

Report to the Nation: 2020s – Dawn of a Decade of Rising Hate

U.S. Hate Crime Study: Up Over 20% in 2021 & Another 4.7% in 1st Half 2022 For 4th Consecutive Increase

Anti-Black Bias Tops Most Places As Killings, Religion, LGBT & Latino Resurge & Asian Hate Crime Crests off Record

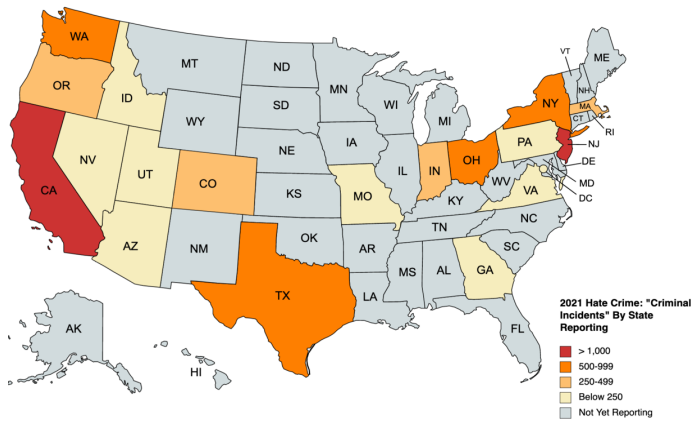
Records Fall: 2021 - Multiple States, Highest Top 10 City Total; 2020 - Worst Month Anti-Black, Worst Year Anti-Asian, Longest Spike



TABLE : Top 10 U.S. Cities: Official Preliminary Hate Crime Data, 2021

US City Population & Rank	2020 Hate Crime & Avg.	2021 Hate Crime & Avg.	% Hate Crime Change 2021 vs. 2021
Top 10 U.S. Cities / 1Million+ Population	Total: 1195 Avg. 120	Total: 1664 Avg. 166	+39.2%
1. New York City, NY 8,804,190	275	538*	+ 96%
2. Los Angeles, CA 3,979,537	359	433 / 615*	+20.6% / + 71%**
3. Chicago, IL 2,693,959	76	101	+ 32.9%
4. Houston, TX 2,304,580	45	47	+ 4%
5. Phoenix, AZ 1,608,139	204	140	- 31%
6. Philadelphia, PA 1,590,000	44	145*	+230%
7. San Antonio, TX 1,434,625	37	65*	+ 76%
8. San Diego, CA 1,386,932	25	46	+ 84%
9. Dallas, TX 1,304,379	40	33	- 17.5%
10. San Jose, CA 1,013,240	90	116*	+ 29%

*Record for City; LAPD 615 is record, CA DOJ Adjusted 433 used in tabulation is not



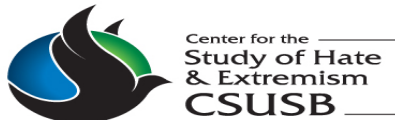
State/ Rank & Population	Hate Crime 2020	Hate Crime 2021	%Change	Notes
1. California 39.7M	1339	1763	+32.6%	Highest Since 2001
2. Texas 30M	463 [406-FBI]	512	+10.6%	Record High
4. New York 19.2M	497 [463-FBI]	778	+56.5%	21 st Century High (Highest since 1997)
5. Pennsylvania 12.8M	81	108	+33%	Decade High (Highest Since 2005)
7. Ohio 11.7M	538	530	-1.5%	2020 was record-FBI / 2021 is OH DPS
8. Georgia 10.9M	195	233	+19.5%	Record High
11. New Jersey 8.9M	1447 [389 - FBI]	1871	+29.3%	Record, but NJ data skews > than FBI
12. Virginia 8.6M	190 [147-FBI]	123	-35%	
13. Washington St. 7.9M	468 [451-FBI]	592	+26%	Record High
14. Arizona 7.4M	285 [285-FBI]	246	-13.7%	
16. Massachusetts 6.9M	386 [310-FBI]	406	+4.4%	
17. Indiana 6.8M	219 [186-FBI]	328	+49.8%	Record High
19. Missouri 6.1M	127 [115-FBI]	219	+59%	Record High
21. Colorado 5.8M	343 [281-FBI]	369	+7.6%	Record High
27. Oregon 4.2M	351 [280-FBI]	296	-16%	
30. Utah 3.4M	72 [44-FBI]	135	+87.5%	Record High
35. Nevada 3.2M	167 [113-FBI]	191	+14.4%	Record High
38. Idaho 1.8M	54 [43-FBI]	47	-13%	
51. Wash., DC 0.9M	132 [133-FBI]	149	+13%	
Total: 18 States / DC 196.2M	7,351	8,896	+21%	18 states/DC alone > FBI 2020 Total



Monthly FBI Reported U.S. Hate Crime: 1991 - 2020



of Investigation October 2021 via Center for Hate and Extremism, California State University, San Bernardino.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

U.S. hate crimes are up, again in 2022 - into a fourth straight year according to new data from the Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism (CSHE) - a 23 year-old award-winning research and policy institution at California State University, San Bernardino. The latest 4.7% rise in hate crime was in the first half of 2022. Other recent findings include rising violence, historic elongated hate crime spikes, mass homicides, shifts in group targeting - and numerous broken records back to 1991.

The new 2022 data is from a CSHE sample of 15 major U.S. cities [below right] and follows double digit percentage increases in each of the last two years. If 2022 ends up, it would be only the third time since national record keeping began where hate crimes rose for four straight years. Blacks, Jews, Gays and Latinos were the most frequent targets in the first half of 2022.

2021 saw records fall in the largest cities and states, and also in a wave of anti-Asian violence. In the largest national 2021 data set, covering 196 million population across 18 states and the District of Columbia, CSHE found a cumulative increase of 21% to 8,896 - more than the FBI's 2020 total for the entire U.S., and the highest since 2001's record high of 9,730 spurred by the 9/11 terror attacks [below, center]. Nine states broke annual records in 2021 and 14 of 19 jurisdictions surveyed rose.

Larger cities rose more, by 29%, in another 2021 data set of 52 major U.S. cities, covering 35 of the nation's 50 largest ones. The ten largest U.S. cities rose even higher: by 39%, while also hitting a record total of 1,664 hate crimes [below left]. Smaller cities reported lower double-digit percentage increases. Canada reported a 27% increase in hate speech/crime in 2021.

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CSHE Year To Date 2022/2021 Preliminary Hate Crime 15 City Through First Half: +4.7% in 2022

Population Rank & City	2021	2022	Change	Notes
1. New York, NY	298	338	+13.4% [Thru 7/3]	Overall NYC violent crime +38%
2. Los Angeles, CA	303	302	-0.3%	Overall LA Violent crime +8.2%
3. Chicago, IL	55	69	+25%	Crime +34%
4. Houston, TX	29	17	-41%	
7. Dallas, TX	17	16	-8%	
8. San Diego, CA	28	16	-42%	
9. San Antonio, TX	28	30	+7%	
11. Austin, TX	8	15	+120%	
19. Denver, CO	42	30	-29%	To June 1/2021 is Pro Rata
26. Las Vegas, NV	51	70	+37%	To June 1
36. Mesa, AZ	8	11	+37.5%	2021 is pro rata calculation
45. Oakland, CA	12	7	-42%	2021 is pro rata calculation/0 Anti-Asian '22
49. Colorado Spr., CO	7	5	-29%	
64. Irvine, CA	6	5	-17%	2021 is pro rata calculation
94. Boise, ID	8	11	+37.5%	
Select City Totals	900	942	+4.7%	8 cities down, 7 up

CSHE subsets of 2021 hate crime data from higher reporting larger U.S. cities revealed a wide range of increases: a 224% rise in anti-Asian crimes to a new record total of 369, a 59% rise in anti-Jewish crimes, a 51% in anti-Gay crimes, a 41% in anti-Latino crimes, a 30% in anti-white ones, and a 16% rise in anti-Black crime. FBI national hate crime tallies started in 1991.

Anti-Black crime rose 46% in the FBI's nationwide totals from 2020. In every 2021 overall CSHE data set anti-Black hate crime remained the most frequent bias. Anti-transgender bias 6% rise in 2021 appears to be accelerating in 2022.

CSHE 2021/2020 Hate Crime Totals By State / District: +21% in 2021

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NEW: IN DEPTH EXCLUSIVE

2022: CSHE found *increases of about 5% in two separate surveys* of police data for the first quarter and first half of 2022. *Anti-Black and Jewish* hate crime *rose*, as *anti-Asian crimes fell from 2021 records* to historically elevated levels. In CSHE's latest, though smallest, preliminary data set from 15 U.S. cities, hate crime *overall increased 4.7%* in the *first half* of this year with *Los Angeles flat, but Chicago up 25% and New York up 13%*. A 23 city *first quarter* survey showed a *5.2% rise*.

In 2022, surveyed cities generally had the same groups represented – with *Blacks almost always in the top three*, but in different orders that often correspond to local demographics or tensions. In all cities with data, other than Chicago, *anti-Transgender* crimes, while very small in number, experienced *increases* as transgender residents face a *hostile legislative and social landscape*. In Los Angeles these hate crimes rose from 6 to 13 year over year through May, while in New York they rose from two to four. The Council on Criminal Justice (CCJ), examining crime in general, found overall aggravated assaults and robberies rose by 4% and 19% in the first half of 2022 in major U.S. cities, with homicides declining by 2%, but still far above 2019 levels.

