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State of California Stop the Hate Programs 2023-2024 Report

Prepared by the California Department of Social Services
Civil Rights, Accessibility, and Resource Equity Office



JENNIFER TROIA
DIRECTOR



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COMMISSION ON
**ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
AMERICAN AFFAIRS**

KHYDEEJA ALAM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

STOP THE HATE
Fiscal Year 2023-2024
Hate Incidents Grant Program Update
Prepared October 2024

Table of Contents

<i>STOP THE HATE</i>	2
<i>Fiscal Year 2023-2024</i>	2
<i>Hate Incidents Grant Program Update</i>	2
<i>Introduction</i>	3
<i>Background</i>	3
<i>Transformative Grant Program</i>	5
<i>STH Performance Data</i>	5
<i>Individual Services</i>	6
<i>Group Services</i>	21
<i>Transformative Grant Program Performance Data</i>	23
<i>Future Efforts</i>	23

Introduction

The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) is responsible for the development, implementation, and evaluation of certain services to survivors of hate incidents and hate crimes, and funding of effective community-based hate incident prevention efforts. These services are often referred to as the Stop the Hate programs.

The California Commission on Asian and Pacific Islander American Affairs (CAPIAA) is charged with elevating the political, economic, and social issues of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans (APIA) in the State. The Commission advises the Governor and the Legislature on how to best respond to views, needs, and concerns of California's diverse and complex APIA communities. Additionally, the Commission helps policymakers, state agencies, departments, and commissions to develop appropriate responses and programs that meet the needs of APIA communities, including focus on cultural language sensitivity, and hate incident and hate crime prevention measures.

This document provides an overview of the Hate Incidents Grant Program, which includes the Stop the Hate (STH) and Transformative Grant funding programs. This report details a list of the grant recipients, the amounts allocated to each grantee, the services and hate incident/hate crime prevention measures provided by each grantee, and the geographic location of each grantee.

Background

California Government Code Section 8260 authorizes CDSS, in consultation with the CAPIAA, to administer the Hate Incidents Grant Program. This program provides grants to qualified organizations that offer support and services to victims and survivors of hate incidents and hate crimes and their families, as well as facilitate anti-hate prevention measures. These funds are administered through the STH and Transformative Grant programs.

Services Funded through Stop the Hate (STH)

- **Direct Services**, including mental health and complementary health services; wellness and community healing; legal services; navigation, case management, and referrals.
- **Prevention Services**, including arts-based and other cultural work that deepens understanding and empathy; youth development; senior safety and ambassador/escort programs; individual and community safety planning; training, including bystander training and other de-escalation techniques; working across racial groups and other impacted populations to strengthen alliances and promote understanding.
- **Intervention Services**, including outreach and training on the elements of hate incidents and hate crimes, services for survivors, and the rights of survivors;

community-centered alternative approaches to repair harm from hate incidents and hate crimes; coordination and liaising with local government and other institutional partners; and developing and implementing a coordinated regional rapid response network.

STH for Fiscal Year 2021-22 - Round One Funding

In April 2022, CDSS issued \$14,269,246 in STH funding for a one-year service term to 80 organizations for direct prevention and intervention services to populations who have experienced or are at greatest risk of experiencing incidents of bias and hate crimes. Among these organizations, CDSS awarded funds to five Regional Leads which in turn sub-granted STH awards to Program Service Providers (PSPs), which comprised the remaining 75 approved organizations. For a full list of grantees, and their award amounts by region, please see the Stop the Hate (STH) [Funding Award Announcement Fiscal Year 2021-2022.](#)

STH Grant Funding for Fiscal Year 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 - Round Two Funding

In December 2022, CDSS issued a second Request for Application (RFA) for a new 24-month service term. This RFA was issued to solicit applications from qualified nonprofit organizations to provide direct prevention and intervention services to populations who have experienced or are at greatest risk of experiencing incidents of bias and hate crimes.

Applications from organizations with demonstrated experience providing culturally relevant services to priority populations that were underrepresented through organizations that applied and communities receiving services in the first round of funding, were prioritized for the second round of grant awards. These priority populations include:

- Black/African Americans
- South Asians
- Southeast Asians
- Indian/Native American and Tribal
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer+
- Middle Eastern and North African
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders
- Religious minorities
- People with disabilities

The CDSS prioritized coverage of the following regions:

- **Inland Empire:** Riverside and San Bernardino Counties
- **San Joaquin Valley:** Calaveras, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Counties

- **Border:** San Diego and Imperial Counties
- **Central Coast:** Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara Counties
- **Northern California:** Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba Counties

Priority consideration was also given to applications that proposed collaborative strategies, including the development of rapid response networks and/or strategies.

In August 2023, CDSS awarded \$91,471,239 to 173 organizations for a grant period of July 1, 2023, to September 30, 2026. Grantees from this second round of funding included new organizations as well as those from round one who chose to renew their funding. All grantee organizations, both new and those renewing, received between \$100,000 to \$800,000 distributed evenly over two state fiscal years.

For a full list of grantees and their award amounts by region, please see the [Stop the Hate \(STH\) Funding Award Announcement Fiscal Years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024](#).

Transformative Grant Program

The Transformative Grant Program funds organizations that have demonstrated a significant capacity to perform anti-hate work. These organizations received larger grants (a minimum of \$1 million over three years) to fill additional needs and make a transformative impact. Transformative Grant organizations deliver program services either individually or in collaboration with other partners/organizations.

Transformative Grant program services mirror STH service categories. The total amount funded in FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 was \$30,338,308 across 12 organizations, which is available for three years.

STH Performance Data

The STH Program Service Providers (PSPs) are required to collect and report data to CDSS on individuals served during their grant term. For the individual services offered in the direct services category (such as individual therapy, legal advice or referral, case management and referral.), PSPs collect data on each individual participant as follows:

- Race/ethnicity
- Sexual orientation
- Gender identity
- Age
- Religion

- County of residence
- Whether the individual was a victim/survivor of a hate incident or hate crime
- Whether the individual is a family member of a victim/survivor of a hate incident or hate crime
- Language in which service was provided

Individual client data is reported on an aggregate level. The PSPs also report the number of individuals served for their prevention services, intervention services, and direct services provided in a group setting (e.g., healing circles). Data presented in this section is based on quarterly reports submitted by PSPs to their Regional Lead.

Individual Services

During the 2023-2024 fiscal year (FY), STH Program Service Providers reported serving a total of 22,342 individuals through individual direct services, an increase from 14,047 in 2022-2023.

