

# **CONNECTICUT BIAS-MOTIVATED CRIMES 2021 ANNUAL REPORT**



**HONORABLE NED M. LAMONT**  
GOVERNOR  
State of Connecticut

**JAMES C. ROVELLA**  
COMMISSIONER  
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection

**CONNECTICUT STATE POLICE**  
Crime Analysis Unit  
Uniform Crime Reporting Program



## **Forward**

Bias-Motivated Crime in Connecticut 2021 Annual Report is a supplement to the Crime in Connecticut 2021 report published by the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection (DESPP). Our annual reports continue to be the most comprehensive compilation of crime related data for the State of Connecticut by providing detailed statistics on criminal offenses and arrests statewide.

The publication's source data are based upon monthly reporting of crime activity to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program at DESPP. Crime in Connecticut and its supplemental reports provide police departments, administrators, legislators, advocacy groups, and the general public with important information for planning purposes.

Connecticut law enforcement has consistently provided the necessary resources to make the Connecticut UCR program one of the most effective programs in the United States. DESPP sincerely appreciates the continued support of law enforcement in the Connecticut UCR Program. We offer special thanks to all sworn and civilian personnel in Connecticut who have dedicated their time and effort to make these publications a continuing success.

### **Report prepared and distributed by:**

State of Connecticut  
Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection  
Division of State Police, Crimes Analysis Unit  
Hate Crimes Reporting Program  
1111 Country Club Road  
Middletown, CT 06457  
Email: [ctnibrs@ct.gov](mailto:ctnibrs@ct.gov)

# Table of Contents

Introduction .....	1
Legislative Mandate to Report Hate Crime .....	1
Transition to National Incident-Based Reporting System.....	2
Summary Findings of Reported Bias-Motivated Crimes in Connecticut 2021 .....	3

## Tables and Charts

Overview of Reported Bias-Motivated Crime in Connecticut, 2021 .....	5
Bias Crime Counts by Victim Type .....	5
Offense and Victim Counts by Bias Type .....	5
Adult and Juvenile Victim Counts by Bias Type .....	6
Offense and Victim Counts by Racial Bias Type.....	6
Offense and Victim Counts by Sexual Orientation Bias Type .....	7
Offense and Victim Counts by Religious Bias and Disability Bias Type .....	7
Offender Count by Offender Race.....	7
Offense and Victim Counts by Offense Type.....	8
Victim Count Offense and Bias Type .....	8
Offense Count by Location Type.....	9
Distribution of Bias-Motivated Crimes Against Person, Property, or Society .....	9
Bias-Motivated Offenses from 2012 to 2021.....	10
Victims of Bias-Motivated Offenses from 2012 to 2021.....	10
Bias-Motivated Offenses by Month.....	11
Distribution of Offenses by Time of Day .....	11
Distribution of Offenses by Day of Week .....	11
Count of Offenses and Victims by Jurisdiction .....	12

## Appendix

Understanding the Reported Data.....	14
Understanding the Bias Categories.....	15
Definitions of Bias Categories .....	15
Offenses Eligible for Bias-Motivation Categorization .....	16
Facts Used by Law Enforcement to Determine Bias-Motivation .....	17

**Page Intentionally Left Blank**

## Introduction

**A Hate/Bias crime is defined as actions that intimidate or harass another person motivated, in whole or in substantial part, by his or her actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, disability, sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression.**

- CGS § 53a-181j

Bias-motivated crimes are not separate, distinct crimes, but rather criminal offenses motivated by the offender's bias. Because of this, it was unnecessary for the creation of a whole new crime category to collect data on bias-motivated crime offenses. Bias-motivated crime data is collected by simply capturing additional information about offenses already being annually reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).<sup>1</sup>

Law enforcement agencies (LEAs) use a two-tiered system in deciding if a bias-motivated crime has occurred. The responding officer makes the initial determination that bias was the motivation for an offense and a sergeant reviews the facts of the case and makes a final determination regarding motivation. If the final determination is bias, then a few additional data elements are captured in the records system and that information is reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program along with the crime itself.<sup>2</sup> Bias in-and-of itself is not enough to categorize a crime as motivated by bias. As the above definition states, the *crime must be motivated, in whole or in substantial part, by bias*. As the FBI points out, motivation is subjective, so it is difficult to know with absolute certainty that a crime driven by bias-motivation. Therefore, a set of objective facts that would lead a reasonable person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated by bias should be present and are used in making the final determination. Those facts can be found in the Appendix.