While not in every city, many registered increases in anti-LGB crimes. *Anti-Asian crimes receded off of 2021 highs to still historically elevated levels*, with New York decreasing from 33 to 17, or -48%, and Los Angeles dropping from 18 to 15, or -17%. Oakland had none in 2022 after a 2021 spike. These increases correlated to COVID hospitalizations and Sinophobic invective in socio-political discourse, particularly around March and April 2020's surge and another spike in January 2021.

City/ Hate Crime/Year	2022 1 st Qtr.	2021 1 st Qtr.	1 st Qtr. Change '22 / '21 & Latest 2022/2021 YTD	Overall Violent Crime YTD 2022/2021	CSHE 2022 Preliminary Hate Crime By City And Bias Category Through May 2022 v. 2021				
					U.S. City	#1 Bias Category	#2 Bias	#3 Bias	#4 Bias
1. New York City, NY	142	96	48% [248/205 +21% Thru 5/22]	13,244 +40.6%	New York City, NY	108 Jewish [83] +31%	31 Asian [76] -59%	29 Black [16] +89%	27 Gay [21] +29%
2. Los Angeles, CA	139	104	34% [189/169 +12% Thru May1]	10,484 +6.7%	Los Angeles, CA	71 Black [58] +22%	36 Latino [42] -14%	29 Jewish [35] -17%	27 Gay Male [31] -13%
3. Chicago, IL	29	22	32% [57/41 +39% Thru May 31]	17,597 +35%	Chicago, IL	14 Black	12 Jewish	9 White	5 LGBT Mixed
4. Houston, TX	11	13	-15%		Dallas, TX	3 Anti-GLBT Mixed [3]	TIE: 2 Gay Male [1]	2 Latino [3] 2 Black [3]	2 Anti-Transgender [1]
5. Phoenix, AZ	13	52	-75%		San Antonio, TX	TIE 5 Anti-Black [9]	5 Anti-Latino [2]	4 Anti-Lesbian [2]	2 LGBT Mixed [3] -33%
6. Phila, PA	58	43 (Pro Rata)	34% [Thru 4/19]	5,472 +4.7%		-44%	+150%	+100%	2 Anti-Transgender [0]
7. San Antonio, TX	13	14	-7%		San Diego, CA	10 Race	3 Sex	1 ea: Relig, Race/Sex &	Relig./Sex
8. San Diego, CA	8	11	-21%		Pittsburgh, PA	3 Ethnicity	1 ea. Race, Religion	Sexual Orientation	Ethnicity/ Religion
9. Dallas, TX	6	7	-14 % [9/13 -31% Thru 5/15]		Long Beach, CA	3 Anti-Gay	1 Anti-Black	-	-
10. San Jose, CA	15	29	-48%		Washington, DC	15 Sexual Orient. [8]	8 Race [14]	7 Ethnicity [22]	5 Gender Identity [2]
11. Salt Lake County, UT	7	1	600%		[Through April 30]	+88%	-43%	-68%	+150%
12. Austin, TX	8	2	300%		Phoenix, AZ	5 Anti-Gay Male [5]	4 Anti-Hispanic [2]	2 Anti-White [6]	1 ea. Muslim [1]
13. Washington, DC	15	27	-44% [37/46 -20% Thru 4/30]	1,466 +21%	[Through March 31]	+100%	-67%	& Black [22] -95%	
14. Columbus, OH	17	33	-48 % [24/34 Thru 4/30]		Denver, CO	11 Anti-Black	9 Anti-Gay	5 Anti-LGBT Mixed	3 Anti-Latino
15. Las Vegas, NV	24	20	20%		Mesa, AZ	8 Anti-Black	2 Anti-Latino	1 Anti-LGBT Mixed	
16. Boston, MA	29	43	-33%		Salt Lake County, UT	15 Anti-Black	4 Anti-LGBT	2 Anti-Gender Non Conf.	1 ea. Anti-Lesbian, Transgender & Native Amer.
17. Fort Worth, TX	3	1	200%						
18. El Paso, TX	1	1	-						
19. Portland, OR	8	16	-50%						
20. Long Beach, CA	4	3	[Thru May]						
21. Santa Ana, CA	11	3	267%						
22. Cincinnati, OH	8	0	-						
23. Ft. Lauderdale, FL	1	1	-						
Total	570	542	+ 5.2 %						

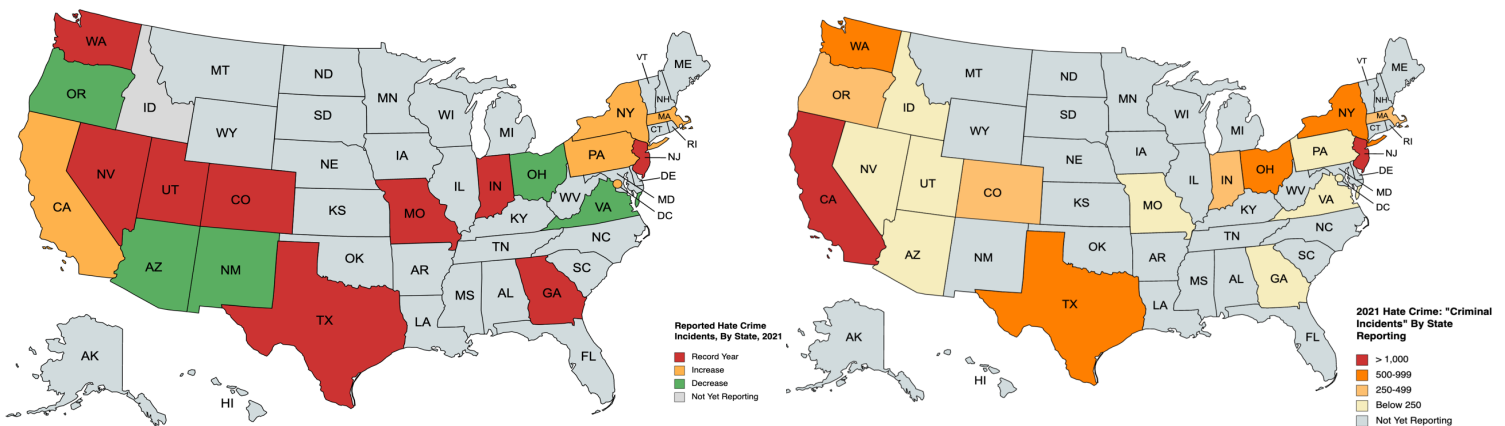
Separately, various CSHE enumerated hate and *extremist shooting fatalities* in Portland, OR; Buffalo, NY and Orange County, CA, are trending *close to last year's* pace, but are again heavily weighted toward lone *racist/far right* ideologue perpetrators often citing “replacement theory.” as overall mass shooting fatalities and violent crime in general also increased.

2021 North American Totals & Breakdowns By Bias & Demographics: U.S. States Up 21%, Cities Up 29%

2021 U.S. States: CSHE 18 State / DC survey found a rise of 21% in 2021, with 14 of 19 places up as records fell in 9 states: **Texas, New Jersey, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, Colorado, Washington State, Utah and Nevada.**

New York State, Pennsylvania and California hit levels not seen in **over a decade**. In California anti-Asian hate crime rose 177% to 274, almost as much as the national total for 2020 - this was the third highest bias. All states with breakdowns listed African-Americans as the top bias category and most listed overall anti-LGBT as second. Percentages are percent of state total.

2021 Cities: CSHE also found a **29% increase** in hate crime reported to police across a representative sample of **52 U.S. cities**; and a **record total for the ten largest** ones. Cities **under one million** residents registered **smaller increases** averaging **23%** for those in the **half million to one million range** and **just 14.5% for those less than one half million**. Cities of **over one million** averaged **166 hate crimes** last year, while those in the **half million** to one million tier **averaged 72**. Those **under one half million averaged 15**. CCJ found violent crime overall also rose in 2021 in its U.S. city survey, with homicides up 5% and aggravated assault up 4%. The 50 largest cities are more densely populated and diverse than the nation overall and reported significant growth and diversification last decade according to the Brookings Institution.



CSHE 2021 Hate Crime By State And Bias Category

U.S. State	#1 Bias Category	#2 Bias	#3 Bias	#4 Bias	#5 Bias
CA	Anti-Black 513 29%	Anti-GLB 303 17%	Anti-Asian 247 14%	Anti-Latino 197 11%	Anti-Jewish 152 9%
TX	Anti-Black 148 28%	Anti-GLB 21% 109	Anti-Latino 60 11%	Anti-white 58 11%	Anti-Jewish 18 3%
New Jersey	Anti-Black 877 39%	Anti-LGBT (combined) 354 16%	Anti-Jewish 347 15%	Anti-Asian 129 6%	TIE: Anti-Latino & Anti-white 109 5%
Georgia	Anti-Black 72 31%	1 Anti-white 49 21%	Anti-LGBT& Gender Non Conf. 30 12%	TIE: Anti-Jewish & Anti-Other Eth. 11 5%	Anti-Latino 10 4%
Virginia	Anti-Black 44 36%	Anti-LGBT& Gender Non Conf. 27 22%	Anti-Latino 13 11%	Anti- Mutli-Racial 11 9%	Anti-white 9. 7%
Arizona	Anti-Black 106 43%	Anti-LGBT 42 17%	Anti-Latino 28 11%	Anti-white 21 9%	Anti-Jewish 15 6%
Massachusetts	Anti-Black 133 33%	Anti-LGBT 63. 16%	Anti-Jewish 55 14%	Anti-Asian 28 7%	Anti-white 23 6%
Colorado	Anti-Black 90 25%	Anti-white 46. 13%	TIE: Anti-Jewish Anti-Asian 17 5%	Anti-Other Race/Eth 14 4%	Anti-Muslim 10 3%
Missouri	Anti-Black 64 32%	Anti-LGBT 33 16%	Anti-white 30 15%	Anti-Other Race 9 4%	TIE: Anti-Latino & Anti-Sikh 8. 4%

The study also found **a record 369 anti-Asian hate crimes**, primarily clustered in bigger, densely populated coastal cities with larger proportional Asian populations. A spike occurred during 2021's first quarter correlated to a renewed COVID surge, controversy over a vaccine launch and shifts in anti-Asian invective. CSHE further found a sustained **rise internationally in Anti-Jewish** targeting, starting with the May Gaza War. Separately, in **Canada anti-Jewish hate crime/speech rose 47%**.

