



1998

Hate Crime Report

Chicago Commission on Human Relations

Richard M. Daley
Mayor
City of Chicago



Clarence N. Wood
Chairman
Commission on Human Relations

CITY OF CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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

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

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

CITY OF CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS HATE CRIME REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Clarence N. Wood
Chairman
Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR)

In a period of dramatic decline in crime generally, the 1998 data compiled in this Report reveal the persistence of an unacceptably high level of hate crimes in Chicago. The number of hate crimes reported during 1998 (204 cases) exceeded the 200 mark, extending an unsettling trend: Reported hate crimes during the past 13 years fell below 200 for only two of those years (185 in 1989 and 173 in 1996). The Commission's knowledge that many crimes of hate go unreported for a variety of reasons makes those stubborn numbers even more disturbing.

In 1998, hate crime victims were most frequently targeted because of their race (128 cases or 62%) or sexual orientation (38 cases or 17%). An inadequate understanding of hate crimes based on gender and disability continues to result in under- and non-reporting. For example, the Commission received sixteen (16) cases where the word "Bitch" was used during the commission of the crime, yet not one of those cases was classified as a gender-related hate crime. This is an area that the Commission will continue to address with the Chicago Police Department, the State's Attorney's Office, and members of community organizations.

Anti-immigrant slurs were made in the course of 19 (9%) hate crimes. The targets were from multiple ethnic groups, with Latinos being the most frequent victims. Religious hate crimes accounted for 19 (9%) hate crimes. Individuals of the Jewish faith were victims in 12 (63%) reported religious-based cases.

More than half of the hate crime offenders were unknown (132 or 65%); only 71 offenders (39%) were identified by name. Most known offenders were young; 49 cases (37%)¹ had offenders under the age of 25. The second highest age group of offenders was between the ages of 26 and 59.

While hate crimes are a felony in the state of Illinois, legal restrictions, by themselves, are not enough. Indifference and apathy allow hate criminals to perpetuate their hate. That is why the Commission remains proactive in all of its work with a clear and focused program against all forms of intolerance and hate.

The Commission believes that, every day, people should do more than just condemn hate. Concerned citizens must put themselves on the line and cooperate to nip in the bud those "little," seemingly harmless words and gestures of daily disrespect which embolden some people to translate their prejudices into harm and harassment. Left unchecked, a hate criminal's words and actions only escalate. In forging partnerships with schools, parks, libraries, places of worship, and community-based organizations through community workshops and forums, we urge Chicagoans, despite their differences, to develop relationships based on the sharing of our mutual humanity.

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations shares Mayor Daley's contention that "One hate crime is too many." As we approach the third millennium, we rededicate ourselves to the elimination of hate. The report that follows is submitted in the belief that Chicago needs an accurate tally of what we are up against before we can make more informed assessments of the resources needed to combat hate crimes.

¹Note: This percentage is approximate because for some hate crime cases, there is more than one offender.

Hate Crime

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

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

he or she commits any of the following acts:

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

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

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

Further assistance can be obtained from the following agencies:

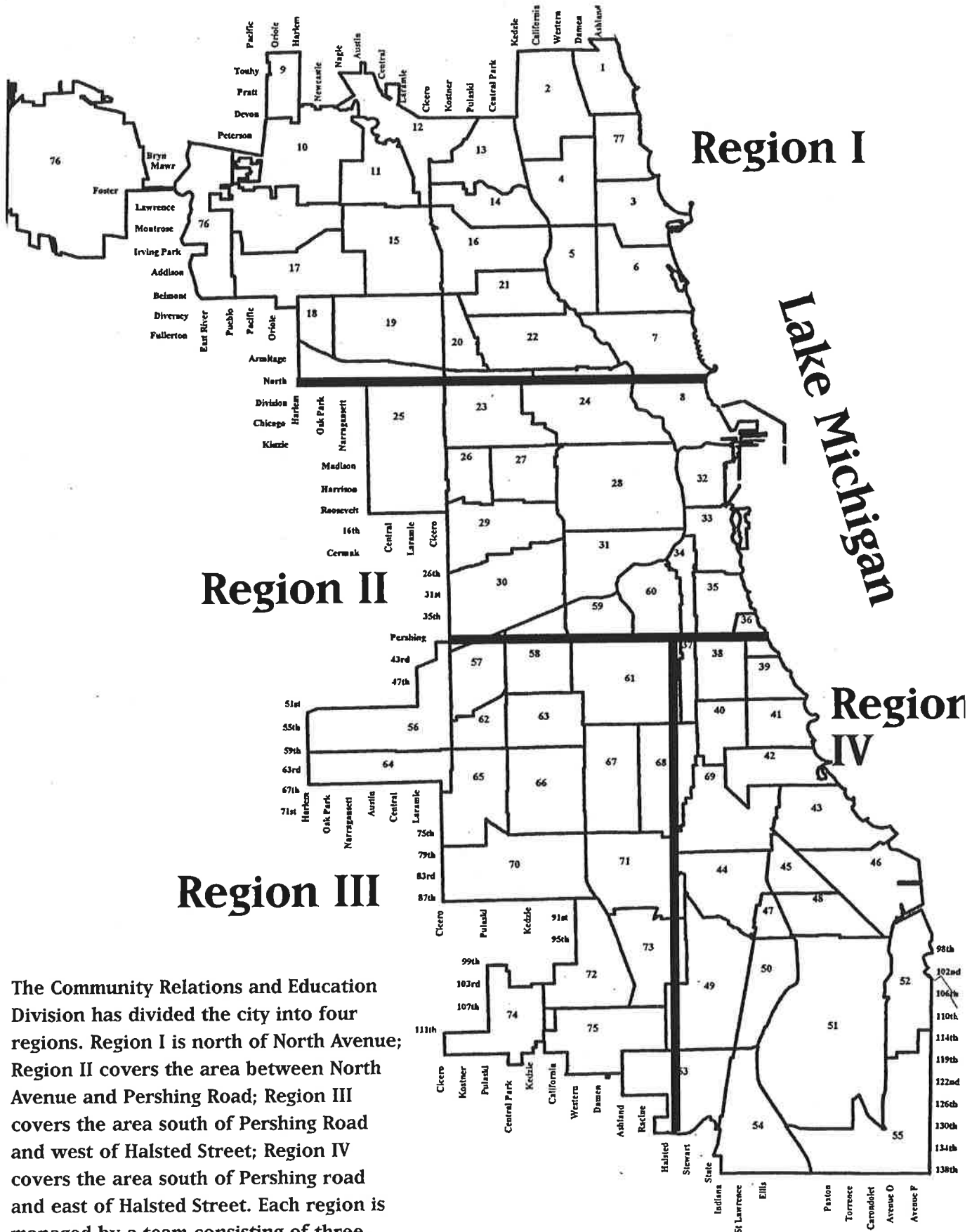
Chicago Police Department Civil Rights Section	(312) 747-5485
City of Chicago Commission on Human Relations	(312) 744-4111
Cook County State's Attorney's Victim/Witness Program	(773) 890-7212

Richard M. Daley
Mayor
City of Chicago



Clarence N. Wood Chairman
Commission on Human
Relations

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS REGIONAL MAP



The Community Relations and Education Division has divided the city into four regions. Region I is north of North Avenue; Region II covers the area between North Avenue and Pershing Road; Region III covers the area south of Pershing Road and west of Halsted Street; Region IV covers the area south of Pershing road and east of Halsted Street. Each region is managed by a team consisting of three Community Relations specialists.

HATE CRIME DATA REPORT

Cases reported by the Chicago Police Department, Civil Rights Unit
January 1—December 31, 1998 (204 Cases)
In 1997 there were 212 cases

[The Commission on Human Relations provides assistance to victims of hate crimes and produces periodic reports on reported hate crimes in Chicago pursuant to the Chicago Hate Crime Ordinance. All statistics are based on reported hate crimes as received by the Chicago Police Department. Although a police report may initially classify an incident as a hate crime, this does not guarantee that the charge of hate crime will always be made on the cases reported herein. Similarly, there is no guarantee that every hate crime report received will result in an arrest or subsequent prosecution of the alleged offender(s).]

