MARYLAND STATE POLICE

In partnership with the

MARYLAND COORDINATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER

State of Maryland

2016 Hate/Bias Report

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Date: 27 September 2017   Number: 2017-0337

State of Maryland 2016 Hate/Bias Report

Scope

The Public Safety Article Title 2-307 tasks all law enforcement agencies within the State of Maryland and the Fire Marshal's Office to provide the Maryland State Police (MSP) with information relating to incidents seemingly directed against an individual or group because of race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, gender, gender identity, or homelessness. In compliance with that requirement, the Maryland State Police, in partnership with the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC), have produced this 2016 Hate/Bias Report. This report provides an overview of trends in hate/bias-related incidents within the State of Maryland and gives a statistical representation of incidents and their associated victims, offenders, injuries, weapons, and property damage during calendar year 2016. This assessment also provides comparable statistics for the 2014 and 2015 calendar years. The information contained in this report is limited to hate/bias incidents that have been reported to a Maryland law enforcement agency. Many other incidents go unreported.

Methodology

Hate Crimes
The Federal Bureau of Investigation has defined a hate crime as a "criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, ethnic origin or sexual orientation.[i]"

Since an individual's biases are incidental circumstances to a particular crime, collecting statistics and information on hate crimes is difficult. As stated in previous reports, it is important to emphasize the difference between the incident-based data in this report and the crime-based data. Incident-based data includes incidents reported by the victim(s) or the investigating law enforcement officer(s) when perceived to be motivated by hate or bias. Such incidents may or may not be considered criminal activity. Crime-based data pertains to bias-related crimes, which are recorded as hate/bias incidents but, more specifically, involve offenses that can result in arrests. Hate crime definitions often encompass not only violence against individuals or groups, but also crimes against property, such as arson or vandalism, particularly those directed against community centers or houses of worship.

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In order to provide a more comprehensive overview of hate/bias-related activity in Maryland, crime-based and incident-based data have been combined in this report.

Hate/Bias Incidents

When an incident is reported, the following criteria (among many others) can be used to determine if the incident is bias-related:

- A review of the totality of the circumstances and motives;
- A display or expression of any bias-related symbols, words, or acts;
- The victim's perception and/or statements of any suspect(s) or witnesses;
- A prior history of similar incidents in the same geographic area or against the same victim(s);
- The demographics of the area of occurrence.

Where some incidents do not clearly fit a specific definition, they are handled as bias-related and verified during the investigation. Depending on the outcome of the follow-up investigation, hate/bias incidents are classified as verified, inconclusive, or unfounded.

- Verified Incident – An incident committed against a person or property where the investigation leads a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by their bias against a person's race/ethnicity/ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, gender identity, or homeless status.

- Inconclusive Incident – An incident where the evidence is conflicting, incomplete, or otherwise insufficient to classify as verified.

- Unfounded Incident – An incident in which the evidence or investigation definitely indicates that it was not motivated by bias against a person's race/ethnicity/ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, gender identity, or homeless status, or that the incident did not occur.

Incidents whose investigation is continuing may have different outcomes upon their completion. The incidents included in this analysis are counted as to what they are marked upon their most current receipt. This analysis is current as of June 2017.

Key Indicators

It can be difficult to distinguish a hate/bias-related incident from any other. A hate/bias incident can be detected by a background investigation of the accused person or eyewitness reports of a crime. In some cases, circumstantial evidence shows the intent of the accused. In other cases, classification of a hate/bias incident is by the judgment of law enforcement and prosecutors.

The presence of any of the following criteria does not confirm that an incident is hate/bias motivated. Situations such as these might be indicators that additional investigation is necessary:

- *Perceptions of the victim(s) and witness(es) about the incident* – This is one of the single most important factors to consider. However, victims may not readily recognize that the incident was motivated by bias. Victims should not be asked directly whether they believe they were a victim of a hate crime, rather, they should be asked if they have any ideas why they have been targeted.
- *Perpetrator's comments, gestures, or written statements reflect bias* – including graffiti, drawings, and symbols used
- *Differences between perpetrator and victim, whether actual or perceived by the perpetrator* – Victims and perpetrators may appear to be from the same race, ethnicity, or religion but it is the perpetrator's perception of difference that motivates the behavior constituting a hate incident.
- *Victim was engaged in activities promoting his/her community or group*
- *Incident coincided with a holiday or date of particular significance to a group*
- *Similar incidents in the same location or neighborhood* – indicating a possible pattern
- *Localized activities of organized hate groups*
- *Absence of any other motive(s)* – such as economic gain

Data

The data behind this report comes from the Maryland Supplementary Hate Bias Incident Report which is required for all Maryland law enforcement agencies to complete when a hate bias incident is encountered. The form collects information on date, time, bias motivation, clearance, victim demographics, offender demographics, location, weapons used, and the value of property damage, along with space for a written summary of the incident, amongst other things. The information contained is up to the discretion of the officer taking the report and is based largely upon his or her own knowledge of hate/bias. The reports are collected by the Maryland State Police Central Records Division as required by law. If a hate/bias incident occurs and is not reported to law enforcement, then an Incident Report is not filled out and is not submitted.

In January 2015, the Hate Bias Incident Report Codes were updated. The Bias Motivation Code categories were revised, and now include: Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Disability, Gender, and Gender Identity. The previous Bias Motivation Code "Ethnicity" (alone) was eliminated. Many other codes, including those for Location and Property Damage Type, were updated as well.

Statistical Summary

Hate/Bias Incidents in Maryland

In 2016, 285 hate/bias incidents were reported to law enforcement in Maryland, an increase of 82 reported incidents (40 percent increase) from 2015. Of the 285 incidents reported in 2016, 93 were verified, 179 were found to be inconclusive, and 13 were determined to be unfounded (refer to Appendix Table 1).