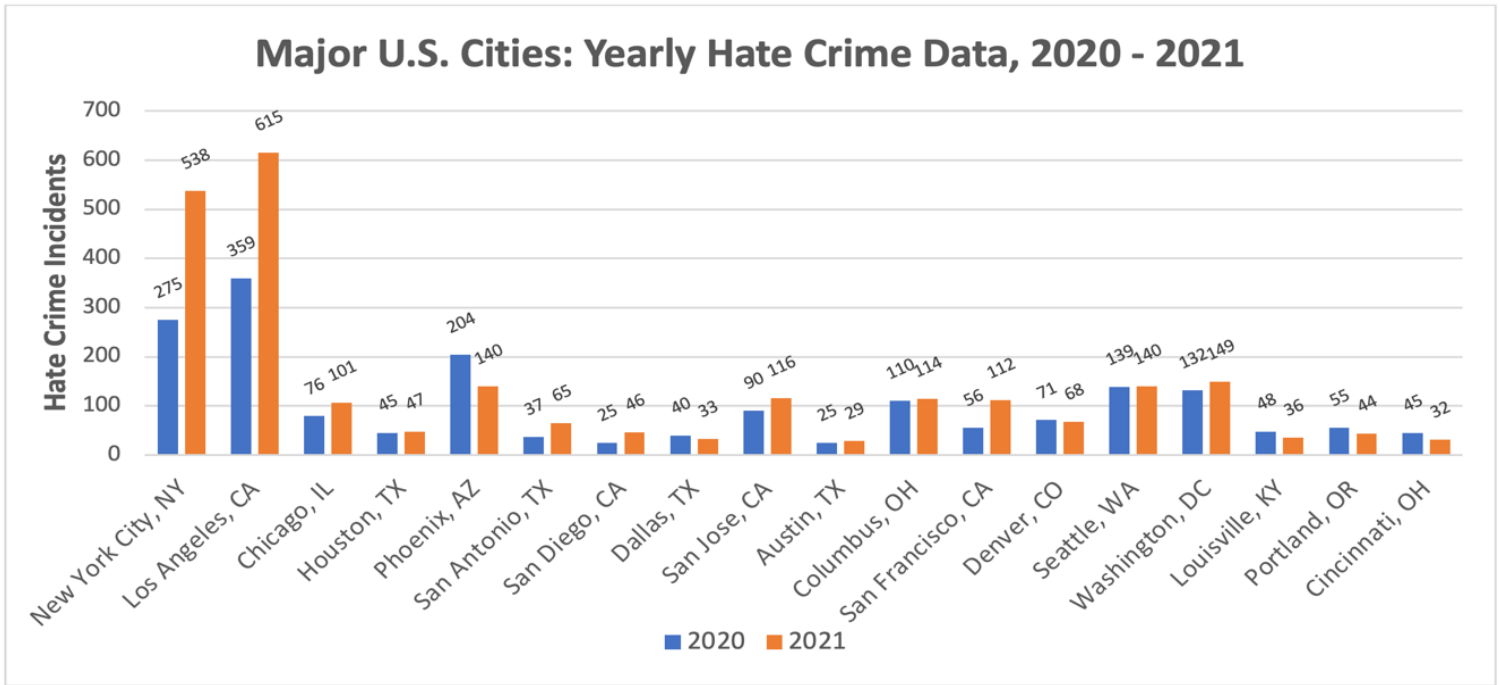
These 2022 and 2021 increases follow a **3% rise in 2019** in FBI U.S. reported hate crime and a **13% rise in 2020 to 8,263** - the highest level since 2001. Intensive CSHE analysis of three decades of FBI data through 2020 – the latest available year, revealed important omissions, since amended by the FBI, as well as **various broken records and emerging trends presented here exclusively for the first time. 2020 had the highest months for anti-Black and anti-Asian FBI reported hate crime since 1991**. Over the last decade the third and/or fourth quarters were peak times for FBI hate crime, particularly in years when congressional or presidential elections resulted in changes in political party control as seen in 2016, 2018 and 2020.

Hate Crimes Reported to Police: Major U.S. Cities, 2021 Preliminary

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10. San Jose, CA	1,013,240	90	116*	+ 29%
500K to 999K Population City Sample (17)		Total:969 2020 Avg. 58	Total:1187 2021 Avg. 72	+22.5%
11. Austin, TX	961,855	25	29*	+ 16%
13. Fort Worth, TX	928,000	14	11	- 21%
14. Columbus, OH	905,748	110	114	+ 4%
15. Indianapolis, IN	890,000	23	38	+65%
17. San Francisco, CA	873,965	56	112	+ 100%
18. Seattle, WA	753,675	139	140	+ 0.7%
19. Denver, CO	715,522	71	68	- 4%
20. Washington, DC	689,545	132	149	+ 13%
23. El Paso, TX	682,000	7	5	-29%
24. Boston, MA	675,647	146	148	+1.4%
25. Portland, OR	652,503	55	50	-10%
26. Las Vegas, NV	642,000	82	155	+ 89%
29. Louisville, KY	617,630	32	36	+ 12.5%
33. Fresno, CA	530,000	12	15	+25%
35. Sacramento, CA	524,943	10	62	+ 520%
36. Mesa, AZ	510,000	9	16	+78%
37. Kansas City, MO	508,000	46	39	-15%
Miami-Dade [County]	2,700,000	5	1	<i>Sample size too small –not included in tabulation</i>
100K to 499K Population City Sample (25)		Total: 325 2020 Avg. 13	Total: 372 2021 Avg. 15	+14.5%
38. Atlanta, GA	497,000	4	10	+150%
39. Colorado Springs, CO	490,000	25	16	-36%
42. Long Beach, CA	472,000	18	12	-33%
44. Oakland, CA	441,000	19	23	+21%
46. Minneapolis, MN	430,000	27	27	-
48. Bakersfield, CA	407,000	6	7	+17%
49. Arlington, TX	400,000	12	6	-50%
Tampa, FL	384,959	1	6	<i>Sample size too small –not included in tabulation</i>
Santa Ana, CA	335,000	17	19	+ 12%
Riverside, CA	328,000	14	13	-7%
Henderson, NV	318,000	7	9	+ 29%
St. Paul, MN	311,000	32	35	9.4%
Cincinnati, OH	309,317	45	32	-29%
St. Louis, MO	305,000	4	9	+125%
Pittsburgh, PA	303,000	8	27	+238%
Jersey City, NJ	292,000	2	2	-
Toledo, OH	270,000	5	6	+20%
Fort Wayne, IN	268,000	8	15	+ 87.5%
Chandler, AZ	257,000	4	3	-25%
Fremont, CA	251,000	4	6	+50
Boise, ID.	238,000	20	26	+30%
Salt Lake City, UT	200,000	2	7	+250%
Fort Lauderdale, FL	183,000	3	8	+167%
Garden Grove, CA	172,000	9	8	-11%
Bellevue, WA	152,000	18	11	-39% (Through 11/21)
Berkeley, CA	112,000	12	35	+192%
52 City U.S. Total		2,489	3,219	+29.3 % City Avg. 62

Hate Crimes By City & Year

Hate crime reporting improved in some larger U.S. jurisdictions, such as Texas, but some places experienced delays or published vastly different preliminary totals than final ones. Larger cities in Florida and New Jersey and those in the deep South have minimal reporting in comparison to other states. Pennsylvania listed one hate crime in Philadelphia, but the police department there listed 145. New Jersey state totals for 2020 varied from the FBI by over one thousand and have increased again in 2021.



FBI hate crime definition is “a committed criminal offense motivated in whole or in part by the offenders bias(es) against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender and gender identity” (FBI/UCR: Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines, 2015). These data may include local definitions and standards.

