

**Chicago Commission
on Human Relations**

Stop Hate Crime

Stop Hate Crime

2000

**Hate Crime
Report**



Richard M. Daley
Mayor
City of Chicago

Clarence N. Wood
Chairman
Commission on Human Relations

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations was established to eradicate discrimination, bigotry, and prejudice in the City of Chicago. Since May 6, 1990, the Commission has been charged with administering and enforcing the Chicago Human Rights Ordinance and the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance, and their provisions guaranteeing that all persons be free from discrimination in the areas of housing, employment, credit and bonding, and access to public places. The Commission investigates, mediates, and adjudicates such discrimination based on race, color, sex, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, marital status, parental status, military discharge status, and source of income.

The Commission also assists victims of bias crimes and helps them and their communities respond to such acts of hatred. An Education, Outreach and Intergroup Relations Unit assists governmental agencies and community groups in developing effective fair housing and human relations programs, and is at the forefront of community crisis intervention. This unit works to improve intergroup relations through the provision of educational workshops, tension reduction, and mediation. The Commission is empowered to hold public hearings, conduct research, issue publications, and make recommendations to the Mayor and City Council on the state of human relations in Chicago. The Commission has eight Councils that act as advisors to the Commission regarding the special needs and concerns of the Immigrant and Refugee, Veteran, Gay, Lesbian, Bi-Sexual and Transgender, Arab, Latino, Asian, African and Women's communities.

**Chicago Commission on Human Relations
Enabling Ordinance (1990)**

INTRODUCTION: CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT 1

FEATURE PROFILE: A CONVERSATION WITH SERGEANT ANTHONY SCALISE 3

HATE CRIME DEFINITION 7

HATE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS REPORT 8

REPORTED HATE CRIMES 10

HATE CRIME INVESTIGATIONS BY COMMUNITY AREA 13

CITY OF CHICAGO COMMUNITY AREA MAP 14

HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA 15

CITY OF CHICAGO WARD MAP 18

HATE CRIMES BY WARD 19

CITY OF CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS MAP 21

HATE CRIMES BY POLICE DISTRICT 22

CCHR COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT: 2000 IN REVIEW. 23

Statement by Clarence N. Wood, Chairman

The term "hate crime" sounds like a fairly simple concept. It sounds relatively simple, perhaps because it consists of two very common and simple words: "hate" and "crime." However, its apparent simplicity is somewhat deceptive. Hate crimes are more than just incidents in which one or more persons engage in an illegal attack on one or more other people who are different from the attackers. A hate crime is starkly different from most forms of crime. Robbery or burglary, for example, are normally not motivated by a desire to harm another person. The perpetrator only wants the victim's money or other objects of value. The perpetrator is willing to harm the victim financially, but there may well be no inherent personal animosity or independent desire to harm the victim. On the other hand, the desire to harm other human beings is *always* central to the commission of a hate crime. And it is more than an expression of the attacker's hatred for and desire to harm the victim. That is because the perpetrator wishes to harm not just this victim, but **all** members of that group.

Indeed, a hate crime also is a demonstration of the attacker's desire not only to harm an entire group of people, but also — in one way or another — it reflects a desire to exclude all members of the victim's group regardless of ethnicity, race, sexual orientation or religion, from full and equal participation in our shared and interdependent society. That is demonstrated by the attacker's willingness to break the law in order to harm people from the group that is hated. The attacker believes that members of the targeted group do not warrant or deserve the legal protections from harm that are covered by the law which the perpetrator has violated. While the perpetrator's degree of animosity toward the targeted group may vary (and thus the desired "solution" for the problem that is personified by the targeted group will also vary), hatred toward an entire demographic group is fundamentally the same perspective as the Nazi's view of Jews, recent examples of ethnic cleansing, Ku Klux Klan lynchings, cross burnings, the violent rampage of Benjamin Smith, and most recently, the alleged serial assaults on Asian women by Mark Anthony Lewis.

As ominous and frightening as these latter characterizations may be, hate crimes relay another message as well. When counted and analyzed — for particular victim groups; for particular combinations of groups of perpetrators and victims; for a particular geographic area; for changes over a specific period of time — hate crimes become an important and poignant barometer of the status of intergroup relations within our community. When groups of teenagers in a neighborhood periodically attack and beat up other youths simply because they happen to be racially or ethnically different from them, we know that something is very wrong with the values of a segment of young people in that neighborhood. Not infrequently, those who commit hate crimes tell their victims that they don't belong in the perpetrator's neighborhood. This perspective presumes that the perpetrator either is the owner of the streets, the sidewalks, and the buildings that comprise that particular neighborhood, or has somehow been informally elected or appointed to serve as both the spokesperson and enforcer for the residents of some imagined administrative fiefdom.

When roughly 200 hate crimes are reported each year in our city and an additional unknown number of such crimes goes unreported, then we also know that we have a serious problem — one that must be addressed and counteracted both by the legally authorized agents for the city and by all citizens of good will. In Chicago, the responsibility for the legal actions of arresting and prosecuting perpetrators of hate crimes belongs to the Chicago Police Department and the Cook County State's Attorney. Also in Chicago, the formal

and legal responsibility for helping victims of hate crimes and for preventing both hate crimes and the hatred motivating these crimes rests with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. To handle its responsibilities, the Commission, in turn, works in concert with the people of Chicago.

This annual report by the Commission on the status of hate crimes in Chicago aspires to serve several purposes. Data on the incidence rate of reported hate crimes by community area and by group are provided in order to pinpoint where hate seems to be most prevalent, who it is that is particularly hated, and who is criminally acting out their hatred. Such data help us focus our efforts on communities that most need our intervention and thus constitutes our best and perhaps only reasonably reliable method for assessing the status of intergroup relations in specific Chicago communities and between various groups. If you live in Chicago and want to know about racial, ethnic, and other intergroup tensions in your own community, this report can tell you how your community is doing. Additionally, we have included narratives specifically addressing particular incidents and certain aspects of hate crimes; and this year, we present an interview with Sergeant Anthony Scalise, Commander of the Chicago Police Department's Civil Rights Unit.

Looking beyond specific communities, and accepting the realization that many hate crimes are never reported by the victim, we believe that these hate crime data, coupled with data from discrimination complaints filed by our Adjudication Unit, also can be used as a measure of collective compassion and caring for our fellow human beings. We believe this latter meaning of the data makes our report highly worthy of your attention. Thus, we invite you to read it, and then — if you are not already doing so — get involved in the Commission's vital community-wide enterprise to champion respect and mutual understanding among all members of the human race.



A Conversation with Sergeant Anthony Scalise

Chicago Police Department Sergeant Anthony Scalise has been a longtime friend of the Commission on Human Relations. Since 1991, Sergeant Scalise has been the Commanding Officer of the Department's Civil Rights Unit (CRU), the unit responsible for investigating incidents with hate crime implications. The Commission on Human Relations Intergroup Relations staff works closely with the CRU and Sgt. Scalise. While we have faced many challenges and points of disagreement with the Police Department, with the help of Sgt. Scalise we are able to work through them. We at the Commission are honoring our longstanding relationship with Sgt. Scalise by featuring his thoughts on hate crime and human relations in Chicago through the year 2000.

