MARYLAND STATE POLICE

In partnership with the

MARYLAND COORDINATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER

State of Maryland

2014 Hate/Bias Report

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State of Maryland 2014 Hate/Bias Report

http://www.yourblackworld.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/05/hate-crime-300.jpg

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 apparently directed against an individual or group because of race, religion, ethnicity/national origin, disability, sexual orientation, or homelessness. In compliance with that requirement, the Maryland State Police, in partnership with the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC), have produced this 2014 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 2014. This assessment also provides comparable statistics for the 2012 and 2013 calendar years. The information contained in this report is limited to hate/bias incidents that have been reported to a Maryland police agency. Many other incidents go unreported.

Methodology

Hate Crimes

The United States Congress 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 include incidents reported by the victim(s) or the investigating law enforcement officers when perceived to be motivated by hate or bias. Such incidents may or may not be considered criminal activity. Crime-based data pertain 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.

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 are 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.

- <u>Verified Incident</u> – An incident committed against a person or property that is motivated, in part or in whole, by the offender's bias based on race, religion, ethnicity/national origin, sexual orientation, disability, or homeless status.

- <u>Inconclusive Incident</u> – An incident in which the evidence is conflicting, incomplete, or otherwise insufficient to classify as verified or unfounded.

- Unfounded Incident – A reported act in which the evidence or investigation definitely indicates that it was not motivated by racial, religious, ethnic, sexual orientation, disability, or homeless status bias, or that the incident did not occur.

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 witnesses 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 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/national origin, 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, than an Incident Report is not filled out and is not submitted.

Statistical Summary

Hate/Bias Incidents in Maryland

In 2014, 155 hate/bias incidents were reported to law enforcement in Maryland, a decrease of 97 incidents (a 38.5 percent decrease) from 2013. Of the 155 incidents reported in 2014, 58 were verified, 91 were found to be inconclusive, and six (6) were determined to be unfounded (refer to Appendix Table 1).

In 2014, the highest incidence of hate/bias reports to law enforcement occurred in the month of September, with the lowest occurrence in the months of January and February (refer to Appendix Table 2). In total, the third quarter of 2014 had the most reported incidents of hate/bias in Maryland (46 incidents), whereas the first quarter had the least (29 incidents) (refer to Appendix Table 3).

A closer examination of the motivation behind hate/bias incidents in Maryland during 2014, reveals that the majority of reported incidents were racially biased (84 incidents), which was the same as in the years 2013 and 2012. A total of 58 incidents were verified in 2014, a 25.6 percent decrease from 78 in 2013. An examination of the nature of the verified incidents found 21 stemmed from differences of race, 26 were based on religion, six (6) were based on ethnicity, five (5) based on sexual orientation, and 0 were based on disability or 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 2014. Law enforcement had a 23.8 percent arrest rate for verified incidents with a racial bias, a 3.8 percent arrest rate for verified incidents with a religious bias, a 33.3 percent rate for those with an ethnicity bias, and a 20.0 percent rate for those with a bias against sexual orientation. Disability and homeless bias categories had no verified incidents in 2014 (refer to Appendix Table 7).

Hate/Bias Incidents by County

Baltimore County reported 46 (29.7 percent) of the total hate/bias incidents reported in the State of Maryland in 2014. Anne Arundel County reported 13 (down from 23 in 2013), Baltimore City reported 6 (down from 13 in 2013), Harford County reported 4 (down from 9 in 2013), Howard County reported 17 (down from 51 in 2013), Montgomery County reported 40 (up from 28 in 2013), and Prince George's County reported 13 (up from 7 in 2013) (refer to Appendix Table 8).

During 2014, five (5) counties reported an increase in the number of hate/bias incidents reported. These counties were Cecil, Montgomery, Prince George's, Wicomico, and Worcester. Ten counties and Baltimore City reported a decrease in their hate/bias incidents for calendar year 2014. These counties were Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Queen Anne's and Baltimore City. Charles and St. Mary's counties experienced the same number of

reported hate/bias incidents as they did in 2013. Calvert, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Talbot, and Washington counties all reported no hate/bias incidents in 2014.

Analyst 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

Destruction of property (46 incidents) continued to rank as the highest among the types of reported offenses during 2014, as it did in 2013. Destruction of property accounted for 29.7 percent of the total reported hate/bias incidents in the State. A majority of the incidents where destruction of property was reported involved the offender(s) using spray paint, or marker, to mark property. This was followed by "other" incidents, written intimidation, verbal intimidation, and Assaults. There were no Arson incidents reported in 2014 (refer to Appendix Table 11).

A note of interest in CY 2014 involved the severity that two (2) hate/bias incidents included. Two inconclusive hate/bias incidents that occurred in Baltimore City resulted in the death of the victims. On 3 June, a black male was found dead in a park with injuries to the face and body. The male was found partially clothed in women's clothing. The incident was classified as an Anti-Homosexual bias and labeled inconclusive. On 16 July, a black male was found dead in an alley with stab wounds. The male was found partially clothed in women's clothing. The incident was classified as an Anti-homosexual bias and labeled inconclusive.