Location

Region I	78 Cases (38%)
Region II	39 Cases (20%)
Region III	64 Cases (31%)
Region IV	23 Cases (11%)
-----	-----
Total	204 Cases (100%)

Basis

Racial	128 Cases (62%)
Sexual Orientation	38 Cases (17%)
Religious	19 Cases (9%)
National Origin	19 Cases (9%)
Gender	0 Cases (0%)
Disability	0 Cases (0%)
-----	-----
Total	204 Cases (100%)

Charge

Simple Assault	45 Cases (22%)
Simple Battery	42 Cases (21%)
Criminal Property Damage	38 Cases (19%)
Aggravated Battery	25 Cases (12%)
Telephone Threat	17 Cases (8%)
Aggravated Assault	16 Cases (8%)
Robbery	4 Cases (2%)
Bomb Threat	3 Cases (1%)
Intimidation	3 Cases (1%)
Armed Robbery	2 Cases (1%)
Theft	2 Cases (1%)
Arson	2 Cases (1%)
Criminal Trespass	2 Cases (1%)
Arson Threat	1 Cases (1%)
Mob Action	1 Cases (1%)
Mail Threat	1 Cases (1%)
-----	-----
Total	204 Cases (100%)

Racial Hate Crimes

Of the 128 racially motivated hate crimes

- Black victims in 61 Cases (48%)
 - 32 White offenders (25% of total of racial cases, 52% of Black victim cases)
 - 13 Unknown offenders (10% of total of racial cases, 21% of Black victim cases)
 - 12 Latino offenders (9% of total of racial cases, 20% of Black victim cases)
 - 3 Black offenders (2% of total of racial cases, 5% of Black victim cases)
 - 0 White/Latino offenders (0% of total of racial cases, 0% of Black victim cases)
 - 1 Asian offender (1% of total of racial cases, 2% of Black victim cases)
- White victims in 46 Cases (36%)
 - 24 Black offenders (19% of total of racial cases, 52% of White victim cases)
 - 11 Unknown offenders (9% of total of racial cases, 24% of White victim cases)
 - 6 White offenders (5% of total of racial cases, 13% of White victim cases)
 - 5 Latino offenders (4% of total of racial cases, 11% of White victim cases)
- Latino victims in 8 Cases (6%)
 - 4 Black offenders (3% of total of racial cases, 50% of Latino victim cases)
 - 3 White offenders (2% of total of racial cases, 37% of Latino victim cases)
 - 1 Latino offender (1% of total of racial cases, 13% of Latino victim cases)
- Asian victim in 5 Cases (4%)
 - 1 White offender (1% of total of racial cases, 20% of Asian victim cases)
 - 3 Unknown offenders (2% of total of racial cases, 60% of Asian victim cases)
 - 1 Black offender (1% of total of racial cases, 20% of Asian victim cases)
- Institution victims in 6 Cases (5%)
 - 4 Unknown offenders (3% of total of racial cases, 67% of Institution victim cases)
 - 1 White offender (1% of total of racial cases, 16% of Institution victim cases)
 - 1 Latino offender (1% of total of racial cases, 16% of Institution victim cases)

Of the 128 racially motivated hate crimes

- Offender's race unknown in 31 Cases (24%)
- Offender's race known in 97 Cases (76%)

Of 97 cases where race of offender is known:

- White offenders in 44 Cases (34% of total of racial cases, 45% of known offenders)
- Black offenders in 32 Cases (25% of total of racial cases, 33% of known offenders)
- Latino offenders in 19 Cases (15% of total of racial cases, 20% of known offenders)
- White/Latino offender in 1 Case (1% of total of racial cases, 1% of known offenders)
- Asian offender in 1 Case (1% of total of racial cases, 1% of known offenders)

Racial Hate Crimes Basis Trigger

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

- Black individuals or institutions in 67 cases (52%)
- White individuals or institutions in 46 cases (36%)
- Latino individuals or institutions in 8 cases (6%)
- Asian individuals or institutions in 5 cases (4%)
- Mixed (Latino/White) individual or institution in 1 case (1%)
- Mixed (Latino/Black) individual or institution in 1 case (1%)

Religious Hate Crime Basis Trigger

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

- Jewish individuals or institutions in 14 cases (74%)
- Christian individuals or institutions in 2 cases (10%)
- Islamic individual or institution in 0 cases (0%)
- Non-Christian individual or institution in 1 case (5%)
- Other individual or institution in 2 cases (10%)

Offender Ethnicity

- Unknown offenders involved in 15 cases (80%)
- White offenders involved in 2 cases (10%)
- Black offenders involved in 2 cases (10%)

Sexual Orientation Hate Crimes Basis Trigger

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

- Gay or Lesbian in 38 cases (100%)

Victim and Offender Gender

- Male offenders and male victims in 26 cases (68%)
- Unknown offenders and male victims in 5 cases (13%)
- Male offenders and female victim in 2 cases (5%)
- Mixed group offender and male victim in 2 cases (5%)
- Female offender and female victim in 1 case (3%)
- Unknown offender and female victim in 1 case (3%)
- Male offender and Institutional victim in 1 case (3%)

Offender Race

- Black offender in 14 cases (37%)
- White offender in 13 cases (34%)
- Unknown offender in 6 cases (16%)
- Latino offender in 4 cases (10%)
- Asian offender in 1 case (3%)

National Origin Hate Crimes Basis Trigger

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

- Latino in 8 cases (42%)
- Polish in 4 cases (21%)
- Asian in 4 cases (21%)
- Middle Eastern in 1 case (5%)
- Other ethnicity in 2 cases (11%)

Offender Ethnicity

- White in 10 cases (53%)
- Black in 4 cases (21%)
- Latino in 1 case (5%)
- Unknown in 4 cases (21%)

Age of Offender in All Hate Crimes (204 Cases)

Offender's Age unknown in 76 cases (37%)

Offender's Age known in 128 cases (63%)

- 17–25 years in 50 cases (25% of total cases, 39% of known offenders)
- 26–59 years in 46 cases (23% of total cases, 36% of known offenders)
- Under age 16 in 29 cases (14% of total cases, 23% of known offenders)
- 60 plus in 3 cases (1% of total cases, 2% of known offenders)

COMMUNITY HATE CRIME ALERT

Dear Community Resident:

**A hate crime occurred
in your community this week.**

**Please join with your neighbors, community
leaders, and the City of Chicago Commission on
Human Relations and stand up and speak out
against this violence and bigotry.**