1

## Legislative Mandate to Report Hate Crime

In response to growing concerns about hate crimes Congress passed the Hate Crime Statistics Act in 1990 (28 USC § 534). The Act required the Attorney General (AG) to collect data "about crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity".<sup>3</sup> The responsibility of developing the procedures for collecting and publishing hate crime data fell to the FBI's UCR Program. With the large-scale cooperation and assistance of LEAs across the country, the hate crime statistics collection program was born.

The FBI UCR program's first publication on the subject was *Hate Crime Statistics, 1990: A Resource Book*, which was a compilation of hate crime data reported by eleven states

---

<sup>1,2</sup> <https://le.fbi.gov/file-repository/hate-crime-data-collection-guidelines-and-training-manual.pdf/view>

<sup>3</sup> <https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2019/resource-pages/about-hate-crime>

that were willing to offer their data as a prototype for future reports.<sup>4</sup> In 1991, data was submitted by 25 percent of Connecticut's LEAs and these data were the state's first contribution to the UCR program. In 2021, 40 percent of Connecticut's LEAs reported at least one bias-motivated incident; these LEAs represent 49 percent of Connecticut's 2020 estimated population of 3,603,448.

## **Transition to National Incident-Based Reporting System**

On January 2, 2021 the FBI transitioned from its long-time Summary Reporting System (or SRS, a simple collection of counts of crimes and arrests) to the more comprehensive National Incident-Based Report System (NIBRS) which provides additional information about offenses, victims, offenders, and characteristics of a crime incident.<sup>5</sup> Because NIBRS has been the predominant reporting methodology for most towns in Connecticut for many years, our transition from SRS to NIBRS was relatively seamless.

Some important changes in NIBRS are it does not apply the hierarchy rule and allows law enforcement to report up to ten co-occurring offenses per single incident. The elimination of the hierarchy rule makes it possible to study incidents involving multiple offenses perpetrated against the same victim or multiple victims. It also allows for improved examination of incidents involving multiple offenders.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, when these data are compiled, a much more robust picture of the amount and type of offenses that are occurring is presented. *However, because hate crime reporting has always been supplemental to routine UCR reporting, it had its own set of submission guidelines and the hierarchy rule was not part of them. This means that the NIBRS figures will match the SRS figures.*

For continuity and year-over-year comparison purposes, the bias-motivated crime data in this report are presented in detail using SRS and some NIBRS supplemental data elements have been included. As the years pass, the Summary Reporting System will be phased out and NIBRS will become the reporting system used for all the reports generated by this Unit. It is possible to convert NIBRS data to the SRS format, but *it is not possible to convert SRS data to NIBRS.*

For an in-depth explanation of NIBRS, refer to this report published by the FBI: [A Guide to Understanding NIBRS](#)

The data used to create this report can be accessed at:

[https://ct.beyond2020.com/CT\\_public/Browse/browsetables.aspx](https://ct.beyond2020.com/CT_public/Browse/browsetables.aspx)

---

<sup>4</sup> <https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/2010/resources/hate-crime-2010-about-hate-crime>

<sup>5</sup> <https://crime-data-explorer.app.cloud.gov/pages/about#methodologies>

<sup>6</sup> <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R46668>

## Summary of Reported Bias-Motivated Crimes in Connecticut 2021

- There were 73 bias-motivated offenses reported by Connecticut police in calendar year 2021 compared to 102 reported in calendar year 2020. This is a 28.4 percent decrease from the previous year
- 75.0 percent of the 88 victims of a bias-motivated offense were individuals
- Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry bias account for 67.1% of the bias-motivated offense. The most frequently occurring Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry bias was reported is Anti-Black
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism (33.0%) offenses and Intimidation (40.9%) offenses account for 73.9% of all bias-motivated offenses
- The most common location of bias-motivated offenses is in a Residence/Home (24.7%) while 19.2% occur on a Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk
- Crimes Against Property (52.1%) occurred more often than Crimes Against Person (47.9%). There were no reported bias-motivated Crimes Against Society
- Data over a ten-year period (2012-2021) show the average number of victims of a bias-motivated offense is 115.6
- 68.1 percent of bias-motivated offense occur during the day (6:00am to 5:59pm)
- A higher percentage of bias-motivated offenses occur on Monday and Friday compared to the other days of the week

# Data Tables



## Overview of Reported Bias-Motivated Crime in Connecticut, 2021

Measures	Counts
Number of Offenses	73
Number of Incidents	73
Number of Crimes	85
Number of Individual Victims	73
Number of Adult Victims	62
Number of Juvenile Victims	11
Number of Known Offenders	43
Number of Known Adult Offenders	37
Number of Known Juvenile Offenders	3
Number of Offense Victims	88
Estimated Population	3,555,030
Hate Crime Rate (per 100,000)	2.39

