



MARYLAND COORDINATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER

**in conjunction with the
MARYLAND STATE POLICE**

2012 Hate/Bias Report

**Martin O'Malley,
Governor**

**Anthony G. Brown,
Lieutenant Governor**

**Marcus L. Brown,
Superintendent**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 directed against individuals or groups because of race, religion, ethnicity/national origin, disability, sexual orientation, or homelessness. In compliance with this requirement, the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC), in conjunction with the Maryland State Police, have produced this 2012 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 2012. This assessment also provides comparable statistics for the 2010 and 2011 calendar years.

The 2012 assessment of reported hate/bias incidents shows that racially motivated incidents are the dominant category of all bias-related reports, as they were in 2010 and 2011.

- Reports of hate incidents have increased from 2011 to 2012.
- In 2012, the highest number of reported hate/bias incidents was in Baltimore County, with 92 (44.7 percent). Other counties with a significant number of reports were Anne Arundel (19), Howard (16), Montgomery (16), and Prince George’s (16). Caroline, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne’s, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester counties did not report any incidents for 2012.
- The racial and demographic analysis of victims suggests that African Americans and whites continue to be the target of hate/bias incidents more than other groups, such as Asian, Asian Indian, and Hispanic. In 2012, there were 94 (56.6 percent) African American *victims*, an increase of five (5) from 2011. In contrast, there were 62 (37.4 percent) white *victims* in 2012, a decrease of 14 from 2011.
- The number of Asian *victims* decreased in calendar year 2012 over 2011. In CY 2011 there were eight (8) victims and for CY 2012, the total number of victims decreased to three (3).
- The number of Hispanic *victims* decreased during the 2012 calendar year. During CY 2011, there were nine (9) victims and for CY 2012, the total number of victims decreased to two (2).
- In total numbers, the largest offender group remained the white race. In 2012, there were 77 (32.5 percent) white *offenders* compared to 27 (11.4 percent) African American *offenders*.

In summary, law enforcement and other human relations agencies across the State should continue to monitor bias-related problems. In order to continue the efforts to reduce hate/bias incidents, the citizens of Maryland need to be further educated about tolerance and the concept of diversity, while both the victims and law enforcement agencies need to be educated on

recognizing and reporting hate/bias. Law enforcement personnel are often the first persons on the scene of these crimes. To successfully meet the needs of victims, training on recognizing and investigating potential hate crimes is important.

Finally, it is equally crucial to explore the cooperation of law enforcement and the community in addressing hate/bias. The concepts 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, Crime Division at (443) 436-8800.

Hate Crimes

A hate crime is defined as the violence of intolerance and bigotry, intended to hurt and intimidate someone because of his or her race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability¹, or living situation.

Since an individual's biases are incidental circumstances to a particular crime, collecting statistics and information on hate crimes is difficult. As stated in past 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 victims 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 thorough 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 suspects or witnesses;
- * A prior history of similar incidents in the same geographical area or against the same victim;
- * The demographics of the area.

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 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.

Inconclusive Incident - 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 That a Hate/Bias Incident Has Occurred

It can be difficult to distinguish a hate/bias incident. A hate/bias incident is detected by a background investigation of the accused person or eyewitness reports of the 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 a hate/bias offense. 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 or other symbols)

Differences between perpetrator and victim, whether actual or perceived by the perpetrator - Victim(s) and perpetrator(s) 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 group or community

Incident coincided with a holiday or date of particular significance

Similar incidents in the same location or neighborhood indicating a possible pattern

Localized activities of organized hate groups

Absence of any other motives such as economic gain

Hate/Bias Incidents in Maryland

In 2012, 206 hate/bias incidents were reported in Maryland. Of these, 50 incidents were verified, 143 were found to be inconclusive, and 13 were determined to be unfounded. An examination of the nature of the verified incidents found 32 of them stemmed from differences of race, 7 were based on religion, 2 were based on ethnicity, 9 were based on sexual orientation, and 0 were based on disability or homeless status. ([See Appendix, Table 3](#))

2012 Hate/Bias Incidents by County

Baltimore County reported 92 (44.7 percent) of the total incidents reported in the State. Anne Arundel County reported 19 (down from 47 last year), Montgomery County reported 16 incidents (down from 24 incidents reported last year), Prince George's County reported 16 (up from 13 incidents reported last year), and Frederick County reported four (4) (down from 6 last year).

During 2012, nine (9) counties reported an increase in the number of hate/bias incidents. These counties were Allegany, Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Charles, Howard, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and Baltimore City. Nine (9) counties reported a decrease in their hate/bias incidents for calendar year 2012. These counties were Anne Arundel, Cecil, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Montgomery, Somerset, and Wicomico. Caroline, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester counties had no incidents reported during 2012. ([See Appendix, Table 5](#))

It should be noted that although a county does not report any incidents, the conclusion should not be drawn that the jurisdiction is free of hate/bias incidents. It suggests that law enforcement agencies in that county may not have received any formal complaints.

