

Bias Crimes (2025) Report

Per Senate Bill 577 (2019)

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Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

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With assistance from the Oregon Department of Justice Bias Response team 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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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 seventh annual report and covers data on bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents that occurred in Oregon during calendar years 2020 through 2025. 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/SB577ReportJuly2026.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 2020 through 2025 summary data and empirical analysis on bias crimes and non-criminal bias incidents (bias-motivated or BM reports) from the Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ) [Bias Response Hotline \(BRH\)](#), along with 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](#). The merged CJ data combines bias crime arrest data from the national [Law Enforcement Data System \(LEDS\)](#), court data from Oregon's [Odyssey](#) data system, and conviction and sentencing data from Oregon's [Department of Corrections \(DOC\)](#), with the district attorneys' data (DA Data) to create one row of case-level information for each defendant referred for, charged with, or reviewed for a possible bias motivation/nexus.

Key Findings

- In the 6-year period 2020 through 2025, BRH advocates were targeted in 494 bias incidents and one hate crime. Although bias incidents that target advocates declined from 2024 to 2025 (247 vs 101), the bias crime in 2025 marks an escalation that requires monitoring (see [Reporter Status](#)).
- After consecutive yearly increases from 2020 through 2023 (910, 1,457, 2,534, and 2,932, respectively), BM reports to the Hotline decreased by 7% to 2,730 reports in 2024, and by an additional 36% in 2025 to 1,745 reports (see [Table 1](#) for yearly counts). The 2025 BM reports decline affected all bias motivations and demographic groups, except for Hispanic/Latino individuals (306 reports in 2024 vs 339 in 2025).
- Spam reports declined in 2025 (n = 420) from more than two thousand reports (n = 2,353) in 2024. Even with the support of technology, time is required for spam reports to be reviewed and processed (see Table A2 in [Appendix A](#) for yearly counts).

- Bias crime reporting to the to the BRH exceeded NIBRS (3,543 vs 2,327 victims) for all years in the 6-year period, except for 2020 (304 vs 416 victims; see [Figure 5](#)).
- Although NIBRS contained a greater number of both White and Black/AA victims (214 and 82, respectively; see [Table 12](#)) compared to the BRH in 2025 (17 and 78, respectively; see [Table A8](#)), bias motivation by victim race was consistent in both data sources (see [Table 14](#) and [Table 4](#): 15% (n = 60) of bias crimes in NIBRS and 12% (n = 56) in the BRH were Black/AA victims targeted in anti-Black/AA race acts, while 4% (n = 16) in NIBRS and 0% in the BRH data were White victims targeted in anti-White race acts.
 - Most White victims who reported to NIBRS in 2025 were targeted due to anti-sexual orientation or anti-religion bias (14% and 5% of 2025 victims, respectively) or were misidentified as Black/AA (8%) or Hispanic/Latino race (14%) by the defendant.
- Of the 1,208 cases with a bias crime referral or filed charge from 2020 through 2025, 769 (64%) cases were filed with a Bias I/II charge, 134 (11%) were filed with non-bias charges only, 285 (24%) were declined/no filed and 20 (2%) are pending/under review (see [Table 23](#) for yearly counts).
 - Out of the 903 filed cases, 63% returned a conviction (i.e., pled guilty, convicted by jury or bench trial, or plea deal) on at least one bias (n = 300; 33%) or non-bias (n = 272; 30%) charge, 20% (n = 185) resulted in no conviction (i.e., was disposed with a civil compromise, dismissal/no complaint, or acquittal/not guilty disposition) and 16% (n = 146) are open (see [Table A55](#) in Appendix A for yearly counts).
 - Of the 572 defendants with a bias or non-bias conviction, a combined 22% (n = 125) were sentenced to prison alone (n = 18; 3%) or along with post-prison supervision (n = 107; 19%), 7% (n = 41) were sentenced to jail alone, while 35% (n = 201) received jail with probation and a third (n = 188; 33%) received probation only (see [Table 27](#)).
 - Average prison sentences were longer for non-bias convictions at 39 months vs 33 for bias convictions, while average jail (55 vs 66 days) and probation sentences (28 vs 30 months) were longer for bias convictions (see [Table 28](#)).

CJC's Recommendations

1. The ODOJ should consider creating an assistant coordinator position to assist the Hate Crimes Response Coordinator with data cleaning, media and other [public records requests \(PRRs\)](#) replies; and to screen, review and document perpetrator [reporter status](#) emails.
2. The ODOJ should consider utilizing word clouds from free RStudio software to quickly identify patterns in bias crimes, bias incidents and spam [text](#) data fields.
3. Research is required to determine why [reporting](#) of bias-motivated acts 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).

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	2
Executive Summary.....	3
Key Findings	3
CJC’s Recommendations	4
List of Figures and Tables.....	7
Figures	7
Tables	7
Appendix A	8
Background: Senate Bill (SB) 577	11
Post-SB 577 Legislative Updates.....	14
Report Goals.....	15
Bias-Motivated Conduct and the Justice System	16
Estimated Rates of Bias-Motivated Conduct	29
Underreporting	30
Effects of Bias-Motivated Conduct on People, Families and Communities	32
Oregon Department of Justice (Hotline) Data 2020-2025.....	34
Determination of Reports	35
County Distribution of Reports	37
VOCA Services 2025	38
Bias-Motivated (BM) Reports	40
Bias Motivation.....	41
Victim Demographics	41
Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics	42
Character of Conduct	46
Setting	47
Victim-Defendant Relationship	48
Reporter Status	49
Setting Type.....	50
Perceived Defendant Demographics.....	51
Oregon State Police (NIBRS) Data 2020-2025.....	52
Bias Crime Victims.....	55
Bias Motivation.....	55
Victim Demographics	56
Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics	58
Victim Type	61
Setting	61
Victim-Defendant Relationship	62
Bias Crime Defendants	63
Co-occurring Charges.....	65
Arrested Defendants.....	66
Merged CJ Data 2020-2025	69

Defendant Demographics	72
Co-occurring Charges	74
Case Status	77
Sentences	78
Sentence Duration	79
Merged 2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data	81
Summary of Key Findings	84
Hotline Data	84
NIBRS Data	85
Merged CJ Data	86
Conclusion	87
Appendix A: Tables	90
Hotline Tables	90
NIBRS Tables	121
Pooled CJ Tables	131
LEDS Tables	143
Odyssey Tables	148
DOC Tables	154
Appendix B: BRH Core Values, Guiding Principles, and Selected Procedure Materials	160
Bias Response Hotline Core Values	160
Determining Bias	164
Bias Crime	164
Misdemeanor Bias Crime	165
Felony Bias Crime	165
Bias Incident	165
Bias against Unprotected Class	166
Bias Criteria Not Met	166
Repeat Report	166
Unable to Determine	166
Response Procedure	167
Victim-Centered	167
Character of Conduct/Incident Type	168
Qualitative Data	169
Case Management	169
Hotline Services	170
Identifying Targeted Protected Class	170
Appendix C: Bias Crimes Case Processing	171

List of Figures and Tables

Figures

Figure 1. ODOJ BRH 2025 Reports by County	37
Figure 2. ODOJ BRH 2025: Mean VOCA Services Provided per Month	39
Figure 3. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports by Year	40
Figure 4. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Bias Motivation by Year	41
Figure 5. Bias Crime Victims 2020-2025 by Reporting Method	54
Figure 6. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crime (I and II): Bias Motivation by Year	55
Figure 7. NIBRS 2025 Reported Bias Crimes by County	64
Figure 8. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Case Status by File Year	77
Figure 9. Merged 2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by County	82

Tables

Table 1. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports: Determination by Year	36
Table 2. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Victim Demographics by Year	42
Table 3. ODOJ 2025 BM Reports: Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics	43
Table 4. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Bias Motivation by Victim Race and Gender ...	45
Table 5. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Character of Conduct by Year	46
Table 6. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Setting by Year	47
Table 7. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Victim-Defendant Relationship by Year	48
Table 8. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Reporter Status by Year	49
Table 9. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Setting Type by Year	50
Table 10. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Perceived Defendant Demographics by Year	51
Table 11. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II) Data by Year	53
Table 12. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crime (I and II): Victim Demographics by Year	57
Table 13. Bias Crimes 2020-2025: ODOJ vs NIBRS Victim Demographics	58
Table 14. NIBRS 2025 Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation:	59
Table 15. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Victim Type by Year	61
Table 16. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Setting by Year	62
Table 17. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II) by Victim-Defendant Relationship and Year	62
Table 18. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Circumstances by Year	63
Table 19. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Offense Charge by Year	66
Table 20. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Arrestee Demographics by Year	67
Table 21. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Arrest Charges by Year	68
Table 22. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Source by Year	69
Table 23. Merged 2000-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: DA Decision by Year	71
Table 24. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data:	73
Table 25. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Charge Summary	75
Table 26. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Case Status by Disposition Year	78

Table 27. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Sentence Type by File Year	79
Table 28. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data:.....	80
Table 29. Merged 2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Status by County	83

Appendix A

Table A1. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports by Month and Year	90
Table A2. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports: Intake Type by Year	90
Table A3. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports: Days between Incident and Report by Year	91
Table A4. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports: Response Time and Year	91
Table A5. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports by Duration of Calls and Year	91
Table A6. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports by County and Year	92
Table A7. ODOJ 2025 BRH Reports: VOCA Services Provided by Month	93
Table A8. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Victim Demographics by Year	94
Table A9. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Victim Demographics by Year	95
Table A10. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics ...	96
Table A11. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics	97
Table A12. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Anti-Race Reports by Victim Demographics	98
Table A13. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Anti-Race Reports by Victim Demographics	99
Table A14. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Anti-Sexual Orientation Reports by Victim Demographics	100
Table A15. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Anti-Sexual Orientation Reports by Victim Demographics	101
Table A16. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Anti-Religion Reports by Victim Demographics	102
Table A17. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Anti-Religion Reports by Victim Demographics	103
Table A18. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Anti-Gender Identity Reports by Victim Demographics	104
Table A19. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Anti-Gender Identity Reports by Victim Demographics	105
Table A20. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Bias Motivation by Year	106
Table A21. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Bias Motivation by Victim Race and Gender	107
Table A22. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Character of Conduct by Year	108
Table A23. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Character of Conduct by Year	109
Table A24. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Most Frequent Setting by Year	110
Table A25. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Most Frequent Setting by Year	111
Table A26. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Victim-Defendant Relationship by Year	112

Table A27. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Victim-Defendant Relationship by Year.....	113
Table A28. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Who Reported and Year	114
Table A29. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Who Reported by Year	114
Table A30. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Setting Type by Year	115
Table A31. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Setting Type by Year.....	116
Table A32. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Perceived Defendant Demographics by Year.....	117
Table A33. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Perceived Defendant Demographics by Year	118
Table A34. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: County by Year	119
Table A35. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: County by Year	120
Table A36. Police Departments Missing NIBRS Data in 2025.....	121
Table A37. NIBRS 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation.....	122
Table A38. NIBRS 2000-2025 Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation: Gender and Race Comparison.....	123
Table A39. NIBRS 2025 Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation and Victim Demographics	124
Table A40. NIBRS 2025 Anti-Race Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics	125
Table A41. NIBRS 2025 Anti-Sexual Orientation Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics....	126
Table A42. NIBRS 2025 Anti-Religion Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics.....	127
Table A43. NIBRS 2025 Anti-Gender Identity Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics	128
Table A44. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crime Victim-Defendant Relationship	129
Table A45. NIBRS Bias Crime Defendants 2020-2025 by County.....	130
Table A46. Merged 2000-2025 CJ (Intimidation/Bias I and II) Data by Source and Year	131
Table A47. Merged 2000-2025 CJ (Intimidation/Bias I and II) Data by Top Charge and Year	132
Table A48. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by County.....	133
Table A49. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Defendant Demographics.....	134
Table A50. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Defendant Demographics: Filed Cases	135
Table A51. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Defendant Demographics: Rejected/No Actioned Cases	136
Table A52. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2025 Data: Arrest Charge by File Year	137
Table A53. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2025 Data: Odyssey Charge by File Year.....	138
Table A54. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2025 Data: Conviction Charges by File Year	139
Table A55. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2025: Case Status by File Year	140
Table A56. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Bias vs Non-Bias Conviction Sentence Duration by File Year	141
Table A57. Bias Crimes Reported in 2025 by Data Source and County	142
Table A58. LEDS 2000-2025 Bias (I and II) Arrests by Year.....	143
Table A59. LEDS 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Arrests by County.....	144
Table A60. LEDS 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Arrests by Month.....	145
Table A61. LEDS 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Data: Defendant Demographics	146
Table A62. LEDS 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Data: Most Frequent Charges	147

Table A63. Odyssey Bias (I and Bias II) Cases Filed 2000-2025.....	148
Table A64. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Filed 2020-2025 by County.....	149
Table A65. Odyssey 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Data: Defendant Demographics.....	150
Table A66. Odyssey 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Data: Most Frequent Charges by File Year .	151
Table A67. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Filed 2020-2025: Case Status by File Year	152
Table A68. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Disposed 2020-2025: Case Status by Disposition Year.....	152
Table A69. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Filed 2020-2025: Days to Disposition.....	153
Table A70. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Disposed 2020-2025: Days to Disposition.....	153
Table A71. DOC 2000-2025 Intimidation/Bias (I and II) Convictions by DOC Admission Year	154
Table A72. DOC 2000-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions by County and Admission Year	155
Table A73. DOC 2000-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Defendant Demographics	156
Table A74. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Data: Most Frequent Conviction Charges.....	157
Table A75. DOC 2000-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions by Sentence Type and Admittance Year.....	158
Table A76. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Prison Sentence Length Based on Sentence Start Date	158
Table A77. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: PPS Sentence Length Based on Sentence Start Date	158
Table A78. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Probation Sentence Length Based on Sentence Start Date.....	158
Table A79. DOC 2000-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions by Sentence Type and Release Year	159
Table A80. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Prison Sentence Length Based on Release Year	159
Table A81. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: PPS Sentence Length Based on Release Year	159
Table A82. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Probation Sentence Length Based on Release Year	159

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 seventh annual report. This report’s findings discuss bias crimes and bias incidents for the six-year period 2020-2025, 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.¹ 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.

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,

¹ Some LEAs track bias incidents: however, these are not systematically collected statewide. The ODOJ compiles 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.

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.²

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 2025, the ODOJ conducted 324 hours of outreach to provide information and training to 44,461 community members in 154 community or training events (28 in-person presentations, 74 virtual presentations and 52 tabling events). 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. In turn, DDAs in Deschutes and Washington counties provide investigations training to LE: additional information is required on the frequency, location and scope of these training activities, and the number of other counties that also provide these training courses to LE.

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 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 qualifies 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 qualifies 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

² 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.

an individual, motivated in part³ or in whole by bias against another person’s actual or perceived protected class, engages in physical violence or the threat⁴ 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 third yearly report with an entire calendar year of DA Data.⁵

³ DA Data indicates that there may be some confusion by both prosecutors and jurors about “motivated in part by bias” against 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.

⁴ 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).

⁵ Identifiable data were available from Multnomah and Lane Counties for 2021-2025, and from other counties beginning July 2022. Josephine County submitted data for the 2022 through 2025 calendar years, Wasco County submitted data for 2021 through 2025 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 are unlikely to change the analysis presented in this report. *Note*, SB 577 does

Post-SB 577 Legislative Updates⁶

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](#), are now available under the state’s [Workday app](#).

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.

⁶ This section was prepared by the previous BRH Coordinator in 2024 and edited by CJC.

- 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.⁷ It utilizes statistical methodologies consistent with current best practices 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 fingerprint 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.

⁷ 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>

[Oregon Department of Justice \(Hotline\) Data](#) briefly touches on all reports to the BRH and narrows in on BM reports. [Oregon State Police \(NIBRS\) Data 2020-2025](#) (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 2020-2025](#). The [Merged CJ Data 2020-2025](#) briefly discusses bias crime trends for the 26-year period, 2000 through 2025, and focuses on [defendant demographics](#), [co-occurring charges](#), [case status](#), [sentences](#) and [sentences duration](#) in the last 6 years. A deep dive of the 2020 through 2026 Oregon Department of Justice (Hotline) data that compares bias crimes to bias incidents will follow in a supplemental report.

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."*⁸

More than twenty years after the publication of 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 little social, economic and political power in the context in question,⁹ 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,

⁸ Perry, B. (2001: 10). In the Name of Hate: Understanding Hate Crimes. London: Routledge.

⁹ 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.

as illustrated in following cases in the DA Data submitted for 2022 and 2023 (see also [Figure 4](#)):

Anti-Black/African American and anti-immigrant bias; jury acquits bias charge but convicts on non-bias harassment charge: *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 started yelling at V. D was yelling multiple slurs at V, such as [redacted multiple racial slurs] 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).*

Anti-Asian and anti-Chinese national origin bias; defendant pleads guilty to Bias II: *On [redacted date], LE did an investigation at [redacted store name] on report of vandalism. Store owners are of Asian descent. V's [victim'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: "[redacted anti-Asian slur] 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 "[redacted anti-Asian slur]". 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).

Anti-Mexican and anti-immigrant bias; defendant pleads guilty to Bias II and drug charges: *Officer reported a disturbance at a local ice cream shop. Def. [defendant] was doing drugs in the restroom when asked to leave the def. got mad and spat on employee/victim's face the spit went into victim's eye. The def. made statement to police that the employee was a "[redacted anti-Mexican national origin slur]" and spit on her for this reason. Outcome: Def. plead guilty to: Bias Crime-2; and PCS [Unlawful Possession of a Schedule II Controlled Substance – Fentanyl]; placed on 24 months formal probation, 15 days jail, no contact with victims (Case 3, 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:

Anti-Black/African American bias; defendant's friends intervene; defendant is charged with and pleads guilty to Bias II: *On [redacted date] around [redacted time], LE was dispatched to an assault near [redacted location]. V [victim], a juvenile, reported he was assaulted by D [defendant]. 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 [B]lack. 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 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 4, circa 2023).*

As manifestations of bias continue to expand, responses/reactions to these manifestations make it difficult 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:

Mutual combat; state declines to prosecute case: *This case was referred for review of bias crime and assault charges. After review of [sic] all the evidence, the State is declining [sic] to prosecute this case. On or about [redacted date], law enforcement was dispatched to a reported assault at [redacted location]. The suspect [redacted name] reported that he was assaulted by a [redacted store] employee after a verbal altercation inside the store. The suspect reported [sic] 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 5, circa 2023).*

Self-defense claim and insufficient evidence to prove bias motive; state declines to prosecute case: *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 [sic] 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 6, circa 2023).*

Witnesses and technology (see Case 1, above for the usefulness of CCTV) 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:

Witness corroborates bias crime; case dismissed due to absent victim: *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 7, 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 groups¹⁰ and rhetoric increase, and social mores weaken.¹¹ 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*¹² 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

¹⁰ Mulholland, S.E. (2013). White supremacist groups and hate crime. *Public Choice*, 157, 91–113
DOI 10.1007/s11127-012-0045-7

¹¹ Felsinger, J., Fyfe, C.M., & Smith, D. (2017). Working with hate crime perpetrators: The ADAPT programme. *Probation Journal*, 64(4), 413-421.

¹² Alternatively, the defendant may misread the support of others: see Case 1 above for an example.

possible.¹³ With the increasing popularity of leaderless resistance and lone wolf activism,¹⁴ bolstered by an online ecosystem with an abundance of strategies and tactics to ensure maximum damage,¹⁵ and the mainstreaming of extremist ideologies,¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ 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., Cases 8 below).¹⁸

Wheelchair user harasses LGBTQ individual; acquitted on Bias II, convicted non-bias charge: On [redacted date], at [redacted time], a bar on [redacted

¹³ 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>.

¹⁴ 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>.

¹⁵ 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>.

¹⁶ 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>.

¹⁷ 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>.

¹⁸ 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.

location], V (legal name on ODL = [redacted name], sex is listed as "F") encountered D [defendant], who was seen drinking several glasses [of] wine there. After some time[,] D called V a derogatory slur "[redacted anti-LGBTQ slur]" several times loudly enough so that other people at the bar could hear it. D also rubbed V's thigh and shoulder which was unwelcome and made V feel uncomfortable. V described that D grabbed their inner thigh near their crotch/genitals approximately 3 times, making V pull away and block D, pushing D's hands away to prevent it. D asked for a hug at one point, and V hugged D in an attempt to de-escalate the situation, and D used that opportunity to steal V's wallet out of V's pants.

D, who is in a wheelchair, left the bar immediately after stealing the wallet, around 1am. [Redacted Deputy Name] and other LE then responded to an Apple iPhone crash detection notification to CCOM around [redacted time] of a single motor vehicle crash on [redacted location]. D was outside the vehicle that was modified to allow for hand-controlled operation of the vehicle. The wheels on both sides of the vehicle were damaged, and the driver side airbags had deployed. D appeared very intoxicated, with an overwhelming breath odor of alcohol, thick/slurred speech, glassy/watery/bloodshot eyes and drunk-like behavior. D provided a BT pursuant to the warrant: BAC = .13%. V's wallet was recovered from D and returned to V later that night/morning... This case went to trial on [redacted date] and the defendant was acquitted of the Bias Crime 2 and Harassment counts but convicted of Theft 3. He was sentenced to 18 months bench probation; no contact with victim; complete a Theft Talk program, and complete 80 hours of community service. Defendant had previously plead guilty to the DUII and entered the diversion program on that count (Case 8, circa 2024-2025).

As illustrated in the previous case, vulnerability is situational and victimization patterns change as groups' relative access to social, political, and economic resources shifts.¹⁹ In addition to one or more bias motives, bias crime defendants may be personally motivated by different goals, e.g.:²⁰

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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

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.²¹ 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.²² They may operate alone²³ or join an organized hate group and are the most committed to extremism.²⁴

extremism; category 4 is the most committed, but also the least frequent offending type. McDevitt et al. (2002).

²¹ 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 individuals 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?msclkid=8357184ed07a11ecbeaacfceeb8b800>. 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.

²² For example, the May 14, 2022, Buffalo shooting by a white supremacist. Such events frequently result in copycat active shooter incidents.

²³ 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>

²⁴ Extremism is identified as a pivot away from mainstream, moderate beliefs. Subscribing to extremist beliefs and believing violence is an appropriate means of achieving one's extremist worldview is not sufficient for one to be termed an "extremist." An extremist must hold at least one extremist belief and be willing to use violence and/or other criminal behaviors to make that belief a reality. Far-right violence measured in terms of

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.²⁵ 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:

Suspected anti-race bias motivation; charges dismissed due to mental health concerns: *D [defendant] in a minor mv [motor vehicle] crash with victim. D exits his car and begins to scream at victim eventually punching V [victim] 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*

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.

²⁵ 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>.

trying to defend themselves. Due to defendant's significant mental health issues, the charges [were] dismissed as State was unable to disprove the defense of a mental disease or defect beyond a reasonable doubt (Case 9, 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.²⁶ Note, lengthy time to disposition may also occur when the defendant cannot be located or resides out of state.

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. Nevertheless, prosecutors will resume prosecution when defendants are found able to aid and assist after several years.

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."*²⁷ 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:

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ External reviewer feedback, June 22, 2025.

Suspected anti-Black/AA bias motivation; grand jury no true-bill bias charge; defendant is charged and pleads guilty to non-bias charges: *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 [redacted racial slur]...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 10, circa 2022).*

Suspected anti-Black/AA bias motivation; grand jury no true-bill bias charge; defendant is charged with only non-bias charges: *Deputies responded to an altercation at a residence. The def. [defendant] admitted striking the victim. The victim reported that def. called him a [redacted racial slur] while punching him repeatedly causing marks and abrasions to his face. Charges filed: Burglary-1; Bias Crime-2. Indicted on Charges: Burglary-1; Assault-4. Outcome: Pending trial 7/29/2026 (Case 11, circa 2025).*

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

Prosecutor rejects case due to insufficient evidence of a crime: *Police responded to a call where two residents reported being harassed by the def. [defendant] 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. 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 12, circa 2023).

Prosecutor rejects case due to insufficient evidence of a crime: *writing a slur in dirt on a car by using a finger does not cause substantial inconvenience to the owner (Case 13, circa 2025).*

Prosecutor rejects case due to insufficient evidence of a crime and bias motive: *crashing truck into fruit stand and telephone pole did not show intentional criminal mental state, and wearing [redacted headwear], with no other indication of bias, insufficient to establish nexus between conduct and protected category (Case 14, circa 2025).*

However, prosecutors will file non-bias charges when there is insufficient evidence of any bias motive but sufficient evidence of criminal conduct:

Prosecutor rejects bias crime charge and obtains non-bias conviction: *[Defendant's colleague] and [defendant] entered [redacted business], selected less than \$100.00 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 [redacted anti-Mexican national origin slur]" 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 15, circa 2023).*

Prosecutor rejects bias crime charge; defendant pleads guilty to weapon charge: *Defendant was arrested on [redacted date] and LE referred a bias crime.*

Our office determined that there was insufficient evidence that a bias crime had been committed, and filed other charges only in case [redacted case number]. This case resolved with a guilty plea to carrying a concealed weapon in 2024 (Case 16, circa 2024).

Prosecutor rejects bias crime charge; defendant pleads guilty to non-bias

charge: *Defendant never actually made contact with complainant, so Harassment charge not supported, and complainant didn't feel threatened, defendant appeared to be attempting to be annoying. With insufficient evidence to prove either of those underlying crimes, insufficient evidence to prove a Bias Crime. Other charges were filed. Defendant plead guilty [redacted date] (Case 17, circa 2025).*

Victims and witnesses may decide to stop pursuing accountability due to various reasons unknown to prosecutors.

Case dismissed due to victim non-appearance at grand jury: *the victim of the bias didn't show for GJ [grand jury], which is why we proceeded on the misdemeanor charges only (Case 18, circa 2025).*

Case filed with non-bias charges due to victim non-appearance at grand jury; defendant convicted on non-bias charges: *Officers responded to local restaurant where an employee/victim had def. pinned down on a booth table. The victim reported that def. came into the restaurant and told him "F- you [redacted anti-Mexican national origin slur,]" "go back to Taco Bell and make some tacos you [redacted anti-Mexican national origin slur]" The victim asked the def. [defendant] what did you say? The def. said "f-ing [anti-Mexican national origin slur], I'll f- you up" def. said these statements at least twice and then proceeded to grab the victim by shirt with both hands. The victim then pushed the def. and pinned him down until the police arrived. [redacted date and time] Officers responded to a Thai food truck the victim reported there was a hole in a door large enough for a person to fit through it. Video surveillance showed this def. around the businesses around [redacted time]... Indicted on charges: Burglary-2 and Criminal Mischief-2 . Victim #1 did not show for grand jury, efforts were made to reach out to victim without success...Outcome: Def. plead guilty to Burg[lary]-1 was placed on formal probation*

for 18 months, 10 days jail, no contact with victim, mental health package, restitution. (Case 19, circa 2025).

Prosecutors may also disagree/object when victims decide to settle cases: “Case dismissed over the State’s objection pursuant to a civil compromise” was cited by DDAs in Clackamas and Washington counties concerning cases in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

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 12-17.²⁸
- 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%).²⁹
- The Oregon Values and Beliefs Center (OVBC) surveys: 18% of BIPOC people in Oregon surveyed in 2021 personally experienced or witnessed a family member being a victim of a race-motivated assault, and a quarter of people in Oregon have

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ 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 \(oregon.gov\)](#).

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.³⁰

Note, it is most useful to think of rates of bias motivated behavior 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.³¹

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.³² 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.³³ LEA policies may also influence victim

³⁰ See: [OVBC \(May 4, 2022\)](#). 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](#) link.

³¹ Due to the current socio-economic-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-economic-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.

³² 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.

³³ 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](#); and U.S. Department of Justice Hate Crimes Enforcement and Prevention Initiative. (2020). *Improving the*

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.³⁴

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,³⁵ and (2) some victims may not define or interpret their experience(s) as bias-motivated, or even as a crime.³⁶ 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)³⁷ or bias determinations may be made by law enforcement officers after data is submitted to NIBRS.³⁸ 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.

Identification, Investigation, and Reporting of Hate Crimes. Washington, DC: Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ See: Cuevas et al, (2019); and Cuevas et al (2021).

³⁶ 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>.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ 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).

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.³⁹ 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, antisemitism, 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.⁴⁰ Bias incidents and crimes commonly target individuals⁴¹ with certain visible traits and this targeting often cause ripples of harm, violating an entire group or community's sense of safety and belonging.⁴² New forms of targeting include flyering campaigns,⁴³ and online hate and harassment.⁴⁴ 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 organizing in BM behaviors.⁴⁵ 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,⁴⁶ harming their ability to

³⁹ Bell & Perry (2015).

⁴⁰ Boeckmann, R.J., & Turpin-Petrosino, C. (2002). Understanding the Harm of Hate Crime. *Journal of Social Issues*, 58(2), 207-225.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² 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.

⁴³ 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](#).

⁴⁴ 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/background/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>.

⁴⁵ Email communication with the ODOJ, June 16, 2025. Data submitted to CJC do not go into this level of detail.

⁴⁶ 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

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.⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸ 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.⁴⁹ 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.

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.

⁴⁷ Shultz, J.M., Zakrisson, T.L., & Galea, S. (2019). Hate and the Health of Populations. *The Milbank Quarterly*, 97(1), 11-15.

⁴⁸ McDevitt et al. (2002).

⁴⁹ 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 \(May 4, 2022\)](#).

Oregon Department of Justice (Hotline) Data 2020-2025

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](#),⁵⁰ phone (1-844-924-BIAS (2427)), [chat](#) (started April 2023),⁵¹ and Relay calls⁵² – 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,⁵³ [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.⁵⁴ Other bias response methods in the state include [Lines for Life's Racial Equity Support Line](#),⁵⁵ [Stop AAPI Hate](#), [Oregon Coalition Against Hate Crimes](#), [NAACP](#),⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁰ Online reports made via the [web portal](#) can be placed in nine languages.

