2.0	17	1.8	21	2.4	12	1.6	12	1.4	19	2.0	-	-
Anti-multiple races (group).....	51	3.6	47	3.4	34	3.1	34	3.1	37	3.5	22	2.4	18	2.1	14	1.8	17	2.0	34	3.7	-33.3	-
Anti-other ethnicity/ national origin ³	59	4.1	56	4.0	54	4.9	40	3.6	60	5.7	45	4.8	28	3.2	37	4.9	30	3.6	37	4.0	-37.3	-
Anti-citizenship status ³	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.3	-	-
Religion	203	14.2	294	21.0	210	19.1	198	17.9	201	19.0	145	15.6	129	14.9	127	16.8	190	22.7	171	18.4	-15.8	-10.0
Anti-Jewish.....	134	9.4	184	13.2	160	14.5	128	11.6	132	12.5	91	9.8	70	8.1	80	10.6	97	11.6	82	8.8	-38.8	-15.5
Anti-Catholic.....	10	0.7	12	0.9	9	0.8	10	0.9	6	0.6	7	0.8	7	0.8	5	0.7	11	1.3	12	1.3	-	-
Anti-Protestant.....	11	0.8	8	0.6	3	0.3	6	0.5	1	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.3	2	0.3	3	0.4	2	0.2	-	-
Anti-Islamic (Muslim).....	13	0.9	11	0.8	13	1.2	22	2.0	17	1.6	20	2.2	21	2.4	18	2.4	40	4.8	37	4.0	-	-
Anti-Sikh ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	-	-
Anti-multiple religions (group).....	9	0.6	15	1.1	3	0.3	7	0.6	7	0.7	3	0.3	4	0.5	2	0.3	9	1.1	4	0.4	-	-
Anti-other religion.....	24	1.7	63	4.5	22	2.0	25	2.3	38	3.6	21	2.3	24	2.8	18	2.4	29	3.5	33	3.5	-	-
Anti-atheism/ agnosticism/etc.....	2	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	-	-
Sexual orientation	263	18.4	283	20.3	245	22.3	279	25.2	244	23.0	235	25.3	216	25.0	187	24.7	188	22.5	207	22.2	-21.3	10.1
Anti-gay (male).....	132	9.3	154	11.0	120	10.9	107	9.7	103	9.7	116	12.5	106	12.3	78	10.3	108	12.9	152	16.3	15.2	40.7
Anti-lesbian.....	26	1.8	22	1.6	29	2.6	30	2.7	25	2.4	28	3.0	27	3.1	27	3.6	25	3.0	18	1.9	-	-
Anti-homosexual.....	101	7.1	102	7.3	95	8.6	136	12.3	111	10.5	88	9.5	77	8.9	79	10.4	48	5.7	32	3.4	-68.3	-
Anti-heterosexual.....	2	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.4	4	0.4	-	-
Anti-bisexual.....	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.3	3	0.3	2	0.2	3	0.3	2	0.3	4	0.5	1	0.1	-	-
Physical/mental disability	3	0.2	4	0.3	4	0.4	5	0.5	7	0.7	2	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.5	4	0.5	2	0.2	-	-
Anti-physical disability.....	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.3	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	4	0.5	2	0.2	-	-
Anti-mental disability.....	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2	4	0.4	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Gender	25	1.8	16	1.1	14	1.3	12	1.1	18	1.7	18	1.9	25	2.9	24	3.2	27	3.2	29	3.1	-	-
Anti-male.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	-	-
Anti-female.....	2	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.4	1	0.1	3	0.3	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-
Anti-transgender.....	23	1.6	13	0.9	10	0.9	11	1.0	11	1.0	14	1.5	24	2.8	22	2.9	24	2.9	25	2.7	-	-
Anti-gender non-conforming ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.2	-	-
Multiple-bias total⁶	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.3	2	0.2	3	0.3	4	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.3	-	-

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

Dash indicates that percent changes are not calculated when the base number (2007 or 2015) is less than 50, or that no data were reported.

¹Reporting of anti-Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander began in 2015.

²Data does not match previously published reports due to the separation of anti-Arab bias type from anti-other ethnicity/national origin bias type.

³Reporting of anti-citizenship status bias motivation began in 2009.

⁴Reporting of anti-Sikh bias motivation began in 2014.

⁵Reporting of anti-gender non-conforming bias motivation began in 2013.

⁶Reporting of multiple-bias events began in 2009.

Table 12
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Offenses by Bias Motivation

