The background of the entire page is a faded, light-colored image of the Wisconsin State Capitol building. The building features a large central dome with a golden statue on top, surrounded by a portico with columns. The architecture is classical, with multiple stories of windows and decorative elements. At the top of the page, there is a decorative red and white wavy border.

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Hate Crime in Wisconsin 2009

July 2010

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Background

This report, prepared by OJA's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), is a collection of hate crime data reported to Wisconsin law enforcement agencies in 2009. It contains detailed information on hate crime volume, trends, bias motivations, victims, and offenders.

Hate crime data is collected through Wisconsin's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program and contains criminal offenses that are motivated, in whole or in part, by an offender's bias against a race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin, or disability. Because of the subjectivity of determining motivation, law enforcement agencies should only report a hate crime when an investigation reveals sufficient evidence that an offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by his or her bias.

The law enforcement agencies that participate in hate crime reporting through the UCR program collect details about an offender's bias motivation associated with 11 offense types already being reported via Summary-Based Reporting (SBR): murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, aggravated assault, simple assault, and intimidation (crimes against persons); and robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, and destruction/damage/vandalism (crimes against property). The law enforcement agencies that participate in the UCR Program via the Wisconsin Incident-Based Reporting System (WIBRS) collect data about additional offenses for crimes against persons and crimes against property. These data appear in hate crime statistics in the category of other. These agencies also collect hate crime data for the category called crimes against society, which includes drug or narcotic offenses, gambling offenses, prostitution offenses, and weapon law violations. Together, the offense classification other and the crime category crimes against society include 34 Group A Offenses (not listed) that are captured in the WIBRS, which also collects the previously mentioned 11 offense categories.

Beginning in 2005, some Wisconsin law enforcement agencies underwent a change in UCR systems, switching from Summary-Based Reporting to Incident-Based Reporting. This change in reporting methods may play a role in the increased number of hate crimes that have been reported since 2005 due to the more accurate and efficient WIBRS system.

Data Overview

The UCR Program's data collection guidelines stipulate that a hate crime may involve multiple offenses, victims, and offenders within one incident. According to UCR counting guidelines:

- In crimes against persons, one offense is counted for each victim.
- In crimes against property, one offense is counted for each offense type.
- In crimes against society, one offense is counted for each offense type.

Victims

In the UCR Program, the victim of a hate crime may be an individual, a business, an institution, or society as a whole. In WIBRS, the victim type, race, sex, gender, and ethnicity are collected. In SBR, only the victim type is collected.

Offenders

According to the UCR Program, the term "known offender" does not imply that the suspect's identity is known; rather, the term indicates that some aspect of the suspect was identified, thus distinguishing the suspect from an unknown offender. Offenders are "unknown" when the age, sex, or race of the offender is not known. Law enforcement agencies specify the number of offenders and, when possible, the race of the offender or offenders as a group.

Race/Ethnicity

The UCR Program uses the following five racial designations in its Hate Crime Statistics Program: White; Black; American Indian/Alaskan Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; and Multiple Races, Group. In addition, the UCR Program uses the ethnic designations of Hispanic and Other Ethnicity/National Origin. In WIBRS, race is collected for both the offender(s) and victim(s). In SBR, only the race of the offender is tracked.

OVERVIEW

Definition

Hate crimes are not separate, distinct crimes, but are traditional offenses motivated, in whole or in part, by an offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnic or national origin group.

