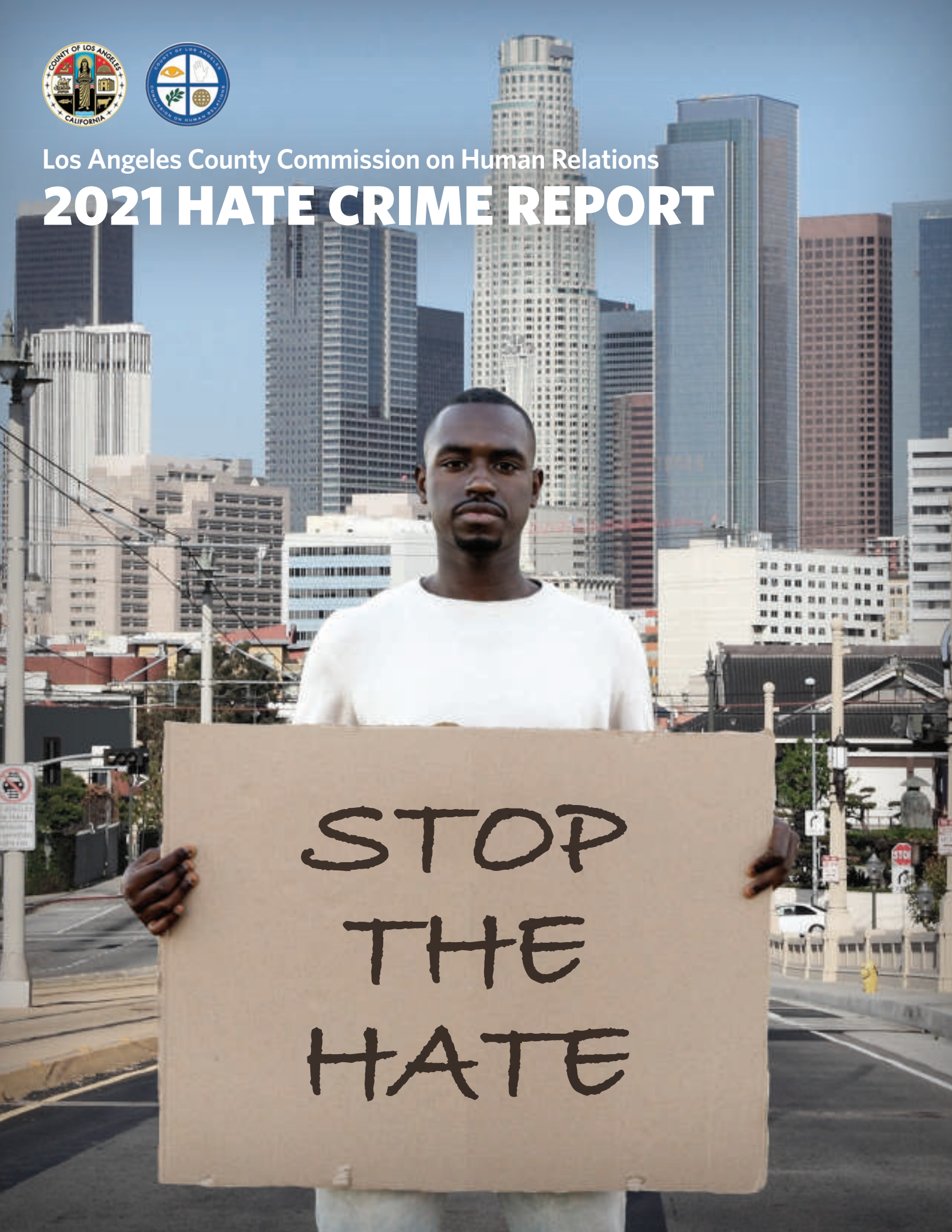
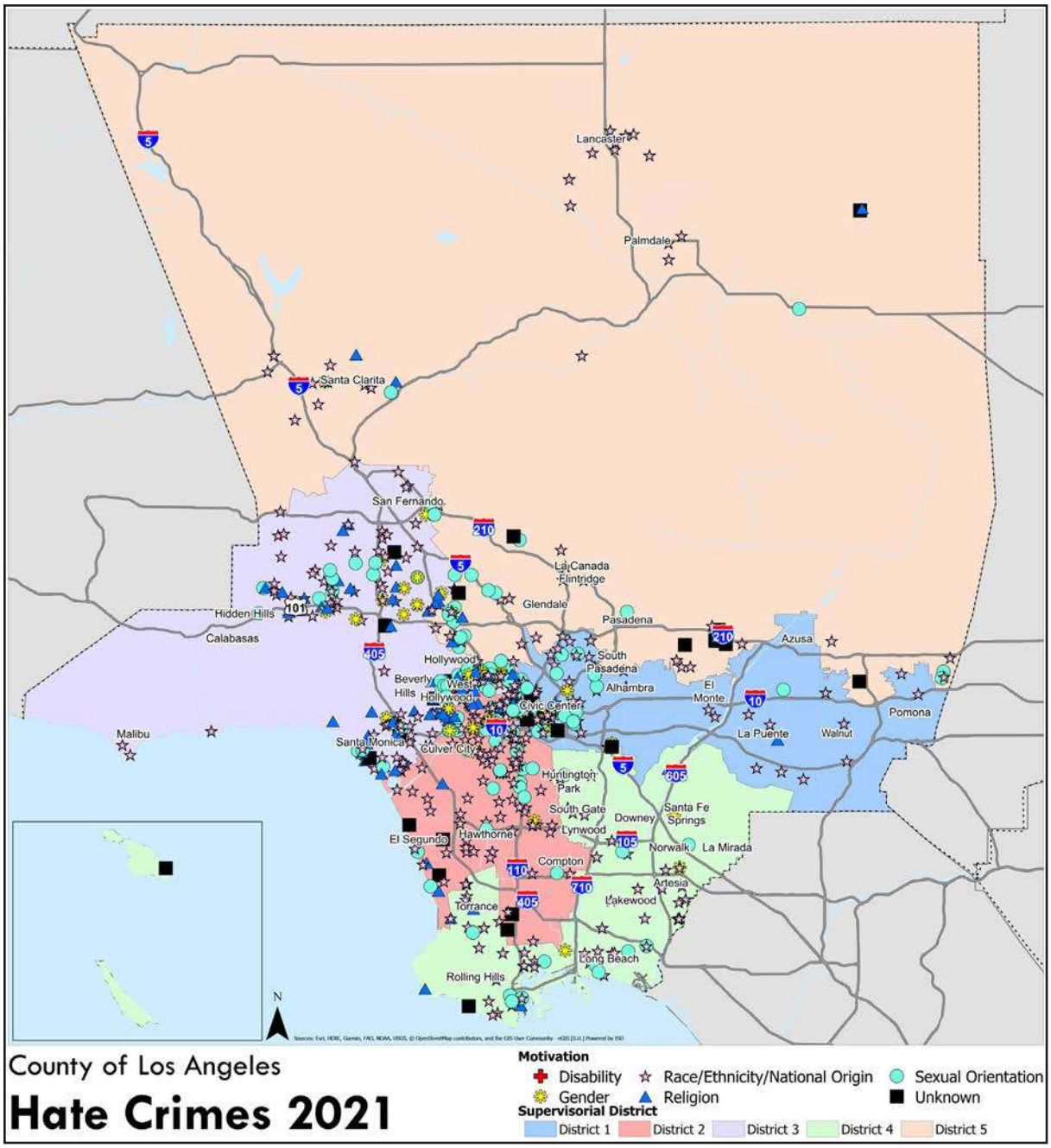
Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

2021 HATE CRIME REPORT



2021 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



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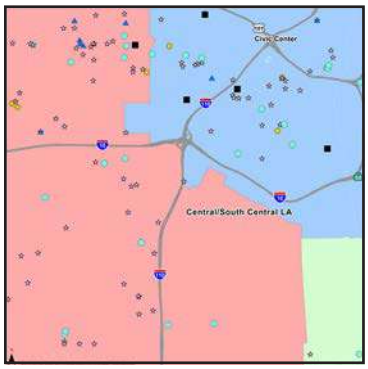
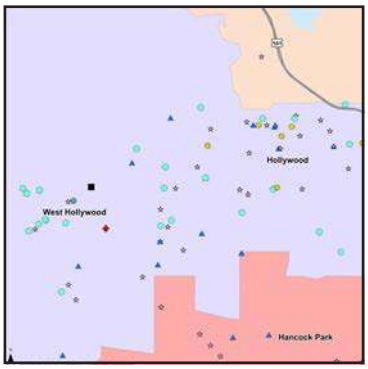


San Fernando Valley

Hollywood/West Hollywood



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

Maps by Enterprise GIS (eGIS) Powered by ISD.

2021 HATE CRIME REPORT

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Preface

Since 1980, the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations has compiled, analyzed, and produced an annual report of hate crime data submitted by sheriff and city police agencies, educational institutions, and community-based organizations. This report is one of the longest-standing efforts in the nation to document hate crime.

Using information from this report, the Commission sponsors a number of ongoing programs related to preventing and combating hate crime, including the Network Against Hate Crime and the LA vs Hate Project. L.A. County is one of the best trained jurisdictions in hate crime investigation and prosecution, and the Commission produces one of the longest-standing reports in the nation documenting hate crime.

Since its inception, this report has been disseminated broadly to policy-makers, law enforcement agencies, educators, and community groups throughout Los Angeles County and across the nation in order to better inform efforts to prevent, detect, report, investigate, and prosecute hate crimes.

What is a Hate Crime?

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

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

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

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

Underreporting of Hate Crimes

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

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

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

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

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

It is reasonable, therefore, to conclude that the hate crimes documented in this report likely represent only a portion of hate crimes actually committed in 2021.

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

Hate Crime and Human Rights

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

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

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

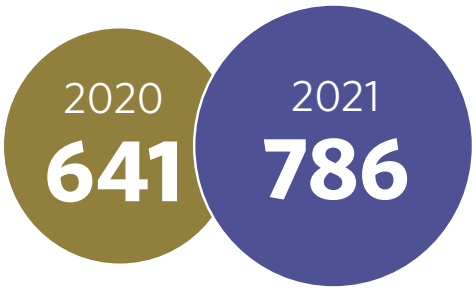
When the U.S. and 167 other nations signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), they committed to respect and fulfill the right to life and the security of the person regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin,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

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

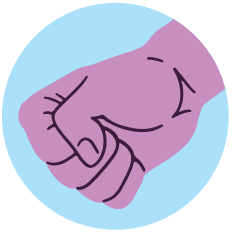
Human Rights First (www.humanrightsfirst.org/discrimination) suggests the following strategies for responding to hate crime:

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

2021 Quick Facts



Reported **hate crimes in 2021 rose 23%** from 641 to 786, the largest number since 2002.



74% of hate crimes were of a violent nature, the highest percentage in at least 20 years.

Hate crimes grew across all motivation categories. But the largest increase was in racial crimes which jumped 17% from 406 to 473. Crimes targeting African Americans, Latino/as, Asians, and Middle Easterners all grew.

Although they only comprise about 9% of the county's population, **African Americans were again disproportionately targeted** and comprised 46% of racial hate crime victims.

There were **77 anti-Asian crimes, the largest number in at least 20 years.** In nearly a quarter of these attacks, the victims were blamed for the pandemic.

Sexual orientation crimes increased 15% and **85% of them targeted gay men**.

Religious crimes spiked 29% and the rate of violence was the highest on record. 74% of these attacks targeted Jews.

There were 41 anti-transgender crimes, nearly tying the largest number ever documented. 93% of these crimes were violent, a rate much higher than racial, sexual orientation, and religious attacks.

Hate crimes in which anti-immigrant slurs were used skyrocketed 48% from 56 to 83, the largest number ever recorded. Suspects used anti-immigrant language in nearly half of anti-Latino/a crimes and in 27% of anti-Asian offenses.

Hate crimes committed by gang members increased 69%. 74% of these were racially motivated.

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

Executive Summary

The Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (Commission) has produced an annual hate crime report since 1980, one of the longest standing efforts of its kind in the nation. Hate crimes are serious violations of state, federal, and international law. The Commission collects reports from every law enforcement agency in Los Angeles County, as well as from some colleges, school districts, and community-based organizations, and directly from victims (See page 46).

Hate crimes documented in this and other reports represent only a portion of hate crimes actually committed in the year 2021. The U.S. Justice Department has reported that nearly half of all violent hate crimes are not reported to law enforcement. We can expect that an even greater portion of hate incidents and nonviolent hate crimes are not reported. (See page 4)

Nationally, the number of hate groups in the U.S. totaled 733 in 2021 according to the Southern Poverty Law Center. We know that most hate crimes are not committed by those with affiliations to hate groups.

Significant findings of this report include:

- There were 786 hate crimes reported in the County in 2021, a 23% spike from the previous year. This is the largest number reported since 2002. For the past 7 years, hate crimes have been trending upwards and since 2013 there has been a 105% increase (See page 10).
- The overall rate of violence increased from 68% to 74% (See page 12). This is the highest rate of violence in at least 20 years.
- Hate crimes grew across all motivation categories. But the largest increase was in racial crimes which jumped 17% from 406 to 473. They comprised 58% of all reported hate crimes. Crimes targeting African Americans, Latino/as, Asians, and Middle Easterners all grew. (See page 10).
- Although they only comprise about 9% of the county's population, African Americans were again the largest group of hate crime victims (See page 11). Anti-black hate crimes rose 30% from 169 to 219 and African Americans comprised 46% of racial hate crime victims. African Americans were also disproportionately represented as victims of sexual orientation and anti-transgender crimes.
- Anti-Latino/a crimes increased 10% from 106 to 117. Latino/as were the most likely of the larger victim groups to be targets of violent racially motivated crime (See page 12). In 78% of these crimes specifically anti-Mexican slurs were used.
- There were 77 anti-Asian crimes, the largest number in at least 20 years (See page 24). In nearly a quarter of these attacks, the victims were blamed for the pandemic.
- Sexual orientation crimes increased 15% and 85% of them targeted gay men (See page 21). Eighty-nine percent were of a violent nature, a rate higher than those motivated by race (78%) or religion (53%).
- Religious crimes spiked 29% and the rate of violence was the highest in at least 20 years. 74% of these attacks targeted Jews (See page 35).
- There were 41 anti-transgender crimes, nearly tying the largest number ever documented. Ninety-three percent of these crimes were violent, a rate much higher than racial, sexual orientation, and religious attacks (See page 38).
- Hate crimes in which anti-immigrant slurs were used skyrocketed 48% from 56 to 83, the largest number ever recorded. Suspects used anti-immigrant language in nearly half of anti-Latino/a crimes and in 27% of anti-Asian offenses (See page28).
- Hate crimes committed by gang members increased 69%. 74% of these were racially motivated (See page 17).
- The largest number of hate crime took place in the Metro Region (which stretches from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights) followed by the San Fernando Valley (See page 45). However, if one accounts for population the Metro Region had the highest rate followed by the West Region (which includes parts of West L.A., Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, etc.)

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

2021 Hate Crimes in Perspective

The year 2021 opened with the January 6 storming of the U.S. Capitol by a mob of supporters of former President Donald Trump. The rioters hoped to disrupt Congress from counting electoral college votes and prevent the formalization of President Joe Biden's victory. More than 2,000 demonstrators entered the building, vandalizing property, looting and hunting for lawmakers and other elected officials, including then Vice President Pence. They assaulted journalists and injured 138 police officers. Five persons died during or shortly after the attack and four officers who were on the scene committed suicide during the seven months that followed. Property damage exceeded $2.7 million.

Among the organizers of the insurrection were members of white nationalist groups, such as the Proud Boys and the Oathkeepers. At the time of this report's release, approximately 400 of the rioters arrested had plead guilty to a variety of federal crimes.

The shocking revolt was evidence of not only political polarization, but a country deeply divided along lines of race, religion, sexual orientation, and gender. Against this backdrop, hate crimes across the nation skyrocketed in 2021.

Racial and Ethnic Terminology

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

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

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

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

After hitting an all-time low in 2013, reported hate crimes in Los Angeles County gradually rose for 6 years. Then in 2020, spurred by a contentious presidential election, unprecedented protests for racial justice, and a pandemic that claimed the lives of more than 345,000 people, hate crime in Los Angeles County jumped 21% from 530 to 641.*

Alarmingly, in 2021 hate crimes surged another 23% to 786, the largest number reported since 2002. Furthermore, hate crimes grew across the board in all motivation categories (racial**, sexual orientation, religion, gender/gender identity and disability).

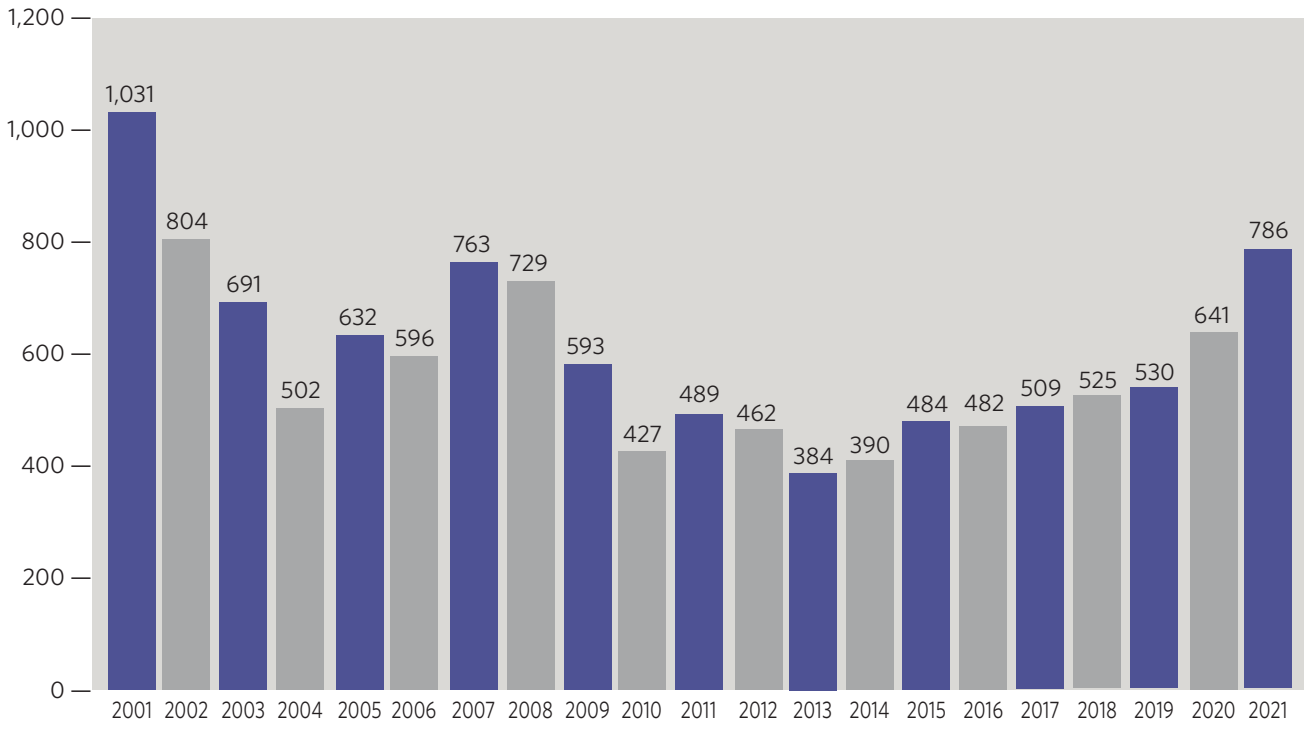
The California State Attorney General reported an even larger increase with the number of hate crime victims rising 41.9% from 1,536 to 2,180. At the time of this report's release, the FBI had not released national hate crime statistics for 2021.