Bias motivation	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2007-2016	2015-2016												
Total	1,931	100.0	1,837	100.0	1,427	100.0	1,425	100.0	1,347	100.0	1,174	100.0	1,072	100.0	979	100.0	1,057	100.0	1,190	100.0	-38.4	12.6
Single-bias total	1,931	100.0	1,837	100.0	1,425	99.9	1,425	100.0	1,339	99.4	1,169	99.6	1,066	99.4	966	98.7	1,057	100.0	1,184	99.5	-38.7	12.0
Race/ethnicity/national origin	1,299	67.3	1,042	56.7	862	60.4	818	57.4	775	57.5	683	58.2	624	58.2	551	56.3	560	53.0	672	56.5	-48.3	20.0
Anti-white.....	103	5.3	48	2.6	53	3.7	59	4.1	39	2.9	42	3.6	43	4.0	40	4.1	42	4.0	75	6.3	-27.2	-
Anti-black or African American.....	680	35.2	594	32.3	498	34.9	425	29.8	397	29.5	386	32.9	367	34.2	312	31.9	300	28.4	333	28.0	-51.0	11.0
Anti-Hispanic or Latino.....	234	12.1	199	10.8	114	8.0	172	12.1	129	9.6	111	9.5	87	8.1	80	8.2	106	10.0	114	9.6	-51.3	7.5
Anti-American Indian/ Alaskan native.....	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3	2	0.2	10	0.8	-	-
Anti-Asian.....	74	3.8	47	2.6	32	2.2	40	2.8	34	2.5	29	2.5	43	4.0	26	2.7	27	2.6	34	2.9	-54.1	-
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	5	0.4	-	-	
Anti-Arab ²	51	2.6	21	1.1	23	1.6	25	1.8	32	2.4	21	1.8	25	2.3	16	1.6	17	1.6	19	1.6	-	-
Anti-multiple races (group).....	71	3.7	61	3.3	40	2.8	47	3.3	49	3.6	31	2.6	24	2.2	27	2.8	21	2.0	40	3.4	-43.7	-
Anti-other ethnicity/ national origin ²	85	4.4	71	3.9	100	7.0	50	3.5	91	6.8	59	5.0	30	2.8	45	4.6	43	4.1	38	3.2	-55.3	-
Anti-citizenship status ³	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.3	-	-
Religion	246	12.7	329	17.9	235	16.5	228	16.0	227	16.9	166	14.1	154	14.4	144	14.7	219	20.7	232	19.5	-5.7	5.9
Anti-Jewish.....	171	8.9	201	10.9	179	12.5	147	10.3	142	10.5	106	9.0	86	8.0	85	8.7	109	10.3	137	11.5	-19.9	25.7
Anti-Catholic.....	11	0.6	13	0.7	9	0.6	10	0.7	6	0.4	7	0.6	7	0.7	5	0.5	14	1.3	13	1.1	-	-
Anti-Protestant.....	12	0.6	8	0.4	3	0.2	6	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.3	2	0.2	3	0.3	3	0.3	-	-
Anti-Islamic (Muslim).....	14	0.7	14	0.8	14	1.0	26	1.8	26	1.9	24	2.0	27	2.5	22	2.2	51	4.8	40	3.4	-	-
Anti-Sikh ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	-	-
Anti-multiple religions (group).....	9	0.5	16	0.9	4	0.3	10	0.7	7	0.5	3	0.3	6	0.6	2	0.2	9	0.9	4	0.3	-	-
Anti-other religion.....	25	1.3	76	4.1	26	1.8	29	2.0	44	3.3	23	2.0	25	2.3	24	2.5	32	3.0	34	2.9	-	-
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.....	4	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	-	-
Sexual orientation	349	18.1	445	24.2	308	21.6	358	25.1	310	23.0	296	25.2	256	23.9	240	24.5	242	22.9	248	20.8	-28.9	2.5
Anti-gay (male).....	159	8.2	223	12.1	152	10.7	133	9.3	132	9.8	140	11.9	126	11.8	91	9.3	142	13.4	180	15.1	-	26.8
Anti-lesbian.....	42	2.2	32	1.7	37	2.6	43	3.0	31	2.3	36	3.1	31	2.9	44	4.5	35	3.3	24	2.0	-	-
Anti-homosexual.....	143	7.4	185	10.1	118	8.3	176	12.4	142	10.5	117	10.0	92	8.6	102	10.4	57	5.4	38	3.2	-73.4	-33.3
Anti-heterosexual.....	3	0.2	3	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.4	1	0.1	3	0.3	5	0.4	-	-
Anti-bisexual.....	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.3	2	0.2	5	0.5	1	0.1	-	-
Physical/mental disability	3	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.3	5	0.4	7	0.5	2	0.2	5	0.5	4	0.4	8	0.8	2	0.2	-	-
Anti-physical disability.....	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	8	0.8	2	0.2	-	-
Anti-mental disability.....	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.3	2	0.2	5	0.5	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Gender	34	1.8	17	0.9	16	1.1	16	1.1	20	1.5	22	1.9	27	2.5	27	2.8	28	2.6	30	2.5	-	-
Anti-male.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	-	-
Anti-female.....	2	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.4	1	0.1	4	0.3	3	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1	-	-
Anti-transgender.....	32	1.7	14	0.8	11	0.8	15	1.1	12	0.9	16	1.4	26	2.4	25	2.6	24	2.3	25	2.1	-	-
Anti-gender non-conforming ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	2	0.2	-	-
Multiple-bias total⁶	-	-	-	-	2	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.6	5	0.4	6	0.6	13	1.3	0	0.0	6	0.5	-	-

Notes: Percentages may not add to subtotals or 100.0 because of rounding.
 Dash indicates that percent changes are not calculated when the base number (2007 or 2015) is less than 50, or that no data were reported.
¹Reporting of anti-Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander began in 2015.
²Data does not match previously published reports due to the separation of anti-Arab bias type from anti-other ethnicity/national origin bias type.
³Reporting of anti-citizenship status bias motivation began in 2009.
⁴Reporting of anti-Sikh bias motivation began in 2014.
⁵Reporting of anti-gender non-conforming bias motivation began in 2013.
⁶Reporting of multiple-bias offenses began in 2009.

Table 13
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Offenses by Type of Crime