**CALL THE COMMISSION AT:
(312) 744-4111**

**for more information on how YOU can work to oppose
and help stop hate crimes and bigotry in your community.**

**Richard M. Daley
Mayor
City of Chicago**

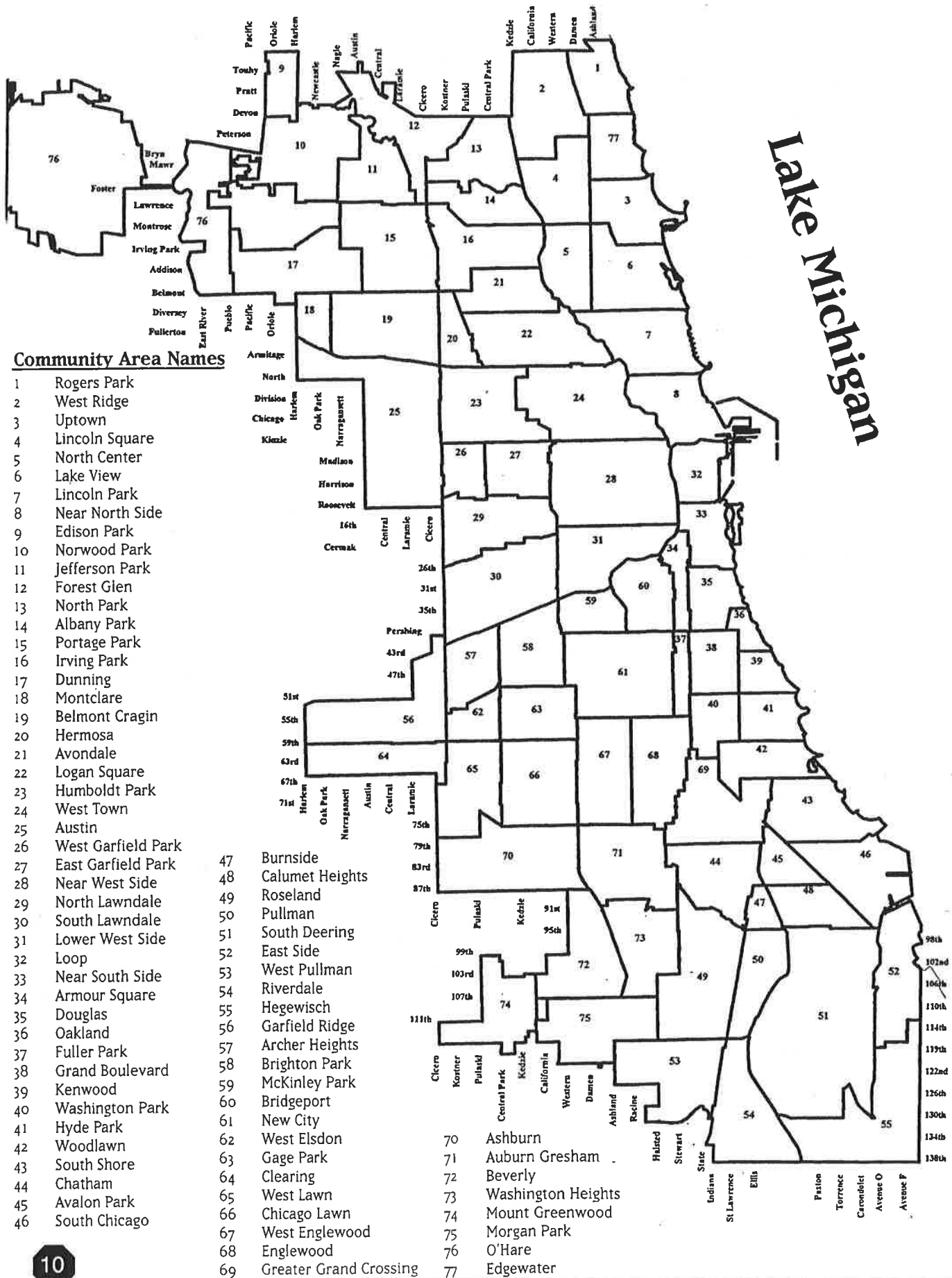


**Clarence N. Wood
Chairman
Commission on
Human Relations**

City of Chicago Commission on Human Relations

740 N. Sedgwick, Chicago, IL 60610

CITY OF CHICAGO COMMUNITY AREA MAP



Community Area Names

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

HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA

January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998

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

HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA

January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998

	Community Area	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	TOTALS
31	Lower West Side	0	4	0	0	0	4
32	Loop	0	4	3	0	1	8
33	Near South Side	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Armour Square	1	2	0	0	0	3
35	Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Oakland	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Fuller Park	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Grand Boulevard	0	1	0	0	0	1
39	Kenwood	0	0	1	0	0	1
40	Washington Park	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Hyde Park	0	1	1	0	1	3
42	Woodlawn	0	0	0	0	2	2
43	South Shore	0	0	0	0	1	1
44	Chatham	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Avalon Park	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	South Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1
47	Burnside	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Calumet Heights	0	1	0	0	0	1
49	Roseland	0	1	1	0	1	3
50	Pullman	0	1	0	0	1	2
51	South Deering	0	1	0	0	0	1
52	East Side	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	West Pullman	0	2	0	0	0	2
54	Riverdale	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Hegewisch	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	Garfield Ridge	0	3	0	0	1	4
57	Archer Heights	0	2	0	0	0	2
58	Brighton Park	1	2	0	0	0	3
59	McKinley Park	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	Bridgeport	2	3	0	0	0	5

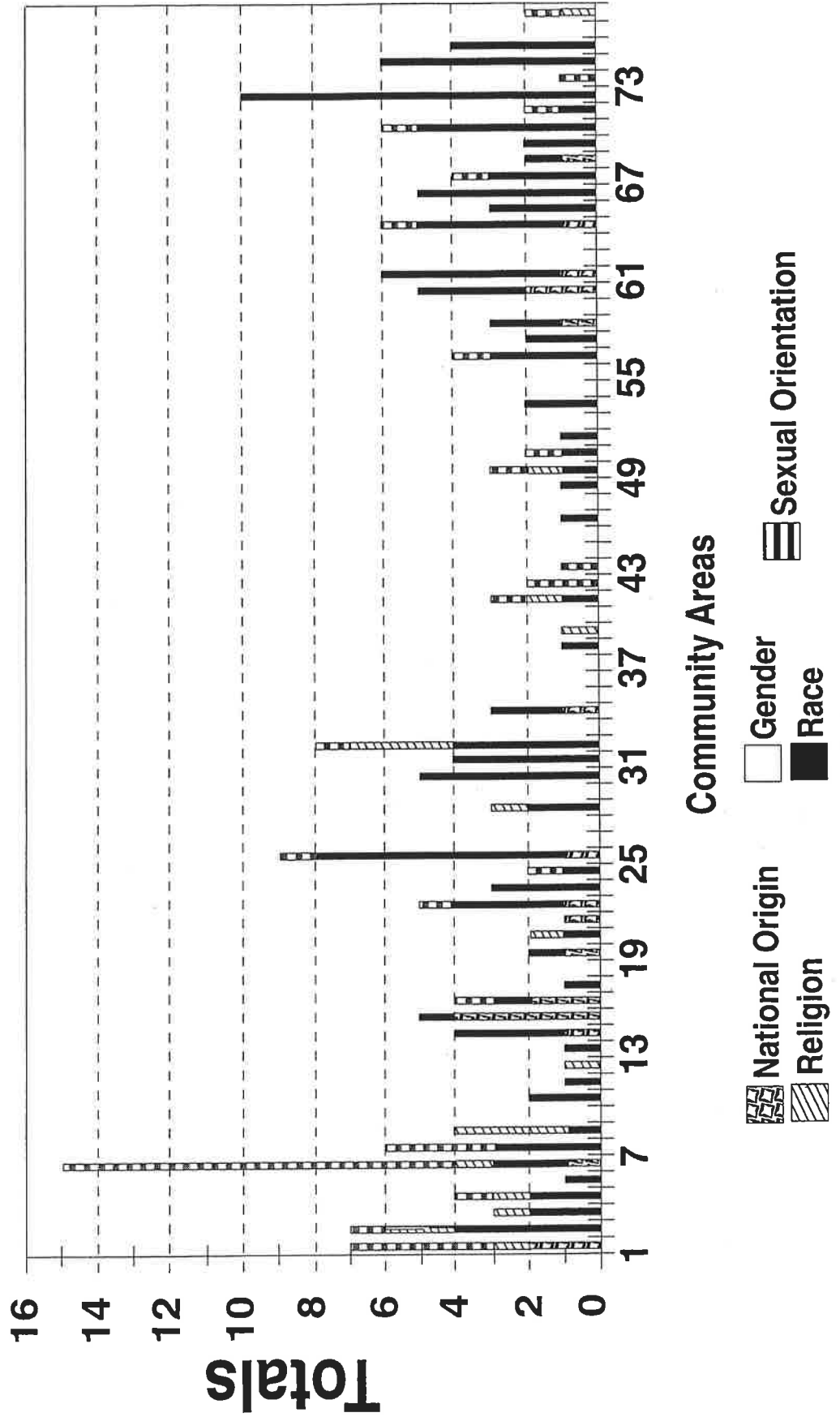
HATE CRIMES BY COMMUNITY AREA

January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998

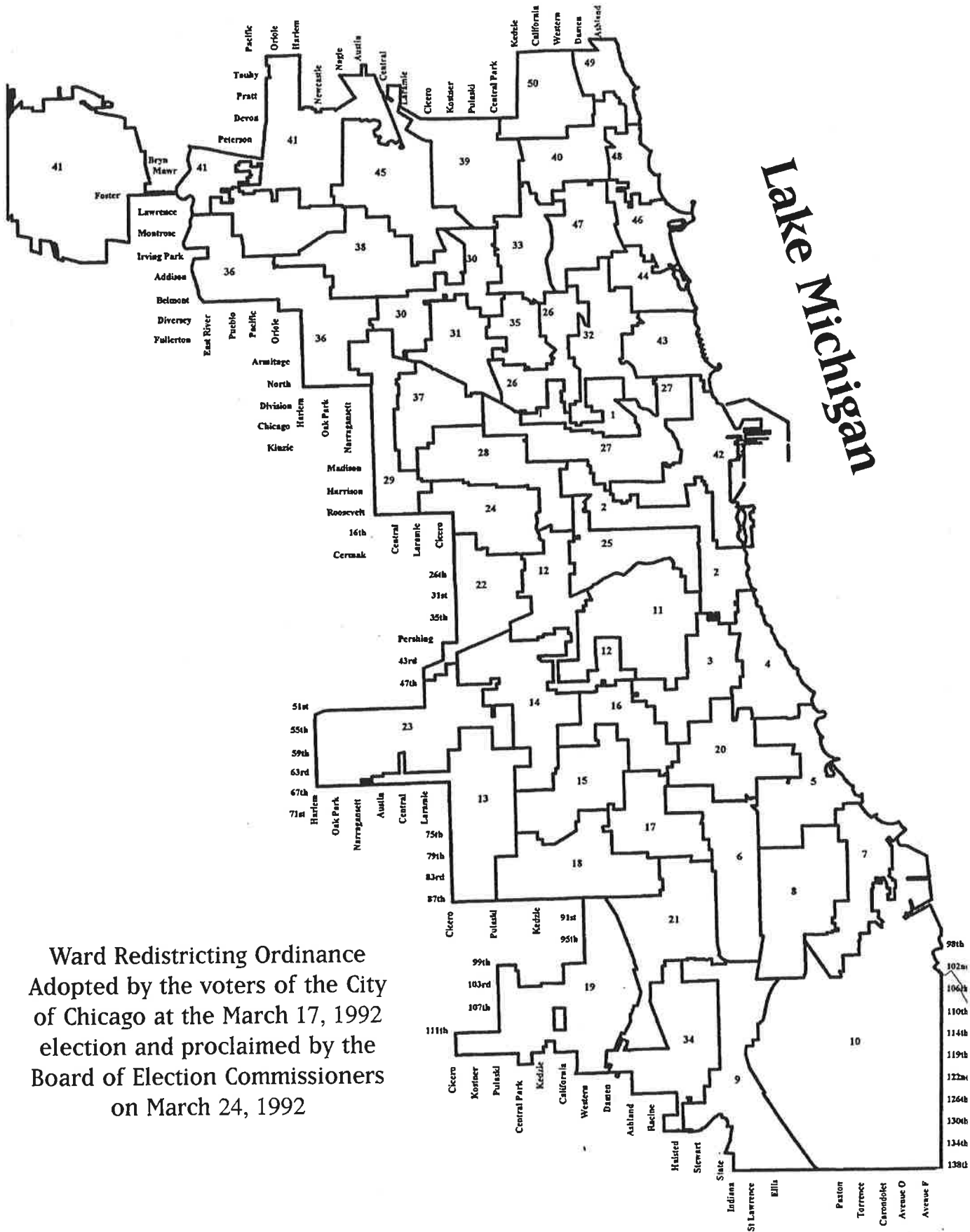
	Community Area	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	TOTALS
61	New City	1	5	0	0	0	6
62	West Elsdon	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	Gage Park	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	Clearing	1	4	0	0	1	6
65	West Lawn	0	3	0	0	0	3
66	Chicago Lawn	0	5	0	0	0	5
67	West Englewood	0	3	0	0	1	4
68	Englewood	1	1	0	0	0	2
69	Greater Grand Crossing	0	2	0	0	0	2
70	Ashburn	0	5	0	0	1	6
71	Auburn Gresham	0	1	0	0	1	2
72	Beverly	0	10	0	0	0	10
73	Washington Heights	0	0	0	0	1	1
74	Mount Greenwood	0	6	0	0	0	6
75	Morgan Park	0	4	0	0	0	4
76	O'Hare	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	Edgewater	0	0	1	0	1	2
	TOTALS	19	128	19	0	38	204

