Bias Crimes (2021) Report
Per Senate Bill 577 (2019)

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Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

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Executive Director

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The mission of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission is to improve the legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems

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Executive Summary

During the 2019 legislative session, the legislature passed and the Governor signed Senate Bill 577. Section 9 of this bill requires the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to review all data pertaining to bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents and to report the results annually on July 1. This is the third annual report and covers data on bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents that occurred in Oregon during calendar years 2020 and 2021. Anyone interested in viewing the report in its entirety may do so by requesting a copy from the Criminal Justice Commission at 503-378-4830 or by accessing this link: https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/CJC%20Document%20Library/SB577ReportJuly2022.pdf. General inquiries regarding this report should be directed to the Criminal Justice Commission at 503-378-4830. Specific questions regarding the contents of this report can be directed to Ken Sanchagrin, the Director of the Criminal Justice Commission, at 971-719-6000 or ken.sanchagrin@oregon.gov.

The full report displays summary data and empirical analysis of bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents from several data sources including the Bias Response Hotline established by the Oregon Department of Justice (DOJ) dedicated to assisting victims, witnesses, and other reporters of bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents. In addition, the report displays data on bias-related criminal offenses taken from Oregon's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) housed within the Oregon State Police (OSP), data on the prosecution of bias crimes from three district attorneys' offices that were involved in a data collection pilot with CJC, arrest data taken from the national Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS), court data for bias crimes taken from Oregon's Odyssey data system, and conviction and sentencing data for bias crimes from Oregon's Department of Corrections (DOC).

Key Findings
- Reports to the Hotline increased by 53% between 2020 and 2021, from 1,101 to 1,683. Bias crimes accounted for 28% of reports in both years. Anti-Asian incidents increased by almost 200% overall, and anti-Asian bias crimes increased by 300%.[1] Bias incidents in schools increased by 300% in this period, from 36 to 157 reports. There was also a 300% increase in bias incidents targeting Hotline advocates between 2020 and 2021, which has continued into 2022.
- Black/African American and Asian individuals were the most common victims of reported bias incidents (25% and 12%, respectively) and hate crimes (34% and 12%, respectively). The vast majority of bias crimes against Asian (95%), Black/African American (94%), Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (100%) and Hispanic (88%) individuals reported to the Hotline in 2021 were motivated by the victim's race. Few white victims (n=2) were targeted because of their race but were instead targeted based on sexual orientation (56%), gender identity (28%), and religion (28%).
- The Hotline experienced a 650% increase in referrals from community partner agencies between 2020 and 2021 (22 vs. 165), suggesting the DOJ's community outreach and relationship building with culturally- and population-specific community-based organizations (CBOs) is having a positive impact.
- NIBRS law enforcement data showed that 300 bias crimes were *reported* to Oregon law enforcement (LE) agencies in 2021, indicating a 15% decrease in reporting from 2020. Consistent with the Hotline pattern, Black/African American (90%) victims and Asian (87%) victims tended to be targeted because of their race. White victims were targeted based on sexual orientation (31%), ethnicity/national origin (24%), religion (7%), and because they were perceived as Black/African American (9%). Only 11% of white victims were targeted because of anti-white bias.

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[1] The Hotline started collecting data on bias occurrences related to specific global, social and political events, and saw spikes in anti-Black/African American bias reporting that corresponded with the Black Lives Matter movement in summer 2020, reports of increasing anti-Asian bias in spring 2020 paralleling the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in the U.S., and a rise in doxing leading up to the 2020 U.S. Presidential Election. The increase in anti-Asian bias has continued into 2022.

- Statewide data from LEDS indicate that in 2021 there were 117 *arrests* with a charge of Bias Crime in the First Degree (ORS 166.165) or Bias Crime in the Second Degree (ORS 166.155) in Oregon, a 50% increase from 2020.
- Prosecution data for adult defendants were collected from three district attorneys' offices – Multnomah, Lane, and Benton Counties for 2021. Those counties had 66 bias crimes *referred* for consideration of criminal prosecution by law enforcement agencies (LEAs). Of those, 54 were filed as bias crimes, and 19 have been indicted as Bias Crime in the First Degree felonies. The vast majority of these cases were referred and filed in Multnomah County.
- Statewide data taken from Oregon's eCourt or Odyssey system show that in 2021, there were 130 cases that included a *charge filed* of Bias Crime in the First Degree (ORS 166.165) or Bias Crime in the Second Degree (ORS 166.155). Of those, 47 were disposed – 20 resulting in a conviction for a bias crime, 11 resulting in all charges being dismissed, 14 resulting in conviction for another charge, one resulting in deferral, and one resulting in dismissal.
- According to statewide data from the Oregon DOC, 20 defendants were convicted of a bias charge in 2021. Of those, 18 were sentenced to probation, while 2 received a prison sentence. This includes felony convictions only, as DOC does not have complete data regarding misdemeanor convictions.
- Comparisons with the National Crime Victimization Survey and surveys of people in Oregon indicate that bias incidents and bias crimes against Tribal members, Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), persons with disabilities, and younger individuals remain underreported to the Hotline and LE.

Recommendations
1. The Hotline should leverage existing relationships with culturally-specific and population-specific CBOs and Tribes to share information with BIPOC and disability communities about the Hotline's services to ensure appropriate resources are provided to victims and survivors of bias crimes and incidents. CBOs, Tribes and LE can then share the Hotline's contact information widely, and if possible, provide online links to the Hotline.
2. The Hotline should leverage current outreach and collaboration efforts with the Department of Education to ensure school administrators and educators are aware of the services provided by the Hotline. They should continue to provide materials with a summary of Hotline services and contact information, and continue efforts to present and have discussion groups with educators to build relationships and unearth strategies to reach younger bias incident and bias crime victims.
3. LEAs should designate a bias crime point of contact within each agency. Regular training should be provided regarding the mandate from ORS 147.380(2) for LE to refer all victims of bias *incidents* to the Hotline, regarding the best practice of referring bias *crime* victims to the Hotline, and regarding trauma-informed investigative techniques. DOJ's Law Enforcement Bias Response Toolkit issued in June 2020 to all Oregon, Tribal, and federal LE agencies and district attorneys is a good resource. Trust building with communities impacted by inequity is crucial to improve bias crime reporting: agencies are encouraged to begin – or continue to implement – formal trust building initiative(s) into the agency's strategic plan, which should be built into routine police activities.
4. LEAs should design and implement a BRH referral protocol, which should be included in a care package with contact information for the Hotline and other pertinent community organizations to be given to both bias crime and bias incident victims after the initial report is taken. In addition, the care package should inform victims of the next steps, timeline, and likely outcomes.

This report provides a preliminary look at data collection efforts that are in their infancy. Studies show that such data often underestimate the extent of the problem due to vast underreporting.[2] A supplemental report tracking bias crime case processing to unearth barriers to case disposition is forthcoming.

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[2] Pezzella, F.S., Fetzer, M.D., Keller, T. (2019). The Dark Figure of Hate Crime Underreporting. American Behavioral Scientist. doi:10.1177/0002764218823844.

Interviews and/or surveys of county DAs and LE who work with bias crime victims will be conducted to identify barriers and resource deficiencies that limit DAs and LE from investigating, prosecuting, and sanctioning bias crimes. In addition, community-specific recommendations based on community-specific data from the Hotline, LE, DAs' offices, courts, and DOC will be forthcoming.

Background

In 2019, the Oregon Legislature passed and Governor Kate Brown signed Senate Bill 577. Section 9 of this bill, now codified in ORS 137.678, requires the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to review all data pertaining to bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents and to report the results annually on July 1. This is the third annual report.

One of the main achievements of the legislation defines the work of Oregon DOJ's Bias Response Hotline. Section 8 of the bill, now codified under ORS 147.380, identifies a new legal term called a *bias incident*, defined as a hostile expression of animus targeting a person due to their perceived protected class where law enforcement (LE) does not develop probable cause of the commission of a crime. Importantly, this statute required the Oregon Department of Justice (DOJ) to establish a staffed hate crimes telephone hotline dedicated to assisting victims, witnesses, and other reporters of bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents. The hotline opened on January 2, 2020 and provides a resource to victims of bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents by responding to all reports received, providing assistance, assisting with safety planning, and coordinating with organizations to provide support services. The bill also requires DOJ to provide data on reported bias crime and non-criminal bias incidents to the CJC for reporting purposes.

The introduction of the term bias incident as a legal term is not just a semantic change. It is the single most consequential change in the way in which experiences of harm related to bias and hate become visible to systems. Consistently since the Hotline opened, close to 60% of reports to the Hotline are classified as bias incidents. The introduction of the term allows the Hotline and therefore CJC to document what was long experienced and felt by members of protected classes, and allows systems, leadership, and communities to see and pay attention to the extent of the harm and the amount of support needed because of bias and hate occurring in communities. It also helps explain how institutional trust was compromised for members of protected classes because experiences of hate and bias occurring on a regular basis were made invisible by systems that did not recognize or acknowledge bias incidents.

SB 577 also led to significant changes in the way that the State of Oregon classifies crimes motivated by bias as well as to the manner in which data concerning bias crimes are, and will soon be, collected across the state. Section 1 of SB 577 modified ORS 166.155, changing the name of the crime from "intimidation in the second degree" to "bias crime in the second degree." Similarly, Section 2 modified ORS 166.165, changing the name of the crime from "intimidation in the first degree" to "bias crime in the first degree."

In addition to changing the names of both first and second degree bias crimes, SB 577 brought about significant changes to what types of behavior fall into these two classifications. Before July 2019, the determining factor in whether criminal behavior motivated by bias was classified as a first or second degree offense – felony or misdemeanor charges, respectively – was whether the act constituting a bias crime was committed by an individual alone or within a group of two or more individuals. If criminal behavior motivated by bias was committed by a single individual, then it qualified as intimidation in the second degree, a misdemeanor. Alternately, if criminal behavior motivated by bias was committed by a group of individuals, then it qualified as intimidation in the first degree, a felony.

Under the new elements ushered in by SB 577, the nature of the harm to a victim now determines the seriousness of the charge. As such, a first degree bias crime is now warranted when an individual, motivated by bias, engages in physical violence or the threat of physical violence against another person. Property damage, vandalism, harassment, and other similar behaviors, however, are now classified as second degree bias crimes. Finally, for both first and second degree bias crimes, SB 577 also added gender identity as a distinct protected class identity separate from sexual orientation in the definition of

the crime, creating seven total protected classes under these statutes: race, color, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, and disability.

Beyond the substantive changes to what constitutes a bias crime, SB 577 also ushered in several new requirements concerning the collection and reporting of data on bias crimes. Section 3 of the bill modified ORS 181A.225, which requires law enforcement agencies (LEAs) to submit data on reported crime information to the Oregon State Police (OSP). Section 3 added gender identity as a bias motivation for reported crime data and also added a requirement that OSP continually, and at least quarterly, provide incident data concerning bias crimes to the CJC for reporting purposes.

Section 5 of the bill created a collection process for data on prosecution of bias crimes. Three district attorneys' offices served as pilot counties, and started data collection on July 1, 2020, recording data on the prosecution and case resolution process for cases that include bias crimes. The three pilot counties are Multnomah, Benton, and Lane Counties. The bill then requires all other district attorneys' offices to start data collection on July 1, 2022. Data from all district attorneys' offices will be integrated into the July 1, 2023 report.

The following terms are used in this report. The phrases "bias crime" and "hate crime" are also interchangeable in terms of meaning; this report uses the former terminology, which is consistent with the SB 577 language. For consistency purposes, the term "defendant" is used to refer to the individual(s) accused of committing a bias crime or bias incident for all data sources, that is Hotline, NIRBS, LEDS, Odyssey and DOC data. Finally, the words "BRH" and "Hotline" are used interchangeably in to refer to the Department of Justice Bias Response Hotline. "Hotline report" refers to all incidents reported to the Hotline.

Effects of Bias Incidents on People, Families, and Communities

> Hate crime … involves acts of violence and intimidation, usually directed towards already stigmatized and marginalized groups. As such, it is a mechanism of power and oppression, intended to reaffirm the precarious hierarchies that characterize a given social order. It attempts to re-create simultaneously the threatened (real or imagined) hegemony of the [defendant's] group and the 'appropriate' subordinate identity of the victim's group. It is a means of marking both the Self and the Other in such a way as to re-establish their 'proper' relative positions, as given and reproduced by broader ideologies and patterns of social and political inequality… Oftentimes, the specific victim is almost immaterial. The victims are interchangeable…hate crimes are symbolic acts aimed at the people "watching".[3]

Unlike typical violent crimes that tend to be committed by solitary defendants, bias crimes are commonly perpetrated by multiple defendants – who are unlikely to engage in similar acts in a solitary setting where diffusion of responsibility and social acceptance of their aggressive behavior is not possible – or by a solitary defendant in a situation where they believe others support their beliefs.[4, 5] Rather than being acts perpetrated by individuals due to a disdain of differences, bias acts are influenced by defendants' real and *perceived* access to resources in that specific situation, the location of the event, the presence of real and *perceived* sympathetic witnesses/collaborators to reduce stigma of the act and a target who is vulnerable

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[3] Perry, B. (2001: 10). In the Name of Hate: Understanding Hate Crimes. London: Routledge.
[4] Craig, K.M. (2002). Examining hate-motivated aggression: A review of the social psychological literature on hate crimes as a distinct form of aggression. Aggression and Violent Behavior, 7: 85-101.
[5] Klein, B.R., & Allison, K. (2018). Accomplishing Difference: How Do Anti-race/Ethnicity Bias Homicides Compare to Average Homicides in the United States? Justice Quarterly, 35(6), 977–1003. https://doi.org/10.1080/07418825.2017.1351576

in that situation.[6, 7, 8] Accordingly, vulnerability is situational and victimization patterns will change as groups' relative access to social, political and economic resources shifts. In addition to one or more bias motives, bias crime defendants may be personally motivated by different goals, e.g.:[9]

1. Thrill seeking with an inflated sense of their own importance: these individuals will co-offend with like-minded others and seek out suitable victims on the victims' home turf.
2. Defensive: motivated by the perspective that their previously homogenous neighborhood is being invaded or under attack by another racial or ethnic group.[10,11] Accordingly, attacks are committed by a group of defendants on the defendants' turf.
3. Retaliatory: engaging in an act of vengeance in retaliation for a real or perceived initial slight, usually on the victim's turf. This cycle is difficult to end when the media becomes involved.
4. A mission to rid the world of the evil caused by the outgroup.[12] They may operate alone[13, 14] or join an organized hate group and are the most committed to extremism.

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[6] Bell, J.G., & Perry, B. (2015). Outside Looking In: The Community Impacts of Anti-Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Hate Crime. Journal of Homosexuality, 62: 98-120.

[7] Craig (2002).

[8] An actor does not need to actually have power and support in a situation for a bias incident or crime to occur. Non-action by observers, along with intense feelings of shame and anger in the absence of a non-deviant support system, may be sufficient. See: McDevitt, J., Levin, J., & Bennet, S. (2002). Hate Crime Perpetrators: An Expanded Typology. *Journal of Social Issues, 58*(2), 303-317.

[9] This is not an exhaustive list; findings are inconsistent in follow-up studies where only one defendant typology is tested, or suitable data are unavailable. Category/typology 1 is the most frequent bias crime defendant, and also the least committed to extremism; categories 2 and 3 are moderately committed to extremism; category 4 is the most committed, but also the least frequent offending type. McDevitt et al. (2002).

[10] This includes Maurice Barres's *Great Replacement* Theory, a European Far-Right extremist conspiracy theory popularized by Renaud Camus, which argued that native white Europeans were systematically being replaced by non-white immigrants, thereby leading to the extinction of the white race. Great replacement theory, otherwise known as replacement theory, has since been integrated into American Far-Right movement and mainstream parlance, where the underlying fear is that minorities will treat white supremacists in a similar and reciprocal manner when BIPOC are no longer "minorities" and have the greater share of political and financial resources. Consequently, the only logical solution according to this school of thought, is to circumvent BIPOC's political and financial resources. https://www.adl.org/resources/backgrounders/the-great-replacement-an-explainer?msclkid=8357184ed07a11ecbeaacbfceeb8b800.

[11] See *Defended Neighborhood* hypothesis in: Greene, D. P., Glaser, J., & Rich, A. (1998). From lynching to gay bashing: The elusive connection between economic conditions and hate crime. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology,75*, 82–92.

[12] For example, the May 14, 2022, Buffalo shooting by a white supremacist. Such events frequently result in copycat active shooter incidents.

[13] According to Luke Munn (2019), recruitment of young persons into the alt-right starts with ironic memes and jokes, which allows for plausible deniability, while also normalizing hate. Racism becomes the default in the second phase, acclimation. Dehumanization is the third cognitive phase, when violence against the "other" becomes a logical step. This is done via a network of social media platforms – social media, gaming, and message boards – controlled by recommender systems, trained by the user's ideological interests (e.g., Islamophobia, involuntary celibate/misogyny, immigration, minority crime rates, etc.). Consequently, with recommender systems, individuals who are interested or curious about any extremist stance, can be pulled into a quagmire or linked extremist beliefs: they may not be official members of extremist groups, but may hold extremist views. See: Munn, L. (3 June 2019). Alt-right pipeline: Individual journeys to extremism online. *First Monday, 24*(6). https://journals.uic.edu/ojs/index.php/fm/article/download/10108/7920 doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.5210/fm.v24i6.10108

[14] O'Callaghan, D., Greene, D., Conway, M., Carthy, J., & Cunningham, P. (2015). Down the (White) Rabbit Hole: The Extreme Right and Online Recommender Systems. *Social Science Computer Review, 33*(4), 459–478. https://doi.org/10.1177/0894439314555329

Thus, not all bias crimes and incidents are committed by members of extremist groups.[15] However, discrimination, bias incidents and bias crimes tend to increase when extremist groups[16] and rhetoric increase, and social mores weaken.[17,] Bias crimes and incidents cause intense, deep, and lasting harm to people who are targeted based on immutable, often visible identities, including their race, color, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, and disability.[18] The word bias itself is a euphemism, attempting to reduce the impact for the user – in actuality, we are talking about hate: racism, discrimination, homophobia, transphobia, anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, colorism, ableism, xenophobia, linguisticism, and audism. The intent of hate and bias is to degrade, embarrass, dehumanize, alienate, silence, scare, and make people feel unwelcome.[19] Bias incidents and crimes commonly target individuals with certain visible traits and this targeting often cause ripples of harm, violating an entire group or community's sense of safety and belonging.[20] Targeted individuals change their routines, change jobs, drop out of school, relocate to other neighborhoods, begin to self-isolate,[21] and otherwise alter their behavior; they experience lasting emotional and psychological distress.[22, 23, 24, 25] Indeed, bias crimes are recognized as a public health issue.[26]

But the harm doesn't stop there. Additional members of the victim's affinity community or social group experience similar emotional and psychological distress. Bias crimes and incidents erode our common humanity and society's civility standards; when we hear biased language or see such conduct occur uninterrupted, the bar for our treatment of each other is lowered.[27] Hate and bias threaten the promise of

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[15] Extremism is identified as a pivot away from mainstream, moderate beliefs. Subscribing to extremist beliefs and believing violence is an appropriate means of achieving one's extremist worldview is not sufficient for one to be termed an "extremist." An extremist must hold at least one extremist belief and be *willing* to use violence and/or other criminal behaviors to make that belief a reality. Far-right violence measured in terms of homicide generally exceeded far-left homicides between 1990 and 2021, the period for which systematic data is available (except for 2017, when there was a far-left reaction to far-right extremism). See: Duran, C. (2021). Far-left versus Far-right Fatal Violence: An Empirical Assessment of the Prevalence of Ideologically Motivated Homicides in the United States. *Criminology, Criminal Justice, Law & Society, 22*(2), 33-49.

[16] Mulholland, S.E. (2013). White supremacist groups and hate crime. *Public Choice, 157,* 91–113
DOI 10.1007/s11127-012-0045-7

[17] Felsinger, J., Fyfe, C.M, & Smith, D. (2017). Working with hate crime perpetrators: The ADAPT programme. *Probation Journal, 64*(4), 413-421.

[18] Bell & Perry (2015).

[19] Boeckmann, R.J., & Turpin-Petrosino, C. (2002). Understanding the Harm of Hate Crime. *Journal of Social Issues, 58*(2), 207-225.

[20] Benier, K. (2017). The harms of hate: Comparing the neighbouring practices and interactions of hate crime victims, non-hate crime victims and non-victims. *International Review of Victimology, 23*(2), 179-201.

[21] OVBC (Oregon Values and Beliefs Center). (2022a). OVBC Survey – October 2021. Key Findings: Racism and Race-Based Harassment. Oregon Values and Beliefs Center. OVBC conducted an online, statewide survey of 1,403 people in Oregon ages 18 and older between October 8-18, 2021. Results were weighted to produce a representative sample, with a margin of error ±1.6%. BIPOC residents' opinions were compared to white residents and disaggregated as appropriate.

[22] Bell & Perry (2015); Benier (2017); Craig (2002).

[23] Fetzer, M.D., & Pezella, F.S. (2019). The Nature of Bias Crime Injuries: A Comparative Analysis of Physical and Psychological Victimization Effects. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 34(18) 3864–3887.

[24] Mellgren, C., Andreson, M., & Ivert., A. (2017). For Whom Does Hate Crime Hurt More? A Comparison of Consequences of Victimization Across Motives and Crime Types. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 00*(0), 1–25.

[25] OVBC (Oregon Values and Beliefs Center). (2022b). Race-Based Harassment/Hate Crimes Research Summary Report. Oregon Values and Beliefs Center. https://oregonvbc.org/asian-people in Oregon-and-the-impact-of-race-based-incidents/. This is a follow-up survey of 548 Asian and 386 BIPOC individuals in Oregon conducted in March 2022. The results are applicable to 2021.

[26] Shultz, J.M., Zakrison, T.L., & Galea, S. (2019). Hate and the Health of Populations. *The Milbank Quarterly, 97*(1), 11-15.

[27] McDevitt et al. (2002).

safe, healthy, livable towns and cities, strip decency and certainly kindness from the places where we live, work, and attend school, and destroy our unity of purpose necessary for our families, children, loved ones, and friends to grow and thrive.

Bias crimes and incidents reported to the hotline in 2020 and 2021 included over 2700 reports of people experiencing or witnessing hateful slurs; violent threats online and in person, including threats to rape or kill young children; hate-raiding on online gaming and social media platforms, driving people away from remote connections; assaults; stalking; doxing; swatting; spitting on people; grocery stores and restaurants refusing to serve people and intentionally poisoning their food; runners and dog walkers chased and shoved to the ground in parks; campers driven out of campsites; people's cars and property painted with swastikas and other universal symbols of hate; weapons such as pipes and knives wielded to scare and utilized to crush skulls and bones and strike flesh; nooses left on doorsteps and in school yards; Pride flags torn down; neighbors and landlords driving out neighbors who don't look like, pray like, or live like they do; employers and schools requiring employees and students to use alternate entrances and materials from colleagues and peers; Zoom-bombing in our children's school classrooms and our professional meeting spaces; animal carcasses left on lawns near signs of affirmation; law enforcement flashing known hate symbols while on duty; local government approving hate groups to adopt a highway; death threats and targeted, biased propaganda received by mail to homes and workplaces; and race-based murder. These reports are not investigated by the Hotline, which instead focuses on providing trauma-informed and culturally responsive emotional support (see Hotline Response Procedure section below).

Estimates of bias crimes and bias incidents range broadly. Differences between these estimates may be due to changes in bias crime victimization patterns after 2019; differences in reporting rates by race and type of crime; differences in bias crime vs. bias incident conceptualization in surveys, and state and federal laws; and/or differences in response rates. All surveys described below were representative samples.

- The National Crime Victimization (NCVS) survey for 2015-2019: 1 in 1,000 persons ages 12 and older were victimized yearly; about 60% of bias crimes were motivated by race/ethnicity/national origin, about one quarter were motived by anti-gender bias, close to 20% were motivated by sexual orientation, and around 15% each were motivated by disability and religion bias. Almost 20% of bias crime victims were ages 12-17.[28]
- The Oregon Criminal Victimization Survey (OCVS) 2021: 1.8% of people in Oregon are victims of bias crimes yearly. Rates are higher for Asian individuals (2.6%), Native Americans (3.4%), persons ages 18-24 (3.5%), and those who identify as non-binary (4.7%), gay (6.3%) or bisexual (4.2%).[29]
- The Oregon Values and Beliefs Center (OVBC) surveys: 18% of BIPOC people in Oregon surveyed in 2021 personally experienced or witnessed a family member being a victim of a race-motivated assault, and a quarter of people in Oregon have experienced or witnessed race-motivated harassment (i.e., bias incident). About 20% of victims reported their experiences to law enforcement,[30] and Asian reporting rates are even lower.[31] In a follow-up survey spanning October 2021 to January 2022, 8% of Asian individuals in Oregon experienced or witnessed a family member experiencing a race-motivated assault, 19% personally experienced race-motivated threat of personal or property or witnessed this happening to a family member and 49% heard someone use racially degrading

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[28] Kena, G., & Thompson, A. (2021). National Hate Crime Victimization, 2005–2019. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcv0519_1.pdf.
[29] Powell, A., Weinerman, M., McAlister, S., & Officer, K. (In Progress). Oregon Crime Victimization Survey Chapter 5: Bias Crime. Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, Statistical Analysis Center.
[30] OVBC (2022a).
[31] OVBC (2022b).

language against themselves or a family member.[32] Some Asian survey respondents describe race-motivated discrimination and harassment as a daily occurrence in their life.[33]

Given these estimates of bias crimes and bias incidents, it is apparent that underreporting is extensive.[34] However, it is important for the state to collect and analyze quantitative data to understand an issue. This report will provide the quantitative data required for an initial assessment. Despite these quantitative data, we cannot lose sight of the qualitative information that individuals share on the Hotline and to law enforcement, which speaks to the human lives targeted and the impact of hate and bias. Real people's lives are turned upside down in horrific, scary, and very real ways. According to SB 577, the DOJ is not allowed to share bias report descriptions with Criminal Justice Commission. The following news articles from 2020 and 2021 are provided to illustrate the variety of victims, defendants and incidents that encapsulate bias-motivated incidents and crimes. Court case summaries are unavailable, and no assumptions are made about the guilt of defendant(s).

Anti-Asian: *An Asian woman had the "Black Lives Matter" sign in her yard painted over to "All Lives Matter," her re-posted BLM sign was subsequently stolen, and paintballs were shot at her house. No other house in her neighborhood had similar experiences. Friends, neighbors and community organizations helped to clean the paint off the Asian woman's home. The woman and her husband believed she was targeted because she is Asian and the only BIPOC in their neighborhood.*[35] "All lives matter" is a reaction or counterprotest to the Black Lives Matter movement; it acts as a form of trolling and is a means of saying "shut up".[36] "All lives matter" appears on the face to be democratic, but actually aims to suppress the voices of "marginalized and exploited social groups" and individuals.[37]

Anti-gender identity: *A white, male city councilor made an anti-gender identity joke during a bi-weekly Zoom City Council meeting and doubled down on his comments on the grounds of free speech. He dismissed calls for his resignation as excessive political correctness. Other city councilors at the meeting felt the anti-gender identity joke was not acceptable and regretted not speaking up during the meeting.*[38] The councilor's defense and deflection that his comment was "just a joke" is common by the far-right and alt-right, which uses satirical humor to both recruit new members and maintain plausible deniability.[39] Observers' failure to act can be perceived as acceptance by the bias-motivated defendant; observers' freezing during the situation and subsequent feelings of guilt is not unexpected.

Anti-multiple protected classes: *A tenured professor is suing a university after being placed on administrative leave and investigated for comments made about gender, gender-identity, race and other*

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[32] OVBC (2022b).

[33] FBI and AAPI Communities Round Table, May 6th, 2022; OVBC (2022a).

[34] Also see: Pezzella, F.S., Fetzer, M.D., Keller, T. (2019). The Dark Figure of Hate Crime Underreporting. American Behavioral Scientist. doi:10.1177/0002764218823844.

[35] Krauss, L. (July 18, 2021). Eugene Asian woman's house shot with paintballs in alleged hate crime. *The Register-Guard*. https://www.registerguard.com/story/news/2021/07/18/house-eugene-asian-woman-shot-paintballs-alleged-hate-crime/8000750002/

[36] Mundt, M., Ross, K., & Burnett, C. M. (2018). Scaling Social Movements Through Social Media: The Case of Black Lives Matter. *Social Media + Society*. https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305118807911

[37] Prasad, A. (2022: 106). Anti-science Misinformation and Conspiracies: COVID–19, Post-truth, and Science & Technology Studies (STS). *Science, Technology and Society, 27*(1), 88–112. https://doi.org/10.1177/09717218211003413

[38] Carroll, S. (July 21, 2021) Roseburg City Councilor Bob Cotterell criticized for gender identity joke, transphobic comments. *The News-Review*. https://www.nrtoday.com/news/government/roseburg-city-councilor-bob-cotterell-criticized-for-gender-identity-joke-transphobic-comments/article_3de498e5-6b33-53a5-aaf6-192a6d516f89.html

[39] Munn (2019).

protected classes while teaching. The professor is arguing that there was no sexual misconduct, and his comments are protected under academic freedom because the complaint was filed under Title IX.[40]

Anti-Black/African American vandalism, possible retaliation: *A Patriot Front hate symbol was painted on the statue and plaque of York, an enslaved Black/African American member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The York statue was mysteriously placed on the pedestal of a statue of Harvey Scott, a conservative editor of The Oregonian, which was taken down during the 2020 social justice protests. The York statue was previously vandalized.*[41]

Anti-Black/African American harassment: *A white male kicked and hit a bus, was denied entry by the Black/African American bus driver and used anti-race and anti-gender hate speech. The defendant attempted to board a second bus, was refused because the driver heard about the initial incident on the TriMet radio. The defendant used racial hate speech against the second driver and the arresting officer, who was Black/African American.*[42]

Anti-Hispanic harassment and vandalism: *A white, female neighbor yelled racial hate speech at a Latin American family, told the family to go back to their country, and repeatedly threw cigarettes into the family's yard. The neighbor chopped down the family's raspberry tree, while using racial hate speech on another occasion.*[43]

Anti-Black/African American attempted homicide: *A white man stabbed a Black/African American man twice in the neck at an Arby's, plead guilty to a federal hate crime charge and was sentenced to 16 years in prison with 5-years post-prison supervision. When asked for his justification by an Arby's worker who restrained the defendant, he responded "Because he was Black, and I don't like Black people." He further explained to authorities that Black people lack moralities, are manipulative and not good people.*[44, 45] Extremists rarely perceive the irony of using violence to punish other's immoral ways.

Anti-Semitic vandalism: *Swastikas and the numbers "1488" were drawn at the Oregon Holocaust Memorial during Jewish American Heritage Month.*[46] The numbers "1488" combines the 14 words slogan – "We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children" – and 88 – which

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[40] Gaitán, C. (Jun. 02, 2021). Pacific University professor files $1.3 million lawsuit, claiming he was ousted from job over comments on gender, race. *The Oregonian/OregonLive*. https://www.oregonlive.com/education/2021/06/pacific-university-professor-files-13-million-lawsuit-claiming-he-was-ousted-from-job-over-comments-on-gender-race.html

[41] Turnquist, K. (Jun. 27, 2021). York statue atop Mount Tabor defaced with hate symbol. *The Oregonian/OregonLive*. https://www.oregonlive.com/news/2021/06/york-statue-atop-mount-tabor-defaced-with-hate-symbol.html.

[42] Multnomah County District Attorney's Office (MCDA). (October 14, 2020). DA Mike Schmidt announces the filing of three unrelated bias crime cases. https://www.mcda.us/index.php/news/da-mike-schmidt-announces-the-filing-of-three-unrelated-bias-crime-cases

[43] MCDA (2020).

[44] Williams, K. (September 18, 2020). Colorado man indicted for federal hate crime after stabbing Black victim in Eastern Oregon, prosecutors say. *The Oregonian*. https://www.bendbulletin.com/localstate/state/colorado-man-indicted-for-federal-hate-crime-after-stabbing-black-victim-in-eastern-oregon-prosecutors/article_38850e92-f9f2-11ea-9d14-ffdadde018f0.html

[45] Linly, Z. (September 10, 2021). White Supremacist Sentenced To 16 Years For Stabbing Man In The Neck 'Because He's Black, And I Don't Like Black People.' *News One*. https://newsone.com/4205417/racist-sentenced-stabbing-black-man-skin-color/

[46] Kavanaugh, S. D. (May 2, 2021). Nazi swastikas scrawled across Oregon Holocaust Memorial in SW Portland. *The Oregonian/OregonLive*. https://www.oregonlive.com/crime/2021/05/nazi-swastikas-scrawled-across-oregon-holocaust-memorial-in-sw-portland.html

stand for "Heil Hitler." It is popular among white supremacists, and may be written as 14-88, 14/88, 8814 and may be used to price racist merchandise at $14.88.[47]

BIPOC vs. BIPOC threats and harassment: *An Asian man threatened a Black/African American man and his girlfriend with a knife, while making racist remarks*.[48]

BIPOC vs. BIPOC assault: *An American Indian/Alaska Native man attacked a Black/African American woman because of her race*.[49] Vulnerability is situational[50, 51] and implicit bias is pervasive: individuals subscribe to stereotypes about their own (i.e., internalized racism) and other racial groups. BIPOC individuals may subscribe to white supremacist ideologies/conspiracy theories, join extremist groups, and punish their own or other minority group(s) for not conforming to white supremacy norms.[52, 53]

Anti-LGBTQ assault: *At least six young males attacked two brothers at a beach and used homophobic slurs during the assault*.[54]

Department of Justice (Hotline) Data

Section 8 of SB 577, now ORS 147.380 (3), requires the DOJ to establish a staffed hate crimes telephone Hotline (Bias Response Hotline, or BRH) dedicated to assisting victims, witnesses, and other reporters of bias crimes and bias incidents. The DOJ opened the Bias Response Hotline on January 2, 2020,[55] accessible online[56] and at 1-844-924-BIAS (2427), accepting all Relay calls,[57] offering multiple avenues

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[47] Anti-Defamation League (ADL). (n.d.). Numeric Hate Symbols: 14/88. https://www.adl.org/resources/hate-symbol/1488

[48] Parafiniuk-Talesnick, T. (July 9, 2021). Asian man arrested after allegedly threatening Black people in downtown Springfield. *The Register-Guard*. https://www.registerguard.com/story/news/2021/07/09/asian-man-threatens-black-people-springfield-oregon-police-bias-crime/7922365002/.

[49] Campbell, S. (Oct 5, 2021). Native American man faces bias crime after ClackCo attack. *KOIN 6 News*. https://www.koin.com/local/clackamas-county/man-charged-with-bias-crime-after-attacking-woman/

[50] Bias incidents and crimes targeting Black/African Americans spiked after the social justice protests began in 2020. See: Jensen, L. (November 11, 2020). Bias Crimes Have Spiked Since Racial Justice Protests Began. Most of the Victims Are Black: According to the Oregon Department of Justice's interactive portal, the number of reported bias crimes in the state more than doubled from May to June. *Willamette Week*. https://www.wweek.com/news/2020/11/11/bias-crimes-have-spiked-since-racial-justice-protests-began-most-of-the-victims-are-black/

[51] Anti-Asian bias increased among non-Asians after the term "Chinese virus" went viral in early 2020. Asians were previously perceived as the model minority. See: Darling-Hammond, S., Michaels, E. K., Allen, A. M., Chae, D. H., Thomas, M. D., Nguyen, T. T., Mujahid, M. M., & Johnson, R. C. (2020). After "The China Virus" Went Viral: Racially Charged Coronavirus Coverage and Trends in Bias Against Asian Americans. *Health Education & Behavior, 47*(6), 870–879. https://doi.org/10.1177/1090198120957949

[52] Contreras, R. & Galván, A. (March 12, 2022). The rise of white nationalist Hispanics. *Politics & Policy*. https://www.axios.com/2022/03/10/rise-white-nationalist-hispanics-latinos

[53] Gupta, A. (September 4, 2018). Why Young Men of Color Are Joining White-Supremacist Groups. *The Daily Beast*. https://www.thedailybeast.com/why-young-men-of-color-are-joining-white-supremacist-groups

[54] Eadens, S. (May 20, 2021). Police identify all suspects involved in Glenn Otto Park assault. *The Oregonian/OregonLive*.

[55] https://www.doj.state.or.us/oregon-department-of-justice/bias-crimes/report-a-hate-and-bias-crime/

[56] StandAgainstHate.Oregon.gov, available in nine languages and translated into an additional language upon request.

[57] For people who are Deaf, Blind, Hard of Hearing, or have a speech disability, the BRH utilizes Telecommunications Relay Services, including Text-to-Voice TTY, Voice Carry Over, Speech-to-Speech Relay Service, Captioned Telephone Service, Internet Protocol Relay Service, IP Captioned Telephone Service, and Video Relay Service.

for anyone to report hate and bias. Reports come into the Hotline in a variety of ways, including through the web portal,[58] readily available in nine languages, on the Hotline phone utilizing the services of Language Link with access to interpretation in over 240 languages, to an individual DOJ Attorney General Office employee,[59] or via a community partner, for those who are connected with and trust in an existing culturally-specific agency. Hotline staff continue to connect with culturally specific organizations around the state to promote and offer the Hotline as a point of support for bias victims.

