

MARYLAND STATE POLICE

In partnership with the

MARYLAND COORDINATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER



State of Maryland 2013 Hate/Bias Report

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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 this requirement, the Maryland State Police, in partnership with the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC), have produced this 2013 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 2013. This assessment also provides comparable statistics for the 2011 and 2012 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.”¹

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);

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

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 the report comes from all Maryland law enforcement agencies, who are required to submit Maryland Supplementary Hate Bias Incident Reports when a possible 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 provided in the report is at 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, an Incident Report is not filled out and is not submitted.

Executive Summary

Hate/Bias Incidents in Maryland

In 2013, 252 hate/bias incidents were reported to law enforcement in Maryland, an increase of 46 incidents (a 22.3 percent increase) over 2012. Of the 252 incidents reported in 2013, 78 were verified, 166 were found to be inconclusive, and eight (8) were determined to be unfounded (refer to Appendix Table 1).

In 2013, the highest incidence of hate/bias reports to law enforcement occurred in the month of March, with the lowest occurrence in the month of November (refer to Appendix Table 2). The highest incidence of *verified* hate/bias reports occurred in April (12 incidents), with the lowest occurrence of *verified* incidents in February with one (refer to Appendix Table 2). In total, the second quarter of 2013 had the most reported incidents of hate/bias in Maryland (82 incidents), as well as the most verified incidents (27), where the fourth quarter had the least reported (42 incidents).

A closer examination of the motivation behind hate/bias incidents in Maryland during 2013, reveals that the majority of reported incidents were racially biased (156 incidents), which was the same case in the years 2012 and 2011. A total of 78 incidents were verified in 2013, a 56 percent increase from 50 in 2012. An examination of the nature of the verified incidents found 39 stemmed from differences of race, 22 were based on religion, four (4) were based on ethnicity, 13 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 2013. Law enforcement had a 25.6 percent arrest rate for verified incidents with a racial bias, a 13.6 percent arrest rate for verified incidents with a religious bias, a 25.0 percent rate for those with an ethnicity bias, and a 23.1 percent rate for those with a

bias against sexual orientation. Disability and homeless bias categories had no verified incidents in 2013 (refer to Appendix Table 7).

Hate/Bias Incidents by County

Baltimore County reported 93 (up from 92 in 2012) of the total hate/bias incidents reported in the State of Maryland in 2013. Anne Arundel County reported 23 (up from 19 in 2012), Baltimore City reported 13 (up from 10 in 2012), Harford County reported 9 (up from 2 in 2012), Howard County reported 51 (up from 16 in 2012), Montgomery County reported 28 (up from 16 in 2012), and Prince George's County reported 7 (down from 16 in 2012) (refer to Appendix Table 8).

During 2013, nine (9) counties and Baltimore City reported an increase in the number of hate/bias incidents reported. These counties were Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Frederick, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, and Wicomico. Seven (7) counties reported a decrease in their hate/bias incidents for calendar year 2013. These counties were Allegany, Calvert, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, and Prince George's. St. Mary's County experienced the same number of reported hate/bias incidents (3) as it did in 2012. Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, and Worcester counties all reported no hate/bias incidents in 2013.

Analyst Note: Although a county may 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 or did not report any formal hate/bias related complaints.

Hate/Bias Incidents by Incident Type

Destruction of property (116 incidents) continued to rank as the highest among the types of reported offenses during 2013, as it did in 2012. Destruction of property accounted for 46 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 deface property. This was followed by "other" incidents, assaults, written intimidation, and verbal intimidation. Arson incidents were the least reported type of hate/bias incident in 2013 (refer to Appendix Table 10).

A trend of note for CY 2013 involves the manner in which some hate/bias incidents were committed. Seven (7) reported incidents occurred as part of a traffic incident and/or road rage.

Motivation behind Hate/Bias Incidents

The motivation behind 2013 hate/bias incidents was primarily race-based, anti-black sentiments, accounting for 48 percent of reported incidents, as it was the primary motivation in 2012 as well. This was followed by anti-Jewish incidents, which accounted for 16.7 percent, and Anti-multi-racial group (7.5 percent) and anti-male homosexual (7.5 percent) incidents (refer to Appendix Table 12).