Motivation behind Hate/Bias Incidents

The motivation behind 2014 hate/bias incidents was primarily race-based, anti-black sentiments, accounting for 43.2 percent of reported incidents, as it was the primary motivation in 2013 as well. This was followed by anti-Jewish incidents, which accounted for 25.8 percent, and Anti-Hispanic (6.4 percent) incidents (refer to Appendix Table 12).

Hate/Bias Victims

The total number of known victims of reported hate/bias incidents in Maryland for 2014 was 107, with the proportion of black victims at 47.6 percent and that of white victims at 35.5 percent. Asian victims accounted for 4.7 percent of the total victims, Hispanic victims accounted for 2.8 percent, and Asian Indian victims accounted for 1.9 percent. Other/unknown victims accounted for 7.5 percent of the total. Black males accounted for 24.3 percent of the known victims, white males for 23.4 percent, black females for 22.4 percent, and white females for 12.2 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 77.6 percent of the total. Within the adult totals, the highest percentage of victims, 19.6 percent, were between the ages of 26 to 35 and 36 to 45 (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 2014. Of the reported offenders, black males had the highest percentage. The number of black male offenders in CY 2014 accounted for 25.9 percent of total offenders, while the number of white male offenders accounted for 18.3 percent of the total. This is a change from recent years past, in which white males were the more dominant group of reported offenders. It is important to note that three (3) incidents reported an approximate number of offenders. Examination of the gender classification reveals that males continued to be the dominant offender group (refer to Appendix Table 15).

For CY 2014, the leading reported offenders by age group were 15 to 17 year olds followed by 18 to 20 year olds. Adult offenders accounted for 27.9 percent, while juvenile offenders accounted for 7.1 percent, with a 65 percent unknown age group (refer to Appendix Table 16).

There were no reported incidents in 2014 that were associated with a group with a bias ideology. Several incidents mentioned the use of KKK symbology but none indicated that the Klu Klux Klan was involved as a group. The Klu Klux Klan (KKK) is an organization that traditionally advocates extremist reactionary ideology such as white supremacy and nationalism (refer to Appendix Table 20).

Use of Weapons in Hate/Bias Incidents

A weapon was used in 24 hate/bias incidents in 2014. Weapons used included a blunt object, snowball, handgun, BB gun, knives, and motor vehicles among other things. Personal weapons (hands and/or feet) were used in seven (7) incidents. One (1) incident was reported where a firearm was used and two (2) incidents where a motor vehicle was used as a weapon (refer to Appendix Table 17).

Injuries Associated with Hate/Bias Incidents

Of the 155 reported hate/bias incidents in 2014, the vast majority, 93.5 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 6.5 percent of incidents. Minor injuries were reported in 3.9 percent of reported incidents. Two (2) incidents were reported to have serious injuries (including injuries to the head). Two (2) deaths were reported to have resulted from hate/bias incidents in 2014 (refer to Appendix Table 18).

Property Damage Associated with Hate/Bias Incidents

There were 39 incidents reported with a dollar amount for property damage that occurred during the course of perpetrating hate/bias incidents during CY 2014, compared to the 79 incidents reported in

2013. During 2014, there were 14 incidents in which the amount of property damage was unknown, compared to 2013 in which there were 8 incidents in which the amount of property damage was unknown.

Destruction of property continued to rank highest among the types of reported offenses during 2014, accounting for 29.7 percent of the total incidents. The total value of property damage resulting from hate/bias incidents in 2014 was reported as $29,062. This is an increase from the $22,147 in property damage reported in 2013. The majority of property damage was associated with government property, which accounted for 34.6 percent of the total. Damage to motor vehicles followed at 22.4 percent (refer to Appendix Table 19).

Key Findings

This report assesses the trends of hate/bias incidents reported to and by law enforcement agencies in the State of Maryland during 2014. This assessment shows that racially biased incidents continue to be the dominant category of all bias-related incidents reported in the State as it has been for the years 2012 and 2013.

The overall trend indicates that the number of hate/bias incidents reported in Maryland has decreased from 2013 to 2014, by 97 incidents.

- Higher numbers of hate/bias incidents were reported in the second half of the year. The first half (January through June) of 2014, saw 68 reports of hate/bias incidents, where the second half (July through December) saw 87 reports of hate/bias incidents. Specifically, the 3rd quarter of the year (July, August, September) recorded the most incidents (46) compared to the other quarters.

- The highest number of reported hate/bias incidents in 2014 (46, or 30.1 percent) were recorded in Baltimore County. Other counties with a significant number of reports included Anne Arundel (13), Howard (17), Montgomery (40), and Prince George's (13). Allegany, Calvert, Caroline, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, and Washington counties all reported no hate/bias incidents in 2014.