Type of crime	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2007-2016	2015-2016												
Total	1,931	100.0	1,837	100.0	1,427	100.0	1,425	100.0	1,347	100.0	1,174	100.0	1,072	100.0	979	100.0	1,057	100.0	1,190	100.0	-38.4	12.6
Single-bias total	1,931	100.0	1,837	100.0	1,425	99.9	1,425	100.0	1,339	99.4	1,169	99.6	1,066	99.4	966	98.7	1,057	100.0	1,184	99.5	-38.7	12.0
Violent crimes	1,252	64.8	1,173	63.9	906	63.5	893	62.7	825	61.2	761	64.8	680	63.4	653	66.7	727	68.8	767	64.5	-38.7	5.5
Murder.....	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.3	0	0.0	-	-
Rape.....	0	0.0	2	0.1	4	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	-	-
Robbery.....	73	3.8	55	3.0	41	2.9	42	2.9	44	3.3	34	2.9	38	3.5	31	3.2	29	2.7	32	2.7	-56.2	-
Aggravated assault.....	386	20.0	281	15.3	216	15.1	203	14.2	193	14.3	235	20.0	153	14.3	185	18.9	212	20.1	189	15.9	-51.0	-10.8
Simple assault.....	320	16.6	341	18.6	254	17.8	284	19.9	239	17.7	239	20.4	250	23.3	201	20.5	237	22.4	237	19.9	-25.9	0.0
Intimidation.....	471	24.4	492	26.8	389	27.3	362	25.4	348	25.8	251	21.4	238	22.2	235	24.0	246	23.3	308	25.9	-34.6	25.2
Property crimes	679	35.2	664	36.1	519	36.4	532	37.3	514	38.2	408	34.8	386	36.0	313	32.0	330	31.2	417	35.0	-38.6	26.4
Burglary.....	47	2.4	14	0.8	18	1.3	22	1.5	32	2.4	12	1.0	21	2.0	12	1.2	11	1.0	16	1.3	-	-
Larceny-theft.....	4	0.2	14	0.8	7	0.5	6	0.4	6	0.4	3	0.3	6	0.6	7	0.7	3	0.3	7	0.6	-	-
Motor vehicle theft.....	7	0.4	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	-	-
Arson.....	6	0.3	12	0.7	18	1.3	8	0.6	8	0.6	9	0.8	7	0.7	5	0.5	5	0.5	19	1.6	-	-
Destruction/vandalism.....	615	31.8	622	33.9	475	33.3	495	34.7	467	34.7	382	32.5	350	32.6	289	29.5	311	29.4	373	31.3	-39.3	19.9
Multiple-bias total ¹	-	-	-	-	2	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.6	5	0.4	6	0.6	13	1.3	0	0.0	6	0.5	-	-

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

Dash indicates that percent changes are not calculated when the base number (2007 or 2015) is less than 50, or that no data were reported.

¹Reporting of multiple-bias offenses began in 2009.

Table 14
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
Offenses by Location

Location	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		Percent change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	2007-2016	2015-2016												
Total	1,931	100.0	1,837	100.0	1,427	100.0	1,425	100.0	1,347	100.0	1,174	100.0	1,072	100.0	979	100.0	1,057	100.0	1,190	100.0	-38.4	12.6
Single-bias total	1,931	100.0	1,837	100.0	1,425	99.9	1,425	100.0	1,339	99.4	1,169	99.6	1,066	99.4	966	98.7	1,057	100.0	1,184	99.5	-38.7	12.0
Abandoned/condemned structure ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.2	-	-
Air/bus/train terminal.....	16	0.8	19	1.0	10	0.7	25	1.8	20	1.5	39	3.3	27	2.5	32	3.3	32	3.0	33	2.8	-	-
Amusement park ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Arena/stadium/fairgrounds/coliseum ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.2	-	-
Bank/savings and loan.....	3	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-
Bar/night club.....	41	2.1	38	2.1	23	1.6	31	2.2	17	1.3	17	1.4	21	2.0	9	0.9	23	2.2	19	1.6	-	-
Camp/campground ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	3	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.5	0	0.0	-	-
Church/synagogue/temple.....	72	3.7	110	6.0	85	6.0	66	4.6	79	5.9	44	3.7	51	4.8	36	3.7	63	6.0	65	5.5	-9.7	3.2
Commercial/office building.....	38	2.0	34	1.9	38	2.7	37	2.6	24	1.8	15	1.3	20	1.9	7	0.7	13	1.2	29	2.4	-	-
Community center ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.4	7	0.7	2	0.2	-	-
Construction site.....	3	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	-	-
Convenience store.....	7	0.4	13	0.7	12	0.8	7	0.5	14	1.0	16	1.4	12	1.1	10	1.0	9	0.9	12	1.0	-	-
Daycare facility ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	6	0.6	1	0.1	-	-
Department/discount store.....	10	0.5	7	0.4	5	0.4	12	0.8	10	0.7	6	0.5	5	0.5	4	0.4	7	0.7	3	0.3	-	-
Dock/wharf/freight/modal terminal ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	-	-
Drug store/Dr.'s office/hospital.....	5	0.3	6	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.4	4	0.3	5	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.4	9	0.9	5	0.4	-	-
Farm facility ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	-	-
Field/woods/park.....	83	4.3	52	2.8	60	4.2	28	2.0	8	0.6	7	0.6	22	2.1	5	0.5	5	0.5	7	0.6	-91.6	-
Gambling facility/casino/race track ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Government/public building.....	29	1.5	80	4.4	20	1.4	17	1.2	11	0.8	15	1.3	12	1.1	15	1.5	7	0.7	15	1.3	-	-
Grocery/supermarket.....	18	0.9	8	0.4	11	0.8	9	0.6	17	1.3	6	0.5	12	1.1	11	1.1	14	1.3	15	1.3	-	-
Highway/road/alley/street.....	569	29.5	509	27.7	369	25.9	357	25.1	357	26.5	318	27.1	263	24.5	264	27.0	283	26.8	252	21.2	-55.7	-11.0
Hotel/motel/etc.....	10	0.5	7	0.4	12	0.8	4	0.3	2	0.1	11	0.9	5	0.5	4	0.4	6	0.6	3	0.3	-	-
Industrial site ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Jail/prison.....	33	1.7	22	1.2	21	1.5	25	1.8	14	1.0	19	1.6	35	3.3	15	1.5	16	1.5	33	2.8	-	-
Lake/waterway/beach.....	11	0.6	4	0.2	5	0.4	5	0.4	3	0.2	4	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2	4	0.4	1	0.1	-	-
Liquor store.....	11	0.6	1	0.1	7	0.5	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.4	3	0.3	7	0.7	5	0.4	-	-
Park/playground ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1.6	30	2.6	26	2.4	24	2.5	43	4.1	37	3.1	-	-
Parking lot/garage.....	117	6.1	132	7.2	80	5.6	92	6.5	97	7.2	70	6.0	60	5.6	90	9.2	67	6.3	70	5.9	-40.2	4.5
Rental storage facility.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.2	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	-	-
Residence/home/driveway.....	571	29.6	500	27.2	406	28.5	459	32.2	400	29.7	334	28.4	281	26.2	261	26.7	285	27.0	316	26.6	-44.7	10.9
Rest area ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Restaurant.....	48	2.5	60	3.3	30	2.1	39	2.7	34	2.5	21	1.8	25	2.3	27	2.8	24	2.3	15	1.3	-	-
School/college ³	182	9.4	186	10.1	177	12.4	144	10.1	132	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School, college/university ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	4.3	49	4.6	26	2.7	30	2.8	59	5.0	-	-
School, elementary/secondary ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	4.6	60	5.6	65	6.6	34	3.2	111	9.3	-	-
Service/gas station.....	13	0.7	20	1.1	8	0.6	15	1.1	8	0.6	7	0.6	9	0.8	4	0.4	9	0.9	8	0.7	-	-
Shelter/mission/homeless ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	7	0.6	-	-
Shopping mall ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	0.8	18	1.5	6	0.6	5	0.5	4	0.4	3	0.3	-	-
Specialty store (TV, fur, etc.).....	13	0.7	4	0.2	16	1.1	13	0.9	9	0.7	12	1.0	6	0.6	6	0.6	6	0.6	7	0.6	-	-
Tribal lands ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
Other/unknown.....	28	1.5	21	1.1	24	1.7	28	2.0	28	2.1	27	2.3	38	3.5	23	2.3	34	3.2	42	3.5	-	-
Multiple-bias total⁴	-	-	-	-	2	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.6	5	0.4	6	0.6	13	1.3	0	0.0	6	0.5	-	-