## Bias Crime Count by Victim Type

Victim Type	Offenses		Offense Victims	
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>73</b>		<b>88</b>	
Individual	53	72.6%	66	75.0%
Business	12	16.4%	15	17.0%
Government	7	9.6%	8	9.1%
Other	2	2.7%	2	2.3%
Law Enforcement Officer	1	1.4%	2	2.3%
Financial Institution	---		---	
Religious Organization	---		---	
Society/Public	---		---	

5

## Offense and Victim Counts by Bias Type

Incident Bias	Number of Offenses		Number of Victims	
Grand Total	<b>73</b>		<b>88</b>	
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias	49	67.1%	61	69.3%
Sexual Orientation Bias	12	16.4%	14	15.9%
Religious Bias	7	9.6%	7	8.0%
Incident with multiple biases	4	5.5%	5	5.7%
Disability Bias	1	1.4%	1	1.1%

Nationally, the FBI reports there were 7,303 bias-motivated incidents involving 9,582 victims; 62 percent of victims were targeted because of the offenders' bias against Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, and 18 percent were victimized because of the offenders' bias toward the

victim's Sexual Orientation<sup>7</sup>. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey, racial bias was the motivation for 59.5 percent of violent bias-motivated offenses and 68.9 percent of property offenses while 20.3 percent of violent offenses are due to Sexual Orientation bias.<sup>8</sup> In Connecticut, 69.3 percent of bias-motivated offense victims were targeted based on Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry bias while 15.9 percent were targeted based on sexual orientation bias.

### Adult and Juvenile Victim Counts by Bias Type

Bias by Victim Type	Offense Victims		Individual Victims	Adult Victims	Juvenile Victims
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>88</b>		73	62	11
Bias-Motivated Incidents	<b>83</b>		69	61	8
Multiple Bias Motivation	<b>5</b>		4	1	3
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias	61	69.3%	53	47	6
Sexual Orientation Bias	14	15.9%	11	9	2
Sexual Orientation Bias	7	8.0%	4	4	0
Disability Bias	1	1.1%	1	1	0

### Offense and Victim Counts by Racial Bias Type

Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias	Number of Offenses		Number of Offense Victims	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>49</b>	---	<b>61</b>	---
Anti-Black or African American	27	55.1%	33	54.1%
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	7	14.3%	9	14.8%
Anti-White	6	12.2%	10	16.4%
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	5	10.2%	5	8.2%
Anti-Asian	3	6.1%	3	4.9%
Anti-Multiple Races, Group	1	2.0%	1	1.6%
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	---	---	---	---
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	---	---	---	---
Anti-Arab	---	---	---	---

Of the reported bias-motivated crimes where racial bias was the motivating factor, 54.1% of the victims were Black/African American. Nationally the figure trends lower at 31 percent of victims being Black or African American<sup>9</sup>. The NCVS reports that 64.5 percent of racial bias-motivated crime victims were Caucasian (non-Hispanic) and 12.1 percent were Black or African American<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> FBI UCR *Hate Crime Statistics 2021*

<sup>8</sup> [https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcv0519\\_1.pdf](https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcv0519_1.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <https://crime-data-explorer.app.cloud.gov/pages/explorer/crime/hate-crime>

<sup>10</sup> [https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcv0519\\_1.pdf](https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcv0519_1.pdf)

### Offense and Victim Counts by Sexual Orientation Bias Type

Sexual Orientation Bias	Number of Offenses		Number of Offense Victims	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>14</b>	
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)	4	33.3%	4	28.6%
Anti-Lesbian	3	25.0%	5	35.7%
Anti-Gay	2	16.7%	2	14.3%
Anti-Bisexual	2	16.7%	2	14.3%
Anti-Heterosexual	1	8.3%	1	7.1%

### Offense and Victim Counts by Religious Bias and Disability Bias Type

Religious Bias	Number of Offenses		Number of Offense Victims	
	7		7	
Anti-Jewish	5	71.4%	5	71.4%
Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Russian, Greek, Other)	1	14.3%	1	14.3%
Anti-Other Religion	1	14.3%	1	14.3%
Anti-Catholic	---		---	
Anti-Protestant	---		---	
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	---		---	
Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism	---		---	
Anti-Mormon	---		---	
Anti-Jehovah's Witness	---		---	
Anti-Other Christian	---		---	
Anti-Buddhist	---		---	
Anti-Hindu	---		---	
Anti-Sikh	---		---	
Anti-Multiple Religions, Group	---		---	
	1		1	
<b>Disability Bias</b>				
Anti-Mental Disability	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Anti-Physical Disability	---			

### Offender Count by Offender Race

Offender Race	Offenses	
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>---</b>
Unknown	38	52.1%
White	26	35.6%
Black or African American	7	9.6%
Group of Multiple Races	2	2.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	---	
Asian	---	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	---	

The race of the offender was unknown in 52.1 percent of the reported bias-motivated offenses that were committed in Connecticut in 2021. Offenders were predominantly White in most bias-motivated offenses.