Hate Crimes Reported to Police In Major U.S. Cities, 2000-2020

City	2021	2021%	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
New York City, NY 8,398,748	538	96%	275	428	361	338	345	307	*307	*314	*374	*242	*350	*271	*258	295	255	237	261	324	290	484	467
Los Angeles, CA 3,990,456	615	+71%	359	326	292	257	230	200	152	114	*124	*170	*138	*190	*280	*279	*211	*219	*244	*276	*354	*559	*555
Chicago, IL 2,705,994	101	+33%	76	90	80	61	71	57	65	60	67	*51	*46	*27	*31	*37	*33	*38	*54	*58	*52	*103	*87
Houston, TX 2,325,502	47	+4%	45	24	32	11	8	27	16	13	13	17	13	*14	*28	*36	*20	*24	*14	*29	*66	*56	*21
Phoenix, AZ 1,660,272	140	-31%	204	156	107	230	173	239	183	81	121	123	135	*115	*89	*80	*60	na	*100	*100	*106	*154	*147
Philadelphia, PA 1,584,138	145	+230%	44	35	43	40	21	14	13	16	12	*13	*8	*6	*18	*28	*34	*37	*20	*40	*44	*47	*53
Sacramento, CA 540,000	62	+520%	10	31	40	23	*6	*8	*7	*16	*16	*17	*25	*9	*13	*20	*37	*50	*32	*41	*28	*31	*52
San Antonio, TX 1,532,233	65	+76%	37	45	7	4	10	13	14	11	17	2	5	*9	*7	*22	*28	*19	*24	*14	*19	*28	*13
San Diego, CA 1,425,976	46	+84%	25	30	41	41	35	36	*37	*43	*34	*42	*49	*43	*58	*52	*55	*41	*50	*84	*85	*154	*139
Dallas, TX 1,345,016	33	-18%	40	30	33	14	*11	*11	*15	*18	*30	*16	*12	*11	*17	*23	*39	*45	*48	*41	*47	*29	*26
San Jose, CA 1,021,795	116	+29%	90	34	*37	*45	*19	*6	*11	*15	*15	*32	*24	*40	*43	*34	*29	*22	*15	*31	*49	*62	*38
Austin, TX 964,254	29	+16%	25	11	19	17	17	14	4	4	6	5	5	*11	*19	*6	*13	*20	*5	*7	*15	*25	*26
San Francisco, CA 883,305	112	+100%	56	64	66	41	35	28	*22	*24	*35	*46	*63	*23	*68	*66	*94	*104	*138	*117	*180	*164	*141
Columbus, OH 879,170	114	+4%	110	91	84	*75	190	194	*149	*136	*44	*40	*46	*37	*49	*94	*81	*50	*123	*48	*71	*77	*69
Seattle, WA 744,955	140	+1%	139	114	125	113	89	84	51	33	28	*12	*15	*14	*21	*28	*11	*18	*25	*25	*18	*27	*21
Denver, CO 716,492	68	-4%	71	88	55	61	40	26	20	45	52	34	62	*61	*37	*24	*11	*12	*7	*6	*3	*16	*7
District of Columbia 702,455	149	+13%	132	203	205	177	106	66	70	68	80	92	68	*34	*36	*37	*53	*43	*44	*29	*11	*10	*5
Portland, OR 652,573	50	-10%	55	34	31	17	13	10	na	*6	*7	*27	*29	*35	*58	*63	*40	*72	*79	*95	*10	*104	*32

Green-shaded cells indicate highest yearly total by city 2010-2020. Orange is highest of previous dec Red is 21st century high in 2021
na = No data available for that year.

2021 U.S. Major City Breakdowns By Bias & Demographics

The nation's biggest cities with large diverse growing populations, higher crime rates, extensive mass transit systems and police hate crime units with protocols registered larger increases than smaller cities. *Los Angeles and Chicago hit levels not seen since 2001*, while *New York City hit its highest level since the early 1990s*. *Philadelphia tied* its record total from 1995.

Population Growth, 2010-2020: 10 Largest U.S. Cities

New York City	7.7%
Los Angeles	2.8%
Chicago	1.9%
Houston	9.8%
Phoenix	11.2%
Philadelphia	5.1%
San Antonio	8.1%
San Diego	6.1%
Dallas	8.9%
San Jose	7.1%



2020 Population	
50 Largest U.S. Cities	U.S. Overall
30% Latino	19%
19% Black	12%
10% Asian	6%
36% White	58%

Source: U.S. Census/ Brookings Institution, Dr. W. Frey

Initial Los Angeles LAPD data for 2021 set a U.S. record for the highest total of any city in the 21st Century, but later state adjusted totals, counting events – not victims, registered a smaller increase of 21% to 433 - which is used in these tabulations. *Austin, San Jose, San Antonio and Seattle broke records* while *San Francisco and Sacramento* hit levels not seen in over a decade. In *smaller cities* that are often less diverse, less densely populated and with lower crime rates; the *increases* and totals were *less than those of the largest* cities – with increases in hate crime averaging 24% in the half million to one million range and 14.5% in the one hundred thousand to half million range. According to the Brookings Institution America's largest cities grew and diversified more over the last decade resulting in greater heterogeneity within these densely populated areas.

Anti-Black hate crime rose 16% in the survey sample *and was the top category* in 11 of 16 cities, while *anti-Gay (LGB or gay male) was the most frequent target in Chicago and San Diego and the second most frequent in half of the cities surveyed*. *Anti-Gay* hate crime registered significant gains of 51% in major U.S. cities in 2021 data. *Anti-Black has been the top bias* each year in FBI hate crime *since 1991*, and since CSHE enumerations began as well. *African Americans* are 13.6% of the *U.S. population*. The *LGBT* community is estimated by UCLA to be 4.5% of the U.S., while Gallup finds it to be 7.1%.

Anti-Asian hate crime hit a record of 369, amidst a 224% rise. It was the second highest bias category in *New York City*, increasing 343% to 133. Of that, 80 were in the *first quarter* there alone. The first quarter in New York alone accounted for 22% of the full year 2021 national city sample of all Anti-Asian hate crime. In California anti-Asian was third after African Americans and the LGB umbrella category. Anti-Muslim hate crime rose 45% in 12 cities and states in 2021, from 84 to 122.

Anti-Jewish hate crime rose 59% in 2021 survey cities after a 29% decline in FBI 2020 national totals – likely due to Covid gathering restrictions in large cities that year. Jews continued to be the *top target in New York*, home to the largest Jewish community in the United States. Anti-Jewish crimes rose 71% there, and were in the *top five in over half the cities* surveyed. Jews are estimated to be about 2% of the U.S. population overall, but have double that proportion in major cities. *Anti-Jewish* crimes surged in May 2021 during the Gaza War. Jews have been the top religious bias nationally for hate crime since 1991, often registering between 9-13% of overall hate totals and are consistently the top bias in New York City and New York State.

Anti-Latino hate crimes were in the *top five in 12 (75%)* of the survey cities, particularly along the Pacific Coast and southwest. *Anti-Latino* hate crimes *increased by 41%*, on top of a precipitous increase in 2020 FBI data. The August 2019 anti-Mexican El Paso massacre resulted in 23 deaths. Anti-white hate crime rose 29% in 2021. *Anti-white* crimes were in the *top five in just under half* of survey cities and was the second most common bias overall in 2020 FBI data.

New Offenders: Through May 2022, 47 of 100 NYPD hate crime arrestees were categorized as an *“emotionally disturbed person,”* which is similar to a 2020 finding of anti-Asian hate crime arrestees in the city. *Previous typologies* by Jack Levin, Jack McDevitt and James Nolan found offenders fell into three primary groups: 1. peer validation-seeking, *youthful thrill-seekers*, 2. *reactive-defensive offenders responding to threat or turf incursion*, and 3. *hard core “mission offenders.”* Recent reports showing *offenders with probable mental conditions*, including serial perpetrators in San Francisco and Pittsburgh, requires a re-examination of traditional typologies and policy responses. In addition, a small category – *“false reporters,”* 11 out of over 7,000 or 0.15% of reported hate crimes in 2018, though rare, generally occur around catalytic events or on campus. With estimates of underreporting in the thousands, there are far more unreported hate crimes than falsely reported ones.

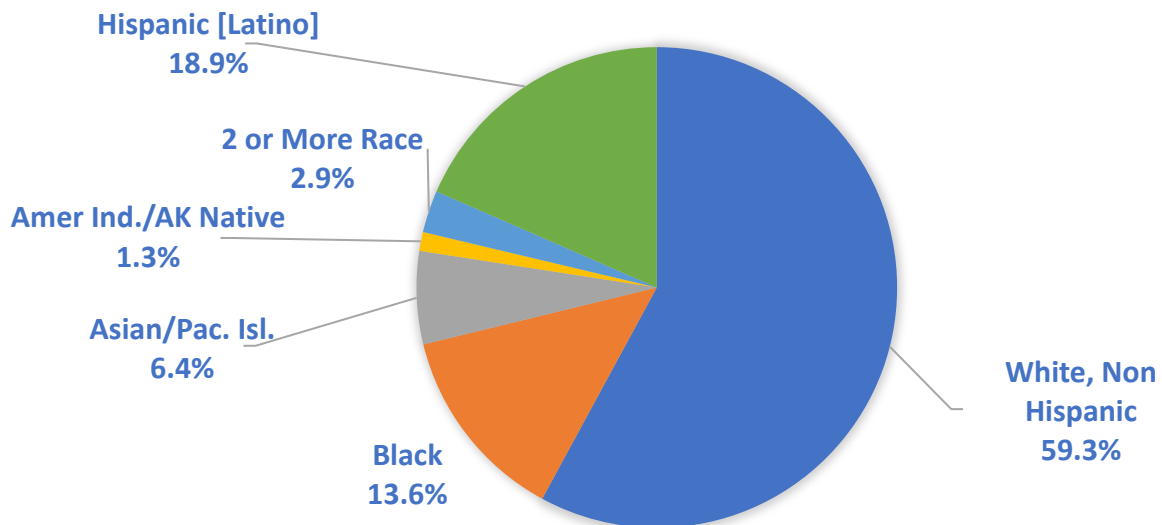
TABLE: Hate Crimes In Major American Cities By Bias Target, 2021