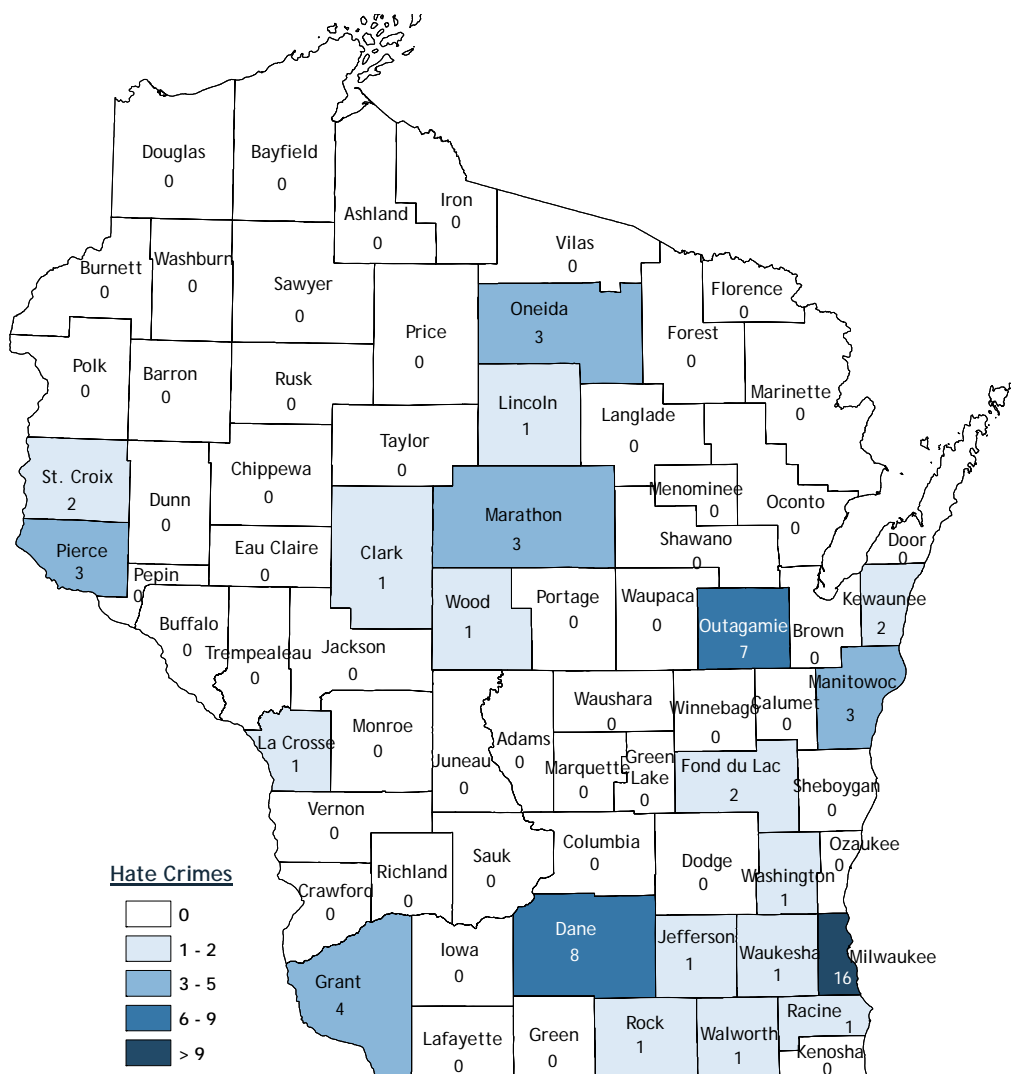
Trend

	2008	2009	Change
Incidents	99	63	- 36.4%
Rate*	1.8	1.1	- 38.9%

*Per 100,000 Wisconsin Residents

Major Findings

- There were 63 incidents (71 offenses) of hate crime reported in 2009.
- Hate crimes were committed by 79 offenders against 72 victims.
- Vandalism and simple assault were the most frequent offenses committed.
- Hate crimes occurred most often in a street, alley, or parking lot (19%).
- In 2009, bias against race was the most prevalent motivating factor in hate crimes (59%).
- Of the state's 398 UCR reporting agencies, hate crimes occurred in 26 jurisdictions.



OVERVIEW

There were 63 incidents of hate crime reported in 2009, comprised of 71 offenses, 72 victims, and 79 offenders. Racial bias was the motivating factor behind the majority of the crimes committed, followed by crimes motivated by a sexual orientation bias. Nearly all of the 63 incidents contained a single offense, with eight containing multiple offenses.

Figure 1: Hate Crime Incidents, Offenses, Victims, Offenders, 2009				
	Incidents	Offenses	Victims	Offenders
Race				
<i>Anti-White</i>	2	2	2	7
<i>Anti-Black</i>	27	30	31	33
<i>Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native</i>	3	3	3	3
<i>Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	3	5	5	5
<i>Anti-Multiple Races, Group</i>	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	36	41	42	49
Religion				
<i>Anti-Jewish</i>	2	2	2	2
<i>Anti-Catholic</i>	3	4	4	3
<i>Anti-Protestant</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Anti-Islamic</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Anti-Other Religion</i>	2	2	2	2
<i>Anti-Multiple Religions, Group</i>	2	2	2	2
<i>Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism/etc.</i>	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	11	11	10
Sexual Orientation				
<i>Anti-Male Homosexual</i>	4	5	5	4
<i>Anti-Female Homosexual</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Anti-Homosexual</i>	4	4	4	6
<i>Anti-Heterosexual</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Anti-Bisexual</i>	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	12	13	13	14
Ethnicity/National Origin				
<i>Anti-Hispanic</i>	4	5	5	5
<i>Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin</i>	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	5	6	6	6
Disability:				
<i>Anti-Physical</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Anti-Mental</i>	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	63	71	72	79

INCIDENTS

As shown in Figure 2, a dramatic increase occurred in hate crime incidents in 2006. Between 2005 and 2006, the rate of incidents nearly doubled (from 46 to 90). There was a slight decrease in 2007 (74 incidents) before the incidents spiked again in 2008 (99 incidents), and fell considerably in 2009 to 63 incidents. Similarly, the number of hate crime offenses show an increase after 2005 in which the rate of incidents rose from 58 to 112 in 2006. There was a slight decrease in 2007, followed by an increase to 108 in 2008, and a drop in 2009 to 71 offenses.

