MARYLAND STATE POLICE

In partnership with the

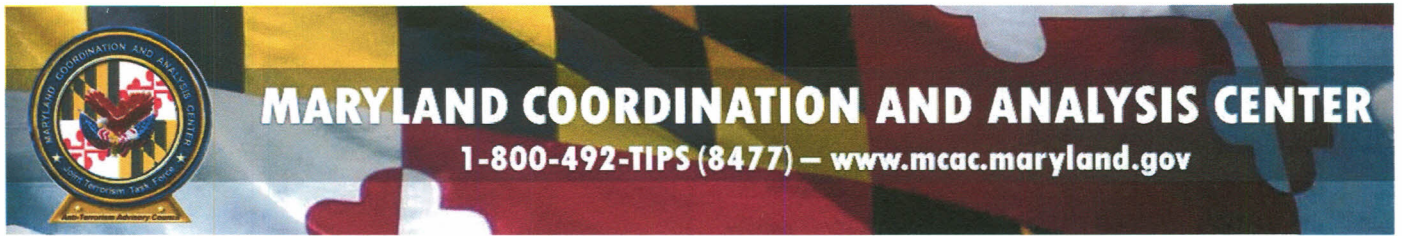# MARYLAND COORDINATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER

State of Maryland

2015 Hate/Bias Report

Larry J. Hogan, Jr.,
Governor
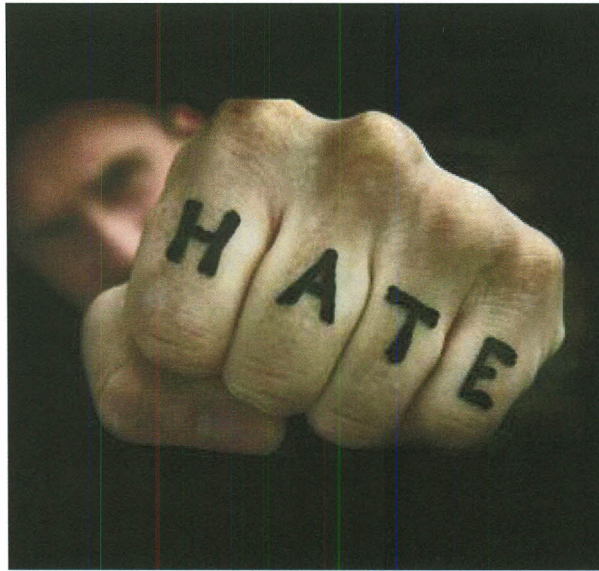
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MARYLAND COORDINATION AND ANALYSIS CENTER
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State of Maryland 2015 Hate/Bias Report

(Unclassified)[i]

Scope

The Public Safety Article Title 2-307 tasks all law enforcement agencies within the State of Maryland and the Fire Marshal's Office to provide the Maryland State Police (MSP) with information relating to incidents seemingly directed against an individual or group because of race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, gender, gender identity, or homelessness. In compliance with that requirement, the Maryland State Police, in partnership with the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center (MCAC), have produced this 2015 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 2015. This assessment also provides comparable statistics for the 2013 and 2014 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.[ii]"

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

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

Hate/Bias Incidents

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

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

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

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

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

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

Incidents whose investigation is continuing may have different outcomes upon their completion. The incidents included in this analysis are counted as to what they are marked upon their most current receipt. This analysis is current as of July 2016.

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

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

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

Data
The data behind this report comes from the Maryland Supplementary Hate Bias Incident Report, which is required for all Maryland law enforcement agencies to complete when a hate bias incident is encountered. The form collects information on date, time, bias motivation, clearance, victim

demographics, offender demographics, location, weapons used, and the value of property damage, along with space for a written summary of the incident, amongst other things. The information contained is up to the discretion of the officer taking the report and is based largely upon his or her own knowledge of hate/bias. The reports are collected by the Maryland State Police Central Records Division as required by law. If a hate/bias incident occurs and is not reported to law enforcement, then an Incident Report is not filled out and is not submitted.

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

Statistical Summary

Hate/Bias Incidents in Maryland

In 2015, 203 hate/bias incidents were reported to law enforcement in Maryland, an increase of 48 incidents (31 percent increase) from 2014. Of the 203 incidents reported in 2015, 79 were verified, 120 were found to be inconclusive, and four were determined to be unfounded (refer to Appendix Table 1).

In 2015, the highest incidence of hate/bias reports to law enforcement occurred in the month of October, with the lowest occurrence in the month of March (refer to Appendix Table 2). In total, the fourth quarter of 2015 had the most reported incidents of hate/bias in Maryland (55 incidents), whereas the third quarter had the least (47 incidents) (refer to Appendix Table 3).

