

Bias Crimes (2024) Report

Per Senate Bill 577 (2019)

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Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

Ryan Keck
Interim Executive Director

Authors:
Ashmini Kerodal, Senior Research Analyst
Kelly Officer, Research Director
Emma Dunn, Research Analyst
Carrie Glaser, Senior Research Analyst

With assistance from Johanna Costa at the Oregon Department of Justice, Portland Police Bureau, Salem Police Department and Oregon County District Attorneys' Offices.

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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Frequently used Acronyms

Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN)
Black/African American (Black/AA)
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (NH/OPI)
Middle Eastern/North African (MENA)
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
Bias-motivated reports/acts/experiences (BM reports/acts/experiences)
Bias Response Hotline (BRH or Hotline)
Community-based organization (CBO); community-based organizations (CBOs)
County district attorneys' data (DA Data)
District attorneys (DAs)
Deputy district attorneys (DDAs)
Law enforcement agency (LEA); Law enforcement agencies (LEAs)
Law enforcement (LE)
Law enforcement officer (LEO); Law enforcement officers (LEOs)
Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS)
National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
Oregon Criminal Victimization Survey (OCVS)
Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC)
Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC)
Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ)
Oregon eCourt Case Information system (eCourt)
Oregon Judicial Department (Odyssey)
Oregon State Police (OSP)
Oregon State Hospital (OSH)
Oregon Values and Beliefs Center (OVBC)
Protected class (PC); protected classes (PCs)
Portland Police Bureau (PPB)
Salem Police Department (SPD)
Multnomah County District Attorney's Office (MCDA)

Executive Summary

During the 2019 legislative session, the legislature passed, and the Governor signed [Senate Bill 577](#) (SB 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 sixth annual report and covers data on bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents that occurred in Oregon during calendar years 2020 through 2024. Anyone interested in viewing the report in its entirety may do so by requesting a copy from the CJC at 503-378-4830 or by accessing this link: <https://www.oregon.gov/cjc/CJC%20Document%20Library/SB577ReportJuly2025.pdf>. General inquiries regarding this report should be directed to the CJC at 503-378-4830. Specific questions regarding the contents of this report can be directed to Ryan Keck, CJC’s Interim Executive Director, at 503-871-1029 or Ryan.Keck@cjc.oregon.gov.

The full report displays summary data and empirical analysis of bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents (referred to collectively as “bias-motivated” or “BM” reports/acts/experiences) from the [Bias Response Hotline](#) (referred to as the “BRH” or “Hotline”) established by the Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ) dedicated to assisting victims, witnesses, and other reporters of bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents. Results for the Hotline data reference initial bias-motivated reports to avoid overcounting of multiple reports.¹ 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), and [merged criminal justice \(CJ\) data](#), which combines arrest data 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), with the district attorneys’ data (DA Data) on the prosecution of bias crime referrals and cases to create one row of case-level information for each defendant referred or charged with a bias crime.

Key Findings

- In the 5-year period 2020 through 2024, BRH advocates were targeted in 390 *bias incidents*. Indeed, there was a 165% increase in bias incidents targeting the Hotline’s advocates in 2024 compared to the previous year. It is unknown to what extent other crime victim advocates are also having similar experiences.
- After consecutive yearly increases from 2020 through 2023, bias-motivated reports to the Hotline decreased by 7% (2,932 vs 2,726) in 2024, due to a 24% reduction in *bias crime* reporting (see Table A1 in [Appendix A](#)). *Note*, the 2024 data do not capture advocates’ additional workload due to processing 2,231 spam (i.e., incoherent, gibberish emails) and other non-bias related/mental health crisis/prank/harassing calls (14 hours per week) and responding to media and public data requests (8 hours per week).
- The 2024 decline in bias-motivated reports was not consistent across demographic groups. Bias-motivated reports with Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) victims (excluding Asian individuals), and gender non-conforming victims reduced by 16% and 34% respectively. In contrast, bias-motivated reports with female, white individuals, Asian individuals, and victims aged 60 or older increased by 18%, 105%, 46% and 14%, respectively due to an increased willingness by these individuals to report to the Hotline (see [Table 1](#)).
- Motivation for bias-motivated acts differed by victim demographics (see [Table 2](#) and A15 in [Appendix A](#)):
 - 96% (n = 444) of Black/African American, 87% (n = 179) of Asian, 76% (n = 233) of Hispanic, and 85% of (n = 29) of AI/AN victims were targeted due to anti-race bias, and few are targeted

¹ The Hotline data discussed in this report focuses on initial bias-motivated reports, i.e., bias incidents and bias crimes. *Repeat Report, Bias/Hate Criteria Not Met, Bias Against Non-Protected Class, and Unable to Determine* reports are discussed in Figures 1-3, and Tables A1-A8 in [Appendix A](#) and defined in [Determining Bias](#).

- due to misidentification of their race or target substitution (98%, 79%, 99% and 90%, respectively, were targeted due to their self-identified race). White victims were primarily targeted because of sexual orientation (72%) or gender identity bias (64%), and few were targeted due to anti-white bias (n = 12; 5% of white victims).
- Around half of male and female victims were targeted due to anti-race; a third of female victims were also targeted due to sexual orientation bias; individuals with undisclosed gender were targeted due to anti-national origin (44%) and -race bias (39%); and gender non-conforming individuals were targeted due to anti-gender identity (89%) and -sexual orientation bias (55%).
 - Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) forwarded 58% fewer bias-motivated reports to the BRH in 2024 (n = 132), compared to 2023 (n = 315), despite NIBRS reporting an identical number of bias crime victims for both years (n = 370; see [Figure 9](#) and [Table 5](#)). LEAs are only required to refer victims of bias incidents to the Hotline and are not required to forward BM reports to the Hotline directly.
 - Of the 966 cases with a bias crime referral or filed charge from 2020 through 2024, 649 (67%) cases were filed with a Bias I/II charge, 108 (11%) were filed with non-bias charges only, 195 (26%) were declined/no filed and 14 (1%) are pending (see Table A55 in [Appendix A](#)).
 - Out of the 757 filed cases, 62% returned a conviction (i.e., pled guilty, convicted by jury or bench trial, or plea deal) on at least one bias (34%) or non-bias (28%) charge, and 20% each are open or resulted in no conviction (i.e., was disposed with a civil compromise, dismissal/no complaint, or acquittal/not guilty disposition). The conviction rate for cases filed in 2023 (61%) and 2024 (40%) are expected to increase in the upcoming months as open cases (26 and 90, respectively) are disposed (see [Table 18](#) and Figure A1 in [Appendix A](#)).
 - Of the 469 defendants with a bias or non-bias conviction, a combined 17% were sentenced to prison alone (3%) or along with post-prison supervision (14%), 7% were sentenced to jail alone, while almost a third received jail with probation (32%) or probation only (31%; see [Table 19](#)).

CJC's Recommendations

1. Additional research is needed to determine whether other (non-ODOJ) crime victim advocates and service providers are also experiencing higher levels of harassment; data is needed before occupation can be recommended as an additional protected class.
2. Given the increases in perpetrator [reporter status](#) (i.e., spam, harassing, or other contacts that target or divert BRH staff from their victim support duties), the ODOJ should continue to revise their existing staff support, safety and wellness policies as needed, and to utilize their automated spam folders.
3. The ODOJ should consider creating an additional staff position to assist the Hate Crimes Response Coordinator with media and other [public records requests \(PRRs\)](#) replies; screen, review and document perpetrator [reporter status](#) emails; and provide support for additional administrative tasks.
4. The Oregon Legislature should consider adding a public data exemption for the disclosures from victims of bias – equivalent to those afforded to domestic violence, human trafficking and sexual assault survivors' disclosures under [ORS 147.115\(1\)\(b\)](#). Any revisions should be included in the ODOJ media outreach campaigns and materials to assure victims that their privacy will be protected, thereby improving reporting rates.
5. Research is required to determine why bias-motivated reporting is declining (e.g., rapid federal law changes; fear of victimization disclosures being shared/released; bias has become too every day to bother reporting; confusion over the ODOJ vs U.S. DOJ's scope, responsibilities, and data vulnerability). The legislature should consider funding the ODOJ to expand its media outreach to educate the public about its services compared to the U.S. DOJ's and data request policies.
6. LEAs are not required to forward bias-motivated reports to the BRH. As LEAs create and refine their internal policies to meet SB 577 requirements, investigate increasing numbers of bias-motivated reports and complete their internal administrative duties, forwarding reports to the BRH may be an additional administrative step beyond LEAs current resource capacity. Research is required to verify that victim referrals to the BRH are ongoing, despite the decline in the forwarding of BM reports.

Background: Senate Bill (SB) 577

In 2019, the Oregon Legislature passed, and Governor Kate Brown signed, [Senate Bill \(SB\) 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 – collectively referred to as “bias-motivated” or “BM” reports/acts/conduct/experiences in this report – and to report the results annually on July 1. This is the sixth annual report. This report’s findings discuss bias crimes and bias incidents for the five-year period 2020-2024, and references literature related to domestic terrorism, bias crimes, bias incidents, and discrimination. *Note*, bias-motivated acts include terrorism, bias crimes, bias incidents, and discrimination; terrorism and discrimination are outside the scope of this report.

One of the main achievements of the legislation defines the work of the Oregon Department of Justice’s (ODOJ) Bias Response Hotline (referred to as the “BRH” or “Hotline” in this report). 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 actual or perceived protected class where law enforcement (LE) does not establish probable cause of the commission of a crime.² Importantly, this statute required the ODOJ to establish a staffed hate crimes telephone hotline dedicated to assisting victims, witnesses, and other reporters of bias-motivated conduct. The hotline opened on January 2, 2020, and provides a resource to victims of bias-motivated conduct by responding to all reports received; providing assistance, support, and next step options; assisting with safety planning; and coordinating with organizations to provide support services. The bill also requires the ODOJ to provide de-identified data on reported bias-motivated conduct to the CJC for reporting purposes.³ In its efforts to improve civil rights and social justice outcomes in the state of Oregon, the ODOJ trains community members on identifying bias-motivated behaviors and conducts outreach to increase community awareness of services available for individuals impacted by bias. In 2024, the ODOJ held or attended 256 community or training events, conducted over 545 hours of outreach, and provided information and training to 87,442 community members. The ODOJ, in collaboration with the FBI and U.S. Attorneys’ Offices, also provides investigations and prosecution training to LE and district attorneys (DAs) and deputy district attorneys (DDAs) to improve bias crime reporting and prosecution rates.

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. The introduction of the term allows the Hotline and therefore CJC to document what was long experienced and felt by members of protected classes (PCs), 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 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 harmful bias incidents that do not reach the level of a criminal act.

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 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

² Some LEAs track bias incidents; however, these are not systematically collected statewide. The ODOJ complies the reports submitted to them by LEAs, and forwards these data to the CJC (see [Table 1](#)). However, data gaps remain as LEAs are only required to refer bias incident victims to the BRH, and are not required to forward bias crime and/or bias incident reports to the BRH.

³ The ODOJ voluntarily provides excerpts of procedure materials and extensive editorial advice and feedback on reports related to SB 577, and responds to queries about its data.

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 (Bias I) and second degree (Bias II) 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 hate crime was committed by an individual alone or by 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, regardless of the level of violence. Alternatively, if criminal behavior motivated by bias was committed by two or more 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 Bias I charge is now warranted when an individual, motivated in part⁴ or in whole by bias against another person’s actual or perceived protected class, engages in physical violence or the threat⁵ of physical violence against another person. Property damage, vandalism, harassment, and other similar behaviors are now classified as Bias II crimes. Finally, for both Bias I and Bias II, SB 577 added gender identity as a distinct protected class (PC) identity separate from sexual orientation in the definition of the crime, creating seven total PCs 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 motivated by bias against a victim’s actual or perceived protected class to the Oregon State Police (OSP). Section 3 added gender identity as a bias motivation for reported crime data and added a requirement that OSP continually, and at least yearly, provide data concerning crimes motivated by bias against a victim’s actual or perceived protected class to the CJC for reporting purposes. OSP also collects information on gender-based bias motivation based on the federal reporting requirements, which is not a PC under SB 577.

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 prosecutions and case resolutions for cases that include bias crimes (DA Data). The three pilot counties were Multnomah, Benton, and Lane Counties. The bill requires all Oregon district attorneys’ offices to collect data as of July 1, 2022, and submit this information annually to CJC. This is the second yearly report with an entire calendar year of DA Data.⁶

⁴ “DA Data indicates that there may be some confusion by both prosecutors and jurors about “motivated in part by bias” another person’s actual or perceived protected class, as both have used “motivated in whole by bias” as the standard for charging decisions and convictions, respectively. This confusion is especially noticeable for cases with a mental health (MH) component disposed with a conviction on non-bias charges only, per case notes from the DA Data.

⁵ According to the Portland Police Bureau (PPB), the statute used in Oregon for “[t]hreats” is Menacing under [ORS 163.190](#), which has a bar of “imminent threat of serious physical injury,” while Bias II lowers that threshold making the law more usable in more situations for police when addressing these issues (email correspondence, June 11, 2024).

⁶ Identifiable data were available from Multnomah and Lane Counties for 2021-2024, and from other counties beginning July 2022. Josephine County submitted data for the 2022 through 2024 calendar years, Wasco County submitted data for 2021 through 2024 calendar years, and Marion County submitted data for all bias crimes referred after SB 577 was implemented. The [Merged CJ Data](#) suggest that the missing reports from Gilliam for 2022, Columbia for 2023, and Umatilla for 2022-2024 would have read “zero reports were submitted for this period,” and

Post-SB 577 Legislative Updates⁷

In 2021, the Oregon Legislature passed [House Bill \(HB\) 3041](#), which clarified existing anti-discrimination protections by adding “gender identity” to all Oregon laws that used “sexual orientation” in the text of the law. Under the updated laws, gender identity is now listed as a distinct protected class in Oregon’s housing, employment, public accommodations, education, health care, and law enforcement profiling laws. The same year, the Legislature also passed [SB 398](#), now codified under [ORS 163.191](#), called Intimidation by Display of a Noose. This is a criminal law that makes it unlawful at the A misdemeanor level to knowingly place a noose on public or private property intending to cause fear of imminent bodily harm to another person.

In 2023, the Oregon Legislature passed [HB 3443](#), which further updated Oregon’s hate, bias, and discrimination laws, expanding protections and legal options for bias crime and bias incident victims to be on par with legal protections already afforded to other vulnerable victim populations, including domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and trafficking victims. In brief, starting January 1, 2024:

- Bias crime victims have additional protections in housing, including protections against housing discrimination under [ORS 90.449](#), and eligibility to break a lease without penalty to seek safety under [ORS 90.453](#).
- Victims of bias crimes have expanded protections at work, including protected leave under [ORS 659A.272](#) and reasonable safety accommodations while on the job under [ORS 659A.290](#), and eligibility for Paid Leave Oregon to seek safety under [ORS 657B.010\(22\)](#) and [ORS 659A.283](#).
- Victims of charged felony bias crime cases have the right to request to consult with prosecutors regarding plea negotiations under [ORS 147.512](#).
- Release assistance officers and courts are required to include no contact orders for bias crime defendants while in custody under [ORS 135.247](#).
- Bias crime and bias incident victims are eligible for the state’s Address Confidentiality Program under [ORS 192.820](#).
- Training improvements for those who assist victims of bias crimes during a criminal prosecution, under [ORS 147.385](#), now available under the state’s [Workday app](#).
- Hotline advocates can petition to remove their residential address from DMV records under [ORS 802.250](#).

Future legislative changes to investigate, charge, and address bias crime; encourage reporting by bias victims; and enhance protections and safety for victims and those working to support victims remain at the discretion of the ODOJ and Oregon legislators.

Report Goals

This report takes the form of a program evaluation, i.e., *the systematic collection of information about the activities, characteristics, and outcomes of programs to make judgments about the program, improve program effectiveness, and/or inform decisions about future programming*.⁸ It utilizes statistical

are unlikely to change the analysis presented in this report. *Note*, SB 577 does not require county DA offices to submit *identifiable* data for defendants referred with or charged with a bias crime, or to respond to CJC’s queries on bias crime arrests that do not appear in Odyssey; county DA offices provide these data because it is needed to understand bias crime prosecutions – at no small effort on their part.

⁷ This section was prepared by the BRH Coordinator and edited by CJC.

⁸ Patton, M. (2008). Program evaluation. In *The SAGE encyclopedia of qualitative research methods* (Vol. 0, pp. -). SAGE Publications, Inc., <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781412963909.n341>
<https://methods.sagepub.com/ency/edvol/sage-encyc-qualitative-research-methods/chpt/program-evaluation>

methodologies consistent with current best practices⁹ to analyze data pertaining to bias crimes and bias incidents submitted to CJC by [Oregon Department of Justice](#), [Oregon State Police](#) and criminal justice system (i.e., DA Data, combined with fingerprintable arrest data from LEDS, case disposition data from Odyssey, and sentencing data from DOC to track cases from arrest to disposition and sentencing) per [SB 577\(9\)\(2\)-\(4\)](#); and to identify gaps or weaknesses in the investigation, presentation, prosecution, and sanctioning of crimes motivated by bias per [SB 577 \(5\)\(1\)\(b\)](#).

The following terms are used in this report. The phrases “bias crime” and “hate crime” are interchangeable in terms of meaning. 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, including the Hotline, NIBRS, LEDS, Odyssey, DA, and DOC data. The words “BRH” and “Hotline” are used interchangeably in this report to refer to the Oregon Department of Justice statewide Bias Response Hotline. “Hotline report” refers to all incidents reported to the Hotline, while “bias-motivated report” or “BM report” references a subsection of hotline reports – bias crimes and bias incidents. The terminology, “reports with (victim demographic or PC)” is used when discussing BM reports to the Hotline as reports to the BRH are not always made by victims (see [Reporter Status](#)), while “reports by (victim demographic or PC)” is used when discussing NIBRS and CJ data.

[Department of Justice \(Hotline\) Data](#) briefly touches on all reports to the BRH and narrows in on BM reports. [Oregon State Police \(NIBRS\) Data](#) (1) compares [Bias Crime Victims](#) who report to LE to those who report to the BRH (*bias incidents, bias criteria not met, bias against unprotected class, repeat reports, unable to determine reports, and spam* reports are excluded from this analysis) to identify reporting gaps and where LE outreach is needed; and (2) compares [Bias Crime Defendants](#) reported to NIBRS to those whose cases are filed/prosecuted in the [Merged CJ Data](#). The [Merged CJ Data](#) briefly discusses bias crime trends for the 25-year period, 2000 through 2024, and focuses on [defendant demographics](#), [case status](#), [co-occurring charges](#), [sentences](#) and [sentences duration](#) in the last 5 years. Finally, recommendations are suggested to (1) support the BRH’s goal of providing trauma informed support to victims of bias; (2) automate non-necessary tasks to allow advocates to focus on providing trauma informed, culturally responsive care to victims of bias; (3) ensure advocates receive the support, safety and wellness they need to continue to provide effective advocacy; (4) improve reporting rates of bias-motivated acts; and (5) improve the investigation, presentation, prosecution, and sanctioning of crimes motivated by bias.

Bias-Motivated Conduct and the Justice System

*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.”*¹⁰

More than twenty years after Barbara Perry’s seminal book, “In the Name of Hate,” the core elements of bias crimes – violence and intimidation towards a *symbolic* member of a marginalized group who has

⁹ Supplemental reports are produced as needed when time constraints prevent significance testing.

¹⁰ Perry, B. (2001: 10). *In the Name of Hate: Understanding Hate Crimes*. London: Routledge.

little social, economic and political power in the context in question,¹¹ to reestablish the actor and victim's relative position in the social order – remain unchanged, though the manifestation of violence and intimidation, and what is deemed acceptable by the members of society, changes rapidly. For example, anti-race and anti-immigrant BM acts and language became increasingly prevalent after 2021, as illustrated in following cases in the DA Data submitted for 2024 (see also [Figure 4](#)):

Facts: On [redacted date] around 7:27pm, LE responded to reports of an assault at the [redacted gas station name] in [redacted location]. V [redacted victim name] is a gas station employee and a Latino man. He reported D [defendant] came to the gas station around 6:30pm and gave him \$20 for gas and stayed in her car. D became upset with how long it was taking and starting yelling [sic] at V. D was yelling multiple slurs at V, such as the "N" word and "f---ing beaner" and "go back to your country." D then asked to see V's manager. D then walked inside the gas station and started yelling at an employee working at the register. D then came back outside and punched V in [sic] the side of his head, before getting in her car and driving away. V rated his pain a 5 out of 10. This incident was captured on CCTV. Case Outcome: This case went to trial on [redacted date] and the defendant was acquitted of Bias Crime 2 but convicted of Harassment. The sentence was 60 months bench probation; no contact with victim; enter and complete a behavior modification class; complete Anger Management course; engage in therapy/counseling with proof of enrollment from therapist every 60 days; and 40 hours community service (Case 1, circa 2022).

Facts: On [redacted date], LE did an investigation at [redacted store name] on report of vandalism. Store owners are of Asian descent. V's husband (also Asian descent) reported that he told D [defendant] to leave the property after another customer indicated D was "shooting up" in the parking lot. D left but later returned to the property and spray painted the following on the building: "Asian cockroaches go back to China" and two swastikas. D is caught on video spray-painting wearing the same outfit she was earlier when confronted by the owner. On [redacted date], D returned to the business as painters were present to paint over the racist vandalism. V confronted D and told her not to cause any more problems because she had already called the sheriff's office. D then told V to "go back to Wuhan China and spit at her face. The spit landed on V's hand and was caught on camera. D then told V to go back to where she came from and slapped the phone out of her hand. D continued on a racist rampage by calling V a "pussy who'll get smashed again" and "Asian cockroach". Case outcome: Defendant pled guilty to Bias Crime 2 on [redacted date]. The sentence was 36 months formal probation; no contact with victim; complete Bias Course at the direction of the Probation Officer (PO); complete an Anger Management course at the direction of the PO; 30 days jail (Case 2, circa 2023).

Defendants may misjudge what is deemed acceptable behavior, however, and witnesses – or even their friends – may intercede to help victims of bias, as in the case below that resulted in a guilty plea to a Bias II charge:

Facts: On [redacted date] around [redacted time], LE was dispatched to an assault near [redacted location]. V [redacted victim name], a juvenile, reported he was assaulted by D. D punched V in the back of the head causing swelling and substantial pain. D was restrained by his friends until the cops could arrive [sic]. D told LE he didn't like the way V looked and admitted to assaulting V because he was black. D's friends indicated he may have been under the influence of something. Case outcome: Defendant pled guilty to Bias Crime 2 on [redacted date]. The

¹¹ Someone with social, economic, and political power may be targeted in a situation/context where they are outnumbered: high risk is *situational* for those who have some degree of social, economic, and political power in the broader culture/society but *more consistent* for groups that have little social, economic, and political power.

sentence was 24 months formal probation; comply with the Substance Abuse package including entering and completing Substance Abuse Tx [treatment]; no contact with victim; enter and complete a behavior modification class; complete Anger Management course at the direction of the PO [probation officer]; 60 days jail; eligible for EHD [electronic home detention] after 30 days (Case 3, circa 2023).

As manifestations of bias continue to expand, responses/reactions to these manifestations make it difficult for law enforcement (LE) to parse out victim(s) and defendant(s) in situations, for example, when both parties are involved in a mutual combat situation, or the defendant may have a self-defense claim. The following cases in the 2023 DA Data illustrate:

Facts: This case was referred for review of bias crime and assault charges. After review of all the evidence, the State is declining to prosecute this case. On or about [redacted date], law enforcement was dispatched to a reported assault at the [redacted location]. The suspect [redacted] reported that he was assaulted by a [redacted store] employee after a verbal altercation inside the store. The suspect reported the employee punched him several times and the suspect admitted to punching and kicking the employee in response. The employee [redacted victim name] admitted to punching the suspect in response to some derogatory comments made by the suspect. The suspect was referring to the employee as "Boy" multiple times. Both are white males, but the employee had relatively long hair. Ultimately, the State is declining to prosecute this case against either [the suspect] or [the employee] because both parties were engaging in mutual combat, and I do not believe the State can disprove self-defense beyond a reasonable doubt for either party. Case outcome: No criminal charges filed (Case 4, circa 2023).

Based upon the totality of the evidence, I am unable to prove this case beyond a reasonable doubt. First, there is insufficient evidence to prove suspect committed Bias Crime in the Second Degree. In order to prove Bias Crime in the Second Degree, the State would need to show that suspect intentionally subjected alleged victim to offensive physical contact because of the suspect's perception of the alleged victim's race. There is insufficient evidence to prove any physical contact was done because of the alleged victim's race. The mere fact that the alleged victim is of a different race is insufficient. Second, due to the suspect's statements and other witnesses at the scene of the crime, there is a potential self-defense claim and without additional evidence it will be very difficult to disprove this claim given the circumstances. For these reasons, I am declining to pursue charges at this time. If more evidence comes to light, I will reconsider this decision (Case 5, circa 2023).

Witnesses and technology (see Case 1, above for the usefulness of CCTV in) can help LE and prosecutors clarify self-defense vs defendant status, bias motivation, and sufficient evidence of a crime to obtain a conviction. Nevertheless, victims are still crucial to obtaining a conviction as technology alone is not sufficient, as in the following case:

Victim was sitting at [redacted location]. Defendant had been drinking for hours, and also likely under the influence of meth. Both Defendant and Victim are white males. Victim made a comment about white people playing the banjo. Defendant didn't like a white person making fun of white people playing banjo, and thought it was racist. Defendant throws rocks at Victim, engages in physical altercation, Victim also fights back. Defendant is pushed to the ground, Victim stops engaging, Defendant gets back up and advances towards Victim again. When LE arrives, the two are in a fighting stance. Eye witness [sic] corroborated this Victim's statements. Outcome: Case dismissed. Unable to locate victim (Case 6, circa 2023).

Defendants' motivation(s), target selection, and behavior are complex, varied and changing.

Discrimination, bias incidents, and bias crimes tend to increase when extremist groups¹² and rhetoric increase, and social mores weaken.¹³ Unlike typical violent crimes that tend to be committed by solitary defendants, historically, bias crimes were committed either by a solitary defendant in a situation where they *believe*¹⁴ others support their beliefs, or 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.¹⁵ With the increasing popularity of leaderless resistance and lone wolf activism,¹⁶ bolstered by an online ecosystem with an abundance of strategies and tactics to ensure maximum damage,¹⁷ and the mainstreaming of extremist ideologies,¹⁸ the pattern has since changed (and will continue to evolve). Currently, BM acts are committed almost equally by extremist group members or associates, and non-members affected by mainstreamed extremist beliefs.¹⁹ SB 577 was responsive to this change: Oregon's bias crime law was amended to no longer require multiple defendants for Bias I, and the nature of the harm, whether committed by a solitary actor or several individuals, determines the charge severity.

Rather than being acts committed by individuals due to a disdain of differences, bias-motivated acts are influenced by defendants' real and *perceived* access to resources in that specific situation (e.g., Cases 1 and 2, above), the location of the event, the presence of real and *perceived* sympathetic witnesses/collaborators to reduce stigma of the act (see Case 3 above for an example when the defendant misjudged the witnesses), and a target who is vulnerable in that situation (e.g., victims in Cases 1 and 2, above).²⁰ Accordingly, vulnerability is situational²¹ and victimization patterns changes as groups' relative

¹² Mulholland, S.E. (2013). White supremacist groups and hate crime. *Public Choice*, 157, 91–113
DOI 10.1007/s11127-012-0045-7

¹³ Felsing, J., Fyfe, C.M., & Smith, D. (2017). Working with hate crime perpetrators: The ADAPT programme. *Probation Journal*, 64(4), 413–421.

¹⁴ Alternatively, the defendant may misread the support of others: see Case 1 above for an example.

¹⁵ 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; 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>.

¹⁶ Joosse, P. (2015). Leaderless Resistance and the Loneliness of Lone Wolves: Exploring the Rhetorical Dynamics of Lone Actor Violence. *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 29(1), 52–78.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09546553.2014.987866>; Michael, G. (2012). *Lone Wolf Terror and the Rise of Leaderless Resistance*. Vanderbilt University Press. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv1675b2v>.

¹⁷ Online extremism is complicated, see: Binder, J. F., & Kenyon, J. (2022). Terrorism and the internet: How dangerous is online radicalization?. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.997390>; and National Institute of Justice. (2023, December 18). *Five Things About the Role of the Internet and Social Media in Domestic Radicalization*. National Institute of Justice (ojp.gov). <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/five-things-about-role-internet-and-social-media-domestic-radicalization>.

¹⁸ Peucker, M., & Fisher, T. J. (2023). Mainstream media use for far-right mobilisation on the alt-tech online platform Gab. *Media, Culture & Society*, 45(2), 354–372. <https://doi.org/10.1177/01634437221111943>.

¹⁹ The Ant-Defamation League & GLAAD. (June 22, 2023). *Year in Review: Anti-LGBTQ+ Hate & Extremism Incidents, 2022 – 2023*. Anti-Defamation League. <https://www.adl.org/resources/report/year-review-anti-lgbtq-hate-extremism-incidents-2022-2023?ftag=MSF0951a18>.

²⁰ 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: 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.

²¹ White individuals are targeted due to anti-sexual orientation (n = 170; 72% of white BM victims) and -gender identity (n = 150; 64%) bias because minority sexual orientation and gender identity status are the sources of their

access to social, political, and economic resources shifts.²² In addition to one or more bias motives, bias crime defendants may be personally motivated by different goals, e.g.:²³

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.²⁴ Accordingly, attacks are committed by a group of defendants on the defendants' real or perceived 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.²⁵ They may operate alone²⁶ or join an organized hate group and are the most committed to extremism.²⁷

vulnerability; white individuals are not vulnerable because of their race (n = 12; 5% of white BM victims) are targeted in anti-white BM acts (tallied from Tables A16 and A17 in [Appendix A](#)). However, Black/African (n = 444; 96%), Asian (n = 179; 87%), Hispanic (n = 233; 76%) and American Indian and Alaska Natives (AI/AN: n = 29; 85%) are primarily targeted because of vulnerability caused by their minority race status (see [Table 2](#)).

²² Bias motivations, targets and defendant demographics will therefore change with time and jurisdiction, i.e., UK, Australian, Canadian and Caribbean patterns of bias crime differ from U.S. patterns; homogenous suburbs will have different patterns from diverse cities and rural areas in the same U.S. state; and patterns will change within the same state over time.

²³ 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).

²⁴ This includes Maurice Barres's Great Replacement Theory, a European Far-Right extremist conspiracy theory popularized by Renaud Camus, which argues that native white Europeans are 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 the American Far-Right movement and mainstream discourse, where the underlying fear is that minorities will treat white supremacists in a similar and reciprocal manner when BIPOC are no longer numeric "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?msclid=8357184ed07a11ecbeacbfceeb8b800>. Also 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.

²⁵ For example, the May 14, 2022, Buffalo shooting by a white supremacist. Such events frequently result in copycat active shooter incidents.

²⁶ 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>. Also see: 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>

²⁷ 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

Additional research is required to verify offender types, as the McDevitt et al. (2002) study that outlined categories 1 through 4 was conducted more than twenty years ago. Results from the more recent [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#), a pre-post SB 577 case outcome evaluation, identified a possible fifth category of defendants who engage in bias-motivated conduct: those with a combination of complex mental health needs, untreated addiction, and housing insecurity.²⁸ It should be noted that most people with untreated mental health needs do not engage in criminal behaviors or commit bias crimes. Additional research with LE, DDAs, bias victimization service providers, and educators is crucial to teasing out the complex needs-bias crime perpetration connection.

When defendants with complex unmet needs engage in bias-motivated behavior, prosecutors may be forced to dismiss the case. Indeed, dismissal reasons listed in the 2023 and 2024 DA Data frequently included explanations such as: *defendant found never able to aid and assist*; *defendant found unfit to proceed and unlikely to regain fitness in the foreseeable future*; and *defendant found unfit and sent to Oregon State Hospital* (Case notes, 2023 and 2024 DA Data). These cases are difficult to identify and monitor, as verification of confinement in the Oregon State Hospital for restoration, and community restoration status/history require time-consuming case lookups on [Oregon eCourt Case Information system](#) (eCourt). The following case illustrates the difficulty in prosecuting cases in which the defendant illustrates a combination of untreated needs and discriminatory beliefs:

D [defendant] in a minor mv [motor vehicle] crash with victim. D exits his car and begins to scream at victim eventually punching V multiple times in the head. D then punched second victim in the left eye. Two witnesses said they witnessed D exit his vehicle and begin to scream racial slurs at V while advancing towards him. They say D was throwing multiple punches while victims were simply trying to defend themselves. Due to defendant's significant mental health issues, the charges dismissed as State was unable to disprove the defense of a mental disease or defect beyond a reasonable doubt (Case 7, circa 2023).

Prosecutors attempt to restore defendants to fitness to proceed, as in a 2023 case with second degree bias and disorderly conduct charges, in which the DA Data listed the case outcome as “*Defendant is found to be unable to aid and assist in her own defense. The case is pending efforts to restore the defendant's fitness to proceed.*” Lengthy time to disposition helps to identify cases in need of further review for aid and assist and fitness to proceed concerns; however, these cases are frequently moved to the “dismissed/no complaint” category upon disposition, as restoration may fail or not be possible.²⁹ Note, lengthy time to disposition may also occur when the defendant cannot be located or resides out of state.

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.

²⁸ Indeed, about half of bias crime arrestees in New York City have a similar high-needs profile. See: Feldman, A.E. (2022, May 3). *Half of people arrested in connection with a hate crime are mentally ill, NYPD officials say*. NY1, Spectrum News. <https://ny1.com/nyc/all-boroughs/news/2022/05/03/half-of-people-arrested-in-connection-with-a-hate-crime-are-mentally-ill--nypd-officials-say>. See also: Smith, A.G. (2018, June). *Risk Factors and Indicators Associated With Radicalization to Terrorism in the United States: What Research Sponsored by the National Institute of Justice Tells Us*. National Institute of Justice. <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/251789.pdf>.

²⁹ Case dismissals for defendants with MH concerns are generally due to [aid and assist](#) determinations by an Oregon State Hospital (OSH) certified examiner or fitness to proceed determinations by the court under [ORS 161.370](#). Some DDAs will reopen cases when defendants regain competency to stand trial post OSH and/or community restoration; the court will dismiss cases when the defendant is found never able or unlikely to regain capacity.

Even when aid and assist and fitness to proceed standards are met and/or restored, mental health concerns may complicate trial outcomes: in one 2023 case, the jury found the defendant guilty of unlawful use of a weapon and not guilty of the Bias I charge because the defendant's motivation was ascribed to mental illness rather than racism, i.e., the bias component could not be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

Prosecutors and grand juries both have evidentiary standards (grand juries are only required for cases with Bias I charges). According to the Multnomah County District Attorney's Office (MCDA), "*a prosecutor or grand jury may decline bias charges at the case-issuing stage if the evidence does not support a conclusion that the crime was motivated by bias beyond a reasonable doubt. This is so even if language used by the defendant in the course of the crime evinces bias, and is especially true in cases in which mental illness is a confounding factor.*"³⁰ In the former situation, the prosecutor will decline to file any bias charge(s), while in the latter situation, the bias charge(s) may be no true billed by the grand jury, and the prosecutor will file the case with the true billed non-bias charges:

Facts: [Defendant's colleague] and [defendant] entered Goodwill, selected less than \$1 00.00 of merchandise, and exited the store without paying for it. When stopped by loss prevention associates, [the defendant's colleague] used physical force to overcome the recovery of the stolen property. During the physical struggle between Loss Prevention Associates between [defendant's colleague], [defendant] punched a Hispanic Loss Prevention associate in the face while yelling "let him go you wetback" to [defendant's colleague] in escaping with the stolen property. [Defendant] and [defendant's colleague] fled the scene after successfully retaining the stolen property. Outcome: Convicted Count I Robbery II [and] Count II Robbery II[;] Dismiss[ed] Count III Theft III [and] Count IV Harassment. Bias charge [rejected by prosecutor because of] not enough evidence (Case 8, circa 2023).

*The def.[,] who is a resident, threatened the victim, an employee, who was making sure everyone is safe. Def. became upset at the victim[,], proceeded to scream at the victim, and advanced towards the victim holding a large wooden walking stick while slamming and swinging the stick aggressively. Def. began to yell and call the victim the N word...Charges Filed/Indicted: Unlawful Use of a Weapon, Failure to Report as a Sex Offender, and Menacing. *Bias Crime was presented[,], the Grand Jury declined to indict. Outcome: Def. plead guilty to Failure to Report as a Sex Offender, and Menacing (Case 9, circa 2022).*

Some BM behaviors simply do not meet the threshold of a crime:

Facts: In this case, on [redacted date] at about 8:47 PM, the suspect was at the [redacted location] threatening to kill people and using racial slurs. He called one of the sales associates a "Fat N-word Bitch." The behavior is obviously unacceptable, and the decision to exclude him from the location and arrest him were the correct decisions [sic]. This matter was referred to our office for Disorderly Conduct in the Second-Degree charges. The statements alone do not meet the elements of a Bias Crime, but this was a Bias Incident...the suspect is currently at the Oregon State Hospital for restoration on other open criminal matters, namely a [redacted county] case where the lead charge is Burglary in the First Degree. Given the severity of that case and the significant prison sentence the suspect is facing if restored, compared to the referred charges in this matter, our office is declining to further prosecute this matter (Case 10, circa 2023).

Case Summary: Police responded to a call where two residents reported being harassed by the def. who resides in the same apartment complex. Def. was putting gay pride stickers on their car. When interviewed by the police and asked why? The def. responded with "they deserve it" def.

³⁰ External reviewer feedback, June 22, 2025.

was mad at the victims for reporting him to CPS. When asked why the gay pride stickers, the def. became uncomfortable. Officers asked if def. didn't like them for that reason, def. stated "I don't believe it" and that he put rainbow stickers on their car "because that's what they are" and he was "just messing with them." Outcome: Dismissal. There is insufficient evidence for the State to get a conviction. The State does not believe it can meet it's [sic] second element: "[defendant] intentionally tampered or interfered with property" based on the definitions outlined in State v. Lee, 268 Or App 587 (2015) and State v. Schoen, 348 Or 207 (2010). The evidence to support this conduct is not sufficient to meet the legal definition of tamper or interference upon further review (Case 11, circa 2023).

Estimated Rates of Bias-Motivated Conduct

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 based on trust of government, systems, and law enforcement; differences in how bias crime vs bias incident are operationalized/defined in surveys, and state and federal laws; and/or differences in response rates. All surveys described below are representative samples; estimates are outdated but are the most recent reliable estimates.

- The National Crime Victimization (NCVS) survey for 2015-2019: 1 in 1,000 people ages 12 and older were victimized in a bias crime yearly; about 60% of bias crimes were motivated by race/ethnicity/national origin, 26% were motivated by gender, close to 20% were motivated by sexual orientation, and almost 15% each were motivated by disability and religion bias. Gender identity was not specified as a protected class. Almost 20% of bias crime victims were aged 12-17.³¹
- The Oregon Criminal Victimization Survey (OCVS) 2021: there were 1,307,674 incidents and crimes motivated by bias, prejudice or hate in Oregon in 2019 or an estimated 7.9% of people in Oregon are victims of bias-motivated conduct yearly. Rates are higher for Black/African American (28.8%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (28.6%), Asian (17.4%), and Hispanic individuals (10.4%); persons ages 18-24 (18.3%), and those who identify as non-binary (28.3%), gay or lesbian (25.8%), or bisexual (19.9%).³²
- 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, and Asian reporting rates are even lower. In a follow-up survey in 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 language against themselves or a family member.³³

³¹ For the most recent BJS publications on national hate crime victimization, see: 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.

³² Weinerman, M., & Officer, K. (2024). *Oregon Crime Victimization Survey. Chapter 1: Overall Trends Updated – May 2024*. Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, Statistical Analysis Center. [OCVS - chapter 1 - Overall Trends.pdf \(oregon.gov\)](https://ocvc.org/ocvc-chapter-1-overall-trends.pdf).

³³ See: [OVBC \(May 4, 2022\)](https://ovbc.org/). The survey was re-run in March 2022, but without the Asian supplement in the January 2022 survey. The survey results are available via a [officeapps.live.com download](https://officeapps.live.com/download) link.

Note, it is most useful to think of rates of bias as a range, with the NCVS figures as the lower limit; local, representative samples as the upper limit (e.g., the OCVS and OVBC); and the actual rate of bias-motivated acts experienced by Oregonians falling within this range.³⁴

Some bias crime victims may not define their experiences as a crime or may deem these experiences too minor to report given their previous life experiences. For those who recognize their experiences as bias related and/or criminal, fear of reprisal by LE, the defendant, or the wider community to themselves and their loved ones may deter reporting.

Underreporting

Given these estimates of bias crimes and bias incidents, it is apparent that underreporting is extensive.³⁵ Reporting rates differ by victim and community factors, such as language barriers, cultural barriers, fear of (personal or family members') deportation, fear of stigmatization, shame, access barriers especially for disabled persons, distrust in the police, fear of further victimization in the reporting and case processing process, and fear that LE would sympathize with defendants.^{36, 37} LEA policies may also influence victim reporting behavior: agencies without a dedicated bias crime officer or unit, clearly defined bias crime policies known to officers, an established review process for each report and active outreach with local community-based organizations and advocacy groups (including houses of worship) tend to have lower reporting rates.³⁸

LE policies, location, and accessibility may also affect reporting rates. LE policies and training may stymie identification and investigation of bias crimes. However, LEAs' policies alone cannot achieve a 100% reporting rate.