City	Anti-Jewish	Anti-Asian	Anti-Sexuality	Anti-Black	Anti-Gender Identity
New York City, NY	207	133	86	33	20
Los Angeles, CA	148	108	101	80	41
Chicago, IL	26	21	9	8	7
Houston, TX	15	8	7 (Male)	6 (Non-Conforming)	5 (White)
Phoenix, AZ	69	14 (Male)	12	12 (White)	8 (Jewish)
San Antonio, TX	24	10 (LGBTQ+)	9	5 (White [TIE])	5 (Lesbian)
San Diego, CA	12 (Sexuality)	8 (Black)	7 (Religion)	4 (Hispanic)	3 (Asian)
Dallas, TX	9 (Black)	6 (LGBTQ+)	5 (Hispanic)	4 (Gay Male)	3 (Transgender)
San Jose, CA	36 (Black)	28 (Hispanic)	17 (Asian)	14 (Gay Male)	5 (Other Race)
Austin, TX	9 (Black)	9 (Gay Male)	5 (Jewish)	2 (Hispanic)	2 (Transgender)
Columbus, OH	22 (Black)	15 (LGBTQ+)	8 (White)	5 (Sikh [TIE])	5 (Amer. Indian/Alaskan Native)
San Francisco, CA	60 (Asian)	15 (LGBTQ+)	14 (Black)	8 (Jewish)	6 (Hispanic)
Seattle, WA	46 (Black)	19 (Asian)	17 (Gay Male)	13 (White)	7 (Hispanic)
Las Vegas, NV	61 (White)	33 (Black)	18 (Hispanic)	16 (Gay)	4 (Asian)
Boston, MA	46 (Black)	28 (Gay)	24 (Asian)	11 (Hispanic)	9 (Jewish)
Pittsburgh, PA	13 (Black)	9 (Jewish)	2 (White)	TIE: 1 each anti-Gay, Arab & Immigrant	

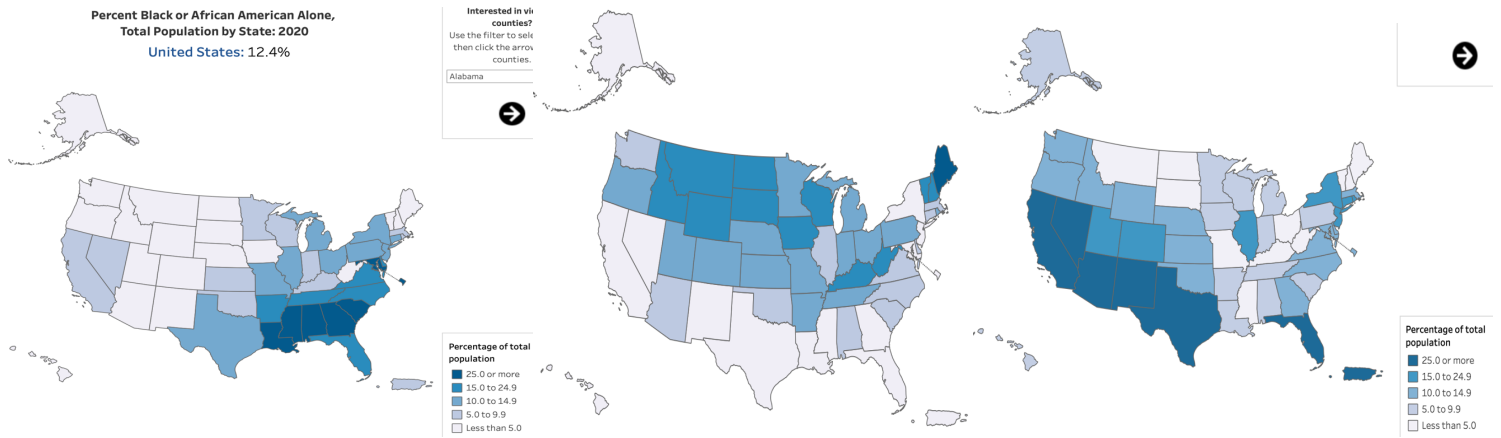
K. Perst/B. Levin

City	Top 5 Ethnic Groups by Percent of Total Population									
	Most Populous Ethnicity		Second Most Populous Ethnicity		Third Most Populous Ethnicity		Fourth Most Populous Ethnicity		Fifth Most Populous Ethnicity	
New York, NY	White	42.80%	Hispanic	29.30%	Black	24.30%	Other	15.10%	Asian	14.00%
Los Angeles, CA	White	52.20%	Hispanic	48.70%	Other	22.90%	Asian	11.70%	Black	8.90%
Chicago, IL	White	49.10%	Black	30.00%	Hispanic	29.00%	Other	11.20%	Asian	6.20%
Houston, TX	White	58.50%	Hispanic	44.50%	Black	22.90%	Other	9.50%	Asian	6.70%
Phoenix, AZ	White	71.90%	Hispanic	42.50%	Other	11.70%	Black	6.90%	Asian	3.60%
Philadelphia, PA	Black	42.60%	White	41.60%	Hispanic	14.10%	Asian	7.10%	Other	5.60%
San Antonio, TX	White	80.10%	Hispanic	64.00%	Black	7.00%	Other	6.70%	Asian	2.70%
San Diego, CA	White	64.70%	Hispanic	30.00%	Asian	16.80%	Black	6.40%	Other	6.20%
Dallas, TX	White	61.80%	Hispanic	41.70%	Black	24.30%	Other	7.70%	Asian	3.40%
San Jose, CA	White	40.70%	Asian	34.80%	Hispanic	32.30%	Other	15.50%	Black	3.00%
Boston, MA	White	52.80%	Black	25.30%	Hispanic	19.40%	Asian	9.50%	Other	7.20%
Washington, D.C.	Black	47.70%	White	40.70%	Hispanic	10.70%	Other	4.60%	Asian	3.80%
Austin, TX	White	75.00%	Hispanic	34.50%	Black	7.60%	Asian	7.00%	Other	6.70%
San Francisco, CA	White	47.20%	Asian	34.20%	Hispanic	15.30%	Other	7.50%	Black	5.30%
Indianapolis, IN	White	61.80%	Black	28.10%	Hispanic	10.10%	Other	3.80%	Asian	3.00%
Columbus, OH	White	60.50%	Black	28.30%	Hispanic	6.00%	Asian	5.20%	Other	1.70%
Seattle, WA	White	68.60%	Asian	14.50%	Black	7.10%	Hispanic	6.50%	Other	2.20%
Denver, CO	White	76.90%	Hispanic	30.50%	Black	9.50%	Other	5.50%	Asian	3.60%
Portland, OR	White	77.40%	Hispanic	9.70%	Asian	7.80%	Black	5.70%	Other	2.30%
Louisville (Metro), MO	White	70.50%	Black	23.20%	Hispanic	5.20%	Asian	2.50%	N/A	N/A
Pittsburgh, PA	White	66.60%	Black	23.60%	Asian	5.60%	Hispanic	2.90%	Other	0.50%
Sacramento, CA	White	48.50%	Hispanic	28.30%	Asian	18.70%	Black	13.40%	Other	10.30%

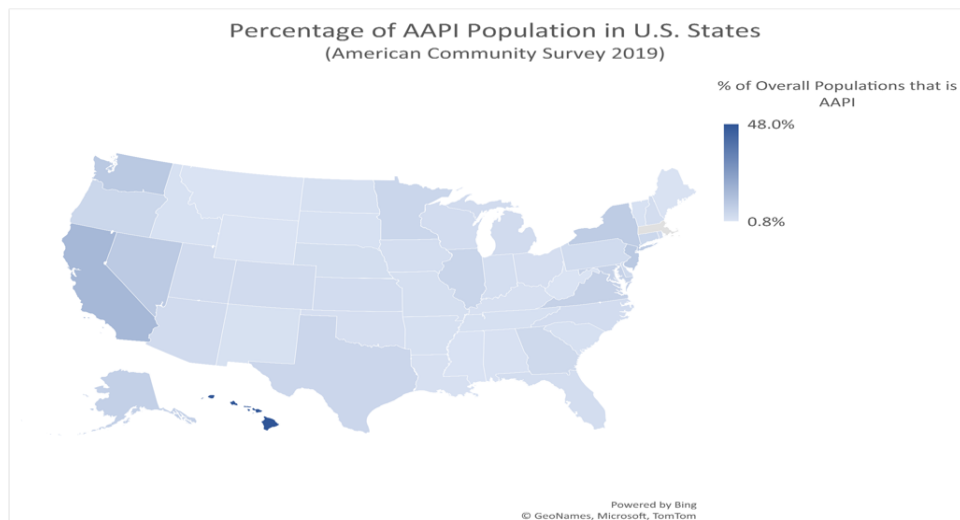
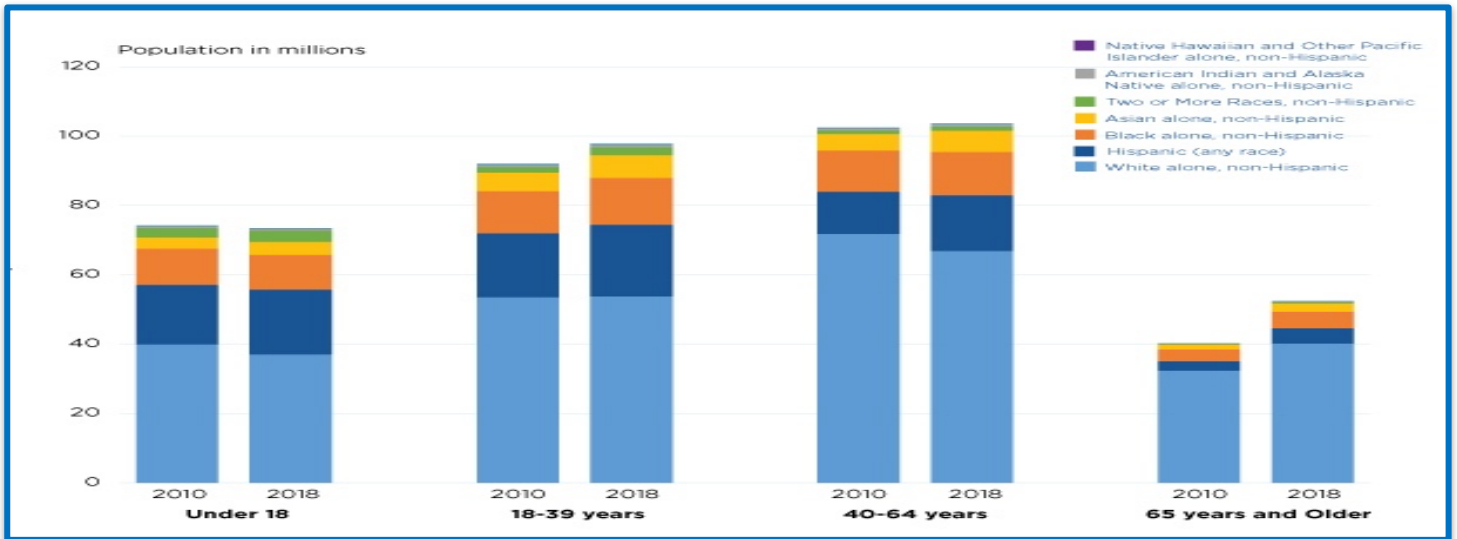
U.S. CENSUS: 2021 POPULATION BY RACE & HISPANIC ORIGIN, EST.