A closer examination of the motivation behind hate/bias incidents in Maryland during 2015 reveals that the majority of reported incidents were race/ethnicity/ancestry biased (116 incidents). A total of 79 incidents were verified in 2015, a 36.2 percent increase from 58 verified incidents in 2014. An examination of the nature of the verified incidents found 41 stemmed from differences of race/ethnicity/ancestry, 29 were based on religion, 11 based on sexual orientation, and zero were based on disability, gender, gender identity, 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 2015. Law enforcement had a 14.6 percent arrest rate for verified incidents with a race/ethnicity/ancestry bias, a 13.8 percent arrest rate for verified incidents with a religious bias, and a 9.1 percent arrest rate for those with a bias against sexual orientation. Disability, gender, gender identity, and homeless bias categories had no verified incidents in 2015 (refer to Appendix Table 7).

Hate/Bias Incidents by County

Baltimore County reported 49 (up from 46 in 2014) of the total hate/bias incidents reported in the State of Maryland in 2015. Anne Arundel County reported 22 (up from 13 in 2014), Baltimore City reported four (down from six in 2014), Harford County reported 12 (up from four in 2014), Howard County reported 29 (up from 17 in 2014), Montgomery County reported 40 (equal to 40 in 2014), and Prince George's County reported 28 (up from 13 in 2014) (refer to Appendix Table 8).

During 2015, ten counties reported an increase in the number of hate/bias incidents reported from the year 2014. These counties were Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Charles, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Prince George's, and Washington. Four counties and Baltimore City reported a decrease in their hate/bias incidents for calendar year 2015 over 2014. These counties were Dorchester, St. Mary's, Wicomico, Worcester, and Baltimore City. Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Garrett, Kent, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, Somerset, and Talbot counties experienced the same number of reported hate/bias incidents as they did in 2014. Calvert, Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester counties all reported no hate/bias incidents in 2015.

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

Hate/Bias Incidents by Incident Type

Vandalism (76 incidents) continued to rank as the highest among the types of reported offenses during 2015. Vandalism accounted for 37.4 percent of the total reported hate/bias incidents in the State. A majority of the incidents where vandalism was reported involved the offender(s) using spray paint or marker to mark property. This was followed by verbal intimidation incidents, written intimidation, assaults, and other types of incidents (refer to Appendix Table 11).

Analytic Note: In previous years, the incident type "Vandalism" had been labeled Destruction of Property.

Motivation behind Hate/Bias Incidents

The motivation behind 2015 hate/bias incidents was primarily race-based, anti-black or African American sentiments, accounting for 44.3 percent of reported incidents, as it was the primary motivation in 2014 as well. This was followed by anti-Jewish incidents, which accounted for 22.7 percent, and anti-male gay (7.9 percent) incidents (refer to Appendix Table 12).

Hate/Bias Victims

The total number of known victims of reported hate/bias incidents in Maryland for 2015 was 195, with the proportion of black victims at 52.3 percent and that of white victims at 35.9 percent. Asian victims accounted for 3.6 percent of the total victims, Hispanic victims accounted for .5 percent, and Asian

Indian victims accounted for .5 percent. Other/unknown victims accounted for 7.2 percent of the total. Black males accounted for 28.2 percent of the known victims, white males for 21.5 percent, black females for 23.6 percent, and white females for 12.8 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 79.5 percent of the total. Within the adult totals, the highest percentage of victims (18 percent), were between the ages of 46 to 55 (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 2015. Of the reported offenders, white males had the highest percentage. The number of white male offenders in CY 2015 accounted for 31.8 percent of total offenders, while the number of black male offenders accounted for 8.3 percent of the total. Examination of the gender classification reveals that males continued to be the dominant offender group (refer to Appendix Table 15).

For CY 2015, the leading reported offenders by age group were 15 to 17 year olds and 26 to 35 year olds (both with 7 percent) followed by 18 to 20 year olds and 46 to 55 year olds (both with 5.4 percent). Adult offenders accounted for 27.3 percent, while juvenile offenders accounted for 10.7 percent, with a 62 percent unknown age group (refer to Appendix Table 16).

There were three reported incidents in 2015 that were associated with a group with a bias ideology. The three incidents involved two different groups including KKK, and White Knights of the American Golden Circle (KKK). Several incidents made mention of a hate group in their narrative but did not mark "yes" for group involvement (this may have been because the particular incident was not verified). These groups included Aryan Nation/Vanguard, KKK, Ku Klux Klan, and East Coast Knights of the True Invisible Empire KKK (refer to Appendix Table 20).

Use of Weapons in Hate/Bias Incidents

A weapon was used in 20 hate/bias incidents in 2015. Weapons used included a firearm, a BB gun, cutting objects, a bat, a hammer, and rock(s). Personal weapons (hands and/or feet) were used in ten incidents. One incident was reported where a firearm was used (refer to Appendix Table 17).

Injuries Associated with Hate/Bias Incidents

Of the 203 reported hate/bias incidents in 2015, the majority (92.6 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 7.4 percent of incidents. Minor injuries were reported in 6.4 percent of incidents. Victims in two incidents were reported to have severe lacerations. There were no broken bones, serious injuries, or deaths reported in 2015 (refer to Appendix Table 18).

Property Damage Associated with Hate/Bias Incidents

There were 41 incidents reported with a dollar amount for property damage that occurred during the course of perpetrating hate/bias incidents during CY 2015, compared to 39 incidents reported in 2014. During 2015, there were 15 incidents in which the amount of property damage was unknown, compared to 2014 in which there were 14.