## Offense and Victim Counts by Offense Type

	Number of Offenses	Number of Crimes	Number of Offense Victims		
				% of crime against person	% of all crimes
<b>Crimes Against Person</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>		
Intimidation	30	36	36	72.0%	40.9%
Aggravated Assault	3	7	7	14.0%	8.0%
Simple Assault	5	7	7	14.0%	8.0%
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>% of crime against property</b>	<b>% of all crimes</b>
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	28	28	29	76.3%	33.0%
Robbery	2	2	4	10.5%	4.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	2	2	5.3%	2.3%
Larceny-Theft	1	1	1	2.6%	1.1%
Arson	1	1	1	2.6%	1.1%
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	1	1	1	2.6%	1.1%
Other - Crimes Against Property	1	1	1	2.6%	1.1%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>		

Intimidation was by far the offense seen most often and accounts for 40.9 percent of all the victims of bias-motivated offenses and 72.0 percent of Crimes Against Person offenses. Destruction/Damage/Vandalism accounts for 33.0 percent of all victims and 76.3 percent of Crimes Against Property victims. Nationally, Intimidation accounts for 30 percent of bias-motivated offenses while Destruction/Damage/Vandalism account for 20 percent.<sup>11</sup>

8

## Victim Count by Offense and Bias Type

Offense Type	All Victims	Number of Victims				
		Race/Ethnicity/ Ancestry Bias	Religious Bias	Sexual Orientation Bias	Disability Bias	Multiple Bias Incidents
Totals	83	61	7	14	1	5
Intimidation	33	27	1	5	---	3
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism	27	18	4	4	1	2
Simple Assault	7	4	---	3	---	---
Aggravated Assault	7	7	---	---	---	---
Robbery	4	4	---	---	---	---
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	---	1	1	---	---
Larceny-Theft	1	1	---	---	---	---
Arson	1	---	1	---	---	---
Other - Crimes Against Property	1	---	---	1	---	---
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	1	---	---	1	---	---

<sup>11</sup> <https://crime-data-explorer.app.cloud.gov/pages/explorer/crime/hate-crime>

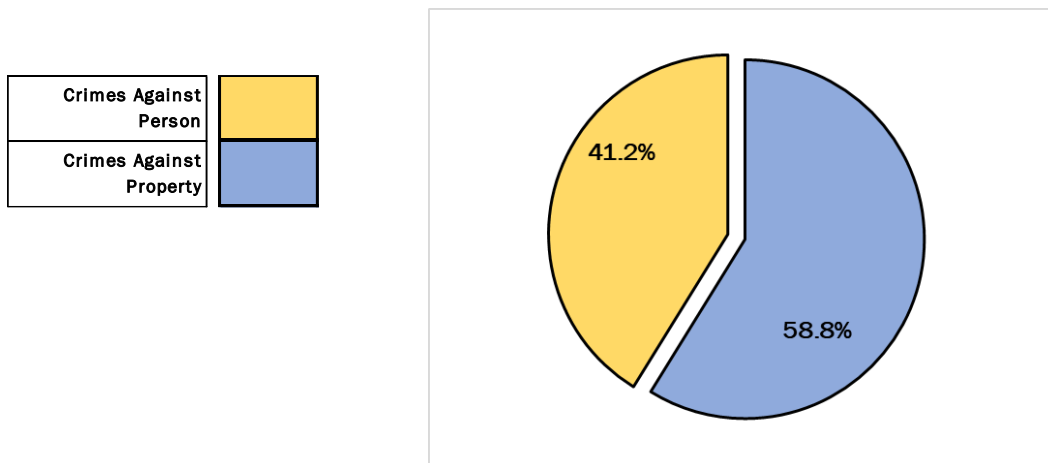
### Offense Count by Location Type

Location Type	Offenses	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>---</b>
Residence/Home	18	24.7%
Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk	14	19.2%
Parking/Drop Lot/Garage	10	13.7%
Cyberspace	5	6.8%
Other/Unknown	4	5.5%
School/College(Historical Only)	3	4.1%
School – College/University	3	4.1%
School – Elementary/Secondary	3	4.1%
Commercial/Office Building	2	2.7%