Hate Crimes by Community Area

January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998



CITY OF CHICAGO WARD MAP



Ward Redistricting Ordinance
 Adopted by the voters of the City
 of Chicago at the March 17, 1992
 election and proclaimed by the
 Board of Election Commissioners
 on March 24, 1992

1998 HATE CRIMES BY WARD

January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998

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

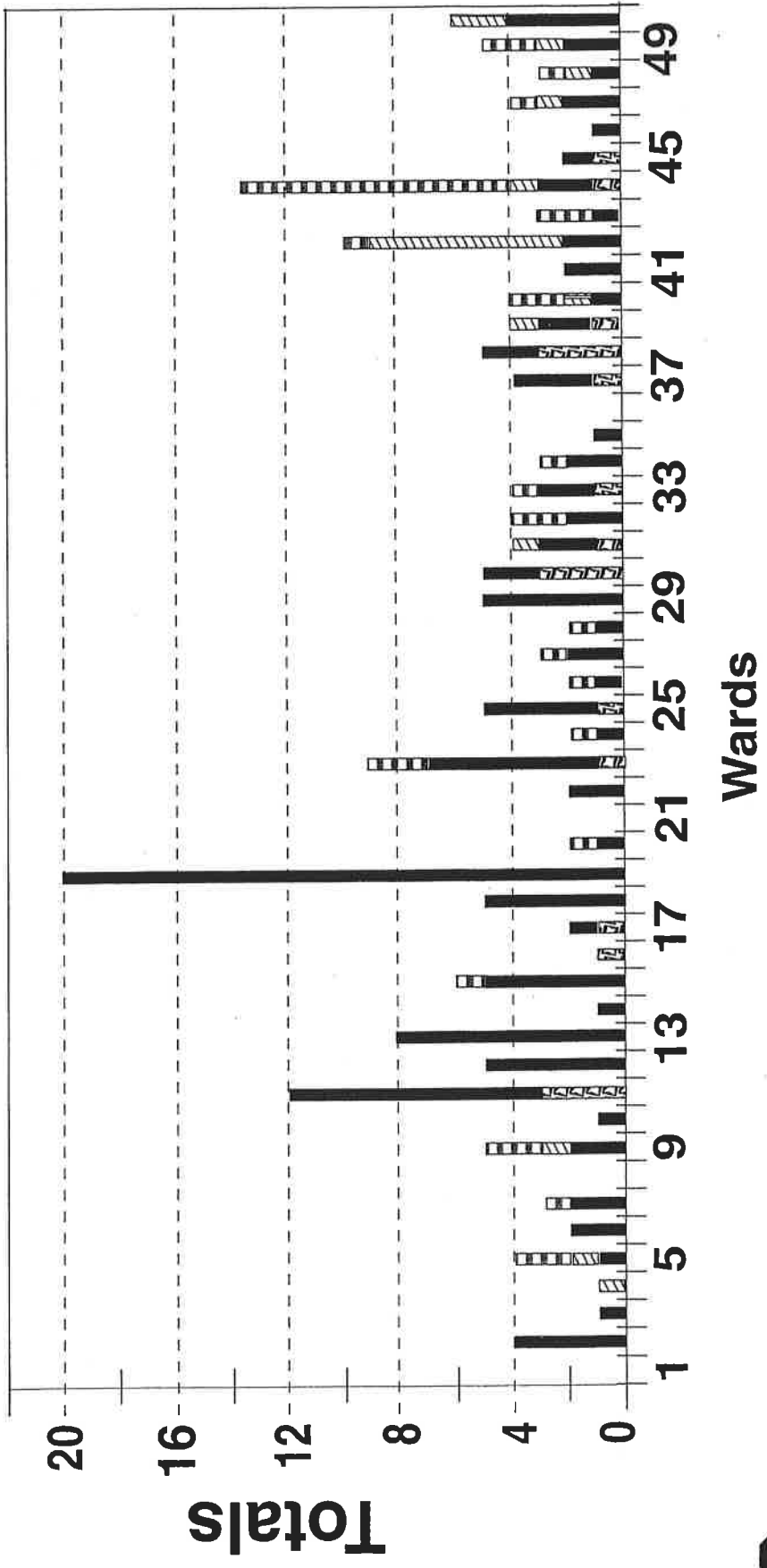
1998 HATE CRIMES BY WARD

January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998

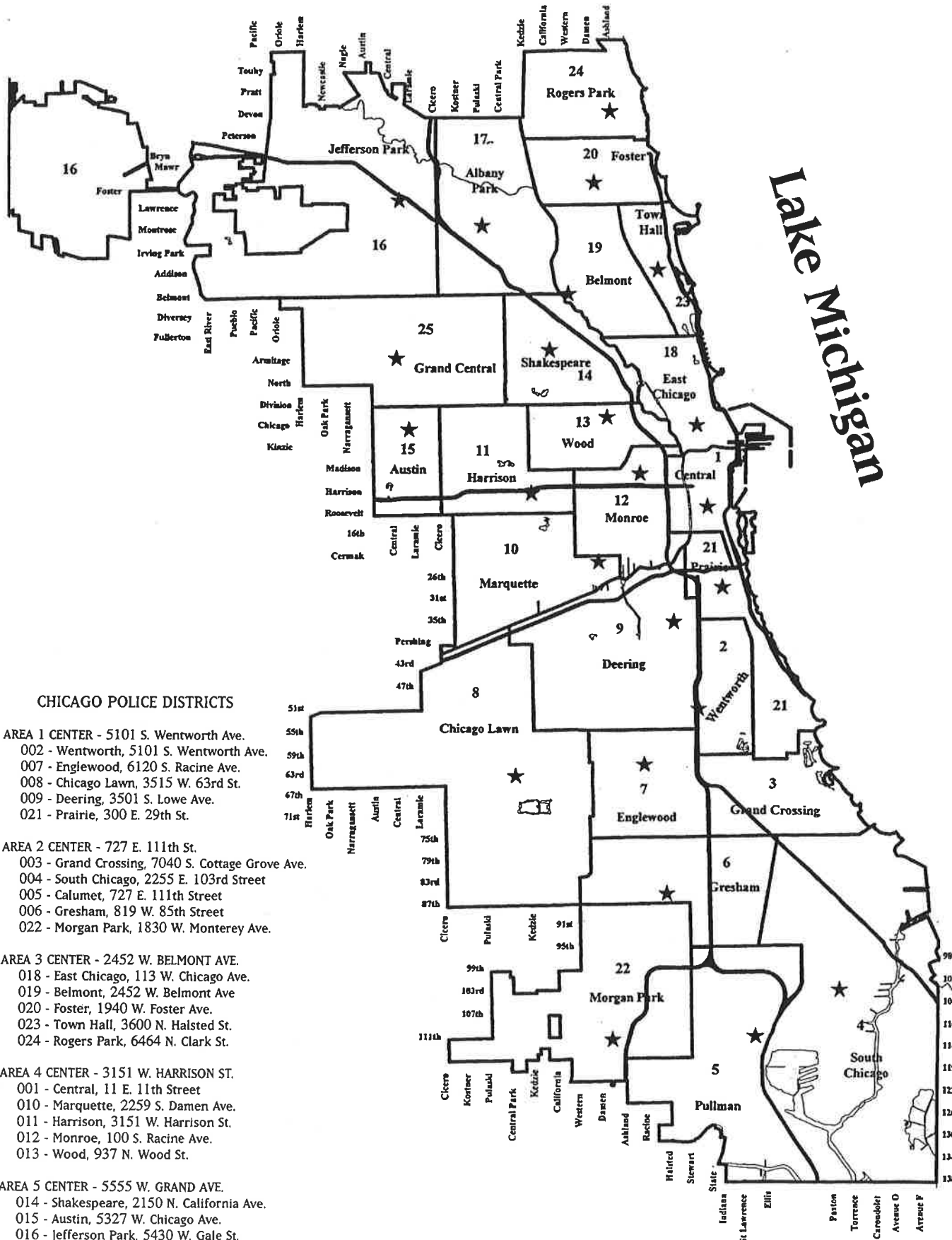
Ward #	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	TOTALS
31	1	2	1	0	0	4
32	0	2	0	0	2	4
33	1	2	0	0	1	4
34	0	2	0	0	1	3
35	0	1	0	0	0	1
36	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	1	3	0	0	0	4
38	3	2	0	0	0	5
39	1	2	1	0	0	4
40	0	1	1	0	2	4
41	0	2	0	0	0	2
42	0	2	7	0	1	10
43	0	2	0	0	1	3
44	1	2	1	0	10	14
45	1	1	0	0	0	2
46	0	1	0	0	1	2
47	0	2	1	0	1	4
48	0	1	1	0	1	3
49	0	2	1	0	2	5
50	0	4	2	0	0	6
TOTALS	19	128	19	0	38	204