Hate/Bias Incidents by Type of Offense

Destruction of property (83 incidents) continued to rank as the highest among the types of reported offenses during 2012, accounting for 40 percent of the total incidents. This was followed by other incidents, verbal intimidation incidents, assault incidents, and written intimidation incidents. ([See Appendix, Table 8](#))

A trend of note for CY 2012 involves the manner in which hate/bias incidents were committed. In two instances, social media was involved. It is important to note how new technologies, such as social media, are becoming a conduit for hate/bias incidents.

Motivation for Hate/Bias Incidents in Maryland

Motivation for perpetrating hate/bias incidents was primarily race-based, anti-African American sentiments, accounting for 55.8 percent of incidents in 2012, as it was in 2011. This was followed by anti-Jewish incidents, which accounted for 12.1 percent, and anti-male homosexual (gay) incidents, which accounted for 9.2 percent. ([See Appendix, Table 9](#))

Hate/Bias Victims

The total number of known victims for 2012 was 166, with the proportion of African American victims at 56.6 percent and that of white victims at 37.4 percent. Asian victims accounted for 1.8 percent of the total, Hispanic victims 1.2 percent, and Asian Indian victims 0 percent. Many incidents were committed against property—such as schools, churches, and roadways—where a specific victim was not identified.

African American males accounted for 27.7 percent of the known victims, white males for 19.9 percent, African American females for 28.3 percent, and white females for 17.5 percent. The majority of known victims were adults, accounting for 78.9 percent of the total. Within the adult totals, the highest percentage of victims, 17.6 percent, were between the ages of 36 and 45. ([See Appendix, Tables 10 and 11](#))

Hate/Bias Offenders

Offender information was not available for approximately 55 percent of reported incidents. For the last 13 consecutive years, a majority of reported offenders of hate/bias incidents were white males. The number of white male offenders in CY 2012 accounted for 26.2 percent of total offenders, while the number of African American male offenders accounted for 9.3 percent of the total. A study of the gender classification revealed that males continued to be the dominant offender group.

For CY 2012, the leading reported offenders by age group were 26- to 35-year-olds and 36- to 45-year-olds. Adult offenders accounted for 30 percent, while juvenile offenders accounted for 6.3 percent, with a 63.7 percent unknown age group.

A total of two (2) incidents were associated with a group with race bias ideology. The reported group in both incidents was the Ku Klux Klan (KKK).

The KKK is an organization that traditionally advocates extremist reactionary ideology such as white supremacy and nationalism. ([See Appendix, Tables 12, 13, and 17](#))

Use of Weapons in Hate/Bias Incidents

Twenty-eight (28) incidents were reported as involving weapons in 2012. The majority of these reported incidents that involved a weapon, 6.8 percent, involved “personal weapons” such as hands and/or feet. One (1) reported incident involved a firearm. ([See Appendix, Table 14](#))

Injuries Associated with Hate/Bias Incidents

Of the 206 reported hate/bias incidents, the vast majority, 94.6 percent, either resulted in no injuries sustained or, by their nature, did not facilitate injuries (property-related incidents, etc.). There were, however, injuries reported in the remaining 5.4 percent of incidents. Undescribed minor injuries were reported in 10 incidents, and undescribed serious injuries were reported in zero (0) incidents. There was one (1) incident that resulted in broken bones. No deaths were reported in 2012. ([See Appendix, Table 15](#))

Property Damage Associated with Hate/Bias Incidents

Destruction of property continued to rank as the highest among the types of reported offenses during 2012. This offense accounted for 40 percent of the total incidents in 2012. ([See Appendix, Table 8](#))

The total value of property damage resulting from hate/bias incidents in 2012 was reported as \$13,417. This is a decrease of \$49,274 from the 2011 property damage dollar value. The majority of property damage was associated with residences, which accounted for 36.8 percent of the total. Damage to bridges/roadways/alleys followed at 14.8 percent of reported damage. ([See Appendix, Table 16](#))

Conclusion

This report assesses the trend of hate/bias incidents reported to law enforcement agencies in the State of Maryland during 2012. This assessment shows that racial incidents continue to be the dominant category of all bias-related reports.

The overall trend indicates that the number of hate/bias incidents has increased by two (2) over the past year.

- The highest number of reported incidents in 2012 (92, or 44.7 percent) was recorded in Baltimore County. Other counties with a significant number of reports were Anne Arundel (19), Howard (16), Montgomery (16) and Prince George's (16). Caroline, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester counties did not report any incidents for 2012.
- The racial and demographic analysis of victims continues to suggest that African Americans and whites are more likely to be the target of hate/bias than are other groups. In 2012, there were 94 (56.6 percent) African American *victims*, an increase of five (5) from 2011. In contrast, there were 62 (37.4 percent) white *victims* in 2012, a decrease of 14 from 2011.
- The number of Asian *victims* decreased during the 2012 calendar year. In CY 2011 there were eight (8) victims and for CY 2012, the total number of victims decreased to three (3).
- The number of Hispanic *victims* decreased during the 2012 calendar year. During CY 2011, there were nine (9) victims and for CY 2012, the total number of victims decreased to two (2).
- In total numbers, the largest offender group remained the white race. In 2012, there were 77 (32.5 percent) white *offenders* compared to 27 (11.4 percent) African American *offenders*.