In 2016, the highest incidence of hate/bias reports to law enforcement occurred in the month of November, with the lowest occurrence in the month of January (refer to Appendix Table 2). In total, the fourth quarter of 2016 had the most reported incidents of hate/bias in Maryland (114 incidents), whereas the first quarter had the least (44 incidents) (refer to Appendix Table 3).

A closer examination of the motivation behind hate/bias incidents in Maryland during 2016 revealed that the majority of reported incidents were race/ethnicity/ancestry biased (173 incidents). A total of 93 incidents were verified in 2016, a 17.7 percent increase from 79 verified incidents in 2015. An examination of the nature of the verified incidents found 63 stemmed from differences of race/ethnicity/ancestry, 15 were based on religion, 13 based on sexual orientation, zero were based on disability and gender biases. Verified gender identity biased incidents were two and zero were based on homeless status (refer to Appendix Table 4).

Since verified hate/bias incidents may or may not lead to arrests, it is necessary to identify the number of verified incidents that did result in arrest for the year 2016. Law enforcement had a 14.3 percent arrest rate for verified incidents with a race/ethnicity/ancestry bias, a zero percent arrest rate for verified incidents with a religious bias, and a zero percent arrest rate for those with a bias against sexual orientation or gender identity. Disability, gender, and homeless bias categories had no verified incidents in 2016 (refer to Appendix Table 7).

Hate/Bias Incidents by County

Anne Arundel County reported 47 (up from 22 in 2015) of the total hate/bias incidents reported in the State of Maryland in 2016. Baltimore County reported 73 (up from 49 in 2015), Baltimore City reported seven (up from 4 in 2015), Harford County reported 22 (up from 12 in 2015), Howard County reported 33 (up from 29 in 2015), Montgomery County reported 73 (up from 40 in 2015), and Prince George's County reported 13 (down from 28 in 2015) (refer to Appendix Table 8).

During 2016, eight counties and Baltimore City reported an increase in the number of hate/bias incidents reported from the year 2015. These counties were Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Dorchester, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, and Somerset. Eight counties reported a decrease in their hate/bias incidents for calendar year 2016 over 2015. These counties were Allegany, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Washington, and Wicomico. Calvert, Caroline, Garrett, Kent, Queen

Anne's, Talbot, and Worcester counties experienced the same number of reported hate/bias incidents as they did in 2015. Allegany, Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Talbot, Washington, and Worcester counties all reported no hate/bias incidents in 2016.

Analytic Note: It should be noted that although a county does not report any incidents, the conclusion should not be drawn that the jurisdiction was free of hate/bias incidents. It suggests that law enforcement agencies in the county did not receive any formal complaints of such.

Hate/Bias Incidents by Incident Type
Vandalism and verbal intimidation (86 incidents each) ranked as the highest among the types of reported incidents during 2016. Vandalism and verbal intimidation accounted for 60.4 percent of the total reported hate/bias incidents in the State. These types were followed by assault and written intimidation (49 each) incidents, and other (21) types of incidents (refer to Appendix Table 11).

Motivation behind Hate/Bias Incidents
The motivation behind reported 2016 hate/bias incidents was primarily race-based, anti-black or African American sentiments, accounting for 42.5 percent of reported incidents, as it was the primary motivation in 2015 as well. This was followed by anti-Jewish incidents, which accounted for 18.6 percent, followed by anti-white and anti-male gay (6.7 percent each) incidents (refer to Appendix Table 12).

Hate/Bias Victims
The total number of known victims of reported hate/bias incidents in Maryland for 2016 was 245, with the proportion of black victims at 45.3 percent and that of white victims at 36.3 percent. Asian victims accounted for 3.7 percent of the total victims, Hispanic victims accounted for 8.2 percent, and Asian Indian victims accounted for 1.6 percent. Other/unknown victims accounted for 4.9 percent of the total. Black males accounted for 17.6 percent of the known victims, white males for 23.3 percent, black females for 27.8 percent, and white females for 13.1 percent. Many incidents were committed against property such as churches, schools, and roadways, where a specific victim was not identified (refer to Appendix Table 13).

The majority of known victims were adults, accounting for 80.4 percent of the total. The highest percentage of victims (18 percent) were between the ages of 26 to 35 (refer to Appendix Table 14).

Hate/Bias Offenders
Offender information was not available for almost half of the reported hate/bias incidents that occurred in Maryland in 2016. Of the reported offenders, white males accounted for the highest percentage. The number of white male offenders in 2016 accounted for 29 percent of total offenders, while the number of black male offenders accounted for 9.2 percent of the total. Examination of the gender classification reveals that males continued to be the dominant offender group (refer to Appendix Table 15).

For 2016, the leading reported offenders by known age group was 15 to 17 year olds (5.9 percent), followed by 11 to 14 year olds, and 36 to 45 year olds (both with 5.5 percent). Adult offenders accounted for 27.7 percent, while juvenile offenders accounted for 14.5 percent, with a 57.8 percent unknown age group (refer to Appendix Table 16).

There were two reported incidents that were reported as being associated with a group. The two incidents involved two different groups, Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) (an inconclusive incident), and Black Hebrew Israelites (a verified incident). Mara Salvatrucha is known as a criminal street gang that came into existence in the 1980s. MS-13 has a loosely-structured organization connecting its individual cliques nationwide and internationally to leadership in El Salvador.[ii] The Black Hebrew Israelites are an umbrella organization of people of color who believe they are descendants of ancient Israelites.

Several reported incidents made mention of a group in their narrative but did not mark "yes" for group involvement. These groups included Ku Klux Klan, Aryan Brotherhood, Boko Haram, al-Qa'ida, and ISIS (refer to Appendix Table 20).