It can be helpful to consider the number of hate crimes in the context of overall crime statistics. With regard to general crime statistics, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) documented a 1% decrease in violent crime and a 12% decrease in property crime in 2021. The LASD also recorded a shocking 36% increase in homicides. The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) reported a 4.6% increase in violent crimes and a 3.9% rise in non-violent crimes. The LAPD reported that homicides rose 12%.

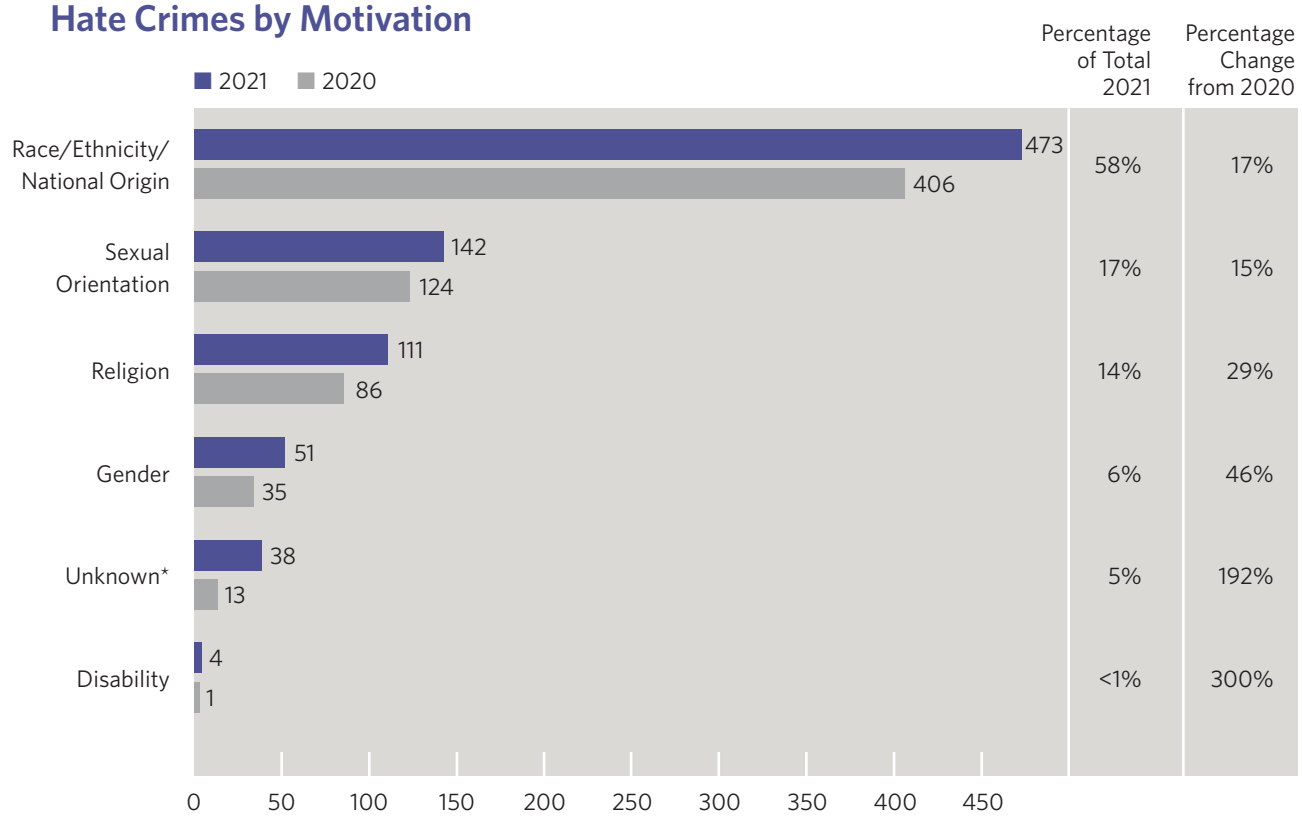
*As stated in the Methodology section, this report counts the number of hate crime victims, not events.

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

Total Number of Reported Hate Crimes by Year



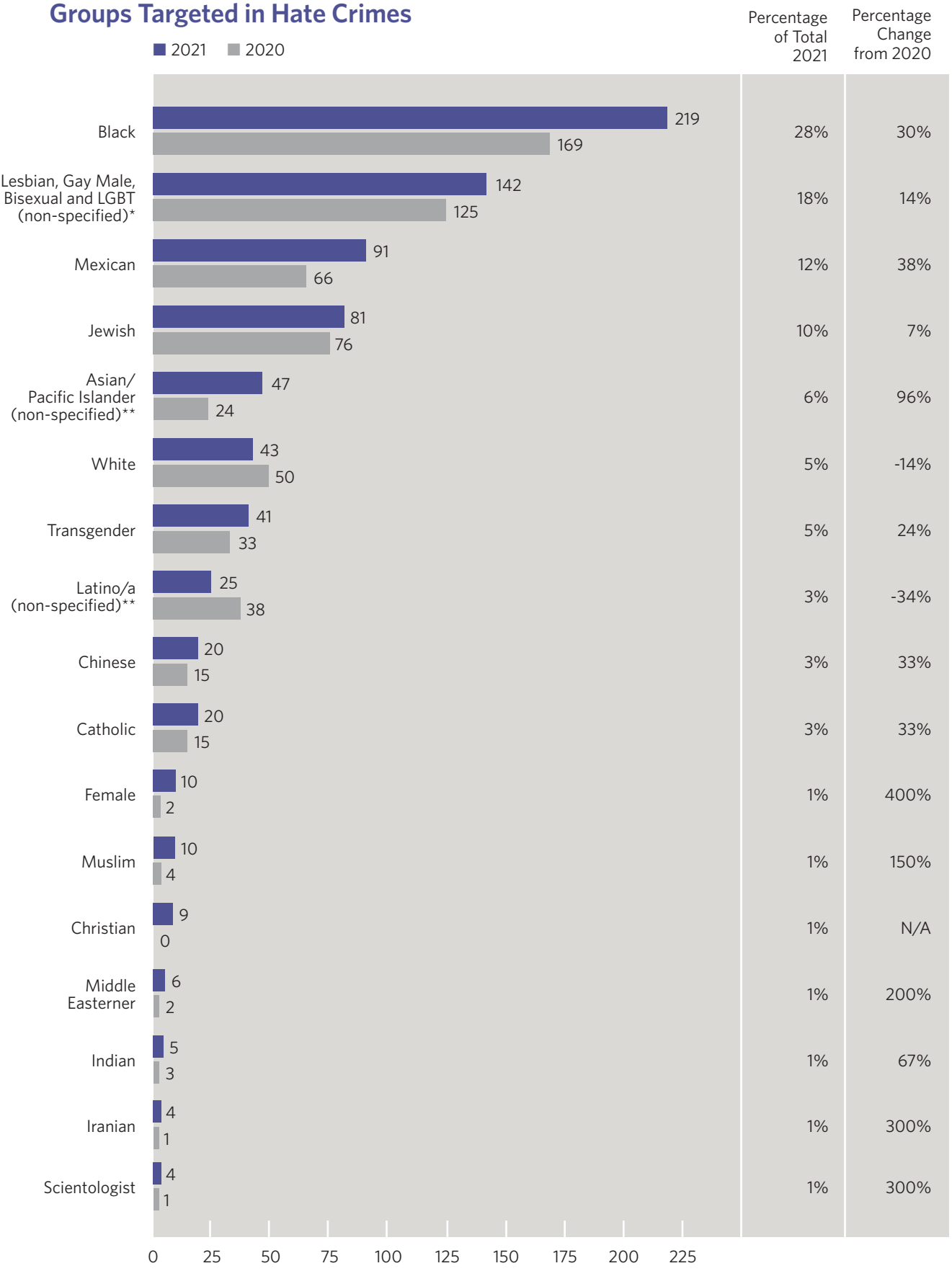
Hate Crimes by Motivation



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

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

Groups Targeted in Hate Crimes

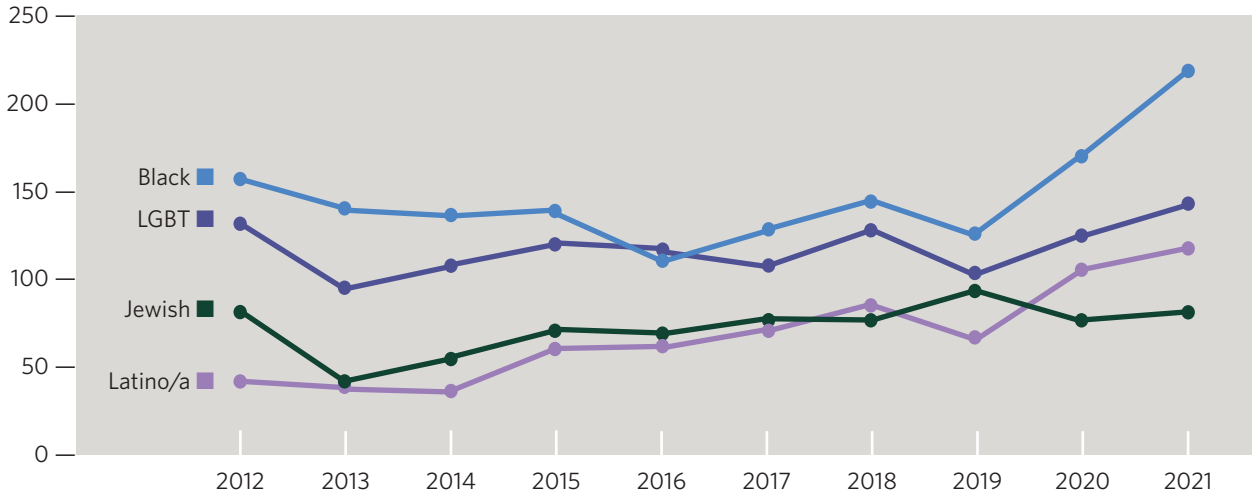


In 2021, there were 3 cases targeting bisexuals, Japanese, and persons with physical disabilities; 2 cases targeting Armenians, Israelis, and persons with mental disabilities; and single crimes that targeted American Indian/ Alaskan Natives, Egyptians, Filipinos, Koreans, multiracials, non-whites, Salvadorans, Turkish, and Vietnamese.

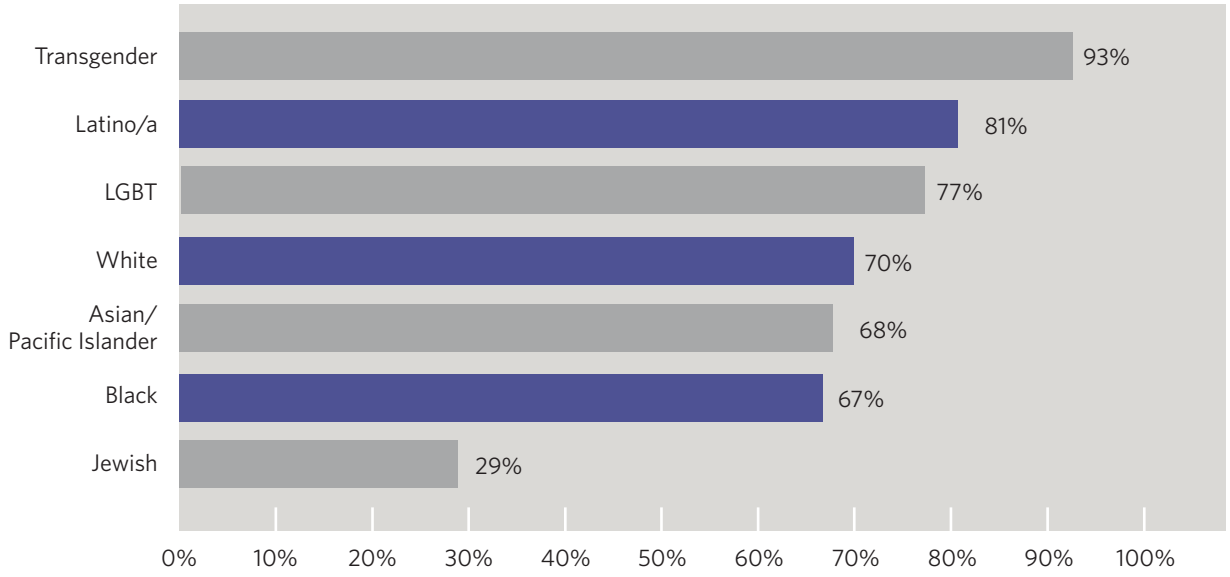
*** "LGBT non-specified" refers to hate crimes that targeted an LGBT organizations or businesses, not an individual.**

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

2012–2021 Hate Crimes: Most Frequently Targeted Groups



2017–2021 Hate Crimes: Average Rates of Violence Against Selected Groups

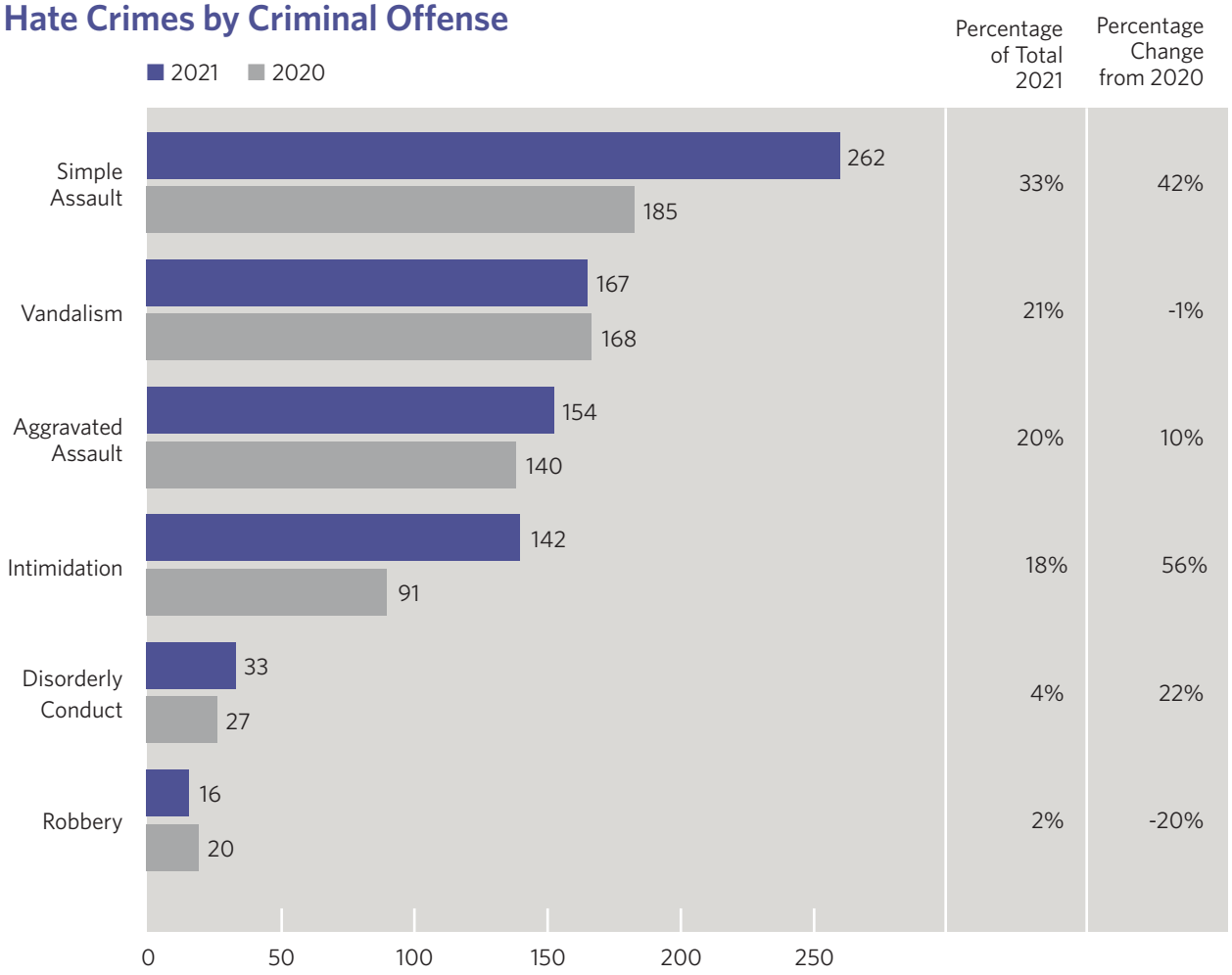


Hate Crimes Rise Across All Motivation Categories

As in previous years, the largest number of hate crimes were motivated by racism. Racial crimes grew 17% from 406 to 473 and comprised 58% of the total (down from 61%). Furthermore, racial hate crimes increased across the board with nearly all of the larger racial and ethnic groups (African Americans, Latino/as, Asians, and people of Middle Eastern descent) reporting increases. Only reported anti-white crimes declined. (See A Closer Look at Racial Hate Crimes)

Sexual orientation crimes were the second largest group and they increased 15% from 122 to 140. They comprised 17% of the total compared to 19% the previous year. Crimes targeting gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals all rose.

Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2021, there were also 3 cases of sexual assault, 2 cases of arson and burglary, and 1 case of rape and theft.

Religious crimes increased 29% from 86 to 111 and made up 14% of all hate crimes (up from 13%). Crimes against Jews, Muslims, Christians, Catholics, and Scientologists all grew.

After declining the previous year, gender-motivated crimes rose 46% from 35 to 51, nearly tying the all-time record of 52 in 2019. They rose from 5% to 6% of all reported hate crimes. Forty-one of these offenses targeted the transgender community and 10 were anti-female.

Crimes motivated by disability grew from 1 to 5.

The number of hate crimes in which the motive could not be determined (for example, a swastika that appears on public property and the location cannot be connected with any particular victim group) rose from 13 to 38. This report classifies these crimes as having "unknown" motivation.

As in the past, the great majority of hate crimes (71%) targeted four groups: African Americans, gay men/lesbians/LGBT organizations, Latino/as and Jews compared to 75% the previous year.

As mentioned in the Methodology section, fluctuations in numbers from year to year are common and do not necessarily indicate trends. It is more useful to study multi-year analyses to get an accurate picture of hate crime in Los Angeles County.

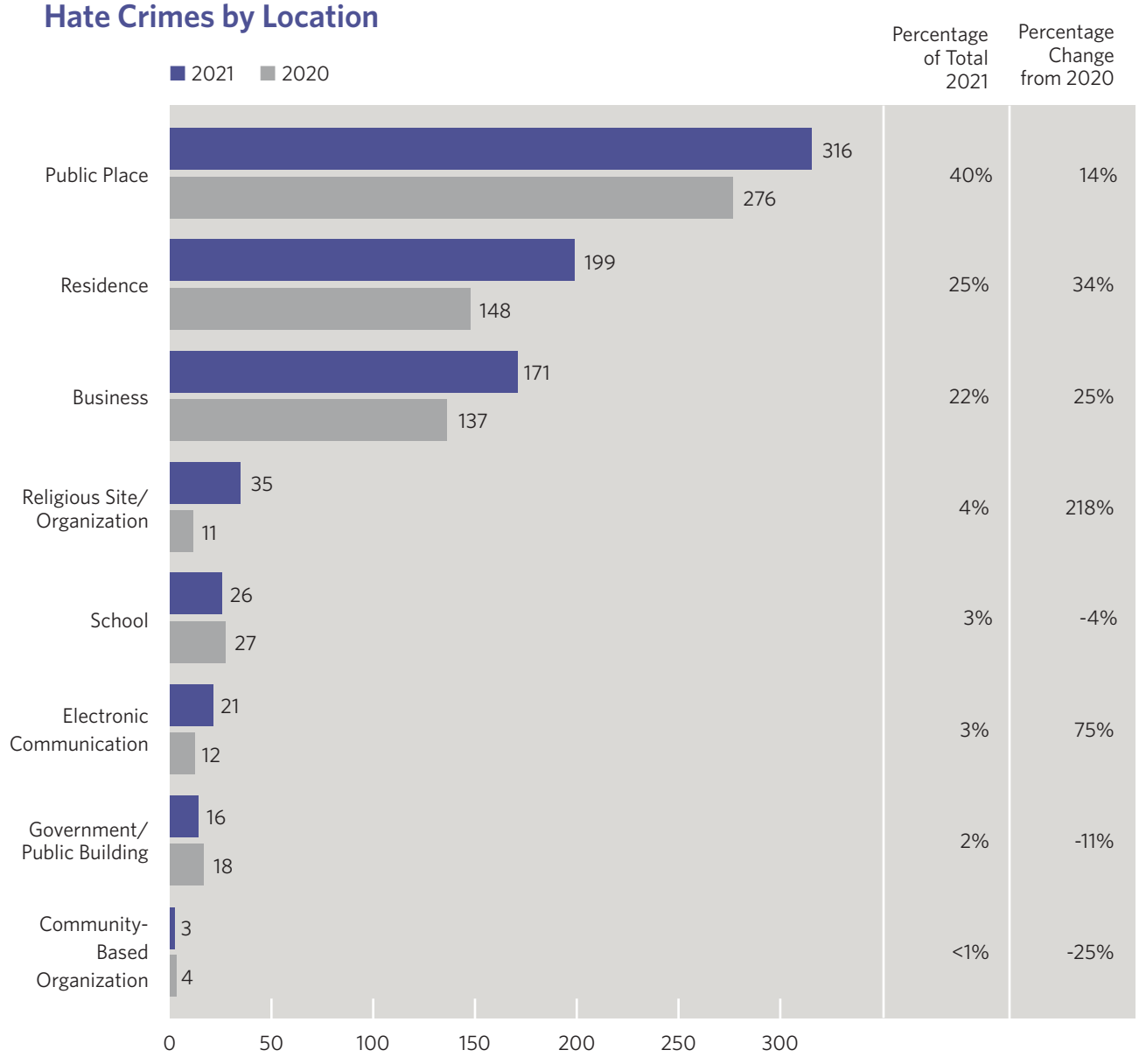
Highest Rate of Violence

The most common criminal offense reported in 2021 was simple assault (33%), followed by vandalism (21%), aggravated assault (20%), and acts of intimidation (18%). These 4 types of offense comprised 92% of all reported hate crimes, similar to past years. The distribution of criminal offenses did not change greatly but acts of intimidation grew 56% and simple assaults rose 42%. There were no murders or attempted murders reported.

For the fourth year in a row the percentage of hate crimes that were of a violent nature rose. They grew from 68% to 74%. This is the highest rate of violence reported in our searchable database.*

As in previous years, there were dramatically different rates of violence based on motivation. Ninety-two percent of gender-motivated crimes were violent, followed by sexual orientation (89%), race (78%), and religion (53%). The biggest change was the rate of violence for religious crimes which was 23% the previous year.

Hate Crimes by Location



Hate Crimes Most Common in Public Places

As in previous years, the largest number of hate crimes occurred in public places (40%, down from 43%), followed by residences (25%), businesses (22%), religious sites (4%), schools and via electronic communication (3% each), and government buildings (2%). This distribution is very similar to the previous year. Crimes at religious sites more than tripled from 11 to 35 and threats made via electronic communication rose 75% from 12 to 21.

For the past five years, the Commission has been tracking hate crimes that take place on public transportation as well as at bus stops and Metro stations. Between the years 2016–2020, the average number of these crimes was 25. However, in 2021 the number of hate crimes committed on public transportation more than doubled from 24 to 49. We do not yet know if this sudden rise is an anomaly or represents a new trend. Multi-year analyses will be required to better understand this phenomenon.

Sixty-three percent of these crimes were based on race (up from 50%), followed by sexual orientation (21%, the same as the previous year), gender (8%, down from 21%), religion (6%, down from 8%), and disability (2%, compared to 0%).

The 2 most common groups targeted on public transportation were blacks (23%, up from 8%) and Mexicans (23%, up from 13%). They were followed by gay men (21%, the same percentage as the previous year). All the other targeted groups numbered 4 (8%) or fewer.

These crimes were overwhelmingly of a violent nature (96%) with the most common criminal offense being simple assault (63%, up from 50%), aggravated assault (22%, down from 29%) and intimidation (8%, down from 13%).

Metro Region Again Has Highest Rate of Hate Crimes

Similar to the previous year, the largest number of hate crimes (251) reported in 2021 took place in the Metro Service Planning Area (SPA) Region IV (which stretches from West Hollywood to Boyle Heights) followed by San Fernando Valley SPA Region II (141). This represents large increases in the number of hate crimes in both regions. However, if one compares the populations of the regions to the numbers of reported hate crimes, the Metro SPA had the highest rate followed by West SPA Region V (which includes Beverly Hills, Culver City and a number of affluent beach communities). These two regions have had the highest rates for several years in a row. The region with the lowest number of hate crimes (16) was Antelope Valley SPA Region I (which includes cities such as Palmdale and Lancaster) followed by East Region VII (33). The areas with the lowest rates of hate crime were San Gabriel SPA Region III followed by East SPA Region VIII. This geographic distribution is similar to previous years.

As stated earlier, African Americans, gay men/lesbians/LGBT organizations, Jewish persons, and Latino/as were targeted in 71% of all hate crimes in 2021. The San Gabriel and East SPAs have relatively low numbers of black residents, LGBT-oriented businesses, and Jewish religious sites or businesses. This could account for the lower rates of hate crimes reported in those areas. More information on geographic distribution of reported hate crimes is provided in Appendix A.

White Supremacist Crimes Fall

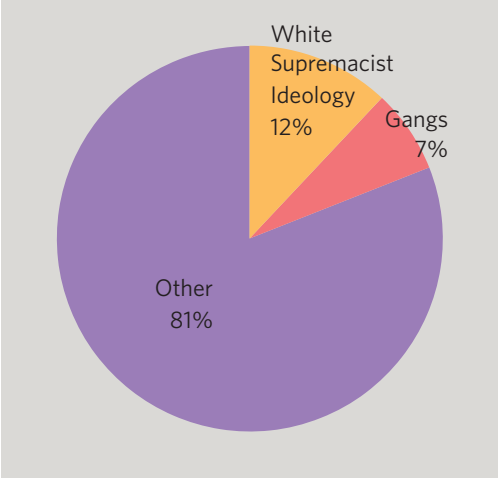
Since 2004, this report has tracked hate crime in which there is evidence of white supremacist ideology. Usually, these are crimes in which swastikas and other hate symbols are used in graffiti. Occasionally a suspect will yell out a white supremacist slogan or identify himself as a skinhead or member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

In 2021, there were 96 crimes with evidence of white supremacist ideology, compared to 119 the previous year. They comprised 12% of all reported hate crimes (down from 19%). This decline is surprising given that in the past few years, many white nationalist organizations have felt emboldened to hold public events (e.g. the deadly "Unite the Right" rally in Charlotteville) and brazenly attack counter-protesters. There was evidence of white supremacist belief systems in 28% of all religious hate crimes (down from 62%) and 6% of racial crimes (down from 14%).

The largest group of white supremacist crimes was motivated by religion (51%), followed closely by race (48%). In addition, there were 3 cases motivated by gender and 1 by sexual orientation. It should be noted that these percentages do not include white supremacist crimes in which the motivation was unknown.

Jewish persons were the most frequently targeted group (45%), followed by African Americans (31%), and Asians (6%).

Hate Crimes Involving Gangs or White Supremacist Ideology



In 2021, 2 cases were both gang-related and had evidence of white supremacist ideology.

The great majority of these crimes were acts of vandalism (77%), followed by disorderly conduct (8%), and acts of intimidation (7%). There were also 4 cases of simple assault and 3 cases of aggravated assault. Acts of disorderly conduct include cases in which swastikas are drawn on private property but do not constitute vandalism because they are easily removable and leave no permanent damage. Violent white supremacist crimes declined from 16% to 15% of the total.

The relative frequency of white supremacist crime locations shifted in comparison to previous years. In 2020, the largest number took place in businesses (31%), followed by public places (28%) and residences (17%). The most common location in 2021 was residences (27%), followed closely by public places (26%), and businesses (18%). This represented a 54% decrease in white supremacist crimes at businesses and a 30% increase of these crimes at residences.

Crimes Related to Terrorism or Conflict in the Middle East

Since the attacks on September 11, 2001, this report has examined hate crimes in which the perpetrators used language that blamed the victims for terrorism or ongoing conflict in the Middle East. During the period immediately following 9/11, there were 188 reported anti-Muslim/Middle Eastern hate crimes committed in Los Angeles County. Since that time, crimes fitting this profile have plummeted locally even though Muslims, South Asians, and Middle Easterners still report harassment, racial/religious profiling, and discrimination.

Crimes in which there was specific language regarding terrorism and/or unrest in the Middle East doubled from 5 to 10 in 2021, including a case in which there were 5 victims (See A Closer Look at Religious Crimes). In a dramatic shift, all of these crimes were anti-Jewish, whereas in the past they were largely anti-Muslim/Middle Eastern. Here is an example of a hate crime in this category.

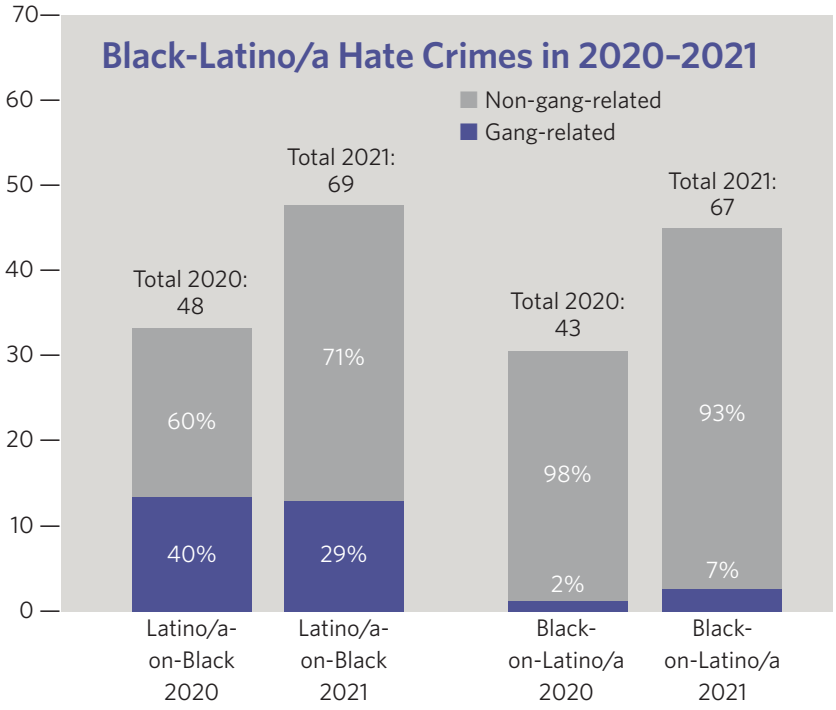
- Five Jewish men were dining at an outdoor restaurant. They observed a caravan of vehicles with Palestinian flags. Suddenly, 3 men jumped out of a jeep and ran toward the victims. They shouted, "Do you support Palestine?" and "Are you fucking Jewish?" They punched and kicked the five victims and threw glass bottles at them.

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

Hate Crimes Between African Americans and Latino/as

The great majority of African Americans and Latino/as in Los Angeles County co-exist peacefully and are not involved in ongoing racial conflict. However, for many years this report has documented that most reported hate crimes targeting African Americans are committed by Latino/as and vice versa. This is particularly true in neighborhoods that have undergone rapid demographic shifts from being primarily black to majority Latino/a. Another factor driving this phenomenon is the large number of Latino/a street gangs which have ties to the Mexican Mafia, the largest and most violent prison-based gang. The Mexican Mafia has been feuding with black inmates for decades and has encouraged their affiliated street gangs to drive African Americans out of their neighborhoods (See 2021 Hate Crime Prosecutions).

For the past three years, anti-black crimes were most frequently committed by whites, a major shift from previous years. In 2021, 51% of anti-black crimes were committed by white suspects (down from 52%) and 45% were committed by Latino/as (up from 42%). Since this report started analyzing victim-suspect racial associations 22 years ago, this is only the third time that whites, not Latino/as, committed the largest number of anti-black crimes. However, because of the large growth in anti-black hate crimes, Latino/a-on-black crimes actually increased 44% from 48 to 69. The rate of violence in Latino/a-on-black crimes was 91%, compared to 88% the previous year.



Sixty-four percent of anti-Latino/a crimes were committed by African Americans compared to 47% in 2020. These crimes increased from 43 to 67, a 56% increase. The rate of violence in these crimes was high: 96%, compared to 91% in 2020.

In 2021, Latino/a gang attacks on black victims rose slightly from 19 to 20. They represented 29% of all Latino/a-on-black crimes compared to 40% the previous year.

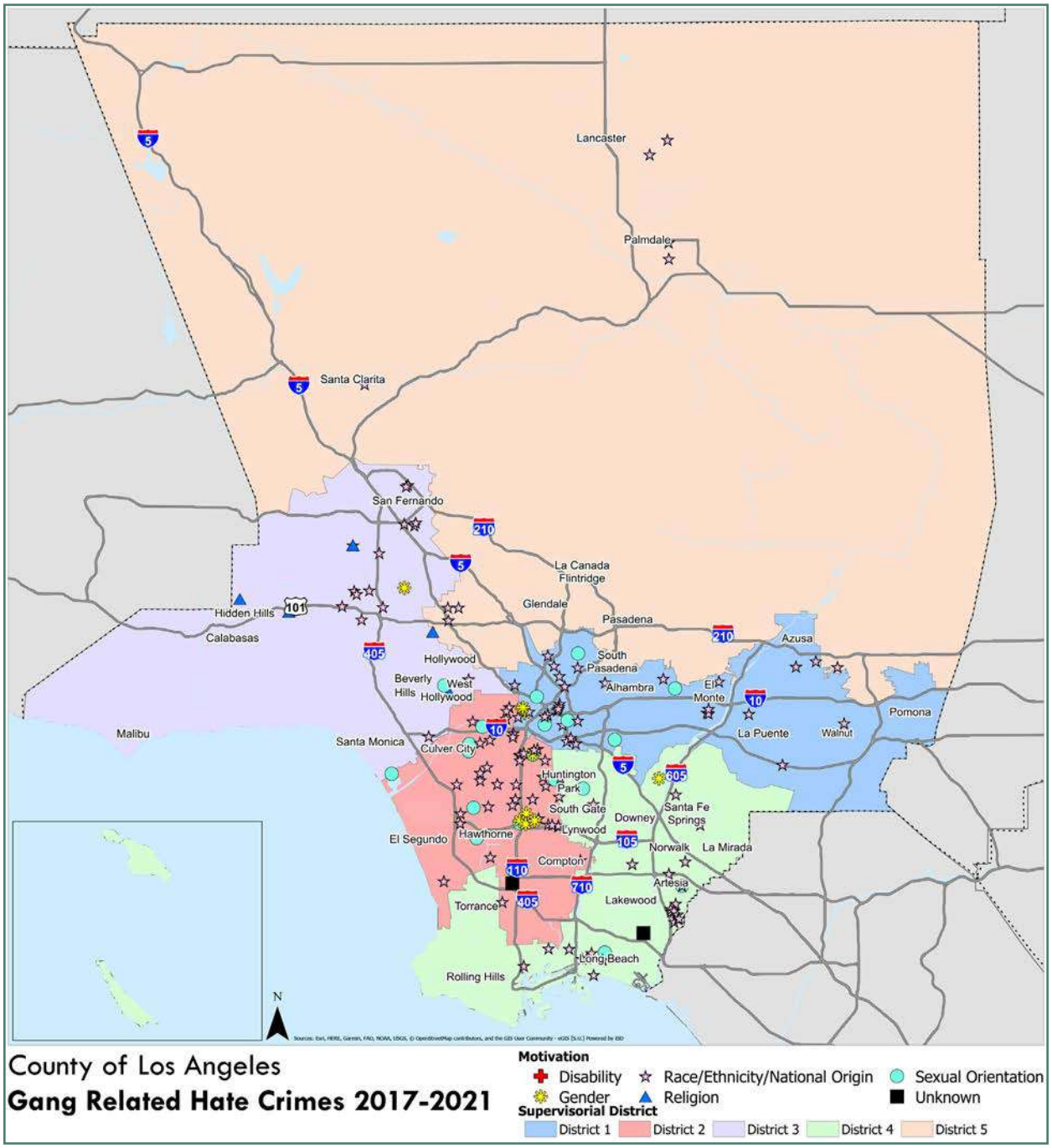
Of the 67 black-on-Latino/a crimes, there was evidence of gang involvement in 5 cases (7%), compared to only 1 the previous year.