Hate/Bias Victims

The total number of known victims of reported hate/bias incidents in Maryland for 2013 was 206, with the proportion of black victims at 46.6 percent and that of white victims at 43.7 percent. Asian victims accounted for 1.5 percent of the total victims, as did Hispanic victims, and Asian Indian victims accounted for 1.9 percent. Other/unknown victims accounted for 4.8 percent of the total. Black males accounted for 26.7 percent of the known victims, white males for 27.6 percent, black females for 19.9 percent, and white females for 16 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 82 percent of the total. Within the adult totals, the highest percentage of victims, 22.3 percent, were between the ages of 36 and 45 (refer to Appendix Table 14).

Hate/Bias Offenders

Offender information was unknown for over half of the reported hate/bias incidents that occurred in Maryland in 2013. As has been for the last several years, the majority of the reported offenders were white males. The number of white male offenders in CY 2013 accounted for 20.4 percent of total offenders, while the number of black male offenders accounted for 7.3 percent of the total. The exam of the gender classification reveals that males continued to be the dominant offender group (refer to Appendix Table 15).

For CY 2013, the leading reported offenders by age group were 26 to 35 year olds followed by 18 to 20 year olds. Adult offenders accounted for 25.2 percent, while juvenile offenders accounted for 7.6 percent, with a 67.2 percent unknown age group (refer to Appendix Table 16).

Only one (1) incident reported in 2013 was associated with a group with a race-bias ideology. The reported group was the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). The incident involved literature that was left in the victim's driveway. The 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 33 hate/bias incidents in 2013. Weapons used included a blunt object, bottle, brick, handguns, incendiary device, knives, pepper spray, shotgun, and stick among other things. Personal weapons (hands and/or feet) were used in nine (9) incidents. Three (3) incidents were 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 252 reported hate/bias incidents in 2013, the vast 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 4.4 percent of reported incidents. Two (2) incidents were reported to have serious injuries (including injuries to the head) and one (1) incident was reported with the victim having unknown injuries. No deaths were reported to have resulted from hate/bias incidents in 2013 (refer to Appendix Table 18).

Property Damage Associated with Hate/Bias Incidents

There were 79 incidents reported with a dollar amount for property damage that occurred during the course of perpetrating hate/bias incidents during CY 2013, compared to the 74 incidents reported in 2012. During 2013, there were eight (8) incidents in which the amount of property damage was unknown, compared to 2012 in which there were 13 incidents in which the amount of property damage was unknown.

Destruction of property continued to rank highest among the types of reported offenses during 2013, accounting for 46 percent of the total incidents. The total value of property damage resulting from hate/bias incidents in 2013 was reported as \$22,147. This is an increase from the \$13,417 in property damage reported in 2012. The majority of property damage was associated with churches, which accounted for 32.9 percent of the total. Damage to residences followed at 28 percent (refer to Appendix Table 19).

Conclusions

This report assesses the trends of hate/bias incidents reported to and by law enforcement agencies in the State of Maryland during 2013. 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 2011 and 2012.

The overall trend indicates that the number of hate/bias incidents reported in Maryland has increased from 2012 to 2013, by 46 incidents. The reason for this increase in incidents could be due to greater reporting to law enforcement and/or to the legitimate increase in hate/bias incidents having occurred in the State.

- Higher numbers of hate/bias incidents were reported in the first half of the year. The first half (January through June) of 2013, saw 148 reports of hate/bias incidents, whereas the second half (July through December) saw 104 reports of hate/bias incidents. Specifically, the 2nd quarter of the year (April, May, June) recorded the most incidents (82) compared to the other quarters.
- The highest number of reported hate/bias incidents in 2013 (93, or 36.9 percent) were recorded in Baltimore County. Other counties with a significant number of reports included Anne Arundel

(23), Frederick (11), Howard (51), Montgomery (28), and Baltimore City (13). Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, and Worcester Counties all reported no hate/bias incidents in 2013.