- Most (29.7 percent) of the reported hate/bias incidents in 2014 were related to the destruction of property.

- Two inconclusive hate/bias incidents that occurred in Baltimore City resulted in the death of the victim. The incidents were classified as Anti-homosexual bias and labeled as inconclusive.

- The racial and demographic analysis of *victims* continues to suggest that black and white people are more likely to be the target of hate/bias than other groups. In 2014, there were 51 (47.6 percent) black *victims* of hate/bias, a decrease of 45 from 2013. There were 38 (35.5 percent) white *victims* in 2014, a decrease of 52 from 2013.

- In total numbers, the largest group of *offenders* was black males. In 2014, black males were 25.9 percent of *offenders*.

- The total cost of property damage in the State of Maryland in 2014 due to hate/bias incidents increased by 31.2 percent from 2013.

- Included in this report is a table reflecting activity in Maryland from major hate groups around the country (Appendix Table 20). There were no incidents reported to have been associated with any known hate group in 2014.

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 crime 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
2012 to 2014

2012 - 2014 Hate/Bias Incidents by Status						
Status of Reported Incidents	2012		2013		*2014*	
	Incidents	Percent	Incidents	Percent	*Incidents*	*Percent*
Verified	50	24.3	78	30.9	*58*	*37.4*
Inconclusive	143	69.4	166	65.9	*91*	*58.7*
Unfounded	13	6.3	8	3.2	*6*	*3.9*
Total	206	100%	252	100%	*155*	*100%*

Table 1

Hate/Bias Incidents by Month

Month	2012		2013		*2014*		
	Incidents	Percent	Incidents	Percent	*Incidents*	*Percent*	*Verified*
January	25	12.1	13	5.2	*9*	*5.8*	*4*
February	15	7.3	18	7.1	*9*	*5.8*	*5*
March	25	12.1	35	13.9	*11*	*7.2*	*4*
April	24	11.8	28	11.2	*12*	*7.7*	*7*
May	19	9.2	25	9.9	*14*	*9.0*	*5*
June	20	9.7	29	11.5	*13*	*8.4*	*1*
July	12	5.8	20	7.9	*13*	*8.4*	*6*
August	12	5.8	18	7.1	*15*	*9.7*	*8*
September	21	10.2	24	9.5	*18*	*11.6*	*8*
October	11	5.3	15	6.0	*12*	*7.7*	*2*
November	12	5.8	10	4.0	*15*	*9.7*	*3*
December	10	4.9	17	6.7	*14*	*9.0*	*5*
Total	206	100%	252	100%	*155*	*100%*	*58*

Table 2

Quarterly Totals
2014

The chart below shows the number of reported incidents by month and by quarter during CY 2014, as well as a breakdown of verified incidents versus inconclusive/unfounded incidents for each month.
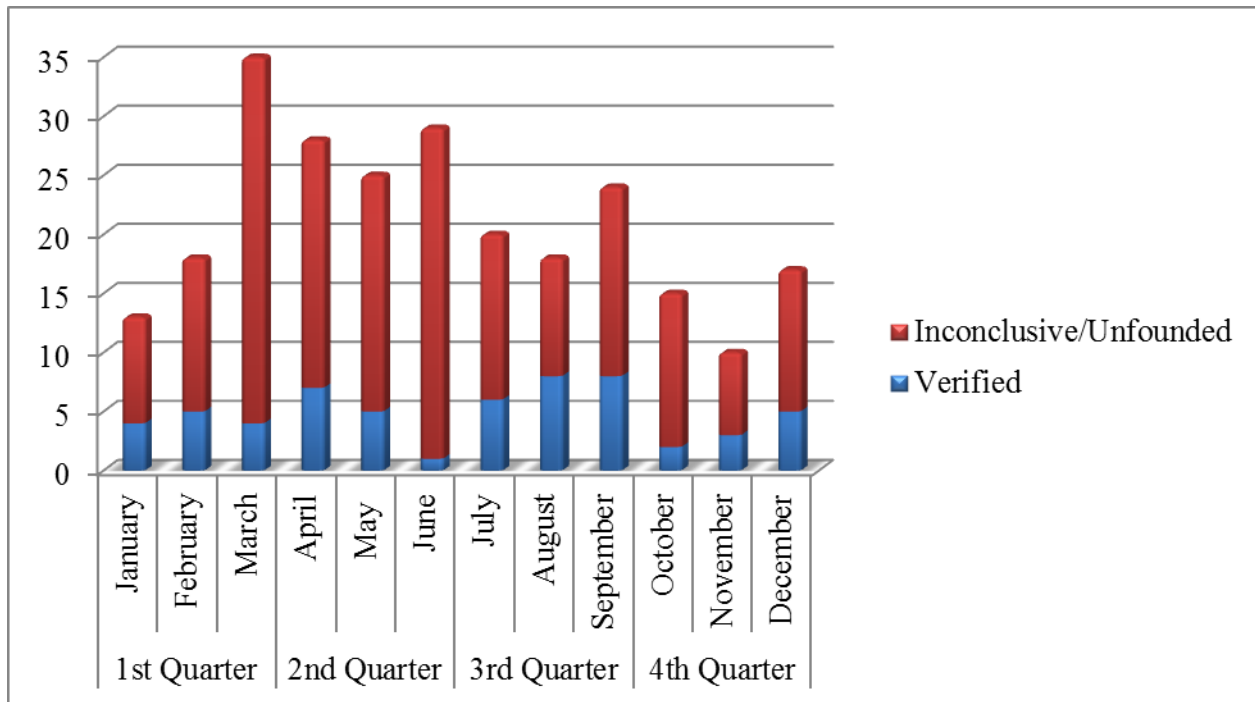