Gang Involvement in Hate Crimes Rebounds

The 2 previous years, hate crimes committed by gang members numbered 32. In 2021, they spiked 69% to 54. Gang members were responsible for 7% of all hate crimes (up from 5%) and 8% of racial hate crimes, compared to 6% the previous year.

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

2017–2021 Gang-Related Hate Crimes



Maps by Enterprise GIS (eGIS) Powered by ISD.

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

Reported hate crimes committed by gang members were overwhelmingly racially motivated (74%, down from 76%) and they grew from 54% from 26 to 40. Religious and gender motivated crimes committed by gang members comprised 11% of the total, or 6 crimes each. Gang members also committed 2 sexual orientation crimes.

Eighty-three percent of crimes committed by gang members were of a violent nature, compared to 81% the previous year. The most common criminal offenses were aggravated assaults (35%), followed by intimidation (24%), simple assaults (19%), and vandalism (17%). There were also 3 cases of robbery. This represented numerical increases across the board.

Gang members committed hate crimes most frequently in public places (41%), followed by businesses (30%) and residences (26%). The previous year, residences were the most common location, followed by businesses, and public places.

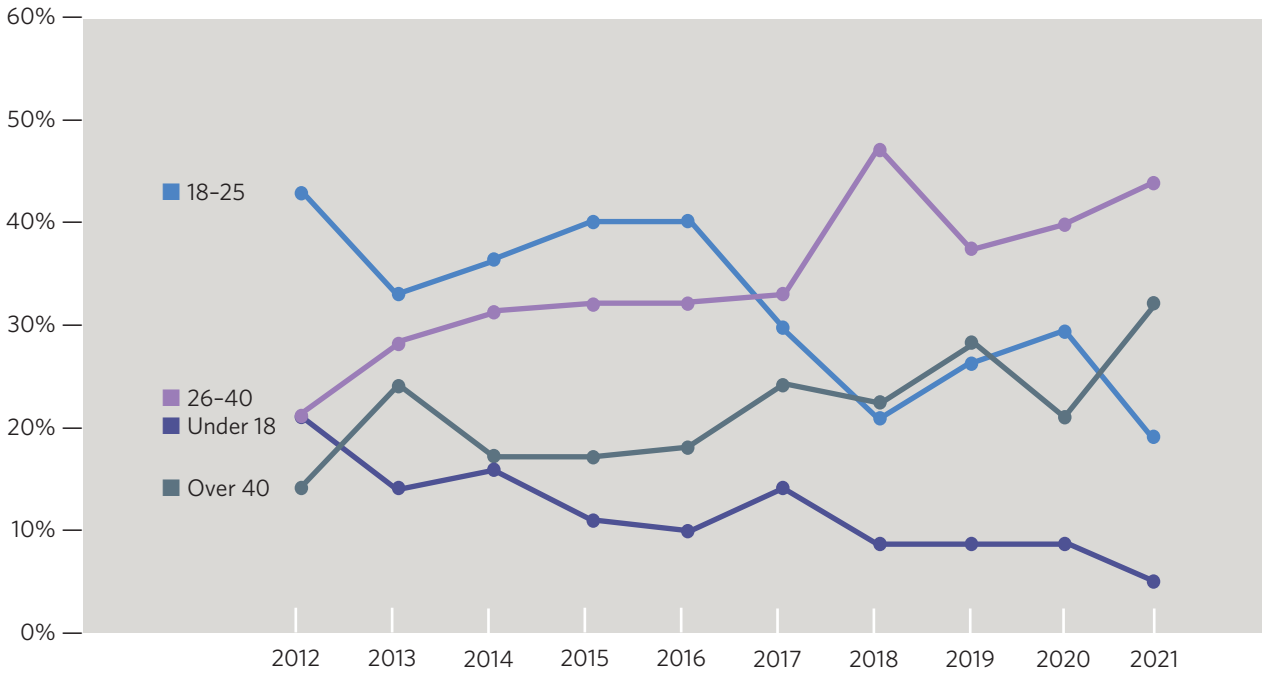
Latino/a suspects constituted 75% of gang members who committed hate crimes, followed by blacks (12%), and whites (10%). The previous year, Latino/as comprised 95% of suspects who were gang members

List of Gangs involved in Hate Crimes

In 2021, there was evidence that members of the following gangs committed hate crimes: 18th Street (3 separate events)*, Aryan Brotherhood, Criminal Minded Kings 13 (CMK13), Florencia 13, Hells Angels Motorcycle Club (HAMC)*, Highland Park 13 (HLP), Hoover Criminal Gangs (HCG), Krazy Ass Mexicans (KAM), Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13)*, Mongols Motorcycle Club*, Rollin 60's Neighborhood Crips (R60NHC)*, San Fernando Valley Peckerwoods* , Sureños*, Vagos Motorcycle Club, Varrio Harpys Gang (HPS), West Side Lennox 13 (WSLNX13), West Side Wilmas (WSW).

*Members of these gangs have committed other hate crimes in the past three years.

2012–2021 Hate Crimes: Known Suspects by Age



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

Suspects

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

The largest group of suspects (44%) were adults aged 26-40, followed by persons 40 or older (32%), those 18-25 (19%), and juveniles (5%). This distribution was similar to the previous year.

Hate Crimes Committed by Groups of Suspects

This report tracks the number of hate crimes committed by multiple suspects. In 2021, in cases in which suspects were identified, 87% of the crimes were committed by lone suspects, similar to the previous year. In 10% of hate crimes there were 2 suspects, and in 2% there were 3. There were 3 crimes involving groups of 5 suspects and 1 crime in which the suspects numbered 6.

Following are brief descriptions of the largest group attacks:

- A black female and her Latino boyfriend were beaten with a bottle and crowbars by 5 black males. The suspects yelled, "Blacks and Mexicans don't mix! Blacks stick to their own kind!" The female victim had to be rushed to the hospital.
- A married Latino/a couple was walking home from the grocery store. A car pulled up with a black male driver and 4 black female passengers. One of the passengers exited the vehicle and threw 3 eggs and 2-4 rocks at the victims. The husband ran up to the driver and said, "What's wrong with you?" The male suspect pulled a handgun and yelled, "Fucking Mexicans!" The victims heard one of the other suspects yell, "Fuck you, you bitch! You fucking Mexicans!" The car then sped off.
- A white male victim had a disagreement with 5 African American suspects over religion. The suspects punched him, knocking him to the ground. Then they kicked victim in the head, and spat on him. One of the suspects shouted, "You white privileged cracker, I'm going to kill you!"
- A homeless white male was sleeping on a sidewalk. Six Latino gang members beat him while yelling, "Old homeless white boy sleeping!"

Hate Crimes in Which Suspects Invoked the Former President's Name

Since 2016, this report has documented hate crimes in which President Trump's name was invoked. In 2021, there were 2 such cases, compared to 7 the previous year.

A group of 30 Trump supporters were marching and chanting, "White lives matter!" They confronted a black woman and ordered her to take off her mask. She refused and told them, "There is a global pandemic." She attempted to leave the scene and heard someone yell, "Nigga bitch!" multiple times. She turned to film the crowd with her mobile phone. A white male rushed forward and slapped her face, knocking the device to the ground. Then a white female suspect ripped off the victim's wig and clumps of her hair.

A Latina street vendor was attacked by white male suspect who appeared inebriated. He shouted, "You're a beggar" and "Go back to your country!" He swung a hammer and broke a bus shelter window. Frightened, the victim started backing away. The suspect advanced on victim, yelling, "You're the reason Trump lost, you Hispanic ass!" and swung the hammer again, nearly striking her. A witness called police who arrested the suspect.

Documenting, Responding to, and Preventing Bias-Motivated Hostility

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

The Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (LACCHR) was first established as a committee by the County Board of Supervisors in January 1944, in response to what has been labelled as the "Zoot Suit Riots," three days of racially motivated attacks on local youth of color during the previous June. For nearly 80 years, LACCHR and its prior forms have been bringing people together across boundaries of difference to advance equity. We continue to support, inform, train, and mobilize groups and organizations to replace prejudice and fear with respect and trust in one of the most diverse regions in the world. These efforts are in service of LACCHR's mission to promote better human relations and help build thriving communities in Los Angeles County by working to transform prejudice into acceptance, inequity into justice, and hostility into peace.

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

Public displays of hate remind us of the ongoing challenge to fully realize this vision. In response to this challenge, LACCHR continues to work to document, respond to, and prevent bias-motivated hostility.

Assessment

To adequately address expressions of hate we must identify their roots, incidence, and impact. With this end in mind, Commission staff members gather, verify, and disseminate accurate information about hate acts and hostile situations that display prejudice. Since 1980, our assessment efforts have included this annual report that compiles and analyzes hate crime data submitted by the sheriff's department and city police agencies, educational institutions, and community-based organizations. In preparing this document on hate crime in 2021, specially trained analysts reviewed the second highest number of reports received in a single year in more than 20 years: 1,414. In September 2019, we began an anti-hate initiative, now called LA vs Hate, that contracts with 211LA to receive reports of hate incidents and hate crimes. During 2021, calls were received by 211LA reporting 557 hate events. The hate crimes reported to 211 in 2021 are included in this report's documentation and analysis. Through this initiative we also coordinate services to persons targeted by bias-motivated hostility. More information on the services component of this project is provided under "Coalition-Building" on the next page.

Training

Each year, Commission staff members speak on the scope and impact of bias-motivated hostility. In 2021, these activities included training and other presentations to the Network Against Hate Crime, the Countywide Criminal Justice Coordination Committee, the Long Beach Hate Crime Summit, LA County Women and Girls Initiative, City of Glendale Executive Team, Culver City Equity and Human Relations Committee, California Crime Victims Assistance Association, ProPublica online panel discussion: "Documenting Hate 2021, From the Capitol Riot to Anti-Asian Violence," Department of Mental Health Service 5 Clergy Collaborative, Pasadena City College Coalition of Asian Pacific Employees and Los Angeles Community College District's Sheriff Oversight Committee.

Presentations on hate crime in 2021 included press briefings for multiple media organizations that provide news in English, Spanish, Chinese, and Korean.

In addition, LACCHR staff members are regularly engaged to design and deliver training that facilitates change in underlying attitudes and overt behavior that, left unchecked, can lead to hate acts including hate crimes in their most extreme expressions. In 2021, we facilitated training for nearly 650 persons on multiple topics ranging from managing implicit bias, constructive responses to conflict, strengthening cultural competence, effective collaboration, leadership and diversity, addressing systemic racism, engaging in constructive candid conversations, and coming together to stand against hate.

Coalition-Building

Strategic coordination, cooperation, and collaboration can multiply the impact for the many different groups in LA County for which bias-motivated hostility is a concern. With this end in mind, we bring stakeholders together and help them take the fullest possible advantage of their distinctive experiences, skills, and resources.

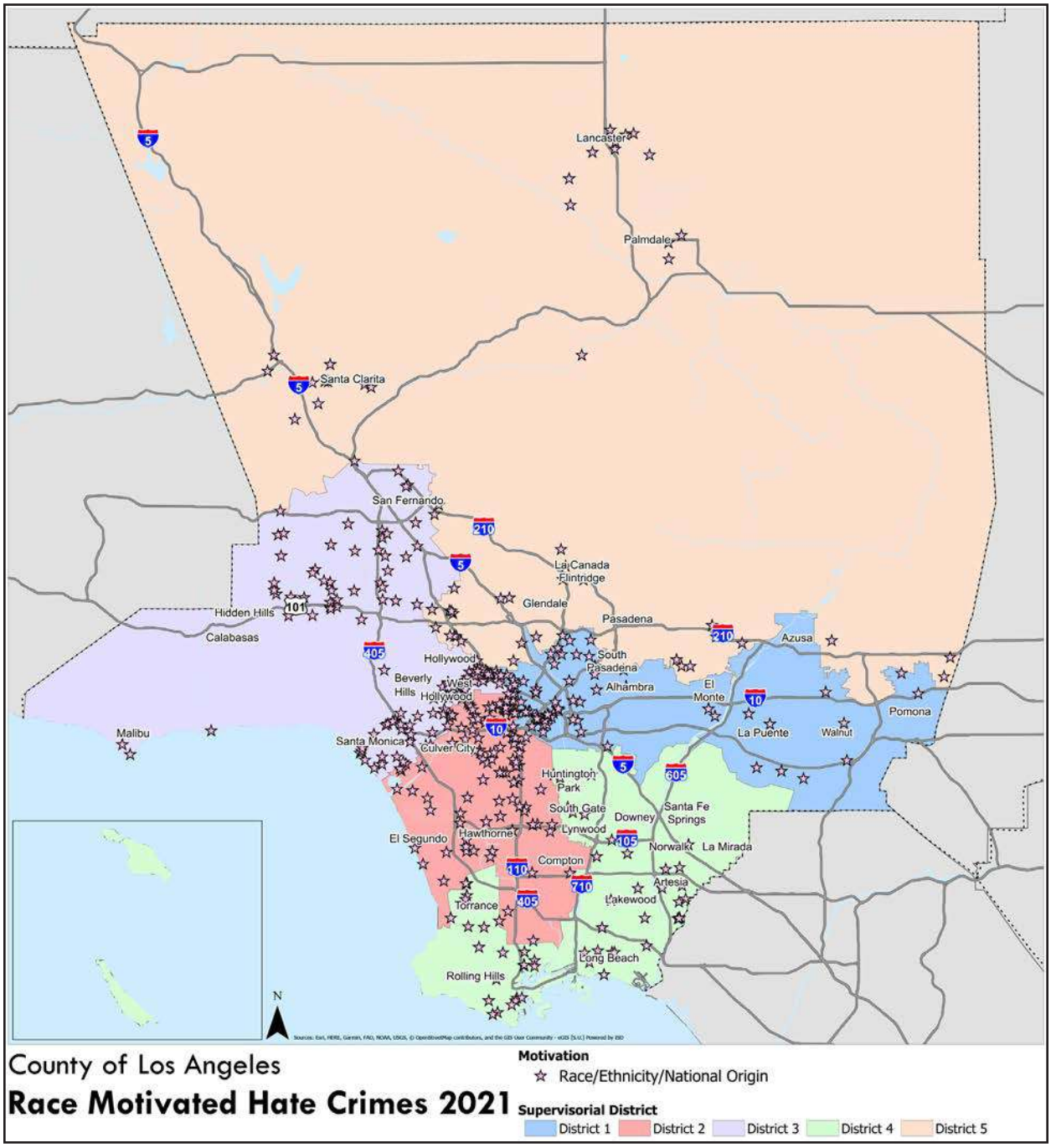
One of the Many Events During "United Against Hate Week" 2021.

One of the long-standing coalitions our staff coordinates is a countywide Network Against Hate Crime that includes government representatives, law enforcement agencies, civil and human rights organizations, educators, faith communities, and service groups. We also assembled and continue to support Hate Violence Prevention Partnership-LA that works to reduce and end hate violence by providing practitioners opportunities to share best practices and exchange relevant and timely information.

Human Relations Training for Fire Suppression Aide Recruits of the LA County Fire Department.

Through LA vs Hate, our anti-hate initiative, we coordinate a network of 16 organizations to provide support and services to persons targeted by hate. Referrals to these organizations are provided by Care Coordinators for whom we contract with 211LA. LA vs Hate also manages a network of community partners who support engagement of groups and individuals throughout LA County in advocating for and actively implementing acceptance rather than prejudice. A highlight of this effort during 2021 was our second annual LA County United Against Hate Week, November 14-20.

A Closer Look at Racial* Hate Crimes



Maps by Enterprise GIS (eGIS) Powered by ISD.

2021 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/National Origin

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

In 2020, racial hate crimes skyrocketed 54% from 263 to 406. It was the largest numeric and percentage increase since 2003. In 2021 they continued to climb 17% from 406 to 473. They constituted 58% of all reported hate crimes, compared to 61% the previous year. Furthermore, racial hate crimes surged across the board with dramatic increases in crimes targeting African Americans, Latino/as, Asians, and Middle Easterners.

Race/Ethnicity of Victims and Suspects

ANTI-BLACK CRIMES

Anti-black crimes jumped 30% from 169 to 219. Blacks comprised 46% of racial hate crime victims (up from 42%). Black persons constitute 9% of the total population of Los Angeles County, but are grossly over-represented every year as victims of racial hate crime. As mentioned in the section, "2021 Hate Crimes in Perspective," for the past three years white suspects have emerged as the largest group for these crimes. Whites made up 51% of the identified suspects in anti-black crimes, followed by Latino/as (45%). There was evidence that 29% of the Latino/a-on-black crimes were committed by gang members, compared to 40% in 2020.