Use of Weapons in Hate/Bias Incidents
A weapon was used in 33 reported hate/bias incidents in 2016. Weapons used included firearms, cutting objects, a motor vehicle, an air-soft gun, a broken beer bottle, a cup, a rock, and a soda can. Personal weapons (hands and/or feet) were used in 18 reported incidents. Three incidents reported a firearm being used and in one incident, a motor vehicle (refer to Appendix Table 17).

Injuries Associated with Hate/Bias Incidents
Of the 285 reported hate/bias incidents in 2016, the majority (94.4 percent) either resulted in no injuries sustained or, by their nature, did not facilitate injuries (property related incidents). There were, however, injuries reported in the remaining 5.6 percent of incidents. Minor injuries were reported in 4.6 percent of incidents. The victim(s) in one incident was/were reported to have a severe laceration. Victim(s) in two incidents were reported to have serious injuries. There were no broken bones or deaths reported in 2016 (refer to Appendix Table 18).

Property Damage Associated with Hate/Bias Incidents
There were 35 incidents reported with a dollar amount for property damage that occurred during the course of hate/bias incidents during 2016, compared to 41 incidents reported in 2015. During 2016, there were 26 incidents in which the amount of property damage was unknown, compared to 2015 in which there were 15.

Vandalism continued to rank highest among the types of reported offenses during 2016, accounting for 30.2 percent of the total incidents. The total value of property damage resulting from hate/bias incidents in 2016 was reported as $33,316.00. This was an increase from the $11,074.05 in property damage reported in 2015. The majority of property damage was associated with motor vehicles, which

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accounted for 38.6 percent of the total. Damage to churches (all denominations) followed at 23.5 percent (refer to Appendix Table 19).

Key Findings

This assessment finds that race/ethnicity/ancestry biased incidents continue to be the dominant category of all bias-related incidents in the State reported to and by law enforcement agencies in the State of Maryland during 2016.

The overall trend indicates that the number of hate/bias incidents reported in Maryland has increased from 2015 to 2016 by 82 incidents.

- Numbers of reported hate/bias incidents were higher in the second half of the year. The first half (January through June) of 2016 saw 110 reports of hate/bias incidents, whereas the second half (July through December) saw 175 reports of hate/bias incidents. Specifically, the fourth quarter of the year (October, November, December) recorded the most incidents (114) compared to the other quarters.

- The highest number of reported hate/bias incidents in 2016 (73 or 25.6 percent) were recorded in Baltimore County and Montgomery County. Other counties with a significant number of reports included Anne Arundel (47), Harford (22), Howard (33), and Prince George's (13). Allegany, Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Talbot, Washington, and Worcester counties all reported no hate/bias incidents in 2016.

- Most (60.4 percent) of the reported hate/bias incidents in 2016 were related to vandalism or verbal intimidation.

- Assaults related to reported hate/bias incidents nearly doubled from 2015 (25) to 2016 (49).

- In five reported incidents, the summary included a mention of how social media was used to convey alleged hate/bias ideology.

- The reported incidents of hate/bias subcategorized as anti-Hispanic or Latino increased by 11 (from three in 2015) to 14 in 2016.

- The racial and demographic analysis of reported ***victims*** continues to suggest that black and white people are more likely to be the target of hate/bias than other groups. In 2016, there were 111 (45.3 percent) black ***victims*** of hate/bias, an increase of nine from 2015. There were 96

(39.2 percent) white *victims* in 2016, an increase of 26 from 2015. *Victims* of hate/bias incidents were nearly equally male (49.8 percent) and female (48.6 percent).

- In total numbers, the largest group of reported *offenders* were white males. In 2016, white males were 30 percent of *offenders*.

- The total cost of reported property damage in the State of Maryland in 2016 due to hate/bias incidents increased by 200.8 percent from 2015.

- Included in this report is a table reflecting activity in Maryland from groups (Appendix Table 20). There were two incidents reported to have been associated with a known group in 2016.

Conclusions

In summary, law enforcement and other human relations agencies across the State should continue to monitor bias-related problems in their communities. Both Maryland citizens and law enforcement agencies need to be proactive in reporting hate/bias incidents so that a clearer picture of the state of hate/bias crimes in Maryland can develop. Law enforcement personnel are often the first to arrive on the scene of hate/bias crimes and therefore need to be continually educated on the recognition of hate/bias to ensure that all incidents are reported accurately. In order to meet the needs of the community, training on the recognition, investigation, and reporting of potential hate crimes and incidents remains important. It is equally crucial to explore the cooperation of law enforcement and the community in addressing hate/bias. The concept of community policing throughout Maryland should continue to incorporate bias-related issues.

If additional information is required concerning this report, please contact the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center at 1-800-492-8477.

Appendix

Summary of Hate/Bias Incidents in Maryland
2014 to 2016

2014 - 2016 Hate/Bias Incidents by Status						
Status of Reported Incidents	2014		2015		*2016*	
	Incidents	Percent	Incidents	Percent	*Incidents*	*Percent*
Verified	58	37.4	79	38.9	*93*	*32.6*
Inconclusive	91	58.7	120	59.1	*179*	*62.8*
Unfounded	6	3.9	4	2.0	*13*	*4.6*
Total	155	100%	203	100%	*285*	*100%*

Table 1

Hate/Bias Incidents by Month
2014 to 2016

Month	2014		2015		*2016*		
Month	Incidents	Percent	Incidents	Percent	*Incidents*	*Percent*	*Verified*
January	9	5.8	18	8.9	*11*	*3.8*	*2*
February	9	5.8	18	8.9	*12*	*4.2*	*6*
March	11	7.2	12	5.9	*21*	*7.4*	*6*
April	12	7.7	18	8.9	*28*	*9.8*	*9*
May	14	9.0	22	10.8	*21*	*7.4*	*10*
June	13	8.4	13	6.4	*17*	*6.0*	*4*
July	13	8.4	18	8.9	*20*	*7.0*	*3*
August	15	9.7	15	7.4	*12*	*4.2*	*5*
September	18	11.6	14	6.9	*29*	*10.2*	*15*
October	12	7.7	24	11.8	*34*	*11.9*	*10*
November	15	9.7	17	8.4	*55*	*19.3*	*16*
December	14	9.0	14	6.9	*25*	*8.8*	*7*
Total	155	100%	203	100%	*285*	*100%*	*93*