Table 3

1st Quarter 2013 (January, February, March): 29 incidents, 13 *verified*

2nd Quarter 2013 (April, May, June): 39 incidents, 13 *verified*

3rd Quarter 2013 (July, August, September): 46 incidents, 22 *verified*

4th Quarter 2013 (October, November, December): 41 incidents, 10 *verified*

Hate/Bias Incidents by Bias Motivation

Hate/bias incidents are classified by the motivation of the incident. Motivation of incidents can be predicated on racial, religious, ethnic, sexual orientation, disability, or homeless bias in Maryland.

Category	*All Reported* Incidents			*Verified* Incidents		
	2012	2013	*2014*	2012	2013	*2014*
Racial	131	156	*84*	32	39	*21*
Religious	33	58	*44*	7	22	*26*
Ethnic	11	14	*12*	2	4	*6*
Sexual Orientation	31	28	*15*	9	13	*5*
Disability	0	1	*0*	0	0	*0*
Homelessness	0	0	*0*	0	0	*0*
*Total	206 (1%)	252** (22.3%)	*155 (-38.5%)*	50 (-35.9%)	78 (56%)	*58 (-25.6%)*

Table 4

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

** Five incidents were motivated by multiple biases, these incidents are counted once in each applicable category, and only once for this total.

Hate/Bias Incidents by Bias Motivation
2014

The bar graphs below identify the incident committed based on the offender's bias against race, religion, ethnic/national origin, sexual orientation, disability, or homelessness.