Core Values

In establishing foundational priorities, the BRH has prioritized six main tenets in its structure and services: accessibility, belief, trauma-informed care, victim-centered approach, promoting safety, and cultural humility and responsiveness. It is so important that the Hotline establishes and earns trust by showing victims that advocates are patient, trauma-informed, listening ears, ready to support, and knowledgeable to refer folks to additional resources if they choose. If advocates honor their boundaries and wishes, and protect their stories, the BRH hopes to continue to show that it is a safe place to share their experiences and realities.

The Hotline prioritizes access so that bias victims who choose to reach out have the opportunity to receive support services. The website is readily available in nine languages, and can be translated into additional languages upon request. The Hotline uses Language Link to provide interpretation in over 240 languages. We accept all Relay calls. Many bias victims have endured and been scarred by repeated bias victimization throughout their lifetimes and perhaps have never had a safe place to receive support for their experiences. The Hotline starts from a place of acknowledging the challenges of reaching out and tries to reduce the barriers to accessing support. The Hotline created a PSA in late 2019,[60] and started airing the PSA in January 2020, messaging that Oregon is not a place for hate, and that advocates are available to support victims and witnesses in the aftermath of a bias incident. The PSA continues to run, educating Oregonians that there is now a place to report and receive support for those who have experienced or witnessed bias. Although both the Hotline phone and web portal do not require that a reporter provide personal information such as name, phone number, email address, or other identifying information, thus far, the web portal has been most utilized, reflecting that many reporters want the protection of anonymity offered online. Often reports received via the Hotline phone reflect urgency and are those reporters who are sharing an experience very close in time to the call.

At the core of the Hotline is the foundational principle of belief. All Hotline callers and experiences shared are believed. The Hotline engages in no investigation, and it is not the Hotline advocate's role to evaluate evidence or judge decisions shared by the reporter. Crime victims feel and experience belief, and never doubt or judgment, from the Hotline advocates.

The Hotline aims to provide trauma-informed care, which means the Hotline's structure and services are welcoming, engaging, and acknowledging of the trauma experienced by those reporting to the Hotline. Hotline policies follow the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) four Rs in that they 1) Realize the widespread impact of trauma and understand potential paths for recovery; 2) Recognize the signs and symptoms of trauma in clients, families, staff, and others involved with the system; 3) Respond by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and

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[58] https://justice.oregon.gov/CrimeReporting/BiasCrime
[59] This work was moved from the DOJ Attorney General Office to Crime Victim and Survivor Services Division (CVSSD) in 2022.
[60] https://www.doj.state.or.us/oregon-department-of-justice/bias-crimes/about-the-law/

practices; and 4) seek to actively Resist re-traumatization".[61, 62] Hotline advocates are fully trained in trauma-informed care and all Hotline practices and responses reflect this ideology. Advocates understand the prevalence and impact of trauma among bias victims and reporters to the Hotline. Advocates commit to providing victims safe space and allowing for emotional safety on the Hotline. The Hotline operates from an empowerment and strengths-based model, focusing on strength, resilience, options, and choices in an effort to facilitate healing and avoid re-traumatization.[63]

As a significant shift from the justice systems' response, the Hotline aims to be victim-centered, allowing victims and reporters to the hotline autonomy and empowerment to make decisions in the aftermath of a bias incident. For decades, peer-reviewed research has shown that victims experience greater feelings of justice as well as pathways to healing if they are given control in sharing their experience and voice. There is no Hotline investigation or criminal justice process with a defendant on whom to focus, and therefore victims' needs, voice, safety, and choice drive Hotline responses. Victims and reporters are acknowledged for whatever stage they are in, validated and affirmed no matter their response to the traumatic experience, empowered with options for next steps, and given choice and control in taking those steps. With the exception of mandatory reports of child abuse, elder abuse, and abuse of a person who is disabled and in danger of further abuse, Hotline reporters choose to whom, when, and where to share their bias experience as well as what they do after accessing the BRH.

Every reporter who chooses to engage with the Hotline works with an advocate to establish a safety plan. Hotline advocates assist victims and reporters in creating a personalized, individual plan to address specific safety concerns resulting from the hate or bias incident, manage risk factors of reencountering hate or bias activity, identify natural or personal support resources, and collaborate with the victim to establish actions and options to increase safety and well-being. This includes safety in the community and at home, safety and privacy online, as well as choice in accessing civil and criminal justice systems in state, federal, and/or Tribal courts. The Hotline recognizes that bias incidents are physically dangerous, create feelings of emotional vulnerability, and intend to otherize and separate victims from larger communities. Victims and reporters are offered the opportunity to establish a specific safety plan during each call to the Hotline.

Hotline advocates practice cultural humility and aim to provide services in a culturally responsive and relevant manner. Hotline advocates recognize and reflect on the privilege and power that come from being part of a system and that may exist in their own cultural identities. Advocates approach each call with openness, self-awareness, and humbleness in an effort to recognize the caller's intersectionality and to investigate and explore together opportunities of empowerment in making next decisions and steps. Seeing the victim or reporter as a whole, nuanced person with many contributing life experiences that impact and create an individual with a specific cultural identity, and avoiding generalizations that can come from cultural competency, guide Hotline response. As part of being victim-centered, advocates continue to learn about identities and cultures, and regularly ask victims and callers to help identify what supports, processes, and steps would best meet the caller's cultural and individual needs.

A dedicated BRH Coordinator started in her role on March 30, 2020. Since that time, in consultation with community partners and the Hate Crimes and Bias Incidents Steering Committee, pursuant to Section 8 (5)(a)(A), now ORS 147.380 (5), DOJ coordinated with CJC to develop a standardized intake process for

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[61] Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2012). SAMHSA's Working Definition of Trauma and Principles and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach.
[62] Hopper, E. K., Bassuk, E. L., & Olivet, J. (2010). Shelter from the Storm: Trauma-Informed Care in Homelessness Services Settings.
[63] Ibid.

all reports of bias crimes and bias incidents, collect all necessary data elements, and provide the data to CJC.

Reports to the Hotline increased by 53% in 2021.

Figure 1. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports by Month
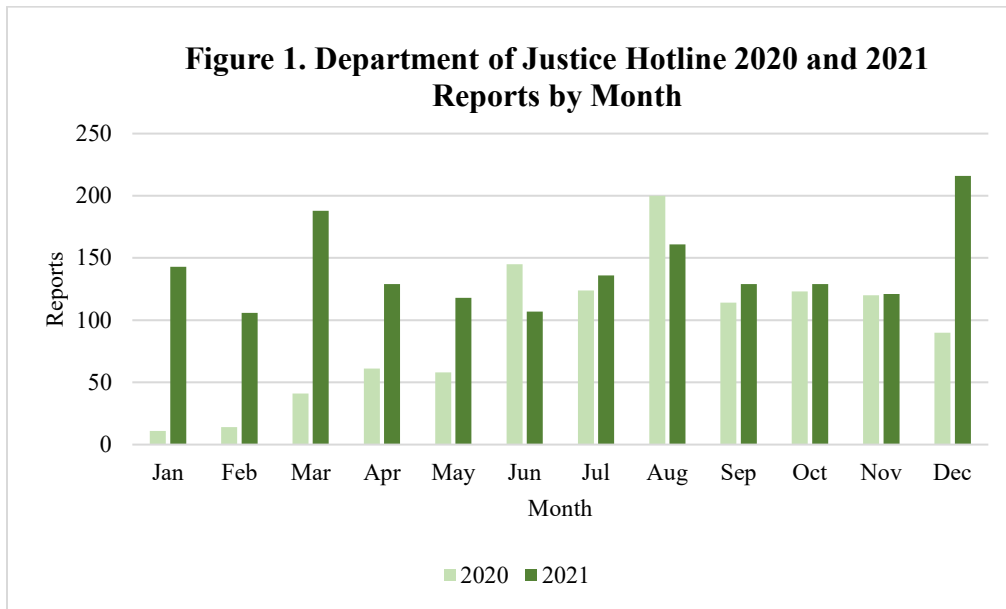
Figure 1 shows an increase in Hotline reporting from January through June 2020 as this intake process began implementation. This increase in reporting corresponded with a growing awareness of the BRH in the State and continued through 2021. Monthly calls to the Hotline were higher in the corresponding month in 2021 compared to 2020, except for June and August. Overall, there was a 53% increase in reports, from 1,101 in 2020 to 1,683 in 2021. For monthly counts for 2020 and 2021, see Table A1 in Appendix A. For context, bias crime estimates range from 1 per 1,000[64] nationally in 2019 for individuals ages 12 and older, to 1.8% in Oregon in 2021 for individuals ages 18 and older.[65] This is much higher than 1,683, which indicates a need for the BRH to continue its education and outreach efforts and work with its many community and law enforcement partners to expand education and outreach about the Hotline's services. As of October 2021, only 18% of Oregon residents were aware of the Hotline.[66]

The BRH is one avenue for people in Oregon to access services after bias incident experiences. Other bias response methods in the state include the City of Eugene Office of Human Rights and Neighborhood Involvement online portal,[67] Lines for Life's Racial Equity Support Line,[68] Portland United Against Hate,[69] Stop AAPI Hate,[70] Oregon Coalition Against Hate Crimes[71] and Salem Human Rights Commission. Some community-based organizations (CBOs) serving culturally- and population-specific

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[64] Kena & Thompson (2021). https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcv0519_1.pdf
[65] Powell et al. (In Progress).
[66] OVBC (2022a).
[67] https://www.eugene-or.gov/FormCenter/Equity-and-Human-Rights-6/Discrimination-bias-crime-and-bias-incid-538. The City of Eugene has been recording and bias crimes and incidents since 2012, and work with multiple community partners to combat hatred and bigotry. https://www.eugene-or.gov/DocumentCenter/View/42822/Hate-and-Bias-Prevention-and-Response-Toolkit.
[68] https://www.linesforlife.org/racial-equity-support-line/
[69] https://www.reporthatepdx.com/
[70] Home - Stop AAPI Hate
[71] https://oregoncahc.org/report-a-hate-crimeincident/

communities also have bias crime and bias incident support programs. The Safe Oregon Tipline[72] is available for students, parents, and school staff to reported threats to student safety, including bias incidents and crimes. The BRH has relationships with many of these organization but does not currently collect these data unless the reporter also contacts the Hotline directly.

Hotline Response Procedure

The BRH established a process vetted by the Hate Crimes and Bias Incidents Steering Committee to ensure six tenets of service (accessibility, belief, trauma-informed care, victim-centered approach, promoting safety, and cultural humility and responsiveness; see Core Values above) are incorporated when responding to reports received via any reporting avenue. When the Hotline advocate contacts the reporter or victim, the advocate begins the call with an informed consent process, reviewing the scope of the Hotline program to ensure the victim can make an informed decision about engaging with the Hotline and consents to proceeding with the call. Information shared by the advocate includes that:

- the Hotline serves as a support and information and referral Hotline, and does not have the authority to open an investigation, or prosecute or sanction someone for perpetrating bias;
- advocates are mandatory reporters of child abuse, elder abuse, and some situations of abuse of a person with a disability;
- the Hotline collects de-identified data to share with the CJC and ultimately the legislature and public;
- public records requests may require DOJ to share non-identifying information from each report; and
- advocates are not able to engage with callers who are represented by an attorney without attorney permission.

If the victim consents to proceeding with the Hotline call, Hotline advocates listen, providing trauma-informed and culturally responsive emotional support. Advocates collect data and categorize the character of the bias conduct, using the following definitions:

- Assault – hands-on contact that causes offense or injury, including physical or sexual abuse.
- Harassment – language or conduct intended to alienate, offend, or degrade, including stalking, mimicking, mocking, threats, and hate speech.
- Vandalism – graffiti, damage to, or tampering with someone else's property.
- Institutional – system-wide excluding, offensive, degrading, or discriminatory conduct by a public or private sector organization, often resulting in loss of access to economic, social, and/or political resources.
- Refused service/accommodation – individual conduct intending to exclude or not meet stated needs; can be in a public or private business setting.
- Doxing – publicly publishing or sharing personal, private, or identifying information about another individual with malicious intent.
- Swatting – calling 911 on another person in an attempt to bring about unnecessary law enforcement response or consequence to that person.
- Murder – the intentional killing of another person.

In addition, Hotline advocates categorize the bias conduct as a bias incident pursuant to ORS 147.380, a bias crime pursuant to ORS 166.165, or 166.155, if bias occurred against a person not protected under

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[72] https://safeoregon.com

ORS 147.380, 166.165, or 166.155, or if the reporter is calling for a reason other than reporting or seeking services for a bias or hate incident. Hotline advocates inquire:

1) Was a protected class under ORS 147.380, 166.165, or 166.155 implicated in whole or part?
2) Was there a hostile expression of animus based on a protected class in whole or in part?
3) Does the victim/witness/reporter believe the defendant was motivated by bias?

Hotline advocates look for yes answers to classify reported event as a bias incident or hate crime.

BRH advocates engage in extensive safety planning with the reporter, as outlined above. If resources and referrals are requested and/or identified as a necessary option, advocates provide options, including reporting to law enforcement. Advocates may also follow-up with systems such as law enforcement to address concerns and issues if the victim requests. Advocates provide case management for those requiring, needing, or requesting ongoing support as they navigate systems and look to meet needs in the aftermath of bias. For those not requiring case management, advocates inquire if the reporter would be open to additional outreach approximately one week after their initial report as an opportunity to check in, revise the safety plan, and see if there are new or additional needs that Hotline advocates could provide.

Hotline Services

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) is a federally funded program that supports direct assistance and services to crime victims and survivors, including bias crime victims. In providing services and support to victims, Hotline advocates work with reporters and victims to determine what their needs and goals are in the aftermath of a bias incident. At the victim or reporter's direction and/or need, the Hotline provides the following VOCA services:

- information about the criminal and civil justice systems,
- information about accessing victim rights,
- referrals to victim service programs,
- referrals to other community and governmental programs that offer services, support, and resources, and
- coordination with outside organizations to provide services and individual advocacy to assist in securing rights, remedies, and services from other agencies for victims.

Multiple VOCA services are provided per reporter; insufficient organizational capacity remains a concern in 2021.

Figure 2 displays average VOCA services provided to BRH reporters and victims in 2021. For monthly counts, see Table A2 in Appendix A. Average monthly contacts per report ranged from 1.51 to 2.63, while on average other VOCA services received ranged from 1.29 to more than 3 per reporter. Specifically, VOCA service provided for the 1,683 reports made to the Hotline between January 1, 2021 and December 21, 2021 include:

- Hotline advocates made 3,420 contacts with victims and reporters via the Hotline and web portal and the median number of contacts per report was 2.03.
- Victims received 738 crisis interventions and 1,183 referrals to other services, supports, and resources from non-victim service agencies, including counseling options, governmental programs, and culturally-specific community programs.
- Hotline advocates engaged in individual advocacy for victims 747 times, meaning advocates made calls, emails, and other contacts to assist victims in securing rights, remedies, and services from other agencies.

- Victims and reporters requested information about the criminal and civil justice systems, including the process of reporting and the flow of a prosecuted case in the system 397 times, and advocates provided information about victim rights and how to assert and enforce rights 350 times.
- Hotline advocates engaged in law enforcement interview advocacy or accompaniment 225 times.
- Victims requested information about accessing civil protective orders 58 times.
- Victims received 52 referrals to victim service programs specifically designed to deliver services to victims of crime.
- The Hotline was unable to meet victims' and reporters' needs due to insufficient organizational capacity 157 times.

Figure 2. Department of Justice Hotline 2021 Reports: Mean VOCA Services Provided per Month
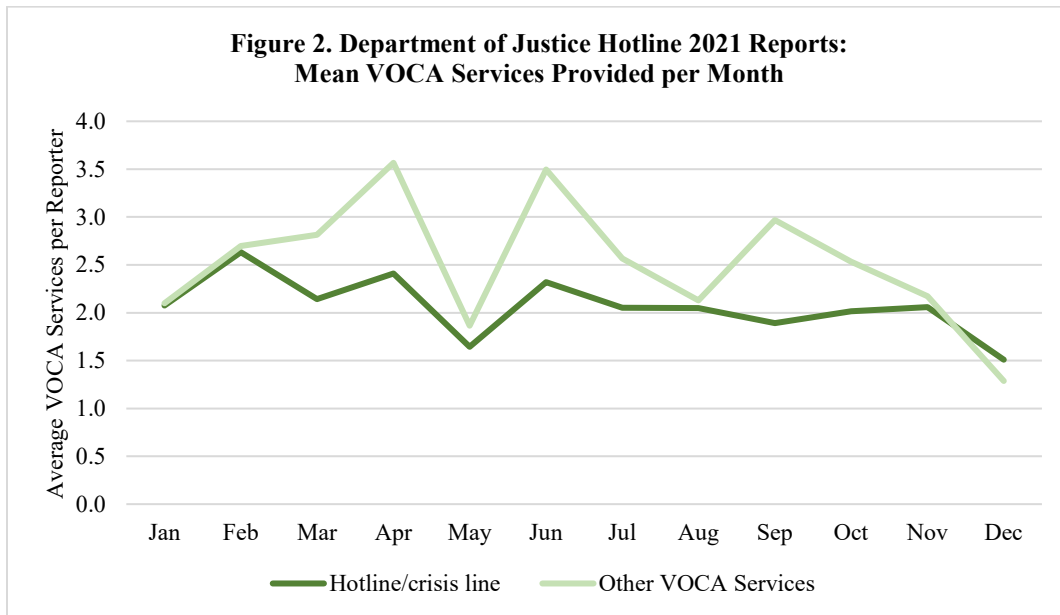
Hotline Data

Figures 3 and 4 display summary measures of the reported bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents collected by DOJ in 2020 and 2021. Reports to the Hotline increased steadily through the summer of 2020, peaking in August, before falling again in the fall (Figure 1). Reports in 2021 followed a different pattern and peaked twice, in March and December. The Hotline collected 1,101 reports of bias crimes or non-criminal bias incidents in 2020 and 1,683 in 2021 (Figure 3).

Law enforcement referrals to the Hotline increased in 2021.

Figure 3 illustraes intake type for 2020 and 2021. The category *community partner agency referral* included reports by CBOs, while *Direct DOJ reports* included reports made directly to a known advocate or staff member rather than via the Hotline, Hotline voicemail or website/Web. A plurality of reports was received via the website in 2020 (40%) and 2021 (28%).

Figure 3. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports by Intake Type
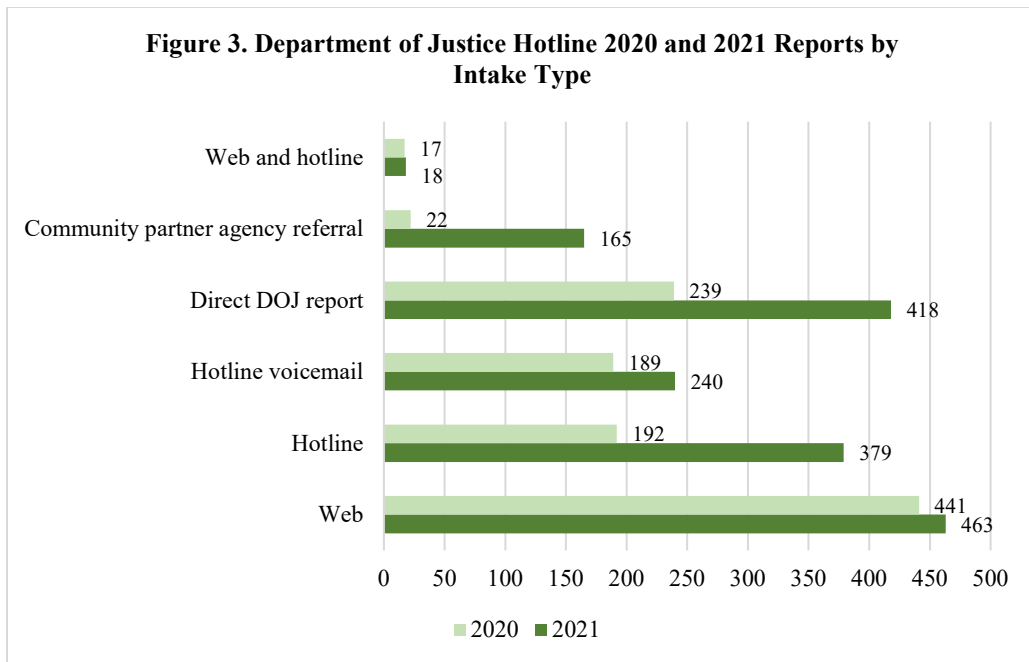
In comparison to 2020, community partner agency referrals increased by 650% (from 22 to 165) and reports to the hotline where the advocate was able to pick up the call live increased by 97% (from 192 to 379). Direct DOJ reports increased by 75% (from 239 to 418) in 2021. In addition, there was one law enforcement (LE) referral in 2020 and 92 in 2021. Law enforcement referral is when LE provides individuals with the Hotline's contact information, which the individual may then choose to use. Based on the principles of trauma-informed care, the Hotline does not call these individuals; these LE referrals are not counted in Figure 3 unless the victim calls the Hotline. The 650% increase in referrals from community partner agencies suggests the DOJ's community outreach and relationship building with culturally- and population-specific CBOs is having a positive impact. The 75% increase in Direct DOJ Report referrals suggests community members are interested in direct connections with advocates – looking for a known and trusted source – rather than speaking to an unknown, perhaps random Hotline advocate.

Increased reporting rates by county; unknown if this represents an increase in bias incidents or community awareness of Hotline services.

Figure 4 shows that in 2021, Multnomah County made the highest number of reports (489, an 80% increase from 2020), followed by Clackamas (n=247, 298% increase), Marion (n=148, 114% increase) and Washington (n=144, 136% increase) Counties. For further county information, see Table A3 in Appendix A. Due to the vast underreporting of bias incidents, more information is needed to determine whether this increase between 2020 and 2021 represents an increase in bias incidents or an increase in communities' knowledge of and confidence in the DOJ Hotline's services. Determining the extent of the underreporting problem and bias incident rate is complicated by the fact that people in Oregon may choose to report bias incidents and bias crimes directly to LE, a local bias crime city agency, or to a CBO (see non-exhaustive list on page 9) with whom they have an established relationship instead of to the Hotline, and there is no current avenue to pool reports to the Hotline and the various CBOs.

Figure 4. Department of Justice Hotline 2021 Reports by County
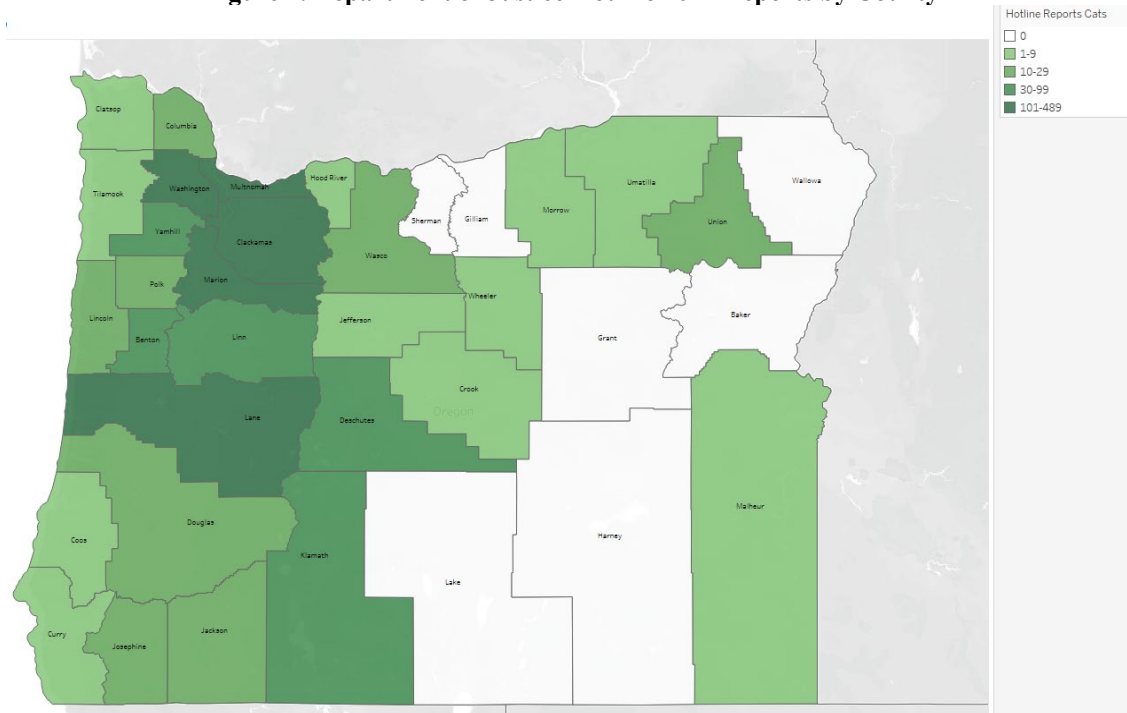
Half of reports occur within one week of the incident.
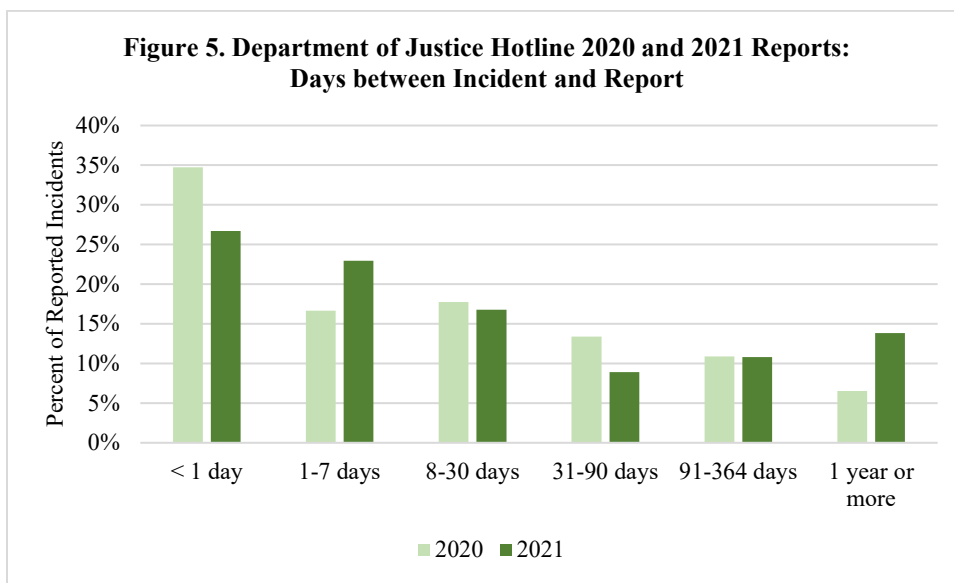
Figure 5 shows the average number of days between when an incident occurred and when it was reported to the Hotline in 2020 and 2021. While about half of reports occurred within one week of the incident in 2020 (51%) and 2021 (50%), the median number of days between the bias incident and reporting to the Hotline was slightly longer in 2021 compared to 2020 (8 vs. 6 days, respectively). Many reports were made months or years after the bias experience in 2020 (n=60) and 2021 (n=169), which reflects the lingering effects of harm resulting from bias.

Hotline advocates respond to more than 3 in 4 calls within 1 day.

Figure 6. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports by Response Time
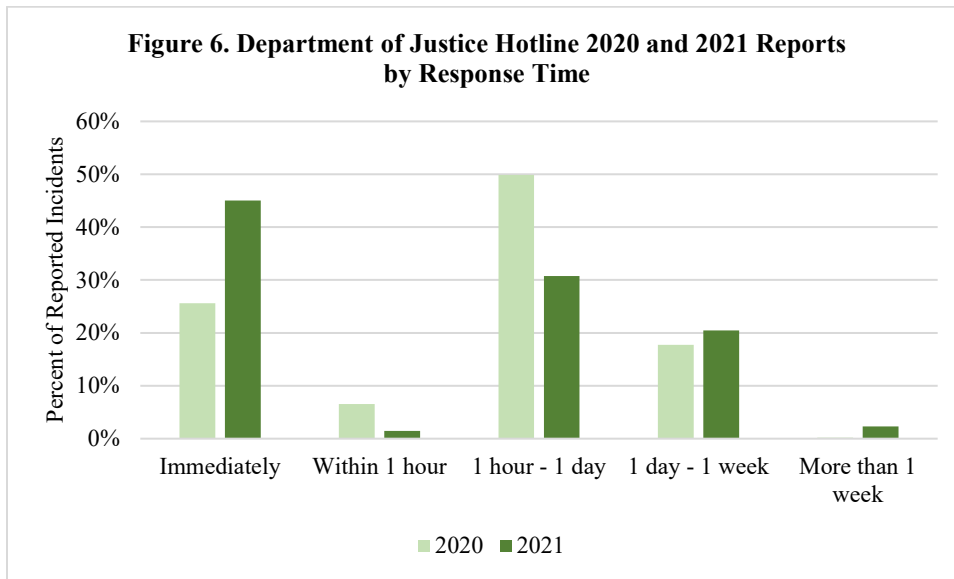
Figure 6 displays the amount of time between when a report was initially made and when it was responded to by a Hotline advocate. A response time is recorded whenever the reporter requested a return call: sometimes the reporter does not want a response and advocates do not encroach with an unwanted call. Of the 535 reports from May through December of 2020 where a response was requested, 26% (n=137) of reports were responded to immediately, another 56% (n=302) were responded to within a day, and all but one was responded to within a week. A return call was requested for 953 reports in 2021, when more than three quarters were either responded to immediately or within a day.

Call lengths average more than one hour.

Figure 7. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports by Mean Duration of Calls
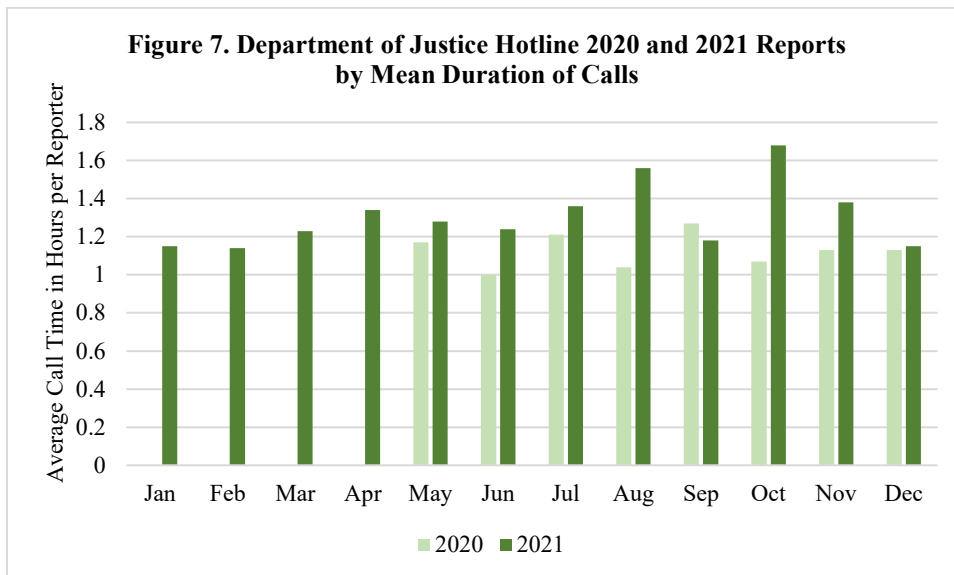
The Hotline started recording length of calls in May 2020 (Figure 7). Duration of call information was available for 232 calls in 2020 and 321 calls in 2021. Calls were longer on average in 2021 (mean=1.30 hours), compared to 2020 (mean=1.12 hours), with 3 calls in 2020 and 17 calls in 2021 lasting more than 2 hours. This may be due to a combination of things: the need for more information from reporters, a

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wider available referral network for Hotline advocates to provide information about, and reporters' memory issues due to trauma. Five Hotline advocates were added to the Hotline in 2022. However, the Hotline is currently understaffed in Central and Eastern Oregon[73] and has applied for a grant to fund a position for the latter; duration of calls may subsequently increase in 2022 due to this increased Hotline capacity.

Almost one third of Hotline reports are bias crimes.

Determination of Reports
Hotline advocates do not investigate reports of bias to the Hotline. Instead, centered on the tenet of belief, the advocates categorize the reports into one of six categories shown in Table 1. For more detailed information on how these determinations were made, please see the section *Bias Response Hotline Procedure for Determining Bias* in Appendix A. Differences in predictors of bias crimes are presented below in Tables 10 through 16; bias incident was selected as the reference/non-bias crime group. The logistic models used to determine if these differences were statistically significant are described in Technical Appendix C.

Table 1. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports by Determination

Determination	Reports		Percent Change
	2020	2021	
Bias incident	606	994	64%
Hate crime	304	463	52%
Bias criteria not met	70	79	13%
Bias against unprotected class	41	37	-10%
Repeat report	2	38	--
Unable to determine	78	72	-8%
Total	1,101	1,683	53%

Table 1 provides more information about the type of incidents that were reported. Hotline advocates made these determinations using information provided by the individual making the report. Slightly more than half of the reports were determined to be a bias incident in 2020 (55%) and 2021 (59%), and 28% were determined to be bias crimes in both years. Reports of bias incidents increased by 64% to almost 1,000 incidents in 2021, while hate crime reports increased by 52%. Current data is insufficient to establish whether this increase represents an increase in reporting, an increase in bias crimes and incidents, or whether both phenomena exist.

Most reports to the Hotline are for anti-race and anti-color bias.

Targeted Protected Class
Targeted protected class data reflect the defendant's perception of identity; a person who identifies as Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander may be targeted with specifically anti-Asian bias, or a person who identifies as Multiracial may be targeted with anti-Black/African American bias. However, unlike the targeted class data found in NIBRS, the Hotline does not investigate to confirm the defendant's perception and instead records the reporter's perception of the defendant's bias motivation, which may be based on specific words, slurs, gestures, expressions, and even the victim/reporter's prior victimization experiences. For example, the swastika may be experienced in different ways: most victims will perceive

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[73] Advocates are geographically based in the communities they serve to better identify and create connections with local CBOs and other service providers. Accordingly, VOCA service referrals listed in Figure 2 are provided to local agencies.

it as anti-religious bias, while some callers may experience this as anti-disability bias, or anti-LGBTQ bias. The ADL has specifically asked the Hotline to make an anti-Jewish religion finding in these cases, even if the victim does not label it as such. If the victim requests a return call, the advocate will make additional findings on targeted protected class based on how the victim experienced the hate symbol. In cases where the reporter's perception is not available (some reporters or victims choose to report anonymously or request no return call), the Hotline advocate's training, knowledge, perception, and/or experience may dictate the finding of targeted protected class. For example, if a victim submits an anonymous web report that a classmate is flying a confederate flag off their car in the school parking lot, the report may describe the incident targeting as race and color based. If no phone number is included in the report, the Hotline advocate would make a finding of anti-Black/African American bias.

Table 2. Department of Justice Hotline Reports 2020 and 2021 by Protected Class

Targeted Protected Class	2020 Reports		2021 Reports	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Race	700	64%	937	56%
Black/African American	453	41%	500	30%
Hispanic/Latinx	112	10%	131	8%
Asian	66	6%	192	11%
American Indian/Alaska Native	65	6%	79	5%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	26	2%	15	1%
Arab	23	2%	34	2%
White	19	2%	12	1%
Race Unspecified	59	5%	39	2%
Other Bias Motivation				
Color	520	47%	582	35%
National Origin	181	16%	286	17%
Sexual Orientation	105	10%	260	15%
Religion	76	7%	209	12%
Gender Identity	52	5%	151	9%
Disability	168	15%	194	12%
Non-protected class	211	19%	108	6%
Multiple Protected Class	651	59%	886	53%
Total	1,101	100%	1,683	100%

Note. Percentages represent the proportion of reports motivated by the specified bias. Incidents may be motivated by bias against multiple protected classes and overall column percentages may not sum to 100%.

A plurality of race motivated incidents was anti-Black or African American in 2020 (41%) and 2021 (30%). Incidents targeting all racial groups increased between 2020 and 2021, except for anti-white incidents, which declined by 37% (19 vs. 12). Anti-Asian incidents increased by 191% (66 vs. 192), while incidents targeting gender identity increased by 190% (52 vs. 151). Incidents where religion and sexual orientation were the protected class increased by 175% (76 vs. 209) and 148% (105 vs. 260), respectively. Many people contacted the Hotline to report targeting based on class/identity that is *not protected* under the bias statutes; most often these reports were from individuals targeted for their protected class in addition to a non-protected class. For example, a person with a physical disability wearing a t-shirt supporting a political candidate reported bias based on disability and political affiliation. Additional targeted classes in 2020 and 2021 included protesters, gender, age, housing status, political affiliation, income, criminal history, addiction, police/military, media, mask-wearing, and familial status. Almost twenty percent (19%) of reports in 2020 and 6% in 2021 included bias against a non-protected class.

Most bias incidents are motivated by anti-race and anti-color bias.