Vandalism continued to rank highest among the types of reported offenses during 2015, accounting for 37.4 percent of the total incidents. The total value of property damage resulting from hate/bias incidents in 2015 was reported as $11,074.05. This is a decrease from the $29,062.00 in property damage reported in 2014. The majority of property damage was associated with commercial office buildings, which accounted for 34.3 percent of the total. Damage to churches (all denominations) followed at 24.4 percent (refer to Appendix Table 19).

Key Findings

This assessment finds that race/ethnicity/ancestry biased incidents continue to be the dominant category of all bias-related incidents in the State reported to and by law enforcement agencies in the State of Maryland during 2015.

The overall trend indicates that the number of hate/bias incidents reported in Maryland has increased from 2014 to 2015, by 48 incidents.

- Numbers of hate/bias incidents were largely equal between the first and second halves of the year. The first half (January through June) of 2015 saw 101 reports of hate/bias incidents, whereas the second half (July through December) saw 102 reports of hate/bias incidents. Specifically, the 4th quarter of the year (October, November, December) recorded the most incidents (55) compared to the other quarters.

- In 2015, there was a marked increase in the number of reported verified incidents categorized as sexual orientation bias. In the years 2013 and 2014 there were zero reported verified incidents motivated by sexual orientation bias, whereas in 2015 there were 11.

- The highest number of reported hate/bias incidents in 2015 (49, or 24.1 percent) were recorded in Baltimore County. Other counties with a significant number of reports included Anne Arundel (22), Harford (12), Howard (29), Montgomery (40), and Prince George's (28). Calvert, Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester counties all reported no hate/bias incidents in 2015.

- Most (37.4 percent) of the reported hate/bias incidents in 2015 were related to vandalism.

- The reported incidents of hate/bias subcategorized as anti-male gay increased by 10 (from six in 2014) to 16 in 2015.

- 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 2015, there were 102 (52.3 percent) black *victims* of hate/bias, an increase of 51 from 2014. There were 70 (35.9 percent) white *victims* in 2015, an increase of 32 from 2014.

- In total numbers, the largest group of *offenders* was white males. In 2015, white males were 31.8 percent of *offenders*.

- The total cost of property damage in the State of Maryland in 2015 due to hate/bias incidents decreased by 61.9 percent from 2014.

- Included in this report is a table reflecting activity in Maryland from major hate groups (Appendix Table 20). There were four incidents reported to have been associated with a known hate group in 2015.

Conclusions

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

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

Appendix A – Hate/Bias Reporting Tables

Summary of Hate/Bias Incidents in Maryland
2013 to 2015

2013 - 2015 Hate/Bias Incidents by Status						
Status of Reported Incidents	2013		2014		*2015*	
	Incidents	Percent	Incidents	Percent	*Incidents*	*Percent*
Verified	78	30.9	58	37.4	*79*	*38.9*
Inconclusive	166	65.9	91	58.7	*120*	*59.1*
Unfounded	8	3.2	6	3.9	*4*	*2.0*
Total	252	100%	155	100%	*203*	*100%*

Table 1

Hate/Bias Incidents by Month
2013 to 2015

Month	2013 Incidents	Percent	2014 Incidents	Percent	2015 *Incidents*	*Percent*	*Verified*
January	13	5.2	9	5.8	*18*	*8.9*	*9*
February	18	7.1	9	5.8	*18*	*8.9*	*6*
March	35	13.9	11	7.2	*12*	*5.9*	*5*
April	28	11.2	12	7.7	*18*	*8.9*	*9*
May	25	9.9	14	9.0	*22*	*10.8*	*6*
June	29	11.5	13	8.4	*13*	*6.4*	*7*
July	20	7.9	13	8.4	*18*	*8.9*	*6*
August	18	7.1	15	9.7	*15*	*7.4*	*6*
September	24	9.5	18	11.6	*14*	*6.9*	*6*
October	15	6.0	12	7.7	*24*	*11.8*	*7*
November	10	4.0	15	9.7	*17*	*8.4*	*6*
December	17	6.7	14	9.0	*14*	*6.9*	*6*
Total	252	100%	155	100%	*203*	*100%*	*79*

