



**IN CALIFORNIA**  
**1 9 9 7**

# **CRIME DATA**



**In 1997,**

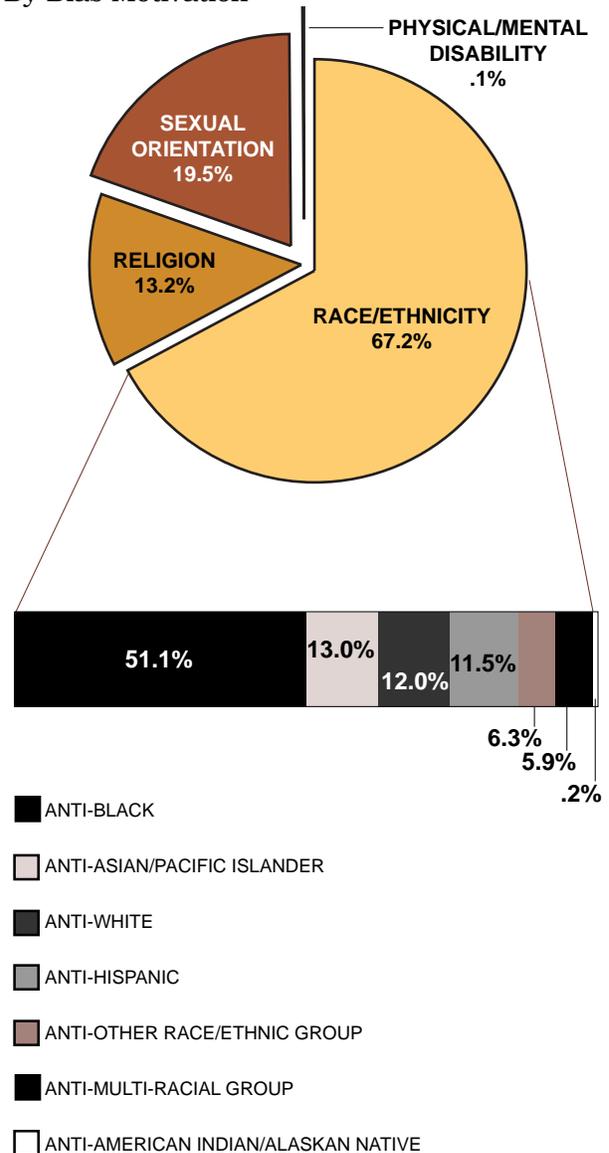
Of 1,831 reported hate crime events:

- 67.2 percent (1,230) were motivated by the race/ethnicity of the victim.
- 13.2 percent (242) were motivated by the religion of the victim.
- 19.5 percent (357) were motivated by the sexual orientation of the victim.
- .1 percent (2) were motivated by the physical/mental disability of the victim.

Of the 1,230 events motivated by the race/ethnicity of the victim:

- 51.1 percent were anti-black.
- 13.0 percent were anti-Asian/Pacific Islander.
- 12.0 percent were anti-white.
- 11.5 percent were anti-Hispanic.
- 6.3 percent were anti-other race/ethnic group.
- 5.9 percent were anti-multi-racial group.
- .2 percent were anti-American Indian/Alaskan native.

Chart 1  
HATE CRIMES, 1997  
By Bias Motivation



Source: Table 1.

**In 1997,**

Of 1,831 reported events:

- Violent crimes accounted for 73.8 percent (1,352).
- Property crimes accounted for 26.2 percent (479).

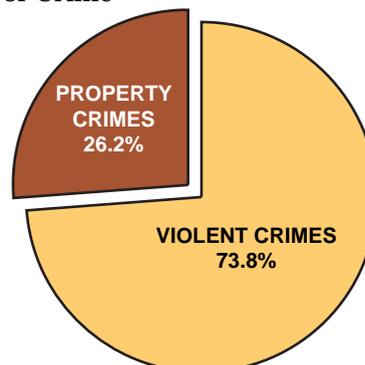
Of the 1,352 violent crimes:

- 46.4 percent involved intimidation.
- 26.0 percent involved simple assault.
- 23.4 percent involved aggravated assault.
- 3.8 percent involved robbery.
- .2 percent involved murder.
- .1 percent involved forcible rape.

Of the 479 property crimes:

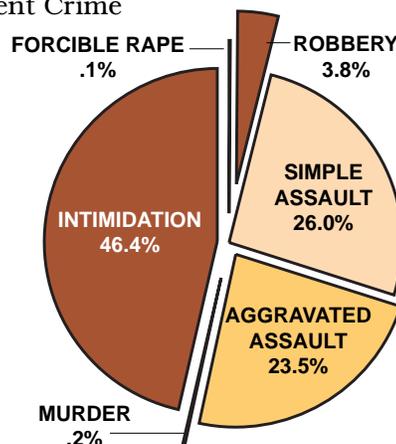
- 88.5 percent involved destruction/ vandalism.
- 4.6 percent involved burglary.
- 3.8 percent involved arson.
- 2.9 percent involved larceny-theft.
- .2 percent involved motor vehicle theft.

Chart 2  
HATE CRIMES, 1997  
By Type of Crime



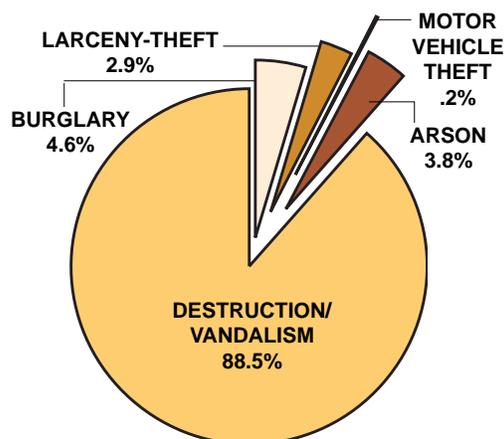
Source: Table 2.

Chart 3  
HATE CRIMES, 1997  
By Violent Crime



Source: Table 2.

Chart 4  
HATE CRIMES, 1997  
By Property Crime



Source: Table 2.

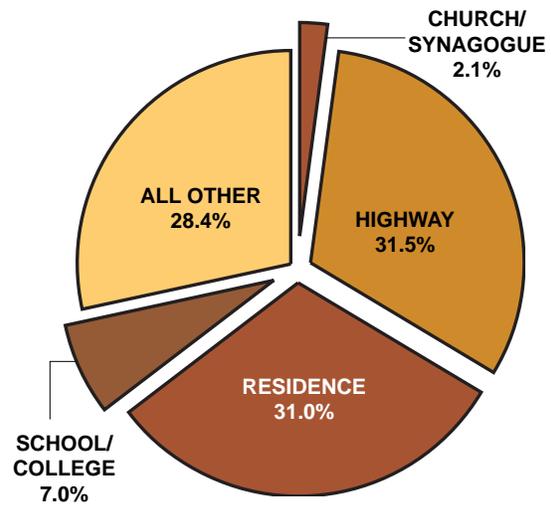


**In 1997,**

Of 1,831 reported hate crime events:

- 31.5 percent (576) occurred on a highway, road, alley, street, or sidewalk.
- 31.0 percent (568) occurred at the victim's home or another residence.
- 7.0 percent (129) occurred on a school or campus property.
- 2.1 percent (38) occurred at a church, synagogue, or temple center.
- 28.4 percent (520) occurred in other locations not displayed in Chart 5 but listed in Table 3.

Chart 5  
HATE CRIMES, 1997  
By Location



Source: Table 3.

Note: "All Other" includes categories that are not displayed in Chart 5 but are listed in Table 3.



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#### Crime Data Table 4

**In 1997,**

Of 2,279 victims of hate crimes:

- Most (2,127) were individuals. Of these,
    - 72.2 percent (1,536 individuals) were victims because of their race/ethnicity.
    - 9.0 percent (191 individuals) were victims because of their religion.
    - 18.7 percent (398 individuals) were victims because of their sexual orientation.
    - .1 percent (2 individuals) were victims because of their physical/mental disability.
- 

#### Crime Data Table 5

**In 1997,**

Of 2,279 victims of hate crimes:

- Most (2,127) were individuals. Of these,
    - Violent crimes against the individual accounted for 81.4 percent (1,732).
    - Crimes against property accounted for 18.6 percent (395).
- 

#### Crime Data Table 6

**In 1997,**

Of 2,279 victims of hate crimes:

- Most (2,127) were individuals. Of these,
  - 33.4 percent (711) became victims on highways, roads, alleys, or streets.
  - 32.3 percent (686) became victims at their homes or other residences.



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[Crime Data Table 7 \(6 pages\)](#)

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[Crime Data Table 8](#)

[Crime Data Table 9](#)

**A Cautionary Note**

Data resulting from new reporting programs should be collected for several years in order that statistical data can be properly analyzed. Because of this, the DOJ does not recommend comparing these data with previously published data. In addition, the DOJ believes that the data may be underreported. Future reporting will improve as law enforcement personnel are trained to identify, investigate, and report hate crimes.

A number of additional factors can influence the volume of hate crime reported to the DOJ. These are:

- Efforts of community groups and law enforcement hate crime networks to identify and report hate crime to appropriate authorities.
  - Cultural practices and likeliness of reporting hate crime.
  - Strength and investigative emphasis of law enforcement agencies.
  - Policies of law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies.
  - Community policing policies.
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