Bias Incidents: Targeted Protected Class

Table 3 illustrates summary information for protected class for bias incidents in 2020 and 2021. For a more detailed breakout of targeted protected class by designation (bias incident, bias crime, bias against non-protected class, and unable to determine), see Tables A4 through A7 in Appendix A. The overall count of bias incidents targeting race increased by 34% within this period. However, the *proportion* of bias incidents motivated by race decreased from 72% to 59%, and the *proportion* motivated by color decreased from 51% to 34%.

Table 3. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Bias Incidents by Protected Class

Targeted Protected Class	2020 Reports		2021 Reports	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Race	437	72%	587	59%
Black/African American	272	45%	302	30%
Hispanic/Latinx	64	11%	76	8%
Asian	48	8%	123	12%
American Indian/Alaska Native	46	8%	62	6%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	20	3%	10	1%
Arab	17	3%	27	3%
White	12	2%	7	1%
Multiracial	9	1%	15	2%
Other Bias Motivation				
Color	310	51%	338	34%
National Origin	62	10%	179	18%
Sexual Orientation	31	5%	119	12%
Religion	122	20%	179	18%
Gender Identity	122	20%	162	16%
Disability	40	7%	128	13%
Non-protected class	116	19%	31	3%
Multiple Protected Class	395	65%	544	55%
Total	606	100%	994	100%

Note. Percentages represents the proportion of bias incident reports motivated by the specified bias. Incidents may be motivated by bias against multiple protected classes and overall column percentages may not sum to 100%.

The majority of bias incidents motivated by racial bias in 2020 and 2021 targeted Black/African American individuals. However, there was a large increase in anti-Asian race-motivated bias incidents (+156%). Bias incidents targeting Arab (+59%) individuals, American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN, +35%) individuals, and Hispanic/Latinx (+19%) individuals also increased between 2020 and 2021. However, bias incidents targeting Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (NH/OPI) individuals decreased by 50% and those targeting white individuals decreased by 42% in this period. More than six in 10 anti-Hispanic/Latinx (61%), anti-Asian (66%), anti-American Indian or Alaska Native (84%) and anti-white (71%) bias incidents were committed by individuals known to the victim in 2021. Almost three quarters of anti-disability bias incidents in 2021 were committed by individuals known to the victim (74%). See Table A8 in Appendix A for additional details on individuals known to victims by protected class for bias incidents.

Anti-race and color motivation are more prevalent among bias crimes than bias incidents; apparent increase in anti-Asian, anti-disability and anti-religion bias crimes.

Bias Crimes: Targeted Protected Class
Table 4 illustrates summary information about protected class for bias crime reports in 2020 and 2021. For a more detailed breakout of targeted protected class by bias designation, see Tables A4 through A7 in Appendix A. While counts of bias crimes for all protected classes increased between 2020 and 2021, the proportion of race (82% vs. 73%), color (67% vs. 52%) and disability (8% vs. 6%) bias crimes declined, while the proportion of sexual orientation (11% vs. 17%), national origin (17% vs. 22%) and religion (9% vs. 17%) bias crimes increased in this period. The increase in anti-religion bias crimes in 2021 was due primarily to anti-Jewish animus. These anti-Jewish bias crimes do not appear to have been reported to LE, unless the report was made to an agency that lacks capacity to forward data to State Police for NIBRS recording. See Table 25 for details.

Table 4. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Bias Crimes by Protected Class

Targeted Protected Class	2020 Reports		2021 Reports	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Race	249	82%	340	73%
Black/African American	177	58%	196	42%
Hispanic/Latinx	47	15%	53	11%
Asian	17	6%	68	15%
American Indian/Alaska Native	19	6%	15	3%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6	2%	5	1%
Arab	6	2%	7	2%
White	4	1%	3	1%
Multiracial	12	4%	4	1%
Other Bias Motivation				
Color	203	67%	239	52%
National Origin	34	11%	79	17%
Sexual Orientation	16	5%	30	6%
Religion	53	17%	104	22%
Gender Identity	23	8%	27	6%
Disability	26	9%	80	17%
Non-protected class	67	22%	36	8%
Multiple Protected Class	240	79%	335	72%
Total	304	100%	463	100%

Similar to bias incidents, the majority of bias crimes in 2020 and 2021 targeted race and color. Also similar to bias incidents, reports of bias crimes increased for all protected classes between 2020 and 2021. Bias crimes targeting race increased by 37% between 2020 and 2021 (249 vs. 340). Anti-Asian bias crimes increased by 300% (17 vs. 68), while anti-disability bias crimes increased by 208% (26 vs. 80) and anti-religion bias crimes increased by 96% (53 vs. 104) between 2020 and 2021. In comparison, anti-Black/African American hate crime reports increased by 11% (177 vs. 196) and anti-Hispanic/Latinx hate crime reports increased by 13% (47 vs. 53), while anti-white bias crimes *declined* by 25% (4 vs. 3). One major difference between bias incidents and bias crimes is the number of protected classes targeted per report: slightly over half of bias incidents in 2020 and 2021 targeted more than one protected class, while more than two thirds of hate crimes simultaneously targeted multiple protected classes in 2020 and 2021.

In contrast to bias incidents, few bias crime victims were targeted by known defendants (shown in Table A9 in Appendix A). One third of bias crimes were committed by defendants known to the victim in 2021, and only 20% of defendants were known to the victim in 2020. With the exception of American Indian or Alaska Native and Multiracial bias motivated crimes, less than half of other protected classes were targeted by known defendants.

Harassment is the most common Hotline report incident type.

Character of Conduct/Incident Type
According to Figure 8, about half of the 2020 and 2021 Hotline reports were for harassment (46% and 52%, respectively). The next most reported character of conduct was institutional in 2020 (25%) and 2021 (16%). Reports of harassment increased in 2021 (506 vs. 867), as did vandalism (87 vs. 197). Institutional (271 vs. 277) and assault (142 vs. 152) reports increased slightly between 2020 and 2021.

Figure 8. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports by Incident Type

	Harassment	Institutional	Assault	Vandalism	Refusal of service	Doxing	Swatting	Murder	Unable to determine
2020	506	271	142	87	57	16	2	2	76
2021	867	277	152	197	70	8	21	3	135

Number of Reports
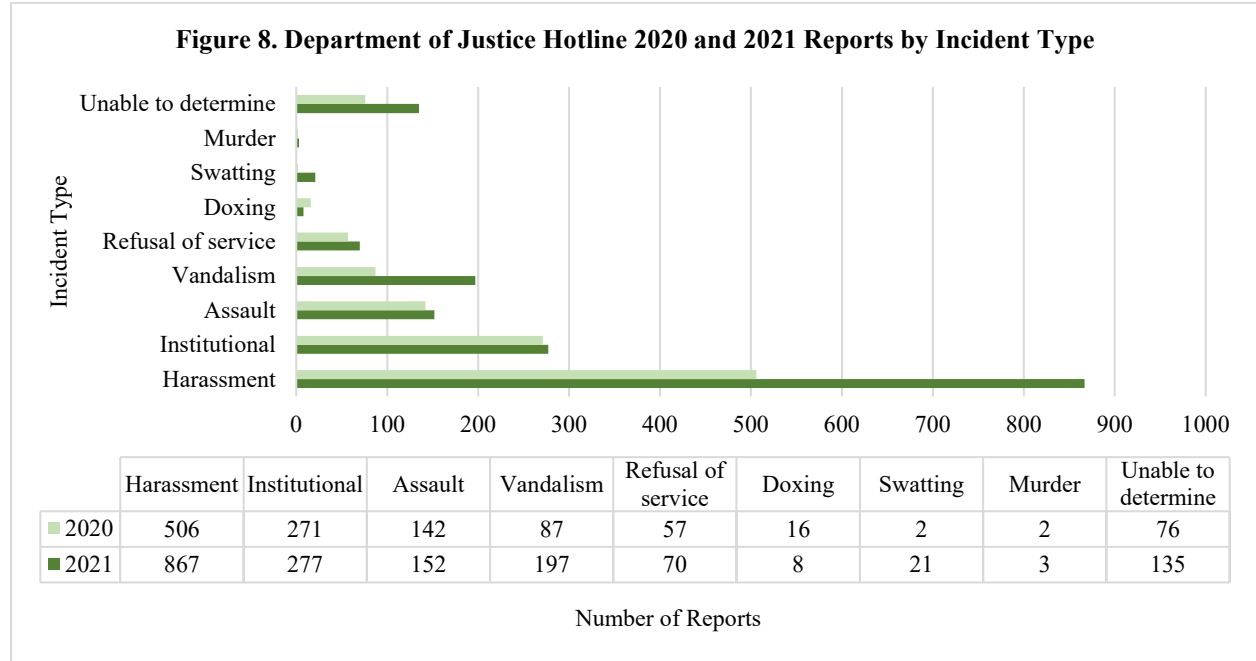
Increase in reports at work, schools and home; lower rates in 2020 possibly due to COVID restrictions.

Incident Setting
As shown in Figure 9, the most common incident settings in 2020 were an individual's home (22%), on the internet (18%), or some other public setting (17%), as shown in Table A20 in Appendix A. In 2021, the most common incident settings were the individual's home (27%), at the victim's place of employment (16%), or on the internet (14%). The number of reported incidents at the victim's place of employment was nearly 6 times higher between 2020 and 2021, while the number of reported incidents in schools increased 3.4 times, and there was a 90% increase in incidents at the victim's home.[74] It is highly likely that the lower frequency of employment and school incidents in 2020 was due to COVID-19 restrictions, and the 2021 reports are a more accurate representation of bias incidents in Oregon. However, no conclusions can be drawn without additional information on bias incidents prior to 2019. For differences in setting by victim race for bias incidents and bias crime, see Tables A21 and A22 in Appendix A, respectively.

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[74] In 2020, the category other (n=29) included 3 reports each in court and a place of worship; 1 each in a hotel, motel, and print media; 2 in a police department; 7 in a library and 11 somewhere else. Twenty-eight reports occurred in an other setting in 2021: 20 in a place of worship and 8 occurred somewhere else.

Figure 9. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports by Setting
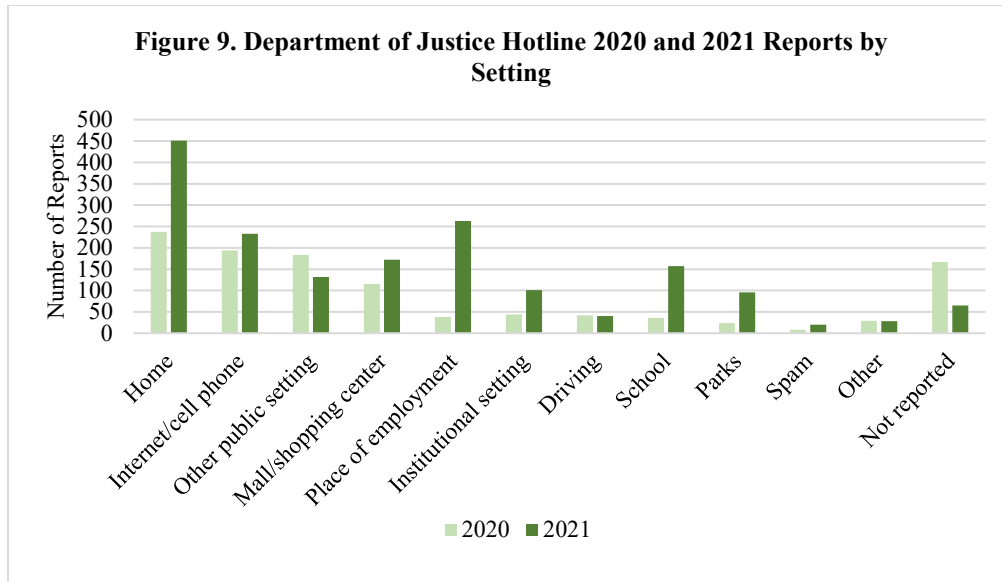
Reports most frequently indicate that the defendant was a stranger.

Table 5. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports by Victim-Defendant Relationship

Victim Relationship	2020 Reports		2021 Reports	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Stranger	243	22%	353	21%
Neighbor	106	10%	228	14%
City official/Govt Emp	107	10%	90	5%
Police/LE/CJS	111	10%	116	7%
Current/former relative/friend	11	1%	40	2%
Employer	35	3%	148	9%
Landlord	20	2%	69	4%
Service provider	15	1%	57	3%
Acquaintance	12	1%	40	2%
Schoolmate	4	0%	61	4%
Coworker	4	0%	43	3%
Teacher/School Official	11	1%	46	3%
Other¥	107	10%	127	8%
Not reported	236	21%	169	10%
Spam	8	1%	21	1%
Unknown	71	6%	75	4%
Total	1,101	100%	1,683	100%

¥ Includes customers, business owners, store employees, medical professionals, contractors, community members, care providers, roommates and unsure/unable to determine.

Victim/Defendant Relationship

In 2020, the most common relationships between the victim and defendant were that of a stranger (22%), and 10% each were neighbors, city official/government employees and police/LE/criminal justice system staff. Stranger was also the most frequent victim/defendant relationship in 2021 (21%), followed by neighbor (14%). About 1 in 5 victim-defendant relationships was not reported in 2020, which declined to 10% in 2021. Table 14 below provides a breakdown of victim/defendant relationships for bias crimes and bias incidents.

LE Reporting and Referrals
Table A23 in Appendix A illustrates the number of bias crime cases reported to LE, broken down by county for 2020 and 2021. In 2021, all Hotline bias crime cases were reported to LE in Clatsop, Coos, Crook, Curry, Marrow, Wheeler and Yamhill Counties. At least 75% of cases were reported to LE in Benton, Clackamas, Deschutes, Jackson, Josephine, Linn and Polk Counties. Table A24 in Appendix A provides the county-level percent breakdown of bias crime cases referred to the Hotline by LE (23% overall) in 2021. It is possible reporters did not disclose some LE referrals, or the Hotline report was made prior to the police report; however, this information is relatively consistent with the OVBC 2021 survey data – where 31% of bias crime victims who reported the incident to LE were referred to the Hotline – for the same time period.[75]

BRH Reports are most frequently made by victims.

Figure 10: Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports by Who Reported

	Victim	Witness	Family	Law enforcement	Perpetrator	Other/Not Reported	Spam
2020	437	311	18	6	4	317	8
2021	716	377	114	148	16	291	21
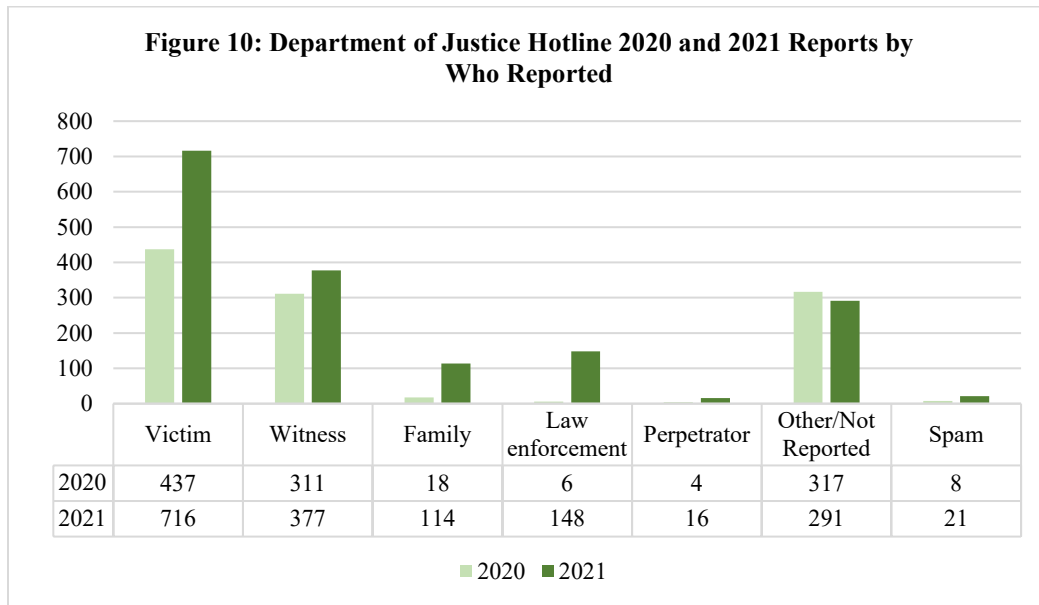
■ 2020 ■ 2021

Reporter Status
As shown in Figure 10, in 2020, incidents were most often reported by the victims themselves (40%), followed by a witness to the incident (28%), and a family member (2%). In 2021, a similar pattern emerged: incidents were most often reported by the victims themselves (43%), followed by a witness to the incident (22%), and a family member (7%). Noticeable changes in reporter status between 2020 and 2021 included the increase in reports made by LE (6 vs. 148) and family members (18 vs. 114). The Hotline tracks bias incidents against Hotline advocates under the *perpetrator* report status. Incidents targeting Hotline advocates increased substantially between 2020 and 2021 and this pattern has continued into 2022. This will be discussed further in the July 1, 2023, report.

Reporters rarely provide information on defendant demographics, likely because incidents are committed by strangers, or someone peripherally known to the victim.

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[75] OVBC (2022a).

Table 6. Department of Justice Hotline 2021 Reports: Perceived Defendants' Demographics

Gender	Count	Percent
Male	448	27%
Female	177	11%
Gender Non-Conforming	5	0%
Unknown/Not Reported	1,053	63%
Race		
White	306	18%
Black/African American	13	1%
Asian	8	0%
Hispanic/Latinx	8	0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0%
Unknown	1,347	80%
Age		
24 and under	111	7%
25 to 39	65	4%
40 to 49	39	2%
50 and older	154	9%
Unknown/Not reported	1,314	78%
Total	1,683	100%

Perceived Defendant Demographics
Reporters rarely volunteered information regarding defendant gender (63% unknown), race (80% unknown) and age (78% unknown/not reported). This may possibly be due to the extent of stranger victimizations (21%), and because advocates do not ask specifically about defendant demographics. Table 6 illustrates that reporters to the Hotline frequently do not provide demographic information about bias incident defendants, either because the defendant is frequently unknown to the reporter or due to the effect of trauma on memory. Significance testing with perceived defendants' demographics was unsuccessful due to the extent (63%-80%) of missing information. *Note*: data collection is not the Hotline's primary focus. It is instead concerned with providing trauma-informed and victim-centered support. Defendant demographic data collection is not necessary to meet the Hotline's mandate; therefore, advocates do not ask for this information. However, defendant demographics will be included in the report, if this information is provided by the reporter.

Victim demographics are frequently not reported.

Victim Demographics
The Hotline began tracking victim demographic information in May 2020 as optional data collection categories. Demographic information for 2021 is illustrated in Table 7. About one third of victim gender (31%), race (38%) and age (38%) was not provided by Hotline reporters in 2021. In terms of 2021 bias crime victim demographics, 41% were male, while 29% were female. The most common victim race was Black/African American (34%) followed by Asian (14%), and most skewed older, with less than 20% of victims under the age of 25. In 2021, 9% of reports occurred in schools (see Table A20 in Appendix A), while 14% of reports targeted victims ages 0-17. This suggests younger individuals are

Table 7. Department of Justice Hotline 2021 Reported Victims' Demographics

	All Reports		Bias Crime	
Gender	2021	Percent	2021	Percent
Male	537	32%	190	41%
Female	484	29%	136	29%
Gender Non-Conforming	139	8%	23	5%
Unknown/Not Reported	523	31%	114	25%
Race				
Black/African American	410	24%	159	34%
Hispanic/Latinx	167	10%	57	12%
Asian	190	11%	65	14%
White	108	6%	25	5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	77	5%	17	4%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	10	1%	4	1%
Multiracial	78	5%	19	4%
Other/Not reported	643	38%	117	25%
Age				
0-12	90	5%	39	8%
13-17	93	6%	29	6%
18-24	76	5%	24	5%
25-59	652	39%	147	32%
60+	127	8%	49	11%
Not Reported	645	38%	175	38%
Total	1,683	100%	463	100%

victimized both in and out of school. It is unknown if missing age data is systematically linked to victim age, for example, adults may be more likely to report demographics compared to younger persons, who may fear they would not be taken seriously. To compute statistical analysis, victims were classified into only one race and gender category. Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (NH/OPI) were analyzed as mutually exclusive categories to distinguish patterns between these three diverse groups; however, deeper analysis by national origin and Tribe is not currently feasible.[76]

Differences in Targeted Class by Victim Race
This section investigates whether perceived motivation differs by victim race, that is, are there differences in the relative risk of bias motive *experienced* by people in Oregon of different races/ethnicities? Multinomial regression models were used to identify differences in targeted protected class by victim race for bias incidents and bias crimes reported to the BRH in 2021, which are presented in Technical Appendix B. The models included the following protected classes: specified targeted race (Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, Arab and white), color, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability and religion. The overall percentages used to test for significance differences in bias incident victims are presented in Table 8 and bias crime victims are presented in Table 9. The rows labeled race, non-protected class, and multiple targeted class, and column labeled total included in Tables 8 and 9 are for clarity only and were not included in the multinomial regression model. More than one third of bias incident reporters in 2021 declined to identify the victim's race, which was included in the model to determine whether differences in targeted class influenced the reporter's decision to identify the victim's race. Significant differences in targeted class by victim race are denoted by at least one asterisk, with additional asterisks denoting certainty of the relationship.[77] Typically, white race is used as the reference group in American bias crime analysis. However, Black/African American bias incident victims were selected as the reference category here due to the low count of white cases in some targeted class categories.

White *bias incident* victims are targeted because of sexual orientation, religion, and disability; BIPOC victims are targeted primarily based on race.

A quarter of bias incident victims were Black/African American, 12% were Asian, 10% were Hispanic/Latinx, 6% each were American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) and Multiracial, 5% were white, and 1% were Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (NH/OPI). Only 3% of bias incidents were motivated by anti-white sentiments; and 10% of white bias incidents victims were targeted because of anti-white bias. Instead, white bias incident victims tended to be targeted due to sexual orientation, religion, and disability. However, about 9 in 10 Black/African American, Asian, AI/AN, NH/OPI and Multiracial bias incident victims were targeted based on their race. More than three-quarters of AI/AN, Black/African American, and Multiracial bias incident victims were targeted based on multiple protected classes. Multiple protected class was excluded from the statistical model to control for high standard errors due to low counts. Few (0-5%) racial groups were targeted based on non-protected classes.

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[76] This is a limitation of the study. While Hispanic, Asian, AI/AN and NH/OPI of multiple nations/Tribes are grouped together in official data, individuals may identify more closely with their national origin. Therefore, these individuals grouped in these broad categories may have very diverse experiences, risk and protective factors based on the intersection of race and national origin. Overcoming this limitation is not currently a primary focus of the Hotline: ensuring reporters obtain needed services is a more effective use of Hotline Advocates' time, compared to verifying the victim's Tribe or national origin.

[77] Random samples are generalizable to the population from which they are drawn. It is unknown whether cases reported to the Hotline represent a random sample of all bias incidents and bias crimes in Oregon in 2020 and 2021. Therefore, results presented in this section describe the Hotline data and caution should be used when generalizing.

Differences in targeted class by victim race[78] include:

1. Compared to Black/African American bias incident victims, Hispanic bias incident victims were significantly *more* likely to be targeted based on national origin (27% vs. 4%) and disability (31% vs. 4%) and *less* likely to be targeted based on color (33% vs. 74%).
2. Asian bias incident victims were significantly *more* likely to be targeted due to national origin (51% vs. 4%) and significantly *less* likely to be targeted based on color (25% vs. 74%), sexual orientation (6% vs. 11%), gender identity (1% vs. 5%), and religion (2% vs. 6%), compared to Black/African American bias incident victims.
3. Compared to Black/African American bias incident victims, white bias incident victims were significantly *less* likely to be targeted based on color (2% vs. 74%) and significantly *more* likely to be targeted due to sexual orientation (38% vs. 11%), disability (19% vs. 4%) and religion (23% vs. 6%) – mostly anti-Jewish motivated. This is expected given NCVS findings.
4. AI/AN bias incident victims were significantly *more* likely to be targeted due to national origin (73% vs. 4%) and significantly *less* likely to be targeted based on color (25% vs. 74%), compared to Black/African American bias incident victims.
5. Multiracial bias incident victims were significantly *more* likely to be targeted due to color (82% vs. 74%), national origin (21% vs. 4%), and gender identity (9% vs. 5%), compared to Black/African American bias incident victims.

Table 8. Department of Justice Hotline 2021 Bias Incidents by Protected Class and Reported Victim Race

Targeted Class	Black/ AA[†]	Hispanic	Asian	White	AI/AN	NH/OPI	Multiple races	Other/ Unknown	Total[§]
Race[§]	97%	66%	95%	13%	95%	100%	96%	13%	59%
Black	97%	12%	2%	--	7%	--	67%	2%	30%
Hispanic	--	54%	1%	--	2%	--	25%	1%	8%
Asian	--	--	94%	--	--	--	21%	0%	12%
AI/AN	--	--	--	--	88%	83%	14%	--	1%
NH/OPI	--	--	--	--	--	100%	7%	--	6%
Arab	--	1%	--	--	--	--	9%	6%	1%
White	--	--	--	10%	--	--	4%	--	3%
Multiracial	--	--	--	--	--	--	26%	--	2%
Color	74%	33%***	25%***	2%***	25%***	33%*	82%*	7%	34%
Sexual Orientation	11%	4%	6%*	38%*	--	--	12%	33%	18%
Gender ID	5%	--	1%*	15%	--	17%	9%	26%	12%
National Origin	4%	27%***	51%***	--	73%***	--	21%***	8%	18%
Disability	4%	31%**	--	19%*	11%	--	12%**	27%	16%
Religion	6%	2%	2%*	23%**	--	--	9%	26%	13%
Non-PC[§]	5%	--	2%	4%	5%	--	4%	3%	3%
1+ PC[§]	80%	49%	58%	8%	91%	50%	89%	33%	55%
N	247	103	118	48	56	6	57	359	994
Percent of Sample	25%	10%	12%	5%	6%	1%	6%	36%	100%

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001; [†]reference group in the multinomial regression model; [§]excluded from the model; Non-PC: non-protected class; 1+ PC: multiple protected classes.

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[78] The model was statistically significant (chi2(48)=1058.55, p<.001) and predicted 30% of the variance in targeted protected class of bias incident victims in 2021. Models that predict at least 30% of the variance of the dependent variables are considered to be reasonably well fitted. See Technical Appendix B for details.

White *bias crime* victims are targeted because of sexual orientation, gender identity and religion; BIPOC victims are targeted primarily based on race.

Table 9 displays overall percentage differences in targeted class by victim race for bias crimes reported to the Hotline in 2021. About one third of bias crime victims were Black/African American (34%), 14% were Asian, 12% were Hispanic/Latinx, 5% were white, 4% each were AI/AN and Multiracial, and 1% were NH/OPI. A quarter of bias crime reporters in 2021 declined to identify the victim's race. NH/OPI tended to be targeted because of their race and color but statistical significance could not be ascertained due to the low case counts. More than three quarters of bias crimes targeting Black/African American victims were perceived to be motivated by anti-color bias. It is unknown if the color motivation for bias crimes is due to color being a culturally ingrained basis for structural racism targeting Black/African Americans in this country. While colorism is an issue in Asia and Latin America, idealized notions of their chosen home by immigrants may prevent perception of colorism as the motivation for victimization. In terms of significant differences with Black/African American victims as the reference category in the multinomial regression model predicting differences in targeted class of bias crimes by victim race:[79]

1. Hispanic bias crime victims were significantly *more* likely to be targeted based on national origin (54% vs. 1%) and *less* likely to be targeted based on color (65% vs. 84%), sexual orientation (2% vs. 12%) and religion (2% vs. 14%), compared to Black/African American bias crime victims.
2. Asian bias crime victims were significantly *more* likely to be targeted due to national origin (66% vs. 1%) and significantly *less* likely to be targeted based on color (26% vs. 84%), sexual orientation (2% vs. 12%) and religion (3% vs. 14%), compared to Black/African American bias crime victims.
3. White bias crime victims were significantly *more* likely to be targeted due to national origin (8% vs. 1%) and significantly *less* likely to be targeted based on color (4% vs. 84%), compared to Black/African American bias crime victims. Two white bias crime victims were targeted because of their race.
4. AI/AN bias crime victims were significantly *more* likely to be targeted due to national origin (29% vs. 1%) and significantly *less* likely to be targeted based on color (71% vs. 84%), compared to Black/African American bias crime victims.
5. Multiracial bias crime victims were significantly *more* likely to be targeted due to gender identity (15% vs. 1%) and national origin (26% vs. 1%), compared to Black/African American bias crime victims.

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[79] The model was statistically significant (chi2(48)=529.48, p<.001) and predicted 32% of the variance in targeted protected class of bias crime victims in 2021. Thus, the model did a reasonably well job of predicting differences in bias crime targeted class by victim race. See Technical Appendix B for details.

Table 9. Department of Justice Hotline 2021 Bias Crimes by Protected Class and Reported Victim Race

Targeted Class	Black/ AA†	Hispanic	Asian	White	AI/AN	NH/OPI	Multiple races	Other/ Unknown	Total§
Race§	94%	100%	98%	12%	100%	100%	100%	22%	73%
Black	94%	14%	3%	4%	53%	--	79%	9%	42%
Hispanic	--	88%	--	--	--	--	11%	1%	11%
Asian	--	--	95%	--	--	25%	16%	2%	15%
AI/AN	--	--	--	--	59%	75%	5%	1%	3%
NH/OPI	--	--	--	--	--	100%	--	1%	1%
Arab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6%	2%
White	--	--	--	8%	--	--	--	1%	1%
Multiracial	--	--	--	--	--	--	16%	1%	1%
Color	84%	65%***	26%***	4%***	71%**	75%	89%	16%	52%
Sexual Orientation	12%	2%*	2%**	56%	--	--	5%	37%	17%
Gender Identity	1%	--	--	28%	--	25%	11%*	15%	6%
National Origin	1%	54%***	66%***	8%**	29%**	--	26%**	15%	22%
Disability	4%	4%	2%	--	--	--	11%	14%	6%
Religion	14%	2%**	3%***	28%	6%**	--	16%	38%	17%
Non-PC§	9%	4%	--	4%	35%	--	5%	10%	8%
1+ PC§	88%	88%	77%	32%	94%	100%	100%	41%	72%§
N	159	57	65	25	17	4	19	117	463
Percent of Sample	34%	12%	14%	5%	4%	1%	4%	25%	100%

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001; †reference group in the multinomial regression model; §excluded from the model; Non-PC: non-protected class; 1+ PC: multiple protected classes.

Correlates of Bias Crimes

A series of logistic regression models were fitted to identify significant differences between bias crimes vs. bias incidents and in 2020 and 2021.[80] Bias criteria not met, bias against non-protected class, repeat reports and unable to determine reports in 2020 (n=191) and 2021 (n=226) were excluded from the models. Bias incident was set as the reference outcome category; thus, significant effects is interpreted as predictors/risk of bias crimes. Tables 10 through 16 illustrate the overall percentages[81] used to test for significant differences in determination in the final model, which included victim demographics, targeted class, defendant known to victim, incident type, setting, victim/defendant relationship, and reporter status. The 2021 model also controls for type (e.g., community, employment, housing, domestic violence, etc.). Significant differences are denoted by at least one asterisk, with additional asterisks denoting certainty of the relationship between the variable and determination of Hotline reports. Results presented in this section describe the Hotline data and caution should be used when generalizing to bias crimes and incidents in Oregon and nationwide. When large differences in the proportions of the relevant variable between bias incidents and bias crimes are not significantly different, this indicates another variable(s) account for the observed differences. The final 2020 and 2021 models, as well as the model fitting steps, are described in Technical Appendix C. Tables 10 through 16 present observed percentages in the respective variables for bias crimes and bias incidents; however, the 2020 and 2021 models test for significant differences in bias crime risk.

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[80] Omission of non-bias crime is a weakness of this study: to make conclusive statements about predictors of bias crimes, the ideal data would include bias crimes, bias incidents and a matched sample of non-bias crimes.

[81] The odds ratios, which represent conditional strength of association between the specific predictor and bias crime, are listed in Technical Appendix C. Only the raw percentages tested are listed in Tables 10-16.

Table 10. Demographics by Determination: 2020 and 2021 Hotline Reports

	2020 Reports		2021 Reports	
Gender	**Bias Incidents**	**Bias Crimes**	**Bias Incidents**	**Bias Crimes**
Male	25%	32%**	29%	41%*
Female[†]	39%	39%	27%	29%
Gender Non-Conforming[†]	2%	2%	11%	5%
Unknown/Not Reported[†]	33%	26%	32%	25%
Race				
Black/AA	25%	39%*	25%	34%
Hispanic/Latinx	14%	9%	10%	12%
Asian	5%	3%	12%	14%
White[†]	15%	8%	5%	5%
AI/AN	2%	4%	6%	4%
NH/OPI	1%	1%	1%	1%
Multiracial	2%	5%	6%	4%
Other/Not reported	37%	32%	36%	25%
Age				
0-12	1%	4%	5%	8%
13-17	3%	4%	6%	6%
18-24	3%	3%	5%	5%
25-59[†]	36%	30%	43%	32%
60+	5%	5%	6%	11%
Not Reported	52%	54%	36%	38%
Total	606	304	994	463
Percent of Sample	67%	33%	68%	32%

* p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001; [†]reference group; race variables were dummy coded.

Males are *more* likely to be the victim of a bias crime than people of other genders.

Association between Victim Demographics and Bias Crime
Table 10 presents victim demographics for bias incidents and bias crimes reported to the Hotline in 2020 and 2021. Compared to all other gender categories, male victims were significantly more likely to report bias crimes in both 2020 and 2021.[82] In 2020, Black/African American were more likely than white reporters to be bias crime victims. In the 2021 model, victim race was not statistically significant when compared to white race. However, victim race was necessary to interpret the effects of other predictors, and therefore was retained in the model. There were no significant differences by age in either year, likely due to the extent of missing/unknown information on victim age.

Both bias incidents and bias crimes tend to target multiple protected classes

Association between Targeted Protected Class and Bias Crime
Table 11 presents the protected class breakdown for bias incidents and bias crimes reported to the Hotline in 2020 and 2021. With the exception of anti-disability motivation, protected class determination patterns were similar in 2020 and 2021. In 2020, disability reports were significantly *less* likely to be bias crimes vs. bias incidents. In 2020, compared to anti-Arab reports, anti-Hispanic reports to the Hotline were *more* likely to be a bias crime. In 2021, compared to anti-white reports, anti-Hispanic reports to the Hotline were *more* likely to be a bias crime.[83] Incidents targeting a non-protected class were *more* likely to be a

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[82] Male was compared to all other genders, that is, the data were coded as male=1 and other genders=0.

[83] The targeted race reference category was Arab in 2020 and white in 2021; attempts to use white race as the reference category in both years resulted in excessively large standard errors, which signified poor model fit.

bias crime, compared to a bias incident in both years. However, there were fewer cases where non-protected class was targeted in 2021 for both bias incidents and bias crimes.

Table 11. Protected Class by Determination: 2020 and 2021 Hotline Reports

Protected Class / Bias Motivation	2020 Reports		2021 Reports	
	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes
Race[§]	72%	82%	59%	73%
Black/African American	45%	58%	30%	42%
Hispanic/Latinx	11%	15%**	8%	11%**
Asian	8%	6%	12%	15%
American Indian/Alaska Native	8%	6%	6%	3%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3%	2%	1%	1%
Arab	3%	2%[†]	3%	2%
White	2%	1%	1%	1%[†]
Multiracial	1%	4%	2%	1%
Other Bias Motivation				
Color	51%	67%	34%	52%
Sexual Orientation	10%	11%	18%	17%
Gender Identity	5%	5%	12%	6%
National Origin	20%	17%	18%	22%
Disability	20%	8%*	16%	6%
Religion	7%	9%	13%	17%
Non-Protected Class	19%	22%**	3%	8%*
Multiple Protected Class	65%	79%	55%	72%
Total	606	304	994	463
Percent of Sample	67%	33%	68%	32%

[§]Excluded from the model; [†]reference category; variables were dummy coded; * p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 indicates significant differences in bias crime risk by targeted protected class, after controlling for victim demographics, defendant known to victim, incident type, setting, victim/defendant relationship and reporter status. The 2021 model also controlled for type.

Table 12. Incident Type by Determination: 2020 and 2021 Hotline Reports

Incident Type	2020 Reports		2021 Reports	
	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes
Harassment	55%	41%***	68%	34%***
Institutional	36%	4%***	25%	0%***
Assault[§]	1%	40%	0%	30%
Vandalism[§]	0%	25%	0%	39%
Refusal of service[§]	9%	0%	6%	1%
Doxing	2%	0%***	1%	0%*
Swatting	0%	0%	2%	1%***
Murder[§]	0%	1%	0%	1%
None/Unknown[§]	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	606	304	994	463
Percent of Sample	67%	33%	68%	32%

* p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 indicates significant differences in bias crime risk by incident type, after controlling for other predictors; [§]excluded from the model because the variable perfectly predicted determination or standard errors were excessively large; variables were dummy coded.

Harassment, institutional, and doxing reports are significantly *less* likely to be bias crimes in both years.