- MSP/CIS has included a table reflecting activity in Maryland from major hate groups around the country. The incidents included leafleting or distributing flyers in a particular neighborhood. This activity is a recruitment technique groups use to encourage membership. ([*See Appendix, Table 17*](#))

In summary, law enforcement and other human relations agencies across the State should continue to monitor bias-related problems. In order to continue the efforts to reduce hate/bias incidents, the citizens of Maryland need to be further educated about tolerance and diversity. Also, law enforcement agencies and Marylanders need to be proactive in reporting hate/bias. Law enforcement personnel are often the first persons on the scene of these crimes and should be educated on recognizing hate/bias to ensure such incidents are reported accurately. To successfully meet the needs of victims, training on recognizing and investigating potential hate crimes is important.

Finally, it is equally crucial to explore the cooperation of law enforcement and the community in addressing hate/bias. The concepts of community policing throughout Maryland should continue to incorporate bias-related issues.

Appendix

Summary of Hate/Bias Incidents in Maryland From 2010 to 2012

2010 – 2012 Hate/Bias Incident Classification by Status						
Status of Reported Incidents	<i>2012</i>		2011		2010	
	<i>Incidents</i>	<i>Percent</i>	Incidents	Percent	Incidents	Percent
Verified	50	24.3	78	38.2	118	42.3
Inconclusive	143	69.4	111	54.4	143	51.3
Unfounded	13	6.3	15	7.4	18	6.4
Total	206	100%	204	100%	279	100%

Table 1

2010 – 2012 Reported Hate/Bias Incidents Monthly Statistics

Month	2012		2011		2010	
	<i>Incidents</i>	<i>Percent</i>	Incidents	Percent	Incidents	Percent
January	<i>25</i>	<i>12.1</i>	15	7.4	29	10.4
February	<i>15</i>	<i>7.3</i>	20	9.8	16	5.7
March	<i>25</i>	<i>12.1</i>	22	10.8	23	8.2
April	<i>24</i>	<i>11.8</i>	29	14.2	24	8.6
May	<i>19</i>	<i>9.2</i>	16	7.8	26	9.3
June	<i>20</i>	<i>9.7</i>	10	4.9	22	7.9
July	<i>12</i>	<i>5.8</i>	16	7.8	21	7.5
August	<i>12</i>	<i>5.8</i>	10	4.9	24	8.6
September	<i>21</i>	<i>10.2</i>	21	10.3	31	11.1
October	<i>11</i>	<i>5.3</i>	19	9.3	27	9.7
November	<i>12</i>	<i>5.8</i>	15	7.4	20	7.2
December	<i>10</i>	<i>4.9</i>	11	5.4	16	5.7
Total	<i>206</i>	<i>100%</i>	204	100%	279	100%

Table 2

The number of 2012 hate/bias incidents reported monthly increased over 2011 for the months of January, March, May, June, and August. The number of 2012 hate/bias incidents reported monthly remained the same as in 2011 for the month of September. For the remaining months a decrease occurred.

There was a net increase of two (2) reported incidents from CY 2011 to CY 2012 in Maryland.

Hate/Bias Incidents by Bias Categories

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

2010 – 2012 Hate/Bias Incidents by Category						
Category	Reported Incidents			Verified Incidents		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Racial	150	124	131	61	37	32
Religious	55	37	33	29	17	7
Ethnic	13	14	11	8	9	2
Sexual Orientation	61	29	31	20	15	9
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homelessness			0			0
* TOTAL	279 (0.7%)	204 (-26.9%)	206 (1%)	118 (-20.8%)	78 (-33.9%)	50 (-35.9%)

Table 3

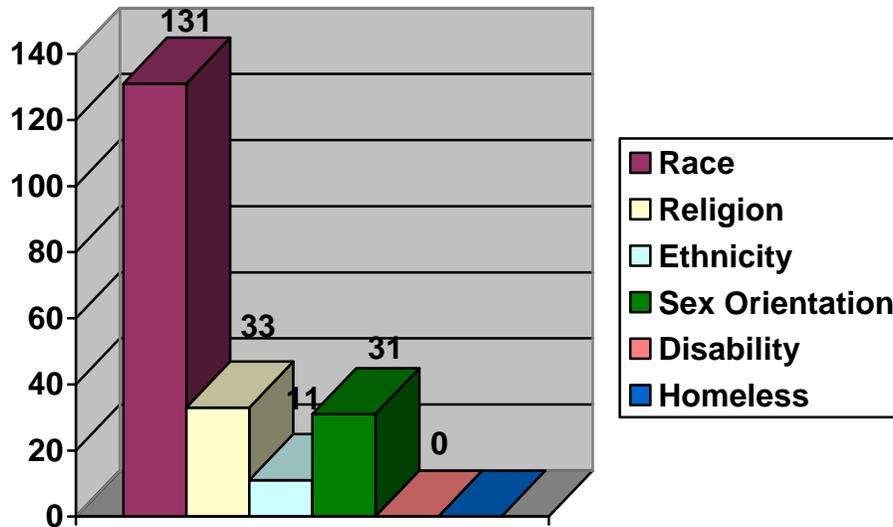
* Note: The percentage change (decrease/increase) over the previous year is in parentheses.