The breakdown of direct services provided:

- **Individual Counseling and/or Therapy: 1,293 individuals served**
- **Legal Services: 679 individuals served**, broken down as follows:
 - Legal Advice: 434
 - Legal Representation: 54
 - Legal Referral: 191
- **Navigation, case management, and referral: 3,929 individuals served**, further categorized as:
 - Navigation: 1,735
 - Case Management: 1,329
 - Non-Legal Referral: 865

Charts 1.1–3.5 show the demographics of the individuals who received direct services during FY 2023-24 for each sub-category (individual counseling and/or therapy; legal services; and navigation, case management, and referral).

The statistics have been provided in text form beneath each chart for accessibility and to provide more detail on service categories with many demographic choices that were collated in the charts below.

Chart 1.1: Individual Counseling and/or Therapy - Race/Ethnicity

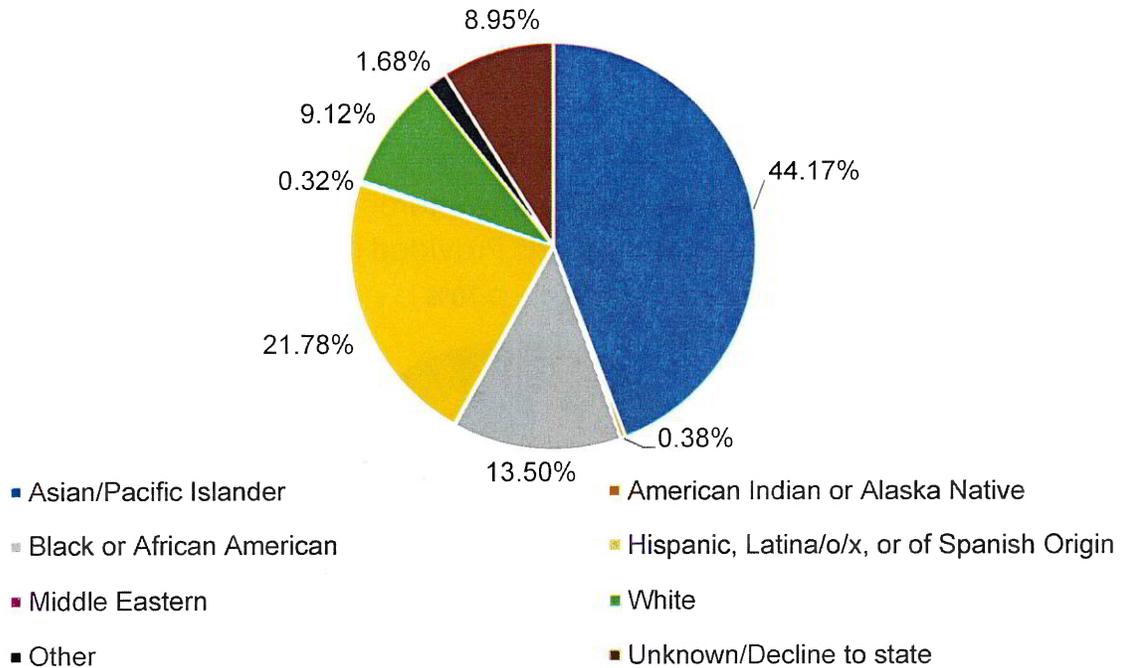


Chart 1.1: Individual Counseling and/or Therapy – Race/Ethnicity

- **Asian/Pacific Islander: 44.17%**
 - Asian Indian: 0.38%
 - Cambodian: 1.89%
 - Chinese: 19.25%
 - Filipina/o/x: 1.70%
 - Hmong: 3.21%
 - Japanese: 1.91%
 - Korean: 9.27%
 - Laotian: 1.06%
 - Native Hawaiian: 0.04 %
 - Pakistani: 0.11%
 - Samoan: 0.04%
 - Thai: 0.40%
 - Vietnamese: 0.83%
 - Other Asian: 4.06%
- **American Indian or Alaska Native: 0.38%**
- **Black or African American: 13.50%**
 - Black or African American (non-Hispanic or Latino): 0.32%
- **Hispanic, Latina/o/x, or of Spanish origin: 21.78%**
- **Middle Eastern: 0.32%**

- **White: 9.12%**
 - White (Hispanic or Latino): 2.04%
 - White (non-Hispanic or Latino): 7.08%
- **Other: 1.68%**
- **Unknown/decline to state: 8.95%**

Chart 1.2: Individual Counseling and/or Therapy - Language Service was Provided In

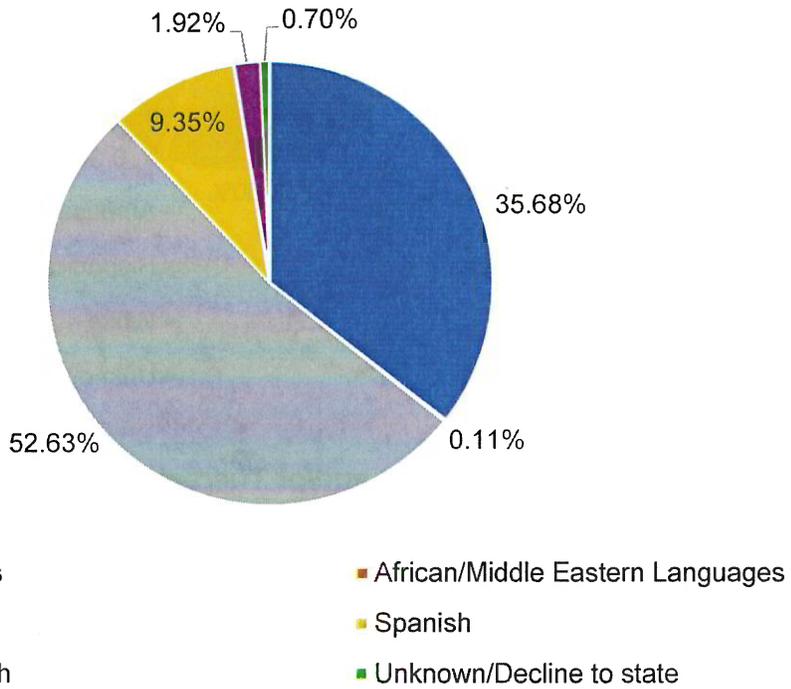


Chart 1.2: Individual Counseling and/or Therapy – Language Service was Provided in

- **Asian languages: 35.68%**
 - Cambodian: 1.62%
 - Cantonese: 6.31%
 - Hindi: 0.14%
 - Hmong: 3.20%
 - Japanese: 0.90%
 - Korean: 8.36%
 - Lao: 1.04%
 - Mandarin: 11.63%
 - Tagalog: 0.25%
 - Thai: 0.38%