- Close to half (46 percent) of the reported hate/bias incidents in 2013 were related to the destruction of property.
- 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 2013, there were 96 (46.6 percent) black *victims* of hate/bias, an increase of two (2) from 2012. There were 90 (43.7 percent) white *victims* in 2013, an increase of 28 from 2012.
- The number of Asian Indian *victims* increased from zero (0) in 2012 to four (4) in 2013.
- In total numbers, the largest group of *offenders* remained white males. In 2013, white males were 20.4 percent of *offenders*.
- The total cost of property damage in the State of Maryland in 2013 due to hate/bias incidents increased by 65 percent from 2012.
- Included in this report is a table reflecting activity in Maryland from major hate groups around the country (Appendix Table 20). The one incident recorded in this table for 2013 was for leafleting conducted by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). This activity is known to be a recruitment technique that the group uses to encourage membership.

Recommendations

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 we can develop a clearer picture of the state of hate/bias crime in the State. 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 (443) 436-8800.

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Appendix

Summary of Hate/Bias Incidents in Maryland 2011 to 2013

<i>2011 - 2013 Hate/Bias Incidents by Status</i>						
Status of Reported Incidents	2011		2012		2013	
	Incidents	Percent	Incidents	Percent	<i>Incidents</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Verified	78	38.2	50	24.3	78	30.9
Inconclusive	111	54.4	143	69.4	166	65.9
Unfounded	15	7.4	13	6.3	8	3.2
Total	204	100%	206	100%	252	100%

Table 1

Hate/Bias Incidents by Month

Month	2011		2012		2013		
	Incidents	Percent	Incidents	Percent	<i>Incidents</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Verified</i>
January	15	7.4	25	12.1	<i>13</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5</i>
February	20	9.8	15	7.3	<i>18</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>1</i>
March	22	10.8	25	12.1	<i>35</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>8</i>
April	29	14.2	24	11.8	<i>28</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>12</i>
May	16	7.8	19	9.2	<i>25</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>9</i>
June	10	4.9	20	9.7	<i>29</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>6</i>
July	16	7.8	12	5.8	<i>20</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>5</i>
August	10	4.9	12	5.8	<i>18</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>7</i>
September	21	10.3	21	10.2	<i>24</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>7</i>
October	19	9.3	11	5.3	<i>15</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6</i>
November	15	7.4	12	5.8	<i>10</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5</i>
December	11	5.4	10	4.9	<i>17</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>7</i>
Total	204	100%	206	100%	<i>252</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>78</i>

Table 2

Quarterly Totals 2013

The chart below shows the number of reported incidents by month and by quarter during CY 2013, as well as a breakdown of verified incidents versus inconclusive/unfounded incidents for each month.