2014 Incidents – Reported
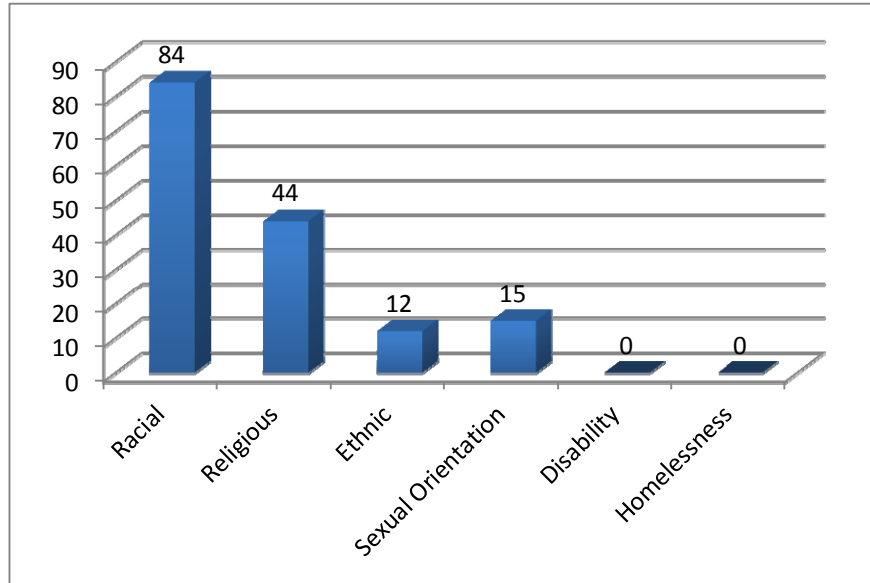
Table 5

2014 Incidents – Verified
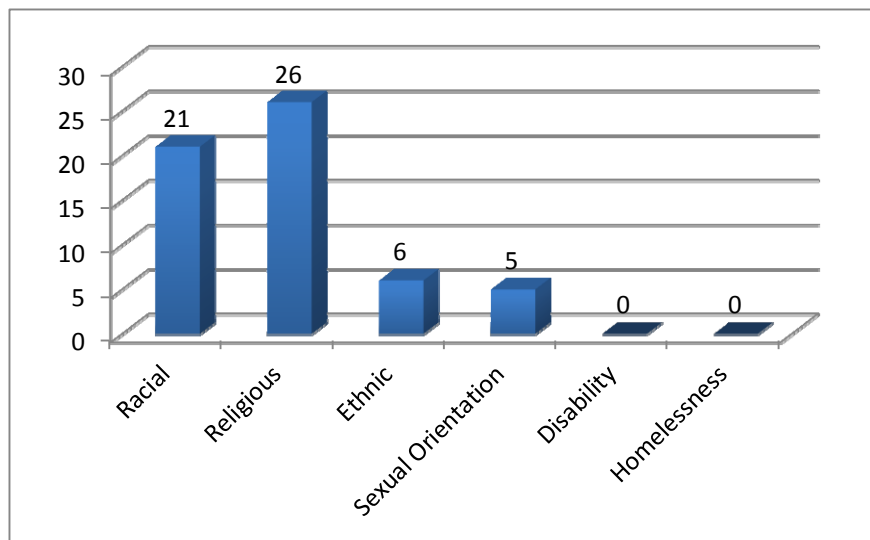
Table 6

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 2014, along with the percentage of arrests made for verified hate/bias incidents for the years 2012 to 2014.

Category	2014		Number of Arrests as a Percentage of Verified Incidents (%)		
	Verified Incidents	*Number of Arrests*	*2014*	2013	2012
Race	*21*	*5*	*23.8*	25.6	25.0
Religion	*26*	*1*	*3.8*	13.6	14.3
Ethnicity	*6*	*2*	*33.3*	25.0	50.0
Sexual Orientation	*5*	*1*	*20.0*	23.1	33.3
Disability	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0
Homelessness	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0
Total	*58*	*9*	*15.5*	21.8	26.0

Table 7

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Report Status
2014

County	Reported	Verified	Inconclusive	Unfounded
Allegany	**0**	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	**13**	0	12	1
Baltimore City	**6**	3	3	0
Baltimore County	**46**	4	40	2
Calvert	**0**	0	0	0
Caroline	**0**	0	0	0
Carroll	**1**	1	0	0
Cecil	**1**	0	1	0
Charles	**4**	0	4	0
Dorchester	**1**	1	0	0
Frederick	**2**	1	1	0
Garrett	**0**	0	0	0
Harford	**4**	2	2	0
Howard	**17**	0	16	1
Kent	**0**	0	0	0
Montgomery	**40**	37	3	0
Prince George's	**13**	3	8	2
Queen Anne's	**0**	0	0	0
Somerset	**0**	0	0	0
St. Mary's	**3**	3	0	0
Talbot	**0**	0	0	0
Washington	**0**	0	0	0
Wicomico	**3**	2	1	0
Worcester	**1**	1	0	0
Total	**155**	58	91	6

Table 8

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Motivation
2014

County	*Total*	Racial	Religious	Ethnic	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Homelessness
Allegany	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	*13*	9	3	1	0	0	0
Baltimore City	*6*	2	0	1	3	0	0
Baltimore County	*46*	35	8	1	2	0	0
Calvert	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	*1*	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cecil	*1*	1	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	*4*	3	1	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	*1*	1	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	*2*	0	1	1	0	0	0
Garrett	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	*4*	2	0	2	0	0	0
Howard	*17*	12	3	2	0	0	0
Kent	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	*40*	9	27	1	3	0	0
Prince George's	*13*	6	0	1	6	0	0
Queen Anne's	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	*3*	2	0	0	1	0	0
Talbot	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	*0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	*3*	2	0	1	0	0	0
Worcester	*1*	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	*155*	84	44	12	15	0	0

Table 9

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Incident Type
2014

County	Arson	Assault	Destruction of Property	Verbal Intimidation	Written Intimidation	Other
Allegany	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	0	2	8	1	0	2
Baltimore City	0	3	0	0	1	2*
Baltimore County	0	5	20	4	1	16
Calvert	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cecil	0	0	1	0	0	0
Charles	0	0	3	0	0	1
Dorchester	0	0	1	0	0	0
Frederick	0	1	1	0	0	0
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	0	0	0	4	0	0
Howard	0	2	2	7	6	0
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	3	4	5	19	9
Prince George's	0	1	3	1	4	4
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0	1	0	2	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	0	1	1	0	0	1
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	18	46	22	33	36

Table 10

*These two (2) incidents were deaths.

Hate/Bias Incidents by Incident Type

Incident Type	Reported Incidents 2013	Percent	*Reported Incidents 2014*	*Percent*
Arson	2	0.8	*0*	*0*
Assault	33	13.1	*18*	*11.6*
Destruction of Property	116	46.0	*46*	*29.7*
Verbal Intimidation	26	10.3	*22*	*14.2*
Written Intimidation	31	12.3	*33*	*21.3*
Other	44	17.5	*36*	*23.2*
Total	252	100%	*155*	*100%*

Table 11

Hate/Bias Motivation Subcategories
2014

The following table illustrates the motivation for committing hate/bias incidents by subcategory. Motivation subcategorizes race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, and disability into specific groups within each category. For example, the religion category may be further subcategorized as Anti-Protestant, Anti-Catholic, Anti-Islamic, etc.