Table 2

Quarterly Totals
2016

The chart below shows the number of reported incidents by month and by quarter during 2016, as well as a breakdown of verified incidents versus inconclusive/unfounded incidents for each month.
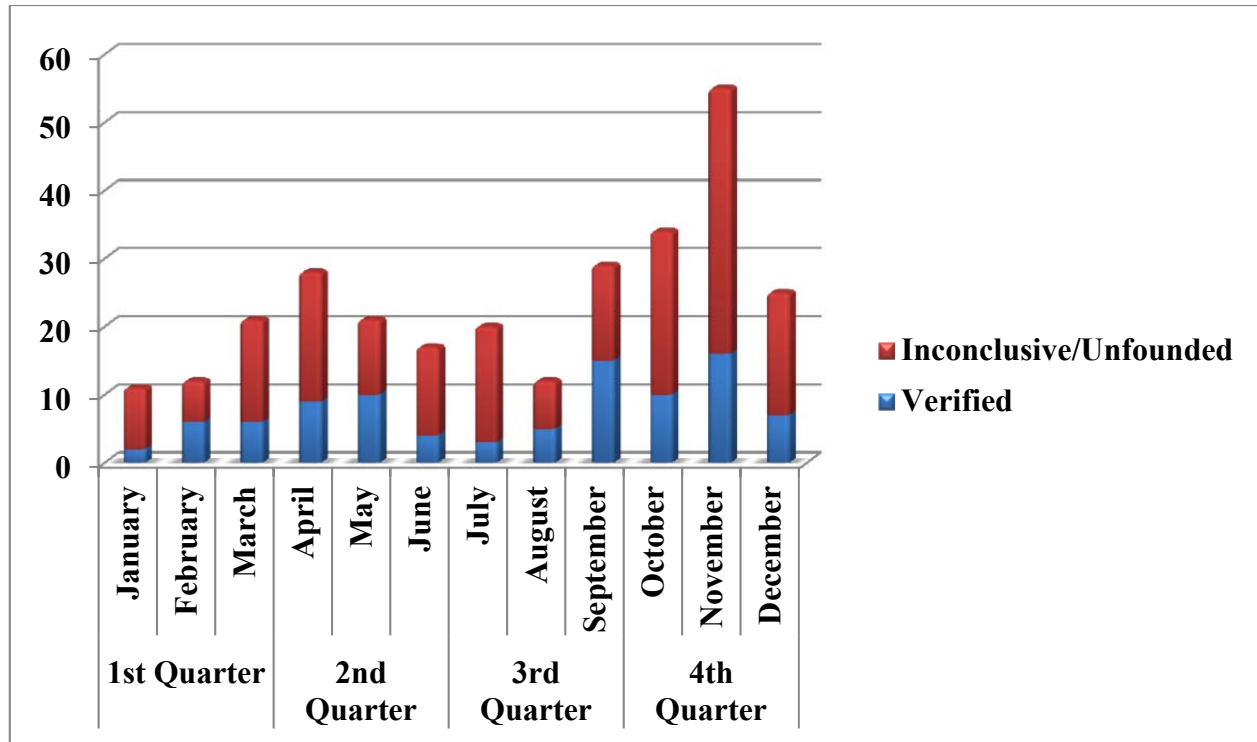

Table 3

1st Quarter 2016 (January, February, and March): 44 incidents, *14 verified*

2nd Quarter 2016 (April, May, June): 66 incidents, *23 verified*

3rd Quarter 2016 (July, August, and September): 61 incidents, *23 verified*

4th Quarter 2016 (October, November, and December): 114 incidents, *33 verified*

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Hate/Bias Incidents by Bias Motivation

Hate/bias incidents are categorized by the motivation of the incident. Motivation of incidents can be predicated on race/ethnicity/ancestry, religious, sexual orientation, disability, gender, gender identity, or homelessness bias in Maryland.

Category	*All Reported* Incidents			*Verified* Incidents		
	2014	2015	*2016*	2014	2015	*2016*
Race/Ethnicity/ Ancestry	96*	116	*173*	27*	41	*63*
Religion	44	67	*74*	26	29	*15*
Sexual Orientation	15	22	*34*	5	11	*13*
Disability	0	0	*0*	0	0	*0*
Gender	N/A	1	*1*	N/A	0	*0*
Gender Identity	N/A	0	*3*	N/A	0	*2*
Homelessness	0	0	*0*	0	0	*0*
Total**	155 (-38.5%)	203*** (31%)	*285 (40.4%)*	58 (-25.6%)	79*** (36.2%)	*93 (17.7%)*

Table 4

* Includes the former "Ethnic" category total.

** The percentage of change (decrease/increase) over the previous year is in parentheses.

*** Three incidents (two *verified*) were motivated by multiple biases. These incidents are counted once in each applicable category and only once for the Total(s).