⁵¹ 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.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ 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.

⁵⁵ Operations ceased on June 30, 2025. See: <https://www.linesforlife.org/get-help-now/services-and-crisis-lines/racial-equity-support-line/>

⁵⁶ 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.

Reports *may* be duplicated in these sources, as victims seek services and legal assistance;⁵⁷ 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.⁵⁸ 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. However, [data gaps continue](#); further research is required to understand the factors contributing to declining reporting of BM acts/experiences. 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 BRH declined in 2024 for the first time since the Hotline opened in 2020. In contrast, spam reports – incoherent, gibberish reports – 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.

Determination of Reports

BRH advocates do not investigate reports of bias to the Hotline. Instead, centered on the tenet of belief, the advocates classify the reports into the categories listed in Table 1 (see also Table A1 through A5 in [Appendix A](#) for the monthly distribution of reports, intake type, time from event and report, advocates' response time for reporters who requested a callback, and duration of calls). The BRH received 1,101 reports in 2020, which increased steadily between 2021 and 2024 (at 1,683, 2,887, 3,623 and 5,859 reports, respectively), and declined to 3,124 reports in 2025. The almost six thousand reports to the BRH in 2024 was primarily driven by 2,353 spam reports,⁵⁹ i.e., incoherent, gibberish

⁵⁷ 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.

⁵⁸ 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.

⁵⁹ 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. However, since 2024, the Hotline has been

emails/chats/voicemails that target the BRH procedures, policies and staff, though bias/hate criteria were not met.⁶⁰ Spam reports decreased to a more manageable 420 reports in 2025, which are still reviewed by an advocate, checked by a second advocate to ensure consistency in coding, and reviewed again by the Hate Crimes Response Coordinator (i.e., each spam report incurs a cost on BRH time and resources).

Table 1. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports: Determination by Year

Determination of Report	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bias Crime	304	463	890	801	616	469
Bias Crime (Felony)	-	-	394	418	261	213
Bias Crime (Misdemeanor)	-	-	496	383	355	256
Bias Incident	606	994	1,644	2,131	2,114	1,276
Other	191	226	353	691	3,129	1,378
Bias/Hate Criteria Not Met ⁴	70	79	134	304	2,680	1,008
Bias Against Non-Protected Class	41	37	67	85	65	34
Repeat report	2	38	53	129	86	104
Unable to Determine	78	72	99	173	298	232
Total Reports	1,101	1,683	2,887	3,623	5,859	3,123

⁴Includes 2,353 spam reports in 2024 and 420 spam reports in 2025.

Note, data entry errors may be discovered after SB 577 reports are in the review stage or have been published; errors are corrected in subsequent reports.

Additional research is needed to determine whether other (non-ODOJ) crime victim advocates and service providers are also experiencing higher levels of harassment as data is needed before *occupation*, an unprotected class, can be recommended as an additional protected class. Although spam reports declined in 2025, CJC will continue to review these harassing/prank and incoherent/gibberish communications to ensure Hotline staff have the necessary technology, mental health and other supports required for their demanding occupation. The ODOJ should continue to revise their existing staff support, safety and wellness policies as needed, and to utilize their automated spam folders.

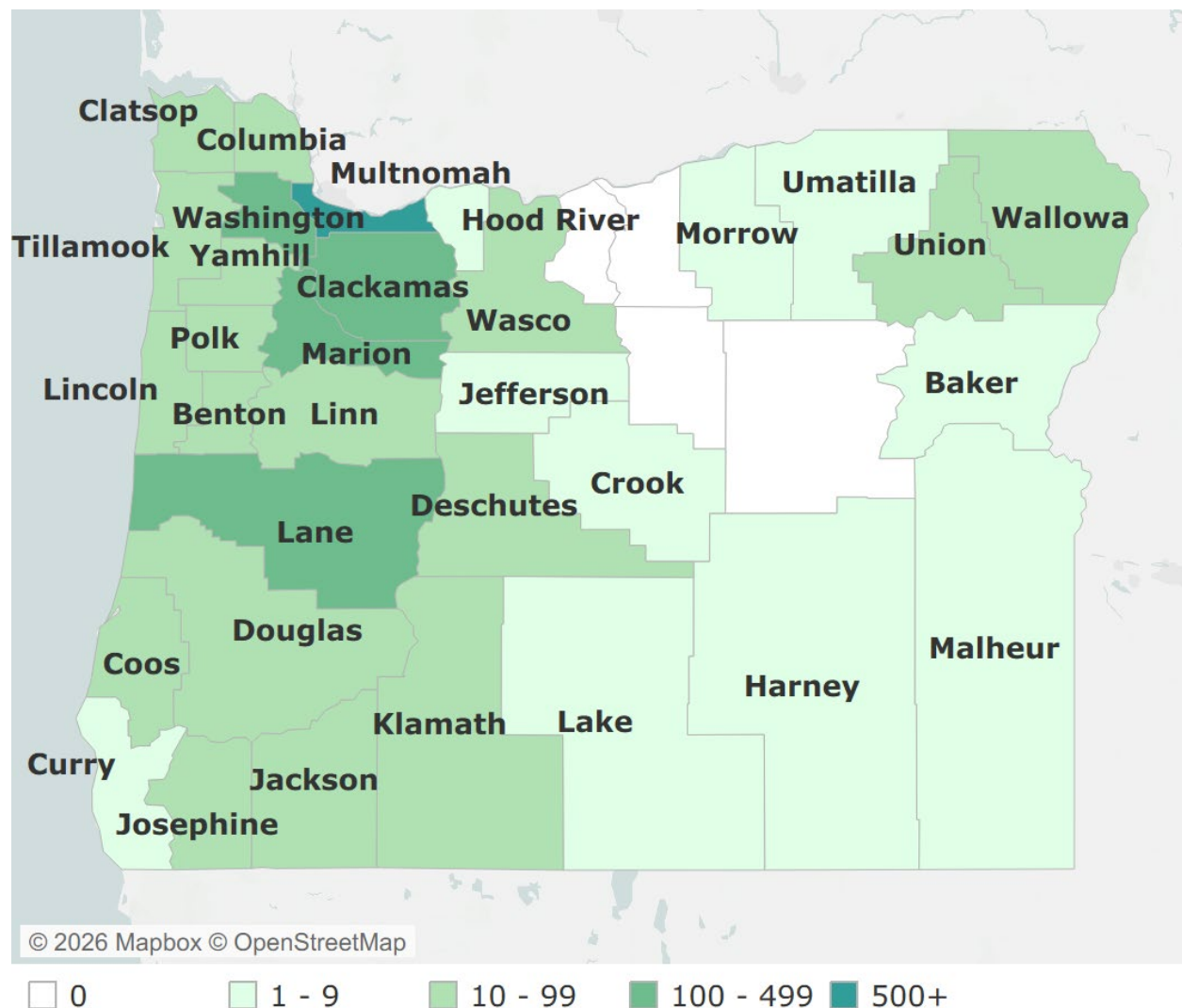
CJC recommends the ODOJ utilize data software to identify patterns in the text data they are not permitted to share with CJC per SB 577 (20219). Text should be analyzed separately

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*.

⁶⁰ 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).

by determination: bias crime, bias incident, and spam reports. Word clouds for non-spam bias/hate criteria not met, and bias against non-protected class may be useful to identify non-protected groups that are increasingly a target of bias and utilized as workload permits. Word clouds can be created in R Studio with existing downloadable libraries, which is a free statistical analysis program, with technical assistance provided by the CJC.

Figure 1 shows the number of reports received by the BRH from each of Oregon's counties in 2025. Compared to 2024, reports to the BRH declined in most counties except for Baker (4 vs 7), Clackamas (173 vs 177), Harney (2 vs 3), Hood River (5 vs 8), Jefferson (3 vs 4), Lane (397 vs 447), Marion (153 vs 219), Union (18 vs 32), Wallowa (1 vs 12), and Wasco (7 vs 12).



Although reports in Multnomah County declined from 958 reports in 2024, Multnomah County continues to have the highest number of reports (n = 747), followed by Lane (n = 447), Marion (n = 219) and Washington (n = 214) counties. County data for 2020 through 2025 is available in Table A6 in [Appendix A](#); and county-level bias crime data is displayed in [Pooled CJ Tables](#). Note, Figure 1 excludes 420 spam reports,⁶¹ 291 unknown location reports, 34 out-of-state reports, 3 located in Crater Lake, and 1 each in Columbia River, Siuslaw River, and Willamette River. No reports were submitted by Grant, Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler counties (not labeled in the map for clarity).

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

VOCA Services 2025

When 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 2025. Average monthly contacts per reporter in 2025 – excluding the 420 spam reports – ranged from 1.78 to 2.51, while on average, other VOCA services received ranged from 2.10 to 3.59 per reporter. For monthly counts and exact means, 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.

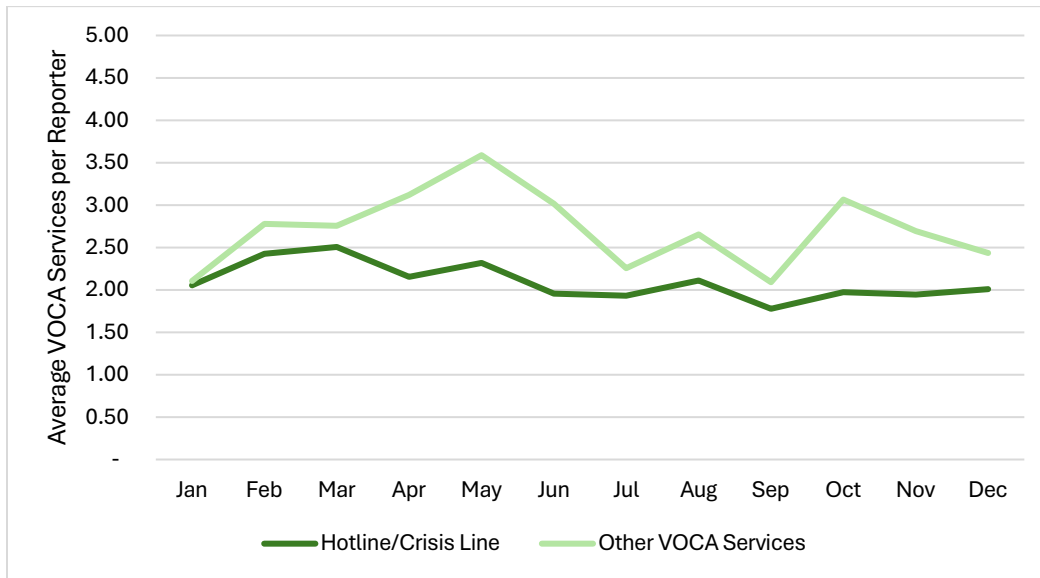
Services provided in 2025 included:

- Hotline advocates made 5,642 contacts with victims and reporters via the Hotline and web portal in 2025, with 2.09 contacts on average per reporter.
- Victims received 2,077 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 526 referrals to victim service programs specifically designed to deliver services to victims of crime, 254 referrals to law enforcement, and 57 Crime Victims' Compensation Program (CVCP) referrals.

⁶¹ Location data could not be ascertained for the incoherent, gibberish spam reports.

- Victims received crisis interventions 1,281 times and interpretation services 378 times.
- Hotline advocates engaged in individual advocacy for victims 875 times, meaning advocates made calls, emails, and other contacts to assist victims in securing rights, remedies, and services from other agencies.

Figure 2. ODOJ BRH 2025: Mean VOCA Services Provided per Month



- Other urgent/emergency assistance included 16 instances of financial assistance, 9 instances of immigration assistance, and 5 instances of other emergency justice-related assistance.
- Victims were assisted with relocation 40 times, and interventions with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution 57 times.
- 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, 510 times, and advocates provided information about victims' rights and how to assert and enforce rights 709 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 105 times, and 26 times for prosecution interviews.
- Victims received information about accessing civil protective orders 95 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 31 times – a steep reduction

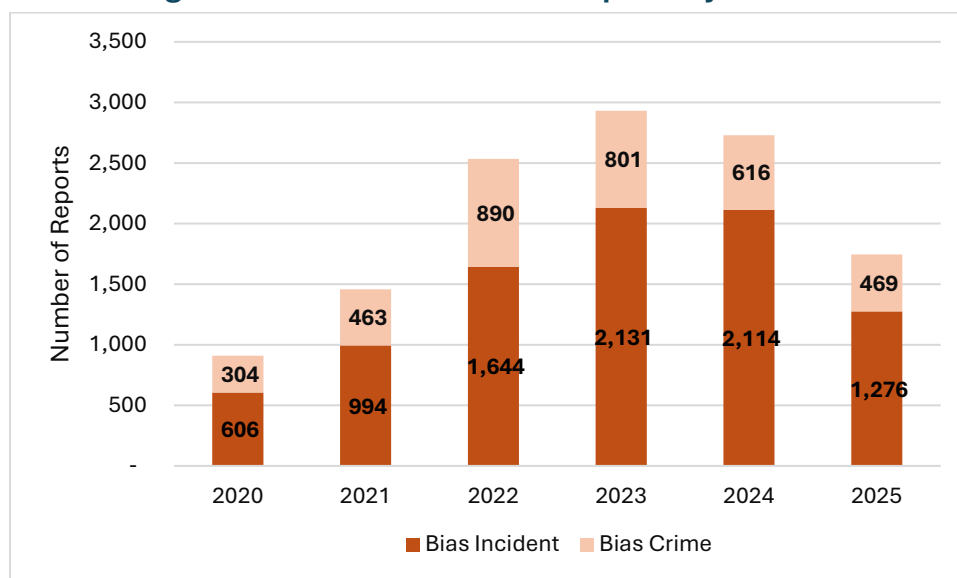
from 2024 (88 times) and 2023 (186 times) in unmet victims’ and reporters’ needs due to insufficient statutory authority and organizational capacity.

After peaking at 2,932 in 2023, BM reports declined by 7% in 2024 to 2,730 reports, and again by 36% in 2025 to 1,745 reports. Additional research is required to determine barriers to help-seeking behavior by victims of bias.

Bias-Motivated (BM) Reports

The remainder of this section focuses on bias crimes and bias incidents, collectively referred to as bias-motivated (BM) reports. The Hotline received 12,308 BM reports in the 6-year period, 2020 through 2025. Shown in Figure 3, reported bias crimes peaked in 2022 at 890, while reported bias incidents peaked in 2023 at 2,131 reports. This tapering off in BM reports to the Hotline should not be interpreted as an indication of a decline in bias crimes and incidents. As noted in the previous [Underreporting](#) section, reporting decisions – and by extension, help-seeking behavior – involve 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, perception of 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.

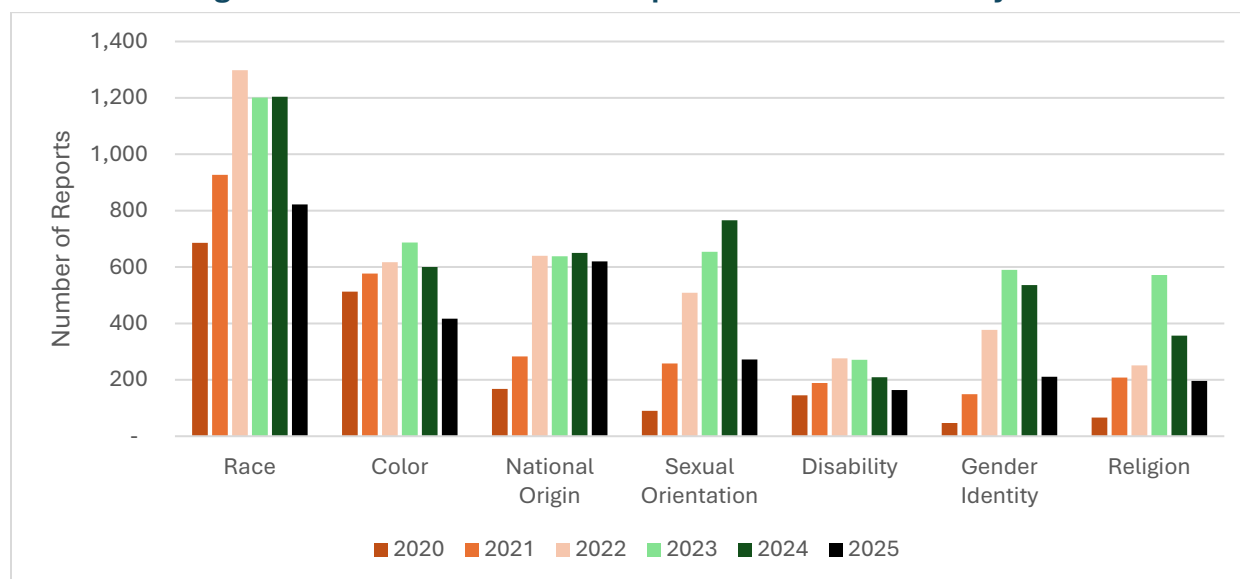
Figure 3. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports by Year



Bias Motivation

BM reports declined for all bias motivations in 2025, compared to the previous year. However, anti-race bias continues to be the most frequent occurring motivation for BM reports in 2025 (n = 822; 47%). Anti-race (n = 1,298; 51% of BM reports in 2022) and anti-disability (n = 276; 11% of reports) peaked in 2022; while anti-color (n = 687; 23% of reports in 2023), anti-gender identity (n = 590; 20%) and anti-religion (n = 572; 20%) BM reports peaked in 2023; and anti-national origin (n = 650; 24%) and anti-sexual orientation (n = 766; 28%) BM reports peaked in 2024. [Underreporting](#) remains a concern.

Figure 4. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Bias Motivation by Year



BM reporting declined for all demographic groups in 2025 – except for Hispanic/Latino individuals (11% increase).

Victim Demographics

Table 2 displays BM victim demographics for 2020 through 2025. In 2025, BM reports for all demographic group decreased from the previous year – except for Hispanic/Latino individuals with an 11% increase (306 in 2024 vs 339 in 2025). This decline in BM reporting, along with changing patterns in bias crime vs bias motivation patterns for 2020 through 2025 will be explored in depth in an upcoming supplemental report. Victim demographic information for bias crimes and bias incidents for the 6-year period may be found in Appendix A8 and A9 in [Appendix A](#), respectively.

Table 2. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Victim Demographics by Year

Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	250	479	623	748	671	580
Female	359	408	478	781	924	401
Gender Non-Conforming	21	135	348	568	374	187
Unknown/Not Reported	280	435	1,085	835	761	577
Race						
White	112	73	170	115	237	67
Black/AA	271	406	520	558	461	325
Asian	41	183	149	141	206	74
Hispanic/Latino	108	160	430	382	306	339
AI/AN	23	73	67	70	34	17
NH/OPI	9	10	15	8	2	1
MENA	1	-	-	-	26	22
Another race	3	32	155	420	226	7
Multi-racial	27	76	71	87	95	41
Unknown/Not Reported	315	444	957	1,151	1,137	852
Age						
0-12	35	86	203	245	156	71
13-17	32	88	158	196	172	71
18-24	38	72	141	86	65	53
25-59	409	581	639	885	768	434
60+	66	107	97	150	171	132
Not Reported	330	523	1,296	1,370	1398	984
Total*	910	1,457	2,534	2,932	2,730	1,745

* Excludes *bias against unprotected class, bias criteria not met, repeat reports, and unable to determine* reports. Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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.

Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics

Shown in Table 3, out of a combined 1,745 BM reports – bias crimes and bias incidents – to the Hotline in 2025, males were most frequently targeted due to anti-race (376 out of 580 male victims; 65%), anti-color (n = 220; 38%), anti-national origin (n = 195; 34%) and anti-sexual orientation (n = 109; 19%) bias; females were most frequently targeted due to anti-race (231 out of 401 female victims; 58%), anti-national origin (n = 147; 37%) and anti-color (n = 103; 26%) bias; and gender non-conforming individuals were most frequently targeted due to anti-gender identity (166 out of 187 gender non-conforming victims; 89%) bias.

BM risk also differed by race: Black/AA individuals were most frequently targeted due to anti-race (318 out of 325 reports with Black/AA victims), primarily due to anti-Black/AA bias

(n = 315; 97% of Black/AA victims)⁶² and anti-color (n = 246; 76%) bias; Hispanic/Latino individuals were most frequently targeted due to anti-race (258 out of 339 Hispanic/Latino victims; 76%), primarily due to anti-Hispanic/Latino race/ethnicity race (n = 253; 75%)⁶³ and anti-national origin (n = 261; 77%) bias; and individuals with undisclosed race were most frequently targeted due to anti-national origin (n = 232) and anti-sexual orientation (n = 226) at 27% each, in addition to anti-gender identity (n = 180; 21%) and anti-religion (n = 152; 18%) bias. See Tables A10-19 in [Appendix A](#) for the demographic breakdowns by bias motivations, along with anti- race, sexual orientation, religion and gender identity sub-categories.

Table 3. ODOJ 2025 BM Reports: Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Bias Motivation						
		Race	National Origin	Color	Sexual Orient	Disability	Gender Identity	Religion
Gender								
Male	580	376	195	220	109	29	9	21
Female	401	231	147	103	38	65	18	53
Gender Non-Conforming	187	10	15	6	54	15	166	18
Unknown	577	205	263	88	71	55	18	104
Race								
White	67	14	13	11	16	8	9	20
Black/AA	325	318	22	246	20	11	16	8
Asian	74	50	54	10	-	2	-	8
Hispanic/Latino	339	258	261	63	4	3	2	1
AI/AN	17	16	8	8	2	-	-	-
NH/OPI	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
MENA	22	9	20	-	-	-	1	2
Another race	7	2	4	-	-	1	-	3
Multi-racial	41	39	6	30	4	3	3	2
Unknown	852	115	232	48	226	136	180	152
Age								
0-12	71	31	24	13	13	13	11	1
13-17	71	42	11	21	12	5	17	7
18-24	53	23	14	14	5	8	9	3
25-59	434	215	147	104	101	29	64	27
60+	132	89	22	69	8	23	6	7
Not Reported	984	422	402	196	133	86	104	151
Total	1,745	822	620	417	272	164	211	196

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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.

⁶² Black/AA individuals reported 73 anti-Black/AA race bias crimes and 242 anti-Black/AA race bias incidents (see Tables A12 and A13 in [Appendix A](#)).

⁶³ Hispanic/Latino individuals reported 75 anti-Hispanic/Latino race/ethnicity bias crimes and 178 anti-Hispanic/Latino race/ethnicity bias incidents (see Tables A12 and A13 in [Appendix A](#)).

Bias Crimes

Table A10 in [Appendix A](#) isolates bias motivation by victim demographics for the 469 bias crimes reported to the Hotline in 2025. Victims were most frequently targeted due to anti-race bias (n = 212; 45%), followed by anti-national origin bias (n = 161; 34%), anti-sexual orientation bias (n = 106; 23%), anti-color bias (n = 105; 22%), anti-religion bias (n = 78; 17%), anti-gender identity bias (n = 70; 15%) and anti-disability bias (n = 23; 5%). Anti-race bias crimes were most frequently reported by males (n = 91), Black/AA (n = 75) and Hispanic (n = 79) individuals; anti-sexual orientation bias crimes were most frequently reported by males (n = 46) and persons of an unknown race (n = 83); and individuals reporting anti-religion bias crimes rarely reported gender (n = 46 out of 78 anti-religion bias crime reports) or race (n = 56). Unsurprisingly, anti-gender identity bias crimes were most frequently reported by gender non-conforming individuals, at 52 out of 70 anti-gender identity motivated bias crimes.

NIBRS and Hotline data found consistent bias crime risk by race and gender: Black/AA individuals were most frequently targeted due to their race in both the Hotline (n = 73; 16% of reported bias crimes) and NIBRS (n = 60; 15%) data, while anti-White bias crimes were absent in the Hotline (n = 0; 0%) and rare in NIBRS (n = 16; 4%) data.

In 2025, White males (4 bias crime ODOJ reports vs 149 in NIBRS), White females (8 vs 65), Black/AA males (41 vs 60) and Black/AA females (18 vs 22) were more likely to report bias crimes to NIBRS compared to the Hotline. However, bias crimes reported to the Hotline in 2025 (n = 469) exceeded NIBRS bias crime victim counts (n = 404). When the 2025 NIBRS bias crime data (see [Table 14](#)) is compared to Hotline bias crime reports shown in Table 4 below, bias crime risk by race and gender was fairly consistent (see Table A21 in [Appendix A](#) for the equivalent bias incident data).

Black males (40 out of 41 Black/AA male bias crime Hotline victims vs 45 out of 60 Black/AA male NIBRS victims) and Black/AA females (16 out of 18 Black/AA female Hotline victims vs 15 out of 22 Black/AA female NIBRS victims) most frequently reported being targeted by their actual race to the Hotline and NIBRS in 2025. In contrast, White males (0 out of 4 bias crime Hotline reports with White male victims vs 10 out of 149 White male victims in NIBRS) and White females (0 out of 8 Hotline reports vs 6 out of 65 White female victims in NIBRS) rarely report anti-White race bias crimes to NIBRS and reported zero anti-

White race motivated bias crimes to the Hotline.⁶⁴ Hispanic/Latino males (37 anti-race and 27 anti-Latin American national origin bias) and females (27 anti-race and 18 anti-Latin American national origin bias) were most frequently targeted in bias crimes due to their self-identified race and national origin bias. There were insufficient Hispanic/Latino victim counts (n = 3) in the NIBRS 2025 data to compare Hotline vs NIBRS reporting patterns for this demographic.

Table 4. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Bias Motivation by Victim Race and Gender

Bias Motivation	White		Black/AA		Hispanic	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Anti-Race	1	2	41	17	39	27
Black/African American	1	2	40	16	2	-
Hispanic/Latinx	-	-	-	-	37	27
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Race Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Races	-	-	1	1	-	-
Anti-Sexual Orientation	2	-	7	3	3	-
Gay	2	-	4	-	3	-
Lesbian	-	-	-	1	-	-
Unspecified LGBTQ	-	-	3	2	-	-
Heterosexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anti-Gender Identity	-	-	3	2	-	-
Expansive	-	-	3	2	-	-
Transgender	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anti-Religion	2	5	2	2	-	-
Muslim	-	-	-	1	-	-
Jewish	2	4	2	1	-	-
Christian	-	1	-	-	-	-
Color	1	4	30	12	17	8
Disability	-	1	1	1	-	-
National Origin/Ethnicity	-	2	1	-	39	23
Latin America	-	-	-	-	27	18
Immigrant	-	-	1	-	12	6
Total	4	8	41	18	51	36

It should be noted that White males (85 out of 149 White male victims) and females (42 out of 65 reports with White female victims) most frequently reported anti-race bias crimes to [NIBRS](#) in 2025 – however, these were primarily bias crime disruption events or mis-identification of victim race by the defendant, as few White males (10 out of 149 White

⁶⁴ White males reported 1 anti-White bias incident, while White females reported 3 anti-White bias incidents to the Hotline in 2025; see Table A21 in [Appendix A](#).

male victims) and females (6 out of 65 White female victims) were targeted due to anti White-race bias. Thus, the NIBRS and Hotline bias crime reporting patterns are consistent for these four demographic subgroups. *Note*, given that 31% of victim gender (n = 147) and 47% of victim race (n = 219) information was not disclosed in bias crime reports to the Hotline in 2025 (see Table A8 in [Appendix A](#)), demographic comparisons of victims who report to the Hotline vs NIBRS should be viewed with caution. Nevertheless, this exercise is useful to identify bias crime reporting patterns and help seeking behavior.

Character of Conduct

Shown in Table 5, for the 6-year period 2020 through 2025, harassment was the most frequently occurring character of conduct (n = 7,256; 59% overall), followed by institutional (n = 1,729; 14%), vandalism (n = 1,549; 13%), other (n = 1,006; 8%), assault (n = 822; 7%), and refusal of service (n = 542; 4%).

Table 5. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Character of Conduct by Year

Character of Conduct /Incident Type	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Harassment*	459	833	1,171	1,613	1,901	1,279
Offensive Physical Contact ⁶	-	-	-	-	731	481
Threat [†]	-	-	-	-	261	278
Hate speech [‡]	-	-	-	-	1,177	823
Harassment - Offensive Conduct [‡]	-	-	-	-	49	47
Institutional	227	251	362	392	252	245
Vandalism	77	185	413	376	301	197
Assault	125	141	174	180	117	85
Refusal of service	53	58	104	134	132	61
Other*	19	32	322	238	296	99
Exploitation	-	-	202	117	86	19
Doxing	15	8	100	86	59	16
Swatting	2	21	17	34	160	66
Murder	2	3	3	1	1	-
<i>Multiple Characters of Conduct</i>	52	41	10	1	540	530
Total Bias-Motivated Reports	910	1,457	2,534	2,932	2,730	1,745

* Counted once per report.

⁶ Non-injurious touching, shoving, 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.

Bias crimes reported to the Hotline most frequently involve harassment (40%), vandalism (37%) and assault (23%) characters of conduct, while reported bias incidents most frequently involve harassment (67%) and institutional (20%) characters of conduct.

Differences in character of conduct exist for bias crimes vs bias incidents for the 6-year period: reported bias crimes most frequently involved harassment (n = 1,423; 40%), vandalism (n = 1,328; 37%) and assault (n = 818; 23%) characters of conduct, while reported bias incidents most frequently involved harassment (n = 5,833; 67%) and institutional (n = 1,712; 20%) characters of conduct. The BRH began tracking multiple characters of conduct more consistently in 2024: 20% of BM reports in 2024 and 30% in 2025 contained more than one character of conduct. This pattern was more prevalent for bias crimes – 46% of bias crimes vs 12% of bias incidents in 2024 and 60% of bias crimes vs 19% of bias incidents in 2025 contained multiple characters of conduct – illustrating the complexity of bias crimes. Tables A22 and A23 in [Appendix A](#) illustrate characters of conduct for reported bias crimes and bias incidents, respectively.