Association between Incident Type and Bias Crime
Table 12 illustrates the incident type breakdown for bias incidents and bias crimes reported to the Hotline in 2020 and 2021. Harassment, institutional, and doxing reports were significantly *less* likely to be bias crimes than bias incidents in both years. In 2021 only, swatting was also significantly *less* likely to be reported for bias crimes, compared to bias incidents. Assault, vandalism and murder incidents were almost completely likely to be bias crimes. Consequently, the logistic models dropped these incident types because they completely predicted bias crime in 2020 and 2021, as shown in Technical Appendix C.

Table 13. Setting by Determination: 2020 and 2021 Hotline Reports

Setting	2020 Reports		2021 Reports	
	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes
Home	16%	38%	26%	35%
Internet/cell phone	28%	4%*	20%	4%
Other public setting	12%	33%	5%	14%*
Mall/shopping center	12%	6%***	9%	13%*
Place of employment	5%	1%	21%	9%
Institutional setting	6%	1%*	6%	1%
Driving	3%	6%	2%	4%
School	5%	1%*	11%	8%**
Parks	1%	5%	3%	13%*
Other†	2%	2%	1%	2%
Not reported	12%	4%**	1%	2%
Total	606	304	994	463
Percent of Sample	67%	33%	68%	32%

* p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001 indicates significant difference in bias crime risk by setting, after controlling for other predictors; †reference category. Other includes court, place of worship, hotel/motel, print media, police department, library and somewhere else. Details provided in Technical Appendix C.

Compared to other settings, reports in mall/shopping centers, schools, parks, and other public settings are *more* likely to be associated with bias crimes in 2021, possibly due to fewer COVID restrictions and therefore more opportunities to find suitable victims.

Association between Setting and Bias Crime
Table 13 illustrates the setting breakdown for bias incidents and bias crimes reported to the Hotline in 2020 and 2021. Other setting was the reference category, that is, deliberately excluded from the models. In 2020, bias crimes were significantly *less* likely to occur online, at a mall/shopping center, in an institutional setting, or at a school/university/college, compared to other setting. In 2021, bias crimes were significantly *more* likely to occur at a mall/shopping center, in another public setting, at a park, and in school[84] compared to other setting. The change in risk of bias crimes occurring in other public settings, malls/shopping centers, schools, and parks in 2021 compared to 2020 could be due to fewer COVID restrictions and therefore more opportunities to find suitable victims in 2021. In terms of reports in schools – irrespective of whether these reports are bias crimes or bias incidents – this increase in victimizations is troubling. It is unknown whether the pattern in school reports was due to fewer opportunities because of school closures in 2020 or an increase in bias crimes and incidents against

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[84] Compared to bias incidents, fewer *percent* of bias crimes occurred in schools in 2021. However, the *risk* of a bias crime occurring in a school was higher than the *risk* of a bias incident occurring in other setting, after controlling for other predictors of determination.

younger persons in 2021. The NCVS survey for 2020 and 2021, as well as the UCR's bias crimes report may add clarity when they are released.

Compared to attacks by strangers, bias crimes are *less* likely to be committed by employers, service providers, and acquaintances in 2021.

<p align="center">Table 14. Victim-Defendant Relationship by Determination: 2020 and 2021 Hotline Reports</p>

Victim-Defendant Relationship	2020 Reports		2021 Reports	
	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes
Stranger[†]	15%	44%	17%	37%
Neighbor	9%	14%*	12%	20%
City official/Govt Emp	17%	0%*	8%	0%[§]
Police/LE/CJS	12%	6%*	8%	2%
Current/former relative/friend	0%	1%	2%	1%
Employer	5%	0%*	14%	1%*
Landlord	3%	1%***	6%	2%
Service provider	2%	0%[§]	4%	1%*
Acquaintance	1%	2%	3%	1%*
Schoolmate	1%	0%[§]	4%	5%
Coworker	1%	0%[§]	3%	4%
Teacher/School Official	2%	0%[§]	4%	0%
Other	13%	5%**	9%	6%
Not reported	16%	11%*	5%	8%
Unknown	3%	15%	1%	13%
Total	606	304	994	463
Percent of Sample	67%	33%	68%	32%

* p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001; [†]reference category in the 2020 and 2021 logistic regressions; [§]dropped by the models because the variable perfectly predicted determination. Illustrates significant victim-defendant relationship predictors of determination in 2020 and 2021, after controlling for other predictors. Details are provided in Technical Appendix C. Other includes customers, business owners, store employees, medical professionals, contractors, community members, care providers, roommates and unsure/unable to determine.

Association between Victim-Defendant Relationship and Bias Crime
Few bias crimes were reported to have been committed by LE or the justice system in 2020 (6%) and 2021 (2%). In contrast, LE, or the justice system, committed about 1 in 10 bias incidents in 2020 (12%) and 2021 (8%). City officials or government employees were reported to have committed 17% of bias incidents in 2020 and 8% in 2021, but there was only 1 (0%) reported bias crime was committed by city officials or government employees in 2020 and none were reported in 2021. Table 14 illustrates the victim-defendant relationship breakdown for bias incidents and bias crimes reported to the Hotline in 2020 and 2021. Stranger relationship is the reference category for both years. Compared to stranger defendants in 2020, neighbors, city officials/government employees, police/justice system, employers, and landlords were significantly *less* likely to commit a bias crime. When compared to stranger defendants in 2021, employers, service providers and acquaintances were significantly *less* likely to commit a bias crime.

LE is *less* likely than victims to report bias crimes, possibly because victims contacted the Hotline prior to contacting LE.

Table 15. Reporter Status by Determination: 2020 and 2021 Hotline Reports

Reporter Status	2020 Reports		2021 Reports	
	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes
Victim[†]	43%	33%	40%	37%
Witness	31%	34%	28%	18%
Family	2%	2%	6%	10%
Law enforcement	0%	1%	9%	13%*
Defendant	0%	0%	1%	0%[§]
Other/Not Reported	24%	29%	16%	22%
Total	606	304	994	463
Percent of Sample	67%	33%	68%	32%

* p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001; [†]reference category; [§]dropped by the models because the variable perfectly predicted determination. Reported to law enforcement was excluded from the models due to uncertainty of the timing of the LE report vis-à-vis the Hotline report.

Association between Reporter Status and Bias Crime

Reporter status for bias incidents and bias crimes in 2020 and 2021 are displayed in Table 15. Self-report by the victim is the reference category for both years. In 2020, there were no statistically significant differences in who reported bias crimes compared to self-reports by victims.[85] Currently, LE is only legally required to refer bias incident cases to the Hotline; however, LE referred both bias crimes and bias incidents to the Hotline in 2021. Regardless, LE was significantly *less* likely than victims to report bias crime victimizations in 2021. One way to solve this low referral rate for bias crime is to encourage LE to report both bias incidents and bias crimes to the Hotline to ensure victims receive support services.

Table 16. Type by Determination: 2021 Hotline Reports

Type	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes
Community[†]	31%	59%
Business	5%	2%***
Domestic Violence	1%	2%
Employment	18%	3%
Family	1%	0%
Government[§]	3%	0%
Healthcare	2%	0%***
Housing	7%	1%
Institutional	2%	0%
Neighbors	12%	20%
Police/LE/CJS	8%	2%
Religious	0%	2%
School	10%	8%
Unknown	0%	1%
Total	994	463
Percent of Sample	68%	32%

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001; [†]reference category; [§]dropped by the model because the variable perfectly predicted determination.

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[85] Significant differences in bias crime risk – *after* controlling for victim demographics, targeted protected class, defendant known to victim, character of conduct/incident type, setting, victim-defendant relationship and – are denoted by at least one asterisk. The 2021 model also controls for type.

Bias crimes and bias incidents most frequently occur in the community, and a substantial number are perpetrated by neighbors and in schools.

Association between Type and Bias Crime

In 2021, the Hotline began tracking type (e.g., community, domestic violence, employment, etc.). Table 16 illustrates type for bias incidents and bias crimes reported to the Hotline in 2021. Community was selected as the reference category. When compared to incidents that occurred in the community, business and healthcare type were significantly *less* likely to be bias crimes in 2021. Due to concerns about double-counting the effects of type and victim-defendant relationship,[86] the 2021 logistic models were estimated with and without type. Although the overall power of the model improved slightly when type was added, this model was a significantly better fit of the 2021 data. Consequently, type was retained in the final 2021 model. Details on the model fitting steps and final models discussed in this section (Tables 10 through 16) can be found in Technical Appendix C.

Effects of 2020 and 2021 Events

2020 and 2021 saw multiple global health, social and political events that escalated biased violence and targeting against Black/African American, Asian, and Pacific Islander individuals, people with disabilities, LGBTQIA2S+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning, Intersex, Asexual and Two-Spirit) individuals, and Muslim and Jewish people, as well as brought an increase in reports related to domestic extremism, both in the state of Oregon, and nationally. These events included the murder of George Floyd and subsequent Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests, the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 U.S. Presidential Election, violent attacks on the Oregon State Capitol Building and U.S. Capitol Building, and coordinated dismantling of LGBTQIA2S+-affirming laws. Because of these events, the Hotline began collecting information on whether victims/witnesses/reporters identified their bias experience as related to these events. As with other events in U.S. history of scarcity, illness, wartime, or panic, biased targeting based on visible identity (race, color, disability, and gender identity), xenophobic scapegoating, and anti-Semitism and Islamophobia increases coincided with these 2020 and 2021 events.

Table A26 in Appendix A shows the number of reports related to the BLM protests. The frequency of such reports remained high throughout the summer 2020 before trailing off in the fall and winter of 2020. These reports continued to plummet, from 252 to 70 between 2020 and 2021.

Figure 11. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports Related to COVID-19 per Month

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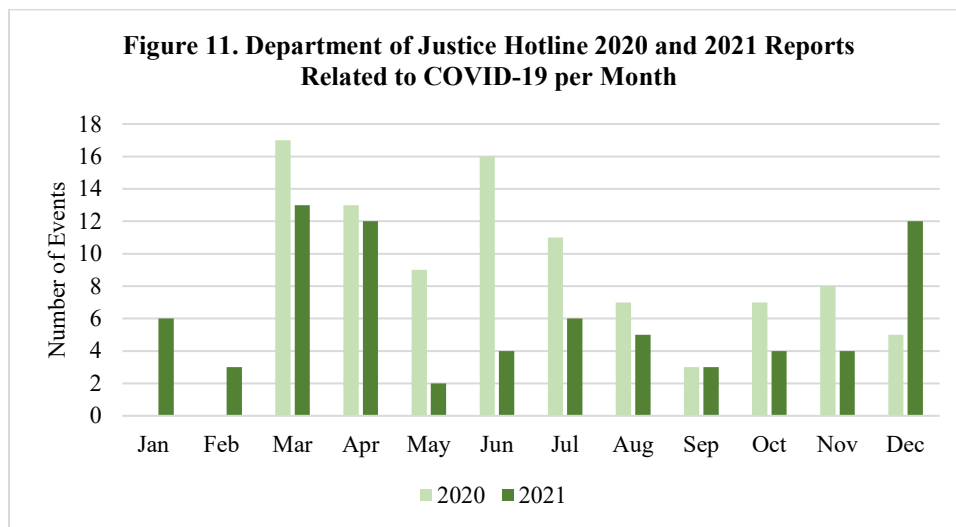
[86] This is termed "multicollinearity" and leads failure to identify significant effects because of inflated standard errors.

Figure 11 displays the frequency of reports related to the COVID-19 pandemic starting in March 2020. Again, the highest frequency of reports occurred during the spring when the pandemic first started, and trailed off somewhat during 2020 before seeing another spike at the beginning of winter 2020. These reports declined steadily in 2021, with the exception of a spike in winter 2021. Spikes[87] in both years generally coincided with COVID infection waves, likely due to a reaction to the health measures implemented to counter infections and/or requests by others to abide by the health measures.

As stated previously, bias crimes and incidents tend to increase when extremist groups and rhetoric increase and social mores weaken. In 2021, this manifested in a sharp increase in bias incidents targeting Asian individuals and the people who seek to aid individuals affected by bias – Hotline advocates. Reports targeting Asian individuals and Hotline advocates have continued to increase in 2022, which will be discussed further in the July 1, 2023 report. When compared to the NCVS[88] and OVBC[89] surveys, bias incidents targeting individuals in schools/universities/colleges[90] and Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander individuals are likely grossly underreported to the BRH.[91]

State Police (NIBRS) Data

The Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is housed at Oregon State Police within the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Division and collects reported crime information from LE agencies in the state. The UCR Program also transfers Oregon reported crime data to the FBI for national reporting. Historically, the UCR Program produces quarterly and annual crime reports, which include summary tables of the reported crime data.[92] The UCR Program recently launched the Oregon Crime Data Dashboard,[93] which displays crimes reported to LE as of March 31, 2022. The dashboard provides summary level data on a publicly available website that can be filtered by several different variables.

Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) are required to report crime information to the UCR Program under ORS 181A.225. Agencies have been in the process of upgrading reported crime data systems from the legacy UCR format to the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) format. The upgrade is required by the FBI as of January 1, 2021. However, a small number of agencies have either not completed the upgrade or have been unable to report for 2020 due to resource constraints. In addition, 55 agencies missed at least one month of reporting during the 2020 calendar year, and of those, 10 did not report any data during that time period. In 2021, 29 agencies missed at least one month of reporting, and of those, 15 did not report any data for the 2021 calendar year.

Bias crime reporting is also required of LEAs under ORS 181A.225. A supplemental report is required for bias related offenses that includes the bias motivation and victim and defendant demographics. Table 17 displays bias motivation for 2020 and 2021 for bias crimes recorded by LE. A total of 300 bias crimes were recorded by NIBRS reporting LEAs in 2021, down 15% from the 353 reported in 2020, as shown in Table A31 in Appendix A.

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[87] Hotline staff confirmed that the March/April 2021 spike coincided with the murder of 6 Asian women in Atlanta, and a nationwide call among Asian and PI communities to report what was actually happening.
[88] Kena & Thompson (2021). https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcv0519_1.pdf
[89] OVBC (2022b).
[90] Rates of violent hate victimizations were higher for individuals ages 12-17 (1.5 per 1,000) in 2019 (Ibid), while 11% of 2021 Hotline reports identified individuals ages 12-17 as the victim (see Table 3).
[91] OVBC's survey found that only 16% Asian individuals in Oregon who experience bias incidents or bias crimes report their experiences, and of those, only 21% report their experiences to the police (OVBC, 2022b).
[92] https://www.oregon.gov/osp/programs/cjis/Pages/Uniform-Crime-Reporting.aspx
[93] https://www.oregon.gov/osp/Pages/Uniform-Crime-Reporting-Data.aspx

Table 17. NIBRS 2020 and 2021 Reported Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation

Bias Motivation/	2020		2021	
Protected Class	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Race/Color	195	56%	154	52%
Black/AA	118	34%	97	33%
Hispanic/Latinx	2	1%	1	0%
Asian	4	1%	13	4%
White	29	8%	20	7%
AI/AN	6	2%	3	1%
NH/OPI	5	1%	1	0%
Arab	6	2%	2	1%
Multiracial	11	3%	15	5%
Other Race / Ethnicity	17	5%	8	3%
Other Bias Motivation				
Other	42	12%	10	3%
Ethnicity/National Origin	34	10%	45	15%
Sexual Orientation	37	11%	50	17%
Religious	30	9%	26	9%
Gender Identity	14	4%	12	4%
Disability	6	2%	3	1%
Gender	1	0%	1	0%
Total	351	100%	296	100%

Bias motivation is available for 351 cases in 2020 and 296 cases in 2021. Of these, 2% of cases in 2020 and 2021 had multiple bias motivations. Accordingly, the numbers in Table 17 do not sum to 100%. About one third of bias crimes were motivated by Anti-Black/African American bias in 2020 (34%) and 2021 (33%). Crimes motivated by race/color decreased by 21%, from 195 in 2020, to 154 in 2021. Regardless, race/color motivation accounted for more than half of bias crime cases in both years. Offenses motivated by sexual orientation bias increased by 35% (37 vs. 50), while ethnicity/national origin motivated bias offenses increased by 32% (34 vs. 45) in the same period. As expected, anti-Asian offenses increased from 4 to 13 between 2020 and 2021. This is discussed further in this section.

One third of bias crime reports are property crimes.

Table 18. NIBRS 2020 and 2021 Reported Bias Crimes by Charge Type

Charge Type	2020		2021	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	126	33%	95	30%
Intimidation	79	21%	65	20%
Simple Assault	73	19%	74	23%
Aggravated Assault	28	7%	35	11%
All Other Larceny	21	6%	5	2%
All Other Offenses	24	6%	22	7%
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	7	2%	3	1%
Disorderly Conduct	19	5%	22	7%
Total Offenses	377	100%	321	100%

Table 18 illustrates bias crimes reported to NIBRS in 2020 and 2021 by charge type. There was a total of 377 charges in 2020, which were linked to 351 bias crime reports.[94] In 2021, there was a total of 321 charges, which were linked to 296 bias crime reports. Seven percent of bias crimes had multiple charges

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[94] There may be multiple charges associated with a crime.

in both years. In 2020, vandalism of property was the most frequent offense type with 126 reports, followed by intimidation with 79, and simple assault with 73. In 2021, vandalism of property was also the most frequent offense type with 95 reports, followed simple assault with 74 and intimidation with 65.

Figure 12 displays reported bias crimes by county for 2021. Multnomah County had the largest count at 59, followed by Washington at 44, Lane at 36 and Clackamas at 34. For reference, Lane County had the highest number of reports at 71,[95] followed by Multnomah County at 47, Marion County at 40, and Washington County at 35 in 2020 (Table A28 in Appendix A). Between 2020 and 2021, Linn County experienced the largest increase in bias crime reports from 3 to 22, while Lane County had a 49% decrease in bias crimes, from 71 to 36 reports.

Figure 12. NIBRS 2021 Reported Incidents by County

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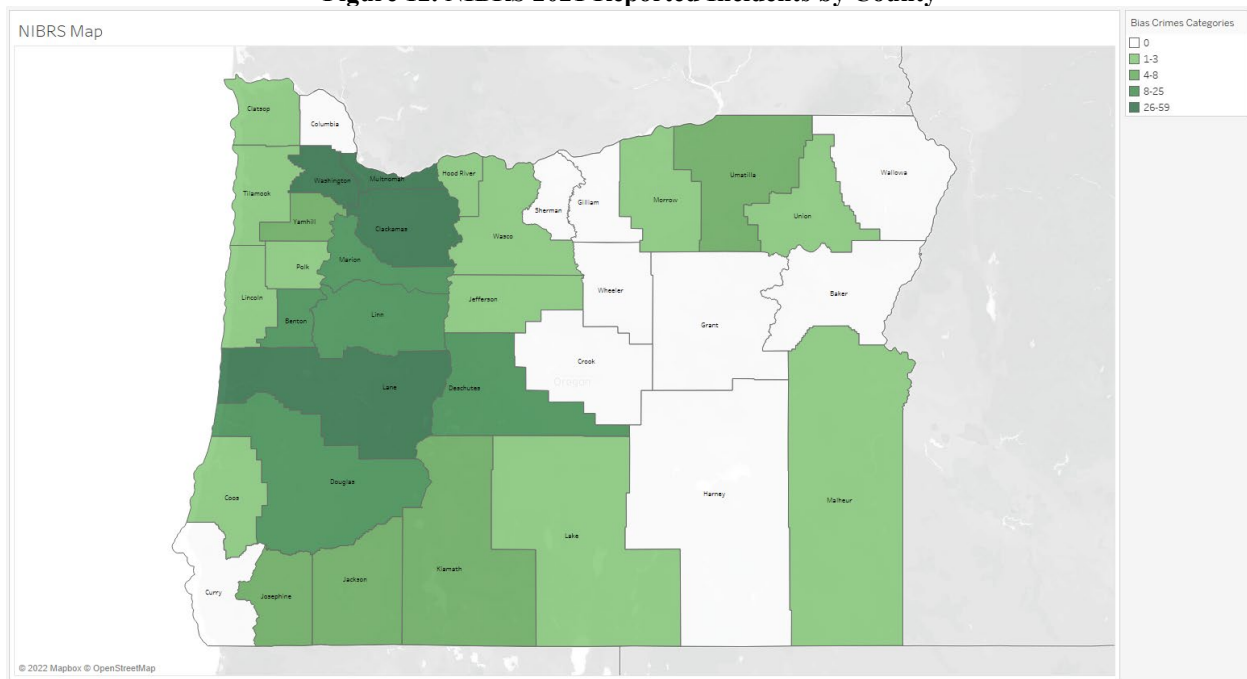
[95] The large number of bias crimes reported in Lane County may be influenced by the City of Eugene's Hate and Bias Incident Response Plan which includes providing victim support and community response. A major component of this involves providing resources to investigate all reports of hate, bias, harassment, and violence; and has allowed the city to capture a larger proportion of these incidents occurring in Eugene.

Table 19. NIBRS 2020 and 2021 Reported Bias Crimes by Setting

Setting	2020		2021	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Home	107	30%	67	23%
Mall/shopping center/Business	56	16%	44	15%
Other public setting	37	10%	20	7%
Driving/Sidewalk/Parking	89	25%	94	32%
Parks	27	8%	22	7%
Government Building	6	2%	7	2%
School/College/University	9	3%	25	8%
Other/Institutional/Cyberspace	12	3%	8	3%
Other/Unknown	10	3%	9	3%
Total	353	100%	296	100%

Note. Arrests are listed at the individual level, i.e., if two individuals were arrested for the same case, this was counted as two arrests.

About a quarter of bias crimes occur at home.

Table 19 illustrates bias crime settings in 2020 and 2021.[96] In 2020, the highest number of incidents occurred at home (30%), followed by driving/sidewalk/parkway (25%) and while shopping (16%). In 2021, the highest proportion of incidents occurred driving/sidewalk/parkway (32%), followed by at home (23%) and while shopping (15%). Between 2020 and 2021, bias crimes declined by 37% from 107 to 67 at home, but only declined slightly in other public and in other/institutional/cyberspace settings. Compared to the 2021 Hotline reporting patterns (Table 13), NIBRS data recorded fewer incidents at home (160 vs. 67), in other public settings (64 vs. 20) and in parks (58 vs. 22). However, it is promising that both the DOJ Hotline and NIBRS recorded a similar rate of bias crimes occurring in schools/colleges/universities in 2021[97] (Tables 13 and 19).

One third of bias crime reports are property crimes, but arrests are made primarily for violent crimes.

Table 20. NIBRS 2020 and 2021 Arrests for Bias Crimes

Charge	2020		2021	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Simple Assault	33	36%	34	33%
Intimidation	17	19%	23	23%
Aggravated Assault	14	15%	22	22%
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	12	13%	9	9%
Disorderly Conduct	5	5%	6	6%
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	3	3%	2	2%
All Other Offenses	7	8%	6	6%
Total arrests	91	100%	102	100%

Note. Arrests are listed at the defendant level, i.e., if two defendants were arrested for the same case, this was counted as two arrests.

In terms of arrests, the 353 reported incidents in 2020 led to 91 arrests, which were linked to 87 cases (two defendants were arrested in four cases), i.e., an arrest rate of 25%. The arrest rate increased to 32%

[96] Given the 17.7% yearly bias crime risk rate for individuals aged 18-24 (Powell et al, in Progress), underreporting is probable in the DOJ Hotline and NIBRS data. In addition, the 2021 OVBC survey found that 19% of BIPOC and 15% of white respondents were aware of the Hotline, while only 21-23% of bias incidents were reported to the police (OVBC, 2022a).

[97] This could also mean that bias crimes in schools/colleges/universities are underreported at similar rates to the Hotline and law enforcement. Current data are inadequate to draw any conclusions.

in 2021, whereby 96 out of 300 cases resulted in at least one arrest – two defendants were arrested in two cases and three defendants were arrested in another two cases. Table 20 shows these arrests separated by offense type. The most common bias offense to lead to arrest was simple assault in 2020 and 2021 (36% and 33%, respectively), followed by intimidation (19% and 23%, respectively), and aggravated assault (15% and 22%, respectively). *Note*, an arrest is not required for charges to be filed by the DA's Office.

Table 21. NIBRS 2020 and 2021 Arrestee Demographics

	2020		2021	
Gender	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
Male	75	82%	85	83%
Female	16	18%	17	17%
Race				
White	70	77%	77	75%
Black/AA	7	8%	4	4%
Hispanic/Latinx	8	9%	13	13%
AI/AN	2	2%	4	4%
Asian	0	0%	1	1%
NH/OPI	0	0%	1	1%
Unknown	4	4%	2	2%
Age				
20 and under	12	13%	12	12%
21 to 24	9	10%	9	9%
25 to 34	23	25%	26	25%
35 to 44	24	26%	25	25%
45 to 54	11	12%	15	15%
55 and older	12	13%	15	15%
Total	91	100%	102	100%

There was a total of 91 and 102 defendants arrested on a bias crime charge in 2020 and 2021, respectively (Table 21). The majority of arrestees in 2020 were white (77%), male (82%), and ages 25-44 (51%). A similar pattern occurred in 2021, where arrestees were mostly white (75%), male (83%), and ages 25-44 (50%). The race pattern is similar to the 2021 Oregon Criminal Victimization Survey (OCVS), which estimated bias crime defendants to be predominantly white (65.6%), although white individuals in Oregon had lower *risk* of victimization. However, the age breakdown of defendants contradicted prior research that found both victims and defendants of bias crimes tend to be *young* males. [98, 99, 100]

Primarily individuals are targeted.

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[98] Powell et. al (in Progress).

[99] As noted in the "Effects of Bias Incidents on People, Families, and Communities" section, bias crimes are directed against stigmatized and marginalized groups by individuals who belong to the group in power *in that situation*. Time, place, and a supportive audience matter. Therefore, this arrestees' demographic information is not surprising.

[100] Stacey, M. (2011). Distinctive Characteristics of Sexual Orientation Bias Crimes. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 26*(15), 3013–3032.

Table 22. NIBRS 2020 and 2021 Victim Type

Victim Type	2020		2021	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Individual	328	79%	269	75%
Business	38	9%	35	10%
Society/Public	31	7%	32	9%
Government	12	3%	9	3%
Religious Organization	2	0%	6	2%
Law Enforcement Officer	3	1%	3	1%
Other/Unknown	2	0%	4	1%
Total	416	100%	358	100%

Note. Offenses may have multiple victims: all victims of bias crime offenses in NIBRS data are listed above.

There was a total of 416 victims of the 353 crimes reported to OSP in 2020, and 358 victims of the 300 bias crimes reported to OSP in 2021. Information on those victims can be found below in Tables 23-26. The majority of bias crime victims were individuals in 2020 (79%) and 2021 (75%), and approximately 10% were businesses in both 2020 and 2021.

Table 23. NIBRS 2020 and 2021 Victim-Defendant Relationship

Victim Relationship	2020		2021	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Stranger	74	18%	89	25%
Acquaintance	26	6%	26	7%
Neighbor	14	3%	13	4%
Otherwise known	8	2%	18	5%
Boyfriend/girlfriend	4	1%	1	0%
Parent/Stepparent	3	1%	1	0%
Ex-Relationship/Spouse	3	1%	1	0%
Spouse	1	0%	3	1%
Friend	2	0%	1	0%
Other family	2	0%	1	0%
Child	0	0%	1	0%
Employer	0	0%	1	0%
Sibling	1	0%	1	0%
Unknown	278	67%	201	56%
Total	416	100%	358	100%

Note. Offenses may have multiple victims: all victims of bias crime offenses in NIBRS data are listed above.

Victims are unwilling to disclose their relationship with the defendant, or don't know the defendant.

As with the Hotline reports, the most common victim/defendant relationship was that of a stranger in 2020 (18%) and 2021 (25%) as seen in Table 23. Interestingly, more than half of victims declined to provide information to the police about the nature of their relationship with the defendant in both years, while only about a quarter of bias crime reporters to the Hotline declined to provide this information for the same period (see Table 14). Stranger perpetrated bias crimes reported to the BRH in 2020 and 2021 (135 and 171, respectively) far exceeded the NIBRS reports in both years (74 and 89, respectively). Similarly, reports of neighbor perpetrated bias crimes to the Hotline in 2020 and 2021 (44 and 94, respectively) far exceed the NIBRS (14 and 13, respectively) reports. This suggests that the victims' decision to report bias crime victimization to LE may be influenced by their relationship with the defendant, or the victims' decision to provide information about their relationship with the defendant may not be random.

Table 24. NIBRS 2020 and 2021 Victim Demographics

	2020		2021	
Gender	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
Male	196	47%	195	54%
Female	128	31%	72	20%
Unknown	92	22%	91	25%
Race				
White	176	42%	148	41%
Black/AA	78	19%	70	20%
Hispanic/Latinx	32	8%	9	3%
AI/AN	8	2%	4	1%
Asian	3	1%	15	4%
NH/OPI	2	0%	3	1%
Unknown	117	28%	109	30%
Age				
20 and under	35	8%	42	12%
21 to 24	30	7%	29	8%
25 to 34	81	19%	70	20%
35 to 44	61	15%	45	13%
45 to 54	48	12%	54	15%
55 and older	67	16%	29	8%
Unknown	94	23%	89	25%
Total	416	100%	358	100%

Bias crimes against BIPOC and younger victims are underreported to LE.

In terms of victim demographics, the majority were male in 2020 (47%) and 2021 (54%) and about 1 in 4 victims declined to provide their gender in both years (22% and 25%, respectively). The most common victim race was white (42% and 41%, respectively) followed by Black or African American (19% and 20%, respectively) in 2020 and 2021. Most victims skewed older, with a combined 15% under the age of 25 in 2020 and 20% under the age of 25 in 2021 (Table 24). When contrasted with the NCVS, OVBC survey results and OCVS results,[101] the NIBRS victim demographic data suggest extensive underreporting and/or failure to charge bias crimes by younger, female and BIPOC communities;[102] or refusal of victims to provide demographic information (see discussion below).

White bias crime victims are more likely to report their experiences to law enforcement, BIPOC are more likely to contact the Hotline, and anti-disability bias crimes are underreported to both the Hotline and NIBRS.

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[101] Kena & Thompson (2021); OVBC (2022b); Powell et al (In Progress).

[102] According to 1992-2005 NCVS. data, 50-60% of bias crime victims are typically Black/African American (Zaykowski, 2010). However, Kena and Thompson (2021) found a similar bias crime victimization risk for Black and white victims in the 2015-2019 NCVS data, about 1 per 1,000 persons.

Table 25. Hotline and NIBRS Bias Crimes 2021: Protected Class and Reported Victim Race

Targeted Class	Hotline		NIBRS	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Race/Color	--	--	180	51%
Race	340	73%	--	--
Black	196	42%	112	32%
Hispanic/Latinx	53	11%	2	1%
Asian	68	15%	14	4%
White	3	1%	24	7%
AI/AN	15	3%	3	1%
NH/OPI	5	1%	1	0%
Arab	7	2%	4	1%
Multiracial	4	1%	19	5%
Other Race/Ethnicity	10	2%	9	3%
Other Targeted Class				
Color	239	52%	--	--
Sexual Orientation	79	17%	64	18%
Gender Identity	30	6%	14	4%
Gender	--	--	1	0%
National Origin	104	22%	59	17%
Disability	27	6%	3	1%
Religion	80	17%	29	8%
Other Bias Motive	--	--	11	3%
Non-Protected Class	36	8%	--	--
1+ Protected Classes	335	72%	7	2%
Total	463		354	

Hotline vs. NIBRS Bias Crime Data

Table 25 summarizes bias motivation for bias crimes reported to the Hotline and NIBRS in 2021 at the victim level (data for 2020 can be found in Tables 4 and 17). The Hotline separates bias crimes motivated by color and race, while this is listed as a single category in NIBRS. Although gender motivation is available in the Hotline data, no analysis was conducted on these data due to the small sample size. Anti-Black, anti-Asian, anti-Hispanic, disability, and anti-religion – likely, anti-Jewish bias crimes, given the low rate of anti-religious crimes targeting white victims shown in Table 26 below – all appear to be underreported to law enforcement. In contrast, persons who experienced anti-white bias motivated crimes appeared more likely to report their experiences to LE compared to BIPOCs. Note that Hispanic individuals have been known to be misclassified as white in NIBRS (and other criminal justice administrative data).

These differences between the Hotline and NIBRS data could be due to a combination of non-reporting by some police agencies (see Table A27 in Appendix A for LEAs with missing NIBRS data), lower bias crime reporting rates in BIPOC communities,[103] hesitancy on the part of witnesses/victims to testify, and resource limitations by LEAs and DAs' offices. According to the most recent NCVS bias crime report, 42% of violent bias crimes that occurred from 2015 through 2019 were not reported to the police due to preference to handle the matter in another manner, lack of confidence that the police could or would help,[104] fear of reprisal, belief that the crime is not sufficiently important to report, or advice given not to

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[103] Race is the most frequent bias crime motivation. However, less then 50% of racial hate crimes are reported to the police. See: Zaykowski, H. (2010). Racial Disparities in Hate Crime Reporting. Violence and Victims, 25(3), 378-394.
[104] See also OVBC (2022a).

report the crime.[105] A 2021 survey of persons in Oregon[106] found reporting rates to be even lower for victims/family members (21%) or witnesses (23%) of bias *incidents*: it is possible that the rate of bias crime in the state is similar to the nationwide rates found in the NCVS. Police perception of bias crime reporting and DAs declining to prosecute decisions will be explored further in a follow-up report that will track bias crime cases from arrest to disposition and sentencing.

Black/African American and Asian victims are most frequently targeted because of their race; white victims are targeted because of sexual orientation and disability.

Table 26 displays bias motivation by victim race for bias crimes reported to NIBRS in 2021 (Table 9 presents the equivalent information for the 2021 BRH bias crime data). Bias motivation was available for 354 victims in 2021.[107] About 1 in 4 bias crime victims who made a police report to a NIBRS reporting agency were white, but few (11%) were targeted because of anti-white bias. Instead, white victims were targeted based on sexual orientation (31%), ethnicity/national origin (24%), religion (7%) and because they presented as Black/African American (9%).[108] In contrast, 90% of Black/African American victims and 87% of Asian victims were targeted because of their race.

Table 26. NIBRS 2021 Bias Crimes by Protected Class and Reported Victim Race

Targeted Class	Black/ AA	Hispanic	Asian	White	AI/AN	NH/OPI	Other/ Unknown	Total
Race/Color	91%	11%	93%	28%	100%	100%	50%	51%
Black	90%	11%	13%	9%	25%	--	30%	32%
Hispanic	--	--	--	1%	--	--	1%	1%
Asian	1%	--	87%	--	--	--	--	4%
White	--	--	--	11%	50%	--	6%	7%
AI/AN	--	--	--	--	25%	--	2%	1%
NH/OPI	--	--	--	--	--	33%	--	0%
Arab	--	--	--	3%	--	--	--	1%
Multiracial	1%	--	--	4%	--	--	11%	5%
Other Race / Ethnicity	--	--	7%	2%	--	67%	3%	3%
Sexual Orientation	7%	11%	--	31%	--	--	11%	18%
Gender Identity	--	--	--	8%	--	--	2%	4%
National Origin	--	--	--	--	--	--	1%	0%
Disability	--	78%	--	24%	--	--	15%	17%
Religion	--	--	--	1%	--	--	1%	1%
Other Bias Motive	1%	--	7%	7%	--	--	15%	8%
1+ PC[¹]	--	--	--	4%	--	--	5%	3%
Total Victims	70	9	15	148	4	3	105	354
Percent of Victims	20%	3%	4%	42%	1%	1%	30%	100%

Bias crimes against BIPOC are underreported to LE and the Hotline.

Based on Tables 21 through 26, the following conclusions were drawn:
- A high proportion of bias crimes reported to NIBRS in 2021 was white-on-white: 75% of arrestees (Table 21) and 41% of victims were white (Table 24). Given the low rate of religious motivated

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[105] Kena & Thompson (2021). https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcv0519_1.pdf
[106] OVBC (2022a).
[107] Bias motivation in NIBRS files is listed at the case level. To compute bias motivation by victim race, NIBRS incidents, offenses and victim files were merged. In cases with multiple victims, all victims were assumed to be targeted by all bias motives attributed to the case.
[108] Based on how victim level bias motivation was computed, it is possible that all/some of these cases were white victims of an attack that also targeted a Black/African American individual.

crimes targeting white victims (Table 26), these are not anti-Semitic offenses. Instead, these offenses appear to be motivated by sexual orientation and disability bias.