Offense

The UCR program categorizes offenses as crimes against persons, crimes against property, and crimes against society. In 2009, 46% of the hate crime offenses were crimes against persons while 51% were crimes against property and 3% were crimes against society.

Vandalism represented the highest occurring forms of hate crime offenses at 32%. Simple Assault and Intimidation accounted for the next highest hate crime offenses in 2009 (21% and 14%, respectively).

Location

Law enforcement agencies may specify the location of a hate crime incidents as one of 25 location types. As shown in Figure 4, hate crimes have occurred most often in a street, alley, or parking lot, representing 19% of the incident locations, while crimes committed at a residence represented 11%. In addition, 17% of hate crimes took place in other locations including churches, gas stations, public buildings, parks, banks, etc. (each representing less than 3%).

Figure 2: Hate Crimes by Year, 2005-2009

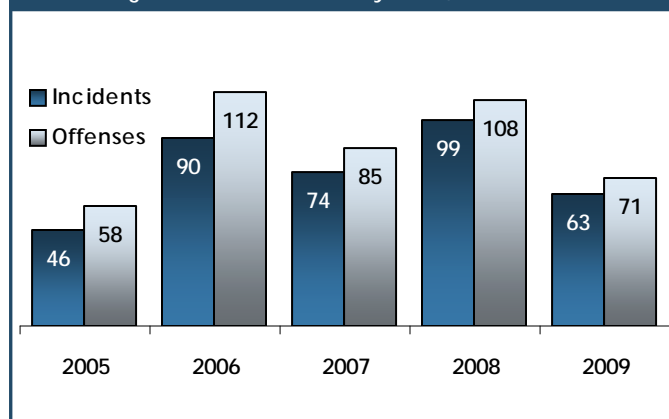


Figure 3: Hate Crimes by Offense, 2009

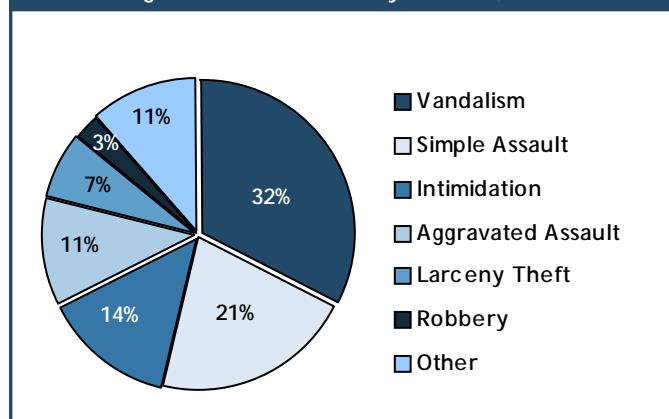
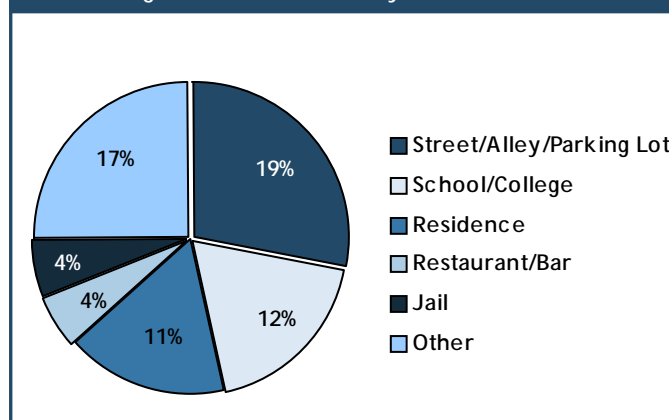


Figure 4: Hate Crimes by Location 2009



INCIDENTS

Bias Motivation

The greatest frequency of hate crimes reported during the past five years have been motivated by an offender's racial bias (Figure 5). An Anti-Black bias accounted for the majority of the racially biased crimes followed by an Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander bias. For additional information, see Table 5 in the Appendix.