Sergeant Scalise is a 33-year veteran of the Police Department and has worked in the Civil Rights Unit a total of 17 years. He is a well-respected authority on hate crime investigation and the responsibilities that police departments have when investigating hate crimes and enforcing hate crime laws. Sgt. Scalise has traveled state- and nation-wide to lecture on law enforcement. He has also conducted training seminars in Cook's collar counties and in downstate Illinois.

CCHR: You've worked for the Police Department a long time. Tell me how you came to work in the Civil Rights Unit?

Scalise: I've worked for the Department for 33 years. I began in this unit (Civil Rights Unit) in 1983. In 1990, I left the unit for patrol after I was promoted to Sergeant. In 1991, I came back to the Civil Rights Unit as the Commanding Officer.

CCHR: Tell me a little about the Civil Rights Unit.

Scalise: Well, the Department has had this type of unit since 1948, but back then it was called the Human Relations Section. The Section investigated incidents of then-called ethnic intimidation, which was a misdemeanor offense. It was renamed the Civil Rights Unit under Superintendent LeRoy Martin in 1985, and in 1992 the offense was reclassified as a hate crime. There have been a few changes. When the Human Relations Section handled this type of crime, the investigators monitored racial tension and also worked to improve community relations. Statute and enforcement duties were primarily the responsibilities of the Detective Division. The Human Relations investigators were liaisons between the community and the Department. That was especially true during the time of the Civil Rights Movement. As the Civil Rights Unit evolved, investigators still worked in the same capacity, but became more proactive regarding procedures and began conducting investigations parallel to the Detective Division, making arrests whenever possible.

CCHR: Since the investigators were actually working with community residents, how did they respond when the Unit acquired enforcement duties?

Scalise: It actually worked pretty well. The biggest adjustment was that, while ethnic intimidation was a misdemeanor, hate crime is a Class IV felony.

CCHR: What is the mission or purpose of the CRU?

Scalise: Our mission is to thoroughly investigate any incident with hate crime implications.

CCHR: Tell me a little about the make-up of the Unit. Are the investigators culturally diverse?

Scalise: We have 13 investigators. The Unit is actually pretty diverse in terms of race, gender, sexual orientation and other cultural differences. But let me just say, we do not assign cases to investigators based on personal or group affiliations. While at times, any one victim or suspect of a hate

crime may ask for an officer from their community because they *think* they will be treated better in the investigatory process, we demand objectivity from all of our investigators. I have full confidence that not one investigator would treat a case differently because of the race or affiliation of the victim or suspect.

CCHR: That brings me to my next question. Since hate crime is such an emotional type of crime, do CRU investigators receive special training, such as sensitivity training?

Scalise: No, not really. Every officer in the Chicago Police Department receives diversity training as well as training on criminal and hate crime investigations, so there isn't necessarily extra training for officers in the Civil Rights Unit. However, I will say that I seek out individuals who can demonstrate sensitivity to hate crime victims. This is very important. If the demeanor of the investigating officer seems indifferent this can turn the victim off, which makes it more difficult to investigate the incident. Hate crimes are already the most under-reported of all crimes.

CCHR: What are some of the reasons why a victim would not report a hate crime?

Scalise: Well, there are several. It depends on the basis of the hate crime and the cultural group involved. I would have to say that language barriers and immigration concerns are two of the issues. The ease of investigation can really be hampered if the victim does not speak English well. There are also instances where the victim is an undocumented immigrant. Such an individual may be fearful that police officers will turn him or her in if the immigration status is discovered. What they don't realize is that immigration status is not a consideration during a hate crime investigation. Then there are cultural considerations. Among many groups, particularly some Asian groups, being the victim of any crime can be reason for disgrace or loss of honor. Among many Asian groups, due to conditions in their countries of origin, the police are sometimes viewed as the enemy. So, regardless of the crime, they will rarely call the police to report it. In the case of victims who do not speak English, investigators may sometimes rely on a child in the family who speaks English to translate, facilitating the investigation. While some ethnic groups are okay with this, others consider it humiliating when an officer turns to a child for information or assistance. It really takes our investigators knowing as many cultural nuances as possible.

CCHR: Are there any other issues which may discourage someone from reporting a hate crime?

Scalise: Yes. In the gay and lesbian community, there is often a reluctance to report a hate crime, due quite often to a fear of being outed to friends or family who may hear about the incident. Anonymity is a big concern when investigating sexual orientation hate crimes.

CCHR: What is the most difficult aspect of working in the CRU?

Scalise: Educating the public as well as Police Department personnel as to what actually constitutes a hate crime.

CCHR: Can you explain what you mean?

Scalise: Actually, bias crime would be a better name. You wouldn't believe how many crime victims think that the act perpetrated against them was a hate crime just because the offender used the word "hate" during the crime; even in crimes where the victim and offender are of the same race or culture. Before considering whether to proceed with a hate crime investigation, we ask ourselves, do the facts in evidence substantiate the charge? In order for there to be a hate crime, there must be a criminal act which inflicts injury regardless of severity, or a threat of bodily harm or violence that looks like it can be carried out, due to the victim's actual or perceived race, color, creed, ancestry, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, gender or disability (including HIV status); acts resulting in property damage or any criminal acts or attempted criminal acts directed against public or private agencies, schools, churches, synagogues, mosques, temples or other religious institutions.

CCHR: So where do you see the confusion arise?

Scalise: I'll give you an example. Some years ago, an Asian family was outside in front of their home on the Southwest Side. A group of teenagers rolls by in a car and yells racial epithets at them as the car continued down the street. The family assumed this was a hate crime. People forget, there are First Amendment concerns here, too. Most speech is protected by the U.S. Constitution. However, if that speech is accompanied by some threatening act, putting the victim in reasonable fear of bodily harm, then you have a hate crime. For instance, in the case of the family, had the teenagers yelled out the slurs, then stopped the car and got out, or otherwise made some reasonably threatening move or act of furtherance, hate crime charges would have been filed. Also, people don't realize that a hate crime charge is a Class IV felony; if there was a 'bigger' crime occurring simultaneously, they would be better off going for that charge. For example, a charge of robbery or burglary carries a higher penalty than solely the charge of hate crime. In cases such as this, Felony Review of the State's Attorney's Office may file charges of robbery or burglary, and use the hate motive in order to obtain a maximum sentence.

CCHR: In the 17 years that you have worked in the CRU, what are the most noteworthy changes in the way "potential offenders" view hate crime laws? In other words, do suspects become especially fearful when they learn that hate crime charges are being brought?

Scalise: I would say so, yes. When hate crime was elevated from a misdemeanor to a Class IV felony, it took a while before offenders realized that no longer could they get out on a \$1,000 bond — bonds were set higher, and they could actually be sent to prison.

CCHR: What changes, negative or positive, have you seen in the neighborhoods?