Motivation Subcategory	Incidents	Percent
Anti-White	6	3.9
Anti-Black	67	43.2
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2.0
Anti-Multi-Racial Group	8	5.1
Anti-Hispanic	10	6.4
Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin	2	1.3
Anti-Jewish	40	25.8
Anti-Catholic	1	0.6
Anti-Protestant	0	0
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	1	0.6
Anti-Other	2	1.3
Anti-Multi-Religious Group	0	0
Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism/etc.	0	0
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	6	3.9
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	3	2.0
Anti-Homosexual (Gay and Lesbian)	6	3.9
Anti-Heterosexual	0	0
Anti-Bisexual	0	0
Anti-Mental (Disability)	0	0
Anti-Physical (Disability)	0	0
Total	155	

Table 12

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 2013 and 2014.

		2013		*2014*	
		Victims	Percent	*Victims*	*Percent*
	Total # Reported	206	100%	*107*	*100%*
Race	Black	96	46.6	*51*	*47.6*
	White	90	43.7	*38*	*35.5*
	Asian	3	1.5	*5*	*4.7*
	Hispanic	3	1.5	*3*	*2.8*
	Asian Indian	4	1.9	*2*	*1.9*
	Other/Unknown	10	4.8	*8*	*7.5*
Gender	Male	124	60.2	*61*	*57.0*
	Female	79	38.3	*43*	*40.2*
	Unknown	3	1.5	*3*	*2.8*
Race and Gender	Black Male	55	26.7	*26*	*24.3*
	Black Female	41	19.9	*24*	*22.4*
	White Male	57	27.6	*25*	*23.4*
	White Female	33	16.0	*13*	*12.2*
	Asian Male	2	1.0	*4*	*3.7*
	Asian Female	1	0.5	*1*	*0.9*
	Hispanic Male	3	1.5	*1*	*0.9*
	Hispanic Female	0	0	*2*	*1.9*
	Asian Indian Male	2	1.0	*2*	*1.9*
	Asian Indian Female	1	0.5	*0*	*0*
	Other or Unknown Race and/or Sex	11	5.3	*9*	*8.4*

Table 13

Hate/Bias Incident Victims by Age

Age	2013		*2014*	
	Victims	Percent	*Victims*	*Percent*
Under 11 yrs	1	.5	*1*	*0.9*
11 to 14 yrs	9	4.4	*1*	*0.9*
15 to 17 yrs	17	8.3	*10*	*9.4*
18 to 20 yrs	11	5.3	*6*	*5.6*
21 to 25 yrs	19	9.2	*9*	*8.4*
26 to 35 yrs	29	14.1	*21*	*19.6*
36 to 45 yrs	46	22.3	*21*	*19.6*
46 to 55 yrs	42	20.4	*13*	*12.2*
56 to 65 yrs	13	6.3	*11*	*10.3*
Over 65 yrs	9	4.4	*2*	*1.9*
Unknown Age	10	4.8	*12*	*11.2*
Juveniles	27	13.2	*12*	*11.2*
Adults	169	82.0	*83*	*77.6*
Unknown	10	4.8	*12*	*11.2*

Table 14

Hate/Bias Incident Offenders

		2013		*2014*	
		Offenders	Percent	*Offenders*	*Percent*
	Total # Reported	274	100%	*197*	*100%*
Race	Black	29	10.6	*56****	*28.5*
	White	73	26.6	*43*	*21.8*
	Asian	5	1.8	*1*	*0.5*
	Hispanic	0	0	*1*	*0.5*
	Asian Indian	0	0	*0*	*0*
	Other/Unknown	167*	61.0	*96***	*48.7*
Gender	Male	88	32.1	*91****	*46.2*
	Female	27	9.9	*13*	*6.6*
	Unknown	159*	58.0	*93***	*47.2*
Race and Gender	Black Male	20	7.3	*51****	*25.9*
	Black Female	9	3.3	*5*	*2.5*
	White Male	56	20.4	*36*	*18.3*
	White Female	17	6.2	*7*	*3.6*
	Asian Male	4	1.4	*1*	*0.5*
	Asian Female	1	0.4	*0*	*0*
	Hispanic Male	0	0	*1*	*0.5*
	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	167*	61.0	*96***	*48.7*

Table 15

*In 159 incidents an unknown number of offenders were listed. For the purposes of this table, each of these cases was counted as one (1) offender.

**In 91 incidents an unknown number of offenders were listed. For the purposes of this table, each of these cases was counted as one (1) offender.

***An approximate number of offenders were noted in three (3) incidents. For the purposes of this table, the lower number in the range was used for the count.