Notes: Percentages may not add to subtotals or 100.0 because of rounding.
Dash indicates that percent changes are not calculated when the base number (2007 or 2015) is less than 50, or that no data were reported.

¹Locations added in 2011.

²Locations added in 2014.

³Reporting of School/college separated into School, college/university and School, elementary/secondary in 2012.

⁴Reporting of multiple-bias offenses began in 2009.

Table 15
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Events, Offenses, Victims, and Suspects

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Events.....	1,426	1,397	1,100	1,107	1,060	930	863	758	837	931
Offenses.....	1,931	1,837	1,427	1,425	1,347	1,174	1,072	979	1,057	1,190
Victims.....	1,764	1,698	1,321	1,320	1,232	1,136	1,045	943	1,041	1,145
Suspects.....	1,627	1,473	1,202	1,092	1,010	937	875	799	838	982

Table 16
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Single-Bias Events by Bias Motivation

Bias motivation	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total.....	1,426	1,397	1,099	1,107	1,057	928	860	754	837	928
Race/ethnicity/national origin..	932	800	626	613	587	528	489	412	428	519
Religion.....	203	294	210	198	201	145	129	127	190	171
Sexual orientation.....	263	283	245	279	244	235	216	187	188	207
Physical/mental disability.....	3	4	4	5	7	2	1	4	4	2
Gender.....	25	16	14	12	18	18	25	24	27	29

Table 17
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Single-Bias Events by Race/Ethnicity/National Origin

Race/ethnicity/national origin	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total.....	932	800	626	613	587	528	489	412	428	519
Anti-white.....	73	42	39	47	35	40	38	28	34	56
Anti-black or African American.....	498	457	376	324	313	289	285	238	231	251
Anti-Hispanic or Latino.....	160	147	81	119	88	88	64	60	81	83
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native.....	1	1	2	0	1	3	3	2	2	9
Anti-Asian.....	53	37	27	32	30	23	30	19	19	22
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander ¹ ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Anti-Arab ²	37	13	13	17	21	17	21	12	12	19
Anti-multiple races (group).....	51	47	34	34	37	22	18	14	17	34
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin ²	59	56	54	40	60	45	28	37	30	37
Anti-citizenship status ³	-	-	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	3

¹Reporting of anti-Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander bias motivation began in 2015.

²Data does not match previously published reports due to the separation of anti-Arab bias type from anti-other ethnicity/national origin bias type.

³Reporting of anti-citizenship status bias motivation began in 2009.

Table 18
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Single-Bias Events by Religion

Religion	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total.....	203	294	210	198	201	145	129	127	190	171
Anti-Jewish.....	134	184	160	128	132	91	70	80	97	82
Anti-Catholic.....	10	12	9	10	6	7	7	5	11	12
Anti-Protestant.....	11	8	3	6	1	2	3	2	3	2
Anti-Islamic (Muslim).....	13	11	13	22	17	20	21	18	40	37
Anti-Sikh ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	1
Anti-multiple religions (group)....	9	15	3	7	7	3	4	2	9	4
Anti-other religion.....	24	63	22	25	38	21	24	18	29	33
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

¹Reporting of anti-Sikh bias motivation began in 2014.

Table 19
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Single-Bias Events by Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total.....	263	283	245	279	244	235	216	187	188	207
Anti-gay (male).....	132	154	120	107	103	116	106	78	108	152
Anti-lesbian.....	26	22	29	30	25	28	27	27	25	18
Anti-homosexual.....	101	102	95	136	111	88	77	79	48	32
Anti-heterosexual.....	2	3	0	3	2	1	3	1	3	4
Anti-bisexual.....	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	4	1

Table 20
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Single-Bias Events by Gender

Gender	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total.....	25	16	14	12	18	18	25	24	27	29
Anti-male.....	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	1
Anti-female.....	2	3	4	1	3	2	0	2	1	1
Anti-transgender.....	23	13	10	11	11	14	24	22	24	25
Anti-gender non-conforming....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	2	2

¹Reporting of anti-gender non-conforming bias motivation began in 2013.