Scalise: Most neighborhood residents appear less tolerant of hate crimes. Even if they don't aid in the investigation, they are likely to voice their displeasure about the incident. This is most evident at CAPS meetings following a hate crime. Attendance is usually up.

CCHR: Have hate crimes gotten worse or more violent?

Scalise: Overall, I would say no. While we have had some very violent individual crimes — Lenard Clark and the Benjamin Smith shootings come to mind first — the *level* of violence in general has remained fairly constant. Thank goodness, most attacks have not resulted in life-threatening injuries.

CCHR: During our research of hate crimes over the past 15 years, we discovered that during the time period between 1991 and 1995, in almost every neighborhood in Chicago, the number of hate crimes increased exponentially. Do you recall that time period, and what may have been contributing factors?

Scalise: I sure do. That was during the time of the Rodney King incident in Los Angeles, and around the time of Desert Storm. It seemed that the number of White victims and Arab victims (or people perceived as Arab) sharply increased. In fact, beginning on the night of the Rodney King incident, and continuing for two months, there were about 50 hate crimes. I mean, Rodney King's name was actually mentioned in all of the incidents, and all but one of the victims were White. Tensions were very high during that time.

CCHR: So, would you agree that, in addition to the racial and cultural climate within Chicago, hate crime incidents are also affected by what is going on around the country and the world?

Scalise: Absolutely.

CCHR: In all of the years that you have worked in the CRU, is there anything you would like to change or address, but have been unable to up to this point?

Scalise: Without a doubt, it would have to be dealing with the level of intolerance of other people's differences and willingness to be violent, especially amongst teenagers. Teenagers seem so intolerant of, and averse to being friends with, people of different racial and cultural groups. It's terrible, but kids nowadays are quick to deal with their own ignorance of other groups, or solve problems with those groups through violence.

CCHR: Finally, Sgt. Scalise, are there any other interesting things you could tell us about hate crime in Chicago?

Scalise: Yes. For instance, the age of the offender and the basis of the crime figures prominently in hate crimes. Sexual orientation hate crimes know no age. An offender could be a teenager or someone in his or her 40s. Race offenders are usually younger, 16 to 22. National origin and religion offenders are usually much older. People also have to realize that you don't have to be a Supremacist to be a hate crime offender. In fact, statistics show that both locally and nationally approximately two percent of hate crimes are committed by Supremacists. There are everyday people with no particular group affiliation out there committing hate crimes. All it takes is a person acting out of hate and ignorance. Now, it is very important to be aware that there are hate groups out there, but not all offenders belong to one. Finally, it is also important to note that statistics show that members from every racial and cultural group can be hate crime victims or offenders.

Hate Crime

A person commits a Hate Crime when, ***because*** of the victim's actual or perceived:

**Race, Color, Creed, Ancestry, Nationality,
Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender,
or Disability (including HIV status)**

he or she commits any of the following acts:

**Assault or Aggravated Assault
Battery or Aggravated Battery
Criminal Damage to Property
Criminal Trespass to Real Property
Criminal Trespass to Vehicle
Misdemeanor Theft
Mob Action
Disorderly Conduct
Telephone Harassment**

The law requires that the specific hate motive ***must*** be established in order to charge an individual with the additional felony charge of Hate Crime. If you are victimized in any of the ways listed above, it is imperative that you tell the police ***why*** you feel that hatred was the motivating factor. Information such as oral and/or written statements of the offender(s), a pattern of incidents in a given area or directed against a certain person or group, or any other factors to substantiate a hate motive must be given to the police.

Once the specific hate motive is established, the police incident report will be assigned to the Chicago Police Department's Civil Rights Section for further investigation in collaboration with the appropriate Area Detective Division.

Further assistance can be obtained from the following agencies:

Chicago Police Department Civil Rights Section	(312) 747-5485
City of Chicago Commission on Human Relations	(312) 744-4111
Cook County State's Attorney's Victim/Witness Program	(773) 890-7212

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Overview of Cases Reported by the Chicago Police Department,

January 1 - December 31, 2000 (182 Cases)
In 1999 there were 202 cases thru this period

The next several pages show the hate crimes that were reported during 2000. Insights about what is occurring can be meaningfully — though not completely — gained by an examination of key numbers for a given period and a comparison of those numbers to those for prior periods. In the year 2000, Chicago reported 182 hate crimes. This number was 20 fewer than the 202 hate crimes reported in 1999, representing a 10% decrease. While it is possible to assess this decline in terms of statistical significance, it is difficult — if not vacuous or inappropriate — to do so. What we clearly can say is that we should be encouraged by this decline from the standpoint of human compassion.

Beyond simply identifying the total number of hate crimes that we know were committed during the year, we need to examine which groups of people were the primary victims of hate in our city. Again — as in prior years — race was the most frequent basis for acts of hate that occurred last year. Some 98 cases, representing 54% of all 182 hate crimes, were racially motivated. Among race victims, African-Americans continued to be the most frequent targets, constituting 58% of those attacked. The number of White victims dropped considerably, from 33% to 23% of all cases. The largest percentage increase in racially-based hate crimes occurred among Asians who climbed from 1% to 8% of hate crime victims. Most of this increase, however, was attributable to a serial attacker.

Cases targeting individuals on the basis of sexual orientation were a distant second, with 34 incidents. As in prior years, almost all of these victims (89%) were males. National origin cases increased somewhat from 9% in 1999 to 15% in 2000, with Bosnian victims accounting for 33% of the cases. Cases involving religion were the third most often committed hate crimes. Jews continued to be the most frequently targeted religious group, despite dropping from 88% of all religiously motivated crimes in 1999 to 62% in 2000. Victims of the Islamic faith increased from none to three cases, but this represented an increase among all religious hate crimes from 0% to 14%.

Lingering Questions:

In recent years there were several series of crimes that appeared to be hate-motivated. These cases have raised questions about how a series of crimes against a specific group of people are and should be classified by government. These apparent serial crimes included the following:

- A number of robberies of young (largely college-age) Asians, most of whom were international students, occurred on or near the University of Illinois—Chicago campus. Was the pattern of robbing Asian students based on hate for this population group, or was it based on some other reason — perhaps a perception that Asians are less likely to be resistant or to go to the police?

•In the past year or so, several Pakistani-owned gas stations located in predominantly African-American communities on the Southwest Side were robbed, and in two cases the Asian employees on hand were shot and either seriously injured or killed. Was this series of shootings motivated at least in part by individuals who did not like or want Asians in the community?

•Many readers may have heard about the series of sexual assaults on Asian-American women, and one other woman who was perceived to be Asian, on the city's Northwest Side and in the Northwest suburbs, by alleged attacker Mark Anthony Lewis. After some investigation, each case was charged as a hate crime. Did community pressure and public knowledge of these cases affect the decision by the Chicago Police Department and the State's Attorney's office to determine that these crimes had been motivated by hate?

•In the first few months of 2001, four Korean women working in dry cleaner establishments were sexually assaulted and robbed by the same African-American man. Over one-third of the dry cleaners in Chicago are owned by Korean Americans. Was the pattern of assaults and robberies based on hate for these business owners? Was there a perception of an easy target or was this a copy cat series of attacks modeling the attacks allegedly committed by Mark Anthony Lewis?