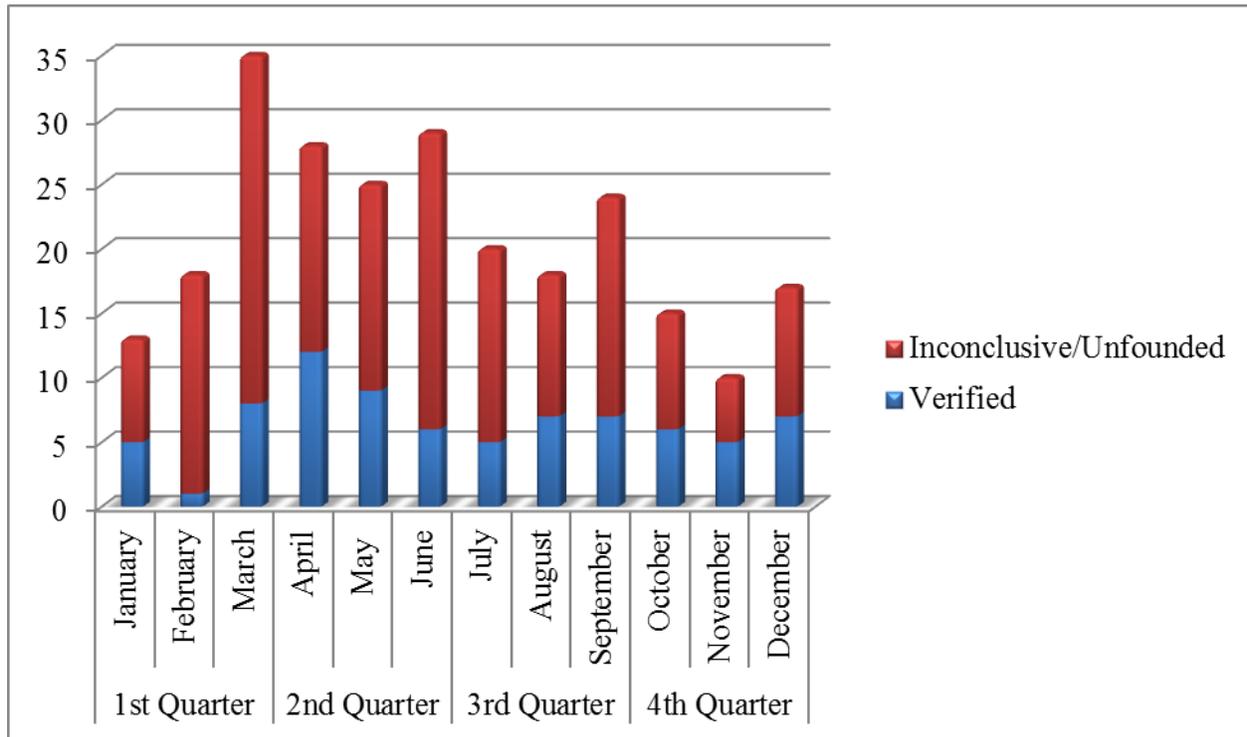


Table 3

1st Quarter 2013 (January, February, March): 66 incidents, 14 *verified*

2nd Quarter 2013 (April, May, June): 82 incidents, 27 *verified*

3rd Quarter 2013 (July, August, September): 62 incidents, 19 *verified*

4th Quarter 2013 (October, November, December): 42 incidents, 18 *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	<i>All Reported Incidents</i>			<i>Verified Incidents</i>		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Racial	124	131	156	37	32	39
Religious	37	33	58	17	7	22
Ethnic	14	11	14	9	2	4
Sexual Orientation	29	31	28	15	9	13
Disability	0	0	1	0	0	0
Homelessness		0	0		0	0
*Total	204 (-26.9%)	206 (1%)	252** (22.3%)	78 (-33.9%)	50 (-35.9%)	78 (56%)

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 2013

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.