The total number of **reported** incidents in 2012 was 206. This total shows an increase in reported bias-related incidents from CY 2011 by two (2) incidents. The most frequent motivation for hate/bias incidents reported to the police pertained to racial differences. During 2010, 2011, and 2012 reported racial incidents alone represented 53.8, 60.8, and 63.6 percent, respectively, of the total reported incidents. In 2012, the second most common motivation for hate/bias incidents was religion, followed by sexual orientation and ethnicity. In CY 2012, there were no reported incidents involving disability or homeless bias.

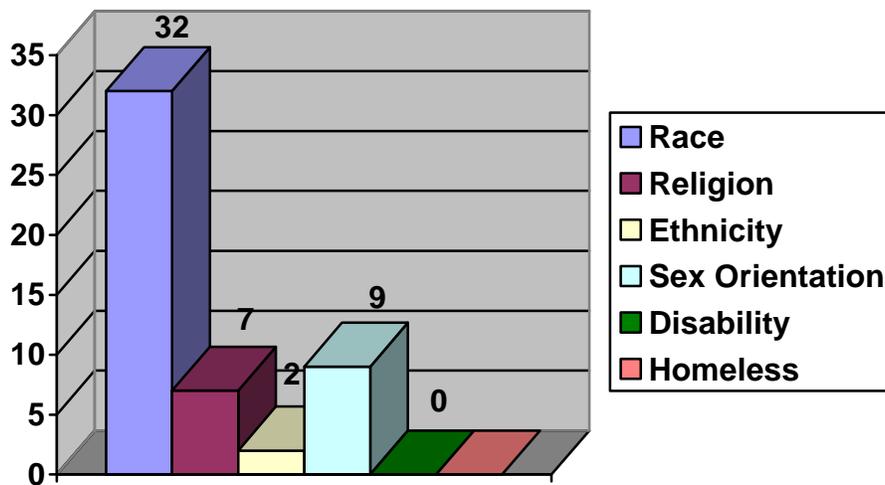
Hate/Bias Incidents by Bias Categories

The bar graph below identifies the crime or incident committed based on the offender's bias against race, religion, ethnic/national origin, sexual orientation, disability, or homelessness. There were no incidents involving disability or homelessness. The numbers depicted are for reported incidents during calendar year 2012.

2012 Incidents – Reported

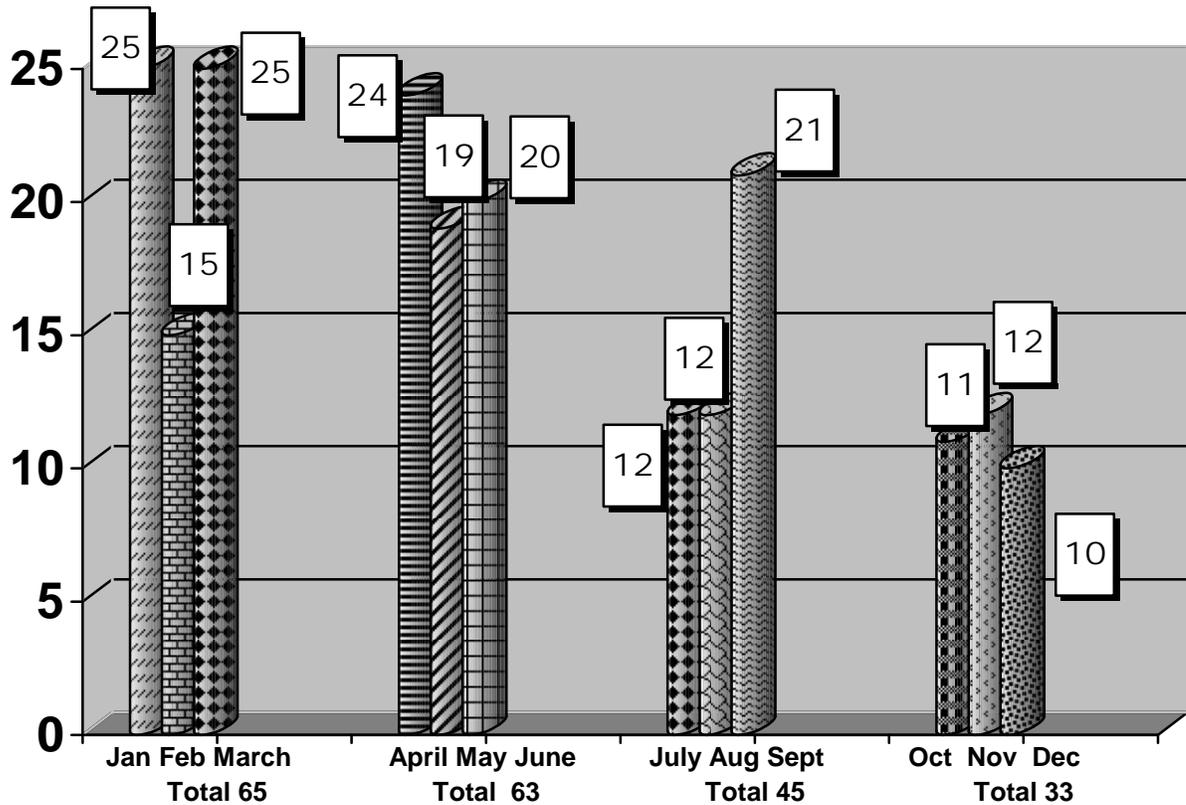


2012 Incidents – Verified



Quarterly Totals for 2012

This chart shows the total number of reported incidents by month and by quarter during CY 2012. The figure at the top of each bar represents the number of incidents for that month. Incidents include those based on race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, and homeless bias.