Racial Distribution in the United States By State and Age – U.S. Census Bureau



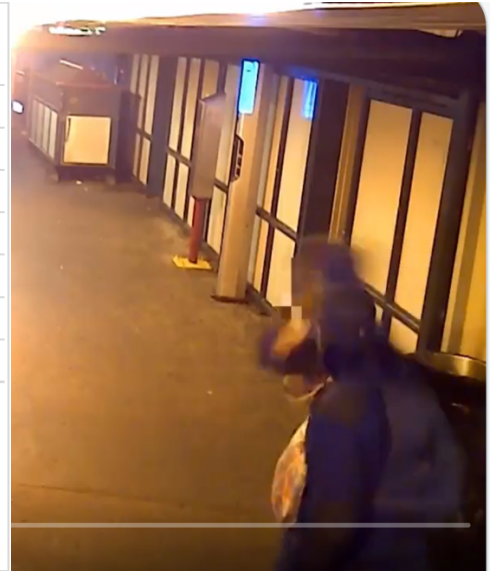
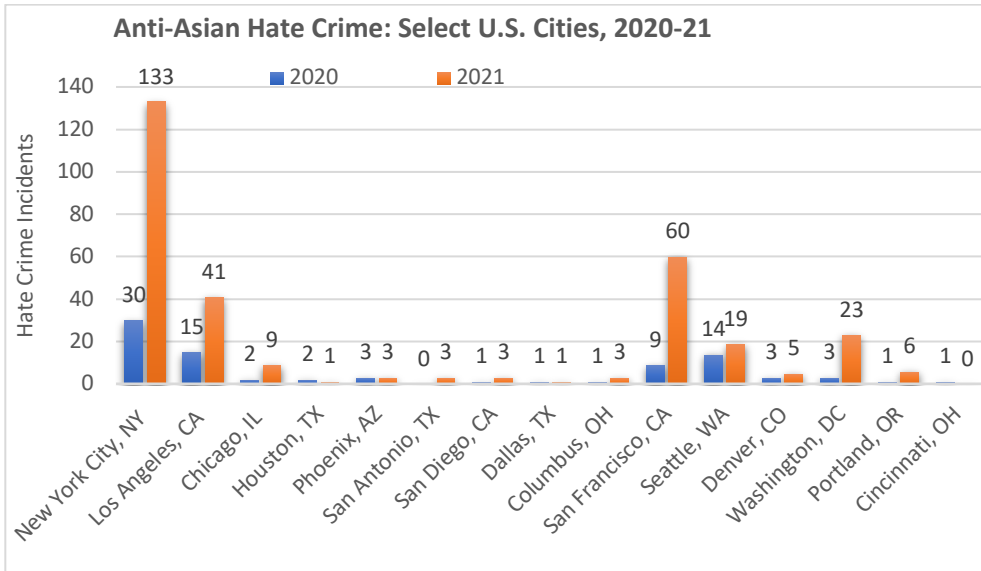
U.S. 2020 Census population density maps for Black, white and Hispanic residents [above] show the states of the deep south and Maryland have large Black populations- and unfortunately, they also have low levels of hate crime reporting. Not only are some larger states more diverse, certain age groups in the U.S. are as well, with the most diverse group being Americans under 18 years of age. The density, higher reporting and diversity of larger cities yield different proportions of bias targeting, but generally accurately reflect and forecast national overall directional trends.



Anti-Asian Hate Crime Sets Record 369 Total Amid 224% Increase

Anti-Asian hate crime 224% increase in 2021, to a record 369 in CSHE’s survey of 21 of the largest U.S. cities is higher *than the FBI’s previous national peak of 355* established in 1995 and 1996. It was the *top category in San Francisco, second in New York and Seattle* and *third in Chicago* as the *most precipitous increases were in larger diverse cities* near either coast, corresponding to areas *with higher Asian populations*. Serial offenders were responsible for multiple attacks, including one San Francisco assailant targeting over two dozen Asian businesses. In New York City, *36% of hate crimes in subways in 2021 were directed* towards Asians and police indicate many attacks are committed by people with previously documented psychiatric issues. States with the highest proportion of Asian residents are Hawaii, California, Washington and New York.

California reported a 177% increase in 2021 with 247 anti-Asian hate crimes. In 2020 there were 279 anti-Asian crimes across the entire nation reported in FBI figures. These crimes resurged in early 2021 during a winter COVID spike and debate around the launch of vaccines. Anti-Asian hate crime was in the *top five in nine of 16* cities, *compared to only two of 19 in 2018*. On March 16, 2021 eight people, including six Asian women were murdered in separate metro-Atlanta shootings sprees at spas.



Anti-Asian Hate Crime In Select U.S. Cities: 2020 - 2021

US City Population	Anti-Asian Hate Crimes 2020	Anti-Asian Hate Crimes 2021	% Change 2020-2021
New York City, NY 8,804,190	30	133	343%
Los Angeles, CA 3,979,537	15	41	173%
Chicago, IL 2,693,959	2	9	350%
Houston, TX 2,304,580	2	1	-50%
Phoenix, AZ 1,608,139	3	3	0%
San Antonio, TX 1,434,625	0	3	-
San Diego, CA 1,386,932	1	3	200%
Dallas, TX 1,304,379	1	1	0%
Salt Lake Metro (Countywide)	0	6	-
San Jose, CA 1,030,000	9	17	89%
Columbus, OH 905,748	1	4	300%
San Francisco, CA 873,965	9	60	567%
Seattle, WA 753,675	14	19	36%
Denver, CO 715,522	3	5	67%
Washington, DC 689,545	3	23	667%
Boston, MA 676,000	14	24	71%
Portland, OR 652,503	1	3	300%
Las Vegas, NV 632,000	2	4	100%
Minneapolis, MN 430,000	2	8	300%
Cincinnati, OH 309,317	1	0	-100%
Bellevue, WA 152,000	1	2	+100% (thru 11/21)
Total	114	369	+223.7 %

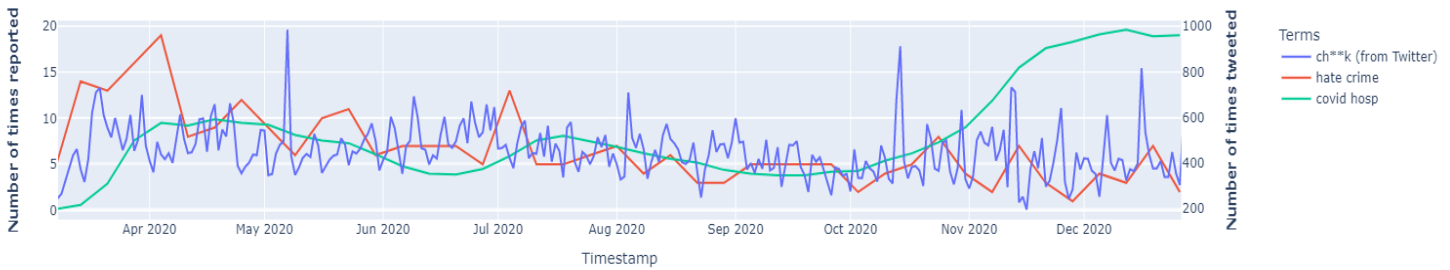
Anti-AAPI Hate Crime Data for Select U.S. Cities (First Quarter 2020 and 2021)