ANTI-LATINO/A CRIMES

The second largest group of victims were Latino/as. Similar to the previous year, they were targeted in 25% of racial hate crimes. Anti-Latino/a crimes rose 10% from 106 to 117. In 78% of these crimes specifically anti-Mexican slurs were employed. There was also a single crime targeting Salvadorans. In the remaining anti-Latino/a crimes, no specific ethnic group was mentioned. Because Latino/as comprise about half of L.A. County residents, this is a surprisingly low percentage. Major cities like Los Angeles, Houston, Denver, and Philadelphia have documented significant declines in the number of crimes reported by Latino/a victims since the start of the Trump presidency.* It is possible that growing numbers of Latino/a victims are increasingly reluctant to contact law enforcement because they fear detection by the Immigration and Customs Enforcement. This growing anxiety also could be a factor in the under-reporting of hate crimes.

Sixty-four percent of anti-Latino/as were committed by African Americans, followed by whites (23%), and Latino/as (12%). In Latino/a-on-Latino/a crimes, many of the suspects made anti-immigrant slurs, sometimes in Spanish.

In anti-Latino/a crimes 47% contained anti-immigrant language compared to 41% the previous year.

ANTI-ASIAN CRIMES

The previous year, crimes targeting Asian Pacific Americans spiked 84% from 25 to 46 as part of a national wave of anti-Asian hate spurred by the pandemic. They rose again 67% in 2021 and the 77 anti-Asian crimes were the largest number ever documented in this report. Asian Americans constitute 15% of Los Angeles County residents but were targeted in 16% of racial hate crimes. This was the first year that the percentage of reported anti-Asian hate crimes exceeded their presence in the general population.

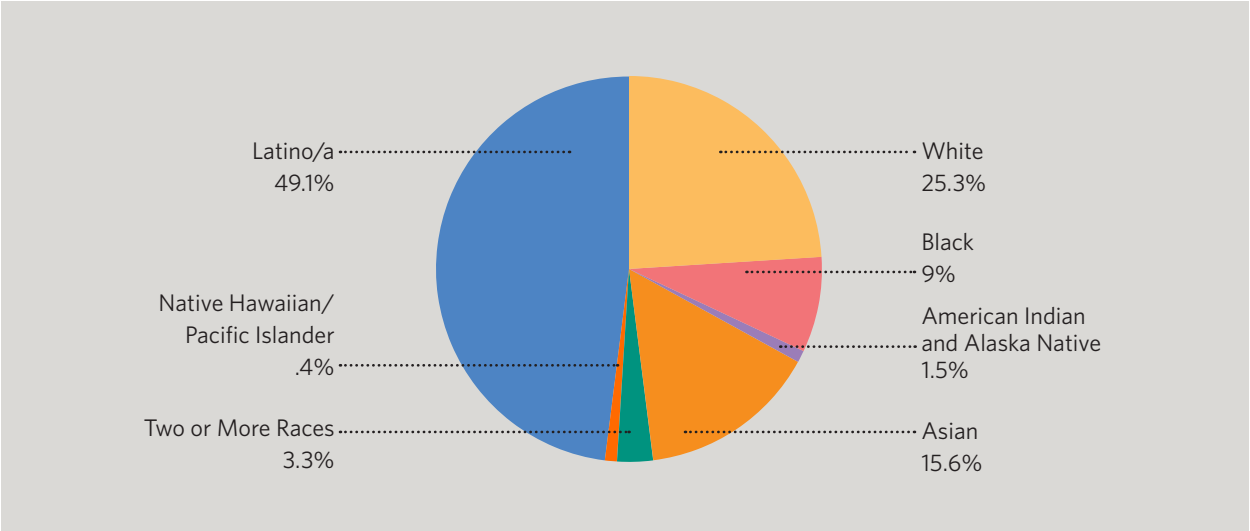
In 23% of these crimes the suspects blamed the victims for COVID-19. Anti-immigrant slurs were used in 27% of anti-Asian crimes.

In 26% of anti-Asian crimes, anti-Chinese slurs were used, followed by crimes targeting Asian Indians (6%), Japanese (4%), and there were single crimes targeting Filipinos, and Koreans, and Vietnamese. In the remainder, there were no slurs directed at specific ethnic groups.

In cases where the actual ethnicities of the victims were identified, the largest group was Korean (38%), followed by Chinese (32%), Filipino (10%), Japanese and Asian Indians (6% each), Bangladeshi (4%), and there were single crimes in which the victims were Cambodian and Vietnamese.

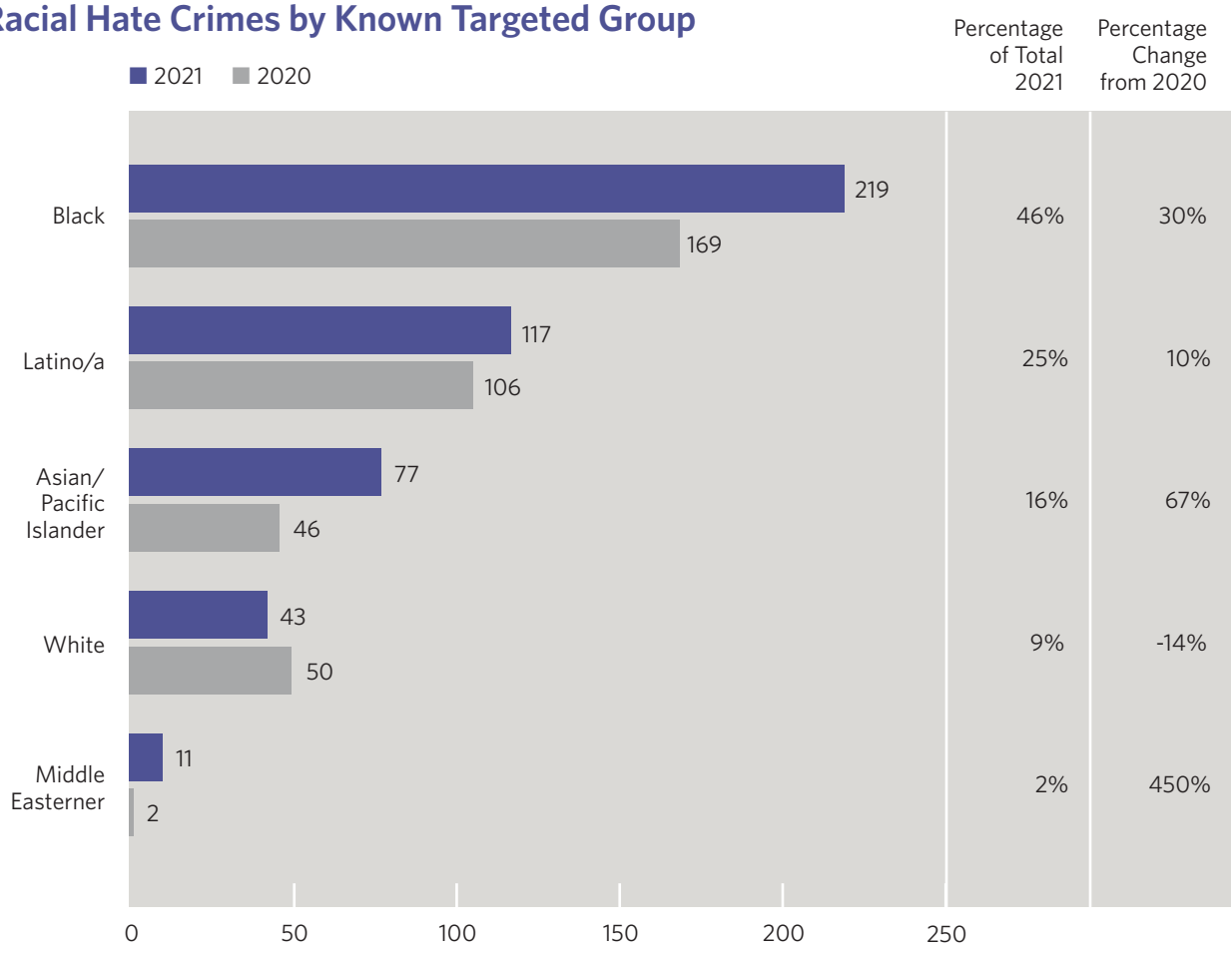
*FiveThirtyEight, "Latinos in Three Cities Are Reporting Fewer Crimes Since Trump took Office," ABC News, May, 18, 2017

Los Angeles County Population by Race/Ethnicity



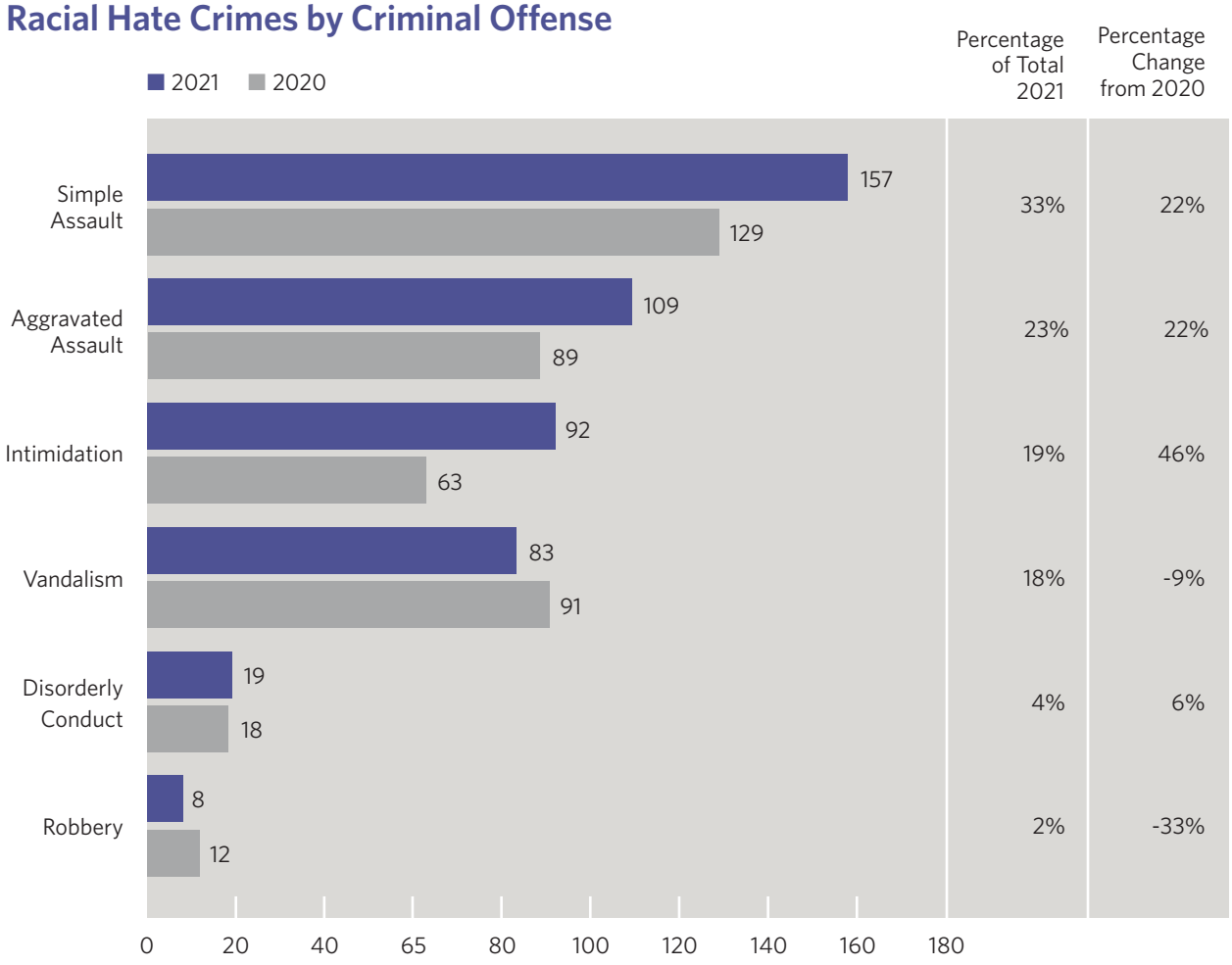
Source: U.S. Census Population Estimates, July 1, 2021. Persons who identify as Latino/a on the U.S. Census can be of any race. Except for "Latino/a," all other groups on this chart refer to persons who do not identify as Latino/a.

Racial Hate Crimes by Known Targeted Group



This chart aggregates major racial and ethnic groups. In 2021, there were also 2 crimes targeting Armenians and Israelis, and single crimes targeting American Indians/Alaskan Natives, multiracials, non-whites, and Turkish.

Racial Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2021, there were 2 cases of burglary and a single case of sexual assault, theft, and trespassing .

In cases in which a suspect was identified, 44% were white, followed by African Americans (29%), and Latino/as (25%). There was one Asian-on-Asian crime. In the previous two years, black suspects were fewer than either whites or Latino/as in anti-Asian crimes. This is significant because nationally there has been speculation that Africans Americans comprise the largest group of suspects in anti-Asian crimes during the pandemic. This belief has been promulgated by some elected and community leaders, journalists and bloggers, and some videos of black-on-Asian violent attacks that have gone viral. Nationally, little data have been made available by law enforcement about the backgrounds of suspects in these cases but Los Angeles County data disputes these claims.

One of the most frightening phenomena in the current spike in anti-Asian hate has been unprovoked violent attacks on senior citizens. In 2021, there were 8 victims of anti-Asian crimes age 60 or older.

ANTI-WHITE CRIMES

In 2020, anti-white crimes saw the highest percentage increase of any of the larger racial/ethnic groups and rose 127% from 22 to 50. But in 2021, anti-white crimes declined 14% from 50 to 43. White residents make up nearly 28% of the county's population and in 2021 comprised 9% of racial hate crime victims. The largest group of suspects in anti-white crimes by far were African Americans (68%), distantly followed by Latino/as (24%).

As in previous years, a number of the anti-white cases, suspects made statements that were very different from racial crimes targeting other groups. A fair number contained language that referenced white privilege. For example, a black mother and her adult daughter entered a Metro car and began verbally harassing white passengers, yelling, "Fuck all white people! You white people think you are privileged!" The mother punched a white female suspect in the face and the daughter struck her on the head with a bottle. The victim bled profusely and required five staples in the crown of her head. The Black Lives Matter Movement was mentioned in graffiti found on the locker of a university police official. It read, "BLM," "Get out or get hurt," and "Fuck you white boy".

OTHER TARGETED RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS

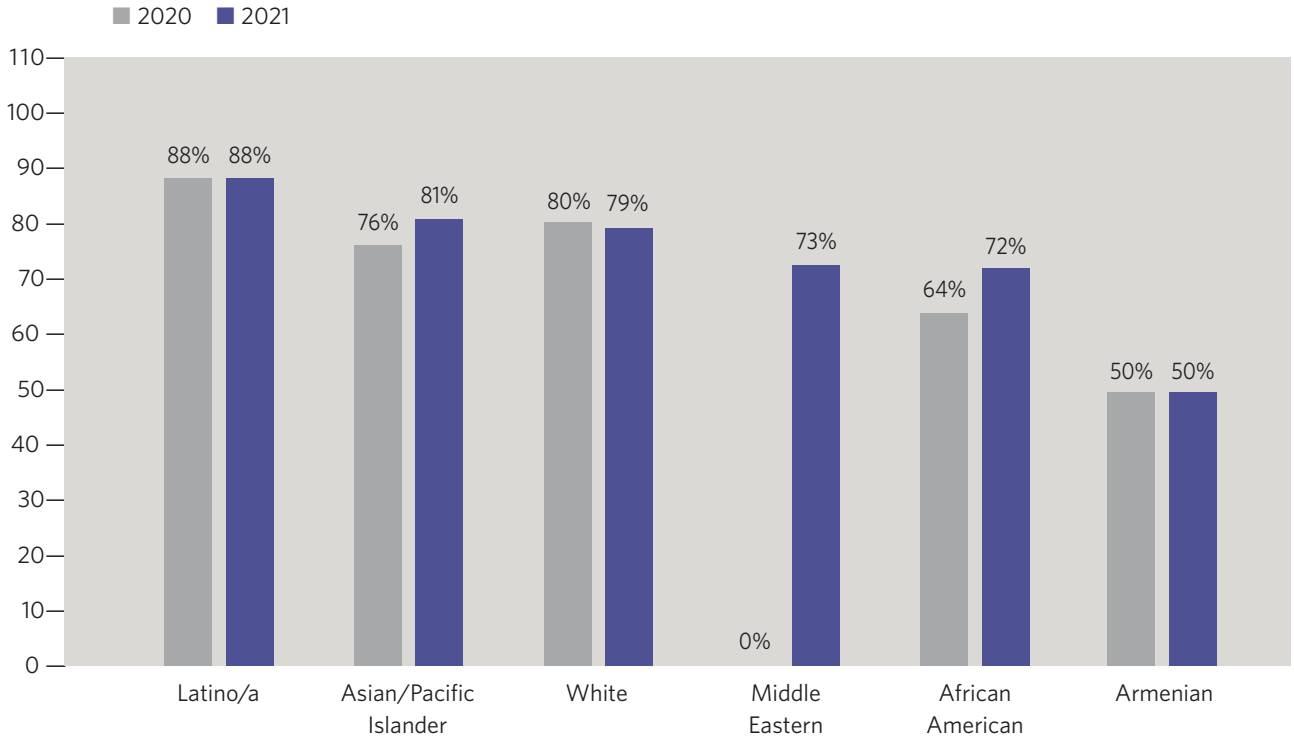
- Crimes targeting persons of Middle Eastern descent rose 450% from 2 to 11.
- Anti-Armenian and anti-Israeli crimes numbered 2 each.
- There were single crimes targeting American Indians, mixed-race people, Turks, and a case of generalized white supremacist graffiti that did not target any specific group.

Criminal Offenses and Rates of Violence

Seventy-eight percent of racial crimes were of a violent nature (up from 72%). This was the highest percentage of violence in racial crimes in this report's searchable database. The most common criminal offense was simple assault (33%), followed by aggravated assault (23%), intimidation (19%), and vandalism (18%). This represented a 46% increase in acts of intimidation and a decrease in cases of vandalism.

Of the larger victim groups, crimes targeting Latino/as were the most likely to be violent (88%, identical to the previous 2 years), followed by Asians (81%), whites (79%), and African Americans (72%). This was the sixth year in a row that Latino/a victims of racial crime experienced the highest rate of violence and it is the highest percentage experienced by Latino/a victims in our accessible records.

Rates of Violence for Victims of Racial Hate Crime



Location

Forty-three percent of racial crimes occurred in public places, followed by residences (25%), businesses (23%), schools and via electronic communication (3% each). This pattern is consistent with the previous year with the exception of a 39% increase in public places.