Location Type	Offenses	
Government/Public Building	2	2.7%
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	1.4%
Bank/Savings and Loan	1	1.4%
Hotel/Motel/Etc.	1	1.4%
Liquor Store	1	1.4%
Specialty Store	1	1.4%
Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque	1	1.4%
Park/Playground	1	1.4%
Field/Woods	1	1.4%
Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal	1	1.4%

The residence/home was the most common location for bias-motivated offenses to occur at 24.7 percent, followed by Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk at 19.2 percent while nationally these figures are 32 percent and 17 percent, respectively.<sup>12</sup>

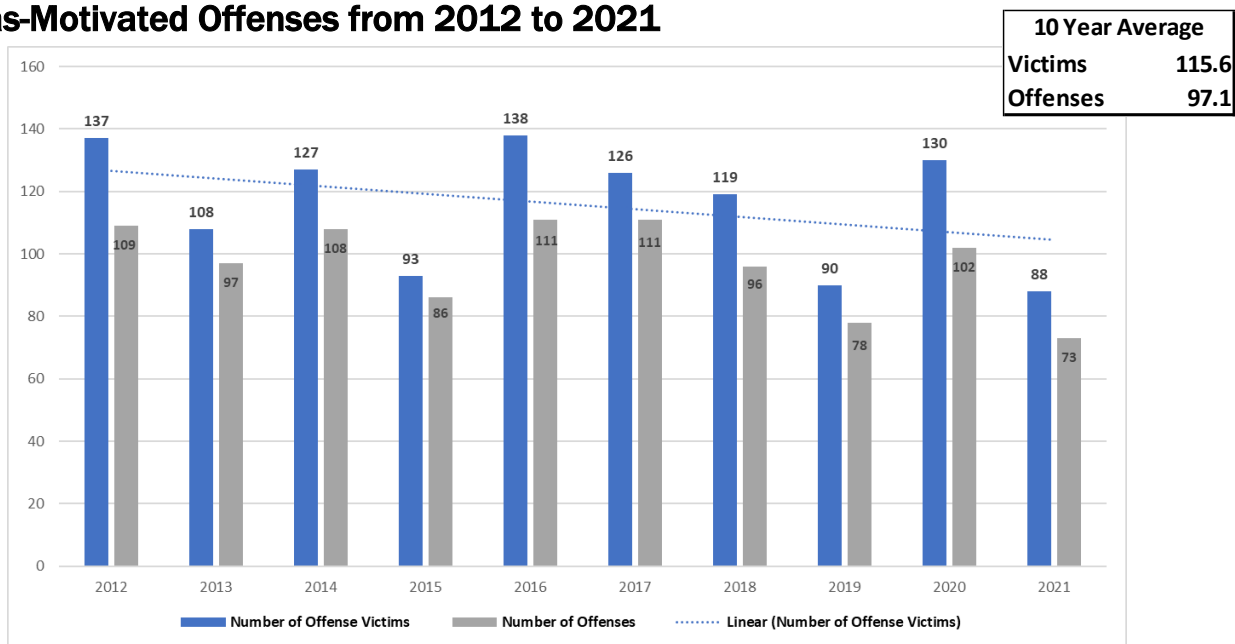
### Distribution of Bias-Motivated Crimes Against Person, Property, or Society



The FBI uses three categories into which all reported crimes fall, Crimes Against Person, Crimes Against Property, and Crimes Against Society. An examination of Connecticut’s distribution of bias-motivated offenses among these categories showed that in 2021, the 85 bias-motivated crimes were divided between Crimes Against Person (41.2%) and Crimes Against Property (58.81%). There were no bias-motivated Crimes Against Society.

<sup>12</sup> <https://crime-data-explorer.app.cloud.gov/pages/explorer/crime/hate-crime>