Crimes motivated by an anti-ethnic or anti-sexual bias have fluctuated as the second most reported hate crime category since 2005. Anti-Hispanic and Anti-Male Homosexual have been completed at nearly the same rate during that span. There have been no crimes motivated by an offender's bias against gender during the past five years.

As shown in Figure 6, racial bias was the motivating factor which resulted in 59% of the total hate crimes in Wisconsin in 2009, more than twice the amount as the second highest motivation. Crimes motivated by a bias against sexual orientation accounted for 18%, followed by biases against religion (9%), ethnicity (8%), and disability (0%).

An anti-racial bias was also the motivating factor that caused the majority of crimes against persons, property, and society in 2009 (Figure 7). Crimes motivated by an anti-sexual bias were second among crimes against persons, while crimes motivated by an anti-religious bias were second among crimes against property. In both crimes against persons and crimes against property, anti-racial biased crimes were over twice as prevalent as the next highest bias motivation.

Figure 5: Hate Crimes by Bias Motivation, 2005-2009

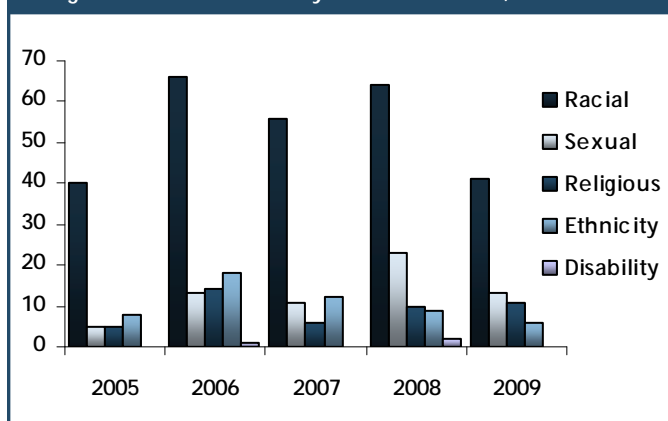


Figure 6: Hate Crimes by Bias Motivation, 2009

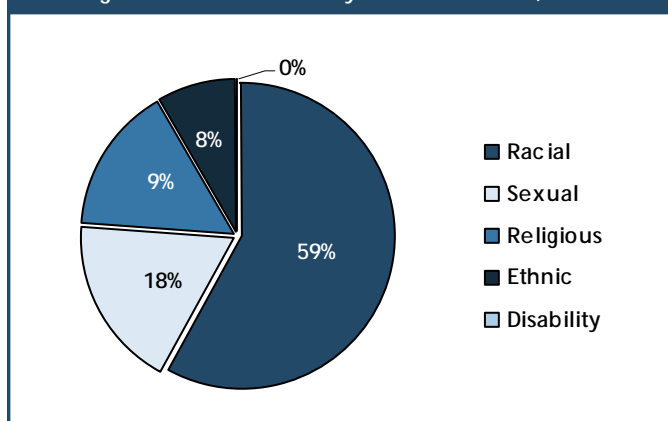
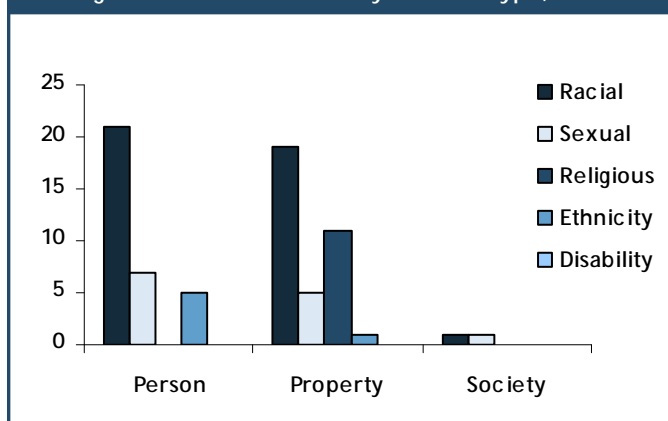


Figure 7: Bias Motivation by Offense Type, 2009



VICTIMS

Victim Type

In this report, the term victim may refer to an individual, a business, an institution or organization, or society as a whole. Statewide individual victim age, sex, and race data are not collected in hate crime reporting. There were 72 victims of hate crime in 2009. As shown in Figure 8, the most cited victim type for hate crime incidents was an individual (63%). Both business and society/public represented 11% of the victim types. The victim type was unknown in only 2% of the hate crime incidents. Police officers were identified as the victim type in 3% of incidents in 2009.