US City Population	% of Population - AAPI	Hate Crimes 2020 First Quarter	Hate Crimes 2021 First Quarter	% Change
New York, NY 8,336,817	14.5%	13	80	223%
Los Angeles, CA 3,979,537	11.6%	5	9	80%
Chicago, IL 2,746,000	6.6%	0	0	-
Phoenix, AZ 1,680,988	4.2%	1	2	100%
Philadelphia, PA 1,584,064	7.5%	1	0	-
San Antonio, TX 1,508,083	3%	0	5	-
San Diego, CA 1,423,852	17.2%	0	1	-
San Jose, CA 1,021,786	38%	1	3	200%
San Francisco, CA 881,549	35%	5	12	140%
Seattle, WA 753,655	17%	4	5	+25%
Denver, CO 715,522	3.7%	1	1	-
Washington, D.C. 705,749	4%	0	6	-
Boston, MA 694,295	9.7%	5	8	60%
Louisville, KY 615,924	2.7%	0	1	-
Atlanta, GA 499,000	4.4%	0	1	-
Miami, FL 478,251	1.1%	0	0	Unchanged
Tampa, FL 404,636	4.3%	1	0	-
Cleveland, OH 380,989	2.4%	1	2	100%
St. Paul, MN 310,368	18.7%	0	0	-
Harris County, TX 4,779,880	6.9%	0	5	-
TOTAL Excl-NYC	-	25	61	+144%
Totals:	NA	38	141	271%

Source: Curated Database by CSHE, 2021, Drawn from data by policing agencies

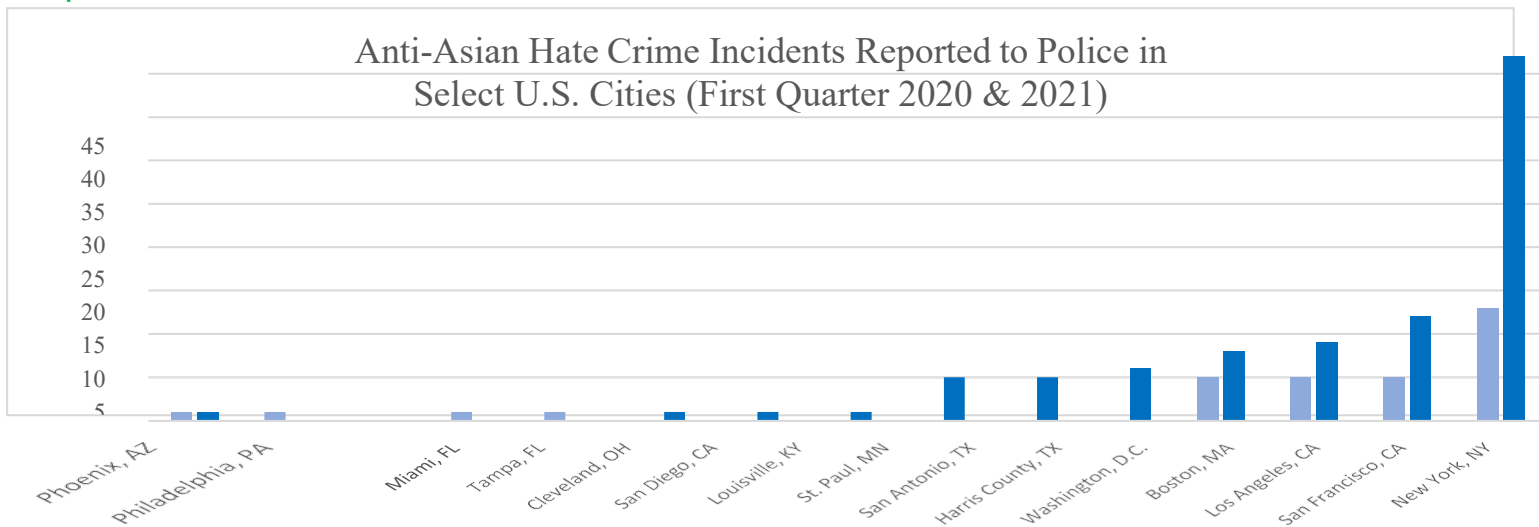
Separately, *Stop AAPI Hate (SAH)* found **10,901 “hate incidents,”** from March 2020 to December 31, 2021, 16% of which were criminal assaults, with 57.5% of the total occurring in 2021. SAH reported 2020 assaults that were greater than all the anti-Asian hate crimes of any kind that were reported to the FBI in 2020 – revealing low reporting of even serious anti-Asian

Reported Hate Crimes & COVID Hospitalizations/Twitter Usage of Hate Terms



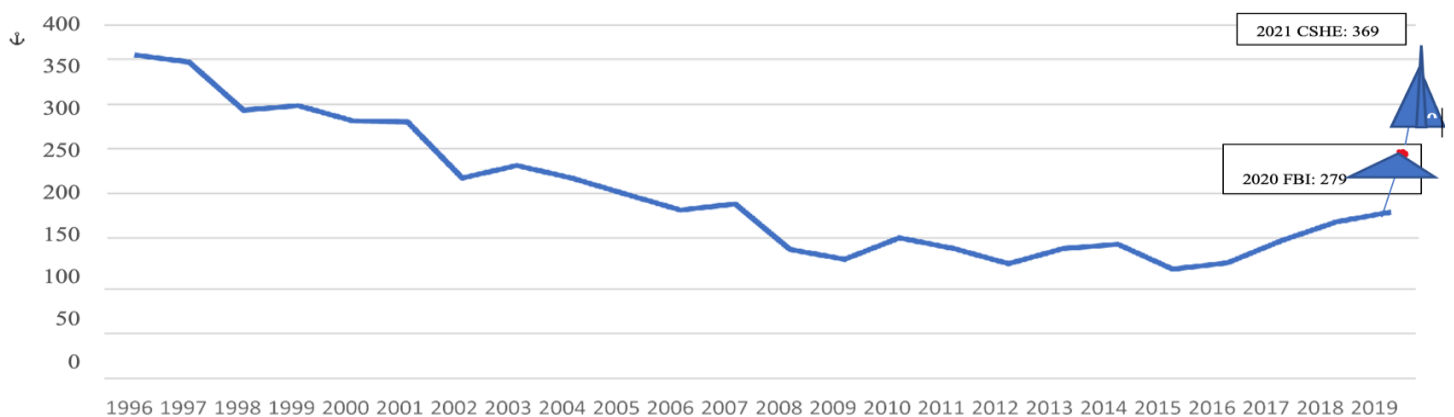
hate crimes. Most of their reports relate to non-criminal abuse that is often brazen and public. Their survey found 20% of AAPI respondents experienced either a criminal or non-criminal hate incident the previous year. *Through March 31, 2022*, SAH enumerated **11,467 hate incidents** against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. 2022 reports to SAH show *a decline*. Successful prosecutions are rare, as seen in this report and one from the *Asian American Bar Association of New York (AABANY)*, which found that there were 91 arrests, 41 suspects charged with hate crimes and *only 7 hate convictions out of 233 reported hate crimes* against Asian residents of New York City during the *first three quarters of 2021*.

Comparison of Anti-Asian Hate Crime in First Quarter of 2020 and 2021

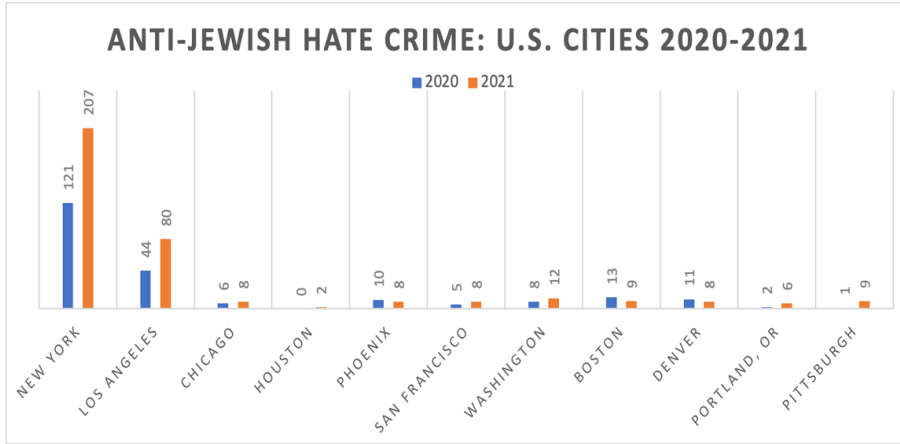


Notes Concerning Data for Anti-AAPI Hate Crime Data for Select U.S. Cities/U.S. Counties and Major Cities in Canada (2020-2019) Table: For Louisville data, the Louisville/Jefferson County Metro data was used for city population and percentage of population that is AAPI. Comparison of Anti-Asian Hate Crime in the First of 2020 and 2021 Source: CSHE Curated Data Set from U.S. Police Agencies

Anti-Asian Hate Crime Incidents 1996-2021



Anti-Jewish Hate Crimes Spike 59% In Large Cities Starting With Gaza War



Anti-Jewish crimes surged in May 2021 during the Gaza War and ended the year up 59% in major U.S. cities. Jews have been the top religious bias nationally for hate crime since 1991 and are consistently the top overall bias target in New York City, where one in six American Jews reside. Jews were the plurality of all hate crime targets there, and at 207 anti-Semitic hate crimes, those would rank above the individual city totals of all but a handful of places nationally. New York City police reported about the same number of anti-Jewish hate crime in May 2021 as in the whole first quarter.

The *Anti-Defamation League (ADL)* enumerated a record **2,717 anti-Jewish** criminal and non-criminal “hate incidents” in 2021 for a **34% increase** over 2020’s 2,026 total with 131 **assaults, a 167% increase** over 2020. A 2021 *American Jewish Committee (AJC)* survey of U.S. Jews found **90% thought antisemitism is a problem**, with 82% perceiving an increase, and 12% reporting being targeted online.