Quarterly Totals:

January – March 2012 – 65 incidents

April – June 2012 – 63 incidents

July – September 2012 – 45 incidents

October – December 2012 – 33 incidents

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 along with the percentage of arrests for each category.

Hate/Bias Incident Arrests					
Category	<i>2012</i>		Number of Arrests as a Percentage of Verified Incidents (%)		
	<i>Verified Incidents</i>	<i>Number of Arrests</i>	<i>2012</i>	2011	2010*
Race	32	8	25	32.4	13.1
Religion	7	1	14.3	11.8	13.8
Ethnicity	2	1	50.0	11.1	37.5
Sexual Orientation	9	3	33.3	26.7	15.0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0
Homelessness	0	0	0		
Total	50	13	26	24.3	15.2

Table 4

**Note: The percentages for the year 2010 have been modified over the 2010 Hate/Bias Report to more accurately reflect the arrests related to verified incidents only, rather than arrests related to all incidents.*

2012 Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Category

County	Total	Racial	Religious	Ethnic	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Homeless
Allegany	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	19	15	1	0	3	0	0
Baltimore City	10	3	1	0	6	0	0
Baltimore County	92	56	22	2	12	0	0
Calvert	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	8	3	1	2	2	0	0
Cecil	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	11	9	0	2	0	0	0
Dorchester	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
Frederick	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	16	10	1	2	3	0	0
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	16	10	5	0	1	0	0
Prince George's	16	10	1	2	3	0	0
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	206	131	33	11	31	0	0

Table 5

Hate/Bias Incident Comparison by County and Report Status

County	2012			
	Reported	Verified	Unfounded	Inconclusive
Allegany	3	2	0	1
Anne Arundel	19	1	3	15
Baltimore City	10	2	0	8
Baltimore County	92	12	10	70
Calvert	1	1	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	0
Carroll	8	7	0	1
Cecil	2	2	0	0
Charles	11	2	0	9
Dorchester	3	3	0	0
Frederick	4	1	0	3
Garrett	0	0	0	0
Harford	2	2	0	0
Howard	16	0	0	16
Kent	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	16	9	0	7
Prince George's	16	3	0	13
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	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0
Total	206	50	13	143

Table 6

2012 Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Type

County	Assault	Arson	Breaking & Entering	Destruction of Property	Robbery	Disorderly Conduct	Verbal Intimidation	Written Intimidation	Theft	Burglary	Homicide	Other
Allegany	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	1	0	0	9	0	2	2	3	0		0	2
Baltimore City	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Baltimore County	11	0	0	28	0	0	12	18	0	0	0	23
Calvert	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cecil	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Page Total	24	1	0	59	0	2	19	22	0	0	0	28

Table 7a

2012 Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Type

County	Assault	Arson	Breaking & Entering	Destruction of Property	Robbery	Disorderly Conduct	Verbal Intimidation	Written Intimidation	Theft	Burglary	Homicide	Other
Howard	1	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	2
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	2	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Prince George's	1	0	0	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Page Total	4	0	0	24	0	0	12	5	0	0	0	6
Grand Total	28	1	0	83	0	2	31	27	0	0	0	34

Table 7b

Hate/Bias Incidents by Type of Offense

Incident Type	<i>Reported Incidents 2012</i>	<i>Percent</i>	Reported Incidents 2011	Percent
Destruction of Property	83	40.0	98	48.0
Assault	28	14.0	33	16.2
Verbal Intimidation	31	15.0	29	14.2
Written Intimidation	27	13.1	18	8.8
Robbery	0	0	1	0.5
Breaking & Entering	0	0	1	0.5
Arson	1	0.5	1	0.5
Disorderly Conduct	2	0.9	4	2.0
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	0	1	0.5
Burglary	0	0	1	0.5
Other	34	16.5	17	8.3
Total	206	100%	204	100%

Table 8

Hate/Bias Motivation Subcategories CY 2012

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

Motivation	Incidents	Percent
Anti-African American	115	55.8
Anti-Arab	1	0.5
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1.0
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0
Anti-White	10	4.8
Anti-Multiracial Group	4	2.0
Anti-Jewish	25	12.1
Anti-Catholic	0	0
Anti-Protestant	0	0
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	4	2.0
Anti-Multireligious Group	1	0.5
Anti-Other Religion	3	1.4
Anti-Other Ethnic/Nat. Origin	6	2.9
Anti-Hispanic	4	2.0
Anti-Homosexual (Gay & Lesbian)	5	2.4
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	19	9.2
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	7	3.4
Anti-Bisexual	0	0
Anti-Mental Disability	0	0
Total	206	100%

Table 9

Hate/Bias Victims

In Table 10 below, hate/bias incident victims are classified by race, gender, and race and gender together for the years 2011 and 2012. This table consists of *known* victims (specific persons, not entities) only.