Hate Crimes by Ward

January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998



CITY OF CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS MAP



CHICAGO POLICE DISTRICTS

AREA 1 CENTER - 5101 S. Wentworth Ave.
 002 - Wentworth, 5101 S. Wentworth Ave.
 007 - Englewood, 6120 S. Racine Ave.
 008 - Chicago Lawn, 3515 W. 63rd St.
 009 - Deering, 3501 S. Lowe Ave.
 021 - Prairie, 300 E. 29th St.

AREA 2 CENTER - 727 E. 111th St.
 003 - Grand Crossing, 7040 S. Cottage Grove Ave.
 004 - South Chicago, 2255 E. 103rd Street
 005 - Calumet, 727 E. 111th Street
 006 - Gresham, 819 W. 85th Street
 022 - Morgan Park, 1830 W. Monterey Ave.

AREA 3 CENTER - 2452 W. BELMONT AVE.
 018 - East Chicago, 113 W. Chicago Ave.
 019 - Belmont, 2452 W. Belmont Ave
 020 - Foster, 1940 W. Foster Ave.
 023 - Town Hall, 3600 N. Halsted St.
 024 - Rogers Park, 6464 N. Clark St.

AREA 4 CENTER - 3151 W. HARRISON ST.
 001 - Central, 11 E. 11th Street
 010 - Marquette, 2259 S. Damen Ave.
 011 - Harrison, 3151 W. Harrison St.
 012 - Monroe, 100 S. Racine Ave.
 013 - Wood, 937 N. Wood St.

AREA 5 CENTER - 5555 W. GRAND AVE.
 014 - Shakespeare, 2150 N. California Ave.
 015 - Austin, 5327 W. Chicago Ave.
 016 - Jefferson Park, 5430 W. Gale St.
 017 - Albany Park, 4461 N. Pulaski Rd.
 025 - Grand Central, 5555 W. Grand Ave.

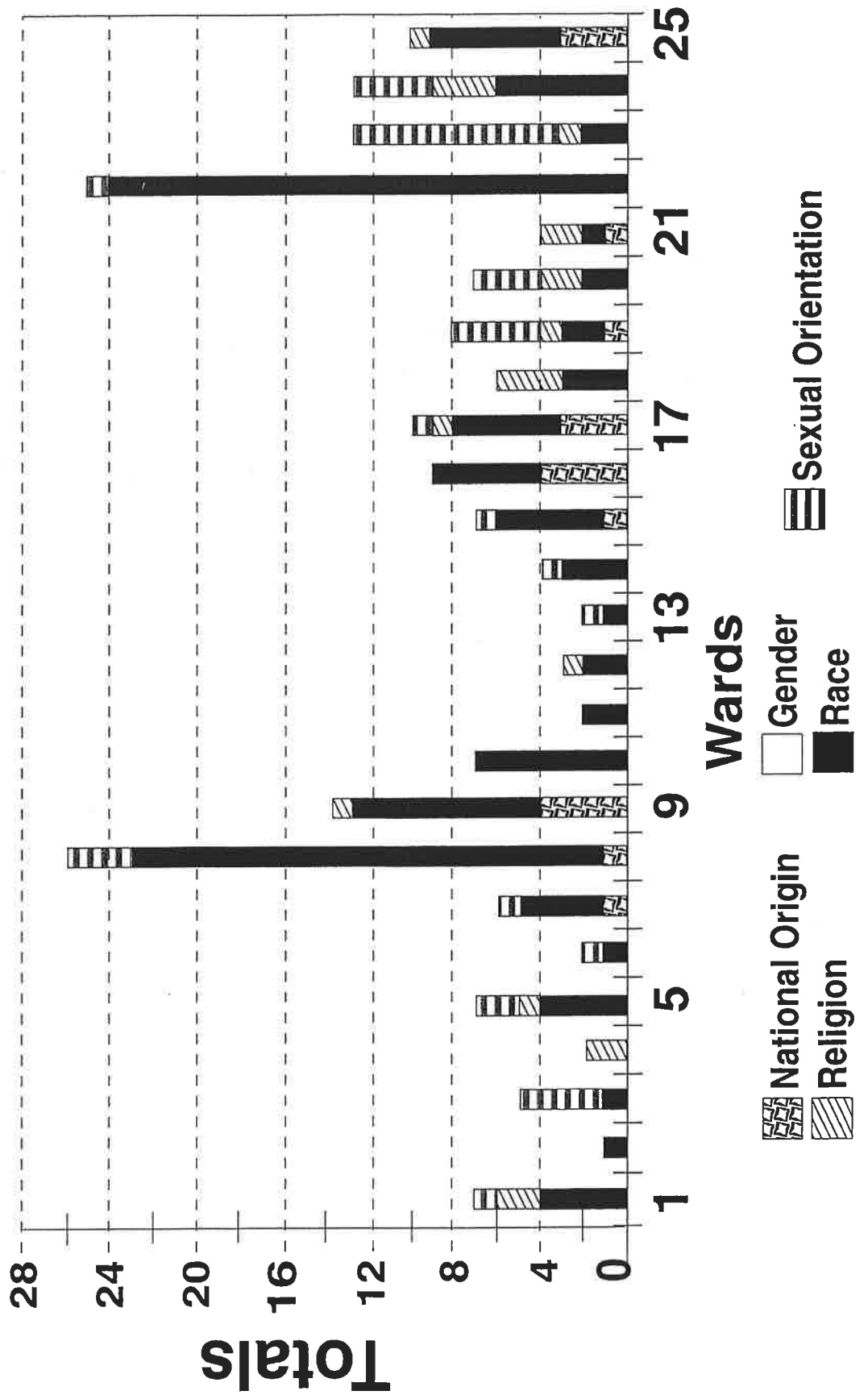
1998 HATE CRIMES BY POLICE DISTRICT

January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998

Police District	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	TOTALS
1	0	4	2	0	1	7
2	0	1	0	0	0	1
3	0	1	0	0	4	5
4	0	2	0	0	0	2
5	0	4	1	0	2	7
6	0	1	0	0	1	2
7	1	4	0	0	1	6
8	1	22	0	0	3	26
9	4	13	1	0	0	18
10	0	7	0	0	0	7
11	0	2	0	0	0	2
12	0	2	1	0	0	3
13	0	1	0	0	1	2
14	0	3	0	0	1	4
15	1	5	0	0	1	7
16	4	5	0	0	0	9
17	3	5	1	0	1	10
18	0	3	3	0	0	6
19	1	2	1	0	4	8
20	0	2	2	0	3	7
21	1	1	2	0	0	4
22	0	24	0	0	1	25
23	0	2	1	0	10	13
24	0	6	3	0	4	13
25	3	6	1	0	0	10
TOTALS	19	128	19	0	38	204

Hate Crimes by Police District

January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998



HATE CRIMES BY REGION

January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998

For Commission purposes, the City Map is divided into four separate regions as described below. This division does not represent an official designation by the City of Chicago; rather, it is used for the purpose of providing a quick point of reference for our staff, volunteers, and other interested parties. These boundaries were originally designated and continue to be used by the Chicago Commission on Human Relations to aid in providing staff coverage to every area of the City of Chicago as equitably as possible.