Setting

Around 6 in 10 BM reports in 2020 through 2025 (n = 7,791; 63%)⁶⁵ occurred in one of four settings: home (n = 3,369; 27%), online (n = 1,903; 15%), work (n = 1,625; 13%), or school (n = 1,351; 11%). Table 6 displays the yearly breakdown for setting of BM reports.

Table 6. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Setting by Year

Setting	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Most Frequent Settings[‡]	449	928	1,582	1,852	1,945	1,035
Home	212	417	651	825	752	512
School	36	150	408	312	336	109
Work	35	249	330	413	383	215
Online	180	215	218	481	550	259
Other public setting	171	117	266	278	206	290
All other settings [§]	286	384	681	840	694	432
Total Bias-Motivated Reports	910	1,457	2,534	2,932	2,730	1,745

[‡] Counted once per report. Includes home, school, work or online settings.

[§] Counted once per report. Includes library, mall/shopping center, parks, institutional setting, driving, jail, health care, place of worship or spam/not reported.

Note, total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple settings.

⁶⁵ Multiple settings are possible; most frequent settings are computed when a BM, bias crime or bias incident occurs in at least one of the four most frequent locations: home, school, work or online.

Differences in settings exist for bias crimes vs bias incidents (for yearly counts of settings for reported bias crimes and bias incidents, see Tables A24 and A25 in [Appendix A](#), respectively). Over a third of bias crimes in the 6-year period (n = 1,323; 37%) occurred at home, and 15% of each occurred at work (n = 529) and other public setting (n = 539), 7% occurred at school (n = 261, driven by reported bias crimes in 2022), and 5% occurred online (n = 170). In contrast, about a quarter of bias incidents occurred at home (n = 2,046; 23%), 20% (n = 1,733) occurred online, 13% occurred at work (n = 1,096) and 12% occurred at school (n = 1,090).

Bias incidents reported to the Hotline were more likely to involve a defendant known to the victim (50% of reported bias incidents for the 6-year period) than a stranger (20%), while bias crimes were equally likely to involve a stranger or defendant known to the victim (both at 38%).

Victim-Defendant Relationship

The most frequent victim-defendant relationships for reported BM reports are displayed in Table 7 below. About half of BM reports in the 6-year period involved defendants known or somewhat known to the victim (n = 5,771; 47%), driven by peaks in 2022-2023 at 1,275 and 1,453, respectively, or 50% of BM reports for those years. In contrast, one quarter of BM reports involved stranger relationships (n = 3,105) for the 6-year period.

Table 7. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Victim-Defendant Relationship by Year

Victim-Defendant Relationship	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Stranger	225	339	617	770	697	457
Neighbor/Community member	102	261	305	403	585	391
Police/LE/CJS	87	89	195	265	79	153
Client/Customer	13	6	48	137	326	150
Employer	33	144	126	220	121	49
Service provider	14	47	109	201	132	97
Schoolmate	6	59	240	105	119	59
Landlord	19	68	183	92	88	63
City official/Govt Emp	108	81	109	84	62	28
Coworker	10	42	117	37	83	31
Teacher/School Official	11	41	89	54	96	14
All Other Relationships ⁶	282	280	396	564	342	253
<i>Defendant known to victim</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>1,275</i>	<i>1,453</i>	<i>1,164</i>	<i>821</i>
Total	910	1,457	2,534	2,932	2,730	1,745

⁶ Includes current/former relative/friend/roommate, acquaintance, care provider, employee, student, student's parent, faith leader, media, other, unknown and not reported. Only one relationship coded per report.

Differences in victim-defendant relationships exist for bias crimes vs bias incidents: half of the bias incidents in the 6-year period involve a defendant known to the victim (n = 4,417) and 20% (n = 1,742) involve a stranger relationship, while reported bias crimes were almost equally likely to involve a stranger relationship (n = 1,363; 38%) or defendant known to the victim (n = 1,354; 38%). Victim-defendant relationships for reported bias crimes and bias incidents are displayed in Tables A26 and A27 in [Appendix A](#), respectively.

Reporter Status

Reporter status for BM reports is displayed in Table 8 below; reporter status for reported bias crimes and bias incidents are displayed in Tables A28 and A29 in [Appendix A](#), respectively. Roughly one-third of BM reports to the Hotline for the 6-year period are placed by victims (n = 4,638; 38%), which is consistent for both bias crimes (n = 1,289; 36%) and bias incidents (n = 3,349; 38%). Witnesses placed about 1 in 5 BM reports to the Hotline (n = 2,387; 19%) for both bias crimes (n = 707; 20%) and bias incidents (n = 1,680; 19%). Law enforcement placed 7% (n = 897) if all BM reports to the Hotline: 11% of bias crime reports (n = 381) and 6% of bias incidents (n = 516).

Table 8. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Reporter Status by Year

Reporter Status	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Victim	358	568	762	934	1,256	760
Witness	292	362	464	593	315	361
Family	17	102	195	301	217	170
Law enforcement	6	145	165	315	132	134
Attorney	-	-	50	63	12	2
Perpetrator	4	13	39	92	249	102
Advocate	-	-	269	204	169	114
School Official	-	3	72	6	2	2
Other/Not Reported	233	264	518	424	378	100
Total	910	1,457	2,534	2,932	2,730	1,745

Note, 4 bias crime reports with perpetrator reporter status did not target advocates – 1 in 2020 and 2022, and 2 in 2024 – were made by bias crime defendants/perpetrators contacting the BRH directly for resources.

BM targeting Hotline advocates, staff and procedures, referred to as perpetrator reporter status, peaked at 9% of BM reports in 2024 and declined to 6% reports in 2025. Bias crimes with perpetrator reporter status were generally defendants who contacted the Hotline; however, one reporter targeted an advocate in a bias crime in 2025, which shows an escalation.

The Hotline captures reports that target ODOJ bias crime advocates under “perpetrator” reporter status. Within the 6-year period, Hotline advocates were targeted 495 times – excluding 4 reports made by bias crime defendants/perpetrators contacting the BRH directly in 2020 through 2024 – in BM acts that did not raise to the level of a bias crime. Perpetrator reporter status peaked in 2024 at 247 or 9% of reports (excluding the 2 bias crime defendants/perpetrators who contacted the BRH for resources/assistance) and declined to 102 or 6% of reports in 2025. Nevertheless, 1 bias crime with perpetrator reporter status in 2025 targeted the advocate, which shows an escalation. CJC will continue to monitor reports with perpetrator reporter status. The ODOJ should continue to revise their existing staff support, safety and wellness policies as needed; utilize their automated spam folders; and consider deploying [AI Agents](#) to handle spam 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.

Setting Type

In 2021, the Hotline began tracking 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 Table 9, 70% bias-motivated acts reported to the Hotline occurred in one of four setting types yearly since 2021: community (n = 4,699; 38%), neighborhood (n = 1,606; 13%), school (n = 1,352; 11%), or employment (n= 1,001; 8%).

Table 9. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Setting Type by Year

Setting Type	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Community	-	583	847	1,218	1,235	816
Neighborhood/neighbors	-	212	275	337	413	369
School	-	139	443	297	399	74
Employment	-	188	255	273	198	87
Police/LE/CJS	-	83	186	288	87	147
Housing	-	74	196	126	120	74
Business	-	58	84	111	101	75
Government	-	33	97	121	53	35
All Other Setting Types ⁶	910	87	151	161	124	65
Total	910	1,457	2,534	2,932	2,730	1,745

⁶ Counted once per report. Includes Healthcare, Institutional, Domestic Violence, Family, Media, Religious, Unknown or spam/not reported setting types.

Tables A30 and A31 in [Appendix A](#) illustrate setting type for reported bias crimes and bias incidents, respectively. A follow-up supplemental report will delve into statistically significant differences in bias crimes and bias incidents reported to the Hotline for the 6-year period, 2020 through 2026.

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. Notably, this information is documented by the Hotline advocate when provided in the victim or witness’ report. As shown in Table 10, reporters rarely volunteered information regarding defendant gender (n= 6,786; 55% undisclosed for the 6-year period), race (n = 8,777; 71% undisclosed), and age (n = 10,118; 82% undisclosed). A third of defendants (n = 4,029) were perceived by reporters to be male and a quarter (n = 3,083) were perceived to be White.

Table 10. ODOJ 2020-2025 BM Reports: Perceived Defendant Demographics by Year

Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	-	430	899	1,163	831	706
Female	-	149	333	351	373	266
Gender Non-Conforming	-	5	5	3	7	1
Unknown/Not reported	910	873	1,297	1,415	1,519	772
Race						
White	-	297	727	861	749	449
Black/AA	-	13	35	36	25	30
Asian	-	8	2	12	7	8
Hispanic/Latino	-	8	45	24	59	24
AI/AN	-	1	2	2	3	1
Multiple Races	-	-	36	2	14	9
Another race	-	-	5	8	15	5
Unknown/Not reported	910	1,130	1,682	1,987	1,852	1,216
Age						
24 and under	19	106	170	110	185	90
25 to 39	15	64	137	132	74	62
40 to 49	5	36	62	129	48	49
50 and older	18	147	113	135	136	148
Unknown/Not reported	853	1,104	2,052	2,426	2,287	1,396
Total*	910	1,457	2,534	2,932	2,730	1,745

* Excludes *bias against unprotected class*, *bias criteria not met*, *repeat reports*, and *unable to determine* reports. Black/AA refers to Black/African American; and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals. See Tables A32 and A33 in [Appendix A](#) for perceived defendant demographics broken down by bias crimes and bias incidents, respectively.

About a quarter of reported bias crime (n = 863; 24%) and bias incidents (n = 2,220; 25%) involve White defendants, while a greater proportion of bias crimes (n = 1,484; 42%) vs bias incidents (n = 2,545; 29%) involve male defendants. See Tables A32 and A33 in [Appendix A](#), respectively, for perceived defendant demographics for bias crimes and bias incidents. Nevertheless, no firm conclusions can be drawn about defendants' gender, race and age, due to the high rate of missing/unknown data. Reporters may not provide defendants' demographic information because the defendant is unknown to the reporter (see [Victim-Defendant Relationship](#) and Tables A26 through A27 in [Appendix A](#)), many reports are made by witnesses who may not be privy to this information (see [Reporter Status](#) and Tables A28 through A29 in [Appendix A](#)), or due to the effect of trauma on memory.

The next section reviews NIBRS arrest data submitted to Oregon State Police (OSP) and compares these data to bias crimes reported to the Hotline (bias incidents and other reports are excluded from this comparison).

Oregon State Police (NIBRS) Data 2020-2025

[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.⁶⁶ The UCR Program launched the Oregon Crime Data Dashboard,⁶⁷ which displays crimes reported to law enforcement (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](#).⁶⁸ 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 2025 calendar years due to resource constraints. Namely, 55 Oregon agencies missed at least one month of reporting during the

⁶⁶ <https://www.oregon.gov/osp/Pages/Uniform-Crime-Reporting-Data.aspx>.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ 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.

2020 calendar year, and of those, 10 did not report any data during that time period. In 2021, 29 agencies missed at least one month of reporting, and of those, 15 did not report any data for the 2021 calendar year.⁶⁹ In 2022, 33 agencies missed at least one month of reporting and of those, 10 did not report any data during that time period.⁷⁰ 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 the 2024 calendar year. The nonreporting rate continues to trend upwards as 37 agencies missed at least one month of reporting and 22 did not report any data for 2025.

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. Shown in Table 11 below, data for 1,960 bias crime defendants (assuming one defendant when no arrest was made) were submitted by NIBRS to CJC for the 6-year period 2020 through 2025 (357, 306, 324, 315, 316, and 342, respectively), who targeted 2,327 victims (416 in 2020, 358 in 2021, 409 in 2022, 370 each in 2023 and 2024, and 404 in 2025). Arrested defendants for the period totaled 642 (91, 102, 115, 107, 104, and 123, respectively). *Note*, OSP sends bias crime data to CJC yearly in March for the previous calendar year; figures in this section exclude revised or late NIBRS reporting by LEAs to OSP. Therefore, defendants identified and arrested after yearly data are submitted to OSP are not reflected in NIBRS data below.

Table 11. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II) Data by Year

NIBRS Data	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Victims	416	358	409	370	370	404
Bias Crimes ⁴	357	306	324	315	316	342
Arrested Defendants	91	102	115	107	104	123
Incidents with no arrest	266	204	209	208	212	219

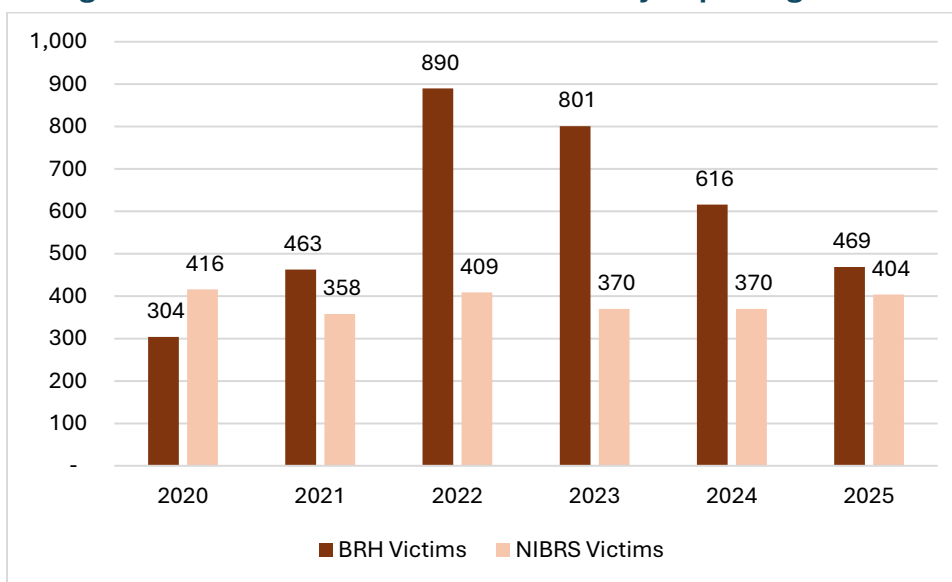
⁴ Bias crimes are counted at the defendant level to allow for comparisons between NIBRS and the Merged CJ (LEDS, Odyssey, DOC and DA Data). The data file assumes one defendant for incidents with no arrestee(s).

⁶⁹ See Table A27, [Bias Crimes \(2021\) Report](#) for the LEAs with missing 2020 and 2021 data.

⁷⁰ 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.

A victim-level file was created from the NIBRS 2020 through 2025 data, with one row of data for each of the 2,327 bias crime victims (see [Bias Crime Victims](#)). This process 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 are assumed to be targeted by all bias motivation(s) attributed to the case. Undercounting of victims may occur when NIBRS reporting is due before cases are reviewed for a possible bias motivation/nexus; submitting updated bias motivation may be beyond the capacity of many LEAs. Shown in Figure 5, the Hotline data contains a greater number of bias crime victims compared to NIBRS for every year, except for 2020 (bias incidents and other reports to the Hotline are omitted from this analysis).

Figure 5. Bias Crime Victims 2020-2025 by Reporting Method



A second defendant-level file was created for arrested and total possible defendants (see [Bias Crime Defendants](#)). The defendant data likely undercounts the number of persons reported to LE for bias crimes, as unfounded reports with multiple defendants are possible. Seven juveniles (3 reported for a bias crime in 2020, 1 in 2022 and 3 in 2023) were not arrested, while 47 were arrested in 2020 through 2025 (10, 5, 9, 8, 10, and 5, respectively). The prosecution declined 3 cases in 2020, 1 in 2021, 2 in 2022 and 2023, and 1 in 2024; no bias crimes reported to NIBRS in 2025 were declined by DAs/DDAs. However, DAs/DDAs were forced to dismiss 7 cases in 2025 due to victims' non-cooperation: 1 (in 2020 and 2023) to 2 cases yearly (in 2021, 2022 and 2024) were dismissed due to non-cooperation.

Bias Crime Victims

This section discusses the 2,327 bias crime victims identified in the 2020 through 2025 NIBRS data: 416 in 2020, 358 in 2021, 409 in 2022, 370 each in 2023 and 2024, and 404 in 2025.

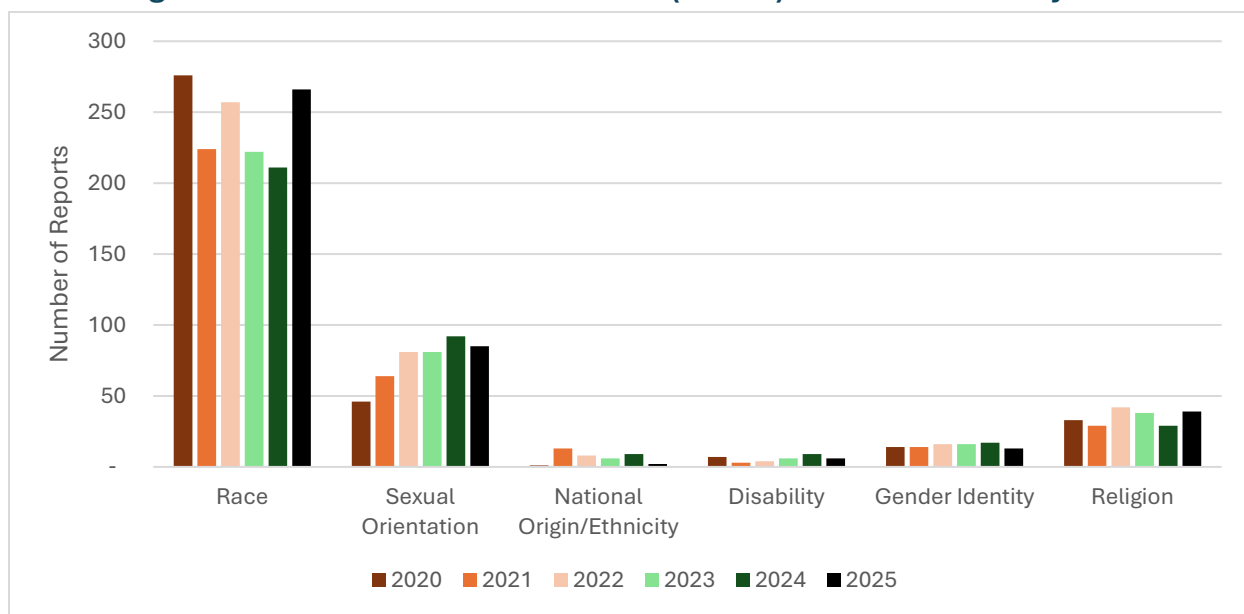
Anti-Race and anti-religion bias NIBRS reports increased in 2025, while victims are increasingly hesitant to report anti-sexual orientation motivated bias crimes.

Bias Motivation

Figure 6 illustrates bias motivation for reports made to NIBRS from 2020 through 2025 for all 2,327 victims, or why victims were targeted. Bias crimes may have mixed – bias and non-bias – motives; only bias motives are displayed in Figure 6. For exact numbers and targeted protected class sub-categories, see Table A37 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, and thereafter increased to 2020-levels in 2025 (266 or 66% of reports). Anti-race bias reports are included in Figure 6 to illustrate the gap between these and other types of bias-motivated crimes.

Figure 6. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crime (I and II): Bias Motivation by Year



- 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. In 2025, reports motivated by sexual orientation bias declined to 21% (n = 85) of reports, similar to the 2021 through 2023 pattern. Although this appears to be regression to the mean, i.e., a return to business as usual, additional research is required to determine whether the 2025 data reflect a decline in willingness to report among individuals targeted due to bias against their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

- Reports motivated by anti-religion bias peaked in 2022 with 42 (10%) reports, declined to 38 (10%) in 2023 and 29 reports in 2024 (8%), and thereafter increased in 2025 with 39 reports (10%). Reports of anti-Jewish bias peaked in 2023 with 26 reports (7%), declined to 17 (5%) in 2024 and increased to 26 (n = 6%) in 2025.
- 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 and declined to 3% of reports (n = 13) in 2025.

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

Victim Demographics

Table 12 displays who was targeted, i.e., victim demographics for the 2020 through 2025 calendar years for bias crimes recorded by NIBRS (see Table A8 [Appendix A](#) for the equivalent demographic data for bias crimes reported to the BRH). NIBRS provides victim demographic information for law enforcement (n = 23 or 1% for the 6-year period) and individual (n = 1,832; 79%) [victim types](#); demographic information is listed as not applicable (N/A) for business, society/public, government, religious organization, financial institution, and other/unknown victim types (n = 472 or 20% for the 6-year period). As shown in Table 12, bias crimes with not applicable victim types – business, society/public, government, religious organization, financial institution and other/unknown – reduced in 2024 and 2025 to slightly over 50 victims, indicating a change in either target selection or reporting behavior.

Table 12. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crime (I and II): Victim Demographics by Year

Victim Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Not applicable[‡]	86	83	109	81	55	58
Gender						
Male	196	195	177	183	189	241
Female	128	72	115	102	120	101
Unknown	6	8	8	4	6	4
Race						
White	176	148	150	156	189	214
Black/AA	78	70	77	77	71	82
Hispanic/Latinx	32	9	8	9	13	3
AI/AN	8	4	6	4	5	4
Asian	3	15	13	10	14	12
NH/OPI	2	3	1	3	1	1
Unknown	31	26	45	30	22	30
Age						
20 and under	35	42	42	58	42	41
21 to 24	30	29	30	15	26	34
25 to 34	82	70	71	54	82	83
35 to 44	61	45	78	62	65	67
45 to 54	48	54	35	51	54	65
55 and older	67	29	35	43	45	55
Unknown	7	6	9	6	1	1
All Victims	416	358	409	370	370	404

[‡] No demographic information is provided for victims classified as Business, Society/Public, Government, Religious Organization, Financial Institution and Other/Unknown victim types.
Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native; and NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Shown in Table 13, 6 in 10 bias crime victims who reported to NIBRS for the 6-year period were male (1,181 out of 2,327 victims),⁷¹ while a third (1,207 out of 3,543 or 34%) of bias crimes reported to the Hotline for the same period were male.⁷² However, gender comparisons between the BRH and NIBRS data should be interpreted with caution as a third (n = 1,074)⁷³ of BRH victim gender was undisclosed for the 6-year period.

⁷¹ Specifically, 59% in 2020, 71% in 2021, 59% in 2022, 63% in 2023, 60% in 2024, and 70% in 2025.

⁷² Between one-quarter to slightly over 40% of bias crime victims yearly in the Hotline data for 2020 through 2025 were male: 32%, 41%, 24%, 42% and 34%, respectively. See Table 8 in [Appendix A](#) for exact counts.

⁷³ For the 6-year period, between 20%-50% of Hotline bias crime victim gender information was undisclosed: 26%, 25%, 51%, 19%, 20%, and 31% respectively (see Table 8 in [Appendix A](#)).

Table 13. Bias Crimes 2020-2025: ODOJ vs NIBRS Victim Demographics

Victim Demographics	Hotline		NIBRS	
	N	%	N	%
Gender				
Male	1,207	34%	1,181	51%
Female	923	26%	638	27%
Gender Non-Conforming	-	0%	-	0%
Unknown/Not Reported	1,074	30%	36	2%
Race				
White	186	5%	1,033	44%
Black/AA	872	25%	455	20%
Asian	293	8%	67	3%
Hispanic/Latino	629	18%	74	3%
AI/AN	65	2%	31	1%
NH/OPI	13	0%	11	0%
MENA	21	1%	-	0%
Another race	300	8%	-	0%
Multi-racial	106	3%	-	0%
Unknown	1,058	30%	184	8%
Not Applicable[‡]	-	-	472	20%
Total Victims	3,543	100%	2,327	100%
<i>Note</i> , Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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. [‡] Includes victims classified as Business, Society/Public, Government, Religious Organization, Financial Institution and Other/Unknown victims.				

Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics

Table 14 displays bias motivation by victim race and gender for 2025, i.e., it illustrates bias motivation in NIBRS reports for White males (n = 149), White females (n = 65), Black/AA males (n = 60) and Black/AA females (see Table A38 in [Appendix A](#) for the equivalent pooled 6-year 2020 through 2025 comparison, and Tables A39-A42 for the demographic breakdowns by bias motivations, along with anti- race, sexual orientation, religion and gender identity sub-categories). Results are discussed in order of demographic group frequency: White males (n = 149; 37% of the 404 victims in 2025), White females (n = 65; 16%), Black/AA males (n = 60; 15%) and Black/AA females (n = 22; 5%). Reported bias crimes with Hispanic/Latinx (n = 3), AI/AN (n = 4), Asian (n = 12), NH/OPI (n = 1) and unknown race (n = 30) victims were too few for race and gender analysis. Rates are provided as a proportion of all reports as bias motivation is available for N/A demographic

reports (i.e., business, society/public, government, religious organization, financial institution, and other/unknown victim types).⁷⁴

White male (n = 10 or 2% of the 404 victims) and female victims (n = 6; 1%) were rarely targeted due to anti-White race bias: usually they were misidentified as Hispanic (n = 41 and 17, respectively) or Black/AA (n = 23 and 9, respectively) – 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.

**Table 14. NIBRS 2025 Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation:
Gender and Race Comparison**

Bias Motivation	White		Black/AA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Anti-Race	85	42	57	20
Black/AA	23	9	45	15
Hispanic/Latinx	41	17	2	1
White	10	6	-	1
Asian	3	-	2	-
Multiple Races	1	3	-	-
Race Unspecified	6	5	3	1
Anti-Sexual Orientation	48	10	5	2
Gay	26	-	2	-
Lesbian	-	1	-	-
Bisexual	-	-	-	-
Unspecified LGBTQ	22	9	3	2
Heterosexual	1	-	-	-
Anti-Gender Identity	5	6	-	-
Expansive	-	2	-	-
Transgender	5	4	-	-
Anti-Religion	13	6	2	-
Muslim	2	1	1	-
Jewish	6	5	-	-
Christian	-	-	1	-
Total Victims	149	65	60	22
Percent of reports	37%	16%	15%	5%

Note, 15% of victims in 2025 (60 out of 404) were Black/AA individuals targeted in anti-Black/AA BM acts, while 4% (n = 16) were targeted in anti-White BM acts. This pattern – 15% anti-Black/AA and 4% anti-White reported BM victimization – was constant for the 6-year period, 2020 through 2025.

⁷⁴ Note, Excluding N/A victim types, for the 6-year period 2020 through 2025, 34.5% (n = 640) were White males, 20.4% (n = 379) were White females, 17.5% (n = 325) were Black/AA males, 7.0% (n = 129) were Black/AA females.

White males were most frequently targeted due to sexual orientation bias in 2025: 48 or 32% of the 149 White male victims in 2025 were targeted due to anti-sexual orientation bias, either in anti-gay (n = 26) or anti-unspecified LGBTQ acts.⁷⁵ In contrast, 10 White male victims were targeted due to anti-White race bias.⁷⁶ Anti-race bias crimes with White male victims were usually motivated by anti-Hispanic/Latinx (n = 41) or anti-Black/AA (n = 23) bias.

Few White females (n = 10) reported anti-sexual orientation BM reports in 2025. However, similar to their White male counterparts, 6 of the 65 White female bias crime victims in 2025⁷⁷ were targeted due to anti-White bias, while 17 or 26% of the White female victims were targeted due to anti-Hispanic/Latinx bias and 9 or 14% were targeted due to anti-Black/AA bias. White individuals could be victims of non-White racial bias due to misperception of their race, “White race” may be misidentified in NIBRS, or victims 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.

15% of bias crime victims (60 out of 404 reports) in 2025 and throughout the 6-year period (359 out of 2,327 reports) were Black/AA individuals targeted in anti-Black/AA acts, while ~4% in 2025 (n = 16) and 6-year period (n = 95) were motivated by anti-White race bias.

When all 2025 reported bias crimes are considered, 16 out of 404 or 4% were motivated by anti-White bias. This is consistent with the 6-year 2020 through 2025 pattern: 95 or 4% out of 2,327 bias crime NIBRS victims were targeted due to anti-White race bias (see Table A38 in [Appendix A](#)). In contrast, Black/AA individuals were most frequently targeted due to anti-Black/AA race bias: 75% of Black/AA males were targeted due to their actual racial identity (45 out of 60 Black/AA male victims vs 10 out of 149 White males targeted due to anti-White race bias), while two-thirds of Black/AA female victims were targeted due to anti-Black/AA bias in 2025 (15 out of 22 vs 6 out of 65 White females targeted for anti-White race bias). When all the 2025 reported bias crimes are considered, 60 out of 404 or 15% were motivated by anti-Black/AA bias. This is consistent with the 6-year 2020 through 2025 pattern (n = 359 or 15% out of 2,327 victims). Importantly, NIBRS 2025 data was consistent

⁷⁵ Out of the 149 White male bias crime victims in 2025, 33% (n = 48) were for anti-sexual orientation BM reports. This was consistent with the 6-year trend (n = 214; 32% out of 2,327 victims).

⁷⁶ That is, 7% of White male victims or 2% of the 404 bias crime victims in 2025.

⁷⁷ That is, 9% of White female victims or 1% of the 404 bias crime victims in 2025.

with the [BRH 2025 bias crime data](#): few reported bias crimes involved White individuals targeted due to anti-White race bias (0; 0%), while 73 or 16% of reported bias crimes involved Black/AA individuals targeted due to anti-Black/AA race bias.

Individuals were primarily targeted.

Victim Type

As shown in Table 15, bias crimes reported to NIBRS typically targeted individual victims in the 6-year period, 2020 through 2025 (n = 1,832; 79%). Approximately 10% (n = 201; 9%) of victims were businesses and 1% (n = 23) were law enforcement officers.