LEAs' policies can improve bias crime reporting; however, LEA policies cannot and should not be expected to obtain 100% bias crime reporting, as victims (1) contact LE when/if they are ready,³⁹ and (2)

³⁴ Due to the current socio-eco-political landscape, it is possible that underreporting rates are higher in 2024 compared to previous years of the SB 577 reports; it is also possible that manifestations of the current socio-eco-political landscape involve micro-aggressions and non-criminal acts of discrimination and are thus rightfully not captured in official or non-official bias crime rates.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ Immigrants and men are more likely to report hate crime victimization, see: Cuevas, C.A., Farrell, A., McDevitt, J., Zhang, S., Temple, J., Robles, J., & Lockwood, S. (2019). *Understanding and Measuring Bias Victimization Against Latinos*, Document Number: 253430. Office of Justice Programs' National Criminal Justice Reference Service. *Understanding and Measuring Bias Victimization Against Latinos* (ojp.gov); Cuevas, C.A., Farrell, A., McDevitt, J., Zhang, S., Temple, J., Sabina, C., Lockwood, S. & Robles, J. (2021). *Longitudinal Examination of Victimization Experiences of Latinos (LEVEL): Extending the Bias Victimization Study*, Document Number: 301673. Office of Justice Programs' National Criminal Justice Reference Service. *Longitudinal Examination of Victimization Experiences of Latinos (LEVEL): Extending the Bias Victimization Study* (ojp.gov)

³⁷ See also: Davis, R.L., & O'Neill, P. (2016, May). The Hate Crimes Reporting Gap: Low Numbers Keep Tensions High. *The Police Chief*, 83 (web-only article). <https://www.policechiefmagazine.org/the-hate-crimes/>; Pezzella, F.S., Fetzer, M.D., & Keller, T. (2019). The Dark Figure of Hate Crime Underreporting. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 0(0). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764218823844>; Stening, T. (2021, August 23). Why hate crimes are underreported—and what police departments have to do with it - *Northeastern Global News*. [Why hate crimes are underreported—and what police departments have to do with it - Northeastern Global News](https://www.northeasternglobalnews.com/why-hate-crimes-are-underreported/); and U.S. Department of Justice Hate Crimes Enforcement and Prevention Initiative. (2020). *Improving the Identification, Investigation, and Reporting of Hate Crimes*. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

³⁸ See: Jones, L.M, Mitchell, K.J., & Turner, H. A. (2022). *U.S. Hate Crime Investigation Rates and Characteristics: Findings from the National Hate Crime Investigations Study (NHCIS)*, Document Number: 304531. Office of Justice Programs' National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

³⁹ See: Cuevas et al, (2019); and Cuevas et al (2021).

some victims may not define or interpret their experience(s) as bias-motivated, or even as a crime.⁴⁰ Data gaps between the BRH and NIBRS also exist because law enforcement may not recognize reported bias crimes as such, especially when the report contains multiple motives (i.e., both bias and non-bias motivations)⁴¹ or bias determinations may be made by law enforcement officers after data is submitted to NIBRS.⁴² Nonetheless, 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 and suggest areas/questions that would benefit from research by academics, graduate and undergraduate students, ODOJ staff and interns, and non-profit research organizations.

Effects of Bias-Motivated Conduct on People, Families and Communities

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.⁴³ 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, casteism, linguisticism, and audism. The intent of hate and bias is to degrade, embarrass, dehumanize, alienate, silence, scare, and make people feel unwelcome.⁴⁴ Bias incidents and crimes commonly target individuals⁴⁵ with certain visible traits and this targeting often cause ripples of harm, violating an entire group or community’s sense of safety and belonging.⁴⁶ New forms of targeting include flyering campaigns,⁴⁷ and online hate and harassment.⁴⁸ Indeed, the BRH indicates that it is receiving/observing increasing reports of Zoombombing/Zoom raiding (i.e., unwanted or disruptive intrusion by internet trolls on video-conference calls), doxing (i.e., publicly releasing someone’s personal information without their consent), social media campaigning (i.e., coordinated marketing campaigns across multiple social channels), and alternative-media triggered

⁴⁰ Peucker, M., Clark, T., & Claridge, H. (2023). Mapping the Journey of (non-) Reporting in Response to Racism: A Change-oriented Approach to Reporting Barriers, Motives and Support Needs. *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 45(3), 473–493. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07256868.2023.2296026>.

⁴¹ 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. See also: Sill, K., & Haskins, P.A. (2023). *Using Research to Improve Hate Crime Reporting and Identification*. National Institute of Justice.

⁴² This accounts for the underreporting of bias crimes listed in NIBRS, discussed further in [Oregon State Police \(NIBRS\) Data](#) (email and video correspondence with PBB, June 12, 2024). For example, NIBRS lists 130 bias crime defendants for Multnomah County in 2024, while the Portland Police Bureau alone received 163 reports of bias crimes in 2024 (email correspondence, PPB Major Crimes Unit-Detective Division, February 11, 2025).

⁴³ Bell & Perry (2015).

⁴⁴ Boeckmann, R.J., & Turpin-Petrosino, C. (2002). Understanding the Harm of Hate Crime. *Journal of Social Issues*, 58(2), 207-225.

⁴⁵ Bystanders who attempt to intervene may also become victims of bias-motivated acts, but these are difficult to identify without case details, e.g., a white victim in an anti-Black/African American bias crime could have been perceived as Black/African American or a bystander/friend/relative who attempted to interrupt the act of bias.

⁴⁶ 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.

⁴⁷ See: SPLC (n.d.) Map of Hate Group Flyering in the U.S.. The Southern Poverty Law Center.

<https://www.splcenter.org/flyering-map>. See also: [July 1, 2023 Bias Crime Report](#).

⁴⁸ ADL. (2023). *Online Hate and Harassment: The American Experience*. Anti-Defamation League Center for Technology and Society. https://extremismterms.adl.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/2023-12/Online-Hate-and-Harassment-2023_0_0.pdf; Laub, Z. (2019). *Hate Speech on Social Media: Global Comparisons*. Council on Foreign Relations. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/hate-speech-social-media-global-comparisons>; and U.S. GAO (2024, January). *Online Extremism*, GAO-24-105553. United States Government Accountability Office. <https://www.gao.gov/assets/d24105553.pdf>.

organizing in BM behaviors.⁴⁹ Additional research is needed to better understand these newer forms of targeting.

Targeted individuals change their routines, change jobs, drop out of school, relocate to other neighborhoods and even out of state, or begin to self-isolate,⁵⁰ harming their ability to access resources and function. Furthermore, the effects of bias result in lasting emotional and psychological distress. Indeed, bias crimes are recognized as a public health issue.⁵¹ 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.⁵² Hate and bias threaten the promise of 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.

These harms and long-term impacts on victims of bias examined are not merely theoretical.⁵³ Individuals who contacted the BRH in 2023 reported experiencing the following (counts not provided as the voluntary nature of reporting prevent the determination of prevalence rates; no data was provided for 2024 due to capacity concerns): emotional impact; safety threats; time to report and navigate systems; isolation / alienation; loss of access to needs (income, housing); mental health impacts; damages, financial losses (property, time); limited access to resources due to cultural and language barriers; forced relocation, which affected housing, schools, and employment; diminished / lost employment; reputational harm; diminished / lost education; privacy breach; physical injury (including homicide) and internalized negative beliefs ("model minority," colorism, racism, sexism, the guilt of immigration). Long-term impacts include loss of trust in institutions, the justice system, communities and people; lost housing, education and employment; secondary victimization while navigating the CJS, child welfare and other social support systems; and increased risk of future victimization. Communication of LE and prosecutorial decision making, and case outcomes to victims and communities may reduce both short-term harms and long-term impacts of BM acts, while also improving procedural justice and likelihood of future reporting. See [Appendix B](#) for a description of the [qualitative data](#) collected by the BRH.

Examples of Bias-Motivated Conduct in Oregon

Bias crimes and incidents reported to the Hotline in the past five years included over 13,000 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.

⁴⁹ Email communication with the ODOJ, June 16, 2025. Data submitted to CJC do not go into this level of detail.

⁵⁰ The 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, and again in March 2022 to track changes from the original sample. Results were weighted to produce a representative sample, with a margin of error $\pm 1.6\%$. BIPOC residents' opinions were compared to white residents and disaggregated as appropriate. For a report summary, see: OVBC. (May 4, 2022). *Asian Oregonians and the Impact of Race-Based Incidents*. OVBC. <https://oregonvbc.org/asian-oregonians-and-the-impact-of-race-based-incidents/>. Additional survey findings are available in the download link at the bottom of the page.

⁵¹ Shultz, J.M., Zakrisson, T.L., & Galea, S. (2019). Hate and the Health of Populations. *The Milbank Quarterly*, 97(1), 11-15.

⁵² McDevitt et al. (2002).

⁵³ Bell & Perry (2015); Benier (2017); and Craig (2002). See also: 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; 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; and [OVBC \(May 4, 2022\)](#).

- Assaults, stalking, doxing, swatting and 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.
- Pride flags torn down and burned; neighbors and landlords driving out neighbors who don't look like, pray like, or live like they do.
- Nooses left on doorsteps and in school yards.
- Zoom-bombing in our children's school classrooms and our professional meeting spaces; animal carcasses left on lawns near signs of affirmation.
- Employers and schools requiring employees and students to use alternate entrances and materials from colleagues and peers.
- School boards banning Pride flags in schools as "political" indoctrination; radicalized county and city councils spewing anti-Jewish tropes in local newspapers and during public meetings.
- Books by Black, Brown, and queer authors being banned and defaced; coordinated campaigns to remove affirming books and literature from public and school libraries.
- Law enforcement flashing known hate symbols while on duty.
- Local government approving hate groups to adopt a highway.
- Death threats and thousands of targeted, biased propaganda flyers received by mail, delivered to homes and workplaces, and even handed out at youth centers.
- Elected officials shutting down book clubs in public libraries.
- Neo-Nazi sieg heil salutes in public places, captured on video, and shared proudly on social media channels.
- Sacred houses of worship and religious artifacts damaged, defaced, and burned; nooses, hate symbols, and flags flown freely from cars and in public spaces.
- Employees outed and scapegoated by colleagues or employers.
- Online "journalists" recording private conversations to out, dox, intimidate, and silence those engaged in equity work; doxing and incessant harassment of public employees and elected officials, especially those who are women, LGBTQIA2S+, or people of color.
- Doxing and incessant harassment of public employees and elected officials.
- Efforts to defund city diversity initiatives.
- Pride celebrations and coordinators threatened, and events canceled.
- Students forced to use dead names in yearbook photos.
- Families forced to flee their homes, towns, and this state as race-based refugees in present-day America.
- Race-based homicide.

These reports are not investigated by the Hotline, which instead focuses on providing trauma-informed and culturally responsive emotional support and next step options to victims and witnesses. This model was modified from domestic and sexual violence response agencies' best-practices (see [Response Procedure](#) in Appendix B). *Note*, the de-identified examples above were provided by the BRH; no case processing/outcome information was provided, per SB 577.

Oregon Department of Justice (Hotline) Data

Section 8 of SB 577, now [ORS 147.380\(3\)](#), requires the ODOJ to establish a staffed bias crimes telephone Hotline ([Bias Response Hotline](#), or BRH) dedicated to assisting victims, witnesses, and other reporters of bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents. The ODOJ opened the BRH on January 2, 2020 with

multiple avenues – [web portal](#),⁵⁴ phone (1-844-924-BIAS (2427)), [chat](#) (started April 2023),⁵⁵ and Relay calls⁵⁶ – for anyone to report hate and bias, obtain immediate crisis support, and obtain information on available services, and referrals to those services. On the Hotline, reporters speak to an individual ODOJ Hotline staff,⁵⁷ [volunteer or intern](#). Hotline staff continue to connect with culturally specific organizations around the state to connect victims to localized resources and to promote and offer the Hotline as a point of support for bias victims.

No comprehensive data of bias crimes and bias incidents exists.

Currently, there is no single data source that amalgamates statewide bias crime and bias incident reports. The BRH is one avenue for people in Oregon to access services after experiencing a bias incident or bias crime.⁵⁸ Other bias response methods in the state include [Lines for Life's Racial Equity Support Line](#),⁵⁹ [Stop AAPI Hate](#), [Oregon Coalition Against Hate Crimes](#), [NAACP](#),⁶⁰ and [Salem Human Rights Commission](#). Some community-based organizations (CBOs) serving culturally- and population-specific communities also have bias crime and bias incident support programs. The [Safe Oregon Tipline](#) is available for students, parents, and school staff to report threats to student safety, including bias incidents and crimes. Reports *may* be duplicated in these sources, as victims seek services and legal assistance;⁶¹ however, bias incidents and crimes remain vastly under-reported, and the data presented in this report is a fraction of bias incidents and bias crimes.⁶² An understanding of the scope of the issue is necessary to ensure sufficient capacity, resources, procedures, and policies are in place to address the needs of victims, families, and communities affected by bias. The BRH has relationships with many CBOs, state organizations, and LEAs that work with victims of bias-motivated conduct. The BRH solicits [data sharing transfers](#) from partner agencies, both to improve data collection and respond to the needs of victims currently and in the future. Data gaps are decreasing but continue to exist. These gaps may be reduced as the ODOJ continues its extensive [media outreach campaigns](#) and its current investigations and prosecution training in collaboration with the FBI and U.S. Attorneys' Offices.

Yearly BM reports – bias crimes and bias incidents – to the Hotline declined in 2024 for the first time since the Hotline opened in 2020. In contrast, spam reports – incoherent, gibberish emails – increased to such an extent that in early 2024 that the BRH stopped documenting the spam reports to prioritize supporting victims of bias and switched to automated daily spam filters.

⁵⁴ Online reports made via the [web portal](#) can be placed in nine languages.

⁵⁵ The [Hotline phone and chat](#) are staffed by bi- or multi-lingual advocates utilizing the services of Language Link, IRCO's International Language Bank, and Collective of Indigenous Interpreters of Oregon, with access to interpretation in over 240 languages.

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ This work was moved from the [ODOJ Office of the Attorney General](#) to the [ODOJ Crime Victim and Survivor Services Division](#) (CVSSD) in March 2022.

⁵⁸ The City of Eugene no longer maintains a bias crime and incident portal; their website now links directly to the BRH, and reporters can choose to contact the Hotline directly.

⁵⁹ Operations will cease on June 30, 2025. See: <https://www.linesforlife.org/get-help-now/services-and-crisis-lines/racial-equity-support-line/>

⁶⁰ The NAACP's federal grant (cosigned with the ODOJ) was cut around April-May 2025. NAACP's legal redress program will continue, but their more robust community model was terminated due to the loss in federal funding.

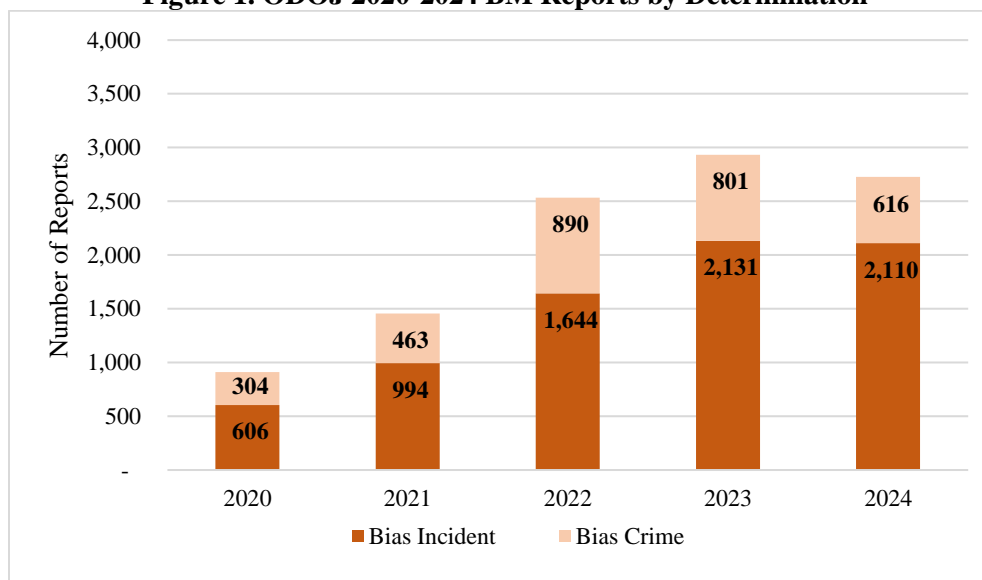
⁶¹ Repeat reports to the BRH are included in "other" determination and excluded from this report. See Table A1 in [Appendix A](#) for repeat report data.

⁶² According to the most recent NCVS, about 42% of violent bias crime victimizations are not reported to the police, reporting rates for unviolent bias crimes are likely to be much lower ([Kena & Thompson, 2021](#)). It is unlikely that reporting rates have improved since Kena and Thompson analyzed the 2019 NCVS survey.

Determination of Reports

Hotline advocates do not investigate reports of bias⁶³ to the Hotline. Instead, centered on the tenet of belief, the advocates classify the reports into the categories defined in [Determining Bias](#). Shown in Figure 1, from 2020 through 2022, two-thirds of BM reports are for bias incidents, while one-third was for bias crimes.⁶⁴ This pattern changed in 2023, when 73% of BM reports are for bias incidents and 27% are for bias crimes. Bias crime reporting declined further in 2024 to 23% of BM reports. However, other reports – *bias/hate criteria not met, bias against non-protected class, repeat report and unable to determine* reports – increased yearly from 2020 through 2024 at 191, 226, 353, 691, and 3,130, respectively (not displayed in Figure 1; see Table A1 in [Appendix A](#)). The 353% increase in other reports in 2024 from the previous year was driven by 2,231 spam reports.

Figure 1. ODOJ 2020-2024 BM Reports by Determination



While SB 577 does not require CJC’s yearly SB 577 evaluation to discuss other reports, an accurate accounting of these numbers is important to understanding advocates’ workload – and determining whether additional staffing is required to allow them to focus on their primary goal of assisting victims of bias.⁶⁵ Currently, fielding non-bias reports, including *spam reports* – incoherent, gibberish emails/chats/voicemails – are all still reviewed by an advocate, checked by a second advocate to ensure consistency in coding, and reviewed again by the Hate Crimes Response Coordinator weekly, which in total adds an estimated 14 hours per week to their workload.

⁶³ The Hotline received a total of 1,101 reports in 2020, 1,683 reports in 2021, 2,887 reports in 2022, 3,623 in 2023 and 5,856 reports in 2024 (see Table A1 for a breakdown of reports by determination and year, and Table A8 in [Appendix A](#) for the county distribution by year).

⁶⁴ Figure 1 does not reflect [victimization trends](#), as victims/reporters may wait more than a year before seeking assistance. See Table A2 through A6 in Appendix A for monthly reporting counts, intake type, time from incident to report, response time for callbacks, and duration of calls, respectively.

⁶⁵ The ODOJ’s position is as a “trauma-informed hotline [they] cannot hang up the phone on callers not immediately disclosing hate/bias; to build community trust, the hotline must have a reputation of treating everyone with dignity and respect, including those who may take time to disclose, those in mental health crisis, those seeking resources outside of hate/bias response needs, those believing they are reporting bias targeting protected class” (email communication, June, 16, 2025).

Bias Incidents targeting Hotline advocates increased by 165% in 2024 (92 vs 244); it is unknown to what extent other crime victim advocates – without the ODOJ’s capacity and resources to ensure staff safety and wellbeing – are also experiencing higher levels of harassment and/or bias due to their occupation.

Hotline advocates were the target of 244 bias incidents in 2024, a 165% increase from the 92 bias incidents they experienced in 2023 (discussed further in [Reporter Status](#), under *perpetrator* classification). Overall, in the 5-year period, 421 calls were made to the BRH that targeted advocates, of which 390 were classified as bias incidents, 4 as bias crimes (reports made by bias crime defendants/perpetrators who did not target advocates) and 27 as other reports. The increase in both spam reports and bias incidents targeting Hotline staff require further investigation. Specifically, additional research is required to determine whether the same individuals are responsible for the spam reports, bias incidents that target BRH advocates, and those classified as bias/hate criteria not met. Additional research is also required to determine whether other crime victim support case workers and advocates⁶⁶ – in organizations that lack the ODOJ’s capacity to regularly update staff-safety measures – are also receiving increasing numbers of hostile calls and/or spam communications, discussed further in [Reporter Status](#).

Additional research is required to determine whether the 2024 BM reporting gap is higher than in previous years: BM reports to the Hotline increased yearly from 2020 (n = 910 reports) through 2023 (n = 2,932) but declined to 2,726 reports in 2024 due to a decrease in reports with BIPOC individuals and those 60 years or older.

BM reports declined from 2,932 in 2023 to 2,726 in 2024, due to a decrease in reporting by BIPOC individuals and individuals under the age of 60: older (+14%), white (+105%) persons, and women (+18%) are the only individuals increasingly reporting BM experiences to the Hotline in 2024 (see [Bias Motivation/Targeted Protected Class](#) for discussion). This tapering off in BM reports to the Hotline should not be interpreted as an indication of a decline in bias crimes and incidents targeting BIPOC individuals. As noted in the previous [Underreporting](#) section, reporting decisions and by extension, help-seeking behavior, involves a complex interplay of perceived risk to oneself and ones’ family as a result of justice system involvement, fear of retaliation and/escalation by defendant and/or the defendant’s allies, (lack of) awareness of legal protections and resources, viewing the action as minor based on past life experiences, and cultural and language barriers. The BRH works extensively to educate communities about available services and that only de-identified information will be shared with the CJC and public via data requests – but fears are not always alleviated with accurate information. An additional complicating factor is the number of spam reports inundating the BRH in 2024, leaving less time for BRH advocates to answer calls, and to assist non-spam reporters of bias. Uncertain reporters already dealing with complex feelings from being targeted or observing another person being targeted in an act of bias may be hesitant to leave a message or to place a subsequent call. The precise effects of the number of spam reports on in-need reporters’ access to the BRH are unknown and require further investigation.

VOCA Services 2024

⁶⁶ This drastic increase in spam reports suggests an increase in micro-aggressions, civil rights violations and discrimination targeting non-protected classes, such as civil rights advocates and social service providers, as it is unlikely that only BRH Advocates are currently being targeted. Additional research is needed to establish the extent of this targeting, and the effects on service providers and other workers who are targets of bias due to their *occupations*, an unprotected class, before any recommendation can be made about creating an additional protected class. However, since 2025, the Hotline has been receiving strongly-worded/hostile/aggressive communications from individuals registering complaints about the existence of the hotline, its role in helping victims of bias, and perceived overreach of a governmental agency. Advocates are not currently being targeted due to their *occupation* per se, but because of their *employer*. CJC will continue to review these harassing/prank and incoherent/gibberish communications.

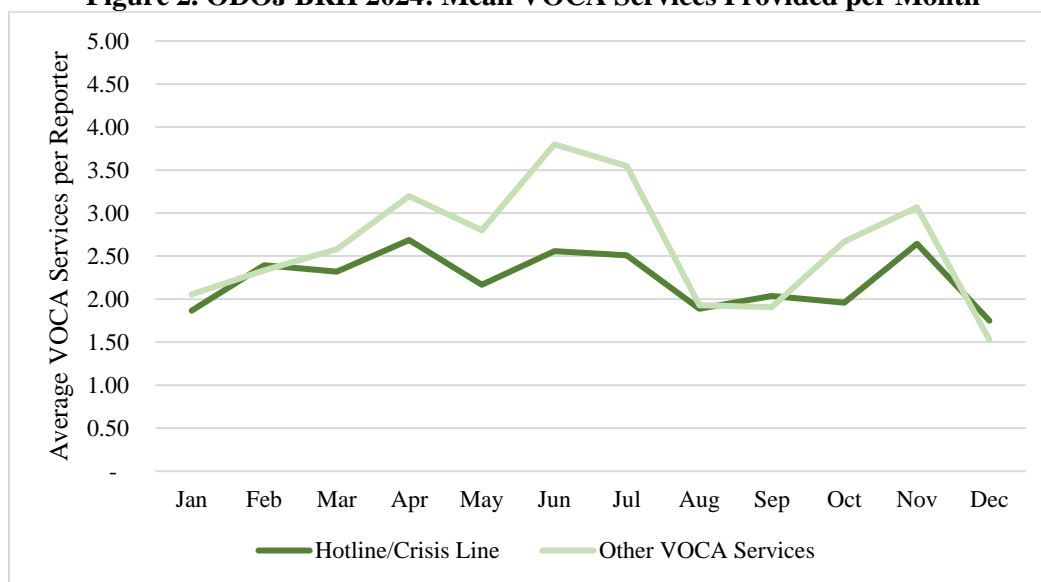
In providing services and support to victims, Hotline advocates work with reporters and victims to determine their needs and goals in the aftermath of a bias incident or crime. The Hotline’s [core values](#), [procedure for determining bias](#), and [response procedure](#) – including the needs assessment, consent process, and [case management services](#) – are detailed in [Appendix B](#). The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) established a federal fund, referred to as the Crime Victims Fund, or the Fund. The Fund provides direct assistance and services to crime victims and survivors, including bias crime victims. Figure 2 displays average VOCA services provided to BRH reporters and victims in 2024. For monthly counts, see Table A7 in [Appendix A](#); also see [Hotline Services](#) in [Appendix B](#) for a high-level explanation of the VOCA services provided by the BRH.

Reporters frequently require four to six VOCA services on average to address their needs.

Average monthly contacts per reporter in 2024 – excluding the 2,231 spam reports – ranged from 1.75 to 2.69, while on average, other VOCA services received ranged from 1.53 to almost 4 per reporter. The average is computed as monthly VOCA services presented in Table A7 in [Appendix A](#), divided by monthly reports displayed in Table A2 in [Appendix A](#). Services provided (16,767 in 2023 and 16,629 in 2024) remained relatively consistent for the 2-year period. Services provided in 2024 included:

- Hotline advocates made 7,791 contacts with victims and reporters via the Hotline and web portal in 2024, with 2.15 contacts on average per reporter, reflecting a slight increase from 7,724 or a mean number of 2.13 contacts in 2023.
- Victims received 2,301 referrals to other services, supports, and resources from non-victim service agencies, including counseling options, governmental programs including civil rights investigatory agencies, and culturally-specific community programs. Additional referrals included 674 referrals to victim service programs specifically designed to deliver services to victims of crime, 293 referrals to law enforcement, and 161 Crime Victims’ Compensation Program (CVCP) referrals.

Figure 2. ODOJ BRH 2024: Mean VOCA Services Provided per Month



- Victims received crisis interventions 1,668 times and interpretation services 536 times.
- Hotline advocates engaged in individual advocacy for victims 1,107 times, meaning advocates made calls, emails, and other contacts to assist victims in securing rights, remedies, and services from other agencies.

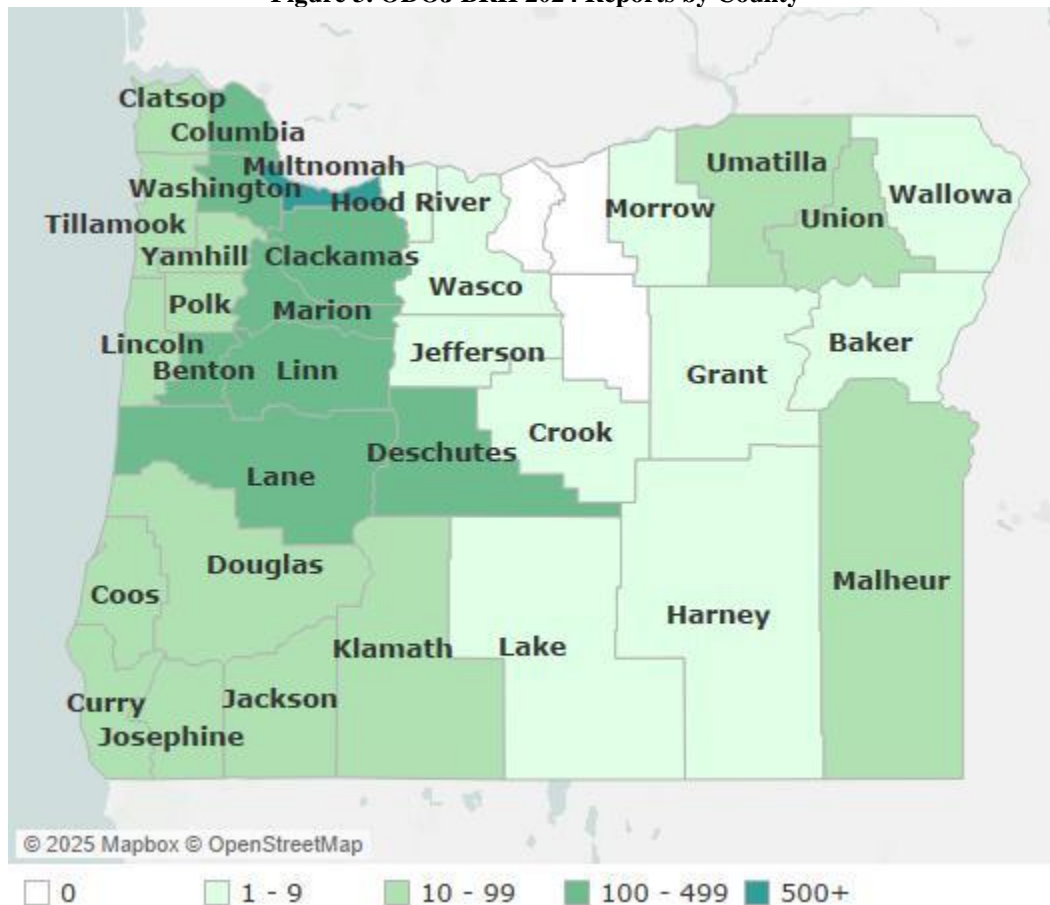
- Other urgent/emergency assistance included 62 instances of financial assistance, 2 instances of medical care advocacy/accompaniment, 13 instances of immigration assistance, and 6 instances of other emergency justice-related assistance.
- Victims were assisted with relocation 89 times, interventions with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution 124 times and childcare or dependent care assistance once.
- Victims and reporters received information about the criminal and civil justice systems, including the process of reporting and the flow of a prosecuted case in the system, 568 times, and advocates provided information about victim rights and how to assert and enforce rights 764 times. Advocates also notified victims of criminal and/or civil justice events 17 times.
- Hotline advocates engaged in advocacy or accompaniment in law enforcement interviews 156 times, and 40 times for prosecution interviews.
- Victims received information about accessing civil protective orders 144 times.
- Victims and reporters occasionally request services that are outside of the BRH's statutory authority per SB 577; the BRH documents the number of times this happens each year. The Hotline was unable to meet victims' and reporters' needs due to insufficient statutory authority and organizational capacity 88 times – a steep reduction from 186 times in 2023 in unmet victims' and reporters' needs due to insufficient statutory authority and organizational capacity.

County Distribution of Reports

Figure 3 shows the number of reports received by the BRH from each of Oregon's counties in 2024. In 2024, Multnomah County continued to have the highest number of reports (n = 958). Benton (34 vs 198) and Columbia (17 vs 107) counties had the most noticeable increase between 2023 and 2024, while Lane (674 vs 397), Clackamas (293 vs 173), Washington (335 vs 267) and Linn (153 vs 108) counties had the most noticeable decreases in reporting from the previous year. Given the consistency in reporting between 2023 and 2024, along with the increasing instability, underreporting is expected to be higher than normal. 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 community-based organization (CBO) with whom they have an established relationship instead of to the Hotline (see non-exhaustive list [here](#)), and there is no current avenue to pool reports to the Hotline and the various CBOs. Similarly, it is difficult to ascertain if the decreased reporting in Linn, Lane, Clackamas, and Washington counties represent a true decline or a decision to report elsewhere. County data for 2020 through 2024 is available in Table A6 in [Appendix A](#); and county-level bias crime data is displayed in [Pooled CJ Tables](#). *Note*, Figure 3 excludes 2,231 spam reports,⁶⁷ 676 out-of-state reports, and 2 located at the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde. This does not impact the color of Yamill County. Other/Unknown does not have a map location. No reports were submitted by Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler counties (not labeled in the map for clarity).

⁶⁷ Location data could not be ascertained for the incoherent, gibberish spam reports.

Figure 3. ODOJ BRH 2024 Reports by County



Characteristics of bias-motivated reports to the BRH

This section discusses bias crimes and bias incidents, collectively referred to as “bias-motivated reports” or “BM reports,” while bias crime and bias incident behavior by defendants is collectively referred “bias-motivated conduct/behavior/acts.” Other reports – *bias against unprotected class*, *bias criteria not met*, *repeat reports*, and *unable to determine reports* – are excluded from this section. Total BM reports increased in each successive year from 2020 through 2023 – from 910 in 2020, to 1,457 in 2021, 2,534 in 2022, and again to 2,932 in 2023 – but dipped to 2,726 in 2024. This decline should not be interpreted as a decline in bias-motivated acts per se, but a decline in the *reporting* of these acts. Approximately two-thirds of BM reports were for non-criminal bias incidents and about one-third were for bias crimes from 2020 through 2022. This pattern changed in 2023 – when bias crime reports dropped to 27% (n = 801) of BM reports – and continued into 2024 when bias crimes accounted for 23% (n = 616) of BM reports. Due to the extensiveness of underreporting and help-seeking behavior, it would be incorrect to infer that bias crimes decreased; instead, it can be stated that bias crime reporting to the BRH has been decreasing since 2022.

Victim Demographics

This section discusses victim demographics. The defendant’s bias motivation(s) or why victims are targeted is discussed in [Bias Motivation/Targeted Protected Class](#); and differences in bias targeting by victim demographics is discussed in [Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics](#). The BRH began tracking

victim demographic⁶⁸ information in May 2020 as optional data collection variables. Victim demographics for 2020 through 2024 are displayed in Table 1 (see Tables A8 and A9 in [Appendix A](#) for victim demographics broken down by determination). *Note*, “reports with (victim demographic or PC)” or “reports for (victim demographic or PC)” are used when discussing BM reports to the Hotline as only 52% in the 5-year period 2020 through 2024 were made by victims (see [Reporter Status](#)).

BM reports declined for all demographic groups in 2024 – except for females (18% increase), white (105%) and Asian (46%) individuals, and those aged 60 and older (14%).

Table 1. ODOJ 2020-2024 BM Reports by Reported Victim Demographics and Year

Demographics	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gender					
Male	250	479	623	748	670
Female	359	408	478	781	924
Gender Non-Conforming	21	135	348	568	374
Unknown/Not Reported	280	435	1,085	835	758
Race					
White	112	73	170	115	236
Black/AA	271	406	520	558	461
Asian	41	183	149	141	206
Hispanic/Latino	108	160	430	382	306
AI/AN	23	73	67	70	34
NH/OPI	9	10	15	8	2
MENA	1	-	-	-	26
Another race	3	32	155	420	226
Multi-racial	27	76	71	87	95
Unknown	315	444	957	1,151	1,134
Age					
0-12	35	86	203	245	156
13-17	32	88	158	196	172
18-24	38	72	141	86	65
25-59	409	581	639	885	768
60+	66	107	97	150	171
Not Reported	330	523	1,296	1,370	1394
Total*	910	1,457	2,534	2,932	2,726

* Excludes *bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine* reports. NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native; and MENA refers to Middle Eastern/North African individuals. See Tables A8 and A9 in [Appendix A](#) for victim demographics broken down by determination.

⁶⁸ Victims were classified into only one race and gender category, per VOCA guidelines, unless they identified as multi-racial. In 2024, the federal government and therefore VOCA added Middle Eastern or North African as a distinct race, likely contributing to the decrease in reports targeting “some other race.” 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. This is a limitation of the data. 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 the primary concern of Hotline Advocates.

Unknown/not reported rates for race and age remained high in 2024, at 42% and 51% respectively. Unknown/not reported rates for gender held constant from the previous year at 28%. In 2024, BM reports for all demographic group decreased from the previous year – except for females with an 18% increase (781 vs 924), white individuals with an 105% increase (115 vs 236), Asians with an 46% increase (141 vs 206), and those aged 60 and older with a 14% increase (150 vs 171).

BM reports with Asian victims peaked in 2021 and again in 2024, reports with Hispanic/Latino victims peaked in 2022, and reports with victims of another race peaked in 2023. However, Black/African American individuals continue to be most likely to report and be victims of bias-motivated conduct, though in fewer numbers than in 2022 and 2023.

BM reports with Asian victims peaked in 2021 at 183, or 13% of yearly reports, declined in 2022 (n = 149; 6% of BM reports) and 2023 (n = 141; 5%), but began trending upwards again in 2024 (n = 206; 8%). In contrast, reports with Hispanic/Latino victims peaked one year later in 2022 (n = 430; 17%), declined in 2023 (n = 382; 13%), and further declined in 2024 (n = 306; 11%). Victims of another race increased from ~5% of BM reports yearly from 2020 to 2022, to 420 or 14% of reports in 2023 and dropped to 226 or 8% of reports in 2024. Nevertheless, Black/African American (Black/AA) individuals are consistently at the highest risk, and BM reports with Black/AA victims increased yearly.

BM reports increased yearly for all age groups between 2020 through 2023 – and dipped for all but individuals aged 60 and older and those with unreported ages.

Individuals aged 17 and younger experienced a steep increase in bias-motivated conduct between 2021 (174 or 12% of BM reports) and 2022 (361 or 14% of reports), with another increase in 2023 (441 or 15% of reports) – but a sharp drop in 2024 (328; 12%). Interestingly, the only two age groups for whom BM reporting increased in 2024 were individuals aged 60 and older – from 150 or 5% in 2023 to 171 or 6% in 2024 – and those who did not report age – from 1,370 or 47% in 2023 to 1,394 or 51% in 2024. Reliable bias crime rates in 2024 are scarce, with the most recent Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) report of National Crime Victimization Survey data covering 2005 to 2019. Nevertheless, the drop in BM reporting to the Hotline for all but white or Asian individuals, older persons, and females suggests a need for investigations into non-reporting rates.

Reasons for bias-motivated conduct continues to evolve.

Bias Motivation/Targeted Protected Class

The previous section described victim demographics (i.e., who were targeted in the BM acts reported to the Hotline); this section analyzes the defendants' bias motivation or why victims were targeted for BM acts (whether or not it aligned with the victim's actual identity). Bias motivation data reflect the defendant's perception of identity; a person who identifies as Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (NH/OPI) may be targeted with specifically anti-Asian bias, or a person who identifies as Multiracial may be targeted with anti-Black/AA bias. The BRH does not investigate to confirm the defendant's perception and instead records the reporter's perception of the defendant's bias motivation, based on specific words, slurs, gestures, expressions, and even the victim/reporter's prior victimization experiences. See [Identifying Targeted Protected Class](#) in Appendix B for details.

Figure 4. ODOJ 2020-2024 BM Reports by Bias-Motivation and Year

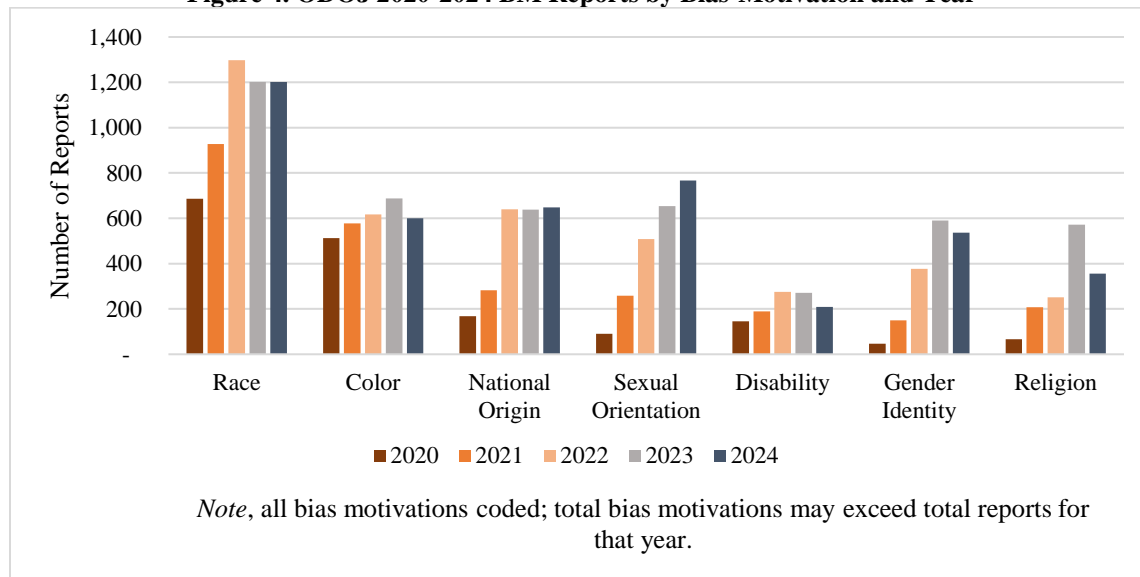


Figure 4 illustrates defendants' bias motivation for bias-motivated acts reported to the Hotline from 2020 through 2024 (see Tables A10 through A13 in [Appendix A](#) for bias motivation broken down by determination, i.e., bias incidents vs bias crimes for the 5-year period).

- Between 2000 and 2022, BM reports for all protected classes increased yearly. This pattern changed in 2023, when reports targeting race (1,298 vs 1,201), national origin^{69, 70} (640 vs 638), and disability (276 vs 271) decreased slightly from the previous year.
- In 2023, reports targeting religion (251 vs 572) – specifically anti-Jewish targeting (187 vs 456) – experienced the largest increase from the previous year. Reports motivated by sexual orientation (509 vs 654) and gender identity bias (377 vs 590) also increased substantially from the previous year.
- 2024 saw a 38% decrease in anti-religion (572 vs 356), a 23% decrease in anti-disability (271 vs 209) and a 12% decrease in anti-color (687 vs 600) reports. Indeed, anti-sexual orientation BM reports were the only targeted protected class with a conspicuous increase at 17% (654 vs 766), while anti-national origin reports saw a 2% (638 vs 648) increase between 2023 and 2024.

⁶⁹ Anti-national origin bias is differentiated from political speech under Oregon law and BRH procedure. Opposition to, support of, anger with, frustration towards, disowning of, dissention toward, and many other expressions, thoughts, or feelings regarding a domestic or foreign nation's government, policy, practice, or action may be considered political speech and do not constitute a bias incident under Oregon law or the BRH's determinations. The BRH must identify a hostile expression of animus regarding a person's actual or perceived identity to make a finding of bias. Consequently, the BRH figures will differ from agencies that use national or other definitions of national origin bias.