We hope you, the reader, will consider these facts and questions as you review the following statistics.

Basis

Racial	98 Cases (54%)
Sexual Orientation	34 Cases (19%)
Religious	21 Cases (11%)
National Origin	27 Cases (15%)
Gender	1 Case (.5%)
Disability	1 Case (.5%)
Total	182 Cases (100%)

Charge

Simple Assault	35 Cases (19%)
Simple Battery	38 Cases (20%)
Criminal Property Damage	42 Cases (23%)
Aggravated Battery	23 Cases (13%)
Telephone Threat	18 Cases (9.5%)
Aggravated Assault	15 Cases (9%)
Robbery	4 Cases (2%)
Intimidation	1 Case (.5%)
Arson Threat	3 Cases (1%)
Other	3 Cases (2%)
Total	182 Cases (100%)

Racial Hate Crimes

Of the 98 racially motivated hate crimes

- Black victims in 57 cases (58%)
 - 16 White offenders
 - 28 Unknown offenders
 - 10 Latino offenders
 - 2 Black offenders
 - 1 Asian offender
- White victims in 23 cases (23%)
 - 10 Black offenders
 - 9 Unknown offenders
 - 2 White offenders
 - 2 Latino offenders
- Latino victims in 5 cases (5%)
 - 1 Black offender
 - 1 White offender
 - 3 Latino offenders
- Asian victim in 7 cases (8%)
 - 6 Unknown offenders
 - 1 Black offender
- Institution victims in 3 cases (3%)
 - 1 Unknown offender
 - 1 White offender
 - 1 Black offender

- Mixed Racial victim in 3 cases (3%)
 - 2 White offenders
 - 1 Black offender

Of the 98 racially motivated hate crimes

- Offender's race unknown in 47 cases (46%)
- Offender's race known in 51 cases (54%)

Of 51 cases where race of offender is known:

- White offenders in 24 Cases
- Black offenders in 15 Cases
- Latino offenders in 12 Cases

Racial Hate Crimes Basis Trigger

The incident occurred because victim(s) was/or was perceived to be/or was part of a group including:

- Black individuals or institutions in 56 cases (58%)
- White individuals or institutions in 24 cases (24%)
- Latino individuals or institutions in 5 cases (5%)
- Asian individuals or institutions in 7 cases (7%)
- Other individual or institution in 6 cases (6%)

Religious Hate Crime Basis Trigger

The incident occurred because victim(s) was/or was perceived to be/or was part of a group including:

- Jewish individuals or institutions in 13 cases (62%)
- Islamic individual or institution in 3 cases (14%)
- Other individual or institution in 5 cases (24%)

Offender Ethnicity

- Unknown offenders involved in 16 cases (75%)
- White offenders involved in 3 cases (15%)
- Black offenders involved in 2 cases (10%)

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Basis Trigger

The incident occurred because victim(s) was/or was perceived to be/or was part of a group in the following:

- Gay or lesbian in 31 cases (91%)
- Group other than gay or lesbian in 3 cases (9%)

Victim and Offender Gender

- Male offenders and male victims in 21 cases (62%)
- Unknown offenders and male victims in 6 cases (18%)
- Mixed group offender and male victim in 2 cases (6%)
- Unknown offender and female victim in 2 cases (6%)
- Unknown offender and Institutional victim in 2 cases (5%)
- Female offender and male victim in 1 case (3%)

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Offender Race

- Black offender in 13 cases (38%)
- White offender in 6 cases (18%)
- Unknown offender in 10 cases (28%)
- Latino offender in 5 cases (16%)

National Origin Hate Crimes Basis Trigger

The incident occurred because victim(s) was/or was perceived to be/or was part of a group including:

- Latino in 11 cases (41%)
- Asian in 2 cases (7%)
- Bosnian in 9 cases (33%)
- African in 1 case (4%)
- Undetermined ethnicity or institution in 4 cases (15%)

Offender Ethnicity

- White in 7 cases (26%)
- Black in 7 cases (26%)
- Latino in 1 case (4%)
- Unknown in 12 cases (44%)

Gender Based Hate Crime Basis Trigger

The incident occurred because victim(s) was/or was perceived to be/or was part of a group including:

- Female in 1 case (100%)

Disability Based Hate Crimes Basis Trigger

Victim Ethnicity

- White in 1 case (100%)

Offender Ethnicity

- White in 1 case (100%)

Age of Offender in All Hate Crimes (182 Cases)

Offender's Age unknown in 116 cases (62%)

Offender's Age known in 66 cases (38%)

- 17–25 years in 37 cases
- 26–59 years in 14 cases
- Age 16 and under in 13 cases
- 60 plus in 2 cases