Region	National Origin	Race	Religion	Gender	Sexual Orientation	TOTALS
1	11	35	9	0	23	78
2	4	26	6	0	3	39
3	3	54	2	0	5	64
4	1	13	2	0	7	23
TOTALS	19	128	19	0	38	204

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS BASED ON COMPARISON OF THE 1997 AND 1998 HATE CRIME REPORTS

Region I (the area north of North Avenue)

- A 14% decrease in overall reported hate crimes occurred, including a 16% decrease in race-based hate crimes and an 83% increase in reported hate crimes based on national origin. There was a 12% decrease in reported hate crimes based on sexual orientation.
- The major reason for the decrease in race-related hate crimes was the 80% decrease in Belmont-Cragin (from 5 in 1997 to 1 in 1998). There was also a 50% decrease in Lincoln Park.
- The Lake View community was a major source of concern in 1997 due to a 367% increase in reported hate crimes based on sexual orientation (from 3 in 1996 to 11 in 1997). While there remains cause for concern for the high number of reported hate crimes in the area, the figure remains at 11. In September, a particularly brutal attack occurred across the street from the 23rd District police station. A gay man who was walking in the neighborhood with two others suffered a fractured skull after attackers smashed his head against the sidewalk.

Region II (the area between North Avenue and Pershing Road)

- A 9% decrease in overall reported hate crimes occurred, including a 19% decrease in race-based hate crimes (down from 32 in 1997 to 26 in 1998). However, there was a 300% increase in reported hate crimes based on national origin (4 in 1998, up from 1 in 1997).
- There was a 40% decrease in reported race-related hate crimes in Bridgeport, and a 400% increase in reported race-related hate crimes in Lower West Side (up to 4 in 1998, from 0 in 1997).
- The Commission continued to address community tensions related to the 1997 Lenard Clark hate crime and the subsequent trial during Summer and early Fall. The Commission worked with area schools, parks, libraries, community-based organizations, and churches in continuing to develop the Armour Square, Bridgeport and Chinatown Human Relations Initiative. In September, a pistol was reportedly fired at an African-American woman after she endured racist threats on the streets of South Lawndale (Little Village). The woman was one of several residents of the CHA scattered site housing program in which former CHA residents are relocated to new homes. The Commission developed the South Lawndale Initiative which brought together members of the community and multiple City offices and departments to inform the new residents that they had the support of the community.

Region III (the area south of Pershing Road and west of Halsted Street)

- A 19% increase in overall reported hate crimes occurred. A 25% increase in race-related hate crimes in Beverly, a 300% increase in Clearing and a 50% decrease in Garfield Ridge comprise part of the 22% increase in reported race-related hate crimes.
- The Commission has received several hate crime cases and reports of racial incidents has developed a four-part community plan: educate all youth in the community, particularly those most likely to identify with skinhead groups; identify community resources; assess and provide consultation to area parks, schools and churches; and finally, culminate into a community town hall meeting where community programs would be unveiled.

Region IV (the area south of Pershing Road and east of Halsted Street)

- An overall 8% decrease in reported hate crimes occurred. There was a 35% decrease in reported race-related hate crimes. Since Region IV contains areas which are, for the most part, homogeneous, this region typically has the lowest number of reported hate crimes (23 in 1998, compared to 78 in Region I, 39 in Region II and 64 in Region III).
- In response to hate crimes based on sexual orientation that occurred in this region (7, up from 5 in 1997), the Commission conducted a hate crime workshop to educate community members on what constitutes a hate crime, and to identify common elements that occur in hate crimes based on a victim's actual or perceived sexual orientation. The Commission also continued to be active with its regional task forces in the Fuller Park/Canaryville and the Roseland /Kensington and Pullman communities.

UNFOUNDED HATE CRIMES

In preparing its annual Hate Crime Report, the Chicago Commission on Human Relations (Commission) relies on the reports provided by the Chicago Police Department (CPD). The figures reflected in the 1998 Report are subject to change subsequent to the initial police reports. This is due to the fact that after a victim files a complaint alleging a hate crime, the incident is investigated by the Chicago Police Department's Civil Rights Section.

The CPD has developed a system by which it classifies alleged hate crimes. This is a determination made by the police officer responsible for taking a victim's statement and preparing the report from that statement. Often, the determination (or even consideration) of whether or not a crime rises to the level of hate crime is the language that the victim reported was used during the commission of the crime. For example, if during the commission of a crime, the offender used a racial or ethnic epithet, the reporting officer must determine if the use of that language was based on hate towards the victim due to his/her race or ethnicity.

The CPD uses three classifications in deciding whether or not the charge of hate crime is pursued. If a victim can present a *prima facie* or indisputable case that a crime was committed because of his or her actual or perceived race, sexual orientation, religion, nationality, gender or disability (including HIV status), the CPD classifies it as **bona fide**. If the reporting officer determines that there are insufficient facts to support the conclusion that it was a hate crime, it may be classified **undetermined**. A case that is classified undetermined can be reopened and investigated. The classification merely shows that, at present, the facts are too cloudy to warrant the bona fide classification, but there is some evidence to prevent closure. If the reporting officer determines that the motive of the crime was not based on hate, it is classified as **unfounded**. Unlike undetermined cases, the unfounded case is not held open, nor is it a candidate for further investigation.

Of the 204 reported hate crimes in 1998, 66 were later classified as unfounded. Although 66 is a significant number of unfounded cases, it should not diminish the importance of the remaining cases or distract us in our efforts to bring the number of hate crimes down even further. Rather, this number most likely reflects that circumstances dictated the unlikelihood of successful prosecution of hate crime charges in 66 cases.

Hate crimes are likely to be unfounded for a number of reasons including: 1) the reporting officer feels that any degrading language used during the crime was not based on hate, but rather, was used as an intimidation tool to further the crime, such as a robbery; 2) the officer has reason to feel the complaint is a fabrication; or 3) there is simply no evidence to support the claim that a hate crime was committed. A fourth reason is that the investigating police officer who prepares the report may lack the necessary training, sensitivity, and understanding of issues facing a given community, a shortcoming which may prevent the thorough investigation which a hate crime requires.

Additionally, for a variety of reasons, hate crime victims or the parents of minor victims often refuse to press charges. For some, the economics of missing work can be an important

consideration, while for others transportation, child care, and other factors make attending court dates difficult. Similarly, the fear of reprisal by the alleged perpetrator(s) and mistrust of the criminal justice system can also dictate whether hate crime charges or even entire cases are dropped.

At the same time, the Commission, as well as other agencies dedicated to eradicating hate crimes, realizes that many hate crime victims never come forward to file complaints at all for many of the same reasons that cases are dropped prior to going to court. Culture, language, and immigration issues all influence the number of hate crime cases reported annually. For example, many Asian hate crime victims do not come forward at all. For cultural reasons, many Asian groups keep community incidents, good or bad, within the community. Similarly, some hate crime victims who are non-English speaking may be hesitant about filing a complaint or following up with a charge because of the difficulty in communicating. Moreover, the immigration status of some victims makes them reluctant to work with the authorities for fear of being reported to the INS. Individuals in the gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender community often feel uncomfortable reporting hate crimes to the police for a number of reasons. For some, the fear of being "outed" necessitates remaining silent. Others view police officers as homophobic, uncaring, and uninterested in pursuing justice for those of a different sexual orientation.

As a result, there are an unknown number of hate crime victims, and more distressing, hate crime perpetrators out there of whom the Chicago Police Department, State's Attorney's Office, and the Commission are not aware. We will never know the exact number of hate crimes committed in Chicago. But, as Mayor Daley continues to say, "One hate crime is one too many." Thus, the continued vigilance of all who are committed to making Chicago free from hate, bigotry, and prejudice is needed as much today as ever.

HATE CRIMES AND OUR NEIGHBORHOODS

During the year 1998, there were 204 reported hate crimes committed in the city of Chicago. There were neighborhoods or community areas which experienced as many as 15 hate crimes, while others experienced none at all. The hate crimes reported in some neighborhoods were primarily racially motivated, while in others they were primarily motivated by homophobia. The question, then, must be posed: why, out of 77 community areas in Chicago, are there 20 with no hate crimes at all, but fifteen with five or more, or 31 with three or more? Can a correlation be made between the demographics of a neighborhood and the number of hate crimes occurring there?

Aside from the obvious motivating factors which may lead to the commission of a hate crime (e.g., attack on an African American moving into an all-White neighborhood), one may explore other possibilities as well. One theory is that the more educated, the less crime-ridden, and the more employed a neighborhood, the lower the hate crime numbers will be. This is based on the widely held belief that the better off an individual is in the world, the more tolerant and respectful of the differences in others he or she is likely to be. Conversely, the less educated, the more crime-ridden, and the less employed a neighborhood, the higher the hate crime numbers will be. The rationale is that an individual who is not very successful in his or her life is most often less than tolerant of others who are different.

For each community area, the table shows the number of reported hate crimes committed there in 1998; the 1998 unemployment rate (citywide average—4.5%, statewide average—5.6%); and the 1995 dropout rate for the high school(s) serving that area (1995 city-wide average—43.6%). See Table I. For the purposes of this article, high school dropout rates were used as one measurement of education levels. If the above theory were to be believed, each area where the unemployment and dropout rates are high should have a high number of hate crimes as well. However, close examination reveals that this is not necessarily true. Not all poverty-stricken neighborhoods with elevated high school dropout rates are going to experience a high number of hate crimes. Conversely, not all higher-income neighborhoods with low high school dropout rates will experience a low number of hate crimes.