⁷⁰ Per [ORS 181A.250](#), No law enforcement agency, as defined in [ORS 181A.010 \(Definitions for ORS 181A.010 to 181A.350\)](#), may collect or maintain information about the political, religious or social views, associations or activities of any individual, group, association, organization, corporation, business or partnership unless such information directly relates to an investigation of criminal activities, and there are reasonable grounds to suspect the subject of the information is or may be involved in criminal conduct. The Attorney General is **not** in the definition of law enforcement agency outlined in ORS 181A.010(7). However, the Bias Response Hotline, as a victim-centered program, does not track *perpetrator* conduct, but rather *victim* disclosures of victimization experiences, and the supports necessary to respond, connect with resources, seek recourse, recover, and begin healing.

Anti-white bias accounts for less than 1% (n = 12) of the 2,726 BM reports: there were 5 anti-white bias crimes and 7 anti-white bias incidents (4 white individuals were targeted in anti-Black/AA bias incidents, possibly in a violence disruption or victim substitution incident).

Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics

This section discusses differences in bias targeting by victim demographics, i.e., it combines [Victim Demographics](#) with [Bias Motivation/Targeted Protected Class](#). Bias motivation is affected by victim demographics; the most frequent motivation for targeting a specific demographic category is highlighted in grey (see Table 1). See Tables A14-17 in [Appendix A](#) for differences in bias motivation for bias-motivated conduct incident in 2024; Tables A12-15 in Appendix A of the [July 1, 2024 Bias Crime Report](#) for differences in bias motivation for bias-motivated conduct incident in 2023; and Tables A10-A18 in Appendix A of the [July 1, 2023 Bias Crime Report](#) for the 2020 through 2022 figures. *Note*, the column labelled “N” in Table 2 (i.e., the demographic breakdown of the 2024 BM victims of last column in Table 1) is the denominator for the percentages listed below, e.g., 492/924 or 53% of female BM victims, and 444/461 or 96% of Black/AA BM victims were targeted due to anti-race bias.

Table 2. ODOJ 2024 BM Reports by Bias Motivation and Reported Victims Demographics

Victims' Demographics	N	Targeted Protected Class/Bias Motivation						
		Color	Race	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity	Religion	Sexual Orient
Gender								
Male	670	183	366	63	144	11	127	153
Female	924	248	492	98	163	172	91	309
Gender Non-Conforming	374	26	49	14	8	332	14	204
Unknown/Not Reported	758	143	294	34	333	21	124	100
Race								
White	236	14	16	12	19	150	15	170
Black/AA	461	300	444	18	15	22	19	30
Asian	206	44	179	13	123	1	33	3
Hispanic/Latino	306	30	233	3	175	6	8	15
AI/AN	34	4	29	3	5	3	2	4
NH/OPI	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
MENA	26	-	2	-	7	-	21	-
Another race	226	109	119	2	34	2	107	105
Multi-racial	95	58	86	6	23	8	11	10
Unknown	1,134	41	92	151	245	344	139	429
Age								
0-12	156	41	87	10	24	20	13	37
13-17	172	84	108	3	40	26	45	36
18-24	65	20	26	3	14	7	18	20
25-59	768	229	379	58	119	223	52	340
60+	171	27	71	44	23	8	41	16
Not Reported	1394	199	530	91	428	252	187	317
Total	2,726	600	1,201	209	648	536	356	766

Note, bias-motivated reports exclude *bias against unprotected class*, *bias criteria not met*, *repeat reports*, and *unable to determine* reports. Rows illustrate risk by demographic category, e.g. males are most likely to be targeted due to anti-race (366 out of 670 males or 55%), followed by color (n = 183; 27%) and national origin (n = 144; 21%) bias, with the highest risk shaded to facilitate reading ease. Columns illustrate risk by bias motivation, e.g., females (492 out of 1,201 or 41%), Black/AA (n = 444; 37%) and persons of undisclosed age (n = 530; 44%) are most likely to experience anti-race bias.

This pattern relates to 2024, unless stated otherwise:

- Female victims of BM acts conduct were primarily targeted due to anti-race (n = 492; 53%) and anti-sexual orientation bias (n = 309; 33%); male victims due to anti-race (n = 366; 55%); gender non-

conforming individuals due to anti-gender identity (n = 332; 89%) and anti-sexual orientation bias (n = 204; 55%); and individuals with undisclosed gender due to anti-national origin (n = 333; 44%) and -race bias (n = 294; 39%).

White BM victims are targeted primarily because of sexual orientation and gender identity bias; BIPOC victims are targeted primarily based on race, but differences exist in bias motivation.

- White victims of BM acts were primarily targeted because of anti-sexual orientation bias (n = 170; 72%), while BIPOC victims were targeted primarily due to anti-race bias: 96% (n = 444) of Black/AA, 87% (n = 179) of Asian, 76% (n = 233) of Hispanic, and 85% of (n = 29) of American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) victims were targeted due to anti-race bias. Asian (n = 123; 60%) and Hispanic (n = 175; 57%) victims were also frequently targeted due to national origin bias.
- Individuals of undisclosed race were primarily targeted for BM acts due to anti-sexual orientation (n = 429; 38%) or -gender identity bias (n = 344; 30%).

BM victims of all age groups are primarily targeted because of anti-race bias – except for individuals aged 25-59, who are also targeted due to anti-sexual orientation and -gender identity bias.

Victims of all age groups were primarily targeted for BM acts due to anti-race bias. Individuals aged 25-59 are also targeted due to anti-sexual orientation (n = 340; 44%) and -gender identity bias (n = 223; 29%).

~50% of male and female bias incident victims were targeted due to anti-race bias, while almost 9 in 10 gender non-conforming bias crime victims were targeted due to their gender identity, and almost half of undisclosed gender bias crime victims were targeted due to national origin bias.

- The Hotline received 2,110 bias incident reports in 2024. Shown in Table A14 in [Appendix A](#), male (n = 244; 53%), and female (n = 382; 52%) *bias incident* victims were primarily targeted due to anti-race bias. Gender non-conforming *bias incident* victims were targeted due to gender identity (n = 251; 89%) and sexual orientation bias (n = 146; 52%), while individuals with undisclosed gender (n = 313; 46%) were primarily targeted due to anti-national origin bias (n = 303; 48%).

Less than 5% of white bias incident victims were targeted due to anti-white bias; almost all BIPOC bias incident victims were targeted due to their race – rather than being caught up in an attempt to disrupt violence or misidentification of race incident.

- White victims were targeted based on sexual orientation (n = 151; 77%) and gender identity bias (n = 134; 68%), while BIPOC victims were targeted due to anti-race bias: 328 or 97% of Black/AA bias incident victims, 171 or 81% of Hispanic/Latino, 128 or 84% of Asian, and 22 or 85% of American AI/AN bias incident victims were targeted because of anti-race bias. Less than 5% (n = 7; 4%) of white bias incident victims were targeted due to anti-white bias; 100% of Asian, 95% of Black/AA, 80% of Hispanic/Latino and 73% of AI/AN bias incident victims were targeted due to their race – rather than in a violence disruption or misidentification of race incident.

Most bias crime reports have Black/AA (20% of the 616 bias crime reports), Hispanic/Latino (15%), or Asian (9%) victims – who are targeted for their actual race. Six percent of bias crime victims are white, but less than 1% of bias crimes were due to anti-white bias (n = 5).

Table A15 in [Appendix A](#) illustrates bias motivation by bias crime victims' demographics; the column labelled "N" provides the denominator for the percentages listed below. Out of a total of 616 bias crime reports, 20% of victims were Black/AA (n = 122), 15% were Hispanic/Latino (n = 95), 9% were Asian (n = 53), 6% (n = 39) were white, 3% (n = 17) were multi-racial, 2% (n = 12) were Middle Eastern/North African (MENA), 1% (n = 8) were AI/AN, and 44% (n = 270) were of an unspecified race (see Table A9 in [Appendix A](#) for victim demographic information). Of those 39 white bias crime victims, 5 were targeted due to anti-white bias (i.e., less than 1% of bias crimes).

- More than 9 in 10 Black/AA (n = 114; 93%) and Asian (n = 49; 92%) bias crime victims were targeted because of their actual race,⁷¹ along with 65% (n = 62) of Hispanic/Latino bias crime victims (see Table A17 in [Appendix A](#)). In contrast, white bias crime victims were targeted because of anti-sexual orientation bias (n = 19; 49%), while Hispanic victims were primarily targeted because of anti-national origin bias (n = 50; 53%). Individuals of another race were targeted due to anti-religion bias (n = 34; 69%; see Table A15 in [Appendix A](#)).

Roughly half of male, female and undisclosed gender bias crime victims were targeted due to anti-race bias, while almost 9 in 10 gender non-conforming bias crime victims were targeted due to their gender identity.

- Male (n = 122; 58%), female (n = 110; 58%), and individuals with undisclosed gender (n = 62; 49%) bias crime victims were primarily targeted due to anti-race bias. Gender non-conforming bias crimes victims were targeted due to anti-gender identity (n = 81; 89%) and -sexual orientation bias (n = 58; 64%).

Most bias-motivated reports frequently involve 1 of 5 incident types: harassment, institutional, vandalism, assault, or refusal of service. Differences exist for bias crimes vs bias incidents.

Character of Conduct

As shown in Table 3, almost all BM reports in 2020 through 2024 involved 1 of 5 incident types: harassment, institutional, vandalism, assault, or refusal of service (see [Character of Conduct/Incident Type](#) in [Appendix B](#) for definitions). Reports with harassment character of conduct increased yearly from 50% of BM reports in 2020 to 81% of BM reports in 2024. The BRH disaggregated harassment in 2024 into offensive physical contact (i.e., non-injurious touching, shoves, spitting, etc.), threat (i.e., criminal or non-criminal language or conduct that puts a person in fear for their safety, or that of their family, friends, pets, or property), hate speech (i.e., language that others, degrades, offends, humiliates, or alienates, including slurs and "microaggressions") and harassment - offensive conduct (offensive conduct for short, i.e., a catchall for offensive, repeated, or unwelcome contact or conduct, including offensive flags, images, symbols; stalking; mimicking or mocking; or disparate or discriminatory treatment). In 2024, 43% of BM reports (n = 1,176) involved hate speech, while 27% (n = 728) involved offensive conduct.

The *proportion* of BM reports with institutional character of conduct peaked in 2020 at 25% (n = 227), while the *number* of reports increased steadily from 251 in 2021, to 362 in 2022, and 392 in 2023, after which reports with institutional character of conduct declined steadily to 252 or 9% in 2024. BM reports with vandalism character of conduct ranged from 8% in 2020, to 16% in 2022, and declined to 11% in 2024; specifically, there were 77 or 8% in 2020; 185 or 13% in 2021; 413 or 16% in 2022; 376 or 13% in 2023; and 301 or 11% of BM reports with vandalism character of conduct in 2024. Clear patterns emerge in character of conduct for bias crimes vs bias incidents (see Tables A18 and A19 in [Appendix A](#) for character of conduct by determination for bias-motivated reports for 2020 through 2024). Harassment,

⁷¹ For a discussion on the interchangeability of minority targets/victim substitution, see: Mills, C. E. (2020). A Common Target: Anti-Jewish Hate Crime in New York City Communities, 1995-2010. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 57(6), 643-692. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022427820902832>

institutional, and refusal of service characters of conduct tended to be more frequently associated with *bias incidents*, while vandalism, assault, and exploitation (not tracked 2020-2021) tended to be more frequently associated with *bias crimes*.

Table 3. ODOJ 2020-2024 BM Reports by Character of Conduct and Year

Character of Conduct /Incident Type	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Harassment	459	833	1,171	1,613	2,213
Offensive Physical Contact	-	-	-	-	49
Threat	-	-	-	-	260
Hate speech	-	-	-	-	1,176
Harassment - Offensive Conduct	-	-	-	-	728
Institutional	227	251	362	392	252
Vandalism	77	185	413	376	301
Assault	125	141	174	180	117
Refusal of service	53	58	104	134	132
Other [‡]	19	32	322	238	305
Exploitation	-	-	202	117	86
Doxing	15	8	100	86	59
Swatting	2	21	17	34	159
Murder	2	3	3	1	1
<i>Multiple Characters of Conduct</i>	52	41	10	1	539
Total Bias-Motivated Reports*	910	1,457	2,534	2,932	2,726
* Excludes <i>bias against unprotected class</i> , <i>bias criteria not met</i> , <i>repeat reports</i> , and <i>unable to determine</i> reports. Total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple characters of conduct.					
[‡] Includes Exploitation, Doxing, Swatting and Murder.					

BM reports in all but internet/cell phone and school settings decreased in 2024.

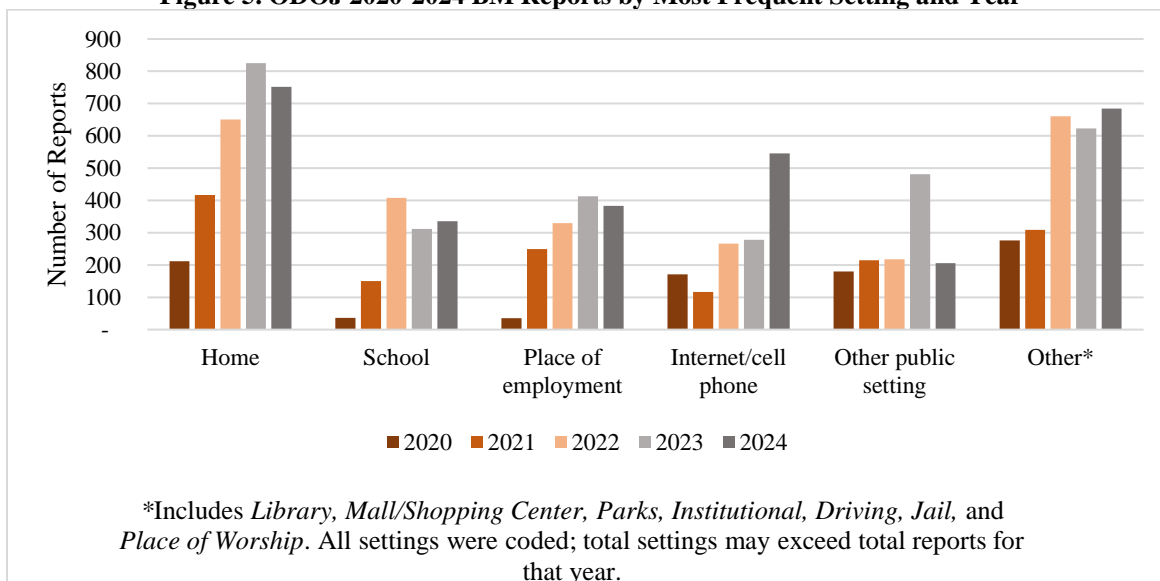
Setting

The most frequent setting (termed *incident setting* in previous SB 577 reports) for bias-motivated reports for the 2020 through 2024 is presented in Figure 5 below. The exact counts can be found in Table A21 in [Appendix A](#), while Tables A20 and A22 display setting broken down by determination (i.e., bias crime vs bias incidents for 2020 through 2024). Most bias-motivated conduct occurred at home, school, place of employment, internet/cell phone, or other public setting for the 5-year period, 2020-2024. While slightly less than one-third of reports occurred at home, school, or work in 2020, reports in these three locations accounted for over 50% of reports in 2021 through 2024. Reports in all but internet/cell phone (481 in 2023 vs 546 in 2024) and school settings (312 in 2023 vs 336 in 2024) decreased between 2023 and 2024.

Given the alternative reporting options for students and school staff, it is likely that a substantial number of school reports are not captured in the BRH data. For context, one school district tried to share 711 reports of bias with the ODOJ from the 2022-2023 school year, but did not provide information on bias motivation/targeted protected class because it is not tracked by the school district. Consequently, the BRH was unable to include these 711 reports in their data submission to CJC. This exclusion could have accounted for the influx in school-based reports community members have mentioned unofficially to the PPB and Hotline staff – however, insufficient data was provided to either the PPB or BRH for these data to be included in the [Department of Justice \(Hotline\) Data](#) or [Oregon State Police \(NIBRS\) Data](#).⁷²

⁷² Email correspondence with the PPB, June 11, 2024; and ODOJ Bias Response Coordinator, June 19, 2024.

Figure 5. ODOJ 2020-2024 BM Reports by Most Frequent Setting and Year



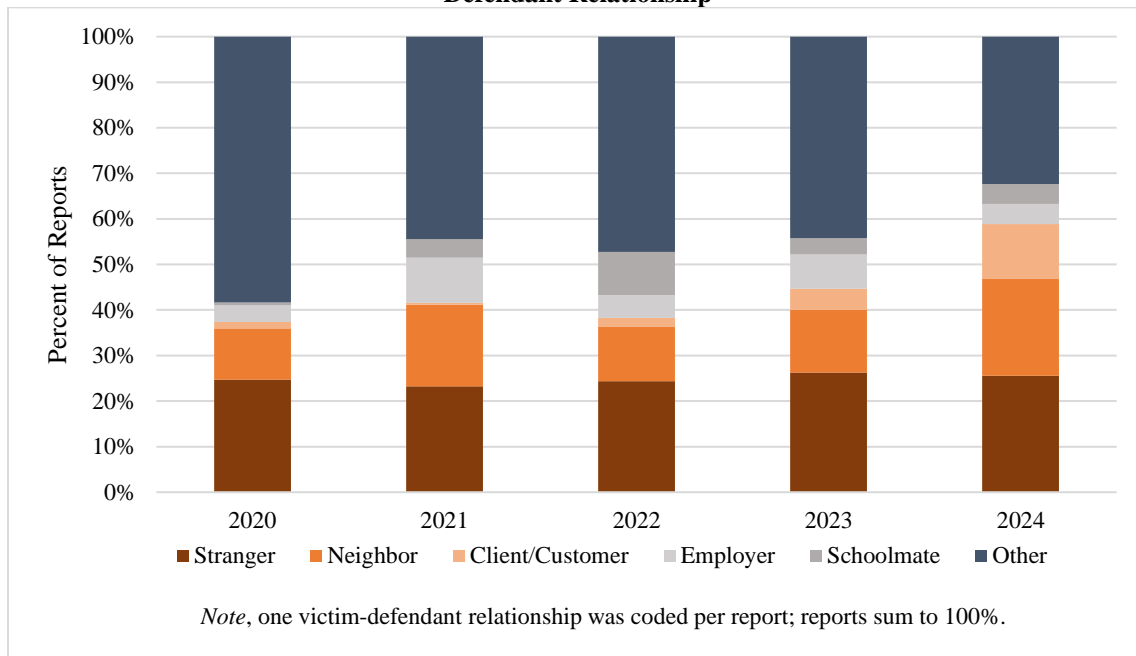
In 2024, three victim-defendant relationships – stranger, neighbor and client/customer – were responsible for ~60% of BM reports, largely driven by changing bias incident patterns. This is a change from 2020 through 2023, when five victim-defendant relationships – stranger, neighbor, police/LE/CJS, service providers and employer – accounted for 50% to 60% of BM reports.

Victim-Defendant Relationship

Figure 6 illustrates victim-defendant relationships for bias-motivated acts reported to the Hotline from 2020 through 2024; Tables A23 and A24 in [Appendix A](#) provides the exact counts; and Table A24 and A25 displays all victim-defender relationships, broken down by determination (i.e., bias crime vs bias incidents). In 2024, reports with police/LE/CJS, service providers or employers declined, and stranger, neighbor and client/customer victim-defendant relationships were responsible for 59% of BM reports. Many victims were targeted by someone they know, or know tangentially: 38% of defendants were known by the victim in 2020, which increased to around 50% in 2021 through 2023 (49% in 2021 and 50% in 2022 and 2023), and decreased to 43% (n = 1,164) of BM reports in 2024. Additional research is required to determine if BM reporting rates when the defendant is known to the victim declined in 2024 and/or reporting of all BM experiences declined in 2024.

Differences in victim-defendant relationships exist by determination: *strangers and neighbor relationships* account for around 6 in 10 bias crimes most years. In contrast, *other relationships* accounted for around half of bias incidents from 2020 through 2023, while strangers, neighbor, and client/customer relationships account for 57% of bias incident reports in 2024.

Figure 6. ODOJ 2020-2024 BM Reports by Most Frequent Victim-Defendant Relationship



Stranger and neighbor relationships accounted for 59% of bias crimes in 2020, 60% in 2021, 62% in 2023, and 63% in 2024; 2022 was an outlier, when 42% of bias crimes involved stranger and neighbor relationships. In contrast, almost half of bias incidents yearly involved other relationships – landlord, current/former relative/friend, acquaintance, schoolmate, city official/government employee, coworker, teacher/school official, not reported/unknown between 2020 and 2023 (68%, 49% in 2021 and 2022, and 53% in 2023). This pattern changed in 2024, when client/customer victim-relationship became more prevalent in bias incidents – 118 bias incidents in 2023 involved client/customer victim-defendant relationship, which increased to 310 reports in 2024 – along with stranger and neighbor, both at 44 or 21% of bias incident reports (see Table A24 and A25 in [Appendix A](#) for victim-defendant relationship broken down by bias crimes vs bias incidents for 2020 through 2024).

**Hotline advocates are increasingly a target of bias-motivated behavior:
The ODOJ should consider documenting reports targeting advocates as *bias against unprotected class* if the reporters’ conduct and words would be classified as such if a protected class was targeted instead of occupation, an unprotected class.**

Reporter Status

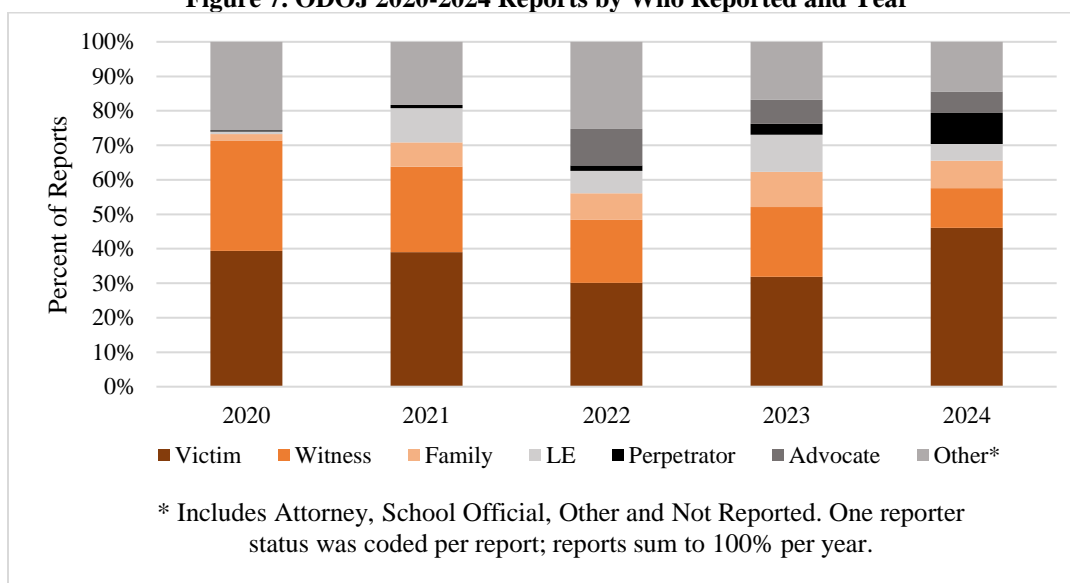
Figure 7 illustrates the most frequent reporter status. Overall, there were 390 bias incidents that targeted BRH’s advocates from 2020 through 2024, documented under *perpetrator* report status (except for the 4 bias crime reports were reports made by bias crime defendants/perpetrators contacting the BRH directly).⁷³ In 2024, there was a 165% increase in bias committed against Hotline advocates from 92 in 2023 to 244 in 2024 (see Table A26 and A28 in [Appendix A](#) for reporter status broken down by bias crimes and bias incidents). The BRH should continue to revise its staff safety policy periodically to ensure its staff are receiving the support they need to maintain their mental health in a very demanding profession and perform optimally, e.g., quarterly check-ins with supervisors to ensure staff feel supported, clear policies that utilizing their state provided mental health services will not adversely affect their job,

⁷³ Perpetrator reporter status also included 27 other reports: 13 bias/hate criteria not met, 12 bias against non-protected class, and one each repeat and unable to determine report.

etc. Consideration should be given to classifying reports as bias against unprotected class when the reporters' conduct would be classified as a bias crime if one of the current protected classes under SB 577 were targeted, instead of the advocate's occupation.

The ODOJ should continue to track spam emails (e.g., in automated spam folders labelled by report year), and, if possible, investigate whether prank and/or harassing calls that are not bias incidents, bias incidents targeting advocates and spam emails originate from similar sources.

Figure 7. ODOJ 2020-2024 Reports by Who Reported and Year



The Hotline stopped individually documenting spam reports on March 6, 2024, to prioritize victim support, and switched to automated daily spam folders. Spam reports are subsequently reviewed and processed by two advocates (a main reviewer and doubled checked by another advocate). Decisions are then checked weekly by the Hate Crimes Response Coordinator. This is a time consuming process, amounting to about 14 hours a week for the BRH staff's time. The ODOJ should consider creating an additional staff position to assist the Hate Crimes Response Coordinator with screening, reviewing and documenting perpetrator reporter status emails/communications. This new position could also assist with media and other public records requests (PRRs) replies; and provide support for additional administrative tasks as needed.

Additional research is required to determine whether there is any coordination between the various spammers (discussed in [Determination of Reports](#)) and the steep increase in spam emails to the increase in reports targeting advocates, the goals of the perpetrator reporters and spam email senders, and whether other crime victim advocates and crime victim service providers are also being targeted. Service providers should consider reporting any experience of bias against their occupation to the BRH. Documenting reports, e.g. on the [ODOJ Bias Hotline Reports Dashboard](#) would be required before any additional non-protected classes can be added to existing protected classes.

LE are forwarding fewer BM reports to the Hotline, despite no change in the number of victims who reported bias crimes in NIBRS in 2023 and 2024 (n = 370).

Reports forwarded by law enforcement to the BRH peaked in 2023 at 315 or 11% of reports, and declined in 2024 to 132 or 5% of reports. As noted in the [2021 Bias Crimes Report](#), LEAs are only legally required to refer victims of bias incidents to the BRH under [SB 577](#). Between 2021 and 2023, LEAs reported both

bias crimes and bias incidents to the Hotline in increasing numbers: 13% of reports of bias crimes in 2021, 10% in 2022, and 17% in 2023 were made by law enforcement (see Table A26 and A28 in [Appendix A](#)). As shown in [Oregon State Police \(NIBRS\) Data](#), bias crime incidents were relatively consistent at 315 in 2023 and 316 in 2024, with 370 victims both years. As LEAs create and refine their internal policies to meet SB 577 requirements, investigate increasing numbers of bias-motivated reports⁷⁴ and complete their internal administrative duties, forwarding reports to the BRH may be an additional administrative step beyond LEAs current resource capacity – especially for smaller agencies. The ODOJ should continue to convey to LEAs the importance of forwarding these reports as a *preferred*, though not *required*, practice. A significant number of bias crimes are not flagged with a bias nexus in NIBRS⁷⁵ because those determinations require additional investigations that occur after data are due to OSP. LE forwarding bias crimes and bias incident reports to the Hotline would provide a workaround to the NIBRS issue and allow for a more accurate picture of BM acts in Oregon. While accurate data is needed for effective policies, BM victims also require services and support to function: research is required to verify that victim referrals to the BRH are ongoing, despite the decline in the forwarding of BM reports.

~7 in 10 BM acts occur in one of four setting types (which describe the overall context in which the perpetrator acts): community, neighborhood, work, or school. This pattern is driven by bias incidents, as bias crimes occur primarily in community and neighborhood setting type.

Setting Type

Figure 8 illustrates setting type for bias-motivated acts reported to the Hotline from 2020 through 2024. In 2021, the Hotline began tracking setting type, formerly termed *incident setting type* (e.g., community, domestic violence, employment, etc.). This data element describes the overall setting and context of the bias-motivated conduct; while a bias crime may occur at a school (setting), it may be committed by a community member and not a classmate, teacher, or school personnel, so the setting type would be “community” in this example. Shown in Figure 8 (with exact counts in Tables A29 in [Appendix A](#)), around 7 in 10 bias-motivated acts reported to the Hotline occurred in one of four setting types yearly since 2021: community, neighborhood, employment, or school. This pattern is primarily driven by bias incidents. Community and neighborhood setting type accounted for 79% of bias crimes in 2021, 54% in 2022, 77% in 2023 and 78% in 2024, while bias incidents had more diffuse setting types (see Table A30 in [Appendix A](#) for setting type for bias crimes vs bias incidents).

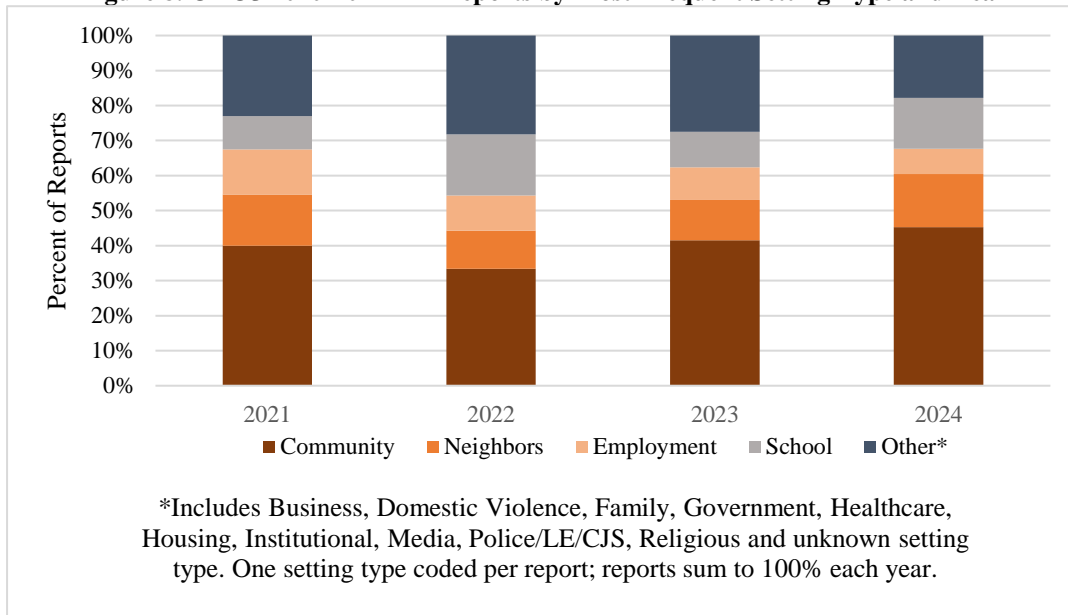
BM reports in school setting types increased in 2024 from the previous year (297 vs 396) – though not to the 2022 high of 443 reports.

Similar to the pattern noted in [setting](#), school setting type peaked in 2022 at 444 or 18% of BM reports, and declined to 296 or 10% in 2023, and increased to 396 or 15% in 2024. Again, caution is required to avoid underestimating the extent of bias-motivated behaviors against individuals aged 18 and younger – in schools by classmates and school officials (see Table A23 through A25 in [Appendix A](#)), near schools, on the way to schools, or online (see Table A20 through A22 in [Appendix A](#)) – as students are encouraged to report bias-motivated behaviors directly to their school or to the [Safe Oregon Tipline](#) and it is likely that a substantial number of reports are not captured in the BRH data.

⁷⁴ BM reports to the PPB are increasing yearly; these figures are not reflected in NIBRS because bias nexus determinations are frequently made after data are submitted to OSP (email and video correspondence with PPB Strategic Services Division, June 12, 2024).

⁷⁵ Cases with a bias component that are reported to LEAs are in NIBRS. However, OSP only sends NIBRS cases flagged with a bias motive to CJC for the yearly bias crime report. Bias motivation in LEAs internal data collection systems made after submitting data to OSP are not updated in NIBRS.

Figure 8. ODOJ 2020-2024 BM Reports by Most Frequent Setting Type and Year



The BRH rarely collects information on defendant demographics because its victim-centered model does not require investigation into the defendant’s identity.

Perceived Defendant Demographics

The BRH began collecting defendant demographic information in July 2020. Advocates do not ask for defendant demographic information, in keeping with the Hotline’s trauma-informed, victim-centered model, where advocates collect only the data the reporter deems necessary to make the report, and only with permission.⁷⁶ Notably, this information is documented by the Hotline advocate when provided in the victim or witness’ report. As shown in Table 4, reporters rarely volunteered information regarding defendant gender (~48% to 60% undisclosed yearly), race (66% to 78% undisclosed yearly), and age (~76% to 84% undisclosed yearly) in 2021 through 2024. Reporters may not provide defendants’ demographic information because the defendant is unknown to the reporter (see [Victim-Defendant Relationship](#) and Tables A23 through A25 in [Appendix A](#)), many reports are made by witnesses who may not be privy to this information (see [Figure 7](#) and Tables A26 through A28 in [Appendix A](#)), or due to the effect of trauma on memory.

Table 4 illustrates perceived defendant demographics for bias-motivated acts reported to the Hotline from 2020 through 2024. Around 30% to 40% of defendants yearly were perceived by reporters to be male and 20% to 29% yearly were perceived to be white. However, no conclusions can be drawn about defendants’ gender, race and age, due to the high rate of missing/unknown data. This pattern also applied to bias crimes and bias incidents (see Tables A31 and A32 in [Appendix A](#)).

No firm conclusions can be drawn about defendants due to the large proportion of missing/unknown demographic information.

⁷⁶ 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 support 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.

Table 4. ODOJ 2020-2024 BM Reports by Perceived Defendant Demographics and Year

Demographics	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gender					
Male	-	430	899	1,163	828
Female	-	149	333	351	373
Gender Non-Conforming	-	5	5	3	7
Unknown/Not Reported	910	873	1,297	1,415	1,518
Race					
White	-	297	727	861	746
Black/AA	-	13	35	36	25
Asian	-	8	2	12	7
Hispanic/Latino	-	8	45	24	59
AIAN	-	1	2	2	3
Multiple Races	-	-	36	2	14
Some Other Race	-	-	5	8	15
Unknown/Not reported	910	1,130	1,682	1,987	1,851
Age					
24 and under	19	106	170	110	185
25 to 39	15	64	137	132	74
40 to 49	5	36	62	129	48
50 and older	18	147	113	134	136
Unknown/Not reported	853	1,104	2,052	2,427	2,283
Total*	910	1,457	2,534	2,932	2,726

* Excludes *bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine* reports. NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native; and MENA refers to Middle Eastern/North African individuals. See Tables A8 and A9 in Appendix A for victim demographics broken down by bias crimes and bias incidents.

Oregon 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 law enforcement agencies (LEAs) 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.⁷⁷ The UCR Program launched the Oregon Crime Data Dashboard,⁷⁸ which displays crimes reported to LE. The dashboard provides summary level data on a publicly available website that can be filtered by several different variables.

LEAs are required to report certain 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](#).⁷⁹ The upgrade is required by the FBI as of January 1, 2021. However, a small number of Oregon law enforcement agencies have either not completed the upgrade or have been unable to report for the 2020 to 2024 calendar years due to resource constraints. Namely, 55 Oregon 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

⁷⁷ <https://www.oregon.gov/osp/Pages/Uniform-Crime-Reporting-Data.aspx>.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ For NIBRS codes, see the Criminal Justice Information Services Division (2021, April 15). 2021.1 National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual. U.S. DOJ, FBI, Criminal Justice Information Services Division. https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/sarble/data_common/nibrs-user-manual-2021-1041521.pdf.

one month of reporting, and of those, 15 did not report any data for the 2021 calendar year.⁸⁰ In 2022, 33 agencies missed at least one month of reporting and of those, 10 did not report any data during that time period. The nonreporting rate declined in 2023, when 28 agencies missed at least one month of reporting and of those, 20 did not report any data during that period, but increased in 2024, when 35 agencies missed at least one month of reporting and 19 did not report any data for 2024.⁸¹

In 2022 and 2023, the BRH data contained more than twice the number of victims as found in NIBRS. Reporting rate differentials between the BRH and NIBRS declined in 2024 (616 vs 370), although BRH reporting continued to exceed NIBRS reporting.

Bias crime reporting is also required of LEAs under [ORS 181A.225 Sections 2 and 3](#). A supplemental report is required for bias related offenses that include bias motivation(s) and victim and defendant demographics. NIBRS collects data on incidents (referred to as *crimes* in this report), offenses (referred to as *charges*), arrests, and victims. A bias crime may have multiple defendants, victims, and arrestees; a bias crime may also have zero arrestees. NIBRS data for 2020 through 2024 were merged to create the following files:

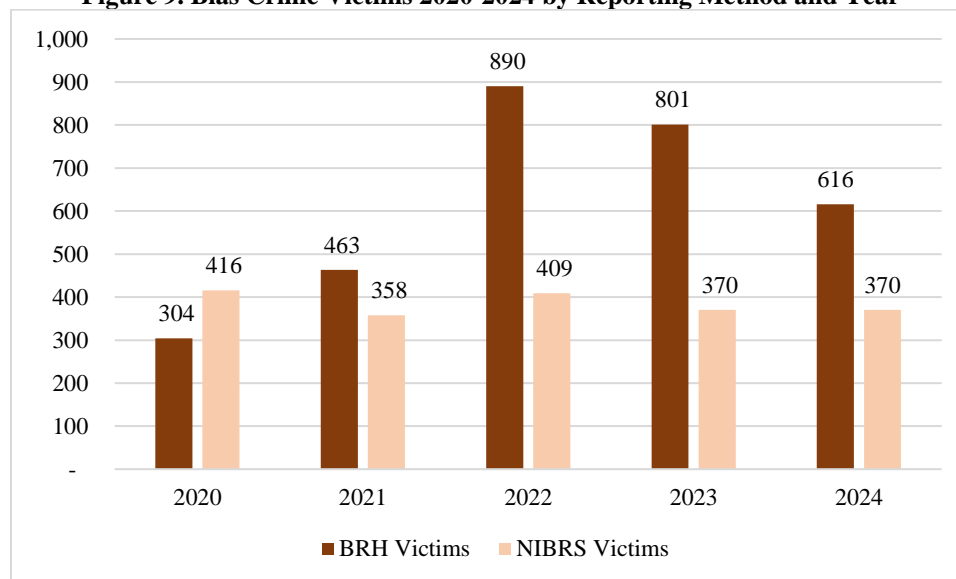
1. A victim-level file, which contains one row of data for each bias crime victim. This involves merging NIBRS incidents, offenses, and victim files. Bias motivation in NIBRS files is listed at the case/incident level. In cases with multiple victims, all victims were assumed to be targeted by all bias motivation(s) attributed to the case. There is a risk of overcounting bias motivation with this technique, but this potential error is acceptable given the benefit of linking bias motivation to victim demographics to create data comparable to the [Department of Justice \(Hotline\) Data](#) to identify non-reporting patterns and the low rates of bias crime reporting. The NIBRS victim file includes 416 victims in 2020, 358 in 2021, 409 in 2022 and 370 each in 2023 and 2024. Shown in Figure 9 – except for 2020 when a greater number of victims reported their victimization to law enforcement – bias crimes reported to the BRH exceeded reports to LE in 2021 through 2024 (see [Underreporting](#) for factors that contribute to the BRH and NIBRS data discrepancies). In addition, LEAs’ reporting to NIBRS may occur before cases are reviewed for a possible bias motivation, and underreporting of bias crimes may occur even for agencies that submit 12 months of data. Finally, data discrepancies may occur because the BRH does not investigate reports – or verify sufficiency of evidence, witness/victim testimony/corroborating evidence, and/or defendant ability to aid and assist in their defense required for a conviction – as the goal of the Hotline is to provide trauma-informed care to victims of criminal bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents.⁸² Tables 5 through 13 and Figures 9 and 10 in [Bias Crime Victims](#), along with Tables A36 through A43 in [Appendix A](#) display NIBRS victim data. *Note*, BRH bias crime reports are compared to NIBRS bias crime victims’ data; bias incidents and other BRH reports are not discussed in this section.

⁸⁰ See Table A27, [Bias Crimes \(2021\) Report](#) for the LEAs with missing 2020 and 2021 data.

⁸¹ See Table A49, [Bias Crimes \(2022\) Report](#) for the LEAs with missing 2022, and <https://www.oregon.gov/osp/Pages/Uniform-Crime-Reporting-Data.aspx>, Agency Reporting tab in the Oregon UCR Data Dashboard for agencies that have since reported data to OSP. The results in this section are based on OSP data queries run yearly in March-May from 2020 through 2024 to meet the SB 577 requirements, and does not include data submitted to OSP after the respective yearly data extraction date.

⁸² The BRH will also provide services to victims of bias who do not fall into a protected class, or when bias/hate criteria were not met or insufficient details were provided to make a bias determination, and repeat callers/reporters. In other words, aside from spam (including spambot) calls or emails and perpetrator reporters, the Hotline will attempt to meet the needs of reporters to the best of their ability and resource capacity.

Figure 9. Bias Crime Victims 2020-2024 by Reporting Method and Year



2. A defendant-level file, which contains one row of data for each defendant; if a bias crime reported to LE had no arrestee(s), it was assumed that there was one defendant. The defendant data likely undercounts the number of persons reported to LE for bias crimes, as unfounded reports with multiple defendants are possible. There was a total of 357 bias crime defendants in 2020, 306 in 2021, 324 in 2022, 315 in 2023 and 316 in 2024 (see Tables 11 through 13 and Figure 11 below, along with Table A44 in [Appendix A](#)). One quarter of defendants were arrested in 2020 (n = 91), while around one third were arrested in 2021 (n = 102; 33%), 2022 (n = 115; 35%), 2023 (n = 107; 34%) and 2024 (n = 104; 33%) on at least one charge (see Table 12 for defendant demographics and Table 13 for arrest charges for the 5-year period, 2020 through 2024).