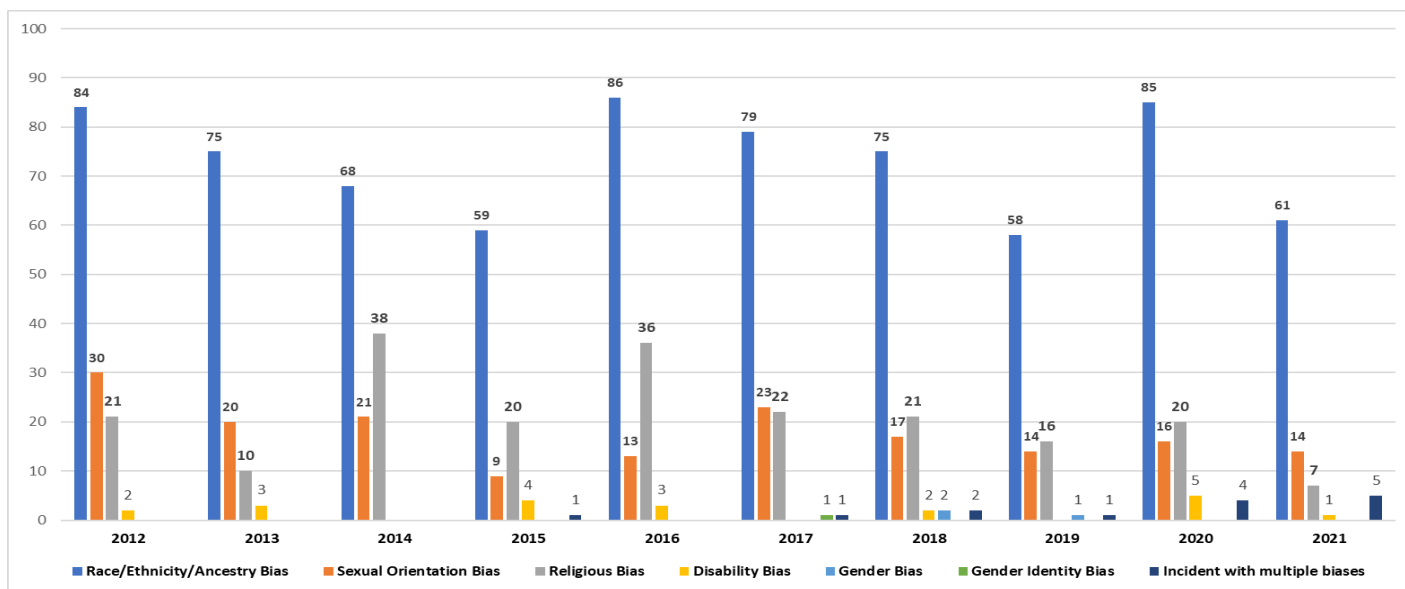
## Bias-Motivated Offenses from 2012 to 2021



Note: Crime data are dynamic in that it is updated as crimes are solved or reporting is delayed, which can cause small fluctuations in the statistics year-over-year.

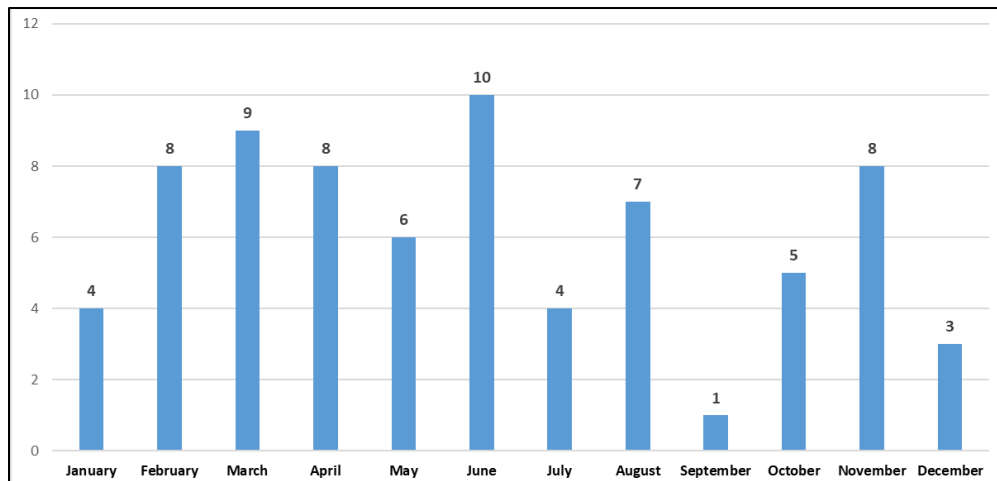
The data over a ten-year period illustrate that the number of bias-motivated offenses consistently remained at approximately 100 per year. The highest number of incidents occurred in 2017 and the lowest number of incidents occurred in 2019. The linear trend line illustrates that the number of victims has decreased over this period. The average number of reported bias-motivated offenses per year is 97.1 and the average number of victims is 115.6; 2021 was a below average year in the number of reported bias-motivated offenses with 73 offenses and 88 victims.

## Victims of Bias-Motivated Offenses from 2012 to 2021



The data illustrate that over a ten-year period, Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry bias is consistently the most pervasive motive for bias-motivated offenses, followed by Religious bias and Sexual Orientation bias.

