

Reported Hate Crimes

1986 - 1994

City of Chicago

NINE YEAR COMPARISON

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Chair/Commissioner

Chicago Commission on Human Relations

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**Reported Hate Crimes
NINE YEAR COMPARISON 1986 - 1994**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report examines cumulative reported hate crime trends in the City of Chicago for 1986 through 1994. It builds on information originally gathered and presented by the 1991 study "When Worlds Collide: Culture Conflict and Reported Hate Crime in Chicago" which was produced by the Metro Chicago Information Center for the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, and on hate crime data gathered and compiled by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations staff from hate crime reports received from the Civil Rights Unit of the Chicago Police Department.

1. Hate Crime Definitions

As in the original study, the definition of what constitutes a hate crime and how hate crimes are classified and reported by the police determines what is available as raw data for this study. Specifically, hate crimes are currently defined under State of Illinois statute as assaults (threats), which can be either simple (without a weapon) or aggravated (involving a weapon), battery (simple or aggravated), criminal damage to property, criminal trespass to residence, to real property or to vehicle, misdemeanor theft or mob action. Chicago City Ordinances extend the definition to include telephone harassment and disturbing a place of worship. Murder, rape, and attempted murder, however, are not considered by existing state or city laws to be hate crimes, whether or not these particular crimes are motivated by hate.

This brings up the second part of the definition of a hate crime. In addition to the actual crime, for a hate crime to be considered to have occurred, hate must play a part in the basis or causal factors leading to the actual criminal incident. For an incident to be reported as a hate crime, it must be established that one of the preceding hostile encounters was committed because of the victim's race, color, ancestry, nationality, creed, religion, sexual orientation, gender, and/or physical or mental disability status.

Police officers responding to the report of a crime make an initial determination at the scene if a hate crime charge is warranted, using the above criteria. They forward those cases in which they deem a hate crime has occurred to the Civil Rights Unit of the Chicago Police Department, which further investigates them. All of the hate crimes analyzed in this study were reported by the Chicago Police Department Civil Rights Unit to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. All of these crimes occurred within the geographical boundaries of the city of Chicago. The data provided to the Commission, and on which this report is based, include the preliminary investigative report of the police's civil rights unit and the original police report. Further information comes from data gathered by the Commission's staff in the course of their work with hate crime victims.

It is important to note that this report may not provide a completely accurate picture of hate crime activity due to several changes in the legal definition of what constitutes a hate crime during the period examined. Race, religion, and national origin were the original protected categories covered in the 1990 Illinois hate crime statute. In 1991, sexual orientation was added as a protected category. In 1992, gender and disability were included in the statute. When a new protected category is added to a law, it may take some time before incidents involving that

category are reported regularly.

Additionally, all hate crime incidents are not necessarily reported to police for a variety of reasons; for example, concerns among gay and lesbian individuals about being publicly identified by their sexual orientation may reduce the number of cases reported. Finally, interpretation by the reporting officer of whether or not a hate crime has occurred influences the number of reports received. Rape is currently not included as gender based hate crime, although some groups argue that it should be. Commission staff are aware of similar incidents involving hate graffiti, or assaults, for example, that have been classified differently, some as hate crimes and some not, depending on the interpretation of the reporting officer. Thus, the figures in this report should be considered approximations of actual hate crime incidence, rather than absolute indicators.

Acknowledgements: This report was produced with the assistance of Karen Mirante, a graduate student intern from the Irving Harris School of Public Policy at the University of Chicago, who entered and corrected data and provided database analysis and mapping.

2. Previous Study Conclusions and Continuing Findings

"When Worlds Collide" was written to "learn about the causes and patterns of hostile, prejudicial interactions so they might be anticipated and tensions that create such interactions addressed before hate crimes occur in the future." In summary, the study concluded that for the period studied (1986-1991, with in-depth study of 1990-1991 data) that "most (reported) hate crimes occurred in communities where new racial, ethnic or other kinds of groups are beginning to move in," and, to an extent, in communities "where there is fear that population change will bring negative results."

In looking at the additional three years of hate crime data from 1992-1994, the original communities identified in the 1986-91 study as having high hate crime rates have remained virtually the same (of the top ten communities identified in the 1986-91 study, only one is no longer in the top ten for hate crime rates in 1986-94 and that community was ranked eleventh in the previous study). The changes that have occurred involve only a very few small shifts in numbers of hate crime incidents to a few adjoining neighborhoods. While hard census data are not available to document the exact nature of the concomitant population shifts during the past three years, we may safely speculate that the same causes and pressures identified in the original study are driving the increase in hate crime rates in these adjoining communities, as population migration trends continue to change the nature of these communities and residents respond to those changes with fear.

In addition, one point not fully addressed in the original study involves the concept of "turf battles" as a causal factor in hate crimes not only from the perspective of the existing community residents attacking newcomers, but as a causal factor driving some members of some newly established groups to engage in hate crime attacks on members of the previously dominant group to establish and assert "ownership" of a recently integrated or demographically changing community. This motivation seems to tie in primarily to communities experiencing racial change

and is predominantly associated with juvenile and young adult cases. It is documented in the text of police reports involving attacks by whites on other groups primarily illustrating the former situation, as well as attacks by African Americans on other groups, primarily illustrating the latter example. Latinos have also been involved in these "turf wars" and have attacked other groups as well as other Latinos from different national/ethnic/cultural groups.

Finally, while race is and continues to be the leading cause of hate crimes in Chicago, with race-motivated hate crimes ranging from a high of 71% to a low of 52% of all hate crimes reported annually during the past four years, racial hate crimes' preponderance in the data gathered should not lead to conclusions being drawn about all hate crimes that are in fact more appropriate for racial hate crimes alone. Racial hate crimes, to a far larger extent than other types of hate crime, tend to involve representatives of groups residing in a community fighting for control of that space. Racial hate crimes also tend to involve direct physical confrontations and to result in violence between the participants.

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation, for example, are different from racial hate crimes in that they often involve attackers from outside of the neighborhood where the victims live, coming into that area, not to live or work there, but possibly for the express purpose of seeking out and attacking visible members of that gay and lesbian community. However, hate crimes against gays and lesbians are similar to racial hate crimes in that they tend to be violent and involve direct physical confrontations. In a broader sense, attacks on gays and lesbians can be seen as the offenders' response to what they perceive as the threat of homosexual lifestyles to the larger cultural community of the nation, rather than any struggle for control of a specific geographic area in which most of the offenders live.

Hate crimes based on religion are similar to sexual orientation hate crimes in that persons from outside of the community often travel to the areas where religious institutions or organizations (usually Jewish) can be found. Religious based hate crimes differ from sexual orientation hate crimes in that they are usually directed at property and involve vandalism, while sexual orientation cases predominantly involve physical threats or attacks on the victim(s).

In many hate crimes there is a tendency for the perpetrators to justify their actions by stating their belief that they are somehow representing the "will" of the larger community or society in acting out their hostility towards groups who are not part of the mainstream. This has been documented in published interviews with hate crime offenders. That is why it is so important that community leaders speak out strongly and consistently against any incidence of hate or bigotry, thereby laying to rest the illusion that the perpetrators of hate are acting out the unspoken will of the "silent majority."

This report begins with a discussion of reported hate crime activity for the past nine years in Chicago, comparing communities' cumulative hate crime rates and population density. A brief summary of 1994 hate crime rates constitutes the second section. In the third section, we attempt to answer five questions with regard to hate crime activity for the years 1991-1994, and to compare these questions with trends indicated in the previous study for the years 1986-1991. The questions

we will examine are: How prevalent are hate crimes and what types of crimes are being committed? Within Chicago, where are hate crimes being committed? Who are the victims of hate crimes? Who are the perpetrators of hate crimes? Finally, what can we learn from this report and where do we go from here?

SECTION I: 1986-1994 Hate Crime Overview

For the period January 1, 1986 through December 31, 1994, 2,096 hate crimes were reported to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations by the Chicago Police Department.

As is shown in Table 1 below, hate crimes have ranged from an annual high of 288 to a low of 185 over the past nine years. Hate crime numbers have not decreased over the past nine years, in fact they appear to have increased slightly. But during this same time period, the hate crimes statute has been altered several times, widening the defined scope of hate crimes, changing how they are prosecuted, and more than doubling the pool of potential victims. Before 1990, hate crimes were prosecuted under ethnic intimidation statutes and institutional vandalism statutes. In 1990, the Illinois Hate Crime Statute was enacted. In subsequent years, sexual orientation, mental and physical disability, and gender were added as hate crime bases. In 1993, the hate crime statute was further amended, making hate crimes a felony.

Another explanation for yearly fluctuations is that hate crimes occur, at least partially, in response to high-profile events (on the local, national or international level.) Therefore, one contributing factor to the high number of hate crimes reported in 1992 was the civil unrest experienced in Chicago and around the nation as a result of the acquittal of several white police officers in Los Angeles accused of beating a African-American motorist named Rodney King. This led to a surge in reported racial hate crimes in Chicago as some African-American youth engaged in attacks on whites, tipping the balance of racial hate crime victims for the first time from a majority of African-Americans to a slight majority of whites.

Table 1
Reported Hate Crimes 1986 - 1994

| Year | Number of Reported Hate Crimes (January 1 - December 31) |
|---------------------|---|
| 1994 | 222 |
| 1993 | 219 |
| 1992 | 288 |
| 1991 | 232 |
| 1990 | 213 |
| 1989 | 185 |
| 1988 | 261 |
| 1987 | 255 |
| 1986 | 221 |
| 9 YEAR TOTAL | 2,096 |

Based on the 1990 census data count of 2,783,726, there has been an average hate crime incidence of 7.5 hate crimes per 10,000 persons in Chicago over the past nine years. Looking at Table 2 below, comparing the rates of hate crimes in each of Chicago's 77 community areas with their population, the following areas have led the city in reported hate crimes per person (listed in rank order):

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| The Loop | Area 32 | Mount Greenwood | Area 74 |
| Chicago Lawn | Area 66 | Armour Square | Area 34 |
| Ashburn | Area 70 | Morgan Park | Area 75 |
| Beverly | Area 72 | North Park | Area 13 |
| Montclare | Area 18 | Gage Park | Area 63 |

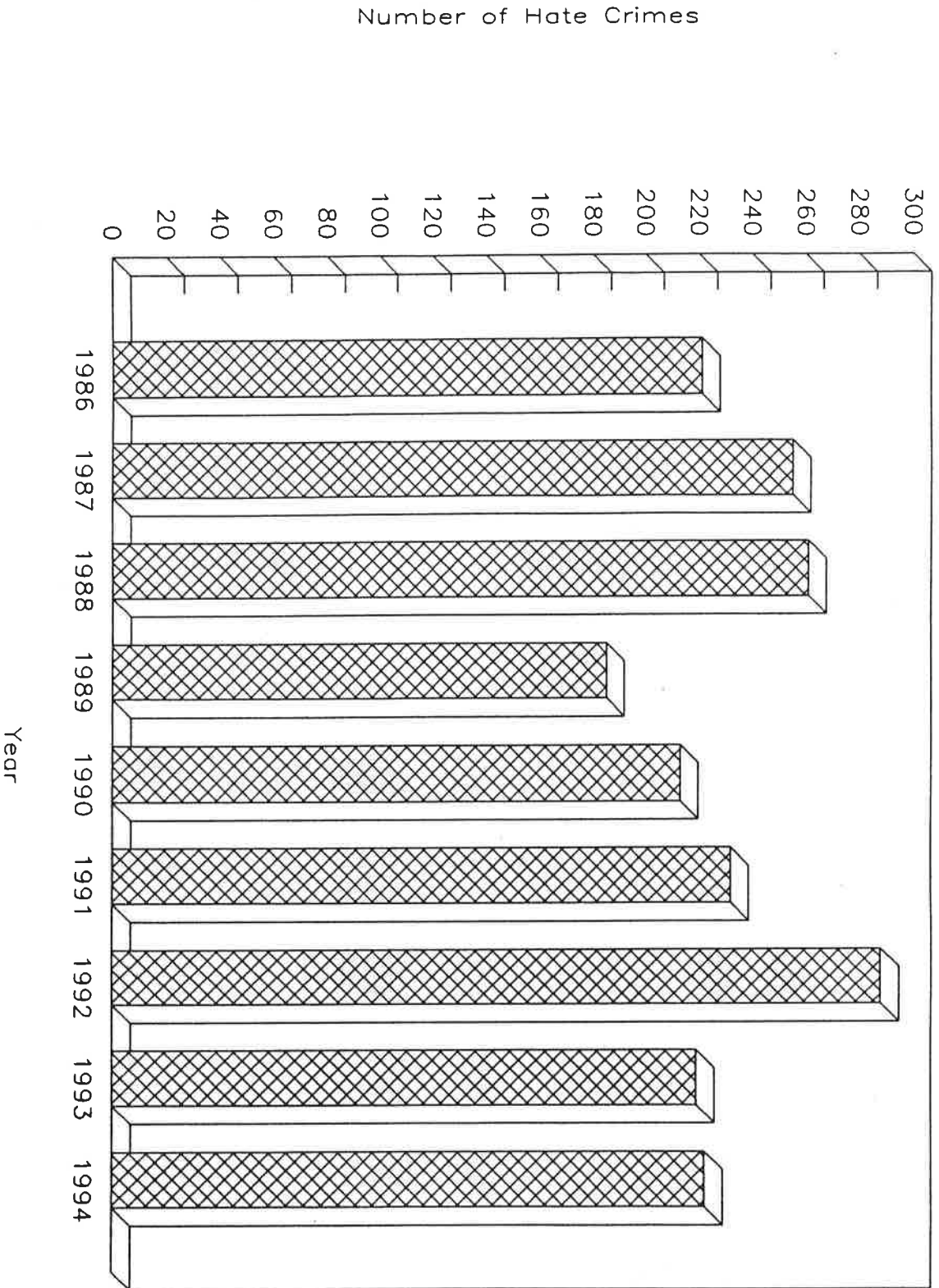
These ten highest areas all had over 16 reported hate crimes per 10,000 residents during the period 1986-1994. The Loop had the highest incidence with a rate of 39.3 hate crimes per 10,000 residents, while Chicago Lawn closely followed with 36.9 hate crimes per 10,000 residents. Only one community, Morgan Park, was not among the top ten listed in the 1991 report "When Worlds Collide." Morgan Park was listed 11th in hate crime rates, in that report. Of the next 16 community areas with intermediate hate crime rates (rates between 9 and 16 hate crimes per 10,000 population), only one changed as well from the 1992 report. Those 16 community areas are (ranked in order):

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Archer Heights | Area 57 | Near South Side | Area 33 |
| Fuller Park | Area 37 | Irving Park | Area 16 |
| Bridgeport | Area 60 | Clearing | Area 64 |
| New City | Area 61 | West Lawn | Area 65 |
| West Ridge | Area 2 | South Deering | Area 51 |
| Uptown | Area 3 | Edison Park | Area 9 |
| McKinley Park | Area 59 | Garfield Ridge | Area 56 |
| Lake View | Area 6 | Jefferson Park | Area 11 |

One of the primary theses of "When Worlds Collide" was that hate crime rates are highest in communities where the population is changing with new groups entering the mix. Based on census data from the map showing population shifts between 1980 and 1990 in Chicago (Map 2(a)), those communities where population was increasing did indeed show a continued higher rate of hate crimes, while those with decreasing populations continued to show a lower rate of hate crimes.

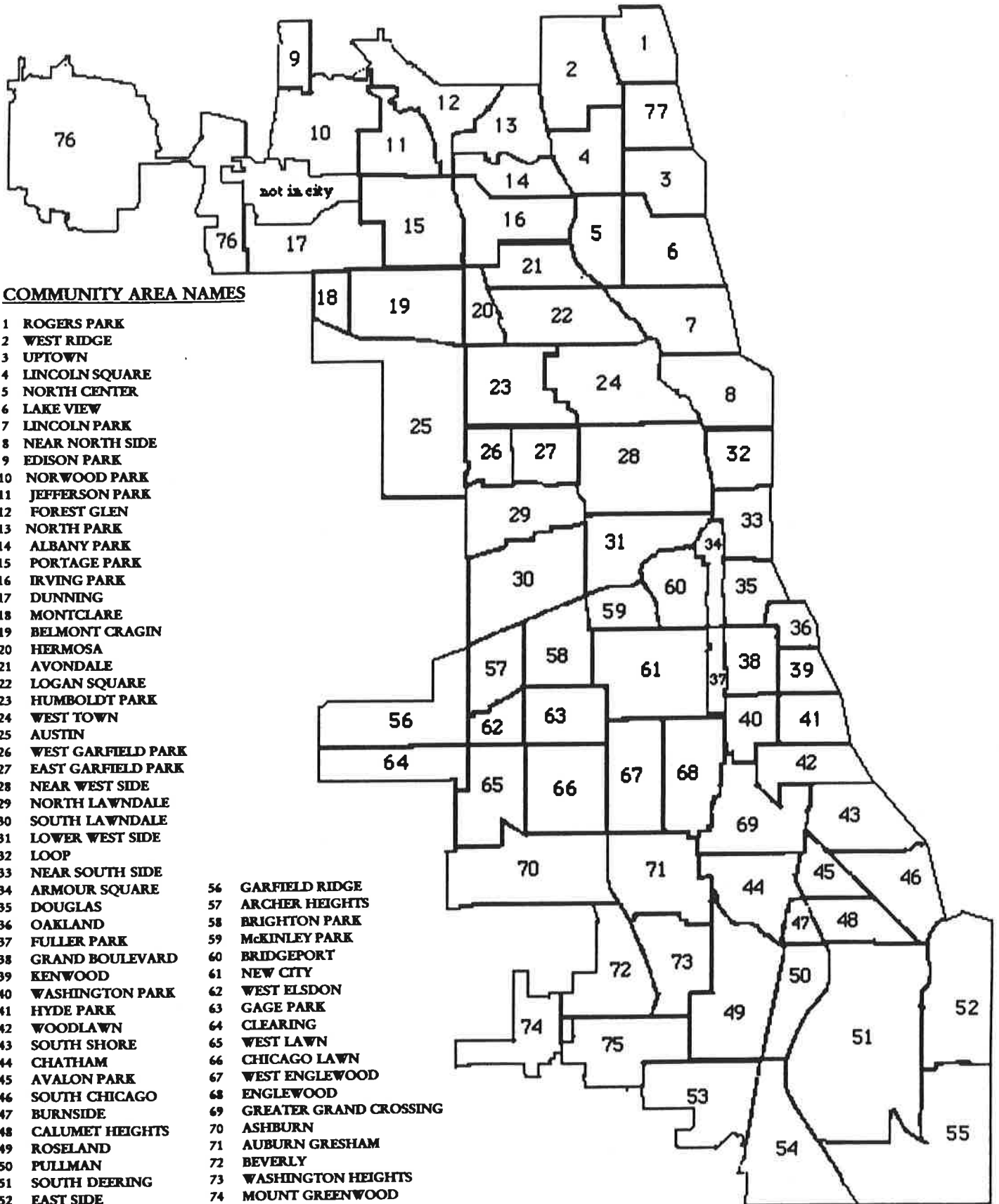
Reported Hate Crimes

1986 - 1994



Chicago Community Areas

MAP 1



COMMUNITY AREA NAMES

- | | |
|----|------------------------|
| 1 | ROGERS PARK |
| 2 | WEST RIDGE |
| 3 | UPTOWN |
| 4 | LINCOLN SQUARE |
| 5 | NORTH CENTER |
| 6 | LAKE VIEW |
| 7 | LINCOLN PARK |
| 8 | NEAR NORTH SIDE |
| 9 | EDISON PARK |
| 10 | NORWOOD PARK |
| 11 | JEFFERSON PARK |
| 12 | FOREST GLEN |
| 13 | NORTH PARK |
| 14 | ALBANY PARK |
| 15 | PORTAGE PARK |
| 16 | IRVING PARK |
| 17 | DUNNING |
| 18 | MONTCLARE |
| 19 | BELMONT CRAGIN |
| 20 | HERMOSA |
| 21 | AVONDALE |
| 22 | LOGAN SQUARE |
| 23 | HUMBOLDT PARK |
| 24 | WEST TOWN |
| 25 | AUSTIN |
| 26 | WEST GARFIELD PARK |
| 27 | EAST GARFIELD PARK |
| 28 | NEAR WEST SIDE |
| 29 | NORTH LAWNDALE |
| 30 | SOUTH LAWNDALE |
| 31 | LOWER WEST SIDE |
| 32 | LOOP |
| 33 | NEAR SOUTH SIDE |
| 34 | ARMOUR SQUARE |
| 35 | DOUGLAS |
| 36 | OAKLAND |
| 37 | FULLER PARK |
| 38 | GRAND BOULEVARD |
| 39 | KENWOOD |
| 40 | WASHINGTON PARK |
| 41 | HYDE PARK |
| 42 | WOODLAWN |
| 43 | SOUTH SHORE |
| 44 | CHATHAM |
| 45 | AVALON PARK |
| 46 | SOUTH CHICAGO |
| 47 | BURNSIDE |
| 48 | CALUMET HEIGHTS |
| 49 | ROSELAND |
| 50 | PULLMAN |
| 51 | SOUTH DEERING |
| 52 | EAST SIDE |
| 53 | WEST PULLMAN |
| 54 | RIVERDALE |
| 55 | HEGEWISCH |
| 56 | GARFIELD RIDGE |
| 57 | ARCHER HEIGHTS |
| 58 | BRIGHTON PARK |
| 59 | McKINLEY PARK |
| 60 | BRIDGEPORT |
| 61 | NEW CITY |
| 62 | WEST ELSDON |
| 63 | GAGE PARK |
| 64 | CLEARING |
| 65 | WEST LAWN |
| 66 | CHICAGO LAWN |
| 67 | WEST ENGLEWOOD |
| 68 | ENGLEWOOD |
| 69 | GREATER GRAND CROSSING |
| 70 | ASHBURN |
| 71 | AUBURN GRESHAM |
| 72 | BEVERLY |
| 73 | WASHINGTON HEIGHTS |
| 74 | MOUNT GREENWOOD |
| 75 | MORGAN PARK |
| 76 | O'HARE |
| 77 | EDGEWATER |

Reported Hate Crimes by Community Area
Cumulative (1986 - 1994)

MAP 1(a)

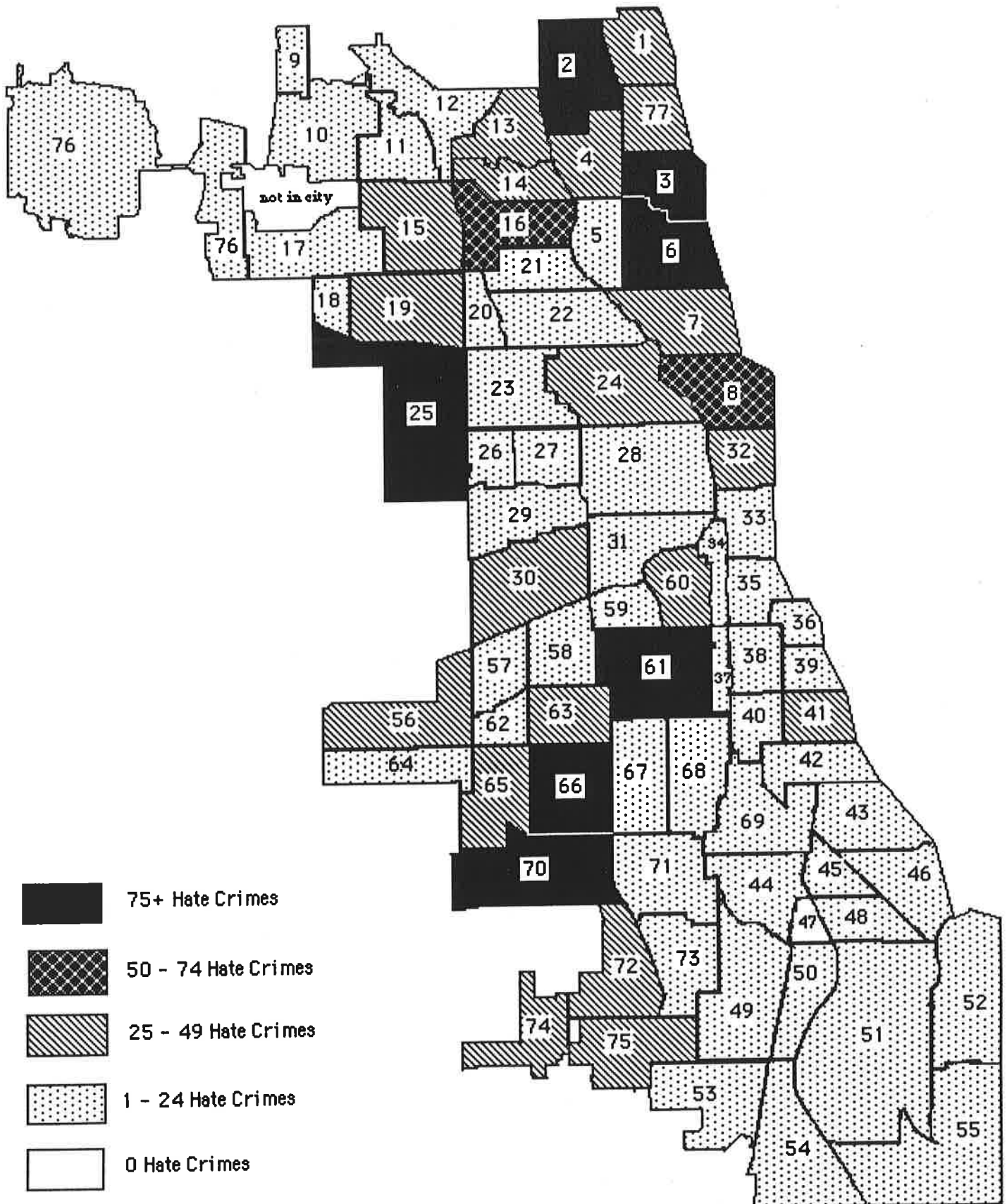


Table 2
Reported Hate Crime Incidence per 10,000 Population
1986 - 1994

| Community Area | 1986 - 1994 Reported Hate Crimes | (Rank) | 1990 Population | Hate Crimes per 10,000 population | (Rank) |
|-----------------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 Rogers Park | 42 | | 60,378 | 7.0 | |
| 2 West Ridge | 86 | 4 | 65,374 | 13.2 | |
| 3 Uptown | 81 | 6 | 63,839 | 12.7 | |
| 4 Lincoln Square | 42 | | 44,891 | 9.4 | |
| 5 North Center | 19 | | 33,010 | 5.8 | |
| 6 Lake View | 109 | 2 | 91,031 | 12.0 | |
| 7 Lincoln Park | 35 | | 61,092 | 5.7 | |
| 8 Near North | 55 | 9 | 62,842 | 8.8 | |
| 9 Edison Park | 11 | | 11,426 | 9.6 | |
| 10 Norwood Pk | 16 | | 37,719 | 4.2 | |
| 11 Jefferson Pk | 22 | | 23,649 | 9.3 | |
| 12 Forest Glen | 9 | | 17,655 | 5.1 | |
| 13 North Park | 29 | | 16,236 | 17.9 | 9 |
| 14 Albany Park | 31 | | 49,501 | 6.3 | |
| 15 Portage Pk | 34 | | 56,513 | 6.0 | |
| 16 Irving Park | 56 | 8 | 50,159 | 11.2 | |
| 17 Dunning | 22 | | 36,957 | 6.0 | |
| 18 Montclare | 21 | | 10,573 | 19.9 | 5 |
| 19 Belmont Cragin | 45 | | 56,787 | 7.9 | |
| 20 Hermosa | 5 | | 23,131 | 2.2 | |
| 21 Avondale | 8 | | 35,579 | 2.2 | |
| 22 Logan Square | 15 | | 82,605 | 1.8 | |
| 23 Humboldt Pk | 13 | | 67,573 | 1.9 | |
| 24 West Town | 36 | | 87,703 | 4.1 | |
| 25 Austin | 84 | 5 | 114,079 | 7.4 | |
| 26 W. Garfield Pk | 6 | | 24,095 | 2.5 | |
| 27 E. Garfield Pk | 3 | | 24,030 | 1.2 | |
| 28 Near W. Side | 21 | | 46,197 | 4.5 | |
| 29 N. Lawndale | 19 | | 47,296 | 4.0 | |
| 30 S. Lawndale | 31 | | 81,155 | 3.8 | |
| 31 Lower W. Side | 8 | | 45,654 | 1.8 | |
| 32 Loop | 47 | | 11,954 | 39.3 | 1 |
| 33 Near S. Side | 8 | | 6,828 | 11.7 | |
| 34 Armour Square | 21 | | 10,801 | 19.4 | 7 |
| 35 Douglas | 14 | | 30,652 | 4.6 | |
| 36 Oakland | 3 | | 8,197 | 3.7 | |
| 37 Fuller Park | 7 | | 4,364 | 16.0 | |
| 38 Grand Boulevard | 10 | | 35,897 | 2.8 | |
| 39 Kenwood | 10 | | 18,178 | 5.5 | |
| 40 Washington Pk | 7 | | 19,425 | 3.6 | |
| 41 Hyde Park | 26 | | 28,630 | 9.1 | |
| 42 Woodlawn | 9 | | 27,473 | 3.3 | |