Table 15. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Victim Type by Year

Victim Type	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Individual	328	269	293	288	311	343
Law Enforcement Officer	2	6	7	1	4	3
No demographics collected	86	83	109	81	55	58
Business	38	35	37	39	27	25
Society/Public	31	32	48	33	20	23
Government	12	9	10	3	5	6
Religious Organization	3	3	7	1	1	2
Financial Institution	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other/Unknown	2	4	6	5	2	2
Total Victims	416	358	409	370	370	404

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 16 illustrates bias crime settings in the 2020 through 2025 calendar years; Table A24 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 or universities are undercounted in Table 16. The three most frequently occurring bias crime settings for the 6-year period were at the victim's home (606 or 26% vs 1,323 or 37% of bias crimes reported to the BRH), while driving, on a sidewalk, or parking (696 or 30% vs 120 or 3%), and at mall, shopping center, or business (342 or 15% vs 262 or 7%). In contrast, more than a third of bias crimes reported to the BRH most occurred at home (n = 1,323; 37%), 15% occurred at work (n = 529), and 7% occurred at school (n = 261).

Table 16. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Setting by Year

Setting	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Home	123	82	103	99	104	95
Mall/Shopping Center/Business	73	53	53	55	46	62
Other Public Setting	40	24	48	30	31	34
Driving/Sidewalk/Parking	103	108	108	86	132	159
Parks	35	26	36	24	19	11
Government Building	9	8	2	1	5	3
School/College/University	10	32	27	33	10	13
Other/Institutional/Cyberspace	14	10	20	18	8	12
Other/Unknown	11	11	10	19	9	12
Total Victims	416	358	409	370	370	404

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

Victim-Defendant Relationship

Victim-defendant relationship(s) and victim demographics are collected for individual and law enforcement bias crime victims. A summary of this relationship data is displayed in Table 17, with additional details provided in Table A44 in [Appendix A](#) (see Table A26 in [Appendix A](#) for the comparable Hotline data). Excluding N/A victim types, the most common victim-defendant relationship category was that of a stranger from 2020 through 2025 at 516 or 28% of victims, while a quarter (n = 456) involved a defendant known or somewhat known to the victim. In contrast, 38% of bias crimes reported to the BRH in the same period involved a stranger (n = 1,363 out of 3,543 victims), while another 38% involved a defendant known or somewhat known to the victim (n = 1,354).

Table 17. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II) by Victim-Defendant Relationship and Year

Victim-Defendant Relationship	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Stranger	74	89	83	81	83	106
Known/Somewhat Known ⁴	64	68	83	75	85	81
Victim was Offender	-	-	1	1	5	7
Unknown/Not Disclosed	192	118	133	132	142	149
Not Applicable ⁵	86	83	109	81	55	58
Total Victims	416	358	409	370	370	404

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 Not Applicable includes Business, Society/Public, Government, Religious Organization, Financial Institution and Other/Unknown victims.

Almost half of bias crimes reports to NIBRS involved unknown/undisclosed victim-defendant relationships in the 6-year period (866 or 47%; excluding not applicable reports), while only 10% (n = 357) of bias crimes reported to the Hotline involved unknown/undisclosed victim-defendant relationships. It is possible that victims were more comfortable providing information about the nature of their relationship with the defendant to the Hotline 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.

Circumstances are largely unknown or not provided to LE (see Table 18). Few originated from an argument for the 6-year period, 2020 through 2025 (n = 121; 5%). In contrast, 4 in 10 bias crimes reported to the Hotline involve *harassment* character of conduct (n = 1,423; see Table A22 in [Appendix A](#) for characters of conduct of bias crimes reported to the BRH for 2020 through 2025).

Table 18. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Circumstances by Year

Circumstances	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Argument	13	17	20	23	25	23
Assault on LE Officer	-	5	-	3	3	1
Domestic Violence	1	1	-	1	2	4
Juvenile Gang	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other Circumstances	9	14	27	22	25	32
Other Felony Involved	3	2	-	1	-	1
Unknown Circumstances	4	5	12	5	8	13
Not Provided/Unknown	384	314	350	315	307	330
Total Victims	416	358	409	370	370	404

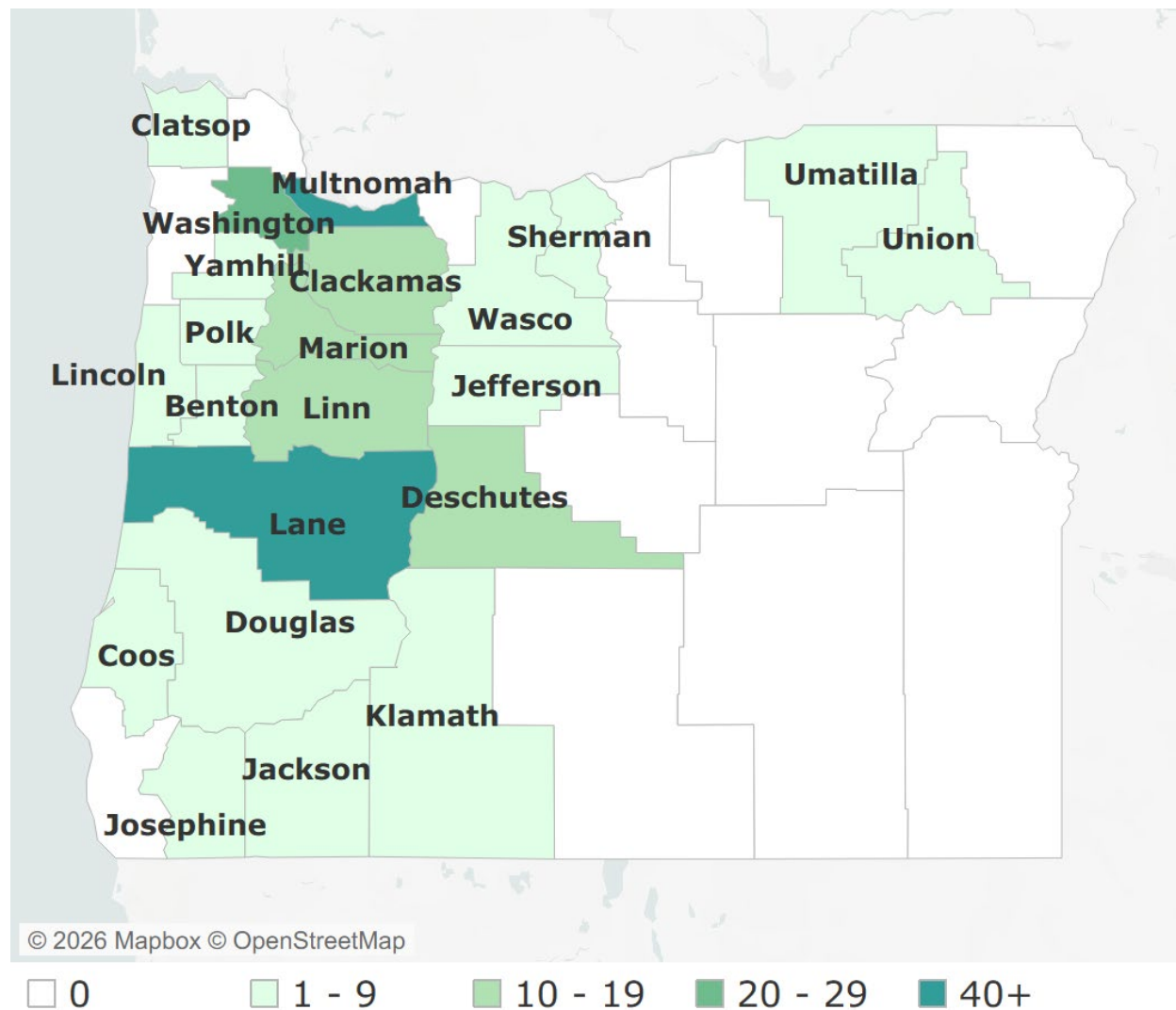
Both incidents and arrests in NIBRS are underestimated: after data are submitted to OSP, LEAs continue to work on cases to verify bias motives and gather sufficient information to charge suspects. LEAs' capacity limitations prevent the submission of updated bias motive/nexus and arrest data to OSP with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

Bias Crime Defendants

A NIBRS defendant-level file was created to facilitate comparison with the defendant-level merged LEDS, County DA, Odyssey, and DOC data, i.e., [Merged CJ Data](#). As noted earlier, crimes – termed *incidents* in NIBRS – may have multiple defendants. A total of 1,960

possible defendants, assuming incidents with no arrestee(s) had one defendant, were identified for the 6-year period (see [Table 11](#) for yearly counts). The county level bias crime distribution for all six years is presented in Table A45 in [Appendix A](#). Figure 7 displays this information for 2025 only. Fourteen counties reported zero bias crime incidents to NIBRS: Baker, Columbia, Crook, Curry, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Lake, Malheur, Morrow, Tillamook, Wallowa, and Wheeler (not labelled in the map for clarity).

Figure 7. NIBRS 2025 Reported Bias Crimes by County



Multnomah County had the largest count at 186 (a 43% increase from 130 reports in 2024), followed by Lane at 46 (a 15% decrease from 54 reports in 2024), Washington at 20 (a 25% increase from 16 reports in 2024), and Clackamas and Deschutes at 15 each (reflecting a 44% decrease from 27 reports in 2024 and a 35% decrease from 23 reports in 2024, respectively). *Note*, a total of 1,318 reports with a possible bias nexus in NIBRS for 2020

through 2025 listed zero arrestees (see [Table 11](#) for yearly counts). Assuming an incident has one defendant in the absence of any arrestee(s) undercounts defendants in NIBRS. Undercounting of 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 nexus determination.⁷⁸

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

Co-occurring Charges

Table 19 illustrates charges – termed *offenses* in NIBRS – associated with bias crimes reported to NIBRS in the calendar years 2020 through 2025. Defendants may be charged with multiple offenses. All unique charges were counted, and total charges may exceed total reports for that year. One in five reported bias crimes were actually charged with Bias I/II in the 6-year period (n = 383), i.e., sufficient evidence of a bias nexus was found to justify a bias charge. Around 1 in 3 reports in 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 = 81; 25%) and 2023 (n = 79; 25%), increased to 27% (n = 84) reports in 2024, and dropped to 22% (n = 74) in 2025. 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) close to half of reports in 2024 (n = 139; 44%) and over half in 2025 (n = 176; 51%). No charge information was available for 2 incidents in 2020, 4 incidents in 2021, 5 incidents each in 2022, 2023 and 2025, and 6 incidents in 2024.

⁷⁸ LEAs normally 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, but LEAs may ask DAs/DDAs to investigate bias motive when they are unsure (e.g., the defendant had prior bias crime arrests and/or convictions). 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.

Table 19. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Offense Charge by Year

Offense Charge	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Intimidation/Bias I or II	75	59	77	57	58	57
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	122	93	81	79	84	74
Simple Assault	68	70	67	74	89	119
Aggravated Assault	26	35	30	45	50	57
Disorderly Conduct	19	19	26	17	16	14
All Other Larceny	19	3	4	14	11	2
All Other Offenses	46	37	56	40	20	38
Total Incidents	357	306	324	315	316	342

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 two counts of disorderly conduct and one count of simple assault, this was counted once for disorderly conduct and once for simple assault.

Arrested Defendants

Assuming one defendant when no arrest was made per bias crime, NIBRS contained a total of 1,960 possible bias crime defendants for 2020 through 2025, for which 642 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 (2021-2025) period – 2020 was an outlier at 25% arrest rate (see Table 20 for exact counts). LEAs continue to investigate bias crime nexus after data are submitted to NIBRS. 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 LE 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 20 illustrates demographic data for arrested defendants in the 2020 through 2025 calendar years; the percentages are provided in the discussion and footnotes. Table A32 in [Appendix A](#) display the comparative Hotline data. Around 3 out of 4 arrested defendants yearly were White (77%, 75%, 75%, 76%, 72%, and 70%, respectively) and around 80% of arrestees were male (82%, 83%, 77%, 79%, 78%, and 76%, respectively) in this 6-year

period. Defendants tend to skew older, with median arrestee age ranging between 36 and 39 years yearly, indicating that unlike other crimes, people do not age out of bias crimes.

Table 20. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Arrestee Demographics by Year

Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	75	85	88	85	81	94
Female	16	17	27	22	23	29
Race						
White	70	77	86	81	75	86
Black/AA	7	4	12	11	8	17
Hispanic/Latinx	8	13	10	9	16	12
AI/AN	2	4	1	2	2	1
Asian	-	1	1	1	1	3
NH/OPI	-	1	-	1	-	1
Unknown	4	2	5	2	2	3
Age						
20 and under	12	12	12	15	11	21
21 to 24	9	9	4	10	7	6
25 to 34	23	26	33	23	28	20
35 to 44	24	25	30	21	23	33
45 to 54	11	15	17	17	14	21
55 and older	12	15	19	21	21	22
Min-Max Age	10-75	15-77	13-82	10-70	11-76	10-74
Mean Age	36.47	37.71	38.91	38.58	39.36	39.02
Median Age	36	36	37	36	39	38
Total Arrestees	91	102	115	107	104	123
Total Bias Crimes	357	306	324	315	316	342
Incidents with no arrest	266	204	209	208	212	219
Arrest Rate	25%	33%	35%	34%	33%	36%

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native; and NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

A closer look at the yearly minimum age (ranging from ages 10 through 15 years) and the yearly maximum age (ranging ranges from ages 70 to 82 years), suggests that the willingness to act on feelings of bias or hate towards others is 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 information⁷⁹ to the BRH ranged from 35% to 60% yearly for 2021 through

⁷⁹ 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, 280 or 45% in 2024, and 189 or 40% in 2025 (see Table A32 in [Appendix A](#)). No defendant gender information was collected by the BRH in 2020.

2025, while ~70% defendant race information⁸⁰ and defendant age information⁸¹ were undisclosed for this period (see Table A32 in [Appendix A](#)). The BRH did not collect defendant demographic details for much of 2020.

As noted previously, one-third of bias defendants in NIBRS were arrested yearly in the 5-year period 2021 through 2025 (2020 was an outlier at 25% arrest rate; see Table 20). Of those arrests, around 7 in 10 were for a person charge of simple assault, aggravated assault, or intimidation (see Table 21). Around one-third of arrested defendants were charged with simple assault from 2020 through 2025 (33 to 41 yearly or a total of 218 out of 642 arrested defendants). About 20% yearly were charged with Bias I/II (ranging from 17 to 27 defendants yearly or a total of 128 defendants) and aggravated assault (ranging from 14 to 25 defendants yearly or a total of 119 defendants). *Note*, all bias crimes are ultimately 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. See [Bias-Motivated Conduct and the Justice System](#) for a discussion of evidentiary, witness, victim and defendant issues (MH, addiction and housing status) that affects the prosecution of bias crimes, along with examples of DAs/DDAs filing non-bias charges only to achieve some degree of accountability.

Defendants were more likely to be arrested on a person vs a property charge from 2020 through 2025.

Table 21. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crimes (I and II): Arrest Charges by Year

Charge	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Simple Assault	33	34	37	41	33	40
Bias I/II	17	23	27	21	21	19
Aggravated Assault	14	22	25	23	18	17
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	12	9	9	6	12	12
Disorderly Conduct	5	6	8	6	8	7
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	3	2	-	-	-	1
All Other Offenses	7	6	9	10	12	22
Total Arrestees	91	102	115	107	104	118

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.

⁸⁰ Undisclosed defendant race information to the BRH ranged from 58% to 75% in 2021 through 2025: 347 or 75% in 2021, 627 or 70% in 2022, 467 or 58% in 2023, 391 or 63% in 2024, and 309 or 66% in 2025 (see Table A32 in [Appendix A](#)). No defendant race information was collected by the BRH in 2020.

⁸¹ Slightly over 70% of reports to the BRH did not disclose defendant age information in 2021 through 2025 at 323 or 70% in 2021, 654 or 73% in 2022, 558 or 70% in 2023, 435 or 71% in 2024 and 334 or 71% in 2025 (see Table A32 in [Appendix A](#)).

Merged CJ Data 2020-2025

Defendants (1) arrested on, (2) referred to the county DA offices, (3) investigated by LEA or county DA offices,⁸² (4) charged with, or (5) 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 six-year period 2020-2025 from the following sources were merged into a defendant-level file (see Table 22 below and see Table A46 in [Pooled CJ Tables](#) for the equivalent 26-year trend for 2000 through 2025):

1. Fingerprint arrests found in the [Law Enforcement Data System \(LEDS\)](#) accounted for 61% or 736 defendants in the merged CJ data of 1,208 defendants.
2. Court data (excluding cases from municipal, justice or juvenile courts) from the [Oregon Judicial Department \(Odyssey\)](#) identified 62% or 743 defendants in the merged CJ data.
3. Sentencing data from the [Oregon Department of Corrections \(DOC\)](#) identified 16% or 197 defendants with a Bias I or Bias II conviction and placed under DOC supervision.
4. Defendant-level case and disposition data from the DA Data: 17% or 201 defendants were not located in the previous three sources.
5. Sentences and conviction charges/counts were verified from case lookups in [Oregon eCourt Case Information \(OECI\) system](#) for defendants not under DOC supervision.

Table 22. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Source by Year

Data Source	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
LEDS Bias I/II Arrest [‡]	79	119	112	144	153	129
Odyssey Bias I/II Case	83	130	111	127	149	143
DOC Bias I/II Conv	36	39	33	41	29	19
DA Data only	8	12	37	35	47	62
Total Defendants[†]	124	188	188	225	234	249

Note. Cases are listed at the defendant level, i.e., if a defendant was arrested for two incidents, both were included in the data set; successive arrests (e.g., failure to appear (FTA) warrant, conviction, parole/probation violation, etc.) tied to a filed case were coded as no-filed arrests. See Table A46 in [Pooled CJ Tables](#) for the equivalent 2000-2025 data.

[‡] Includes 14 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 2025 include 20 cases under review.

⁸² Clackamas County DA's Office successfully argued for the inclusion of referred non-bias cases that were investigated by DAs' offices for a bias nexus – even if the bias charge was no filed or removed from the charging instrument due to victim issues, lack of corroborating witness/video evidence, defendant inability to aid and assist, or a no true bill of the bias charge by the grand jury.

DA Data included non-bias case referrals which county DA offices investigated for a protentional bias nexus and/or added a bias charge. Odyssey and DOC records were extracted for the 201 defendants located only in the DA data. There is a substantial amount of missing data prior to the 2024 calendar year, when county DA offices began meticulously reviewing their files and consulting with the relevant LEAs to determine outcomes of LEDS arrests that were absent from the DAs' internal records.⁸³ *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 or probation violations (only 1 arrest was linked to a case to avoid double counting court cases). 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 three-quarters of defendants referred to county DA offices with a bias crime charge: DA Data is crucial to establishing accurate bias crime case counts and outcomes.

Shown in Table 23, 903 or 75% of defendants were charged with a Bias I (n = 370; 31%), Bias II (n = 399; 33%)⁸⁴ or non-bias charge (n = 134; 11%). Fourteen cases coded as “no actioned” were additional arrests tied to a filed Odyssey case – only one arrest was linked to filed cases to avoid over-counting cases – and no case with a filed, no complaint, or dismissed bias crime charge could be located for 271 or 22% of these 1,208 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 271 cases were coded as *rejected/no actioned*. For juvenile defendants, some of these *rejected/no actioned* cases include an unknown number of cases disposed in [Oregon's juvenile justice system](#). See Table A46 in [Pooled CJ Tables](#) for the full 2000-2025 data.

DA Data is crucial to understanding bias crime prosecutions in Oregon: referrals filed with non-bias charges and rejected/no actioned 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, respectively⁸⁵ submitted bias crime data to CJC or confirmed zero referrals per [SB 577](#) and [ORS 137.676](#), and accurate in 2025 when there was a 100% response rate (i.e., the 2025 merged CJ data is also the 2025 DA Data). However, rejected

⁸³ 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).

⁸⁴ First or second-degree bias charge information was unavailable for 2 defendants.

⁸⁵ Data was not received from 2 counties (Columbia and Umatilla) in 2023 and Umatilla County in 2024.

bias crime referrals for the 2020 through 2023 period likely include bias referrals filed with non-bias charges only, and bias crime cases that were diverted, deferred or dismissed and subsequently expunged or sealed.⁸⁶

Table 23. Merged 2000-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: DA Decision by Year

DA Decision	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Charges Filed	103	156	133	156	180	175
Bias I Charge [‡]	40	69	63	70	69	59
Bias II Charge [‡]	48	66	53	60	85	87
Non-Bias Charge(s)	15	21	17	26	26	29
Rejected/No Actioned [¥]	21	32	55	69	54	54
Under Review	-	-	-	-	-	20
Total Defendants	124	188	188	225	234	249

Note, Cases are listed at the defendant level, i.e., if a defendant was arrested for two incidents, both were included in the data set; successive arrests (e.g., failure to appear (FTA) warrant, conviction, parole/probation violation, etc.) tied to a filed case were coded as no-filed arrests.

[‡] Includes cases for which DAs/DDAs attempted to file cases with a bias charge but subsequently dismissed/no complaint the charge due to witness concerns or when the grand jury no true-billed the bias charge. Cases with both Bias I and Bias II charges listed in Bias I row.

[¥] Includes 14 additional LEDS arrests tied to filed cases (e.g., probation violation, arrest at arraignment, or failure to appear warrant during case processing): 2 each in 2020 and 2023, 3 each in 2022 and 2024, and 4 in 2025. No actioned cases listed in DA Data with case numbers in Odyssey (n = 24) coded as “No Conviction” for case outcome analysis: 2, 4, 5, 6, 2, and 5, respectively in 2020 through 2025.

Note, only Benton, Lane, and Multnomah counties 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 the prior calendar year 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. Many county DAs’ offices also send updated case outcome data when cases are disposed/closed in subsequent years, and explanations on why cases were no 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 not all are able to submit extra notes and follow-up, 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.

⁸⁶ 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.

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

The 2020 through 2025 DA data, along with eCourt notes, provide some insight into the 285 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 due to defendant inability to aid and assist, defendant non-identification, victim or witness issue or the case was referred to municipal court.

Defendant Demographics

A combined 1,208 defendants were referred by LE with and/or charged with Bias I/II between 2020 through 2025: 124, 188, 188, 225, 234 and 249, respectively (see Table A49 in [Appendix A](#) for the breakdown of demographic data by year). Almost two-thirds of referred bias crime defendants referred were White (n = 761; 63%), and around 7 in 10 were male (n = 866; 72%).⁸⁷ Less than 10% of defendants were Hispanic (n = 109; 9%) or Black/AA (n = 84; 7%), and 17% (n = 211) of defendants' race was unknown. Of these referrals, 76% (n = 923) were filed with a Bias I/II or non-bias charge in the 6-year period: 103, 156, 133, 156, 180, and 195 from 2020 through 2025, 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 2025). *Note*, some cases coded with bias or non-bias convictions in prior SB 577 reports have since been expunged, as were some LEDS arrests with Bias I/II charges, which were coded as rejected/no filed in the current report to reflect LEDS and Odyssey data.⁸⁸

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 24 illustrates the demographic distribution of the pooled 2020-2025 sample (n = 1,208), along with defendants whose cases were filed with at least one bias or non-bias charge (n = 923; 76%) vs those whose cases were rejected/no-actioned (n = 285; 24%); see Tables A49-A51 in [Appendix A](#) for yearly distributions of all referrals, filed and rejected cases, respectively. Around 4 in 10 of defendants with no-filed cases were White (n = 112;

⁸⁷ According to the MCDA, a greater number of crimes in recent years – both bias and non-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.

⁸⁸ LEDS and Odyssey expungements are not reflected in DOC, which contains sentences and time served data.

39%) and male (n = 114; 40%), while 6 in 10 referred defendants were White (n = 761; 63%) and almost three-quarters were male (n = 866; 72%). *Note*, some county DAs' offices will provide information on rejected/no-actioned bias crime referrals, but few have the capacity to query their files yearly, while also meeting their other statutory requirements. Thus, both the "referred" and "rejected/no actioned" columns in Table 24 undercounts data.

**Table 24. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data:
Defendant Demographics by Filed Status**

Demographics	Referred		Filed		Rejected/No Actioned	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Male	866	72%	752	81%	114	40%
Female	170	14%	136	15%	34	12%
Other/Unknown	172	14%	35	4%	137	48%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	761	63%	649	70%	112	39%
Black/AA	84	7%	70	8%	14	5%
AI/AN	28	2%	21	2%	7	2%
Asian	12	1%	11	1%	1	0%
NH/OPI	1	0%	1	0%	-	0%
Hispanic/Latinx	109	9%	96	10%	13	5%
Multiple	2	0%	2	0%	-	0%
Unknown	211	17%	73	8%	138	48%
Age						
20 and under	63	5%	43	5%	20	7%
21 to 24	67	6%	58	6%	9	3%
25 to 34	275	23%	236	26%	39	14%
35 to 44	294	24%	265	29%	29	10%
45 to 54	183	15%	153	17%	30	11%
55 and older	168	14%	146	16%	22	8%
Unknown	158	13%	22	2%	136	48%
Min-Max Age	13-88 years		15-88 years		13-78 years	
Mean Age	40.08 years		40.41 years		38.11 years	
Median Age	38 years		39 years		36 years	
Total	1,208	100%	923	100%	285	100%

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American individuals; AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals; and NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders.

There were 20 juveniles under the age of 18 at the time of the offense (1 in 2020, 2 in 2021, 3 each in 2022, 2023 and 2025, and 8 in 2024) and a combined 121 (10%) defendants under the age of 25. Of these, 11 were rejected/no-actioned (1 each in 2020, 2022 and 2025; 2 in 2021; and 3 each in 2023 and 2024) – or diverted to the Oregon juvenile justice system. Of the 9 juveniles with a filed bias crime case, 5 are open (or DAs did not send case outcome data), 1 received a probation sentence post bias crime conviction, 2 were convicted of non-bias charged, and all charges were dismissed for the ninth juvenile defendant. No information is available on cases adjudicated in Oregon's juvenile justice system, as these

are stored in Oregon [Juvenile Justice Information System \(JJIS\)](#), which is not currently available to CJC.

Demographics for defendants with a filed case in the merged CJ data in Table 24 were fairly consistent with the NIBRS arrestee demographics shown in [Table 20](#): roughly 7 in 10 defendants with filed cases for the 6-year period 2020 through 2025 were White (n = 649; 70% vs n = 475; 74% in NIBRS) and around 8 in 10 were male (n = 752; 81% vs n = 508; 79% of arrestees in NIBRS). *Note*, LEDS, Odyssey and DOC do not track cases with juvenile defendants (unless they are tried as adults), and this information refers to (1) juveniles charged as an adult and (2) adult defendants arrested, charged or referred for prosecution with at least one bias crime count. Rejected/no actioned demographics should be interpreted with caution due to the high rate of missing/unknown demographic information: almost half of defendants' gender, race and age (48%) information is unknown for defendants whose cases were rejected/no-actioned. These cases were only found in the DA Data, for which demographic information is not a requirement.

Co-occurring Charges

Pooled 2020-2025 data are displayed in Table 25 for arrest, filed, and conviction charges (see Tables A52-54 in [Appendix A](#) for the yearly charge breakdown for arrests, Odyssey charges, and DOC convictions). The "Convicted" column (n = 572) in Table 25 does not provide co-occurring charge details as co-occurring conviction charges were not merged from Odyssey and DOC data:⁸⁹ 52% (n = 300) of convictions included at least one bias charge, while 48% (n = 272) included at least one non-bias charge, with 1.18 mean conviction charges. *Note*, defendants in Table 25 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 Table A62 in Appendix A.

A combined 736 defendants in LEDS were identified with a Bias I/II arrest between 2020 through 2025 (79, 119, 112, 144, 153, and 129 yearly, respectively). Of these 736 defendants, 283 or 38% were arrested on a Bias I charge (which may include co-occurring Bias II or non-Bias charges), while 484 or 66% were arrested on a Bias II charge. The most frequent co-occurring charges⁹⁰ were harassment/aggravated harassment (n = 227; 31% of arrests included at least one harassment or aggravated harassment charge), menacing (n =

⁸⁹ DOC does not list conviction charges not under DOC supervision, i.e., not all convicted charges are listed in their records.

⁹⁰ ORS codes in LEDS, Odyssey and DOC were used to identify arrest, filed and conviction charges, respectively.

209; 28%), disorderly conduct in the second degree (n = 168; 23%), any assault (n = 156; 21%), any weapon (n = 127; 17%) and any criminal mischief (n = 124; 17%). More than 90% of arrests (n = 671) contained multiple charges, and defendants were arrested on an average of 3 charges yearly in the 6-year period, 2020 through 2025.

Table 25. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Charge Summary

ORS Description	Arrest	Filed	Convicted ⁱ	Under DOC Supervision*
Bias Charge			300	
Bias I	283	350		120
Bias II	484	478		80
Non-Bias Charges			272	
Disorderly Conduct II	168	200		4
Menacing	209	303		43
Any Weapon Charge	127	231		80
Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	156	226		88
Harassment/Agg Harassment	227	313		34
Any Criminal Mischief**	124	177		22
<i>Average Unique Charges</i>	<i>3.22</i>	<i>4.83</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>1.45</i>
Total Defendants^y	736	878	572	371

Note, charge types are counted once per case, i.e., 283 defendants had an arrest with at least one Bias I charge between 2020 and 2025.

^y Includes LEDS arrests, Odyssey cases, defendants under DOC supervision and cases listed as referred/filed/investigated for Bias I/II charge in the DA Data, even if the bias charge was subsequently rejected or dismissed. Excludes expunged data reported in previous SB 577 reports; CJC does not relitigate appeals.