Hate/Bias Incident Offenders by Age

Age	2013		2014	
	Offenders	Percent	*Offenders*	*Percent*
Under 11 yrs	0	0	*0*	*0*
11 to 14 yrs	12	4.4	*5*	*2.5*
15 to 17 yrs	9	3.3	*22****	*11.2*
18 to 20 yrs	15	5.5	*18****	*9.1*
21 to 25 yrs	11	4.0	*1*	*0.5*
26 to 35 yrs	16	5.8	*8*	*4.1*
36 to 45 yrs	11	4.0	*8*	*4.1*
46 to 55 yrs	8	2.9	*11*	*5.6*
56 to 65 yrs	5	1.8	*4*	*2.0*
Over 65 yrs	3	1.1	*5*	*2.5*
Unknown Age	184*	67.2	*115(**)**	*58.4*
Juveniles	21	7.6	*14*	*7.1*
Adults	69	25.2	*55****	*27.9*
Unknown	184*	67.2	*128(**)**	*65.0*

Table 16

*In 159 incidents an unknown number of offenders were listed. For the purposes of this table, each of these cases was counted as one (1) offender.

**In 91 incidents an unknown number of offenders were listed. For the purposes of this table, each of these cases was counted as one (1) offender.

*** An approximate number of offenders were noted in three (3) incidents. For the purposes of this table, the lower number in the range was used for the count.

Analyst Note: A few offenders were described by a range of ages, for the purposes of this table; these offenders were counted as being the first age in the range. For example, if an offender was described as being 14 to 16 years of age, they were captured as 14 in the above table.

Hate/Bias Incidents Weapons Used
2014

Weapon Type	# of Times Used	Percent of Total Incidents
Firearms	1	0.6
BB Gun	1	0.6
Knives/Other Cutting Objects	5	3.2
Motor Vehicle	2	1.3
Personal Weapons (e.g., Hands/Feet)	7	4.6
Other (e.g., blunt object, snowball)	3	2.0
Unknown	5	3.2
Total *Weapons* Used	*24*	*N/A*
Total *Incidents* - Weapon(s) Used	*24*	*15.5*
Total *Incidents* - No Weapon(s) Used	*131*	*84.5*
Total *Incidents*	*155*	*100%*

Table 17

Hate/Bias Incidents Victim Injuries
2014

Injury Type	Number	Percent of Total
Minor Injuries	6	3.9
Broken Bones	0	0
Serious Injuries	2	1.3
Death	2	1.3
Unknown	**0**	**0**
No Injuries/Not Applicable	**145**	**93.5**
Total *Incidents*	**155**	**100%**

Table 18

Hate/Bias Incidents Property Damage Dollar Value
2014

Property Type	Dollar Value	Percent of Total
Bridges/Roadways/Alleys	$200	0.7
Businesses	$330	1.1
Churches (all denominations)	$3,600	12.4
Government	$10,035	34.6
Motor Vehicles	$6,500	22.4
Parking Lots/Garages	$100	0.3
Parks (including playgrounds, community centers, etc.)	$3,530	12.1
Residences (including apartment buildings)	$2,752	9.5
Restaurants	$0	0
Schools (General)	$100	0.3
Elementary Schools	$1,400	4.8
Middle Schools	$0	0
High Schools	$30	0.1
Shopping Areas/Centers	$0	0
Universities/Colleges	$85	0.3
Other/Unknown	$400	1.4
Total	**$29,062**	**100%**

Table 19

Hate/Bias Incidents Committed by Groups

County	2013		2014	
	#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	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Baltimore	1	Ku Klux Klan	*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	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Howard	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Kent	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Montgomery	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Prince George's	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Queen Anne's	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
Somerset	0	N/A	*0*	*N/A*
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	1	1 group	*0*	*0 groups*

Table 20

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.[ii]

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.[iii] 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.[iv]

Between 1999 and 2011, in 47 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington, DC, there were 1,289 acts of violence committed toward homeless people, resulting in 339 deaths according to the National Coalition for the Homeless.[v] Florida, Maine, and Washington, DC have also added bias against the homeless to their hate crime laws.[vi] In 2012, 2013, and 2014 there were no reports of bias incidents against homeless persons in Maryland.

As of June 2013, there were 15 states and the District of Columbia with hate crime laws that include crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. There were 15 states with hate crime laws that include crimes based on sexual orientation: Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

As of June 2013, there were 15 states with hate crime laws that do not include crimes based on sexual orientation or gender identity: Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Indiana[1], Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania[2], South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia. There were five (5) states that do not have hate crime laws that include crimes based on any characteristics: Arkansas, Georgia, Michigan[3], South Carolina, and Wyoming.

The map below illustrates those states with hate crime laws that include sexual orientation and gender identification.[vii]

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[1] Indiana has no hate crime penalty laws but does include sexual orientation in hate crime data collection.