Hate/Bias Incidents by Bias Motivation
2016

The bar graphs below identify the incident committed based on the offender's bias against race/ethnicity/ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, gender identity, or homelessness.
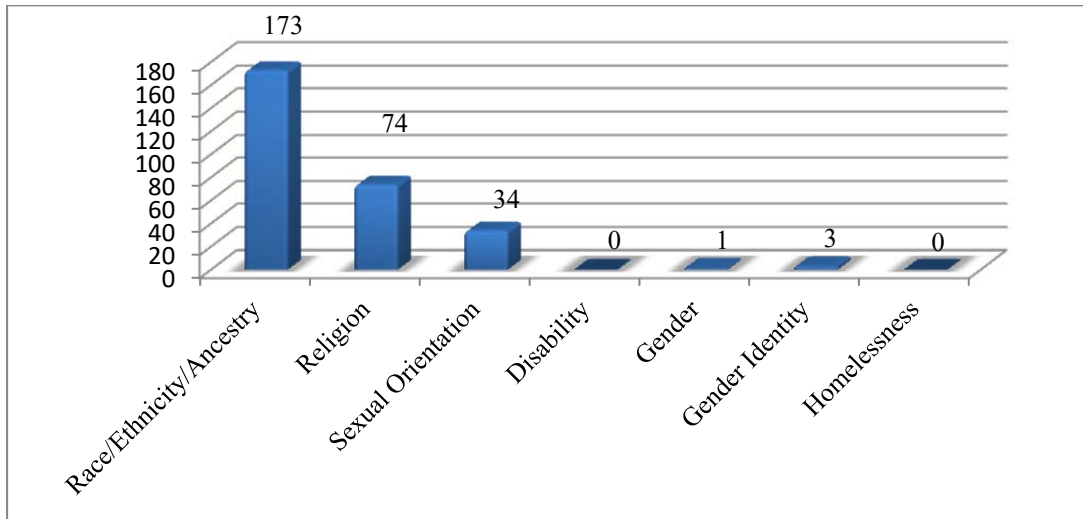
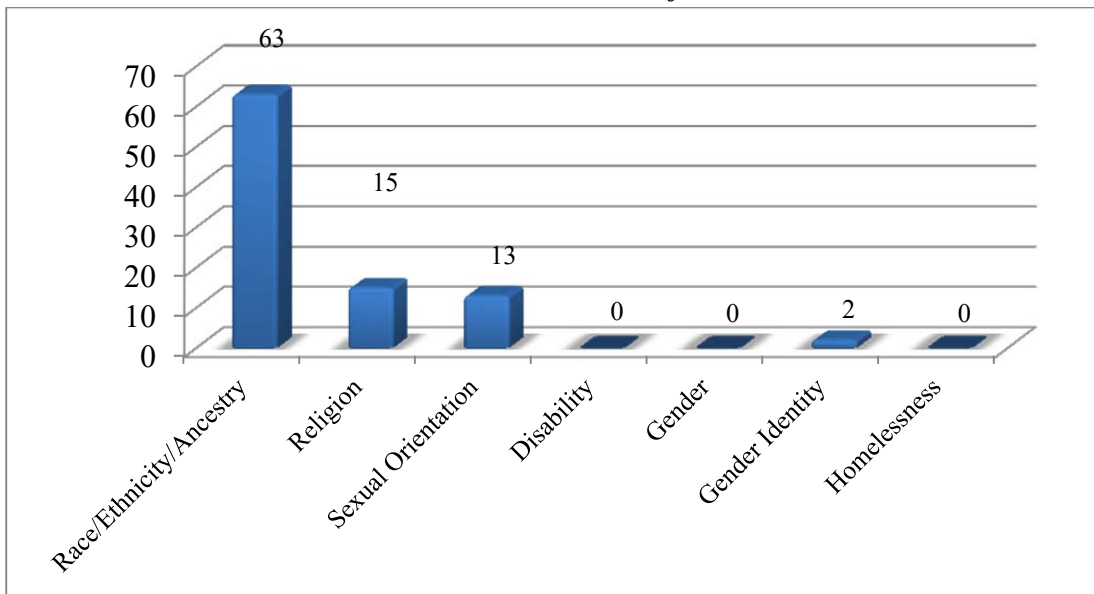*2016 Incidents – Reported*

Table 5

2016 Incidents – Verified

Table 6

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Hate/Bias Incident Arrests

Since verified hate/bias incidents may or may not lead to arrests, it is necessary to identify the number of verified incidents that did result in arrest. The following table represents the number of verified incidents for each bias category in 2016, along with the percentage of arrests made for verified hate/bias incidents for the years 2014 to 2016.

Category	2016		Number of Arrests as a Percentage of Verified Incidents (%)		
	Verified Incidents	*Number of Arrests*	*2016*	2015	2014
Race/Ethnicity/ Ancestry	*63*	*9*	*14.3*	14.6	25.9*
Religion	*15*	*0*	*0*	13.8	3.8
Sexual Orientation	*13*	*0*	*0*	9.1	20.0
Disability	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0
Gender	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	N/A
Gender Identity	*2*	*0*	*0*	0	N/A
Homelessness	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0
Total	*93*	*9*	*9.7*	13.9	15.5

Table 7

* The former "Ethnic" category totals were added to the new category "Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry" totals in order to recalculate the percentages for the new category.

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Report Status
2016

County	Reported	Verified	Inconclusive	Unfounded
Allegany	**0**	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	**47**	33	11	3
Baltimore City	**7**	4	3	0
Baltimore County	**73**	16	54	3
Calvert	**0**	0	0	0
Caroline	**0**	0	0	0
Carroll	**2**	1	1	0
Cecil	**0**	0	0	0
Charles	**3**	0	3	0
Dorchester	**1**	0	1	0
Frederick	**9**	4	4	1
Garrett	**0**	0	0	0
Harford	**22**	13	8	1
Howard	**33**	6	27	0
Kent	**0**	0	0	0
Montgomery	**73**	11	59	3
Prince George's	**13**	4	7	2
Queen Anne's	**0**	0	0	0
Somerset	**1**	1	0	0
St. Mary's	**0**	0	0	0
Talbot	**0**	0	0	0
Washington	**0**	0	0	0
Wicomico	**1**	0	1	0
Worcester	**0**	0	0	0
Total	**285**	93	179	13