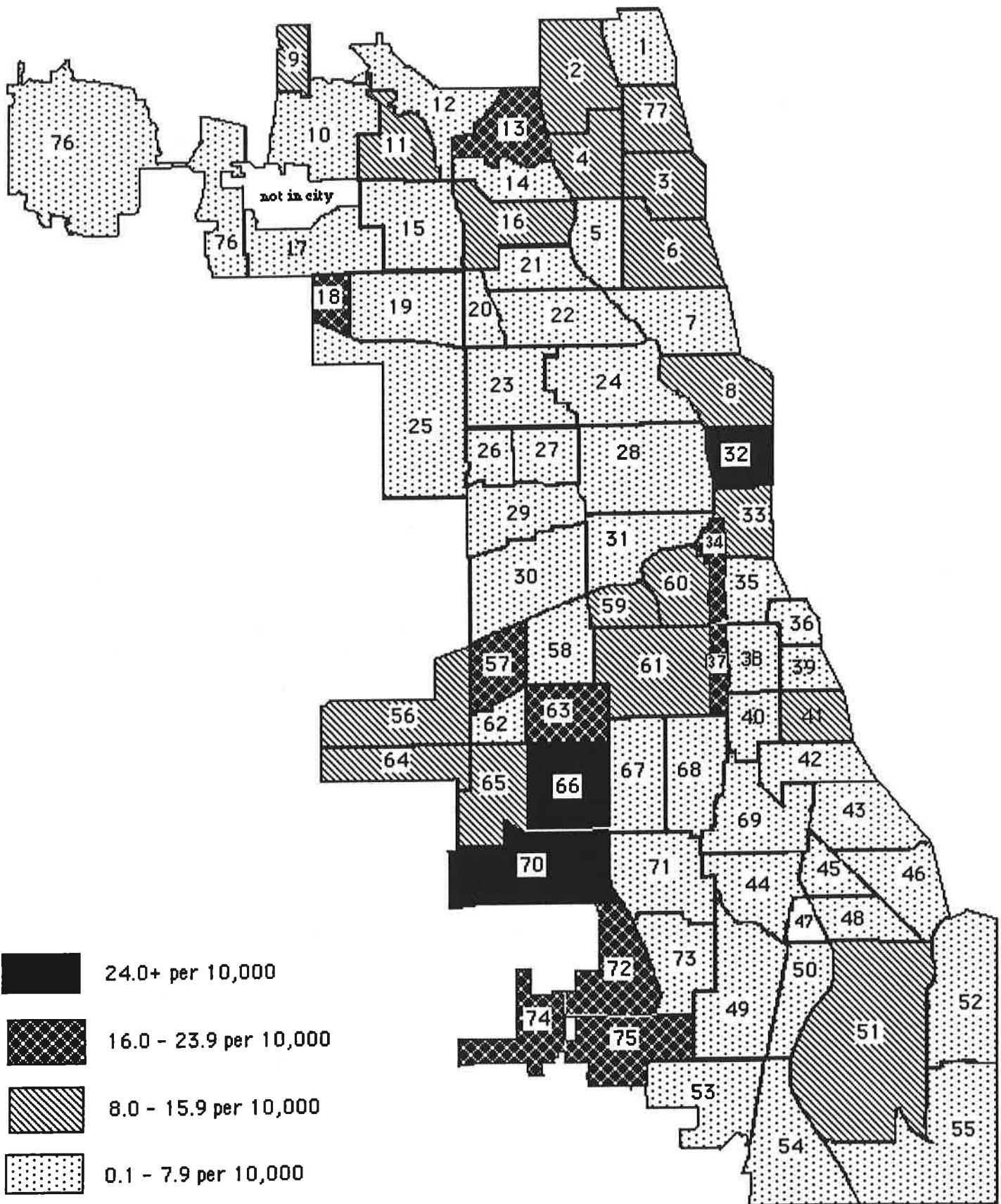
Table 2: Reported Hate Crime Incidence per 10,000 Population continued...

| Community Area | 1986 - 1994 Reported Hate Crimes | (Rank) | 1990 Population | Hate Crimes per 10,000 population | (Rank) |
|------------------------|--|-----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 43 South Shore | 6 | | 61,517 | 1.0 | |
| 44 Chatham | 5 | | 36,779 | 1.4 | |
| 45 Avalon Park | 3 | | 11,711 | 2.6 | |
| 46 South Chicago | 14 | | 40,776 | 3.4 | |
| 47 Burnside | 0 | | 3,314 | 0 | |
| 48 Calumet Heights | 1 | | 17,453 | 0.6 | |
| 49 Roseland | 16 | | 56,493 | 2.8 | |
| 50 Pullman | 7 | | 9,344 | 7.5 | |
| 51 South Deering | 19 | | 17,755 | 10.7 | |
| 52 East Side | 4 | | 20,450 | 2.0 | |
| 53 W. Pullman | 9 | | 39,846 | 2.3 | |
| 54 Riverdale | 1 | | 10,821 | 0.9 | |
| 55 Hegewisch | 7 | | 10,136 | 6.9 | |
| 56 Garfield Ridge | 31 | | 33,948 | 9.1 | |
| 57 Archer Heights | 15 | | 9,227 | 16.3 | |
| 58 Brighton Pk | 17 | | 32,207 | 5.3 | |
| 59 McKinley Pk | 16 | | 13,297 | 12.0 | |
| 60 Bridgeport | 47 | | 29,877 | 15.7 | |
| 61 New City | 75 | 7 | 53,226 | 14.1 | |
| 62 W. Elsdon | 9 | | 12,266 | 7.3 | |
| 63 Gage Park | 45 | | 26,957 | 16.7 | 10 |
| 64 Clearing | 24 | | 21,490 | 11.2 | |
| 65 West Lawn | 26 | | 23,402 | 11.1 | |
| 66 Chicago Lawn | 189 | 1 | 51,243 | 36.9 | 2 |
| 67 W. Englewood | 17 | | 52,772 | 3.2 | |
| 68 Englewood | 10 | | 48,434 | 2.1 | |
| 69 Gtr. Grand Crossing | 5 | | 38,644 | 1.3 | |
| 70 Ashburn | 93 | 3 | 37,092 | 25.1 | 3 |
| 71 Auburn Gresham | 9 | | 59,808 | 1.5 | |
| 72 Beverly | 49 | 10 | 22,385 | 21.9 | 4 |
| 73 Washington Hts. | 5 | | 32,114 | 1.6 | |
| 74 Mt. Greenwood | 38 | | 19,179 | 19.8 | 6 |
| 75 Morgan Park | 48 | | 26,740 | 18.0 | 8 |
| 76 O'Hare | 7 | | 11,192 | 6.3 | |
| 77 Edgewater | 49 | 10 | 60,703 | 8.1 | |
| Total, City of Chicago | 2,096 | | 2,783,726 | 7.5 | |

(based on 1990 U.S. Census (unadjusted))

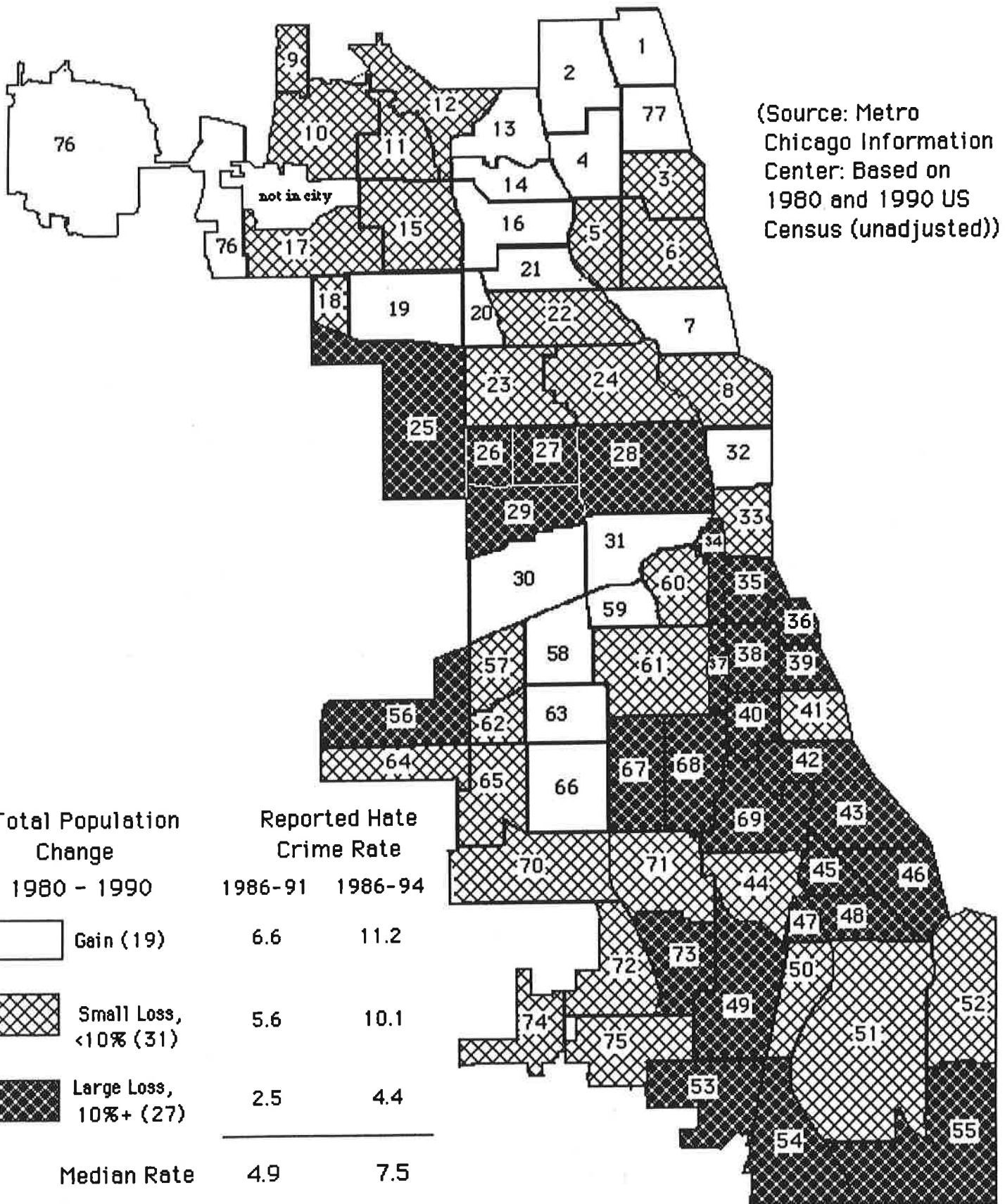
Reported Hate Crimes Incidence per 10,000 Population
by Community Area (1986 - 1994 Cumulative)

MAP 2



Hate Crime Rate Compared With Total Population Change 1980 - 1990

MAP 2(a)



SECTION II: 1994 Hate Crime Reports

During 1994, 222 hate crimes were reported to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations by the Civil Rights Unit of the Chicago Police Department. This represents a marginal increase in reported hate crimes from 1993, up from 219. When comparing 1994 hate crimes with those that occurred in 1992, they appear to have decreased significantly (see graph 1). But this conclusion is misleading - the elevated number of hate crimes in 1992 (288) are in part a direct result of the Rodney King beating and subsequent trial. Specifically, in 1992, there was a dramatic increase of racially motivated hate crimes, with over 205 (see graph 2) - the majority of which involved African-American on white and white on African-American violence.

Total Hate Crime Categories and Incidence: Of the 222 hate crime cases in 1994, 116 (52%) were based on race, 50 (23%) were based on religion, 29 (13%) were based on sexual orientation, 26 (12%) were based on national origin, and one (<1%) was based on disability. No gender hate crimes were reported (see table 2/graph 2).

Total Hate Crimes by Location: West Ridge (community area 2) on the city's far northeast side led the city for reported hate crimes in 1994, with a total of 22 hate crimes, 18 of which were based on religion and directed against Jewish individuals or institutions. Chicago Lawn (community area 66), on the southwest side of Chicago, had the second highest total, with 18, all of which were based on race. Lake View (community area 6), on the north central lake front, had 12 hate crimes, seven of which were based on sexual orientation, four were religious and one was motivated by national origin. Irving Park (community area 16) had 10 hate crimes, which involved racial, religious, national origin and sexual orientation motivations. The Loop (community area 32), located on the central lake front, and Ashburn (community area 70), located on the southwest side, both had 9 hate crimes. Five of the Loop's hate crimes were religious - all directed toward Jewish institutions or individuals, three were racial and one was based on sexual orientation. Finally, eight of Ashburn's hate crimes were racially motivated and one was based on religion.

Racial Hate Crimes Incidence: Racial hate crimes for 1994 totalled 116 (52%). When compared with the preceding three years (1993, 1992, 1991) there appears to be a decrease in racial cases as a percentage of total hate crimes (62% in 1991, 75% in 1992, 66% in 1993 and 52% in 1994), however the Rodney King trial impacted the number of racial hate crimes reported in 1992 and 1993. Furthermore, because of the significant increase of religiously motivated hate crimes in 1994, the racial hate crime percentage is lower (see graph 2/table 2).

Racial Hate Crimes Location: 1994 Racial hate crimes were scattered throughout the communities of the city, but once again, as in 1993, a high concentration of incidents were reported on the southwest side, with the highest numbers in Chicago Lawn, Ashburn, Belmont Cragin and Morgan Park (see table 10/map 4).

Religious Hate Crimes Incidence: These crimes make up the second largest category of hate crimes reported in 1994, with a total of 50 (23%). When examining the last four years, religious

hate crimes appear to claim an increasing share of the total number of hate crimes. (1991 reported 9%, 1992 reported 6%, 1993 reported 11% and 1994 reported 23%). 1994's large increase is a distinct anomaly and there are several possible explanations for the increase including the resurgence of the Palestinian independence movement and calls within the Muslim Palestinian community in the Middle East for attacks on Jewish institutions and individuals - which may have had an effect on hate crimes in this country. For example, three Chicago area Palestinian youths were recently convicted in the fire bombing of one north side synagogue, Community Kollel. Several other synagogues have also been the targets of attempted arson during 1994, with no suspects apprehended.

Religious Hate Crimes Location: Religious based hate crimes occurred predominantly in the far north lake front communities of West Ridge, Rogers Park, and the Loop (see table 11/map 14). The far north communities are where most Jewish residents and institutions are visible.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Incidence: The third largest category of hate crimes in 1994 was sexual orientation cases, with a total of 29 (13%). Comparing 1994 with the preceding three years shows a slight increase in this category (12% in 1991, 15% in 1992, 17% in 1993 and 13% in 1994). Sexual orientation was added as a hate crime category in January of 1990. Initial unfamiliarity by police with this category, in addition to some victims' unwillingness to identify themselves as gay or lesbian to the police may result in reported sexual orientation hate crimes being significantly lower than actual incidents.

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Location: Sexual orientation cases during 1994 occurred predominantly in Lake View and other north lake front communities (see table 13/map 24). This is the area of the city where gays and lesbians lead the most visible lives and appear to live in higher concentrations.

National Origin Hate Crimes Incidence: The next category of hate crimes in 1994 were national origin cases. These cases involved Latinos and Arabs as the largest categories of victims. Seven cases (27%) involved Latino victims, which group appears to be increasing in its victimization over the past four years (7% in 1992, 17% in 1992, 31% in 1993, and 27% in 1994.) According to 1990 census data, Latinos are the fastest growing segment of Chicago's population.

National Origin Hate Crimes Location: The cases occurred throughout the city, with the highest concentration in Irving Park (Community Area 16) on the near north side (see table 12/map 19).

Disability Hate Crimes Incidence and Location: The final reported category of hate crimes were disability based, with one reported in Jefferson Park (community area 11) for 1994.

SECTION III: 1991 - 1994 DETAILED COMPARISON

All of the hate crimes included in the tables in this report were reported to the Chicago Commission on Human Relations by the Chicago Police Department.

A. How prevalent are hate crimes and what types of crimes are being committed?

To examine the prevalence of hate crimes in Chicago, we looked at the total number of hate crimes which occurred during the years 1991 - 1994 (see graph 1/table 1). To examine the types of hate crimes that are being committed in Chicago, we looked at the bases of hate crimes - racial, religious, national origin, and sexual orientation. Furthermore, we looked at the predicate charge associated with hate crimes in general and with each of the specific bases.

To answer the question of what types of hate crimes are occurring in Chicago, the following table (table 3/graph 2) highlights the basis of hate crimes for the years 1991 through 1994.

As noted in the first section of this report, racial hate crimes have been the dominant category. The reduction (in percent) seen in 1994 is most likely the result of a leveling off of racial hate crimes since the Rodney King incident in 1992 and the sudden increase of religious hate crimes in 1994.

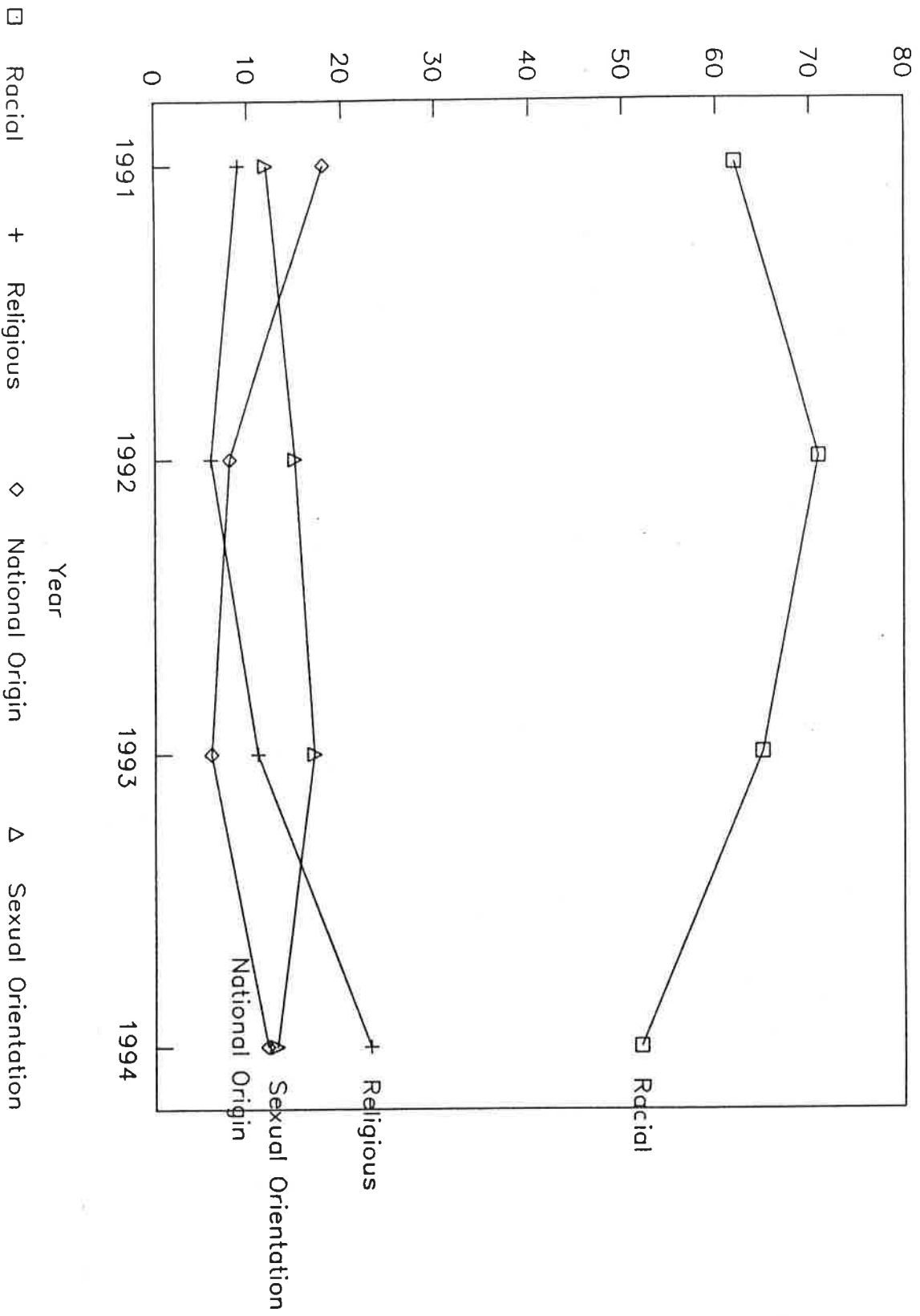
National origin hate crimes, especially, appear to fluctuate with international events. The high level of such hate crimes in 1991, of which the majority of victims were Middle Eastern, correlates with the Persian Gulf War.

Table 3
Reported Hate Crimes by Basis 1991 -1994

| Basis | Number of Reported Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Racial | 116 (52) | 142 (65) | 205 (71) | 143 (62) |
| Religious | 50 (23) | 24 (11) | 18 (6) | 21 (9) |
| National Origin | 26 (12) | 13 (6) | 23 (8) | 41 (18) |
| Sexual Orientation | 29 (13) | 38 (17) | 42 (15) | 27 (12) |
| Disability | 1 (<1) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gender | 0 | 2 (<1) | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 222 | 219 | 288 | 232 |

Hate Crimes as a Percentage of Basis 1991 - 1994

Number of Hate Crimes



To better understand the type of crime occurring, we examined the predicate charges associated with hate crimes. The hate crime charge can only be considered by police and prosecutors in the face of a pending predicate charge. In addition to examining the predicate charges for all hate crimes (see table 4), we examine the predicate charges for each basis of hate crime - racial (see table 5), religious (see table 6), national origin (see table 7) and sexual orientation (see table 8).

Overall, criminal damage to property appears to be the most prevalent hate crime predicate for the years examined. Simple battery is also a widely committed hate crime predicate. Telephone threats appear to be increasing over the last four years. It is important to note that there are specific predicate crimes to which a hate crime charge may be added. The next four tables examine predicate charges for each of the four major bases of hate crime.

Table 4
Reported Hate Crimes by Predicate Criminal Charge 1991 - 1994

| Predicate Charge Cited | Number of Reported Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Criminal Damage to Property (includes arson) | 64 (29) | 62 (28) | 59 (21) | 53 (23) |
| Aggravated Battery | 23 (10) | 36 (16) | 53 (18) | 36 (16) |
| Simple Battery | 44 (20) | 45 (21) | 67 (23) | 47 (20) |
| Aggravated Assault | 13 (6) | 13 (6) | 28 (10) | 10 (4) |
| Simple Assault | 34 (15) | 37 (17) | 55 (19) | 39 (17) |
| Mob Action | 1 (<1) | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) |
| Telephone Threat | 28 (13) | 21 (10) | 11 (4) | 20 (9) |
| Intimidation (includes mail threat) | 10 (5) | 1 (<1) | 7 (2) | 16 (7) |
| Theft/Robbery/Burglary | 4 (2) | 2 (1) | 6 (2) | 9 (4) |
| Other | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| Total | 222 | 219 | 288 | 232 |

As is shown in table 5, criminal damage to property is the most common type of predicate racial hate crime, while collectively, it appears that those predicate crimes which involve face to face contact are the most prevalent group of racial hate crimes. Aggravated battery was involved in between 16% and 21% of racial hate crimes in the past four years, making them one of the most violent types of hate crime. And as can be seen from the table below, assault and battery charges account for the majority (64% to 75%) of racial hate crimes over the past four years. Telephone and mail threats, thefts, and mob action make up a lesser number of racial hate crimes.

Table 5
Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Predicate Criminal Charge 1991 - 1994

| Predicate Charge Cited | Number of Reported Racial Hate Crimes | | | 1991 (%) |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | |
| Criminal Damage to Property (includes arson) | 22 (19) | 37 (26) | 35 (17) | 24 (17) |
| Aggravated Battery | 18 (16) | 30 (21) | 43 (21) | 26 (18) |
| Simple Battery | 27 (23) | 28 (20) | 52 (25) | 27 (19) |
| Aggravated Assault | 9 (8) | 12 (9) | 23 (11) | 6 (4) |
| Simple Assault | 21 (18) | 37 (26) | 37 (18) | 32 (22) |
| Telephone Threat | 12 (10) | 6 (4) | 6 (3) | 8 (6) |
| Intimidation (includes mail threat) | 4 (3) | 0 | 6 (3) | 11 (8) |
| Mob Action | 1 (1) | 0 | 0 | 1 (1) |
| Theft/Robbery/Burglary | 1 (1) | 0 | 3 (1) | 8 (6) |
| Other | 1 (1) | 2 (1) | 0 | 1 (<1) |
| Total | 116 | 142 | 205 | 143 |

The majority of religiously motivated hate crimes involve criminal damage to property (46% to 64% in the past four years) and telephone threats. Religious crimes involve fewer direct person to person physical confrontations than those that make up racial hate. In these property damage and phone threat cases the offender is often unknown and unidentifiable.

Table 6
Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Predicate Criminal Charge 1991 - 1994

| Predicate Charge Cited | Number of Reported Religious Hate Crimes (%) | | | 1991 (%) |
|---|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | |
| Criminal Damage to Property (includes arson) | 25 (50) | 11 (46) | 12 (67) | 11 (52) |
| Aggravated Battery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simple Battery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 (10) |
| Aggravated Assault | 2 (4) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simple Assault | 4 (8) | 1 (4) | 4 (22) | 1 (5) |
| Telephone Threat | 14 (28) | 10 (42) | 2 (11) | 5 (24) |
| Intimidation (includes mail threat) | 4 (8) | 1 (4) | 0 | 2 (10) |
| Theft/Robbery/Burglary | 1 (2) | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 50 | 24 | 18 | 21 |

Criminal damage to property is the most prevalent type of national origin motivated hate crime (42% to 35% in the past four years).