- Urdu: 0.20%
- Vietnamese: 1.13%
- Other Chinese languages: 0.05%
- **African/Middle Eastern languages: 0.11%**
- **English: 52.63%**
- **Spanish: 9.35%**
- **Other non-English: 1.92%**
- **Unknown/Decline to state: 0.70%**

Chart 1.3: Individual Counseling and/or Therapy - Gender Identity

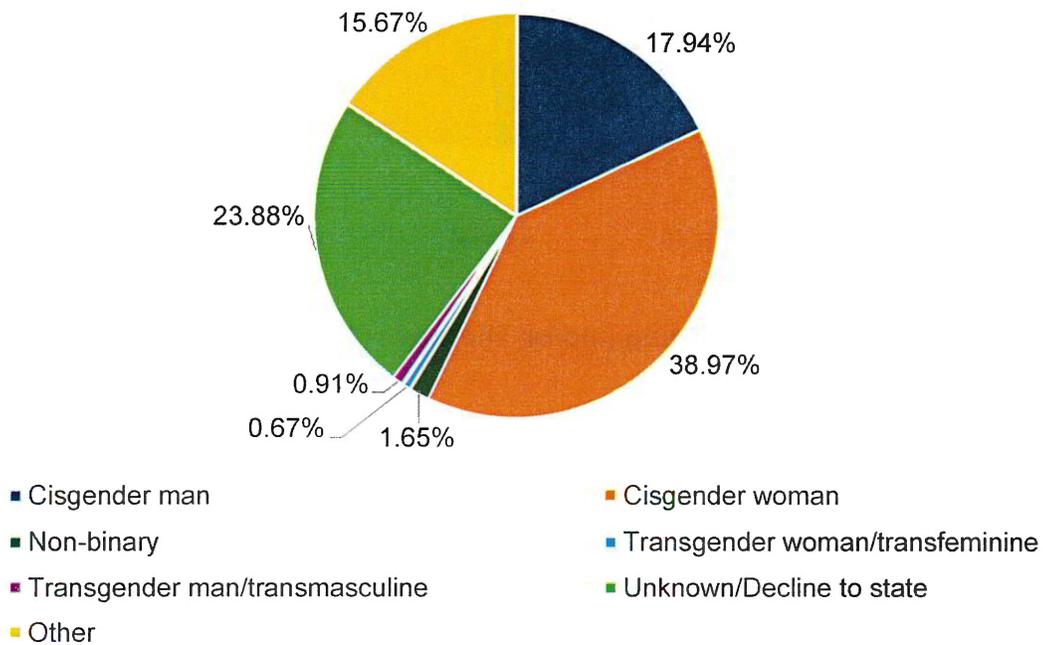


Chart 1.3: Individual Counseling and/or Therapy – Gender Identity

- **Cisgender Man: 17.94%**
- **Cisgender Woman: 38.97%**
- **Non-binary: 1.65%**
- **Transgender woman/transfeminine: 0.67%**
- **Transgender man/transmasculine: 0.91%**
- **Unknown/Decline to state: 23.88%**
- **Other: 15.67%**