Table 21
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Single-Bias Offenses by Category

Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total.....	1,931	1,837	1,425	1,425	1,339	1,169	1,066	966	1,057	1,184
Violent offenses.....	1,252	1,173	906	893	825	761	680	653	727	767
Property offenses...	679	664	519	532	514	408	386	313	330	417

Table 22
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Single-Bias Offenses by Type of Violent Crime

Violent offenses	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total.....	1,252	1,173	906	893	825	761	680	653	727	767
Murder.....	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	0
Rape.....	0	2	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Robbery.....	73	55	41	42	44	34	38	31	29	32
Aggravated assault.....	386	281	216	203	193	235	153	185	212	189
Simple assault.....	320	341	254	284	239	239	250	201	237	237
Intimidation.....	471	492	389	362	348	251	238	235	246	308

Table 23
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Single-Bias Offenses by Type of Property Crime

Property offenses	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total.....	679	664	519	532	514	408	386	313	330	417
Burglary.....	47	14	18	22	32	12	21	12	11	16
Larceny-theft.....	4	14	7	6	6	3	6	7	3	7
Motor vehicle theft.....	7	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	2
Arson.....	6	12	18	8	8	9	7	5	5	19
Destruction/vandalism.....	615	622	475	495	467	382	350	289	311	373

Table 24
HATE CRIMES, 2007-2016
 Events by Location

Locations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total.....	1,426	1,397	1,100	1,107	1,060	930	863	758	837	931
Church/synagogue/temple.....	69	107	76	62	73	43	44	36	59	62
Highway/road/alley/street.....	405	363	277	272	263	254	218	212	225	215
Parking lot/garage.....	97	110	69	74	80	56	52	70	51	61
Residence/home/driveway.....	406	388	303	320	307	236	222	193	217	222
School/college ¹	150	148	133	133	111	-	-	-	-	-
School, college/university ¹	-	-	-	-	-	42	40	22	26	53
School, elementary/secondary ¹	-	-	-	-	-	52	46	47	34	62
All other locations.....	299	281	242	246	226	247	241	178	225	256

¹Reporting of School/college separated into School, college/university and School, elementary/secondary in 2012.

Appendix I: Data Characteristics and Known Limitations

Crime Data

Local law enforcement agencies are required to report hate crimes to the Department of Justice (DOJ) in compliance with California Penal Code Section 13023. California Penal Code Section 422.55 defines a hate crime as “a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics of the victim: (1) disability, (2) gender, (3) nationality, (4) race or ethnicity, (5) religion, (6) sexual orientation, (7) association with a person or group with one or more of these actual or perceived characteristics.”

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

- 1) A hate crime event contains the occurrence of one or more criminal offenses, committed against one or more victims, by one or more suspects or perpetrators. Victims can have more than one offense committed against them.
- 2) Hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies are counted in a specific way. In each hate crime event, the DOJ counts the total number of victims, the total number of suspects, and the total number of criminal offenses in one event. These totals are then classified and counted by type of bias motivation (anti-black or African American, anti-Hispanic or Latino, anti-Jewish, anti-gay, etc.), type of crime (murder, aggravated assault, burglary, destruction/vandalism, etc.), the location where the crime took place (residence, street, synagogue, school, etc.), and the type of victim (individual or property).
- 3) The DOJ requested that each law enforcement agency establish procedures incorporating a two-tier review (decision-making) process. The first level is done by the initial officer who responds to the suspected hate crime incident. At the second level, each report is reviewed by at least one other officer to confirm that the event was, in fact, a hate crime.
- 4) Caution should be used when making jurisdictional comparisons. The following factors should be considered: cultural diversity and population density; size of law enforcement agencies; and the training received in the identification of hate crimes by law enforcement officers in each jurisdiction.
- 5) The following factors may influence the volume of hate crimes reported to the DOJ:
 - Cultural practices of individuals and their likeliness to report hate crimes to law enforcement agencies.
 - Strength and investigative emphasis of law enforcement agencies.
 - Policies of law enforcement agencies.
 - Community policing policies.

- 6) In 2009, the DOJ began collecting information on hate crimes involving multiple-bias motivations. Law enforcement agencies were able to report up to five bias motivations for each hate-related event, as long as there was a unique offense for each bias motivation.

In 2011, the DOJ expanded the acceptable location codes for the California hate crime data collection system to reflect modifications implemented at the national level.

In 2013, the DOJ expanded the gender bias for the California hate crime data collection system to include gender non-conforming in order to reflect modifications implemented at the national level.

In 2014, the DOJ expanded the religion bias for the California hate crime data collection system to include Sikh in order to reflect modifications implemented at the national level.

In 2015, the DOJ expanded the race and ethnicity bias for the California hate crime data collection system to include Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander in order to reflect modifications implemented at the national level.

- 7) There is a significant disparity between the number of individual and entity victims that stems from the DOJ's Criminal Justice Statistics Center's use of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) UCR program standards. A property crime against an entity (a business, religious organization, government institution, etc.) can only be counted as one victim, whereas a crime committed against an individual can have more than one victim counted per crime event.

- 8) In 2013, the FBI's UCR Program revised the definition of "forcible rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will) to "rape" and defined as "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." The California DOJ implemented this definition change in January 2014.