Table 8

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Motivation
2016

County	*Total*	R/E/A	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Gender/ Gender ID	Homelessness
Allegany	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	*47*	34	12	1	0	0	0
Baltimore City	*7*	3	0	4	0	0	0
Baltimore County	*73*	46	16	10	0	1	0
Calvert	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	*2*	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	*3*	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	*1*	1	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	*9*	7	2	0	0	0	0
Garrett	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	*22*	18	1	3	0	0	0
Howard	*33*	18	10	4	0	1	0
Kent	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	*73*	34	29	8	0	2	0
Prince George's	*13*	5	4	4	0	0	0
Queen Anne's	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	*1*	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	*1*	1	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	*285*	173	74	34	0	4	0

Table 9

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Incident Type
2016

County	Assault	Vandalism	Verbal Intimidation	Written Intimidation	Other
Allegany	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel*	12	14	13	8	2
Baltimore City	4	1	1	1	0
Baltimore County	13	18	19	14	9
Calvert	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	2	0	0
Cecil	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	0	3	0	0	0
Dorchester	0	0	1	0	0
Frederick*	0	3	3	2	2
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0
Harford*	2	3	16	2	0
Howard	3	9	10	7	4
Kent	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery*	14	30	18	9	4
Prince George's	1	4	2	6	0
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	1	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	0	1	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49	86	86	49	21

Table 10

* These counties had incidents classified by multiple types.

Hate/Bias Incidents by Incident Type
2015 to 2016

Incident Type	Reported Incidents 2015	Percent of Total	*Reported Incidents 2016*	*Percent of Total*
Assault	25	12.3	*49*	*17.2*
Vandalism	76	37.4	*86*	*30.2*
Verbal Intimidation	49	24.1	*86*	*30.2*
Written Intimidation	46	22.7	*49*	*17.2*
Other	14	6.9	*21*	*7.4*
Total	203*		*285***	

Table 11

* Seven incidents were classified by multiple types. These incidents are counted once in each applicable type and only once for the Total.

** Six incidents were classified by multiple types. These incidents are counted once in each applicable type and only once for the Total.

Hate/Bias Motivation Subcategories
2016

The following table illustrates the motivation for committing hate/bias incidents by subcategory. Motivation subcategorizes Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Disability, Gender, and Gender Identity into specific groups within each category.

Motivation Subcategory	Incidents	Percent of Total
Anti-White	19	6.7
Anti-Black or African American	121	42.5
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.35
Anti-Asian	2	0.7
Anti-Multiple Races, Group	8	2.8
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0
Anti-Arab	1	0.35
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	14	4.9
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	9	3.2
Anti-Jewish	53	18.6
Anti-Catholic	0	0
Anti-Protestant	0	0
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	11	3.8
Anti-Other Religion*	4	1.4
Anti-Multi-Religions, Group	4	1.4
Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism	1	0.35
Anti-Male Gay	19	6.7
Anti-Lesbian	8	2.8
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)**	7	2.5
Anti-Heterosexual	0	0
Anti-Bisexual	0	0
Anti-Physical Disability	0	0
Anti-Mental Disability	0	0
Anti-Male	0	0
Anti-Female	1	0.35
Total	285***	

Table 12

* This subcategory also includes: Anti-, Mormon, Jehovah's Witness, Eastern Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc), Buddhist, Hindu, Sikh (1), and Other (Christian (1))

** A separate Gender Identity Category includes Anti-, Transgender (3) and Gender Non-Conforming (0) subcategories

*** One incident indicated multiple subcategories This incident is counted once in each applicable subcategory and only once for the Total

Hate/Bias Incident Victims

The table below outlines race and gender demographics for *victims* (specific persons, not entities) of reported hate/bias incidents in Maryland for the years 2015 and 2016.

		2015		*2016*	
		Victims	Percent	*Victims*	*Percent*
	Total # Reported	195	100%	*245**	*100%*
Race	Black	102	52.3	*111*	*45.3*
	White	70	35.9	*89*	*36.3*
	Asian	7	3.6	*9*	*3.7*
	Hispanic	1	0.5	*20*	*8.2*
	Asian Indian	1	0.5	*4*	*1.6*
	Other/Unknown	14	7.2	*12**	*4.9*
Gender	Male	108	55.4	*122*	*49.8*
	Female	79	40.5	*119*	*48.6*
	Unknown	8	4.1	*4**	*1.6*
Race and Gender	Black Male	55	28.2	*43*	*17.6*
	Black Female	46	23.6	*68*	*27.8*
	White Male	42	21.5	*57*	*23.3*
	White Female	25	12.8	*32*	*13.1*
	Asian Male	3	1.5	*2*	*0.8*
	Asian Female	4	2.1	*7*	*2.8*
	Hispanic Male	0	0	*14*	*5.7*
	Hispanic Female	1	0.5	*6*	*2.4*
	Asian Indian Male	1	0.5	*1*	*0.4*
	Asian Indian Female	0	0	*3*	*1.2*
	Other or Unknown Race and/or Sex	18	9.2	*12**	*4.9*

Table 13

* Three incidents noted an unknown number of victims, each of these were counted as one victim of unknown demographic for the purpose of this chart.

Hate/Bias Incident Victims by Age

Age	2015		2016	
	Victims	Percent	*Victims*	*Percent*
Under 11 yrs	2	1.0	*2*	*0.8*
11 to 14 yrs	13	6.7	*16*	*6.5*
15 to 17 yrs	16	8.2	*12*	*4.9*
18 to 20 yrs	23	11.8	*19*	*7.8*
21 to 25 yrs	19	9.7	*28*	*11.4*
26 to 35 yrs	31	16.0	*44*	*18.0*
36 to 45 yrs	26	13.3	*40*	*16.3*
46 to 55 yrs	35	18.0	*35*	*14.3*
56 to 65 yrs	11	5.6	*21*	*8.6*
Over 65 yrs	10	5.1	*10*	*4.1*
Unknown Age	9	4.6	*18**	*7.3*
Juveniles	31	15.9	*30*	*12.3*
Adults	155	79.5	*197*	*80.4*
Unknown	9	4.6	*18**	*7.3*

Table 14

* Three incidents noted an unknown number of victims, each of these were counted as one victim of unknown demographic for the purpose of this chart.