Chart 1.4: Individual Counseling and/or Therapy - Age

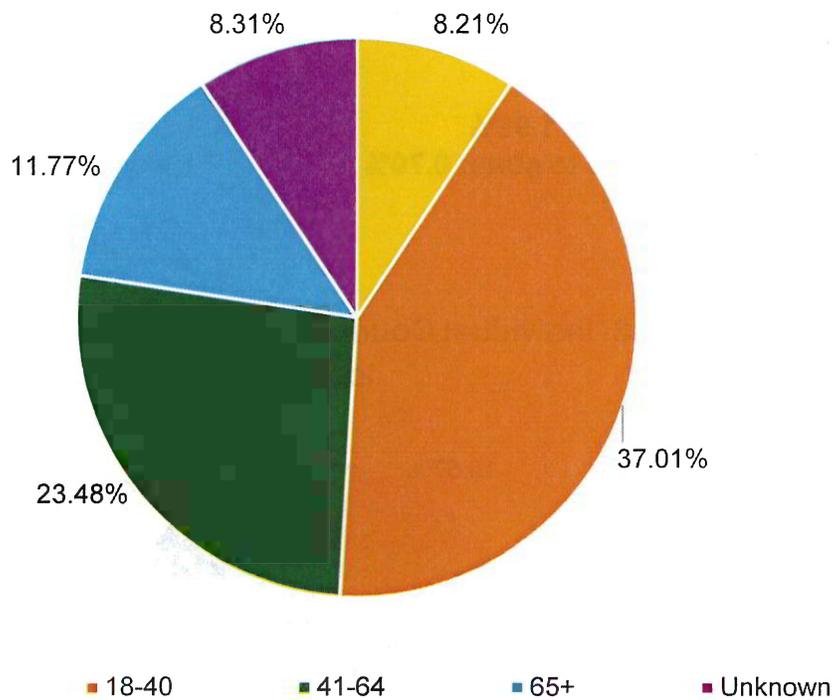


Chart 1.4: Individual Counseling and/or Therapy – Age

- 0-17: 19.63%
- 18-40: 37.01%
- 41-64: 23.48%
- 65+: 11.77%
- Unknown: 8.31%

Chart 1.5: Individual Counseling and/or Therapy - Victim/Survivor

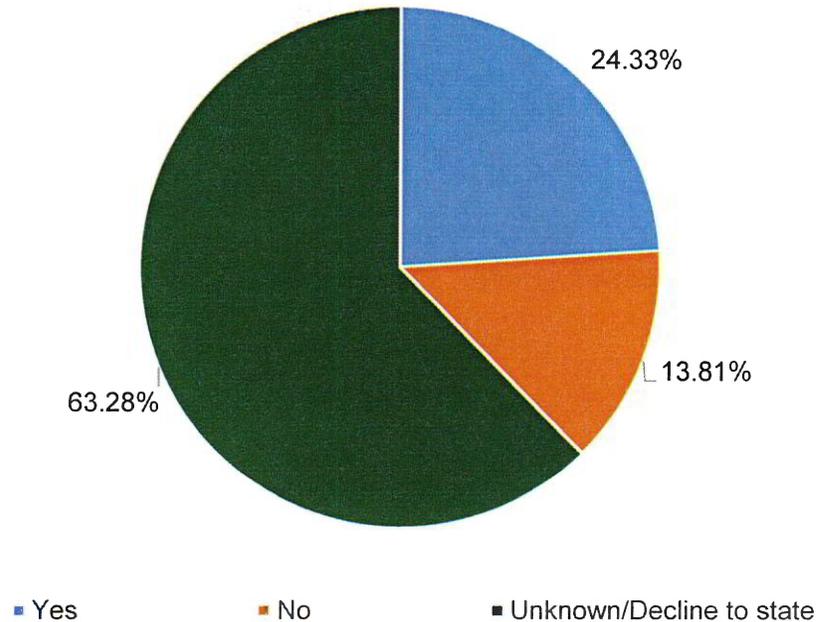


Chart 1.5: Individual Counseling and/or Therapy – Victim/Survivor

- **Yes: 24.33%**
- **No: 13.81%**
- **Unknown/Decline to state: 63.28%**

Note: Under California Government Code section 8260(b)(1), direct services funded by the Stop the Hate program are only available to victims and survivors of hate incidents or hate crimes and their families. The individuals represented by the "not a victim/survivor" and "declined to state" percentages were assessed and deemed eligible in accordance with the statutory requirements. These individuals may not have officially identified themselves as victims/survivors because they were family members of victims/survivors or were unwilling to affirmatively adopt the victim/survivor label due to privacy concerns, trauma, or other personal reasons.

Chart 2.1: Legal Services - Race/Ethnicity

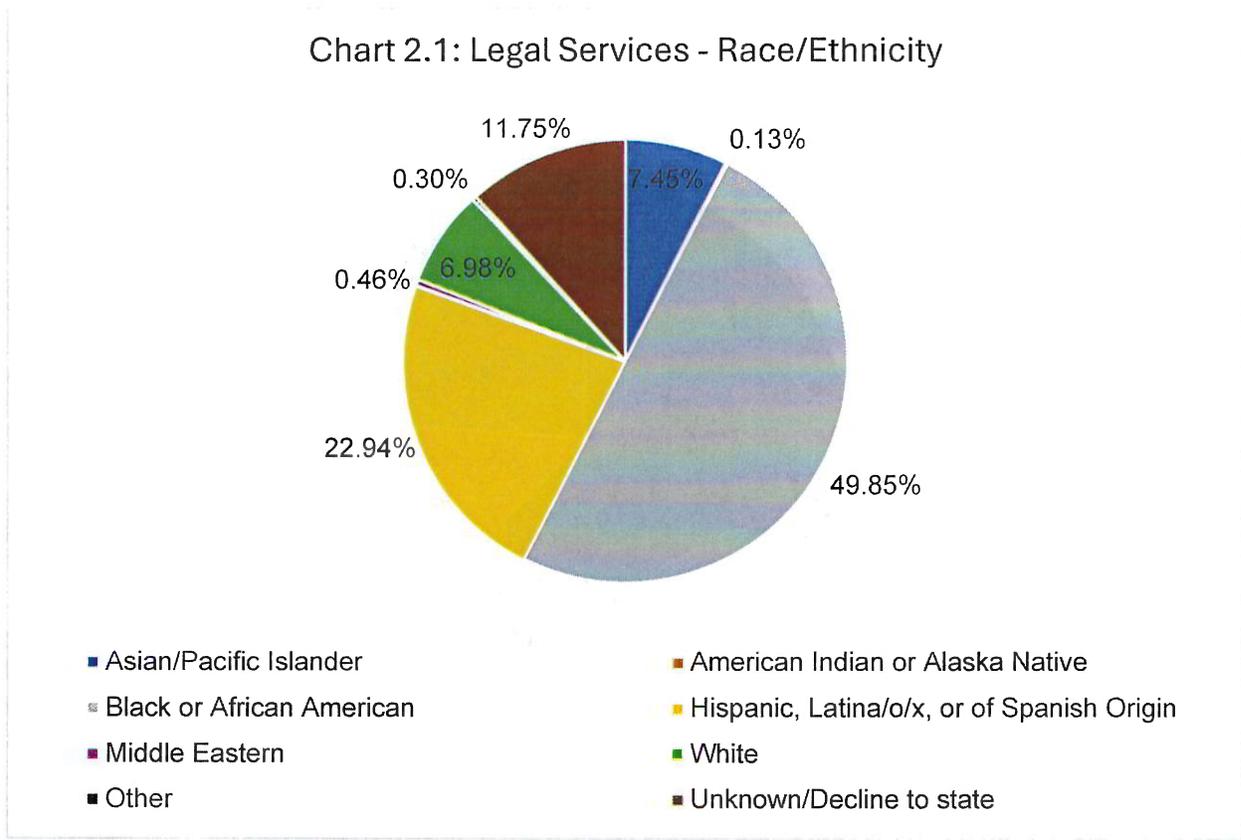


Chart 2.1: Legal Services – Race/Ethnicity

- **Asian/Pacific Islander: 7.45%**
 - Asian Indian: 0.20%
 - Cambodian: 0.10%
 - Chinese: 0.79%
 - Filipina/o/x: 0.30%
 - Guamanian or Chamorro: 0.03%
 - Hmong: 0.13%
 - Japanese: 0.07%
 - Korean: 1.85%
 - Laotian: 0.03%
 - Native Hawaiian: 0.03%
 - Pakistani: 0.20%
 - Samoan: 0.03%
 - Thai: 0.03%
 - Vietnamese: 0.07%
 - Other Asian: 3.24%
- **American Indian or Alaska Native: 0.13%**
- **Black or African American: 49.85%**
 - Black or African American (non-Hispanic or Latino): 45.51%
- **Hispanic, Latina/o/x, or of Spanish origin: 22.94%**

- **Middle Eastern: 0.46%**
- **White: 6.98%**
 - White (Hispanic or Latino): 5.10%
 - White (non-Hispanic or Latino): 1.89%
- **Other: 0.30%**
- **Unknown/decline to state: 11.75%**