Table 7
Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Predicate Criminal Charge 1991 - 1994

| Predicate Charge Cited | Number of Reported National Origin Hate Crimes | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Criminal Damage to Property (includes arson) | 11 (42) | 5 (38) | 8 (35) | 16 (39) |
| Aggravated Battery | 0 | 3 (23) | 2 (9) | 4 (10) |
| Simple Battery | 6 (23) | 1 (8) | 3 (13) | 6 (15) |
| Aggravated Assault | 1 (4) | 0 | 1 (4) | 1 (2) |
| Simple Assault | 5 (19) | 1 (8) | 5 (22) | 4 (10) |
| Telephone Threat | 0 | 3 (23) | 3 (13) | 6 (15) |
| Intimidation (includes mail threat) | 2 (8) | 0 | 1 (4) | 2 (5) |
| Theft/Robbery/Burglary | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| Total | 26 | 13 | 23 | 41 |

As with racial hate crimes, crimes committed on the basis of sexual orientation appear to be more physically confrontational. Battery and assault charges account for the majority of predicate charges (68% to 83% of cases during the past four years), with aggravated battery alone accounting for from 8% to 22% of all cases during that same time period.

Table 8
Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Predicate Criminal Charge 1991 - 1994

| Predicate Charge Cited | Number of Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Criminal Damage to Property (includes arson) | 6 (21) | 9 (24) | 4 (10) | 2 (7) |
| Aggravated Battery | 5 (17) | 3 (8) | 8 (19) | 6 (22) |
| Simple Battery | 10 (34) | 16 (42) | 12 (29) | 12 (44) |
| Aggravated Assault | 1 (3) | 8 (21) | 4 (10) | 3 (11) |
| Simple Assault | 4 (14) | 0 | 9 (21) | 2 (7) |
| Telephone Threat | 2 (7) | 2 (5) | 0 | 1 (4) |
| Intimidation (includes mail threat) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) |
| Theft/Robbery/Burglary | 1 (3) | 0 | 3 (7) | 0 |
| Sexual Assault | 0 | 0 | 2 (5) | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 38 | 42 | 27 |

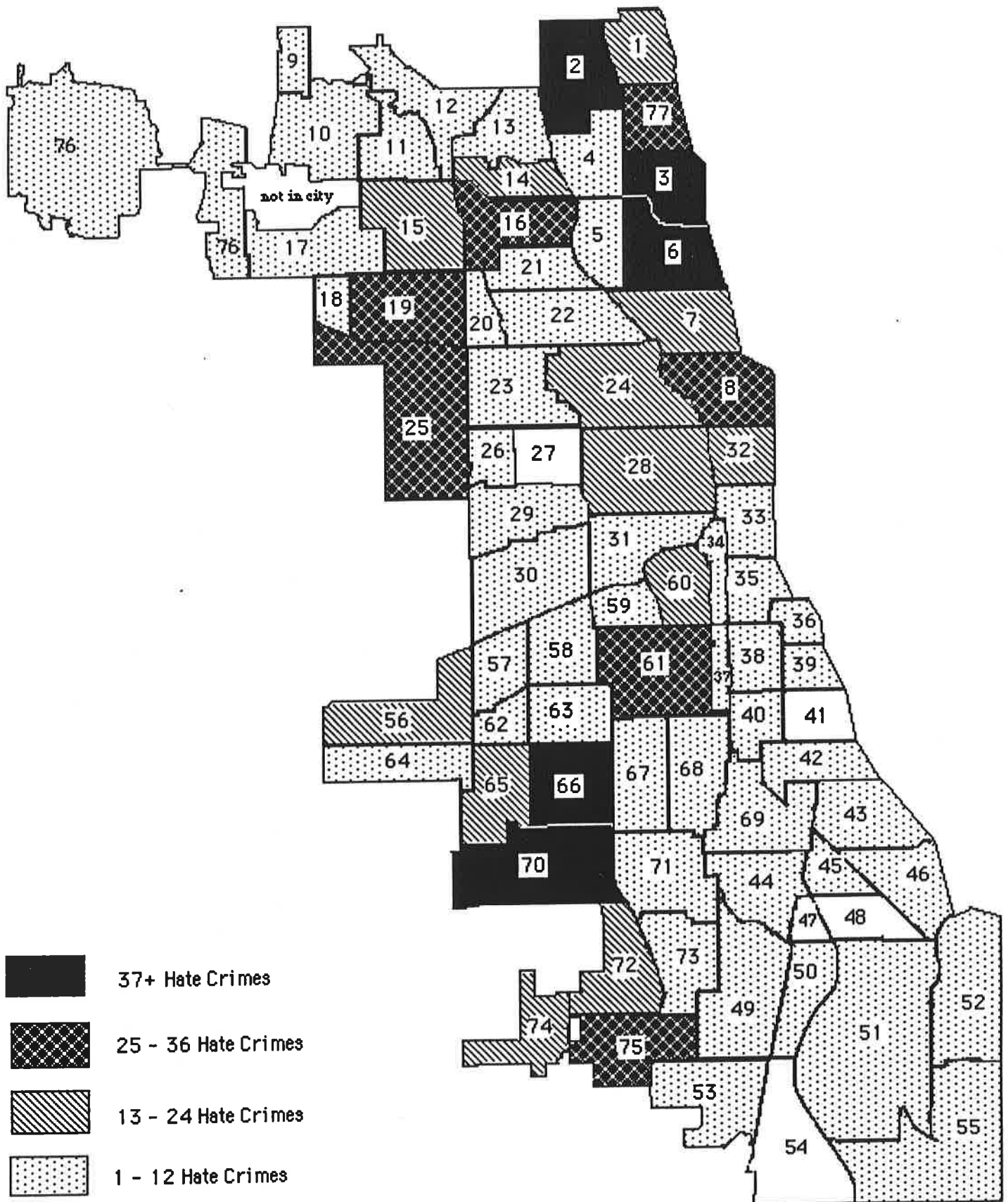
B. Within Chicago, where are hate crimes being committed?

In order to gain a better understanding of the patterns of hate crime incidence for the years 1991 through 1994, we examined the location of hate crimes by community area (see maps 3 - 7 and table 9). Furthermore, we looked at the location of hate crimes for each basis by community area - racial (see maps 8 - 12 and table 10), religious (see maps 13 - 17 and table 11), national origin (see maps 18 - 22 and table 12), and sexual orientation (see maps 23 - 27 and table 13). Finally, we look at hate crime patterns by police district for all hate crimes occurring between 1991 and 1994 (see maps 28 - 32 and table 14).

As Maps 3 - 7 illustrate, the two sectors of the city which routinely show the heaviest concentration of hate crime activity are the northeast and the southwest. Lake View had the most hate crimes (65) when examined for the cumulative years 1991 through 1994. Other Northeast community areas with high hate crime activity include Uptown, which had 41 hate crimes; the Near North Side, which had 30 hate crimes; West Ridge, which had 44 hate crimes; and Edgewater which had 25 hate crimes. In the southwest, Chicago Lawn had the highest number of hate crimes during the period 1991 through 1994, reporting 63. Other community areas in the southwest which experienced high hate crime activity include Ashburn, which had 37 hate crimes; Morgan Park, which had 25 hate crimes; New City, which had 24 hate crimes; and Bridgeport, which had 22 hate crimes.

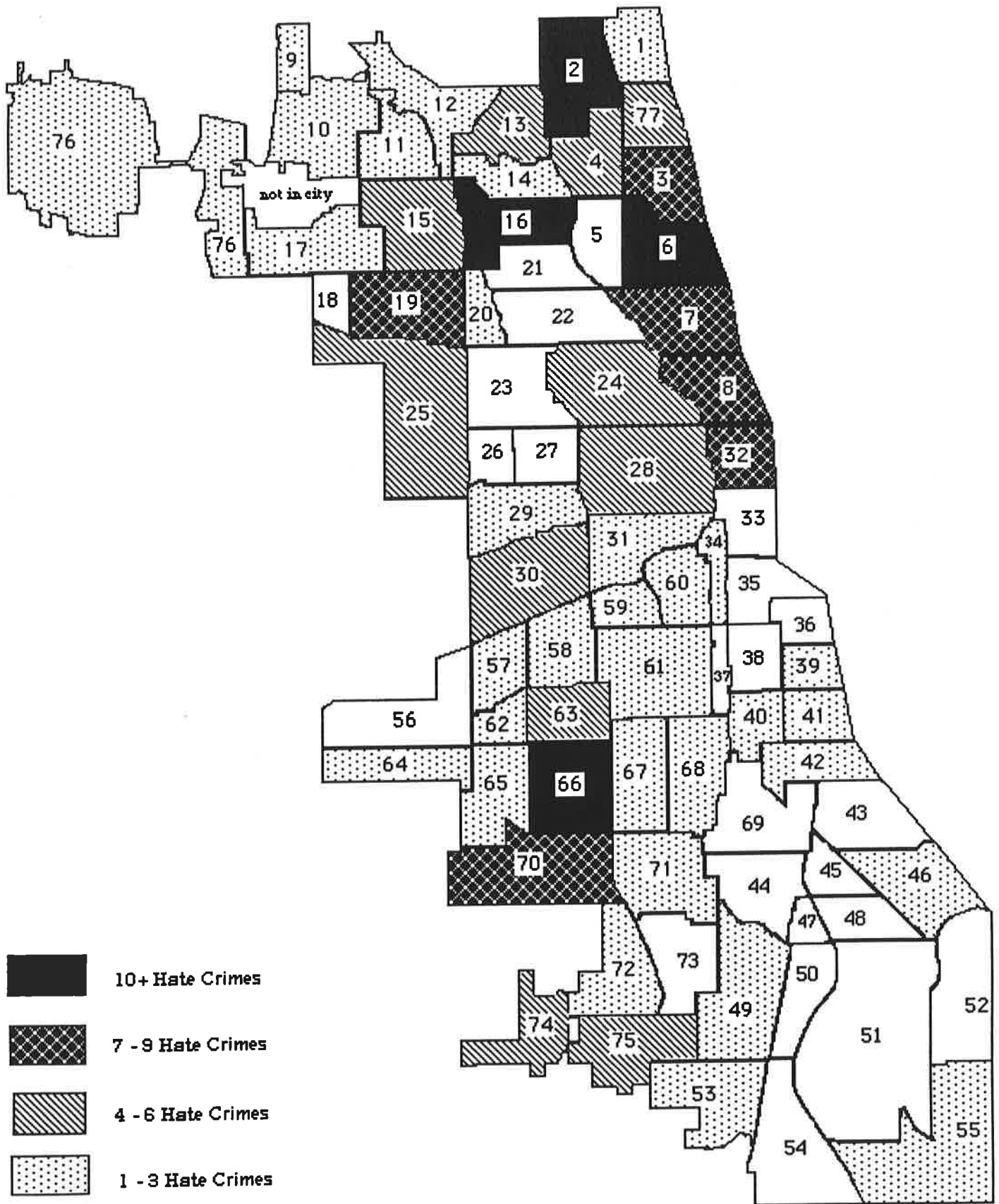
Reported Hate Crimes by Community Area
Cumulative (1991 - 1994)

MAP 3



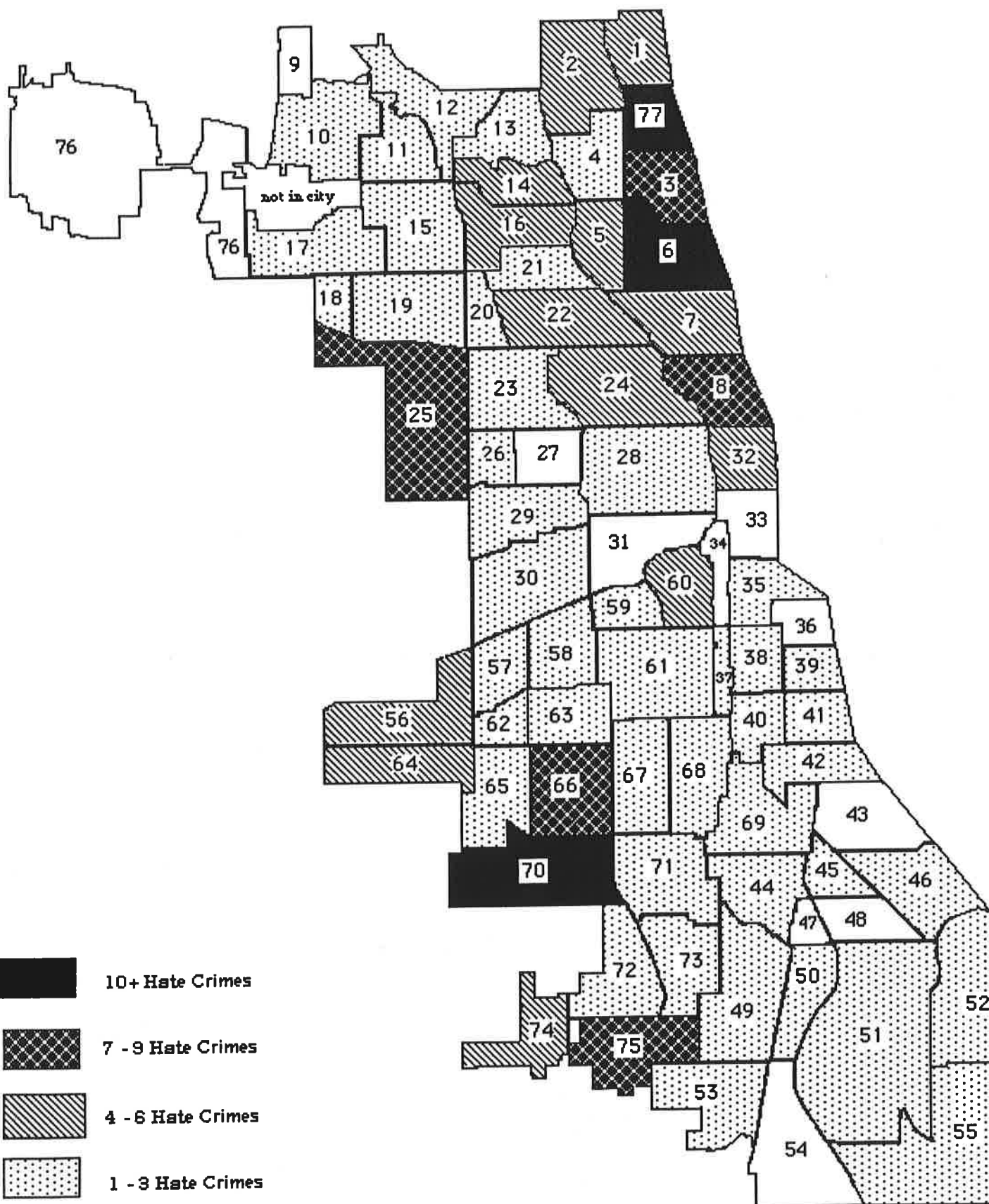
1994 Reported Hate Crimes by Community Area
(January 1 - December 31)

MAP 4



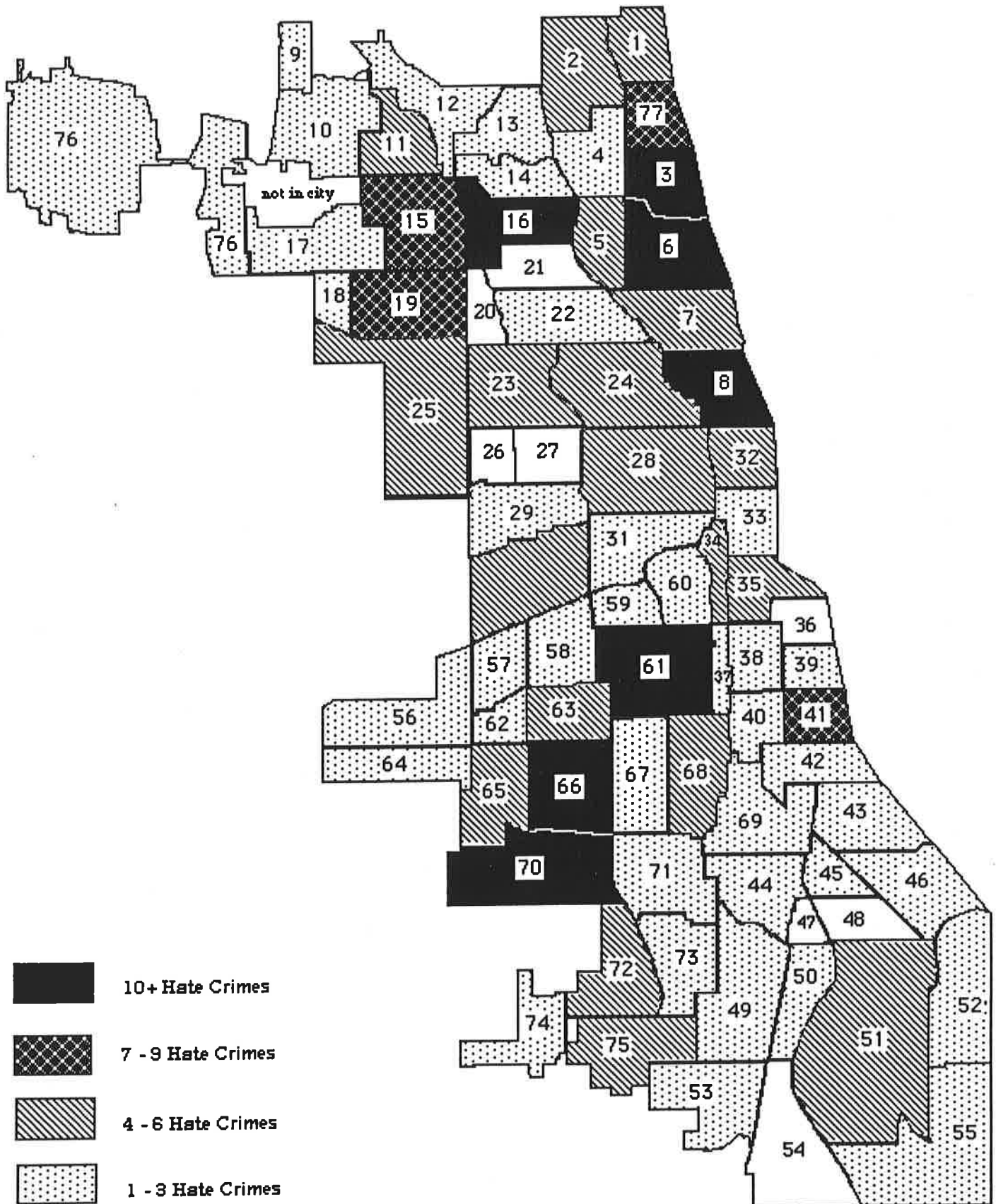
1993 Reported Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)

MAP 5



1992 Reported Hate Crimes by Community Area
(January 1 - December 31)

MAP 6



1991 Reported Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)

MAP 7

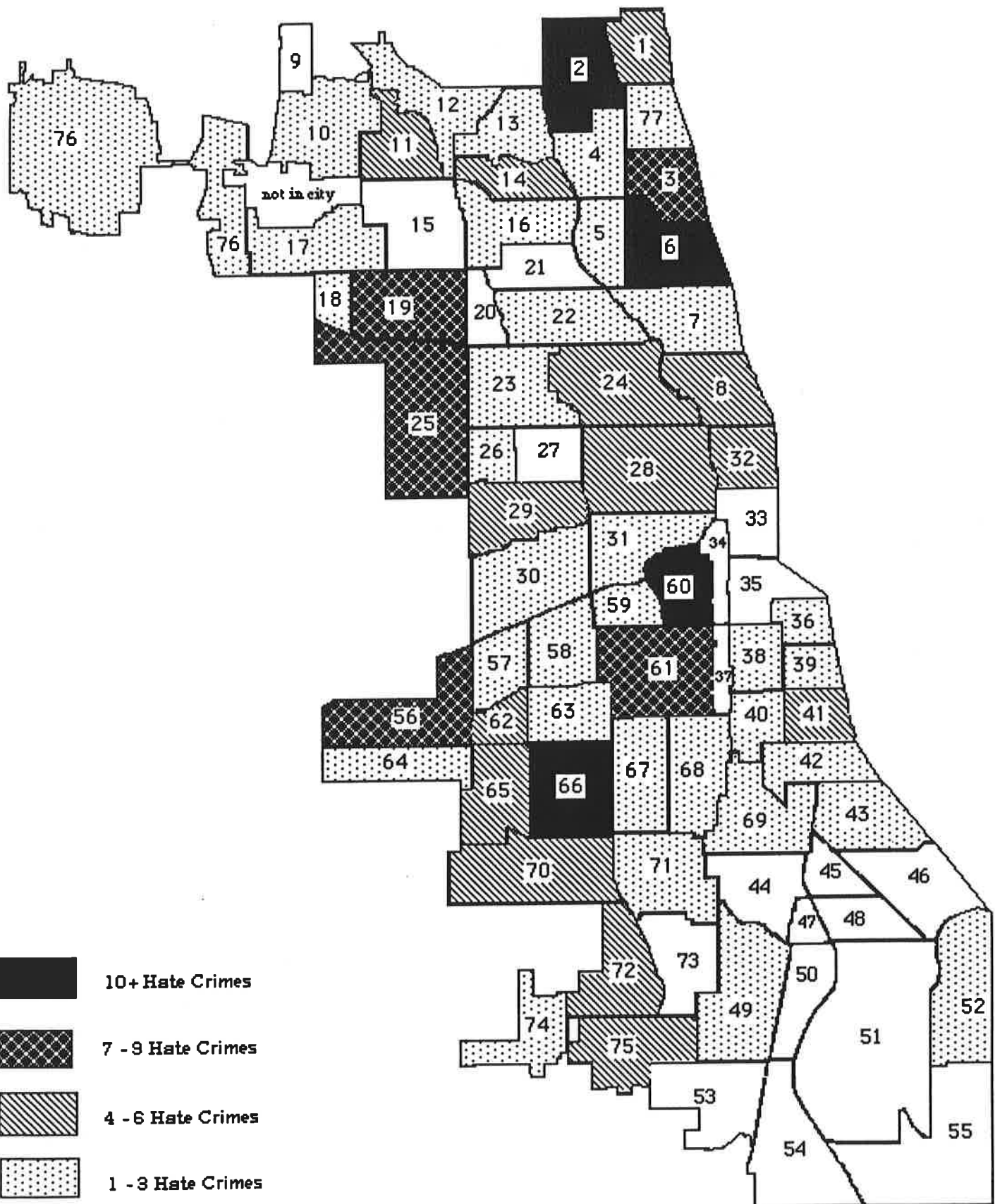


Table 9
Reported Hate Crimes by Community Area 1991 - 1994

Only those community areas with hate crimes are included in this table. The line shading is used only to make the table easier to read, not to add emphasis to specific community areas.

| Community Area | Number of Reported Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| 1 Rogers Park | 3 (1) | 5 (2) | 5 (2) | 5 (2) |
| 2 West Ridge | 22 (10) | 5 (2) | 5 (2) | 12 (5) |
| 3 Uptown | 9 (4) | 9 (4) | 15 (5) | 8 (3) |
| 4 Lincoln Square | 6 (3) | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) | 2 (1) |
| 5 North Center | 0 | 5 (2) | 5 (2) | 2 (1) |
| 6 Lake View | 12 (5) | 16 (7) | 23 (8) | 14 (6) |
| 7 Lincoln Park | 9 (4) | 4 (2) | 6 (2) | 2 (1) |
| 8 Near N. Side | 8 (4) | 7 (3) | 10 (4) | 5 (2) |
| 9 Edison Park | 1 (<1) | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 10 Norwood Park | 3 (1) | 1 (<1) | 2 (<1) | 2 (1) |
| 11 Jefferson Park | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 4 (1) | 4 (2) |
| 12 Forest Glen | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 2 (<1) | 2 (1) |
| 13 North Park | 4 (2) | 3 (1) | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) |
| 14 Albany Park | 2 (1) | 6 (3) | 3 (1) | 5 (2) |
| 15 Portage Park | 5 (2) | 1 (<1) | 8 (3) | 0 |
| 16 Irving Park | 10 (5) | 6 (3) | 10 (4) | 2 (1) |
| 17 Dunning | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) |
| 18 Montclare | 0 | 3 (1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 19 Belmont Cragin | 9 (4) | 3 (1) | 8 (3) | 7 (3) |
| 20 Hermosa | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 0 | 0 |
| 21 Avondale | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 | 0 |
| 22 Logan Square | 0 | 5 (2) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 23 Humboldt Park | 0 | 2 (1) | 4 (1) | 3 (1) |
| 24 West Town | 5 (2) | 4 (2) | 4 (1) | 6 (3) |
| 25 Austin | 5 (2) | 9 (4) | 4 (1) | 9 (4) |
| 26 W. Garfield | 0 | 3 (1) | 0 | 3 (1) |
| 28 Near West Side | 5 (2) | 1 (<1) | 5 (2) | 5 (2) |
| 29 North Lawndale | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) | 4 (2) |
| 30 South Lawndale | 5 (2) | 2 (1) | 5 (2) | 2 (1) |
| 31 Lower W. Side | 1 (<1) | 0 | 2 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 32 Loop | 9 (4) | 4 (2) | 5 (2) | 5 (2) |
| 33 Near S. Side | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 34 Armour Square | 1 (<1) | 0 | 6 (2) | 0 |
| 35 Douglas | 0 | 2 (1) | 5 (2) | 0 |
| 36 Oakland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) |
| 37 Fuller Park | 0 | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) | 0 |
| 38 Grand Blvd. | 0 | 1 (<1) | 2 (<1) | 3 (1) |
| 39 Kenwood | 2 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 40 Washington Pk. | 3 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 4 (2) |
| 41 Hyde Park | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) | 8 (3) | 4 (2) |
| 42 Woodlawn | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 2 (<1) | 2 (1) |
| 43 South Shore | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) |
| 44 Chatham | 0 | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) | 0 |
| 45 Avalon Park | 0 | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 0 |

