

Table 9
HATE CRIMES, 1995-1998
Events by Type of Crime

Type of crime	1995		1996		1997		1998		Percent change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	1995 - 1998
Total.....	1,754	100.0	2,054	100.0	1,831	100.0	1,750	100.0	-2
Violent crimes	1,370	78.1	1,551	75.5	1,352	73.8	1,204	68.8	-12.1
Murder.....	3	.2	4	.2	3	.2	2	.1	-
Forcible rape.....	2	.1	2	.1	1	.1	1	.1	-
Robbery.....	86	4.9	59	2.9	52	2.8	41	2.3	-52.3
Aggravated assault.....	273	15.6	381	18.5	317	17.3	241	13.8	-11.7
Simple assault.....	324	18.5	393	19.1	352	19.2	381	21.8	17.6
Intimidation.....	682	38.9	712	34.7	627	34.2	538	30.7	-21.1
Property crimes	384	21.9	503	24.5	479	26.2	546	31.2	42.2
Burglary.....	30	1.7	43	2.1	22	1.2	15	.9	-
Larceny-theft.....	7	.4	14	.7	14	.8	8	.5	-
Motor vehicle theft.....	0	.0	1	.0	1	.1	0	.0	-
Arson.....	16	.9	17	.8	18	1.0	10	.6	-
Destruction/vandalism.....	331	18.9	428	20.8	424	23.2	513	29.3	55.0

Source: California Department of Justice, Hate Crime Statistical System.

Notes: 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 Department of Justice recommends caution when comparing these annual data.

Percents may not add to subtotals or to 100.0 because of independent rounding.

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

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.