### Bias-Motivated Offenses by Month



### Distribution of Offenses by Time of Day

	Night	Day
All Offense Types	31.9%	68.1%
Crimes Against Person	19.4%	33.3%
Crimes Against Property	12.5%	34.7%

The data illustrate that over two-thirds of reported bias-motivated offenses occur during the day, particularly Crimes Against Property. Day is defined as the time period from 6:00am to 5:59pm and Night is defined as 6:00pm to 5:59am.

### Distribution of Offenses by Day of Week

Bias Motivation	Offense Day of Week						
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Simple Assault	1	---	---	2	---	---	2
Intimidation	1	5	3	4	6	9	2
Aggravated Assault	1	---	1	---	---	---	1
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	6	7	3	4	4	3	1
Arson	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	---	---	---	---	---	1	---
Robbery	---	---	1	---	---	1	---
Theft From Motor Vehicle	---	---	1	---	---	---	---
Motor Vehicle Theft	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
<b>Crimes Against Person</b>	3	5	4	6	6	9	5
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	6	9	6	4	4	5	1
<b>Totals</b>	9	14	10	10	10	14	6
	12.3%	19.2%	13.7%	13.7%	13.7%	19.2%	8.2%

## Count of Offenses and Victims by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Number of Offenses		Number of Victims	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>---</b>
Avon Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Bethel Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Bridgeport Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Coventry Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
CSP- Chester	1	1.4%	2	2.3%
Danbury Police Department	3	4.1%	5	5.7%
Darien Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
East Hampton Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Fairfield Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Glastonbury Police Department	2	2.7%	2	2.3%
Hamden Police Department	3	4.1%	3	3.4%
Manchester Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Mashantucket Pequot Tribal	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Meriden Police Department	2	2.7%	2	2.3%
Middletown Police Department	2	2.7%	4	4.5%
Milford Police Department	2	2.7%	2	2.3%
Naugatuck Police Department	2	2.7%	2	2.3%
New Britain Police Department	3	4.1%	5	5.7%
New Haven Police Department	6	8.2%	8	9.1%
New London Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Newington Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Newtown Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
North Haven Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Norwich Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Old Saybrook Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Orange Police Department	2	2.7%	2	2.3%
Plainfield Police Department	2	2.7%	2	2.3%
Plymouth Police Department	3	4.1%	4	4.5%
Ridgefield Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Seymour Police Department	2	2.7%	3	3.4%
Shelton Police Department	1	1.4%	3	3.4%
South Windsor Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Southington Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Stamford Police Department	3	4.1%	3	3.4%
State Environmental Conservation Police (ENCON-DEEP)	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Stratford Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Suffield Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Thomaston Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Torrington Police Department	2	2.7%	3	3.4%
University of Connecticut - Storrs	4	5.5%	4	4.5%
Wallingford Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
Waterford Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
West Hartford Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%
West Haven Police Department	2	2.7%	3	3.4%
Westport Police Department	1	1.4%	1	1.1%

\*Jurisdictions not in table did not report any bias-motivated offenses in 2021



# Appendix

## Understanding the Reported Data

Incident ≤ Offense(s) ≤ Crime(s) ≤ Victim(s) ≤ Offenders

For example, an incident can contain one or more offenses; an offense can contain one or more crimes; a crime can have one or more victims; and one or more offenders can be involved in the incident, an offense, a crime, or in victimizing the victim(s).

Crime(s) are the countable number of violations while an offense is the act of committing said crime(s). There can be more offenders than victims or more victims than offenses in any incident. If there is more than one victim involved during a single offense, each victim is counted as having a crime perpetrated against them. For example, if there are three victims present during the commission of a single offense, then three crimes are reported. One or more offenders can commit one or more offenses against one victim in a single incident. An exception to this structuring is entities such as businesses or institutions that are crime victims rather than individuals. Entities are counted only once per offense while all individuals are counted per offense. Additionally, specific to hate crime offenses, more than one bias-type can be reported per offense.

The 'Hate Crime' data found in the FBI's Crime Data Explorer for 2021 is current until March of 2022. As crime is a dynamic phenomenon and categorizations of incidents can change or be reported outside of the data collection window, real-time data can change but static reports or databases released for public consumption remain the same.