Hate crimes, instead, are most likely to occur in neighborhoods which are mixed, or changing. For example, a neighborhood which has historically been African-American may experience incidents of hate crimes should Latinos begin to move in. On the other hand, neighborhoods which are homogeneous will rarely experience a hate crime, even if the poverty, unemployment, crime, and high school dropout rates are high. Hence, in the Douglas neighborhood, where the unemployment rate is at 9.2% (well above the state and city averages), and in the Oakland neighborhood where the unemployment rate is at 27.6% and the dropout rates at Dunbar and Phillips high schools are 45.3% and 71.8% respectively, there were no hate crimes in 1998 because both areas are almost entirely African-American. See Table II.

By contrast, there is the changing neighborhood of Chicago Lawn on the city's Southwest Side. Historically, it is part of Chicago's Bungalow Belt, almost entirely White and working class. Over the past 15–20 years, both African-American and Latino families have been moving into the area. By 1990, the once all-White Chicago Lawn was only 52% White, with African-Americans and Latinos each comprising over 20% of the population. When the racial make-up began to change, the number of reported hate crimes soared, and peaked during the period 1986–1994, when the number averaged 21 per year—the highest in the city. Chicago Lawn's number of reported hate crimes has leveled off significantly, however. There were five in 1998, all racially motivated. The area's unemployment rate matches the citywide average at 5.6%, with 15% of the area's residents living below the poverty line. While the two high schools serving the area have dropout rates below the citywide average—Bogan, 25.6% and Hubbard, 31.9%—only 34% of Chicago Lawn's residents have an education beyond high school.

The community of Beverly, also on the city's Southwest Side, bears a surprising similarity to the hate crime profile of Chicago Lawn. There were 10 reported hate crimes in Beverly in 1998—twice the reported number in Chicago Lawn—all racially motivated. During 1986–1994, Beverly's reported hate crime numbers averaged just over five per year—the tenth highest in the city. Once all White, by 1990, Beverly was 75% White, 24% African-American. Despite this fact, in light of the aforementioned theory, Beverly's hate crime history is surprising. The community's unemployment rate is 2.6%, well below the average. Morgan Park High School's dropout rate is amongst the lowest in the city at 24.6%, and 73% of the population is educated beyond high school. With only 3% of the residents living below the poverty line, Beverly presents the profile of a stable community, an area where one would expect the hate crime numbers to be low. However, this area had the second highest number of hate crimes in 1998. Compare, for instance, Beverly's profile to that of Hyde Park, on the city's Southeast Side. Hyde Park's unemployment rate is slightly above Beverly's, at 2.9%. Hyde Park Career Academy's dropout rate is higher than Morgan Park High School's, at 37.2%. Nine percent of Hyde Park's residents live below the poverty line, while 82% have an education beyond high school. Yet, in stark contrast to Beverly, there were only three reported hate crimes in Hyde Park in 1998; the area averaged just under three during the period 1986–1994.

On the other hand, a community area which seems to support the earlier theory is the Austin neighborhood. There were nine reported hate crimes in Austin last year, seven of which were racially motivated. Austin's unemployment rate is above the city and state averages, at 9.2%, and 23% of the residents live below the poverty line. The area's high school dropout rate at Austin High School was amongst the highest in 1995, at 70%, and only 32% of the population has an education beyond the high school level. The area is predominantly African-American, though Whites made up of the population in 1990.

The Lake View neighborhood is a mixed area with a large gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender population. In the Lake View area, of the 15 reported hate crimes, 11 were based

on sexual orientation. The unemployment rate is fairly low at 2.1%, with 7% living below the poverty line. Lake View High School's 1995 dropout rate was above the city average, at 49.3%, while 74% of the residents have an education beyond high school. It is difficult to explain why a community like Lake View posted the highest number of reported hate crimes in the city. One possible explanation is that Lake View is a neighborhood where there are a lot of bars and nightclubs. The number of people on the streets increases dramatically, as do the crime figures. Therefore, while Lake View's reported hate crime figure is very high, many of the perpetrators and even victims do not live in the area. In other words, the high number may be more attributable to visitors to the area than to the residents.

While the statistics bear out some correlation between the education levels and economic status of the residents of a community and the number of hate crimes reported there, this is far from conclusive. While there is never an excuse for committing a hate crime, there are a host of other factors, which continue to make hate crimes a major concern of this city and of the Commission. Fear of being displaced by a new group of people, a new "majority" flexing its muscle, a history of hate being acceptable behavior, as well as just plain fear and ignorance, all lend to the unacceptable levels of hate crime in Chicago and in this country. Therefore, it is important that we continue to explore and question all possibilities and act on our findings. For it is only through exploration and probing that we will find the catalysts for hate crimes and eliminate them.

1998 HATE CRIMES AND OUR NEIGHBORHOODS

Table I

*Unemployment average: Chicago—5.6%; Illinois—4.5%

**1995 figures are the most recent dropout figures available from the Chicago Board of Education.

The citywide dropout rate was 43.6%

	Community Area	# Hate Crimes	Unemployment Rate (%)*	H.S. Dropout Rate (%)**
1	Rogers Park	7	3.7	Sullivan—46.7
2	West Ridge	7	3.3	Mather—30.2
3	Uptown	3	4.6	Lake View—49.3
4	Lincoln Square	4	3.7	Amundsen—47.7
5	North Center	1	3.0	Lane Tech—17.7
6	Lake View	15	2.1	Lake View—49.3
7	Lincoln Park	6	2.0	Linc Park—35.6
8	Near North Side	4	2.7	Nr North—51.1
9	Edison Park	0	1.6	Taft—47.3
10	Norwood Park	2	1.9	Taft—47.3
11	Jefferson Park	1	1.9	Taft—47.3
12	Forest Glen	1	1.2	Von Steub—18.6
13	North Park	1	2.1	Von Steub—18.6
14	Albany Park	4	4.2	Roosevelt—50.3
15	Portage Park	5	2.6	Foreman—50.6
16	Irving Park	4	3.8	Schurz—50.3
17	Dunning	1	2.6	Steinmetz—48.3
18	Montclare	0	3.1	Steinmetz—48.3
				Prosser—28.7
19	Belmont Cragin	2	3.7	Prosser—28.7
				Steinmetz—48.3
20	Hermosa	2	5.4	Kelvyn—52.5
21	Avondale	1	4.0	Kelvyn—52.5
				Lane—17.7
22	Logan Square	5	5.2	Kelvyn—52.5
				Lane Tech—17.7
				Linc Pk—35.6

	Community Area	# Hate Crimes	Unemployment Rate (%)*	H.S. Dropout Rate (%)**
23	Humboldt Park	3	9.9	Orr—63.1
				Westnghse—33.1
24	West Town	2	6.3	Clemente—51.0
				Wells—50.8
25	Austin	9	9.2	Austin—70.0
26	West Garfield	0	14.6	Flower—45.5
				Westnghse—33.1
				Marshall—67.6
27	East Garfield	0	15.3	Flower—45.5
				Manley—58.1
				Marshall—67.6
28	Near West Side	0	10.7	Crane—52.5
				Young Mag—6.2
				Cregier—81.0
29	North Lawndale	0	14.9	Collins—50.0
30	South Lawndale	5	7.0	Farragut—69.1
31	Lower West Side	4	6.3	Juarez—48.3
32	Loop	8	1.9	Jones—N/A
33	Near South Side	0	13.3	Jones—N/A
				Young Mag—6.2
34	Armour Square	3	6.2	Juarez—48.3
35	Douglas	0	9.2	Dunbar—45.3
				Phillips—71.8
36	Oakland	0	27.6	Dunbar—45.3
37	Fuller Park	0	12.7	Tilden—61.8
38	Grand Boulevard	1	19.4	King—61.0
				Kenwood—24.0
39	Kenwood	1	4.4	Kenwood—24.0
				King—61.0

	Community Area	# Hate Crimes	Unemployment Rate (%)*	H.S. Dropout Rate (%)**
40	Washington Park	0	17.4	DuSable—63.4
41	Hyde Park	3	2.9	Hyde Park—37.2
42	Woodlawn	2	13.0	Hyde Park—37.2
43	South Shore	1	7.9	So. Shore—60.1
44	Chatham	0	6.3	Simeon—32.5
45	Avalon Park	0	5.7	CVS—38.5
46	South Chicago	1	9.2	Bowen—50.0
47	Burnside	0	10.1	CVS—38.5
48	Calumet Heights	1	5.5	Bowen—50.0
49	Roseland	3	9.0	Fenger—42.1
				Harlan—43.3
				SousidePrep—
50	Pullman	2	6.7	Corliss—40.3
51	South Deering	1	6.6	Washington—37.9
				Carver—40.4
52	East Side	0	5.2	Washington—37.9
53	West Pullman	2	9.1	Carver—40.4
54	Riverdale	0	19.8	Carver—40.4
55	Hegewisch	0	4.5	Washington—37.9
				Carver—40.4
56	Garfield Ridge	4	3.5	Kennedy—36.3
57	Archer Heights	2	3.5	Curie—32.0
58	Brighton Park	3	4.2	Kelly—33.8
59	McKinley Park	0	4.1	Kelly—33.8
60	Bridgeport	5	4.5	Juarez—48.3
61	New City	6	9.4	Richards—47.5
				Tilden—61.8
62	West Elsdon	0	3.2	Curie—32.0
63	Gage Park	0	5.1	Gage Park—43.1
64	Clearing	6	2.7	Kennedy—36.3
65	West Lawn	3	2.7	Hubbard—31.9