2000 Final Dispositions

Note: Not all cases reach final determination within the calendar year

Bonafide – 89 cases

Undetermined – 30 cases

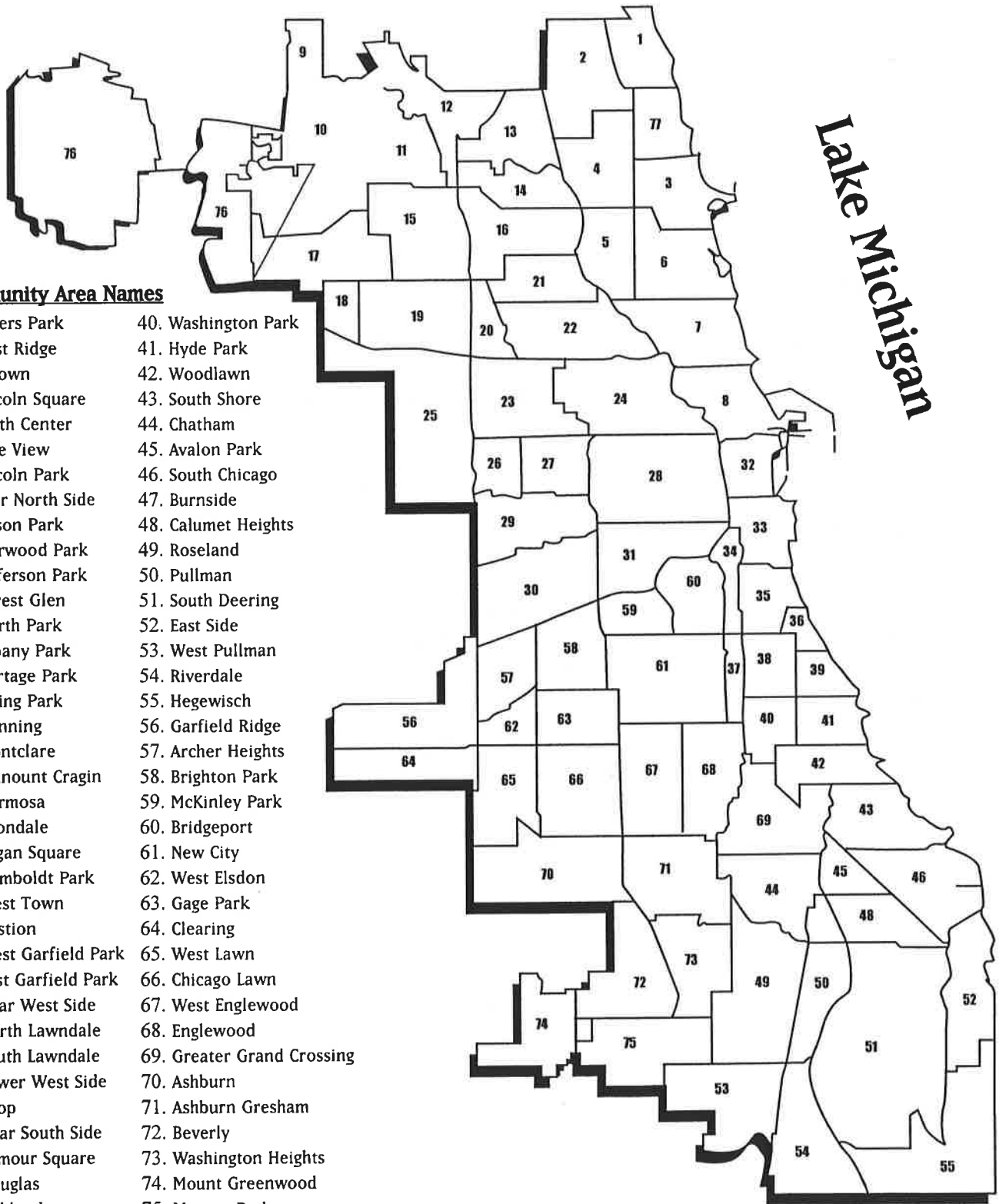
Unfounded – 38 cases

Overview

The number of hate crimes reported for each community area in 2000 is presented on the following pages. These data indicate that Lake View (with 11) and West Ridge (with 10) reported the highest numbers of hate crimes during 2000. At the other end of the spectrum, 11 different communities reported no hate crimes at all last year. When the community totals for 2000 are compared with the number of cases reported for 1999, Lake View's 2000 number actually represents a decline from the 16 cases reported during the previous year. On the other hand, West Ridge's 10 reported cases in 2000 were preceded in 1999 by only three reported cases. This fairly dramatic about-face in the numbers suggests or reinforces the Commission's view that some significant and important dynamics are occurring in some communities and warrant careful attention. Other communities experiencing comparatively high numbers were: Ashburn (9), Loop (7), and four other communities which reported six each — South Lawndale, Garfield Ridge, Rogers Park, and the Near North Side.

While we have always documented, and will continue to document, the total number of hate crimes reported, it is equally important to note that these numbers are preliminary. After investigation, many incidents are determined not to be based on hate. Therefore, the Community Area table also includes the number of bona fide incidents — those instances where the elements of the crime supported the conclusion of hate crime.

The number of hate crimes reported by each community tends to be fairly stable from year to year. For an extreme example, Burnside has not reported any hate crimes since the Commission began recording hate crime numbers in 1986. Notwithstanding such an extreme case, most communities experience a modest number of cases each year, with only slight variability in the numbers from one year to the next. The Commission carefully monitors these variations to identify dramatic changes as well as more gradual, longer-term trends that may be occurring. For example, during the last few years, the following areas have exhibited a noticeable trend towards decreasing the number of hate crimes in their communities: Lincoln Park, North Park, Montclare, Austin, Gage Park, and Ashburn. Also, for a longer-term perspective, the Commission grouped the last 15 years into five-year intervals to study trends by neighborhood. Jefferson Park and Irving Park have shown a decline in reported hate crimes when one compares the total number of hate crimes during the past five years versus the previous five years. For a number of community areas, including Lincoln Park, North Park, Montclare, Austin, Gage Park and Ashburn, this pattern of decline has extended over each of the last three five-year periods. This type of monitoring is critical for the Commission, which must use its limited resources in a way that will maximize the improvement in intergroup relations.