Chart 2.2: Legal Services - Language Service was Provided In

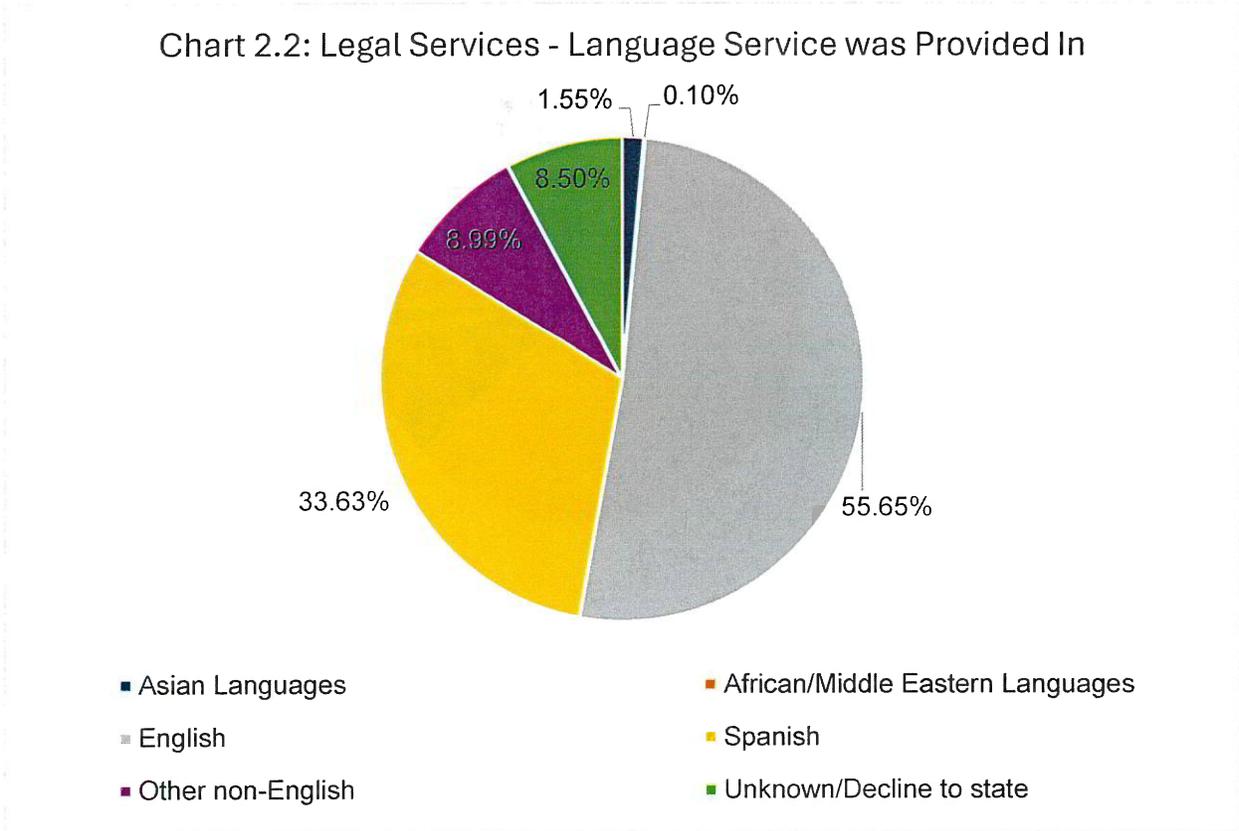


Chart 2.2: Legal Services – Language Service was Provided in

- **Asian languages: 1.55%**
 - Cambodian: 0.03%
 - Cantonese: 0.20%
 - Hmong: 0.10%
 - Korean: 0.30%
 - Mandarin: 0.43%
 - Tagalog: 0.07%
 - Thai: 0.03%
 - Urdu: 0.10%
 - Vietnamese: 0.17%
- **African/Middle Eastern languages: 0.10%**

- English: 55.65%
- Spanish: 33.63%
- Other non-English: 8.99%
- Unknown/Decline to state: 8.50%

Chart 2.3: Legal Services - Gender Identity

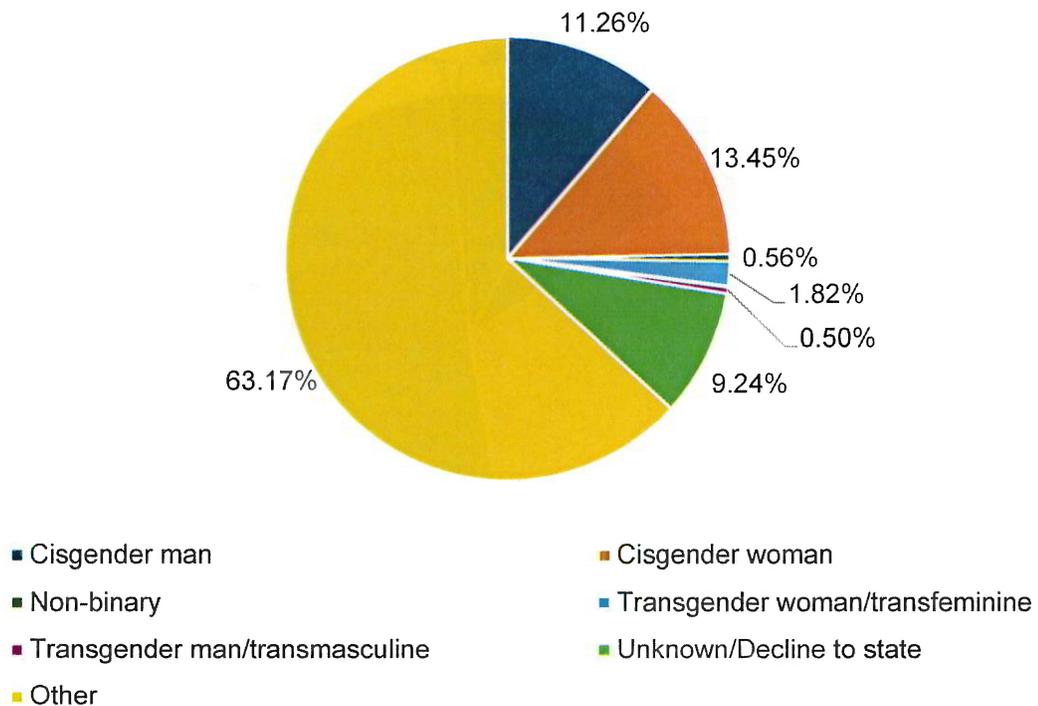


Chart 2.3: Legal Services – Gender Identity

- Cisgender Man: 11.26%
- Cisgender Woman: 13.45%
- Non-binary: 0.56%
- Transgender woman/transfeminine: 1.82%
- Transgender man/transmasculine: 0.50%
- Unknown/Decline to state: 9.24%
- Other: 63.17%