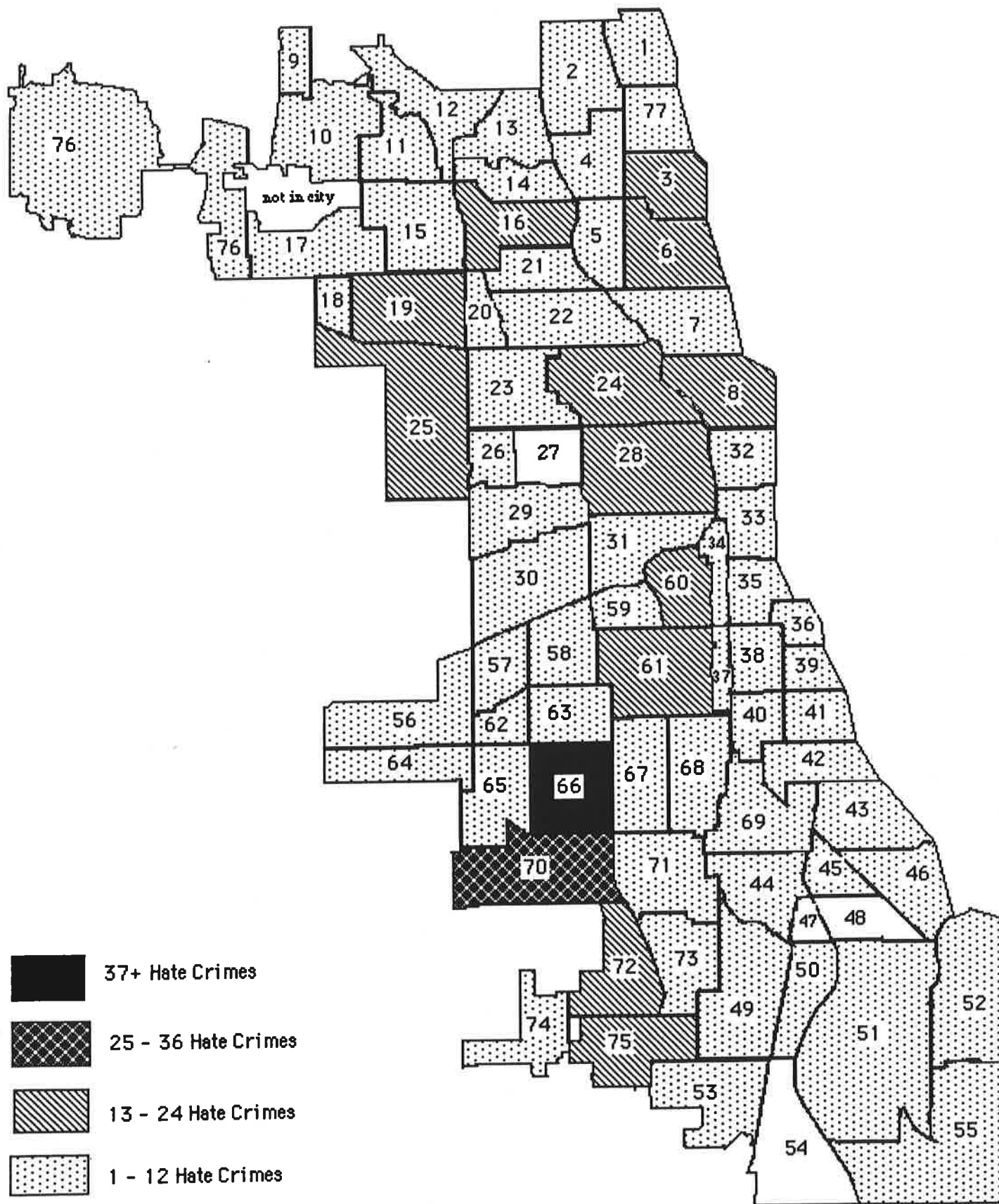
Table 9: Reported Hate Crimes by Community Area 1991 - 1994 Continued...

| Community Area | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 46 South Chicago | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 49 Roseland | 3 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) |
| 50 Pullman | 0 | 1 (<1) | 2 (<1) | 0 |
| 51 South Deering | 0 | 2 (1) | 4 (1) | 0 |
| 52 East Side | 0 | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 53 West Pullman | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 2 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 55 Hegewisch | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 2 (<1) | 0 |
| 56 Garfield Ridge | 0 | 6 (3) | 1 (<1) | 9 (4) |
| 57 Archer Heights | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 3 (1) | 2 (1) |
| 58 Brighton Park | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 2 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 59 McKinley Park | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 2 (<1) | 2 (1) |
| 60 Bridgeport | 2 (1) | 6 (3) | 3 (1) | 11 (5) |
| 61 New City | 3 (1) | 3 (1) | 14 (5) | 7 (3) |
| 62 West Elsdon | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 6 (3) |
| 63 Gage Park | 4 (2) | 1 (<1) | 4 (1) | 3 (1) |
| 64 Clearing | 1 (<1) | 6 (3) | 3 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| 65 West Lawn | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 6 (2) | 4 (2) |
| 66 Chicago Lawn | 18 (8) | 9 (4) | 14 (5) | 22 (10) |
| 67 West Englewood | 3 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) |
| 68 Englewood | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 5 (2) | 1 (<1) |
| 69 Grand Crossing | 0 | 1 (<1) | 2 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 70 Ashburn | 9 (4) | 11 (5) | 12 (4) | 5 (2) |
| 71 Auburn Gresham | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 72 Beverly | 2 (1) | 3 (1) | 4 (1) | 5 (2) |
| 73 Washington Hts. | 0 | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 74 Mt. Greenwood | 4 (2) | 4 (2) | 3 (1) | 3 (1) |
| 75 Morgan Park | 6 (3) | 9 (4) | 4 (1) | 6 (3) |
| 76 O'Hare | 1 (<1) | 0 | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) |
| 77 Edgewater | 4 (2) | 11 (5) | 8 (3) | 2 (1) |
| TOTAL | 222 | 219 | 288 | 232 |

As Maps 8 - 12 illustrate, the vast majority of racial hate crimes occur on the west side of the city, with the highest number occurring on the southwest side. Chicago Lawn had the highest number of racial hate crimes, reporting 56 for the period 1991 - 1994. Other southwest community areas with intense racial hate crime activity for this period include Ashburn, which had 34 racial hate crimes; New City, which had 23 racial hate crimes, Morgan Park which had 24 racial hate crimes; Bridgeport, which had 18 racial hate crimes; Beverly, which had 14 racial hate crimes and Garfield Ridge, which had 12 racial hate crimes. Other communities on the west side which had a high number of racial hate crimes include Austin, which had 19 racial hate crimes for the cumulative years 1991 through 1994; Belmont Cragin, which had 23 racial hate crimes; Jefferson Park, which had 11 racial hate crimes; and Near West Side, which had 15 racial hate crimes. In the northeast section of the city, Uptown had a very high number of racial hate crimes, reporting 20 for the 1991 to 1994 period. Furthermore, Hyde Park, in the southeast section of the city, reported 12 racial hate crimes for this period.

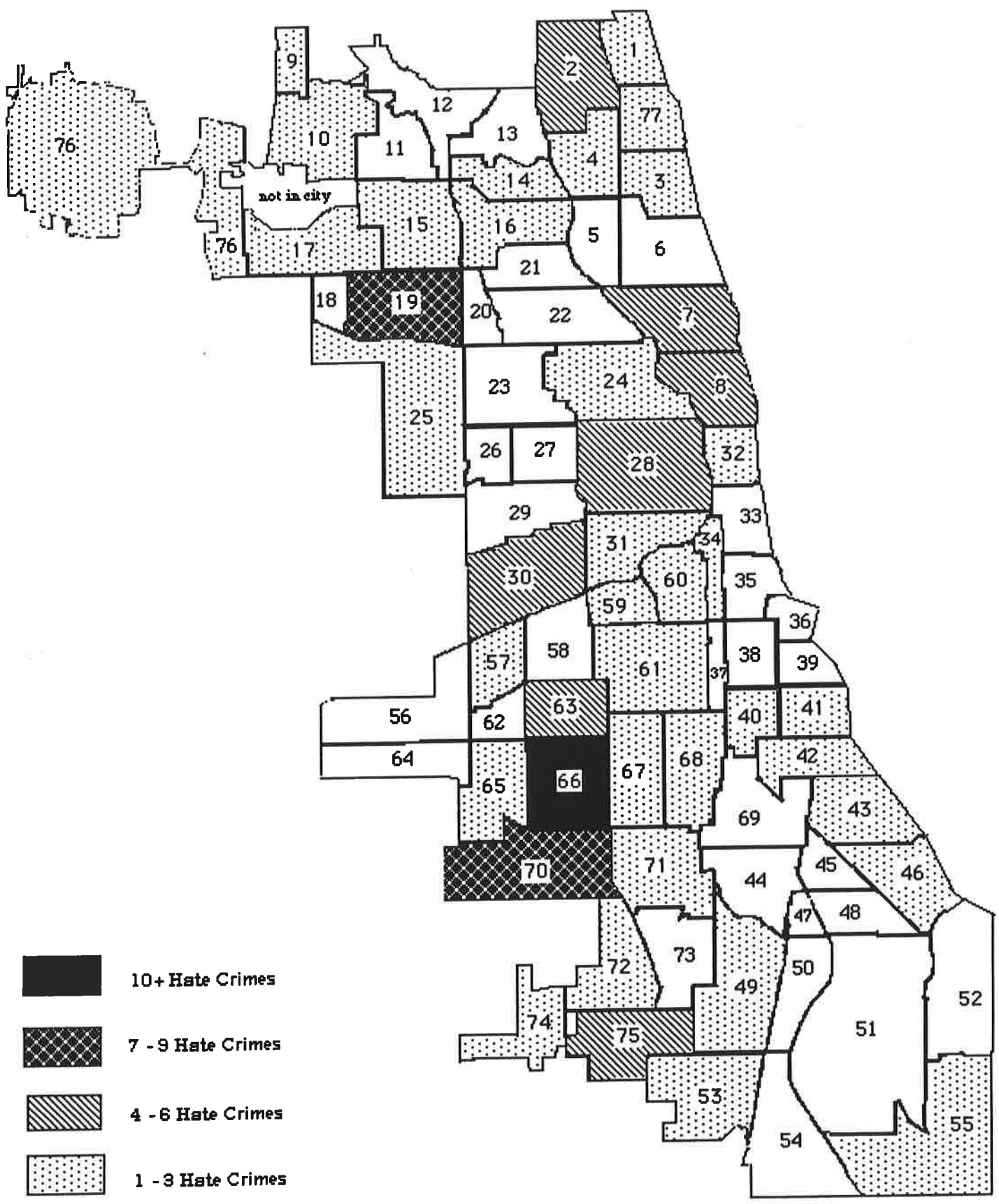
Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Community Area Cumulative (1991 - 1994)




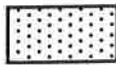
MAP 8



1994 Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Community Area
(January 1 - December 31)

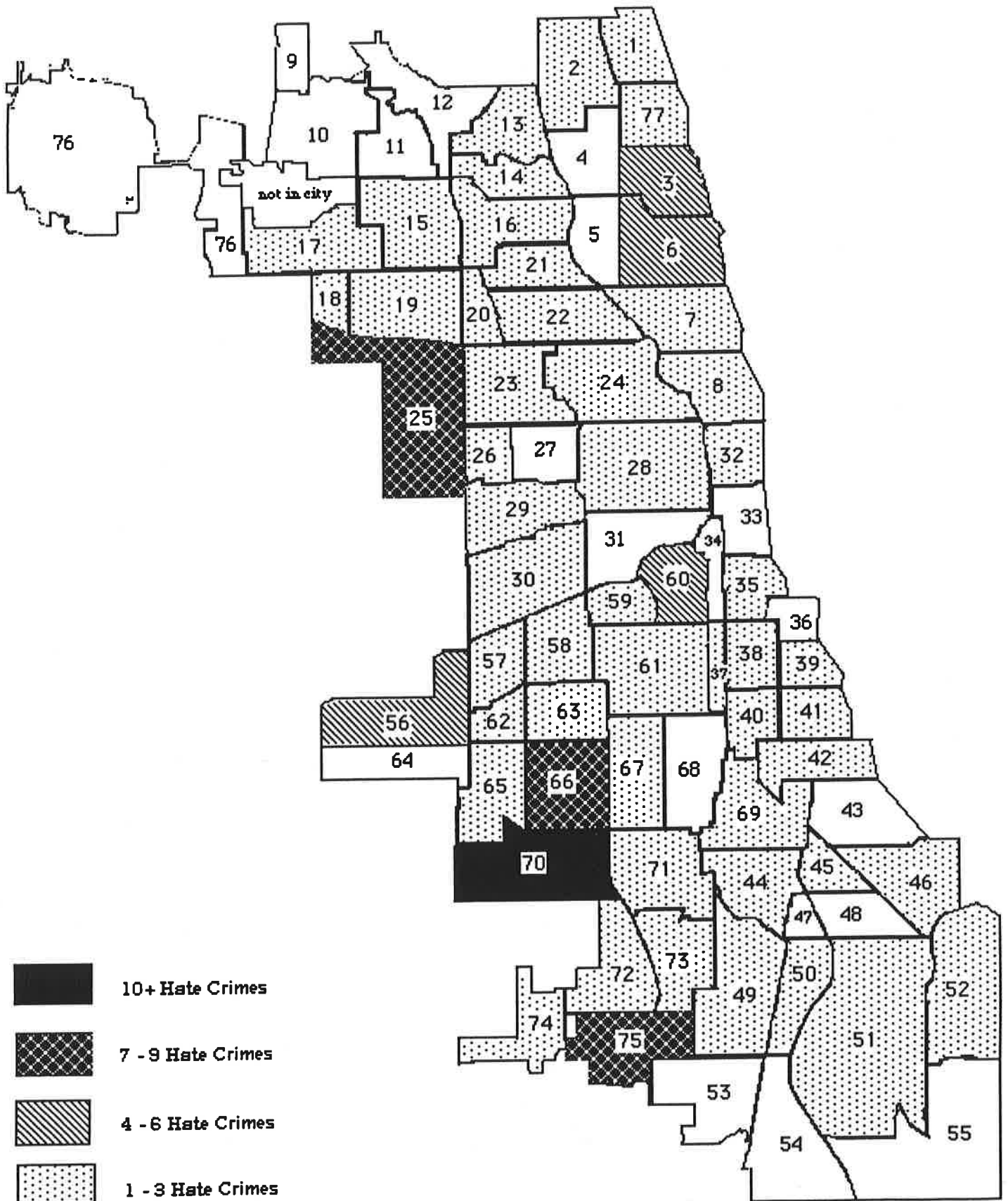
MAP 9



-  10+ Hate Crimes
-  7 - 9 Hate Crimes
-  4 - 6 Hate Crimes
-  1 - 3 Hate Crimes

1993 Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)

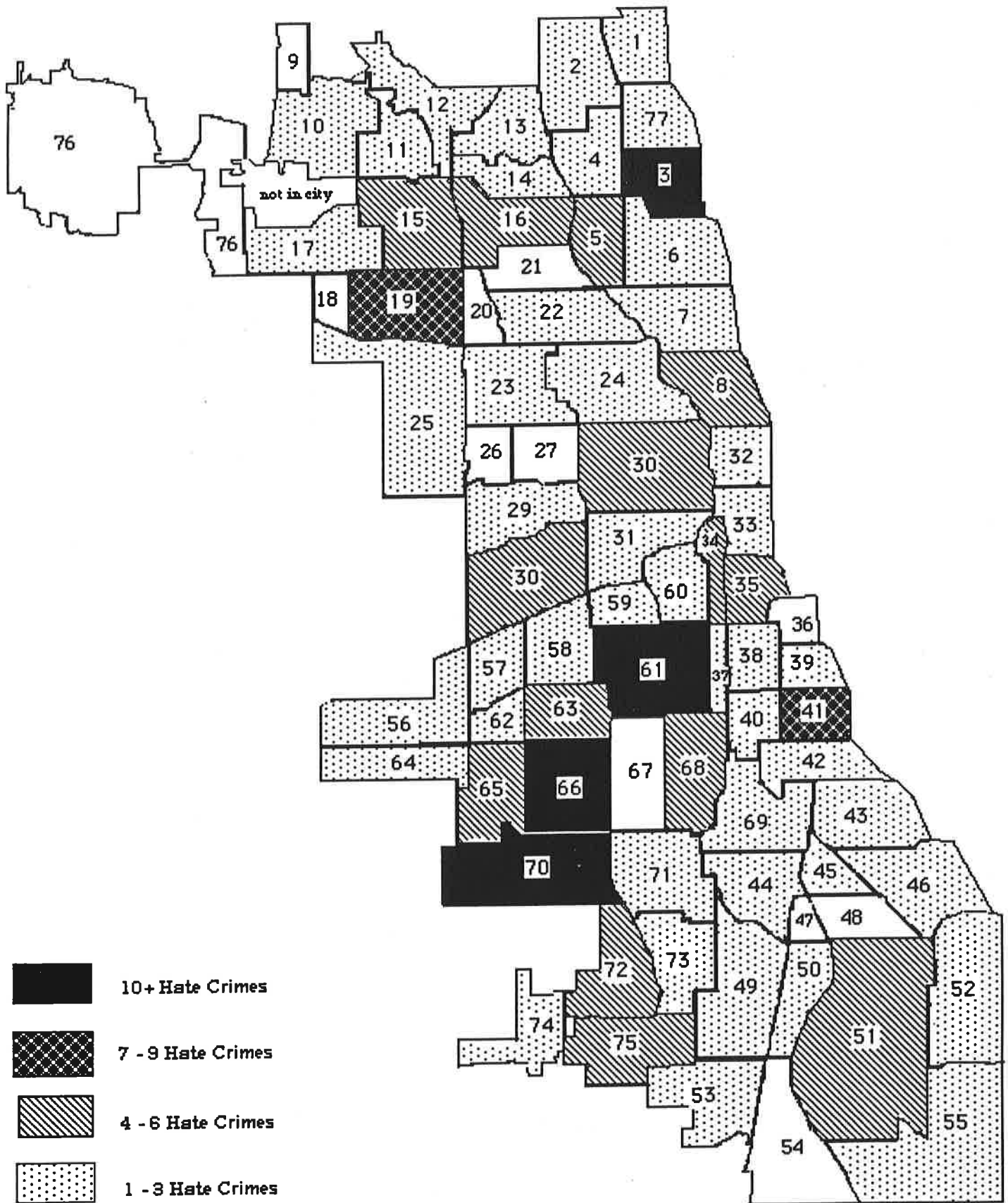
MAP 10



1992 Racial Hate Crimes by Community Area

MAP 11

(January 1 - December 31)



1991 Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)

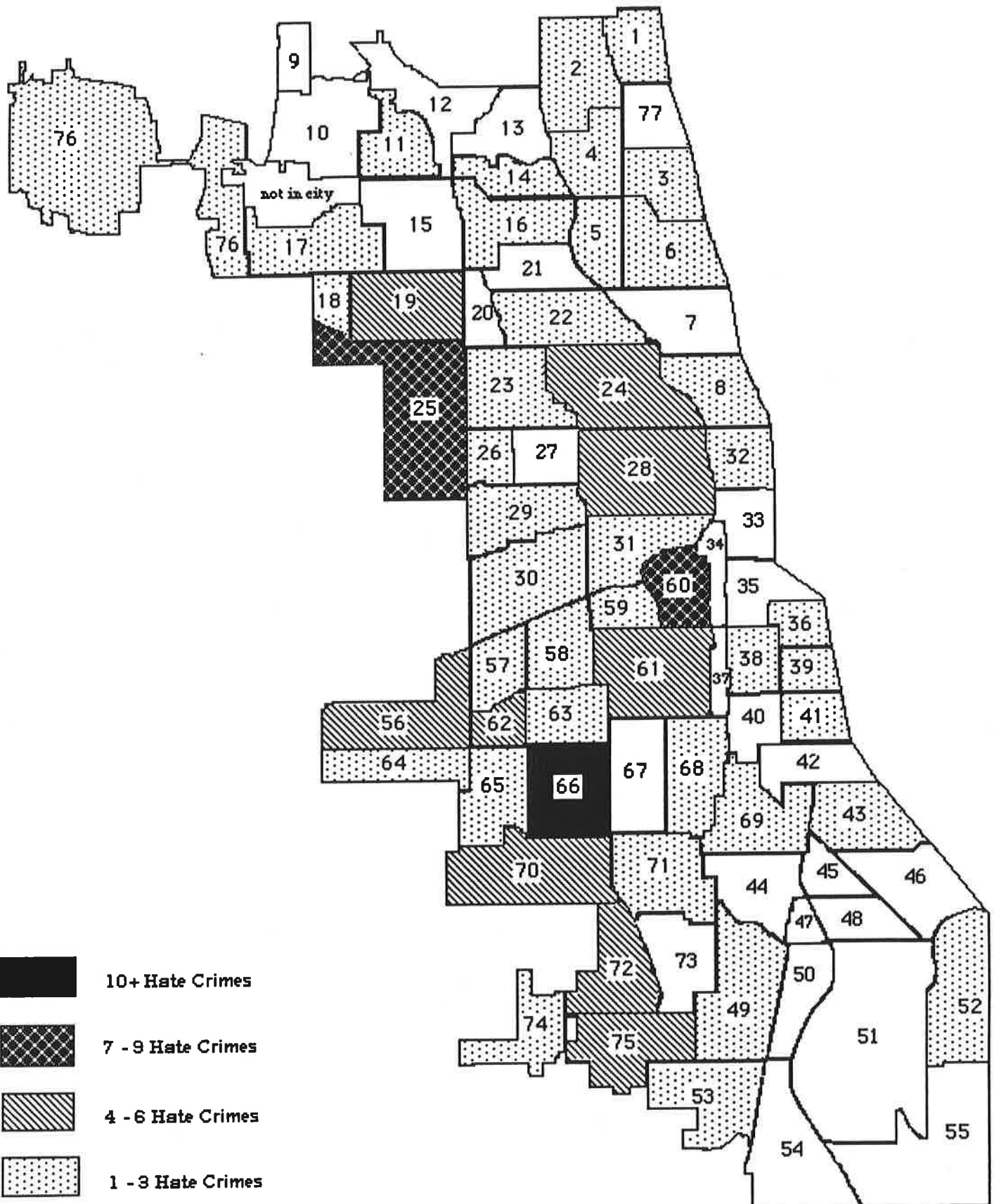


Table 10
Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Community Area 1991 - 1994

| Community Area | Number of Reported Racial Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| 1 Rogers Park | 2 (2) | 2 (1) | 2 (1) | 2 (1) |
| 2 West Ridge | 4 (3) | 2 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| 3 Uptown | 2 (2) | 6 (4) | 10 (5) | 2 (1) |
| 4 Lincoln Square | 2 (2) | 0 | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| 5 North Center | 0 | 0 | 5 (2) | 1 (<1) |
| 6 Lake View | 0 | 5 (4) | 5 (2) | 3 (2) |
| 7 Lincoln Park | 4 (3) | 2 (1) | 2 (1) | 0 |
| 8 Near N. Side | 4 (3) | 3 (2) | 5 (2) | 1 (<1) |
| 9 Edison Park | 1 (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 Norwood Park | 1 (1) | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 11 Jefferson Park | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) | 3 (2) |
| 12 Forest Glen | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 13 North Park | 0 | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 14 Albany Park | 1 (1) | 3 (2) | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) |
| 15 Portage Park | 1 (1) | 1 (<1) | 5 (2) | 0 |
| 16 Irving Park | 3 (3) | 3 (2) | 6 (3) | 2 (1) |
| 17 Dunning | 1 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) |
| 18 Montclare | 0 | 3 (2) | 0 | 1 (<1) |
| 19 Belmont Cragin | 7 (6) | 3 (2) | 7 (3) | 6 (4) |
| 20 Hermosa | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 | 0 |
| 21 Avondale | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 | 0 |
| 22 Logan Square | 0 | 3 (2) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 23 Humboldt Park | 0 | 2 (1) | 3 (1) | 2 (1) |
| 24 West Town | 3 (3) | 3 (2) | 3 (1) | 4 (3) |
| 25 Austin | 2 (2) | 7 (5) | 3 (1) | 8 (6) |
| 26 W. Garfield | 0 | 2 (1) | 0 | 2 (1) |
| 28 Near West Side | 5 (4) | 1 (<1) | 5 (2) | 5 (3) |
| 29 North Lawndale | 1 (1) | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) | 2 (1) |
| 30 South Lawndale | 4 (3) | 2 (1) | 4 (2) | 2 (1) |
| 31 Lower W. Side | 1 (1) | 0 | 2 (1) | 0 |
| 32 Loop | 3 (3) | 2 (1) | 3 (1) | 3 (2) |
| 33 Near S. Side | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 34 Armour Square | 1 (1) | 0 | 6 (3) | 0 |
| 35 Douglas | 0 | 1 (<1) | 5 (2) | 0 |
| 36 Oakland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) |
| 37 Fuller Park | 0 | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) | 0 |
| 38 Grand Blvd. | 0 | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 2 (1) |
| 39 Kenwood | 0 | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 40 Washington Pk. | 1 (1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 41 Hyde Park | 1 (1) | 2 (1) | 8 (4) | 1 (<1) |
| 42 Woodlawn | 1 (1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 43 South Shore | 1 (1) | 0 | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) |
| 44 Chatham | 0 | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) | 0 |
| 45 Avalon Park | 0 | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 46 South Chicago | 1 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 49 Roseland | 3 (3) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) |

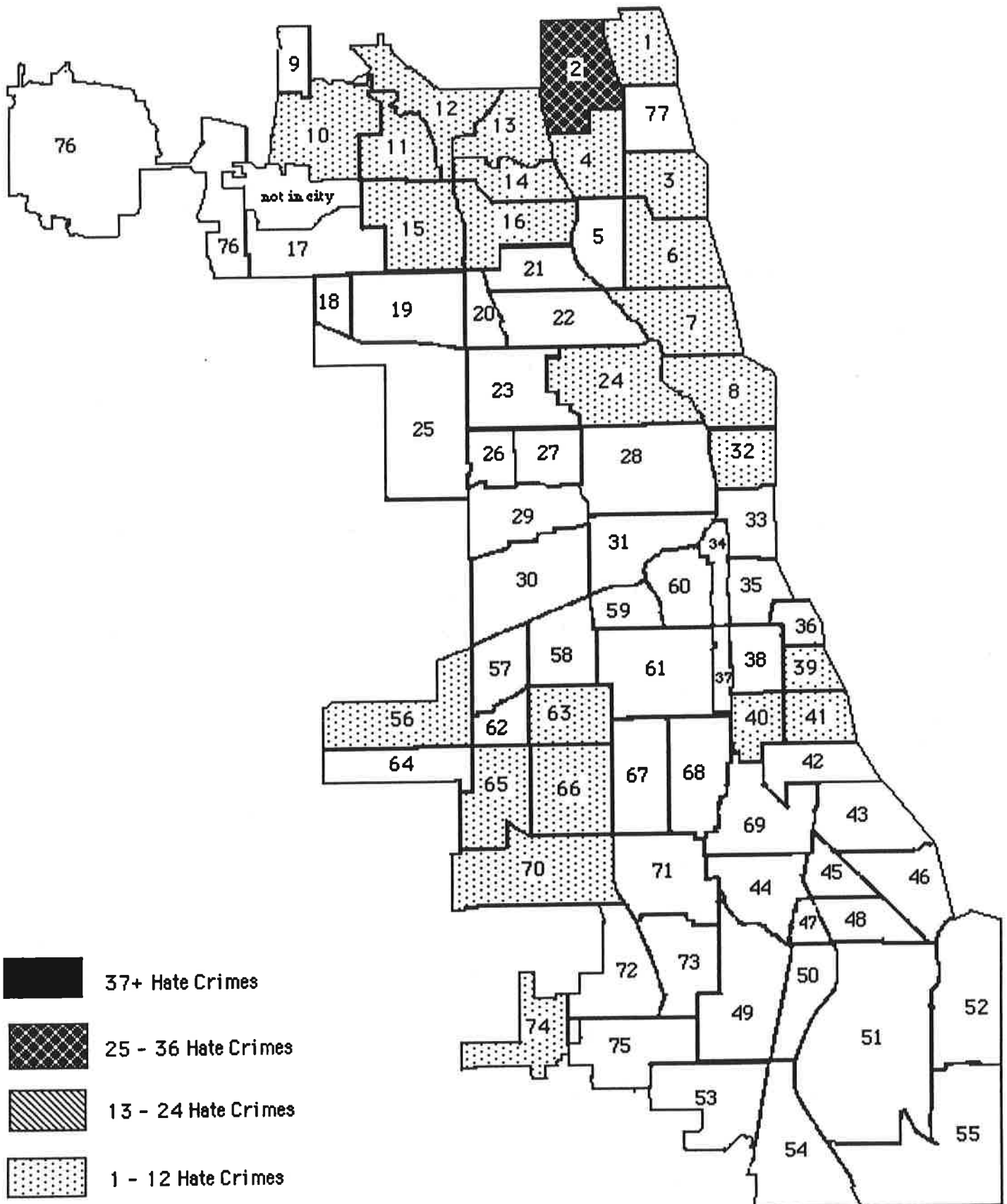
Table 10: Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Community Area 1991 - 1994 Continued...

| Community Area | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 50 Pullman | 0 | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 0 |
| 51 South Deering | 0 | 2 (1) | 4 (2) | 0 |
| 52 East Side | 0 | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 53 West Pullman | 1 (1) | 0 | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| 55 Hegewisch | 2 (2) | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 56 Garfield Ridge | 0 | 5 (4) | 1 (<1) | 6 (4) |
| 57 Archer Heights | 1 (1) | 2 (1) | 3 (1) | 2 (1) |
| 58 Brighton Park | 0 | 2 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| 59 McKinley Park | 1 (1) | 1 (<1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| 60 Bridgeport | 1 (1) | 6 (4) | 2 (1) | 9 (6) |
| 61 New City | 2 (2) | 3 (2) | 11 (5) | 6 (4) |
| 62 West Elsdon | 1 (1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 5 (3) |
| 63 Gage Park | 4 (3) | 1 (<1) | 4 (2) | 2 (1) |
| 64 Clearing | 0 | 0 | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) |
| 65 West Lawn | 1 (1) | 1 (<1) | 5 (2) | 2 (1) |
| 66 Chicago Lawn | 18 (16) | 8 (6) | 11 (5) | 19 (13) |
| 67 West Englewood | 1 (1) | 1 (<1) | 0 | 0 |
| 68 Englewood | 1 (1) | 0 | 4 (2) | 1 (<1) |
| 69 Grand Crossing | 0 | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 70 Ashburn | 8 (7) | 11 (8) | 11 (5) | 4 (3) |
| 71 Auburn Gresham | 1 (1) | 2 (1) | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) |
| 72 Beverly | 2 (2) | 3 (2) | 4 (2) | 5 (3) |
| 73 Washington Hts. | 0 | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| 74 Mt. Greenwood | 2 (2) | 2 (1) | 3 (1) | 3 (2) |
| 75 Morgan Park | 6 (5) | 8 (6) | 4 (2) | 6 (4) |
| 76 O'Hare | 1 (1) | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) |
| 77 Edgewater | 1 (1) | 2 (1) | 3 (1) | 0 |
| Total | 116 | 142 | 205 | 143 |

As illustrated by maps 13 - 17, the majority of religious hate crimes occur in the northeast section of the city. West Ridge has the most religious hate crimes during the period 1991 through 1994 reporting 31; the Near North Side reported nine; the Loop, Rogers Park and Lake View all reported seven; and Uptown reported six for this period.