ⁱ Merges conviction counts from Odyssey and DOC data extracted in March 2026 for cases submitted in the DA Data for 2020 through 2025; undercounts cases filed with non-bias charges for non-pilot counties in 2020 through mid-2023.

* DOC records extracted for all cases with a referred, filed or conviction Bias I/II charge per the DA Data. [DOC Tables](#) isolates data for the 200 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.

Filed cases exceed arrests because LEDS contains only fingerprint arrests and prosecutors may add bias charges to cases referred with non-bias charges.

DA Data for 2020 through 2025 and Odyssey identified 878 defendants referred or charged with Bias I/II between 2020 through 2025 or investigated for bias motivation. Of these 878 defendants, 350 or 40% were charged with Bias I, while 478 or 54% 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 = 134; see [Table 23](#) and Table A53 in [Appendix A](#) for the yearly charge details and Table A66 in [Odyssey Tables](#) for the equivalent changes in the isolated unmerged Odyssey data). The most frequent co-occurring charges were harassment/aggravated harassment (n = 313; 36%), menacing (n = 303; 35% of cases

included at least one menacing charge), any weapon (n = 231; 26%), any assault (n = 226; 26%), disorderly conduct in the second degree (n = 200; 23%), and any criminal mischief (n = 177; 20%). Prosecutors considered filing 5 charges on average, but may subsequently no complaint/dismiss charges due to no true bill findings, victim/witness issues, or defendant inability to aid and assist (e.g., the case will proceed with non-bias charges if victims and/or witnesses decide to let the matter drop, or the grand jury only true bills non-bias charges).

DA Data is crucial to identifying bias crime referrals filed with non-bias charges only. The merged CJ and DA Data identified 1,208 defendants with a Bias I/II referral or charge for the 6-year period. For context, the March 2026 LEDS Bias I/II query identified 741 defendants for this period, while the Odyssey Bias I/II query identified 743 defendants.

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 only fingerprint arrests are included in 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 LEDS Bias I/II query identified 741 defendants, and the Odyssey Bias I/II query identified 743 defendants). However, the “Filed” column in Table 25 undercounts Bias I/II arrests filed with non-bias charges for 2020-2023 when only 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.

Of the 878 filed cases, 572 (65%) resulted in a conviction on at least one bias or non-bias charge, and 371 (42%) 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](#)). Around a third of defendants under DOC supervision⁹¹ were convicted for Bias I (n = 120; 32%), while under a quarter were convicted for Bias II (n = 80; 22%). Co-occurring conviction charges for defendants under DOC supervision included any assault (n = 88; 24%), any weapon (n = 80; 22%), menacing (n = 43; 12%), harassment/aggravated

⁹¹ 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.

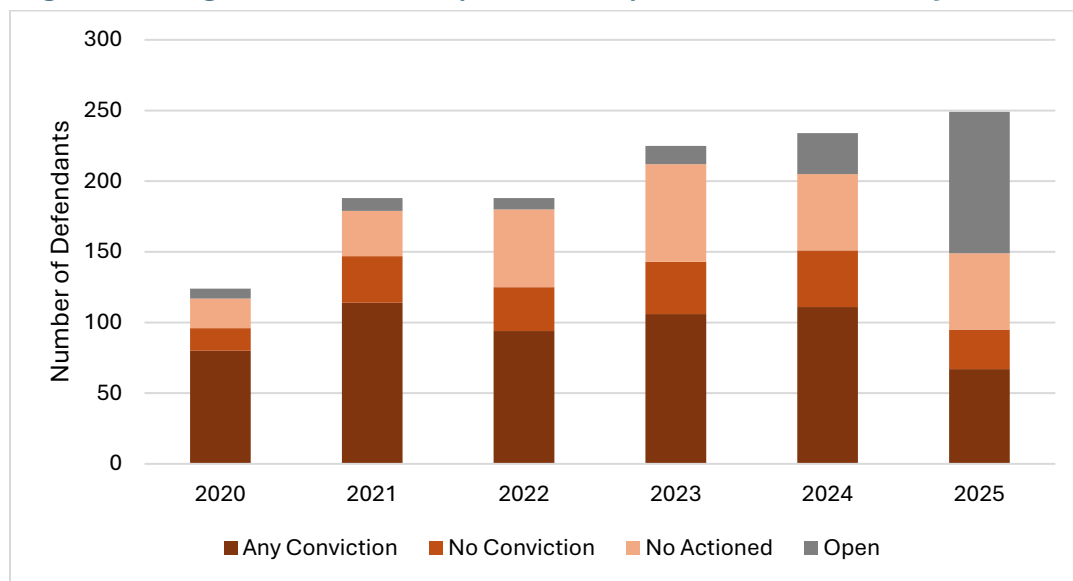
harassment (n = 34; 9%), any criminal mischief (n = 22; 6%), and disorderly conduct in the second degree (n = 4; 1%).

Analysis based on case file year vs case disposition year provides similar bias (300 vs 303) or non-bias (272 vs 261) conviction counts, though conviction rates differ (47% vs 56%)

Case Status

Figure 8 illustrates the status of these 1,208 referred bias crime cases for 2020 through 2025 (with exact counts in Table A55 in [Appendix A](#)). Overall, 572 cases (47% of cases in the 6-year pooled data file) were disposed with a conviction on a Bias I/II (n = 300; 25%) or non-bias (n = 272; 23%) charge. Convictions peaked for cases filed in 2021 (n = 114; 61% of referred or filed cases) and dipped to ~50% for cases filed in 2022 (n = 94; 50%), 2023 (n = 106; 47%), and 2024 (n = 111; 47%). The 2025 (n = 67; 27%) conviction rate is expected to increase as open cases (n = 100) are disposed. *Note*, open cases in 2025 include 20 cases under review.

Figure 8. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Case Status by File Year



Shown in Table 26, when conviction rates are analyzed by disposition year, 56% or 564 out of 1,004 cases for the 2020 through 2025 period were disposed with a bias (n = 303; 30%) or non-bias conviction (n = 261; 26%) – which was fairly consistent with the total number of convictions when analyzed by case filed year (n = 572) in Figure 8 above. Less than half of cases disposed in 2023 resulted in a conviction (n = 82; 45%), but otherwise conviction

rates ranged between 50%-60% for the remainder of the 6-year period (45 or 57% in 2020; 83 or 65% in 2021; 108 or 58% in 2022; 122 or 59% in 2024; and 124 or 56% in 2025).

Table 26. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Case Status by Disposition Year

Case Status	Disposition Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Any Conviction	45	83	108	82	122	124
BC Conviction	35	44	55	44	70	55
Non-BC Conviction	10	39	53	38	52	69
No Conviction	18	20	32	39	44	51
Acquitted/Not guilty	-	-	1	-	1	-
Civil compromise	-	1	1	5	3	7
Dismissed/No complaint	18	19	30	34	40	44
Rejected by DDA	16	25	46	61	42	46
Total Defendants	79	128	186	182	208	221

3 in 4 convicted defendants received a jail (7%), probation (33%) or combined jail with probation (35%) sentence, slightly under a quarter received a prison (3%) or prison with post-prison supervision (19%) sentence.

Sentences

Table 27 illustrates sentence type for cases referred, investigated for, or filed with a bias charge in the 6-year period, 2020 through 2025 (see Table A56 in [Appendix A](#) for details on sentence type broken down by bias vs non-bias conviction). Of the 572 defendants with a bias or non-bias conviction, three-quarters of convicted defendants (n = 430; 75%) received a jail (n=41; 7%), probation (n=188; 33%) or combined jail with probation (n = 201; 35%) sentence, while slightly under a quarter (n = 125; 22%) received a prison (n = 18; 3%) or prison with post-prison supervision (n = 107; 19%) sentence. One percent (n = 8) received a Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB) Confinement sentence (6 defendants for bias convictions and 2 for non-bias convictions), 4 defendants received discharged sentences, 2 were fined and sentences could not be located for 3 defendants. *Note*, discharged and other sentence types may later be expunged and amended to dismissals.

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.

Table 27. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Sentence Type by File Year

Sentence Type	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
PSRB Supervision	3	2	1	1	1	-
Prison and PPS	10	21	22	23	18	13
Prison	3	4	2	4	2	3
Jail	3	12	6	6	10	4
Probation	24	38	32	31	38	25
Jail and Probation	37	36	31	37	40	20
Discharged Sentence	-	-	-	3	-	1
Fine	-	-	-	1	1	-
Unknown ⁶	-	1	-	-	1	1
Total Convicted Defendants	80	114	94	106	111	67

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

⁶ No sentence located: one Guilty Except For Insanity finding; one guilty plea on a non-bias charge with “conviction only, no probation imposed” sentence; and one juvenile case for which no sentence was submitted in the DA Data.

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

Sentence Duration

Table 28 illustrates pooled bias vs non-bias sentence duration for 2020 through 2025 for jail, prison, probation, post-prison supervision (PPS) and Psychiatric Security Review Board Confinement (PSRB) sentences; the yearly figures are presented in Table A56 in [Appendix A](#). One hundred and twenty-five defendants (22%) received a prison sentence alone (n = 18; 3%) or with post-prison supervision (n = 107; 19%) from 2020 through 2025. Average prison duration was around 33 months for defendants convicted on a bias charge (n = 74; 25%) and 39 months for those convicted on a non-bias charge (n = 52; 20%) convictions, while the median duration was slightly longer for bias convictions at 25 months vs 24 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 28).⁹²

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).

**Table 28. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data:
Sentences by Bias vs Non-Bias Conviction**

Sentence Type	Bias Conv	Other Conv
Prison	74ⁱ	52⁶
Mean Months	33.00	38.73
Median Months	25	24
Psychiatric Security Review Board Confinement	6	2^y
Mean Months	91.83	240.00
Median Months	60	240
Post-Prison Supervision	61	46
Mean Years	2.74	2.33
Median Years	3	2
Jail	129	113
Mean Days	66.29	55.04
Median Days	40	22
Probation	199*	190
Mean Months	30.33	27.68
Median Months	24	24
Total	300	272

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, Psychiatric Security Review Board Confinement (PSRB), and probation sentences reported in months, while jail sentence is reported in days. Excludes expunged convictions and sentences. The most severe and longest sentence reported when current sentences imposed on a case, i.e., the longest concurrent sentence reported when different conviction charges received different sentence lengths, and prison sentences reported when both jail and prison imposed.

⁶ One defendant received a life without parole sentence in 2020; excluded from mean and median computation.

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

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

* One juvenile defendant was sentenced to probation; probation duration unknown and not included in mean and median computations.

⁹² 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.

Eight, or 1%, of convicted defendants received PSRB sentences for 2020 through 2025. One defendant each convicted on non-bias charge(s) received 20 years and life PSRB sentences, while the six defendants convicted on at least one bias charge were sentenced to 11 months, 5 years (n = 3), 10 years, and 20 years. PPS (n = 107; 19% of convictions) may be attached to both prison and PSRB sentences. PPS ranged from none to 50 months or a mean of 3 years for bias (n = 61; 20% of defendants convicted on a bias charge) and non-bias (n = 46; 17% of defendants convicted on a non-bias charge) convictions.

Around 4 in 10 convicted defendants (n = 242; 42%) received a jail sentence alone (n = 41; 7%) or along with probation (n = 201; 35%). Jail duration averaged slightly over 2 months for defendants with a bias conviction (mean = 66 days) and less than 2 months (mean = 55 days) for defendants with a non-bias conviction for the 6-year period. *Note*, this analysis assumes concurrent sentences for the same case: (1) prison sentence duration was reported in this analysis when both jail and prison sentences were for the same case, (2) the longest jail sentence was reported when conviction charges received jail sentences of different durations, and (3) supervision was coded as PPS when imposed along with prison sentence but as probation when imposed with a jail sentence in DOC records.

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.

Over two-thirds of convicted defendants (n = 389; 68%) received a probation only sentence (n = 188; 33%), or probation with jail (n = 201; 35%) sentence. Defendants convicted on a bias charge (n = 199; 66% of defendants convicted on a bias charge) received 2.5 year probation sentences on average, while those convicted on non-bias (n = 190; 70%) charge(s) received slightly shorter probation sentences of 28 months on average for the 6-year period, 2020 through 2025 (see Table 56 in [Appendix A](#) for details).

Merged 2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data

Figure 9 shows defendant distribution at the county level for 2025 (see Table A48 in [Appendix A](#) for the county distribution for 2020 through 2025). Multnomah (n = 98), Washington (n = 46), Clackamas (n = 19), Deschutes (n = 16) and Clatsop and Marion (both at 10) had the highest number of bias crime defendants. Fifteen counties: Baker, Coos, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Josephine, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, 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 subsequent to 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 9. Merged 2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by County

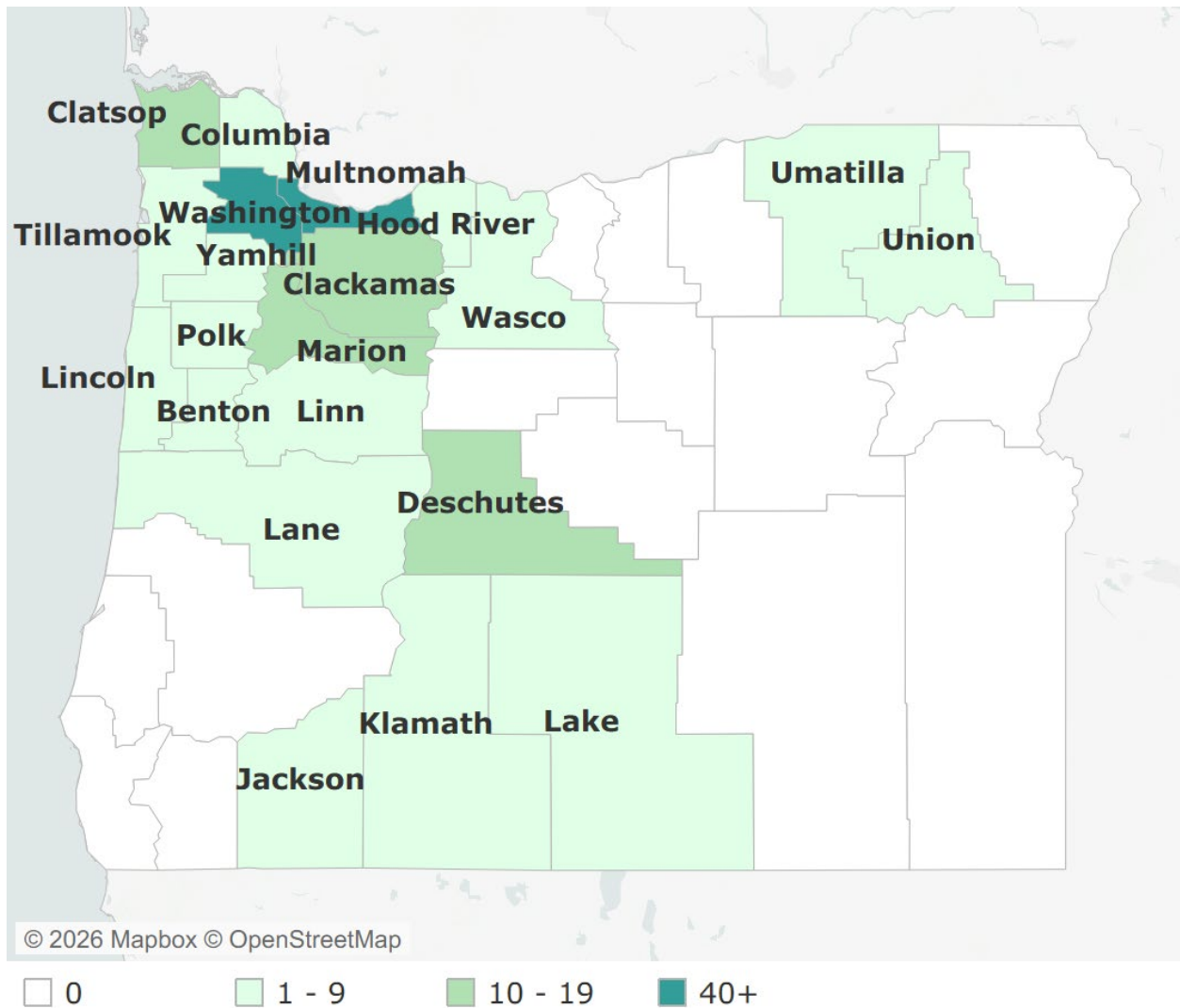


Table 29 isolates the merged 2025 CJ data. According to the DA Data, cases were rejected (n = 49) due to insufficient evidence of a crime, insufficient evidence to identify the defendant, insufficient evidence as a whole, and legal impediments. Thirty-three cases were disposed with no conviction: 2 with acquittals, 3 with civil compromise, and 28 were dismissed/no complaint/removed from the charging instrument. DA Data explained that legal impediments, expired information, global plea bargain/resolution, defendant death,

defendant ability to aid and assist, victim non-involvement/issue, and state readiness for trial contributed to dismissals.

Table 29. Merged 2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Status by County

County	CJ	Case Status				
		No Filed [†]	Bias Conviction	Other Conviction	No Conviction	Open [‡]
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	2	-	-	-	-	2
Clackamas	19	3	3	4	2	7
Clatsop	10	-	1	4	2	3
Columbia	1	-	-	-	-	1
Coos	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	16	1	-	4	-	11
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	2	1	-	-	-	1
Jackson	7	3	-	3	-	1
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath	3	1	-	-	-	2
Lake	2	-	-	-	1	1
Lane	8	5	-	2	1	-
Lincoln	6	-	1	3	-	2
Linn	7	2	1	1	1	2
Malheur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion	10	2	2	1	2	3
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	98	22	9	11	15	41
Polk	3	-	-	-	1	2
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	1	-	-	-	-	1
Umatilla	1	-	-	-	-	1
Union	3	-	2	-	1	-
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	1	-	-	-	1	-
Washington	46	9	8	5	6	18
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	2	-	-	1	-	1
Other/Out of State	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total	249	49	28	39	33	100

[†] Includes 4 in 2025 additional LEDS arrests tied to filed cases (e.g., probation violation, arrest at arraignment, or failure to appear warrant during case processing). “No Actioned” cases listed in DA Data with case numbers coded as “No Conviction” for case outcome analysis.

[‡] Includes 20 defendants with cases under review; these will be categorized in 2026 if filed with a bias or non-bias charge or updated as “no actioned” in 2025 if excluded in DA Data submitted in early 2027.

DA Data noted that bias charges were investigated and added to cases referred with non-bias charges only, e.g., 2 in Deschutes county, 1 each in Clackamas, Jackson and Marion counties, and 9 in Washington county. Due to capacity concerns, referred charges were not submitted by all counties – although all confirmed defendants in their records with a filed or referred Bias I/II charge, or zero referred bias crime cases for 2025 – and it is likely that this report undercounts non-bias case referrals filed with Bias I/II charges. Similarly, sentencing enhancement data is excessively burdensome for county DA’s offices and not easily queried in Odyssey. Consequently, this report analyzed case outcome in terms of sentence type and duration for bias vs non-bias conviction.

Summary of Key Findings

Hotline Data

The following relates to the 2025 data unless otherwise stated:

- In the 6-year period 2020 through 2025, BRH advocates were targeted in 494 bias incidents and one hate crime in 2025. After the almost 300% increase in bias incidents targeting advocates in 2024 (n = 247) compared to the previous year (n = 92), the bias crime targeting advocates in 2025 is concerning (see Tables A28 and A29 in [Appendix A](#), along with [Reporter Status](#) in [Oregon Department of Justice \(Hotline\) Data 2020-2025](#)).
- After consecutive yearly increases from 2020 through 2023 (910, 1,457, 2,534, and 2,932, respectively), BM reports to the Hotline decreased by 7% to 2,730 reports in 2024, and by an additional 36% in 2025 to 1,745 reports (see [Table 1](#) for yearly counts).
 - BM reports declined for all bias motivations in 2025, compared to the previous year. However, anti-race bias (n = 822; 47%) continues to be the most frequent occurring motivation for BM reports in 2025 (see [Figure 4](#)).
 - BM reports declined for all demographic groups, except for Hispanic/Latino individuals (306 in 2024 vs 339 in 2025). See [Table 2](#) for yearly victim demographics.
- NIBRS (see [Table 14](#)) and Hotline data (see [Table 4](#)) found consistent bias crime risk by race and gender: Black/AA individuals were most frequently targeted due to their race in both the Hotline (n = 73; 16%) and NIBRS (n = 60; 15%) data, while anti-White race bias crimes against White victims were absent in the Hotline and rare in NIBRS (n = 16; 4%) data.
- Spam reports declined in 2025 (n = 420) from more than two thousand reports (n = 2,353) in 2024. 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 5,642 contacts with victims and reporters via the Hotline and web portal, and the mean number of contacts per report was 2.09. Average monthly contacts per reporter – excluding the 420 spam reports – ranged from 1.78 to 2.51, while, other VOCA services received ranged from 2.10 to almost 4 per reporter (see [Figure 2](#) and Table A7 in [Appendix A](#)).

- Victims received 1,281 crisis interventions and 2,077 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 31 times, a steep reduction from 186 times in 2023 and 88 times in 2024.
- Most bias-motivated reports involved 1 of 5 characters of conduct: harassment, institutional, vandalism, assault, or refusal of service (see [Table 5](#); also see [Response Procedure](#) for the BRH's definition of character of conduct). Bias crimes reported to the Hotline most frequently involve harassment (40%), vandalism (37%) and assault (23%) characters of conduct, while reported bias incidents most frequently involve harassment (67%) and institutional (20%) characters of conduct (see Tables A22-A23 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 [Table 6](#) for yearly BM setting distribution and Tables A24-A25 in [Appendix A](#) for yearly counts of settings for reported bias crimes and bias incidents).
- Bias incidents reported to the Hotline were more likely to involve a defendant known to the victim (50% of reported bias incidents for the 6-year period) than a stranger (20%), while bias crimes were equally likely to involve a stranger or defendant known to the victim (both at 38%). Victim-defendant relationships for reported bias crimes and bias incidents are displayed in Tables A26 and A27 in [Appendix A](#), respectively.
- More than 7 out of 10 reports of bias-motivated conduct from 2020 through 2025 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 [Table 9](#) for the yearly distribution of setting types for all BM reports and Tables A30-A31 in [Appendix A](#) for the yearly bias crime and bias incidents setting types).
- 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 10](#) for BM reports and Tables A32 and 33 in [Appendix A](#) for the yearly bias crime and bias incidents perceived defendant demographics).

NIBRS Data

- [Bias crime](#) reporting to the BRH exceeded NIBRS (3,543 vs 2,327 victims) for all years in the 6-year period, except for 2020 (304 vs 416 victims; see [Figure 5](#)).
- Although NIBRS contained a greater number of both White and Black/AA victims (214 and 82, respectively; see [Table 12](#) and [Table 14](#)) compared to the BRH in 2025 (17 and 78, respectively; see [Table A8](#) and [Table 4](#)), bias motivation by victim race was

consistent in both data sources: 15% (n = 60) of bias crimes in NIBRS and 12% (n = 56) in the BRH were Black/AA victims targeted in anti-Black/AA race acts, while 4% (n = 16) in NIBRS and 0% in the BRH data were White victims targeted in anti-White race acts.

- Most White victims who reported to NIBRS in 2025 were targeted due to anti-sexual orientation or anti-religion bias (14% and 5% of 2025 victims, respectively) or were misidentified as Black/AA (8%) or Hispanic/Latino race (14%) by the defendant.
- Around 6 in 10 bias crimes reported to NIBRS for the 6-year period were at the victim's home (n = 606; 26%), while driving, on a sidewalk, or parking (n = 696; 30%), and at a mall, shopping center or business (n = 342; 15%; see [Table 16](#)).
- NIBRS contained a total of 1,960 possible bias crime defendants for 2020 through 2025, for which 642 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 20](#)).
- Around 75% of arrestees yearly were White (n = 475; 74%), ~80% were male (n = 508; 79%) and 63% (n = 404) were between the ages of 25 and 44 years (see [Table 20](#)).
- Around 7 in 10 defendants were arrested on a person charge of simple assault, aggravated assault, or intimidation (see [Table 21](#)).

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

Merged CJ Data

- Of the 1,208 cases with a bias crime referral or charge from 2020 through 2025, 769 (64%) cases were filed with a Bias I/II charge, 134 (11%) were filed with non-bias charges only, 285 (24%) were rejected and 20 (2%) are pending review (see [Table 23](#) for yearly counts). 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.
- Total filed cases exceeded arrests (923 vs 736) because LEDS contains only fingerprint arrests and prosecutors may add bias charges to cases referred with non-bias charges (see [Tables 22 and 23](#) for yearly arrest and filed cases, respectively).
- White individuals (n = 649; 70%) and males (n = 752; 81%) are most frequently charged subsequent to a Bias I/II referral (see [Table 24](#) and Table A50 in [Appendix A](#) for yearly defendant demographics for filed cases).
- Bias crimes are both complex and diverse: arrests average ~3 charges and more than 90% of bias crime arrests in the past 5-years contained at least one additional charge (n

= 671; 91%). Co-occurring referred charges were usually person crimes: about one-third included a co-occurring harassment or aggravated harassment (n = 227; 31%), or menacing charge (n = 209; 28%), while about 1 in 5 included a co-occurring assault (I-IV or attempt; n = 156 or 21%) or weapon charge (n = 127 or 17%). Filed charges averaged 5, while conviction charges averaged 1.18 (see [Table 25](#) and Table A52 in [Appendix A](#) for yearly arrest charges).

- Of the 572 defendants with a bias or non-bias conviction, a combined 22% were sentenced to prison alone (n = 18; 3%) or along with post-prison supervision (n = 107; 19%), 7% (n = 41) were sentenced to jail alone, while 35% (n = 201) received jail with probation and one-third (n = 188; 33%) received probation only (see [Table 27](#)).
 - Average prison sentences were longer for non-bias convictions at 38 months vs 33 for bias convictions, while average jail (55 vs 66 days) and probation (28 vs 30 months) sentences were longer for bias convictions. 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; see [Table 28](#)).

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 2025. 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 continuing 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.

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.

Create an assistant coordinator role for BRH.

Time is required to conduct community outreach; train community members to identify bias and train law enforcement to investigate bias crimes; update policies and procedures (to be included in subsequent SB 577 reports); and respond to public records requests. The ODOJ should consider creating an Assistant Coordinator role for when the Bias Response Coordinator is unavailable to handle “staffing cases,” i.e., deciding on determination of reports (bias crime, bias incidents, or other reports) and bias motivation; review and code spam reports; deidentify data for public records requests; and clean/verify data for submission to CJC for legislative reports.

Utilize software to analyze data and reduce workload, as funding permits.

After more than 6 years of operation and data collection, the ODOJ has a wealth of text data they are not permitted to request that CJC analyze per SB 577. The ODOJ should consider utilizing software to enable the BRH to quickly identify patterns in BM reporting to better provide information throughout the year to local communities (e.g., RStudio has free, downloadable, libraries that could quickly create word clouds to identify themes and

patterns in bias crime vs bias incidents vs spam reports vs bias against non-protected class to identify non-protected classes that are increasingly being targeted by bias). An integrated call center with AI Agents may also be a useful tool to consider in the future as resources permit. Specifically, an integrated call center that utilizes a LLM (Large Language Model) trained with 911 or other helpline data, that also allows for in-house data storage to protect reporters' privacy, can de-identify data to meet public records requests, divert spam calls from advocates to an AI Agent, track key performance measures, transcribe reports and track repeat reporters in real-time may be a useful investment. See [Oregon State privacy and artificial intelligence](#) for guidance and policies.

Data gaps remain.

County DAs' offices work extensively with CJC to identify cases with any bias nexus/motivation, but data gaps remain. It is unlikely that bias crime reporting rates and help-seeking behavior reflect a true decline in BM acts. Bias crime reports to LEAs that are referred to county DAs' offices without a bias charge cannot be located with the current de-identified NIBRS data OSP sends to CJC.

Some bias-motivated crimes are not captured by SB 577 (2019).

According to the former ODOJ Crime Resource Prosecutor,⁹³ per SB 577 (2019), Bias I/II requires an underlying Assault IV, or Menacing charge, while Bias II requires an underlying Criminal Mischief III, Harassment (1)(a)(A) or Harassment 1(c) charge – in addition to a bias motive. Crimes with a bias motive absent these underlying assault, harassment or criminal mischief charges cannot be charged with Bias I/II.^{94, 95}

⁹³ *Oregon Bias Crime Laws*, presented by the ODOJ's former Bias Crime Resource Prosecutor at the FBI, USAO and ODOJ 2024 Hate and Bias Crimes Law Enforcement and Prosecutor Symposium on December 11, 2024.

⁹⁴ Noted by the current ODOJ Bias Crime Response Prosecutor at the June 2026 Coalition Against Hate Crimes meeting.

⁹⁵ For example, it is thus far unknown to what extent anti-Asian bias and/or opportunity were linked to the estimated 21 burglaries that occurred in Eugene in 2023 through late 2025, as the defendants comprised of a "multi-state crime ring was targeting wealthy individuals of Asian descent, to include business owners, doctors, and others. Similar crimes to those in June 2024, had continued in fall 2024 [sic]. The suspects were especially surveilling and targeting those homeowners who were more likely to keep cash, jewelry, and high-end handbags at home". See: Arellano, A. (2025, October 10). Seven suspects arrested at Airbnb in Eugene after investigation into suspected crime ring targeting Asian homes and business. [Kezi.com](https://www.kezi.com); also see: City of Eugene. (2025, February 14). Update – Multi-state Burglary Ring. <https://www.eugene-or.gov/m/newsflash/Home/Detail/6965?arc=16445>

Appendix A: Tables

Hotline Tables

Table A1. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports by Month and Year

Month	All Reports ⁴					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	11	143	143	182	332	340
February	14	106	128	275	310	180
March	41	188	295	248	1,147	281
April	61	129	156	302	666	224
May	58	118	328	347	566	267
June	145	107	198	372	367	290
July	124	136	262	287	409	361
August	200	161	195	305	511	244
September	114	129	320	350	583	235
October	123	129	347	359	328	249
November	120	121	156	268	201	194
December	90	216	359	328	439	259
Total Reports	1,101	1,683	2,887	3,623	5,859	3,124

⁴ Includes 2,353 spam reports in 2024 and 420 spam reports in 2025.