Chart 2.4: Legal Services - Age

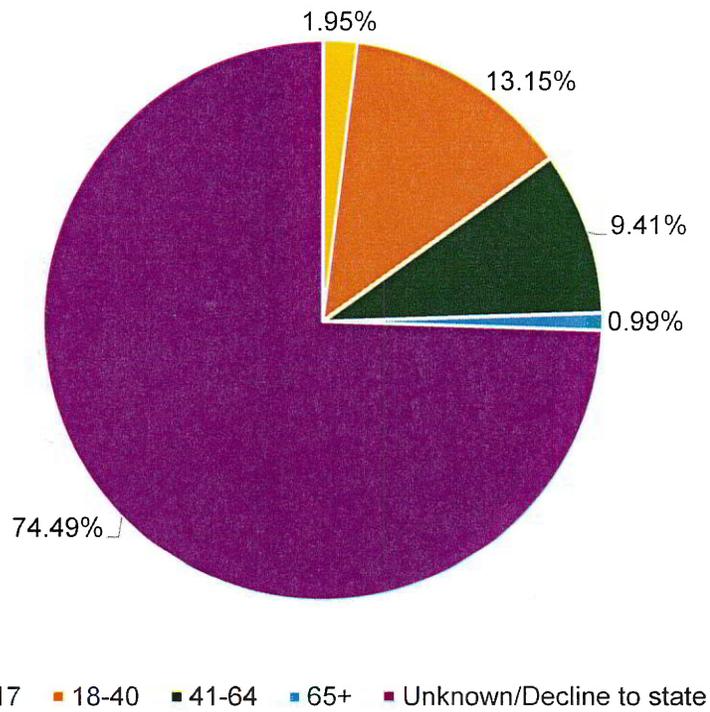


Chart 2.4: Legal Services – Age

- 0-17: 1.95%
- 18-40: 13.15%
- 41-64: 9.41%
- 65+: 0.99%
- Unknown: 74.49%

Chart 2.5: Legal Service - Victim/Survivor

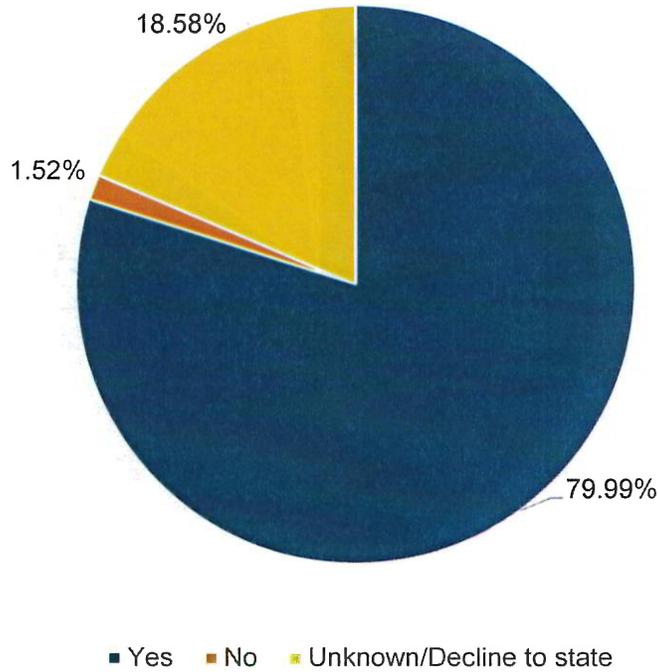


Chart 2.5: Legal Services – Victim/Survivor

- **Yes: 79.99%**
- **No: 1.52%**
- **Unknown/Decline to state: 18.58%**

Note: Under California Government Code section 8260(b)(1), direct services funded by the Stop the Hate program are only available to victims and survivors of hate incidents or hate crimes and their families. The individuals represented by the "not a victim/survivor" and "declined to state" percentages were assessed and deemed eligible in accordance with the statutory requirements. These individuals may not have officially identified themselves as victims/survivors because they were family members of victims/survivors or were unwilling to affirmatively adopt the victim/survivor label due to privacy concerns, trauma, or other personal reasons.

Chart 3.1: Navigation, Case Management, and Referral - Race/Ethnicity

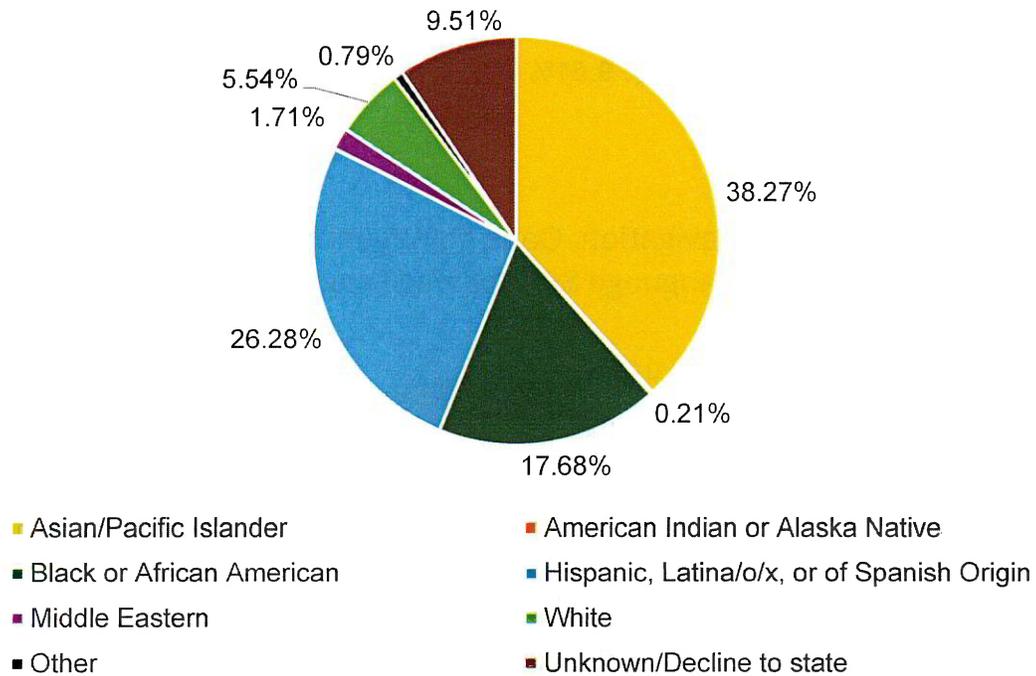


Chart 3.1: Navigation, Case Management, and Referral – Race/Ethnicity

- **Asian/Pacific Islander: 38.27%**
 - Asian Indian: 1.52%
 - Cambodian: 7.15%
 - Chinese: 3.03%
 - Filipina/o/x: 0.92%
 - Guamanian or Chamorro: 0.34%
 - Hmong: 4.87%
 - Japanese: 0.04%
 - Korean: 7.05%
 - Laotian: 3.67%
 - Native Hawaiian: 0.05%
 - Pakistani: 0.01%
 - Samoan: 0.09%
 - Thai: 0.58%
 - Vietnamese: 5.70%
 - Other Asian: 2.37%
- **American Indian or Alaska Native: 0.21%**
- **Black or African American: 17.68%**
 - Black or African American (non-Hispanic or Latino): 16.44%
- **Hispanic, Latina/o/x, or of Spanish origin: 26.28%**