Anti-Immigrant Slurs

Crimes in which anti-immigrant slurs (e.g. "Wetback" or "Go back to your country") skyrocketed 48% from 56 to 83. This was the largest number since 2001, the first year we starting tracking these slurs. All but one were racially-motivated. Of these, 68% targeted Latino/as (down from 77%) and of those 62% were specifically anti-Mexican. Twenty-seven percent targeted Asians (up from 20%). Nearly half of the anti-Asian slurs were specifically anti-Chinese.

Crimes with anti-immigrant slurs increased significantly at businesses (133%) and residences (144%) but public places still remained by far the largest category (45%).

Eighty-six percent were of a violent nature, compared to 91% the previous year. Simple assaults were the most numerous criminal offense (35%), followed by aggravated assaults (28%) and intimidation (19%). This distribution was similar to the previous year.

86% were of a violent nature, compared to 91% the previous year.

Suspects in these crimes were most often black (42%), followed by whites (40%), and Latino/as (15%).

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

Actual Racial Hate Crimes

March 21, West Los Angeles — A Persian female was driving when a black female pulled alongside yelled, "You Muslim! Arab!" She threw a metal coil that struck a victim in the shoulder. The suspect then threw a bottle at the victim's windshield that splashed a liquid substance on the exterior and interior of the vehicle.

April 23, Long Beach — A white man was on the sidewalk cleaning up after his dog when a black male struck him from behind with an aluminum baseball bat. When the victim turned around the suspect swung the bat again while yelling, "White cracker." The victim raised his arm to block the blow and his elbow began bleeding. The suspect swung a third time and struck the victim's leg. Despite being in great pain, the victim was able to overpower the suspect and disarmed him. The two scrambled on the ground but the victim was able to wrap his forearm around the suspect's neck and choke him. The suspect eventually said, "Okay, stop." The suspect fled the scene on a bicycle.

April 29, Koreatown — A Latina female and her mother were selling tamales on a street corner. A black male approached them and yelled, "You need to leave the country! You don't have papers!" As the suspect walked away he threatened to call the police. He then threw a bottle at the victim, hitting her in the shoulder. The bottle then shattered on the ground and the suspect fled on foot.

Actual Racial Hate Crimes (Continued)

June 12, La Crescenta — An Armenian female and her mother were having lunch at their residence. They looked out the window and saw a white male enter their property, open their mailbox and rip up their mail. The mother walked out onto the front porch and asked what he was doing. The suspect grabbed their Armenian flag, ripped it and yelled "I want you to get the fuck out of my town, you fucking Armenian!" He then threw the flag at the victim's vehicle. The suspect struck the car with his fist and departed.

June 26, Hollywood — Five Latino/as were moving furniture out of an apartment when a black male suspect exited his unit and started arguing with one of them. He yelled, "Too fucking loud, fucking Mexicans" before punching the first victim multiple times. The other victims tried to intervene but the suspect pushed and punched them. He then shouted, "I'll kill you motherfuckers... fuckin' Mexicans! I'm gonna get my gun and shoot all you Mexicans."

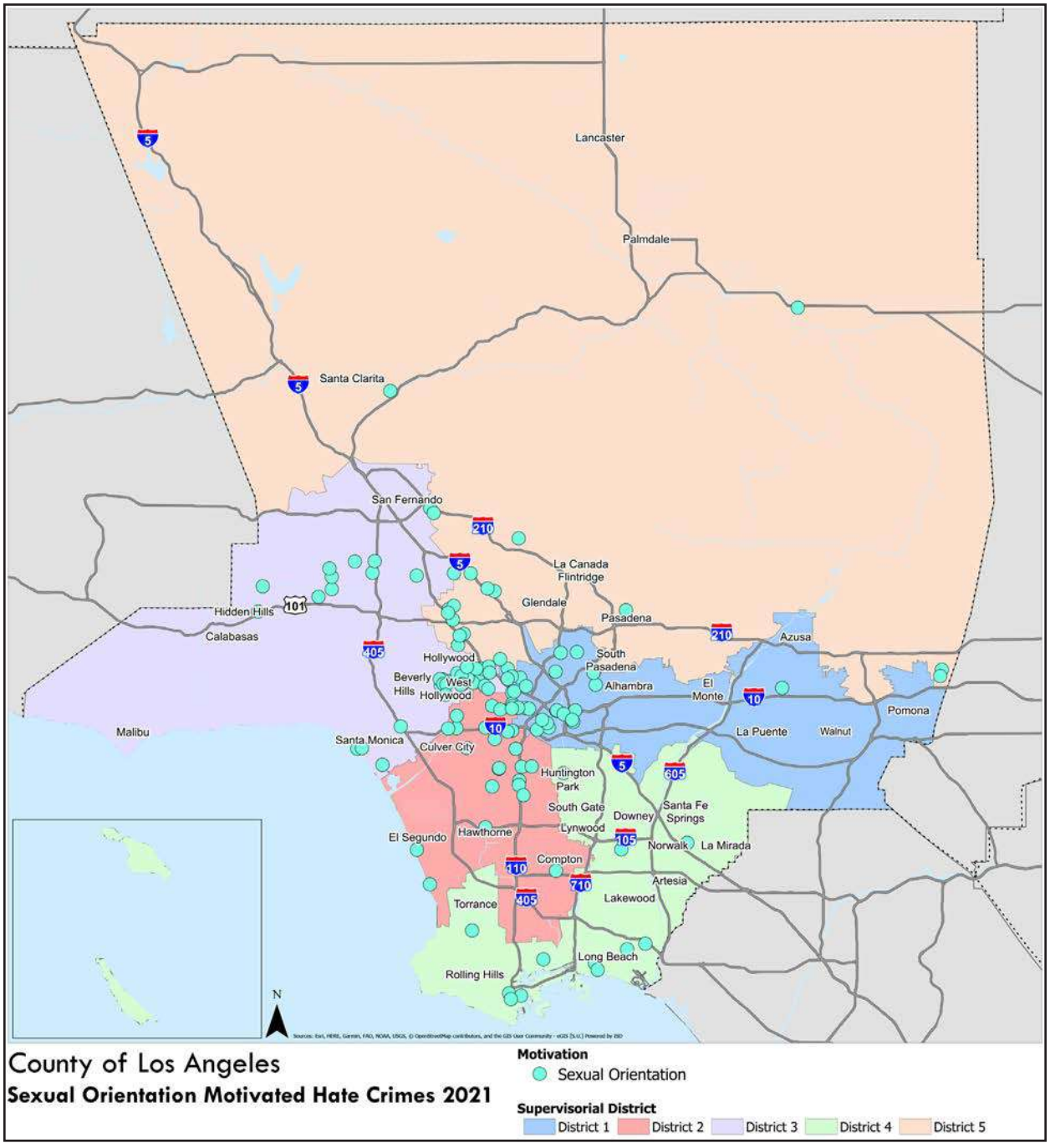
November 22, Hollywood — A Chinese male was unloading some items from his vehicle during his work shift when he noticed a suspicious vehicle. The victim approached the vehicle and informed the occupants, a black male and white female, that they were trespassing and would have to leave. The male suspect replied, "What are you going to do, push my car?" The victim informed them he was going to call the police and began walking away. Both suspects then started making racist remarks including, "You Ching Chong motherfucker!" "Go back home COVID-spreader!" The victim turned around and photographed them with his cell phone. The male suspect became enraged and approached the victim holding an aluminum pole. He said, "I'll beat your ass," and swung the pole striking the victim in the head.

December 13, Boyle Heights — A black male was sitting in his vehicle with the driver's door ajar. A Latina suspect approached and stood alongside the car, preventing the victim from closing it. A second Latino suspect on an electric scooter approached the passenger side and asked the victim, "Where are you from?" The victim stated that he did not "gang bang" and asked the suspects to leave but they refused. The male suspect then produced a pistol and pointed it at the victim's face. He stated, "This is KAM's 'hood (Krazy Ass Mexicans) and we don't mess with blacks." The victim quickly drove off to avoid harm.

December 16, Van Nuys — A black female was walking in a store parking lot when a vehicle tried to run her over. The Latino driver shouted, "Nigger!" The victim ignored him and entered the store. When she returned to her car she found a packet of hot sauce smeared on her rear windshield. She began driving away when she thought that her car was dragging something. She pulled over and noticed that all four of her tires were flat. Store video footage captured the Latino motorist puncturing or letting the air out of each tire and then smearing the hot sauce on the rear windshield.

December 18, Hollywood — A Bangladeshi Muslim male was working at a gas station. He was ringing up a white male customer who spoke in a low voice. The victim was unable to understand him, and the suspect said in a louder voice, "You're a fucking Indian Muslim!" Offended, the victim decided to refuse service to the customer. As the suspect left, the victim followed him in an attempt to take his picture. The suspect punched him in the left ear and once in the back of his head.

A Closer Look at Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes



Maps by Enterprise GIS (eGIS) Powered by ISD.

2021 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Sexual Orientation

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

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Increase

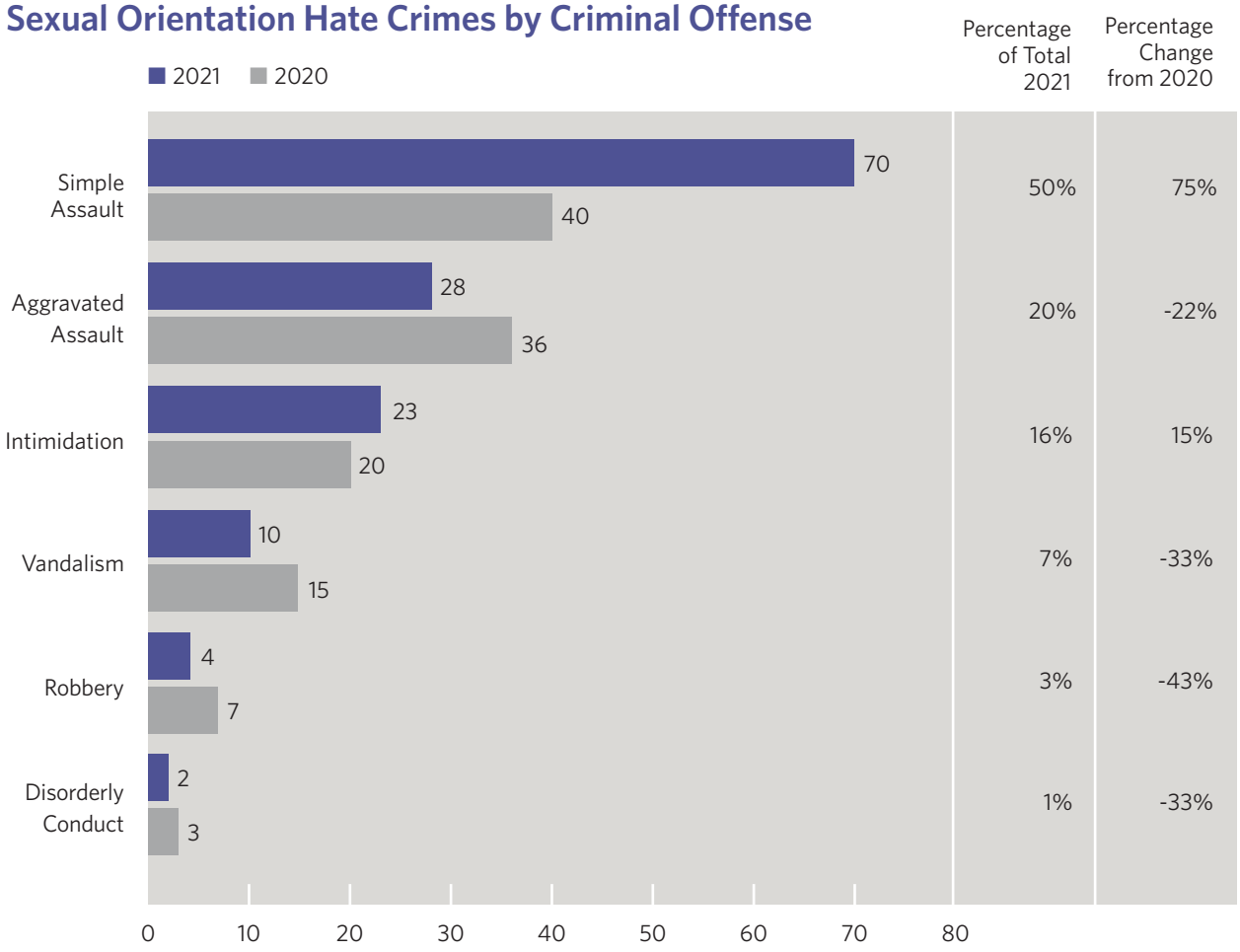
Sexual orientation hate crimes rose in 2021 for the second year in a row. They increased 15% from 122 to 140.

Victims are Overwhelmingly Gay Men

As in previous years, the great majority of sexual orientation crimes targeted gay men (85%). These cases increased 14% from 105 to 120. After declining for two years in a row, crimes targeting lesbians increased 25% from 12 to 15. They comprised 11% of all sexual orientation crimes. There were also 4 crimes that targeted LGBT businesses or organizations. This report classifies those crimes as "LGBT (unspecified)". Finally, there were 3 crimes targeting bisexual victims. The distribution of targeted groups in sexual orientation crimes was very similar to the previous year.

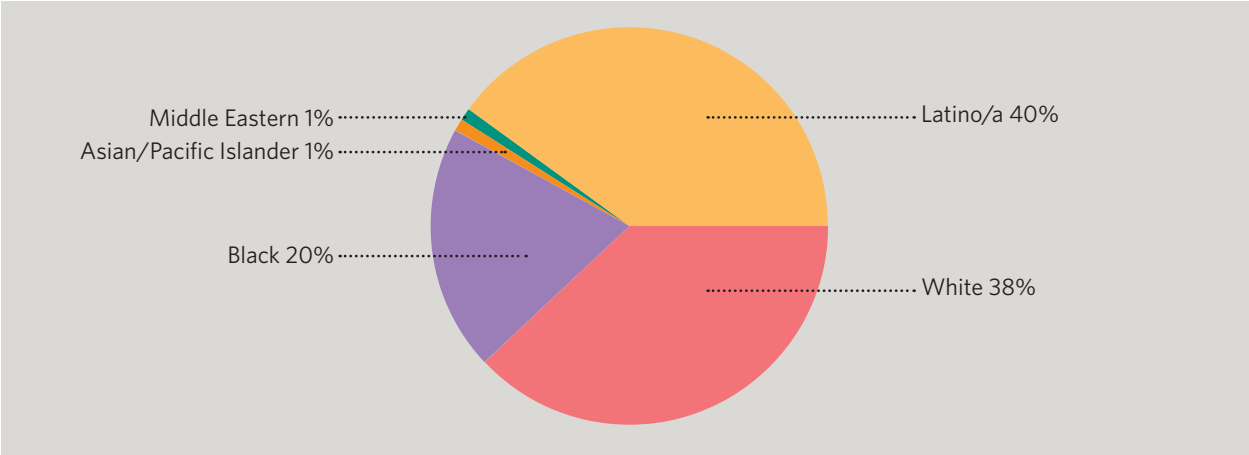
Anti-transgender crimes are discussed separately in the, "A Closer Look at Gender Crimes" section of this report.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In 2021, there were single cases of rape, sexual assault, and theft.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Known Victim Race/Ethnicity



Extremely High Rate of Violence

Historically, sexual orientation crime motivations have had a significantly higher rate of violence than crimes based on race or religion. This remained the case in 2021 with violent homophobic crimes rising from 83% to 89%, the highest percentage in our searchable database. All of the anti-lesbian crimes were of a violent nature (up from 75%) whereas the rate for crimes targeting gay men was 90%, the same as the previous year. Half of the LGBT (unspecified) and 2/3 of the anti-bisexual crimes were violent.

As in previous years, the most common criminal offense was simple assaults (50%), followed by aggravated assaults (20%) and intimidation (15%). This represented a 75% spike in simple assaults (from 40 to 70). Vandalisms fell from 15 to 10.

White Victims Increase Dramatically

Latino/as remained the largest group of victims (40%), followed closely by whites (38%) and African Americans (20%). This demonstrates a sharp 59% increase in the number of white victims (from 32 to 51). The number of Latino/a victims increased 20% (from 44 to 53) but they decreased as a percentage of all victims. The percentage of black victims remained similar to the previous year. There were also 2 Asian American victims and 1 Middle Eastern victim.

Latino/a victims were targeted most frequently by other Latino/as (57%), followed by blacks (27%) and whites (16%). This represented a decrease in the percentage of black suspects and an increase in the number and percentage of white suspects.

White victims were targeted most often by blacks (41%), followed by Latino/as (30%), and by other whites (28%). This showed a dramatic decline in white suspects, and an increase in both black and Latino/a suspects.

Black victims were targeted overwhelming by blacks (67%), followed by whites (19%) and Latino/as (14%). This represented an increase in the percentage of black suspects and a decrease in white suspects.

Most Sexual Orientation Crimes Occur in Public Places

Similar to previous years, the largest number of sexual orientation crimes occurred in public places (42%), followed by residences (32%) and businesses (20%). This represented a 47% increase in businesses, from 19 to 28.

Female Suspects Increase

The percentage of male suspects declined from 93% to 84%. The percentage of female suspects increased from 7% to 16%. The actual number of female suspects tripled from 7 to 21.

Seventy-two percent of sexual orientation crimes took place in the City of Los Angeles, the same percentage as the previous year. There were also clusters in West Hollywood and Long Beach. No other city reported more than 3 sexual orientation crimes.

Actual Sexual Orientation Crimes

January 25, Long Beach — A Latina lesbian parked her vehicle at a gas station and entered the building. When she was returned to her car, another vehicle backed into her striking her hip. The victim began tapping the trunk and shouted, "Hey! Hey! Hey!" The vehicle stopped and the Latino driver, shouted at her, "Yeah, I saw you. What are you going to do about it?" The suspect drove a short distance, made a U-turn, and shouted, "What are you going to do about it, faggot? You fucking dyke!" The suspect then drove off.

February 10, Hollywood — An LGBT organization received a threat on their website. An unknown suspect wrote on a "How can we help?" page, and entered in the subject line. "Shooting all LGBTQ members". In the message field, the suspect wrote, " I'm gonna fucking shoot your whole facility, niggers."