2013 Incidents – Reported

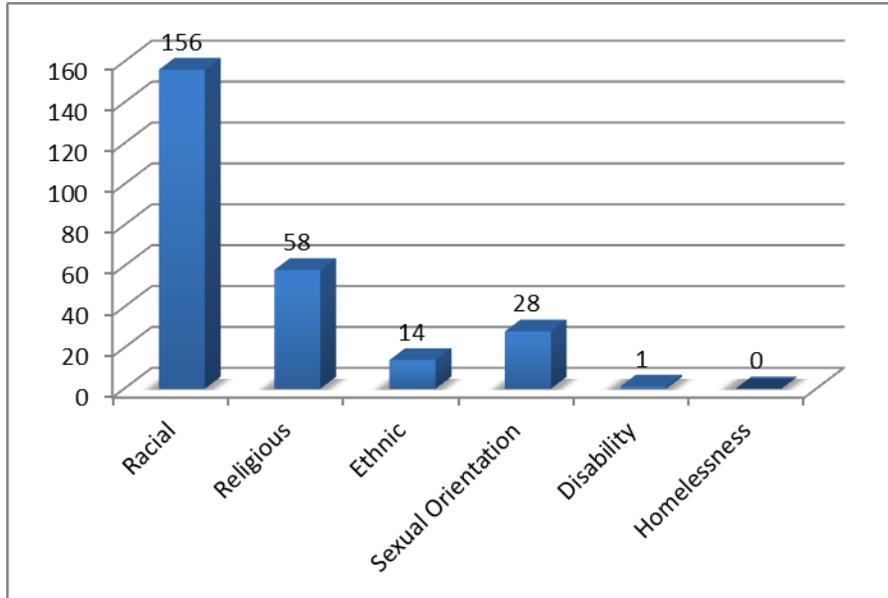


Table 5

2013 Incidents – Verified

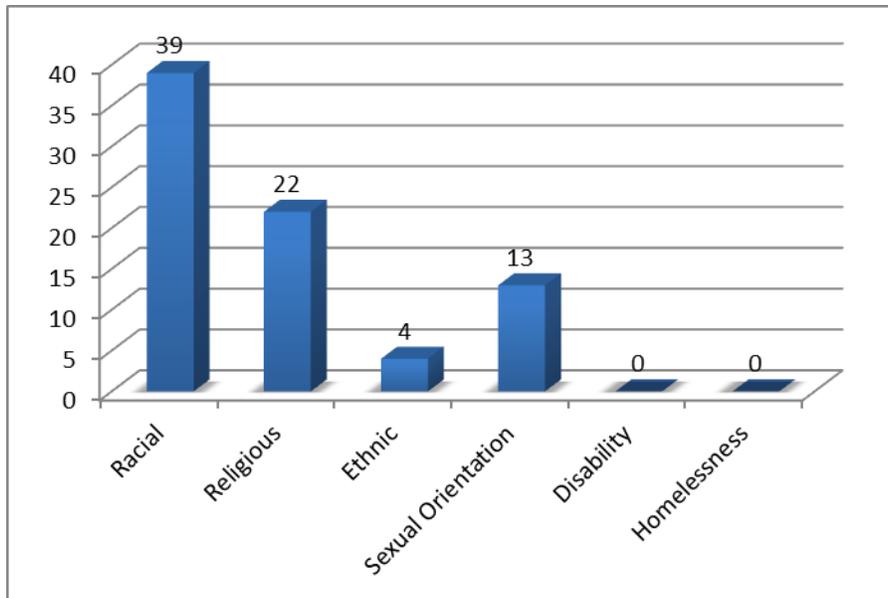


Table 6

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 2013, along with the percentage of arrests made for verified hate/bias incidents for the years 2011 to 2013.

Category	2013		Number of Arrests as a Percentage of Verified Incidents (%)		
	<i>Verified Incidents</i>	<i>Number of Arrests</i>	<i>2013</i>	2012	2011
Race	<i>39</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>25.6</i>	25.0	32.4
Religion	<i>22</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>13.6</i>	14.3	11.8
Ethnicity	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>25.0</i>	50.0	11.1
Sexual Orientation	<i>13</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>23.1</i>	33.3	26.7
Disability	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	0	0
Homelessness	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	0	N/A
Total	78	17	21.8	26.0	24.3

Table 7

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Report Status 2013

County	Reported	Verified	Inconclusive	Unfounded
Allegany	1	0	1	0
Anne Arundel	23	2	20	1
Baltimore City	13	2	11	0
Baltimore County	93	12	77	4
Calvert	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	0
Carroll	2	2	0	0
Cecil	0	0	0	0
Charles	4	1	3	0
Dorchester	2	2	0	0
Frederick	11	7	4	0
Garrett	1	1	0	0
Harford	9	4	4	1
Howard	51	12	38	1
Kent	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	28	25	3	0
Prince George's	7	3	3	1
Queen Anne's	2	2	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	2	0	2	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0
Total	252	78	166	8

Table 8

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Motivation 2013

County	Total	Racial	Religious	Ethnic	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Homelessness
Allegany	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel	23*	18	8	0	0	1	0
Baltimore City	13	7	4	1	1	0	0
Baltimore County	93**	62	18	4	10	0	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	4	3	0	0	1	0	0
Dorchester	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	11	7	3	0	1	0	0
Garrett	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	9	6	1	0	2	0	0
Howard	51	32	8	7	4	0	0
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	28	10	13	2	3	0	0
Prince George's	7	1	2	0	4	0	0
Queen Anne's	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	252	156	58	14	28	1	0

Table 9

* Anne Arundel County had four (4) incidents with two (2) categories of hate/bias noted.

** Baltimore County had one (1) incident with two (2) categories of hate/bias noted.

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Incident Type 2013

County	Arson	Assault	Destruction of Property	Verbal Intimidation	Written Intimidation	Other
Allegany	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anne Arundel	0	3	10	2	6	2
Baltimore City	1	4	7	0	1	0
Baltimore County	1	7	46	3	7	29
Calvert	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cecil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	0	1	3	0	0	0
Dorchester	0	0	0	1	1	0
Frederick	0	2	5	0	1	3
Garrett	0	1	0	0	0	0
Harford	0	2	4	2	1	0
Howard	0	6	24	15	3	3
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	0	5	9	1	9	4
Prince George's	0	1	3	2	0	1
Queen Anne's	0	1	0	0	0	1
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0	2	0	1	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	0	0	1	0	0	1
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	33	116	26	31	44