Table 2

Quarterly Totals
2015

The chart below shows the number of reported incidents by month and by quarter during CY 2015, as well as a breakdown of verified incidents versus inconclusive/unfounded incidents for each month.
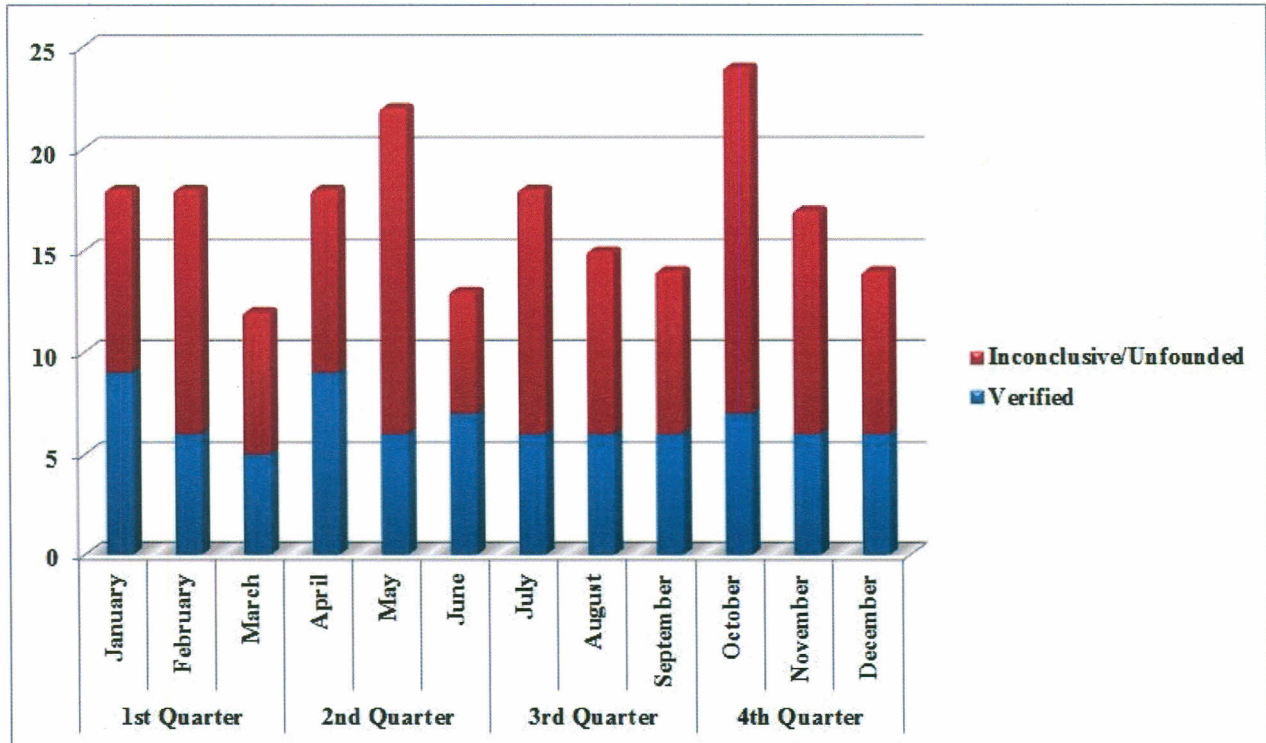
Table 3

1st Quarter 2015 (January, February, and March): 48 incidents, 20 *verified*

2nd Quarter 2015 (April, May, and June): 53 incidents, 22 *verified*

3rd Quarter 2015 (July, August, and September): 47 incidents, 18 *verified*

4th Quarter 2015 (October, November, and December): 55 incidents, 19 *verified*

Hate/Bias Incidents by Bias Motivation

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

	All Reported Incidents			*Verified* Incidents		
Category	2013	2014	*2015*	2013	2014	*2015*
Race/Ethnicity/ Ancestry	170*	96*	*116*	43*	27*	*41*
Religion	58	44	*67*	22	26	*29*
Sexual Orientation	28	15	*22*	0	0	*11*
Disability	1	0	*0*	13	5	*0*
Gender	N/A	N/A	*1*	N/A	N/A	*0*
Gender Identity	N/A	N/A	*0*	N/A	N/A	*0*
Homelessness	0	0	*0*	0	0	*0*
Total**	252*** (22.3%)	155 (-38.5%)	*203**** (31%)*	78 (56%)	58 (-25.6%)	*79**** (36.2%)*

Table 4

* Includes the former "Ethnic" category total.