Hate/Bias Victims 2011 – 2012					
		2011		2012	
		Victims	Percent	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	Total # Reported	190	100%	166	100%
Race	African American	89	46.8	94	56.6
	White	76	40.0	62	37.4
	Asian	8	4.2	3	1.8
	Hispanic	9	4.8	2	1.2
	Asian Indian	4	2.1	0	0
	Unknown	4	2.1	5	3.0
Gender	Male	122	64.2	87	52.4
	Female	66	34.7	75	45.2
	Unknown	2	1.1	4	2.4
Race and Gender	African American Male	55	28.9	46	27.7
	African American Female	34	17.9	47	28.3
	White Male	53	27.9	33	19.9
	White Female	23	12.1	29	17.5
	Asian Male	4	2.1	3	1.8
	Asian Female	4	2.1	0	0
	Hispanic Male	6	3.1	2	1.2
	Hispanic Female	3	1.6	0	0
	Asian Indian Male	2	1.1	0	0
	Asian Indian Female	2	1.1	0	0
Unknown Race and/or Sex	4	2.1	6	3.6	

Table 10

Table 10 reflects the total number of *known* victims for CY 2012 as 166, with the proportion of African American victims at 56.6 percent and that of white victims at 37.4 percent. The number of Asian victims decreased by five (5) in 2012, and the number of Hispanic victims decreased by seven (7). Some crimes/incidents occurred where a specific victim was not identified.

Victims by Age

This table classifies *known* victims into age groups as well as into juvenile and adult categories.

2011 – 2012 Hate/Bias Victims by Age				
Age	2011		2012	
	Victims	Percent	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Under 11 yrs	3	1.6	4	2.4
11 to 14 yrs	10	5.3	14	8.4
15 to 17 yrs	19	10.0	8	4.8
18 to 20 yrs	25	13.1	13	7.8
21 to 25 yrs	21	11.1	16	9.6
26 to 35 yrs	25	13.1	24	14.5
36 to 45 yrs	30	15.8	29	17.6
46 to 55 yrs	27	14.2	26	15.7
56 to 65 yrs	11	5.8	15	9.0
Over 65 yrs	8	4.2	8	4.8
Unknown Age	11	5.8	9	5.4
<i>Juveniles</i>	32	16.9	26	15.6
<i>Adults</i>	147	77.3	131	79.0
<i>*Unknown</i>	11	5.8	9	5.4

Table 11

*Note: Represents the total number of unknown victims from both the juvenile and adult categories.

Table 11 indicates that for CY 2012, the dominant victim age groups are 36 to 45 and 46 to 55 years. The 36 to 45 age group was also the primary age group for victims during CY 2011.

Hate/Bias Offenders

In Table 12 below, hate/bias incident offenders are classified by race, gender, and race and gender together for the years 2011 and 2012.

Hate/Bias Offenders 2011 – 2012					
		2011		<i>2012</i>	
		Offenders	Percent	<i>Offenders</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	Total # Reported	236	100%	<i>237</i>	<i>100%</i>
Race	African American	31	13.1	<i>27</i>	<i>11.4</i>
	White	83	35.2	<i>77</i>	<i>32.5</i>
	Asian	3	1.3	<i>3</i>	<i>1.3</i>
	Hispanic	5	2.1	<i>1</i>	<i>0.4</i>
	Asian Indian	0	0	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	Unknown	114	48.3	<i>129</i>	<i>54.4</i>
Gender	Male	103	43.6	<i>90</i>	<i>38.0</i>
	Female	20	8.5	<i>20</i>	<i>8.4</i>
	Unknown	113	47.9	<i>127</i>	<i>53.6</i>
Race and Gender	African American Male	24	10.2	<i>22</i>	<i>9.3</i>
	African American Female	7	3.0	<i>3</i>	<i>1.3</i>
	White Male	74	31.4	<i>62</i>	<i>26.2</i>
	White Female	9	3.8	<i>15</i>	<i>6.3</i>
	Asian Male	1	0.4	<i>2</i>	<i>0.8</i>
	Asian Female	2	0.8	<i>1</i>	<i>0.4</i>
	Hispanic Male	3	1.3	<i>1</i>	<i>0.4</i>
	Hispanic Female	2	0.8	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	Asian Indian Male	0	0	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	Asian Indian Female	0	0	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
	Unknown Race and/or Sex	114	48.3	<i>131</i>	<i>55.3</i>

Table 12

Offenders by Age

2011 – 2012 Hate/Bias Offenders by Age				
Age	2011		2012	
	Offenders	Percent	<i>Offenders</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Under 11 yrs	2	0.8	2	0.9
11 to 14 yrs	11	4.7	2	0.9
15 to 17 yrs	18	7.6	11	4.6
18 to 20 yrs	23	9.7	13	5.5
21 to 25 yrs	7	3.0	11	4.6
26 to 35 yrs	11	4.7	14	5.9
36 to 45 yrs	5	2.1	14	5.9
46 to 55 yrs	17	7.2	10	4.2
56 to 65 yrs	2	0.8	6	2.5
Over 65 yrs	3	1.3	3	1.3
Unknown Age	137	58.1	151	63.7
<i>Juveniles</i>	31	13.1	15	6.4
<i>Adults</i>	68	28.8	71	29.9
<i>*Unknown</i>	137	58.1	151	63.7

Table 13

*Note: Represents the total number of unknown offenders from both the juvenile and adult categories.