Table 10

Hate/Bias Incidents by Incident Type

Incident Type	Reported Incidents 2012	Percent	<i>Reported Incidents 2013</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Arson	1	0.5	2	0.8
Assault	28	14.0	33	13.1
Destruction of Property	83	40.0	116	46.0
Verbal Intimidation	31	15.0	26	10.3
Written Intimidation	27	13.0	31	12.3
Other	36	17.5	44	17.5
Total	206	100%	252	100%

Table 11

Hate/Bias Motivation Subcategories 2013

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	14*	5.5
Anti-Black	121*	48.0
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.8
Anti-Multi-Racial Group	19*	7.5
Anti-Hispanic	8	3.2
Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin	5	2.0
Anti-Jewish	42*	16.7
Anti-Catholic	1	0.4
Anti-Protestant	4	1.6
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	5	2.0
Anti-Other	1	0.4
Anti-Multi-Religious Group	6	2.4
Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism/etc.	0	0.0
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	19	7.5
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	3	1.2
Anti-Homosexual (Gay and Lesbian)	6	2.4
Anti-Heterosexual	0	0.0
Anti-Bisexual	0	0.0
Anti-Mental (Disability)	0	0.0
Anti-Physical (Disability)	1*	0.4
Total	252*	

Table 12

* Five (5) incidents were subcategorized into two (2) different groups.

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 2012 and 2013.

		2012		2013	
		Victims	Percent	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total # Reported		166	100%	206	100%
Race	Black	94	56.6	96	46.6
	White	62	37.4	90	43.7
	Asian	3	1.8	3	1.5
	Hispanic	2	1.2	3	1.5
	Asian Indian	0	0	4	1.9
	Other/Unknown	5	3.0	10	4.8
Gender	Male	87	52.4	124	60.2
	Female	75	45.2	79	38.3
	Unknown	4	2.4	3	1.5
Race and Gender	Black Male	46	27.7	55	26.7
	Black Female	47	28.3	41	19.9
	White Male	33	19.9	57	27.6
	White Female	29	17.5	33	16.0
	Asian Male	3	1.8	2	1.0
	Asian Female	0	0	1	0.5
	Hispanic Male	2	1.2	3	1.5
	Hispanic Female	0	0	0	0
	Asian Indian Male	0	0	2	1.0
	Asian Indian Female	0	0	1	0.5
	Other or Unknown Race and/or Sex	6	3.6	11	5.3

Table 13

Hate/Bias Incident Victims by Age

Age	2012		2013	
	Victims	Percent	<i>Victims</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Under 11 yrs	4	2.4	<i>1</i>	<i>.5</i>
11 to 14 yrs	14	8.4	<i>9</i>	<i>4.4</i>
15 to 17 yrs	8	4.8	<i>17</i>	<i>8.3</i>
18 to 20 yrs	13	7.8	<i>11</i>	<i>5.3</i>
21 to 25 yrs	16	9.6	<i>19</i>	<i>9.2</i>
26 to 35 yrs	24	14.5	<i>29</i>	<i>14.1</i>
36 to 45 yrs	29	17.6	<i>46</i>	<i>22.3</i>
46 to 55 yrs	26	15.7	<i>42</i>	<i>20.4</i>
56 to 65 yrs	15	9.0	<i>13</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Over 65 yrs	8	4.8	<i>9</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Unknown Age	9	5.4	<i>10</i>	<i>4.8</i>
<i>Juveniles</i>	26	15.6	<i>27</i>	<i>13.2</i>
<i>Adults</i>	131	79.0	<i>169</i>	<i>82.0</i>
<i>*Unknown</i>	9	5.4	<i>10</i>	<i>4.8</i>

Table 14

**Unknown* represents the total number of unknown victims from both juvenile and adult categories.

Hate/Bias Incident Offenders

		2012		2013	
		Offenders	Percent	<i>Offenders</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total # Reported		237	100%	274	100%
Race	Black	27	11.4	29	10.6
	White	77	32.5	73	26.6
	Asian	3	1.3	5	1.8
	Hispanic	1	0.4	0	0
	Asian Indian	0	0	0	0
	Other/Unknown	129	54.4	167*	61.0
Gender	Male	90	38.0	88	32.1
	Female	20	8.4	27	9.9
	Unknown	127	53.6	159*	58.0
Race and Gender	Black Male	22	9.3	20	7.3
	Black Female	3	1.3	9	3.3
	White Male	62	26.2	56	20.4
	White Female	15	6.3	17	6.2
	Asian Male	2	0.8	4	1.4
	Asian Female	1	0.4	1	0.4
	Hispanic Male	1	0.4	0	0
	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	131	55.3	167*	61.0

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.