- Anti-Semitic motivated bias crimes are underreported to NIBRS: 1% of bias crimes targeting white victims were motivated by anti-religion bias (Table 26).
- Bias crimes are underreported to law enforcement. The most recent NCVS[109] estimates a yearly bias crime rate of 1 per 1,000 for persons ages 12 or older or approximately 3,000,[110] which is significantly less than the NIRBS victim numbers presented in Table 25. According to the OVBC's October 2021 survey, about 20% of bias crimes are reported to LE, and more reports are made to the police than are made to the Hotline. A few LEAs are not currently forwarding data to NIBRS (See Appendix A27), which may account for the higher Hotline numbers presented in Table 25.
- Bias crimes and bias incidents are underreported to the Hotline. The October 2021 OVBC survey found that less than 20% of people in Oregon are aware of the Hotline.[111]
- Bias crimes targeting younger victims are underreported to NIBRS. According to NCVS, 17% of hate crime victims nationally in 2019 were ages 12 to 17. [112] However, there were drastically fewer reports of victims age 20 and under[113] in the NIBRS bias crime data in 2020 (8%) and 2021 (12%) (Table 24). It is possible that these reports are being made to the Safe Oregon Tip Line instead.
- Bias crimes with younger victims are underreported to the Hotline. Hotline advocates have noted an increase in reports by students in 2021, but only 8% of bias crime reports were made on behalf of victims ages 13-17 (Table 7). Due to the extent of unknown bias crime victim age information in the 2021 Hotline data (38%), the extent of underreporting among individuals ages 0-17 is unknown.[114]
- Disability bias crimes are underreported to the Hotline and NIBRS: in 2021, 6% of Hotline bias crime reports and 1% of NIBRS bias crime reports were motivated by disability bias (Table 25). In contrast, 11% of violent hate crimes and 45% of property hate crime victimization reported to the NCVS between 2015 and 2019 were motivated by disability bias. [115] These differences are unlikely to be due to the time period gap between the data from the NCVS and the Hotline/NIBRS data used here.
- BIPOC communities are reporting their experiences to the Hotline at higher rates than they are to LE or are declining to self-report race when filing a police report (Table 27). It is also possible that white Hispanic victims are being counted in the "white" race category in the NIBRS data. Regardless, bias victimization by BIPOC communities remains underreported. For example, one in five Asian individuals surveyed by OVBC in 2022 who experienced a bias victimization reported it to the police.[116]

In addition to trust issues between BIPOC and LGBTQ communities and LE, undercounting of bias crimes in NIBRS may be due to other complicating factors:[117]

- Discrepancies between state and federal bias crime laws may lead to failure to record the crime as bias motivated.
- Belief by LE that the victim will not cooperate may also result in the crime not being recorded.

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[109] Kena & Thompson (2021). https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcv0519_1.pdf

[110] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/OR: 4M * .8 / 1,000.

[111] OVBC (2022a).

[112] Kena & Thompson (2021).

[113] There is a slight mismatch of the age categories for younger persons in NVCS (12-17 years), NIBRS (20 and under) and Hotline (13-17 years).

[114] It is possible that these reports may be going to the Safe Oregon Tipline instead of the Hotline.

[115] See Kena & Thompson (2021) for a comparison of national victimization rates.

[116] OVBC (2022b).

[117] For a discussion of a law enforcement focus group on issues associated with classifying bias crimes in NIBRS, see: Nolan, J.J., Haas, S.M., Turley, E., Stump, J., & LaValle, C.R. (2015). Assessing the "Statistical Accuracy" of the National Incident-Based Reporting System Hate Crime Data. *American Behavioral Scientist, 59*(12) 1562–1587.

- Conflicting statements between the victim and defendant make it difficult for LE to establish motive in the absence of a corroborating witness(es).
- LE may be less likely to classify a crime as bias-motivated if there is a prior relationship between the victim and defendant. In these situations, if there is sufficient evidence to that a crime was committed, LE may record it as a routine (non-bias motivated) crime.
- LE may believe bias crimes are pre-mediated and classify a racial slur used in the spur of the moment as being caused by anger (that is, a routine crime) or merely current language usage norms. This risk is especially likely for crimes motivated partially by bias.
- Expectation by LE that bias crimes are always severe in nature may lead the officer to not record crimes where the victim experiences less severe injuries as motivated by bias.

Table 27. Hotline and NIBRS Bias Crimes 2021: Victim Demographics

	Hotline		**NIBRS**	
Gender	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
Male	190	41%	195	54%
Female	136	29%	72	20%
Something else	23	5%	--	--
Unknown	114	25%	91	25%
Race				
White	25	5%	148	41%
Black/AA	159	34%	70	20%
Hispanic/Latinx	57	12%	9	3%
AI/AN	17	4%	4	1%
Asian	65	14%	15	4%
NH/OPI	4	1%	3	1%
Multiracial	19	4%	--	--
Unknown	117	25%	109	30%
Total	463	100%	358	100%

Victim-defendant race similarities will be explored further in the forthcoming supplemental report, e.g., are white victims being targeted by white defendants for not conforming to gender and ableist norms, while minorities are targeted by persons of a different race due to race and color bias?

Arrests (LEDS)

CJC queried arrests for Bias crime in the first degree (ORS 166.165) and Bias crime in the second degree (ORS 166.155) for calendar years 2020 and 2021. The arrest data are from the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS), which includes arrests where the person was fingerprinted. Figures 13 and 14 and Tables 28 and 29 below include information on the 117 arrest events with at least one charge for a bias crime in 2021, and can include other crimes on the arrest event as well.

Figure 13. LEDS Arrests for Bias Crimes in 2021 by Month
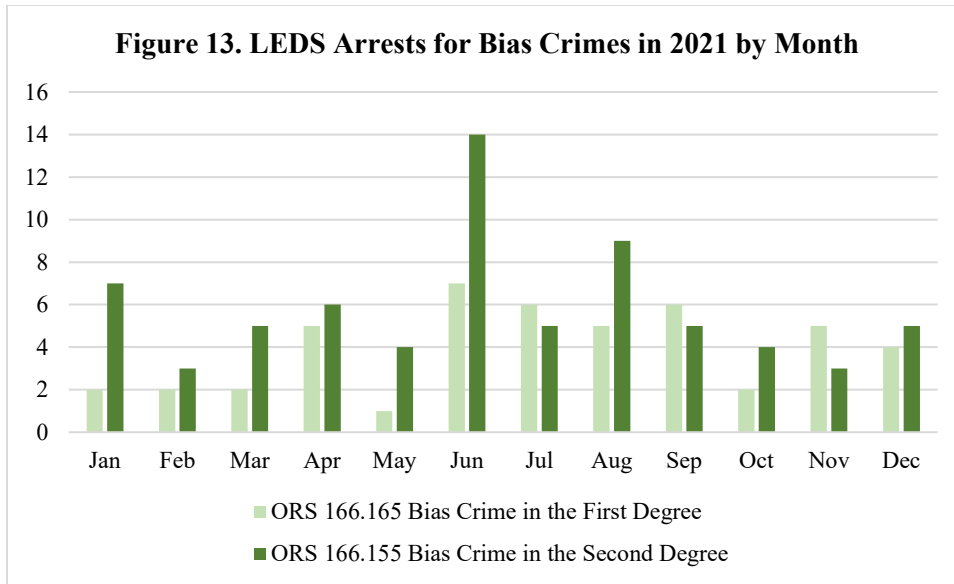
Figure 13 shows the monthly counts for arrests for a Bias crime in the first or second degree for 2021. In 2021, arrests for a Bias crime in the second degree vary from 3 to 14 arrests in a single month, while arrests for a Bias crime in the first degree are less frequent with 1 to 7 arrests a month. This represents a 25% increase in Bias crime in the second degree between 2020 and 2021, from 56 to 70, and a 114% increase in Bias crime in the first degree between 2020 and 2021, from 22 to 47. For exact monthly counts for 2020 and 2021, see Table A31 in Appendix A.

Several Counties with NIBRS bias crime reports had no LEDS bias crime arrests.

Figure 14 shows bias crime arrests in 2021. Multnomah County had the highest number of bias crime arrests at 33, followed by Washington County at 18, and Clackamas and Lane Counties at 10 each. For further county information for arrests, see Table A33 in Appendix A. Several Counties with NIBRS bias crime reports had no bias crime arrests. It is possible that bias crimes reported to NIBRS were charged as routine crimes, due to lack of evidence or to improve the likelihood of obtaining a conviction. This will be examined in a follow-up supplemental report.

Figure 14. LEDS 2021 Bias Crimes (I and II) Arrests by County
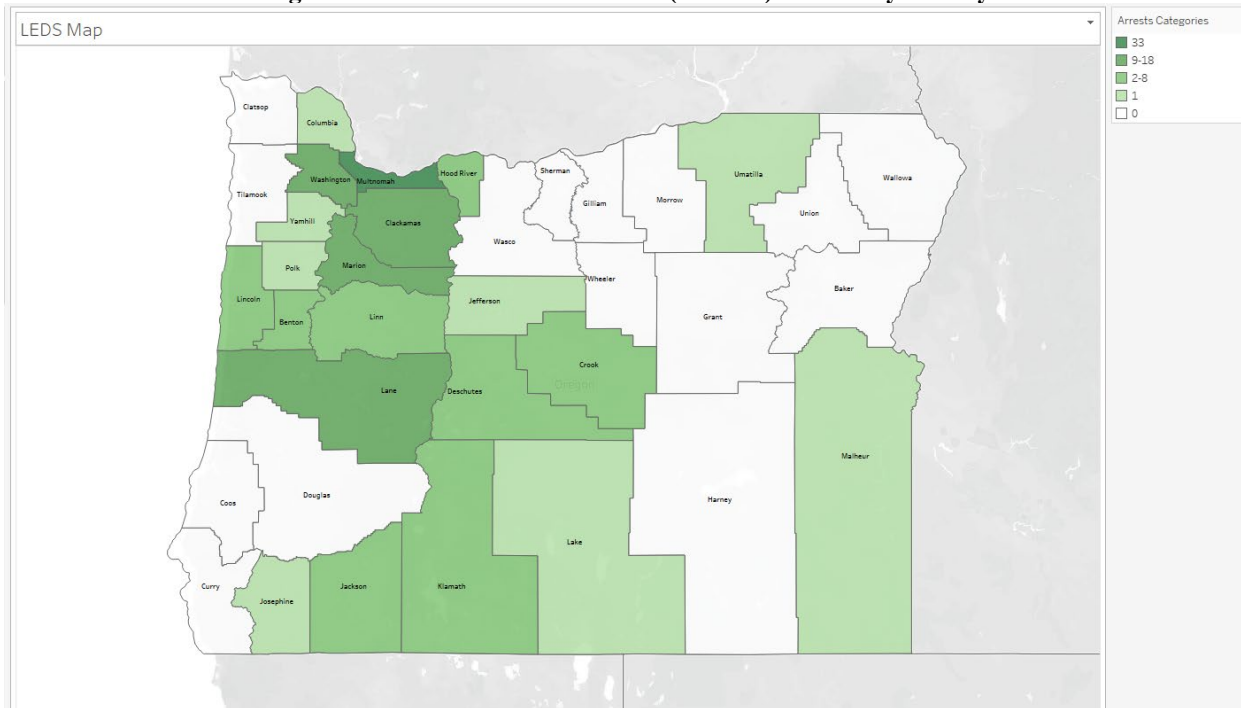
Table 28. Arrests for Bias Crimes (I and II) in 2020 and 2021 by Gender, Race, and Age

	2020		2021	
Gender	**Arrest**	**Percent**	**Arrest**	**Percent**
Male	65	83%	99	85%
Female	13	17%	18	15%
Race				
White	64	82%	99	85%
Black/AA	12	15%	9	8%
AI/AN	2	3%	5	4%
Asian	0	0%	1	1%
Hispanic/Latinx	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%	3	3%
Age				
20 and under	1	1%	7	6%
21 to 24	7	9%	9	8%
25 to 34	18	23%	40	34%
35 to 44	16	21%	36	31%
45 to 54	17	22%	10	9%
55 and older	19	24%	15	13%
Total	78	100%	117	100%

White individuals and males are most frequently arrested on bias crime charges.

Table 28 provides demographic information for individuals arrested for bias crimes in 2020 and 2021. Over 80% of the individuals arrested were male in 2020 and 2021, and the vast majority of the individuals arrested were white (82% and 85%, respectively). In 2020, the most frequent age categories were age 55 and older (24%) and ages 25 to 34 (23%). In 2021, the most frequent age categories were younger, with

34% of arrestees ages 25 to 34 and 31% ages 35 to 44. Based on the Multnomah County DA data, Hispanic arrestees appear to be undercounted; the supplemental report on bias crimes case processing apply a race correction algorithm for Hispanic ethnicity and unknown race, if unavailable in LEDS, Odyssey or DOC.

Violent charges most commonly co-occur with Bias I and II arrests.

Table 29. Most Frequent Crimes Co-Occurring with Bias Crime File Charges in 2020 and 2021

ORS Number	ORS Description	2020	2021
163.190	Menacing	27	32
166.025	Disorderly conduct in the second degree	27	29
166.065	Harassment	23	32
166.220	Unlawful use of a weapon	14	17
162.247	Interfering with a peace officer	9	0
163.160	Assault in the fourth degree	9	19
163.165	Assault in the third degree	0	9
163.175	Assault in the second degree	0	7
166.070	Aggravated harassment	0	11
164.245	Criminal trespass in the second degree	7	9
164.345	Criminal mischief in the second degree	7	0
162.315	Resisting arrest	6	10
164.354	Criminal mischief in the third degree	4	9
164.365	Criminal mischief in the first degree	4	0

Note. Specific co-occurring charges were counted only once per case; thus, if a case had 2 harassment charges, it was counted once.

Table 29 shows the most frequent crimes co-occurring with bias crime arrests. From a total of 78 bias crime arrests in 2020, 27 included a co-occurring crime of Menacing, 27 a co-occurring crime of Disorderly conduct in the second degree, and 23 a co-occurring crime of Harassment. Of the 117 bias crime arrests in 2021, 32 included a co-occurring crime of Menacing, 29 a co-occurring crime of Disorderly conduct in the second degree, 32 a co-occurring crime of Harassment and 17 included a co-occurring crime of Unlawful weapon use.

District Attorneys' Data

Section 5 of SB 577 requires the CJC, in consultation with the Oregon District Attorneys Association and the Department of State Police, to develop and implement a standardized method for District Attorneys to record prosecution data of bias crimes or any crime in which bias was a motivating factor in the commission of the crime. The bill requires Multnomah County, Lane County, and Benton County to begin collecting data as of July 1, 2020. The CJC has worked closely with the District Attorneys' Offices in Multnomah, Lane, and Benton Counties to develop a standardized method for this data collection. These three District Attorneys' Offices are pilot counties and began collecting the data described below on July 1, 2020.

Section 5 (2) describes the data elements collected and includes: charges presented by LE to the District Attorney for prosecution, cases issued by the District Attorney, charges indicted, sentencing enhancement requests, sentences imposed including conditions of supervision, charge to which a defendant enters a plea of guilty or no contest, and trial outcomes. Data on sentencing enhancements requested were difficult to collect. Figure 15 displays the bias crimes data collection model. As the pilot counties begin collecting data and providing them to CJC, refinements to the collection model and technical process of collecting and sharing the model may be implemented. The bill requires all District Attorneys' Offices to begin data

collection by July 1, 2022. Data from all District Attorneys' Offices will be presented in the July 1, 2023 report; the current report presents data for the three pilot counties for July-December 2020 and the 2021 calendar year.

Figure 15. Bias Crimes Data Collection Model

Figure 15. Bias Crimes Data Collection Model	Charges presented by LE where bias was a motivating factor by case §5(2)(a)	SID # Case # All charges by bias case
Charge modification	Cases issued/ Information filed §5(2)(b)	All charges issued by bias case
Charge modification	Felony indictments* §5(2)(c)	Misdemeanor charges §5(2)(c) — Charge modification

- Felony indictments → Sentence enhancement requirements §5(2)(d)
  - → Plea (G, NC, CC, AD) §5(2)(f)
  - → Trial §5(2)(g)
- Misdemeanor charges
  - → Plea (G, NC, CC, AD) §5(2)(f)
  - → Trial §5(2)(g)

Outcome of Accountability**
§5(2)(e)
Sentence (including enhancements)
Terms of the civil compromise
Description of the alternate disposition

*These cases could be misdemeanors (Bias Crime II) which occurred in the same incident as a felony.
** Dismissal (for a multitude of reasons) is another possible outcome at any point in the process.

There are several challenges in implementing a new criminal justice data collection system. The bias crimes included were modified by SB 577 and were effective as of July 15, 2019. One change to the definition of the crimes was the addition of gender identity as a bias motivation. With the law change, there is learning curve for LE and other stakeholders in the criminal justice system to process cases with the modified definitions of these crimes. The bias crimes data collection model is a starting point for District Attorneys' Offices to collect data on bias crime cases. As the data are collected the model may be further refined. One potential challenge is that charges can be modified at different points with the case resolution process. For example, charges can be modified at the case issued, indicted, plea, or trial stages of the process. In addition, there will likely be cases that include a charge for Bias Crime in the Second Degree, which is a misdemeanor, and other felony charges. These cases will follow the felony process even though the bias crime included is a misdemeanor. The data collection model will also need to capture charges for attempts of bias crimes. There may be certain sentencing information that is not captured in electronic data. One example is sentencing enhancements which may only be available by an individual case look-up process. CJC will work closely with District Attorneys' Offices to address these challenges as the data collection process is further implemented.

Table 30. Pilot District Attorney Data 7/1/2020-12/31/2020 and 2021

7/1/2020-12/31/2020	Lane County	Benton County	Multnomah County	Total
Total bias crimes referred	6	1	24	31
Referrals no-filed	0	0	3	3
Referrals filed as bias crimes	6	0	21	27
Indictments	1	0	15	16
Trial outcomes	0	0	0	0
Convictions	2	0	3	5
Open cases	4[⸸]	0	14	18
Sentencing enhancements requested	0	0	3	0
1/1/2021-12/31/2021	**Lane County**	**Benton County**	**Multnomah County**	
Total bias crimes referred	6	4	56	66
Referrals no-filed	0	0	8	8
Referrals filed as bias crimes	2	4	48	54
Indictments	0	--	46	46
Trial outcomes	2	0[⁑]	0	2
Convictions	6	0	1[⸸]	7
Open cases	2	4	43	49
Sentencing enhancements requested	0	0	0	0

⸸ As of April 2022, 1 case is pending trial and three were disposed: one defendant plead to all charges, one defendant was convicted by jury and one case was dismissed due to non-cooperation by the witness.
⁑ All Benton County cases are pending trial in 2022.
⸸ Five cases filed in 2021 are listed as closed in the Multnomah County datafile, only one of which had a guilty plea with a probation sentence of 36 months.

Data from the three pilot counties for the latter six months in 2020 and the 2021 calendar year can be found in Table 30. Of the 31 bias cases referred in 2020, 87% (n=27) were filed as bias crimes. In addition, 16 cases were indicted, and 5 were convicted. In 2021, 66 bias cases were referred to the pilot county DA offices. Of those, 54 were filed as bias crimes, 46 were indicted, 7 were convicted, and 49 cases were still open at the time of data collection. Lane County did not indict any bias crime cases in 2021 (one defendant waived the indictment and plead guilty, while the defendant in the second case appears unfit to stand trial); Benton County did not provide indictment information; cases with an indictment date in the Multnomah County DA data were counted as "indicted".[118] In terms of the 7 convictions in 2021, the Multnomah County defendant plead guilty and received a probation sentence of 36 months,[119] while the 6 Lane County cases were ultimately indicted and/or convicted of *non-bias* crime charges.

White and Black victims are frequently targeted by white defendants; Hispanic victims are targeted white, Black and Hispanic defendants.

Preliminary analysis of the Multnomah County District Attorney's Office data identified 46 bias crime victims in 2021. Due to the small sample size, results are summarized for all victims, irrespective of case outcome:
- 37% of victims were Black, 22% were white, 22% were Hispanic, 9% were Asian and 11% were of an unknown race.
- White victims were primarily targeted by white defendants (70%), while 20% were targeted by Black defendants and 10% were targeted by Asian defendants.

[118] Multnomah County indicted 13 felony/Bias I cases in July-December 2020, and 19 felony/Bias I cases in 2021. Table 30 lists the case counts with an indictment date for Multnomah County, for the respective period.
[119] The MCDA Dashboard lists 4 guilty pleas, with 2 incarceration sentences (1-2 years) in length. This may be due to different data extraction dates for the CJC datafile and MCDA Dashboard.

- Black victims were primarily targeted by white defendants (94%), while 6% were targeted by Hispanic Defendants.
- Fifty percent of Hispanic victims were targeted by white defendants, 20% by Black defendants and 30% by Hispanic Defendants. This is not surprising based on the fact that individuals may identify closer with national origin, than a US-defined ethnic class.
- Three-quarters of Asian victims were targeted by white defendants and the remainder were targeted by Black defendants.

Charges (Odyssey)

Table 31 below displays cases filed with at least one charge for Bias crime in the first degree (ORS 166.165) or Bias crime in the second degree (ORS 166.155) in calendar years 2020 and 2021. The charge data were queried from the Odyssey or Oregon eCourt data system, which includes cases from Oregon's circuit courts. Cases from municipal or justice courts are not included.

Figure 16. Charges for Bias Crime 2021 Cases by Month
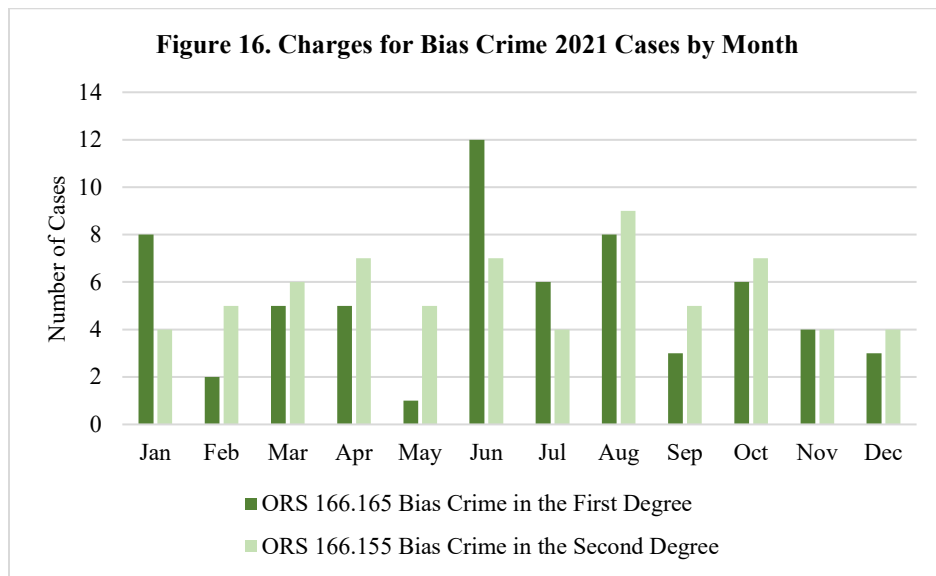
Figure 16 displays monthly counts for cases filed that include a charge for a Bias crime in the first or second degree in 2021. If a case had charges of Bias in the second degree and Bias in the first degree, it was classified as a Bias in the first degree case. There was a total of 63 cases filed with Bias crime in the first degree and 67 cases filed with Bias crime in the second degree. Between 2020 and 2021, total cases filed with a charge for Bias crime in the second degree increased by 40% from 48 to 67, while total cases filed with a charge for a Bias crime in the first degree almost doubled from 35 to 63. For exact monthly counts for 2020 and 2021, see Table A34 in Appendix A.

White individuals and males are most frequently charged with Bias I and II.

Table 31. Defendants Charged with Bias Crimes (I and II) 2020 and 2021 by Gender, Race, and Age

	2020		2021	
Gender	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
Male	68	82%	104	80%
Female	7	8%	18	14%
Unknown	8	10%	8	6%
Race				
White	67	81%	101	78%
Black/AA	5	6%	9	7%
Asian	1	1%	2	2%
Hispanic/Latinx	7	8%	14	11%
AI/AN	0	0%	1	1%
Unknown	3	4%	3	2%
Age				
20 & under	0	0%	5	4%
21-24	10	12%	10	8%
25-34	19	23%	39	30%
35-44	21	25%	35	27%
45-54	15	18%	24	18%
55+	18	22%	17	13%
Total	83	100%	130	100%

Table 31 shows demographic information of those individuals charged with a Bias crime in the first or second degree in 2020 and 2021. The majority were male for both years (82% and 80%, respectively) and over three-quarters were white. The most common age ranges in 2020 and 2021 were 25 to 34 (23% and 30%, respectively) and 35 to 44 (25% and 27%, respectively). The demographic breakdown of individuals charged with a bias crime in 2020 and 2021 found in Odyssey – after the race correction code was run[120] – was consistent with arrestee demographic in the NIBRS data. LEDS data appear to undercount Hispanic arrestees; however, race and ethnicity are known to be unreliable in administrative data where self-reporting is not feasible.

Table 32. 10 Most Frequent Crimes 2020 and 2021 Co-Occurring with Bias Crime Charges

		Count	
ORS Number	**ORS Description**	**2020**	**2021**
163.190	Menacing	32	43
166.065	Harassment	29	44
166.025	Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree	27	34
166.220	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	24	31
163.160	Assault in the Fourth Degree	12	24
164.354	Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	10	20
164.245	Criminal Trespass in the Second Degree	7	8
162.315	Resisting Arrest	5	17
163.195	Recklessly Endangering Another Person	5	2
161.405	Attempted Bias Motivated Crime	4	6

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[120] Race information was taken from DOC if unavailable in Odyssey. When race information is missing in both data sources, race probability was calculated using the defendant's name and county of residence. For the technical documentation, see https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/CJC%20Document%20Library/RaceCorrectionTechDocFinal-8-6-18.pdf.

Table 32 shows the most frequent co-occurring crimes charged on cases filed that include a charge for a Bias crime in the first or second degree in 2020 and 2021. Generally, the same crimes were likely to co-occur with bias crimes in both years. From a total of 83 cases in 2021, 32 included a co-occurring crime of Menacing, 29 a co-occurring crime of Harassment, 27 a co-occurring crime of Disorderly conduct in the second degree, and 24 included a co-occurring crime of Unlawful weapon use. Of the 130 bias crime cases in 2021, 43 included a co-occurring crime of Menacing, 44 a co-occurring crime of Harassment, 34 a co-occurring crime of Disorderly conduct in the second degree, and 31 included a co-occurring crime of Unlawful weapon use. Charges counts per bias crime case averaged 5 in both years and increased in raw numbers between 2020 and 2021 due to the increase in cases filed from 83 to 130 in this period.

Most Counties with a LEDS bias crime arrest have an Odyssey conviction.

Figure 17. Odyssey Bias I and Bias II Cases by County

The map in Figure 17 shows the number of bias crimes filed in 2021 by county. Multnomah County had the most bias charges filed with 44, followed by Washington County with 21, and Clackamas County with 13. Most Counties with a LEDS bias crime arrest had at least one Odyssey conviction and convictions (n=130) exceeded LEDS arrests (n=117) in 2021; it is possible that a bias crime charge may result in a conviction without an arrest or the differences in LEDS and Odyssey counts may be due to defendants accepting a plea prior to being charged. Other explanations for the LEDS and Odyssey discrepancy include case processing time lag or the fact that DAs may add a bias crime charge after the LEDS arrest. For a full list of bias charges by county for 2020 and 2021, see Table A36 in Appendix A.

Figure 18. Status of Bias Cases Filed in 2020 and 2021

Figure 18 shows the case status for bias crime cases filed in 2020 and 2021 as of the end of January 2022. Almost three quarters of cases with a bias crime charge filed in 2020 are closed[121] (n=58, 70%) and about one quarter are open (n=20, 24%). Of the 130 cases filed in 2021, slightly over half (n=67, 52%) are still open, while about one third (n=47, 36%) are closed. It is likely that a higher proportion of cases filed in 2020 were closed due to the longer follow-up tracking period, compared to the 2021 cases. Few cases filed in either 2020 or 2021 are pending fitness to proceed or were reinstated.

Table 33. Co-Occurring Conviction Charges: Dismissed Bias Crimes Filed in 2020 and 2021

ORS Description	Count	
	2020	2021
Menacing	2	4
Assault in the Fourth Degree	0	5
Harassment	2	2
Bias Crime in the Second Degree	2	1
Unlawful Use of a Weapon	1	2
Attempt to Commit a Class A Misdemeanor	1	1
Attempt to Commit a Class B Felony	0	2
Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	2	0
Recklessly Endangering Another Person	2	0
Aggravated Harassment	0	1
Assault in the Third Degree	1	0
Burglary in the First Degree	0	1
Coercion	0	1
Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	0	1
Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree	0	1
Total	13	22

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[121] Closed cases were identified in Odyssey with a status of "Closed", as well as cases with the following dispositions: Convicted, Dismissed, Diverted, Finding - Guilty Except For Insanity, Removed From Charging Instrument, Acquitted, No Complaint.

Other conviction charges when bias charges were dismissed for cases filed in 2020 and 2021 are listed in Table 33. Multiple conviction charges may occur in a case; charge description was counted only once per case. Of the 58 closed cases *filed* in 2020, 62% (n=36) were convicted of a bias crime and 33% (n=19) had their bias charge dismissed. Of the 19 closed cases where the bias charges were dismissed, 8 were eventually convicted of at least 1 charge and all charges were dismissed in 11 cases. Of the 47 closed cases filed in 2021, 43% (n=20) were convicted of a bias crime and 53% (n=25) had their bias charge dismissed. Of the 25 cases where the bias charges were dismissed, 14 cases resulted in a conviction of at least one charge and all charges were dismissed in 11 cases. Two Bias I cases were eventually convicted of a Bias II charge in 2020 and one Bias I case was eventually convicted of a Bias II charge in 2021. The conviction vs. dismissal rate for cases filed in 2021 may change as more cases are disposed in 2022.

Figure 19. Conviction Rate of Bias Crime Cases Disposed in 2020 and 2021
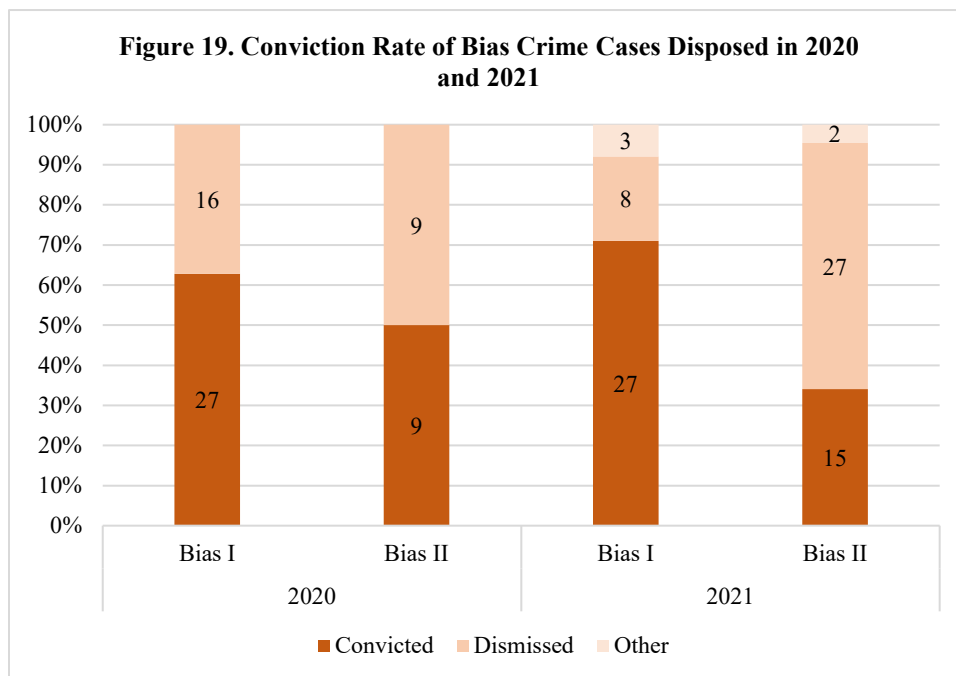
Figure 19 illustrates cases with at least one bias charge *disposed* in 2020 (n=61) and 2021 (n=82). In 2020, 43 of the disposed cases were for Bias/Intimidation II (166.155), while 18 were for Bias/Intimidation I (166.165). Of those cases, 59% (n=36) resulted in convictions for the bias charge, while 41% (n=25) had their bias charge dismissed. Overall, conviction rates for cases with a bias charge were slightly lower in 2021 (51%) compared to 2020 (59%), and dismissal rates were slightly higher in 2021 (43%) compared to 2020 (41%). However, conviction rates for Bias I cases increased from 63% to 71%, while the conviction rate for Bias II cases deceased from 50% to 34%. The category "other" for cases disposed in 2021 includes 3 acquitted Bias I cases, and 1 acquitted and 1 deferred Bias II case. Given that more than half of bias crime cases filed in 2021 (n=67, 52%) are still open and data entry delays are possible, the conviction and dismissal rates of bias crime cases in 2020 vs. 2021 are likely to change.

For those 61 bias crime cases disposed[122] in 2020, the overall median case time was 129 days from filing to disposition, for Bias II cases, the median was 129 days, while for Bias I cases, it was 119 days. In 2021, 38 Bias II and 44 Bias/Intimidation I cases were disposed. For the 82 cases disposed in 2021, the overall median case time was 148 days from filing to disposition, for Bias II cases, the median was 251 days, while for Bias I cases, it was 111 days.

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[122] Disposed cases were identified as cases with at least one Bias I or Bias II charge and a disposition date.

Convictions (DOC)

The Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) provides sentencing data to the CJC for analysis purposes. CJC queried sentencing admissions for convictions of a Bias crime in the first degree (ORS 166.165) or Bias crime in the second degree (ORS 166.155) in 2020 and 2021. The DOC data system includes a description of the ORS codes, which allows CJC to distinguish convictions for bias crimes from the prior intimidation crimes. The law change was effective as of July 15, 2019, and there is a period of time needed for case processing, conviction, and sentencing. Due to this timing, there are fourteen DOC admissions that include a sentence for a Bias crime in the first or second degree in 2020 and twenty admissions in 2021. In 2020, three of the admissions show a felony conviction for a Bias crime in the first degree, and eleven show a misdemeanor conviction for a Bias crime in the second degree. In 2021, seven of the admissions show a felony conviction for a Bias crime in the first degree, and thirteen show a misdemeanor conviction for a Bias crime in the second degree. The misdemeanor convictions are entered into the DOC system only if the community corrections department supervises the individual. There could be misdemeanor convictions that are supervised by the court, or have some other sentence, which would not be included in the DOC data system.

Table 34. DOC Sentences for Bias Crimes (I and II)
2020 & 2021 by Gender, Race, and Age

	2020		2021	
Gender	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
Male	12	86%	17	85%
Female	2	14%	3	15%
Race				
White	10	71%	19	95%
Black/AA	2	14%	0	0%
AI/NA	1	7%	0	0%
Hispanic	1	7%	1	5%
Asian	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
Age				
20 & under	0	0%	0	0%
21-24	1	7%	1	5%
25-34	3	21%	6	30%
35-44	2	14%	6	30%
45-54	4	29%	3	15%
55+	4	29%	4	20%
Total	14	100%	20	100%

Few bias crime convictions: white individuals and males most frequently convicted.

Table 34 shows the demographic breakdown for defendants convicted on bias crime charges in 2020 and 2021. Almost 9 in 10 were male in 2020 (86%) and 2021 (85%), which is consistent with prior bias crime research.[123] In 2020, the majority of were white (71%), while 14% were Black. Only one defendant was Black in 2021 and 95% were white. The ages for these defendants tended to skew older in 2020, with more than half (58%) being 45 or older. Fewer defendants convicted of a bias charge in 2021 were 45 or older (35%). The age breakdown of individuals convicted of bias crimes is unexpected based on prior research, as bias crime defendants tend to be younger: it is unknown whether this is indicative of a change

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[123] Bias crime perpetrators tend to skew young and male. Messner, S. F., McHugh, S., & Felson, R. B. (2004). Distinctive characteristics of assaults motivated by bias. Criminology, 42, 585-618.

in bias crime patterns due to COVID uncertainty, fear, and anger – or was merely a criminal justice system outcome.

Violent charges most commonly co-occur with Bias Crime convictions.

As indicated by Table 35, the most common co-occurring charges with bias crime sentences in 2020 were Assault in the fourth degree, Menacing, and Aggravated harassment, which were present in two cases. Multiple counts of the same charge counted only once in this analysis. In 2021, the most common co-occurring charge with bias crime sentences was Unlawful use of a weapon which was present in three cases, followed by Assault in the second degree and Harassment at two cases each.