For CY 2012, the leading offenders by age groups were 26 to 35 and 36 to 45. Adult offenders accounted for 30 percent, while juvenile offenders were 6.3 percent, with a 63.7 percent unknown factor.

The leading offenders by age groups for CY 2011 were 18 to 20 and 15 to 17. Adult offenders accounted for 28.8 percent, while juvenile offenders were 13.1 percent, with a 58.1 percent unknown factor.

Weapons Used in CY 2012 Hate/Bias Incidents

Listed below are the numbers and types of weapons used in hate/bias incidents during the year 2012.

Weapon Type	Times Used	Percent of Total Incidents
Firearms	1	0.5
BB Gun	1	0.5
Knives/Other Cutting Objects	4	1.9
Personal Weapons (Hands/Feet)	14	6.8
Other (e.g., ax, ax handle, bat, bottle, broomstick, mace, fire, saliva)	9	4.4
Motor Vehicle	1	0.5
Total Weapons Used*	30	N/A
Total <i>Incidents</i> Weapons Used	28	13.6
Total <i>Incidents</i> No Weapons Used	178	86.4
Total <i>Incidents</i>	206	100%

Table 14

* Note: In two incidents, two different types of weapons were used and each was counted.

During CY 2012, there were 206 total hate/bias incidents, with 28, or 13.6 percent, of the incidents involving the use of at least one weapon. In CY 2011, there were 204 total incidents, with 33, or 16.2 percent, of the incidents involving the use of a weapon.

2012 Victim Injuries Related to Hate/Bias Incidents

Injury Type	Number	Percent
No Injuries/Not Applicable	195	94.6
Minor Injuries	10	4.9
Broken Bones	1	0.5
Serious Injuries	0	0
Death	0	0
Total Incidents	206	100%

Table 15

In CY 2011, there were a total of 204 incidents and for 192 incidents, or 94.1 percent, there were no injuries or injuries were not applicable to the incident. **In CY 2012, there were a total of 206 incidents and for 195 incidents, or 94.6 percent, there were no injuries or injuries were not applicable to the incident.**

2012 Property Damage Dollar Value in Hate/Bias Incidents

There were 74 incidents reported with a dollar amount for property damage that occurred during the course of perpetrating hate/bias incidents during CY 2012, compared to the 92 incidents reported in 2011, and 83 incidents reported in 2010. During 2012, there were 13 incidents in which the amount of property damage was unknown, compared to 2011 in which there were 24 incidents in which the amount of property damage was unknown.

Property Type	Dollar Value	Percent
Residences	\$4,943	36.8
Churches (all denominations)	\$630	4.7
Elementary Schools	\$325	2.4
Bridges/Roadways/Alleys	\$1,985	14.8
Businesses	\$560	4.2
High Schools	\$1,555	11.6
Jewish Schools/Synagogues	\$0	0
Middle Schools	\$0	0
Parking Lots/Garages	\$1,510	11.2
Parks (including playgrounds, community centers, etc.)	\$1,549	11.5
Restaurants/Fast Food	\$100	0.8
Shopping Areas/Centers	\$0	0
Other/Unknown	\$20	0.2
Trade Schools/Private Schools	\$100	0.8
Universities/Colleges	\$140	1
Total	\$13,417	100%

Table 16

The total dollar value of known property damage in **CY 2012 = \$13,417**. This is a decrease of \$49,274 over the 2011 property damage dollar value. In 2011, there were several incidents where vehicles and roadway damages had high costs.

Hate/Bias Incidents Committed by Groups 2011 – 2012

County	2011		2012	
	#Incidents Reported	Group Name	#Incidents Reported	Group Name
Allegany	0	N/A	0	N/A
Anne Arundel	2	Brothahood Foundation (1) Ku Klux Klan (1)	1	<i>Ku Klux Klan</i>
Baltimore City	0	N/A	0	N/A
Baltimore Co.	0	N/A	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	1	<i>Ku Klux Klan</i>
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	2	2 different groups	2	1 group

Table 17

Hate Crime Statutes

The United States Congress has passed many pieces of legislation to help shape the future of hate crime initiatives and preventative measures. As of 2009, 45 states and the District of Columbia have hate crime statutes that provide enhanced penalties for crimes in which victims are selected because of a perpetrator's bias against a victim's perceived race, religion, or ethnicity.²

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.³

Between 1999 and 2010, in 47 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington, DC, there have been 1,184 acts of violence committed resulting in 312 deaths of homeless people and 872 victims of non-lethal violence according to the National Coalition for the Homeless.⁴ In 2011 and 2012, there were no reports of bias incidents against homeless persons in Maryland.