Hate/Bias Incident Offenders by Age

Age	2012		2013	
	Offenders	Percent	<i>Offenders</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Under 11 yrs	2	0.9	0	0
11 to 14 yrs	2	0.9	12	4.4
15 to 17 yrs	11	4.6	9	3.3
18 to 20 yrs	13	5.5	15	5.5
21 to 25 yrs	11	4.6	11	4.0
26 to 35 yrs	14	5.9	16	5.8
36 to 45 yrs	14	5.9	11	4.0
46 to 55 yrs	10	4.2	8	2.9
56 to 65 yrs	6	2.5	5	1.8
Over 65 yrs	3	1.3	3	1.1
Unknown Age	151	63.7	184**	67.2
<i>Juveniles</i>	15	6.4	21	7.6
<i>Adults</i>	71	29.9	69	25.2
<i>*Unknown</i>	151	63.7	184**	67.2

Table 16

****Unknown*** represents the total number of unknown offenders from both juvenile and adult categories.

**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.

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
2013**

Weapon Type	# of Times Used	Percent of Total Incidents
Firearms	3	1.2
BB Gun	0	0
Knives/Other Cutting Objects	6	2.4
Motor Vehicle	2	0.8
Personal Weapons (e.g., Hands/Feet)	9	3.6
Other (e.g., blunt object, bottle, brick, incendiary device, paint, pepper spray, sign, stick)	12	4.8
Unknown	2	0.8
Total <i>Weapons</i> Used	34*	N/A
Total <i>Incidents</i> - Weapon(s) Used	33	13.1
Total <i>Incidents</i> - No Weapon(s) Used	219	86.9
Total <i>Incidents</i>	252	100%

Table 17

*In one (1) incident, two (2) different types of weapons were used and each was counted.

Hate/Bias Incidents Victim Injuries 2013

Injury Type	Number	Percent of Total
Minor Injuries	11	4.4
Broken Bones	0	0
Serious Injuries	2	0.8
Death	0	0
Unknown	1	0.4
No Injuries/Not Applicable	238	94.4
Total <i>Incidents</i>	252	100%

Table 18

Hate/Bias Incidents Property Damage Dollar Value 2013

Property Type	Dollar Value	Percent of Total
Churches (all denominations)	\$7,282	32.9
Bridges/Roadways/Alleys	\$1,126	5.1
Businesses	\$1,120	5.1
Elementary Schools	\$10	<.1
High Schools	\$535	2.4
Middle Schools	\$200	0.9
Motor Vehicles	\$1,591	7.2
Parking Lots/Garages	\$230	1.0
Parks (including playgrounds, community centers, etc.)	\$1,041	4.7
Residences (including apartment buildings)	\$6,210	28.0
Restaurants	\$101	0.5
Schools (General)	\$800	3.6
Shopping Areas/Centers	\$25	0.1
Universities/Colleges	\$1,736	7.8
Other/Unknown	\$140	0.6
Total	\$22,147	100%

Table 19

UNCLASSIFIED
Hate/Bias Incidents Committed by Groups

County	2012		2013	
	#Incidents Reported	Group Name	#Incidents Reported	Group Name
Allegany	0	N/A	0	N/A
Anne Arundel	1	Ku Klux Klan	0	N/A
Baltimore City	0	N/A	0	N/A
Baltimore	0	N/A	1	<i>Ku Klux Klan</i>
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	1	Ku Klux Klan	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	2	1 group	1	<i>1 group</i>

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 have been 1,289 acts of violence committed toward homeless people, resulting in 339 deaths according to the National Coalition for the Homeless.^v In 2011, 2012, and 2013, 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.