Victims by Offense Types

Simple Assault was the most common offense committed against an individual occurring in 24% of the hate crimes (Figure 9). Vandalism, other offenses, robbery, and intimidation followed as the next highest occurring offenses (20%, 20%, 14%, and 14%, respectively). One arson hate crime was committed against an individual in 2009, represented in the Other category in Figure 9. See Table 6 in the Appendix for hate crime offense statistics for all victim types.

Victims per Incident

As shown in Figure 10, the majority (89%) of the hate crime incidents involved only one victim. Eight percent involved two victims, 3% had three victims. In 2009, there were no hate crime offenses that had over three victims on a single incident. The number of victims is only reported if the victim type is an individual. All other victim types are counted as having one victim.

Figure 8: Hate Crimes by Victim Type, 2009

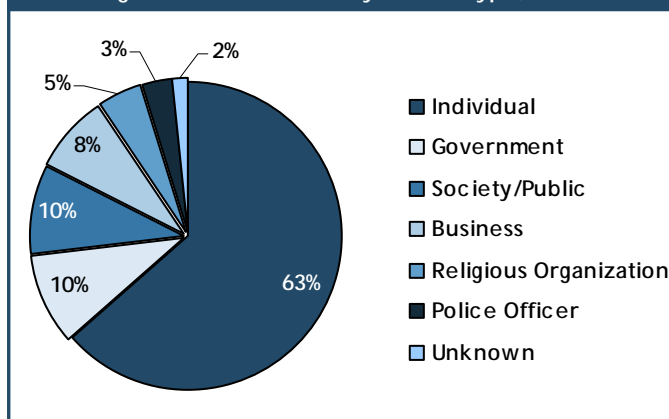
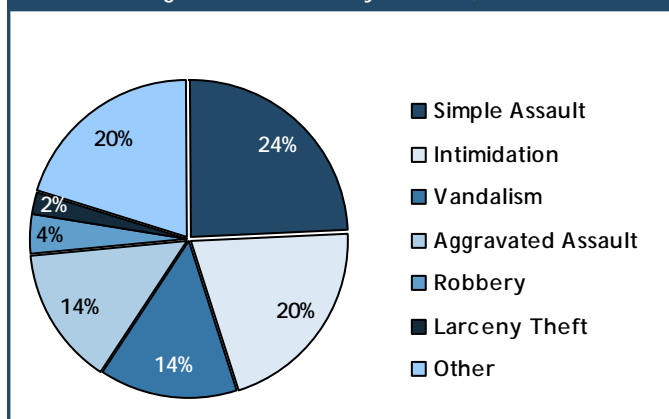
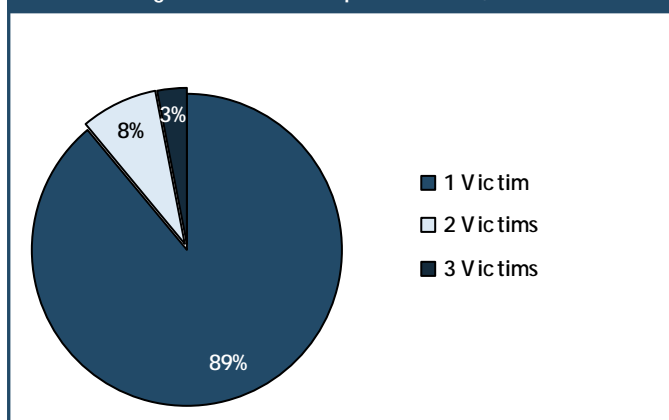


Figure 9: Victims* by Offense, 2009



*Represents only individual victims, not business, society/public, government etc.

Figure 10: Victims per Incident, 2009



OFFENDERS

In the reporting of hate crimes, law enforcement agencies specify the number of offenders and, when possible, the apparent race of the offender or offenders as a group. Statewide offender age and sex data are not collected in hate crime reporting. The total number of offenders that have committed hate crimes has decreased by over half since 2008, from 164 to 79 in 2009. As shown in Figure 11, White offenders have historically been involved in the most hate crimes followed by Black offenders. American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian/Pacific Islander offenders fluctuate from year to year. On average, between 10% and 20% of the offenders that commit hate crimes are unknown. Groups made up of individuals of various races (multiple races) have historically account for about 10 % of the hate crime offenders.

As shown in Figure 12, more offenders, regardless of race, targeted individuals in 2009 (55). Seventy-six percent of White offenders were involved in crimes targeted against individuals. Offenders of unknown race committed the most offenses against religious institutions, businesses, society/public structures, and unknown victim types.