County District Attorney and Elected City Attorney Prosecutorial Data

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

- 1) In order to show the criminal justice system's response to hate crimes, in 1995 the Attorney General asked all district attorneys and elected city attorneys to submit summary data of complaints filed and convictions secured.
- 2) The 2016 District Attorney's and Elected City Attorney's Report File of Hate Crime Cases contains summary data based on cases referred to each district attorney or elected city attorney, and filings and convictions that occurred from January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016.
- 3) When viewing prosecutorial data, it is not possible to relate the number of hate crimes reported by law enforcement agencies to the number of hate crimes prosecuted by district attorneys and city attorneys. First, crimes often occur in different reporting years than their subsequent prosecutions. Second, the number of crimes reported by law enforcement is much higher than those calling for prosecutorial action since the latter requires an arrested defendant who can be prosecuted in a court of law.
- 4) All prosecutorial data includes hate crimes committed by both juvenile and adult defendants.
- 5) Glenn County District Attorney did not report data for 2014.

Appendix 2: Glossary

Aggravated Assault – An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purposes of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm (FBI's UCR definition).

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

Bisexual – Of or relating to persons who experience sexual attraction toward and responsiveness to both males and females; (noun) a bisexual person.

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

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

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

Disposition – In criminal procedure, the sentencing or other final settlement of a criminal case.

Ethnic Bias – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits in language, custom, and tradition.

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

Gay – Of or relating to males who experience a sexual attraction toward and responsiveness to other males; (noun) a homosexual male.

Gender Non-Conforming – (adjective) Describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society, e.g., a woman dressed in traditionally male clothing or a man wearing makeup.

Guilty Plea – A defendant's formal answer in open court stating that the charge is true and that he or she is guilty of the crime charged.

Heterosexual – Of or relating to persons who experience sexual attraction toward and responsiveness to members of the opposite sex; (noun) a heterosexual person.

Homosexual – Of or relating to persons who experience sexual attraction toward and responsiveness to members of their own sex; (noun) a homosexual person.

Known Suspect – Any person alleged to have committed a criminal act or attempted criminal act to cause physical injury, emotional suffering, or property damage. The known suspect category contains the number of suspects that have been identified and/or alleged to have committed hate crimes as stated in the crime report. For example, witnesses observe three suspects fleeing the scene of a crime. The word “known” does not necessarily refer to specific identities.

Lesbian – Of or relating to females who experience sexual attraction toward and responsiveness to other females; (noun) a homosexual female.

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

Multi-Racial – A hate crime that involves more than one victim or suspect, and where the victims or suspects are from two or more different race groups, such as African American and white or Hispanic and Asian.

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

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

Physical/Mental Disability Bias – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on physical or mental impediments/challenges, whether such disabilities are congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Property Crimes – Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, and destruction/vandalism are reported as property crimes.

Racial Bias – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons, such as Asians, blacks, or whites, based on physical characteristics.

Relationship Between “Complaints Filed” and “Convictions” – The annual prosecutorial report collects data on the total number of hate crime cases filed and the total number of hate crime convictions. There is no direct relationship between “complaints filed” and “convictions” since a case may be filed in one year and the outcome (trial or pleading) may occur in another.

Religious Bias – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being. Examples are Catholics, Jews, Protestants, or Atheists.

Sexual-Orientation Bias – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on sexual preferences and/or attractions toward and responsiveness to members of their own or opposite sexes.

Simple Assault – An unlawful attack by one person upon another that does not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which there were no serious or aggravated injuries to the victim (FBI’s UCR definition).

Trial Verdict – The finding or answer of a jury or judge concerning a matter submitted to them for their judgment.

Uniform Crime Reporting – A federal reporting system that provides data on crime based on police statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies throughout the nation. The DOJ administers and forwards the data for California to the federal program.

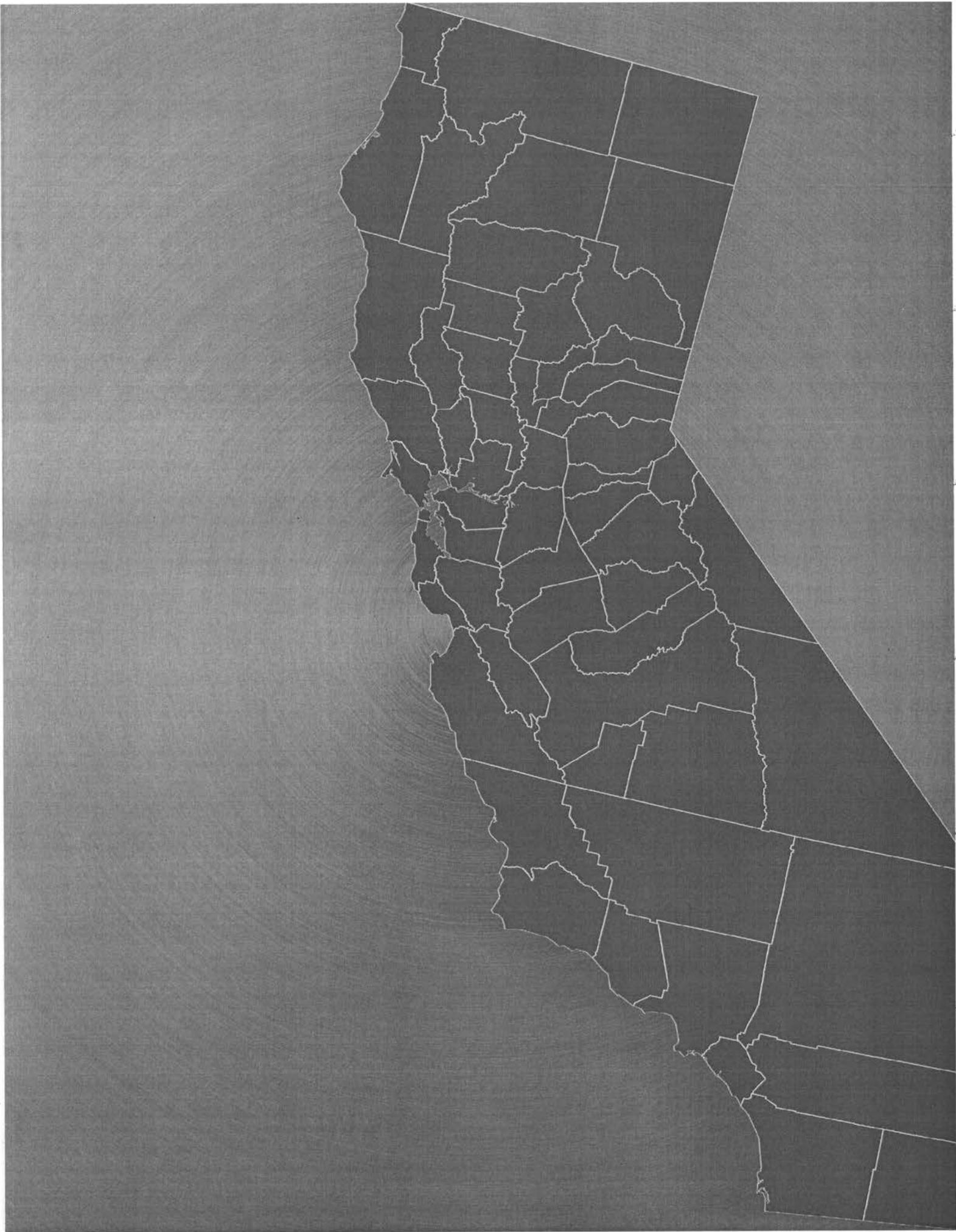
Victim – An individual, a business or financial institution, a religious organization, government, or other. For example, if a church or synagogue is vandalized or desecrated, the victim would be a religious organization.