Lake Michigan

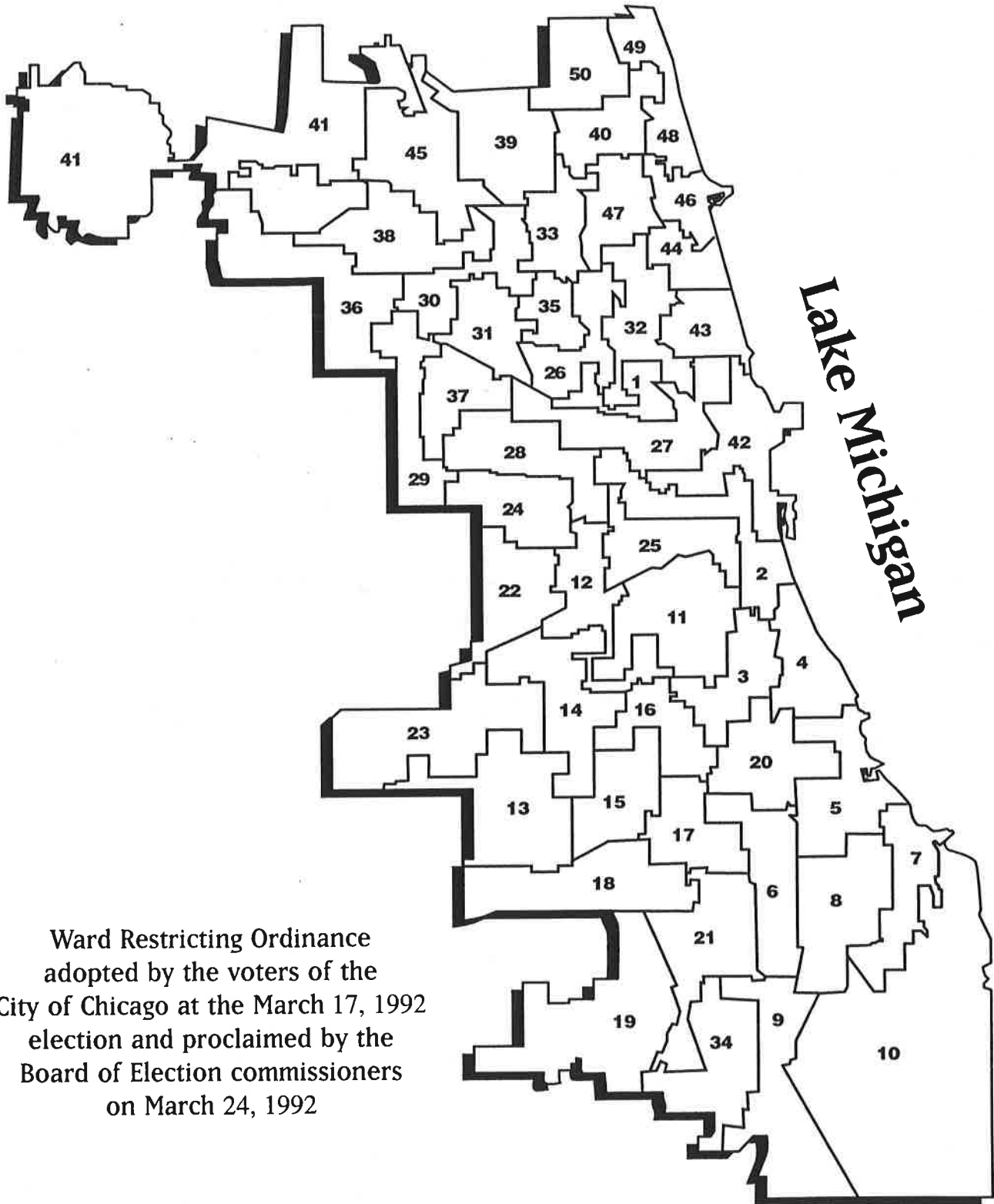
Community Area Names

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Rogers Park | 40. Washington Park |
| 2. West Ridge | 41. Hyde Park |
| 3. Uptown | 42. Woodlawn |
| 4. Lincoln Square | 43. South Shore |
| 5. North Center | 44. Chatham |
| 6. Lake View | 45. Avalon Park |
| 7. Lincoln Park | 46. South Chicago |
| 8. Near North Side | 47. Burnside |
| 9. Edison Park | 48. Calumet Heights |
| 10. Norwood Park | 49. Roseland |
| 11. Jefferson Park | 50. Pullman |
| 12. Forest Glen | 51. South Deering |
| 13. North Park | 52. East Side |
| 14. Albany Park | 53. West Pullman |
| 15. Portage Park | 54. Riverdale |
| 16. Irving Park | 55. Hegewisch |
| 17. Dunning | 56. Garfield Ridge |
| 18. Montclare | 57. Archer Heights |
| 19. Belnount Cragin | 58. Brighton Park |
| 20. Hermosa | 59. McKinley Park |
| 21. Avondale | 60. Bridgeport |
| 22. Logan Square | 61. New City |
| 23. Humboldt Park | 62. West Elsdon |
| 24. West Town | 63. Gage Park |
| 25. Austion | 64. Clearing |
| 26. West Garfield Park | 65. West Lawn |
| 27. East Garfield Park | 66. Chicago Lawn |
| 28. Near West Side | 67. West Englewood |
| 29. North Lawndale | 68. Englewood |
| 30. South Lawndale | 69. Greater Grand Crossing |
| 31. Lower West Side | 70. Ashburn |
| 32. Loop | 71. Ashburn Gresham |
| 33. Near South Side | 72. Beverly |
| 34. Armour Square | 73. Washington Heights |
| 35. Douglas | 74. Mount Greenwood |
| 36. Oakland | 75. Morgan Park |
| 37. Fuller Park | 76. O'Hare |
| 38. Grand Boulevard | 77. Edgewater |
| 39. Kenwood | |

	Community Area	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Disability	TOTALS	Bona Fide
1	Rogers Park	1	4	1	0	0	0	6	2
2	West Ridge	2	3	5	0	0	0	10	5
3	Uptown	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2
4	Lincoln Square	0	3	0	0	1	0	4	1
5	North Center	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
6	Lake View	1	2	1	0	7	0	11	5
7	Lincoln Park	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
8	Near North Side	0	3	2	0	1	0	6	0
9	Edison Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
10	Norwood Park	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
11	Jefferson Park	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1
12	Forest Glen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
13	North Park	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
14	Albany Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
15	Portage Park	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
16	Irving Park	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	1
17	Dunning	1	3	0	0	1	0	5	3
18	Montclare	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
19	Belmont Cragin	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	2
20	Hermosa	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
21	Avondale	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0
22	Logan Square	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
23	Humboldt Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
24	West Town	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
25	Austin	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	2
26	West Garfield Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	East Garfield Park	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
28	Near West Side	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	2
29	North Lawndale	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
30	South Lawndale	0	5	0	0	1	0	6	4

	Community Area	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Disability	TOTALS	Bona Fide
31	Lower West Side	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1
32	Loop	1	3	3	0	0	0	7	3
33	Near South Side	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
34	Armour Square	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
35	Douglas	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
36	Oakland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
37	Fuller Park	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
38	Grand Boulevard	0	1	0	0	3	0	4	2
39	Kenwood	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
40	Washington Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
41	Hyde Park	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1
42	Woodlawn	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
43	South Shore	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
44	Chatham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
45	Avalon Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
46	South Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
47	Burnside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
48	Calumet Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
49	Roseland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
50	Pullman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
51	South Deering	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
52	East Side	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
53	West Pullman	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
54	Riverdale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
55	Hegewisch	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	1
56	Garfield Ridge	1	2	1	0	1	1	6	6
57	Archer Heights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
58	Brighton Park	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
59	McKinley Park	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
60	Bridgeport	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	2

	Community Area	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	Disability	TOTALS	Bona Fide
61	New City	2	2	0	0	1	0	5	2
62	West Elsdon	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
63	Gage Park	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
64	Clearing	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1
65	West Lawn	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	3
66	Chicago Lawn	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
67	West Englewood	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2
68	Englewood	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
69	Greater Grand Crossing	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
70	Ashburn	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	6
71	Auburn Gresham	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
72	Beverly	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
73	Washington Heights	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
74	Mount Greenwood	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
75	Morgan Park	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	1
76	O'Hare	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
77	Edgewater	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
	TOTALS	27	98	21	1	34	1	182	89