All offenders, regardless of race, were more likely to be involved in racially motivated hate crimes than any other bias in 2009 (Figure 13). Offender groups made up of unknown races, were involved in 77% of racially motivated hate crimes. Both White and offenders of unknown race were involved in more sexually motivated hate crimes than any other offender group. See Table 9 in the Appendix for additional statistics on offender race and bias motivation.

Figure 11: Offender Race by Year, 2007-2009

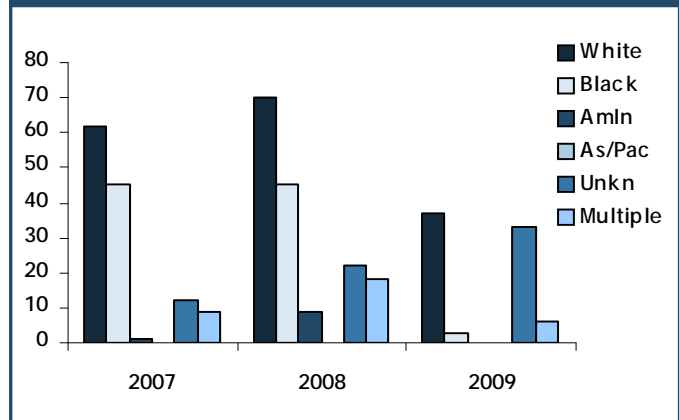
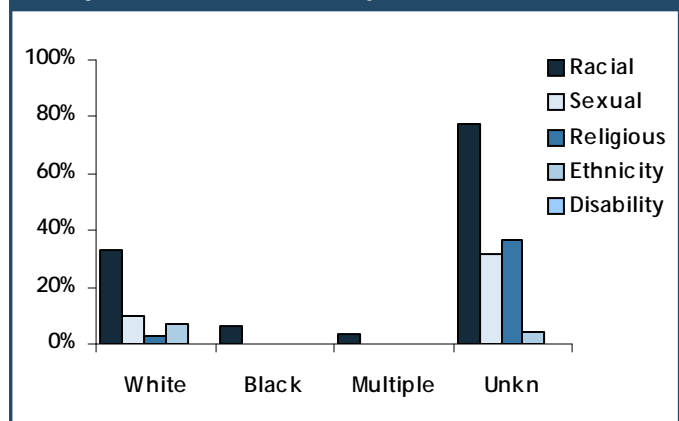


Figure 12: Victim Type by Offender Race, 2009

Victim Type	White	Black	Amln	As/Pac	Unkn	Mult	Total
Individual	28	2	0	0	19	6	55
Society/Public	3	0	0	0	4	0	7
Business	1	0	0	0	4	0	5
Government	4	1	0	0	3	0	8
Religious	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Multiple	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	37	3	0	0	33	6	79

Figure 13: Offender Race by Bias Motivation, 2009



OFFENDERS

As shown in Figure 14, White offenders were more likely to be involved in simple assault and intimidation offenses than any other offender race group. Offenders of unknown race were more likely to be involved in vandalism offenses than any other race group, while multiple race offenders were more likely to be involved in robbery offenses. Offenders of an unknown race were more likely to be involved in vandalism offenses than any other offense. Offender groups of multiple races were more likely to be involved in robbery offenses. See Table 7 in the Appendix for additional hate crime offense statistics by offender race.

Both offenders of an unknown race and Black offenders were more likely than other racial groups to act alone when committing hate crime incidents in 2009 (Figure 15). White offenders were more likely to be involved in incidents with two and three offenders than other racial groups, while offenders of multiple races were more likely to be involved in incidents with more than three offenders.

Figure 14: Offender Race by Offense, 2009

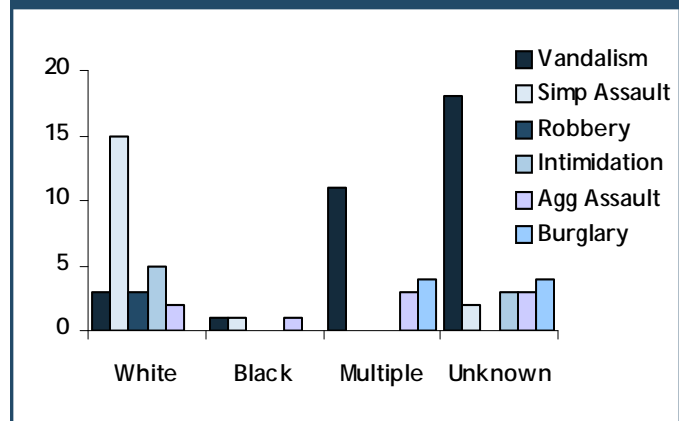
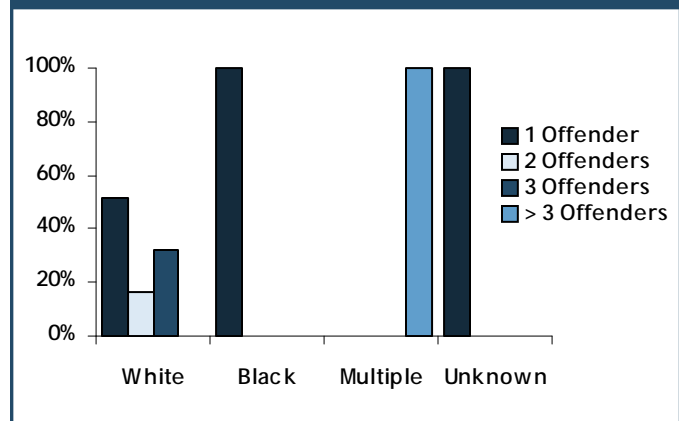