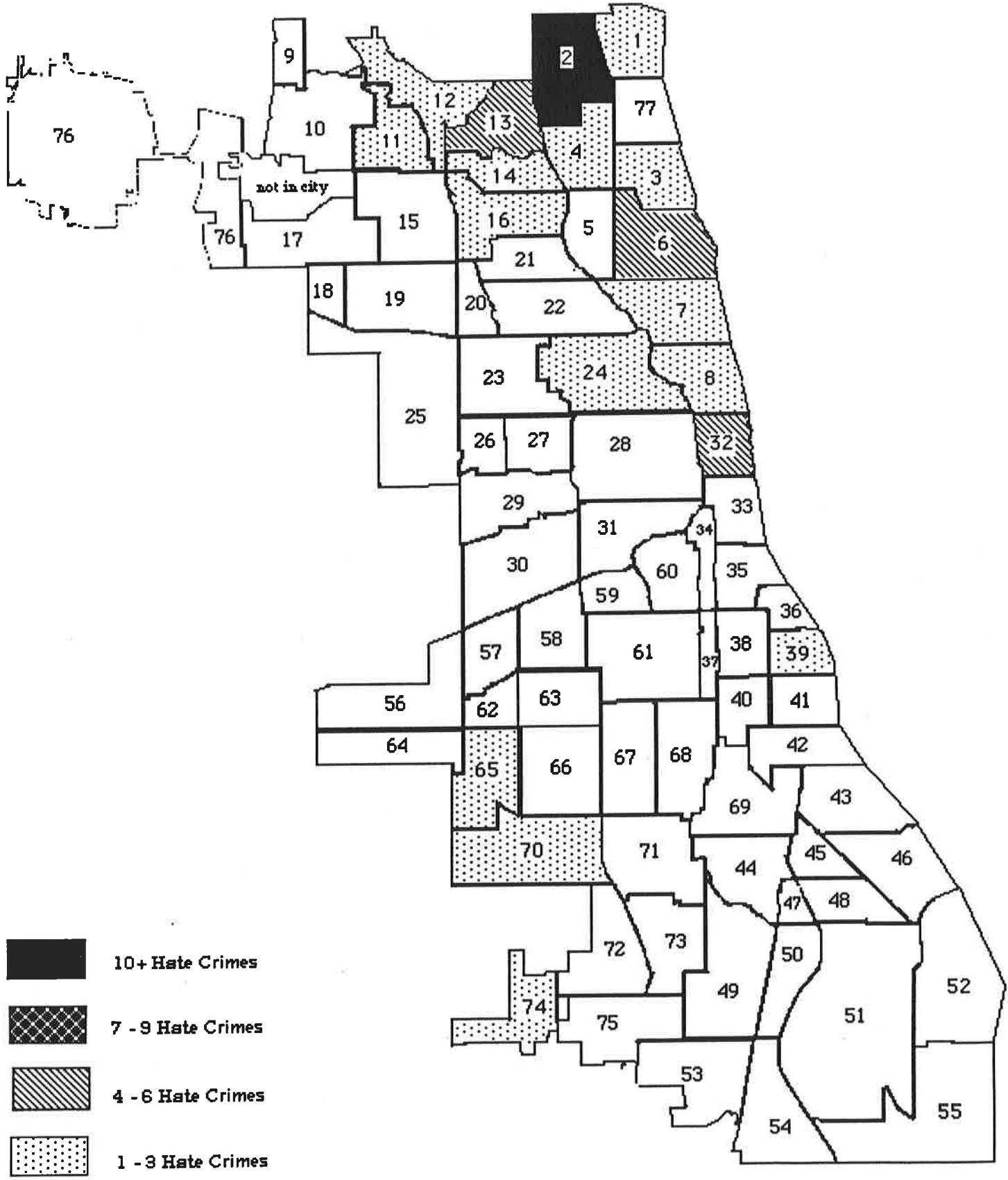
Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Community Area
Cumulative (1991 - 1994)

MAP 13



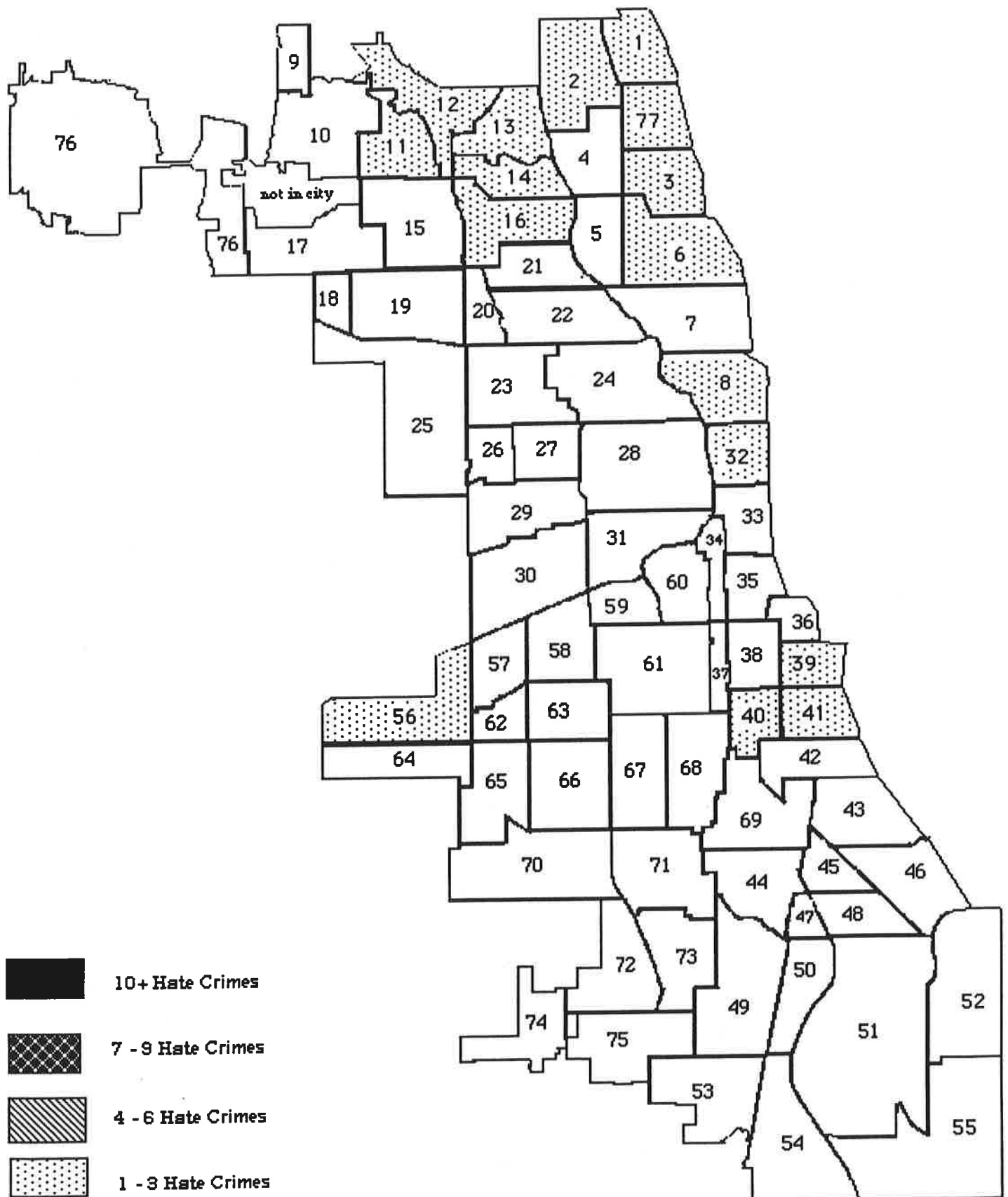
1994 Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)

MAP 14



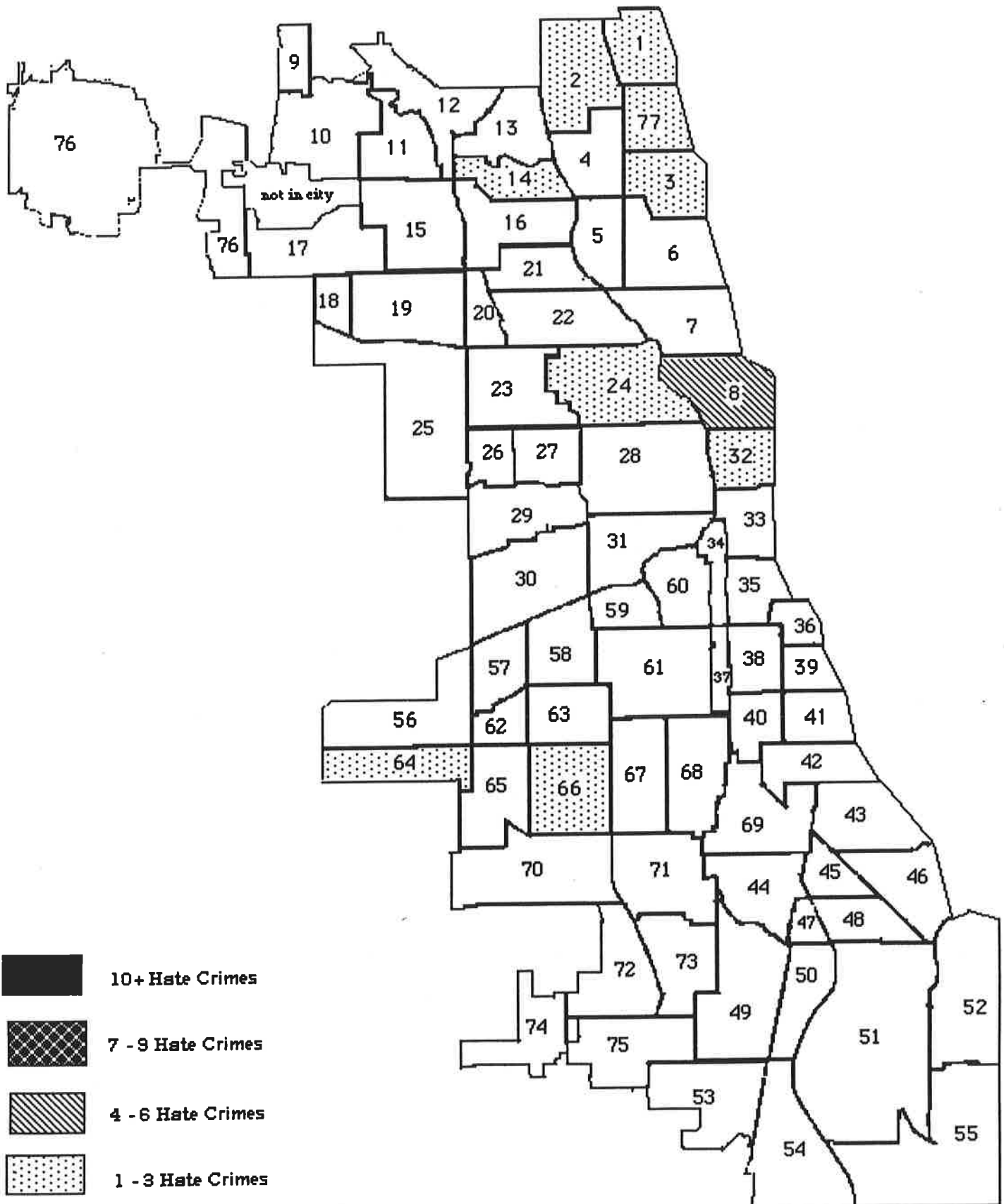
1993 Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)

MAP 15



1992 Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Community Area
(January 1 - December 31)

MAP 16



1991 Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)

MAP 17

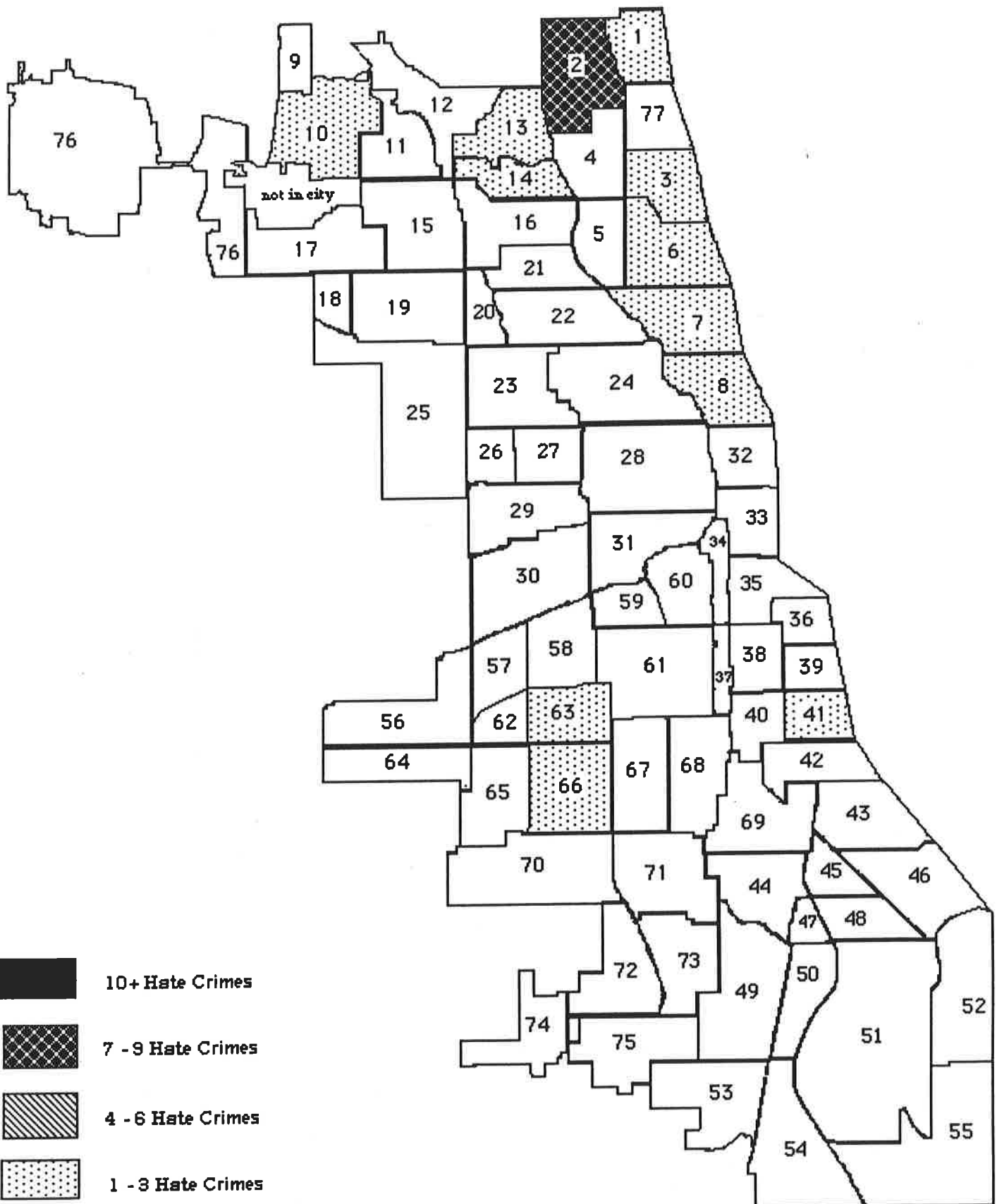


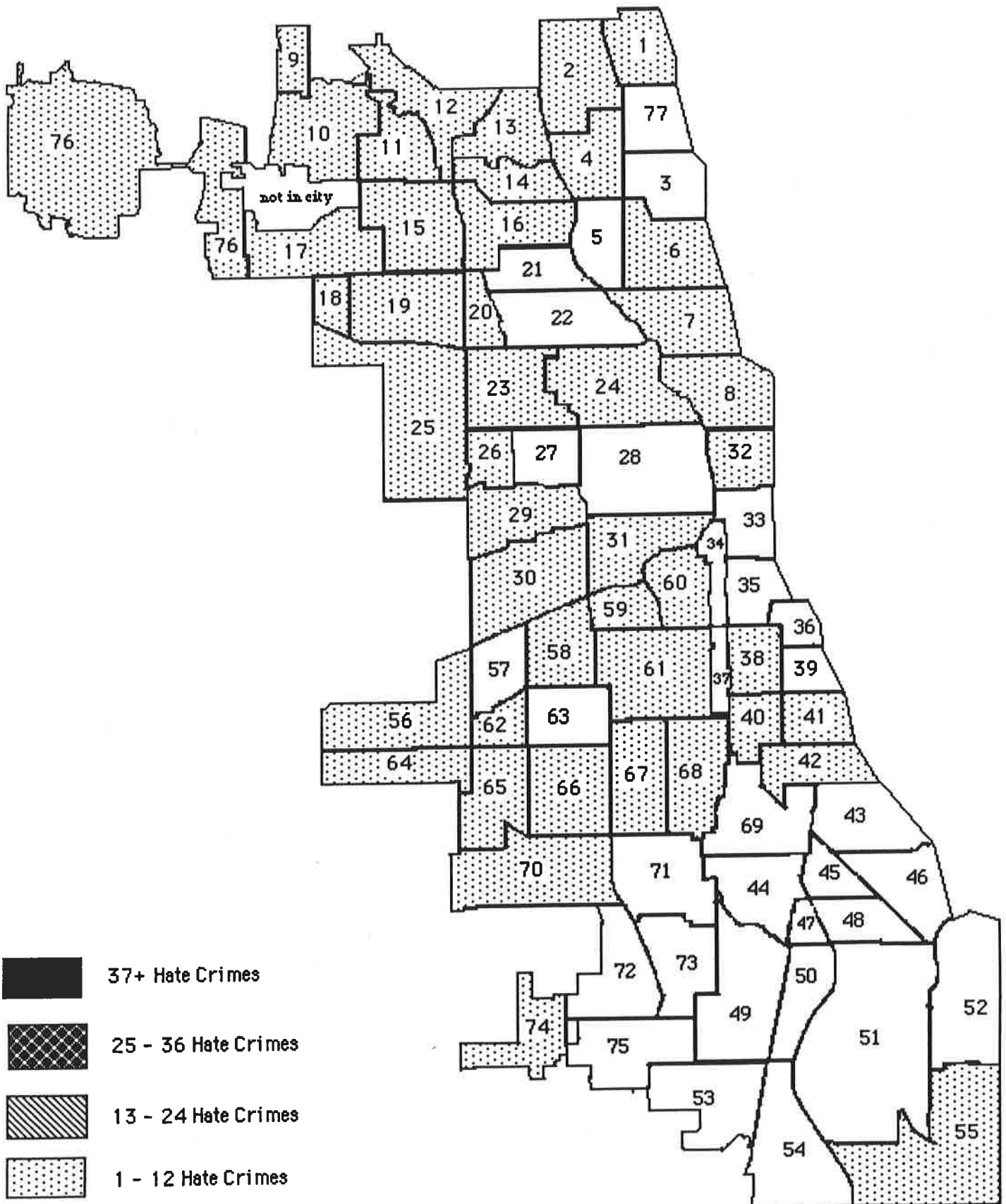
Table 11
Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Community Area 1991 - 1994

| Community Area | Number of Reported Religious Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| 1 Rogers Park | 1 (2) | 1 (4) | 2 (11) | 2 (10) |
| 2 West Ridge | 18 (36) | 3 (13) | 3 (17) | 7 (33) |
| 3 Uptown | 2 (4) | 1 (4) | 1 (6) | 2 (10) |
| 4 Lincoln Square | 1 (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 Lake View | 4 (8) | 1 (4) | 0 | 2 (10) |
| 7 Lincoln Park | 3 (6) | 0 | 0 | 1 (5) |
| 8 Near N. Side | 2 (4) | 2 (8) | 4 (22) | 1 (5) |
| 10 Norwood Park | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (5) |
| 11 Jefferson Park | 1 (2) | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 |
| 12 Forest Glen | 1 (2) | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 |
| 13 North Park | 4 (8) | 1 (4) | 0 | 1 (5) |
| 14 Albany Park | 1 (2) | 3 (12) | 1 (6) | 1 (5) |
| 15 Portage Park | 0 | 0 | 1 (6) | 0 |
| 16 Irving Park | 1 (2) | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 |
| 24 West Town | 1 (2) | 0 | 1 (6) | 0 |
| 32 Loop | 5 (10) | 1 (4) | 1 (6) | 0 |
| 39 Kenwood | 2 (4) | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 |
| 40 Washington Pk. | 0 | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 |
| 41 Hyde Park | 0 | 1 (4) | 0 | 1 (5) |
| 56 Garfield Ridge | 0 | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 |
| 63 Gage Park | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (5) |
| 64 Clearing | 0 | 0 | 1 (6) | 0 |
| 65 West Lawn | 1 (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 66 Chicago Lawn | 0 | 0 | 1 (6) | 1 (5) |
| 70 Ashburn | 1 (2) | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 |
| 74 Mt. Greenwood | 1 (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 77 Edgewater | 0 | 3 (12) | 2 (12) | 0 |
| Total | 50 | 24 | 18 | 21 |

As illustrated in maps 18 - 22, national orientation hate crimes are scattered across the city. Irving Park, located on the near north side of the city reported the most hate crimes for the period 1991 through 1994 with seven. Portage Park, Austin, Norwood Park, and Chicago Lawn each had five national origin hate crimes during the same period.

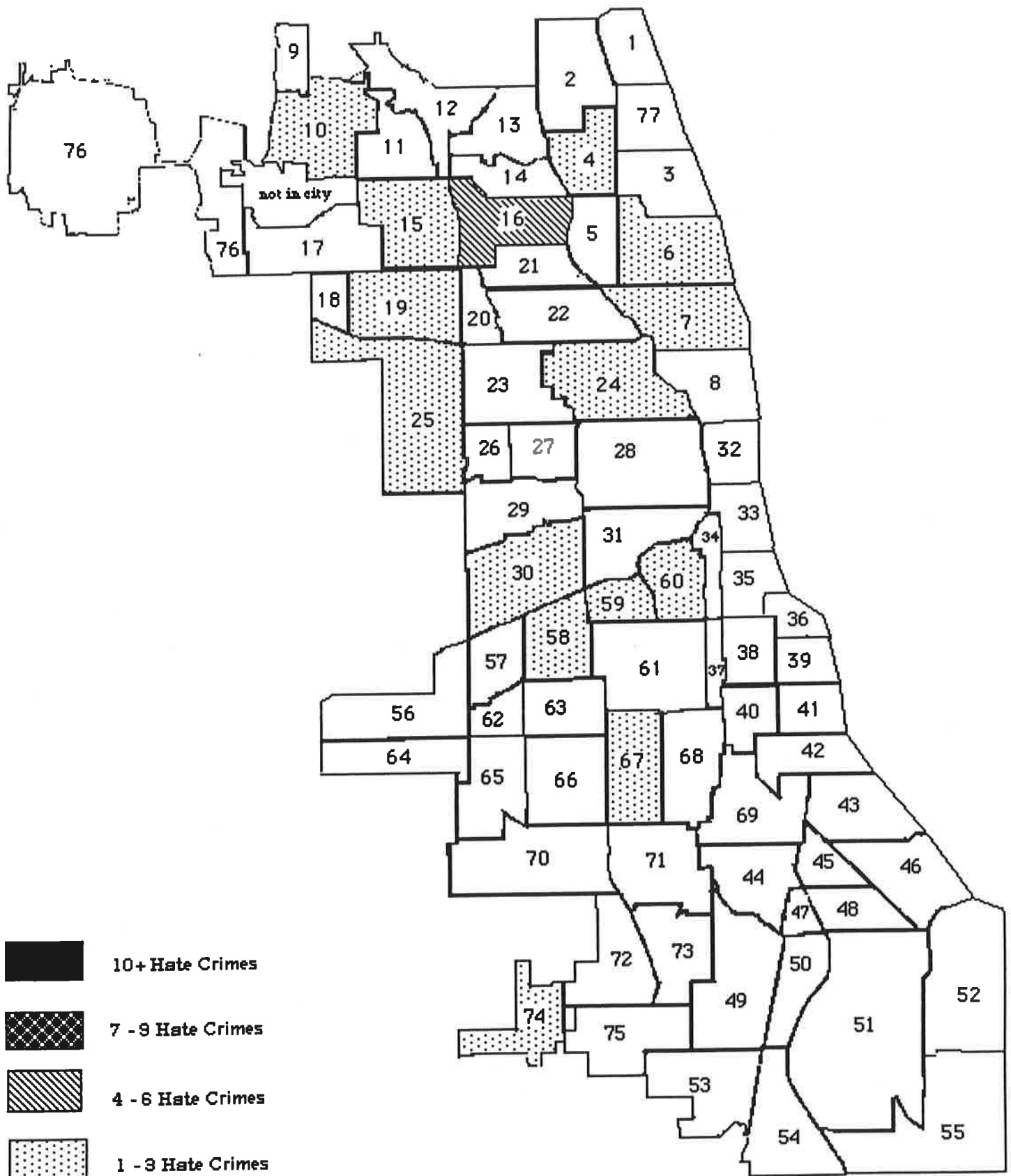
Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Community Area
Cumulative (1991 - 1994)

MAP 18

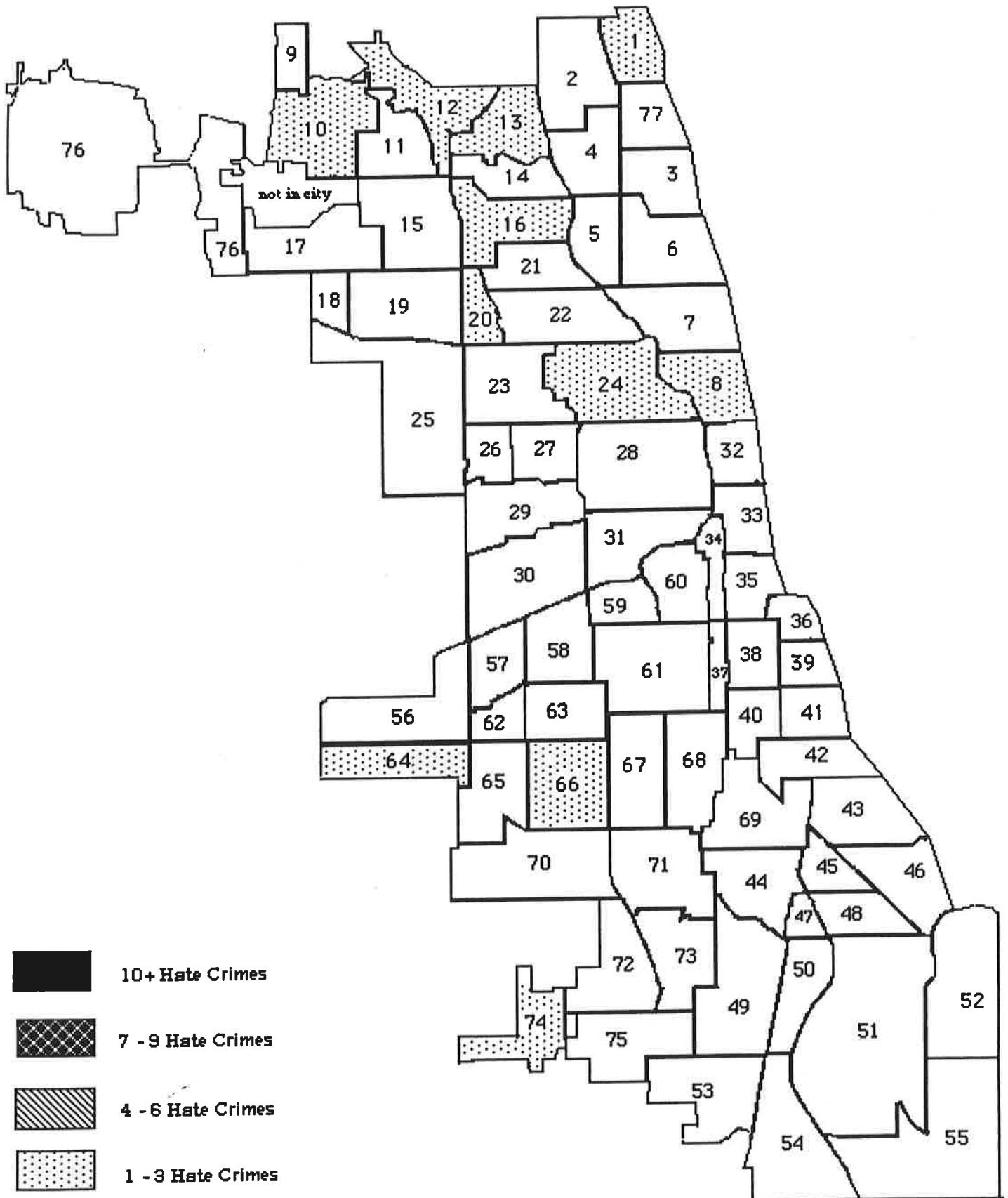


1994 Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)

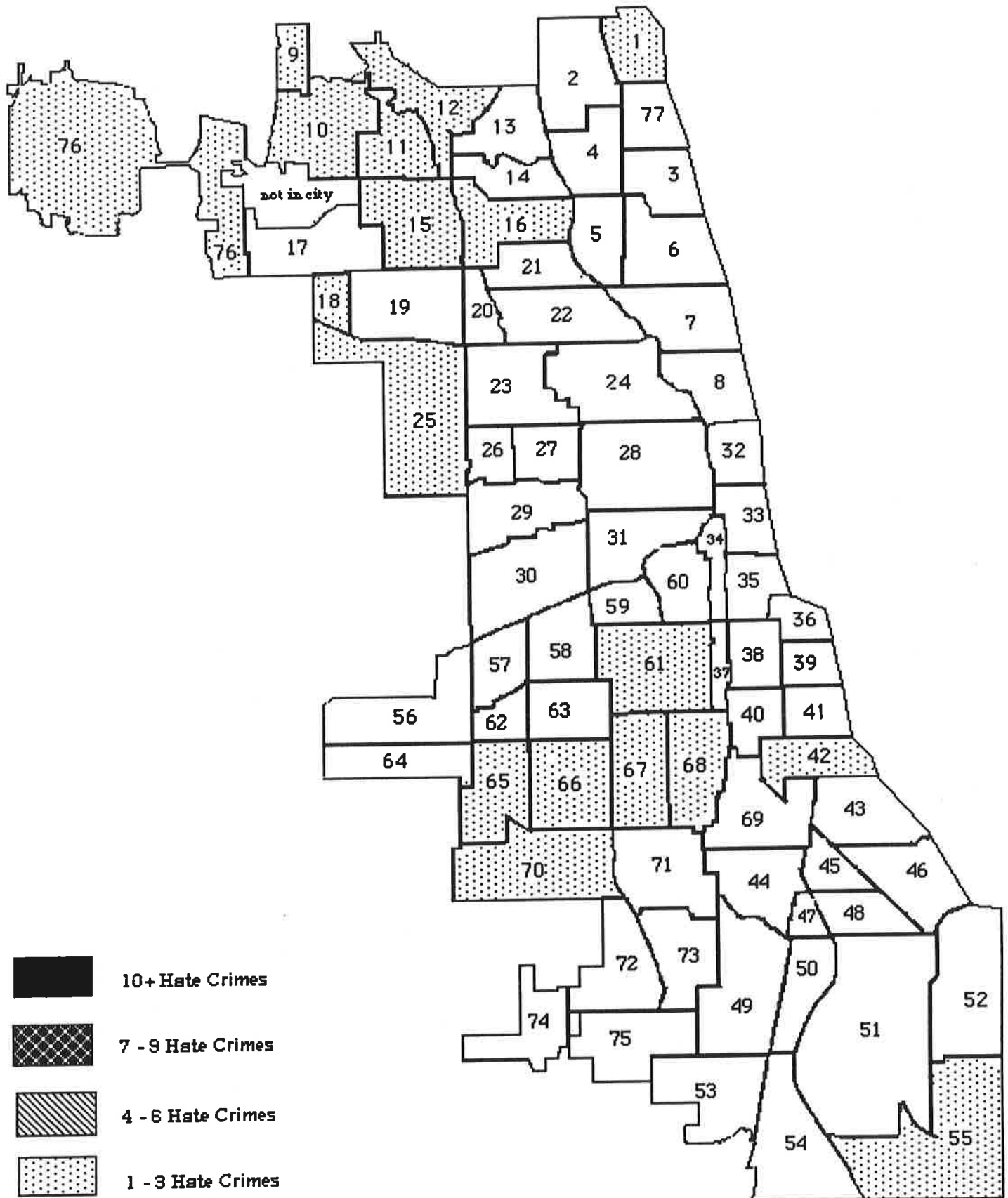
MAP 19



1993 Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Community Area MAP 20
 (January 1 - December 31)



1992 Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Community Area MAP 21
 (January 1 - December 31)



1991 Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)

MAP 22

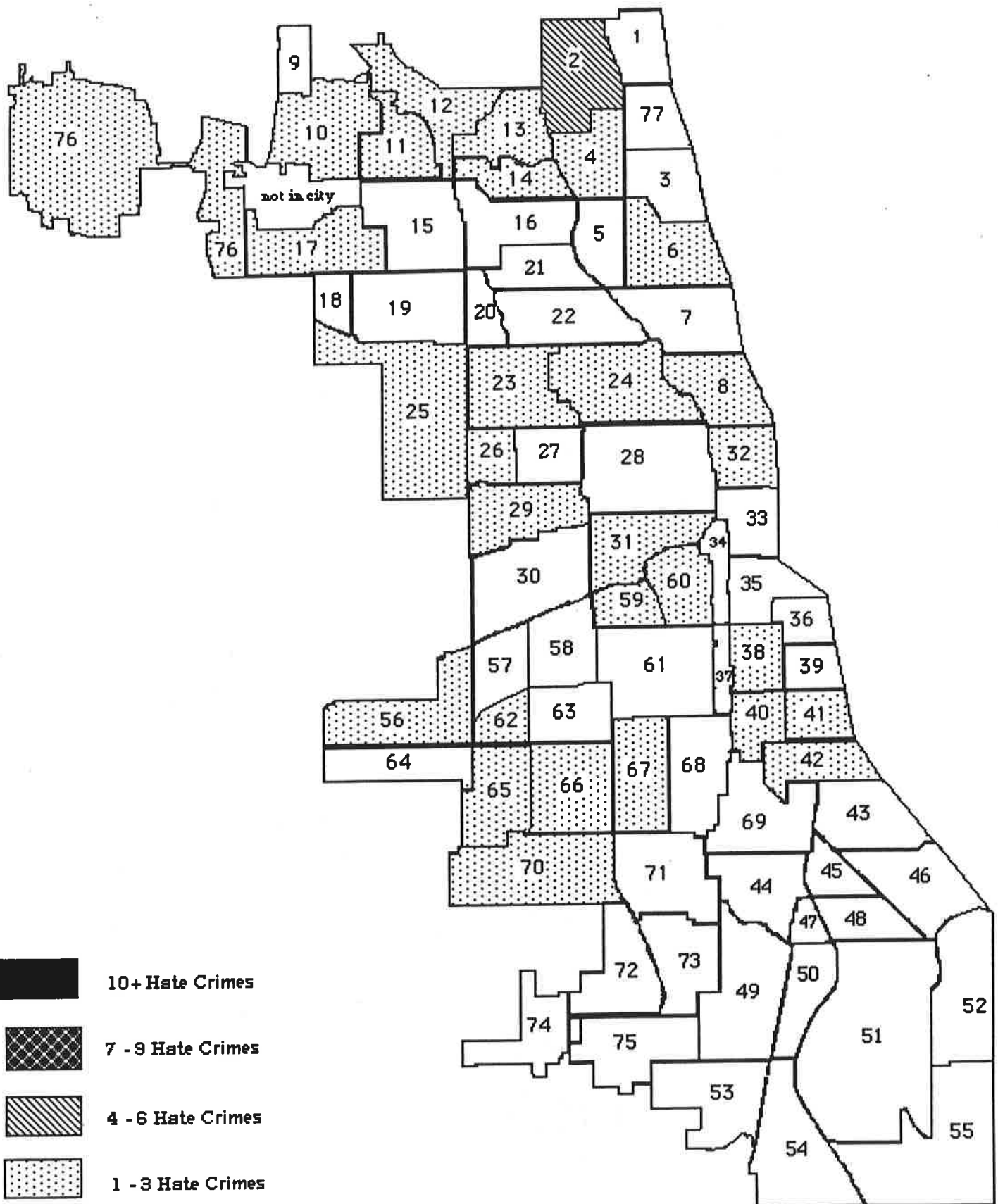
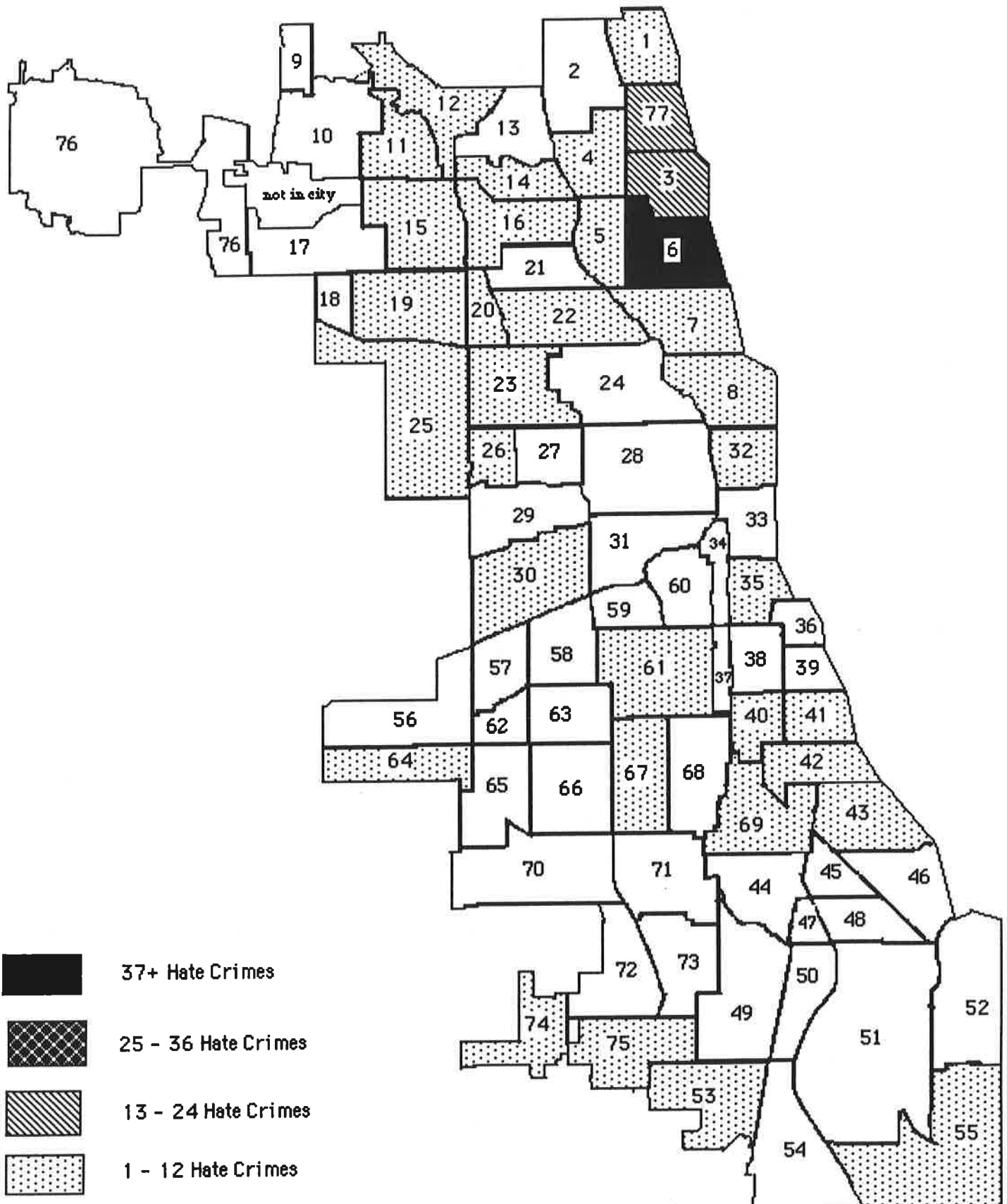


Table 12
Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Community Area 1991 - 1994

| Community Area | Number of National Origin Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| 1 Rogers Park | 0 | 2 (15) | 1 (4) | 0 |
| 2 West Ridge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 (10) |
| 4 Lincoln Square | 2 (8) | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 6 Lake View | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 | 3 (7) |
| 7 Lincoln Park | 1 (4) | 1 (8) | 0 | 0 |
| 8 Near N. Side | 0 | 1 (8) | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 9 Edison Park | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) | 0 |
| 10 Norwood Park | 2 (8) | 1 (8) | 1 (4) | 1 (2) |
| 11 Jefferson Park | 0 | 0 | 2 (9) | 1 (2) |
| 12 Forest Glen | 0 | 1 (8) | 1 (4) | 1 (2) |
| 13 North Park | 0 | 1 (8) | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 14 Albany Park | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 15 Portage Park | 3 (12) | 0 | 2 (9) | 0 |
| 16 Irving Park | 4 (15) | 1 (8) | 2 (9) | 0 |
| 17 Dunning | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 18 Montclare | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) | 0 |
| 19 Belmont Cragin | 2 (8) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 Hermosa | 0 | 1 (8) | 0 | 0 |
| 23 Humboldt Park | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 24 West Town | 1 (4) | 1 (8) | 0 | 2 (5) |
| 25 Austin | 3 (12) | 0 | 1 (4) | 1 (2) |
| 26 W. Garfield | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 28 Near West Side | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 North Lawndale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 (5) |
| 30 South Lawndale | 1 (4) | 1 (8) | 0 | 0 |
| 31 Lower W. Side | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 32 Loop | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 38 Grand Blvd. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 39 Kenwood | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 Washington Pk. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 41 Hyde Park | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 42 Woodlawn | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) | 1 (2) |
| 55 Hegewisch | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) | 0 |
| 56 Garfield Ridge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 (7) |
| 58 Brighton Park | 1 (4) | 1 (8) | 0 | 0 |
| 59 McKinley Park | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 60 Bridgeport | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 61 New City | 0 | 0 | 2 (9) | 0 |
| 62 West Elsdon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| 64 Clearing | 0 | 1 (8) | 0 | 0 |
| 65 West Lawn | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) | 2 (4) |
| 66 Chicago Lawn | 0 | 1 (8) | 2 (9) | 2 (4) |
| 67 West Englewood | 2 (8) | 0 | 1 (4) | 1 (2) |
| 68 Englewood | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) | 0 |
| 70 Ashburn | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) | 1 (2) |
| 74 Mt. Greenwood | 1 (4) | 1 (8) | 0 | 0 |
| 76 O'Hare | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) | 1 (2) |
| Total | 26 | 13 | 23 | 41 |

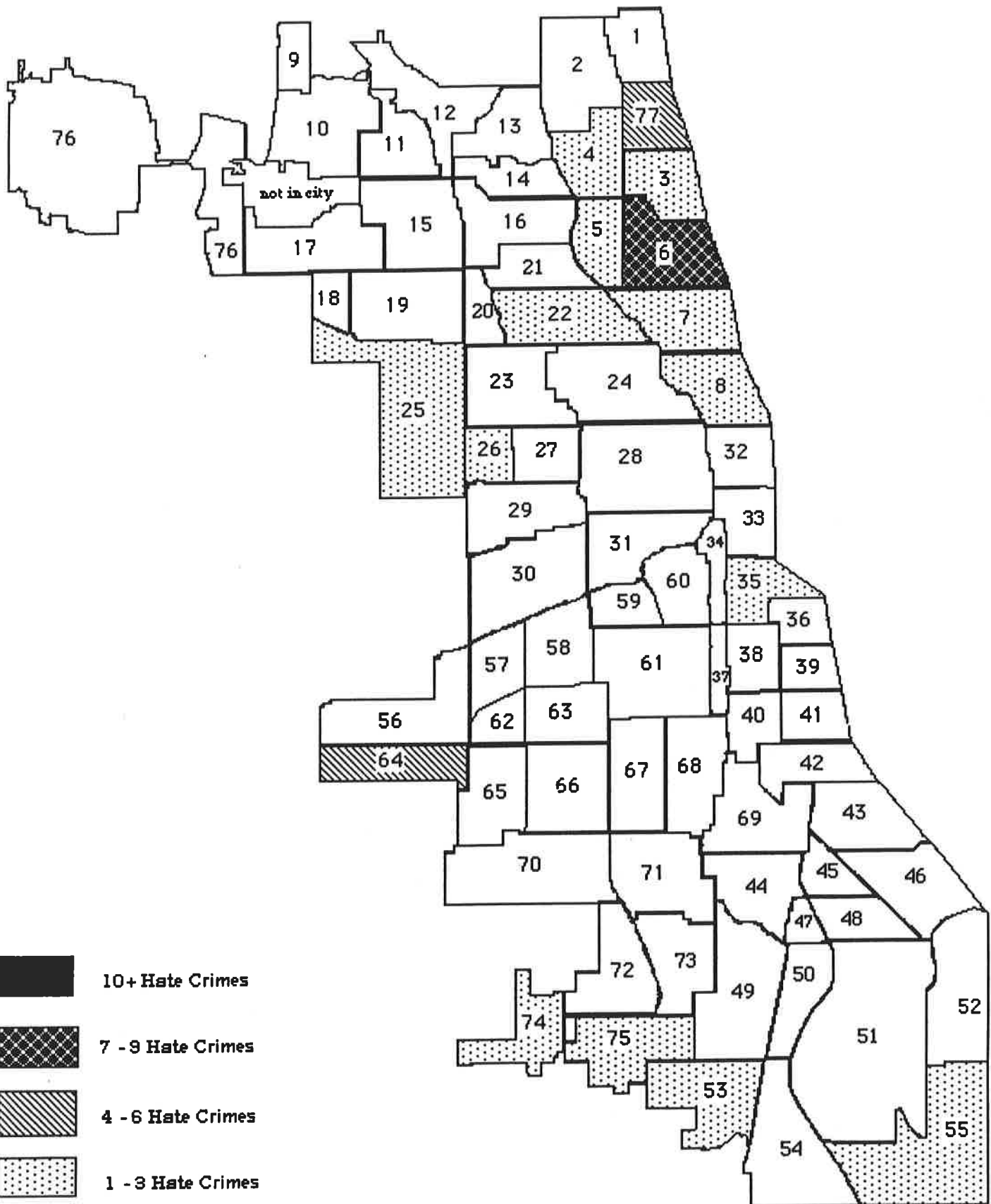
Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Community Area
 Cumulative (1991 - 1994)


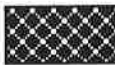

MAP 23



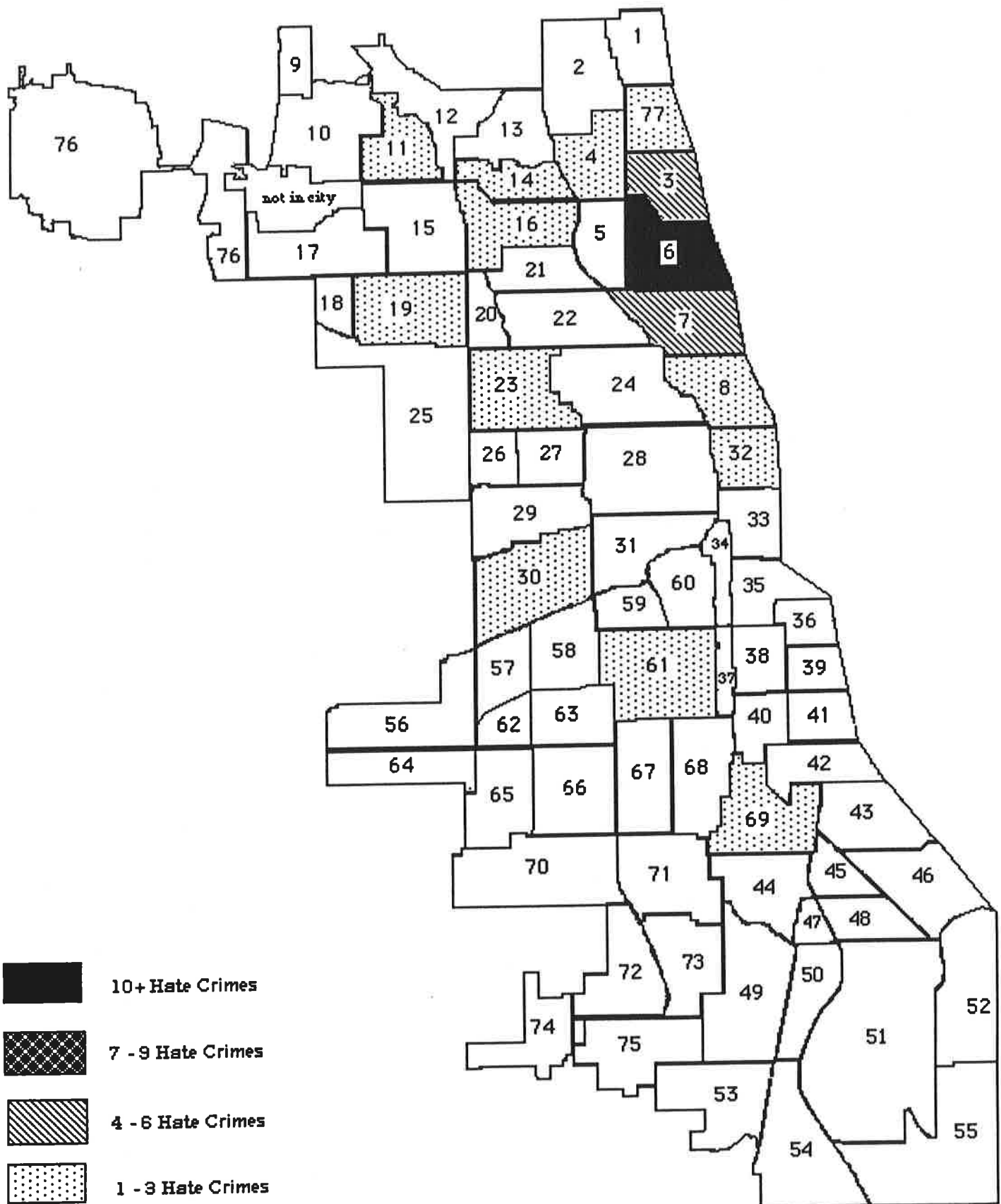
1993 Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)