- **Middle Eastern: 1.71%**
- **White: 5.54%**
 - White (Hispanic or Latino): 1.36%
 - White (non-Hispanic or Latino): 5.54%
- **Other: 0.79%**
- **Unknown/decline to state: 9.51%**

Chart 3.2: Navigation, Case Management, and Referral - Language Service was Provided In

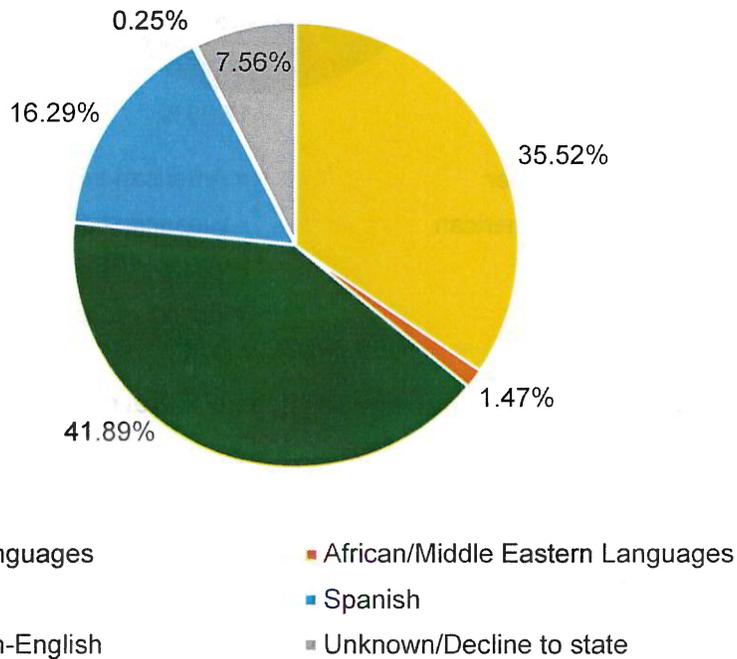


Chart 3.2: Navigation, Case Management, and Referral – Language Service was Provided in

- **Asian languages: 32.52%**
 - Cambodian: 5.28%
 - Cantonese: 0.86%
 - Hindi: 0.68%
 - Hmong: 4.85%
 - Japanese: 0.01%
 - Korean: 7.06%
 - Lao: 3.67%
 - Mandarin: 1.66%
 - Tagalog: 1.00%

- Thai: 0.47%
- Urdu: 0.02%
- Vietnamese: 4.57%
- Other Chinese languages: 0.16%
- **African/Middle Eastern languages: 1.47%**
- **English: 41.89%**
- **Spanish: 16.29%**
- **Other non-English: 0.25%**
- **Unknown/Decline to state: 7.56%**

Chart 3.3: Navigation, Case Management, and Referral - Gender Identity

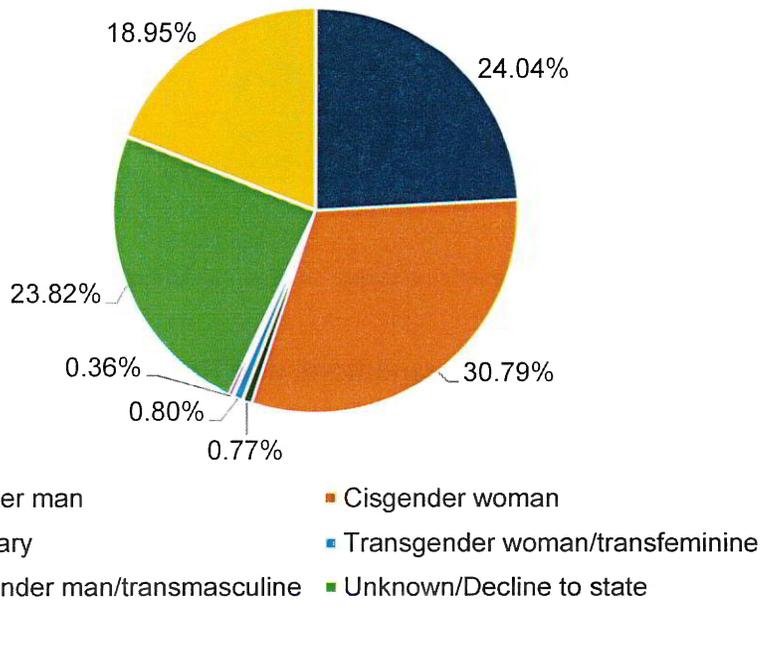


Chart 3.3: Navigation, Case Management, and Referral – Gender Identity

- **Cisgender Man: 24.04%**
- **Cisgender Woman: 30.79%**
- **Non-binary: 0.77%**
- **Transgender woman/transfeminine: 0.80%**
- **Transgender man/transmasculine: 0.36%**
- **Unknown/Decline to state: 23.82%**
- **Other: 18.95%**

Chart 3.4: Navigation, Case Management, and Referral - Age

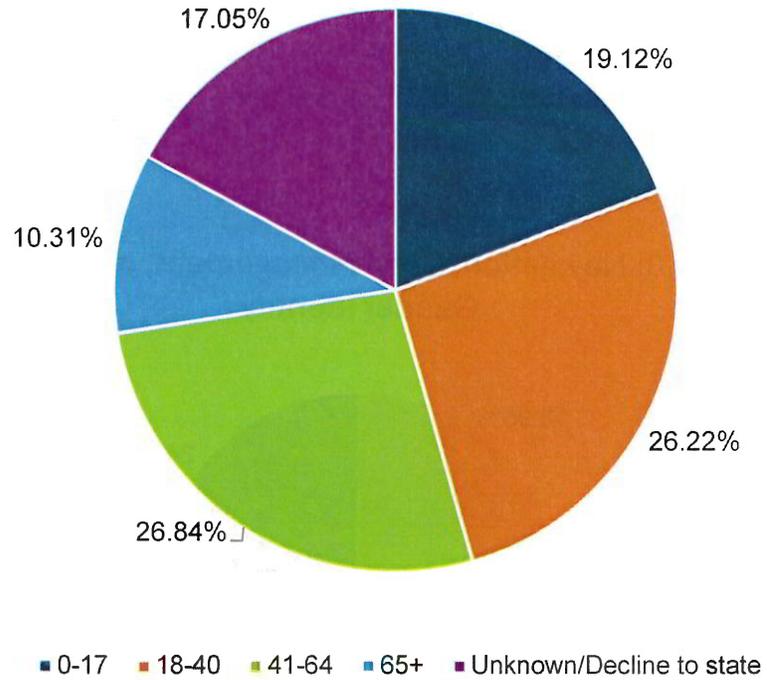


Chart 3.4: Navigation, Case Management, and Referral – Age

- **0-17: 19.12%**
- **18-40: 26.22%**
- **41-64: 26.84%**
- **65+: 10.31%**
- **Unknown: 17.05%**