Hate/Bias Incident Offenders

		2015		*2016*	
		Offenders	Percent	*Offenders*	*Percent*
	Total # Reported	242	100%	*325*	*100%*
Race	Black	35	14.5	*42*	*12.9*
	White	86*	35.5	*125****	*38.5*
	Asian	4	1.7	*0*	*0*
	Hispanic	0	0	*11*	*3.4*
	Asian Indian	0	0	*0*	*0*
	Other/Unknown	117**	48.3	*147*****	*45.2*
Gender	Male	104*	43.0	*141****	*43.4*
	Female	14	5.8	*33*	*10.1*
	Unknown	124**	51.2	*151*****	*46.5*
Race and Gender	Black Male	20	8.3	*30*	*9.2*
	Black Female	4	1.7	*6*	*1.8*
	White Male	77*	31.8	*94****	*29.0*
	White Female	9	3.7	*27*	*8.3*
	Asian Male	3	1.2	*0*	*0*
	Asian Female	1	0.4	*0*	*0*
	Hispanic Male	0	0	*11*	*3.4*
	Hispanic Female	0	0	*0*	*0*
	Asian Indian Male	0	0	*0*	*0*
	Asian Indian Female	0	0	*0*	*0*
	Other or Unknown Race and/or Sex	128**	52.9	*157*****	*48.3*

Table 15

* Two White/Males were listed as "possible" offenders.

** In 114 incidents an unknown number of offenders were listed. For the purposes of this table, each of these cases was counted as one offender.

***One incident noted an unknown number of offenders who were White/Male. For the purpose of this table, this incident was counted as one offender.

****In 138 incidents an unknown number of offenders were listed. For the purposes of this table, each of these cases was counted as one offender.

Hate/Bias Incident Offenders by Age

Age	2015		2016	
	Offenders	Percent	*Offenders*	*Percent*
Under 11 yrs	0	0	*4*	*1.2*
11 to 14 yrs	9	3.7	*18*	*5.5*
15 to 17 yrs	17	7.0	*19*	*5.9*
18 to 20 yrs	13	5.4	*15*	*4.6*
21 to 25 yrs	6	2.5	*8*	*2.5*
26 to 35 yrs	17	7.0	*12*	*3.7*
36 to 45 yrs	6	2.5	*18*	*5.5*
46 to 55 yrs	13	5.4	*16*	*4.9*
56 to 65 yrs	6	2.5	*13*	*4.0*
Over 65 yrs	5	2.0	*8*	*2.5*
Unknown Age	150*	62.0	*194(**)* *	*59.7*
Juveniles	26	10.7	*47***	*14.5*
Adults	66	27.3	*90*	*27.7*
Unknown	150*	62.0	*188(**)* *	*57.8*

Table 16

* In 114 incidents an unknown number of offenders were listed. For the purposes of this table, each of these cases was counted as one offender.

**In one incident, six offenders were described simply as juveniles. These were counted as "Unknown Age" at the top of the table and as "Juveniles" at the bottom of the table.

***In 139 incidents an unknown number of offenders were listed. For the purposes of this table, each of these cases was counted as one offender.

Hate/Bias Incidents Weapons Used
2016

Weapon Type	# of Times Used	Percent of Total Incidents
Firearms	3	1.05
BB Gun	0	0
Knives/Other Cutting Objects	3	1.05
Motor Vehicle	1	.35
Personal Weapons (e.g., Hands/Feet)	18	6.3
Other (e.g. air-soft gun, broken beer bottle, cup, rock, soda can, etc.)	8	2.8
Unknown	0	0
Total *Weapons* Used	*33*	*N/A*
Total *Incidents* - Weapon(s) Used	*33*	*11.6*
Total *Incidents* - No Weapon(s) Used	*252*	*88.4*
Total *Incidents*	*285*	*100%*

Table 17

Analytic Note: Some incidents indicated "No" or "None" in Weapons category but mentioned a weapon in their narrative. These weapons include: "2X4," "lit cigarette," "BB gun," and "shoe."

Hate/Bias Incidents Victim Injuries
2016

Injury Type	Number	Percent of Total Incidents
Minor Injuries	13	4.6
Broken Bones	0	0
Severe Laceration	1	0.3
Serious Injuries	2	0.7
Death	0	0
Unknown	**0**	**0**
No Injuries/Not Applicable	**269**	**94.4**
Total *Incidents*	**285**	**100%**

Table 18

Hate/Bias Incidents Property Damage Dollar Value
2016

Property Type	Dollar Value	Percent of Total
Businesses	$100	0.3
Commercial Office Buildings	$0	0
Churches (all denominations)	$7,820	23.5
Government/Public Bldgs.	$350	1.0
Highways/Roads/Alleys/Streets	$0	0
Motor Vehicles	$12,846	38.6
Parking Lots/Garages	$1,400	4.2
Parks (including playgrounds, community centers, etc.)	$1,550	4.7
Residences (including apartment buildings)	$5,500	16.5
Restaurants	$0	0
Schools (General)	$100	0.3
Elementary Schools/Secondary Schools	$1,000	3.0
Middle Schools	$0	0
High Schools	$1,000	3.0
Colleges/Universities	$75	0.2
Shopping Areas/Centers	$0	0
Other/Unknown	$1,575	4.7
Total	**$33,316**	**100%**