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

Acknowledgments

The California Department of Justice is mandated by statute to submit an annual *Hate Crime in California* report to the Legislature. The department extends its appreciation to all the law enforcement agencies that provided complete and timely data. This report would not have been possible without their cooperation.

California Department of Justice
California Justice Information Services Division • Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis
Criminal Justice Statistics Center
P.O. Box 903427 • Sacramento, CA 94203-4270
<http://openjustice.doj.ca.gov>



Local

Berkeley protests expensive for East Bay police departments

By Kimberly Veklerov

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Photo: Leah Millis, The Chronicle

IMAGE 1 OF 4

Berkeley police officers detain a protester during an April 15 conservative rally in Martin Luther King Jr. Civic Center Park.

Politically charged rallies and protests in Berkeley this year have cost East Bay police departments more than \$1.5 million to keep the peace, according to law enforcement data reviewed by The Chronicle.

The expenses will climb as UC Berkeley girds itself for a talk Thursday by conservative commentator Ben Shapiro, a Free Speech Week at the end of the month that is expected to feature author Milo Yiannopoulos, and protests that the events may draw. Outside campus, another right-wing gathering is planned for a downtown park Sept. 24.

The Chronicle reviewed expense data connected to the rallies, protests or demonstrations that have occurred in Berkeley this year. There were five:

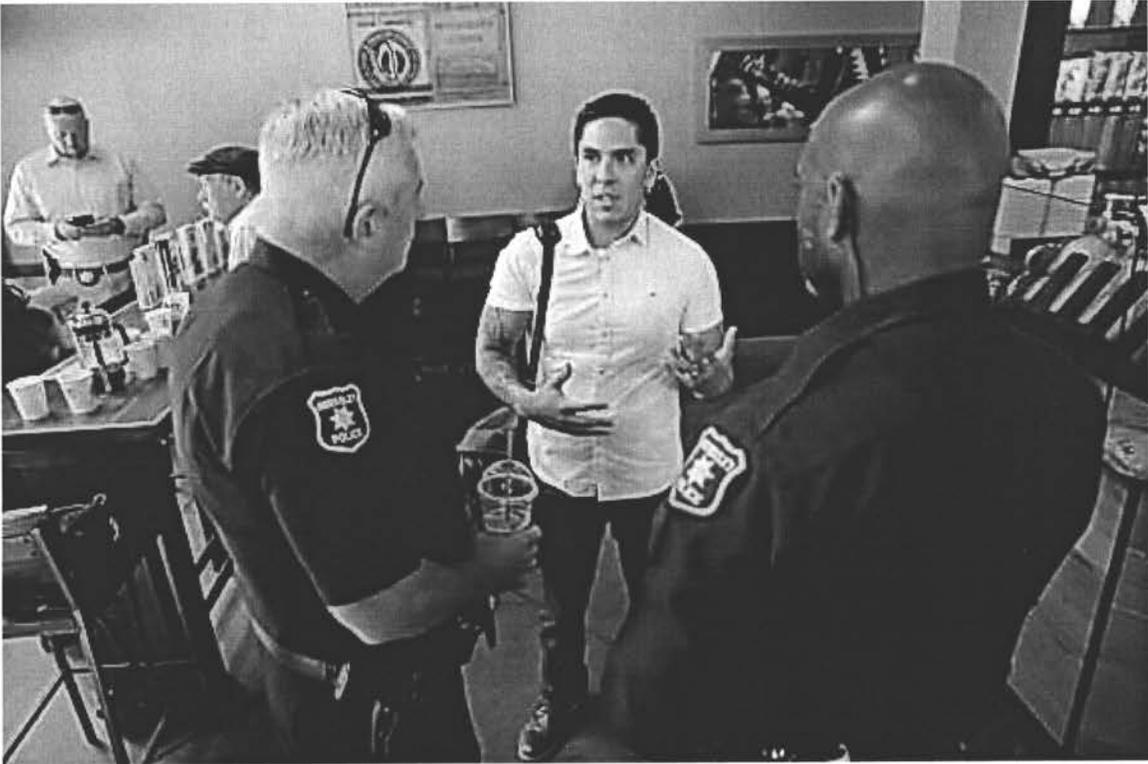
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UC Berkeley ratchets up security for right-wing pundit's speech



