

# Criminal Justice Data Brief

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## *Hate Crimes in Hawaii, 2015*

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Hawaii Revised Statutes §846-51 through §846-54 require the Department of the Attorney General to develop, direct, and report annually on a statewide hate crime statistics reporting program. With input and assistance from Hawaii's county prosecuting attorneys and police departments, the state program was launched on January 1, 2002.

This fourteenth annual report covers hate crime cases that reached a final disposition during Calendar Year 2015. Two cases were reported to the program for this time period; details appear on page 3. Fourteen-year summary statistics are also included.

### Definition and Background

Similar to the federal definition, the term "hate crime" is legally defined in Hawaii as "any criminal act in which the perpetrator intentionally selected a victim, or in the case of a property crime, the property that was the object of a crime, because of hostility toward the actual or perceived race, religion, disability, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity or expression, or sexual orientation of any person" (HRS §846-51). "Gender identity or expression" was added in Hawaii in 2003, but was not included at the federal level until 2013.

It is important to note that hate crimes are not new types of offenses, but rather are traditional offenses (e.g., assault, vandalism) for which an offender's intent is at least partially based upon a bias against one or more of the protected groups. However, they differ from most traditional offenses in the frequently complicated process of determining whether or not a hate crime has, in fact, occurred. While two heinous and highly publicized hate crimes that occurred nationally in 1998<sup>1</sup> offer clear-cut examples, far more common are thousands of comparatively lesser offenses that exhibit at least one hate crime characteristic (see next

section), but where it is difficult to determine the true motive and intent of the offenders. One of the challenges in these otherwise routine cases is in having sufficient investigative resources to definitively answer not only the standard question that the criminal justice system is designed to address, i.e., "Who did what to whom?" but also, "What were the offender's thoughts, biases, and motives – what was in his or her heart and mind at the time?"

The use of the term "intentionally" in Hawaii's hate crime definition adds further complication, as there are specific legal standards that must be met in order to establish criminal intent.

### Hate Crime Characteristics

The FBI's national program emphasizes a list of fourteen characteristics that should be considered when determining whether or not an offense is a hate crime (CJIS, 1999). These same characteristics are also utilized in the Hawaii program. A critical concept concerning these characteristics is that they are not stringent criteria, *per se* – there is no requirement as to certain key characteristics or the minimum number of characteristics that must be present in order for an offense to be determined a hate crime.

1. The offender and victim are of a different race, religion, disability, ethnicity/national origin, or sexual orientation (hereafter "group").
2. Bias-related oral comments, written statements, or gestures were made by the offender.
3. Bias-related drawings, markings, symbols, or graffiti were left at the crime scene.
4. Certain objects, items, or things which indicate bias were used.
5. The victim is a member of a group which is overwhelmingly outnumbered by other residents in the community where the crime took place.

<sup>1</sup> The truck-dragging murder of James Byrd, Jr. in Texas in June, and the fatal beating of Matthew Shepard in Wyoming in October.

6. The crime occurred in an area where other hate crimes against the victim's group have occurred, and where tensions remain high against this group.
7. Several incidents occurred in the same locality, at or about the same time, and the victims were all of the same group.
8. A substantial portion of the community where the crime occurred perceives that the incident was motivated by bias.
9. The victim was engaged in activities promoting his/her group.
10. The incident coincided with a holiday or a date of particular significance to the victim's group.
11. The offender was previously involved in a similar hate crime or is a member of a hate group.
12. There are indications that a hate group was involved.
13. A historically established animosity exists between the victim's and the offender's groups.
14. The victim, although not a member of the targeted group, was a member of an advocacy group supporting the precepts of the victim group.

### **Hate Crime Statistics Reporting in Hawaii**

Given a need for the most complete and accurate information, as well as the legal requirement to establish intent, Hawaii's hate crime statistics reporting program is set at the prosecution level. This avoids the pitfall that has occurred in many jurisdictions where the police report hate crime statistics. Specifically, the police are not able to investigate the interpersonal dynamics involved in a large number of relatively less serious offenses that exhibit at least one hate crime characteristic (especially as the overwhelming majority of these cases would *not* ultimately be determined to be hate crimes), particularly when an offender is not identified/arrested or when the "possible hate crime" aspects of an alleged incident are ambiguous.<sup>2</sup>

By placing the point of data collection at the prosecution level, Hawaii's program avoids false

positives, utilizes limited police resources much more efficiently, and is based on incidents that clearly meet the State's legal definition of hate crimes, i.e., criminal acts for which the intent of the perpetrator(s) is determined to be derived from hostility toward one or more of the protected groups. It also provides the ability to conduct statistical inquiries into case processing and outcomes, which yield important data that are generally not included in other jurisdictions' hate crime reporting.