MAP 25



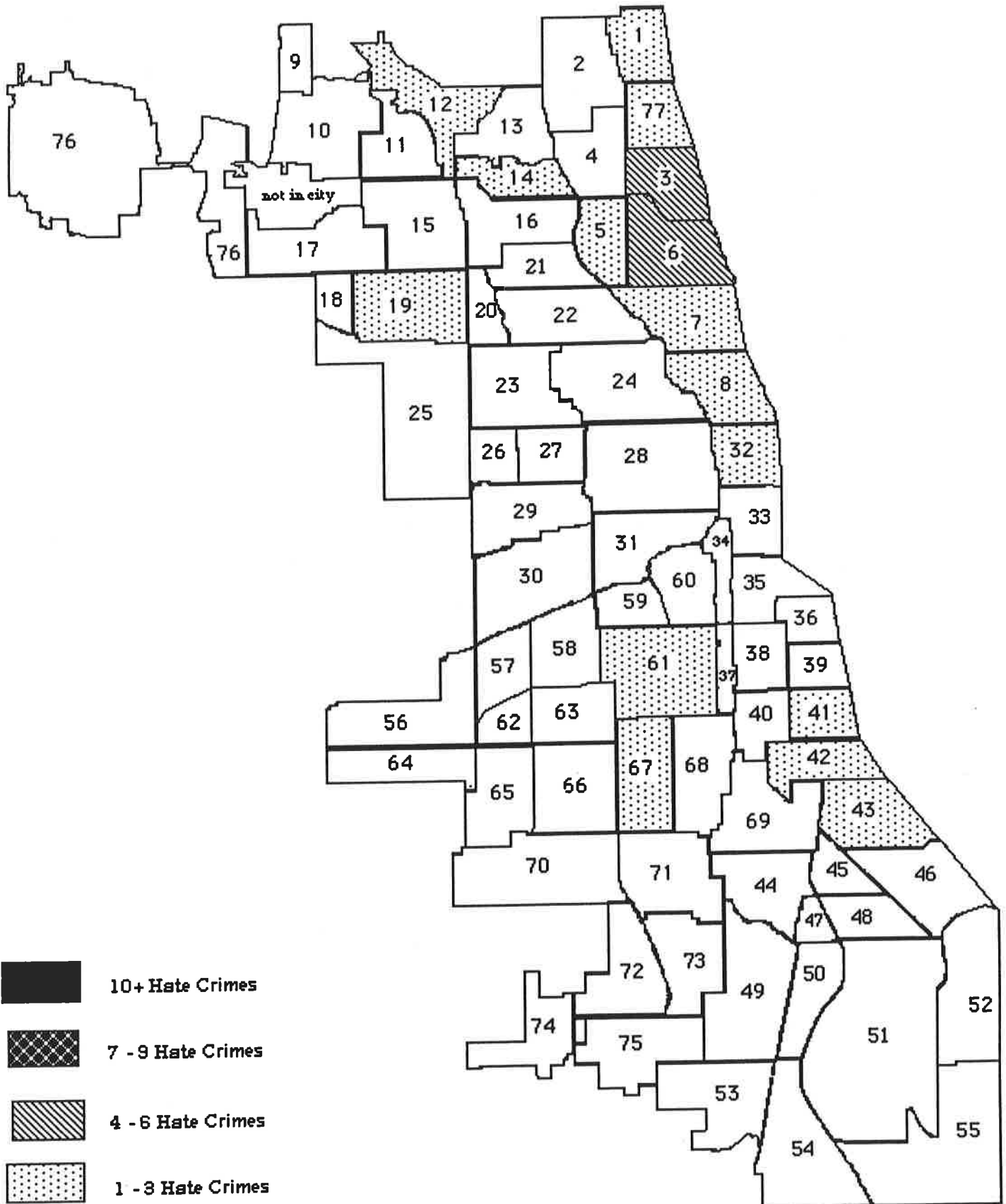
-  10+ Hate Crimes
-  7 - 9 Hate Crimes
-  4 - 6 Hate Crimes
-  1 - 3 Hate Crimes

1992 Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)



1991 Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Community Area
 (January 1 - December 31)

MAP 27



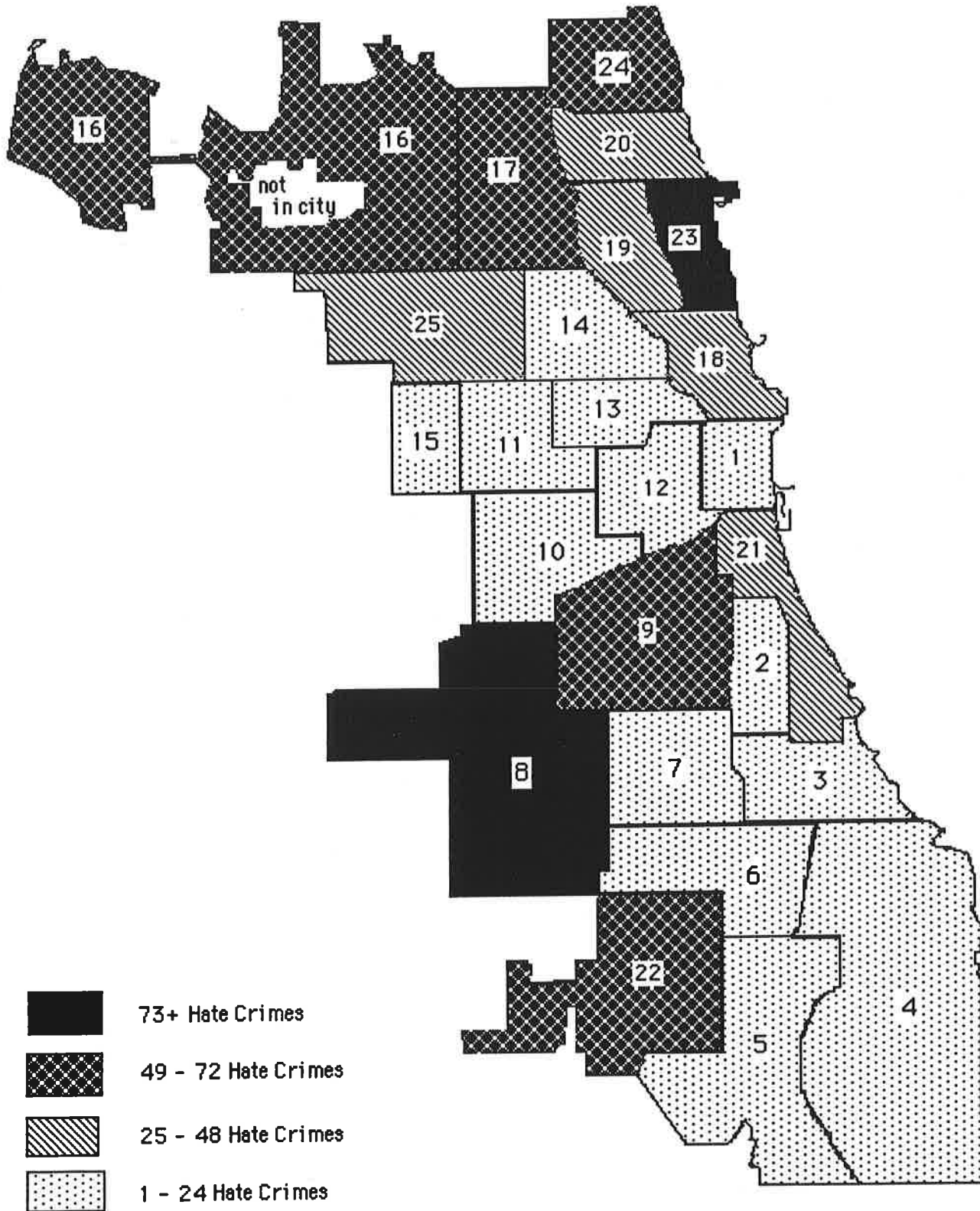
As maps 23 - 27 illustrate, sexual orientation motivated hate crimes occur predominantly in the northeast section of the city. During the period 1991 through 1994, Lake View reported 40 hate crimes; Uptown reported 15; Edgewater reported 14; and Lincoln Park and Near North Side both reported seven sexual orientation motivated hate crimes.

Table 13
Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Community Area 1991 - 1994

| Community Area | Number of Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| 1 Rogers Park | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) |
| 3 Uptown | 5 (17) | 2 (5) | 4 (10) | 4 (15) |
| 4 Lincoln Square | 1 (3) | 1 (3) | 1 (2) | 0 |
| 5 North Center | 0 | 1 (3) | 0 | 1 (4) |
| 6 Lake View | 7 (24) | 9 (23) | 18 (43) | 6 (22) |
| 7 Lincoln Park | 1 (3) | 1 (3) | 4 (10) | 1 (4) |
| 8 Near N. Side | 3 (10) | 1 (3) | 1 (2) | 2 (7) |
| 11 Jefferson Park | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) | 0 |
| 12 Forest Glen | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) |
| 14 Albany Park | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) | 1 (4) |
| 15 Portage Park | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 Irving Park | 2 (7) | 0 | 2 (5) | 0 |
| 19 Belmont Cragin | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) | 1 (4) |
| 20 Hermosa | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 Logan Square | 0 | 2 (5) | 0 | 0 |
| 23 Humboldt Park | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) | 0 |
| 25 Austin | 0 | 2 (5) | 0 | 0 |
| 26 W. Garfield | 0 | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 |
| 30 South Lawndale | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) | 0 |
| 32 Loop | 1 (3) | 0 | 1 (2) | 1 (4) |
| 35 Douglas | 0 | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 |
| 40 Washington Park | 2 (7) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 Hyde Park | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) |
| 42 Woodlawn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) |
| 43 South Shore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) |
| 53 West Pullman | 0 | 2 (5) | 0 | 0 |
| 55 Hegewisch | 0 | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 |
| 61 New City | 1 (3) | 0 | 1 (2) | 1 (4) |
| 64 Clearing | 1 (3) | 4 (11) | 0 | 0 |
| 67 West Englewood | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) |
| 69 Grand Crossing | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) | 0 |
| 74 Mt. Greenwood | 0 | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 |
| 75 Morgan Park | 0 | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 |
| 77 Edgewater | 3 (10) | 6 (16) | 3 (7) | 2 (7) |
| Total | 29 | 38 | 42 | 27 |

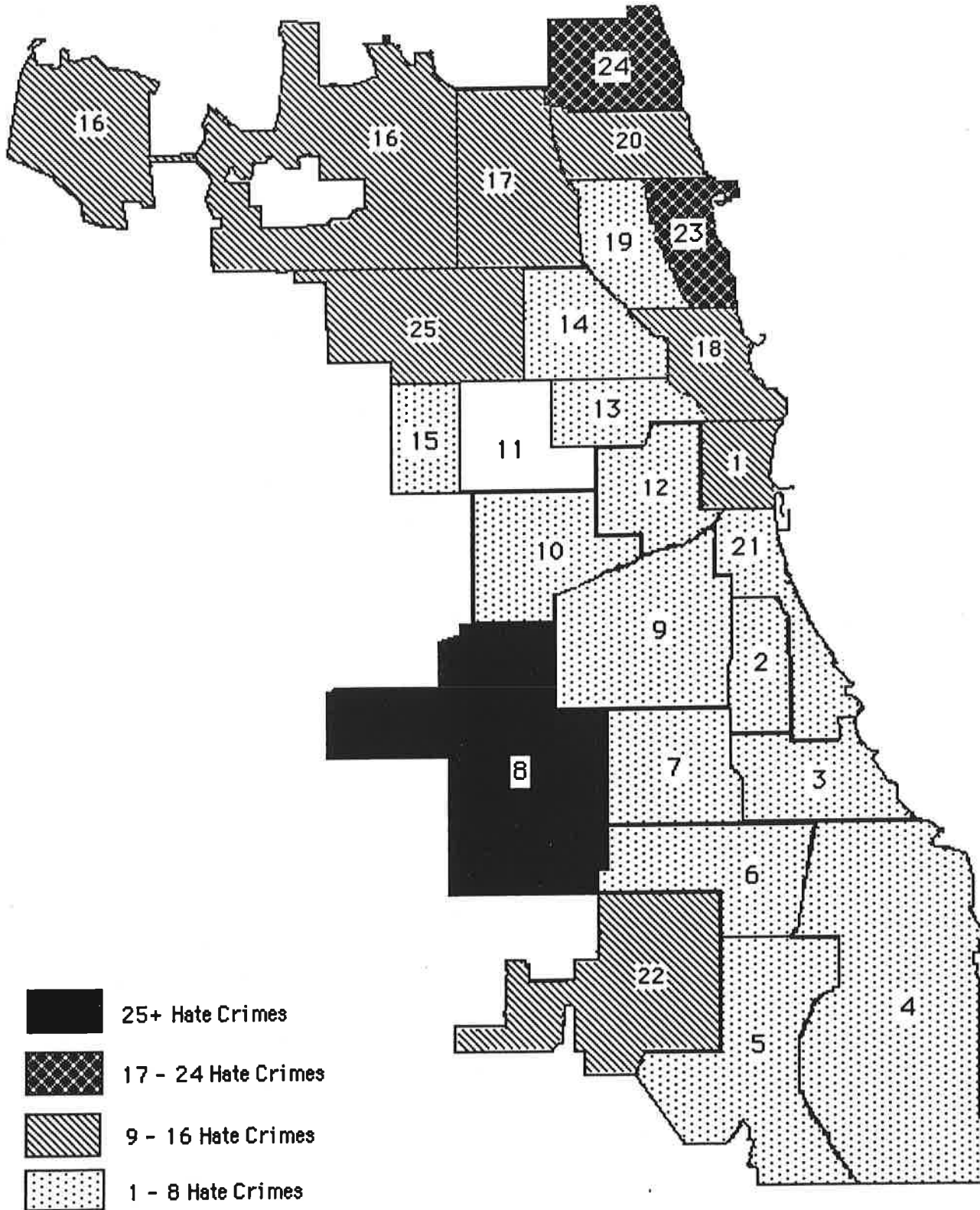
Reported Hate Crimes by Police District
1991 - 1994 (Cumulative)

MAP 28



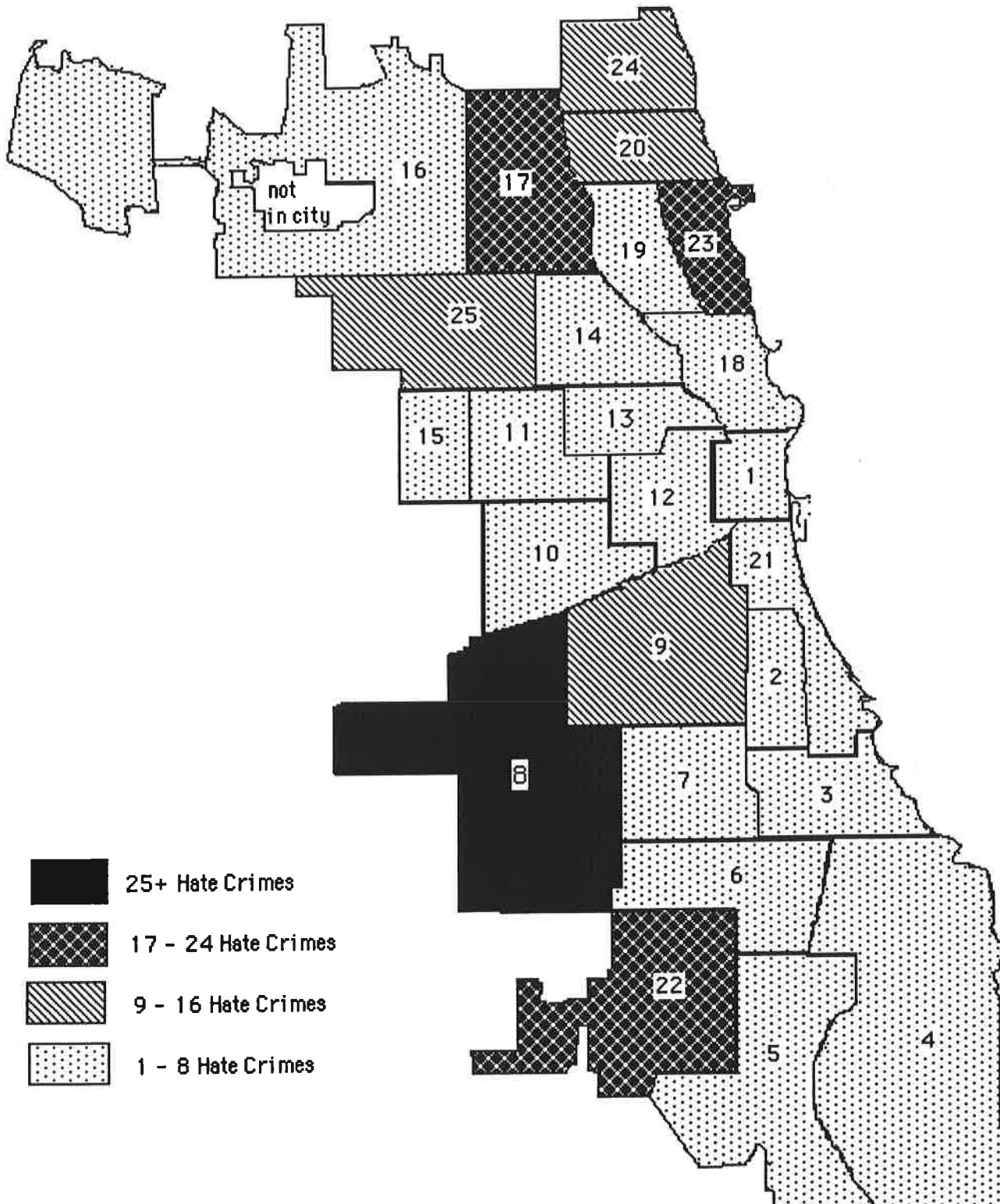
1994 Reported Hate Crimes by Police District
(January 1 - December 31)

MAP 29



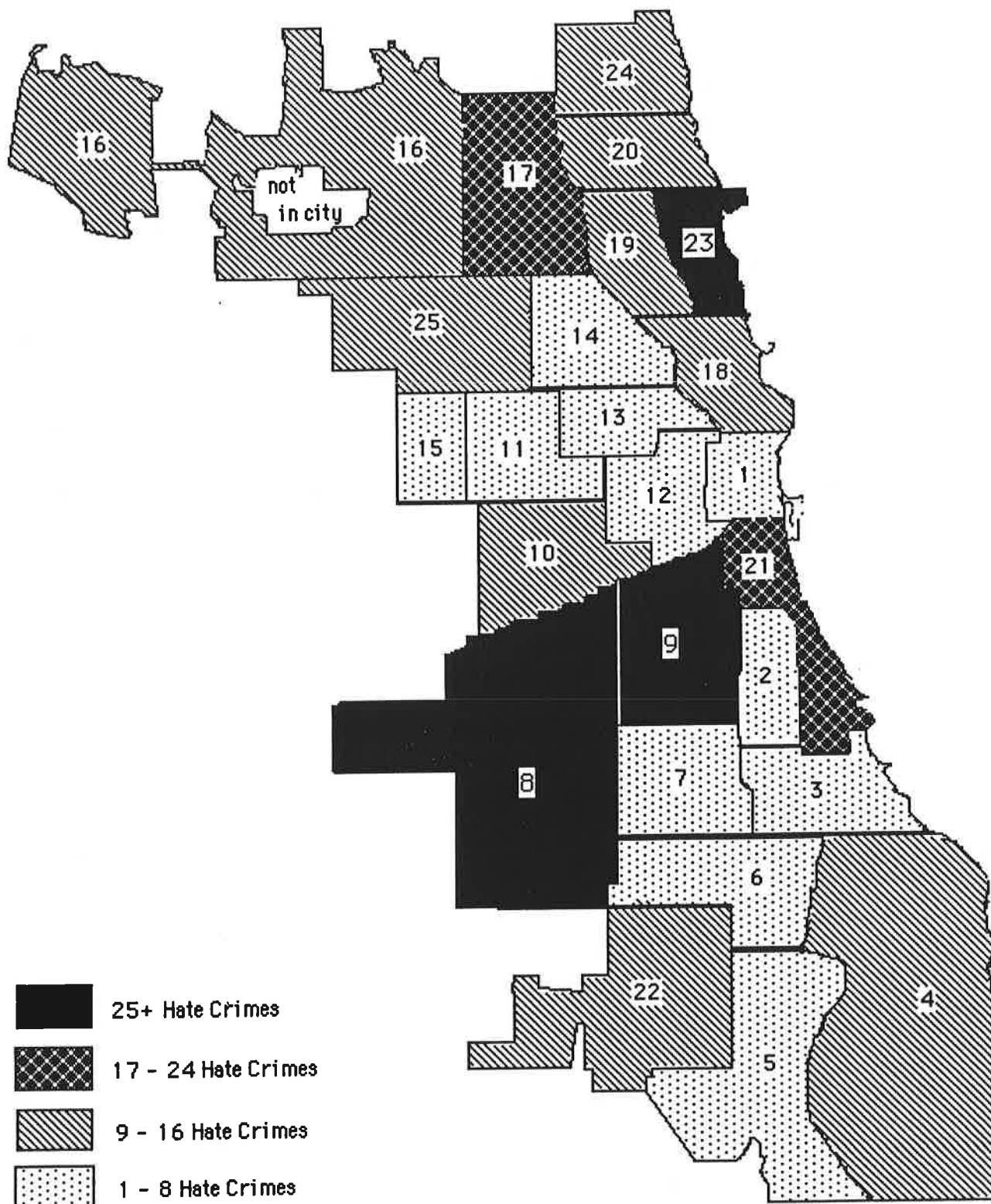
1993 Reported Hate Crimes by Police District
(January 1 - December 31)

MAP 30



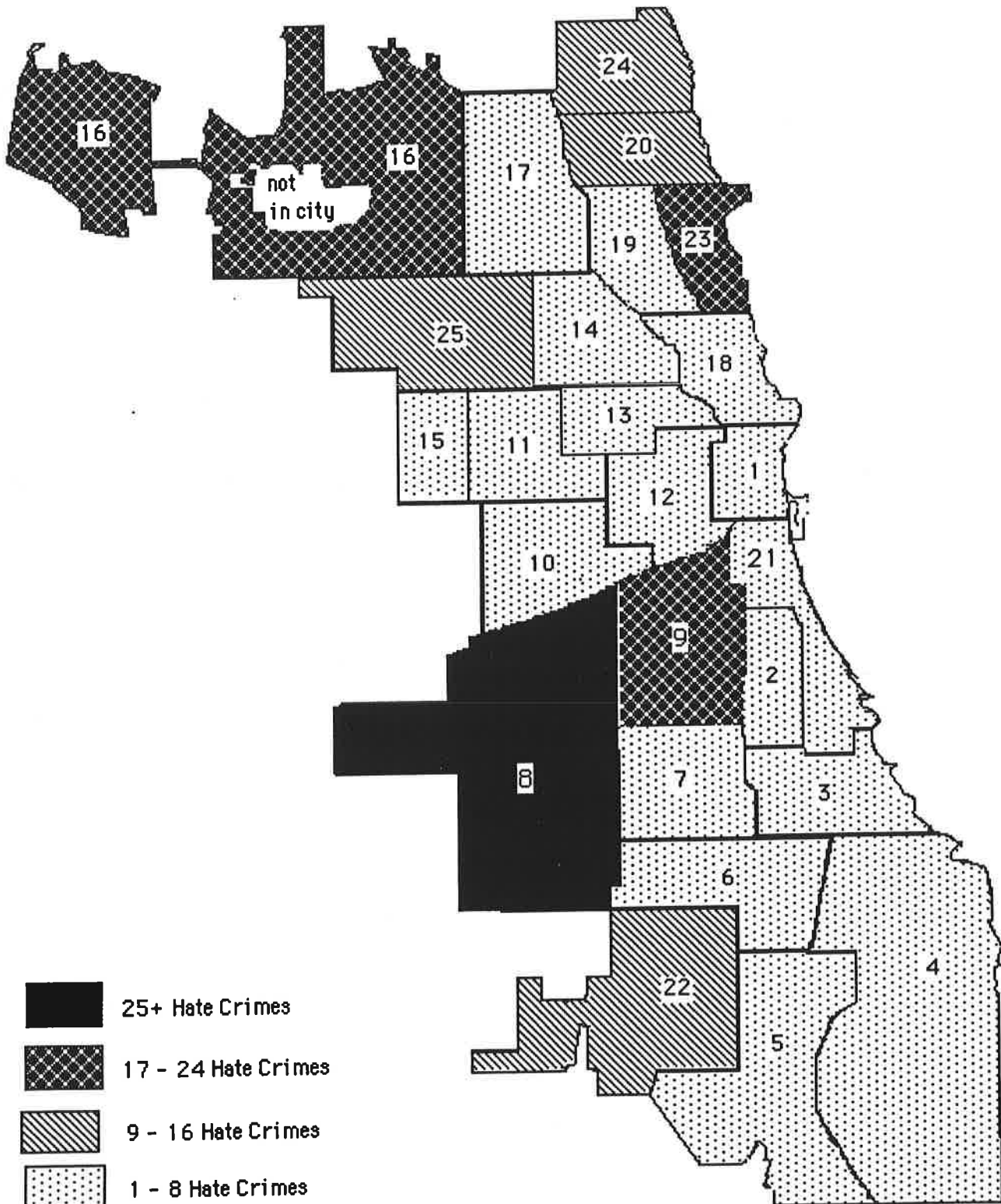
1992 Reported Hate Crimes by Police District
(January 1 - December 31)

MAP 31



1991 Reported Hate Crimes by Police District
(January 1 - December 31)

MAP 32



Police District 8 has consistently had the greatest number of hate crimes, with a cumulative total for the years 1991 through 1994 of 166 hate crimes. This district, as shown on maps 28 - 32, houses the Chicago Lawn community area, which has a large number of racially motivated hate crimes. Hate crimes appear to be decreasing in neighboring police district 9. This is partially a result of decreased hate crime activity in the New City and Bridgeport community areas. The maps also show concentrated activity in the northeastern police districts, which reflect the high number of hate crimes occurring in these community areas, primarily racial, religious, and sexual orientation in motivation.

Table 13
Reported Hate Crimes by Police District 1991 - 1994

| Police District | Number of Reported Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| 1 | 10 (5) | 4 (2) | 4 (1) | 2 (1) |
| 2 | 4 (2) | 3 (1) | 4 (1) | 4 (2) |
| 3 | 2 (1) | 2 (1) | 3 (1) | 3 (1) |
| 4 | 3 (1) | 8 (4) | 9 (3) | 2 (1) |
| 5 | 3 (1) | 4 (2) | 3 (1) | 2 (1) |
| 6 | 2 (1) | 3 (1) | 5 (2) | 1 (<1) |
| 7 | 5 (2) | 2 (1) | 7 (2) | 3 (1) |
| 8 | 35 (16) | 37 (17) | 45 (16) | 49 (21) |
| 9 | 7 (3) | 14 (6) | 26 (9) | 21 (9) |
| 10 | 6 (3) | 3 (1) | 9 (3) | 6 (3) |
| 11 | 0 | 6 (3) | 4 (1) | 6 (3) |
| 12 | 7 (3) | 1 (<1) | 7 (2) | 7 (3) |
| 13 | 3 (1) | 2 (1) | 2 (<1) | 3 (1) |
| 14 | 3 (1) | 7 (3) | 4 (1) | 4 (2) |
| 15 | 3 (1) | 6 (3) | 1 (<1) | 5 (3) |
| 16 | 13 (6) | 6 (3) | 16 (6) | 17 (7) |
| 17 | 14 (6) | 17 (8) | 17 (6) | 8 (3) |
| 18 | 15 (7) | 8 (4) | 12 (4) | 8 (3) |
| 19 | 4 (2) | 4 (2) | 14 (5) | 7 (3) |
| 20 | 12 (5) | 15 (7) | 12 (4) | 9 (4) |
| 21 | 3 (1) | 7 (3) | 17 (6) | 8 (3) |
| 22 | 12 (5) | 18 (8) | 12 (4) | 13 (6) |
| 23 | 17 (8) | 20 (9) | 32 (11) | 17 (7) |
| 24 | 20 (9) | 12 (6) | 11 (4) | 16 (7) |
| 25 | 9 (4) | 10 (5) | 12 (4) | 11 (5) |
| Total | 222 | 219 | 288 | 232 |

C. Who are the victims of hate crimes?

In trying to understand if there are groups that are more vulnerable to be targets of hate crimes, we examined age, gender, and race of victims of all hate crimes for the years 1991 through 1994 (see table 15 - 17). Furthermore, we looked at the age, gender, and race for racial hate crimes (see tables 18 - 20); we looked at the age, gender, race, and religious affiliation (perceived or actual) of victims of religious hate crimes (see tables 21 - 24); we looked at the age, gender, and ethnicity of victims of national origin hate crimes (see tables 25 - 27) and we looked at the age, gender, and race of victims of sexual orientation hate crimes (see tables 28 - 30).