April 11, Hollywood — A white male was parked at a gas station. He asked a black male where he could find the restroom. The suspect became irate and yelled, "Faggot, how can a man take it up the ass?" The suspect then tried to open the unlocked door of the victim's vehicle. A second black suspect appeared and they forced open the door and began kicking him. The victim escaped through the passenger door and the suspects fled the scene.

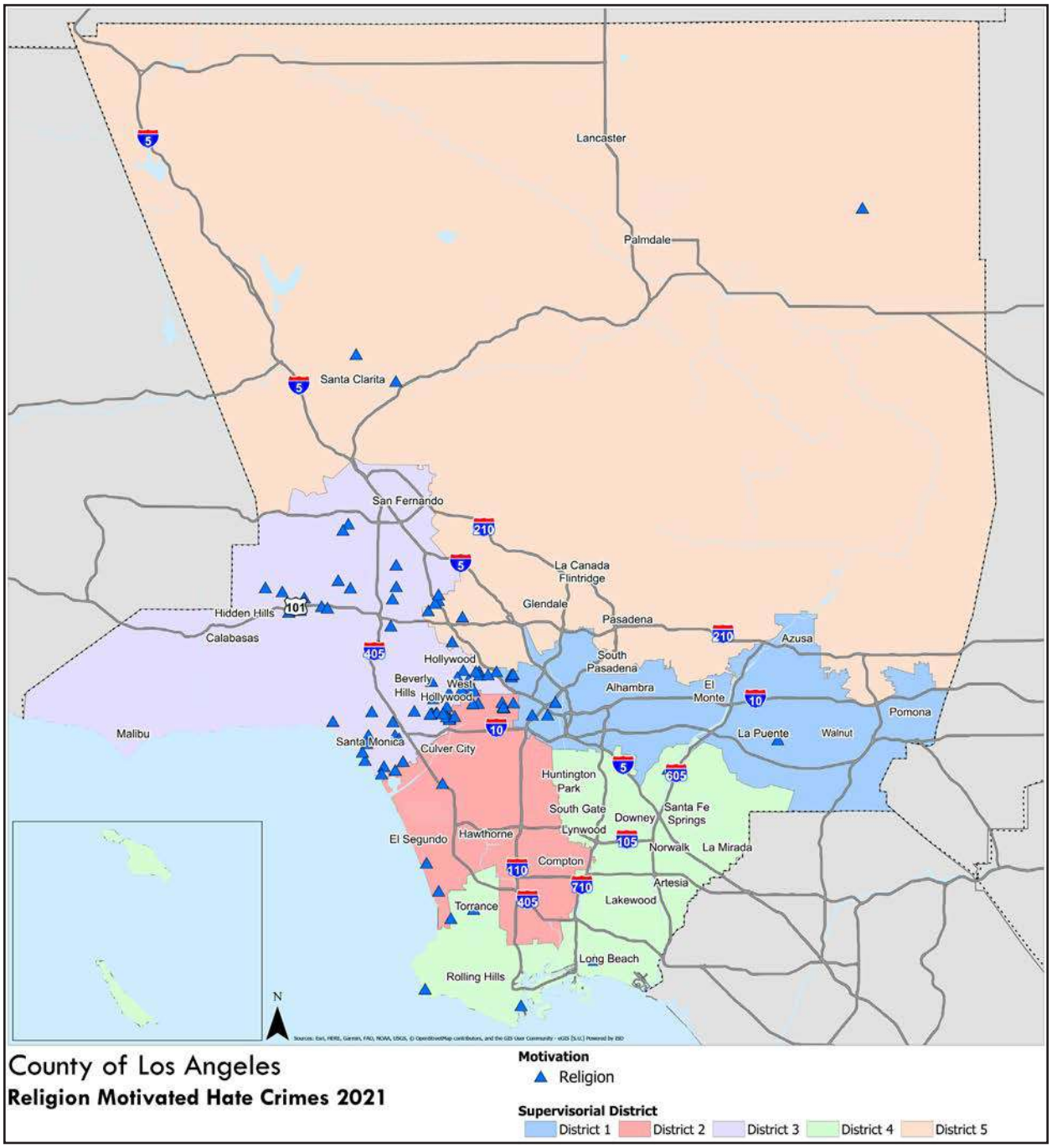
August 28, Exposition Park — A Latino male was leaving stadium holding hands with his boyfriend. A Latino suspect yelled, "You fucking faggot!" and struck him in the head. He swung again but victim dodged the blow. The victim called a security guard who detained the suspect until police arrived to arrest him.

September 1, Sunset Strip — A white male was walking in a shopping center. He observed a black male seated on a bench calling shoppers, "Faggots!" The victim asked him to stop shouting slurs and the suspect became enraged. He yelled, "Fucking faggot! Gays should die! I'll fucken kill you faggot!" The suspect pulled a wine bottle from his shopping bag and raised it over his head. The commotion caught the attention of other shoppers, causing the suspect to leave.

October 13, San Pedro — At a store, a white female witnessed a Latina customer calling an employee, "Faggot." She confronted the woman about the hate speech and the suspect punched her in the face, knocking her to the ground. The suspect then grabbed the victim's hair and punched her several more times. She then dragged the victim around the store shouting, "I have a faggot here!" The suspect then ran out of the store.

November 6, Sylmar — A black male entered a barber shop and was told by an employee, "We don't serve faggots here." A verbal argument ensued and the victim left the business. The suspect followed him outside and struck him in the face approximately 5 times, knocking the victim unconscious. A pedestrian discovered the victim and notified police. The victim sustained a laceration to his nose and a contusion on the back of his head.

A Closer Look at Religious Hate Crimes



Maps by Enterprise GIS (eGIS) Powered by ISD.

2021 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes Motivated by Religion

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

Religious Hate Crimes Sharply Increase

After declining the previous year, religiously motivated crime rose 29% from 86 to 111. They represented 14% of all reported hate crimes in 2021 (up from 13%).

Religious Hate Crimes are Overwhelmingly Anti-Jewish

As in the past, the great majority of these crimes (74%) targeted the Jewish community (down from 88%). They grew 7% from 76 to 81. The next largest targeted group was Muslims (9%) followed by Christians (8%), Catholics (5%), and Scientologists (4%).

Rate of Violence Spikes

The percentage of violent religious crime increased dramatically from 23% to 53%. This is the highest rate of violence for religious crimes in our searchable database. The most common criminal offense was vandalism (35%, down from 67%), followed by intimidation (22%), simple assaults (17%), aggravated assaults (13%) and disorderly conduct (10%). Apart from vandalism, all of the other categories of offenses rose significantly.

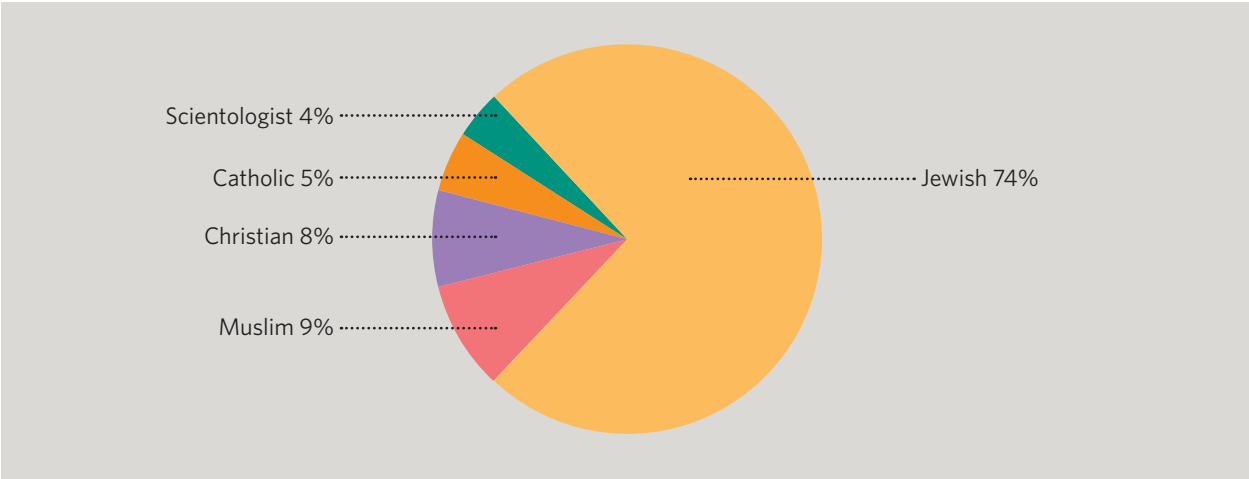
White Supremacist Religious Crimes Drop

Religious crimes in which there was evidence of white supremacist ideology (most frequently the use of swastikas) fell from 62% to only 28%. They declined 42% from 53 to 31.

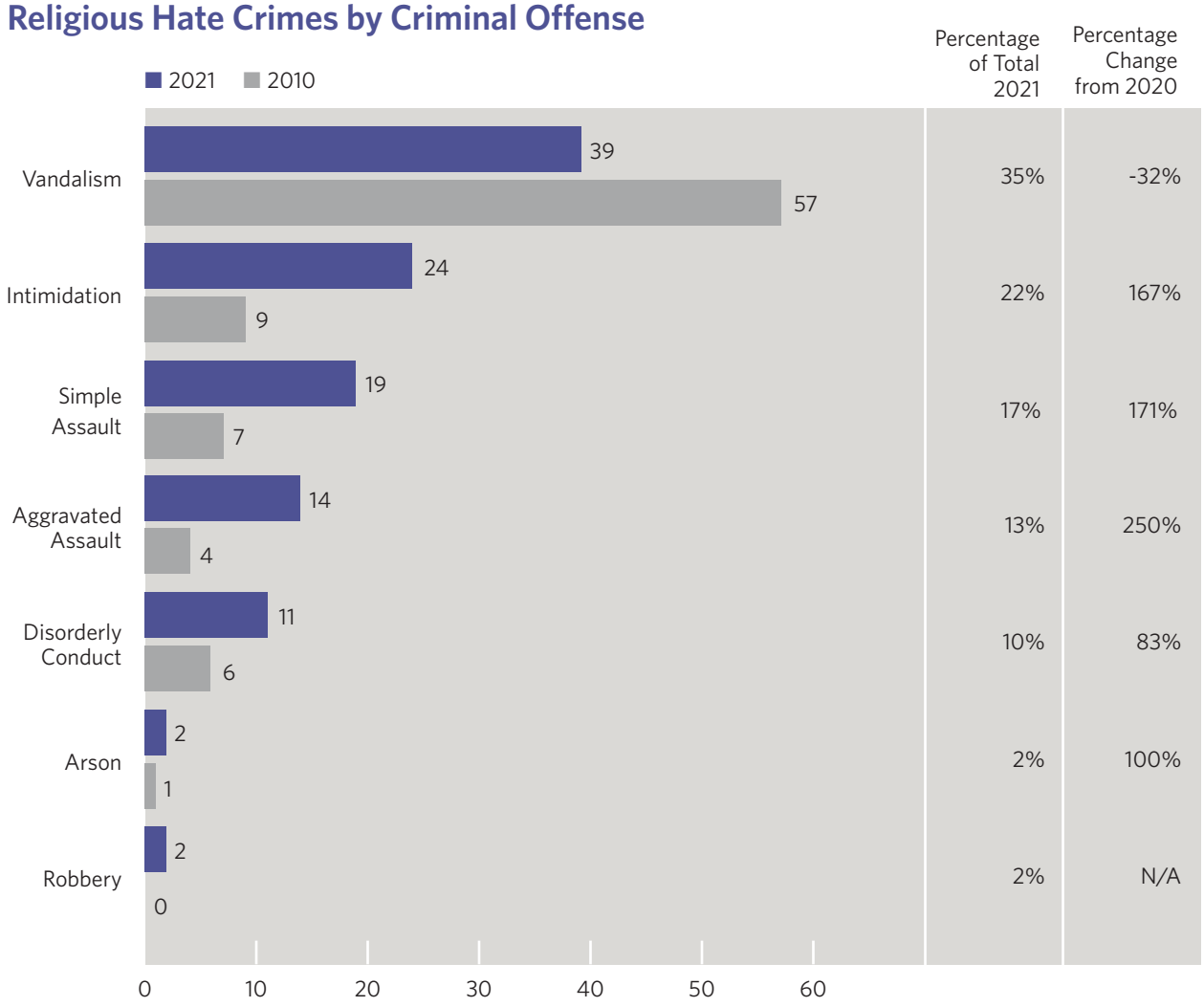
Victims and Suspects are Mostly White

Many religious crimes do not have individual victims because the suspects target religious congregations, organizations, schools, or public property. In crimes committed against individuals, the largest number of victims of religious-motivated hate crimes were white (68%, down from 74%), followed by Middle Easterners (14%), Latino/as (8%), Asians (5%), and blacks (4%). Middle Eastern victims nearly quadrupled from 3 to 11 and Latino/a victims tripled from 2 to 6.

Religious Hate Crimes by Targeted Group



Religious Hate Crimes by Criminal Offense



In addition, there were single cases of arson and burglary.

Because so many religious crimes are acts of vandalism or displaying of swastikas* few suspects are identified. In those cases in which a suspect was seen by a victim or witness or filmed by a surveillance camera, 20 (45%) were white, 14 (32%) were black, 6 (14%) were Latino/a, 3 (7%) were Middle Eastern, and there was a lone Asian suspect. This represented an increase in white and black suspects.

Religious Crimes Occur Most Frequently in Religious Sites

The most common location for religious crimes was religious sites/organizations (30%), followed by public places (29%), businesses (18%), residences (10%), electronic communication (7%), schools (4%) and government buildings (3%). This represented a 230% increase in religious crimes at religious sites from 10 to 33. This was the highest percentage of crimes at religious sites since 2013. There were declines in those taking place at residences and schools. The previous year the most common location was public places.

Three Quarters of Religious Crimes Occur in the City of Los Angeles

The overwhelming majority (74%) of reported religious crimes took place in the City of Los Angeles. There were small clusters of religiously motivated hate crimes in the cities of West Hollywood and Santa Monica. No other city reported more than 3 religious crimes.

*Displaying swastikas is not charged as vandalism when there is no damage to property.

Actual Religious Hate Crimes

January 13, Hollywood — A white male approached a Latino security guard and yelled, "What the fuck do you want, Scientology bitch!" He then threw a pole at the victim's head.

January 22, Santa Clarita — A maintenance worker for an elementary school discovered spray-painted graffiti that included swastikas, "Hitler did nothing wrong," "Gas chamber," "KKK," "Hail Hitler," and "Jews."

March 8, West Los Angeles — A Christian church received an email stating, "We are going to kill you and burn down your church. You all deserve to die because your religion is fake and you scam people. If you don't shut down your church we are going to burn it down."

May 14, Koreatown — A Muslim man was walking to his mosque when he was approached by an Asian suspect. The man shouted, "Go to your country, you fucking Muslims! This is not your neighborhood!" The victim responded this is my country. I'm going to call the police." The suspect then brandished a knife. He pointed it at the victim and started advancing, saying, "I'm going to kill you." The victim ran into the street and attempted call the police. The suspect fled the scene in a vehicle driven by an accomplice.

December 4, East Hollywood — A white male was on the bus when he noticed a black male yelling in the front of the bus. The suspect approached the victim and punched him in the face approximately 20 times. During the attack, the suspect yelled, "Little Jew boy!" The victim fell to the ground but did not lose consciousness. The suspect exited the bus and the victim was rushed to the hospital.

A Closer Look at Gender Hate Crimes

There were 51 hate crimes motivated by the victims' gender or gender identity. Forty-one of the crimes were anti-transgender and 10 were anti-female.

Anti-Transgender Crimes

Second Highest Number of Anti-Transgender Hate Crimes Ever Reported

The 41 anti-transgender crimes nearly reached the all-time high of 42 reported in 2019. Thirty-five of the victims identified as transgender women, 1 identified as transgender men, and 1 identified as non-binary. In addition, there were 3 cisgender men*. There was a final crime of vandalism that had no specific victim. This distribution of victim gender identities has been consistent for many years.

High Rate of Violence

As in the past, anti-transgender crimes had an extremely high rate of violence, 93% compared to 94% the previous year. The most common criminal offense was simple assault (59%), followed by intimidation (15%), and aggravated assault (12%). Compared to the previous year, this represented a doubling of simple assaults from 12 to 24, a 67% decrease in aggravated assaults from 15 to 5, and an increase in cases of intimidation from 1 to 6.

Largest Number of Anti-Trans Crimes Occur at Residences

Residences were the location of 37% of anti-transgender crimes, followed by public places (29%), and businesses (17%). The previous year 2/3 of anti-transgender crimes took place in public places.

Latino/a Victims Remain Most Frequent Targets

In cases where the victims' race was identified, 51% were Latino/a (down from 58%). Thirty-one percent were white and 18% were black. This represented a tripling of white victims from 4 to 12 and a 33% in Latino/a victims from 15 to 20. In cases where suspects were identified, 47% were Latino/a, 39% were black, and 11% were white. There was also 1 Middle Eastern suspect and 1 Asian suspect. The racial distribution was similar to the previous year. In cases in which the race of both the victim and suspect were identified, 58% of Latino/a victims were attacked by other Latino/as, followed by blacks (32%). This represented an increase in Latino/a suspects and a decline in black suspects. White victims were targeted most often by blacks (42%) followed by whites (33%), and Latino/a suspects (25%). The previous year there were no white suspects in attacks on white victims. Black victims were targeted most often by other blacks (60%), followed by Latinos/as (40%). The previous year there were 3 Latino/a, 2 African American and 1 white suspects.

Suspects are Overwhelmingly Male Strangers

Similar to the previous year, the overwhelming majority of the suspects were male (93%, up from 85%). The great majority of the suspects were complete strangers to the victims. However, there were also cases in which victims were attacked by neighbors, classmates, gang members, and other residents of assisted living facilities.

*A person whose sense of personal identity and gender corresponds with their birth sex.

Actual Anti-Transgender Hate Crimes

August 29, North Hills — A Latina transwoman was working on a car with her brother when she saw a Latino suspect who had harassed her in the past. She started retreating toward the safety of her apartment and heard the suspect shout, "I want you, you fucking faggot!" "You're not a girl, you're a boy!" The suspect punched her on side of her head. She nearly blacked out and then felt three additional blows to the head.