** 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 the Total.

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

Hate/Bias Incidents by Bias Motivation
2015

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

2015 Incidents – Reported
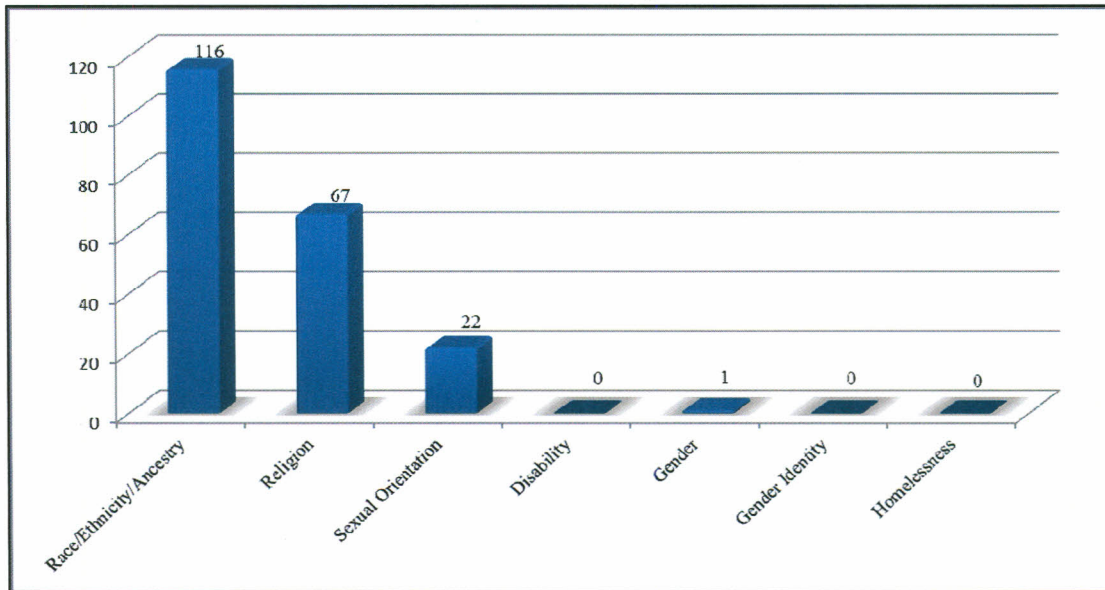
Table 5

2015 Incidents – Verified
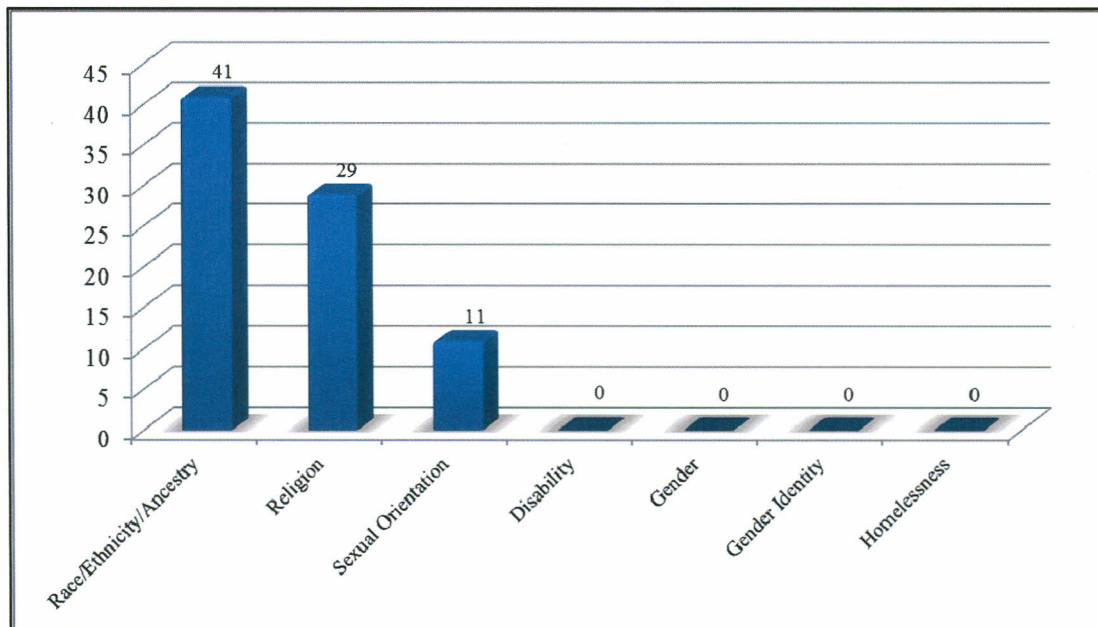
Table 6

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 2015, along with the percentage of arrests made for verified hate/bias incidents for the years 2013 to 2015.

Category	2015		Number of Arrests as a Percentage of Verified Incidents (%)		
	Verified Incidents	*Number of Arrests*	*2015*	2014	2013
Race/Ethnicity/ Ancestry	*41*	*6*	*14.6*	25.9*	25.6*
Religion	*29*	*4*	*13.8*	3.8	13.6
Sexual Orientation	*11*	*1*	*9.1*	20.0	23.1
Disability	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0
Gender	*0*	*0*	*0*	N/A	N/A
Gender Identity	*0*	*0*	*0*	N/A	N/A
Homelessness	*0*	*0*	*0*	0	0
Total	*79***	*11*	*13.9*	15.5	21.8

Table 7

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

** Two incidents were motivated by multiple biases. These incidents are counted once in each applicable category and only once for the Total.

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Report Status
2015

County	Reported	Verified	Inconclusive	Unfounded
Allegany	1	0	1	0
Anne Arundel	22	0	20	2
Baltimore City	4	4	0	0
Baltimore County	49	7	42	0
Calvert	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	0
Carroll	4	4	0	0
Cecil	1	0	0	1
Charles	5	0	5	0
Dorchester	0	0	0	0
Frederick	4	3	1	0
Garrett	0	0	0	0
Harford	12	12	0	0
Howard	29	1	27	1
Kent	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	40	39	1	0
Prince George's	28	8	20	0
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	1	0	1	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	1	0	0
Wicomico	2	0	2	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0
Total	**203**	79	120	4

Table 8

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Motivation
2015

County	Total	R/E/A	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Gender/ Identity	Homelessness
Allegany	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Anne Arundel*	22	17	4	2	0	0	0
Baltimore City	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Baltimore County	49	29	12	7	0	1	0
Calvert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Charles	5	3	1	1	0	0	0
Dorchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick	4	3	0	1	0	0	0
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	12	9	1	2	0	0	0
Howard	29	18	10	1	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery*	40	16	25	1	0	0	0
Prince George's	28	13	11	4	0	0	0
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wicomico	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	203	116	67	22	0	1	0

Table 9

* These counties had incidents motivated by multiple biases. These incidents are counted once in each applicable category and only once for the Total.

Hate/Bias Incidents by County and Incident Type
2015

County	Assault	Vandalism	Verbal Intimidation	Written Intimidation	Other
Allegany	0	0	1	0	0
Anne Arundel	3	13	3	2	1
Baltimore City	3	0	1	0	0
Baltimore County*	6	20	11	10	4
Calvert	0	0	0	0	0
Caroline	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	2	0	0	2	0
Cecil	0	1	0	0	0
Charles	0	3	1	0	1
Dorchester	0	0	0	0	0
Frederick*	3	1	1	0	0
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0
Harford*	0	0	9	3	1
Howard	1	7	10	9	2
Kent	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	2	19	8	10	1
Prince George's*	5	11	3	9	3
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0	0	1	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	1	0	0
Wicomico	0	1	0	0	1
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	76	49	46	14

Table 10

* These counties had incidents classified by multiple types.

Hate/Bias Incidents by Incident Type
2014 to 2015

Incident Type	Reported Incidents 2014	Percent of Total	*Reported Incidents 2015*	*Percent of Total*
Assault	18	11.6	*25*	*12.3*
Vandalism	46	29.7	*76*	*37.4*
Verbal Intimidation	22	14.2	*49*	*24.1*
Written Intimidation	33	21.3	*46*	*22.7*
Other	36	23.2	*14*	*6.9*
Total	155	100%	*203**	

Table 11

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

Hate/Bias Motivation Subcategories
2015

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

Motivation Subcategory	Incidents	Percent of Total
Anti-White	9	4.4
Anti-Black or African American	90	44.3
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0
Anti-Asian	4	2.0
Anti-Multiple Races, Group	7	3.4
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0.5
Anti-Arab	0	0
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	3	1.5
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	5	2.5
Anti-Jewish	46	22.7
Anti-Catholic	1	0.5
Anti-Protestant	0	0
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	14	6.9
Anti-Other Religion*	3	1.5
Anti-Multi-Religions, Group	3	1.5
Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism	0	0
Anti-Male Gay	16	7.9
Anti-Lesbian	2	1.0
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)***	3	1.5
Anti-Heterosexual	0	0
Anti-Bisexual	1	0.5
Anti-Physical Disability	0	0
Anti-Mental Disability	0	0
Anti-Male	0	0
Anti-Female	1	0.5
Total	**203****	

Table 12

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

** Five incidents indicated multiple subcategories. These incidents are counted once in each applicable subcategory and only once for the Total.

*** The Gender Identity Category includes Anti-, Transgender and Gender Non Conforming. This category had no reported hate/bias incidents in 2015.

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 2014 and 2015. Any single hate/bias incident may have had more than one *victim* (*specific person*).

		2014		2015	
		Victims	Percent	*Victims*	*Percent*
	Total # Reported	107	100%	**195**	**100%**
Race	Black	51	47.6	**102**	**52.3**
	White	38	35.5	**70**	**35.9**
	Asian	5	4.7	**7**	**3.6**
	Hispanic	3	2.8	**1**	**0.5**
	Asian Indian	2	1.9	**1**	**0.5**
	Other/Unknown	8	7.5	**14**	**7.2**
Gender	Male	61	57.0	**108**	**55.4**
	Female	43	40.2	**79**	**40.5**
	Unknown	3	2.8	**8**	**4.1**
Race and Gender	Black Male	26	24.3	**55**	**28.2**
	Black Female	24	22.4	**46**	**23.6**
	White Male	25	23.4	**42**	**21.5**
	White Female	13	12.2	**25**	**12.8**
	Asian Male	4	3.7	**3**	**1.5**
	Asian Female	1	0.9	**4**	**2.1**
	Hispanic Male	1	0.9	**0**	**0**
	Hispanic Female	2	1.9	**1**	**0.5**
	Asian Indian Male	2	1.9	**1**	**0.5**
	Asian Indian Female	0	0	**0**	**0**
	Other or Unknown Race and/or Sex	9	8.4	**18**	**9.2**

Table 13

Hate/Bias Incident Victims by Age

The table below outlines the age of *victims* (*specific persons*, not entities) of reported hate/bias incidents in Maryland for the years 2014 and 2015.

Age	2014		*2015*	
	Victims	Percent	*Victims*	*Percent*
Under 11 yrs	1	0.9	*2*	*1.0*
11 to 14 yrs	1	0.9	*13*	*6.7*
15 to 17 yrs	10	9.4	*16*	*8.2*
18 to 20 yrs	6	5.6	*23*	*11.8*
21 to 25 yrs	9	8.4	*19*	*9.7*
26 to 35 yrs	21	19.6	*31*	*16.0*
36 to 45 yrs	21	19.6	*26*	*13.3*
46 to 55 yrs	13	12.2	*35*	*18.0*
56 to 65 yrs	11	10.3	*11*	*5.6*
Over 65 yrs	2	1.9	*10*	*5.1*
Unknown Age	12	11.2	*9*	*4.6*
Juveniles	12	11.2	*31*	*15.9*
Adults	83	77.6	*155*	*79.5*
Unknown	12	11.2	*9*	*4.6*

Table 14

Hate/Bias Incident Offenders

		2014		*2015*	
		Offenders	Percent	*Offenders*	*Percent*
	Total # Reported	197	100%	*242*	*100%*
Race	Black	56*	28.5	*35*	*14.5*
	White	43	21.8	*86****	*35.5*
	Asian	1	0.5	*4*	*1.7*
	Hispanic	1	0.5	*0*	*0*
	Asian Indian	0	0	*0*	*0*
	Other/Unknown	96***	48.7	*117*******	*48.3*
Gender	Male	91*	46.2	*104****	*43.0*
	Female	13	6.6	*14*	*5.8*
	Unknown	93*	47.2	*124*	*51.2*
Race and Gender	Black Male	51*	25.9	*20*	*8.3*
	Black Female	5	2.5	*4*	*1.7*
	White Male	36	18.3	*77****	*31.8*
	White Female	7	3.6	*9*	*3.7*
	Asian Male	1	0.5	*3*	*1.2*
	Asian Female	0	0	*1*	*0.4*
	Hispanic Male	1	0.5	*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	96***	48.7	*128*******	*52.9*

Table 15

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

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

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

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

Hate/Bias Incident Offenders by Age

Age	2014*		*2015*	
	Offenders	Percent	*Offenders*	*Percent*
Under 11 yrs	0	0	*0*	*0*
11 to 14 yrs	5	2.5	*9*	*3.7*
15 to 17 yrs	22**	11.2	*17*	*7.0*
18 to 20 yrs	18**	9.1	*13*	*5.4*
21 to 25 yrs	1	0.5	*6*	*2.5*
26 to 35 yrs	8	4.1	*17*	*7.0*
36 to 45 yrs	8	4.1	*6*	*2.5*
46 to 55 yrs	11	5.6	*13*	*5.4*
56 to 65 yrs	4	2.0	*6*	*2.5*
Over 65 yrs	5	2.5	*5*	*2.0*
Unknown Age	115(**)**	58.4	*150****	*62.0*
Juveniles	*14***	*7.1*	*26*	*10.7*
Adults	*55***	*27.9*	*66*	*27.3*
Unknown	*128(**)***	*65.0*	*150****	*62.0*

Table 16

* 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.

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

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

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

Hate/Bias Incidents Weapons Used
2015

Weapon Type	# of Times Used	Percent of Total Incidents
Firearms	1	0.5
BB Gun	1	0.5
Knives/Other Cutting Objects	3	1.5
Motor Vehicle	0	0
Personal Weapons (e.g., Hands/Feet)	10	4.9
Other (e.g. bat, hammer, rocks)	4	2.0
Unknown	1	0.5
Total *Weapons* Used	*20*	*N/A*
Total *Incidents* - Weapon(s) Used	*20*	*9.9*
Total *Incidents* - No Weapon(s) Used	*183*	*90.1*
Total *Incidents*	*203*	*100%*

Table 17

Hate/Bias Incidents Victim Injuries
2015

Injury Type	Number	Percent of Total Incidents
Minor Injuries	13	6.4
Broken Bones	0	0
Severe Laceration	2	1.0
Serious Injuries	0	0
Death	0	0
Unknown	**0**	**0**
No Injuries/Not Applicable	**188**	**92.6**
Total *Incidents*	**203**	**100%**

Table 18

Hate/Bias Incidents Property Damage Dollar Value
2015

Property Type	Dollar Value	Percent of Total
Highways/Roads/Alleys/Streets	$100	0.9
Businesses	$50	0.5
Commercial Office Buildings	$3,800	34.3
Churches (all denominations)	$2,700	24.4
Government/Public Bldgs.	$0	0
Motor Vehicles	$0	0
Parking Lots/Garages	$1,050	9.5
Parks (including playgrounds, community centers, etc.)	$947	8.5
Residences (including apartment buildings)	$1,610	14.5
Restaurants	$50	0.5
Schools (General)	$5	0.05
Elementary Schools/Secondary Schools	$11	0.1
Middle Schools	$0	0
High Schools	$0	0
Shopping Areas/Centers	$0	0
Colleges/Universities	$451.05	4.05
Other/Unknown	$300	2.7
Total	**$11,074.05**	**100%**

Table 19

Hate/Bias Incidents Committed by Groups

County	2014		2015*	
	#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 County	0	N/A	*2***	*KKK, White Knights of the American Golden Circle (KKK)*
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	*1*	*KKK*
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	**0**	**0 groups**	**3**	**2 groups**

Table 20

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

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

Appendix B – Hate/Bias Laws Applicable in Maryland

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

Anti-hate crime legislated acts include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Between 1999 and 2013, in 47 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington, DC, there were 1,437 reported acts of violence committed against homeless individuals, resulting in 375 deaths according to the National Coalition for the Homeless.[vi] Florida, Maine, and Washington, DC have also added bias against the homeless to their hate crime laws.[vii] In 2013, 2014, and 2015 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.[viii]

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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.