Bias Crime Victims

Table 5 displays victim demographics for the 2020 through 2024 calendar years for bias crimes recorded by NIBRS (see Tables A9 and A10 in [Appendix A](#) for the equivalent demographic data for bias crimes reported to the BRH). NIBRS provides victim demographic information for law enforcement and individual [victim types](#); demographic information is listed as not applicable/unreported all other victim type classification – business, society/public, government, religious organization, financial institution, and other/unknown victims.

Bias crimes against BIPOC victims were underreported to LE 2020 through 2023; the BIPOC bias crime reporting rate reduced further in 2024.

There were few reports for white bias crime victims to the BRH for 2020 through 2024, with 8%, 5%, 7%, 2% and 6% bias crimes per year respectively having white victims – which increases to ~30% when victims with unknown race are assumed to be white (exact counts in Table A9 and Table A10 in [Appendix A](#)). In contrast, excluding *not applicable* victim types, about half of bias crime victims in the NIBRS data were white from 2020 through 2023 (53%, 54%, 50%, and 54%, respectively), which increased to 60% of victims in 2024. A quarter of victims in the NIBRS bias crime data were Black or African American, and few victims were Hispanic from 2020 through 2024. Prior research on racial differences in reporting bias crimes to LE is inconsistent, though most found that Black/AA and Hispanic

persons are less likely to report bias crime victimization to LE, compared to white victims,⁸³ while others found Asian bias crime victims to have the lowest reporting rates.⁸⁴

Table 5. NIBRS 2020-2024 Bias Crime (I and II) Victim Demographics by Year

Demographics	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Not applicable[¥]	86	83	109	81	55
Gender					
Male	196	195	177	183	189
Female	128	72	115	102	120
Unknown	6	8	8	4	6
Race					
White	176	148	150	156	189
Black/AA	78	70	77	77	71
Hispanic/Latinx	32	9	8	9	13
AI/AN	8	4	6	4	5
Asian	3	15	13	10	14
NH/OPI	2	3	1	3	1
Unknown	31	26	45	30	22
Age					
20 and under	35	42	42	58	42
21 to 24	30	29	30	15	26
25 to 34	82	70	71	54	82
35 to 44	61	45	78	62	65
45 to 54	48	54	35	51	54
55 and older	67	29	35	43	45
Unknown	7	6	9	6	3
All Victims	416	358	409	370	370

[¥] No demographic information is provided for victims classified as Business, Society/Public, Government, Religious Organization, Financial Institution and Other/Unknown victims. NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native

~60-70% of bias crime victims in NIBRS yearly were male, while 24% to 42% of bias crime victims in the yearly Hotline data were male.

When *not applicable* victim types are excluded, the majority of bias crime victims in NIBRS yearly were male (59% in 2020, 71% in 2021, 59% in 2022, 63% in 2023 and 60% in 2024). In contrast, one-quarter to slightly over 40% of bias crime victims in the Hotline data for 2020 through 2024 were male (32%, 41%, 24%, 42% and 34%, respectively, with exact counts in Table A9 and Table A10 in [Appendix A](#)). This is consistent with prior research that found men are more likely than other genders to report bias

⁸³ Cuevas et al, (2019), Cuevas et al (2021), and Sill & Haskins (2023) found lower reporting rates of Hispanic, compared to white persons. Sill & Haskins (2023) also found lower reporting rates for LGBTQ individuals, compared to heterosexual, white individuals.

⁸⁴ Asians are less likely to report bias crimes compared to white victims; no differences were found in reporting rates of Black/AA and Hispanic individuals, compared to whites. However, since white victims tend to be targeted due to anti- sexual orientation, gender identity and religious bias, and LGBTQ, gender non-conforming and Jews are unlikely to report bias victimizations, the white vs Black/AA and Hispanic reporting comparison in Lantz et al (2022) may be the reporting likelihood of LGBTQ, gender non-conforming and Jewish persons vs racial minorities. See: Lantz, B., & Wenger, M. R. (2022). Are Asian Victims Less Likely to Report Hate Crime Victimization to the Police? Implications for Research and Policy in the Wake of the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Crime & Delinquency*, 68(8), 1292-1319. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00111287211041521>.

crimes.⁸⁵ However, gender comparisons between the BRH and NIBRS data should be interpreted with caution as one-quarter to one-half of victim gender yearly is unreported in the BRH data (26%, 25%, 51%, 19%, and 20%, respectively).

Finally, bias crime victims in NIBRS skewed older, with a combined 23% being under the age of 25 in 2020 (n = 65; 20%), 2021 (n = 71; 26%), 2022 (n = 72; 24%), 2023 (n = 73; 25%) and 2024 (n = 68; 22%). When contrasted with the NCVS, OVBC survey results, and OCVS results,⁸⁶ the NIBRS bias crime victim demographic data suggest extensive underreporting; failure to charge bias crimes when younger, female, and BIPOC community members are victimized;⁸⁷ non-reporting/inaccurate data collection of demographic information by victims; or some combination thereof (see discussion below). *Note*, all NIBRS percentages listed above exclude not applicable [victim types](#) – business, society/public, government, religious organization, financial institution, and other/unknown victims – for which demographic data is not collected in NIBRS (i.e., the denominator for yearly percent computation is all victims minus not applicable demographic numbers).

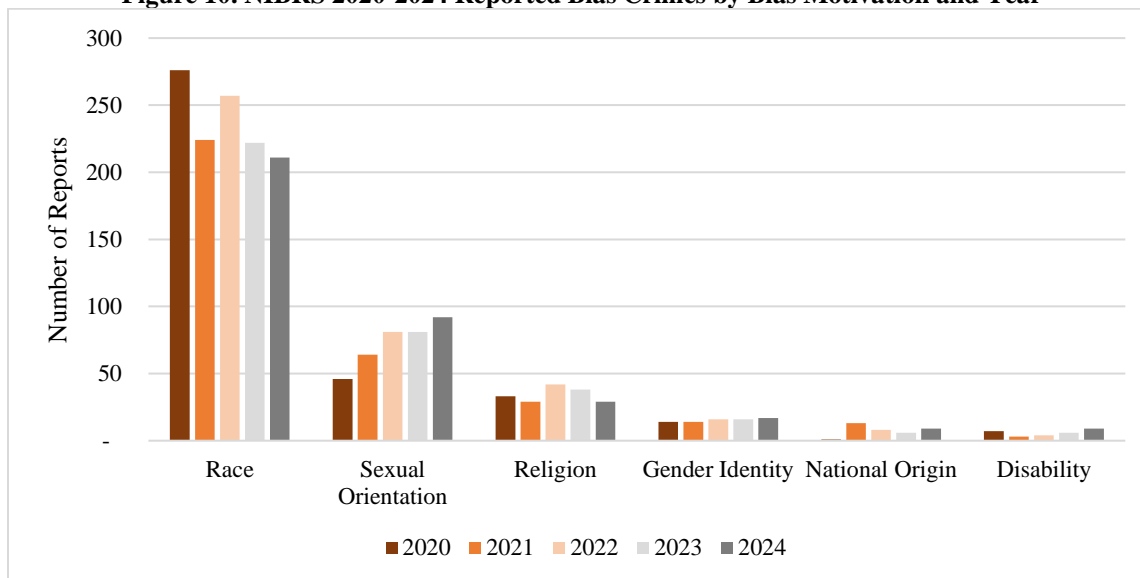
Anti-Race bias NIBRS reports declined in 2024 but remains the largest motivator of bias crimes reported to LE. Anti-sexual orientation motivated bias crimes continue to increase.

Bias Motivation

Figure 10 illustrates bias motivation for reports made to NIBRS from 2020 through 2024. For exact numbers and targeted protected class sub-categories, see Table A36 in [Appendix A](#).

- Around 6 in 10 reports yearly were motivated by anti-race bias for 2020 through 2023 (276 or 66% of reports in 2020; 224 or 63% in 2021, 257 or 63% in 2022, and 222 or 60% in 2023), which declined to 57% of reports (n = 211) in 2024. Despite making Figure 10 unwieldy, anti-race bias reports are included to illustrate the gap between these and other types of bias-motivated crimes.

Figure 10. NIBRS 2020-2024 Reported Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation and Year



⁸⁵ See: Cuevas et al, (2019); Cuevas et al (2021); and Sill & Haskins (2023).

⁸⁶ [Kena & Thompson \(2021\)](#); [Weinerman et al. \(2022\)](#).

⁸⁷ According to 1992-2005 NCVS. data, 50-60% of bias crime victims are typically Black/AA (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.

- Slightly over 10% (n = 46; 11%) of reports in 2020 were motivated by sexual orientation bias, which increased to ~ 20% in 2021 through 2023 (64 or 18% in 2021, 81 or 20% in 2022, and 81 or 22% in 2023) and to 25% (n = 92) in 2024, primarily due to anti-unspecified LGBTQ, and -gay bias.
- Reports motivated by anti-religion bias peaked in 2022 with 42 reports (10%), and declined to 29 (8%) reports in 2024. However, reports of anti-Jewish bias peaked in 2023 with 26 reports (7%) and declined to 5% of reports (n = 17) in 2023.
- Reports motivated by gender identity bias increased from 3%-4% from 2020 through 2023 (14, 14, 16, and 16, respectively) to 5% (n = 17) in 2024.

Individuals targeted due to anti-Hispanic, anti-Asian and anti-Black/AA bias motivation are more likely to report their experiences to the BRH than LE.

Table 6 compares the BRH and NIBRS bias crime reporting for 2020 through 2024 by bias motivation; see Tables A11 and A12 in [Appendix A](#) for the 2020-2024 BRH reports bias motivation subcategories and Table A36 in [Appendix A](#) for the NIBRS 2020-2024 bias motivation subcategories. All bias motivations per report were coded, but few reports in NIBRS included multiple bias motivations, while ~70% in 2020-21, 53% in 2022 and over 40% 2023-24 of bias crimes reported to the Hotline contained multiple bias motivations (non-protected class excluded from this computation).

- Reports of anti-Hispanic motivated bias crimes to the BRH and NIBRS were similar in 2020 (48 reports to the BRH vs 40 to NIBRS) and 2021 (53 to BRH vs 46 to NIBRS). However anti-Hispanic reports to the BRH more than tripled to 164 in 2022, which was not reflected in NIBRS at 56 reports in 2022. Anti-Hispanic reports to the BRH tapered off in 2023 at 71, which more closely aligned with NIBRS at 51 reports, as did the 2024 figures (65 to BRH vs 46 to NIBRS), compared to the vastly different 2022 data.

Table 6. ODOJ vs NIBRS 2020-2024 Reported Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation

Bias Motivation	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	BRH	NIBRS	BRH	NIBRS	BRH	NIBRS	BRH	NIBRS	BRH	NIBRS
Race	249	276	340	224	571	257	340	222	310	211
National Origin	49	1	104	13	284	8	182	6	108	9
Sexual Orientation	34	46	79	64	141	81	153	81	177	92
Disability	23	7	27	3	44	4	24	6	25	9
Gender Identity	16	14	30	14	87	16	98	16	123	17
Religion	26	33	80	29	116	42	211	38	98	29
Multiple BM	236	7	335	5	474	14	325	5	295	6
Total	304	416	463	358	890	409	801	370	616	370

Note, [Tables A11 and A12](#) and [A36](#) in Appendix A contain the BRH and NIBRS bias motivation subcategories by race, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity, and religion respectively for 2020-2024. NIBRS does not provide national origin subcategories.

- Individuals targeted due to anti-Asian bias were more likely to report to the BRH (18, 68, 88, 39 and 49, respectively) than to LE (6, 14, 15, 10, 9, respectively) for the 5-year period, 2020 through 2024. Similarly, the Hotline received ~200 reports of anti-Black/AA bias (178, 196, 271, 180 and 148, respectively for 2020 through 2024), while NIBRS received ~150-100 reports yearly for the same period (149, 112, 133, 73 and 80, respectively).

From 2022 through 2024, the BRH received almost twice the number of anti-sexual orientation motivated bias reports compared to NIBRS.

- Excluding 2020 – when NIBRS listed 46 victims of anti-sexual orientation bias, while the BRH received reports of 34 victims – a greater number of anti-sexual orientation bias reports were made to

the BRH in 2021 through 2024 (79, 141, 153, and 177, respectively), compared to NIBRS (64 in 2021, 81 in 2022 and 2023, and 92 in 2024).

Reports of anti-religion bias are under-reported to NIBRS.

- Excluding 2020 – when NIBRS listed 33 victims of anti-religion bias, while the BRH received reports for 26 victims of anti-religion bias – a greater number of anti-religion reports were made to the BRH in 2021 through 2024 (80, 116, 211 and 98, respectively), compared to NIBRS (29, 42, 38 and 29, respectively).
- Few reports motivated by national origin (0% to 4% yearly) and disability (1% to 2% yearly) bias were made to the NIBRS in the 5-year period. The NIBRS disability bias reporting rate is consistent with national reporting trends.⁸⁸

Black/AA (n = 49; 69%), Asian (n = 6; 43%) and Hispanic (n = 11; 85%) victims were most frequently targeted because of their actual race. Less than 10% of white victims (n = 15; 8%) were targeted because of anti-white racial bias, while 37% (n = 69) of white victims were targeted due to sexual orientation bias, 8% each (n = 15) were targeted due to gender identity and anti-religion (generally antisemitic bias).

Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics

Table 7 displays bias motivation by victim demographics for 2024 (see Table A15 in [Appendix A](#) for the equivalent BRH data).⁸⁹

- Black/AA victims were most frequently targeted due to anti-Black bias: 67 or 94% of Black/AA victims in 2024 were targeted due to anti-race bias, generally due to anti-Black/AA bias (n = 49; 69%; see Table A40 [Appendix A](#)).

When white individuals were targeted because of sexual orientation bias, they tend to report their experiences to NIBRS: 69 white individuals targeted because of sexual orientation bias reported to NIBRS in 2024, while 19 reported to the BRH in this period. Misreporting of victim race in NIBRS cannot be ruled out.

- In 2024, white individuals were most frequently targeted due to sexual orientation bias (n = 69; 37%). However, Table 7 and A15 in [Appendix A](#) suggests that reporting rates for sexual orientation and gender identity bias crimes against non-white victims are reducing at both the BRH and LEAs, while reporting rates for sexual orientation bias by white victims are increasing.

White victims were rarely targeted due to anti-white race bias: usually they were misidentified as Hispanic, Black/AA – or were pulled into the incident as a violence/hate disrupter bystander. Insufficient data exists in NIBRS to parse out the race misidentification vs violence/hate disrupter bystander numbers.

- Less than 10% of white victims were targeted due to anti-white race bias (n = 15; 8%): when white individuals were targeted due to anti-race bias (n = 83; 44%), 26 reports were due to anti-Hispanic bias, 23 to anti-Black/AA bias (see Table A40 in [Appendix A](#); see also Tables A41-43 for specific sexual orientation, religion and gender identity bias motivations broken down by victim

⁸⁸ See: [Hate Crimes | United States Department of Justice | Hate Crimes | Facts and Statistics](#). FBI hate crime reports combine national origin, with race into Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry.

⁸⁹ For the 2020 through 2022 figures, see Tables A51-56 in the [Bias Crimes \(2022\) Report](#) for changes in bias crime risk by victim demographics with the NIBRS data, and Tables A11, A13 and A16-A18 in [Appendix A](#) for the comparable Hotline data.

demographics). This is consistent with the Hotline data. White individuals may be victims of non-white racial bias due to misperception of their race, “white race” may be misidentified in NIBRS, or they may have been attempting to disrupt race-motivated violence against a non-white friend/colleague/individual and included as a victim in the police report. *Note*, all victims in a single bias crime NIBRS incident were classified as being targeted due to the bias-motivation of the specific report.

Table 7. NIBRS 2024 Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation and Victim Demographics

Victims’ Demographics	N	Bias Motivation						
		Race	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity	Religion	Sexual Orient	Gender
Gender								
Female	189	74	2	-	6	8	29	1
Male	120	112	5	5	7	13	48	3
Unknown/Not Reported	6	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
Race								
AI/AN	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	14	10	-	1	-	3	1	-
Black/AA	71	67	2	1	-	-	2	-
Hispanic/Latino	13	11	-	1	-	-	-	-
NH/OPI	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	22	10	-	-	-	3	9	1
White	189	83	4	2	15	15	69	3
Age								
20 and under	42	27	-	-	3	5	7	2
21-24	26	15	1	-	-	1	10	-
25-34	82	51	1	-	3	6	21	-
35-44	65	36	1	-	4	1	22	2
45-54	54	28	1	4	2	4	14	-
55+	45	28	3	1	3	4	7	-
Not Reported	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	55	25	2	4	2	8	11	-
Total Victims	370	211	9	9	17	29	92	4

Individuals were primarily targeted.

Victim Type

As shown in Table 8, bias crime defendants reported to NIBRS typically targeted individual victims in the 5-year period, 2020 through 2024 (79%, 75%, 72%, 78% and 84%, respectively). Approximately 10% of victims were businesses and 1% to 2% were law enforcement officers for the 5-year period.

Table 8. NIBRS 2020-2024 Bias Crimes (I and II) by Victim Type and Year

Victim Type	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Individual	328	269	293	288	311
Business	38	35	37	39	27
Society/Public	31	32	48	33	20
Government	12	9	10	3	5
Religious Organization	3	3	7	1	1
Law Enforcement Officer	2	6	7	1	4
Financial Institution	-	-	1	-	0
Other/Unknown	2	4	6	5	2
Total Victims	416	358	409	370	370

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

Over 6 in 10 bias crimes reported to LE occurred in the (1) victim's home, (2) while driving, on a sidewalk or parking, or (3) at a mall, shopping center or business – with ~25% occurring at the victim's home.

Setting

Table 9 illustrates bias crime settings in the 2020 through 2024 calendar years; Tables A20 and A21 in [Appendix A](#) displays the comparable Hotline data for this period. *Note.* juvenile defendants are not listed in NIBRS, and it is expected that reports in school/colleges/universities are undercounted in Table 9. The three most frequently occurring bias crime settings for 2020 through 2024 occurred at the victim's home and driving/sidewalk/parking at ~25% each yearly, and mall/shopping center/business setting, at ~15% yearly. In contrast, between 32% to 44% of bias crimes reported to the Hotline yearly occur at the victims' home,⁹⁰ and ~15% yearly occurs at the victim's place of employment⁹¹ while ~3% yearly occurred in a Driving/Sidewalk/Parking setting⁹² and ~8% yearly occurs in a mall/shopping center/business setting.⁹³

⁹⁰ Home setting was the most frequently reported to the BRH for the five year period, at 114 or 38% in 2020, 160 or 35% in 2021, 287 or 32% in 2022, 328 or 41% in 2023 and 270 or 44% in 2024 (see Tables A20 and A21 in [Appendix A](#)).

⁹¹ Few bias crimes reported to the Hotline in 2020 (n = 4; 1% of reports) and 2021 (n = 43; 9%) occurred at the victim's place of employment during the COVID lockdowns while many individuals worked remotely. However, reports that occurred in at the victim's place of employment peaked to 22% (n = 196) in 2022, and declined to 18% (n = 142) in 2023, and again to 13% (n = 49) of reports in 2024 (see Tables A20 and A21 in [Appendix A](#)). Further research is required to determine whether these declines in 2023 and 2024 are due to a decline of bias crimes in the workplace, or concerns about retaliation for reporting bias in the workplace.

⁹² Less than 1 in 10 bias crimes reported to the Hotline occurred in a Driving/Sidewalk/Parking setting, at 23 or 8% in 2020, 18 or 4% in 2021, 19 or 2% in 2022, 25 or 3% in 2023 and 15 or 2% in 2024 (see Tables A20 and A21 in [Appendix A](#)).

⁹³ Similarly, few bias crimes reported to the Hotline occurred in a mall/shopping center/business setting, at 18 or 6% in 2020, 59 or 13% in 2021, 68 or 8% in 2022, 41 or 5% in 2023 and 38 or 6% in 2024 (see Tables A20 and A21 in [Appendix A](#)).

Table 9. NIBRS 2020-2024 Bias Crimes (I and II) by Setting and Year

Setting	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Home	123	82	103	99	104
Mall/Shopping Center/Business	73	53	53	55	46
Other public setting	40	24	48	30	31
Driving/Sidewalk/Parking	103	108	108	86	132
Parks	35	26	36	24	19
Government Building	9	8	2	1	5
School/College/University	10	32	27	33	10
Other/Institutional/Cyberspace	14	10	20	18	8
Other/Unknown	11	11	10	19	9
Total Victims	416	358	409	370	370

Victims who know the defendant were more likely to report to the BRH, than to LE.

Victim-Defendant Relationship

Victim-defendant relationship and victim demographics are collected for individual and law enforcement bias crime victims. A summary of this relationship data is displayed in Table 10, with additional details provided in Table A37 in [Appendix A](#) (see Tables A23 and A25 in [Appendix A](#) for the comparable Hotline data). As with the Hotline reports, the most common victim-defendant relationship category was that of a stranger from 2020 through 2024 at 22%, 32%, 28%, 28% and 26%, respectively (excluding N/A victim types). However, the *proportion* of defendants known or somewhat known to victims in NIBRS increased from 19% in 2020, to roughly 25% in 2021 through 2024 at 25%, 28%, 26% and 27%, respectively. In contrast, shown in Tables A 23 and A25 in [Appendix A](#), 20% (n = 62) of bias crime victims in the Hotline data in 2020 knew the defendant, which increased to one-third in 2021 (n = 155), and increased again to around 40% in 2022 through 2024 (n = 371 or 42% in 2022, n = 340 or 42% in 2023, and n = 249 or 40% in 2024). In other words, less than 100 victims (20% to 25%) who reported to NIBRS per year knew/somewhat knew the defendant, while ~300 victims (~40% yearly) who knew/somewhat knew the defendant reported bias crimes to the BRH in the past 3 years.

Table 10. NIBRS 2020-2024 Bias Crimes (I and II) by Victim-Defendant Relationship and Year

Victim-Defendant Relationship	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Stranger	74	89	83	81	83
Known/somewhat known ⁴	64	68	83	75	85
Victim was Offender ⁵	-	-	1	1	5
Unknown/Not Disclosed	192	118	133	132	142
Not Applicable ⁶	86	83	109	81	55
Total Victims	416	358	409	370	370

Note. Victim-Defendant Relationship is provided when victims are LE or individuals. Offenses may have multiple victims: all victims of bias crime offenses in NIBRS data are listed above.

⁴ Includes Acquaintance, Neighbor, Otherwise known, Friend, Boyfriend/Girlfriend, Other family, Ex-Relationship/Spouse, Spouse, Child, Parent/Stepparent, Employee, Employer, and Sibling.

⁵ Used when a participant in the incident was both a victim and defendant, e.g., double murders, mutual combat assaults and bias crimes, or domestic disputes.

⁶ Includes Business, Society/Public, Government, Religious Organization, Financial Institution and Other/Unknown victims.

Victims were less likely to report their relationship with the defendant to LE, compared to the Hotline. However, victims were increasingly more willing to report their relationship to the defendant to both LE and the Hotline since 2022 – or defendants were increasingly targeting people they know.

Non-reporting of victim-defendant relationship is declining: victims were more willing to report their relationship with the defendant to both LE and the Hotline in recent years than previously – or defendants are targeting people they know/know peripherally.⁹⁴ About 4 in 10 bias crimes reports to NIBRS involved unknown/undisclosed victim-defendant relationship in 2021 through 2024 – 43%, 44%, 46%, and 45%, respectively (excluding not applicable reports) – down from 58% unknown/undisclosed in 2020. However, victims were more likely to provide information about the nature of their relationship with the defendant to the Hotline (26% undisclosed in 2020, 21% in 2021, 14% in 2022, 13% in 2023, and 10% in 2024)⁹⁵ than police – or bias crime victims who know the defendant were more likely to seek/require services and supports, while those targeted by a stranger were more likely to seek justice. Additional research is required to parse out the differences in support(s) and services(s) needed by bias crime victims to return them to functional individuals subsequent to being targeted by a stranger vs someone they know/know peripherally.

The circumstances are largely unknown or not provided to LE (see Table 11). Few originated from an argument for the 5-year period, 2020 through 2024 (3%, 5%, 5%, 6%, and 7%, respectively). In contrast, an increasing number of bias crimes reported to the Hotline involve harassment character of conduct (41% or 124 in 2020, 34% or 156 in 2021, 20% or 177 in 2022, 37% or 295 in 2023, and 79% or 488 in 2024; see Table A18 and A19 in [Appendix A](#) for characters of conduct of bias crimes reported to the BRH for 2020 through 2024).

Table 11. NIBRS 2020-2024 Bias Crimes (I and II) by Circumstances and Year

Circumstances	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Argument	13	17	20	23	25
Assault on Law Enforcement Officer	0	5	0	3	3
Domestic Violence	1	1	0	1	2
Juvenile Gang	2	0	0	0	0
Other Circumstances	9	14	27	22	25
Other Felony Involved	3	2	0	1	0
Unknown Circumstances	4	5	12	5	8
Not Provided/Unknown	384	314	350	315	307
Total Victims	416	358	409	370	370

Bias Crime Defendants

A NIBRS defendant-level file was created to facilitate comparison with the defendant-level LEDS, County DA, Odyssey, and DOC data. As noted earlier, crimes – termed *incidents* in NIBRS – may have multiple defendants, and incidents with no arrestee(s) were assumed to have one defendant: 357 bias crime defendants were identified in 2020, 306 in 2021, 324 in 2022, 315 in 2023, and 316 in 2024. The county level defendant distribution for all five years is presented in Table A44 in [Appendix A](#). Figure 11 below displays this information for 2024 only. No NIBRS bias crime incidents were submitted by 16 counties: Baker, Columbia, Crook, Curry, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Lake, Malheur, Sherman, Tillamook, Union, Wallowa, Wheeler, and Yamhill (not labelled in the map for clarity).

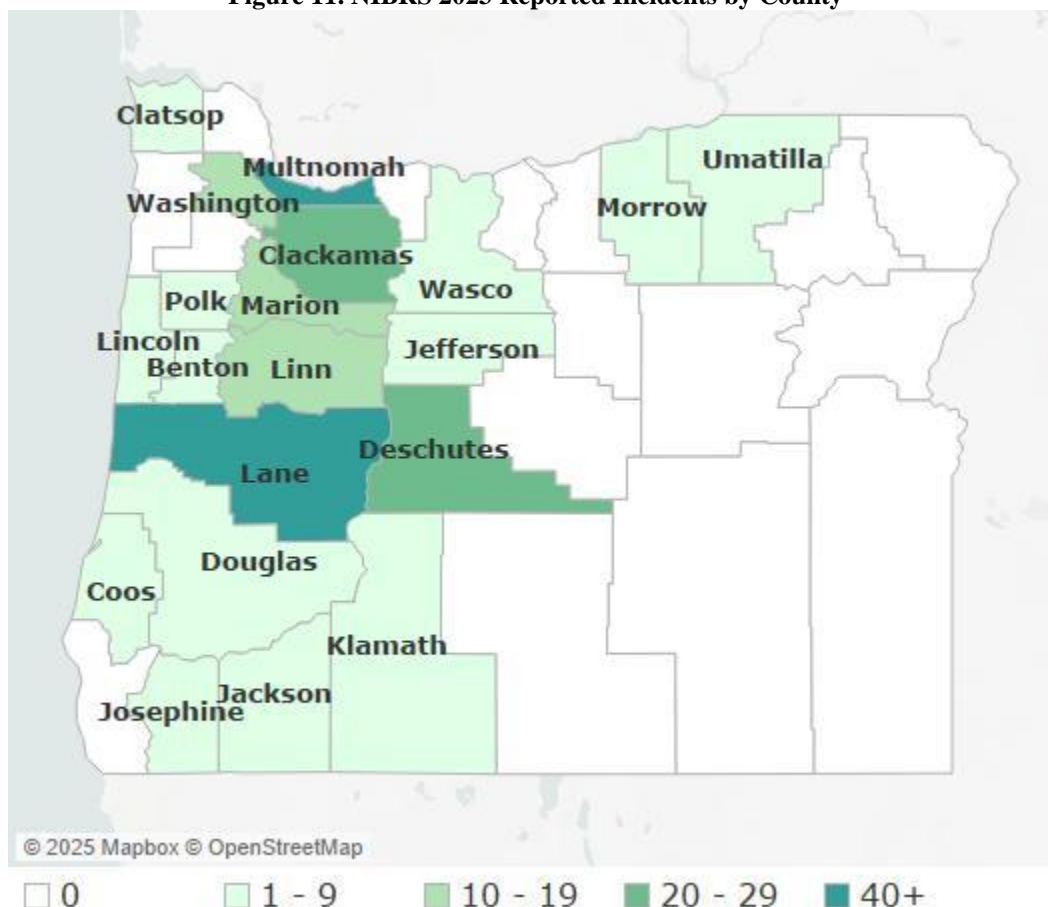
Multnomah County had the largest count at 130 (a 46% increase from 89 reports in 2023), followed by Lane at 54 (a 38% increase from 39 reports in 2023), Clackamas at 27, Deschutes at 23, Marion at 18 (a 42% decrease from 31 reports in 2023), and Washington counties at 16 each. *Note*, assuming an incident has one defendant in the absence of any arrestee(s) undercounts defendants in NIBRS. Undercounting of

⁹⁴ This suggests a breakdown in norms of behavior, along with dehumanizing of fellow community members. Additional research is needed to determine the socio-economic-political and other reasons bias crimes are increasing, and the reasons defendants are increasingly willing to target individuals they know.

⁹⁵ Includes Not Reported and Unknown in Tables A23 and A25 in [Appendix A](#).

defendants also occurs when bias determinations are made after NIBRS reports are submitted to OSP and the LEA lack sufficient resources to submit updated reports to NIBRS post-BM determination. For context, the Portland Police Bureau (PPB) received 163 bias crimes reports in 2024 – along with 344 bias incidents and 50 reports with unfounded bias⁹⁶ – while NIBRS contain 130 bias crime defendants⁹⁷ for Multnomah County, which includes reports from PPB in addition to other LEAs in Multnomah County.

Figure 11. NIBRS 2023 Reported Incidents by County



Bias crime patterns changed from property to violent offenses/charges in 2021.

Co-occurring Charges

Table 12 illustrates charges – termed *offenses* in NIBRS – associated with bias crimes reported to NIBRS in the calendar years 2020 through 2024. Defendants may be charged with multiple offenses. All unique charges were counted, and total charges may exceed total reports for that year. Around 1 in 3 reports in

⁹⁶ Portland Police Bureau created the *2024 Reported Bias Crimes* report with data extracted from their internal data management system on January 16, 2025 (email correspondence, PPB Major Crimes Unit-Detective Division, February 11, 2025).

⁹⁷ LEAs will only refer defendants found in NIBRS data to the relevant County DA Office with Bias I/II charges if there was both sufficient evidence of a bias motivation and the report was deemed founded, i.e., there was sufficient evidence of a crime occurred to pursue prosecution. Reports deemed founded but with no bias motivation are referred with non-bias charges. Some counties record charges referred to the DA in Odyssey, which allows for identification of bias arrests filed with non-bias charges; for the counties that do not record LE charges in Odyssey, data from the County DA Offices are needed to determine the outcomes of these cases.

2020 (n = 122; 34%) and 2021 (n = 93; 30%) contained a destruction/damage/vandalism charge, which dropped to around a quarter of reports in 2022 (n = 80; 25%) and 2023 (n = 79; 24%), and increased to 27% (n = 84) reports in 2024. Slightly over one quarter of reports in 2020 contained an assault (simple and aggravated) charge (n = 94; 26%), which increased to ~3 in 10 reports in 2021 through 2023 (at 34%, 30% and 38%, respectively) and close to half of reports in 2024 (n = 139; 44%).

Table 12. NIBRS 2020-2024 Bias Crimes (I and II) by Charge and Year

Charge	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Intimidation/Bias I or II	75	59	77	57	58
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	122	93	81	79	84
Simple Assault	68	70	67	74	89
Aggravated Assault	26	35	30	45	50
Disorderly Conduct	19	19	26	17	16
All Other Larceny	19	3	4	14	11
All Other Offenses	46	37	56	40	20
Total Incidents	357	306	324	315	316

Note. Charges were counted once at the defendant level; *percents* in the narrative indicate the rate of bias crime defendants charged with at least one count of the respective charge. If a defendant was charged with 2 counts of disorderly conduct and one count of simple assault, this was counted once for disorderly conduct and once for simple assault. No charge information was available for 2 incidents in 2020, 4 incidents in 2021 and 5 incidents in 2022.

Both incidents and arrests in NIBRS are underestimated: LEAs continue to work on cases after data is submitted to OSP to verify bias motives and gather sufficient information to charge suspects. LEAs' capacity limitations prevent the submission of updated bias and arrest data to OSP with any consistency; lack of identifiers prevents CJC from using LEDS, Odyssey and DA to fill in these gaps.

Arrested Defendants

NIBRS contained a total of 1,618 bias crime defendants for 2020 through 2024, of which 519 defendants were arrested with a bias crime charge in this same period, i.e., around one-third of defendants were arrested yearly in the 5-year period – 2020 was an outlier at 25% arrest rate (see Table 13). The [Merged CJ Data](#) identified 966 defendants with bias crime cases from 2020 through 2024, of which 81% or 782 were prosecuted on at least one bias or non-bias charge. Around 72% of NIBRS bias crime defendants were identified in 2024 with assistance from the County DA's Offices, while a third was identified when SB 577 required only the three pilot counties – Benton, Lane and Multnomah – submit bias crime data to CJC. The higher numbers in filed cases in the [Merged CJ Data](#) (108, 164, 146, 167 and 197 from 2020 through 2024, respectively), compared to NIBRS arrestee counts (91, 102, 115, 107 and 104, respectively) indicates that LEAs continue to investigate bias crime reports after data is submitted to OSP. Unfortunately, few agencies have the staffing and resource capacity to submit revised data to NIBRS. Thus, the system has more accountability than indicated in this report, but LEAs capacity limits their ability to submit updated counts to NIBRS, and the lack of identifiable NIBRS data limits CJC's ability to fill this gap from LEDS, Odyssey and the DA data. Another limitation of the lack of identifiable NIBRS data is it is impossible to identify reports of bias crimes that LEs refer for prosecution with only non-bias charges, i.e., when LEs find evidence of a crime but insufficient evidence of a bias nexus.

~1/3 of incidents result in an arrest. The majority of arrested bias crime defendants were white (~75%), male (~80%) and skewed older with a median age of 36 to 39 years.

Table 13. NIBRS 2020-2024 Bias Crimes (I and II) by Arrestee Demographics and Year

Demographics	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gender					
Male	75	85	88	85	81
Female	16	17	27	22	23
Race					
White	70	77	86	81	75
Black/AA	7	4	12	11	8
Hispanic/Latinx	8	13	10	9	16
AI/AN	2	4	1	2	2
Asian	0	1	1	1	1
NH/OPI	0	1	0	1	0
Unknown	4	2	5	2	2
Age					
20 and under	12	12	12	15	11
21 to 24	9	9	4	10	7
25 to 34	23	26	33	23	28
35 to 44	24	25	30	21	23
45 to 54	11	15	17	17	14
55 and older	12	15	19	21	21
Minimum	10	15	13	10	11
Mean	36.47	37.71	38.91	38.58	39.36
Median	36	36	37	36	39
Maximum	75	77	82	70	76
Total Arrestees	91	102	115	107	104
Total Incidents	357	306	324	315	316
Arrest Rate	25%	33%	35%	34%	33%

Around 3 out of 4 arrested defendants yearly were white (77%, 75%, 75%, 76% and 72%, respectively) and around 80% of arrestees were male (82%, 83%, 77%, 79% and 78%, respectively) in this 5-year period. Defendants tend to skew older, with median arrestee age ranging between 36 and 39 years, indicating that unlike other crimes, people do not age out of bias crimes. A closer look at the minimum (10, 15, 13, 10, and 11 years, respectively for 2020 through 2024) and maximum age (75, 77, 82, 70 and 76, respectively) suggests that the willingness to act on feelings of bias or hate towards others was not bound by age. Care should be taken when comparing the defendant information reported to the BRH and NIBRS due to the extensive undisclosed defendant data in the former. Undisclosed defendant gender information⁹⁸ to the BRH ranged from 35% to 60% yearly for 2021 through 2023, while at least half of defendant race information⁹⁹ and ~70% defendant age information¹⁰⁰ were undisclosed for this 3-year period. The BRH did not collect defendant demographic details for much of 2020. Table 13 illustrates count demographic data for arrested defendants in the 2020 through 2024 calendar years; the percentages are provided in the discussion. Tables A31 and A32 in [Appendix A](#) display the comparative Hotline data in the “Bias Crimes” and “BC” columns, respectively.

⁹⁸ Defendant gender information was undisclosed to the BRH for 278 or 60% of bias crime reports in 2021, 378 or 42% in 2022, 281 or 35% of reports in 2023 and 280 or 45% in 2024 (see “BC” columns in Table A32 in [Appendix A](#)).

⁹⁹ Undisclosed defendant race information to the BRH ranged from 58% to 75%: 347 or 75% in 2021, 627 or 70% in 2022, 467 or 58% in 2023, and 391 or 63% in 2024 (see “BC” columns in Table A32 in [Appendix A](#)).

¹⁰⁰ About 70% of reports to the BRH did not disclose defendant age information in 2021 through 2024 at 323 or 70% in 2021, 654 or 73% in 2022, 558 or 70% in 2023 and 435 or 71% in 2024 (see “BC” columns in Table A32 in [Appendix A](#)).

Defendants were more likely to be arrested on a person vs a property charge from 2020 through 2024.

As noted previously, one-third of bias defendants in NIBRS were arrested yearly in the 5-year period 2021 through 2024 (2020 was an outlier at 25% arrest rate). Of those, around 7 in 10 were for a person charge of simple assault, aggravated assault, or intimidation. Around one-third of arrested defendants were charged with simple assault from 2020 through 2024 (36%, 33%, 32%, 38%, and 32%, respectively), and ~20% each were charged with intimidation (17, 23, 27, 21, and 21, respectively) and aggravated assault (14, 22, 25, 23, and 18, respectively; see Table 14). *Note*, all bias crimes are indirectly person crimes – even when the crime is limited to property damage or dissemination of flyers – because the consequence for the victim and victim’s community is fear and intimidation.

Table 14. NIBRS 2020-2024 Bias Crimes (I and II) by Arrest Charges and Year

Charge Type	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Simple Assault	33	34	37	41	33
Intimidation	17	23	27	21	21
Aggravated Assault	14	22	25	23	18
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	12	9	9	6	12
Disorderly Conduct	5	6	8	6	8
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	3	2	-	-	0
All Other Offenses	7	6	9	10	12
Total Defendants	91	102	115	107	104

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; and if a defendant was arrested on five charges, this was again counted as one arrest. An arrest is not required for charges to be filed by the DA’s Office.

Merged CJ Data

Defendants (1) arrested on, (2) referred to the county DA offices, (3) charged with or (4) convicted of Intimidation/Bias crime in the first degree (ORS 166.165; Intimidation/Bias I) or Intimidation/Bias crime in the second degree (ORS 166.155; Intimidation/Bias II) during the twenty-five year period 2000-2024 from the following sources were merged into a defendant-level file (see Table 15 below):

1. Fingerprintable arrests found in the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) accounted for 69% or 1,837 defendants in the merged CJ data of 2,645 defendants (see [LEDS Tables](#) in Appendix A for the 25-year arrest trend, and county, defendant demographics and co-occurring charges for the 2020 through 2024 LEDS Bias I/II data).
2. Court data (excluding cases from municipal, justice or juvenile courts) from the Oregon Judicial Department (Odyssey) identified 61% or 1,608 defendants in the merged CJ data (see [Odyssey Tables](#) in Appendix A for the 25-year court trend, and county, defendant demographics, co-occurring charges and case outcome for the 2020 through 2024 Odyssey Bias I/II data).
3. Sentencing data from the Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) identified slightly over a quarter (27%; n = 713) of merged CJ data (see [DOC Tables](#) in Appendix A for the 25-year court trend, and county, defendant demographics, co-occurring charges, case outcome and sentencing details for the 2020 through 2024 DOC Bias I/II data).
4. Pooled LEDS, DA, and Odyssey data used in the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#) report contained 40% or 1,065 defendants in the merged CJ data.
5. Defendant-level case and disposition data from the DA Data: 106 defendants were not located in the previous four sources.
6. Sentences and conviction charges/counts were verified from case lookups in [Oregon eCourt Case Information \(OEI\) system](#) for defendants not under to DOC supervision.

Table 15. Merged 2000-2024 CJ (Intimidation/Bias I and II) Data by Source and Year

Year	LEDS Bias I/II Arrest	Odyssey Bias I/II Case	DOC Bias I/II Conv	2024 Supplemental Report	DA Data only	Total Bias Crime Defendants
2000	56	51	18	-	-	82
2001	73	63	23	-	-	109
2002	66	49	15	1	-	81
2003	73	62	25	-	-	108
2004	80	62	9	-	-	106
2005	70	57	25	1	-	93
2006	72	56	22	-	-	95
2007	68	55	25	-	-	97
2008	76	71	34	-	-	114
2009	43	32	13	-	-	60
2010	73	57	24	-	-	93
2011	66	44	18	1	-	84
2012	50	34	10	56	-	59
2013	44	28	17	52	-	55
2014	44	32	15	55	-	56
2015	38	38	14	55	-	59
2016	41	42	19	61	-	64
2017	44	33	22	58	-	59
2018	64	59	26	79	-	84
2019	86	78	42	114	-	121
2020	83	83	56	117	5	127
2021	123	130	69	177	10	191
2022	113	111	67	178	31	190
2023	145	130	63	59	23	227
2024	146	151	42	1	37	231
Total	1,837	1,608	713	1,065	106	2,645

Note, Illustrates defendant level bias crime referral. Cases filed as non-bias were not identified for the period 2000-2019 as county DA data was not requested for those years, and undercounted in 2020-2022 when non-pilot counties were not required to submit data to CJC (i.e., the rejected column is overestimated in 2000-2022). Total bias crime cases in 2024 include 14 cases under review. Figures exclude youth referrals in 2022 (N=2) and 2024 (N=5) with no available data in LEDS, Odyssey, and DOC but include youths tried in the adult justice system.