March 25, Pico Union — A homeless Latina transwoman was attacked at MacArthur Park by members of Latino Mara Salvatrucha-13, where similar hate crimes had occurred in the past. On this occasion, a suspect yelled, "What are you doing here? Get the fuck out of here!" The suspect punched her the face repeatedly, knocking her to the ground. He then kicked her in the head and torso. A second suspect joined in kicking the victim. She managed to escape and call police from a pay phone. She identified the first suspect, who was known to an officer familiar with the gang. The victim was treated at hospital for a one-inch laceration in her head requiring sutures. The suspect who is also homeless was arrested for committing battery and a hate crime. While in custody, the suspect flipped on the other man who participated in the attack.

October 4, Skid Row — A homeless transgender Latina was standing outside of her tent when a black male approached her with a metal pole and stated, "Get from behind my tent!" The two began to argue. When the suspect stepped in her direction the victim pulled out a pocket knife from her waist band to defend herself. The suspect struck the victim's forearm with the pole. The victims attempted to run away but the suspect pursued her and struck with the pole approximately 8 more times. The suspect yelled, "Get off my block faggot, I don't want faggots on my block!"

September 20, Hollywood — A white male physically attacked a white transwoman street performer. She had been harassed and called, "Faggot" by the suspect on several prior occasions.

October 26, Tarzana — In a middle school classroom, a white transmale student was standing in line to turn in an art project. The victim dropped the project and bent over to pick it up. A Latino classmate slapped him on the buttocks and called him, "Fag!" The victim did not report the incident until after his mother picked him up from school.

Anti-Female Crimes

Anti-female crimes rose from 2 to 10. Six of the crimes had multiple motivations and 4 were single motivation.

Actual Anti-Female Hate Crimes

January 18, Baldwin Hills — An African American man physically attacked a Latina female, stole her car, and yelled, "I hate women."

April 29, Hollywood — A mixed-race (black and Iranian) female was threatened by a Latino male suspect who sped towards her in his car. He called her anti-black and anti-female slurs ("bitch" and "cunt") and threw food at her.

November 7, West Los Angeles — A white female found her car tagged with "Fuck Women."

December 5, Hollywood — A homeless white female was punched and called, "white bitch" by a white male suspect.

A Closer Look at Disability Hate Crimes

There were 4 disability-motivated crimes reported in 2021 compared to 1 the previous year.

A legally blind Latino man was waiting at a bus stop with his brother. A Latino male suspect lunged toward the victim and said, "Fucking blind! Te voy a matar!" (I'm going to kill you!).

A black female suspect had a history of harassing a female neighbor, causing her to seek a restraining order. When returning home, the victim found the suspect sitting in front of her apartment door. The suspect challenged the victim to a fight and said, "What are you going to do now? Let's go! You're a mulatto and you're disabled!"

A Latino/a married couple who are deaf were arriving home in their vehicle. The husband made eye contact with an adult Latino male and a teenage Latino male. The older suspect started yelling, "What's up? Fuck you!" and tried to open the victims' car door. To avoid trouble, the male victim drove down the block, closer to his apartment building. The suspects followed and again attempted to open the car door. They continued to yell obscenities and the older suspect shouted, "You deaf mute retard!" The victims rushed to their apartment and locked the door. The suspects then pounded on their door and tried to turn the knob. The adult suspect yelled, "I'll kill you!" The victims called 911 and the suspects fled the scene.

Hate Crime Prosecutions

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office handles the great majority of hate crime prosecutions in the County of Los Angeles. In 2021, 49 hate crime cases were referred to the District Attorney. Charges were filed in 42 cases. Of those, 41 adults and one juvenile were charged with hate crime enhancements. Of the adult defendants, 31 were charged with felonies and nine were charged with misdemeanors.

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

CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

There were 91 hate crime cases referred to the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office. Of these, the largest number (48) were motivated by race/national origin, followed by sexual orientation/gender (29) and religion (12). Two cases were not available at the time of this report's publication. Of these, charges were filed in 31 misdemeanor cases but hate crime enhancements were sought in only 5.

U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

In April, 2021 two Armenian American men pleaded on conspiracy and hate crime charges for attacking five persons inside a family-owned Turkish restaurant. They shouted ethnic slurs, hurled wooden chairs at the victims and threatened to kill them. Damage to property was estimated in excess of $20,000 and multiple victims sustained injuries. They admitted that they committed the crimes because they were angered by Turkey's support of Azerbaijan in its conflict with Armenia.

In 2022, William Stepanyan was sentenced to five years in prison and Harutyun Harry Chalikyan was sentenced to 15 months in prison. The defendants were also sentenced to three years of supervised release and ordered to pay $21,200 in restitution for damages.

In March, 2021 a member of the Big Hazard gang was sentenced to 192 months in federal prison for the nighttime firebombing of the apartments of African American families at the Ramona Gardens Housing Development in 2014. None of the incendiary devices exploded but the families were terrified and requested to be transferred to other housing developments.

Carlos Hernandez pleaded guilty to five felony counts, including conspiracy to violate civil rights.

Hate Crime Legislation

CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATION

Assembly Bill 57 (Jesse Gabriel: D-45) Law Enforcement: Hate Crimes

Introduced: December 7, 2020

This bill requires the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Testing to develop and periodically update a basic video-based online course on hate crimes. All peace officers must complete the mandatory course and retake it every six years. This bill also requires any local law enforcement agency that has a hate crime policy to address religion-based hate crimes and the discriminatory selection of victims.

Status: Approved by Governor October 8, 2021.

Assembly Bill 1126 (Richard Bloom: D-50) Commission on the State of Hate

Introduced: February 18, 2021

This bill establishes the Commission on the State of Hate with nine appointed members. The primary goals of the commission are to inform and provide resources to state agencies and the public on the state of hate and advise state agencies on policy recommendations to promote intersocial education amongst California's diverse population. The commission is required to host at least four in-person, or virtual, community forums on the state of hate per year. Starting July 1, 2023 the commission must also publicly release an Annual State of Hate Commission Report that describes its activities for the previous year, hate crime activity statewide, and recommendations for the following year.

Status: Approved by the Governor October 8, 2021.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 55 (Edwin Chau: D-49) The 150th Anniversary of the Chinese Massacre of 1871

Introduced: March 23, 2021

This measure commemorates October 24, 2021 as the 150th Anniversary of the Chinese Massacre of 1871 to spread awareness of this incident, which resulted in the death of 18 Chinese residents, and promote tolerance, inclusivity, and unity.

Status: Filed with Secretary of State June 11, 2021.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 42 (Richard Pan: D-6) AAPI Day Against Bullying and Hate

Introduced: May 6, 2021

This measure proclaims May 18, 2021 as Asian American and Pacific Islander Day Against Bullying and Hate. The chosen date is to honor both Asian Pacific American Heritage Month and Vincent Chin, who was born on May 18 and was brutally murdered in a hate crime in Detroit in 1982.

Status: Filed with Secretary of State July 16, 2021.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

S 937 (Sen. Mazie K. Hirono: D-HI) COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act

Introduced: March 23, 2021

This bill requires a designated employee of the Department of Justice (DOJ) to facilitate the expedited review of hate crimes and reports of hate crimes. First, the DOJ must issue guidance to law enforcement agencies on establishing online hate crime reporting, collecting data for separate protected characteristics, and expanding educational campaigns. Second, the DOJ and the Department of Health and Human Services must provide guidance at raising awareness of hate crimes during the COVID-19 pandemic. Third, in cases of an individual convicted of a hate crime, a court may order mandatory educational classes as a condition of supervised release. Lastly, this bill provides grants for states to create hate crime reporting hotlines, the implementation of the National Incident-Based Reporting System, and to conduct law enforcement activities to prevent, address, or respond to hate crimes.

Status: Became Public Law No: 117-13 May 20, 2021.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES MANDATE

Motion by Nithya Raman

This motion instructed the Civil + Human Rights and Equity Department and Information Technology Agency to report to the City Council within 60 days on how to improve access for reporting hate incidents through mobile apps, streamline the reporting and referral services of hate incidents through 311, create an analysis tool for hate-related data, and integrate various reporting mediums into one unified system.

Status: Approved by the Los Angeles City Council November 23, 2021.

Methodology

The 2021 Hate Crime Report provides a statistical snapshot of reported hate crimes to inform efforts to combat bias-motivated activity. Such data collection and analysis provide policymakers and practitioners insight into the urgent issues and greatest needs for education, prevention, intervention, victim assistance, and advocacy. The Commission receives reports from law enforcement, school districts and universities, community-based organizations, and directly from victims. We carefully eliminate any duplicates, such as a hate crime submitted by both a law enforcement agency and a school district. We review each case and include in this report those that meet the criteria of the legal definition of hate crime in the California penal code. Those that do not meet that standard are not included as hate crimes in this report. Nevertheless, we encourage law enforcement and community organizations to report hate incidents because they can be early indicators of intergroup tension and conflict. From the 1414 reports of hate events (both crimes and incidents) received for 2021, 687 events involving 786 victims were found to have met the legal criteria for hate crimes and are included in this report. Unless otherwise noted, all numbers in the report refer to victims, rather than events.

Understanding the Numbers

- If a violent crime is committed against multiple victims, in most cases each victim is counted separately.
- We report the perpetrators' intended target group instead of relying on the actual identity of the victim as a proxy. This accounts for cases in which the actual identities of the victims are not specified or where the victim's identity is mistaken (e.g., when a Latino/a victim is perceived by the perpetrator as African American).
- A handful of cases involved epithets targeting more than 1 group. Therefore, the total number of cases by motivation or by targeted group actually exceeds the 786 hate crimes for 2021. We also received a small number of reports, usually minor vandalism, in which the information provided in a law enforcement agency's report was too minimal to determine specific bias motivation and targeted group. In these cases, the motivation and targeted group are deemed "unknown."
- It is important to note that fluctuations in data from one year to the next do not necessarily indicate trends. Sometimes, an increase one year follows a notable decrease the previous year. Multi-year data provide a better sense of trends.
- The report may not reflect the actual outcome of the investigation of individual cases. We receive the original police incident report for cases in which the investigation may be ongoing. We may review it and include it before the investigation is completed or charges are filed. Therefore, the number of hate crimes reported here may differ from the reporting law enforcement agency for a given jurisdiction. Also, reporting agencies may release data to the press and public using a different methodology. For example, a police department may count multiple family members who live at the same residence as all victims of hate crime, whereas we would most likely count only one victim.
- Some numbers referring to hate crimes committed in 2020 have changed since last year's report due to an ongoing process of updates and corrections.

Appendix A:

Los Angeles County Service Planning Areas

Map by Juan Carlos Martinez

Hate Crimes by Service Planning Area (SPA)

Name	Partial Listing of Cities and Areas	*2021 Population	2021 Hate Crimes	2021 Hate Crimes per 100,000 residents
Region I: Antelope Valley SPA	All of the Antelope Valley, including Acton, Gorman, Lancaster, Palmdale, Quartz Hill, Littlerock, Lake Los Angeles	416,557	16	3.84
Region II: San Fernando Valley SPA	All of the San Fernando Valley, including Burbank, Glendale, Newhall, Northridge, San Fernando, Santa Clarita, Val Verde, Westlake Village, East & West Valley areas	2,191,748	141	6.43
Region III: San Gabriel Valley SPA	All of the San Gabriel Valley, including Alhambra, Altadena, Irwindale, La Puente, Pasadena, Pomona, El Monte, Azusa, San Dimas	1,745,322	37	2.12
Region IV: Metro SPA	Atwater, Boyle Heights, Downtown, Eagle Rock, Echo Park, Glassell Park, Hancock Park, Koreatown, Hollywood, Park La Brea, West Hollywood, Silverlake	1,106,977	251	22.67
Region V: West SPA	Beverly Hills, Culver City, Malibu, Marina del Rey, Pacific Palisades, Playa del Rey, Santa Monica, Venice, Westchester	659,073	87	13.20
Region VI: South SPA	Compton, Florence, Lynwood, South Los Angeles, Watts	1,008,679	71	7.04
Region VII: East SPA	Vernon, Maywood, Huntington Park, Bellflower, South Gate, Lakewood, Hawaiian Gardens, Signal Hill, Montebello, Pico Rivera, Cerritos, La Mirada, Whittier, La Habra	1,275,694	33	12.59
Region VIII: South Bay SPA	Inglewood, Torrance, Long Beach, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, San Pedro	1,540,873	74	4.80

2021 Population estimated as of July 1st, 2021.

*2021 population estimate data source is ISD Urban Research.

Appendix B:

Reporting Agencies

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Alhambra Police Department
Arcadia Police Department
Azusa Police Department
Bell Police Department
Beverly Hills Police Department
Burbank Police Department
California Highway Patrol
Claremont Police Department
Covina Police Department
Culver City Police Department
El Monte Police Department
El Segundo Police Department
Gardena Police Department
Glendale Police Department
Glendora Police Department
Hawthorne Police Department
Hermosa Beach Police Department
Inglewood Police Department
L.A. County Sheriff's Department
La Verne Police Department
Long Beach Police Department
Los Angeles Police Department
Manhattan Beach Police Department
Monrovia Police Department
Pasadena Police Department
Pomona Police Department
Redondo Beach Police Department
San Gabriel Police Department
Santa Monica Police Department
Signal Hill Police Department
South Gate Police Department
South Pasadena Police Department
Torrance Police Department
Vernon Police Department
West Covina Police Department

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

211
Anti-Defamation League
Council on American Islamic Affairs
Los Angeles LGBT Center

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

California State University, Northridge
Citrus College
University of California, Los Angeles (reports to LAPD)
University of Southern California

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Alhambra Unified School District
Azusa Unified School District
Downey Unified School District
El Monte Union High School District
El Segundo Unified School District
Glendale Unified School District
Hawthorne School District
Lancaster School District
Lawndale School District
Los Angeles Unified School District
Newhall School District
Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District
Paramount Unified School District
University of California, Los Angeles (reports to LAPD)
University of Southern California

Acknowledgements

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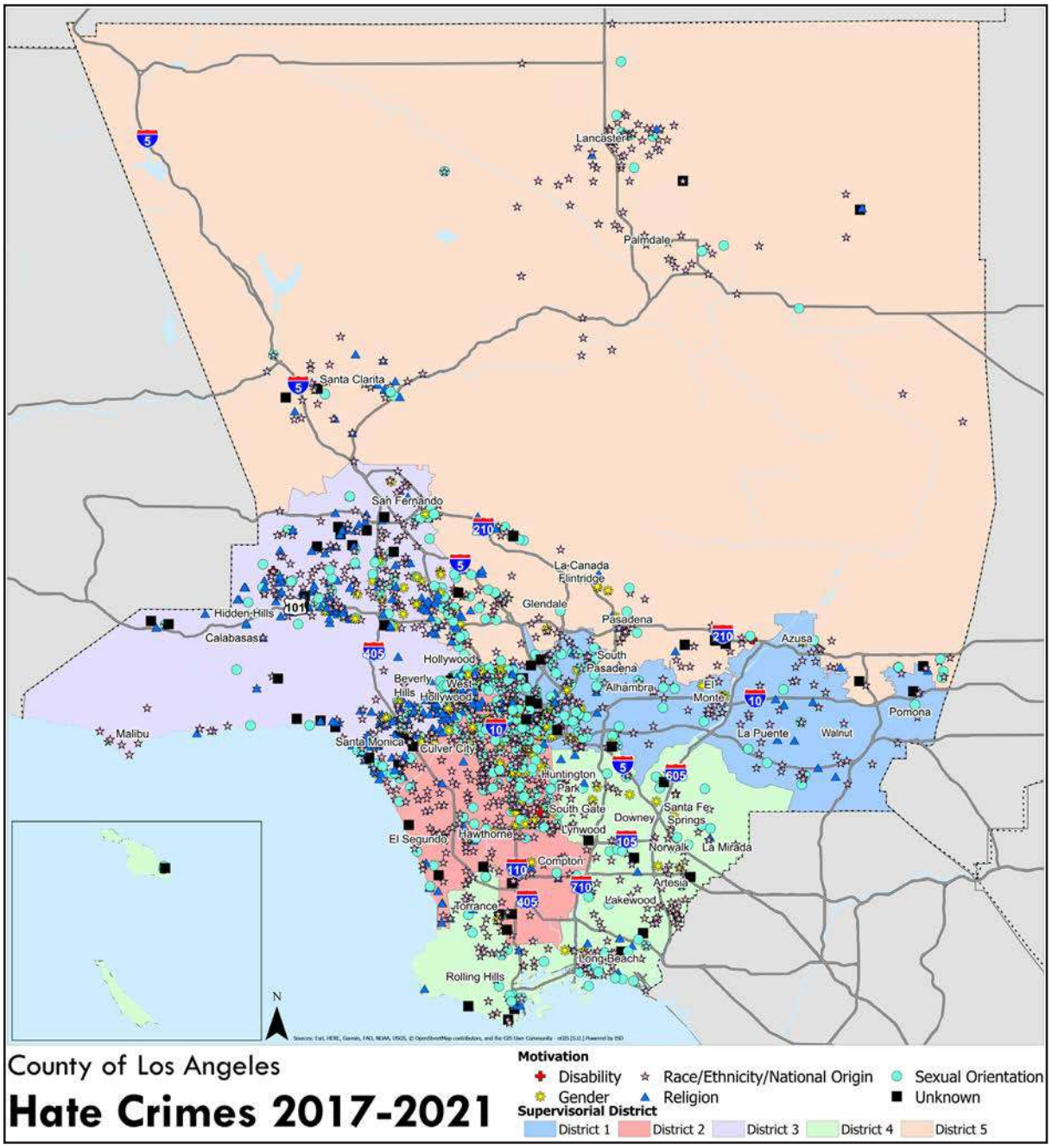
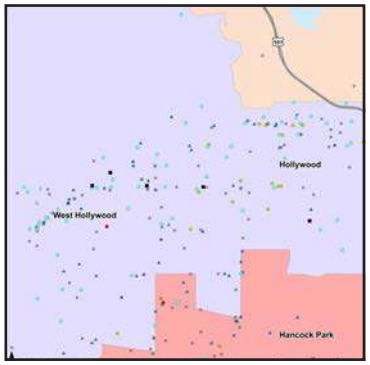
2017–2021 Los Angeles County Hate Crimes



Central/South Central L.A.

San Fernando Valley

Hollywood/West Hollywood



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

Maps by Enterprise GIS (eGIS) Powered by ISD.

2021 Hate Crime Report

Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations

lahumanrelations.org