Hate Crime Laws in the U.S.
This map was last updated on: June 21, 2013

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

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

3-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.

States with hate crime laws that include crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity—15 states & the District of Columbia
California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, Washington

States with hate crime laws that include crimes based on sexual orientation—15 states
Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin

States with hate crime laws that do not include crimes based on sexual orientation or gender identity—15 states
Alabama, Alaska, Idaho, Indiana², Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania³, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia

States that do not have hate crime laws that include crimes based on any characteristics—5 states
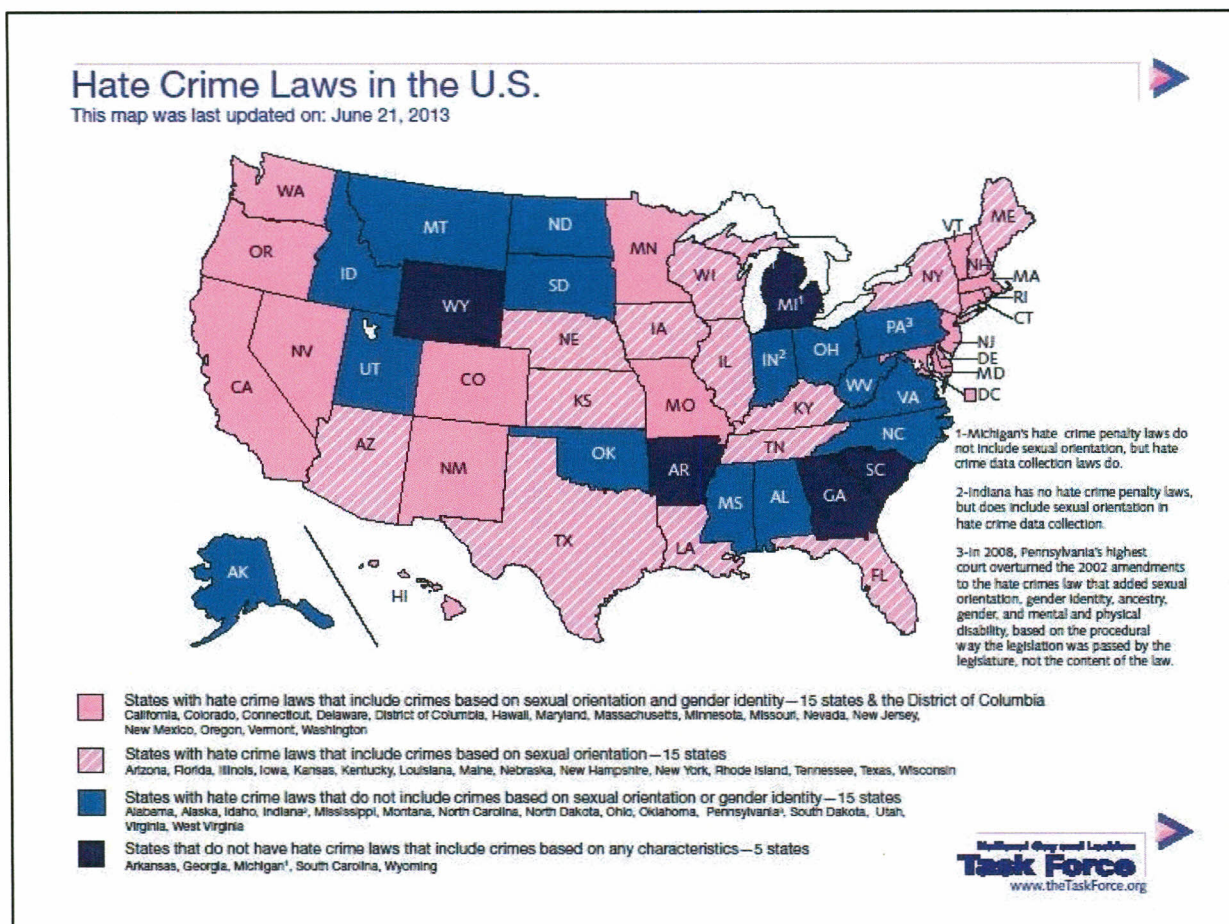Arkansas, Georgia, Michigan¹, South Carolina, Wyoming

National Gay and Lesbian
Task Force
www.theTaskForce.org

Map 1: Hate Crime Laws In the U.S. - **http://www.thetaskforce.org/hate-crimes-laws-map/**

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.[ix]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[viii] 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.

[ix] 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.