## Understanding the Bias Categories

The FBI UCR collects data on the following biases:

Race / Ethnicity / Ancestry		Sexual Orientation
Anti-White Anti-Black or African American Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native Anti-Asian Anti-Multiple Races, Group Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Anti-Arab Anti-Hispanic or Latino Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry		Anti-Gay (Male) Anti-Lesbian (Female) Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group) Anti-Heterosexual Anti-Bisexual
Religion		Gender or Gender Identity
Anti-Jewish                      Anti-Hindu Anti-Catholic                      Anti-Sikh Anti-Protestant                      Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism Anti-Other Religion                      Anti-Mormon Anti-Other Christian                      Anti-Jehovah's Witness Anti-Eastern Orthodox                      Anti-Islamic (Muslim) Anti-Buddhist                      Anti-Multiple Religions		Anti-Male Anti-Female  Anti-Transgender Anti-Gender Non-Conforming
		Disability
		Anti-Physical Disability Anti-Mental Disability

## Definitions of Bias Categories

From sections [CGS § 53a-181j to 53a-181l](#):

- (1) “Disability” means physical disability, mental disability or intellectual disability;
  
- (2) “Gender identity or expression” means a person's gender-related identity, appearance or behavior, whether or not that gender-related identity, appearance or behavior is different from that traditionally associated with the person's assigned sex at birth
  
- (3) “Mental disability” means one or more mental disorders, as defined in the most recent edition of the American Psychiatric Association's “Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders”;
  
- (4) “Intellectual disability” – a significant limitation in intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior and manifested during the developmental period before age 18
  
- (5) “Physical disability” means any chronic physical handicap, infirmity or impairment, whether congenital or resulting from bodily injury, organic processes or changes or from illness, including, but not limited to, blindness, epilepsy, deafness or being hard of hearing or reliance on a wheelchair or other remedial appliance or device.

## Offenses Eligible for Bias Motivation Categorization

Animal Cruelty  
Arson  
Aggravated Assault, Simple Assault  
Intimidation  
Bribery  
Burglary/Breaking & Entering  
Counterfeiting/Forgery  
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property  
Drug/Narcotic Offenses, Drug Equipment Violations  
Embezzlement  
Extortion/Blackmail  
Fraud Offenses  
    False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game  
    Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud  
    Impersonation  
    Welfare Fraud  
    Wire Fraud  
    Identity Theft  
    Hacking/Computer Invasion  
Gambling Offenses  
    Betting/Wagering  
    Operating/Promoting/Assisting Gambling  
    Gambling Equipment Violation  
    Sports Tampering  
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter, Negligent Manslaughter  
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts; Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude  
Kidnapping/Abduction  
Larceny/Theft Offenses  
    Pocket-picking  
    Purse-snatching  
    Shoplifting  
    Theft from Building  
    Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device  
    Theft from Motor Vehicle  
    Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories  
    All Other Larceny  
Motor Vehicle Theft  
Pornography/Obscene Material  
Prostitution, Assisting or Promoting Prostitution, Society Purchasing Prostitution  
Robbery  
Sex Offenses  
    Rape  
    Sodomy  
    Sexual Assault with an Object  
    Fondling  
    Incest  
    Statutory Rape  
Stolen Property Offenses

## **Facts Used by Law-Enforcement to Determine Bias-Motivation**

1. The offender and the victim were of a different race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, and/or gender identity. For example, the victim was African American, and the offender was white.
2. Bias-related oral comments, written statements, or gestures were made by the offender indicating their bias. For example, the offender shouted a racial epithet at the victim.
3. Bias-related drawings, markings, symbols, or graffiti were left at the crime scene. For example, a swastika was painted on the door of a synagogue, mosque, or LGBT+ center.
4. Certain objects, items, or things which indicate bias were used. For example, the offenders wore white sheets with hoods covering their faces or a burning cross was left in front of the victim's residence.
5. The victim is a member of a specific group that is overwhelmingly outnumbered by other residents in the neighborhood where the victim lives, and the incident took place.
6. The victim was visiting a neighborhood where previous hate crimes had been committed because of race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity and where tensions remained high against the victim's group.
7. Several incidents occurred in the same locality, at or about the same time, and the victims were all the same race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity.
8. A substantial portion of the community where the crime occurred perceived that the incident was motivated by bias.
9. The victim was engaged in activities related to their race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity. For example, the victim was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) or participated in an LGBT+ pride celebration.
10. The incident coincided with a holiday or a date of significance relating to a particular race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity, e.g., Martin Luther King Day, Rosh Hashanah, or the Transgender Day of Remembrance.
11. The offender was previously involved in a similar hate crime or is a hate group member.
12. There were indications a hate group was involved. For example, a hate group claimed responsibility for the crime or was active in the neighborhood.
13. An established animosity existed between the victim's and the offender's groups.
14. The victim, although not a member of the targeted racial, religious, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity group, was a member of an advocacy group supporting the victim group.