[2] In 2008, Pennsylvania's highest court overturned the 2002 amendments to the hate crimes law that added sexual orientation, gender identity, ancestry, gender, and mental and physical disability, based on the procedural way the legislation was passed by the legislature, not the content of the law.

[3] Michigan's hate crime penalty laws do not include sexual orientation, but hate crime data collection laws do.
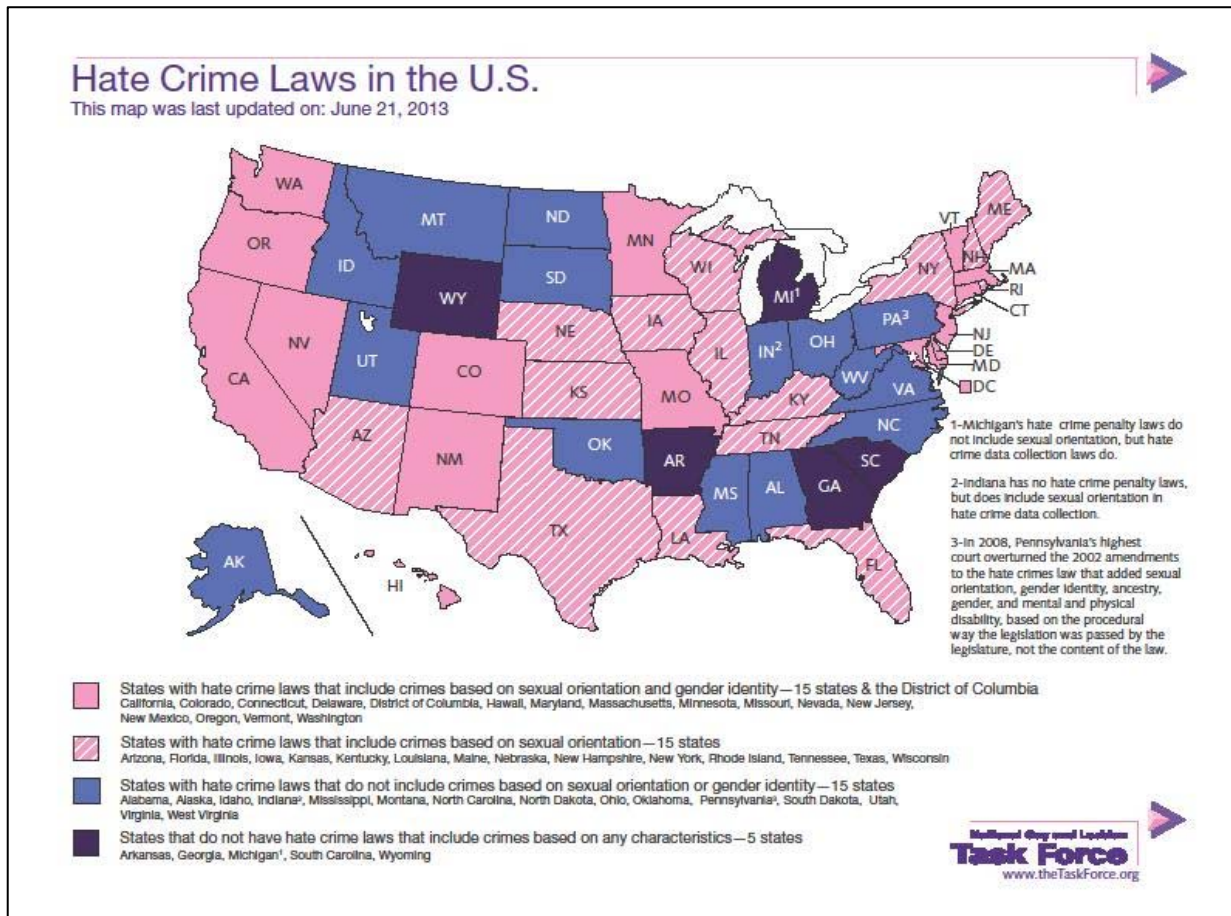
In March 2014, the Maryland General Assembly passed legislation adding "transgender" people to the list of protected classes. The law prohibits discrimination based on gender identity in housing and employment, in obtaining credit, and in access to public accommodations. This law took effect on 1 October 2014.[viii]

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

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[i] Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime-Overview,* available at http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/civilrights/hate_crimes/overview.

[ii] 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.

[iii] 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.

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

[v] National Coalition for the Homeless, *Hate Crimes against the Homeless The Brutality of Violence Unveiled,* December 2012, available at http://nationalhomeless.org/publications/hatecrimes/hatecrimes2011.pdf.

[vi] 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.

[vii] The National Lesbian and Gay Task Force, *Hate Crimes Laws in the U.S.,* 21 June 2013, available at http://www.thetaskforce.org/downloads/reports/issue_maps/hate_crimes_06_13_color.pdf.

[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.