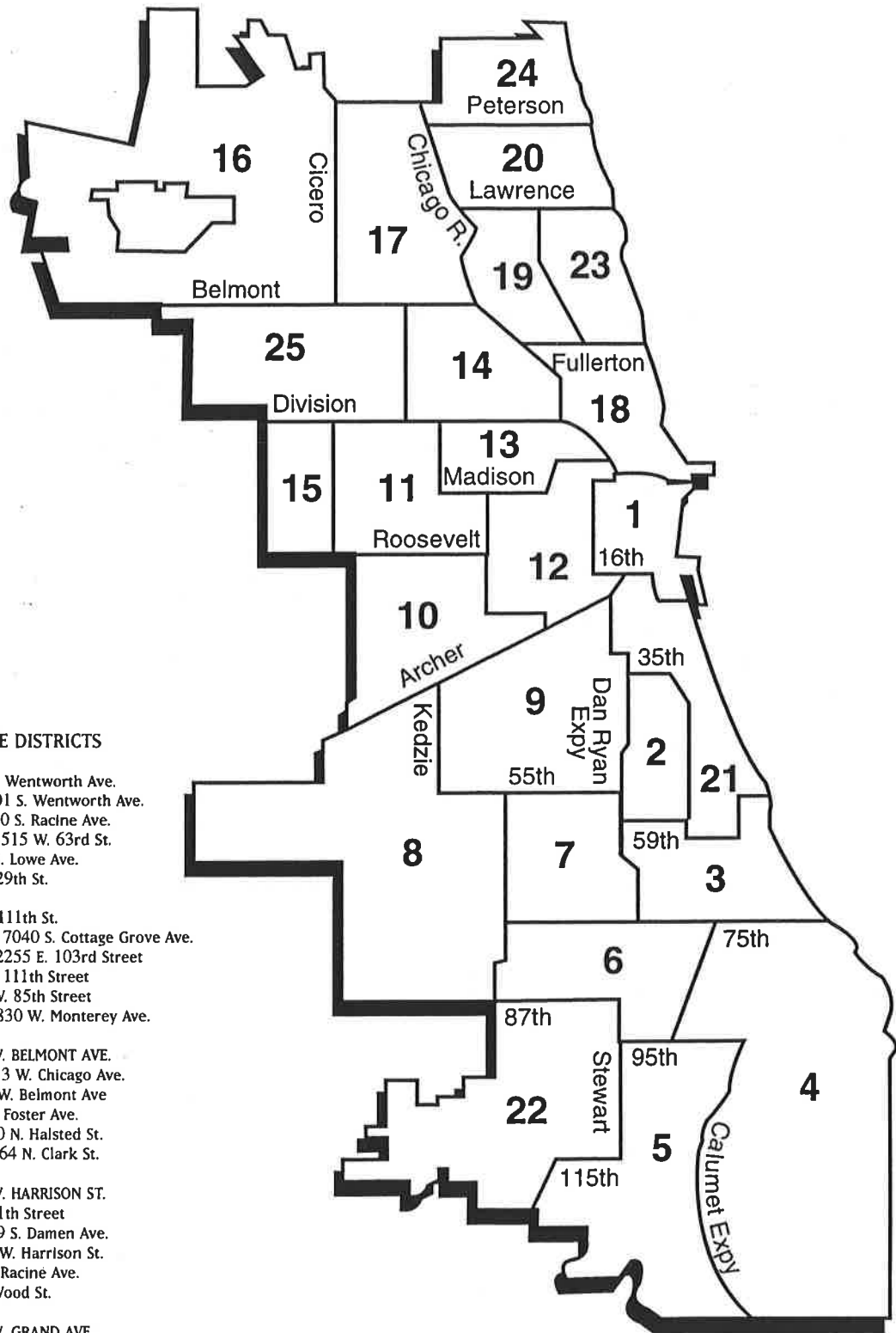


Lake Michigan

Ward Restricting Ordinance
adopted by the voters of the
City of Chicago at the March 17, 1992
election and proclaimed by the
Board of Election commissioners
on March 24, 1992

Ward #	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Disability	Sexual Orientation	TOTALS	Bona Fide
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	3	5	5
3	1	4	0	0	0	3	8	6
4	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
5	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	3
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
7	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
10	2	6	1	0	0	0	9	2
11	2	3	0	0	0	0	5	1
12	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
13	1	4	0	0	0	2	7	7
14	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	3
15	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2
16	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	1
17	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
18	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	2
19	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	3
20	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
21	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
22	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	3
23	2	3	1	0	1	1	8	7
24	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2
25	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
26	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
28	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
29	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
30	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Ward #	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Disability	Sexual Orientation	TOTALS	TOTALS
31	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
33	0	2	2	0	0	1	5	1
34	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
35	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
36	2	2	0	0	0	1	5	4
37	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	1
38	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	3
39	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
40	2	4	0	0	0	1	7	1
41	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
42	1	7	6	0	0	1	15	3
43	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
44	1	2	1	0	0	7	11	6
45	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	1
46	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
48	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
49	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	2
50	2	3	5	0	0	0	10	5
TOTALS	27	98	21	1	1	34	182	89



CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS

AREA 1 CENTER - 5101 S. Wentworth Ave.

- 002 - Wentworth, 5101 S. Wentworth Ave.
- 007 - Englewood, 6120 S. Racine Ave.
- 008 - Chicago Lawn, 3515 W. 63rd St.
- 009 - Deering, 3501 S. Lowe Ave.
- 021 - Prairie, 300 E. 29th St.

AREA 2 CENTER - 727 E. 111th St.

- 003 - Grand Crossing, 7040 S. Cottage Grove Ave.
- 004 - South Chicago, 2255 E. 103rd Street
- 005 - Calumet, 727 E. 111th Street
- 006 - Gresham, 819 W. 85th Street
- 022 - Morgan Park, 1830 W. Monterey Ave.

AREA 3 CENTER - 2452 W. BELMONT AVE.

- 018 - East Chicago, 113 W. Chicago Ave.
- 019 - Belmont, 2452 W. Belmont Ave
- 020 - Foster, 1940 W. Foster Ave.
- 023 - Town Hall, 3600 N. Halsted St.
- 024 - Rogers Park, 6464 N. Clark St.

AREA 4 CENTER - 3151 W. HARRISON ST.

- 001 - Central, 11 E. 11th Street
- 010 - Marquette, 2259 S. Damen Ave.
- 011 - Harrison, 3151 W. Harrison St.
- 012 - Monroe, 100 S. Racine Ave.
- 013 - Wood, 937 N. Wood St.

AREA 5 CENTER - 5555 W. GRAND AVE.

- 014 - Shakespeare, 2150 N. California Ave.
- 015 - Austin, 5327 W. Chicago Ave.
- 016 - Jefferson Park, 5430 W. Gale St.
- 017 - Albany Park, 4461 N. Pulaski Rd.
- 025 - Grand Central, 5555 W. Grand Ave.

Police District	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Disability	Sexual Orientation	TOTALS
1	1	3	2	0	0	0	6
2	0	2	0	0	0	3	5
3	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
4	2	4	1	0	0	2	9
5	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
8	7	17	1	0	1	4	30
9	7	9	0	0	0	1	17
10	0	6	0	0	0	2	8
11	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
12	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
13	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
14	0	3	1	0	0	1	5
15	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
16	2	6	1	0	0	2	11
17	0	3	2	0	0	1	6
18	0	3	2	0	0	0	5
19	1	2	0	0	0	1	4
20	0	3	0	0	0	2	5
21	0	2	1	0	0	4	7
22	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
23	0	1	0	0	0	8	9
24	4	6	7	0	0	0	17
25	2	5	1	0	0	1	9
TOTALS	27	98	21	1	1	34	182

Hate Crime Investigations/2000 in Review

The City of Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR) is divided into two primary divisions: the Adjudication Unit and the Community Relations Unit. The Adjudication Unit investigates claims of discrimination. The Community Relations Unit mobilizes into action following a hate crime, as well as develops, organizes, and maintains on going programs in neighborhoods in an effort to prevent the tensions that often lead to the commission of hate crimes. This unit consists of the Intergroup Relations (IGR) staff and the Constituent Services staff. In the 1999 Hate Crime Report, we explored CCHR's work in the area of hate crimes and community tension through the work of the IGR staff. This year, we highlight the work of the Constituent Services staff.

This staff is made up of advisory councils serving eight different constituencies, each group represented by up to 21 volunteers. The councils represent the interests of Chicago's veterans, immigrants and refugees, Asians, gays, lesbians, bisexuals, and transgenders (GLBTs), Africans, women, Arabs, and Latinos. Each council is led by a staff director/community liaison at the Commission. The following events which took place in 2000, focus attention on the importance of the CCHR Advisory Councils.