After duplicate cases were identified (i.e., aliases, and errors/missing SID numbers were considered), slightly under three thousand (n = 2,645) defendants were identified with a bias crime arrest or case in the 25-year period, 2000 through 2024.¹⁰¹ The 2020-2024 DA Data identified 106 defendants referred for prosecution on a non-fingerprintable bias crime arrest and/or whose cases were rejected or filed with non-bias charges. Odyssey and DOC records were extracted for the 106 defendants located only in the DA data, and data from the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#) report was used to fill in records that were expunged and/or sealed after September 2023. There is a substantial amount of missing data prior to the 2024 calendar year, when county DA offices meticulously reviewed their files, and consulted with the

¹⁰¹ Identifiable data were available from Multnomah and Lane Counties for 2021-2024, and from other counties beginning July 2022. Josephine County submitted data for the 2022 through 2024 calendar years, Wasco County submitted data for 2021 through 2024 calendar years, and Marion County submitted data for all bias crimes referred after SB 577 was implemented. The pooled CJ data suggest that the missing reports from Gilliam for 2022, Columbia for 2023, and Umatilla for 2022-2024 would have read “zero reports were submitted for this period,” and are unlikely to change the analysis presented in this report. *Note*, SB 577 does not require county DA offices to submit *identifiable* data for defendants referred with or charged with a bias crime, or to respond to CJC’s queries on bias crime arrests that do not appear in Odyssey; county DA offices provide these data because it is needed, at no small effort on their part.

relevant LEAs to determine outcomes of LEDS arrests that were absent from the DAs' internal records¹⁰² (see Figure 1 in the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#) report for details on missing data for 2012-2022). *Note*, an absence of a court case with a matching LEDS arrest date does not mean the case was declined: some arrests were due to failure to appear (FTA) warrants, arrests at arraignment or conviction (only 1 arrest was linked to a case to avoid double counting court cases) or probation violations. LEDS, Odyssey and DOC do not show a criminal justice funnel of fewer cases at each decision point, but close-ups of the criminal justice system from different angles.

**Bias or non-bias charges were filed against ~7 in 10 defendants referred with a bias crime charge:
DA Data is crucial to establishing accurate bias crime case counts and outcomes.**

Table 16. Merged 2000-2024 CJ (Intimidation/Bias I and II) Data by Top Charge and Year

Year	Filed with Non-Bias Charges	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	Rejected/No actioned	Total Bias Crime Cases
2000	-	33	21	28	82
2001	-	44	26	39	109
2002	-	31	19	31	81
2003	-	44	23	41	108
2004	-	39	24	43	106
2005	-	31	33	29	93
2006	-	34	27	34	95
2007	-	40	20	37	97
2008	-	54	25	35	114
2009	-	25	8	27	60
2010	-	46	13	34	93
2011	-	37	8	39	84
2012	-	29	7	23	59
2013	-	22	9	24	55
2014	-	24	8	24	56
2015	-	30	11	18	59
2016	-	36	11	17	64
2017	-	29	6	24	59
2018	-	54	6	24	84
2019	-	69	17	35	121
2020	17	48	41	21	127
2021	21	71	70	29	191
2022	21	61	62	46	190
2023	26	65	74	62	227
2024	23	86	71	37	231 [‡]
Total	108	1,082	640	801[¥]	2,645

Note, Illustrates defendant level bias crime referrals; referrals with both Bias I and Bias II charges classified as Bias I. Cases "Filed with Non-Bias Charges" not identified in 2000-2019 as County DA data were not requested for those years, and undercounted in 2020-2022 when non-pilot counties were not required to submit data to CJC (i.e., the rejected column is overestimated in 2000-2022. Figures exclude youth referrals in 2022 (N=2) and 2024 (N=5) adjudicated in the juvenile justice system.

[¥] Includes 20 additional LEDS arrests tied to filed cases (e.g., probation violation, arrest at arraignment, or failure to appear warrant during case processing).

[‡] Total bias crime cases in 2024 include 14 cases under review.

¹⁰² All but 2 arrests in 2024 were confirmed by the County DA offices. Given the thoroughness of the Clackamas County District Attorney report submitted February 13, 2025, these two arrests were coded as rejected (i.e., unfounded by law enforcement/not referred to the DA office).

Shown in Table 16, 1,830 or 69% of defendants were charged with a Bias I (1,082; 41%), Bias II (640; 24%) or non-bias charge (108; 4%). No case with a filed, no complaint, or dismissed bias crime charge could be located for 801 or 30% of these 2,645 defendants. *Note*, non-bias crime court cases with matching arrest dates were located for several of these defendants, but in the absence of confirmation from the county DA offices, these 801 cases were coded as *rejected/no actioned*.

The zero counts of cases filed with non-bias charges between 2000 and 2020 illustrates how crucial the DA Data is to understanding bias crime prosecutions in Oregon: referrals filed with non-bias charges and rejected/no-actions cases can only be identified from the DA Data. The rejected numbers are close to accurate in 2023 and 2024, when 34 and 35 district attorneys' offices, respectively¹⁰³ submitted bias crime data to CJC or confirmed zero referrals per [SB 577](#) and [ORS 137.676](#). The rejected bias crime referrals for the 2020 through 2023 period likely include cases filed with non-bias charges only, and bias crime cases that were diverted, deferred or dismissed and subsequently expunged or sealed.¹⁰⁴ Consequently, cases filed with non-bias charges (n = 108) and total bias crime cases from 2000 through 2023 (n = 2,645) are both undercounted, while the rejected/no actioned cases (n = 801) are overcounted in Table 16. *Note*, only Benton, Lane and Multnomah were required to submit data for 2020 and 2021, and all 36 counties were required to submit data for the latter half of 2022 with data for calendar years required beginning in 2023. In 2023, many counties provided a full year of data, while others, like Marion County DA's Office, provided data from the onset of SB 577. DAs also send updated case outcome data when cases are disposed/closed in subsequent years, and explanations on why cases were not filed/actioned, filed as non-bias or dismissed due to the defendant's inability to aid and assist in their defense. District attorneys' offices have different staffing and capacity levels and are not all able to submit extra notes and clarifying information to CJC. A few will go the extra mile every year, while other district attorneys' offices will do so when they are able to, which provides crucial background information to interpret bias crime prosecution patterns without being unduly burdensome in individual offices.

An absence of a court case with a matching LEDS arrest date does not mean the case was declined.

The 2020 through 2024 DA data, along with eCourt notes, provide some insight into the 801 rejected cases, namely: legal impediment, insufficient evidence as a whole, insufficient evidence of a crime, insufficient evidence of bias motivation, global plea agreement, court order, defendant non-identification, victim or witness issue or the case was referred to municipal court. Due to the limited data on case rejection justifications – explanations were unavailable for 715 referrals – no percentages are reported. *Note*, no true bill determinations by the grand jury were coded as dismissals/no convictions to distinguish between DDA vs court/jury decisions. An absence of a court case with a matching LEDS arrest date does not mean the case was declined: some arrests were due to failure to appear (FTA) warrants, arrests at arraignment or conviction (only 1 arrest was linked to a case to avoid double counting court cases) or probation violations. LEDS, Odyssey and DOC do not show a criminal justice funnel of fewer cases at each decision point, but details of the criminal justice system from different angles.

Increases in bias crime, improved data collection systems, and more responsive bias crime law all contribute to the observed increase in filed cases since 2019.

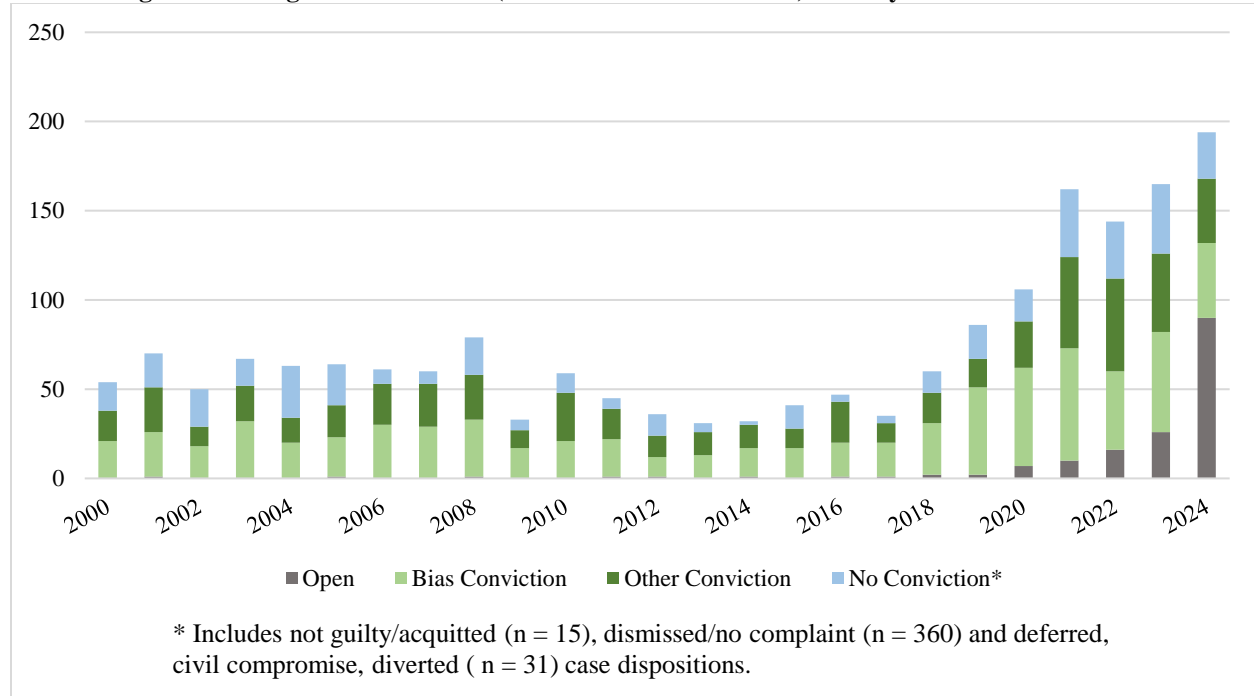
¹⁰³ Data was not received from 2 counties (Columbia and Umatilla) in 2023 and Umatilla County in 2024. NIBRS lists 1 bias crime incident in Columbia county 2023, 4 in Umatilla county in 2023 and 6 in Umatilla county in 2024 (see Table A44 in [Appendix A](#)).

¹⁰⁴ Bias crime arrests, cases and convictions records used in [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#) report were not located in March 2025 queries of LEDS, Odyssey and DOC data, and April 2025 [eCourt](#) searches. Therefore, these records were expunged or sealed.

Figure 12 shows the status of bias crime referrals by case file year for 2020 through 2024; rejected cases not shown (Table 16 provides the exact counts of rejected cases). The increase in filed bias crime referrals and convictions beginning in 2021 represents both better data collection and the responsiveness of SB 577 to bias crime characteristics, while the 2022 dip reflects COVID complications and indigent defense shortages. Cases – especially those filed with non-bias charges – are underestimated for every year, albeit close to accurate for 2024.

~ 7 in 10 bias crime referrals filed between 2020 through 2024 were disposed with a bias (n = 721; 39%) or non-bias (n = 556; 30%) conviction.

Figure 12. Merged 2000-2024 CJ (Intimidation/Bias I and II) Data by Case Status and Year

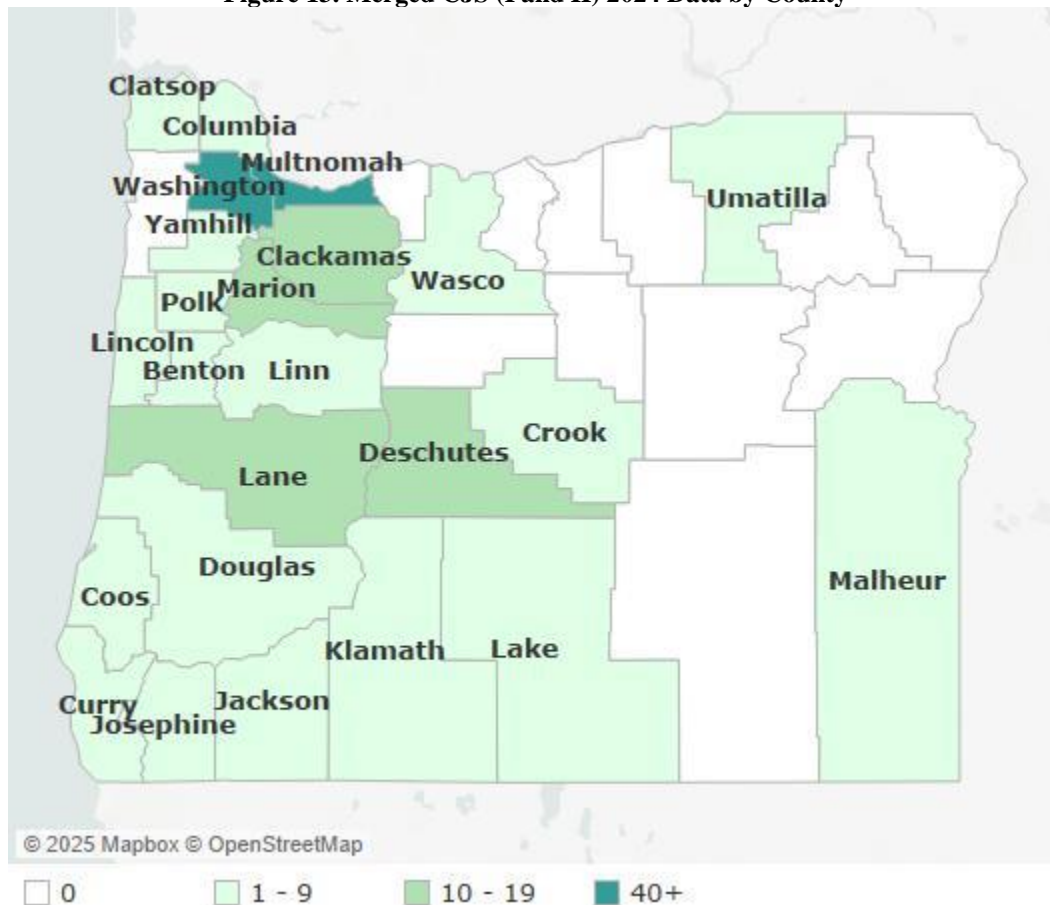


For the 25-year period, 2000 through 2024, almost 7 in 10 filed cases were disposed with a conviction on at least one bias (n = 721; 39%) or non-bias (n = 556; 30%) charge. Slightly over 20% of filed cases (n = 406; 22%) resulted in an acquittal/not guilty (n = 15), deferred, civil compromise, or diverted (n = 31) dismissal/no complaint (n = 360) disposition, while 9% (n = 161) filed cases remain open as of April 12, 2025. See Table A45 in [Appendix A](#) for the exact counts of the data displayed in Figure 12.

Five-year (2020-2024) Trends

The remainder of this section delves deeper into the merged CJ bias crime data for the 5-year period, 2020 through 2024 (see Table A46 in [Appendix A](#) for the county distribution for this period). Figure 13 shows defendant distribution at the county level for 2024. Multnomah (n = 82), Washington (n = 41), Marion, Clackamas (both at 17), Lane (n = 14), and Deschutes (n = 10) had the highest number of bias crime defendants. Twelve counties: Baker, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Jefferson, Marrow, Sherman, Tillamook, Union, Wallowa, and Wheeler (not labelled in the map for clarity) had no bias crime defendants in 2025. *Note*, when multiple bias crime cases were filed against a defendant – even if the bias charge was subsequently dismissed/no complaint post a no True Bill or aid and assist determination – all unique case numbers are counted as a “case” or record in the [Merged CJ Data](#), with one row of related data.

Figure 13. Merged CJS (I and II) 2024 Data by County



Defendant Demographics

A combined 966 defendants were referred by LE with and/or charged with Bias I/II between 2020 through 2024: 127, 191, 190, 227, and 231 yearly, respectively (see Table A49 in [Appendix A](#) for the breakdown of demographic data by year). Of these, 80% of referrals (n = 771) were filed with a Bias I/II or non-bias charge in the 5-year period: 106, 162, 144, 165, and 194 from 2020 through 2024, respectively (see Tables A50 in [Appendix A](#); see also [Table A51](#) for a yearly demographic breakdown for defendants whose cases were rejected/no filed for 2020 through 2024). Almost 7 in 10 referred bias crime defendants referred were white – 76%, 73%, 69%, 72%, and 60%, respectively – between 2020 and 2024 and three-quarter were male (90%, 84%, 74%, 75%, and 64%).¹⁰⁵ Between 6% to 11% of defendants yearly were Hispanic at 6% in 2020, 10% in 2021, 8% in 2022 and 2023, and 11% in 2024.

White individuals and males were most frequently charged with Bias I and II; however, missing rate for rejected/no actioned cases prevents demographic comparisons between filed and rejected cases.

Table 17 illustrates the demographic distribution of the 2020-2024 sample (n = 966), along with defendants whose cases were filed with at least one bias or non-bias charge (n = 771) vs those whose cases were rejected/no-actioned (n = 195). *Note*, some county DAs' offices will provide this information,

¹⁰⁵ According to the MCDA, a greater number of crimes – bias and bias – referred to their office have female defendants (External reviewer feedback, June 22, 2025). Additional research is needed to parse out changing gender offending and recidivism patterns.

but few have the capacity to query their files yearly, while also meeting their other requirements. Roughly one half of defendants with no-filed cases were white (n = 99; 51%) and male (n = 108; 55%), while almost three quarters of referred defendants were white (n = 569; 74%) and over three-quarters were male (n = 624; 81%): no-filed demographics should be interpreted with caution due to the high rate of missing/unknown demographic information. Roughly one-third of defendants' gender, race and age information is unknown for defendants whose cases were rejected/no-actioned because these cases were only found in the DA Data, for which demographic information is not a requirement.

Table 17. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Defendant Demographics by Filed Status

Demographics	Referred		Filed		Rejected/No Actioned	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Male	732	76%	624	81%	108	55%
Female	142	15%	111	14%	31	16%
Other/Unknown	92	10%	36	5%	56	29%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	668	69%	569	74%	99	51%
Black/AA	66	7%	54	7%	12	6%
AI/AN	25	3%	18	2%	7	4%
Asian/PI	9	1%	9	1%	0	0%
Hispanic/Latinx	85	9%	75	10%	10	5%
Unknown	113	12%	46	6%	67	34%
Age						
20 and under	44	5%	21	3%	23	12%
21 to 24	59	6%	52	7%	7	4%
25 to 34	230	24%	199	26%	31	16%
35 to 44	235	24%	211	27%	24	12%
45 to 54	148	15%	125	16%	23	12%
55 and older	152	16%	129	17%	23	12%
Unknown	98	10%	34	4%	64	33%
<i>Median Age</i>	38		39		36	
Total	966	100%	771	100%	195	100%

Note, Cases may be referred to the DA with the previous Intimidation I/II charges, which either the bias crime prosecutor or judge will correct to Bias I/II. Internal data management systems at the county DA's offices also refer to Bias I/II cases as Intimidation I/II, and CJC requests defendant and case outcome data for both charges.

Demographics for defendants with a filed case in the merged CJ data in Table 17 were also fairly consistent with the NIBRS arrestee demographics (see in [Table 13](#)): roughly 7 in 10 defendants for the 5-year period 2020 through 2024 were white (74% vs 78% of arrested defendants in NIBRS) and male (81% vs 84%). *Note,* LEDS, Odyssey and DOC do not track cases with juvenile defendants (unless they are tried as adults), and this information refers to adult defendants arrested, charged or referred for prosecution with at least one bias crime count or juveniles charged as an adult.

~6 in 10 referred cases in 2020 and 2021 were disposed with a conviction on any charge, while half in 2023 were disposed with a conviction on at least one charge; the 2023 (currently 44%) and 2024 conviction rate (currently 34%) are expected to improve as open cases (26 and 90, respectively) are disposed.

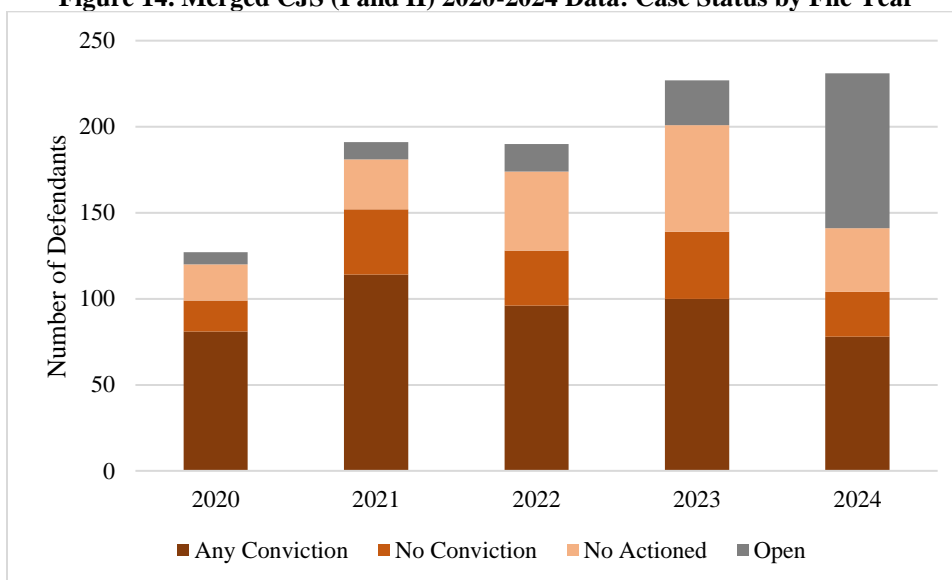
Case Status

Of the 966 referred cases, 649 (67%) cases were filed with a Bias I (n = 318; 33%) or Bias II charge (n = 331; 34%), 108 (11%) were filed with non-bias charges only, 195 (20%) were no filed/no actioned, while 14 (1%) cases are under review. Rejected cases include 184 unfounded/no-filed cases, and 11 additional arrests tied to a filed case (e.g., FTA, parole/probation violation, arrest at arraignment or conviction – as

only one arrest was linked to a case to avoid overcounting convictions). Almost half (n = 469; 49%) of referred cases were disposed with a bias (n = 260; 27%) or non-bias (n = 209; 22%) conviction, around 15% each were disposed with no conviction (n = 153; 16%) or were open at the time of this report's data queries (n = 149; 15%) and, as noted in Table 17, 20% (n = 195) of referrals were no filed.

Figure 14 illustrates the status of these 966 referred bias crime cases for 2020 through 2024 (with exact counts in Table A55 in [Pooled CJ Tables](#)). Convictions peaked in 2021 (n = 114; 60%); however, the 2023 (n = 100; 44%) and 2024 (n = 78; 34%) conviction rates are expected to increase as open cases (26 and 90, respectively) are disposed. However, when no-actioned cases are excluded, the conviction rate is around 7 in 10 in 2020 and 2021 (75% and 67%, respectively), 6 in 10 in 2022 and 2023 (67% and 61%, respectively) and 40% in 2024 – suggesting prosecutors are making rational choices when determining which cases to file (e.g., based on existing evidence, witness testimony, defendants' ability to assist in their defense, etc.).¹⁰⁶ This is consistent with *Prosecutor Decision Making* discussed in the [Bias Crime \(2023\) Report](#). Future bias crime publications will re-visit prosecutor decision making utilizing the yearly bias crime DA Data and case notes.¹⁰⁷

Figure 14. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2024 Data: Case Status by File Year



Bias crimes are both complex and diverse: arrests average ~4 charges and more than 90% of bias crime arrests for the past 5-years contained at least one co-occurring, frequently violent, charge.

Co-occurring Charges

A combined 610 defendants in LEDS and the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#) were identified with a Bias I/II arrest between 2020 through 2024: 83, 123, 113, 145 and 146 yearly, respectively. Of these 610 defendants, 238 or 39% were arrested on a Bias I charge, while 398 of 65% were arrested on a Bias II charge – defendants may be arrested on both Bias I and Bias II charges. The most frequent co-occurring charges¹⁰⁸ were harassment/aggravated harassment (n = 182; 30% of arrests included at least

¹⁰⁶ If prosecutors' charging decisions were random, the conviction rate after excluding no actioned cases would be lower or equal to the conviction rate of all referred bias crime cases.

¹⁰⁷ Due to the time consuming task of merging the DA Data with LEDS, Odyssey and DOC, and identifying duplicate records resulting from aliases and name changes, the 2024 prosecutor notes could not be analyzed in a timely manner for inclusion in the current report.

¹⁰⁸ ORS codes in LEDS, Odyssey and DOC were used to identify arrest, filed and conviction charges, respectively.

one harassment or aggravated harassment charge), menacing (n = 174; 29%), any assault (n = 135; 22%) disorderly conduct in the second degree (n = 134; 22%), any weapon (n = 103; 17%) and any criminal mischief (n = 103; 17%). More than 90% of arrests contained multiple charges, and defendants were arrested on an average of 3 to 4 charges yearly in the 5-year period, 2020 through 2024. However, the number of charges fluctuated widely per arrest, from 1 to 9 charges in 2020, 1 to 18 in 2021 and 2023, and up to 36 charges in 2022. *Note*, the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#) identified 18 additional – likely expunged – arrests for the study period: 2 from 2020, 9 from 2021, and 6 from 2022 and 2023. ORS 166.165 and ORS 166.155 may be filed as Intimidation in the First Degree and Intimidation in the Second Degree, respectively, which is corrected to the appropriate bias charge by the presiding judge. Bias I/II charges were extracted from [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#), which did not include co-occurring charge details. Consequently, no co-occurring charges details are provided for these additional 18 arrests. Defendants in Table 18 were classified based on the case file year; defendants with a Bias I/II arrest and no court case were classified according to the arrest year. Consequently, arrest counts per year in this section do not line up with the [LEDS Tables](#) by arrest year presented in Appendix A.

Filed cases exceed arrests because LEDS omits non-fingerprintable arrests and prosecutors may add bias charges to cases referred with non-bias charges.

Pooled 2020-2024 data are displayed in Table 18 for arrest, filed, and conviction charges (see Table A52 in [Appendix A](#) for the yearly charge breakdown for arrest, and [Table A53](#) for the equivalent filed charge details). Table 18 also displays conviction charges for defendants under DOC supervision (see Table A54 in [Appendix A](#) for the yearly charge details); however, no co-occurring conviction charges were extracted from Odyssey and the “Convicted” column (n = 469) in Table 18 does not provide co-occurring charge details: 55% (n = 260) of convictions included at least one bias charge, while 78% (n = 364) included at least one non-bias charge, with 1.83 mean conviction charges.

DA Data for 2020 through 2024, Odyssey, and the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#) identified 757 defendants referred or charged with Bias I/II between 2020 through 2024: 106, 162, 144, 165, and 180, respectively. Of these 757 defendants, 332 or 44% were charged with Bias I, while 425 or 56% were charged with Bias II. *Note*, bias crime prosecutors may charge defendants with both Bias I and Bias II, or non-bias charges only (n = 108; see [Table 16](#)). The most frequent co-occurring charges were menacing (n = 247; 33% of cases included at least one menacing charge), harassment/aggravated harassment (n = 235; 31%), any weapon (n = 196; 26%) any assault (n = 184; 24%) disorderly conduct in the second degree (n = 138; 18%), and any criminal mischief (n = 137; 18%).

DA Data is crucial to identifying bias crime referrals filed with non-bias charges only. The merged CJ and DA Data identified 757 defendants with a Bias I/II referral or charge for the 5-year period. For context, an Odyssey Bias I/II query identified 605 defendants for this period.

Filed cases exceeded arrests for several reasons: prosecutors may add a Bias I/II charge to a case referred by LE with only non-bias charges, and LEDS undercounts bias arrests as non-fingerprintable arrests are excluded from the data – NIBRS contain all arrests, but undercounts those for which Bias I/II charges are added after LEAs submit data to OSP. This report worked around these limitations by combining data from the various CJ sources, along with the DA Data (for context, the Odyssey Bias I/II query identified 605 defendants). However, the “Filed” column in Table 18 undercounts Bias I/II arrests filed with non-bias charges for 2020-2023 when on the three pilot counties were required to submit yearly bias crime data to CJC.

Excluding no actioned cases, the conviction rate is around 7 in 10 in 2020 and 2021 (75% and 67%, respectively), 6 in 10 in 2022 and 2023 (67% and 61%, respectively) and 40% in 2024.

Table 18. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Charge Summary

ORS Description	Arrest [§]	Filed [¥]	Convicted [‡]	Under DOC Supervision*
Bias Charge			260	
Bias I	238	332		104
Bias II	398	452		61
Co-Occurring Charges			364	
Disorderly Conduct II	134	138		4
Menacing	174	247		33
Any Weapon Charge	103	196		64
Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	135	184		74
Harassment/Agg Harassment	182	235		25
Any Criminal Mischief**	103	137		15
Total Defendants	610	757	469	297
<i>Mean Charges</i>	<i>4.18</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>1.83</i>	<i>1.38</i>

Note, charge types are counted once per case; thus, 238 defendants had an arrest with at least one Bias I charge between 2020 and 2024. Mean charges, in contrast, divide all charges per case at the decision point, by the number of cases at that decision point; mean conviction charges were higher than mean filed charges because only a portion of filed cases result in a conviction.

[§] Charges not reported for 14 cases under review in 2024, but include filed charged subsequently removed from the CI/no complaint and 18 expanded records from the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#): 2 from 2020, 9 from 2021, and 6 from 2022 and 2023. Excludes co-occurring charges and charges counts for the 18 (likely expunged) arrests identified from the pre-post study.

[¥] Filed charges include charges in the defendant's Odyssey record that were subsequently removed from charging instrument/no complaint. Co-occurring charges for expunged cases obtained from the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#).

[‡] Bias or non-bias convictions for LEDS arrest, Odyssey court case, DOC conviction with Bias I/II charge or referrals, even if the charge was subsequently dropped, along with cases that met this criteria for the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#). One case with a conviction was dismissed after probation was completed.

* DOC records extracted for all case numbers with a referred, filed or conviction Bias I/II charge. [DOC Tables](#) isolates data for the 158 cases with a Bias I/II conviction under DOC supervision.

** Criminal Mischief I-III displayed for "Arrest" and "Filed" columns; Criminal Mischief I and II displayed for "DOC" column.

Of the 757 filed cases, 469 (62%) resulted in a conviction on at least one bias or non-bias charge, and 297 (39%) received a sentence under DOC supervision (see Table A54 in [Appendix A](#) for the yearly charge details; equivalent information for defendants under DOC custody for only a Bias I/II conviction charge may be found in Table A74 in [DOC Tables](#)). Slightly over a third of defendants under DOC supervision¹⁰⁹ were convicted for Bias I (n = 104; 35%), while under a quarter were convicted for Bias II (n = 61; 21%). Co-occurring conviction charges included any assault (n = 74; 25%), any weapon (n = 64; 22%), menacing (n = 33; 11%), harassment/aggravated harassment (n = 25; 8%), any criminal mischief (n = 15; 5%), and disorderly conduct in the second degree (n = 4; 1%).

~7 in 10 convicted defendants (n = 331; 71%) received a jail (7%), probation (31%) or combined jail with probation sentence (32%), while less than 1 in 5 (n = 82; 17%) received a prison (3%) or prison with post-prison supervision (14%) sentence.

Sentences

Table 19 illustrates sentence type for the 5-year period, 2020 through 2024 (see Table A56 in [Appendix A](#) for details on sentence type broken down by bias vs non-bias conviction). Of the 469 defendants with a

¹⁰⁹ Note, of these 165 individuals, 158 were under DOC supervision for a Bias I/II charge – see [DOC Tables](#) – and 7 were under supervision for non-bias charges.

bias or non-bias conviction, 17% (n = 82) were sentenced to prison alone (n = 16; 3%) or along with post-prison supervision (PPS: n = 66; 14%), 7% (n = 33) were sentenced to jail alone, while roughly 1 in 3 received jail with probation (n = 152; 32%) or probation only (n = 146; 31%). (*Note*, when both jail and/or probation and prison with/without PPS sentences were imposed on different conviction charges on the same date, the prison and any PPS sentence were recorded instead of the jail and/or probation sentence.) Less than 10 (n = 8; 2%) received a Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB) Confinement sentence (6 defendants for bias convictions and 2 for non-bias convictions), and 7 defendants received other sentences: 1 discharged sentence and no sentence in 2021; 1 fine and 3 discharged sentences in 2023; and 1 not sentenced in 2024.

Table 19. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Sentence Type and File Year

Sentence Type	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Prison	4	4	3	3	2
Prison & PPS	5	12	19	16	14
Jail Only	3	12	6	6	6
Probation Only	24	39	32	27	24
Jail & Probation	32	25	30	35	30
PSRB Supervision	3	2	1	1	1
Other ^s	0	2	0	4	1
It's Complicated ⁴	12	18	5	8	-
Total	81	114	96	100	78

Note, PSRB refers to the Psychiatric Security Review Board, and PPS to post-prison supervision.

^s Includes one discharged sentence and one no sentence imposed in 2021; one fine and three discharged sentences in 2023; and one not yet sentenced defendant in 2024. Discharged sentences may convert a bias or non-bias conviction to a dismissal disposition upon successful completion.

⁴ Defendants initially sentenced to jail and/or probation, whose sentence (1) continued, (2) extended, (3) revoked and the defendant was sentenced to prison with/without post-prison supervision, or (4) revoked and the defendants were sentenced to additional jail time with/without probation.

Note, if a Bias I/II offense occurs on state waters or publicly owned land for outdoor recreation, community service as a condition of probation may include (1) habitat restoration or restoration or maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities under the supervision of the State Parks and Recreation Department, the State Department of Fish and Wildlife or the State Marine Board and (2) anti-bias training ([ORS 166.167](#)). Additional research is required to determine how frequently these two conditions are used, the duration of both, and the components of anti-bias training.

~ 1 in 10 defendants receive complicated sentences (n = 43; 9%) subsequent to repeated probation violations.

Defendants may receive suspended jail sentences, along with probation. Frequently, when probation conditions are violated, probation duration may be continued or even extended. Judges may continue probation two or three times after defendants violate conditions. However, judges revoked probation (with or without jail) sentences for 9% (n = 43) of convicted defendants from 2020 through 2023 and imposed prison with or without PPS sentences; no revocations have yet occurred for cases filed in 2024.¹¹⁰ These figures are displayed in the “it’s complicated” row in Table 19. *Note*, when both jail and

¹¹⁰ According to the MCDA, the standard practice for probation violation is jail sanction, continued or extended probation, or revocation to a jail sentence (External reviewer feedback, June 22, 2025). Additional research is

prison sentences are imposed on different charges at the same date, the prison and any PPS sentence was recorded; when jail or prison are imposed on different dates – as in the complicated sentences – the sentence durations were considered as consecutive, and all were recorded in Tables 19 and 20.

Prison sentences vary widely for both bias and non-bias convictions; longer prison sentences are typically attached to non-bias conviction charges.

Sentences Duration

Table 20 illustrates pooled bias vs non-bias sentence duration for 2020 through 2024 for complicated sentences, along with jail, prison, probation, PPS and PSRB sentences. The yearly figures are presented in Table A56 in [Appendix A](#). Slightly over one hundred (n = 104; 22%) defendants received a prison sentence initially or subsequent a probation violation¹¹¹ from 2020 through 2024. Mean prison duration was around 42 months for both bias (n = 63; 24%) and non-bias (n = 41; 20%) convictions, while the median duration was slightly longer for bias convictions at 29 months vs 23 months for non-bias convictions. The longer sentence is usually attached to non-bias charges, e.g., Assault II, when a defendant is convicted of both bias and non-bias charges. The mean and median figures hide the wide discrepancies in prison sentence, as one defendant convicted on non-bias charge(s) received a 90, 100 and 300 months consecutive sentence (40 years) and another received life without parole, while one defendant convicted on both bias and non-bias charges received a 25 years to life sentence (the two life sentences are excluded from the mean and median prison duration figures presented in Table 20).¹¹²

PSRB sentences were longer for defendants convicted on non-bias charges only (20 years, or life), compared to those convicted on both bias and non-bias charges (mean ~ 8 years).

Eight or 2% of convicted defendants received PSRB sentences for 2020 through 2024. Two defendants convicted on non-bias charge(s) received 20 years and life PSRB sentences, respectively, while the six defendants convicted on at least one bias charge were sentenced to 11 months, 5 (n = 3), 10 and 20 years, respectively. PPS (n = 83; 18%) may be attached to both prison and PSRB sentences. PPS ranged from none to 50 months or a mean of around 2 years for both bias (n = 45; 17%) and non-bias (n = 38; 18%) convictions.

Jail duration declined from ~2-3 months in 2020 to 1-2 months in 2024, with defendants convicted on a bias charge receiving longer sentences on average for 2020 through 2023, which reversed in 2024 with defendants convicted on non-bias charges receiving longer jail sentences.

Almost half of convicted defendants (n = 215; 46%) received a jail sentence initially, or had a jail sentence added due to a probation violation for a bias (n = 123; 47%) or non-bias (n = 92; 44%) conviction. Jail duration averaged around 2 months for defendants with either bias or non-bias convictions for the 5-year period. However, sentence duration differed for bias vs non-bias convictions and by year: mean jail duration ranged from a high 3 months for bias and 2 months for non-bias convictions in 2020 to low of almost one month for bias and 2 months for non-bias convictions in 2024.

required to determine whether rates of jail sanctions, continued or extended probation, or revocation to a jail sentence differs for probation violations on bias vs non-bias charges.

¹¹¹ This was unexpected: the prison sentence was likely due to the seriousness of the recidivism offense.

¹¹² Sentences for felony charges (e.g., Bias I) are based on the sentencing grid, which considers both the seriousness of the crime and the defendant's criminal history; while misdemeanor (e.g., Bias II) sentences are at the court's discretion. Bias I vs Bias II sentence comparisons were not feasible due to the small number of cases.

The most frequently utilized sentence was probation at roughly 7 in 10 convictions, which averaged 2.5 years for defendants convicted on a bias charge vs slightly over 2 years for defendants convicted on a non-bias charge.

Table 20. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Sentences by Bias vs Non-Bias Conviction

Sentence Type	Bias Conv	Other Conv
Prison	63^s	41⁴
Mean Months	41.93	41.68
Median Months	29	23
Psychiatric Security Review Board Confinement	6	2^y
Mean Months	91.83	240
Median Months	60	240
Post-Prison Supervision	45	38
Mean Years	2.46	2.34
Median Years	2	2
Jail	123	92
Mean Days	61.52	50.37
Median Days	35	30
Probation	186	152
Mean Months	31.21	28.28
Median Months	36	24
Total	260	209

Note. Results are accurate based on the data extraction date. Excludes no filed, open and dismissed/acquitted cases. Mean and median Post-Prison Supervision (PPS) sentence reported in years; prison, PSRB, and probation sentences reported in months, while jail sentence is reported in days.

^s One defendant received a life without parole sentence in 2020; excluded from mean and median computation.

⁴ One defendant received a 25 to life prison sentence in 2023; excluded from mean and median computation.

^y One defendant received a PSRB life sentence in 2022; excluded from mean and median computation.

Almost three-quarters of convicted defendants (n = 338; 72%) received a probation only sentence, or probation with jail sentence. Defendants convicted on a bias charge (n = 186; 72%) received 2.5 year probation sentences on average, while those convicted on non-bias (n = 152; 73%) charge(s) received slightly shorter probation sentences of 28 months on average for the 5-year period, 2020 through 2024 (see Table 56 in [Appendix A](#) for details).

Summary of Key Findings

Hotline Data

The following relates to the 2024 data unless otherwise stated:

- In the 5-year period 2020 through 2024, BRH advocates were targeted in 390 *bias incidents*, 13 *bias/hate criteria not met* and 12 *bias against non-protected class* incidents. Indeed, there was a 165% increase in bias incidents targeting the Hotline's advocates in 2024, compared to the previous year. It is unknown to what extent other crime victim advocates are also having similar experiences.
- After consecutive yearly increases from 2020 through 2023, BM reports to the Hotline decreased by 7% (2,932 vs 2,726) in 2024, due to 24% reduction in bias crime reporting (see Table A1 in [Appendix A](#)).
- The 2024 data do not capture advocates' additional workload due to processing 2,231 spam (i.e., incoherent, gibberish emails) and other non-bias related/mental health crisis/prank/harassing calls (14 hours per week), and responding to media and public data requests (8 hours per week). Even with the

support of technology, time is required for spam reports to be reviewed and processed (see Table A1 in Appendix A).

- Hotline advocates made 7,791 contacts with victims and reporters via the Hotline and web portal, and the median number of contacts per report was 2.15. Average monthly contacts per reporter – excluding the 2,231 spam reports – ranged from 1.75 to 2.69, while on average, other VOCA services received ranged from 1.53 to almost 4 per reporter (see [Figure 2](#) and Table A7 in [Appendix A](#)).
 - Victims received 1,668 crisis interventions and 2,301 referrals to other services, supports, and resources from non-victim service agencies, including counseling options, governmental programs, including civil rights investigatory agencies, and culturally-specific community programs.
 - Victims and reporters occasionally request services that are outside of the BRH’s statutory authority per SB 577. The Hotline was unable to meet victims’ and reporters’ needs due to insufficient statutory authority and organizational capacity 88 times – a steep reduction from 186 times in 2023.
- Roughly half of reporters yearly requested a return call (n = 1,175; 56%), and almost 9 in 10 (n = 1,755; 87%) of reports in 2024 were responded to within 1 day (see Table A5 in [Appendix A](#)).

BM reports (i.e., bias crimes and bias incidents) decreased in 2024 due to a decrease in reports by BIPOC individuals, and individuals under the age of 60: older (+14%), white (+105%) persons, and women (+18%) are the only individuals increasing reporting BM experiences to the Hotline in 2024.

- BM reports decreased to 2,726 in 2024, after consecutive increases yearly between 2020 and 2023 (910, 1,457, 2,534, and 2,932, respectively). The 2024 decline in BM reports was not consistent across demographic groups. BM reports with BIPOC (1,258 vs 1,055, excluding Asian individuals) and gender non-conforming (568 vs 374) victims reduced by 16% and 34% respectively, while BM reports with female (781 vs 924), white individuals (115 vs 236), Asian individuals (141 vs 206), and victims aged 60 or older (150 vs 171) increased by 18%, 105%, 46% and 14%, respectively in 2024 (see [Table 1](#) and Tables A8-A9 in [Appendix A](#)).
 - Black/AA (558 BM reports in 2023 vs 461 in 2024, or a 17% decrease), Hispanic/Latino (382 vs 306 or a 20% decrease), AI/AN (70 vs 34 or a 51% decrease), and persons of another race (420 vs 226 or a 46% decrease) are contacting the Hotline in decreasing numbers.
 - Black/AA individuals continue to be most likely to report and/or be victims of bias-motivated conduct (n = 461; 17% of reports), but reported in fewer numbers compared to 2022-2023 (520 and 558, respectively).
- Defendants’ motivation for targeting bias crime and bias incident victims (whether or not it aligned with the victim’s actual identity) continue to evolve (see [Figure 4](#) and Tables A11-A13 in [Appendix A](#)). For the first time since the onset of the Hotline, BM reports decreased for all but anti-sexual orientation (654 vs 766 or a 17% increase) and -national origin bias reports (638 vs 648 or a 2% increase):
 - 2024 saw a 38% decrease in anti-religion (572 vs 356), a 23% decrease in -disability (271 vs 209), and a 12% decrease in -color (687 vs 600) bias reports.
 - Additional research is required to ascertain why Oregonians are becoming increasingly hesitant to request assistance from the ODOJ for the harms caused by bias.

Almost all BIPOC bias incident victims were targeted due to their race – rather than being caught up in an attempt to disrupt violence or misidentification of race incident; 4% (n = 7) white bias incident victims were targeted due to anti-white bias.

- Bias *incident* victimization differed by victim demographics (see Table A14 in [Appendix A](#)).

- Male (n = 244; 53%), and female (n = 382; 52%) *bias incident* victims were primarily targeted due to anti-race bias. Gender non-conforming *bias incident* victims were targeted due to anti-gender identity (n = 251; 89%) and -sexual orientation bias (n = 146; 52%), while individuals with undisclosed gender (n = 313; 46%) were primarily targeted due to -national origin bias (n = 303; 48%).
- White victims were targeted based on sexual orientation (n = 151; 77%) and gender identity bias (n = 134; 68%), while BIPOC victims were targeted due to anti-race bias: 97% (n = 328) of Black/AA bias incident victims, 81% (n = 171) of Hispanic/Latino, 84% (n = 128) of Asian, and 85% (n = 22) of American Indian/Alaska Native bias incident victims were targeted because of anti-race bias. Less than 5% (n = 7; 4%) of white bias incident victims were targeted due to anti-white bias; 100% of Asian, 95% of Black/AA, 80% of Hispanic/Latino and 73% of American Indian/Alaska Native bias incident victims were targeted due to their race – rather than in a violence disruption or misidentification of race incident (see Table A16 in [Appendix A](#)).
- Hispanic (n = 125; 59%) and Asian (n = 114; 75%) victims were also frequently targeted based on national origin bias.
- Individuals of another race were targeted due to anti-race (n = 104; 59%), primarily due to an unspecified race, anti-sexual-orientation (n = 95; 54%), or anti-religion bias (n = 73; 41%).

Almost all BIPOC bias crime victims were targeted due to their race; white bias crime victims were targeted due to sexual orientation bias.

- Bias *crime* victimization differed by victim demographics (see Table A15 in [Appendix A](#)).
 - Male (n = 122; 58%), female (n = 110; 58%) and individuals with undisclosed gender (n = 62; 49%) bias crime victims were primarily targeted due to anti-race bias. Gender non-conforming bias crimes victims were targeted due to gender identity (n = 81; 89%) and sexual orientation bias (n = 58; 64%).
 - More than 9 in 10 Black/AA (n = 114; 93%) and Asian (n = 49; 92%) bias crime victims were targeted because of their self-identified race, along with 65% (n = 62) of Hispanic/Latino bias crime victims, and few are targeted due to misidentification of their race or target substitution¹¹³ (see Table A17 in [Appendix A](#)). In contrast, white bias crime victims were targeted because of sexual orientation bias (n = 19; 49%), while Hispanic victims were primarily targeted because of national origin bias (n = 50; 53%). Individuals of another race were targeted due to anti-religion bias (n = 34; 69%). See Table A15 in [Appendix A](#).
- Most bias-motivated reports involved 1 of 5 incident types: harassment, institutional, vandalism, assault, or refusal of service (see [Table 3](#); also see [Response Procedure](#) for the BRH's definition of incident types/character of conduct). Harassment, institutional and refusal of service characters of conduct tended to be more frequently associated with *bias incidents*, while vandalism, assault and exploitation (not tracked 2020-2021) tended to be more frequently associated with *bias crimes* (see Tables A18-A19 in [Appendix A](#)).
- Bias crimes and bias incidents tend to occur in 1 of 5 locations: at home, school, place of employment, internet/cell phone or other public setting (see [Figure 5](#) and Tables A20-A22 in [Appendix A](#)).
 - Reports in all but internet/cell phone (481 in 2023 vs 546 in 2024) and school settings (312 in 2023 vs 336 in 2024) decreased between 2023 and 2024. Nevertheless, given the alternative reporting options for students and school staff, it is likely that a substantial number of reports are not captured in the BRH data.

¹¹³ For a discussion on the interchangeability of minority targets and an ethnoracial hate crime literature review, see: Mills, C. E. (2020). A Common Target: Anti-Jewish Hate Crime in New York City Communities, 1995-2010. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 57(6), 643-692. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022427820902832>

- In 2024, three victim-defendant relationships – stranger, neighbor and client/customer – were responsible for ~60% of BM reports, largely driven by changing bias incident patterns. This is a change from the 2020 through 2023, when five victim-defendant relationships – stranger, neighbor, police/LE/CJS, service providers, and employer – accounted for 50% to 60% of BM reports (see Tables A23-A25 in [Appendix A](#)).

LE are forwarding fewer BM reports to the Hotline, despite no change in reporting to LEAs per NIBRS.

- Roughly two-thirds of reports were made by the victim, witness or perpetrator (see [Figure 7](#) and Table A26 through A28 in [Appendix A](#) for exact counts).
 - Hotline advocates were the target of 244 bias incidents in 2024 (the 2 bias crimes were reports made by bias crime defendants/perpetrators that did not target the Hotline or Hotline staff). This is a sharp increase from the 2020 through 2023 pattern, at 4, 13, 39 and 92, respectively.
 - Reports made by law enforcement declined in 2024 to 132 or 5% of reports, from the 2023 peak of 315 or 11% of reports. NIBRS bias crime reports were relatively consistent at 315 in 2023 and 316 in 2024, with 370 victims both years (see [Figure 9](#) and [Table 5](#)).
- More than 7 out of 10 reports of bias-motivated conduct from 2020 through 2024 occurred in 1 of 4 setting types: community, neighborhood, work, or school. This pattern is driven by bias incidents, as bias crimes occur primarily in community and neighborhood setting type (see [Figure 8](#) and Tables A29-A30 in [Appendix A](#)).
- Excluding non-reported race and gender individuals, males and white individuals were more likely to engage in BM acts. However, no firm conclusions can be drawn due to the large proportion of missing/unknown demographic information (see [Table 4](#) and Tables A31 and 31 in [Appendix A](#)).
- Shown in Table A33 in [Appendix A](#) 53% (n = 326) of bias crimes reported to the Hotline were also reported to LE per the Hotline's records. Actual reporting to LE is unknown as about half of bias crime reports to the BRH were made by non-victims (see Table A26 in [Appendix A](#)), and victims may report to LE after contacting the BRH.

NIBRS Data

- The BRH data contained more than twice the number of victims as found in NIBRS in 2022 and 2023, which declined to a 40% difference (616 victims in the BRH vs 370 victims in NIBRS) in 2024 (see [Figure 9](#)).
 - Underreporting of bias crimes to LE is extensive and differs by victim demographics. Bias crimes against BIPOC victims are underreported to LE: most bias crime victims in NIBRS were white (~50% to 54% between 2020 through 2023, which increased in 60% in 2024) and male (59% to 71% yearly). In contrast, 2% to 8% of bias crime victims in the yearly Hotline data were white, and 24% to 42% yearly were male (see Tables A9 and A10 in [Appendix A](#) for the Hotline bias crime victim demographic details).
- Underreporting of bias crimes to LE is affected by *why* victims were targeted, i.e., bias motivation (see Table A36 in [Appendix A](#)).
 - Individuals targeted due to anti-Hispanic, anti-Asian, and anti-Black/AA bias were more likely to report their experiences to the BRH than LE.
 - Sexual orientation motivated bias crimes are under-reported to NIBRS: in 2022 through 2024, the BRH (141, 153, and 177, respectively) received almost two times the number of sexual orientation motivated bias reports compared to NIBRS (81, 81, and 92 victims targeted due to anti-sexual orientation bias, respectively).
 - Reports of anti-religion bias are under-reported to NIBRS: excluding 2020, when NIBRS listed 33 victims of anti-religion bias, while the BRH received reports for 26 victims of anti-religion

- bias – a greater number of anti-religion reports were made to the BRH in 2021 through 2024 (80, 116, 211, and 98, respectively), compared to NIBRS (29, 42, 38, and 29, respectively).
- Victim demographics combined with why they were targeted also influence reporting behavior.
 - When white individuals were targeted because of sexual orientation bias, they tend to report their experiences to NIBRS, while non-white victims of sexual orientation bias tend report to the BRH: 69 white individuals targeted because of sexual orientation bias reported to NIBRS in 2024, while 19 reported to the BRH in this period. Misreporting of race in NIBRS cannot be ruled out (see Tables A40-43 in [Appendix A](#)).
 - About 6 in 10 bias crimes reported to LE occur in (1) the victim’s home, (2) while driving, on a sidewalk or parking, or (3) at a mall, shopping center or business – with the vast majority or ~25% occurring at the victim’s home in 2021 through 2023; 2024 patterns look closer to 2020, with more than 7 in 10 reported bias crimes occurring in these three settings (see [Table 9](#)).
 - Around 75% of arrestees yearly were white, ~80% were male and slightly over half were between the ages of 25 and 44 years (see [Table 13](#)).
 - Defendants were more likely to be arrested on a person vs a property charge: ~1/3 of bias defendants in NIBRS were arrested yearly in the 4-year period 2020 through 2023; of those, 7 in 10 were arrested on a person charge of simple assault, aggravated assault, or intimidation (see [Table 13](#)).

**Bias or non-bias charges were filed against ~7 in 10 defendants referred with a bias crime charge:
DA Data is crucial to establishing accurate bias crime case counts and outcomes.**

Merged CJ Data

- Of the 966 cases with a bias crime referral or charge from 2020 through 2024, 649 (67%) cases were filed with a Bias I/II charge, 108 (11%) were filed with non-bias charges only, 195 (20%) were rejected and 14 (1%) are pending review (see [Table 16](#)). Some cases listed as rejected prior to all county district attorneys’ offices being required to submit DA Data to CJC may have been filed with non-bias charges only.
- White individuals (n = 569; 74%) and males (n = 624; 81%) are most frequently charged subsequent to a Bias I/II referral (see [Table 17](#)). Total filed cases exceeded arrests (757 vs 610) because LEDS omits non-fingerprintable arrests and prosecutors may add bias charges to cases referred with non-bias charges (see [Table 18](#)).
- Bias crimes are both complex and diverse: arrests average ~4 charges and more than 90% of bias crime arrests in the past 5-years contained at least one additional charge. Co-occurring referred charges were usually person crimes: about one-third included a co-occurring harassment or aggravated harassment, or menacing charge, while ~1 in 5 included a co-occurring assault (I-IV or attempt) or weapon charge (see [Table 18](#) and Table A52 in [Appendix A](#)). Filed charges averaged 4, while conviction charges averaged 1.83.
- When filed cases are isolated, the conviction rate for the 5-year period is 61% (n = 469) cases (see [Table 18](#)). The 2024 conviction rate (n = 78; 40%) is expected to increase in the upcoming months as open cases are disposed; 14 cases listed as “open” in 2024 are under review (see Table A55 in [Appendix A](#)).
- Of the 469 defendants with a bias or non-bias conviction, 17% (n = 82) were sentenced to prison alone (n = 16; 3%) or along with post-prison supervision (PPS: n = 66; 14%), 7% (n = 33) were sentenced to jail alone, while roughly 1 in 3 received jail with probation (n = 152; 32%) or probation only (n = 146; 31%). See [Table 19](#) for details.
 - A subset of convicted defendants, 297 individuals, were placed under DOC supervision; sentences are reported in combination for individuals under DOC supervision, local custody or bench vs DOC community correction supervision.

- There were some differences in sentence duration by bias vs non-bias conviction and year (see [Table 20](#) for the pooled 5 year figures and Table A56 in [Appendix A](#) for the yearly trend by bias vs non-bias conviction charge).
 - Probation sentences averaged 2.5 years for defendants convicted on a bias charge vs slightly over 2 years for defendants convicted on a non-bias charge.
 - Jail sentences averaged around 2 months for both bias and non-bias convictions. However, differences exist by year and conviction charge: jail duration declined from ~2-3 months in 2020 to 1-2 months in 2024, with defendants convicted on a bias charge receiving longer sentences on average for 2020 through 2023, which reversed in 2024 with defendants convicted on non-bias charges receiving longer jail sentences.
 - Prison sentences average 42 months for bias and non-bias convictions, but varied widely for both during the 5-year period; longer prison sentences were typically attached to non-bias conviction charges.
 - Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB) confinement sentences were longer for defendants convicted on non-bias charges only (20 years, or life), compared to those convicted on both bias and non-bias charges (mean ~ 8 years).

Conclusion

SB 577 enacted a number of reforms designed to address bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents in Oregon. The bill created or modified several data collection efforts. This report provides a snapshot of these efforts for calendar years 2020 through 2024. 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. The DA data are crucial to identifying defendants referred on a Bias I/II charge that are prosecuted on non-bias charges only, and the prosecutors' case notes provide insight into the challenges they face when prosecuting bias crimes. These data will continue to improve as more district attorneys' offices submit explanations for charging and no filed/declined decisions.

The ODOJ should consider investigating whether the spam reports are perpetrated by, or done in coordination with, the same individuals perpetrating bias incidents against advocates and engaging in prank/harassing calls that don't reach the level of a bias incident.

There were 244 bias incidents targeting advocates in 2024, a 165% increase from the previous year. The ODOJ should consider investigating whether these reports originated from the same sources that also sent spam reports or are connected in some way, e.g., part of a coordinated effort to undermine the work of the BRH, such as in response to calls on Facebook, Telegram, and the dark web to intimidate the BRH specifically, and/or individuals that support BIPOC, LGBTQ, other protected class (PC) victims and crime victims generally.

The ODOJ should continue to amend internal policies as needed to safeguard their staff, e.g., AI or voice-to-text transcription of voicemails targeting advocates.

The ODOJ has policies in place to ensure advocates' safety and wellness. Given the increases in *perpetrator reporter status* (i.e., spam, harassing, or other contacts that target or divert BRH staff from their victim support duties), the ODOJ should continue to utilize technology (e.g., automated spam folders) and revise their policies to safeguard staff as needed after appropriate consultations with staff and a review of state and federal agencies policies for case workers and investigators who routinely deal with crimes known to trigger intense negative feelings (e.g., bias crimes, domestic violence, sexual assault, and

child abuse).¹¹⁴ BRH's increasing workload unrelated to bias victim supports can be managed with the use of (1) a new staff position and (2) data analysis software/technology. The ODOJ should consider creating an additional staff position to assist the Hate Crimes Response Coordinator with media and other public records requests ([PRRs](#)) replies; screen, review and document perpetrator [reporter status](#) reports; and provide support for other administrative tasks. Text analysis programs, e.g., NVIVO, may be useful when analyzing bias against non-protected class and bias criteria not met data to identify trends that would be time-consuming to manually code/categorize and analyze.

Research is required to determine whether non-ODOJ crime victim advocates and service providers are also experiencing increasing rates of harassment and bias.

It is unknown whether the increase in harassing communication in 2024 is unique to the BRH. Additional research is needed to determine whether other crime victim advocates and service providers – who may lack the resources and capacity of the ODOJ to continually revise staff safety and wellness plans – are also experiencing higher levels of harassment as data is needed before occupation can be recommended as an additional protected class. Other crime victim advocates are encouraged to report experiences of bias due to their occupation to obtain services/supports they may require, establish a case for adding occupation as a protected class (if the data indicates that this is needed), and allow Oregon to determine if the state is experiencing an emerging pattern of bias against case workers and/or crime victim advocates. According to the BRH, their 2025 data (to be discussed in the July 1, 2026, report) shows a shift in spam communications. For the past six months, the Hotline has been receiving strongly-worded/hostile/aggressive communications from individuals registering complaints about the existence of the hotline, its role in helping victims of bias, and perceived overreach of a governmental agency. It is possible that Hotline advocates are not currently targeted due to their *occupation* per se, but because of their *employer*: the ODOJ. CJC will continue to review these harassing communications.

The reduction in bias crime reporting by victims to the BRH requires additional research.

Research by academics, graduate and undergraduate students, and research agencies is required to determine (1) current rates of bias crimes and bias incidents, (2) reporting barriers experienced by victims before strategies can be designed to improve reporting rates, and (3) the reasons BM reporting to the Hotline is declining (e.g., rapid federal law changes; fear of victimization disclosures being shared/released; bias has become too every day to bother reporting; confusion over the ODOJ vs U.S. DOJ scope, responsibilities, and data vulnerability). The legislature should consider adding a public data exemption for the disclosures from victims of bias – equivalent to those afforded to domestic violence, human trafficking and sexual assault survivors' disclosures under [ORS 147.115\(1\)\(b\)](#). Any revisions should be included in the ODOJ media outreach campaigns and materials to assure victims that their privacy will be protected, thereby improving reporting rates to the Hotline. The legislature should also consider funding the ODOJ to expand its media outreach to educate the public about its services compared to the U.S. DOJ's, and its data request policies.

The ODOJ should continue to consistently communicate with LEAs the importance of forwarding reports with a bias nexus to the Hotline as a *preferred* but not *required* practice (to avoid being excessively burdensome on smaller LEAs).

LEAs forwarded 58% fewer reports of bias incidents and bias crimes to the Hotline in 2024, despite NIBRS listing identical victim counts (n = 370) for 2023 and 2024. Further research is required to

¹¹⁴ For example, when perpetrator reports are very frequent, the ODOJ should consider allowing calls to go to voicemail, which can be promptly reviewed and a return call placed to victims of bias. The use of AI or voice-to-text transcription would be beneficial in reducing advocates' cognitive load.

determine the reasons LEAs made fewer reports to the BRH in 2024, whether this change is part of a larger trend, and what outreach would be required to reverse LEAs' current practice. As noted previously, LEAs are not required to forward bias-motivated reports to the BRH. Perhaps, as LEAs create and refine their internal policies to meet SB 577 requirements, investigate increasing numbers of bias-motivated reports and complete their internal administrative duties, forwarding reports to the BRH may be an additional administrative step beyond LEAs current resource capacity. Forwarding BM reports may be feasible for larger LEAs, but quite burdensome for smaller agencies: the ODOJ should continue to communicate consistently with LEAs about the importance of forwarding reports with a bias nexus to the Hotline as a *preferred* but not *required* practice. *Note*, since there are no reliable estimates regarding BM conduct prevalence, and identifiable NIBRS data are not available to CJC, the forwarding of BM reports by LEAs to the Hotline is one avenue to establishing the scope of the problem in Oregon and designing remedies.

Additional research is required to verify that LE referrals to the BRH are ongoing, despite the 58% reduction in the forwarding of BM reports to the BRH in 2024, compared to 2023.

Research is required to verify that victim referrals to the BRH are ongoing, despite the decline in the forwarding of BM reports. *Note*, LEAs are required to refer bias incident victims to the Hotline per SB 577: LEAs should consider also referring victims of bias crimes to the Hotline.

Continuation of policies and procedures shown to work, e.g., ODOJ's media outreach and LE/DA training with peer-training component.

The ODOJ should continue its media outreach and LE/DA training. Outreach should clarify the U.S. DOJ vs ODOJ scope to improve reporting rates. The ODOJ should continue to include peer-LE and -DA/DDA training modules – such as, solutions/strategies to common issues that arise in the investigation and prosecution of bias crimes (e.g., victim vs defendant interview techniques, using multiple avenues to contact victims), factors to be considered at crucial decision points, and under which circumstances these strategies should not be used – led by individuals who have successfully investigated and prosecuted bias crimes in its LE/DA training.

Appendix A: Tables

Hotline Tables

Table A1. ODOJ 2020-2024 BRH Reports by Determination and Year

Determination of Report	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bias Crime	304	463	890	801	616
Bias Crime (Felony)	-	-	394	418	261
Bias Crime (Misdemeanor)	-	-	496	383	355
Bias Incident	606	994	1,644	2,131	2,110
Other	191	226	353	691	3,130
Bias/Hate Criteria Not Met	70	79	134	304	445
Bias Against Non-Protected Class	41	37	67	85	70
Repeat report	2	38	53	129	86
Unable to Determine	78	72	99	173	298
Undocumented Spam Reports ⁴	-	-	-	-	2,231
Total Reports	1,101	1,683	2,887	3,623	5,856

⁴ The Hotline stopped documenting spam reports in March 2024 in an effort to prioritize victim support on the Hotline.

Table A2. ODOJ 2020-2024 BRH Reports by Month and Year

Month	All Reports				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ⁴
January	11	143	143	182	324
February	14	106	128	275	306
March	41	188	295	248	260
April	61	129	156	302	198
May	58	118	328	347	247
June	145	107	198	372	219
July	124	136	262	287	220
August	200	161	195	305	452
September	114	129	320	350	447
October	123	129	347	359	324
November	120	121	156	268	197
December	90	216	359	328	431
Total Reports	1,101	1,683	2,887	3,623	3,625

⁴ Excludes 2,231 spam reports during March 7 and December 31, 2024.

Table A3. Department of Justice Hotline 2020-2024: Reports by Intake Type

Intake Type	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Direct Advocate Report	247	406	1,351	1,392	799
Web Portal	457	354	405	836	954
Hotline	201	393	723	676	1,012
Hotline Voicemail	193	242	253	353	378
Law Enforcement	-	142	122	179	57
In Person	1	-	40	127	118
Community Partner Referral	19	165	55	17	22
Missed Chat	-	-	-	29	37
Abandoned Chat	-	-	-	23	63
Chat	-	-	-	7	222
<i>Multiple Sources</i>	17	19	62	16	38
Total Reports	1,101	1,683	2,887	3,623	3,625[‡]

[‡] Excludes 2,231 undocumented spam reports.

Table A4. ODOJ 2020-2024 BRH Reports: Days between Incident[§] and Report by Year

Time to Report	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<1 day	319	326	598	596	717
1-7 days	153	280	294	458	417
8-30 days	163	205	360	649	364
31-90 days	123	109	139	274	268
91-364 days	100	132	344	309	461
1 year or more	60	169	284	361	214
Unknown	183	462	868	976	1,184
Total Reports	1,101	1,683	2,887	3,623	3,625

[§] Includes *Bias Crimes*, *Bias Incidents*, *Bias/Hate Criteria Not Met*, *Bias Against Non-Protected Class*, *Repeat Reports* and *Unable to Determine* events that are reported to the Hotline. Bias/Hate Criteria Not Met includes spam reports, including calls and emails by spambots. The 2024 figure excluded 2,231 spam reports were not documented after March 6, 2024. See Table A7 for report determination breakdown by year.

Table A5. ODOJ 2020-2024 BRH Reports by Response Time and Year

Response Time	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Immediately	137	429	977	1157	1175
Within 1 hour	35	14	1	1	17
>1 hour - 1 day	267	293	294	541	580
>1 day - 1 week	95	195	141	214	231
>1 week	1	22	6	3	9
Total Reports	535	953	1,419	1,916	2,012
<i>Percent requesting a callback</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>56%</i>

Table A6. ODOJ 2020-2024 BRH Reports by Duration of Calls and Year

Duration of call	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Up to 1 hour	207	250	317	541	726
>1 hour - 2 hours	22	54	67	76	103
>2 hour - 3 hours	2	10	10	22	15
>3 hour - 5 hours	1	7	9	9	4
>5 hours	-	-	8	7	1
Total Reports	232	321	411	655	849

Table A7. ODOJ 2024 BRH: VOCA Services Provided by Month

Victims of Crime Act Services	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Hotline/crisis line	604	732	603	532	535	560
Referral to other services, supports, and resources	183	207	187	170	147	174
Crisis intervention	100	141	134	102	126	155
Individual advocacy	97	100	89	120	77	140
Information about victim rights	50	45	57	23	81	82
Referral to other victim service programs	38	42	39	37	69	61
Information about the criminal justice process	35	40	38	27	56	63
Interpreter services	73	57	37	26	47	28
Referral to LE	24	20	21	17	6	25
CVCP info and referral	6	8	16	16	24	21
Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	15	13	7	16	12	32
Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	12	10	9	13	13	15
Intervention with employer/creditor/landlord/school	6	12	5	20	9	5
Relocation Assistance	3	-	3	20	-	1
Unmet needs due to organizational capacity	12	8	20	8	12	4
Emergency financial assistance	8	5	7	8	7	5
Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	1	3	1	6	1	13
Notification of criminal justice events	3	-	-	2	2	1
Immigration assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	-	-	-	-	1	3
Other emergency justice-related assistance	-	-	-	2	1	2
Transportation assistance	-	-	1	-	-	-
Victim impact statement assistance	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	-	3	-	-	-	1
Total	1,270	1,446	1,274	1,165	1,226	1,392
Victims of Crime Act Services	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Hotline/crisis line	552	853	910	635	521	754
Referral to other services, supports, and resources	169	221	269	245	141	188
Crisis intervention	151	172	142	165	136	144
Individual advocacy	97	82	76	85	88	56
Information about victim rights	78	61	81	96	63	47
Referral to other victim service programs	66	96	72	77	39	38
Information about the criminal justice process	59	54	46	66	42	42
Interpreter services	33	61	58	64	16	36
Referral to LE	26	21	40	27	24	42
CVCP info and referral	14	18	18	3	10	7
Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	26	4	8	4	10	9
Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection or restraining order	9	18	12	11	5	17
Intervention with employer/creditor/landlord/school	16	24	9	6	10	2
Relocation Assistance	2	18	12	4	3	23
Unmet needs due to organizational capacity	15	3	-	2	1	3
Emergency financial assistance	4	7	4	-	5	2
Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	5	1	2	2	4	1
Notification of criminal justice events	4	3	-	1	1	-
Immigration assistance	2	5	1	5	-	-
Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	1	-	-	1	6	-
Other emergency justice-related assistance	-	-	-	-	-	1
Transportation assistance	2	1	-	-	-	-
Victim impact statement assistance	0	2	1	0	0	0
Other	1	-	1	1	-	-
Total	1,332	1,725	1,762	1,500	1,125	1,412

Note, "Other" includes Victim advocacy/accompaniment to emergency medical care (2), On-scene crisis response (2), Assistance with restitution (2), and Child or dependent care assistance (1).

Table A8. ODOJ 2020-2024 BRH Reports by County and Year

County	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Baker	1	-	12	14	4
Benton	136	45	45	34	198
Clackamas	62	247	113	293	173
Clatsop	3	7	20	18	20
Columbia	6	12	9	17	107
Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	-	-	-	1	2
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	-	-	3	-	-
Coos	21	3	5	13	40
Crook	19	1	13	-	9
Curry	25	2	8	13	12
Deschutes	44	47	235	145	130
Douglas	18	16	197	108	30
Gilliam	1	-	3	-	-
Grant	-	-	1	1	1
Harney	2	-	5	-	2
Hood River	2	2	1	3	5
Jackson	32	28	65	98	55
Jefferson	-	1	7	6	3
Josephine	3	11	21	28	38
Klamath	19	63	50	34	26
Lake	8	-	2	18	5
Lane	105	106	179	674	397
Lincoln	11	11	12	23	33
Linn	31	81	107	153	108
Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians	-	-	-	1	-
Malheur	5	4	18	10	12
Marion	69	148	444	181	153
Morrow	1	1	1	1	2
Multnomah	271	489	733	810	958
Polk	10	12	34	38	14
Sherman	-	-	1	-	-
Tillamook	1	2	26	73	53
Umatilla	7	7	19	20	28
Union	26	13	4	10	18
Wallowa	-	-	2	8	1
Wasco	4	15	29	20	7
Washington	61	144	188	335	267
Wheeler	-	4	1	-	-
Yamhill	9	51	66	84	38
Other/Unknown	88	110	208	338	2,907 ⁴
Total Reports	1,101	1,683	2,887	3,623	5,856⁴

⁴Includes 2,231 undocumented spam reports.

Table A9. ODOJ 2024 BRH Reports by Reported Victims' Demographics and Determination

Demographics	Bias Incidents		Misdemeanor Bias Crimes		Felony Bias Crimes	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Gender						
Male	460	22%	104	29%	106	41%
Female	735	35%	124	35%	65	25%
Gender Non-Conforming	283	13%	53	15%	38	15%
Unknown/Not Reported	632	30%	74	21%	52	20%
Race						
White	197	9%	24	7%	15	6%
Black/AA	339	16%	67	19%	55	21%
Asian	153	7%	31	9%	22	8%
Hispanic/Latino	211	10%	47	13%	48	18%
AI/AN	26	1%	5	1%	3	1%
NH/OPI	2	0%	-	0%	-	0%
MENA	14	1%	3	1%	9	3%
Another race	177	8%	31	9%	18	7%
Multi-racial	78	4%	11	3%	6	2%
Unknown	913	43%	136	38%	85	33%
Age						
0-12	128	6%	11	3%	17	7%
13-17	150	7%	17	5%	5	2%
18-24	40	2%	12	3%	13	5%
25-59	592	28%	110	31%	66	25%
60+	129	6%	34	10%	8	3%
Not Reported	1,071	51%	171	48%	152	58%
Total	2,110	100%	355	100%	261	100%

Note, NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native; and MENA refers to Middle Eastern/North African individuals.

Table A10. ODOJ 2020-2023 BM Reports by Reported Victims' Demographics, Determination and Year

Demographics	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC
Gender								
Male	152	98	289	190	411	212	408	340
Female	239	120	272	136	325	153	566	215
Gender Non-Conforming	15	6	112	23	277	71	475	93
Unknown/Not Reported	200	80	321	114	631	454	682	153
Race								
White	89	23	48	25	107	63	96	19
Black/AA	151	120	247	159	284	236	401	157
Asian	31	10	118	65	58	91	95	46
Hispanic/Latino	82	26	103	57	243	187	224	158
AI/AN	12	11	56	17	48	19	62	8
NH/OPI	7	2	6	4	11	4	5	3
Another race	1	3	23	9	92	63	246	174
Multi-racial	12	15	57	19	43	28	68	19
Not reported	221	94	336	108	758	199	934	217
Age								
0-12	11	24	47	39	124	79	170	75
13-17	19	13	57	31	98	60	167	29
18-24	26	12	48	24	118	23	57	29
25-59	274	135	432	149	472	167	525	360
60+	46	20	58	49	65	32	93	57
Not Reported	230	100	352	171	767	529	1,119	251
Total	606	304	994	463	1,644	890	2,131	801
Percent	67%	33%	68%	32%	65%	35%	73%	27%

*Note, BI = non-criminal bias incident; BC = bias crime. Bias-motivated reports exclude bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports. NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals. Excludes *Bias/Hate Criteria Not Met, Bias Against Non-Protected Class, Repeat Reports* and *Unable to Determine* reports.*

Table A11. ODOJ 2024 Reports by Bias Motivation and Determination

Bias Motivation/Targeted Protected Class	Determination			
	Bias Incident	Hate Crime	Other Reports	Total Reports
Race	891	310	15	1,216
Black/AA	380	148	4	532
Hispanic	189	65	3	257
Asian	93	49	-	142
AI/AN	21	11	-	32
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-
Arab	47	5	2	54
White	8	5	1	14
Race Unspecified	147	24	5	176
Multiple Races	28	13	-	41
Color	468	132	6	606
National Origin	540	108	3	651
API	68	9	-	77
Native Hawaiian	-	-	-	-
Latin America	90	39	-	129
Immigrant	304	33	3	340
South Asia	10	1	-	11
AI/AN Native	3	2	-	5
Israel	18	15	-	33
Palestine (2023 only)	7	-	-	7
Ukraine	1	3	-	4
Middle East	44	3	-	47
Sexual Orientation	589	177	5	771
Gay	159	78	2	239
Lesbian	140	21	2	163
Bisexual	7	-	-	7
Unspecified LGBTQ	290	78	1	369
Heterosexual	1	-	-	1
Disability	184	25	16	225
Mental	81	12	16	109
Physical	84	14	1	99
Disability Unspecified	31	4	-	35
Gender Identity	413	123	6	542
Expansive	298	67	1	366
Transgender	233	57	4	294
Nonbinary	3	1	1	5
Religion	258	98	9	365
Jewish	130	70	3	203
Muslim	70	23	4	97
Christian	3	-	1	4
Catholic	1	-	-	1
Scientology	28	3	-	31
Non-protected class	164	34	67	265
<i>Multiple Targeted Class</i>	968	295	13	1,276
Total	2,110	616	899[‡]	3,625[‡]

[‡] Insufficient data available to code the 2,231 undocumented spam reports; excluded from “Other Reports” and “Total Reports” columns.

Table A12. ODOJ 2020-2023 BM Reports by Bias-Motivation by Year

Bias Motivation / Targeted Protected Class	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Race	686	75%	927	64%	1,298	51%	1,201	41%
Black/AA	453	50%	498	34%	610	24%	615	21%
Hispanic	114	13%	129	9%	379	15%	259	9%
Asian	69	8%	191	13%	148	6%	103	4%
AI/AN	69	8%	77	5%	75	3%	34	1%
NH/OPI	30	3%	15	1%	21	1%	5	-
Arab	27	3%	34	2%	39	2%	46	2%
White	12	1%	10	1%	9	0%	7	-
Race Unspecified	46	5%	37	3%	88	3%	147	5%
Multiple Races	72	8%	46	3%	63	2%	34	1%
Color	513	56%	577	40%	617	24%	687	23%
National Origin^s	168	18%	283	19%	640	25%	638	22%
API	43	5%	114	8%	85	3%	42	1%
Native Hawaiian	4	-	1	-	-	0%	4	-
Latin America	35	4%	60	4%	228	9%	138	5%
Immigrant	48	5%	39	3%	252	10%	381	13%
South Asia	17	2%	56	4%	52	2%	10	0%
AI/AN Native	14	2%	47	3%	31	1%	6	-
Israel	-	-	3	-	1	-	47	2%
Palestine (2023 only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	13	1%	10	-
Middle East	13	1%	16	1%	9	0%	9	-
Sexual Orientation	90	10%	258	18%	509	20%	654	22%
Gay	47	5%	110	8%	162	6%	156	5%
Lesbian	17	2%	45	3%	56	2%	84	3%
Bisexual	1	-	5	-	16	1%	-	-
Unspecified LGBTQ	22	2%	94	6%	268	11%	422	14%
Heterosexual	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Disability	145	16%	189	13%	276	11%	271	9%
Mental	60	7%	73	5%	135	5%	124	4%
Physical	76	8%	99	7%	111	4%	97	3%
Disability Unspecified	29	3%	20	1%	58	2%	62	2%
Gender Identity	47	5%	149	10%	377	15%	590	20%
Expansive	15	2%	65	4%	169	7%	464	16%
Transgender	24	3%	80	5%	185	7%	133	5%
Nonbinary	-	-	4	-	20	1%	18	1%
Religion*	66	7%	208	14%	251	10%	572	20%
Jewish	37	4%	96	7%	187	7%	456	16%
Muslim	15	2%	75	5%	27	1%	98	3%
Christian	4	0%	15	1%	4	0%	4	0%
Catholic	1	0%	5	0%	5	0%	-	-
Non-protected class	187	21%	67	5%	455	18%	224	8%
<i>Multiple Targeted Class</i>	475	52%	828	57%	880	35%	1,257	43%
Total	910	100%	1,457	100%	2,534	100%	2,932	100%

^s Anti-national origin bias is differentiated from political speech under Oregon law and BRH procedure.

Opposition to, support of, anger with, frustration towards, disowning of, dissention toward, and many other expressions, thoughts, or feelings regarding a domestic or foreign nation's government, policy, practice, or action may be considered political speech and do not constitute a bias incident under Oregon law or the BRH's determinations. The BRH must identify a hostile expression of animus regarding a person's actual or perceived identity to make a finding of bias.

* Unknown/other religion – Pagan, Protestant, Sikh, Atheists Hindu, Jehovah, Mormon, Eastern Orthodox, and not provided religion – accounts for 1% of bias-motivated reports yearly and not displayed.

Table A13. ODOJ 2020-2023 BM Reports by Bias-Motivation, Determination and Year

Bias Motivation / Targeted Protected Class	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC
Race	437	249	587	340	727	571	861	340
Black/AA	275	178	302	196	339	271	435	180
Hispanic	66	48	76	53	215	164	188	71
Asian	51	18	123	68	60	88	64	39
AI/AN	49	20	62	15	56	19	29	5
NH/OPI	23	7	10	5	19	2	2	3
Arab	20	7	27	7	29	10	24	22
White	10	2	7	3	2	7	4	3
Race Unspecified	31	15	27	10	69	19	120	27
Multiple Races	39	33	33	13	51	12	21	13
Color	310	203	338	239	372	245	516	171
National Origin	119	49	179	104	356	284	456	182
API	33	10	67	47	27	58	33	9
Native Hawaiian	3	1	1	-	-	-	2	2
Latin America	26	9	30	30	126	102	38	100
Immigrant	27	21	26	13	164	88	326	55
South Asia	16	1	50	6	23	29	9	1
AI/AN Native	13	1	42	5	20	11	6	-
Israel	-	-	-	3	1	-	39	8
Palestine (2023 only)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	7	6	10	-
Middle East	10	3	11	5	1	8	6	3
Sexual Orientation	56	34	179	79	368	141	501	153
Gay	33	14	65	45	107	55	107	49
Lesbian	13	4	32	13	31	25	36	48
Bisexual	1	-	3	2	11	5	-	-
Unspecified LGBTQ	9	13	76	18	209	59	362	60
Heterosexual	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Disability	122	23	162	27	232	44	247	24
Mental	51	9	61	12	114	21	117	7
Physical	62	14	85	14	92	19	87	10
Disability Unspecified	25	4	17	3	48	10	54	8
Gender Identity	31	16	119	30	290	87	492	98
Expansive	8	7	53	12	127	42	394	70
Transgender	16	8	62	18	144	41	109	24
Nonbinary	-	-	4	-	20	-	13	5
Religion	40	26	128	80	135	116	361	211
Jewish	15	22	48	48	90	97	273	183
Muslim	12	3	66	9	18	9	80	18
Atheist	1	-	1	-	9	2	3	2
Scientology	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1
Unknown/Other	4	-	11	4	3	1	1	3
Non-protected class	120	67	31	36	288	167	187	37
<i>Multiple Targeted Class</i>	293	182	522	306	558	322	952	305
Total	606	304	994	463	1,644	890	2,131	801

Note, BI = non-criminal bias incident; BC = bias crime. Bias-motivated reports exclude bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports. Excludes Bias/Hate Criteria Not Met, Bias Against Non-Protected Class, Repeat Reports and Unable to Determine reports.

Table A14. ODOJ 2024 Bias Incident Reports by Reported Victims' Demographics and Bias Motivation

Victims' Demographics	N	Targeted Protected Class/Bias Motivation						
		Color	Race	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity	Religion	Sexual Orient
Gender								
Male	460	130	244	47	107	5	96	106
Female	735	203	382	91	125	142	62	265
Gender Non-Conforming	283	16	33	12	5	251	10	146
Unknown/Not Reported	632	119	232	34	303	15	90	72
Race								
White	197	10	11	9	12	134	12	151
Black/AA	339	232	328	13	6	15	6	21
Asian	153	40	128	13	114	-	33	-
Hispanic/Latino	211	17	171	2	125	1	6	5
AI/AN	26	2	22	2	3	3	1	4
NH/OPI	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	-
MENA	14	-	2	-	7	-	9	-
Another race	177	97	104	1	18	2	73	95
Multi-racial	78	48	71	4	21	8	9	9
Unknown	913	22	53	139	232	250	108	304
Age								
0-12	128	30	70	9	20	20	8	30
13-17	150	75	93	2	37	21	45	31
18-24	40	14	15	3	7	4	11	11
25-59	592	181	294	45	92	171	35	271
60+	129	19	49	40	18	3	33	8
Not Reported	1,071	149	370	85	366	194	126	238
Total	2,110	468	891	184	540	413	258	589

Table A15. ODOJ 2024 Bias Crime Reports by Reported Victims' Demographics and Bias Motivation

Victims' Demographics	N	Targeted Protected Class/Bias Motivation						
		Color	Race	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity	Religion	Sexual Orient
Gender								
Male	210	53	122	16	37	6	31	47
Female	189	45	110	7	38	30	29	44
Gender Non-Conforming	91	10	16	2	3	81	4	58
Unknown/Not Reported	126	24	62	-	30	6	34	28
Race								
White	39	4	5	3	7	16	3	19
Black/AA	122	68	116	5	9	7	13	9
Asian	53	4	51	-	9	1	-	3
Hispanic/Latino	95	13	62	1	50	5	2	10
AI/AN	8	2	7	1	2	-	1	-
NH/OPI	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MENA	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Another race	49	12	15	1	16	-	34	10
Multi-racial	17	10	15	2	2	-	2	1
Unknown	221	19	39	12	13	94	31	125
Age								
0-12	28	11	17	1	4	-	5	7
13-17	22	9	15	1	3	5	-	5
18-24	25	6	11	-	7	3	7	9
25-59	176	48	85	13	27	52	17	69
60+	42	8	22	4	5	5	8	8
Not Reported	323	50	160	6	62	58	61	79
Total	616	132	310	25	108	123	98	177

Table A16. ODOJ 2024 Anti-Race Bias Incidents by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Targeted Protected Class/Bias Motivation						
	Race	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native	Arab	White
Gender							
Male	244	119	54	12	7	41	4
Female	382	134	88	46	6	5	2
Gender Non-Conforming	33	23	7	-	3	-	1
Unknown/Not Reported	232	104	40	35	5	1	1
Race							
White	11	4	-	-	-	-	7
Black/AA	328	323	3	-	-	-	-
Asian	128	1	-	93	-	34	-
Hispanic/Latino	171	1	169	-	-	-	1
AI/AN	22	1	2	-	19	-	-
NH/OPI	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
MENA	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Another race	104	2	-	-	-	8	-
Multi-racial	71	32	11	-	-	-	-
Unknown	53	16	4	-	2	2	-
Age							
0-12	70	35	17	6	4	2	-
13-17	93	47	9	4	-	30	1
18-24	15	9	1	1	-	-	2
25-59	294	90	54	30	8	9	3
60+	49	23	8	11	-	-	-
Not Reported	370	176	100	41	9	6	2
Total	891	380	189	93	21	47	8

Note, this table breaks down race categories targeted in the 891 anti-race bias incident reports in 2024 by victim demographics. See [Table A11](#) for other bias motivations for the 2024 BRH reports.

Table A17. ODOJ 2024 Anti-Race Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Targeted Protected Class/Bias Motivation						
	Race	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native	Arab	White
Gender							
Male	122	50	35	17	5	3	2
Female	110	57	28	8	2	1	3
Gender Non-Conforming	16	9	1	1	-	-	-
Unknown/Not Reported	62	32	1	23	4	1	-
Race							
White	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Black/AA	116	114	-	49	-	2	-
Asian	51	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic/Latino	62	2	61	-	1	-	-
AI/AN	7	-	-	-	7	-	-
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MENA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Another race	15	3	-	-	-	3	-
Multi-racial	15	9	1	-	1	-	-
Unknown	39	18	3	-	2	-	-
Age							
0-12	17	10	3	-	2	-	-
13-17	15	11	1	1	-	1	-
18-24	11	6	3	1	-	-	1
25-59	85	39	23	4	5	2	2
60+	22	16	-	3	-	-	-
Not Reported	160	66	35	40	4	2	2
Total	310	148	65	49	11	5	5

Note, this table breaks down race categories targeted in the 310 anti-race bias crime reports in 2024 by victim demographics. See [Table A11](#) for other bias motivations for the 2024 BRH reports.

Table A17. ODOJ 2024 BM Reports by Character of Conduct and Determination

Character of Conduct /Incident Type	BM Reports*		Bias Incidents		Bias Crimes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Offensive Physical Contact [§]	49	2%	2	0%	47	8%
Threat [‡]	271	10%	111	5%	149	24%
Hate speech [†]	1,209	44%	923	44%	253	41%
Harassment - Offensive Conduct [‡]	761	28%	689	33%	39	6%
Institutional	276	10%	250	12%	2	0%
Vandalism	308	11%	34	2%	267	43%
Assault	119	4%	-	0%	117	19%
Refusal of service	136	5%	129	6%	3	0%
Other [‡]	310	11%	262	12%	43	7%
Exploitation	88	3%	56	3%	30	5%
Doxing	61	2%	52	2%	7	1%
Swatting	160	6%	154	7%	5	1%
Murder	1	0%	-	0%	1	0%
Multiple Characters of Conduct	539	20%	258	12%	66	11%
Total	2,726	100%	2,110	100%	616	100%

* Excludes *bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine* reports. Total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple characters of conduct.

[§] Non-injurious touching, shoves, spitting, etc. Prior to January 1, 2024, conduct in this category was included in the “Harassment” category.

[‡] Criminal or non-criminal language or conduct that puts a person in fear for their safety, or that of their family, friends, pets, or property. Prior to January 1, 2024, conduct in this category was included in the “Harassment” category.

[†] Language that others, degrades, offends, humiliates, or alienates, including slurs and “microaggressions.” Prior to January 1, 2024, conduct in this category was included in the “Harassment” category.

[‡] A catchall for offensive, repeated, or unwelcome contact or conduct, including offensive flags, images, symbols; stalking; mimicking or mocking; or disparate or discriminatory treatment. Prior to January 1, 2024, conduct in this category was included in the “Harassment” category.

[‡] Includes Exploitation, Doxing, Swatting and Murder.

Table A18. ODOJ 2020-2023 BM Reports by Character of Conduct, Determination and Year

Character of Conduct /Incident Type	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC
Harassment	335	124	677	156	994	177	1318	295
Institutional	216	11	249	2	361	1	392	-
Vandalism	2	75	3	182	14	399	151	225
Exploitation	-	-	-	-	67	135	21	96
Assault	4	121	-	141	-	174	-	180
Refusal of service	53	0	55	3	104	-	133	1
Doxing	14	1	6	2	94	6	84	2
Swatting	1	1	16	5	17	-	32	2
Murder	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	1
Multiple Characters of Conduct	21	31	12	29	5	5	-	1
Total	606	304	994	463	1,644	890	2,131	801

Note, BI = non-criminal bias incident; BC = bias crime. Bias-motivated reports exclude bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports.

Table A19. ODOJ 2024 BM Reports by Setting and Determination

Setting	BM Reports*		Bias Incidents		Bias Crimes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Home	752	28%	482	23%	270	44%
School/College/University	336	12%	289	14%	47	8%
Place of employment	383	14%	304	14%	79	13%
Internet/cell phone	546	20%	505	24%	41	7%
Other public setting	206	8%	135	6%	71	12%
All other settings	684	25%	564	27%	120	19%
Library	264	10%	239	11%	25	4%
Mall/shopping center/business	153	6%	115	5%	38	6%
Parks	37	1%	21	1%	16	3%
Institutional setting	107	4%	100	5%	7	1%
Driving/Sidewalk/Parking	30	1%	15	1%	15	2%
Jail	15	1%	13	1%	2	0%
Place of worship	63	2%	49	2%	14	2%
Health care	0	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Other	15	1%	12	1%	3	0%
Spam/Not reported	25	1%	20	1%	5	1%
<i>Multiple Settings</i>	201	7%	185	9%	16	3%
Total	2,726	100%	2,110	100%	616	100%

* Excludes *bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine* reports. Total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple characters of conduct.

^s Includes library, mall/shopping center, parks, institutional setting, driving, jail, and place of worship.

Table A20. ODOJ 2020-2023 BM Reports by Most Frequent Setting and Year

Setting	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Most Frequent Setting					
Home	212	417	651	825	752
School	36	150	408	312	336
Work	35	249	330	413	383
Online	180	215	218	481	546
Other public setting	171	117	266	278	206
All other settings⁸	207	370	655	818	684
Library	8	0	50	205	264
Mall/shopping center/business	89	146	192	170	153
Park	22	92	131	109	37
Institutional setting	33	57	153	196	107
Driving/Sidewalk/Parking	43	37	51	57	30
Jail	4	11	44	46	15
Place of Worship	2	23	27	39	63
Health	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8	4	7	6	15
Spam/not reported	87	18	33	28	25
<i>Multiple Settings</i>	18	78	22	230	201
Total	910	1,457	2,534	2,932	2,726

Note, excludes bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports. Total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple characters of conduct.

⁸ Counted once per report. Includes library, mall/shopping center, parks, institutional setting, driving, jail, health care and place of worship.

Table A21. ODOJ 2020-2023 BM Reports by Setting, Determination and Year

Setting	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC
Most Frequent Setting								
Home	98	114	257	160	364	287	497	328
School	32	4	111	39	301	107	267	45
Work	31	4	206	43	134	196	271	142
Online	169	11	195	20	184	34	437	44
Other public setting	71	100	53	64	174	92	175	103
All other settings	144	63	219	151	487	168	670	148
Library	7	1	-	-	41	9	182	23
Mall/shopping center/business	71	18	87	59	124	68	129	41
Park	7	15	34	58	104	27	82	27
Institutional setting	32	1	55	2	149	4	190	6
Driving/Sidewalk/Parking	20	23	19	18	32	19	32	25
Jail	3	1	9	2	27	17	39	7
Place of Worship	-	2	12	11	8	19	22	17
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6	2	3	1	2	5	2	4
Spam/not reported	74	13	9	9	21	12	18	10
<i>Multiple Settings</i>	13	5	56	22	17	5	209	21
Total	606	304	994	463	1,644	890	2,131	801

Note, BI = non-criminal bias incident; BC = bias crime. Bias-motivated reports exclude bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports.

Table A22. ODOJ 2024 BM Reports by Victim-Defendant Relationship and Determination

Victim-Defendant Relationship	BM Reports*		Bias Incidents		Bias Crimes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Most Frequent Relationship	697	26%	444	21%	253	41%
Stranger	697	26%	444	21%	253	41%
Neighbor/Community member	581	21%	444	21%	137	22%
Client/Customer	326	12%	310	15%	16	3%
Employer	121	4%	100	5%	21	3%
Schoolmate	119	4%	91	4%	28	5%
All Other Relationships	882	32%	882	42%	161	26%
Police/LE/CJS	79	3%	70	3%	9	1%
Service provider	132	5%	121	6%	11	2%
Landlord	88	3%	81	4%	7	1%
City official/Govt Emp	62	2%	60	3%	2	0%
Coworker	83	3%	69	3%	14	2%
Acquaintance	59	2%	39	2%	20	3%
Teacher/School Official	96	4%	95	5%	1	0%
Current/former relative/friend/roommate	66	2%	39	2%	27	4%
Other	1	0%	-	0%	1	0%
Not reported	70	3%	48	2%	22	4%
Unknown	85	3%	44	2%	41	7%
Care provider	22	1%	21	1%	1	0%
Employee	11	0%	10	0%	1	0%
Student	10	0%	7	0%	3	0%
Student's Parent	6	0%	6	0%	-	0%
Faith Leader	8	0%	7	0%	1	0%
Media	4	0%	4	0%		0%
<i>Def known to victim</i>	1,164	43%	915	43%	249	40%
Total	2,726	100%	2,110	100%	616	100%

* Excludes *bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports*. Total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple characters of conduct.

^s Includes library, mall/shopping center, parks, institutional setting, driving, jail, and place of worship.

Table A23. ODOJ 2020-2023 BM Reports by Victim-Defendant Relationship and Year

Victim-Defendant Relationship	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Stranger	225	25%	339	23%	617	24%	770	26%
Neighbor/Community member	102	11%	261	18%	305	12%	403	14%
Client/Customer	13	1%	6	0%	48	2%	137	5%
Employer	33	4%	144	10%	126	5%	220	8%
Schoolmate	6	1%	59	4%	240	9%	105	4%
All Other Relationships	531	58%	648	44%	1,198	47%	1,297	44%
All Other Relationships	531	58%	648	44%	1,198	47%	1,297	531
<i>Def known to victim</i>	346	38%	712	49%	1,275	50%	1,453	50%
Total	910	100%	1,457	100%	2,534	100%	2,932	100%

Note, All Other Relationships include customers, business owners, store employees, medical professionals, contractors, community members, care providers, and roommates. Only one relationship coded per report.

Table A24. ODOJ 2020-2023 BM Reports by Victim-Defendant Relationship, Determination and Year

Victim-Defendant Relationship	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC
Most Frequent Relationships								
Stranger	90	135	168	171	362	255	433	337
Neighbor/Community member	58	44	154	107	182	123	246	157
Client/Customer	7	6	5	1	36	12	118	19
Employer	32	1	139	5	56	70	125	95
Schoolmate	6	-	37	22	198	42	78	27
All Other Relationships	413	118	491	157	810	388	1,131	166
Police/LE/CJS	68	19	81	8	180	15	255	10
Service provider	14	-	44	3	102	7	191	10
Landlord	17	2	61	7	117	66	87	5
City official/Govt Emp	107	1	81	-	104	5	83	1
Coworker	10	-	25	17	30	87	35	2
Acquaintance	6	5	33	5	26	29	20	9
Teacher/School Official	11	-	40	1	85	4	53	1
Current/former relative/friend	5	3	21	12	33	17	38	13
Other	34	9	5	-	1	2	6	-
Not reported	97	33	51	36	40	37	39	21
Unknown	21	45	8	59	20	89	174	83
Care provider	2	1	25	-	12	2	21	2
Employee	21	-	13	2	1	1	14	1
Student	-	-	-	7	5	22	8	4
Student's Parent	-	-	-	-	10	1	47	-
Faith Leader	-	-	3	-	29	4	13	4
Media	-	-	-	-	15		47	
<i>Def known to victim</i>	284	62	557	155	904	371	1,113	340
Total	606	304	994	463	1,644	890	2,131	801

Note, excludes bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports. Total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple victim-defendant relationships.

Table A25. ODOJ 2024 Reports by Who Reported and Determination

Reporter Status	BM Reports		Bias Incidents		Bias Crimes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Victim	1,255	46%	933	44%	322	52%
Witness	315	12%	221	10%	94	15%
Family	217	8%	166	8%	51	8%
Law enforcement	132	5%	87	4%	45	7%
Attorney	12	0%	2	0%	10	2%
Perpetrator	246	9%	244	12%	2	0%
Advocate	169	6%	129	6%	40	6%
School Official	2	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Other/Not Reported	378	14%	327	15%	51	8%
Total	2,726	100%	2,110	100%	616	100%

Note, excludes bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports. Total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple characters of conduct.

Table A26. ODOJ 2020-2023 BM Reports by Who Reported and Year

Reporter Status	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Victim	358	39%	568	39%	762	30%	934	32%
Witness	292	32%	362	25%	464	18%	593	20%
Family	17	2%	102	7%	195	8%	301	10%
Law enforcement	6	1%	145	10%	165	7%	315	11%
Attorney	-	0%	-	0%	50	2%	63	2%
Perpetrator	4	0%	13	1%	39	2%	92	3%
Advocate	-	0%	-	0%	269	11%	204	7%
School Official	-	0%	3	0%	72	3%	6	0%
Other/Not Reported	233	26%	264	18%	518	20%	424	14%
Total	910	100%	1,457	100%	2,534	100%	2,932	100%

Note, excludes bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports. Total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple characters of conduct.

Table A27. ODOJ 2021-2023 BM Reports by Who Reported, Determination and Year

Reporter Status	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC
Victim	258	100	398	170	547	215	664	270
Witness	188	104	278	84	278	186	463	130
Family	-	-	56	46	113	82	171	130
Law enforcement	2	4	85	60	72	93	175	140
Attorney	-	-	-	-	47	3	57	6
Perpetrator	3	1	13	-	38	1	92	-
Advocate	-	-	-	-	107	162	154	50
School Official	-	-	3	-	18	54	5	1
Other/Not Reported	155	95	161	103	424	94	350	74
Total	606	304	994	463	1,644	890	2,131	801

Note, excludes bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports. Total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple characters of conduct.

Table A28. ODOJ 2021-2024 BM Reports by Setting Type and Year

Setting Type	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Most Frequent Setting Type								
Community	583	40%	847	33%	1,218	42%	1,234	45%
Neighbors	212	15%	275	11%	337	11%	413	15%
Employment	188	13%	255	10%	273	9%	198	7%
School	139	10%	443	17%	297	10%	396	15%
All Other Setting Types	335	23%	714	28%	807	28%	485	18%
Business	58	4%	84	3%	111	4%	101	4%
Domestic Violence	18	1%	13	1%	15	1%	23	1%
Family	8	1%	10	0%	23	1%	26	1%
Government	33	2%	97	4%	121	4%	53	2%
Healthcare	25	2%	16	1%	28	1%	28	1%
Housing	74	5%	196	8%	126	4%	120	4%
Institutional	18	1%	52	2%	15	1%	17	1%
Media	-	0%	10	0%	46	2%	10	0%
Police/LE/CJS	83	6%	186	7%	288	10%	87	3%
Religious	8	1%	20	1%	14	0%	7	0%
Unknown	10	1%	30	1%	20	1%	13	0%
Total	1,457	100%	2,534	100%	2,932	100%	2,726	100%

Note, excludes bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports. Data displayed in Figure 7.

Table A29. ODOJ 2021-2024 BM Reports by Setting Type, Determination and Year

Setting Type	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC
Most Frequent Setting Type								
Community	308	275	485	362	756	462	883	351
Neighbors	120	92	158	117	184	153	286	127
Employment	174	14	87	168	175	98	165	33
School	102	37	330	113	257	40	358	38
All Other Setting Types	290	45	584	130	759	48	418	67
Business	51	7	75	9	103	8	86	15
Domestic Violence	11	7	10	3	11	4	12	11
Family	6	2	9	1	21	2	12	14
Government	33	-	96	1	119	2	51	2
Healthcare	24	1	14	2	25	3	28	-
Housing	69	5	131	65	119	7	108	12
Institutional	16	2	46	6	13	2	16	1
Media	-		10		46		10	
Police/LE/CJS	75	8	172	14	278	10	78	9
Religious	1	7	2	18	10	4	6	1
Unknown	4	6	19	11	14	6	11	2
Total	994	463	1,644	890	2,131	801	2,110	616

Note, excludes bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine reports. Total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple characters of conduct. Setting type was not documented in 2020.

Table A30. ODOJ 2024 BM Reports by Perceived Defendant Demographics and Determination

Demographics	BM Reports*		Bias Incidents		Bias Crimes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Male	828	30%	577	27%	251	41%
Female	373	14%	291	14%	82	13%
Gender Non-Conforming	7	0%	4	0%	3	0%
Unknown/Not Reported	1,518	56%	1,238	59%	280	45%
Race						
White	746	27%	580	27%	166	27%
Black/AA	25	1%	9	0%	16	3%
Asian	7	0%	5	0%	2	0%
Hispanic/Latino	59	2%	29	1%	30	5%
AIAN	3	0%	2	0%	1	0%
Multiple Races	14	1%	9	0%	5	1%
Some Other Race	15	1%	10	0%	5	1%
Unknown/Not reported	1,851	68%	1,460	69%	391	63%
Age						
24 and under	185	7%	116	5%	69	11%
25 to 39	74	3%	35	2%	39	6%
40 to 49	48	2%	17	1%	31	5%
50 and older	136	5%	94	4%	42	7%
Unknown/Not reported	2,283	84%	1,848	88%	435	71%
Total	2,726	100%	2,110	100%	616	100%

* Excludes *bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine* reports. Total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple characters of conduct.

^s Includes library, mall/shopping center, parks, institutional setting, driving, jail, and place of worship.

Table A31. ODOJ 2020-2023 BM Reports by Perceived Defendant Demographics, Determination and Year

Demographics	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC	BI	BC
Gender								
Male	-	-	279	151	511	388	697	466
Female	-	-	118	31	209	124	297	54
Gender Non-Conforming	-	-	2	3	5	-	3	-
Unknown/Not Reported	-	-	595	278	919	378	1,134	281
Race								
White	-	-	193	104	530	197	582	279
Black/AA	-	-	10	3	20	15	4	32
Asian	-	-	1	7	1	1	2	10
Hispanic/Latino	-	-	7	1	21	24	12	12
AIAN	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Multiple Races	-	-			11	25	2	-
Some Other Race	-	-			5	-	8	-
Unknown/Not reported	-	-	783	347	1,055	627	1,520	467
Age								
24 and under	11	8	61	45	84	86	65	45
25 to 39	10	5	25	39	45	92	68	64
40 to 49	3	2	20	16	47	15	34	95
50 and older	11	7	107	40	70	43	95	39
Unknown/Not reported	571	282	781	323	1,398	654	1,869	558
Total	606	304	994	463	1,644	890	2,131	801

Note, excludes bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat report and unable to determine reports for each year.

Table A32. ODOJ 2024 Bias Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

County	2024		Total	
	BC	Reported to LE	BC	Reported to LE
Baker	-	-	1	-
Benton	14	8	62	43
Clackamas	40	16	202	144
Clatsop	4	-	15	6
Columbia	4	4	17	7
Coos	2	1	17	11
Crook	3	1	13	3
Curry	-	-	12	1
Deschutes	28	18	117	87
Douglas	6	1	23	7
Gilliam	-	-	1	-
Grant	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-
Hood River	-	-	-	-
Jackson	6	3	57	34
Jefferson	-	-	1	-
Josephine	6	2	16	11
Klamath	4	1	40	12
Lake	1	1	6	4
Lane	101	46	440	154
Lincoln	3	2	17	5
Linn	20	10	128	105
Malheur	-	-	10	8
Marion	12	-	245	141
Morrow	1	1	2	2
Multnomah	263	154	1,123	596
Polk	3	1	38	33
Sherman	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	12	1	19	4
Umatilla	1	-	13	3
Union	3	1	7	1
Wallowa	-	-	1	-
Wasco	-	-	29	17
Washington	56	48	280	222
Wheeler	-	-	2	2
Yamhill	6	4	46	24
Other/Unknown	17	2	74	17
Total	616	326	3,074	1,704

Note. counts of bias crime reported to the Hotline and Law Enforcement obtained from data reported to the BRH; LE reports made subsequent to reporters contacting the Hotline are excluded from these data. Per SB 577, the BRH cannot submit identifiable data to CJC for verification of the above LE reporting numbers.

Table A33. ODOJ 2020-2023 Bias Crimes Reported to Law Enforcement

County	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	BC	Reported to LE	BC	Reported to LE	BC	Reported to LE	BC	Reported to LE
Baker	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	7	6	13	11	18	15	10	3
Clackamas	19	11	71	58	35	31	37	28
Clatsop	-	-	5	5	5	1	1	-
Columbia	1	-	5	3	3	-	4	-
Coos	11	8	1	1	-	-	3	1
Crook	7	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Curry	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	9	4	24	18	20	13	36	34
Douglas	1	-	1	-	3	2	12	4
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	5	3	8	6	15	10	23	12
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Josephine	-	-	4	3	6	6	-	-
Klamath	12	4	9	2	9	1	6	4
Lake	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Lane	40	28	29	17	36	27	234	36
Lincoln	3	-	3	-	2	1	6	2
Linn	13	8	22	21	49	44	24	22
Malheur	4	4	-	-	5	3	1	1
Marion	14	14	32	19	175	101	12	7
Morrow	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	111	75	161	105	374	155	214	107
Polk	5	3	5	4	21	21	4	4
Sherman	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	2
Tillamook	-	-	1	-	4	-	7	3
Umatilla	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	11	3	7	6	11	8
Washington	23	17	39	20	40	32	122	105
Wheeler	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	1	-	4	4	25	8	10	8
Other/Unknown	4	-	8	-	32	13	13	2
Total	304	186	463	305	890	491	801	396

Note, counts of bias crime reported to the Hotline and Law Enforcement obtained from data reported to the BRH; LE reports made subsequent to reporters contacting the Hotline are excluded from these data. Per SB 577, the BRH cannot submit identifiable data to CJC for verification of the above LE reporting numbers.

NIBRS Tables

Table A34. Police Departments with Missing NIBRS Data in 2024

Departments that Reported No Data in 2024	Departments missing 1 to 11 months of data in 2024
Aumsville PD	Baker City PD
Burns PD	Bandon PD
Enterprise PD	Coburg PD
Grant SO	Curry SO
Harney SO	Gearhart PD
Hinds PD	Gold Beach PD
John Day PD	Malheur SO
Junction City PD	Mt Angel PD
Lake SO	Nyssa PD
Malin PD	Ontario PD
Merrill PD	Scappoose PD
Myrtle Point PD	Silverton PD
OHSU PD	Stanfield PD
Port Oxford PD	Toledo PD
Powers PD	U of O PD
Rockaway PD	Vernonia PD
Turner PD	
Wallowa SO	
Wheller SO	
Aumsville PD	
Burns PD	

Table A35. NIBRS 2020-2024 Reported Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation

Bias Motivation/Targeted Protected Class	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Race	276	224	257	222	211
Black/AA	149	112	133	73	80
Hispanic	40	46	56	51	46
Asian	6	14	15	10	9
AI/AN	8	3	4	-	3
NH/OPI	8	1	-	2	1
Arab	6	4	8	4	2
White	33	23	24	20	18
Race Unspecified	19	9	9	4	10
Multiple Races	11	19	11	15	12
National Origin/Ethnicity	1	13	8	6	9
Sexual Orientation	46	64	81	81	92
Gay	22	39	41	28	28
Lesbian	3	3	14	8	4
Bisexual	-	1	2	1	1
Unspecified LGBTQ	21	21	28	47	59
Heterosexual	-	-	1	-	-
Disability	7	3	4	6	9
Mental	4	-	-	2	4
Physical	3	3	4	4	5
Gender Identity	14	14	16	16	17
Expansive	3	3	3	1	4
Transgender	11	11	13	15	13
Religion	33	29	42	38	29
Muslim	3	3	7	6	2
Jewish	22	16	15	26	17
Christian	2	3	8	1	2
Catholic	1	3	5	1	-
Hindu	-	3	-	-	-
Mormon	-	-	1	-	-
Protestant	2	-	3	-	1
Multiple	-	1	-	-	3
Unknown	3	-	3	2	3
Gender	1	1	13	1	4
Female	-	1	-	1	-
Male	1	-	13	-	4
Non-protected class	43	11	-	-	-
<i>Multiple Targeted Class</i>	7	5	14	5	6
Total	416	358	409	370	370

Table A36. NIBRS 2020-2024 Bias Crime Victim-Defendant Relationship

Victim-Defendant Relationship	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Stranger	74	89	83	81	83
Known/somewhat known	64	68	83	75	85
Acquaintance	26	26	26	24	30
Neighbor	14	13	21	23	31
Otherwise known	8	18	20	16	10
Friend	2	1	5	4	1
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	4	1	-	3	3
Other family	2	1	4	-	1
Ex-Relationship/Spouse	3	1	1	1	7
Spouse	1	3	2	-	0
Child	-	1	2	1	1
Parent/Stepparent	3	1	-	-	1
Employee	-	-	2	1	0
Employer	-	1	-	2	0
Sibling	1	1	-	-	0
Victim was Offender	-	-	1	1	5
Unknown	192	118	133	132	142
Not Applicable [¥]	86	83	109	81	55
Total Victims	416	358	409	370	370

Note. Victim-Defendant Relationship is provided when victims are LE or individuals. Offenses may have multiple victims: all victims of bias crime offenses in NIBRS data are listed above.

[¥] Includes victims classified as Business, Society/Public, Government, Religious Organization, Financial Institution and Other/Unknown victims.

Table A37. ODOJ and NIBRS Bias Crimes 2024: Victim Demographics

Demographics	Hotline		NIBRS	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Gender				
Male	210	34%	189	51%
Female	189	31%	120	32%
Gender Non-Conforming	91	15%	-	-
Unknown/NA	126	20%	6	2%
Race				
White	39	6%	189	51%
Black/AA	122	20%	71	19%
Asian	53	9%	14	4%
Hispanic/Latino	95	15%	13	4%
AI/AN	8	1%	5	1%
NH/OPI	-	-	1	-
MENA	12	2%	-	-
Another race	49	8%	-	-
Multi-racial	17	3%	-	-
Unknown	221	36%	22	6%
White	210	34%	189	51%
Not Applicable[¥]	-	-	55	15%
Total Victims	616	100%	370	100%

[¥] Includes victims classified as Business, Society/Public, Government, Religious Organization, Financial Institution and Other/Unknown victims.

Table A38. Hotline and NIBRS Bias Crimes 2024: Protected Class and Reported Victim Race

Targeted Protected Class	Hotline		NIBRS	
	N	%	N	%
Race	310	50%	211	57%
Black/AA	148	24%	80	22%
Hispanic	65	11%	46	12%
Asian	49	8%	9	2%
AI/AN	11	2%	3	1%
NH/OPI	-	-	1	0%
Arab	5	1%	2	1%
White	5	1%	18	5%
Race Unspecified	24	4%	10	3%
Multiple Races	13	2%	12	3%
Color	132	21%	-	-
National Origin/Ethnicity	108	18%	9	2%
Sexual Orientation	177	29%	92	25%
Gay	78	13%	28	8%
Lesbian	21	3%	4	1%
Bisexual	-	-	1	0%
Unspecified LGBTQ	78	13%	59	16%
Heterosexual	-	-	-	-
Disability	25	4%	9	2%
Mental	12	2%	4	1%
Physical	14	2%	5	1%
Disability Unspecified	4	1%	-	-
Gender Identity	123	20%	17	5%
Expansive	67	11%	4	1%
Transgender	57	9%	13	4%
Religion	98	16%	29	8%
Muslim	23	4%	2	1%
Jewish	70	11%	17	5%
Christian	-	-	2	1%
Non-protected class	34	6%	-	-
<i>Multiple Targeted Class</i>	295	48%	6	2%
Total Victims	616	100%	370	100%

Table A39. NIBRS 2024 Anti-Race Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Anti-Race Bias Motivation						
	Total	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian	Multi Racial	Native
Gender							
Female	74	33	13	10	4	4	1
Male	112	42	30	7	3	6	2
Unknown/Not Reported			-		-	-	
Race							
AI/AN	4	1	1	-	-	-	2
Asian	10	-	1	-	6	2	-
Black/AA	67	49	-	2	-	1	-
Hispanic/Latino	11	-	11	-	-	-	-
NH/OPI	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	10	2	4	-	-	-	-
White	83	23	26	15	1	7	1
Age							
20 and under	27	11	9	2	-	-	-
21-24	15	7	4	2	-	1	-
25-34	51	20	13	7	2	1	1
35-44	36	14	7	2	4	3	-
45-54	28	10	9	1	-	2	-
55+	28	12	1	3	1	3	2
Not Reported	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
N/A (Not Individual or LE)	25	5	3	1	2	2	-
Total Victims	211	80	46	18	9	12	3

Table A40. NIBRS 2024 Anti-Sexual Orientation Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Anti-Sexual Orientation Bias Motivation				
	Total	Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	Unspecified
Gender					
Female	29	1	4	1	23
Male	48	23	-	-	25
Unknown/Not Reported	4	-	-		4
Race					
AI/AN	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	1	1	-	-	-
Black/AA	2	-	-	-	2
Hispanic/Latino	-	-	-	-	-
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	9	5	-	-	4
White	69	18	4	1	46
Age					
20 and under	7	1	-	-	6
21-24	10	5	-	-	5
25-34	21	9	2	1	9
35-44	22	4	1	-	17
45-54	14	4	-	-	10
55+	7	1	1	-	5
Not Reported	-	-	-	-	-
N/A (Not Individual or LE)	11	4	-	-	7
Total Victims	92	28	4	1	59

Table A41. NIBRS 2024 Anti-Religion Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Anti-Religion Bias Motivation			
	Total	Muslim	Jewish	Christian
Gender				
Female	8	-	5	2
Male	13	2	7	-
Unknown/Not Reported	-	-	-	-
Race				
AI/AN	-	-	-	-
Asian	3	-	1	1
Black/AA	-	-	-	-
Hispanic/Latino	-	-	-	-
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-
Unknown	3	2	1	-
White	15	-	10	1
Age				
20 and under	5	2	2	1
21-24	1	-	1	-
25-34	6	-	4	-
35-44	1	-	1	-
45-54	4	-	2	-
55+	4	-	2	1
Not Reported	-	-	-	-
N/A (Not Individual or LE)	8	-	5	-
Total Victims	29	2	17	2

Table A42. NIBRS 2024 Anti-Religion Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Anti-Gender Identity Bias Motivation		
	Total	Expansive	Transgender
Gender			
Female	6	2	4
Male	7	1	6
Unknown/Not Reported	2	-	2
Race			
AI/AN	-	-	-
Asian	-	-	-
Black/AA	-	-	-
Hispanic/Latino	-	-	-
NH/OPI	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-
White	15	3	12
Age			
20 and under	3	1	2
21-24	-	-	-
25-34	3	-	3
35-44	4	1	3
45-54	2	-	2
55+	3	1	2
Not Reported	-	-	-
N/A (Not Individual or LE)	2	1	1
Total Victims	17	4	13

Table A43. NIBRS Bias Crime Defendants 2020-2024 by County

County	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Baker	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	4	16	14	8	6
Clackamas	26	35	33	26	27
Clatsop	4	2	4	2	1
Columbia	2	-	1	1	-
Coos	7	1	-	3	4
Crook	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	30	17	11	23	23
Douglas	6	9	4	2	3
Gilliam	-	-	1	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	8	2	3	1	-
Jackson	10	4	4	6	3
Jefferson	2	1	-	-	1
Josephine	2	5	2	2	2
Klamath	8	7	1	10	1
Lake	-	2	-	-	-
Lane	74	36	43	39	54
Lincoln	9	3	1	7	3
Linn	3	21	23	18	12
Malheur	2	1	4	1	-
Marion	40	23	32	31	18
Morrow	-	2	-	-	2
Multnomah	47	59	63	89	130
Polk	8	1	4	1	2
Sherman	-	-	2	2	-
Tillamook	1	3	-	1	-
Umatilla	14	6	4	6	6
Union	8	1	-	3	-
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	1	6	6	2
Washington	35	44	62	23	16
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	7	4	2	4	-
Total Defendants	357	306	324	315	316

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

Assumes one defendant when no arrest is listed per incident/case.

Pooled CJ Tables

Table A44. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Intimidation/Bias I and II) Data by Case Status by Case File Year

Year	No Actioned/ Dismissed[¥]	Bias Conviction	Other Conviction	No Conviction[§]	Open	Total Bias Crime Cases
2000	44	21	17	-	-	82
2001	56	25	25	2	1	109
2002	52	18	11	-	-	81
2003	56	32	20	-	-	108
2004	68	20	14	4	-	106
2005	48	22	18	4	1	93
2006	40	30	23	2	-	95
2007	43	29	24	1	-	97
2008	55	32	25	1	1	114
2009	33	17	10	-	-	60
2010	43	21	27	2	-	93
2011	44	21	17	1	1	84
2012	34	11	12	1	1	59
2013	27	13	13	2	-	55
2014	25	16	13	1	1	56
2015	30	17	11	1	-	59
2016	21	19	23	-	1	64
2017	28	19	11	-	1	59
2018	35	29	17	1	2	84
2019	51	49	16	3	2	121
2020	39	55	26	-	7	127
2021	63	63	51	4	10	191
2022	71	44	52	7	16	190
2023	95	56	44	6	26	227
2024	60	42	36	3	90	231 [‡]
Total	1,161	721	556	46	161	2,645

Note. Illustrates defendant level bias crime referrals; referrals with both Bias I and Bias II charges classified as Bias I. Cases filed as non-bias not identified in 2000-2019 as County DA data were not requested for those years, and undercounted in 2020-2022 when non-pilot counties were not required to submit data to CJC (i.e., the rejected column is overestimated in 2000-2022). Figures exclude youth referrals in 2022 (N=2) and 2024 (N=5) adjudicated in the juvenile justice system. In terms of the two cases filed with youth def in 2002, one youth pled guilty to a bias charge, and the status of other case is unknown. Of the five cases filed with youth def in 2024, three are open, was case was dismissed and one resulted in a bias conviction

[¥] Includes additional arrests tied to filed cases (e.g., probation violation, arrest at arraignment, or failure to appear warrant during case processing and discharged sentences; n = 20), dismissed/no complaint (n = 360) and rejected/no actioned (n = 781) outcomes.

[§] Includes acquitted and not guilty verdicts (n = 15), diverted cases and civil compromise (n = 31) dispositions.

[‡] Includes 14 cases under review.

Table A45. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Intimidation/Bias I and II) Data: LEDS Arrests by Year

Year	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	Total Bias Crime Cases
2000	25	32	57
2001	26	45	71
2002	28	36	64
2003	31	43	74
2004	31	51	82
2005	33	33	66
2006	19	54	73
2007	16	56	72
2008	20	52	72
2009	16	31	47
2010	26	48	74
2011	15	50	65
2012	13	37	50
2013	19	28	47
2014	12	38	50
2015	10	30	40
2016	11	30	41
2017	6	40	46
2018	14	51	65
2019	15	76	91
2020	25	58	83
2021	52	75	127
2022	52	73	125
2023	54	89	143
2024	58	90	148
Total	627	1,246	1,873

Note, Illustrates defendant level bias crime arrests; arrests with both Bias I and Bias II charges classified as Bias I arrests. Includes 38 arrests identified in the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#).

Table A46. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: LEDS Arrests by Month

Month	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II
January	-	9	2	8	2	3	2	4	4	9
February	2	5	4	2	6	2	3	6	5	4
March	1	1	2	6	5	3	9	3	2	10
April	-	2	6	5	5	10	5	9	6	9
May	2	5	1	4	6	9	2	8	10	7
June	4	7	7	13	8	12	3	8	4	7
July	1	9	6	7	5	8	6	11	10	13
August	5	4	6	10	2	5	9	7	2	9
September	3	6	6	5	5	4	4	11	4	5
October	4	7	2	5	1	5	4	9	4	6
November	1	1	6	4	5	4	2	4	6	7
December	2	2	4	6	2	8	5	9	1	4
Total	25	58	52	75	52	73	54	89	58	90

Note, Illustrates defendant level bias crime counts, multiple bias charges per arrest counts as one arrest. Arrests with both Bias I and Bias II charges are displayed in the Bias I column.

Table A47. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by County

County	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Baker	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	1	11	3	6	2
Clackamas	5	16	17	16	17
Clatsop	-	1	2	3	5
Columbia	-	1	3	6	1
Coos	1	-	1	3	2
Crook	-	2	-	1	1
Curry	1	1	2	1	1
Deschutes	4	6	3	11	10
Douglas	1	-	3	-	3
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	1	-
Hood River	-	3	-	2	-
Jackson	3	6	7	7	6
Jefferson	-	2	-	1	-
Josephine	1	2	3	4	2
Klamath	3	3	1	9	3
Lake	-	-	1	-	1
Lane	13	10	7	14	14
Lincoln	3	5	2	7	3
Linn	2	9	12	10	3
Malheur	4	2	2	4	6
Marion	19	12	15	18	17
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	41	57	54	64	82
Polk	3	1	3	3	3
Sherman	-	-	1	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	1	-	-
Umatilla	1	1	1	1	1
Union	-	-	1	1	-
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	2	12	6	5
Washington	17	30	29	22	41
Wheeler	-	1	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	3	2	3	2
Out of State	4	4	2	3	-
Total	127	191	190	227	231

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

Table A48. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Defendant Demographics

Demographics	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gender					
Male	114	160	140	170	148
Female	12	31	30	35	34
Other/Unknown	1	0	20	22	49
Race/Ethnicity					
White	97	139	131	163	138
Black/AA	12	14	14	13	13
AI/AN	3	5	3	7	7
Asian/PI	1	3	0	2	3
Hispanic/Latinx	7	19	16	18	25
Unknown	7	11	26	24	45
Age					
20 and under	4	10	8	14	8
21 to 24	13	11	7	17	11
25 to 34	25	56	44	48	57
35 to 44	26	52	54	55	48
45 to 54	24	31	26	36	31
55 and older	30	24	30	36	32
Unknown	5	7	21	21	44
<i>Median Age</i> ^s	38	37	41	39	39
Total	127	191	190	227	231

^s Date of birth was unavailable for 102 defendants – 5 in 2020; 7 in 2021, 21 in 2022 and 2023; and 48 in 2024 – and excluded from median age figures.

**Table A49. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Defendant Demographics:
Filed Cases**

Demographics	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gender					
Male	97	135	121	137	134
Female	9	27	20	27	28
Other/Unknown	0	0	3	1	32
Race/Ethnicity					
White	86	124	108	129	122
Black/AA	6	13	12	11	12
AI/AN	2	3	3	5	5
Asian/PI	1	3	0	2	3
Hispanic/Latinx	7	14	15	15	24
Unknown	4	5	6	3	28
Age					
20 and under	2	5	5	5	4
21 to 24	11	10	6	16	9
25 to 34	22	48	37	40	52
35 to 44	25	48	47	46	45
45 to 54	19	29	21	26	30
55 and older	25	20	25	32	27
Unknown	2	2	3	0	27
<i>Median Age</i> ^s	38	37	41	39	39
Total	106	162	144	165	194

^s Date of birth was unavailable for 38 defendants – 2 in 2020 and 2021; 3 in 2022; and 31 in 2024 – and excluded from median age figures.

**Table A50. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Defendant Demographics:
Rejected/No Actioned Cases**

Demographics	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gender					
Male	17	25	19	33	14
Female	3	4	10	8	6
Other/Unknown	1	0	17	21	17
Race/Ethnicity					
White	11	15	23	34	16
Black/AA	6	1	2	2	1
AI/AN	1	2	0	2	2
Asian/PI	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latinx	0	5	1	3	1
Unknown	3	6	20	21	17
Age					
20 and under	2	5	3	9	4
21 to 24	2	1	1	1	2
25 to 34	3	8	7	8	5
35 to 44	1	4	7	9	3
45 to 54	5	2	5	10	1
55 and older	5	4	5	4	5
Unknown	3	5	18	21	17
<i>Median Age</i> ^s	41	29	40	39	33
Total [†]	21	29	46	62	37

^s Date of birth was unavailable for 64 defendants – 3 in 2020; 5 in 2021; 18 in 2022; 21 in 2023; and 17 in 2024 – and excluded from median age figures.

[†] Total includes 184 no filed cases and 11 additional arrests tied to a filed case

Table A51. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2024 Data: Arrest Charge by File Year

ORS Description	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bias Charge[§]					
Bias I	26	54	45	56	57
Bias II	61	76	70	95	96
Common Co-Occurring Charge Types[¥]					
Disorderly Conduct II	27	27	19	27	34
Menacing	27	34	31	35	47
Any Weapon Charge	18	19	21	21	24
Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	12	33	25	34	31
Harassment/Agg Harassment	26	40	39	40	37
Any Criminal Mischief (I-III)	14	20	22	20	27
Charge Counts[¥]					
Defendants with multiple charges	77	116	105	134	130
Min-Max	1-9	1-18	1-36	1-27	1-22
Mean charges	3.81	4.30	4.63	4.18	3.95
Median charges	4	4	4	3	3
Total Arrested Defendants	83	123	113	145	146

[§] Includes 18 arrests from the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#) report: 2 from 2020, 9 from 2021, and 6 from 2022 and 2023, expunged since queried in 2023. Charges for expunged cases obtained from the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#) report.

[¥] Excludes co-occurring charge(s) and charge counts for the 18 (likely expunged) arrests identified from the pre-post study.

Table A52. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2024 Data: Odyssey Charge by File Year

ORS Description	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bias Charge[§]					
Bias I	43	77	65	77	70
Bias II	74	103	85	90	100
Common Co-Occurring Charge Types					
Disorderly Conduct II	27	39	17	18	37
Menacing	39	55	43	46	64
Any Weapon Charge	33	40	39	37	47
Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	24	38	33	48	41
Harassment/Agg Harassment	32	49	37	54	63
Any Criminal Mischief (I-III)	14	33	25	30	35
Charge Counts					
Min-Max	1-22	1-15	1-24	1-33	1-24
Mean charges	4.23	4.17	3.92	4.16	4.40
Median charges	4	3	3	3	4
Total Defendants with Filed cases	106	162	144	165	180

[§] Charges for 18 expunged cases obtained from the [Bias Crime Supplemental Report \(2024\)](#) report.

Note, total excludes charges for 184 defendants whose cases were rejected/no filed (19 in 2020, 26 in 2021, 47 in 2022, 69 in 2023 and 34 in 2024) and charges for the 14 cases under review in 2024, but includes filed charges subsequently removed from the charging instrument (CI)/no complaint charges.

Table A53. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2024 Data: Conviction Charges by File Year

ORS Description	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bias Charge					
Bias I	18	26	19	30	11
Bias II	18	13	11	11	8
Common Co-Occurring Charge Types					
Disorderly Conduct II	1	2	-	1	-
Menacing	6	6	6	9	6
Any Weapon Charge	12	13	17	9	13
Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	9	19	15	19	12
Harassment/Agg Harassment	2	7	6	5	5
Any Criminal Mischief (I-II)	2	7	2	3	1
Charge Counts					
Mean charges	1.40	1.38	1.27	1.42	1.43
Total Convicted Defendants	56	69	67	63	42

Table A54. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2024: Case Status by File Year

Status	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Any Conviction	81	114	96	100	78
BC Conviction	55	63	44	56	42
Non-BC Conviction	26	51	52	44	36
<i>Mean Conviction Charge</i>	1.72	1.83	1.68	1.98	1.91
No Conviction	18	38	32	39	26
Civil Compromise	0	3	6	5	3
Dismissed/No Complaint	18	34	25	33	23
Acquitted/Not Guilty	0	1	1	1	0
Rejected	21	29	46	62	37
Unfounded/No-filed	19	27	44	60	34
Additional Arrest	2	2	2	2	3
Open	7	10	16	26	90
Total	127	191	190	227	231

Figure A1. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2024 Filed Cases: Case Status by File Year

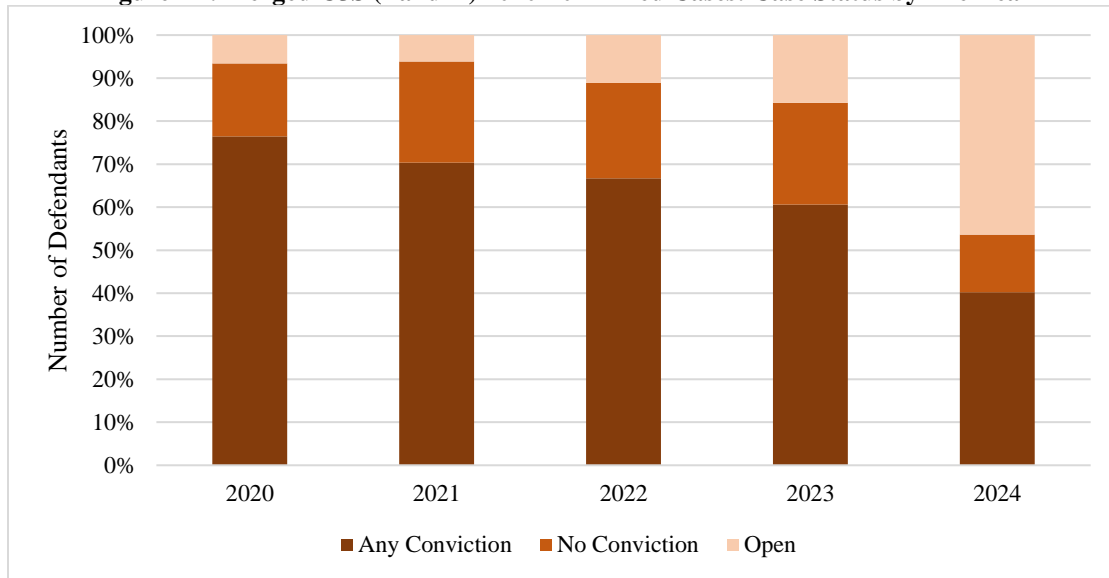


Table A55. Merged 2020-2024 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Bias vs Non-Bias Conviction Sentence Duration by File Year

Sentence	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Bias Conv	Non-Bias Conv	Bias Conv	Non-Bias Conv	Bias Conv	Non-Bias Conv	Bias Conv	Non-Bias Conv	Bias Conv	Non-Bias Conv
Prison	11	4[§]	15	9	11	14	16[‡]	7	9	7
Mean	52.34	35.33	42.19	23.89	34.64	28.14	39.63	98.57	41.78	37.43
Median	25	36	29	22	30	22	28	25	30	36
PSRB	3	-	2	-	-	1[¥]	-	1	1	-
Mean	140.00	-	35.50	-	-	life	-	240.00	60.00	-
Median	120	-	36	-	-	-	-	240	60	-
PPS	4	3	10	10	8	13	14	7	9	5
Mean	2.42	2.33	2.30	2.40	2.00	2.31	2.70	2.57	2.68	2.00
Median	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2
Jail	29	13	30	22	21	18	23	23	20	16
Mean	93.83	69.46	77.93	52.09	40.14	39.56	46.70	43.00	29.55	55.25
Median	60	60	49	14	30	30	35	15	30	20
Probation	44	22	43	39	30	37	40	29	29	25
Mean	31.03	29.18	31.91	28.36	31.20	30.16	32.75	28.14	28.31	27.12
Median	33	30	36	36	36	36	36	24	24	24
Total	55	26	63	51	44	52	56	44	42	36

Note, Results are accurate based on the data extraction date. Excludes no filed, open and dismissed/acquitted cases. Mean and median Post-Prison Supervision (PPS) sentence reported in years; prison, PSRB, and probation sentences reported in months, while jail sentence is reported in days.

[§] One defendant received a life without parole sentence in 2020; excluded from mean and median computation.

[‡] One defendant received a 25 to life prison sentence in 2023; excluded from mean and median computation.

[¥] One defendant received a Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB) confinement life sentence in 2022; excluded from mean and median computation.

Table A56. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2024: Days to Disposition by File Year

Days to Disposition	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Bias Conv	Non-Bias Conv	Bias Conv	Non-Bias Conv	Bias Conv	Non-Bias Conv	Bias Conv	Non-Bias Conv	Bias Conv	Non-Bias Conv
Minimum	17	23	16	9	9	9	7	0	4	8
Mean	384	423	333	252	229	237	241	234	150	149
Median	284	424	279	198	175	161	220	148	117	147
Maximum	1,503	1,197	1,242	1,058	719	929	560	695	382	350
Total	50	26	59	50	40	50	53	44	42	36

Note, Illustrates defendant level bias crime counts, multiple bias charges per case counts as one case. Cases with both Bias I and Bias II charges are displayed in the Bias I column. No filed date available for 19 defendants: 13 out of state and 5 sealed records.

Table A57. Bias Crimes Reported to the ODOJ Hotline, NIBRS and Justice System in 2024 by County

County	Hotline	NIBRS	CJS
Baker	-	-	-
Benton	14	6	2
Clackamas	40	27	17
Clatsop	4	1	5
Columbia	4	-	1
Coos	2	4	2
Crook	3	-	1
Curry	-	-	1
Deschutes	28	23	10
Douglas	6	3	3
Gilliam	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-
Hood River	-	-	-
Jackson	6	3	6
Jefferson	-	1	-
Josephine	6	2	2
Klamath	4	1	3
Lake	1	-	1
Lane	101	54	14
Lincoln	3	3	3
Linn	20	12	3
Malheur	-	-	6
Marion	12	18	17
Morrow	1	2	-
Multnomah	263	130	82
Polk	3	2	3
Sherman	-	-	-
Tillamook	12	-	-
Umatilla	1	6	1
Union	3	-	-
Wallowa	-	-	-
Wasco	-	2	5
Washington	56	16	41
Wheeler	-	-	-
Yamhill	6	-	2
Other/Unknown	17	-	-
Total	616	316	231

LEDS Tables

Table A58. LEDS 2000-2024 Bias (I and II) Arrests by Year

Year	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	Total Bias Crime Cases
2000	25	32	57
2001	26	45	71
2002	28	38	64
2003	31	43	74
2004	31	52	82
2005	33	34	66
2006	19	56	73
2007	16	55	70
2008	20	53	72
2009	16	32	47
2010	26	49	74
2011	15	50	65
2012	13	38	50
2013	17	27	44
2014	12	36	48
2015	10	28	37
2016	11	29	39
2017	5	40	45
2018	13	51	63
2019	14	76	87
2020	25	59	81
2021	50	77	119
2022	50	71	119
2023	54	94	142
2024	58	97	148
Total	618	1,262	1,837

Note, Illustrates defendant level bias crime arrests; arrests with both Bias I and Bias II charges classified as Bias I arrests.

Table A59. LEDS 2020-2024 Bias (I and II) Arrests by County

County	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Baker	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	1	8	2	2	1
Clackamas	1	9	16	9	12
Clatsop	1	-	1	2	3
Columbia	-	1	3	3	-
Coos	-	-	-	1	2
Crook	-	2	-	1	-
Curry	1	-	2	1	-
Deschutes	1	5	3	7	8
Douglas	1	-	1	-	3
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	-	3	-	2	-
Jackson	3	2	5	9	1
Jefferson	-	1	-	-	-
Josephine	1	1	-	2	2
Klamath	2	2	1	5	-
Lake	-	1	-	-	1
Lane	11	10	5	11	12
Lincoln	2	2	1	5	3
Linn	2	5	9	9	2
Malheur	2	1	2	1	4
Marion	17	9	11	11	14
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	19	32	33	37	45
Polk	1	1	2	1	1
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	1	-	-
Umatilla	1	1	-	1	1
Union	-	-	1	1	-
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	1	5	2
Washington	14	21	17	14	30
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	2	2	2	1
Total Defendants	81	119	119	142	148
<i>Note, Illustrates defendant level bias crime counts, multiple bias charges per arrest count as one arrest.</i>					

Table A60. LEDS 2020-2024 Bias (I and II) Arrests by Month

Month	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II
January	-	8	2	6	2	3	2	3	4	9
February	2	5	3	2	6	2	3	6	5	4
March	1	1	2	5	5	3	9	3	2	10
April	-	2	6	5	4	8	5	9	6	9
May	2	5	1	4	6	9	2	8	10	7
June	4	7	7	13	8	11	3	8	4	7
July	1	9	6	6	5	8	6	11	10	13
August	5	4	6	9	2	5	9	7	2	9
September	3	6	6	5	4	4	4	11	4	5
October	4	6	2	4	1	5	4	9	4	6
November	1	1	5	4	5	4	2	4	6	7
December	2	2	4	6	2	7	5	9	1	4
Total	25	56	50	69	50	69	54	88	58	90

Note. Illustrates defendant level bias crime counts, multiple bias charges per arrest counts as one arrest. Arrests with both Bias I and Bias II charges are displayed in the Bias I column.

Table A61. LEDS 2020-2024 Bias (I and II) Data: Defendant Demographics

Demographics	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gender					
Male	69	101	101	117	122
Female	12	18	18	25	25
Other/Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
Race/Ethnicity					
White	63	87	96	117	111
Black/AA	12	10	10	8	12
AI/AN	2	5	1	3	6
Asian/PI	0	2	0	1	2
Hispanic/Latinx	4	13	11	12	17
Unknown	0	2	1	1	0
Age					
20 and under	2	10	4	10	6
21 to 24	8	9	6	12	7
25 to 34	18	39	32	28	45
35 to 44	15	35	36	38	37
45 to 54	19	11	25	29	22
55 and older	19	15	16	25	31
<i>Median Age</i> ^s	38.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	39.50
Total	81	119	119	142	148

^s Date of birth was unavailable for 102 defendants – 5 in 2020; 7 in 2021, 21 in 2022 and 2023; and 48 in 2024 – and excluded from median age computation. Demographic information was taken from DOC, followed by Odyssey (if no DOC information was available), and finally from LEDS if no Odyssey or DOC information was available.

Table A62. LEDS 2020-2024 Bias (I and II) Data: Most Frequent Charges

ORS Number	ORS Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bias Charge						
166.165	Bias Crime in the First Degree	25	50	50	54	58
166.155	Bias Crime in the Second Degree	59	77	71	94	97
Specific Common Co-Occurring Charges						
163.190	Menacing	28	30	36	34	48
166.065	Harassment	24	33	37	32	34
166.220	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	15	16	26	20	22
163.160	Assault in the Fourth Degree	9	18	19	28	21
166.025	Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree	28	27	18	28	33
164.365	Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	5	7	3	7	5
164.354	Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	4	9	15	13	14
164.345	Criminal Mischief in the Third Degree	7	6	7	5	7
162.315	Resisting Arrest	6	10	7	14	5
163.195	Reckless Endangerment	2	1	2	7	5
163.115	Murder	1	0	0	0	1
Common Co-Occurring Charge Types						
	Any Weapon Charge	16	16	26	21	24
	Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	13	31	26	35	29
	Harassment/Agg Harassment	24	40	41	38	38
	Any Criminal Mischief (I-III)	15	21	23	21	26
Charge Counts						
	Defendants with multiple charges	75	112	111	132	131
	Min-Max	1 - 9	1 - 18	1 - 36	1 - 27	1 - 22
	Mean charges	3.78	4.36	4.59	4.32	3.81
	Median charges	4	4	4	3	3
Total Arrests		81	119	119	142	148

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

Table A63. Odyssey Bias (I and Bias II) Cases Filed 2000-2024

Year	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	Total Bias Crime Cases
2000	18	33	51
2001	21	42	63
2002	18	31	49
2003	19	43	62
2004	24	38	62
2005	28	29	57
2006	23	33	56
2007	15	40	55
2008	20	51	71
2009	7	25	32
2010	12	45	57
2011	7	37	44
2012	5	29	34
2013	7	21	28
2014	8	24	32
2015	9	29	38
2016	6	36	42
2017	5	28	33
2018	6	53	59
2019	15	63	78
2020	36	47	83
2021	65	65	130
2022	58	53	111
2023	69	61	130
2024	70	81	151
Total	571	1,037	1,608

Table A64. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Filed 2020-2024 by County

County	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Baker	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	1	7	3	6	2
Clackamas	2	14	9	5	9
Clatsop	-	1	1	3	5
Columbia	-	1	2	3	-
Coos	1	-	1	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	1
Curry	-	1	1	-	1
Deschutes	3	5	1	7	7
Douglas	1	-	1	-	2
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	-	2	-	-	-
Jackson	2	6	6	4	3
Jefferson	-	1	-	-	-
Josephine	1	1	2	1	1
Klamath	-	3	-	3	1
Lake	-	-	1	-	1
Lane	6	3	2	5	10
Lincoln	3	4	-	2	3
Linn	1	6	7	5	2
Malheur	4	1	2	4	5
Marion	10	6	11	12	9
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	32	44	36	48	50
Polk	2	1	3	2	2
Sherman	-	-	1	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	1	-	-
Umatilla	-	1	-	1	-
Union	-	-	-	1	-
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	1	4	4
Washington	14	19	18	12	31
Wheeler	-	1	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	2	1	2	2
Total	83	130	111	130	151

Note. Illustrate defendant level cases, multiple bias charges per case counts as one case.

Table A65. Odyssey 2020-2024 Bias (I and II) Data: Most Frequent Charges by File Year

ORS Number	ORS Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bias Charge[¥]						
166.165	Bias Crime in the First Degree	36	65	58	69	70
166.155	Bias Crime in the Second Degree	56	80	61	76	100
Specific Common Co-Occurring Charges[§]						
163.190	Menacing	33	46	39	41	57
166.065	Harassment	26	43	26	40	49
166.220	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	25	31	33	34	40
163.160	Assault in the Fourth Degree	13	28	21	32	28
166.025	Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree	23	32	13	13	32
164.365	Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	2	7	5	9	7
164.354	Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	10	21	15	18	23
164.345	Criminal Mischief in the Third Degree	2	4	6	5	5
162.315	Resisting Arrest	5	16	6	9	7
163.195	Reckless Endangerment	5	1	6	6	2
163.115	Murder	2	0	1	1	1
Common Co-Occurring Charge Types[§]						
	Any Weapon Charge	27	32	33	34	41
	Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	19	33	29	39	35
	Harassment/Agg Harassment	26	45	28	42	53
	Any Criminal Mischief (I-III)	14	29	22	27	33
Charge Counts						
	Mean Referred Charges [¥]	4.81	4.54	4.40	4.69	4.52
	Mean Conviction Charges [‡]	1.39	1.35	1.18	1.24	0.74
Total Cases		83	130	111	130	151

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

[¥] median referred charges was 4 yearly, ranging from 1 to 15 in 2021, and more than 20 in 2020, and 2022-2024.

[‡] Reported per file year to be consistent. Median convicted charges was 1 yearly (except for 2024), ranging from 0 to 5 in 2020 and 2022, a maximum of 6 in 2021, 7 in 2023 and 8 in 2024.

Table A66. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Filed 2020-2024: Case Status by File Year

Case Status	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Any Conviction	65	90	75	80	66
BC Conviction	50	56	39	52	42
Non-BC Conviction	15	34	36	28	24
No Conviction	11	32	20	30	23
Civil compromise	0	2	4	5	3
Dismissed	11	30	16	25	20
Open	7	8	16	20	62
Total	83	130	111	130	151

Table A67. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Filed 2020-2024: Days to Disposition

Days to Disposition	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II
Mean	419.50	397.38	404.47	338.09	265.82	233.41	193.50	270.98	131.90	134.03
Median	316.00	269.50	341.50	253.00	244.00	136.00	146.00	225.00	110.00	103.00
Total	42	34	58	64	44	51	50	59	50	31

Table A68. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Filed 2020-2024: Case Status by Disposition Year

Case Status	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Any Conviction	40	66	95	71	106
BC Conviction	35	44	55	44	69
Non-BC Conviction	5	22	40	27	37
No Conviction	16	12	23	30	38
Civil compromise	5	4	7	10	9
Dismissed	11	8	16	20	29
Open	4	2	5	7	17
Total	60	80	123	108	161

Table A69. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Disposed 2020-2024: Days to Disposition

Days to Disposition	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II
Mean	525.95	439.11	354.19	215.83	447.02	301.13	314.61	328.49	334.18	349.08
Median	166.00	119.00	302.00	169.00	343.00	204.50	179.00	265.00	175.00	239.00
Total	38	18	37	41	59	60	61	43	73	71

**Table A70. DOC 2000-2024 Intimidation/Bias (I and II)
Convictions by Year**

Year	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	Total Bias Crime Cases
2000	4	1	5
2001	9	6	15
2002	8	3	11
2003	13	7	20
2004	2	5	7
2005	8	6	14
2006	14	5	19
2007	13	3	16
2008	12	10	22
2009	6	3	9
2010	2	4	6
2011	2	4	6
2012	6	4	10
2013	3	5	8
2014	1	2	3
2015	3	4	7
2016	4	2	6
2017	4	8	12
2018	2	10	12
2019	6	18	24
2020	11	11	22
2021	14	15	29
2022	21	12	33
2023	25	11	36
2024	26	12	38
Total	219	171	390

Table A71. DOC 2000-2024 Bias (I and II) Convictions by County and Admission Year

County	Admission Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Baker	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	-	1	1	1	-
Clackamas	3	2	3	8	4
Clatsop	-	-	1	-	2
Columbia	-	-	-	2	-
Coos	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	-	2	1	1	2
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	1	2	-	1
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	1	-	-
Klamath	-	-	-	1	-
Lake	-	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	1	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-
Linn	-	1	1	-	-
Malheur	-	1	-	-	-
Marion	2	3	3	5	1
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	8	6	11	11	22
Polk	-	1	-	-	-
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-
Umatilla	-	-	-	-	-
Union	-	-	1	-	1
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	-	1	-
Washington	5	5	6	3	4
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	1	-	-	1
Out of State	4	4	2	3	-
Total	22	29	33	36	38

Table A72. DOC 2000-2024 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Defendant Demographics

Demographics	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gender					
Male	20	26	28	29	32
Female	2	3	5	7	6
Race/Ethnicity					
White	15	28	28	30	33
Black/AA	3	0	1	2	0
AI/AN	1	0	1	1	2
Asian/PI	1	0	1	0	1
Hispanic/Latinx	1	1	2	3	2
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0
Age					
20 and under	1	1	2	2	2
21 to 24	1	1	3	1	2
25 to 34	4	9	9	10	12
35 to 44	5	8	9	12	9
45 to 54	7	4	6	8	6
55 and older	4	6	4	3	7
<i>Median Age</i>	<i>42.64</i>	<i>41.72</i>	<i>37.64</i>	<i>38.17</i>	<i>39.87</i>
Total	22	29	33	36	38

Table A73. DOC 2020-2024 Bias (I and II) Data: Most Frequent Conviction Charges

ORS Number	ORS Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bias Charge						
166.165	Bias Crime in the First Degree	11	14	21	25	26
166.155	Bias Crime in the Second Degree	11	15	12	12	13
Specific Common Co-Occurring Charges						
163.190	Menacing	2	-	2	1	7
166.065	Harassment	1	2	-	1	1
166.220	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	3	2	8	4	4
163.160	Assault in the Fourth Degree	2	2	1	2	6
166.025	Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree	-	1	-	-	1
164.365	Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	1	-	-	2	-
164.354	Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	-	1	1	-	-
162.315	Resisting Arrest	-	2	-	1	-
163.115	Murder	-	-	-	-	1
Common Co-Occurring Charge Types						
	Any Weapon Charge	3	2	8	4	4
	Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	4	5	5	10	10
	Harassment/Agg Harassment	1	2	1	2	2
	Any Criminal Mischief (I-III)	1	1	1	2	-
Conviction Counts						
	Defendants with multiple charges	16	22	25	26	21
	Min-Max	1-6	1-4	1-5	1-7	1-5
	Mean charges	2.05	2.00	2.06	1.89	2.08
	Median charges	2	2	2	2	2
Total Convictions		22	29	33	36	38

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

Table A74. DOC 2000-2024 Bias (I and II) Convictions by Sentence Type and Admittance Year

Sentence Type	Admittance Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Prison	1	1	2	0	1
Prison & PPS	1	2	5	5	8
Jail Only	0	0	0	1	0
Probation Only	4	11	10	10	13
Jail & Probation	9	7	12	14	15
It's Complicated*	7	8	4	6	1
Total	22	29	33	36	38

*Defendants initially sentenced to jail and/or probation, whose sentence (1) continued, (2) extended, or (3) revoked and the defendant was sentenced to prison with or without post-prison supervision.

Table A75. DOC 2020-2024 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Prison Sentence Length Based on Sentence Start Date

Prison Length of Stay	Admittance Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
12-24 months	11	21	20	29	30
25-60 months	8	5	5	0	1
Total	19	26	25	29	31

Table A76. DOC 2020-2024 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Probation Sentence Length Based on Sentence Start Date

Probation Length of Stay	Admittance Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
18 months	5	5	3	6	2
19-24 months	1	0	0	0	0
25-36 months	0	0	0	1	2
> 3 years	0	1	4	0	5
Total	6	6	7	7	9

Table A77. DOC 2000-2024 Bias (I and II) Convictions by Sentence Type and Release Year

Sentence Type	Release Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Prison	-	2	1	1	-
Prison & PPS	-	2	1	3	5
Jail Only	-	-	-	1	-
Probation Only	2	3	8	8	7
Jail & Probation	11	6	10	3	11
It's Complicated*	1	2	7	8	5
Total	14	15	27	24	28

*Defendants initially sentenced to jail and/or probation, whose sentence (1) continued, (2) extended, or (3) revoked and the defendant was sentenced to prison with or without post-prison supervision.

Table A78. DOC 2020-2024 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Prison Sentence Length Based on Release Date

Prison Length of Stay	Release Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
12-24 months	11	7	16	10	17
25-60 months	3	4	8	8	5
>60 months	0	0	0	0	1
Total	14	11	24	18	23

Table A79. DOC 2020-2024 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Probation Sentence Length Based on Release Date

Probation Length of Stay	Release Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
18 months	3	5	7	5	20
19-24 months	1	1	0	0	2
25-36 months	0	0	1	0	1
> 3 years	2	1	1	0	4
Total	6	7	9	5	27

Appendix B: BRH Core Values, Guiding Principles, and Selected Procedure Materials

The BRH submitted excerpts of its core values, guiding principles, and procedure materials to aid CJC in interpreting and analyzing the Hotline's data. Staff, interns, and volunteers reference these materials during training and data entry of reports. In Appendix B, "we" and "our" refers to the Hotline.

Bias Response Hotline Core Values

In establishing foundational priorities, the BRH has prioritized nine main tenets in its structure and services: accessibility, belief, trauma-informed care, person-centered approach, promoting safety, cultural humility and responsiveness, equity, compassion/empathy/care, and solidarity. 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 Hotlines prioritize access so that victims who choose to reach out have the opportunity to receive support services. Our website is screen-reader accessible and readily available in 9 languages (English, Spanish, Arabic, Korean, Simplified Chinese, Vietnamese, Russian, Ukrainian, and Somali), and can be translated into additional languages upon request. Hotline advocates are bi- or multi-lingual and bicultural to meet language needs and reflect culture. The Hotlines use Language Link and IRCO's International Language Bank to provide interpreters in over 240 languages. We utilize the Collective of Indigenous Interpreters of Oregon for interpretation and translation in K'iche', Q'anjob'al, Akateco, Chuj, Mixteco Bajo, Purépecha, and Mam. We accept all Relay calls. Many victims of bias and sanctuary law violations 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 Hotlines start from a place of acknowledging the challenges of reaching out and try to reduce the barriers to accessing support. The Bias Response Hotline created a Public Service Announcement (PSA) in late 2019,¹¹⁵ 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 is updated as needed, and continues to run, educating Oregonians that there is now a place to report and receive support for those who have experienced or witnessed bias. For example, in April 2024, the ODOJ Civil Rights Unit began its [You Belong](#) campaign deployed in three languages, (English, Mandarin, and Vietnamese); radio ads; social media ads in 7 languages; billboards in Portland, Gresham, Beaverton, and Medford; and a social media influencer campaign. The Sanctuary Promise Hotline created a PSA in Fall 2022, which continued to air in 2023, sharing information about Oregon's sanctuary status and safely reporting suspected violations to the Sanctuary Promise Hotline. Our Hotlines and web portal do not require that a reporter provide personal information such as name, phone number, email address, or other identifying information, acknowledging that many reporters want the protection and safety of anonymity.

At the core of the Hotline is the foundational principle of belief. All Hotline callers and experiences shared are believed. The Bias Response Hotline does not engage in investigations, and it is not the Hotline advocate's role to evaluate evidence or judge decisions shared by the reporter. Victims feel and experience belief, and never doubt or judgment, from the Hotline advocates. The Sanctuary Promise Hotline offers investigation as a next step for reported sanctuary law violations; however, the investigator's findings have no bearing on the support, resources, and advocacy available from Hotline advocates.

The Hotlines aim to provide trauma-informed care, which means the Hotlines' structure and services are welcoming, engaging, and acknowledging of the trauma experienced by those reporting to the Hotline.

¹¹⁵ <https://www.doj.state.or.us/oregon-department-of-justice/bias-crimes/about-the-law/>.

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 practices; and 4) seek to actively Resist re-traumatization".¹¹⁶ 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 victims and reporters to the Hotlines. 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.¹¹⁷

As a significant shift from traditional systems' responses, the Hotlines aim to be person-centered. Each victim, witness, and reporter to the Hotlines is viewed and treated as a nuanced human being with many facets to their life, and a unique identity, experiences, culture, and heritage that we respect and honor. Callers are treated as a person first, as well as someone who has experienced harm, and have autonomy and empowerment to make decisions in the aftermath of a bias incident or sanctuary law violation. For those who choose only to engage with the Hotlines, there is no investigation or criminal justice process with a defendant/offender 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 experience as well as what they do after accessing the Hotlines.

A person-centered approach thus requires a victim-centered approach – as opposed the typical defendant centered approach for those who choose to engage in systems. Inasmuch as we have control or power on the Hotlines, we advocate for victim-centered responses; for decades, peer-reviewed research has shown that victims experience greater feelings of justice as well as pathways to healing if their needs are prioritized, their rights are honored, and they have control in sharing their experience and voice.

Every reporter who chooses to engage with the Hotlines 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 or sanctuary law violation, manage risk factors of encountering hate or bias activity and/or immigration officials, 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, safety and immigration-official-avoidance in day-to-day life, as well as choice in accessing civil and criminal justice systems in state, federal, and/or tribal courts. The Hotlines recognize that bias and sanctuary law violations are physically dangerous, create feelings of emotional vulnerability, and intend to otherize and separate individuals from larger communities. Victims and reporters are offered the opportunity to establish a specific safety plan during each call to the Hotlines.

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

¹¹⁶ See: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2012). *SAMHSA's Working Definition of Trauma and Principles and Guidance for a Trauma-Informed Approach*; and Hopper, E. K., Bassuk, E. L., & Olivet, J. (2010). *Shelter from the Storm: Trauma-Informed Care in Homelessness Services Settings*. *The Open Health Services and Policy Journal*, 3, 80-100.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

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 advocate response. As part of being person-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.

Equity is part of our vision as well as drives our daily practice on the Hotlines. We are not here to treat everyone the same; rather we are here to see people as individuals and help meet individualized needs, acknowledging our communal responsibility in addressing harm while avoiding saviorism and disempowerment. To build equitable communities and spaces, we start with services and support on the Hotlines according to individualized needs. This requires acknowledging and honoring intersectionality, identifying needs, and working towards meeting those needs, with the purpose of advancement and opportunities. This also requires acknowledging multi-generational trauma, histories of oppression, and implications of that oppression, while working to address barriers and bridge gaps for reporters and victims. We commit to multi-lingual and culturally sensitive systems of support. We brainstorm creative solutions, staff cases regularly, and push ourselves and each other to think outside the box. In our systems and structuring work, we reflect: Who is missing from the picture? Who is not represented? The answers to these questions require us to go to communities rather than having communities come to us, and to create or find ways to uplift these voices.

Compassion/empathy/care starts within: we exercise these values for ourselves, for each other, and certainly for community members and clients. The language we choose, tone we use, and grace we grant sets the foundation for the environment of care we are cultivating within our team and our Hotline programs. We always aim to see the humanity in everyone, grant space for people to feel and share, and allow true identity and self to shine through. This requires much trust of each other and vulnerability on the Hotlines, and thus we always lead with assumptions of best intent in our interactions. Our internal work requires us to check our own biases and be comfortable with non-time, silence, and allowing space to process. Each day, we show up aiming to see each human with feelings and experiences of suffering, knowing we must take care of ourselves to do this work, and allowing ourselves opportunity to continue to build empathic capacity within ourselves.

Finally, solidarity is our value that reflects our belief that we are individuals, and we are one community. Solidarity means: name the injustices, provide a safe space, walk with people. This statement summarizes our Hotlines concisely. The burden for change must not fall on communities impacted by inequity; we as allies and people in positions of power must step up and acknowledge and use our privilege for communal good, without taking voice from individuals. Our work aims to ease the burden of harm that stems from bias and sanctuary law violations, which first requires validation, and then action when given permission, or promoting communities to speak for themselves, ceding space without foregoing responsibility and commitment.

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

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 the 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). From January 2022, the DOJ began differentiating between felony and misdemeanor hate crimes. This report analyses felony and misdemeanor hate crimes reported in 2022 under the broader category, *bias crime*.

Misdemeanor Bias Crime

A misdemeanor bias crime under Oregon law is called Bias Crime in the Second Degree (Bias II) and codified under ORS 166.155. Generally, if reported to law enforcement, prosecuted in the local circuit court by a district attorney or deputy district attorney, and disposed in a conviction, misdemeanor crimes are punishable with a maximum of 364 days in jail. Bias II is when someone: tampers with or damages property, puts their hands on another person, spits on another person, or threatens to harm someone, their family, or their property, **and** their conduct is based in whole or in part on bias against the victim’s actual or perceived protected class.

Felony Bias Crime

A felony bias crime under Oregon law is called Bias Crime in the First Degree (Bias I) and codified under ORS 166.165. Generally, if reported to law enforcement, prosecuted in the local circuit court by a district attorney or deputy district attorney, and result in a conviction, felony crimes (at the C felony level) are punishable with a maximum of 5 years in prison. Bias I is when someone: threatens another person with a weapon, or causes physical injury to another person, with or without a weapon, **and** their conduct is based in whole or in part on bias against the victim’s actual or perceived protected class. Consistent with SB 577 language, this report used the terms *felony bias crime* to refer to Bias I offenses and *misdemeanor bias crime* to refer to Bias II offenses.

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 from 2020 through 2022 include, female gender, housing status and political affiliation were the most frequently targeted unprotected classes. In 2023, examples include equity workers and age, in addition to female gender, housing status and political affiliation.

Bias Criteria Not Met

Bias criteria not met, or *no bias*, 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.

Repeat Report

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

Unable to Determine

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.

To determine the classification of the reported event, 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.¹¹⁸

Response Procedure

The BRH established a process vetted by the Hate Crimes and Bias Incidents Steering Committee to ensure nine tenets of service (accessibility, belief, trauma-informed care, person-centered approach, promoting safety, cultural humility and responsiveness, equity, compassion/empathy/care, and solidarity; 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

¹¹⁸ Modeled after the Vera Institute’s Bias Crime Assessment Tool (BCAT).

- Advocates are not able to engage with callers who are represented by an attorney without attorney permission.

Victim-Centered

If the victim consents to proceeding with the Hotline call, Hotline advocates listen, providing trauma-informed and culturally responsive emotional support. The Hotline is victim-centered and victim-driven. This means that a victim who calls the Hotline does not have power and agency further stripped from them in the aftermath of a hate crime or bias incident by automatic reporting to police or any other civil rights system. Hotline advocates are trained to listen to needs expressed, ask questions to explore additional needs, and provide options that allow the victim to choose and control what happens next. Peer-reviewed research has shown that victims experience greater feelings of justice as well as pathways to healing if their needs are prioritized, their rights are honored, and they have control in sharing their experience and voice.

In addition, victim-centered means that Hotline data is recorded per victim. If five victims experience the same biased conduct, the Hotline records five experiences of bias victimization, or five bias incidents or bias crimes, depending on the conduct. This is the opposite model of the criminal justice system, which is defendant- or criminal-driven. In the criminal justice system, one defendant targeting five victims results in one criminal case, potentially with multiple charges within that one case. The Hotline model seeks to de-center defendants, and center victims.

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.

Character of Conduct/Incident Type

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.
- Exploitation – treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from the vulnerabilities stemming from their protected class.
- Murder – the intentional killing of another person.

The BRH disaggregated harassment in 2024 into:

- Offensive Physical Contact – non-injurious touching, shoves, spitting, etc..

- Threat – criminal or non-criminal language or conduct that puts a person in fear for their safety, or that of their family, friends, pets, or property.
- Hate Speech – language that others, degrades, offends, humiliates, or alienates, including slurs and “microaggressions”.
- Harassment - Offensive Conduct/Offensive Conduct – a catchall for offensive, repeated, or unwelcome contact or conduct, including offensive flags, images, symbols; stalking; mimicking or mocking; or disparate or discriminatory treatment.

Qualitative Data

In 2023, the Hotline began collecting qualitative data from each report, whether an advocate engaged with the reporter or victim, or not. While government likes and responds to quantitative data to determine the extent of a problem and create policy, this lens often loses sight of the humanity of each human being, family, and community impacted by hate and bias. Hotline advocates engaged in extensive research, planning, and training in 2022 to develop and implement in 2023 three qualitative data categories: resilience, impact (indirect/latent), and harm (direct and immediate). Reporting and an analysis of this qualitative data is forthcoming from the Hotline, with technical assistance by the CJC.

Case Management

The Hotline does a needs assessment with each reporter to determine if case management is of interest or of need. This can occur during disclosure of the bias or the advocate has made a determination of bias (incident or crime). The Hotline does not provide case management for findings of bias criteria not met or, generally, bias against a non-protected class unless the reporter indicates suicidal ideation. The advocate and reporter together design a case plan, which includes frequency of contact (multiple times per week, weekly, or fortnightly). Advocates staff cases among the hotline team as a whole, or sometimes they are handled directly by the Program Coordinator, depending on the complexity of needs, the person’s experience and setting of bias, or sometimes their identity. The Hotline maintains a file with progress notes on a pre-designed form and advocates routinely follow-up on the case plan throughout the Hotline’s case management to determine if the reporter has new needs, changing needs, etc. When the Hotline refers a reporter to a CBO, there is no release form is signed to permit the CBO to share info with the Hotline, unless the CBOs’ policies require this. Each CBO decides whether to provide updates to the Hotline (i.e., sometimes the CBO provides updates, sometimes they do not). Some CBOs offer case management and similar services to the Hotline; in these cases, the advocate will ask the reporter if they want check ins from the Hotline to continue, or to solely work with the CBO. In most instances, the reporter chooses to continue accessing services from the Hotline, the referral is then treated as one piece of the case plan, and the Hotline continues with case management.

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:

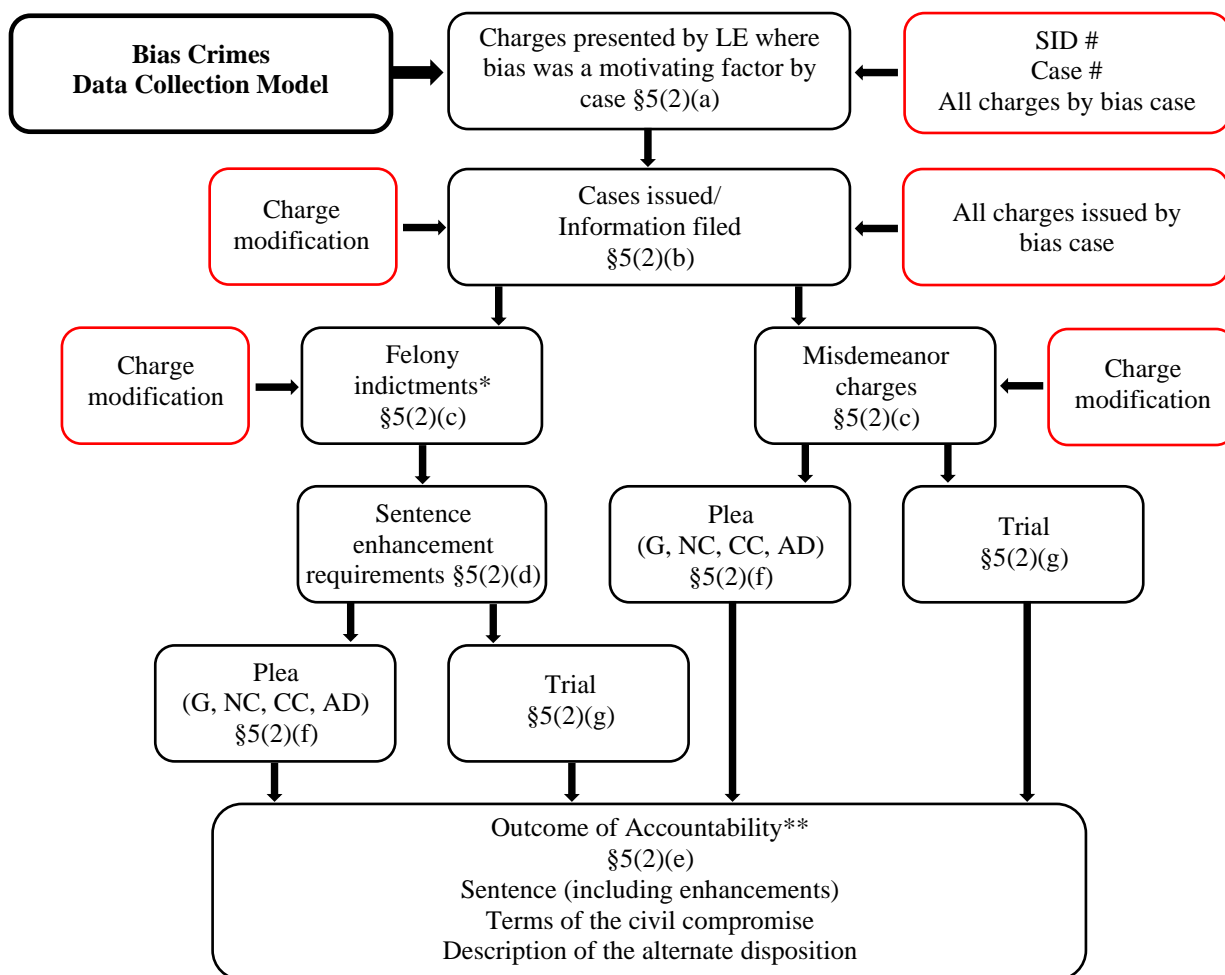
- emergency crisis, financial, medical, language/interpretation and criminal justice assistance,
- information about the criminal and civil justice systems,
- information about accessing victim rights,
- referrals to victim service programs,
- referrals to other community and governmental programs that 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.

Identifying Targeted Protected Class

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 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 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/AA bias.

Appendix C: Bias Crimes Case Processing

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, e.g., sentencing enhancements, which may only be available by an individual case look-up process and bias crime case referrals filed with non-bias charges only, which may be stored in DAs' internal data management systems and not entered into Odyssey.



*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.