Figure 15: Number of Offenders per Incident, 2009



Data Tables

Agency by Offense

Table 1: Agency by Hate Crime Offense, 2009								
Agency	Agg Assault	Simple Assault	Robbery	Intimida- tion	Theft	Vandal- ism	Other	Total
Appleton PD	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Clark CO SO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dane CO SO	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	6
Everest Metro PD	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Fond Du Lac PD	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Hudson PD	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
Janesville PD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kewaunee PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
La Crosse CO SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Luxemburg PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Madison PD	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Manitowoc PD	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Marshfield PD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Merrill PD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Milwaukee PD	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	16
Outagamie CO SO	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Racine CO SO	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rhineland PD	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
River Falls PD	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Shiocton PD	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
UW-Platteville PD	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
UW-Whitewater PD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Washington CO SO	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Watertown PD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Waukesha PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wausau PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	8	15	2	10	5	23	8	71

Agency by Bias Motivation

Table 2: Agency by Bias Motivation, 2009						
Agency	Racial	Religious	Ethnic	Sexual	Disability	Total
Appleton PD	4	0	1	0	0	5
Clark CO SO	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dane CO SO	2	1	0	3	0	6
Everest Metro PD	2	0	0	2	0	4
Fond Du Lac PD	0	3	0	0	0	3
Hudson PD	4	0	0	0	0	4
Janesville PD	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kewaunee PD	0	1	0	0	0	1
La Crosse CO SO	1	0	0	0	0	1
Luxemburg PD	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madison PD	4	0	0	0	0	4
Manitowoc PD	2	0	0	1	0	3
Marshfield PD	1	0	0	0	0	1
Merrill PD	1	0	0	0	0	1
Milwaukee PD	10	2	2	2	0	16
Outagamie CO SO	0	0	2	0	0	2
Racine CO SO	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rhineland PD	0	0	0	3	0	3
River Falls PD	1	1	1	0	0	3
Shiocton PD	1	0	0	0	0	1
UW-Platteville	4	0	0	0	0	4
UW-Whitewater	0	0	0	1	0	1
Washington CO SO	0	0	0	1	0	1
Watertown PD	1	0	0	0	0	1
Waukesha PD	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wausau PD	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	41	11	6	13	0	71

Agency by Crime Location

Table 3: Agency by Hate Crime Location, 2009							
Agency	Jail	Residence	School	Street	Store	Other	Total
Appleton PD	0	2	1	2	0	0	5
Clark CO SO	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dane CO SO	0	0	0	2	0	4	6
Everest Metro PD	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Fond Du Lac PD	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Hudson PD	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
Janesville PD	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Kewaunee PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
La Crosse CO SO	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Luxemburg PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Madison PD	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
Manitowoc PD	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Marshfield PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Merrill PD	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Milwaukee PD	1	7	1	5	0	2	16
Outagamie CO SO	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Racine CO SO	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rhineland PD	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
River Falls PD	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Shiocton PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
UW-Platteville	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
UW-Whitewater	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Washington CO SO	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Watertown PD	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Waukesha PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wausau PD	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	4	12	13	18	4	20	71

Agency by Victim Type

Table 4: Agency by Victim Type, 2009							
Agency	Business	Gov't	Indv'l	Religious	Society	Unknown	Total
Appleton PD	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Clark CO SO	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dane CO SO	0	2	3	1	0	0	6
Everest Metro PD	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Fond Du Lac PD	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Hudson PD	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Janesville PD	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kewaunee PD	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
La Crosse CO SO	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Luxemburg PD	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madison PD	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Manitowoc PD	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Marshfield PD	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Merrill PD	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Milwaukee PD	2	1	12	1	0	0	16
Outagamie CO SO	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Racine CO SO	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Rhineland PD	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
River Falls PD	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Shiocton PD	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
UW-Platteville	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
UW-Whitewater	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Washington CO SO	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Watertown PD	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Waukesha PD	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wausau PD	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	5	6	50	3	6	1	71