Table 35. DOC Most Frequent Crimes Co-Occurring with Bias Crime Sentences

ORS Number	ORS Description	Count	
		2020	2021
	Offenses Against Persons		
163.160	Assault in the Fourth Degree	2	0
163.175	Assault in the Second Degree	1	2
163.187	Strangulation	0	1
163.190	Menacing	2	1
163.732	Stalking	0	1
163.750	Violating a court's stalking protective order	0	1
164.225	Burglary in the first degree	0	1
164.325	Arson in the first degree	0	1
	Offenses Against Public Order; Firearms and Other Weapons; Racketeering		
166.025	Disorderly conduct in the second degree	0	1
166.065	Harassment	1	2
166.070	Aggravated harassment	2	0
166.155	Bias crime in the second degree	0	1
166.220	Unlawful use of weapon	0	3
166.384	Unlawful manufacture of destructive device	0	1

Figure 20. DOC Sentence Lengths for Cases Sentenced in 2020 & 2021
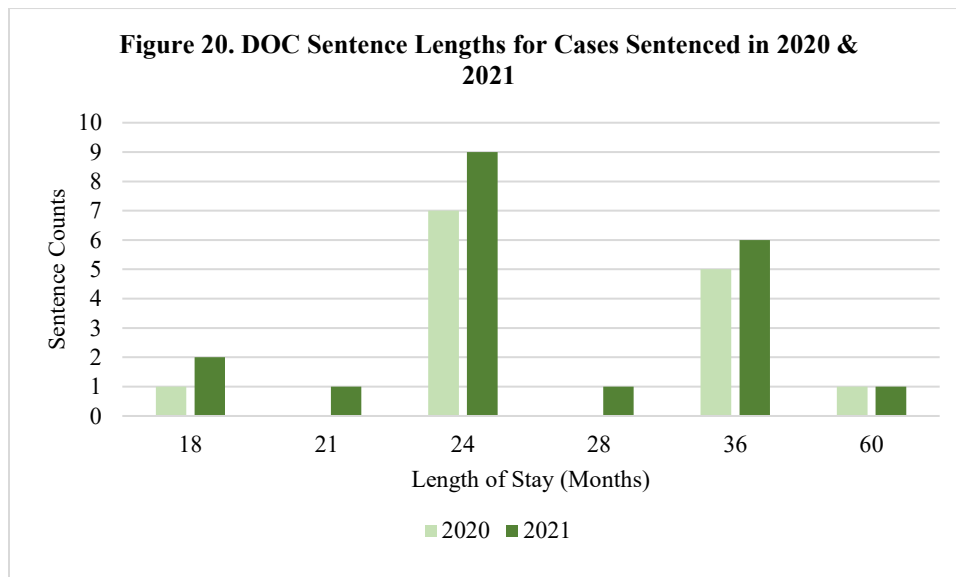
For those 14 cases convicted of a bias crime charge in 2020, the mean sentence length was 31 months of probation. No cases with individuals convicted of a bias crime charge resulted in a sentence to prison in 2020. For the 20 cases where individuals were convicted of a bias crime charge in 2021, the mean

sentence length was 29.5 months for the 18 individuals sentenced to probation and 23 months for the two individuals sentenced to prison. Note, for individuals sentenced to prison, the mean sentence length was calculated by taking the difference between the projected release date and the admission date for that individual. The overall distribution of sentence lengths for cases sentenced in 2020 and 2021 is shown in Figure 20. Most cases resulted in a sentence length of 24 or 36 months in both years. One case each resulted in a sentence length of 18 and 60 months in 2020, while one case each resulted in a sentence length of 21, 28, and 60 months in 2021.

Figure 21. DOC Length of Stay for Bias Cases Released in 2020 and 2021
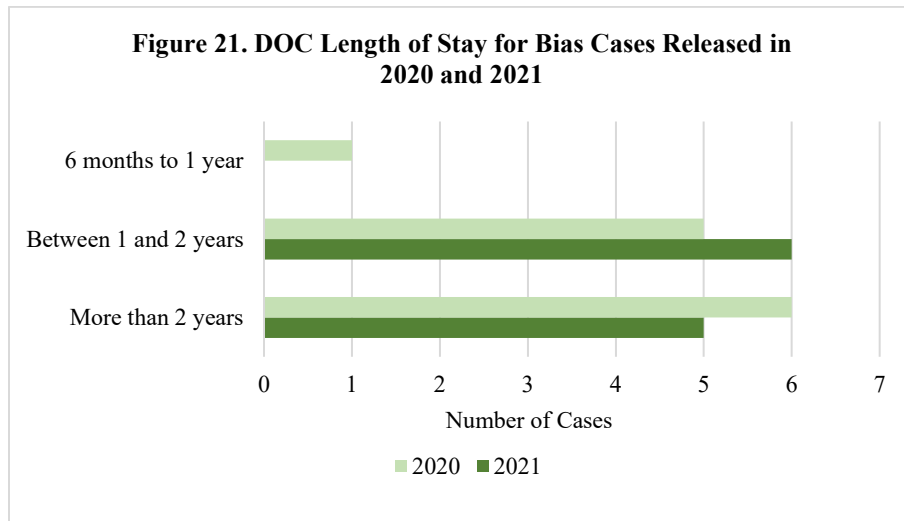
There was a total of 12 individuals discharged on bias crime sentences in 2020, all of whom served probation with a mean length of stay of 31 months. A total of 11 individuals were discharged in 2021, 10 of which served probation with a mean length of stay of 37 months, and one of which served an 18-month prison sentence. Figure 21 shows the distribution of lengths of stay for this cohort.

Bias Crimes Reported to the Hotline, NIBRS, LEDS and Odyssey: Differences exist in reporting and prosecution.

Table 36 compares bias crime cases in the Hotline, NIBRS, LEDS and Odyssey data files by county for 2021. More than 400 bias crime cases (n=455) were reported to the Hotline in 2021 and 300 police reports were submitted to NIBRS. For the same period, 117 individuals were arrested for a bias crime charge (NIBRS lists 102 arrestees; as noted previously, some agencies did not fully implement NIBRS reporting in 2021), there were 130 court cases, and 20 convictions. Ten counties show no reports to the Hotline. Eleven counties show higher NIBRS than Hotline reports (Morrow, Jefferson, Malheur, Josephine, Lake, Hood River, Tillamook, Umatilla, Washington, Lane, Douglas), possibly indicating a strong relationship between the community and LE and/or a need for further outreach by the Hotline in these counties. The higher number of Odyssey cases compared to LEDS arrests could be due to the time difference between arrests and court cases, and/or DAs adding a bias charge not filed by LE. Several counties show reports made to NIBRS but no activity in LEDS and Odyssey, however the counts are low for several counties. It is unknown if there are any systematic case processing issues by county, or any issues specific to bias crime prosecution. This will be explored in a follow-up report that will track bias crime cases from arrest to conviction.

Table 36. Bias crimes reported to the Department of Justice Hotline, NIBRS, LEDS and Odyssey in 2021 by County

County	Hotline	NIBRS	LEDS	ODYSSEY
Baker	0	0	0	0
Benton	13	10	6	8
Clackamas	71	34	10	13
Clatsop	5	2	0	1
Columbia	5	0	1	1
Coos	1	1	0	0
Crook	1	0	2	0
Curry	1	0	0	1
Deschutes	24	17	5	5
Douglas	1	9	0	0
Gilliam	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0
Harney	0	0	0	0
Hood River	0	2	3	2
Jackson	8	4	3	6
Jefferson	0	1	1	1
Josephine	4	5	1	1
Klamath	9	7	2	2
Lake	0	2	1	0
Lane	29	36	10	3
Lincoln	3	3	3	4
Linn	22	22	5	6
Malheur	0	1	1	1
Marion	32	23	9	5
Morrow	1	2	0	0
Multnomah	161	59	33	44
Polk	5	1	1	1
Sherman	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	0	3	0	0
Umatilla	1	6	1	1
Union	2	1	0	0
Wasco	11	1	0	0
Washington	39	44	18	21
Wheeler	2	0	0	1
Yamhill	4	4	1	2
Total	455	300	117	130

Note. Illustrates incidents reported to the respective agencies in 2021; no attempts were made to link cases across agencies to determine which case characteristics increase/decrease the chance of a case proceeding to the next case processing stage. A time lag is expected at each stage of the justice system.

Summary of Key Findings

Hotline Data
Unless expressly stated, the following relates to the 2021 data:
- Hotline advocates made 3,420 contacts with victims and reporters via the Hotline and web portal and the median number of contacts per report was 2.03.
  - Victims received 738 crisis interventions and 1,183 referrals to other services, supports, and resources from non-victim service agencies, including counseling options, governmental programs, and culturally-specific community programs.

- o The Hotline was unable to meet victims' and reporters' needs due to insufficient organizational capacity 157 times.
- There was a 53% increase in reports to the BRH between 2020 and 2021.
  - o Three quarters of reports in 2021 were responded to within 1 day.
  - o Almost one third of reports were determined to be bias crimes.
  - o Anti-race and anti-color bias frequently motivated both bias crimes and bias incidents.
  - o Due to the vast underreporting of bias incidents, more information is needed to determine whether this increase between 2020 and 2021 represents an increase in bias incidents or an increase in communities' knowledge of and confidence in the DOJ Hotline's services.
- Reported anti-Asian bias crimes tripled and reported anti-disability bias crimes more than doubled between 2020 and 2021.
- Bias *incident* victimization differed by victim race.
  - o The vast majority of Black/African American, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander bias incident victims were targeted because of their race.
  - o White victims were rarely targeted because of their race. Instead, white victims were targeted based on sexual orientation, religion, and disability status.
  - o Hispanic victims were targeted based on race, color, national origin, and disability bias.
- Bias *crime* victimization differed by victim race.
  - o The vast majority of Black/African American, Asian and Hispanic victims were targeted because of their race.
  - o Few (n=2) white victims were targeted because of their race; instead, white victims were targeted because of sexual orientation, and religious/anti-Semitic bias.
  - o Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and multiracial victims were also frequently targets of anti-color bias. This is expected given prior research.
- More than half of bias crimes and bias incidents targeted multiple protected classes.
- Harassment, institutional, and doxing reports are significantly less likely to be bias crimes.
- Compared to "other" setting, reports in other public settings, mall/shopping centers, schools, and parks were more likely to be associated with bias crimes.
  - o This was a reverse of the 2020 pattern, which could be due to fewer COVID restrictions and therefore more opportunities to find suitable victims in public places in 2021.
- Over one third of bias crimes reported to the Hotline were perpetrated by strangers, while less than 1 in 5 bias incidents were perpetrated by strangers.
  - o Compared to stranger attacks, bias crimes were less likely to be committed by employers, service providers, and acquaintances in 2021. The high rate of strangers perpetrating bias crimes is unsurprising given the degree of anger and othering required to commit bias crimes.[124] Many stranger bias crimes were unreported to NIBRS, or the victim declined to provide any information on their relationship with the defendant.
- Law enforcement reported more bias crimes than bias incidents to the Hotline; however, LE was less likely than *victims* to report bias crimes to the Hotline. This could be due to victims reporting bias crime victimization to the Hotline prior to contacting LE, and not due to any deliberate (non)action by LE. In addition, LE is only required to report bias incidents to the Hotline.
- Bias crimes and bias incidents reported to the Hotline most often occurred in the community, and a substantial number were perpetrated by neighbors and in schools. Policies to reduce bias may be more effective than target hardening policies.

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[124] Masucci, M. & Langton, L. (2017). Hate Crime Victimization, 2004-2015. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcv0519_1.pdf

NIBRS Data
- Bias crime motivation reported to NIBRS differed by victim race: Black/African American and Asian victims were most frequently targeted because of their race; and Hispanic victims were targeted because of their disability status. White victims were targeted because of sexual orientation and disability; few (n=16) were targeted based on anti-white bias.
- Bias crimes are underreported to NIBRS.
  - Anti-Semitic bias crimes are rarely reported.
  - Hispanic victims either don't report their ethnicity, don't self-identify as Hispanic, or rarely report their victimization to a NIBRS reporting law enforcement agency.
  - Asian, Black/African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander bias crime reports to NIBRS are much lower than expected.
    - Underreporting by BIPOC individuals may be due to the victim or a family member undocumented status,[125] a desire to not handle the matter via the justice system, fear of reprisal, or uncertainty/disbelief that the police can or will help.[126]

DA Data
- Victim and defendant race together affect target selection: in the Multnomah County District Attorney's Office data, white victims were primarily targeted by white defendants; Black victims were primarily targeted by white defendants; and Asian victims were targeted by white or Black defendants.
  - White on white attacks may be due to perceived failures in victim's gender and race conforming behaviors (e.g., sexual orientation, gender identity, or protester/counter-protester incidents).
  - Asian individuals being targeted by both white and Black defendants may speak to the extensive socialization stemming from COVID scapegoating.[127]

General Findings
- Most Counties with a LEDS bias crime arrest have an Odyssey conviction; however, there are few bias crime convictions
  - Ten counties show no bias reports to the Hotline.
  - Eleven counties show higher NIBRS vs. Hotline reports (Morrow, Jefferson, Malheur, Josephine, Lake, Hood River, Tillamook, Umatilla, Washington, Lane, Douglas),
    - This may indicate a strong relationship between the community and LE and/or a need for further outreach by the Hotline in these counties.
  - Several counties show reports made to NIBRS but no activity in LEDS and Odyssey.
    - This may be due to case processing delays.
- Estimates of bias crime and bias incidents vary. However, the data presented in this report illustrate:
  - The Hotline bias crime patterns are more representative of what one would expect, given recent research and unequal access to social, political, and economic resources by marginalized groups. However, bias crime is underreported to the Hotline and NIBRS.
  - Young persons are underreporting to both the Hotline and NIBRS, or younger victims are unwilling to disclose their age.
  - Disability bias crimes are underreported to both the Hotline and NIBRS.
  - Anti-Asian bias incidents and bias crimes are increasing and underreported to both the Hotline and NIBRS.
  - White victims are more likely than BIPOC bias crime victims to report their experiences to LE, which is consistent with prior research.

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[125] OVBC (2022b).
[126] Kena & Thompson (2021). https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcv0519_1.pdf
[127] See: Perry (2001).

<u>**Conclusion**</u>

SB 577 enacted a number of reforms designed to address bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents in Oregon. The bill creates or modifies several data collection efforts. This report provides a snapshot of these efforts for calendar years 2020 and 2021. Because of these efforts, CJC has been able to compile a wealth of information on the reporting and processing of cases through the criminal justice system. These data will continue to improve as more district attorneys' offices begin reporting data through the data collection process designed by CJC.

However, even with this wealth of data, there remain some very important gaps in our understanding of the magnitude of the bias crime and incident issues in Oregon. In addition, the data we do have available indicate the existence of gaps in these official data. For instance, the map in Figure 4 showing reports of bias incidents to the Bias Response Hotline indicates that very few counties had zero reports; however, the maps showing crimes reported through NIBRS, arrests, and charges all have large numbers of counties with no activity. Moving forward, it may be beneficial to focus some of the state's efforts into exploring this apparent gap, and assessing how it might be narrowed. In addition, even with the option of reporting to the BRH, Oregon may fail to uncover bias crimes against individuals who are victimized but do not report to anyone for any number of reasons. The Oregon Criminal Victimization Survey (OCVS) suggests that many American Indian/Alaska Native and bias crime victims younger than 25 years may elect not to report their experiences to the BRH or may be unaware of the services provided by the Hotline. The inconsistencies between the NIBRS victim demographics and the OCVS bias crime victimization estimates suggest that many victimizations of all types of crime including bias crime experienced by racial, gender, sexual orientation, and religious minorities, and disability, immigrant, and refugee community members are not being reported to the police.

The findings from this report suggest areas for improvement that may be addressed by policy. Each finding is addressed individually. (Key findings with no policy recommendations are covered in the previous section).

Finding 1: Given the National Crime Victimization Survey and other relevant research on bias incidents and bias crime, Tribal and BIPOC communities are underreporting bias incidents and hate crimes to the Hotline. Additional outreach and data collection are necessary.
1. **Outreach campaigns by DOJ and LE:** The DOJ's plan to include information about the Bias Response Hotline in the Sanctuary Promise media campaign and to link the Hotline to the Sanctuary Promise webpages should reach some communities impacted by inequity. The DOH should consider implementing a separate statewide awareness campaign to share information with individuals about support services provided by the Hotline and other DOJ victim services. Someone who contacts the DOJ for another purpose and receives assistance will be more likely to approach the Bias Response Hotline if they experience a bias incident or crime, compared to an individual with no prior positive DOJ contact.
2. **Tribal consultations:** DOJ's Hotline and law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in communities adjacent to Tribes should engage in formal consultation with Tribal leaders, Tribal members and Tribes to formulate feasible recommendations to provide services to and increase reporting from Tribal members. This should include discussions of strategies that would improve awareness and trust, e.g., hire American Indian or Alaska Native advocates and officers and commit to regular and meaningful consultation.
3. **Social media expansion:** The low rates of reporting by BIPOC and younger bias crime victims indicate a need for continued efforts to share information with community members about Oregon's bias crime laws and raise the profile of both the Hotline and the resources available to victims and survivors of bias crimes and incidents. The Hotline should continue existing social media efforts on [Twitter] and [Instagram] to reach out to a broader audience that may experience obstacles to accessing

information and resources in an effort to raise awareness within all communities, and especially communities impacted by inequity. Social media platforms are intended to reach any and all community members, but certain platforms are more commonly used by specific communities. Additional social media accounts that focus on audio/video messaging are needed (YouTube, WhatsApp, Facebook, etc.), still recognizing that these platforms are often used most by younger, literate community members, and thus targeted efforts to reach older, non-English speaking monolingual, and non-literate community members may be needed. Awareness materials should also mention that vulnerability is situational, persons may be targeted based on non-protected classes, and the Bias Response Hotline's services are available to any individual. Currently, only 18% of Oregonians are aware of the Bias Response Hotline.[128]

4. **Continue to leverage existing relationships between the Hotline and CBOs**: 1) to share information with community members about the support and referral services offered by the Hotline;[129] and 2) to encourage communities impacted by inequity to report their experiences a) either directly to the Hotline, or b) to the CBO, who could subsequently refer the individual to the Hotline. Essentially, this means utilizing existing community-based organizations and Tribal partners as credible messengers (i.e., community members are more likely to trust information delivered by trusted/credible sources) in outreach efforts to improve education about the Hotline's services and build trust among Tribal and culturally- and population-specific communities. The DOJ should provide copies of the Bias Response Hotline materials prepared for the Sanctuary Promise media campaign, and if possible, the Hotline links should be placed on CBO websites. Trust, fear, language barriers and cultural barriers may all hamper bias incident reporting by communities. Additionally, BIPOC communities are diverse: Black, Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic/Latinx, and Arab American communities consist of individuals from multiple nations, with different histories, cultures, and religions. CBOs can help bridge this gap and advise Hotline advocates on culturally responsive communication, as well as being the first point of contact to forward bias incidents and bias crime victims to the hotline for necessary services.

Finding 2: Disability bias incident and hate crime reports to the hotline have increased by more than 200%. However, as with all bias reporting, this only reflects a small percentage of the actual victimization occurring.[130]

5. **Formal relationship building with disability agencies:** Implement a formal strategy to build relationships with community organizations that provide services to persons with disabilities. The DOJ should continue to provide copies of flyers with the Bias Response Hotline contact information and services to these community organizations, as well as other materials produced for the Sanctuary Promise media campaign, highlighting the services available from the Hotline to persons with disabilities who experience bias. LEAs should engage in intentional and regular outreach to establish or build trust with these communities, and encourage reporting. LE must be trained to respond appropriately and thoroughly investigate bias crimes based on disability. The LE toolkit created by the Hotline is a good starting point.[131]

6. **Legislative fixes:** Existing Oregon criminal laws do not protect non-verbal crime victims, who are already especially vulnerable to abuse, because they cannot articulate pain under Oregon's assault and criminal mistreatment statutes. This is an equity issue and a safety issue. The legislature should address the gap in the definition of physical injury to protect human victims who are unable to rate pain on a pain scale.

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[128] OVBC (2022a).

[129] Only 12% of Asians sampled in the OVBC survey was aware if the DOJ Bias Response Hotline (OVBC, 2022b). https://oregonvbc.org/asian-oregonians-and-the-impact-of-race-based-incidents/.

[130] The supplemental report will investigate the rate of disability bias crime prosecutions in Oregon, and barriers DAs encounter when prosecuting disability bias crime.

[131] https://www.doj.state.or.us/oregon-department-of-justice/bias-crimes/law-enforcement-toolkit/

7. **Fund training and equipment needs for LEAs, the Hotline, and all victim service agencies** to receive reports from Deaf, Hard of Hearing, and non-verbal victims.

Finding 3: Although bias incident and bias crime reports from schools, universities and colleges have increased, these events still appear to be underreported.

8. **Fund a Hotline youth and schools outreach coordinator and leverage current outreach and collaboration efforts** with the Department of Education to ensure schools, administrators and educators are aware of the services provided by the Hotline. The DOJ should continue to provide materials with a summary of the Hotline services and contact information and mention that educators and students can contact the Hotline for services. The DOJ should consider presenting or having discussion groups with educators to ensure to build relationships and unearth strategies to reach younger bias incident and bias crime victims. Designate a point person in every school to make reports, connect students and others targeted with the Hotline. LEAs and the DOJ should include the contact information for Safe Oregon Tip Line in their respective media outreach efforts.

9. **Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) Referral to BRH**: Youth in OYA custody must have a point of contact to report bias. Once bias is reported to an OYA employee, cross reporting to LE should occur and the youth in custody should be referred to the BRH.

10. **Fund Bias Response Programs at universities and encourage relationship building with, and referral to, the BRH.** During these interactions, the DOJ can share its contact information and details about services that may be needed by university students and staff. Once a report is made to the university bias response programs, cross reporting with LE should occur and students and staff who report bias should be referred to the BRH, even if there is insufficient evidence for the university to move forward with the report.

Finding 4: Bias calls directed at Hotline staff increased dramatically in 2021. Hotline advocates are members of the protected class communities they serve, and they, too, experience harm when defendants target them on the hotline.

11. **Analysis forthcoming:** Future CJC reports will include an analysis of the type of bias (harassment, doxing, etc.), targeting which communities, the timing, and geographical tracking to provide information regarding extremism hotspots.

12. The Hotline should **continue to engage in the six tenets of service** (accessibility, belief, trauma-informed care, victim-centered approach, promoting safety, and cultural humility and responsiveness) with internal staff and reporters, and adjust the frequency of internal case conferencing, etc., as needed.

13. Hotline staff should consider utilizing **mental and physical health services**, and other relevant services provided by their state insurance program, as needed. This should not be mandated.

14. **Data collection:** Hotline advocates should continue to track bias incidents perpetrated against Hotline staff.

15. **Advocate safety as a legislative fix:** Hotline advocates should be eligible for address protection services.

Finding 5: Bias crime reports to LE by Tribal and BIPOC communities are lower than expected given the National Crime Victimization Survey and other research on bias crime. The increase in law enforcement reports to the Hotline in 2021 is encouraging but many reporters to the BRH who made a prior police report indicate they did not receive a referral from law enforcement as mandated pursuant to ORS 147.380(2). Agencies are encouraged to begin, or continue to implement the following:

16. **Intentional outreach to communities by state and local LE**: The FBI engaged in intentional outreach to communities impacted by inequity in 2021 to encourage hate crime reporting. State and local LE must do the same, and then be ready, willing, and trained to respond appropriately, take reports and conduct thorough, responsive, trauma-informed investigations.

17. **Trust building** between law enforcement and BIPOC communities is never quick or easy. A good resource for state and local police and prosecutors is the DOJ's Law Enforcement Bias Response Toolkit.[132] This Toolkit provides alternatives to the Reid interrogation technique, which may deter bias crime victims from filing a complaint.
18. **Formalize trust building initiative(s) into the LEA's strategic plan**. These should be built into routine police activities, and include such efforts as listening sessions or town hall meetings with community, as well as accountability sessions to discuss the interim and final outcomes of those suggestions. It's important to hear from the community about ways to make changes and give space for people to share their experiences, and equally important to share with the community what the agency did with that information, what changes have been made, and what outcomes are being effectuated. Staff at all levels should be encouraged to attend listening and accountability sessions, which may include moderators. Listening and accountability sessions and other trust building activities should be advertised widely on the agency's existing social media.
19. LEAs should expand or continue to implement existing **procedural justice training** to include community members; this will build trust with communities the LEA serves and help generally with crime clearance rates.
20. Each LEA should **designate a bias crime point of contact** and **provide training on trauma-informed investigative techniques** to frontline officers who may be required to handle bias crime cases. This training should be a collaboration between an in-house agent, CBO, the Hotline, and/or additional experts in the field, and must include instructions to refer bias crime and bias incident victims to the Hotline. LEAs should provide counseling and support services to these officers.
21. Design and implement a **bias response and follow-up protocol**: investigate and write reports for all bias incidents and crimes and coordinate with Hotline advocates to accompany LE to follow-up interviews with victims and witnesses to offer support, resources, and safety planning. The follow-up protocol should include a care package with contact information for the Hotline and other pertinent community organizations, which should be given to both bias crime and bias incident victims immediately upon initial report. The Hotline has flyers and other resources prepared for their community outreach media efforts, which can be shared with LEAs.[133] Victims should be informed of the next steps and likely outcomes of LE contact (e.g., timeline to provide update to victim) at the initial report.

Finding 6: Reports of bias incidents and bias crimes increased nationally in 2020. While this may be associated with outreach, empowerment, and community resilience to bring attention to experiences of harm, it may also be the beginning of a trend similar to the 2015 increase, rather than a temporary peak. A proactive approach is needed to address and mitigate this spike in bias incidents and bias crimes.

22. New immigrants are known to be targets for bias incidents and bias crimes. In expectation of this, the **DOJ should contact refugee resettlement services in Oregon and request new settlers be informed of services offered by the Bias Response Hotline**. Existing materials from the Sanctuary Promise media campaign can be provided to refugee resettlement service agencies.
23. Fund an **outreach and communications staff** to assist the Bias Response Hotline Coordinator. The media plan and outreach coordination with communities impacted by inequity require a dedicated staff member and should not be added to the Bias Response Hotline Coordinator's workload.
24. Funding should be provided to LEAs for officer and LE-based victim advocate **training on bias incidents and crimes**, for additional designated bias response staff, especially in smaller LEAs, and/or for a LE-based bias incidents and hate crimes victim advocate. Training must include flagging cases with a potential bias motive before it can be referred to prosecutors as such. If the LE taking the initial report is uncertain of a bias motive, the case should be forwarded to the bias crime point of

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[132] https://www.doj.state.or.us/oregon-department-of-justice/bias-crimes/law-enforcement-toolkit/
[133] https://www.doj.state.or.us/oregon-department-of-justice/civil-rights/bias-and-hate/resources-for-victims/

contact.[134] Reporting forms should be amended to include a box for potential bias motive, if not already implemented.

25. A **statewide association for bias crime officers** should be created, and officers should meet monthly to discuss trends in cases and issues in investigating bias crimes.[135] The need for training and designated bias crime units at the prosecutorial level will be explored in the supplemental bias crime report.

26. The DOJ should continue its work with Washington and Clackamas counties to create a **Bias Response Multi-Disciplinary Team** (MDT), to include probation, parole, LE, DOJ, victim services, and culturally- and population-specific CBOs, that focuses on victims services, community response, non-carceral or lower carceral sentences, and restorative justice for younger bias crime defendants to interrupt the radicalization process, and a "package" of bias probation conditions to include free, evidence-based educational accountability classes to interrupt radicalization.[136] The DOJ should continue to implement its current plan for the MDT coordinator to expand MDTs to other counties and subsequently focus on training, investigation, and collaboration between local and federal LEAs and prosecutors.

27. For counties with **restorative justice (RJ) and other sentencing program opportunities**, bias crime victims should be informed of their options and asked for their preference for RJ vs. traditional justice process when the initial report is made to LE. Victims should be informed that their preference for RJ will be communicated to the defendant's defense attorney during the discovery process, which may affect the prosecution and outcome of the case. In addition, LE should indicate the victim's preference in the case materials forwarded to the DA's office. Prosecutors should consult with bias crime victims[137] during plea negotiations regarding the possibility of RJ and other sentencing program opportunities for the defendant and be informed of their constitutional right to submit a victim statement stating any preference they may have for restorative justice.

Finding 7: Expansion of accessibility by the Hotline, LE, prosecutors, and courts must be a priority.
28. **Expand language access:** The Hotline, LE, prosecutors, and courts should consider expanding language access based on community needs and individual need, taking into account age, region, dual language/secondary language interpretation needs, and immediacy of need; written materials may not meet actual need.

A supplemental report tracking bias crime case processing to unearth barriers to case disposition is forthcoming. Interviews and/or surveys of County DAs and LE who work with bias crime victims will be conducted to identify barriers and resource deficiencies that limit DAs and LE from investigating, prosecuting, and sanctioning bias crimes.

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[134] Haas et al. (2015)

[135] Eisenberg (2014).

[136] ADAPT (Anti-Discriminatory Awareness Practice Training) Toolkit, a cognitive-behavioral program that encourages diversion participants to assess how their prior experiences impact their interpretations of current situations and encourage more positive behavior, may be a useful resource to interrupt the radicalization process. See: GREC (Grampian Regional Equality Council). (2013). ADAPT: Anti-Discriminatory Awareness Practice Training. Aberdeen: GREC. This program was designed and evaluated in Scotland when bias crimes increased after Brexit and would need to be evaluated for Oregon. This resource is suggested as a starting point only. https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B3F4rqEKQwlmMElaR1dSaENDSFE/edit?resourcekey=0-pYwuKOZWlrO4eo0zJkEsIA

[137] Currently victims only have a right to consult regarding plea negotiations for Bias I cases; this can be expanded to conserve county resources, respect the victim's wishes and deradicalize the perpetrator.

Appendix A

Table A1. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reported Incidents by Month

Month	Incidents	
	2020	**2021**
January	11	143
February	14	106
March	41	188
April	61	129
May	58	118
June	145	107
July	124	136
August	200	161
September	114	129
October	123	129
November	120	121
December	90	216
Total	1,101	1,683

Table A2. Department of Justice Hotline 2021 Reports: VOCA Services Provided by Month

Victims of Crime Act Services	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Information about the criminal justice process	42	40	37	34	15	44
Information about victim rights	36	34	36	30	14	38
Referral to other victim service programs	6	6	12	5	1	4
Referral to other services, supports, and resources	56	62	185	107	79	114
CVCP info and referral	1	0	3	9	1	0
Individual advocacy	42	49	74	78	42	72
Immigration assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	0	0	0	1	0	0
Interpreter services	3	3	6	7	0	2
Crisis intervention	60	48	92	71	33	81
Hotline/crisis line	297	279	403	311	194	248
Emergency financial assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notification of criminal justice events	4	2	0	1	0	0
Victim impact statement assistance	3	13	4	0	0	0
Assistance with restitution	0	0	1	2	0	0
Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	2	1	10	12	1	6
Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	9	1	3	7	2	1
Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	25	16	16	39	18	12
Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	5	2	12	12	2	0
Unmet needs due to organizational capacity	6	9	38	45	12	0
Total	597	565	932	771	414	622

Victims of Crime Act Services	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Information about the criminal justice process	30	25	41	25	26	38
Information about victim rights	27	23	34	23	24	31
Referral to other victim service programs	1	0	3	3	2	9
Referral to other services, supports, and resources	112	91	128	103	77	69
CVCP info and referral	2	6	7	3	5	9
Individual advocacy	63	83	52	96	56	40
Immigration assistance	5	0	0	0	0	0
Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interpreter services	7	8	0	0	5	4
Crisis intervention	68	75	65	40	51	54
Hotline/crisis line	279	330	244	260	249	326
Emergency financial assistance	0	0	0	3	0	0
Notification of criminal justice events	0	1	0	0	0	2
Victim impact statement assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assistance with restitution	1	0	0	0	0	0
Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	6	0	7	4	3	6
Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	3	2	1	1	0	2
Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	9	22	30	23	7	8
Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	0	1	2	1	0	2
Unmet needs due to organizational capacity	15	6	13	2	7	4
Total	628	673	627	587	512	604

Note. No requests were made for the following VOCA services: Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care; Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment; Child or dependent care assistance; Transportation assistance; On-scene crisis response; and Other emergency justice-related assistance.

Table A3. Department of Justice Hotline Reported Incidents by County: 2020 vs. 2021

County	Incidents		Percent Change
	2020	2021	
Baker	1	0	--
Benton	136	45	-67%
Clackamas	62	247	298%
Clatsop	3	7	133%
Columbia	6	12	100%
Coos	21	3	-86%
Crook	19	1	-95%
Curry	25	2	-92%
Deschutes	44	47	7%
Douglas	18	16	-11%
Gilliam	1	0	--
Grant	0	0	--
Harney	2	0	--
Hood River	2	2	0%
Jackson	32	28	-13%
Jefferson	0	1	--
Josephine	3	11	267%
Klamath	19	63	232%
Lake	8	0	--
Lane	105	106	1%
Lincoln	11	11	0%
Linn	31	81	161%
Malheur	5	4	-20%
Marion	69	148	114%
Morrow	1	1	0%
Multnomah	271	489	80%
Polk	10	12	20%
Sherman	0	0	--
Tillamook	1	2	100%
Umatilla	7	7	0%
Union	26	13	-50%
Wasco	4	15	275%
Washington	61	144	136%
Wheeler	0	4	--
Yamhill	9	51	467%
Other/Unknown	88	110	25%
Total	1,101	1,683	53%

Table A4. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 Reports by Protected Class and Determination

Protected Class	Bias incident	%	Bias crime	%	Criteria not met	%	Bias against NP class	%	Unable to determine	%	Grand Total
Color	310	59.6%	203	39.0%	3	0.6%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	3
Race	437	62.4%	249	35.6%	5	0.7%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	8
Sexual Orientation	62	59.0%	34	32.4%	3	2.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6
Religion	40	52.6%	26	34.2%	5	6.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5
Gender ID	31	59.6%	16	30.8%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4
Disability	122	72.6%	23	13.7%	5	3.0%	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	16
National Origin	122	67.4%	53	29.3%	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4
Additional/NP	116	55.0%	67	31.8%	0	0.0%	28	13.3%	0	0.0%	0
Unknown	4	3.1%	0	0.0%	58	45.7%	12	9.4%	1	0.8%	52
Total	606	55.0%	304	27.6%	70	6.4%	41	3.7%	2	0.2%	78

Note. 2 incidents (0.2%) were repeat reports; victims may be targeted based on multiple protected classes; NP: non-protected class.

Table A5. Department of Justice Hotline 2021 Reports by Protected Class and Determination

Protected Class	Bias incident	%	Bias crime	%	Criteria not met	%	Bias against NP class	%	Unable to determine	%	Grand Total
Color	338	58.1%	239	41.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.9%	0
Race	587	62.6%	340	36.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	1.0%	1
Sexual Orientation	179	68.8%	79	30.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	0
Religion	128	61.2%	80	38.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0
Gender ID	119	78.8%	30	19.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.3%	0
Disability	162	83.5%	27	13.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.6%	0
National Origin	179	62.6%	104	36.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.0%	0
Additional/NP	31	28.7%	36	33.3%	0	0.0%	34	31.5%	5	4.6%	2
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	79	45.9%	3	1.7%	20	11.6%	70
Total	994	59.1%	463	27.5%	79	4.7%	37	2.2%	38	2.3%	72

Note. 38 incidents (2.3%) were repeat reports; victims may be targeted based on multiple protected classes.

Table A6. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 Reports Targeting Race by Race and Determination

Race	Bias incident	%	Bias crime	%	Other incidents	%	Grand Total
Black/AA	272	60.0%	177	39.1%	4	0.9%	453
Hispanic/Latinx	64	57.1%	47	42.0%	1	0.9%	112
Asian	48	72.7%	17	25.8%	1	1.5%	66
AI/AN	46	70.8%	19	29.2%	0	--	65
NH/OPI	20	76.9%	6	23.1%	0	--	26
Arab	17	73.9%	6	26.1%	0	--	23
White	12	63.2%	4	21.1%	3	15.8%	19
Multiple races	9	42.9%	12	57.1%	0	0.0%	21
Unspecified Race	38	64.4%	16	27.1%	5	8.5%	59
Total	437	62.4%	249	35.6%	14	2.0%	700

Table A7. Department of Justice Hotline 2021 Reports Targeting Race by Race and Determination

Race	Bias incident	%	Bias crime	%	Other incidents	%	Grand Total
Black/AA	302	60.4%	196	39.2%	2	0.4%	500
Hispanic/Latinx	76	58.0%	53	40.5%	2	1.5%	131
Asian	123	64.1%	68	35.4%	1	0.5%	192
AI/AN	62	78.5%	15	19.0%	2	2.5%	79
NH/OPI	10	66.7%	5	33.3%	0	--	15
Arab	27	79.4%	7	20.6%	0	--	34
White	7	58.3%	3	25.0%	2	16.7%	12
Multiple races	15	78.9%	4	21.1%	0	--	19
Unspecified Race	28	71.8%	10	25.6%	1	2.6%	39
Total	587	62.6%	340	36.3%	10	1.1%	937

Table A8. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Bias Incidents by Protected Class and Defendant Known to Victim

Targeted Class	2020			2021		
	Reports	Percent Target Class	Percent Known to Victim	Reports	Percent Target Class	Percent Known to Victim
Race	437	72%	46%	587	59%	56%
Black/African American	272	45%	44%	302	30%	47%
Hispanic/Latinx	64	11%	53%	76	8%	61%
Asian	48	8%	35%	123	12%	66%
American Indian/Alaska Native	46	8%	41%	62	6%	84%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	20	3%	30%	10	1%	40%
Arab	17	3%	71%	27	3%	48%
White	12	2%	42%	7	1%	71%
Multiracial	9	1%	33%	15	2%	60%
Color	310	51%	50%	338	34%	46%
Sexual Orientation	62	10%	52%	179	18%	54%
Gender Identity	31	5%	55%	119	12%	50%
National Origin	122	20%	47%	179	18%	60%
Disability	122	20%	58%	162	16%	74%
Religion	40	7%	45%	128	13%	37%
Non-protected class	116	19%	55%	31	3%	48%
Multiple TC	395	65%	48%	544	55%	51%
Total	606	100%	47%	994	100%	56%

Note. Percent Target Class do not sum to 100% because there may be multiple targeted classes in a bias crime.