	Community Area	# Hate Crimes	Unemployment Rate (%)*	H.S. Dropout Rate (%)**
66	Chicago Lawn	5	5.6	Hubbard—31.9
				Bogan—25.6
67	West Englewood	4	12.8	Harper—54.2
				Lindblom—13.0
68	Englewood	2	14.6	Englewood—59.7
				Robeson—55.5
69	Greater Grand Crossing	2	8.7	Hirsch—42.6
70	Ashburn	6	2.6	Bogan—25.6
71	Auburn Gresham	2	8.2	Calumet—59.6
72	Beverly	10	2.6	Morgan Pk—24.6
73	Washington Heights	1	6.9	Julian—36.3
74	Mount Greenwood	6	1.7	Chgo Agr—9.8
75	Morgan Park	0	2.6	Morgan Pk—24.6
76	O'Hare	0	2.3	Taft—47.3
77	Edgewater	2	3.8	Senn—51.2

1998 HATE CRIMES AND OUR NEIGHBORHOODS

Table II

Source: 1990 Local Community Fact Book: Chicago Metropolitan Area
Based on 1990 Census figures

	Community Area	% Racial Make-up	% Beyond High School Education	% Below Poverty Line
1	Rogers Park	White—44; Black—27 Latino—20; Asian—9	59	16
2	West Ridge	White—72; Black—3 Latino—8; Asian—17	54	11
3	Uptown	White—38; Black—25 Latino—22; Asian—15	51	28
4	Lincoln Square	White—72; Black—3 Latino—19; Asian—6	47	11
5	North Center	White—72; Black—3 Latino—20; Asian—5	45	9
6	Lake View	White—77; Black—7 Latino—14; Asian—2	74	7
7	Lincoln Park	White—85; Black—6 Latino—7; Asian—2	83	6
8	Near North Side	White—71; Black—23 Latino—3; Asian—3	79	18
9	Edison Park	White—98; Black—0 Latino—1; Asian—1	50	1
10	Norwood Park	White—96; Black—0 Latino—2; Asian—2	42	1
11	Jefferson Park	White—94; Black—0 Latino—3; Asian—3	41	2
12	Forest Glen	White—94; Black—0 Latino—2; Asian—4	62	0
13	North Park	White—69; Black—1 Latino—9; Asian—21	55	5
14	Albany Park	White—53; Black—3 Latino—20; Asian—24	38	14
15	Portage Park	White—94; Black—0 Latino—4; Asian—2	37	3
16	Irving Park	White—67; Black—1 Latino—24; Asian—8	40	8

	Community Area	% Racial Make-up	% Beyond High School Education	% Below Poverty Line
17	Dunning	White—95; Black—0 Latino—4; Asian—1	34	3
18	Montclare	White—90; Black—0 Latino—8; Asian—2	34	4
19	Belmont Cragin	White—75; Black—1 Latino—20; Asian—4	29	6
20	Hermosa	White—58; Black—2 Latino—37; Asian—3	25	17
21	Avondale	White—68; Black—1 Latino—28; Asian—3	29	13
22	Logan Square	White—26; Black—7 Latino—65; Asian—2	30	24
23	Humboldt Park	White—23; Black—50 Latino—26; Asian—1	21	32
24	West Town	White—41; Black—10 Latino—48; Asian—1	27	31
25	Austin	White—11; Black—87 Latino—1; Asian—1	32	23
26	West Garfield	White—99; Black—0 Latino—1; Asian—0	22	36
27	East Garfield	White—1; Black—98 Latino—1; Asian—0	24	46
28	Near West Side	White—22; Black—67 Latino—6; Asian—5	39	32
29	North Lawndale	White—2; Black—96 Latino—2; Asian—0	22	44
30	South Lawndale	White—27; Black—9 Latino—64; Asian—0	14	22
31	Lower West Side	White—31; Black—1 Latino—68; Asian—0	15	26
32	Loop	White—71; Black—21 Latino—4; Asian—4	78	4
33	Near South Side	White—5; Black—94 Latino—1; Asian—0	32	61
34	Armour Square	White—23; Black—22 Latino—3; Asian—52	23	32
35	Douglas	White—5; Black—91 Latino—1; Asian—3	46	49

	Community Area	% Racial Make-Up	% Beyond High School Education	% Below Poverty Line
36	Oakland	White—0; Black—100 Latino—0; Asian—0	22	70
37	Fuller Park	White—1; Black—99 Latino—0; Asian—0	23	41
38	Grand Boulevard	White—0; Black—99 Latino—1; Asian—0	21	64
39	Kenwood	White—20; Black—77 Latino—1; Asian—2	61	22
40	Washington Park	White—0; Black—99 Latino—0; Asian—1	20	57
41	Hyde Park	White—51; Black—38 Latino—2; Asian—9	82	9
42	Woodlawn	White—2; Black—96 Latino—1; Asian—1	35	32
43	South Shore	White—2; Black—97 Latino—1; Asian—0	49	25
44	Chatham	White—0; Black—99 Latino—1; Asian—0	48	12
45	Avalon Park	White—1; Black—99 Latino—0; Asian—0	73	12
46	South Chicago	White—6; Black—62 Latino—32; Asian—0	35	22
47	Burnside	White—1; Black—98 Latino—1; Asian—0	40	13
48	Calumet Heights	White—4; Black—93 Latino—3; Asian—0	57	7
49	Roseland	White—0; Black—99 Latino—1; Asian—0	43	16
50	Pullman	White—13; Black—79 Latino—8; Asian—0	43	15
51	South Deering	White—13; Black—59 Latino—28; Asian—0	35	16
52	East Side	White—61; Black—0 Latino—39; Asian—0	21	11
53	West Pullman	White—2; Black—94 Latino—4; Asian—0	39	17
54	Riverdale	White—0; Black—98 Latino—2; Asian—0	22	63
55	Hegewisch	White—87; Black—1 Latino—11; Asian—1	28	6

	Community Area	% Racial Make-up	% Beyond High School Education	% Below Poverty Line
56	Garfield Ridge	White—79; Black—13 Latino—7; Asian—1	29	7
57	Archer Heights	White—91; Black—0 Latino—8; Asian—1	24	3
58	Brighton Park	White—61; Black—0 Latino—37; Asian—2	23	10
59	McKinley Park	White—56; Black—0 Latino—39; Asian—3	24	9
60	Bridgeport	White—58; Black—0 Latino—25; Asian—17	26	13
61	New City	White—20; Black—42 Latino—38; Asian—0	20	32
62	West Elsdon	White—91; Black—0 Latino—8; Asian—1	28	3
63	Gage Park	White—56; Black—5 Latino—39; Asian—0	22	8
64	Clearing	White—93; Black—0 Latino—7; Asian—0	31	3
65	West Lawn	White—89; Black—0 Latino—10; Asian—1	33	4
66	Chicago Lawn	White—43; Black—27 Latino—28; Asian—2	34	15
67	West Englewood	White—1; Black—99 Latino—0; Asian—0	27	28
68	Englewood	White—0; Black—100 Latino—0; Asian—0	26	40
69	Greater Grand Crossing	White—1; Black—99 Latino—0; Asian—0	40	23
70	Ashburn	White—83; Black—10 Latino—6; Asian—1	38	3
71	Auburn Gresham	White—1; Black—99 Latino—0; Asian—0	38	3
72	Beverly	White—74; Black—24 Latino—2; Asian—0	73	3
73	Washington Heights	White—1; Black—99 Latino—0; Asian—0	44.9	9
74	Mount Greenwood	White—97; Black—1 Latino—2; Asian—0	46	2
75	Morgan Park	White—34; Black—65 Latino—1; Asian—0	52	9
76	O'Hare	White—90; Black—3 Latino—4; Asian—3	50.2	1
77	Edgewater	White—51; Black—20 Latino—17; Asian—12	60	14

A HATE CRIME IS A FELONY!

- A person who commits a hate crime can go to jail, be fined, and/or be sentenced to community service work.
- Anyone who commits a hate crime, and their family, can be sued for damages in civil court.
- Anyone who commits a hate crime can be made to pay thousands of dollars for injuries, harassment and the emotional suffering that a hate crime causes.
- Hate crimes are ugly, bigoted acts.
- The City of Chicago, the Chicago Police Department and the Cook County State's Attorney's Office will not tolerate hate crimes and bigotry.
- Hate crime offenders will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Richard M. Daley
Mayor
City of Chicago



Clarence N. Wood
Chairman
Commission on Human Relations



City of Chicago
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Commission on Human Relations

Clarence N. Wood
Chairman

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