Table A2. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports: Intake Type by Year

Intake Type	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Direct Advocate Report	247	406	1,351	1,392	799	239
Web Portal	457	354	405	836	954	914
Hotline	201	393	723	676	1,012	951
Hotline Voicemail	193	242	253	353	378	564
Law Enforcement	-	142	122	179	57	44
In Person	1	-	40	127	118	8
Community Partner Referral	19	165	55	17	22	5
Missed Chat	-	-	-	29	37	-
Abandoned Chat	-	-	-	23	63	-
Chat	-	-	-	7	222	-
Spam	-	-	-	-	2,353	420
Multiple Sources	17	19	62	16	38	21
Total Reports	1,101	1,683	2,887	3,623	5,859	3,124

Table A3. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports: Days between Incident and Report by Year

Time to Report	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<1 day	319	326	598	596	3,070	1,199
1-7 days	153	280	294	458	417	366
8-30 days	163	205	360	649	364	288
31-90 days	123	109	139	274	268	159
91-364 days	100	132	344	309	461	193
1 year or more	60	169	284	361	208	214
Unknown	183	462	868	976	1,071	705
Total Reports	1,101	1,683	2,887	3,623	5,859	3,124

Table A4. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports: Response Time and Year

Response Time	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Immediately	137	429	977	1,157	1,175	954
Within 1 hour	35	14	1	1	17	18
>1 hour - 1 day	267	293	294	541	580	614
>1 day - 1 week	95	195	141	214	231	163
>1 week	1	22	6	3	9	4
Total Reports	535	953	1,419	1,916	2,012	1,753
Percent requesting a callback	49%	57%	49%	53%	56%	56%

Table A5. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports by Duration of Calls and Year

Duration of call	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Up to 1 hour	207	250	317	541	726	847
>1 hour - 2 hours	22	54	67	76	103	62
>2 hour - 3 hours	2	10	10	22	15	10
>3 hour - 5 hours	1	7	9	9	4	6
>5 hours	-	-	8	7	1	1
Total Reports	232	321	411	655	849	926

Table A6. ODOJ 2020-2025 BRH Reports by County and Year

County	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Baker	1	-	12	14	4	7
Benton	136	45	45	34	198	46
Clackamas	62	247	113	293	173	177
Clatsop	3	7	20	18	20	14
Columbia	6	12	9	17	107	13
Coos	21	3	5	13	40	13
Crook	19	1	13	-	9	6
Curry	25	2	8	13	12	4
Deschutes	44	47	235	145	130	97
Douglas	18	16	197	108	30	28
Gilliam	1	-	3	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	1	1	1	-
Harney	2	-	5	-	2	3
Hood River	2	2	1	3	5	8
Jackson	32	28	65	98	55	37
Jefferson	-	1	7	6	3	4
Josephine	3	11	21	28	38	13
Klamath	19	63	50	34	26	18
Lake	8	-	2	18	5	3
Lane	105	106	179	674	397	447
Lincoln	11	11	12	23	33	25
Linn	31	81	107	153	108	74
Malheur	5	4	18	10	12	5
Marion	69	148	444	181	153	219
Morrow	1	1	1	1	2	1
Multnomah	271	489	733	810	958	747
Polk	10	12	34	38	14	14
Sherman	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tillamook	1	2	26	73	53	32
Umatilla	7	7	19	20	28	8
Union	26	13	4	10	18	32
Wallowa	-	-	2	8	1	12
Wasco	4	15	29	20	7	12
Washington	61	144	188	335	267	214
Wheeler	-	4	1	-	-	-
Yamhill	9	51	66	84	38	35
Other/Unknown	88	110	208	338	2,910	751
Total Reports	1,101	1,683	2,887	3,623	5,859	3,124

Other/Unknown includes 3 reports in Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in 2022; one each in Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Deschutes River, and Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians in 2023; 1 in Clackamas/Marion, 2 in Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and 57 Out of State in 2024; one each in Columbia River Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Siuslaw River, and Willamette River, along with 3 each in Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and Crater Lake, and 34 Out of State in 2025.

Table A7. ODOJ 2025 BRH Reports: VOCA Services Provided by Month

Victims of Crime Act Services	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Hotline/crisis line	690	427	604	379	445	362	643	481	391	426	350	444
Referral to other services, supports, and resources	176	109	175	181	225	172	229	197	125	196	122	170
Crisis intervention	112	90	128	91	119	111	126	102	92	131	87	92
Individual advocacy	84	75	105	65	75	56	90	80	50	85	64	46
Information about victim rights	72	42	62	59	72	57	62	51	52	70	45	65
Referral to other victim service programs	45	15	39	24	48	44	79	48	36	43	45	60
Information about the criminal justice process	49	30	46	42	50	36	58	42	31	59	39	28
Interpreter services	40	67	32	30	38	28	20	15	25	32	30	21
Referral to LE	24	12	24	18	21	18	29	32	17	20	14	25
Law enforcement interview advocacy/accompaniment	14	12	11	3	7	4	20	11	12	5	6	-
Civil legal assistance in obtaining protection/restraining order	11	1	8	12	12	9	10	4	3	7	7	11
Hotline report, no contact	14	11	-	7	9	5	4	8	7	-	1	-
CVCP info and referral	9	2	12	3	3	3	5	4	2	6	6	2
Intervention with employer, creditor, landlord, or academic institution	5	5	7	5	4	1	7	7	2	5	-	9
Relocation Assistance	38	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unmet needs due to organizational capacity	6	5	3	3	2	5	4	1	2	-	-	-
Prosecution interview advocacy/accompaniment	1	6	3	2	2	-	4	-	1	2	3	2
Notification of criminal justice events	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	3
Emergency financial assistance	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	3
Immigration assistance	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	-
Victim impact statement assistance	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	1
Assistance with restitution	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Criminal advocacy/accompaniment	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other emergency justice-related assistance	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
On-scene crisis response	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,397	916	1,268	928	1,134	920	1,394	1,086	851	1,088	835	982
Mean VOCA Services												
Hotline/Crisis Line	2.05	2.43	2.51	2.15	2.32	1.96	1.93	2.11	1.78	1.97	1.94	2.01
Other VOCA Services	2.10	2.78	2.76	3.12	3.59	3.02	2.26	2.65	2.09	3.06	2.69	2.43
Total Reports (excluding spam)	336	176	241	176	192	185	333	228	220	216	180	221

Table A8. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Victim Demographics by Year

Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	98	190	212	340	210	157
Female	120	136	153	215	189	110
Gender Non-Conforming	6	23	71	93	91	55
Unknown/Not Reported	80	114	454	153	126	147
Race						
White	23	25	63	19	39	17
Black/AA	120	159	236	157	122	78
Asian	10	65	91	46	53	28
Hispanic/Latino	26	57	187	158	95	106
AI/AN	11	17	19	8	8	2
NH/OPI	2	4	4	3	-	-
MENA	1	-	-	-	12	8
Another race	2	9	63	174	49	3
Multi-racial	15	19	28	19	17	8
Unknown	94	108	199	217	221	219
Age						
0-12	24	39	79	75	28	23
13-17	13	31	60	29	22	20
18-24	12	24	23	29	25	15
25-59	135	149	167	360	176	140
60+	20	49	32	57	42	24
Not Reported	100	171	529	251	323	247
Total	304	463	890	801	616	469

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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 A9. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Victim Demographics by Year

Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	152	289	411	408	461	423
Female	239	272	325	566	735	291
Gender Non-Conforming	15	112	277	475	283	132
Unknown/Not Reported	200	321	631	682	635	430
Race						
White	89	48	107	96	198	50
Black/AA	151	247	284	401	339	247
Asian	31	118	58	95	153	46
Hispanic/Latino	82	103	243	224	211	233
AI/AN	12	56	48	62	26	15
NH/OPI	7	6	11	5	2	1
MENA	-	-	-	-	14	14
Another race	1	23	92	246	177	4
Multi-racial	12	57	43	68	78	33
Unknown	221	336	758	934	916	633
Age						
0-12	11	47	124	170	128	48
13-17	19	57	98	167	150	51
18-24	26	48	118	57	40	38
25-59	274	432	472	525	592	294
60+	46	58	65	93	129	108
Not Reported	230	352	767	1,119	1,075	737
Total	606	994	1,644	2,131	2,114	1,276

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Bias Motivation						
		Race	National Origin	Color	Sexual Orient	Disability	Gender Identity	Religion
Gender								
Male	157	91	51	53	46	7	4	13
Female	110	66	48	31	16	9	8	14
Gender Non-Conforming	55	2	-	-	27	3	52	5
Unknown	147	53	62	21	17	4	6	46
Race								
White	17	3	3	5	5	1	2	7
Black/AA	78	75	1	54	12	4	9	7
Asian	28	16	22	3	-	-	-	5
Hispanic/Latino	106	79	75	27	3	-	-	-
AI/AN	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MENA	8	4	8	-	-	-	-	-
Another race	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Multi-racial	8	7	2	5	1	1	1	-
Unknown	219	27	50	11	83	17	58	56
Age								
0-12	23	8	10	1	3	5	5	1
13-17	20	17	-	11	5	2	5	1
18-24	15	9	4	6	3	-	2	2
25-59	140	59	44	29	49	3	26	10
60+	24	15	13	5	3	2	2	5
Not Reported	247	104	90	53	43	11	30	59
Total	469	212	161	105	106	23	70	78

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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 A11. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Bias Motivation by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Bias Motivation						
		Race	National Origin	Color	Sexual Orient	Disability	Gender Identity	Religion
Gender								
Male	423	285	144	167	63	22	5	8
Female	291	165	99	72	22	56	10	39
Gender Non-Conforming	132	8	15	6	27	12	114	13
Unknown	430	152	201	67	54	51	12	58
Race								
White	50	11	10	6	11	7	7	13
Black/AA	247	243	21	192	8	7	7	1
Asian	46	34	32	7	-	2	-	3
Hispanic/Latino	233	179	186	36	1	3	2	1
AI/AN	15	15	8	8	-	-	-	-
NH/OPI	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
MENA	14	5	12	-	-	-	1	2
Another race	4	2	4	-	-	1	-	-
Multi-racial	33	32	4	25	3	2	2	2
Unknown	633	88	182	37	143	119	122	96
Age								
0-12	48	23	14	12	10	8	6	-
13-17	51	25	11	10	7	3	12	6
18-24	38	14	10	8	2	8	7	1
25-59	294	156	103	75	52	26	38	17
60+	108	74	9	64	5	21	4	2
Not Reported	737	318	312	143	90	75	74	92
Total	1,276	610	459	312	166	141	141	118

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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 A12. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Anti-Race Reports by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Race Bias Motivation						
		Anti-Race	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native	White	Unspec.
Gender								
Male	157	91	46	42	-	-	1	-
Female	110	66	24	28	5	1	-	1
Gender Non-Conforming	55	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	147	53	21	12	8	3	-	8
Race								
White	17	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Black/AA	78	75	73	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	28	16	-	1	12	-	-	1
Hispanic/Latino	106	79	4	75	-	-	-	-
AI/AN	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MENA	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Another race	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-racial	8	7	5	1	-	-	-	-
Unknown	219	27	8	5	1	3	1	8
Age								
0-12	23	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
13-17	20	17	16	-	-	-	-	-
18-24	15	9	6	3	-	-	-	-
25-59	140	59	23	29	-	3	1	-
60+	24	15	6	4	5	-	-	-
Not Reported	247	104	42	38	8	1	-	9
Total	469	212	93	82	13	4	1	9

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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 A13. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Anti-Race Reports by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Race Bias Motivation						
		Anti-Race	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native	White	Unspec.
Gender								
Male	423	285	177	95	11	2	1	4
Female	291	165	71	59	13	8	4	8
Gender Non-Conforming	132	8	7	-	-	-	-	1
Unknown	430	152	59	53	11	1	1	30
Race								
White	50	11	5	1	-	-	5	1
Black/AA	247	243	242	1	-	-	-	-
Asian	46	34	1	1	30	-	-	1
Hispanic/Latino	233	179	-	178	-	-	1	-
AI/AN	15	15	-	8	-	8	-	-
NH/OPI	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
MENA	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
Another race	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Multi-racial	33	32	22	3	-	3	-	2
Unknown	633	88	43	15	5	-	-	36
Age								
0-12	48	23	13	7	-	1	-	2
13-17	51	25	17	2	-	-	-	6
18-24	38	14	5	4	3	-	1	1
25-59	294	156	80	55	5	3	2	7
60+	108	74	66	2	2	2	1	1
Not Reported	737	318	133	137	25	5	2	26
Total	1,276	610	314	207	35	11	6	43

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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 A14. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Anti-Sexual Orientation Reports by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Sexual Orientation Bias Motivation				
		Anti-Sexual Orient	Gay	Lesbian	Unspecified	Hetero-sexual
Gender						
Male	157	46	41	1	4	-
Female	110	16	1	7	8	-
Gender Non-Conforming	55	27	7	-	20	-
Unknown	147	17	7	1	8	-
Race						
White	17	5	3	-	2	-
Black/AA	78	12	4	1	7	-
Asian	28	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic/Latino	106	3	3	-	-	-
AI/AN	2	2	-	2	-	-
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
MENA	8	-	-	-	-	-
Another race	3	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-racial	8	1	1	-	-	-
Unknown	219	83	45	6	31	-
Age						
0-12	23	3	1	1	1	-
13-17	20	5	1	-	4	-
18-24	15	3	2	-	1	-
25-59	140	49	31	2	16	-
60+	24	3	1	-	2	-
Not Reported	247	43	20	6	16	-
Total	469	106	56	9	40	-
<i>Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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.</i>						

Table A15. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Anti-Sexual Orientation Reports by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Sexual Orientation Bias Motivation				
		Anti-Sexual Orient	Gay	Lesbian	Unspecified	Hetero-sexual
Gender						
Male	423	63	59	1	3	-
Female	291	22	9	11	2	-
Gender Non-Conforming	132	27	5	3	20	-
Unknown	430	54	38	5	11	-
Race						
White	50	11	8	-	3	-
Black/AA	247	8	3	2	3	-
Asian	46	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic/Latino	233	1	1	-	-	-
AI/AN	15	-	-	-	-	-
NH/OPI	1	-	-	-	-	-
MENA	14	-	-	-	-	-
Another race	4	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-racial	33	3	2	1	-	-
Unknown	633	143	97	17	30	-
Age						
0-12	48	10	8	1	1	-
13-17	51	7	6	-	1	-
18-24	38	2	1	-	1	-
25-59	294	52	39	6	7	-
60+	108	5	3	1	1	-
Not Reported	737	90	54	12	25	-
Total	1,276	166	111	20	36	-

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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 A16. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Anti-Religion Reports by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Religion Orientation Bias Motivation			
		Anti-Religion	Muslim	Jewish	Christian
Gender					
Male	157	13	5	8	-
Female	110	14	3	10	1
Gender Non-Conforming	55	5	-	2	-
Unknown	147	46	1	42	-
Race					
White	17	7	-	6	1
Black/AA	78	7	1	6	-
Asian	28	5	2	-	-
Hispanic/Latino	106	-	-	-	-
AI/AN	2	-	-	-	-
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-	-
MENA	8	-	-	-	-
Another race	3	3	-	3	-
Multi-racial	8	-	-	-	-
Unknown	219	56	6	47	-
Age					
0-12	23	1	1	-	-
13-17	20	1	1	-	-
18-24	15	2	-	2	-
25-59	140	10	4	6	-
60+	24	5	-	5	-
Not Reported	247	59	3	49	1
Total	469	78	9	62	1

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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 A17. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Anti-Religion Reports by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Religion Orientation Bias Motivation			
		Anti-Religion	Muslim	Jewish	Christian
Gender					
Male	423	8	3	4	-
Female	291	39	3	35	-
Gender Non-Conforming	132	13	1	9	-
Unknown	430	58	1	51	2
Race					
White	50	13	-	13	-
Black/AA	247	1	-	1	-
Asian	46	3	2	1	-
Hispanic/Latino	233	1	-	-	-
AI/AN	15	-	-	-	-
NH/OPI	1	-	-	-	-
MENA	14	2	1	1	-
Another race	4	-	-	-	-
Multi-racial	33	2	-	2	-
Unknown	633	96	5	81	2
Age					
0-12	48	-	-	-	-
13-17	51	6	-	6	-
18-24	38	1	-	1	-
25-59	294	17	1	15	-
60+	108	2	-	-	-
Not Reported	737	92	7	77	2
Total	1,276	118	8	99	2

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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 A18. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Anti-Gender Identity Reports by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Gender Identity Bias Motivation		
		Anti-Gender Identity	Expansive	Transgender
Gender				
Male	157	4	4	-
Female	110	8	8	-
Gender Non-Conforming	55	52	24	30
Unknown	147	6	6	-
Race				
White	17	2	-	1
Black/AA	78	9	7	4
Asian	28	-	-	-
Hispanic/Latino	106	-	-	-
AI/AN	2	-	-	-
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-
MENA	8	-	-	-
Another race	3	-	-	-
Multi-racial	8	1	-	1
Unknown	219	58	35	24
Age				
0-12	23	5	3	2
13-17	20	5	4	-
18-24	15	2	1	1
25-59	140	26	15	11
60+	24	2	2	-
Not Reported	247	30	17	16
Total	469	70	42	30

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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 A19. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Anti-Gender Identity Reports by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Gender Identity Bias Motivation		
		Anti-Gender Identity	Expansive	Transgender
Gender				
Male	423	5	2	3
Female	291	10	1	9
Gender Non-Conforming	132	114	43	71
Unknown	430	12	4	8
Race				
White	50	7	1	6
Black/AA	247	7	-	7
Asian	46	-		
Hispanic/Latino	233	2	-	2
AI/AN	15	-		
NH/OPI	1	-		
MENA	14	1	1	-
Another race	4	-		
Multi-racial	33	2	-	2
Unknown	633	122	48	74
Age				
0-12	48	6	3	3
13-17	51	12	1	11
18-24	38	7	4	3
25-59	294	38	5	33
60+	108	4	-	3
Not Reported	737	74	37	38
Total	1,276	141	50	91
<i>Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; 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.</i>				

Table A20. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Bias Motivation by Year

Bias Motivation/Targeted Protected Class	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Race	249	340	571	340	310	212
Black/AA	178	196	271	180	148	93
Hispanic	48	53	164	71	65	82
Asian	18	68	88	39	49	13
AI/AN	20	15	19	5	11	4
NH/OPI	7	5	2	3	-	-
Arab	7	7	10	22	5	6
White	2	3	7	3	5	1
Race Unspecified	15	10	19	27	24	9
Multiple Races	33	13	12	2	13	4
Color	203	239	245	171	132	105
National Origin/Ethnicity	49	104	284	182	108	161
API	10	47	58	9	9	16
Native Hawaiian	1	-	-	2	-	-
Latin America	10	30	102	101	39	55
Immigrant	21	13	88	55	33	53
South Asia	-	1	18	1	1	7
AI/AN Native	1	5	11	-	2	-
Israel	-	3	-	8	15	24
Palestine (2023 only)	-	-	-	5	-	4
Ukraine	-	-	6	-	3	-
Middle East	3	5	8	3	3	7
Sexual Orientation	34	79	141	153	177	106
Gay	14	45	55	49	78	56
Lesbian	4	13	25	48	21	9
Bisexual	-	2	5	-	-	1
Unspecified LGBTQ	13	18	59	60	78	40
Heterosexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disability	23	27	44	24	25	23
Mental	9	12	21	7	12	16
Physical	14	14	19	10	14	4
Disability Unspecified	4	3	10	8	4	4
Gender Identity	16	30	87	98	123	70
Expansive	7	12	42	70	67	42
Transgender	8	18	41	24	57	30
Nonbinary	-	-	-	5	1	1
Religion	26	80	116	211	98	78
Jewish	22	48	97	183	70	62
Muslim	3	9	9	18	23	9
Christian	-	4	1	3	-	1
Catholic	-	5	3	-	-	-
Scientology	-	-	-	-	3	-
Non-protected class	67	36	167	37	34	40
<i>Multiple Targeted Class</i>	236	335	474	325	295	215
Total	304	463	890	801	616	469

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals. See Table A37 in [Appendix A](#) for the equivalent NIBRS bias crime counts for 2020 through 2025.

Table A21. ODOJ 2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Bias Motivation by Victim Race and Gender

Bias Motivation	White		Black/AA		Hispanic	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Anti-Race	3	7	153	52	83	54
Black/AA	2	3	153	51	-	-
Hispanic/Latinx	-	1	-	1	83	53
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	1	3	-	-	-	1
Arab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Race Unspecified	-	1	-	-	-	-
Multiple Races	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anti-Sexual Orientation	7	3	2	2	1	-
Gay	7	1	1	-	1	-
Lesbian	-	-	-	2	-	-
Unspecified LGBTQ	-	2	1	-	-	-
Heterosexual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anti-Gender Identity	-	3	1	4	-	1
Expansive	-	1	-	-	-	-
Transgender	-	2	1	4	-	1
Anti-Religion	-	13	1	-	1	-
Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewish	-	13	1	-	-	-
Christian	-	-	-	-	-	-
Color	2	3	127	34	20	13
Disability	1	5	3	2	2	1
National Origin/Ethnicity	4	5	11	9	90	57
Latin America	-	-	-	-	60	38
Immigrant	-	1	6	7	33	22
Total	14	29	155	54	113	70

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American individuals.

Table A22. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Character of Conduct by Year

Character of Conduct	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Harassment*	124	156	177	295	334	337
Offensive Physical Contact ⁵	-	-	-	-	39	53
Threat [†]	-	-	-	-	149	180
Hate speech [‡]	-	-	-	-	253	220
Harassment - Offensive Conduct [‡]	-	-	-	-	47	47
Institutional	11	2	1	-	2	1
Vandalism	75	182	399	225	267	180
Assault	121	141	174	180	117	85
Refusal of service	-	3	-	1	3	-
Other*	4	10	144	101	43	26
Exploitation	-	-	135	96	30	16
Doxing	1	2	6	2	7	1
Swatting	1	5	-	2	5	9
Murder	2	3	3	1	1	-
Multiple Characters of Conduct	31	29	5	1	281	283
Total Bias Crimes	304	463	890	801	616	469

* Counted once per report.

⁵ 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 A23. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Character of Conduct by Year

Character of Conduct	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Harassment*	335	677	994	1,318	1,567	942
Offensive Physical Contact [§]	-	-	-	-	692	428
Threat [†]	-	-	-	-	112	98
Hate speech [‡]	-	-	-	-	924	603
Harassment - Offensive Conduct [§]	-	-	-	-	2	-
Institutional	216	249	361	392	250	244
Vandalism	2	3	14	151	34	17
Assault	4	-	-	-	-	-
Refusal of service	53	55	104	133	129	61
Other*	15	22	178	137	253	73
Exploitation	-	-	67	21	56	3
Doxing	14	6	94	84	52	15
Swatting	1	16	17	32	155	57
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Characters of Conduct	21	12	5	-	259	247
Total Bias Crimes	606	994	1,644	2,131	2,114	1,276

* Counted once per report.

[§] 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 A24. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Most Frequent Setting by Year

Setting	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Most Frequent Settings[‡]	133	233	617	547	427	266
Home	114	160	287	328	270	164
School	4	39	107	45	47	19
Work	4	43	196	142	79	65
Online	11	20	34	44	41	20
Other public setting	100	64	92	103	71	109
All other settings [§]	74	159	175	154	122	95
Library	1	-	9	23	25	3
Mall/shopping center/business	18	59	68	41	38	39
Park	15	58	27	27	16	22
Institutional setting	1	2	4	6	7	3
Driving/Sidewalk/Parking	23	18	19	25	15	20
Jail	1	2	17	7	2	1
Place of Worship	2	11	19	17	14	4
Spam/not reported	13	9	12	10	5	3
Multiple Settings	5	22	5	21	16	6
Total Bias Crimes	304	463	890	801	616	469

[‡] Counted once per report. Includes home, school, work or online settings.

[§] Counted once per report. Includes library, mall/shopping center, parks, institutional setting, driving, jail, health care, place of worship or spam/not reported.

Note, total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple settings.

Table A25. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Most Frequent Setting by Year

Setting	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Most Frequent Settings[‡]	316	695	965	1305	1518	769
Home	98	257	364	497	482	348
School	32	111	301	267	289	90
Work	31	206	134	271	304	150
Online	169	195	184	437	509	239
Other public setting	71	53	174	175	135	181
All other settings [§]	212	225	506	686	572	337
Library	7	-	41	182	239	51
Mall/shopping center/business	71	87	124	129	115	99
Park	7	34	104	82	21	28
Institutional setting	32	55	149	190	100	77
Driving/Sidewalk/Parking	20	19	32	32	15	39
Jail	3	9	27	39	13	20
Place of Worship	-	12	8	22	49	7
Spam/not reported	74	9	21	18	20	20
Multiple Settings	13	56	17	209	185	74
Total Bias Incidents	606	994	1,644	2,131	2,114	1,276

[‡] Counted once per report. Includes home, school, work or online settings.

[§] Counted once per report. Includes library, mall/shopping center, parks, institutional setting, driving, jail, health care, place of worship or spam/not reported.

Note, total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple settings.

Table A26. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Victim-Defendant Relationship by Year

Victim-Defendant Relationship	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Stranger	135	171	255	337	253	212
Neighbor/Community member	44	107	123	157	137	108
Police/LE/CJS	19	8	15	10	9	3
Client/Customer	6	1	12	19	16	12
Employer	1	5	70	95	21	9
Service provider	-	3	7	10	11	16
Schoolmate	-	22	42	27	28	14
Landlord	2	7	66	5	7	4
City official/Govt Emp	1	-	5	1	2	-
Coworker	-	17	87	2	14	5
Teacher/School Official	-	1	4	1	1	1
Current/former relative/friend/roommate	3	12	17	13	27	17
Acquaintance	5	5	29	9	20	15
All Other Relationships	88	104	158	115	70	53
Other	9	-	2	-	1	-
Not reported	33	36	37	21	22	10
Unknown	45	59	89	83	41	40
Care provider	1	-	2	2	1	2
Employee	-	2	1	1	1	1
Student	-	7	22	4	3	-
Student's Parent	-	-	1	-	-	-
Faith Leader	-	-	4	4	1	-
<i>Def known to victim</i>	62	155	371	340	249	177
Total Reported Bias Crimes	304	463	890	801	616	469

**Table A27. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Victim-Defendant Relationship
by Year**

Victim-Defendant Relationship	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Stranger	90	168	362	433	444	245
Neighbor/Community member	58	154	182	246	448	283
Police/LE/CJS	68	81	180	255	70	150
Client/Customer	7	5	36	118	310	138
Employer	32	139	56	125	100	40
Service provider	14	44	102	191	121	81
Schoolmate	6	37	198	78	91	45
Landlord	17	61	117	87	81	59
City official/Govt Emp	107	81	104	83	60	28
Coworker	10	25	30	35	69	26
Teacher/School Official	11	40	85	53	95	13
Current/former relative/friend/roommate	5	21	33	38	39	21
Acquaintance	6	33	26	20	39	31
All Other Relationships	175	105	133	369	147	116
Other	34	5	1	6	-	-
Not reported	97	51	40	39	48	58
Unknown	21	8	20	174	44	31
Care provider	2	25	12	21	21	3
Employee	21	13	1	14	10	5
Student	-	-	5	8	7	8
Student's Parent	-	-	10	47	6	7
Faith Leader	-	3	29	13	7	1
Media	-	-	15	47	4	3
<i>Def known to victim</i>	284	557	904	1,113	915	644
Total	606	994	1,644	2,131	2,114	1,276

Table A28. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Who Reported and Year

Reporter Status	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Victim	100	170	215	270	322	212
Witness	104	84	186	130	94	109
Family	7	46	82	130	51	45
Law enforcement	4	60	93	140	45	39
Attorney	-	-	3	6	10	-
Perpetrator	1	-	1	-	2	1
Advocate	-	-	162	50	40	16
School Official	-	-	54	1	1	-
Other/Not Reported	88	103	94	74	51	47
Total	304	463	890	801	616	469

Note, only the 2025 perpetrator reporter targeted an advocate in a hate crime; the other 4 reports (1 each in 2020 and 2022, and 2 in 2024) were made by bias crime defendants contacting the BRH directly for resources.

Table A29. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Who Reported by Year

Reporter Status	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Victim	258	398	547	664	934	548
Witness	188	278	278	463	221	252
Family	10	56	113	171	166	125
Law enforcement	2	85	72	175	87	95
Attorney	-	-	47	57	2	2
Perpetrator	3	13	38	92	247	101
Advocate	-	-	107	154	129	98
School Official	-	3	18	5	1	2
Other/Not Reported	145	161	424	350	327	53
Total Reported Bias Crimes	606	994	1,644	2,131	2,114	1,276

Table A30. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Setting Type by Year

Setting Type	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Community	-	275	362	462	351	291
Neighbors	-	92	117	153	127	106
School	-	37	113	40	38	16
Employment	-	14	168	98	33	18
Police/LE/CJS	-	8	14	10	9	3
Housing	-	5	65	7	12	5
Business	-	7	9	8	15	7
Government	-	-	1	2	2	-
All Other Setting Types ⁶	304	25	41	21	29	23
Healthcare	-	1	2	3	-	4
Institutional	-	2	6	2	1	1
Domestic Violence	-	7	3	4	11	8
Family	-	2	1	2	14	8
Religious	-	7	18	4	1	-
Unknown	304	6	11	6	2	2
Total	304	463	890	801	616	469

⁶ Counted once per report. Includes library, mall/shopping center, parks, institutional setting, driving, jail, health care, place of worship or spam/not reported.