Table A9. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Bias Crimes by Protected Class and Defendant Known to Victim

Targeted Class	2020			2021		
	Reports	Percent Target Class	Percent Known to Victim	Reports	Percent Target Class	Percent Known to Victim
Race	249	82%	16%	340	73%	34%
Black/African American	177	58%	13%	196	42%	40%
Hispanic/Latinx	47	15%	19%	53	11%	30%
Asian	17	6%	41%	68	15%	25%
American Indian/Alaska Native	19	6%	26%	15	3%	53%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	6	2%	33%	5	1%	0%
Arab	6	2%	17%	7	2%	14%
White	4	1%	25%	3	1%	0%
Multiracial	12	4%	17%	4	1%	75%
Color	203	67%	12%	239	52%	37%
Sexual Orientation	34	11%	35%	79	17%	43%
Gender Identity	16	5%	25%	30	6%	27%
National Origin	53	17%	28%	104	22%	28%
Disability	23	8%	70%	27	6%	37%
Religion	26	9%	8%	80	17%	21%
Non-protected class	67	22%	9%	36	8%	22%
Multiple TC	240	79%	18%	335	72%	33%
Total	304	100%	20%	463	100%	33%

Table A10. Bias Response Hotline 2020 Reports by Incident Type and Determination

Incident Type	Bias incident	%	Bias crime	%	Bias criteria not met	%	Bias against NP class	%	Unable to determine	%	Total
Harassment	335	66.2%	124	24.5%	16	3.2%	16	3.2%	15	3.0%	506
Institutional	216	79.7%	11	4.1%	23	8.5%	12	4.4%	9	3.3%	271
Assault	4	2.8%	121	85.2%	3	2.1%	3	2.1%	11	7.7%	142
Vandalism	2	2.3%	75	86.2%	1	1.1%	8	9.2%	1	1.1%	87
Refusal of service	53	93.0%	0	0.0%	2	3.5%	1	1.8%	1	1.8%	57
Doxing	14	87.5%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	16
Swatting	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
Murder	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2
None/Unknown	2	2.6%	0	0.0%	26	34.2%	0	0.0%	46	60.5%	76
Total	606	55.0%	304	27.6%	70	6.4%	41	3.7%	78	7.1%	1,101

Note. Less than 1% (2) to the Hotline in 2020 were repeat reports. The vast majority (969) calls to the Hotline included 1 incident type; 5% (56) of calls to the Hotline were classified under 2 or more incident types, predominantly for Bias crime (31) and bias incidents (21); and Hotline staff were unable to determine the incident type for 7% of calls.

Table A11. Bias Response Hotline 2021 Reports by Incident Type and Determination

Incident Type	Bias incident	%	Bias crime	%	Bias criteria not met	%	Bias against NP class	%	Unable to determine	%	Total
Harassment	677	78.1%	156	18.0%	7	0.8%	13	1.5%	7	0.8%	867
Institutional	249	89.9%	2	0.7%	7	2.5%	12	4.3%	3	1.1%	277
Assault	0	0.0%	141	92.8%	5	3.3%	2	1.3%	2	1.3%	152
Vandalism	3	1.5%	182	92.4%	1	0.5%	4	2.0%	1	0.5%	197
Refusal of service	55	78.6%	3	4.3%	5	7.1%	3	4.3%	0	0.0%	70
Doxing	6	75.0%	2	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8
Swatting	16	76.2%	5	23.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21
Murder	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3
None/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	54	40.0%	3	2.2%	59	43.7%	135
Total	994	59.1%	463	27.5%	79	4.7%	37	2.2%	72	4.3%	1,683

Note. 2.3% (38) of calls to the Hotline in 2021 were repeat reports. Nine in 10 (1,503) calls to the Hotline included 1 incident type; 3% (45) of calls to the Hotline were classified under 2 or more incident types, predominantly for Bias crime (31) and bias incidents (21); and Hotline staff were unable to determine the incident type for 4% of calls.

Table A12. Bias Response Hotline 2020 Reports by Protected Class and Incident Type

Incident Type	Race	%	Color	%	Disability	%	Sexual Orientation	%
Harassment	355	51%	255	49%	70	42%	63	60%
Institutional	174	25%	129	25%	60	36%	13	12%
Assault	108	15%	90	17%	17	10%	20	19%
Vandalism	57	8%	45	9%	2	1%	5	5%
Refusal of service	21	3%	15	3%	26	15%	5	5%
Doxing	12	2%	12	2%	1	1%	3	3%
Swatting	1	0%	1	0%	0	--	0	--
Murder	2	0%	2	0%	0	--	0	--
Unknown	5	1%	3	1%	9	5%	3	3%
Total	700	100%	520	100%	168	100%	105	100%
Percent of Cases	64%		47%		15%		10%	
Incident Type	Gender Identity	%	Religion	%	Additional Class	%	National Origin	%
Harassment	24	46%	28	37%	96	45%	98	54%
Institutional	16	31%	20	26%	68	32%	41	23%
Assault	10	19%	5	7%	30	14%	27	15%
Vandalism	4	8%	17	22%	17	8%	13	7%
Refusal of service	0	--	2	3%	6	3%	10	6%
Doxing	2	4%	2	3%	11	5%	0	--
Swatting	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	1%
Murder	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Unknown	1	2%	5	7%	0	--	1	1%
Total	52	100%	76	100%	211	100%	181	100%
Percent of Cases	5%		7%		19%		16%	

Table A13. Bias Response Hotline 2021 Reports by Protected Class and Incident Type

Incident Type	Race	%	Color	%	Disability	%	Sexual Orientation	%
Harassment	512	55%	310	53%	99	51%	164	63%
Institutional	159	17%	83	14%	57	29%	37	14%
Assault	109	12%	85	15%	13	7%	28	11%
Vandalism	127	14%	77	13%	12	6%	31	12%
Refusal of service	29	3%	21	4%	24	12%	7	3%
Doxing	4	0%	4	1%	1	1%	2	1%
Swatting	20	2%	16	3%	1	1%	0	--
Murder	2	0%	2	0%	0	--	0	--
Unknown	1	0%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	937	100%	582	100%	194	100%	260	100%
Percent of Cases	56%		35%		12%		15%	
Incident Type	Gender Identity	%	Religion	%	Additional Class	%	National Origin	%
Harassment	89	59%	132	63%	35	32%	183	64%
Institutional	35	23%	9	4%	26	24%	29	10%
Assault	7	5%	14	7%	13	12%	28	10%
Vandalism	17	11%	54	26%	27	25%	46	16%
Refusal of service	5	3%	1	0%	6	6%	1	0%
Doxing	1	1%	3	1%	1	1%	1	0%
Swatting	0	--	0	--	0	--	5	2%
Murder	1	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Unknown	0	--	0	--	2	2%	0	--
Total	151	100%	209	100%	108	100%	286	100%
Percent of Cases	9%		12%		6%		17%	

Table A14. Bias Response Hotline 2020 Reports Targeting Race by Race and Incident Type

Incident Type	Black/AA	%	Latinx	%	Asian	%	White	%
Harassment	230	51%	51	46%	41	62%	12	63%
Institutional	115	25%	31	28%	10	15%	3	16%
Assault	62	14%	28	25%	2	3%	2	11%
Vandalism	43	9%	7	6%	12	18%	0	--
Refusal of service	10	2%	2	2%	1	2%	0	--
Doxing	12	3%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Swatting	0	--	1	1%	0	--	0	--
Murder	2	0%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Unknown	1	0%	0	--	0	--	2	11%
Total	453	100%	112	100%	66	100%	19	100%
Percent of Cases	65%		16%		9%		3%	
Incident Type	AI/NA	%	NH/OPI	%	Arab	%	Multiple races	%
Harassment	13	50%	13	50%	9	39%	8	38%
Institutional	7	27%	7	27%	10	43%	5	24%
Assault	3	12%	3	12%	1	4%	4	19%
Vandalism	2	8%	2	8%	3	13%	4	19%
Refusal of service	3	12%	3	12%	1	4%	0	--
Doxing	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Swatting	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Murder	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Unknown	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	26	100%	26	100%	23	100%	21	100%
Percent of Cases	0%		4%		3%		3%	

Table A15. Bias Response Hotline 2021 Reports Targeting Race by Race and Incident Type

Incident Type	Black/AA	%	Latinx	%	Asian	%	White	%
Harassment	258	52%	74	56%	107	56%	2	17%
Institutional	87	17%	23	18%	32	17%	6	50%
Assault	66	13%	18	14%	14	7%	1	8%
Vandalism	73	15%	14	11%	28	15%	3	25%
Refusal of service	12	2%	7	5%	7	4%	0	--
Doxing	3	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Swatting	11	2%	0	--	8	4%	0	--
Murder	2	0%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Unknown	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	500	100%	131	100%	192	100%	12	100%
Percent of Cases	53%		14%		20%		1%	
Incident Type	AI/NA	%	NH/OPI	%	Arab	%	Multiple races	%
Harassment	7	47%	7	47%	26	76%	13	68%
Institutional	4	27%	4	27%	2	6%	5	26%
Assault	2	13%	2	13%	3	9%	0	--
Vandalism	1	7%	1	7%	2	6%	1	5%
Refusal of service	1	7%	1	7%	1	3%	0	--
Doxing	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Swatting	0	--	0	--	1	3%	0	--
Murder	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Unknown	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	15	100%	15	100%	34	100%	19	100%

| Percent of Cases | 2% | | 2% | | 4% | | 2% | |

Table A16. Bias Response Hotline 2021 Bias Incidents by Incident Type and Targeted Victim Race

Incident Type	Black/AA	%	Latinx	%	Asian	%	White	%
Harassment	196	65%	47	62%	81	65%	2	29%
Institutional	85	28%	23	30%	32	26%	5	71%
Assault	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Vandalism	2	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Refusal of service	11	4%	6	8%	6	5%	0	--
Doxing	3	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Swatting	9	3%	0	--	5	4%	0	--
Murder	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	302	100%	76	100%	124	100%	7	100%
Percent of Cases	30%		8%		12%		1%	
Incident Type	AI/NA	%	NH/OPI	%	Arab	%	Multiple races	%
Harassment	45	73%	5	50%	24	89%	10	67%
Institutional	15	24%	4	40%	2	7%	5	33%
Assault	0	--	0	--	0	--		--
Vandalism	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Refusal of service	1	2%	1	10%	1	4%		--
Doxing	1	2%	0	--	0	--		--
Swatting	0	--	0	--	1	4%		--
Murder	0	--	0	--	0	--		--
Total	62	100%	10	100%	27		15	
Percent of Cases	6%		1%		3%	100%	2%	100%

Table A17. Bias Response Hotline 2021 Bias Crimes by Incident Type and Targeted Victim Race

Incident Type	Black/AA	%	Latinx	%	Asian	%	White	%
Harassment	61	31%	27	51%	27	40%	0	--
Institutional	2	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Assault	66	34%	17	32%	14	21%	1	33%
Vandalism	70	36%	14	26%	28	41%	2	67%
Refusal of service	1	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Doxing	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Swatting	2	1%	0	--	3	4%	0	--
Murder	2	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	196	100%	53	100%	68	100%	3	100%
Percent of Cases	42%		11%		15%		1%	
Incident Type	AI/NA	%	NH/OPI	%	Arab	%	Multiple races	%
Harassment	7	47%	2	40%	2	29%	3	75%
Institutional	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Assault	5	33%	2	40%	3	43%		--
Vandalism	5	33%	1	20%	2	29%	1	25%
Refusal of service	0	--	0	--	0	--		--
Doxing	0	--	0	--	0	--		--
Swatting	0	--	0	--	0	--		--
Murder	0	--	0	--	0	--		--
Total	15	100%	5	100%	7		4	
Percent of Cases	3%		1%		2%	100%	1%	100%

Table A18. Bias Response Hotline 2021 Bias Incidents by Incident Type and Reported Victim Race

Incident Type	Black/AA	%	Hispanic	%	Asian	%	White	%
Harassment	158	64%	61	59%	78	66%	30	63%
Institutional	70	28%	26	25%	29	25%	15	31%
Vandalism	2	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Refusal of service	10	4%	15	15%	6	5%	2	4%
Doxing	3	1%	0	--	0	--	1	2%
Swatting	7	3%	1	1%	5	4%	0	--
Total	247	100%	103	100%	118	100%	48	100%
Percent of Cases	25%		10%		12%		5%	
Incident Type	AI/AN	%	NH/OPI	%	Multiple races	%	Other/ Unknown	%
Harassment	42	75%	2	33%	37	65%	269	75%
Institutional	12	21%	3	50%	18	32%	76	21%
Vandalism	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	0%
Refusal of service	1	2%	1	17%	1	2%	19	5%
Doxing	1	2%	0	--	0	--	1	0%
Swatting	0	--	0	--	2	4%	1	0%
Total	56	100%	6	100%	57	100%	359	100%
Percent of Cases	6%		1%		6%		36%	

Table A19. Bias Response Hotline 2021 Bias Crime Reports by Incident Type and Reported Victim Race

Incident Type	Black/AA	%	Hispanic	%	Asian	%	White	%
Harassment	54	34%	25	44%	23	35%	9	36%
Institutional	2	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Assault	57	36%	18	32%	15	23%	3	12%
Vandalism	49	31%	18	32%	28	43%	13	52%
Refusal of service	1	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Doxing	2	1%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Swatting	2	1%	0	--	3	5%	0	--
Murder	2	1%	0	--	0	--	1	4%
Total	159	100%	57	100%	65	100%	25	100%
Percent of Cases	34%		12%		14%		5%	
Incident Type	AI/AN	%	NH/OPI	%	Multiple races	%	Other/ Unknown	%
Harassment	5	29%	2	50%	10	53%	28	24%
Institutional	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Assault	3	18%	2	50%	2	11%	41	35%
Vandalism	11	65%	0	--	8	42%	55	47%
Refusal of service	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	2%
Doxing	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Swatting	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Murder	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total	17	100%	4	100%	19	100%	117	100%
Percent of Cases	4%		1%		4%		25%	

Table A20. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports by Setting

Setting	2020		2021	
	Reports	Percent	Reports	Percent
Home	237	22%	451	27%
Internet/cell phone	194	18%	233	14%
Other public setting	183	17%	132	8%
Mall/shopping center	115	10%	172	10%
Place of employment	38	3%	263	16%
Institutional setting	44	4%	101	6%
Driving	42	4%	40	2%
School	36	3%	157	9%
Parks	24	2%	96	6%
Spam	8	1%	20	1%
Other	29	3%	28	2%
Not reported	167	15%	65	4%
Total	1,101	100%	1,683	100%

Table A21. Department of Justice Hotline 2021 Bias Incidents by Setting and Reported Victim Race

Setting	Black/AA	%	Hispanic	%	Asian	%	White	%
Home	67	27%	43	42%	32	27%	14	29%
Internet/cyber	34	14%	9	9%	6	5%	9	19%
Other public setting	18	7%	0	0%	8	7%	1	2%
Mall/shopping center	27	11%	7	7%	14	12%	4	8%
Place of employment	52	21%	28	27%	42	36%	12	25%
Institutional setting	18	7%	8	8%	5	4%	8	17%
Driving	8	3%	2	2%	2	2%	0	0%
School	24	10%	8	8%	9	8%	1	2%
Parks	6	2%	1	1%	4	3%	1	2%
Other	1	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
Not reported	4	2%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%
Total	247	100%	103	100%	118	100%	48	100%
Percent of Cases	25%		10%		12%		5%	

Setting	AI/AN	%	NH/OPI	%	Multiple races	%	Other/ Unknown	%
Home	6	11%	0	0%	22	39%	73	20%
Internet/cyber	27	48%	1	17%	16	28%	93	26%
Other public setting	7	13%	0	0%	1	2%	18	5%
Mall/shopping center	3	5%	2	33%	0	0%	30	8%
Place of employment	7	13%	2	33%	1	2%	63	18%
Institutional setting	4	7%	0	0%	3	5%	18	5%
Driving	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	6	2%
School	3	5%	0	0%	15	26%	51	14%
Parks	0	0%	2	33%	1	2%	19	5%
Other	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%
Not reported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%
Total	56	100%	6	100%	57	100%	359	100%
Percent of Cases	6%		1%		6%		36%	

Table A22. Department of Justice Hotline 2021 Bias Crime by Setting and Reported Victim Race

Setting	Black/AA	%	Hispanic	%	Asian	%	White	%
Home	60	38%	14	25%	20	31%	16	64%
Internet/cyber	6	4%	2	4%	2	3%	4	16%
Other public setting	17	11%	12	21%	7	11%	4	16%
Mall/shopping center	15	9%	4	7%	22	34%	0	0%
Place of employment	13	8%	12	21%	4	6%	0	0%
Institutional setting	1	1%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%
Driving	6	4%	4	7%	1	2%	0	0%
School	18	11%	5	9%	5	8%	0	0%
Parks	33	21%	1	2%	5	8%	1	4%
Other	1	1%	0	0%	2	3%	1	4%
Not reported	1	1%	3	5%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	159	100%	57	100%	65	100%	25	100%
Percent of Cases	34%		12%		14%		5%	

Setting	AI/AN	%	NH/OPI	%	Multiple races	%	Other/ Unknown	%
Home	8	47%	0	0%	11	58%	31	26%
Internet/cyber	0	0%	1	25%	0	0%	5	4%
Other public setting	4	24%	2	50%	1	5%	17	15%
Mall/shopping center	1	6%	1	25%	1	5%	15	13%
Place of employment	3	18%	0	0%	0	0%	11	9%
Institutional setting	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%
Driving	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	6%
School	1	6%	1	25%	3	16%	6	5%
Parks	1	6%	0	0%	3	16%	14	12%
Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	5%
Not reported	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	4%
Total	17	100%	4	100%	19	100%	117	100%
Percent of Cases	4%		1%		4%		25%	

Table A23. Bias Response Hotline 2020 and 2021: Bias Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

County	2020		2021	
	All BC Cases	**Percent reported to LE**	**All BC Cases**	**Percent reported to LE**
Baker	1	--	0	--
Benton	7	86%	13	85%
Clackamas	19	58%	71	82%
Clatsop	0	--	5	100%
Columbia	1	--	5	60%
Coos	11	73%	1	100%
Crook	7	14%	1	100%
Curry	11	--	1	100%
Deschutes	9	44%	24	75%
Douglas	1	--	1	--
Gilliam	0	--	0	--
Grant	0	--	0	--
Harney	0	--	0	--
Hood River	0	--	0	--
Jackson	5	60%	8	75%
Jefferson	0	--	0	--
Josephine	0	--	4	75%
Klamath	12	33%	9	22%
Lake	2	--	0	--
Lane	40	70%	29	59%
Lincoln	3	--	3	--
Linn	13	62%	22	95%
Malheur	4	100%	0	--
Marion	14	100%	32	59%
Morrow	0	--	1	100%
Multnomah	111	68%	161	65%
Polk	5	60%	5	80%
Sherman	0	--	0	--
Tillamook	0	--	0	--
Umatilla	0	--	1	--
Union	0	--	2	--
Wasco	0	--	11	27%
Washington	23	74%	39	51%
Wheeler	0	--	2	100%
Yamhill	1	--	4	100%
Other/Unknown	4	--	8	--
Total	304	61%	463	66%

Table A24 Bias Response Hotline 2020 and 2021: Bias Crimes Referred to Hotline by Law Enforcement

County	All BC Cases	Percent Referred to Hotline by LE
Baker	0	--
Benton	13	23%
Clackamas	71	52%
Clatsop	5	--
Columbia	5	--
Coos	1	--
Crook	1	100%
Curry	1	--
Deschutes	24	13%
Douglas	1	--
Gilliam	0	--
Grant	0	--
Harney	0	--
Hood River	0	--
Jackson	8	--
Jefferson	0	--
Josephine	4	--
Klamath	9	--
Lake	0	--
Lane	29	14%
Lincoln	3	--
Linn	22	82%
Malheur	0	--
Marion	32	25%
Morrow	1	100%
Multnomah	161	9%
Polk	5	20%
Sherman	0	--
Tillamook	0	--
Umatilla	1	--
Union	2	--
Wasco	11	18%
Washington	39	31%
Wheeler	2	--
Yamhill	4	25%
Other/Unknown	8	--
Total	463	23%

Table A25. Demographics by Determination: 2020 and 2021 Hotline Reports

Gender	2020 Reports		2021 Reports	
	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes	Bias Incidents	Bias Crimes
Male	152	98	289	190
Female	239	120	272	136
Gender Non-Conforming	15	6	112	23
Unknown/Not Reported	200	80	321	114
Race				
Black/African American	151	120	247	159
Hispanic/Latinx	82	26	103	57
Asian	31	10	118	65
White	89	23	48	25
American Indian/Alaska Native	12	11	56	17
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	7	2	6	4
Multiracial	12	15	57	19
Other/Not reported	222	97	359	117
Age				
0-12	8	13	47	39
13-17	16	13	57	29
18-24	17	9	47	24
25-59	217	91	427	147
60+	32	15	58	49
Not Reported	316	163	358	175
Total	606	304	994	463

Table A26. Department of Justice Hotline 2020 and 2021 Reports Related to Black Lives Matter per Month

	Incidents	
Month	2020	2021
January	0	11
February	0	3
March	0	2
April	0	0
May	0	9
June	71	5
July	30	8
August	78	4
September	31	5
October	15	0
November	22	8
December	5	15
Total	252	70

Table A27. Police Departments with Missing NIBRS Data in 2020 and 2021

Departments that Reported No Data in 2020	Departments missing 1 to 11 months of data in 2020	
Gold Beach PD	Aumsville PD	Malheur SO
Grant SO	Benton SO	Malin PD
Merrill PD	Brookings PD	Marion SO
Myrtle Point PD	Canby PD	Milwaukie PD
OSU Dept. of Public Safety	Cannon Beach PD	Molalla PD
Port Orford PD	Coburg PD	Mt. Angel PD
Sandy PD	Coos CO	Newberg-Dundee PD
Stanfield PD	Coquille PD	Nyssa PD
U of O PD	Corvallis PD	Oakridge PD
Wheeler SO	Curry SO	Ontario PD
	Douglas SO	Pendleton PD
	Eagle Point PD	Philomath PD
	Enterprise PD	Pilot Rock PD
	Gearhart PD	Powers PD
	Grande Ronde Tribal Police	Rogue River PD
	Harney SO	Scappoose PD
	Hermiston PD	Seaside PD
	Hillsboro PD MIP	Toledo PD
	Hillsboro School Dept. of Public Safety	Turner PD
	John Day PD	Umatilla PD
	Josephine SO	Vernonia PD
	Junction City PD	Winston PD
	Lebanon PD	

Departments that Reported No Data in 2021	Departments missing 1 to 11 months of data in 2021
Aumsville PD	Cannon Beach PD
Coburg PD	Columbia City PD
Coos SO	Curry SO
Gold Beach PD	Grande Ronde Tribal Police
Grant SO	Harney SO
Merrill PD	John Day PD
Myrtle Point PD	Lane SO
Nyssa PD	Madras PD
Port Orford PD	Marion SO
Sandy PD	Oakridge PD
Stanfield PD	Ontario PD
Toledo PD	Powers PD
Turner PD	Rockaway PD
U of O PD	Seaside PD
Wheeler SO	

Table A28. NIBRS 2020 and 2021 Reported Bias Crimes by County

County	Incidents	
	2020	**2021**
Baker	0	0
Benton	4	10
Clackamas	26	34
Clatsop	4	2
Columbia	2	0
Coos	7	1
Crook	0	0
Curry	0	0
Deschutes	30	17
Douglas	6	9
Gilliam	0	0
Grant	0	0
Harney	0	0
Hood River	8	2
Jackson	10	4
Jefferson	2	1
Josephine	2	5
Klamath	8	7
Lake	0	2
Lane	71	36
Lincoln	9	3
Linn	3	22
Malheur	2	1
Marion	40	23
Morrow	0	2
Multnomah	47	59
Polk	8	1
Sherman	0	0
Tillamook	1	3
Umatilla	14	6
Union	7	1
Wasco	0	1
Washington	35	44
Wheeler	0	0
Yamhill	7	4
Total	353	300

Table A 29. NIBRS 2020 Bias Crimes by Protected Class and Reported Victim Race

Targeted Class	Black/AA	%	Hispanic	%	Asian	%	White	%
Race	75	96%	11	34%	2	67%	77	44%
Black /AA	69	88%	5	16%	0	--	37	21%
Hispanic/Latinx	0	--	1	3%	0	--	1	1%
Asian	0	--	0	--	2	67%	2	1%
White	0	--	1	3%	0	--	24	14%
AI/AN	0	--	1	3%	0	--	0	--
NH/OPI	0	--	0	--	0	--	3	2%
Arab	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	1%
Multiracial	1	1%	2	6%	0	--	4	2%
Other Race	5	6%	2	6%	0	--	5	3%
Sexual Orientation	2	3%	2	6%	0	--	30	17%
Gender Identity	0	--	1	3%	0	--	8	5%
Gender	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
National Origin	1	1%	16	50%	0	--	11	6%
Disability	0	--	0	--	0	--	6	3%
Religious	0	--	1	3%	0	--	15	9%
Other	0	--	3	9%	1	33%	32	18%
Multiple classes	0	--	2	6%	0	--	3	2%
Total	78	100%	32	100%	3	100%	176	100%
Percent of Cases	19%		8%		1%		43%	

Targeted Class	AI/AN	%	NH/OPI	%	Other/ Unknown	%	Total	%
Race	7	88%	2	100%	65	57%	239	58%
Black /AA	1	13%	0	--	37	32%	149	36%
Hispanic/Latinx	0	--	0	--	1	1%	3	1%
Asian	0	--	0	--	2	2%	6	1%
White	1	13%	0	--	7	6%	33	8%
AI/AN	5	63%	0	--	2	2%	8	2%
NH/OPI	0	--	2	100%	3	3%	8	2%
Arab	0	--	0	--	4	3%	6	1%
Multiracial	0	--	0	--	4	3%	11	3%
Other Race	0	--	0	--	7	6%	19	5%
Sexual Orientation	0	--	0	--	12	10%	46	11%
Gender Identity	0	--	0	--	5	4%	14	3%
Gender	0	--	0	--	1	1%	1	0%
National Origin	1	13%	0	--	12	10%	41	10%
Disability	0	--	0	--	1	1%	7	2%
Religious	0	--	0	--	17	15%	33	8%
Other	0	--	0	--	7	6%	43	10%
Multiple classes	0	--	0	--	5	4%	10	2%
Total	8	100%	2	100%	115	100%	414	100%
Percent of Cases	0%		0%		28%			

Table A30. NIBRS 2021 Bias Crimes by Protected Class and Reported Victim Race

Targeted Class	Black/AA	%	Hispanic	%	Asian	%	White	%
Race	64	91%	1	11%	14	93%	41	28%
Black /AA	63	90%	1	11%	2	13%	14	9%
Hispanic/Latinx	0	--	0	--	0	--	16	11%
Asian	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
White	0	--	0	--	0	--	4	3%
AI/AN	1	1%	0	--	13	87%	0	--
NH/OPI	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	1%
Arab	1	1%	0	--	0	--	6	4%
Multiracial	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Other Race	0	--	0	--	1	7%	3	2%
Sexual Orientation	5	7%	1	11%	0	--	46	31%
Gender Identity	0	--	0	--	0	--	12	8%
Gender	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
National Origin	0	--	7	78%	0	--	36	24%
Disability	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	1%
Religious	1	1%	0	--	1	7%	11	7%
Other	0	--	0	--	0	--	6	4%
Multiple classes	0	--	0	--	0	--	6	4%
Total	70	100%	9	100%	15	100%	148	100%
Percent of Cases	20%		3%		4%		42%	

Targeted Class	AI/AN	%	NH/OPI	%	Other/ Unknown	%	Total	%
Race	4	100%	3	100%	53	50%	180	51%
Black /AA	1	25%	0	--	31	30%	112	32%
Hispanic/Latinx	2	50%	0	--	6	6%	24	7%
Asian	1	25%	0	--	2	2%	3	1%
White	0	--	0	--	0	--	4	1%
AI/AN	0	--	0	--	0	--	14	4%
NH/OPI	0	--	0	--	1	1%	2	1%
Arab	0	--	0	--	12	11%	19	5%
Multiracial	0	--	1	33%	0	--	1	0%
Other Race	0	--	2	67%	3	3%	9	3%
Sexual Orientation	0	--	0	--	12	11%	64	18%
Gender Identity	0	--	0	--	2	2%	14	4%
Gender	0	--	0	--	1	1%	1	0%
National Origin	0	--	0	--	16	15%	59	17%
Disability	0	--	0	--	1	1%	3	1%
Religious	0	--	0	--	16	15%	29	8%
Other	0	--	0	--	5	5%	11	3%
Multiple classes	0	--	0	--	1	1%	7	2%
Total	4	100%	3	100%	105	100%	354	100%
Percent of Cases	1%		1%		30%			

Table A31. LEDS Arrests for Bias Crimes in 2020 and 2021 by Month

Month	2020		2021	
	ORS 166.155 Bias Crime in the Second Degree	ORS 166.165 Bias Crime in the First Degree	ORS 166.155 Bias Crime in the Second Degree	ORS 166.165 Bias Crime in the First Degree
January	8	0	7	2
February	5	2	3	2
March	1	1	5	2
April	2	0	6	5
May	6	1	4	1
June	7	4	14	7
July	8	1	5	6
August	4	5	9	5
September	6	1	5	6
October	6	4	4	2
November	1	1	3	5
December	2	2	5	4
Total	56	22	70	47

Table A32. LEDS Arrests for Bias Crimes by Year

Year	ORS 166.155 Bias Crime in the Second Degree	ORS 166.165 Bias Crime in the First Degree
2000	32	25
2001	44	26
2002	38	27
2003	43	31
2004	52	30
2005	34	32
2006	56	18
2007	54	16
2008	54	21
2009	31	16
2010	48	26
2011	50	15
2012	39	12
2013	27	17
2014	36	12
2015	26	10
2016	30	10
2017	40	6
2018	51	13
2019	76	12
2020	56	22
2021	70	47

Table A33. LEDS Arrests for Bias Crimes in 2021 by County

County	Incidents
Baker	0
Benton	6
Clackamas	10
Clatsop	0
Columbia	1
Coos	0
Crook	2
Curry	0
Deschutes	5
Douglas	0
Gilliam	0
Grant	0
Harney	0
Hood River	3
Jackson	3
Jefferson	1
Josephine	1
Klamath	2
Lake	1
Lane	10
Lincoln	3
Linn	5
Malheur	1
Marion	9
Morrow	0
Multnomah	33
Polk	1
Sherman	0
Tillamook	0
Umatilla	1
Union	0
Wasco	0
Washington	18
Wheeler	0
Yamhill	1
Total	117

Table A34. Odyssey Bias Crime Cases in 2020 and 2021 by Month

| Month | 2020 | | 2021 | |
	ORS 166.155 Bias Crime in the Second Degree	ORS 166.165 Bias Crime in the First Degree	ORS 166.155 Bias Crime in the Second Degree	ORS 166.165 Bias Crime in the First Degree
January	4	5	4	8
February	5	1	5	2
March	3	0	6	5
April	0	0	7	5
May	1	3	5	1
June	8	6	7	12
July	10	7	4	6
August	4	4	9	8
September	3	6	5	3
October	7	2	7	6
November	2	0	4	4
December	1	1	4	3
Total	48	35	67	63

Table A35. Odyssey Bias I and Bias II Cases 2000 - 2021 by Year

Year	Bias Crime in the First Degree	Bias Crime in the Second Degree	Total Bias Crime Cases
2000	19	35	54
2001	23	45	68
2002	18	32	50
2003	21	45	66
2004	25	38	63
2005	29	29	58
2006	25	34	59
2007	17	43	60
2008	21	51	72
2009	8	27	35
2010	12	46	58
2011	7	38	45
2012	6	29	35
2013	8	22	30
2014	8	24	32
2015	9	29	38
2016	8	37	45
2017	5	29	34
2018	6	55	61
2019	15	68	83
2020	35	48	83
2021	63	67	130

Table A36. Odyssey Bias Crimes Cases in 2020 and 2021 by County

County	Incidents	
	2020	**2021**
Baker	0	0
Benton	1	8
Clackamas	2	13
Clatsop	0	1
Columbia	0	1
Coos	1	0
Crook	0	0
Curry	0	1
Deschutes	3	5
Douglas	1	0
Gilliam	0	0
Grant	0	0
Harney	0	0
Hood River	0	2
Jackson	2	6
Jefferson	0	1
Josephine	1	1
Klamath	0	2
Lake	0	0
Lane	6	3
Lincoln	3	4
Linn	1	6
Malheur	4	1
Marion	9	5
Morrow	0	0
Multnomah	33	44
Polk	2	1
Sherman	0	0
Tillamook	0	0
Umatilla	0	1
Union	0	0
Wasco	0	0
Washington	14	21
Wheeler	0	1
Yamhill	0	2
Total	83	130

Note. Illustrates case level bias crime counts, multiple bias charges per case counts as one case.

Table A37. Odyssey Median Case Length in Days for Bias Crime Cases Disposed from 2000-2021

Year	Bias Crime in the First Degree	Bias Crime in the Second Degree	Total Bias Crime Cases
2000	122	34	50
2001	157	83	93
2002	161	103	120
2003	145	77	80
2004	50	66	64
2005	113	127	127
2006	160	86	138
2007	140	103	112
2008	115	99	105
2009	91	105	102
2010	112	104	110
2011	166	105	105
2012	140	100	114
2013	119	99	105
2014	40	49	43
2015	40	115	99
2016	176	45	45
2017	207	98	111
2018	236	56	73
2019	156	99	113
2020	119	129	129
2021	111	251	148

Table A38. DOC Intimidation/Bias Crime Convictions 2000-2021 by Year

Year	Prison	Jail	Probation	Total
2000	0	1	3	4
2001	1	0	9	10
2002	0	1	4	5
2003	3	0	10	13
2004	2	2	5	9
2005	1	1	6	8
2006	1	2	5	8
2007	1	1	4	6
2008	3	0	12	15
2009	0	0	6	6
2010	0	2	4	6
2011	1	0	4	5
2012	2	0	5	7
2013	3	0	4	7
2014	0	0	2	2
2015	1	0	4	5
2016	0	0	2	2
2017	0	0	9	9
2018	0	0	10	10
2019	0	0	21	21
2020	0	0	14	14
2021	2	0	18	20

Bias Response Hotline Procedure for Determining Bias

Hotline advocates do not investigate reports of bias to the Hotline. Centered on the tenet of belief, the advocate categorizes the report into one of six categories described below.

Bias Crime

Bias crimes are codified under ORS 166.155 (bias crime in the second degree), 166.165 (bias crime in the first degree); the summary definition under ORS 147.380 (1)(a) states:
"Bias crime" means the commission, attempted commission or alleged commission of an offense described in ORS 166.155 or 166.165.
In sum, a bias crime involves damage to or tampering with property; offensive physical contact; an explicit threat of harm to a person, their family, or their property; placing someone in fear of imminent serious physical injury; or causing physical injury, targeting the person in part or in whole due to their perceived protected class (race, color, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, or disability).

Bias Incident

Bias incidents are defined by both statute (ORS 147.380) and Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR 137-065-0200). ORS 147.380 states:
"Bias incident" means a person's hostile expression of animus toward another person, relating to the other person's perceived race, color, religion, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability or national origin, of which criminal investigation or prosecution is impossible or inappropriate. "Bias incident" does not include any incident in which probable cause of the commission of a crime is established by the investigating law enforcement officer.

The OAR further clarifies the definition of bias incident as follows:
A Bias incident means a hostile expression of animus toward another person, their family, property, and/or pet, relating to the other person's actual or perceived race, color, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, and/or religion of which criminal investigation or prosecution is impossible or inappropriate.
(1) "Hostile expression of animus" means a person's act, process, or instance of:
(a) Representing or conveying
(b) Deep-seated ill will, antagonism, or hostility, even if controlled;
(c) In actions, words, or some other medium;
(d) Toward another group, community, person, their family, property, or pet.

Bias against Unprotected Class

Bias against unprotected class means a person is targeted based solely on another identity outside of the seven statutorily protected classes. Examples in 2020 include political affiliation, gender, age, protesters, housing status, police/military, mask wearing, income, and criminal history. In 2021, examples include protesters, gender, age, housing status, political affiliation, income, criminal history, addiction, police/military, media, mask-wearing, and familial status.

Bias Criteria Not Met

Bias criteria not met means the reporter does not identify targeting or is calling for a reason other than reporting or seeking services for a bias or hate incident.

<u>Repeat Report</u>

Repeat report means the same caller reports the same incident multiple times.

<u>Unable to Determine</u>

Unable to determine means the information provided to the Hotline did not include enough information regarding the conduct or protected class involved. Often, this occurs when someone calls the Hotline voicemail after hours and says, "I need to talk to someone about bias, call me back," but does not answer or return the call from the Hotline and did not leave any other information regarding bias, protected class, or the nature of the conduct.

Hotline advocates inquire:
1. Was a protected class under ORS 147.380, 166.165, or 166.155 implicated in whole or part?
2. Was there a hostile expression of animus based on a protected class in whole or in part?
3. Does the victim/witness/reporter believe the defendant was motivated by bias?

Hotline advocates look for yes answers to be classified as bias incident or bias/Bias crime.