I.

The Assaults on Asian-American Women

Between April 7 and July 19, 2000, a series of home invasions resulted in the attacks, and in some cases, sexual assaults, of at least seven women and one 15 year-old girl. The offender gained entry into his victims' homes on Chicago's North Side and nearby suburbs by posing as a government official, including a U.S. Census taker, police officer, and an FBI agent. Following the third attack, the media began focusing its attention on this rash of random home invasions and sexual assaults when two things became clear: 1) the rapes were probably the work of one perpetrator, and 2) each victim was, or appeared to be, Asian-American.

Two organizations played a pivotal role in keeping the public informed and in working with law enforcement agencies: the Commission on Human Relations' Advisory Council on Asian Affairs (Asian Advisory Council) and the Asian American Hate Crime Network. The Asian Advisory Council, led by Director Naisy Dolar, acts as a liaison between Chicago's Asian community and City government. The Asian American Hate Crime Network is an organization comprised of Asian community leaders who educate the Asian American community about hate crimes, mobilize community response to incidents, and support individual hate crime victims. The organization also requests immediate notification of violence against Asians.

Fearing that these horrible attacks deliberately targeted Asian Americans, both organizations requested that the FBI produce notices about the assaults, bearing the description of the offender, in all Asian languages. While the search for the offender continued, there were many efforts to ensure the safety and awareness of women in the Asian American community. In collaboration with the Asian Advisory Council, the Asian American Hate Crime Network and Asian American community-based organizations worked closely with the

1. One of the eight victims is actually Latina.

Cook County Sheriff's Office, the State's Attorney's Office, and CAPS, and held press conferences to ensure that the public in general, and Asian-American women in particular, remained aware of the situation. The Asian Liaison for the State's Attorney's Office held a personal safety awareness seminar at which Chicago police officers demonstrated various methods of self-defense.

In August 2000, authorities in the Philippines detained Mark Anthony Lewis, a 33 year-old African American man, and later extradited him to Chicago. In addition to charges of home invasion and aggravated criminal sexual assault, Lewis also faces hate crime charges since all but one of his victims were Asian-American. Hate crime statutes allow criminal charges to be adjusted when it can be shown that the offender committed the crime because the victim belongs, or appears to belong, to a particular group. Following the preliminary hearing in late August, Cook County State's Attorney Richard Devine commended not only the various law enforcement agencies involved in capturing Lewis, but also the Asian American community, "whose efforts in raising awareness and encouraging victims to come forward played a part in bringing these charges . . ."

Members of the Commission on Human Relations Asian Advisory Council and the Asian American Hate Crime Network, along with other Asian community organizations, provide court advocates to attend each of Lewis' court hearings, and intend to see the case through to its resolution. The diligent work of these organizations provides an excellent example of what individuals who band together against hate are capable of accomplishing.

II.

The Middle East Conflict: The Effects of a Foreign Crisis on Chicago's Arab and Jewish Communities

In September, 2000, violent clashes between Palestinians and Israelis in the Middle East came to a head, with immediate repercussions here in Chicago.

For several weeks, the media provided the nation with a daily dose of reports of violence; from deadly gun battles to sporadic incidents of rock throwing. There were frequent public outcries as reports of the deaths of innocent people on both sides of the conflict were funneled through the print and broadcast media. Although United States political leaders were quick to denounce the violent nature of the conflict, the reality that United States foreign policy has long supported Israel caused much anguish on the part of many Arab-Americans.

Chicago is home to 200,000 Arab Americans, 80,000 of whom are Palestinian. When, on September 29, it was reported that eight Palestinians had been killed by Israeli occupation forces, tensions in Chicago's Arab community mounted and Arab-American organizations in Chicago mobilized quickly. There was a general feeling in the Arab community that because the United States is an ally of Israel, local media coverage was slanted in favor of the Israelis. Many Arab-Americans felt that coverage of demonstrations in support of the Palestinians tended to portray the Arab community as violent, fanatical and generally unruly, while coverage of demonstrations supporting the Israelis portrayed the Jewish community as calm and peaceful. To add to

the escalating unrest, in early October two Palestinian youths threw marbles at a car carrying two Jewish individuals. Within days of this incident, shots were fired at a rabbi. Although the perpetrator of the shooting was never identified, due to the general climate at the time, it was assumed that the crime was directly related to the Middle East crisis and had been carried out by a Palestinian supporter. Arab Americans spoke of an increase in both violence and threats of violence against them. Many Arabs decided against reporting incidents to the police, believing that U.S. support of Israel would virtually guarantee that any crimes against Arabs would go unpunished. Even though Arab leaders held a press conference after the marble throwing incident denouncing the actions of the youths, the climate in Chicago was worsening, and things were threatening to reel out of control.

At the onset of the conflict, the Commission on Human Relations Advisory Council on Arab Affairs, which serves as a liaison between the Arab community and City government, began discussing plans to calm fears and ease tensions. The Council also considered ways to prevent any violence from erupting here in Chicago. Council Director Sahar Mawlawi and Council Chair Dr. Marwan Amarin first met with Arab community leaders and recommended devising a point-by-point plan on how to demonstrate and voice the viewpoints of the Arab community while avoiding raising tensions. Understanding that demonstrations were soon to follow, the Council's plan included suggestions on staging controlled demonstrations that effectively conveyed the feelings of Palestinian supporters but avoided raising tensions. The plan was sent to Arab organizations. Arab Council Director Mawlawi and Chair Amarin also appeared on local Arab radio to outline the plan. Mawlawi also met on a weekly basis with the Commission's Intergroup Relations staff to give regular status reports on the situation. Further, the Council engaged in efforts designed to educate Arab Americans about the importance of keeping all forms of protest peaceful and within the bounds of the law. The community was informed of what constitutes a hate crime, the legal consequences of committing such a crime, and the importance of victims reporting hate crimes committed against them.

Commission Chairman Clarence N. Wood consulted with Mawlawi and Amarin to devise a plan of communication with Chicago's Jewish community. Chairman Wood met with Chicago's Jewish leaders, who related the general feeling of the Jewish community that the pro-Palestinian demonstrations portrayed and cultivated anti-Semitic sentiments. Chairman Wood then met with Arab leaders whose response to the Jewish leaders' feelings was that they were against Israel's political policies, but not Jewish people. The conflict was political, not religious. Chairman Wood arranged more meetings with each side, as gradually, media reports of events in the Middle East faded from the headlines of television newscasts and newspapers.

By the end of 2000, news reports from the Middle East were sporadic. While the conflict continues, this cooling-down period in the media has allowed the Commission's Arab Advisory Council and various community organizations from both sides of the conflict to conduct outreach and education. There have been several teach-ins on university campuses and at community organizations. These programs have allowed the issues and concerns of both sides to be heard, while also educating individuals who may not have a personal stake in the situation but are interested in learning something about it. The Commission's Advisory Council on Arab Affairs continues to work to educate the citizens of Chicago while continuing to represent the interests of the Arab-American community.



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Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Commission on Human Relations

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Chairman

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