Note, total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple settings.

Table A31. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Setting Type by Year

Setting Type	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Community	-	308	485	756	884	525
Neighbors	-	120	158	184	286	263
School	-	102	330	257	361	58
Employment	-	174	87	175	165	69
Police/LE/CJS	-	75	172	278	78	144
Housing	-	69	131	119	108	69
Business	-	51	75	103	86	68
Government	-	33	96	119	51	35
All Other Setting Types ⁶	606	62	110	140	95	45
Healthcare	-	24	14	25	28	12
Institutional	-	16	46	13	16	5
Domestic Violence	-	11	10	11	12	5
Family	-	6	9	21	12	10
Media	-	-	10	46	10	3
Religious	-	1	2	10	6	1
Unknown	606	4	19	14	11	9
Total Bias Incidents	606	994	1,644	2,131	2,114	1,276

⁶ Counted once per report. Includes library, mall/shopping center, parks, institutional setting, driving, jail, health care, place of worship or spam/not reported.

Note, total reports do not sum to 100% as reports may involve multiple settings.

**Table A32. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: Perceived Defendant
Demographics by Year**

Perceived Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	-	151	388	466	251	228
Female	-	31	124	54	82	52
Gender Non-Conforming	-	3	-	-	3	-
Unknown/Not reported	304	278	378	281	280	189
Race						
White	-	104	197	279	166	117
Black/African American	-	3	15	32	16	20
Asian	-	7	1	10	2	1
Hispanic/Latino	-	1	24	12	30	15
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	1	1	1	1	-
Multiple Races	-	-	25	-	5	3
Some Other Race	-	-	-	-	5	1
Unknown/Not reported	304	347	627	467	391	309
Age						
24 and under	8	45	86	45	69	32
25 to 39	5	39	92	64	39	48
40 to 49	2	16	15	95	31	29
50 and older	7	40	43	39	42	26
Unknown/Not reported	282	323	654	558	435	334
Total	304	463	890	801	616	469

**Table A33. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: Perceived Defendant
Demographics by Year**

Perceived Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	-	279	511	697	580	478
Female	-	118	209	297	291	214
Gender Non-Conforming	-	2	5	3	4	1
Unknown/Not reported	606	595	919	1,134	1,239	583
Race						
White	-	193	530	582	583	332
Black/African American	-	10	20	4	9	10
Asian	-	1	1	2	5	7
Hispanic/Latino	-	7	21	12	29	9
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	-	1	1	2	1
Multiple Races	-	-	11	2	9	6
Some Other Race	-	-	5	8	10	4
Unknown/Not reported	606	783	1,055	1,520	1,461	907
Age						
24 and under	11	61	84	65	116	58
25 to 39	10	25	45	68	35	14
40 to 49	3	20	47	34	17	20
50 and older	11	107	70	96	94	122
Unknown/Not reported	571	781	1,398	1,868	1,852	1,062
Total	606	994	1,644	2,131	2,114	1,276

Table A34. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes: County by Year

County	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Baker	1	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	7	13	18	10	14	28
Clackamas	19	71	35	37	40	22
Clatsop	-	5	5	1	4	3
Columbia	1	5	3	4	4	2
Coos	11	1	-	3	2	-
Crook	7	1	2	-	3	-
Curry	11	1	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	9	24	20	36	28	12
Douglas	1	1	3	12	6	2
Gilliam	-	-	1	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson	5	8	15	23	6	8
Jefferson	-	-	-	1	-	-
Josephine	-	4	6	-	6	-
Klamath	12	9	9	6	4	4
Lake	2	-	-	3	1	-
Lane	40	29	36	234	101	67
Lincoln	3	3	2	6	3	7
Linn	13	22	49	24	20	24
Malheur	4	-	5	1	-	2
Marion	14	32	175	12	12	18
Morrow	-	1	-	-	1	1
Multnomah	111	161	374	214	263	199
Polk	5	5	21	4	3	1
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	3	4	12	3
Umatilla	-	1	4	7	1	2
Union	-	2	-	2	3	7
Wallowa	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wasco	-	11	7	11	-	3
Washington	23	39	40	122	56	36
Wheeler	-	2	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	1	4	25	10	6	9
Other/Unknown	4	8	32	13	17	9
Total Reported Bias Crimes	304	463	890	801	616	469
Note, Other/Unknown includes 4 Out of State in 2024 and 2 Out of State in 2025.						

Table A35. ODOJ 2020-2025 Reported Bias Incidents: County by Year

County	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Baker	-	-	9	6	1	2
Benton	124	24	19	20	174	13
Clackamas	37	164	74	234	104	121
Clatsop	3	2	11	14	14	4
Columbia	2	6	6	10	101	2
Coos	8	2	3	8	31	4
Crook	12	-	9	-	4	-
Curry	13	1	6	12	9	1
Deschutes	28	21	199	50	78	63
Douglas	6	9	185	79	15	12
Gilliam	1	-	2	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	1	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	5	-	2	1
Hood River	2	1	1	2	4	3
Jackson	14	12	38	62	34	12
Jefferson	-	-	6	5	1	2
Josephine	-	6	10	25	22	9
Klamath	6	51	38	20	18	5
Lake	6	-	1	8	2	1
Lane	57	62	118	338	235	247
Lincoln	5	8	8	17	28	10
Linn	17	55	41	99	56	32
Malheur	1	3	10	8	8	-
Marion	50	95	240	144	109	118
Morrow	-	-	1	-	-	-
Multnomah	126	284	306	502	557	355
Polk	4	6	9	33	7	7
Sherman	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	21	61	36	18
Umatilla	6	4	12	10	15	2
Union	22	11	4	3	4	16
Wallowa	-	-	2	6	-	11
Wasco	2	4	18	7	6	4
Washington	27	85	116	182	179	122
Wheeler	-	2	1	-	-	-
Yamhill	4	46	37	72	25	16
Other/Unknown ⁶	23	30	76	94	235	63
Total	606	994	1,644	2,131	2,114	1,276

⁶ Includes 3 reports in Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in 2022; one in Deschutes River in 2023; one each Clackamas/Marion and Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, along with 11th 22 Out of State in 2024; and 3 each in Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and Crater Lake, along with 9 Out of State in 2025.

NIBRS Tables

Table A36. Police Departments Missing NIBRS Data in 2025

Departments that Reported No Data in 2025	Departments missing 1 to 11 months of data in 2025
Aumsville PD	Black Butte Ranch PD
Burns PD	Columbia City PD
Coburg PD	Curry SO
Enterprise PD	Gearhart PD
Gold Beach PD	Jacksonville PD
Grant SO	Manzanita Dept of Pub Safety
Harney SO	Mt Angel PD
Hinds PD	Ontario PD
John Day PD	OSU Dept. of Pub. Safety
Junction City PD	Rocky Pilot PD
Lake SO	Prineville PD
Malheur SO	Scappoose PD
Malin PD	St. Helens PD
Merrill PD	Turner PD
Myrtle Point PD	Vernonia PD
Nyssa PD	
OHSU PD	
Port Oxford PD	
Rockaway PD	
Silverton PD	
Wallowa SO	
Wheller SO	

Table A37. NIBRS 2020-2025 Reported Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation

Bias Motivation/Targeted Protected Class	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Race	276	224	257	222	211	266
Black/AA	149	112	133	73	80	106
Hispanic	40	46	56	51	46	77
Asian	6	14	15	10	9	15
AI/AN	8	3	4	-	3	2
NH/OPI	8	1	-	2	1	-
Arab	6	4	8	4	2	8
White	33	23	24	20	18	20
Race Unspecified	19	9	9	4	10	17
Multiple Races	11	19	11	15	12	8
National Origin/Ethnicity	1	13	8	6	9	2
Sexual Orientation	46	64	81	81	92	85
Gay	22	39	41	28	28	37
Lesbian	3	3	14	8	4	2
Bisexual	-	1	2	1	1	-
Unspecified LGBTQ	21	21	28	47	59	46
Heterosexual	-	-	1	-	-	1
Disability	7	3	4	6	9	6
Mental	4	-	-	2	4	3
Physical	3	3	4	4	5	3
Gender Identity	14	14	16	16	17	13
Expansive	3	3	3	1	4	3
Transgender	11	11	13	15	13	10
Religion	33	29	42	38	29	39
Muslim	3	3	7	6	2	5
Jewish	22	16	15	26	17	26
Christian	2	3	8	1	2	1
Catholic	1	3	5	1	-	1
Hindu	-	3	-	-	-	-
Mormon	-	-	1	-	-	-
Protestant	2	-	3	-	1	2
Multiple	-	1	-	-	3	-
Unknown	3	-	3	2	3	3
Gender	1	1	13	1	4	3
Female	-	1	-	1	-	-
Male	1	-	13	-	4	3
Non-protected class	43	11	-	-	-	-
Multiple Targeted Class	7	5	14	5	6	14
Total	416	358	409	370	370	404

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals. See Table A20 in [Appendix A](#) for the equivalent ODOJ bias crime counts for 2020 through 2025.

**Table A38. NIBRS 2000-2025 Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation:
Gender and Race Comparison**

Bias Motivation	White		Black/AA	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Anti-Race	312	198	307	125
Black/AA	67	65	254	105
Hispanic/Latinx	126	67	4	1
White	52	43	2	5
Asian	8	1	2	1
Multiple Races	19	8	2	3
AI/AN	2	-	-	-
Race Unspecified	23	9	7	3
Anti-Sexual Orientation	214	83	16	6
Gay	120	7	9	-
Lesbian	3	21	-	2
Bisexual	2	2	1	-
Unspecified LGBTQ	93	53	6	4
Heterosexual	2	-	-	-
Anti-Gender Identity	28	35	-	-
Expansive	1	11	-	-
Transgender	27	24	-	-
Anti-Religion	51	35	4	-
Muslim	4	6	1	-
Jewish	28	23	-	-
Christian	3	4	3	-
Total Victims	640	379	325	129

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals.

Table A39. NIBRS 2025 Bias Crimes by Bias Motivation and Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Bias Motivation						
		Race	Disability	National Origin	Gender Identity	Religion	Sexual Orient	Gender
Gender								
Male	241	164	3	2	6	19	56	-
Female	101	74	2	-	6	7	13	3
Not Reported	4	1	-	-	-	1	2	-
Race								
White	214	127	3	-	11	19	58	3
Black/AA	82	77	1	-	-	2	7	-
Hispanic/Latinx	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
AI/AN	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Asian	12	8	-	1	-	2	2	-
NH/OPI	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Reported	30	21	-	1	1	4	3	-
Age								
20 and under	41	31	3	-	1	-	7	1
21 to 24	34	24	-	1	1	2	10	-
25 to 34	83	57	1	-	2	4	22	1
35 to 44	67	46	-	1	5	5	13	-
45 to 54	65	43	1	-	2	6	12	1
55 and older	55	37	-	-	1	10	7	-
Not Reported	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	58	27	1	-	1	12	14	-
Total Victims	404	266	6	2	13	39	85	3

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals.

Table A40. NIBRS 2025 Anti-Race Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Race Bias Motivation						
		Anti-Race	Black	Hispanic	White	Asian	Multi Racial	Native
Gender								
Male	241	164	72	50	11	11	2	-
Female	101	74	27	22	8	2	3	1
Not Reported	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Race								
White	214	127	32	58	16	3	4	-
Black/AA	82	77	60	3	1	2	-	-
Hispanic/Latinx	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
AI/AN	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Asian	12	8	1	-	-	7	-	-
NH/OPI	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Not Reported	30	21	5	8	2	1	1	-
Age								
20 and under	41	31	13	11	1	4	-	-
21 to 24	34	24	11	8	-	2	-	-
25 to 34	83	57	28	13	7	-	3	1
35 to 44	67	46	18	15	3	3	-	-
45 to 54	65	43	16	15	2	2	-	-
55 and older	55	37	13	10	6	2	2	-
Not Reported	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	58	27	6	5	1	2	3	1
Total Victims	404	266	106	77	20	15	8	2

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals.

Table A41. NIBRS 2025 Anti-Sexual Orientation Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Sexual Orientation Bias Motivation				
		Anti-Sexual Orient	Gay	Lesbian	Unspecified	Heterosexual
Gender						
Male	241	56	30	-	26	1
Female	101	13	-	1	12	-
Unknown	4	2	-	-	2	-
Race						
White	214	58	26	1	31	1
Black/AA	82	7	2	-	5	-
Hispanic/Latinx	3	-	-	-	-	-
AI/AN	4	1	1	-	-	-
Asian	12	2	-	-	2	-
NH/OPI	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	30	3	1	-	2	-
Age						
20 and under	41	7	1	-	5	1
21-24	34	10	3	1	6	-
25-34	83	22	11	-	11	-
35-44	67	13	5	-	9	-
45-54	65	12	7	-	5	-
55+	55	7	3	-	4	-
Not Reported	1	-	-	-	-	-
N/A (Not Individual or LE)	58	14	7	1	6	-
Total Victims	404	85	37	2	46	1
<i>Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals.</i>						

Table A42. NIBRS 2025 Anti-Religion Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Religion Bias Motivation			
		Anti-Religion	Muslim	Jewish	Christian
Gender					
Male	241	19	4	9	1
Female	101	7	1	6	-
Unknown	4	1	-	1	-
Race					
White	214	19	3	11	-
Black/AA	82	2	1	-	1
Hispanic/Latinx	3	-	-	-	-
AI/AN	4	-	-	-	-
Asian	12	2	-	2	-
NH/OPI	1	-	-	-	-
Unknown	30	4	1	3	-
Age					
20 and under	41	-	-	-	-
21-24	34	2	-	1	-
25-34	83	4	2	1	1
35-44	67	5	2	1	-
45-54	65	6	-	5	-
55+	55	10	1	8	-
Not Reported	1	-	-	-	-
N/A (Not Individual or LE)	58	12	-	10	-
Total Victims	404	39	5	26	1
<i>Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals.</i>					

Table A43. NIBRS 2025 Anti-Gender Identity Bias Crimes by Victim Demographics

Victims' Demographics	Total	Anti-Gender Identity Bias Motivation		
		Anti-Gender Identity	Expansive	Transgender
Gender				
Male	241	6	-	6
Female	101	6	2	4
Unknown	4	-	-	-
Race				
White	214	11	2	9
Black/AA	82	-	-	-
Hispanic/Latinx	3	-	-	-
AI/AN	4	-	-	-
Asian	12	-	-	-
NH/OPI	1	-	-	-
Unknown	30	1	-	1
Age				
20 and under	41	1	1	-
21-24	34	1	-	1
25-34	83	2	-	2
35-44	67	5	-	5
45-54	65	2	-	2
55+	55	1	1	-
Not Reported	1	-	-	-
N/A (Not Individual or LE)	58	1	1	-
Total Victims	404	13	3	10
<i>Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals.</i>				

Table A44. NIBRS 2020-2025 Bias Crime Victim-Defendant Relationship

Victim-Defendant Relationship	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Stranger	74	89	83	81	83	106
Known/somewhat known	64	68	83	75	85	81
Acquaintance	26	26	26	24	30	29
Neighbor	14	13	21	23	31	31
Otherwise known	8	18	20	16	10	11
Friend	2	1	5	4	1	1
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	4	1	-	3	3	2
Other family	2	1	4	-	1	1
Ex-Relationship/Spouse	3	1	1	1	7	2
Spouse	1	3	2	-	-	2
Child [‡]	-	1	2	1	1	-
Parent/Stepparent	3	1	-	-	1	2
Employee	-	-	2	1	-	-
Employer	-	1	-	2	-	-
Sibling	1	1	-	-	-	-
Victim was Offender [§]	-	-	1	1	5	7
Unknown	192	118	133	132	142	149
Not Applicable[¥]	86	83	109	81	55	58
Total Victims	416	358	409	370	370	404

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 own child or boyfriend/girlfriend's child.

[§] 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.

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

Table A45. NIBRS Bias Crime Defendants 2020-2025 by County

County	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	4	16	14	8	6	2
Clackamas	26	35	33	26	27	15
Clatsop	4	2	4	2	1	4
Columbia	2	-	1	1	-	-
Coos	7	1	-	3	4	1
Crook	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	30	17	11	23	23	15
Douglas	6	9	4	2	3	4
Gilliam	-	-	1	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	8	2	3	1	-	-
Jackson	10	4	4	6	3	5
Jefferson	2	1	-	-	1	1
Josephine	2	5	2	2	2	3
Klamath	8	7	1	10	1	1
Lake	-	2	-	-	-	-
Lane	74	36	43	39	54	46
Lincoln	9	3	1	7	3	4
Linn	3	21	23	18	12	11
Malheur	2	1	4	1	-	-
Marion	40	23	32	31	18	14
Morrow	-	2	-	-	2	-
Multnomah	47	59	63	89	130	186
Polk	8	1	4	1	2	1
Sherman	-	-	2	2	-	1
Tillamook	1	3	-	1	-	-
Umatilla	14	6	4	6	6	3
Union	8	1	-	3	-	1
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	1	6	6	2	2
Washington	35	44	62	23	16	20
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	7	4	2	4	-	2
Total Incidents	357	306	324	315	316	342
Arrested Defendants	91	102	115	107	104	123
Victims	416	358	409	370	370	404

Note, Table illustrates reported **bias crime incidents**, per NIBRS terminology. Incidents may have multiple charges/offences, multiple defendants and multiple victims. No defendant may be identified or arrested in an incident, i.e., the incident may be deemed **unfounded by law enforcement** and not referred to the County DA's Office for prosecution. Law enforcement may err on the side of caution and refer the incident to the County DA's Office when the bias motive is uncertain for DAs/DDAs to make the final determination. DAs/DDAs may add a bias charge to a non-bias arrest or LEOs may add a bias charge after NIBRS data is submitted to OSP – neither situation is reflected in the above data.

Pooled CJ Tables

Table A46. Merged 2000-2025 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	DA Data only	Total Bias Crime Defendants
2000	56	50	10	-	82
2001	73	63	14	-	108
2002	65	48	10	-	79
2003	73	62	20	-	110
2004	80	62	7	-	106
2005	70	57	18	-	93
2006	73	56	16	-	96
2007	68	55	14	-	97
2008	76	71	21	-	114
2009	43	32	9	-	60
2010	73	57	6	-	93
2011	65	44	10	-	85
2012	49	34	6	-	60
2013	45	27	8	-	54
2014	44	32	7	-	55
2015	38	38	6	-	59
2016	40	42	7	-	63
2017	43	32	11	-	60
2018	63	58	12	-	83
2019	88	77	26	-	123
2020	79	83	36	8	124
2021	119	130	39	12	188
2022	112	111	33	37	188
2023	144	127	41	35	225
2024	153	149	29	47	234
2025	129	143	19	62	249 ⁺
Total	1,961[¥]	1,740	435	201	2,888

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. Figures include 10 individuals under 18 years of age diverted to the juvenile system (2 in 2022, 5 in 2024 and 3 in 2025) and 66 individuals between the ages of 12 and 17 years at the time of the offense that were adjudicated in the adult justice system.

[¥] Includes 23 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 2025 include 20 cases under review.

Table A47. Merged 2000-2025 CJ (Intimidation/Bias I and II) Data by Top Charge and Year

Year	Under Review	Filed with Non-Bias Charge(s)	Filed with Bias I Charge(s)	Filed with Bias II Charge(s)	No Actioned	Total Bias Crime Defendants
2000	-	-	20	33	29	82
2001	-	-	26	44	38	108
2002	-	-	18	32	29	79
2003	-	-	24	44	42	110
2004	-	-	24	41	41	106
2005	-	-	33	30	30	93
2006	-	-	27	34	35	96
2007	-	-	20	40	37	97
2008	-	-	26	53	35	114
2009	-	-	8	25	27	60
2010	-	-	13	46	34	93
2011	-	-	8	37	40	85
2012	-	-	7	29	24	60
2013	-	-	6	22	26	54
2014	-	-	8	24	23	55
2015	-	-	11	29	19	59
2016	-	-	9	36	18	63
2017	-	-	6	27	27	60
2018	-	-	5	53	25	83
2019	-	-	16	66	41	123
2020	-	15	40	48	21	124
2021	-	21	69	66	32	188
2022	-	17	63	53	55	188
2023	-	26	70	60	69	225
2024	-	26	69	85	54	234
2025	20	29	59	87	54	249 [†]
Total	20	134	685[‡]	1,144[‡]	905[§]	2,888

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). Figures include 10 individuals under 18 years of age diverted to the juvenile system (2 in 2022, 5 in 2024 and 3 in 2025) and 66 individuals between the ages of 12 and 17 years at the time of the offense that were adjudicated in the adult justice system.

[†] Total bias crime cases in 2025 include 20 cases under review.

[§] Includes 23 additional LEDS arrests tied to filed cases (e.g., probation violation, arrest at arraignment, or failure to appear warrant during case processing).

[‡] Includes cases for which DAs/DDAs attempted to file cases with a bias charge but subsequently dismissed/no complaint the charge or the grand jury no true-billed the bias charge. Exact counts unavailable from Odyssey.

Table A48. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by County

County	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	1	10	3	6	2	2
Clackamas	4	16	21	16	15	19
Clatsop	-	1	2	3	6	10
Columbia	-	1	3	6	1	1
Coos	1	-	1	3	2	-
Crook	-	2	-	1	1	-
Curry	1	1	2	1	1	-
Deschutes	4	7	3	11	10	16
Douglas	1	-	3	-	3	-
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hood River	-	3	-	2	-	2
Jackson	3	6	7	7	8	7
Jefferson	-	2	-	1	-	-
Josephine	1	2	3	4	2	-
Klamath	2	3	2	9	4	3
Lake	-	-	1	-	1	2
Lane	12	11	7	14	14	8
Lincoln	3	4	2	7	3	6
Linn	2	9	12	10	3	7
Malheur	4	2	2	4	6	-
Marion	19	11	15	18	19	10
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	41	55	52	62	81	98
Polk	3	1	3	3	3	3
Sherman	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	1	-	-	1
Umatilla	1	2	-	1	1	1
Union	-	-	1	1	-	3
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	2	12	6	5	1
Washington	17	29	25	22	41	46
Wheeler	-	1	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	3	2	3	2	2
Out of State	4	4	2	3	-	1
Total	124	188	188	225	234	249

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

Table A49. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Defendant Demographics

Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	107	150	129	165	159	156
Female	11	27	24	34	35	39
Unknown	6	11	35	26	40	54
Race/Ethnicity						
White	91	130	119	152	134	135
Black/AA	11	14	13	14	13	19
AI/AN	3	5	3	8	7	2
Asian	1	3	-	1	3	4
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hispanic/Latinx	7	17	15	19	27	24
Multiple	-	-	-	-	2	-
Unknown	11	19	38	31	47	65
Age						
20 and under	4	8	7	11	16	17
21 to 24	12	11	7	17	11	9
25 to 34	26	55	38	48	56	52
35 to 44	25	50	52	54	51	62
45 to 54	23	32	25	34	33	36
55 and older	29	21	26	35	33	24
Unknown	5	11	33	26	34	49
Min-Max Age	16-88	14-77	17-75	14-70	13-78	15-70
Mean Age	41.61	38.60	41.33	40.00	40.65	39.05
Median Age	38	37	41	39	39	37
Total	124	188	188	225	234	249

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native; and NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders.

Table A50. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Defendant Demographics: Filed Cases

Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	93	133	111	132	142	141
Female	9	23	19	24	30	31
Unknown	1	-	3	-	8	23
Race/Ethnicity						
White	81	116	99	117	116	120
Black/AA	6	12	11	12	12	17
AI/AN	2	4	3	6	5	1
Asian	1	3	-	1	3	3
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hispanic/Latinx	7	13	14	15	26	21
Multiple	-	-	-	-	2	-
Unknown	6	8	6	5	15	33
Age						
20 and under	2	6	6	5	10	14
21 to 24	11	9	6	16	9	7
25 to 34	23	45	32	39	52	45
35 to 44	24	47	46	43	48	57
45 to 54	18	30	19	23	31	32
55 and older	25	19	23	30	28	21
Unknown	-	-	1	-	2	19
Min-Max Age	18-88	18-77	18-75	18-70	18-75	15-70
Mean Age	41.58	39.35	41.48	40.23	41.14	39.31
Median Age	38	38	41	39	40	38
Total	103	156	133	156	180	195
Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native; and NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders.						

**Table A51. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data by Defendant Demographics:
Rejected/No Actioned Cases**

Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	14	17	18	33	17	15
Female	2	4	5	10	5	8
Unknown	5	11	32	26	32	31
Race/Ethnicity						
White	10	14	20	35	18	15
Black/AA	5	2	2	2	1	2
AI/AN	1	1	-	2	2	1
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	1
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic/Latinx	-	4	1	4	1	3
Multiple	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	5	11	32	26	32	32
Age						
20 and under	2	2	1	6	6	3
21 to 24	1	2	1	1	2	2
25 to 34	3	10	6	9	4	7
35 to 44	1	3	6	11	3	5
45 to 54	5	2	6	11	2	4
55 and older	4	2	3	5	5	3
Unknown	5	11	32	26	32	30
Min-Max Age	16-64	14-71	17-63	14-66	13-78	18-65
Mean Age	41.81	33.10	40.52	39.16	36.77	37.04
Median Age	48	30	41	40	33	35
Total	21	32	55	69	54	54
Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native; and NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders.						

Table A52. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2025 Data: Arrest Charge by File Year

ORS Number	ORS Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bias Charge[‡]							
166.165	Bias Crime in the First Degree	26	52	44	56	60	45
166.155	Bias Crime in the Second Degree	57	74	70	94	100	89
Specific Common Co-Occurring Charges[§]							
163.190	Menacing	27	35	29	36	48	34
166.065	Harassment	24	32	36	33	36	43
166.220	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	16	20	21	20	23	23
163.160	Assault in the Fourth Degree	8	17	19	27	22	19
166.025	Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree	26	27	18	27	34	36
164.365	Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	5	7	3	7	5	5
164.354	Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	6	8	14	12	15	8
164.345	Criminal Mischief in the Third Degree	4	6	7	5	7	9
162.315	Resisting Arrest	6	10	7	14	5	10
163.195	Reckless Endangerment	2	1	2	7	5	3
163.115	Murder	1	-	-	-	1	-
Common Co-Occurring Charge Types[§]							
	Any Weapon Charge	17	20	21	21	25	23
	Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	12	28	25	35	30	26
	Harassment/Agg Harassment	24	38	40	39	40	46
	Any Criminal Mischief (I-III)	14	20	22	20	27	21
Total Arrests		79	119	112	144	153	129

[‡] Cases with both Bias I and Bias II charges classified as Bias I cases.

[§] Specific charge ORS numbers were counted only once per case; thus, if a case had 2 harassment charges, it was counted once.

Note, expunged arrests and arrests with expunged Bias I/II charges were excluded in the data above and in the [LEDS Tables](#) graphics. Consequently, no charge counts were reported to avoid underreporting charges and/or providing a reductionist impression of bias crime complexity. See Table A62 in [LEDS Tables](#) for the 741 arrests found in LEDS with a Bias I/II charge in 2020 through 2025 based on year of arrest: 81 in 2020, 115 in 2021, 118 in 2022, 140 in 2023, 150 in 2024 and 137 in 2025.

Table A53. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2025 Data: Odyssey Charge by File Year

ORS Number	ORS Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bias Charge[‡]							
166.165	Bias Crime in the First Degree	36	65	58	67	66	58
166.155	Bias Crime in the Second Degree	57	80	61	75	102	103
Specific Common Co-Occurring Charges[§]							
163.190	Menacing	39	57	43	47	68	49
166.065	Harassment	35	47	35	53	64	61
166.220	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	32	40	37	35	48	35
163.160	Assault in the Fourth Degree	14	30	23	36	36	36
166.025	Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree	31	42	17	19	41	50
164.365	Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	2	7	6	12	7	6
164.354	Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	10	23	18	19	23	32
164.345	Criminal Mischief in the Third Degree	2	5	6	6	7	2
162.315	Resisting Arrest	5	17	8	13	9	14
163.195	Reckless Endangerment	5	3	7	8	3	5
163.115	Murder	2	-	1	1	1	-
Common Co-Occurring Charge Types[§]							
	Any Weapon Charge	34	41	37	35	49	35
	Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	24	38	31	44	45	44
	Harassment/Agg Harassment	35	50	38	56	68	66
	Any Criminal Mischief (I-III)	14	32	28	30	35	38
Unique Charges							
	Mean Filed Charges	4.72	4.52	4.61	4.80	4.67	5.49
	Mean Conviction Charges	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.34	1.27	0.60
Total Defendants		100	151	128	153	173	173

[‡] Cases with both Bias I and Bias II charges classified as Bias I cases.

[§] Specific charge ORS numbers were counted only once per case; thus, if a case had 2 harassment charges, it was counted once.

Note, expunged cases or cases with expunged Bias I/II charges were excluded in the data above and in the [Odyssey Tables](#) graphics. Consequently, no charge counts were reported to avoid underreporting charges and/or providing a reductionist impression of bias crime complexity. See Table A66 in [Odyssey Tables](#) for the 743 cases found in Odyssey with a Bias I/II charge in 2020 through 2025: 83 in 2020, 130 in 2021, 111 in 2022, 127 in 2023, 149 in 2024 and 143 in 2025.