Bias Motivation by Offense

Table 5: Bias Motivation by Offense, 2009

Bias Motivation	Agg Assault	Simp Assault	Intimidation	Robbery	Larceny Theft	Vandalism	Other	Total
Race								
<i>Anti-White</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
<i>Anti-Black</i>	4	6	7	0	0	9	4	30
<i>Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native</i>	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
<i>Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	5
<i>Anti-Multiple Races, Group</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	5	9	7	1	2	12	5	41
Religion								0
<i>Anti-Jewish</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
<i>Anti-Catholic</i>	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
<i>Anti-Protestant</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Anti-Islamic</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anti-Other Religion</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Anti-Multiple Religions, Group</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<i>Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism/etc.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	11
Sexual Orientation								0
<i>Anti-Male Homosexual</i>	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Anti-Female Homosexual</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Anti-Homosexual</i>	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
<i>Anti-Heterosexual</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anti-Bisexual</i>	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
TOTAL	2	2	3	1	1	3	1	13
Ethnicity/National Origin								0
<i>Anti-Hispanic</i>	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
<i>Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	6
Disability:								0
<i>Anti-Physical</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anti-Mental</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	8	15	10	2	5	23	8	71

Victim Type and Offender Race

Table 6: Victim Type by Offense, 2009

Victim Type	Simp Assault	Vandalism	Robbery	Intimidation	Agg Assault	Larceny Theft	Other	Total
Business	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	5
Government	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	6
Individual	12	7	2	10	7	1	10	49
Multiple	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Religious Organization	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Society/Public	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	6
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	15	22	2	10	7	2	14	72

Table 7: Offender Race by Year, 2005 - 2009

Offender Race	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
White	24	46	62	70	37
Black	14	46	45	45	3
Amln	6	4	1	9	0
As/Pac	1	13	0	0	0
Unknown	14	28	12	22	33
Multiple	9	4	9	18	6
Total	68	141	129	164	79

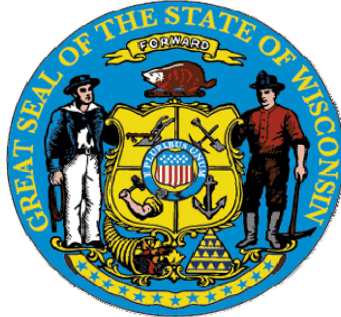
Table 8: Offender Race by Offense, 2009

Offender Race	Simp Assault	Vandalism	Robbery	Intimidation	Agg Assault	Burglary	Multiple	Other	Total
White	15	3	3	5	2	0	3	6	37
Black	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Amln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As/Pac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Unknown	2	18	0	3	3	4	1	2	33
Total	18	22	9	8	6	4	4	8	79

Bias Motivation by Offender Race

Table 9: Bias Motivation by Offender Race, 2009

Bias Motivation	White	Black	AmInd	As/Pac	Multiple	Unknown	Total
Race							
<i>Anti-White</i>	0	1	0	0	6	0	7
<i>Anti-Black</i>	17	1	0	0	0	15	33
<i>Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native</i>	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
<i>Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander</i>	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Anti-Multiple Races, Group</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	23	3	0	0	6	17	49
Religion							
<i>Anti-Jewish</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<i>Anti-Catholic</i>	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
<i>Anti-Protestant</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Anti-Islamic</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anti-Other Religion</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>Anti-Multiple Religions, Group</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism/etc.</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	0	0	0	0	8	10
Sexual Orientation							
<i>Anti-Male Homosexual</i>	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
<i>Anti-Female Homosexual</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Anti-Homosexual</i>	3	0	0	0	0	3	6
<i>Anti-Heterosexual</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anti-Bisexual</i>	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
TOTAL	7	0	0	0	0	7	14
Ethnicity/National Origin							
<i>Anti-Hispanic</i>	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	5	0	0	0	0	1	6
Disability:							
<i>Anti-Physical</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Anti-Mental</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	37	3	0	0	6	33	79



This is a publication of the
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The logo for the Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) features a stylized map of Wisconsin inside a circle, which is part of the letter 'O'. The letters 'JA' are in a large, bold, serif font. Below the logo, the words "OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE" are written in a smaller, all-caps, serif font, separated by a horizontal line.
OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE