

Criminal Justice Data Brief

Department of the Attorney General • Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division • ag.hawaii.gov/cpja

Russell A. Suzuki, Attorney General

Julie Ebato Administrator
February 2015

Hate Crimes in Hawaii, 2014

*Prepared by
Paul Perrone, Chief of Research & Statistics*

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 thirteenth annual report covers hate crime cases that reached a final disposition during Calendar Year 2014. One case was reported to the program for this time period; details appear on page 3. Thirteen-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 is not included at the federal level.

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 1998¹ 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.

¹ 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.²

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.

² 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 2014

One hate crime case was reported to the Hawaii program in 2014. The incident occurred in Kauai County on June 5, 2014, and the case was disposed on October 16, 2014. In the incident, the offender, a 20-year-old man of mixed ethnic background, approached the victim and, without provocation, uttered an anti-Caucasian statement and punched the victim in the head. The victim fell to the concrete floor and sustained an additional head injury, in sum suffering a contusion plus a laceration that required three stitches to close. The offender, whose criminal record includes one felony conviction, five misdemeanor convictions, and two petty misdemeanor convictions, pleaded “no contest” to a charge of Assault in the Second Degree and was sentenced to five years of imprisonment, with credit for time served. The offense was not charged as a hate crime (enhanced sanctions were not sought).

Summary Statistics, 2002-2014

A total of 22 hate crime cases were reported to the State Program during its first 13 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:

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | Total |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| C&C of Honolulu | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Hawaii County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Maui County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kauai County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| State Total | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 22 |

Due to multiple biases expressed in some cases, the 22 hate crime cases identified above involved a total of 29 bias types, as categorized and subcategorized below:

| Bias Type Categories & Subcategories | # of Bias Type Instances | % of Total Instances | % within Bias Type |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Race/Ethnicity | 21 | 72.4 | |
| Anti-White | 13 | 44.8 | 61.9 |
| Anti-Black | 3 | 10.3 | 14.3 |
| Anti-Japanese | 2 | 6.9 | 9.5 |
| Anti-Arab | 1 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| Anti-Filipino | 1 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| Anti-Micronesian | 1 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| Sexual Orientation | 5 | 17.2 | |
| Anti-Homosexual | 4 | 13.8 | 80.0 |
| Anti-Male Homosexual | 1 | 3.4 | 20.0 |
| Religion | 3 | 10.3 | |
| Anti-Jewish | 2 | 6.9 | 66.6 |
| Anti-Muslim | 1 | 3.4 | 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:
ag.hawaii.gov/cpja