Table A54. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2025 Data: Conviction Charges by File Year

ORS Number	ORS Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bias Charge[¥]							
166.165	Bias Crime in the First Degree	18	26	20	31	15	10
166.155	Bias Crime in the Second Degree	18	13	13	12	14	10
Specific Common Co-Occurring Charges[§]							
163.190	Menacing	6	6	7	10	11	3
166.065	Harassment	2	1	2	5	4	1
166.220	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	12	15	15	11	19	8
163.160	Assault in the Fourth Degree	3	10	5	8	9	3
166.025	Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree	1	2	-	1	-	-
164.365	Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	2	5	3	3	2	1
164.354	Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	-	3	-	1	-	2
162.315	Resisting Arrest	1	1	-	2	-	-
163.115	Murder	1	1	-	2	-	-
Common Co-Occurring Charge Types[§]							
	Any Weapon Charge	12	15	15	11	19	8
	Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	10	19	15	21	20	3
	Harassment/Agg Harassment	2	7	6	8	8	3
	Any Criminal Mischief (I-II)	2	8	3	4	2	3
Unique Charges							
	Mean Conviction Charges	1.32	1.48	1.36	1.58	1.53	1.32
Total Convictions		56	73	67	72	66	37

[¥] Cases with both Bias I and Bias II charges classified as Bias I cases.

[§] Specific charge ORS numbers were counted only once per case; thus, if a case had 2 harassment charges, it was counted once.

Note, expunged cases or cases with expunged Bias I/II charges were excluded in the data above and in the [DOC Tables](#) graphics. Consequently, no charge counts were reported to avoid underreporting charges and/or providing a reductionist impression of bias crime complexity. See Table A74 for the 200 Bias I/II convictions under DOC supervision in 2020 through 2025 **based on admittance year**: 22, 29, 33, 36, 41 and 39, respectively.

Table A55. Merged CJS (I and II) 2020-2025: Case Status by File Year

Case Status	Total	Year					
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
FILED CASES	903	103	156	133	156	180	195
Any Conviction	572	80	114	94	106	111	67
BC Conviction	300	55	61	45	57	54	28
Non-BC Conviction	272	25	53	49	49	57	39
No Conviction	185	16	33	31	37	40	28
Acquitted/Not guilty	4	-	-	1	1	-	2
Civil compromise	18	-	1	5	4	5	3
Dismissed/No complaint	163	16	32	25	32	35	23
Open	146	7	9	8	13	29	80
UNFILED/PENDING CASES	305	21	32	55	69	54	74
Unfounded/No-filed	271	19	32	52	67	51	50
Additional Arrest	14	2	-	3	2	3	4
Under Review	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Total Defendants	1,208	124	188	188	225	234	249

Table A56. Merged 2020-2025 CJ (Bias I and II) Data: Bias vs Non-Bias Conviction Sentence Duration by File Year

Sentence	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Bias Conv	Other Conv	Bias Conv	Other Conv	Bias Conv	Other Conv	Bias Conv	Other Conv	Bias Conv	Other Conv	Bias Conv	Other Conv
Prison (n)	9	4⁶	15	10	12	13	19⁴	8	11	9	8	8
Mean Months	23.75	35.33	28.09	30.50	30.59	23.38	37.17	95.00	38.09	33.67	39.88	24.63
Median Months	24	36	19	25	23	21	26	40	30	28	30	23
PSRB (n)	3	-	2	-	-	1⁶	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mean Months	140.00	-	35.50	-	-	life	-	240.00	60.00	-	-	-
Median Months	120	-	36	-	-	life	-	240	60	-	-	-
PPS (n)	7	3	11	10	10	12	15	8	11	7	7	6
Mean Years	3.43	2.33	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.25	3.06	2.63	2.65	2.14	2.29	2.00
Median Years	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
Jail (n)	28	12	27	21	22	15	20	23	23	27	9	15
Mean Days	96.82	74.42	77.40	52.57	43.59	42.53	48.70	41.65	47.17	76.00	81.33	38.27
Median Days	60	60	48	14	30	30	40	15	30	20	30	20
Probation (n)	40	21	36	38	30	33	35	33	38*	39	19	26
Mean Months	29.54	28.57	31.82	26.89	30.60	30.03	30.92	28.36	28.39	27.23	31.51	24.92
Median Months	24	24	36	24	36	36	24	24	24	24	24	24
Total	55	25	61	53	45	49	57	49	54	57	28	39

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. Excludes expunged convictions and sentences. The most severe and longest sentence reported when current sentences imposed on a case, i.e., the longest concurrent sentence reported when different conviction charges received different sentence lengths and prison sentence reported when both jail and prison imposed.

⁶ 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.

⁶ One defendant received a Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB) confinement life sentence in 2022; excluded from mean and median computation.

* One juvenile defendant was sentenced to probation; probation duration unknown and not included in mean and median computations.

Table A57. Bias Crimes Reported in 2025 by Data Source and County

County	Data Source					Merged CJ
	BRH	LEDS	ODY	DOC	NIBRS	
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	28	1	2	-	2	2
Clackamas	22	5	8	3	15	19
Clatsop	3	5	8	2	4	10
Columbia	2	1	1	-	-	1
Coos	-	-	-	-	1	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curry	-	1	-	-	-	-
Deschutes	12	12	4	-	15	16
Douglas	2	-	-	-	4	-
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	-	2	1	-	-	2
Jackson	8	3	2	-	5	7
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	1	-
Josephine	-	-	-	-	3	-
Klamath	4	2	2	-	1	3
Lake	-	1	2	-	-	2
Lane	67	6	-	-	46	8
Lincoln	7	3	6	1	4	6
Linn	24	6	5	1	11	7
Malheur	2	1	-	-	-	-
Marion	18	8	8	3	14	10
Morrow	1	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	199	43	57	16	186	98
Polk	1	-	2	-	1	3
Sherman	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tillamook	3	1	1	-	-	1
Umatilla	2	1	-	-	3	1
Union	7	1	3	1	1	3
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	3	1	1	-	2	1
Washington	36	32	29	10	20	46
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	9	1	1	-	2	2
Other/Out of State	9	-	-	2	-	1
Total	469	137	143	39	342	249

LEDS Tables

Table A58. LEDS 2000-2025 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	36	64
2003	31	43	74
2004	31	51	82
2005	33	33	66
2006	19	54	73
2007	16	54	70
2008	20	52	72
2009	16	31	47
2010	26	48	74
2011	15	49	64
2012	13	36	49
2013	17	27	44
2014	12	36	48
2015	10	26	36
2016	11	28	39
2017	4	39	43
2018	13	49	62
2019	14	72	86
2020	25	56	81
2021	48	67	115
2022	49	69	118
2023	53	87	140
2024	59	91	150
2025	49	88	137
Total	663	1,299	1,962

Note, Defendants may have multiple arrests with a bias crime charge; arrests with both Bias I and Bias II charges classified as Bias I arrests (i.e., each arrest with a bias (I/II) charge is counted once). Lower arrest counts compared to previous SB 577 yearly reports reflect expunged cases.

Table A59. LEDS 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Arrests by County

County	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	1	7	2	2	1	1
Clackamas	1	9	16	9	13	5
Clatsop	1	-	1	2	3	5
Columbia	-	1	3	3	-	1
Coos	-	-	-	1	2	-
Crook	-	2	-	1	-	-
Curry	1	-	2	1	-	1
Deschutes	1	5	3	7	8	12
Douglas	1	-	1	-	3	-
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	-	3	-	1	-	2
Jackson	3	2	5	9	2	3
Jefferson	-	1	-	-	-	-
Josephine	1	1	-	2	2	-
Klamath	2	2	1	5	-	2
Lake	-	1	-	-	1	1
Lane	11	10	5	11	12	6
Lincoln	2	2	1	5	3	3
Linn	2	2	9	9	2	6
Malheur	2	1	2	1	4	1
Marion	17	9	11	10	14	8
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	19	32	32	37	45	43
Polk	1	1	2	1	1	-
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	1	-	-	1
Umatilla	1	1	-	1	1	1
Union	-	-	1	1	-	1
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	1	5	2	1
Washington	14	21	17	14	30	32
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	2	2	2	1	1
Total Arrests	81	115	118	140	150	137

Note, Table illustrates defendant level arrests per incident, multiple bias charges per arrest count as one arrest and all arrestees per incident are included.

Table A60. LEDS 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Arrests by Month

Month	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II
January	-	8	2	6	2	3	2	3	4	9	7	9
February	2	5	3	2	6	2	3	6	5	5	4	11
March	1	1	2	5	5	3	8	2	2	10	3	8
April	-	2	4	4	4	8	5	9	6	9	3	4
May	2	5	1	4	6	9	2	8	11	7	3	9
June	4	7	7	13	8	11	3	8	4	7	3	13
July	1	9	6	5	5	8	6	11	10	13	2	1
August	5	4	6	9	2	5	9	7	2	9	4	8
September	3	6	6	5	3	4	4	11	4	5	3	6
October	4	6	2	4	1	5	4	9	4	6	4	5
November	1	1	5	4	5	4	2	4	6	7	7	4
December	2	2	4	6	2	7	5	9	1	4	6	10
Total	25	56	48	67	49	69	53	87	59	91	49	88

Note, Table illustrates defendant level arrests per incident, multiple bias charges per arrest count as one arrest and all arrestees per incident are included. Arrests with both Bias I and Bias II charges are displayed in the Bias I column. Lower reports of arrests compared to previous reports reflect expunged arrests, primarily for juveniles.

Table A61. LEDS 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Data: Defendant Demographics

Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	67	98	100	115	125	107
Female	12	17	18	25	25	30
Other/Unknown	2	-	-	-	-	-
Race/Ethnicity						
White	63	87	95	114	114	99
Black/AA	12	10	10	9	12	12
AI/AN	2	5	2	3	6	2
Asian	-	2	-	1	1	4
Hispanic/Latinx	4	11	11	13	16	20
Multiracial	-	-	-	-	1	-
Age						
20 and under	2	7	4	8	8	16
21 to 24	8	9	6	12	7	8
25 to 34	19	39	33	28	45	31
35 to 44	14	35	36	38	37	41
45 to 54	19	11	25	29	22	25
55 and older	19	14	14	25	31	16
Min-Max Age	16-88	14-77	17-70	14-70	13-78	15-70
Median Age	38	35	40	40	39	36
Total	81	115	118	140	150	137

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American individuals; and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native individuals.

Table A62. LEDS 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Data: Most Frequent Charges

ORS Number	ORS Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bias Charge[¥]							
166.165	Bias Crime in the First Degree	25	48	49	53	59	49
166.155	Bias Crime in the Second Degree	59	75	71	93	98	93
Specific Common Co-Occurring Charges⁶							
163.190	Menacing	28	30	35	34	48	36
166.065	Harassment	24	33	37	32	34	45
166.220	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	15	17	25	20	22	24
163.160	Assault in the Fourth Degree	9	18	19	27	21	20
166.025	Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree	28	27	18	28	33	36
164.365	Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	5	7	3	7	5	5
164.354	Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	4	9	15	13	14	8
164.345	Criminal Mischief in the Third Degree	7	6	7	5	7	9
162.315	Resisting Arrest	6	10	7	14	5	10
163.195	Reckless Endangerment	2	1	2	7	5	3
163.115	Murder	1	-	-	-	1	-
Common Co-Occurring Charge Types⁶							
	Any Weapon Charge	16	17	25	21	24	24
	Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	13	28	26	34	29	28
	Harassment/Agg Harassment	24	39	41	38	38	48
	Any Criminal Mischief (I-III)	15	21	23	21	26	21
Charge Counts							
	Defendants with multiple charges	72	107	110	130	130	126
	Min-Max unique charges	1-7	1-11	1-10	1-8	1-10	1-10
	Mean charges	3.22	3.31	3.28	3.22	3.07	3.28
	Median charges	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total Arrests		81	115	118	140	150	137

[¥] Cases with both Bias I and Bias II charges classified as Bias I cases.

⁶ Specific charge ORS numbers were counted only once per case; thus, if a case had 2 harassment charges, it was counted once.

See Table A52 in [Pooled CJ Tables](#) for the 736 arrests with a Bias I/II charge in 2020 through 2025 based on case file year: 79, 119, 112, 144, 153, and 129, respectively.

Odyssey Tables

Table A63. Odyssey Bias (I and Bias II) Cases Filed 2000-2025

Year	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	Total Bias Crime Cases
2000	17	33	50
2001	21	42	63
2002	17	31	48
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	6	21	27
2014	8	24	32
2015	9	29	38
2016	6	36	42
2017	5	27	32
2018	5	53	58
2019	15	62	77
2020	36	47	83
2021	65	65	130
2022	58	53	111
2023	67	60	127
2024	66	83	149
2025	58	85	143
Total	619	1,121	1,740

Note. Table illustrates unique defendant-level cases, i.e., a defendant with three unique case numbers is counted as three cases. Cases with both Bias I and Bias II charges (N=117) displayed in the Bias I column. Lower case counts compared to previous SB 577 yearly reports reflect expunged cases.

Table A64. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Filed 2020-2025 by County

County	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	1	7	3	6	2	2
Clackamas	2	14	9	5	9	8
Clatsop	-	1	1	3	5	8
Columbia	-	1	2	3	-	1
Coos	1	-	1	-	-	-
Crook	-	-	-	-	1	-
Curry	-	1	1	-	1	-
Deschutes	3	5	1	7	7	4
Douglas	1	-	1	-	2	-
Gilliam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harney	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hood River	-	2	-	-	-	1
Jackson	2	6	6	3	3	2
Jefferson	-	1	-	-	-	-
Josephine	1	1	2	1	1	-
Klamath	-	3	-	3	1	2
Lake	-	-	1	-	1	2
Lane	6	3	2	5	10	-
Lincoln	3	4	-	2	3	6
Linn	1	6	7	5	2	5
Malheur	4	1	2	4	5	-
Marion	10	6	11	10	9	8
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	32	44	36	48	50	57
Polk	2	1	3	2	2	2
Sherman	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	1	-	-	1
Umatilla	-	1	-	1	-	-
Union	-	-	-	1	-	3
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	1	4	4	1
Washington	14	19	18	12	31	29
Wheeler	-	1	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	2	1	2	-	1
Total Defendants	83	130	111	127	149	143

Note, Table illustrates unique defendant-level cases, i.e., a defendant with three unique case numbers is counted as three cases. Lower reports of cases compared to previous reports reflect expunged cases.

Table A65. Odyssey 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Data: Defendant Demographics

Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	73	109	90	111	121	115
Female	6	18	17	15	27	22
Unknown	4	3	4	1	1	6
Race						
White	65	100	85	99	102	101
Black/AA	4	9	7	8	8	12
AI/AN	2	2	3	4	5	1
Asian	-	1	-	1	3	1
NH/OPI	-	-	-	-	1	-
Latinx	5	11	11	11	20	20
Multiracial	-	-	-	-	2	-
Unknown	7	7	5	4	8	8
Age						
20 and under	-	5	3	4	5	6
21 to 24	10	9	6	11	3	6
25 to 34	18	38	28	32	48	36
35 to 44	22	37	37	30	41	47
45 to 54	15	25	17	21	26	27
55 and older	18	16	19	29	26	20
Unknown	-	-	1	-	-	1
Min-Max Age	21-88	18-71	19-75	18-70	18-75	18-70
Median Age	38	37	41	39	41	38
Total Defendants	83	130	110	127	149	142
<i>Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native; and NH/OPI refers to Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders. Median age computation excludes one unknown each in 2022 and 2025.</i>						

Table A66. Odyssey 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Data: Most Frequent Charges by File Year

ORS Number	ORS Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bias Charge[¥]							
166.165	Bias Crime in the First Degree	36	65	58	67	66	58
166.155	Bias Crime in the Second Degree	57	80	61	75	102	103
Specific Common Co-Occurring Charges⁶							
163.190	Menacing	33	47	39	42	61	37
166.065	Harassment	29	45	28	42	53	53
166.220	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	25	32	34	32	42	23
163.160	Assault in the Fourth Degree	14	29	21	32	31	32
166.025	Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree	27	35	14	14	35	41
164.365	Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	2	7	5	10	7	6
164.354	Criminal Mischief in the Second Degree	10	21	16	18	21	27
164.345	Criminal Mischief in the Third Degree	2	4	5	6	6	2
162.315	Resisting Arrest	5	17	6	10	7	10
163.195	Reckless Endangerment	5	2	6	6	3	4
163.115	Murder	2	-	1	1	1	-
Common Co-Occurring Charge Types⁶							
	Any Weapon Charge	27	33	34	32	43	23
	Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	20	34	29	38	37	35
	Harassment/Agg Harassment	29	46	30	44	56	58
	Any Criminal Mischief (I-III)	14	29	24	27	32	33
Total Cases		83	130	111	127	149	143

[¥] Cases with both Bias I and Bias II charges classified as Bias I cases.

⁶ Specific charge ORS numbers were counted only once per case; thus, if a case had 2 harassment charges, it was counted once.

See Table A53 in [Pooled CJ Tables](#) for the 878 cases with a referred/filed Bias I/II charge in 2020 through 2025 based on **case file year**: 100, 151, 128, 153, 173, and 173, respectively. Additional cases in the pooled CJ data compared to the Odyssey Bias I/II data reflect bias referrals filed with non-bias charges.

Table A67. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Filed 2020-2025: Case Status by File Year

Case Status	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Any Conviction	65	91	79	84	94	53
BC Conviction	50	56	43	54	53	27
Non-BC Conviction	15	35	36	30	41	26
No Conviction	11	32	25	31	34	24
Civil compromise	0	1	5	4	5	3
Dismissed	11	31	20	27	29	21
Open	7	7	7	12	21	66
Total Defendants	83	130	111	127	149	143

Table A68. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Disposed 2020-2025: Case Status by Disposition Year

Case Status	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Any Conviction	40	67	95	70	105	106
BC Conviction	35	44	55	44	70	55
Non-BC Conviction	5	23	40	26	35	51
No Conviction	16	12	24	30	39	38
Civil compromise	0	1	1	5	3	7
Dismissed	16	11	23	25	36	31
Total Defendants	56	79	119	100	144	144

Table A69. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Filed 2020-2025: Days to Disposition

Days to Disposition	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II
Mean	397.38	419.50	338.09	397.63	304.98	356.43	298.24	251.30	261.65	212.72	145.85	134.40
Median	269.50	316.00	253.00	340.00	150.00	266.00	249.50	191.00	247.50	199.50	139.00	113.00
Total	34	42	64	59	55	49	62	53	54	74	34	43

Note, Disposition as of March 26, 2026.

Table A70. Odyssey Bias (I and II) Cases Disposed 2020-2025: Days to Disposition

Days to Disposition	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II	Bias I	Bias II
Mean	439.11	525.95	215.83	344.89	301.13	447.02	325.02	328.53	349.73	334.44	342.44	343.72
Median	119.00	166.00	169.00	299.00	204.50	343.00	258.50	228.50	239.00	175.00	272.00	222.00
Total	18	38	41	38	60	59	42	58	71	73	66	78

DOC Tables

**Table A71. DOC 2000-2025 Intimidation/Bias (I and II) Convictions by
DOC Admission Year**

Year	ORS 166.165 Bias I	ORS 166.155 Bias II	Total Bias Crime Cases
2000	5	1	6
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	15	41
2025	21	18	39
Total	241	192	433

Note, Table illustrates unique defendant-level convictions, i.e., a defendant with three unique case numbers with a conviction counted as three convictions. Convictions with both Bias I and Bias II charges (N=3) displayed in the Bias I column. Lower conviction counts compared to previous SB 577 yearly reports reflect expunged cases. Admission year may occur after case disposition year for defendants serving sentences on multiple convictions.

Table A72. DOC 2000-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions by County and Admission Year

County	Admission Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benton	-	1	1	1	-	-
Clackamas	3	2	3	8	5	3
Clatsop	-	-	1	-	2	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	-	-	-	-	-	1
Linn	-	1	1	-	-	1
Malheur	-	1	-	-	-	-
Marion	2	3	3	5	1	3
Morrow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multnomah	8	6	11	11	22	16
Polk	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sherman	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umatilla	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union	-	-	1	-	1	1
Wallowa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wasco	-	-	-	1	-	-
Washington	5	5	6	3	6	10
Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamhill	-	1	-	-	1	-
Out of State	4	4	2	3	-	2
Total Defendants	22	29	33	36	41	39

Table A73. DOC 2000-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Defendant Demographics

Demographics	Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gender						
Male	20	26	28	29	33	32
Female	2	3	5	7	8	7
Race/Ethnicity						
White	16	28	29	30	36	34
Black/AA	3	-	1	2	-	2
AI/AN	1	-	-	1	2	-
Asian	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hispanic/Latinx	1	1	2	3	3	2
Multiracial	-	-	-	-	-	1
Age						
20 and under	1	1	2	3	2	2
21 to 24	1	1	4	-	2	2
25 to 34	4	9	8	10	14	11
35 to 44	5	8	9	12	10	15
45 to 54	7	4	6	8	6	4
55 and older	4	6	4	3	7	5
Min-Max Age	18-64	18-73	18-65	19-62	19-67	19-70
Median Age	45	41	35	38	36	38
Total Defendants	22	29	33	36	41	39

Note, Black/AA refers to Black/African American; and AI/AN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native.

Table A74. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Data: Most Frequent Conviction Charges

ORS Number	ORS Description	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bias Charge[‡]							
166.165	Bias Crime in the First Degree	11	14	21	25	26	21
166.155	Bias Crime in the Second Degree	11	15	12	12	16	19
Specific Common Co-Occurring Charges[§]							
163.190	Menacing	2	-	2	1	7	6
166.065	Harassment	1	2	-	1	1	1
166.220	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	3	2	8	4	4	7
163.160	Assault in the Fourth Degree	2	2	1	2	6	3
166.025	Disorderly Conduct in the Second Degree	-	1	-	-	1	-
164.365	Criminal Mischief in the First Degree	1	-	-	2	-	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	7
	Any Assault (I-IV & attempts)	4	4	5	10	10	6
	Harassment/Agg Harassment	1	2	1	2	2	1
	Any Criminal Mischief (I-II)	1	1	1	2	2	-
Charge Counts[§]							
	Defendants with multiple charges	9	14	20	18	22	22
	Min-Max unique charges	1-4	1-3	1-3	1-4	1-4	1-4
	Mean charges	1.55	1.59	1.73	1.61	1.76	1.67
	Median charges	1	1	2	2	2	2
Total Convictions		22	29	33	36	41	39

[‡] Cases with both Bias I and Bias II charges classified as Bias I cases.

[§] Specific charge ORS numbers were counted only once per case; thus, if a case had 2 harassment charges, it was counted once.

See Table A54 in [Pooled CJ Tables](#) for the 371 convictions with a referred/filed Bias I/II charge under DOC supervision in 2020 through 2025 based on **case file year**: 56, 73, 67, 72, 66, and 37, respectively. Additional convictions in the pooled CJ data reflect bias cases with non-bias convictions; additional convictions in DOC reflect expunged cases no longer found in Odyssey.

Table A75. DOC 2000-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions by Sentence Type and Admittance Year

Sentence Type	Admittance Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Prison & PPS	3	3	-	3	5	2
Prison	3	3	7	5	7	8
Jail Only	-	-	-	2	-	1
Probation Only	15	20	23	24	29	27
Jail & Probation	1	3	3	2	-	1
Total	22	29	33	36	41	39

Note, DOC sentence type “I” or incarceration coded as prison, “L” or local control coded as jail. DOC sentence type “P” was coded as post-prison supervision when co-occurred with a prison sentence, otherwise coded sentence type “P” as probation.

Table A76. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Prison Sentence Length Based on Sentence Start Date

Prison Length of Stay	Admittance Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
12-24 months	4	3	2	6	4	2
25-60 months	2	3	5	2	6	8
>60 months	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total	6	6	7	8	12	10

Table A77. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: PPS Sentence Length Based on Sentence Start Date

Length of Supervision	Admittance Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
19-24 months	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-36 months	1	2	-	2	2	1
> 3 years	2	-	-	1	3	1
Total	3	3	-	3	5	2

Table A78. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Probation Sentence Length Based on Sentence Start Date

Length of Supervision	Admittance Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
12 months	-	-	-	-	-	1
18 months	1	1	1	3	3	3
19-24 months	6	9	4	3	10	13
25-36 mons	6	10	16	14	15	5
> 3 years	3	3	5	6	1	6
Total	16	23	26	26	29	28

Table A79. DOC 2000-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions by Sentence Type and Release Year

Sentence Type	Release Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Prison & PPS	-	1	4	3	1	8
Prison	-	5	3	5	4	2
Jail Only	-	-	-	1	1	1
Probation Only	13	10	19	12	19	21
Jail & Probation	1	-	1	3	3	3
Total	14	16	27	24	28	35

Note, DOC sentence type “I” or incarceration coded as prison, “L” or local control coded as jail. DOC sentence type “P” was coded as post-prison supervision when co-occurred with a prison sentence, otherwise coded sentence type “P” as probation.

Table A80. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Prison Sentence Length Based on Release Year

Prison Length of Stay	Release Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
12-24 months	-	3	1	6	4	6
25-60 months	-	2	6	2	1	4
>60 months	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	-	6	7	8	5	10

Table A81. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: PPS Sentence Length Based on Release Year

Length of Supervision	Release Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
19-24 months	-	-	1	-	-	-
25-36 mons	-	-	2	1	1	3
> 3 years	-	1	1	2	-	5
Total	-	1	4	3	1	8

Table A82. DOC 2020-2025 Bias (I and II) Convictions: Probation Sentence Length Based on Release Year

Length of Supervision	Release Year					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
12 mons	1	-	-	-	-	-
18 mons	2	1	1	-	2	2
19-24 months	3	5	9	5	4	4
25-36 mons	3	2	10	8	10	14
> 3 years	5	2	-	2	6	4
Total	14	10	20	15	22	24

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 2019,⁹⁶ 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

⁹⁶ <https://www.doj.state.or.us/oregon-department-of-justice/bias-crimes/about-the-law/>.

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. 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.⁹⁷ 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

⁹⁷ 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.

strengths-based model, focusing on strength, resilience, options, and choices in an effort to facilitate healing and avoid re-traumatization.⁹⁸

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 reencountering 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

⁹⁸ Ibid.

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 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. However, this report analyses felony and misdemeanor hate crimes 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.⁹⁹

⁹⁹ Modeled after the Vera Institute’s Bias Crime Assessment Tool (BCAT).

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
- 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/longer), 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 to 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.

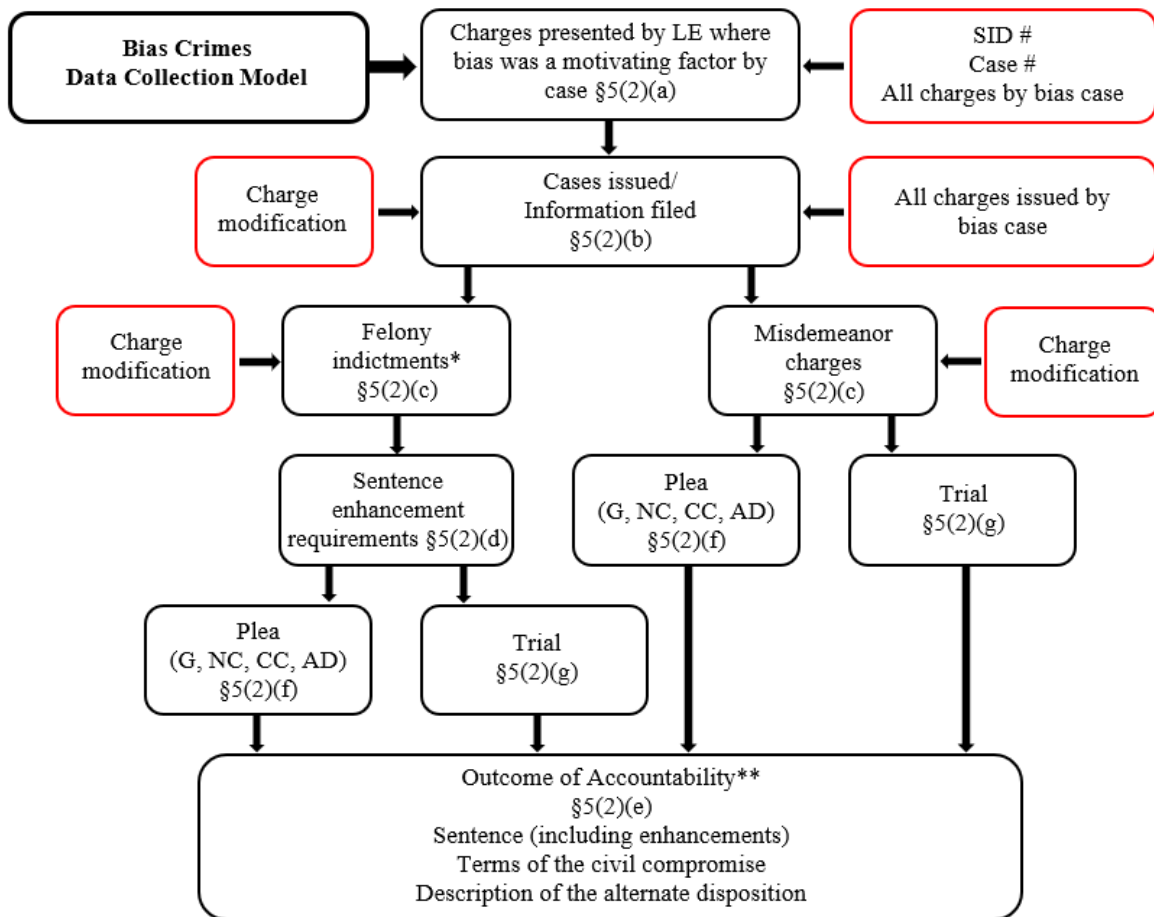
Identifying Targeted Protected Class

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 a 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.

Figure C 1. Bias Crime Data Collection Model



*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.