The prosecutors' ability to make determinations of the intent behind possible hate crimes is dependent upon receiving good preliminary information from the police. In the Hawaii program, it is the police departments' responsibility to ensure that "suspected hate crime" information, when applicable, is clearly and consistently included in the narrative section of their incident report forms.

At the request of this Department, the FBI provided hate crime recognition training to Hawaii's police departments on several occasions during the latter half of the 1990s, and conducted specialized training sessions for prosecutors in early 2002. The police also include a hate crime module in their training programs for officer recruits.

The Hawaii program's data elements generally parallel those utilized in the FBI's program (CJIS, 1999). It was necessary to modify some of the data elements in order to more appropriately reflect the uniqueness of Hawaii (e.g., "beach or beach park" was added as a location code). In addition, the Hawaii program collects data on charge descriptions and dispositions. A completed hate crime report is due to the program no later than the last business day of the month following one in which a case either concludes the sentencing phase (for convictions) or reaches its final disposition (for non-convictions). Although Hawaii law does not provide for enhanced sanctions against perpetrators of misdemeanor-level hate crimes, these offenses must still be reported for statistical purposes.

Similar to the FBI's quarterly summary report, an annual summary report form requiring the respective Prosecuting Attorney's (department head) signature is included in the Hawaii program. The annual summary provides the prosecutors' tally of hate crimes disposed and reported, and is primarily useful for verifying data received by the program earlier in the year.

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<sup>2</sup> Although most "possible hate crimes" (i.e., cases that exhibit at least one of the 14 characteristics) are not genuine hate crimes, they must be initially treated as such. Sometimes even seemingly obvious hate crimes may be invalidated upon thorough investigation.

## Case Details for 2015

Two hate crime cases, both from Kauai County, were reported to the Hawaii program for Calendar Year 2015.

The first incident occurred on October 8, 2014, and the case was disposed on April 23, 2015. In this incident, the offender, a 20-year-old Caucasian man, stopped his car in the middle of the road, blocking traffic in front of a van in which an adult couple were traveling with their granddaughter and her friend. The offender then exited his vehicle and approached the victims' van, while shouting expletives and anti-Caucasian epithets and challenging the victims to a fight, while pulling on the van's door handles and jumping on the hood. The offender was arrested and later pleaded "no contest" to a charge of harassment, and a charge of criminal property damage was dismissed. The offender, whose criminal record also includes two petty misdemeanor convictions and pending felony and misdemeanor charges, received a suspended five-day jail sentence, six months of probation, and a fine of \$150 plus fees, and was ordered to receive anger management treatment.

The second incident occurred on April 4, 2015, and the case was disposed on October 27, 2015. In this incident, the offender, a 64-year-old man of Native Hawaiian descent, was honking and shouting at two adult bicyclists while driving his vehicle close to the victims. His utterances included anti-Caucasian epithets and orders to "go back to the mainland." The offender, whose criminal record also includes felony convictions for assault and terroristic threatening, was charged with harassment, which was dismissed with prejudice upon the offender's successful completion of a mediation program.

## Summary Statistics, 2002-2015

A total of 24 hate crime cases were reported to the State Program during its first 14 years of operation (2002-2014), yielding an average of 1.7 cases reported statewide per year and 0.4 cases reported per participating agency per year. As such, data from Hawaii's hate crime statistics reporting program remain consistent with those from the FBI's program, in that an average of less than one case per participating agency per year is typically reported. The following table provides statewide and county tallies of hate crime cases reported annually to Hawaii's program:

Reporting Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
C&C of Honolulu	2	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	14
Hawaii County	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Maui County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kauai County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	6
<b>State Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>

Due to multiple biases expressed in some cases, the 24 hate crime cases identified above involved a total of 31 bias types, as categorized and subcategorized below:

Bias Type Categories & Subcategories	# of Bias Type Instances	% of Total Instances	% within Bias Type
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>74.2</b>	
Anti-White	15	48.4	65.2
Anti-Black	3	9.7	13.0
Anti-Japanese	2	6.5	8.7
Anti-Arab	1	3.2	4.3
Anti-Filipino	1	3.2	4.3
Anti-Micronesian	1	3.2	4.3
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	
Anti-Homosexual	4	12.9	80.0
Anti-Male Homosexual	1	3.4	20.0
<b>Religion</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	
Anti-Jewish	2	6.5	66.6
Anti-Muslim	1	3.2	33.3

## Reference

Criminal Justice Information Services Division (October 1999). *Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines*. U.S. Department of Justice: Federal Bureau of Investigation.

*This report can be downloaded in PDF format from the Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division web site:*

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