Chart 3.5: Navigation, Case Management, and Referral - Victim/Survivor

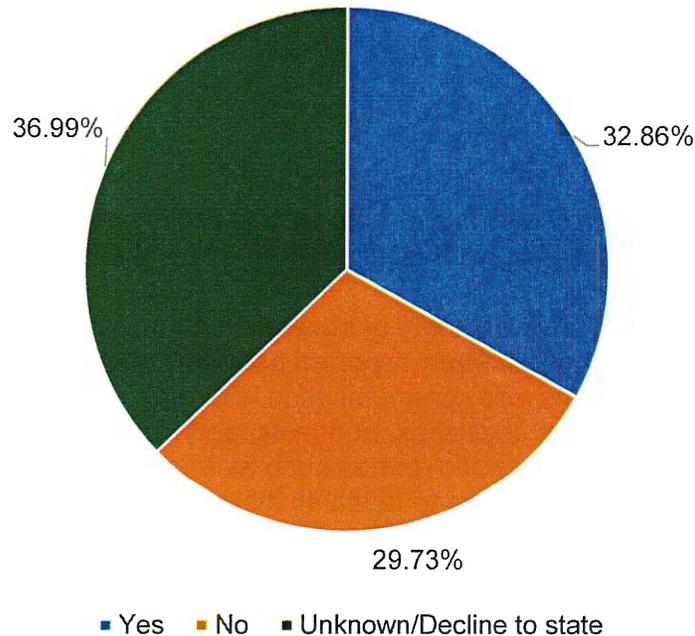


Chart 3.5: Navigation, Case Management, and Referral – Victim/Survivor

- **Yes: 32.86%**
- **No: 29.73%**
- **Unknown/Decline to state: 36.99%**

Note: Under California Government Code section 8260(b)(1), direct services funded by the Stop the Hate program are only available to victims and survivors of hate incidents or hate crimes and their families. The individuals represented by the "not a victim/survivor" and "declined to state" percentages were assessed and deemed eligible in accordance with the statutory requirements. These individuals may not have officially identified themselves as victims/survivors because they were family members of victims/survivors or were unwilling to affirmatively adopt the victim/survivor label due to privacy concerns, trauma, or other personal reasons.

Group Services

For FY 2023-2024, STH PSPs reported reaching a total of **1,034,434 individuals** through prevention and intervention services combined. Prevention services include:

- Arts-based and other cultural work

- Youth-based development
- Senior safety and ambassador/escort programs
- Individual and community safety planning
- Training
- Working across racial groups and other impacted populations

Intervention services include:

- Outreach
- Training
- Community-centered alternative approaches and systems to repair harm
- Coordinating and liaising with local government and other institutional partners

The STH PSPs reported a wide variety of innovative approaches to Prevention and Intervention service categories. Many reported positive experiences with a return to conducting in-person events and communication with their community members virtually through Zoom, social media, chat apps, podcasts, and YouTube. Uniquely, some PSPs connected with individuals via video games such as Minecraft, which provided a virtual tour of Chinatown in San Francisco to teach its history. The PSPs also utilized more traditional means for outreach, such as TV and radio programs, newsletters, phone calls, mailers, door hangers, event tabling, and door-to-door canvassing. Individuals served through STH were able to create art, participate in cultural festivals, access mental health resources, learn about cultural history, take self-defense classes, connect with their neighbors, and have spaces to embrace their heritage.

Below are some examples of the work that PSPs conducted during FY 2023-24 with their grant funds:

- In the **Prevention arts-based and other cultural work subcategory**, popular responses included film screenings, public art displays and murals, student art projects, sharing and learning about cultural food, playing traditional games, and arts and crafts projects for children. Participants built Chinese lanterns, learned how to make Apsara jewelry, played a traditional Korean game called Ddakji, visited an ofrenda altar for Día de los Muertos, made Hmong paj ntaub flower cloths, and created their own rangoli patterns for Diwali.
- In the **Prevention youth-based development subcategory**, popular responses included civic engagement, internship programs, leadership development, sports leagues, learning about their own or others' cultures, discussion groups, and education on a wide range of topics. Youth education topics included, but were not limited to, government processes, microaggressions, power/privilege, body autonomy, housing zoning/rezoning, self-care, immigration, reproductive justice, intergenerational trauma, emotional regulation, classism, conflict resolution, and organizing.
- In the **Prevention senior safety and ambassador/escort programs subcategory**, popular responses included senior walking groups, escorting seniors to appointments or the store, providing car rides, community gardening,

technology education, scam awareness, providing in-language resources or translation services, and learning about safety and how to defend themselves. PSPs reported that their senior participants were able to feel more secure, less lonely or isolated, and were able to utilize services that they were previously unable to access due to limited English proficiency or other systemic barriers.

Transformative Grant Program Performance Data

Transformative Grant Program grantees (Transformative Grantees) are required to collect and report data to CDSS on individuals they served during their grant term. This data uses the same categories and collection methods as the data collected by STH PSPs. The Transformative Grantees reported serving a total of **6,037 individuals** through individual direct services, which represents a significant increase from **755 in 2022-2023**.

Breakdown of Transformative Grant Services Provided in FY 2023-2024:

- **Individual Counseling and/or Therapy: 1,293 individuals served**
- **Legal Services: 679 individuals served**
 - Legal Advice: 434
 - Legal Representation: 54
 - Legal Referral: 191
- **Navigation, Case Management, and Referral: 3,929 individuals served**
 - Navigation: 1,735
 - Case Management: 1,329
 - Non-Legal Referral: 865

Future Efforts

Program Expansion and Evaluations

In FY 2024-25 and 2025-26, CDSS will:

- Continue expanding STH and Transformative Grant funding programs.
- Evaluate the impact of grant-funded initiatives through the statewide Learning Team (Teng & Smith, Inc.), which is conducting impact assessments, data analysis, technical assistance, and strategic planning.
- Host an additional statewide convening to strengthen cross-community partnerships.
- Support and coordinate the development of a statewide coalition.

A second statewide convening will be held in 2025, focusing on sustainability and capacity-building for community-led anti-hate programs.

The CDSS will provide further updates in next year's annual report, including expanded data analysis and program impact assessments.

The STH and Transformative Grant Programs have made significant strides in supporting hate crime survivors, expanding community-based prevention efforts, and strengthening regional response networks. Through increased funding, expanded outreach, and stronger collaborations, these programs continue to build safer and more resilient communities across California.