For all reported hate crimes for the years 1991 through 1994, the majority of victims fall into the racial categories of white or African-American. As shown in Table 15, one recent trend is the increase in attacks on institutions. In 1994, 21% of all reported hate crimes occurred against institutions. The majority of these attacks were against religious institution. As illustrated in Table 16, the majority of hate crime victims are adults 26 years old and older and the majority of hate crime victims for the period examined are men.

Table 15
Reported Hate Crimes by Victim Race 1991 - 1994

| Victim Race | Number of Reported Hate Crimes (%) | | | 1991 (%) |
|--|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | |
| White | 88 (40) | 86 (39) | 133 (46) | 90 (39) |
| African-American | 52 (23) | 76 (35) | 88 (31) | 71 (31) |
| Latino | 18 (8) | 12 (5) | 24 (8) | 15 (6) |
| Middle Eastern | 11 (5) | 4 (2) | 10 (3) | 25 (11) |
| Asian | 4 (2) | 5 (2) | 9 (3) | 3 (1) |
| East Indian | 0 | 2 (1) | 0 | 0 |
| Institution | 46 (21) | 28 (13) | 20 (7) | 28 (12) |
| Mixed group - African-American & white | 3 (1) | 6 (3) | 3 (1) | 0 |
| Mixed group - African-American & Asian | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| Total | 222 | 219 | 288 | 232 |

Table 16
Reported Hate Crimes by Victim Age 1991 - 1994

| Victim Age | Number of Reported Hate Crimes (%) | | | 1991 (%) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | |
| Juvenile (<17) | 25 (11) | 18 (8) | 43 (15) | 32 (14) |
| Young Adult (17 - 25) | 41 (18) | 45 (21) | 70 (24) | 41 (18) |
| Adult (26+) | 110 (50) | 127 (58) | 154 (53) | 125 (54) |
| Institution | 46 (21) | 28 (13) | 20 (9) | 28 (15) |
| Unknown | 0 | 1 (<1) | 1 (<1) | 6 (3) |
| Total | 222 | 219 | 288 | 232 |

Table 17
Reported Hate Crimes by Victim Gender 1991 - 1994

| Victim Gender | Number of Reported Hate Crimes (%) | | | 1991 (%) |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | |
| Male | 114 (51) | 110 (50) | 187 (65) | 158 (68) |
| Female | 49 (22) | 59 (27) | 76 (26) | 39 (17) |
| Male & female | 13 (6) | 22 (10) | 6 (2) | 7 (3) |
| Institution | 46 (21) | 28 (13) | 20 (7) | 28 (12) |
| Total | 222 | 219 | 288 | 232 |

As shown in Table 18, the vast majority of racial hate crimes involve African-American, white and Latino victims. In 1994, 80% of racial hate crimes were directed against white or African-American victims. Additionally, cases involving Latino victims have become an increasing occurrence. Institutions are also frequently the targets of racial hate crimes. One problem with current reporting is a lack of consistency in usage of the racial basis versus the national origin basis. Similar cases, especially for non-African-American minorities, will often be placed in either category, without obvious distinction. Racial hate crimes for the period examined were primarily directed at adults over the age of 25 years, but during this period there was also a slight increase in the percentage of institutions being attacked. Finally, during the period examined, racial hate crime victims were more likely to be men.

Table 18
Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Victim Race 1991 - 1994

| Victim Race | Number of Reported Racial Hate Crimes (%) | | | 1991 (%) |
|---|---|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | |
| White | 45 (39) | 55 (39) | 85 (41) | 55 (38) |
| African-American | 48 (41) | 64 (45) | 76 (37) | 61 (43) |
| Latino | 11 (9) | 5 (4) | 17 (9) | 10 (7) |
| Asian | 1 (1) | 5 (4) | 9 (4) | 2 (1) |
| Middle Eastern | 0 | 0 | 5 (3) | 7 (5) |
| (East) Indian | 0 | 2 (1) | 0 | 0 |
| Institution | 10 (9) | 6 (4) | 9 (4) | 7 (5) |
| Mixed group - white & African-American | 1 (1) | 5 (4) | 2 (1) | 1 (1) |
| Mixed group - African-American & Asian | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| Mixed group - African-American & Latino | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| Total | 116 | 142 | 205 | 143 |

Table 19
Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Victim Age 1991 - 1994

| Victim Age | Number of Reported Racial Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Juvenile (<17) | 17 (15) | 14 (10) | 40 (20) | 28 (20) |
| Young Adult (17 - 25) | 23 (20) | 34 (24) | 55 (27) | 28 (19) |
| Adult (26+) | 65 (56) | 87 (61) | 111 (54) | 75 (52) |
| Institution | 10 (9) | 6 (4) | 9 (4) | 7 (5) |
| Unknown | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | 0 | 5 (3) |
| Total | 116 | 142 | 205 | 143 |

Table 20
Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Victim Gender 1991 - 1994

| Victim Gender | Number of Reported Racial Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|---------------|---|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Male | 65 (56) | 69 (49) | 134 (65) | 103 (72) |
| Female | 34 (29) | 49 (35) | 59 (29) | 29 (20) |
| Male & female | 7 (6) | 17 (12) | 4 (2) | 4 (3) |
| Institution | 10 (9) | 6 (4) | 6 (4) | 7 (5) |
| Unknown | 0 | 1 (1) | 2 (1) | 0 |
| Total | 116 | 142 | 205 | 143 |

It is not surprising to find that the vast majority of victims of religious hate crimes are white, since the vast majority of religious hate crimes are directed toward persons and institutions of Jewish faith, as is illustrated in Table 24. Institutions such as synagogues and schools have increasingly become the victims of religious hate crimes. For the period examined, the majority of individuals who were victims were male adults.

Table 21
Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Victim Race 1991 - 1994

| Victim Race | Number of Reported Religious Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|----------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| White | 14 (28) | 10 (45) | 10 (56) | 9 (43) |
| Middle Eastern | 5 (10) | 2 (9) | 0 | 3 (14) |
| Institution | 31 (62) | 10 (45) | 8 (44) | 9 (43) |
| Total | 50 | 22 | 18 | 21 |

Table 22
Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Victim Age 1991 - 1994

| Victim Age | Number of Reported Religious Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Juvenile (<17) | 3 (6) | 1 (5) | 1 (6) | 1 (5) |
| Young Adult (17 - 25) | 2 (4) | 0 | 1 (6) | 2 (10) |
| Adult (26+) | 14 (28) | 11 (50) | 8 (44) | 8 (38) |
| Institution | 31 (62) | 10 (45) | 8 (44) | 10 (48) |
| Total | 50 | 22 | 18 | 21 |

Table 23
Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Victim Gender 1991 - 1994

| Victim Gender | Number of Reported Religious Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Male | 11 (22) | 7 (32) | 4 (22) | 9 (43) |
| Female | 4 (8) | 4 (18) | 6 (33) | 3 (14) |
| Male & female | 0 | 1 (5) | 0 | 0 |
| Institution | 30 (60) | 10 (45) | 8 (44) | 9 (43) |
| Total | 50 | 22 | 18 | 21 |

Table 24
Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Victim Status 1991 - 1994

| Victim Status | Number of Reported Religious Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Jewish Individual | 19 (38) | 10 (45) | 10 (56) | 16 (76) |
| Jewish Institution | 28 (56) | 10 (45) | 7 (39) | 3 (14) |
| Non-Jewish Individual | 1 (2) | 2 (9) | 0 | 1 (5) |
| Non-Jewish Institution | 2 (4) | 0 | 1 (6) | 1 (5) |
| Total | 50 | 22 | 18 | 21 |

Latinos, Middle Easterners, and Serbians account for the majority of national origin hate crimes. Attacks on persons of Middle Eastern origin were particularly high in 1991 and 1992 due in part to the Persian Gulf War. The continual high percentage of Serbian victims can be attributed to the ongoing civil war within the former Yugoslavia. As with racial hate crimes, national origin hate crimes directed at Latinos are increasing. As noted earlier, this is also the fastest growing segment of the Chicago population. Although not shown in Table 25, many of

the attacks, especially those on Serbs, were directed toward institutions.

The majority of national origin hate crime victims, according to Table 26, are adults, over the age of 25 years old, but juvenile victims increased over the period examined. Furthermore, victims for the years 1991 through 1994 were mostly men, although in 1994 attacks against women increased.

Table 25
Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Victim Ethnicity 1991 - 1994

| Victim Race | Number of Reported <u>National Origin</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Middle Eastern | 6 (23) | 1 (8) | 8 (35) | 22 (54) |
| Serbian | 4 (15) | 3 (23) | 6 (26) | 6 (15) |
| Croatian | 0 | 1 (8) | 1 (4) | 4 (10) |
| Latino | 7 (27) | 4 (31) | 4 (17) | 3 (7) |
| Polish | 4 (15) | 0 | 1 (4) | 0 |
| Italian | 0 | 0 | 1 (4) | 0 |
| Russian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| Greek | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) |
| Muslim | 0 | 2 (15) | 0 | 0 |
| East Indian | 1 (4) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 2 (8) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unfounded | 1 (4) | 0 | 2 (9) | 4 (10) |
| Mixed group - white & Latino | 1 (8) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 26 | 13 | 23 | 41 |

Table 26
Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Victim Age 1991 - 1994

| Victim Age | Number of Reported <u>National Origin</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Juvenile (<17) | 5 (19) | 3 (23) | 1 (4) | 3 (7) |
| Young Adult (17 - 25) | 5 (19) | 1 (8) | 4 (18) | 5 (19) |
| Adult (26+) | 12 (46) | 3 (23) | 14 (60) | 23 (56) |
| Institution | 4 (15) | 6 (46) | 4 (18) | 10 (24) |
| Total | 26 | 13 | 23 | 41 |

Table 27
Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Victim Gender 1991 - 1994

| Victim Gender | Number of Reported <u>National Origin</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Male | 14 (54) | 4 (31) | 14 (60) | 25 (61) |
| Female | 7 (27) | 1 (8) | 4 (18) | 3 (7) |
| Male & female | 1 (4) | 2 (15) | 2 (9) | 3 (7) |
| Institutions | 4 (15) | 6 (46) | 3 (13) | 10 (24) |
| Total | 26 | 13 | 23 | 41 |

The vast majority of sexual orientation hate crimes are directed toward men who are perceived to be or who are homosexuals. Compared with racial, religious, and national origin hate crime victims, sexual orientation victims are less often institutions. The vast majority of sexual orientation hate crime victims are adults over the age of 25, although a significant number of young adults are also victims, as is shown in Table 29. Furthermore the majority of these victims for the years examined were white.

Table 28
Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Victim Race 1991 - 1994

| Victim Race | Number of Reported <u>Sexual Orientation</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| White | 20 (69) | 19 (50) | 25 (60) | 16 (59) |
| African-American | 4 (14) | 10 (26) | 12 (29) | 7 (26) |
| Latino | 1 (3) | 1 (3) | 4 (10) | 2 (7) |
| Middle Eastern | 0 | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Institution | 1 (3) | 4 (11) | 0 | 2 (7) |
| Mixed group - white & African-American | 2 (7) | 1 (3) | 1 (2) | 0 |
| Mixed group - African-American & Latino | 0 | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 |
| Mixed group - white & Latino | 0 | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 38 | 42 | 27 |

Table 29
Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Victim Age 1991 - 1994

| Victim Age | Number of Reported <u>Sexual Orientation</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Juvenile (<17) | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) | 0 |
| Young Adult (17 - 25) | 10 (34) | 10 (26) | 11 (26) | 6 (22) |
| Adult (26+) | 18 (62) | 24 (63) | 29 (69) | 19 (70) |
| Institution | 1 (3) | 4 (11) | 0 | 2 (7) |
| Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 (2) | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 38 | 42 | 27 |

Table 30
Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Victim Gender 1991 - 1994

| Victim Gender | Number of Reported <u>Sexual Orientation</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Male | 23 (79) | 29 (76) | 35 (83) | 21 (78) |
| Female | 4 (14) | 4 (11) | 7 (17) | 4 (15) |
| Male & female | 1 (3) | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 |
| Institution | 1 (3) | 4 (11) | 0 | 2 (7) |
| Total | 29 | 38 | 42 | 27 |

D. Who are the perpetrators of hate crimes?

In addition to understanding who the victims of hate crimes are, we want to know who are committing hate crimes. We examined age, gender, and race for all offenders of hate crimes for the years 1991 through 1994 (see tables 31 -33). Furthermore, as with the victims, we looked at the age, gender, and race of all known offenders for these years: Racial (see tables 34 -36); religious (see tables 37 - 39); national origin (see tables 40 - 42); and sexual orientation (see tables 43 - 45).

For all reported hate crimes for the years 1991 through 1994, the offender's race was unknown in a roughly a quarter to one-third of all cases. Of those remaining cases, the majority of offenders, as with victims, fell into the categories African-American or white. Furthermore, Latino offenders have been increasing as a percentage of offenders in all reported hate crimes.

As shown in Table 32, the offender's age is also unknown in a significant number of cases. Of those remaining cases where the age is known, adults constitute the majority of offenders. The majority of these adults are young - between the ages of 17 and 25 years old. Furthermore, there appears to be a decreasing number of juveniles involved as offenders in hate crimes.

For all reported hate crimes for the period 1991 through 1994, the vast majority of known offenders were men, although in 1994 there was a slight increase in the percentage of female

offenders.

Table 31
Reported Hate Crimes by Offender Race 1991 - 1994

| Offender Race | Number of Reported Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| White | 71 (32) | 77 (35) | 100 (35) | 73 (31) |
| African-American | 63 (28) | 71 (32) | 106 (37) | 76 (33) |
| Latino | 18 (8) | 13 (6) | 22 (16) | 5 (2) |
| Middle Eastern | 3 (1) | 2 (1) | 0 | 2 (1) |
| Asian | 1 (<1) | 0 | 2 (1) | 0 |
| East Indian | 1 (<1) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croatian | 0 | 0 | 1 (<1) | 0 |
| Mixed group - white & Latino | 1 (<1) | 3 (1) | 0 | 0 |
| Mixed group - white & Asian | 1 (<1) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mixed group - African-American & Latino | 0 | 0 | 2 (1) | 0 |
| Unknown | 63 (28) | 47 (21) | 55 (19) | 76 (33) |
| Total | 222 | 219 | 288 | 232 |

Table 32
Reported Hate Crimes by Offender Age 1991 - 1994

| Offender Age | Number of Reported Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Juvenile (<17) | 19 (9) | 24 (11) | 49 (17) | 31 (13) |
| Young Adult (17 - 25) | 57 (26) | 62 (28) | 90 (31) | 60 (26) |
| Adult (26+) | 43 (19) | 51 (23) | 68 (24) | 40 (17) |
| Juvenile (<17) & adult (17+) | 17 (8) | 11 (5) | 5 (2) | 0 |
| Unknown | 86 (39) | 71 (32) | 76 (26) | 101 (44) |
| Total | 222 | 219 | 288 | 232 |

Table 33
Reported Hate Crimes by Offender Gender 1991 - 1994

| Offender Gender | Number of Reported Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Male | 140 (63) | 159 (73) | 211 (73) | 150 (65) |
| Female | 16 (7) | 7 (3) | 13 (5) | 10 (4) |
| Male & female | 6 (3) | 7 (3) | 11 (4) | 2 (1) |
| Unknown | 60 (27) | 46 (21) | 53 (18) | 70 (30) |
| Total | 222 | 219 | 288 | 232 |

As with the victims of racial hate crimes, the vast majority of offenders are white, African-American or Latino. In 1994, this group of offenders accounted for 82% of all racial hate crimes. As with racial hate crime victims, Latinos are an increasing percentage of racial hate crimes offenders. It is important to note that around 15 to 20% of racial hate crime offenders are unknown when the crime is reported to the Commission. The majority of offenders are male and adults, although a significant proportion are juvenile offenders.

Table 34
Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Offender Race 1991 - 1994

| Offender Race | Number of Reported <u>Racial</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|---|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| White | 42 (36) | 52 (37) | 71 (35) | 52 (36) |
| African-American | 43 (37) | 51 (36) | 86 (42) | 56 (39) |
| Latino | 10 (9) | 10 (7) | 13 (6) | 3 (2) |
| Asian | 1 (1) | 0 | 2 (1) | 0 |
| Middle Eastern | 0 | 1 (1) | 0 | 0 |
| East Indian | 1 (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mixed group - white & Latino | 0 | 6 (4) | 0 | 0 |
| Mixed group - African-American & Latino | 0 | 0 | 2 (1) | 0 |
| Mixed group - white & Asian | 1 (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 18 (16) | 22 (15) | 30 (15) | 32 (22) |
| Total | 116 | 142 | 205 | 143 |

Table 35
Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Offender Age 1991 - 1994

| Offender Age | Number of Reported <u>Racial</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Juvenile (<17) | 16 (14) | 19 (13) | 44 (21) | 25 (17) |
| Young Adult (17 - 25) | 27 (23) | 41 (29) | 40 (20) | 41 (29) |
| Adult (26+) | 32 (28) | 37 (26) | 45 (22) | 27 (19) |
| Juvenile & Adult | 10 (9) | 10 (7) | 3 (1) | 0 |
| Unknown | 31 (17) | 35 (25) | 43 (21) | 50 (35) |
| Total | 116 | 142 | 205 | 143 |

Table 36
Reported Racial Hate Crimes by Offender Gender 1991 - 1994

| Offender Gender | Number of Reported <u>Racial</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Male | 79 (68) | 109 (77) | 157 (77) | 100 (70) |
| Female | 11 (9) | 4 (3) | 8 (4) | 9 (6) |
| Male & female | 6 (5) | 3 (2) | 11 (5) | 2 (1) |
| Unknown | 20 (17) | 26 (18) | 29 (14) | 32 (22) |
| Total | 116 | 142 | 205 | 143 |

As shown in Table 37, the vast majority of known offenders in religious hate crimes are white. But as shown, the race of the majority of religious hate crime offenders is unknown. This is in keeping with the anonymous nature of religious hate crimes. As explained earlier, the majority of religious hate crimes are criminal damage to property or telephone threats - types of crimes where the offender is often not seen by the victim. Known offenders are also almost exclusively adult men.

Table 37
Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Offender Race 1991 - 1994

| Offender Race | Number of Reported <u>Religious</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| White | 12 (24) | 7 (39) | 3 (17) | 4 (19) |
| African-American | 2 (4) | 2 (17) | 2 (11) | 0 |
| Latino | 0 | 0 | 1 (6) | 0 |
| Middle Eastern | 2 (4) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mixed group - white & Latino | 0 | 1 (8) | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 33 (66) | 12 (55) | 12 (67) | 19 (90) |
| Total | 50 | 22 | 18 | 21 |

Table 38
Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Offender Age 1991 - 1994

| Offender Age | Number of Reported <u>Religious</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Juvenile (<17) | 1 (2) | 1 (5) | 0 | 1 (5) |
| Young Adult (17 - 25) | 8 (16) | 2 (9) | 3 (17) | 1 (5) |
| Adult (26+) | 0 | 4 (18) | 3 (17) | 1 (5) |
| Juvenile & Adult | 1 (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 40 (80) | 15 (68) | 12 (67) | 18 (86) |
| Total | 50 | 22 | 18 | 21 |

Table 39
Reported Religious Hate Crimes by Offender Gender 1991 - 1994

| Offender Gender | Number of Reported <u>Religious</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Male | 20 (40) | 13 (59) | 6 (33) | 7 (9) |
| Female | 1 (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Male & female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 29 (58) | 9 (41) | 12 (67) | 17 (81) |
| Total | 50 | 22 | 18 | 21 |

The vast majority of known national origin hate crime offenders were white, African-American or Latino. One challenge with the data used for this analysis is that we use the Chicago Police Department's police reports to identify the race of an offender. In many of these cases, arrests have not been made when the police reports are completed. Because of this, the ethnicity of the offenders of national origin hate crimes is harder to gauge and more general categories such as white and African-American are used. Thus we do not identify the specific ethnic background of the offenders in this report, although such knowledge may further our understanding of the motivation for the crime. The majority of known offenders are also adult men, as illustrated in Tables 41 and 42.

Table 40
Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Offender Race 1991 - 1994

| Offender Race | Number of Reported <u>National Origin</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|------------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| White | 9 (35) | 6 (46) | 8 (35) | 8 (20) |
| African-American | 7 (27) | 1 (8) | 3 (13) | 10 (24) |
| Latino | 3 (12) | 1 (8) | 2 (9) | 1 (2) |
| Middle Eastern | 0 | 1 (8) | 0 | 2 (5) |
| Mixed group - white & Latino | 0 | 1 (8) | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 7 (27) | 3 (23) | 10 (43) | 20 (49) |
| Total | 26 | 13 | 23 | 41 |

Table 41
Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Offender Age 1991 - 1994

| Offender Age | Number of Reported <u>National Origin</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Juvenile (<17) | 1 (4) | 2 (15) | 2 (9) | 2 (5) |
| Young Adult (17 - 25) | 7 (27) | 0 | 2 (9) | 7 (17) |
| Adult (26+) | 6 (23) | 2 (15) | 5 (22) | 6 (15) |
| Juvenile & Adult (17+) | 3 (12) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 9 (35) | 9 (69) | 14 (61) | 26 (63) |
| Total | 26 | 13 | 23 | 41 |

Table 42
Reported National Origin Hate Crimes by Offender Gender 1991 - 1994

| Offender Gender | Number of Reported <u>National Origin</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Male | 15 (58) | 9 (69) | 10 (43) | 22 (54) |
| Female | 4 (15) | 1 (8) | 4 (17) | 0 |
| Male & female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 7 (27) | 3 (23) | 9 (39) | 19 (46) |
| Total | 26 | 13 | 23 | 41 |

As shown in Table 43, the majority of known sexual orientation hate crime offenders are either white or African-American. Furthermore the vast majority of these offenders are adult men.

Table 43
Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Offender Race 1991 - 1994

| Offender Race | Number of Reported <u>Sexual Orientation</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| White | 8 (28) | 12 (32) | 18 (43) | 9 (33) |
| African-American | 10 (34) | 16 (42) | 15 (36) | 10 (37) |
| Latino | 5 (17) | 2 (5) | 6 (14) | 1 (4) |
| Mixed group - white & Latino | 1 (3) | 1 (3) | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 5 (17) | 7 (18) | 3 (7) | 7 (26) |
| Total | 29 | 38 | 42 | 27 |

Table 44
Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Offender Age 1991 - 1994

| Offender Age | Number of Reported <u>Sexual Orientation</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Juvenile (<17) | 1 (3) | 2 (5) | 3 (7) | 3 (11) |
| Young Adult (17 - 25) | 14 (48) | 19 (50) | 15 (36) | 11 (41) |
| Adult (26+) | 5 (17) | 7 (18) | 15 (36) | 6 (22) |
| Juvenile & Adult (17+) | 3 (10) | 1 (3) | 2 (5) | 0 |
| Unknown | 6 (21) | 9 (24) | 7 (17) | 7 (26) |
| Total | 29 | 38 | 42 | 27 |

Table 45
Reported Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes by Offender Gender 1991 - 1994

| Offender Gender | Number of Reported <u>Sexual Orientation</u> Hate Crimes (%) | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1994 (%) | 1993 (%) | 1992 (%) | 1991 (%) |
| Male | 25 (86) | 26 (68) | 38 (90) | 21 (78) |
| Female | 0 | 2 (5) | 1 (2) | 1 (4) |
| Male & Female | 0 | 4 (11) | 0 | 0 |
| Unknown | 4 (14) | 6 (16) | 3 (7) | 5 (19) |
| Total | 29 | 38 | 42 | 27 |

SECTION IV: Conclusion

In summary, reported hate crimes in Chicago during the past decade are primarily motivated by racial conflict between members of different racial groups. Fear of those who are different - from "other" cultures, "other" backgrounds, "other" colors, "other" lifestyles, with "other" abilities and "other" religions - also drives the machinery of hate. If the barriers and hostility on both sides that separate African-Americans from their fellow white Americans, for example, could be lowered, if understanding and communication between the races could be improved, then more than half of all hate crimes in Chicago might be eliminated.

Continuing with this example, our research and field work in this area tell us that addressing race-based hate crimes effectively must be done on a community by community level, for that is where race based conflicts occur, primarily around the homes of individuals living among persons of different races.

But while the Commission and concerned community residents can speak out for better

understanding and try to build bridges of good will and good intent, the process of ultimately extirpating race-based and other forms of bigotry and hate can only be done by attacking the underlying causes of that hate. The Commission calls on concerned community leaders to join with us in attempting to eliminate the disparities in education, jobs, income, and housing that lead individuals and groups to fear the impact of having persons of another race, religion, sexual orientation, national origin or physical ability work with or live near them. The Commission calls on educators to join with us in instituting pro-active measures such as multi-cultural curriculums aimed at eliminating the ignorance and stereotypes that isolation from others who are different can lead to. The Commission calls on each and every citizen of Chicago to reach out, as an individual, to others who are different than themselves, and to learn to honor and respect the differences among us all.

Finally, as the above tables show, the typical identified offender in a hate crime is a juvenile or young adult male, either African-American or white. This group should then be the primary target for intervention strategies aimed at preventing hate crimes. The individuals and organizations that influence the actions of this group should be mobilized in a coordinated campaign to influence the behavior and beliefs of this group in helping them develop alternative strategies instead of relying on violent criminal attacks to express their concerns or fears or hostility towards others.

Hate crimes have not significantly decreased in the past decade in Chicago. If anything, their reported incidence has increased slightly. But at the same time the protected categories of potential hate crime victims has been expanded tremendously. Thus the community intervention strategies and hate crime victim support work by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and such groups as Horizons Community Services, thorough case investigations and prompt arrests of hate crime offenders by the Chicago Police Department, aggressive hate crime prosecution strategies by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, enhanced penalties for hate crime offenders in the criminal courts in legislation enacted with the leadership of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and successful civil court lawsuits collecting damages from hate crime offenders, spearheaded by the Chicago Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights, may indeed have had a deterrent effect. These additional support activities may well have played a role in keeping reported hate crime numbers well below what they could have been.

Ultimately, hate crimes reflect the insecurities and stresses that, unfortunately, still exist within our changing, dynamic, but still imperfect society as we attempt to create a city, and a nation, where all persons, no matter what their race, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, religion or physical abilities, are treated with dignity.