Table 19

Hate/Bias Incidents Committed by Groups

County	2015*		2016***	
	#Incidents Reported	Group Name	*#Incidents Reported*	*Group Name*
Allegany	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Anne Arundel	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Baltimore City	1	401 E. 33rd St.	*0*	*N/A*
Baltimore County	2**	KKK, White Knights of the American Golden Circle (KKK)	*0*	*N/A*
Calvert	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Caroline	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Carroll	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Cecil	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Charles	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Dorchester	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Frederick	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Garrett	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Harford	1	KKK	*0*	*N/A*
Howard	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Kent	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Montgomery	0	N/A	*1*	*MS-13*
Prince George's	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Queen Anne's	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Somerset	0	N/A	*1*	*Black Hebrew Israelites*
St. Mary's	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Talbot	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Washington	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Wicomico	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Worcester	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Total	4	3 groups	*2*	*2 groups*

Table 20

* Some incidents did not mark "yes" for Group but mentioned a group name in the narrative. Groups that were mentioned include "Aryan Nation/Vanguard," "KKK," "Ku Klux Klan," and "East Coast Knights of the True Invisible Empire KKK."

** One incident marked "no" for Group but typed in "KKK."

***Some incidents did not mark "yes" for Group but mentioned a group name in the narrative. Groups that were mentioned include "Ku Klux Klan," "KKK" (10), "Aryan Brotherhood," "Boko Haram," "Al-Qaeda," and "ISIS" (3).

Hate Crime Laws

The United States Congress has passed many pieces of legislation to help shape the future of hate crime initiatives and preventative measures. As of 2010, at least 45 states and the District of Columbia have statutes with penalties for bias-motivated crimes.[iii]

Anti-hate crime legislated acts include the following:

- **The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act**
  On October 28, 2009, President Obama signed this piece of legislation into law. It is attached to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010.[iv] This law expanded existing United States federal hate crime law to include crimes motivated by a victim's actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability, and dropped the prerequisite that the victim be engaging in a federally protected activity.

- **Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999**
  This act prohibits persons from interfering with an individual's Federal rights (e.g., voting or employment) by violence or threat of violence due to his or her race, color, religion, or national origin. This act allows for more authority for the Federal government to investigate and prosecute hate crime offenders who committed their crime because of perceived sexual orientation, gender, or disability of the victim. It also permits the Federal government to prosecute without having to prove that the victim was attacked because he or she was performing a federally protected activity.

- **Campus Hate Crimes Right to Know Act of 1997**
  This act requires campus security/police authorities to collect and report data on hate crimes committed on the basis of race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability.

- **The Church Arson Prevention Act of 1996**
  This act created the National Church Arson Task Force (NCATF) in June 1996 to oversee the investigation and prosecution of arson at houses of worship around the country. The NCATF has brought together FBI, ATF, and Department of Justice prosecutors in partnership with state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors. In addition to the NCATF's creation, the law allowed for a broader Federal criminal jurisdiction to aid criminal prosecutions and established a loan guarantee recovery fund for rebuilding.

- **The Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act**
  As a part of the 1994 Crime Act, the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act provides for longer sentences when the offense is determined to be a hate crime. A longer sentence may be imposed if it is proven that a crime against a person or property was motivated by "race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, gender, disability, or sexual orientation."

- **The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1990**
  This act requires the Department of Justice to collect data on hate crimes. Hate crimes are defined as "manifest prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity." The FBI

compiles these statistics using the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. The Crime Act of 1994 also requires the FBI to collect data on hate crimes involving disability.

Maryland became the first state in the nation to extend hate crimes protection to homeless people under a bill signed on May 7, 2009. The bill adds homelessness to the protected categories under Maryland's hate crimes law, which allows prosecutors to seek tougher penalties for those who target people because of factors such as race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation.[v]

Between 1999 and 2013, in 47 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington, DC, there were 1,437 reported acts of violence committed against homeless individuals, resulting in 375 deaths according to the National Coalition for the Homeless.[vi] Florida, Maine, and Washington, DC have also added bias against the homeless to their hate crime laws.[vii] In 2014, 2015, and 2016 there were no reports of bias incidents against homeless persons in Maryland.

In March 2014, the Maryland General Assembly passed legislation adding "transgender" people to the list of protected classes. The law prohibits discrimination based on gender identity in housing and employment, in obtaining credit, and in access to public accommodations. This law took effect on 1 October 2014.[viii]

This product addresses the following Standing Information Needs (SINs) – MCAC-CR-2014-10

[i] Federal Bureau of Investigation, *What We Investigate, Defining a Hate Crime,* available at https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/civil-rights/hate-crimes.

[ii] Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center personnel, e-mail, 5 July 2017.

[iii] Alison M. Smith and Cassandra L. Foley, "State Statutes Governing Hate Crimes," 28 September 2010, available at http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33099.pdf.

[iv] US Congress, *H.R. 2647: National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010,* 111th Congress, 2009-2010, 111-84, available at http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h111-2647.

[v] Department of Legislative Services, *SB 151,* Maryland General Assembly, 2009 Session.

[vi] National Coalition for the Homeless, *Vulnerable to Hate: A Survey of Hate Crimes & Violence Committed against Homeless People in 2013,* June 2014, available at http://nationalhomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Hate-Crimes-2013-FINAL.pdf.

[vii] Kate Santich, "Florida among first states to make attacks on homeless hate crimes," *Orlando Sentinel*, 18 May 2010, available at http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/2010-05-18/features/os-homeless-hatecrimes-20100518_1_homeless-people-homeless-person-national-law-center.

[viii] Tim Wheeler, "Assembly passes transgender rights bill," *The Baltimore Sun,* 27 March 2014, available at http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2014-03-27/news/bal-assembly-passes-transgender-rights-bill-20140327_1_transgender-people-carrie-evans-equality-maryland.