Berkeley police chief asks to use pepper spray on protesters



Blasted from all sides, Berkeley police get mostly kudos from

- Feb. 1: A fiery protest at UC Berkeley prompted campus police to cancel a scheduled speech by Yiannopoulos. Protesters included black-clad anarchists and others who objected to Yiannopoulos as a promoter of a white nationalist-linked movement and for his ties to Steve Bannon, then a senior adviser to President Trump. They smashed windows, started fires and threw bricks and fireworks as they infiltrated the building where he was to speak. One person was arrested.
- March 4: Ten people were arrested and several were wounded after bloody fistfights broke out between supporters and opponents of President Trump. The violence unfolded in Martin Luther King Jr. Civic Center Park, where a rally was organized by Trump supporters.
- April 15: A pro-Trump rally turned violent when supporters and opponents of the president again fought at Civic Center Park. Twenty people were arrested and 11 were injured.
- April 27: Conservative commentator Ann Coulter's expected appearance at UC Berkeley prompted dozens of her and President Trump's supporters, many in makeshift suits of armor, to gather at Civic Center Park. About 100 counterprotesters showed up, but there was no fighting — and there were no black-clad anarchists, either.
- Aug. 27: Thousands marched through downtown to protest what was billed as a right-wing "No to Marxism in Berkeley" rally. A crowd of self-style antifascists chased the rally-goers away, sometimes with beatings, from Civic Center Park. Berkeley police requested help from agencies across the East Bay. Seven people, including a police officer, were injured and 13 people were arrested.

Seven police departments and the Alameda County Sheriff's Office provided data to The Chronicle about their expenses related to the events. The police

departments were from UC Berkeley, Berkeley, Oakland, Hayward, Newark, San Leandro and Union City. Four agencies that also dispatched officers did not provide requested data: the California Highway Patrol and Emeryville, Alameda and Fremont police.

A review of data showed that the April 27 event — which saw the least violence — cost the most. UC Berkeley shelled out nearly \$700,000 for expenses including the assistance of East Bay police departments as well as the lodging, meals and equipment of officers from other UC campuses, including Irvine, Los Angeles, Riverside and Santa Barbara.

The review also found that the bulk of spending went to overtime pay. Other costs included equipment, paramedics, building repair and public works installments such as fences.

Lt. Paul Liskey, emergency manager for the Sheriff's Office, said the Berkeley protests have been unpredictable and costly, but the expenses are impossible to mitigate.

“It's volatile. It's mobile,” said Liskey, who coordinates mutual aid, or interagency law enforcement agreements, for the region. “Traditionally, you'd have a protest, they'd make a statement, the peaceful people would go home and the troublemakers would stay and cause destruction. Now, these two groups show up to fight each other, and we're like the referees. It's very hard to control that situation. It's a crazy phenomenon.”



Photo: Gabrielle Lurie, The Chronicle

Police officers prepare for an August protest at UC Berkeley.

Because each police department absorbs the costs of crime-fighting in other cities — unlike firefighting across jurisdictions, the expenses for which the state reimburses — the protests have made a “huge difference on everyone’s budget,” Liskey said.

Liskey said that while “we’ll never say no” because “lives are on the line,” there are few incentives for cities to send their police officers to help Berkeley. On

top of paying for overtime, the agencies become exposed to the possibility of equipment destruction or lawsuits stemming from use of force, he said.

When it comes to budgeting, though, the demonstrations on the UC Berkeley campus have proved to be an exception.

Since mutual aid is an emergency mechanism triggered when the resources of more than half a police department are exhausted, there can be a significant lag time before backup officers arrive, said Sgt. Sabrina Reich, spokeswoman for the campus police department. In the wake of the Feb. 1 violence outside the building where Yiannopoulos was supposed to speak, the campus began hammering out contracts with other police agencies ahead of time.

That's why the university police ran up the big bill on April 27.

The nonevent that day cost the campus roughly \$415,000 in outside law enforcement — though invoicing hasn't been completed — plus \$70,000 for other UC campus police and \$96,000 for their equipment and lodging. Private security cost \$4,000, and UC Berkeley's own police required \$65,000 in overtime. Building cleanup, staff overtime and paramedics' services cost another \$14,800.

Matthai Chakko, a spokesman for the city, said the protests have made an impact on the city's budget, but how allocations will be adjusted is not yet clear.

"It's a significant cost," he said. "This is money that could be spent on things residents really want. We'd rather not be going through this, but we have a duty to protect people."

In a letter to the UC Berkeley campus, Provost Paul Alivisatos said there will again be an "increased and highly visible police presence" Thursday during

Shapiro's talk. Six campus buildings will be closed so that police can establish a perimeter around the hall where he is set to speak, Alivisatos said.

Campus and police officials declined to discuss preparations or costs associated with future events, citing security threats.

Ed Obayashi, a Plumas County deputy sheriff and lawyer who has trained Alameda County law enforcement on the use of force, said that deploying large numbers of police officers is as much about psychology as it is practical public safety.

"When protesters see a show of overwhelming force — a sea of blue or green or black, especially in military gear — there's a certain deterrent factor. It means, 'We mean business,'" Obayashi said. "Psychologically, canines are a huge deterrent, too. The mere presence of a canine is worth about a dozen officers. No one wants to get bit by a German shepherd."

The purpose of a big law enforcement presence — and the costs associated with it — is about preparing for the worst possibilities, Liskey said.

"We are just one incident away from having a catastrophic event," he said. "Whether it's a vehicle into a crowd, whether it's a shooting, we're at that threshold where if this goes bad, it'll go really bad. And you can't prevent it, but you can react to it and react quickly with force."

Kimberly Veklerov is a San Francisco Chronicle staff writer.

Email: kveklerov@sfchronicle.com Twitter: [@kveklerov](https://twitter.com/kveklerov)



Kimberly Veklerov

East Bay Reporter