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 2010.⁵ 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**

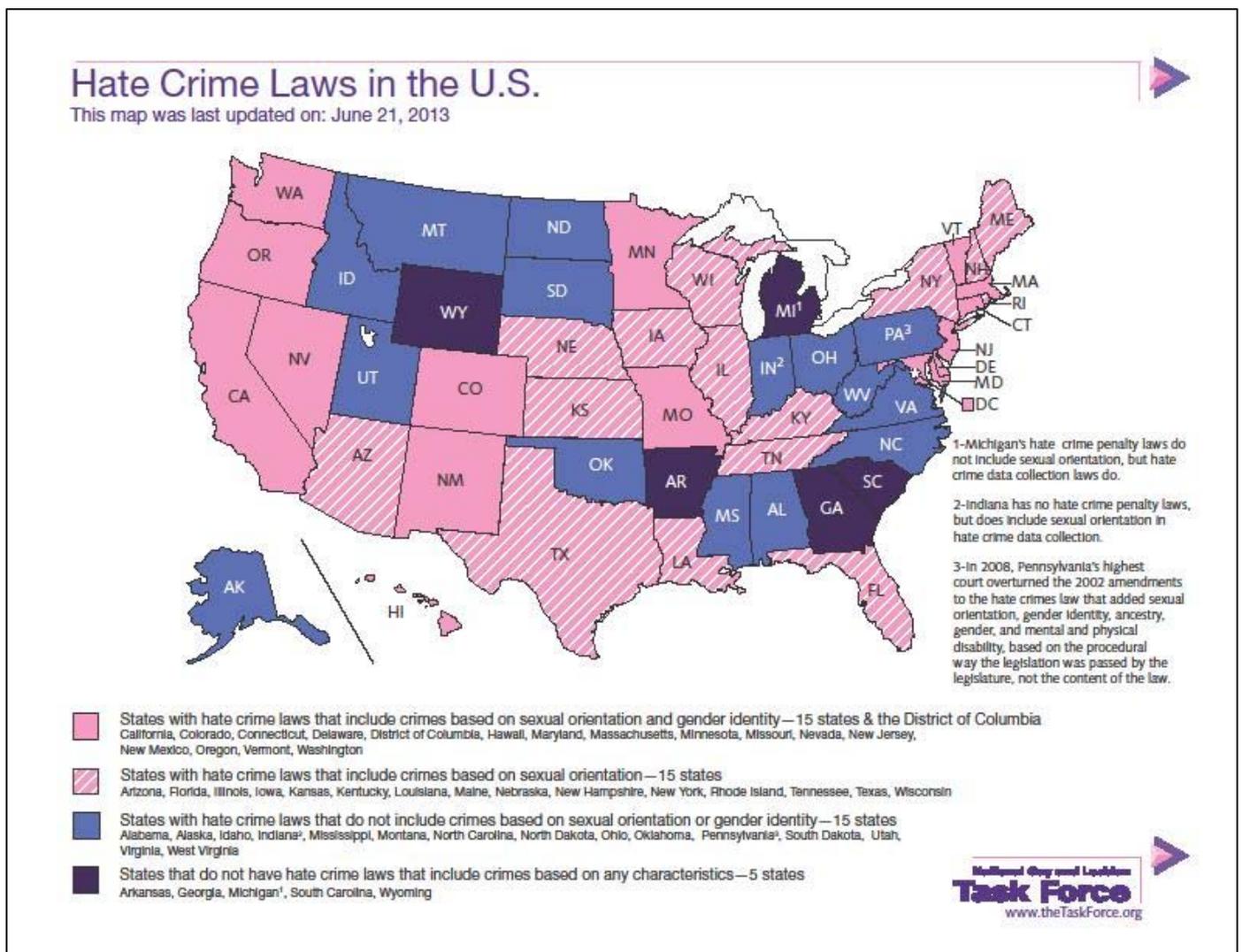
This act requires the Department of Justice to collect data on hate crimes. Hate crimes are defined as "manifest prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity." The FBI compiles these

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

As of June of 2013, there are 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 are 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.

There are 15 states with hate crime laws that do not include crimes based on sexual orientation or gender identity: Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Indiana⁶, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania⁷, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia. There are five (5) states that do not have hate crime laws that include crimes based on any characteristics: Arkansas, Georgia, Michigan⁸, South Carolina, and Wyoming.

This map illustrates those states with hate crimes laws/statutes that include sexual orientation and gender identification.⁹



¹ U.S. Department of Justice, Community Relations Service, *Hate Crime: The Violence of Intolerance*.

² Human Rights First, *Hate Crime Report Card – The United States*, available at <http://www.humanrightsfirst.org/our-work/fighting-discrimination/hate-crime-report-card/hate-crime-report-card-the-united-states/>.

³ Department of Legislative Services, *SB 151*, Maryland General Assembly, 2009 Session.

⁴ National Coalition for the Homeless, *Hate Crimes and Violence against People Experiencing Homelessness*, available at <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/factsheets/hatecrimes.html>.

⁵ 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>

⁶ Indiana has no hate crime penalty laws, but does include sexual orientation in hate crime data collection.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Michigan's hate crime penalty laws do not include sexual orientation, but hate crime data collection laws do.

⁹ The National Lesbian and Gay Task Force, *Hate Crimes Laws in the U.S.*, 21 June 2013.