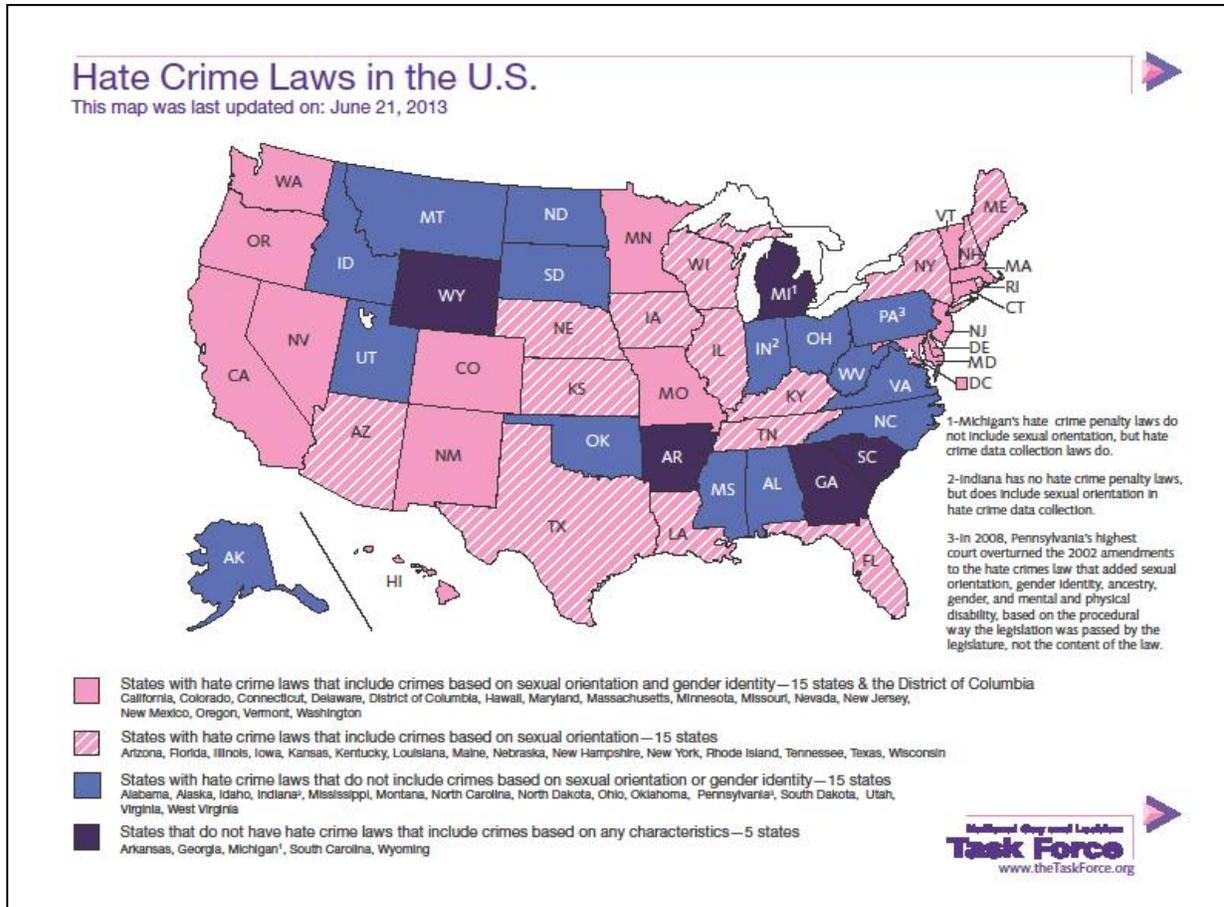
As of June 2013, there were 15 states with hate crime laws that do not include crimes based on sexual orientation or gender identity: Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Indiana¹, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania², South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia. There were five (5) states that do not have hate crime laws that include crimes based on any characteristics: Arkansas, Georgia, Michigan³, South Carolina, and Wyoming.

The map below illustrates those states with hate crime laws that include sexual orientation and gender identification.^{vi}

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.



http://www.thetaskforce.org/downloads/reports/issue_maps/hate_crimes_06_13_color.pdf

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 will take effect on 1 October 2014.^{vii}

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

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} 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.

^{vii} 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.