<u>**Technical Appendix B – Victim Race Multinomial Regression Models**</u>

Since victim race was coded as an unordered categorical (nominal) variable, multinomial regression is the appropriate technique to test for significant differences by victim race. A multinomial regression model was used to compare targeted protected class by victim reported race for bias incident (Table B1) and bias crimes (Table B2) victims in 2021. Pseudo R^2 ranges from 0 to almost 1 and gives the overall predictive power of the model, with results closer to 1 indicating a stronger model.

Black/African American was selected as the reference group for victim race. Significant differences in the flagged victim race compared to Black/African American victims are denoted by at least one asterisk, with additional asterisks denoting certainty of the relationship. Positive B coefficients with at least one asterisk indicate a higher likelihood that victims of that race will be targeted based on the targeted class, compared to Black/African American victims. E.g., in Table B1 below, B=1.125 for white victims targeted based on disability would be interpreted as **disability bias incidents are significantly *more* likely to be perpetrated against white individuals, compared to Black/African Americans**. Or **white bias incident victims are more likely than Black/African Americans to experience a disability bias motivated incident.**

Negative B coefficients with p-values less than .05 indicate a lower likelihood that victims of that race will be targeted based on the targeted class, compared to Black/African American victims. Therefore, for Table B1, B=-2.485 for Asians targeted based on color would be interpreted as **color motivated bias incidents are significantly *less* likely to be perpetrated against Asians, compared to Black/African Americans**.

Table B1. Multinomial Regression Model Comparing Differences in Protected Class by Reported Victim Race for 2021 Bias Incidents Victims

Targeted Class	White B (SE B)		Asian B (SE B)		Hispanic B (SE B)		AI/AN B (SE B)	
Color	-4.390	1.034***	-2.485	0.299***	-1.637	0.306***	-2.287	0.401***
Sexual Orientation	0.991	0.439*	-1.007	0.491*	-1.010	0.595	-15.584	1143.289
Gender Identity	0.304	0.547	-2.198	1.067*	-15.969	1262.829	-15.036	1453.490
National Origin	-15.638	2261.077	2.864	0.411***	2.260	0.426***	3.910	0.476***
Disability	1.125	0.562*	-16.282	939.600	1.510	0.437**	0.393	0.604
Religion	1.424	0.523**	-1.828	0.796*	-1.232	0.793	-15.838	1392.137
Constant	-1.048	0.338**	0.267	0.237	-0.290	0.265	-1.253	0.356***

Targeted Class	NH/OPI B (SE B)		Other Race B (SE B)		Multiracial B (SE B)		Unknown B (SE B)	
Color	-2.292	0.932*	0.248	0.599	0.994	0.423*	-3.450	0.338***
Sexual Orientation	-17.083	3413.579	-14.005	1081.387	0.309	0.620	1.018	0.306**
Gender Identity	0.365	1.210	-11.183	1120.718	0.620	0.750	1.484	0.366***
National Origin	-16.297	5994.240	3.673	0.633***	2.020	0.477***	1.109	0.467*
Disability	-16.450	3733.819	4.123	0.799***	1.856	0.576**	2.039	0.392***
Religion	-16.506	4111.227	4.021	0.704***	0.673	0.579	2.033	0.366***
Constant	-2.091	0.603**	-4.789	0.788***	-2.707	0.416***	0.197	0.212

n=994
chi2(48) = 1058.55 ***
Pseudo R^2 = 0.2973

Note. * p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001; reference category race=Black/African American; the model was statistically significant (chi2(48)=1058.55, p<.001). Targeted class predicted 30% (Pseudo R^2 = 0.2973) of the variance in bias incident victimization differences by race.

The outcome variable being predicted in Table B2 is race of bias crime victims. Black/African American was selected as the reference group for victim race. Significant differences in victim race compared to Black/African American victims are denoted by at least one asterisk, with additional asterisks denoting certainty of the relationship.

Positive B coefficients with p-values less than .05 would be interpreted as follows as a higher risk of experiencing that targeted class for individuals of that race, compared to Black/African Americans. Therefore, B=5.387 for Asian victims targeted based on national origin would be interpreted **as national origin bias crimes are significantly *more* likely to be perpetrated against Asians, compared to Black/African Americans.**

Negative B coefficients with p-values less than .05 would be interpreted as a lower likelihood that victims of that race will be targeted based on the targeted class, compared to Black/African American bias crime victims. Therefore, B=-2.086 for Hispanic bias crime victims targeted based on color would be interpreted as **color motivated bias crimes are significantly *less* likely to be perpetrated against Hispanic than Black/African American individuals**.

Table B2. Multinomial Regression Model Comparing Differences in Protected Class by Reported Victim Race for 2021 Bias Crime Victims

Targeted Class	White B (SE B)		Asian B (SE B)		Hispanic B (SE B)		AI/AN B (SE B)	
Color	-4.435	1.100***	-3.803	0.495***	-2.086	0.487***	-1.929	0.665**
Sexual Orientation	0.755	0.729	-3.133	1.115**	-2.522	1.111*	-16.127	1408.840
Gender Identity	1.720	0.927	-14.706	1604.353	-14.248	1618.656	-14.161	2993.936
National Origin	3.424	1.309**	5.387	1.063***	5.057	1.045***	3.944	1.142**
Disability	-15.310	1464.116	-1.851	1.202	-0.477	0.934	-15.457	2039.665
Religion	0.333	0.725	-3.261	0.866***	-3.142	1.108**	-1.977	1.148
Constant	-0.811	0.621	0.978	0.428*	0.223	0.471	-0.610	0.627

Targeted Class	NH/OPI B (SE B)		Other Race B (SE B)		Multiracial B (SE B)		Unknown B (SE B)	
Color	11.866	1014.646	-1.047	0.893	1.133	1.094	-3.100	0.417***
Sexual Orientation	-16.269	1607.650	-13.933	1199.801	-3.352	1.881	0.619	0.479
Gender Identity	16.732	1014.647	-11.904	1403.386	4.168	1.641*	1.312	0.831
National Origin	-11.586	2123.019	5.533	1.249***	3.908	1.145**	3.433	1.095**
Disability	-13.424	1598.256	1.902	1.268	1.195	0.930	0.856	0.634
Religion	-13.840	1776.043	1.398	0.917	0.326	0.735	0.821	0.439
Constant	-15.454	1014.646	-3.408	1.055**	-3.542	1.099**	0.379	0.388

n=463
chi2(48) = 529.48***
Pseudo R^2 = 0.3235

Note. Reference category race=Black/African American; * $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$; large SE indicates observed cases in that category were too small for the model to reliably fit the magnitude and direction of the effect/relationship; the model was statistically significant (chi2(48)=529.48, p<.001), targeted class predicted 32% (Pseudo R^2 = 0.3235) of the variance in bias crime victimization differences by race.

Technical Appendix C – Bias Incidents vs. Bias Crimes logistic Regression Models

Logistic models were used to compare predictors of determination (bias incident=0, bias crime=1) in 2020 and 2021. Bias incident was set as the reference outcome. Predictors included victim demographics, targeted protected class, defendant known to victim, character of conduct/incident type, setting, victim-defendant relationship, and reporter status. The 2021 model also controlled for type (e.g., business, family, health care, etc.).

Notes on interpreting logistic models:
1. The Coefficient is the z-test; interpret values greater than 0 as a positive relationship and values less than 0 as a negative relationship *only* when the p-value is less than 0.05. The Odds Ratio will be greater than 1 when the z-test is greater than 0; the Odds Ratio will be less than 1 when the z-test is negative or less than 0. The z-test determines if a variable is a significant predictor of the outcome/phenomenon; the Odds Ratio provides the strength of the relationship. Due to the extent of unreported data common in bias crime research, the z-test should be interpreted instead of Odds Ratios.
2. Odds Ratios are *only* interpreted when p-value is less than .05. Odds Ratio greater than 1 is interpreted as that predictor is more common in bias crimes compared to bias incidents, e.g., Black/African American individuals are 3.246 times more likely to be victimized by a bias crime, compared to a bias incident after controlling for victim demographics, targeted protected class, defendant known to victim, incident type, setting, victim-defendant relationship and reporter status. Odds Ratio less than 1 is interpreted as that predictor is less common in bias crimes compared to bias incidents, e.g., Reports in schools are 0.155 times *less* likely to be a bias crime, compared to a bias incident after controlling for targeted protected class, defendant known to victim, incident type, setting, victim-defendant relationship and reporter status.
3. If the Confidence Interval (CI) contains 0, or is close to zero, interpret this as *no relationship* between that predictor and determination; the p-value will be greater than .05 in these situations.
4. Large standard errors (SE) indicate that observed cases in that category were too small for the model to reliably fit the magnitude and direction of the effect/relationship. Variables with large SE were only included when they improved model fit, i.e., resulted in both a higher Pseudo R^2 and significant lrtest.
5. A significant Chi^2 indicates the predictors significantly improved the model fit, compared to the baseline model with no predictors.
6. Pseudo R^2 ranges from 0 to almost 1 and indicates how much of the phenomena is explained by the model. This model explains 52% of the variance in bias crimes vs. bias incidents. Further research is needed to improve the model fit. Victim age, victim race, targeted protected class, defendant known to victim, incident type, setting, victim-defendant relationship and reporter status explain 52% of the difference in bias crimes and bias incidents in 2020.
7. When a series of models are used to fit the data, lower log likelihood in successive models shows an improvement in model fit. A significant lrtest shows the added variables significantly improved the model. However, no lrtest is produced when there is a change in sample size, which occurs when a category or variable perfectly predicts the outcome variable. One option to retain the sample size is to drop the exclude the variable(s) from the model; however, this may weaken the model and result in a lower Pseudo R^2. Model fitting is both an art and a science.

Table C1. Department of Justice Hotline Bias Incidents and Bias Crimes 2020 Logistic Model (reference outcome = bias incident)

Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value	Odds Ratio	95% CI	
Male Victim	2.930	0.643	0.003	2.283	1.315	3.965
Victim Age (ref: 25-59)						
Age 0-12	-0.890	0.378	0.372	0.529	0.130	2.143
Age 13-17	1.290	2.391	0.198	2.896	0.574	14.607
Age 18-24	-1.130	0.318	0.259	0.456	0.116	1.786
Age 60+	-0.170	0.489	0.862	0.911	0.318	2.609
Not Reported	0.380	0.340	0.704	1.122	0.619	2.033
Victim Reported Race (Ref: white)						
Black/African American	2.350	1.624	0.019	3.246	1.218	8.654
Hispanic/Latinx	-0.790	0.439	0.427	0.495	0.087	2.810
Asian	-0.310	0.766	0.759	0.722	0.090	5.772
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.800	17.805	0.005	17.445	2.360	128.952
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.200	2.892	0.841	1.480	0.032	68.113
Multiracial	0.450	1.152	0.656	1.431	0.295	6.934
Other/Not Reported	1.380	0.873	0.168	1.890	0.764	4.675
Targeted Class						
Color	-1.170	0.274	0.241	0.568	0.220	1.462
Race						
Black/African American	1.150	0.659	0.250	1.604	0.717	3.590
Hispanic/Latinx	2.740	4.145	0.006	6.212	1.680	22.969
Asian	-0.270	0.642	0.785	0.804	0.168	3.845
NH/OPI	0.340	2.202	0.731	1.603	0.108	23.681
AI/AN	-1.190	0.308	0.233	0.398	0.088	1.810
White	-0.540	0.561	0.591	0.611	0.101	3.695
Arab[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiracial	0.630	2.309	0.528	2.042	0.223	18.725
Disability	-2.140	0.172	0.032	0.390	0.164	0.923
National Origin	0.860	0.583	0.392	1.421	0.636	3.174
Sexual Orientation	-0.720	0.340	0.471	0.707	0.276	1.812
Religion	1.000	0.868	0.315	1.680	0.610	4.625
Gender Identity	1.040	1.293	0.299	1.974	0.547	7.127
Non-Protected Class	2.870	0.781	0.004	2.472	1.331	4.592
Multiple protected classes	0.900	0.659	0.370	1.487	0.624	3.543
Defendant Known to Victim (ref: no)						
Yes	-0.340	0.390	0.733	0.856	0.351	2.089
Not Reported	1.560	1.048	0.120	2.142	0.821	5.589
Incident Type						
Harassment	-9.980	0.010	0.000	0.029	0.014	0.058
Institutional	-8.180	0.005	0.000	0.009	0.003	0.029
Assault[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vandalism[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Refusal of service[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doxing	-4.340	0.006	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.056
Swatting	-1.150	0.233	0.252	0.132	0.004	4.227
Murder[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--
None/Unknown[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Setting (ref: Other)						
Home	1.160	1.384	0.246	2.127	0.594	7.613
Internet/cyber	-2.500	0.122	0.013	0.174	0.044	0.687
Other public setting	-0.550	0.454	0.581	0.699	0.196	2.494
Mall/shopping center	-3.600	0.050	0.000	0.065	0.015	0.289

(Table C1 continued on next page)

Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value	Odds Ratio	95% CI	
Setting (continued)						
Place of employment	-0.780	0.462	0.433	0.438	0.055	3.457
Institutional setting	-2.230	0.081	0.026	0.067	0.006	0.720
Driving	-1.780	0.190	0.075	0.229	0.045	1.162
School	-2.000	0.145	0.046	0.155	0.025	0.966
Parks	0.870	1.697	0.387	2.049	0.404	10.387
Not reported	-2.880	0.071	0.004	0.081	0.015	0.449
Victim Relationship (ref: Stranger)						
Neighbor	-2.240	0.162	0.025	0.313	0.113	0.863
City official/Govt Emp	-2.470	0.062	0.013	0.051	0.005	0.540
Police/LE/CJS	-2.230	0.159	0.026	0.272	0.087	0.853
Current/former relative/friend	0.010	2.010	0.991	1.022	0.022	48.343
Employer	-2.070	0.048	0.038	0.028	0.001	0.824
Landlord	-3.790	0.019	0.000	0.017	0.002	0.141
Service provider[§]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Acquaintance	1.360	4.900	0.173	4.461	0.518	38.403
Schoolmate[§]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coworker[§]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Teacher/School Official[§]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	-2.770	0.123	0.006	0.235	0.084	0.654
Not reported	-2.090	0.170	0.036	0.281	0.086	0.923
Unknown	-1.830	0.201	0.067	0.350	0.114	1.077
Reporter Status (ref: Victim)						
Witness	1.870	0.542	0.062	1.771	0.972	3.227
Family	-0.570	0.584	0.567	0.536	0.063	4.536
Law	1.530	11.894	0.127	8.491	0.545	132.231
Defendant	0.000	1.866	0.997	1.007	0.027	38.001
Other/Not	0.900	0.510	0.369	1.390	0.677	2.854
Constant	1.720	4.420	0.086	4.823	0.800	29.064
Sample Size	877					
Chi^2	588.43***					
Degrees of freedom	59					
Pseudo R^2	0.520					

* p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001; [†]excluded from the model; [§]dropped by the model because it perfectly predicts determination (bias crime vs. bias incident)

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Table C2. Department of Justice Hotline Bias Incidents and Bias Crimes 2021 Logistic Model (reference outcome = bias incident)

Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value	Odds Ratio	95% CI	
Male Victim	2.520	0.354	0.012	1.693	1.125	2.550
Victim Age (ref: 25-59)						
Age 0-12	1.850	0.766	0.064	2.020	0.961	4.247
Age 13-17	-0.290	0.403	0.772	0.875	0.355	2.156
Age 18-24	0.110	0.529	0.914	1.056	0.395	2.821
Age 60+	0.880	0.533	0.381	1.397	0.661	2.951
Not Reported	1.140	0.337	0.254	1.334	0.813	2.190
Victim Reported Race (Ref: white)						
Black/African American	0.650	0.834	0.514	1.454	0.472	4.478
Hispanic/Latinx	-1.730	0.211	0.084	0.316	0.086	1.168
Asian	-1.700	0.188	0.090	0.194	0.029	1.291
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.790	2.456	0.430	2.312	0.288	18.543
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2.120	713.299	0.034	269.937	1.521	47921.660
Multiracial	-0.070	0.684	0.943	0.950	0.232	3.897
Other/Not Reported	-1.130	0.277	0.260	0.589	0.234	1.480
Targeted Class						
Color	-0.200	0.309	0.845	0.938	0.491	1.790
Race						
Black/African American	-1.280	0.245	0.201	0.585	0.257	1.331
Hispanic/Latinx	3.270	3.501	0.001	6.247	2.083	18.735
Asian	1.760	3.943	0.079	4.564	0.839	24.816
NH/OPI	-1.090	0.165	0.278	0.066	0.000	8.951
AI/AN	-1.090	0.337	0.275	0.358	0.057	2.260
White[†]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arab	-0.340	0.558	0.731	0.783	0.193	3.168
Multiracial	-0.800	0.450	0.422	0.436	0.058	3.297
Disability	-1.940	0.185	0.053	0.455	0.205	1.010
National Origin	-0.710	0.276	0.477	0.777	0.387	1.558
Sexual Orientation	-0.040	0.325	0.965	0.986	0.517	1.880
Religion	1.730	0.646	0.083	1.839	0.923	3.661
Gender Identity	-1.910	0.189	0.056	0.438	0.188	1.022
Non-Protected Class	2.180	1.359	0.029	2.838	1.110	7.253
Multiple protected classes	0.520	0.427	0.604	1.202	0.599	2.413
Defendant Known to Victim (ref: no)						
Yes	-0.960	0.237	0.337	0.733	0.389	1.382
Not Reported	1.220	0.906	0.224	1.827	0.691	4.827
Incident Type						
Harassment	-13.750	0.006	0.000	0.020	0.011	0.034
Institutional	-7.120	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.012
Assault[†]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vandalism[†]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Refusal of service[†]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doxing	-2.490	0.082	0.013	0.081	0.011	0.588
Swatting	-5.230	0.020	0.000	0.030	0.008	0.111
Murder[†]	--	--	--	--	--	--
None/Unknown[†]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Setting (ref: Other)						
Home	1.470	1.032	0.141	2.078	0.785	5.498
Internet/cyber	-1.010	0.282	0.314	0.643	0.272	1.520
Other public setting	2.100	1.779	0.036	3.204	1.079	9.513
Mall/shopping center	2.210	1.895	0.027	3.414	1.150	10.134
Place of employment	1.210	1.008	0.225	1.903	0.673	5.376

Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-Value	Odds Ratio	95% CI	
Setting (continued)						
Driving	1.190	1.656	0.232	2.334	0.581	9.377
Institutional setting	0.820	2.060	0.415	2.169	0.337	13.950
Schools	2.620	5.016	0.009	6.838	1.624	28.796
Parks	2.290	2.234	0.022	3.817	1.212	12.018
Not reported	0.200	1.208	0.838	1.224	0.177	8.478
Victim Relationship (ref: Stranger)						
Neighbor	-0.190	0.519	0.849	0.896	0.288	2.787
City official/Govt Emp[§]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police/LE/CJS	-1.120	0.326	0.262	0.327	0.047	2.303
Current/former relative/friend	-1.100	0.299	0.269	0.215	0.014	3.292
Employer	-2.230	0.116	0.026	0.123	0.019	0.776
Landlord	-1.190	0.289	0.235	0.241	0.023	2.525
Service provider	-2.200	0.121	0.028	0.131	0.021	0.804
Acquaintance	-2.310	0.110	0.021	0.119	0.020	0.725
Schoolmate	0.930	1.109	0.354	1.781	0.526	6.038
Coworker	-0.070	0.822	0.946	0.943	0.171	5.208
Teacher/School Official	-1.130	0.309	0.259	0.256	0.024	2.724
Other	-0.520	0.359	0.601	0.788	0.323	1.923
Not reported	-0.810	0.344	0.420	0.654	0.233	1.836
Unknown	1.120	1.707	0.262	2.300	0.537	9.848
Reporter Status (ref: Victim)						
Witness	-0.920	0.215	0.358	0.775	0.450	1.335
Family	0.580	0.468	0.560	1.245	0.596	2.600
Law	-2.440	0.148	0.015	0.442	0.229	0.852
Defendant[§]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other/Not reported	0.300	0.356	0.767	1.100	0.584	2.073
Type (ref: Community)						
Business	-4.840	0.017	0.000	0.022	0.005	0.103
Domestic	1.890	15.970	0.059	12.093	0.909	160.926
Employment	-0.910	0.382	0.364	0.499	0.111	2.239
Family	1.410	10.119	0.158	7.220	0.463	112.582
Government[§]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare	-4.110	0.006	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.060
Housing	-1.130	0.308	0.258	0.254	0.024	2.725
Institutional	1.290	7.310	0.198	5.514	0.410	74.106
Neighbors	1.350	1.162	0.176	2.108	0.715	6.211
Police/LE/CJS	-1.080	0.341	0.282	0.348	0.051	2.377
Religious	0.060	1.743	0.953	1.099	0.049	24.600
School	-1.130	0.318	0.259	0.452	0.114	1.796
Unknown	2.030	7.862	0.042	7.787	1.077	56.334
Constant	2.160	4.843	0.031	5.901	1.181	29.481
Sample Size	1,348					
Chi^2	925.81***					
Degrees of freedom	73					
Pseudo R^2	0.534					

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$; [†]excluded from the model; [§]dropped by the model because it perfectly predicts determination (bias crime vs. bias incident), predictors included regardless and Stata was allowed to drop the predictors because this improved model fit; large SE indicates observed cases in that category were too small for the model to reliably fit the magnitude and direction of the effect/relationship; Odds Ratio > 1 is interpreted as that predictor is more common in bias crimes compared to bias incidents only when $p < .05$, and Odds Ratio < 1 is interpreted as that predictor is less common in bias crimes compared to bias incidents only when $p < .05$; significant Chi^2 indicates the predictors significantly improved the model fit compared to the baseline model with no predictors; Pseudo R^2 ranges from 0 to almost 1, it indicates how much of the phenomena is explained by the model.

Table C3. Department of Justice Hotline Bias Incidents and Bias Crimes 2020 Logistic Model Fitting (reference outcome = bias incident)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Odds Ratio (SE)		**Odds Ratio (SE)**		**Odds Ratio (SE)**		**Odds Ratio (SE)**	
Male Victim	1.979	0.480**	2.067	0.543**	2.020	0.540**	2.283	0.643**
Victim Age (ref: 25-59)								
Ages 0-12	0.689	0.428	0.563	0.372	0.531	0.365	0.529	0.378
Ages 13-17	1.435	0.975	2.796	2.202	2.228	1.783	2.896	2.391
Ages 18-24	0.503	0.315	0.527	0.342	0.577	0.387	0.456	0.318
Ages 60+	1.086	0.521	1.095	0.564	1.224	0.637	0.911	0.489
Not Reported	1.292	0.334	1.313	0.375	1.162	0.340	1.122	0.340
Victim Reported Race (Ref: white)								
Black/African American	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.246	1.624*
Hispanic/Latinx	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.495	0.439
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.722	0.766
American Indian/Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.445	17.805
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.480	2.892
Multiracial	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.431	1.152
Other/Not Reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.890	0.873
Targeted Class								
Color	0.502	0.219	0.533	0.249	0.586	0.275	0.568	0.274
Race								
Black/African American	2.180	0.732*	2.268	0.810*	2.221	0.808*	1.604	0.659
Hispanic/Latinx	2.405	0.911*	2.432	1.023*	2.632	1.119*	6.212	4.145**
Asian	0.546	0.270	0.477	0.258	0.493	0.269	0.804	0.642
NH/OPI	0.894	0.742	0.888	0.877	0.889	0.896	1.603	2.202
AI/AN	1.245	0.643	1.123	0.616	1.205	0.686	0.398	0.308
White	0.597	0.464	0.629	0.507	0.790	0.645	0.611	0.561
Arab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiracial[§]	1.193	0.984	1.000	0.922	1.237	1.156	2.042	2.309
Disability	0.346	0.135*	0.364	0.151*	0.442	0.186	0.390	0.172*
National Origin	0.863	0.302	1.223	0.466	1.372	0.534	1.421	0.583
Sexual Orientation	0.982	0.417	0.806	0.361	0.853	0.391	0.707	0.340
Religion	1.609	0.745	1.435	0.707	1.737	0.872	1.680	0.868
Gender Identity	2.060	1.229	1.419	0.882	1.526	0.967	1.974	1.293
Non-Protected Class	1.900	0.534*	2.016	0.601*	2.056	0.621*	2.472	0.781**
Multiple protected classes	2.160	0.862	1.863	0.791	1.658	0.713	1.487	0.659
Defendant Known to Victim (ref: no)								
Yes	0.309	0.086***	0.889	0.377	0.888	0.396	0.856	0.390
Not Reported	1.067	0.352	2.030	0.955	1.832	0.892	2.142	1.048
Incident Type								
Harassment	0.049	0.015***	0.037	0.012***	0.035	0.012***	0.029	0.010***
Institutional	0.007	0.003***	0.011	0.006***	0.011	0.006***	0.009	0.005***
Assault[†]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vandalism[†]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Refusal of service[†]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doxing	0.013	0.015***	0.009	0.010***	0.007	0.009***	0.005	0.006***
Swatting	0.298	0.722	0.243	0.504	0.103	0.180	0.132	0.233
Murder[†]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
None/Unknown[†]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Setting (ref: Other)								
Home	2.424	1.535	1.974	1.236	1.898	1.209	2.127	1.384
Internet/cyber	0.192	0.131*	0.171	0.115**	0.171	0.118*	0.174	0.122*
Other public setting	0.963	0.624	0.682	0.430	0.658	0.422	0.699	0.454
Mall/shopping center	0.071	0.052***	0.079	0.057***	0.076	0.057**	0.065	0.050***
Place of employment	0.225	0.195	0.311	0.298	0.331	0.325	0.438	0.462

(Table C3 continued on next page)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Odds Ratio (SE)		Odds Ratio (SE)		Odds Ratio (SE)		Odds Ratio (SE)	
Setting (continued)								
Institutional setting	0.052	0.056**	0.047	0.055**	0.048	0.057*	0.067	0.081*
Driving	0.354	0.273	0.233	0.187	0.224	0.181	0.229	0.190
School	0.181	0.158	0.160	0.142*	0.147	0.134*	0.155	0.145*
Parks	2.765	2.292	2.403	1.920	2.110	1.705	2.049	1.697
Not reported	0.107	0.082**	0.098	0.081**	0.080	0.067**	0.081	0.071**
Victim Relationship (ref: Stranger)								
Neighbor	--	--	0.339	0.164*	0.333	0.167*	0.313	0.162*
City official/Govt Emp	--	--	0.051	0.060*	0.039	0.047**	0.051	0.062*
Police/LE/CJS	--	--	0.294	0.168*	0.300	0.174*	0.272	0.159*
Current/former relative/friend	--	--	0.990	1.735	1.065	1.946	1.022	2.010
Employer	--	--	0.034	0.053*	0.028	0.045*	0.028	0.048*
Landlord	--	--	0.015	0.015***	0.021	0.022**	0.017	0.019***
Service provider§	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Acquaintance	--	--	3.346	3.542	4.216	4.577	4.461	4.900
Schoolmate§	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coworker§	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Teacher/School Official§	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	0.236	0.116**	0.248	0.128**	0.235	0.123**
Not reported	--	--	0.284	0.160*	0.303	0.181*	0.281	0.170*
Unknown	--	--	0.437	0.242	0.457	0.259	0.350	0.201
Reporter Status (ref: Victim)								
Witness	--	--	--	--	1.929	0.565*	1.771	0.542
Family	--	--	--	--	0.606	0.641	0.536	0.584
Law	--	--	--	--	8.578	12.353	8.491	11.894
Defendant	--	--	--	--	0.733	1.141	1.007	1.866
Other/Not	--	--	--	--	1.786	0.624	1.390	0.510
Constant	2.657	2.156	6.674	5.605*	5.725	4.919*	4.823	4.420
Sample Size	910		877		877		877	
Chi^2	543.55***		563.33***		572.14***		588.43***	
Degrees of freedom	37		47		52		59	
Pseudo R^2	0.4688		0.4977		0.5055		0.5198	
Log Likelihood	-307.911		-284.300		-279.891		-271.749	
Lrtest Chi^2	--		--		8.82		16.28*	

* $p<.05$, ** $p<.01$, *** $p<.001$; †excluded from the model; §dropped by the model because it perfectly predicts determination (bias crime vs. bias incident), predictors included regardless and Stata was allowed to drop the predictors because this improved model fit; large SE indicates observed cases in that category were too small for the model to reliably fit the magnitude and direction of the effect/relationship; an Odds Ratio > 1 is interpreted as that predictor is more common in bias crimes compared to bias incidents *only* when $p < .05$ and an Odds Ratio < 1 is interpreted as that predictor is less common in bias crimes compared to bias incidents *only* when $p < .05$; Pseudo R^2 ranges from 0 to almost 1, it indicates how much of the phenomena is explained by the model; lower log likelihood in successive models shows an improvement in model fit; a significant lrtest shows the added variables significantly improved the model, no lrtest is produced when there is a change in sample size.

Table C4. Department of Justice Hotline Bias Incidents and Bias Crimes 2021 Logistic Model Fitting (reference outcome = bias incident)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	Odds Ratio (SE)		**Odds Ratio (SE)**		**Odds Ratio (SE)**		**Odds Ratio (SE)**	
Male Victim	1.643	0.317*	1.621	0.318*	1.657	0.337*	1.693	0.354*
Victim Age (ref: 25-59)								
Ages 0-12	2.060	0.706*	2.263	0.827*	2.203	0.831*	2.020	0.766
Ages 13-17	0.917	0.371	0.971	0.409	0.876	0.392	0.875	0.403
Ages 18-24	0.968	0.467	1.011	0.489	1.078	0.528	1.056	0.529
Ages 60+	1.720	0.596	1.643	0.572	1.588	0.582	1.397	0.533
Not Reported	1.331	0.292	1.476	0.340	1.318	0.321	1.334	0.337
Victim Reported Race (Ref: white)								
Black/African American	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.454	0.834
Hispanic/Latinx	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.316	0.211
Asian	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.194	0.188
American Indian/Alaska Native	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.312	2.456
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	--	--	269.937	713.299*
Multiracial	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.950	0.684
Other/Not Reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.589	0.277
Targeted Class								
Color	1.099	0.338	1.020	0.319	1.003	0.329	0.938	0.309
Race								
Black/African American	0.979	0.273	1.070	0.305	0.985	0.289	0.585	0.245
Hispanic/Latinx	2.255	0.772*	2.397	0.838*	2.533	0.932*	6.247	3.501**
Asian	1.074	0.365	0.995	0.344	1.121	0.401	4.564	3.943
NH/OPI	2.188	2.560	2.231	2.594	2.639	3.099	0.066	0.165
AI/AN	0.669	0.384	0.716	0.410	0.872	0.515	0.358	0.337
White[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arab	0.378	0.239	0.364	0.229	0.391	0.254	0.783	0.558
Multiracial	0.750	0.568	0.699	0.541	0.704	0.545	0.436	0.450
Disability	0.430	0.158*	0.398	0.149*	0.406	0.164*	0.455	0.185
National Origin	1.099	0.357	1.123	0.369	0.870	0.302	0.777	0.276
Sexual Orientation	1.106	0.321	1.170	0.345	1.044	0.329	0.986	0.325
Religion	1.635	0.518	1.667	0.531	1.939	0.665	1.839	0.646
Gender Identity	0.437	0.175*	0.441	0.179*	0.406	0.171*	0.438	0.189
Non-Protected Class	2.445	1.152	2.359	1.098	2.767	1.308*	2.838	1.359*
Multiple protected classes	1.120	0.367	1.156	0.382	1.260	0.435	1.202	0.427
Defendant Known to Victim (ref: no)								
Yes	1.271	0.370	1.241	0.364	0.911	0.283	0.733	0.237
Not Reported	1.999	0.949	2.166	1.031	1.893	0.955	1.827	0.906
Incident Type								
Harassment	0.035	0.008***	0.035	0.008***	0.022	0.006***	0.020	0.006***
Institutional	0.004	0.003***	0.004	0.003***	0.003	0.002***	0.002	0.002***
Assault[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vandalism[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Refusal of service[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Doxing	0.210	0.217	0.210	0.213	0.120	0.119*	0.081	0.082*
Swatting	0.047	0.030***	0.047	0.030***	0.032	0.021***	0.030	0.020***
Murder[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
None/Unknown[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Setting (ref: Other)								
Home	2.603	1.138*	2.480	1.097*	2.229	1.086	2.078	1.032
Internet/cyber	0.672	0.268	0.645	0.259	0.678	0.293	0.643	0.282
Other public setting	3.709	1.852**	3.185	1.611*	3.248	1.774*	3.204	1.779*
Mall/shopping center	1.469	0.712	1.403	0.693	3.568	1.958*	3.414	1.895*
Place of employment	1.880	0.890	1.861	0.889	1.963	1.027	1.903	1.008

(Table C4 continued on next page)

Variables	Model 1 Odds Ratio (SE)		Model 2 Odds Ratio (SE)		Model 3 Odds Ratio (SE)		Model 4 Odds Ratio (SE)	
Setting (continued)								
Institutional setting	0.557	0.447	0.528	0.428	2.782	2.537	2.169	2.060
Driving	2.151	1.366	2.019	1.314	2.546	1.768	2.334	1.656
School	3.738	1.732**	3.567	1.659**	5.216	3.640*	6.838	5.016**
Parks	4.147	2.182**	3.652	1.935*	3.756	2.132*	3.817	2.234*
Not reported	2.255	1.912	2.784	2.424	1.346	1.314	1.224	1.208
Victim Relationship (ref: Stranger)								
Neighbor	0.800	0.287	0.797	0.291	0.730	0.415	0.896	0.519
City official/Govt Emp[§]								
Police/LE/CJS	0.214	0.118**	0.179	0.102**	0.331	0.327	0.327	0.326
Current/former relative/friend	1.199	0.896	1.125	0.856	0.274	0.377	0.215	0.299
Employer	0.079	0.053***	0.072	0.049***	0.137	0.126*	0.123	0.116*
Landlord	0.074	0.048***	0.064	0.042***	0.222	0.261	0.241	0.289
Service provider	0.027	0.020***	0.026	0.019***	0.126	0.115*	0.131	0.121*
Acquaintance	0.166	0.119*	0.202	0.142*	0.144	0.131*	0.119	0.110*
Schoolmate	0.676	0.362	0.717	0.396	1.418	0.869	1.781	1.109
Coworker	0.453	0.294	0.372	0.244	0.895	0.749	0.943	0.822
Teacher/School Official	0.105	0.123	0.105	0.122	0.182	0.217	0.256	0.309
Other	0.317	0.123**	0.288	0.114**	0.788	0.350	0.788	0.359
Not reported	0.481	0.235	0.433	0.213	0.600	0.313	0.654	0.344
Unknown	1.814	1.201	1.741	1.165	2.056	1.489	2.300	1.707
Reporter Status (ref: Victim)								
Witness	--	--	0.750	0.198	0.799	0.218	0.775	0.215
Family	--	--	1.011	0.360	1.143	0.420	1.245	0.468
Law Enforcement	--	--	0.495	0.151*	0.412	0.132**	0.442	0.148*
Defendant[§]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other/Not Reported	--	--	0.880	0.265	1.060	0.338	1.100	0.356
Type (ref: Community)								
Business	--	--	--	--	0.031	0.024***	0.022	0.017***
Domestic Violence	--	--	--	--	8.108	10.502	12.093	15.970
Employment	--	--	--	--	0.472	0.357	0.499	0.382
Family	--	--	--	--	5.277	7.293	7.220	10.119
Government[§]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare	--	--	--	--	0.006	0.007***	0.005	0.006***
Housing	--	--	--	--	0.228	0.267	0.254	0.308
Institutional	--	--	--	--	3.177	4.063	5.514	7.310
Neighbors	--	--	--	--	2.106	1.160	2.108	1.162
Police/LE/CJS	--	--	--	--	0.351	0.340	0.348	0.341
Religious	--	--	--	--	1.362	2.233	1.099	1.743
School	--	--	--	--	0.624	0.422	0.452	0.318
Unknown	--	--	--	--	8.245	8.247*	7.787	7.862*
Constant	2.464	1.636	2.899	1.992	3.304	2.469	5.901	4.843*
Sample Size	1,374		1,361		1,348		1,348	
Chi^2	863.98***		861.51***		909.71***		925.81***	
Degrees of freedom	50		54		66		73	
Pseudo R^2	0.4920		0.4936		0.5245		0.5338	
Log Likelihood	-446.004		-441.865		-412.328		-404.278	
Lrtest Chi^2	--		--		--		16.10*	

* $p<.05$, **$p<.01$, ***$p<.001$; [†]excluded from the model; [§]dropped by the model because it perfectly predicts determination (bias crime vs. bias incident), this occurs with categorical variables that are not dummy coded; large SE indicates observed cases in that category were too small for the model to reliably fit the magnitude and direction of the effect/relationship; Odds Ratio > 1 is interpreted as that predictor is more common in bias crimes compared to bias incidents *only* when $p < .05$ and Odds Ratio < 1 is interpreted as that predictor is less common in bias crimes compared to bias incidents *only* when $p < .05$; Pseudo R^2 ranges from 0 to almost 1, it indicates how much of the phenomena is explained by the model; lower log likelihood in successive models shows an improvement in model fit; a significant lrtest shows the added variables significantly improved the model, no lrtest is produced when there is a change in sample size.