In **2020 the FBI found nationally**, that 166 of 232 known **offenders**, or **72% were white**, 16% Black, and 6% Hispanic, but in **New York City** Black and white offenders were **evenly divided**.

Anti-Semitic Hate Crimes in Los Angeles and New York City in 2020 and 2021 (LAPD and NYPD Data)

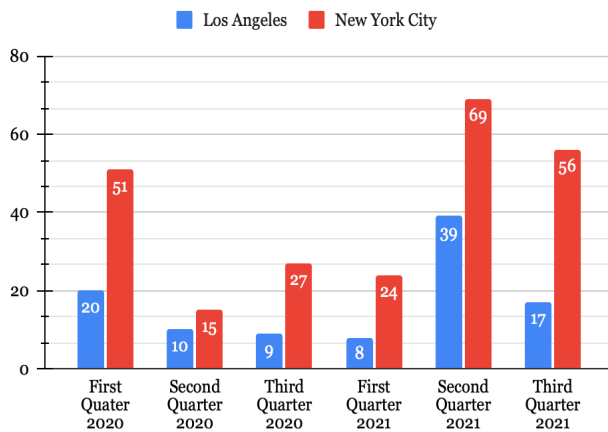
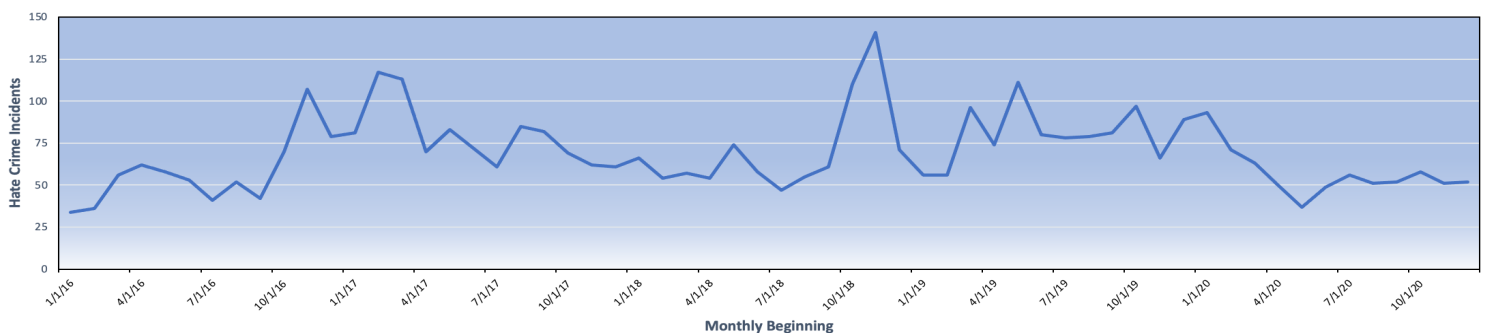


TABLE : Anti-Jewish Hate Crime in Select U.S. Cities: 2020 - 2021

US City Population	Anti-Jewish Hate Crimes 2020	Anti-Jewish Hate Crimes 2021	% Change 2020-2021
New York City, NY 8,804,190	121	207	71%
Los Angeles, CA 3,979,537	44	80	82%
Miami-Dade FL 2,700,000	2	1	-50%
Chicago, IL 2,693,959	6	8	33%
Houston, TX 2,300,000	0	2	-
Phoenix, AZ 1,759,000	10	8	-20%
San Antonio, TX 1,600,000	3	2	-33%
Columbus, OH 905,748	2	2	-
Indianapolis, IN 893,000	1	0	-
San Francisco, CA 884,000	5	8	60%
Seattle, WA 787,000	3	1	-66%
Denver, CO 715,522	11	8	-27%
Las Vegas, NV 676,000	0	3	-
Salt Lake County, UT 1,200,000	1	3	200%
Washington, DC 689,545	8	12	50%
Portland, OR 667,000	2	6	200%
Boston, MA 697,000	13	9	-31%
Pittsburgh, PA 300,000	1	9	800%
Minneapolis, MN 430,000	2	3	50%
Fort Lauderdale, FL 183,000	0	1	-
Total	239	373	+56.7%

Monthly FBI Reported Anti-Semitic Bias Hate Crime: 2016 - 2020

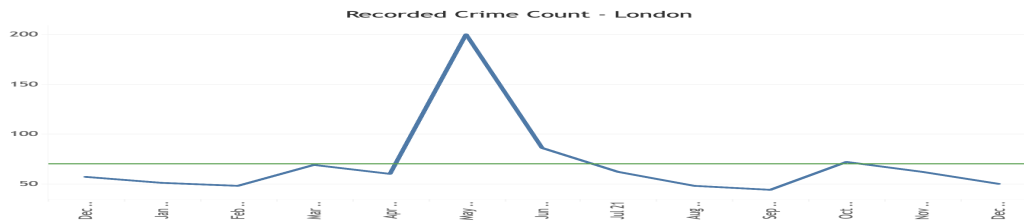


Because Jews are twice as represented in America's largest cities than in the nation overall, anti-Semitic hate crime totals are higher in those places as well. Various Jewish advocacy organizations operate in larger cities and are active in anti-hate initiatives. America's estimated 6.8 million *Jews are about 2.1% of the nation's population*, but in the 21 *top metro areas they constitute 4.4%* of residents. The *2.14 million Jewish residents in the New York-Northern New Jersey metro area are 10.6% of the region's population and constitute 31% of the nation's Jews.*

The Los Angeles-Orange County, CA metro area is second with 617,000 Jews for a 4.6% share, while Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach metro area, with minimal police reporting, has 565,000 Jews and has the third largest Jewish population, who make up 9.4% of the region. The San Francisco Bay area is 6.4% Jewish and metro Chicago is 3.1% Jewish despite both areas having around 295,000 Jews. The four state Philadelphia metro area is close behind in sixth place with 292,000 Jews or 4.8% of the area's residents.

MSA Rank	MSA Name	Population		% Jewish
		Total ^a	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	20,182,305	2,140,300	10.6%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13,340,068	617,480	4.6%
3	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,551,031	294,280	3.1%
4	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,102,796	75,005	1.1%
5	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	6,656,947	45,640	0.7%
6	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,069,875	292,350	4.8%
7	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	6,097,684	217,390	3.6%
8	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W Palm Beach, FL	6,012,331	565,025	9.4%
9	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	5,710,795	119,800	2.1%
10	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,774,321	238,560	5.0%
11	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	4,656,132	295,850	6.4%
12	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,574,531	82,900	1.8%
13	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,489,159	23,625	0.5%
14	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	4,302,043	67,000	1.6%
15	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,733,580	61,100	1.6%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,524,583	44,500	1.3%
17	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	3,299,521	100,000	3.0%
18	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2,975,225	58,350	2.0%
19	Denver Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,814,330	95,000	3.4%
20	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,811,588	61,300	2.2%
21	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,979,407	115,400	3.9%
Total Population in Top 21 MSAs		125,658,252	5,533,780	4.4%
Total US Population		321,418,820	6,856,305	2.1%
Percentage of Population in Top 21 MSAs		39.1%	80.7%	

Estimates from American Jewish Yearbook.



Middle Eastern conflicts correlate to the timing in attacks on Jews not only in the United States, but internationally. Jews saw attacks increase in Europe and Canada in 2021. For example, anti-Jewish hate crime in London also spiked in May 2021 [above]. Extended duration U.S. anti-Jewish hate crime table [below] shows generally, crimes against Jews peak around violence in the Middle East, and also more recently around the timing of elections and related dissemination of false conspiracy theories.

Reported US Anti-Jewish Bias Hate Crime Incidents, 1991 – 2020

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1991	86	53	43	40	46	51	59	88	87	91	93	56	793
1992	57	79	117	115	93	71	61	80	56	100	109	82	1,020
1993	83	89	72	102	88	103	88	93	97	125	107	93	1,140
1994	59	79	147	109	53	61	62	70	67	82	60	70	919
1995	86	63	101	111	69	84	94	65	89	110	92	95	1,059
1996	84	82	95	120	93	84	75	81	93	108	84	110	1,109
1997	79	97	109	102	114	91	83	71	89	110	75	68	1,088
1998	86	79	64	105	100	82	82	95	87	127	78	102	1,087
1999	72	83	80	114	103	68	95	114	122	72	104	85	1,112
2000	87	79	92	94	91	72	83	73	81	204	88	77	1,121
2001	94	81	74	105	93	86	78	85	126	112	62	55	1,051
2002	48	50	96	134	89	96	75	59	91	64	73	63	938
2003	67	60	65	76	99	78	69	56	81	88	107	85	931
2004	69	102	77	125	89	76	59	65	80	79	85	59	965
2005	75	77	102	117	111	66	52	53	62	85	62	73	935
2006	74	64	89	90	69	88	77	89	76	90	74	87	967
2007	77	40	77	74	88	63	59	91	114	118	98	73	972
2008	64	84	115	104	107	87	76	87	74	88	89	61	1,036
2009	76	53	85	93	90	73	56	79	80	87	92	68	932
2010	70	60	85	114	91	59	53	89	83	54	78	51	887
2011	44	58	58	65	77	70	55	49	52	77	77	87	769
2012	104	59	66	89	70	76	85	66	72	71	58	53	869
2013	49	37	50	76	45	59	40	48	50	61	65	50	630
2014	26	32	60	49	52	44	64	85	51	71	46	33	613
2015	50	43	52	73	61	48	46	66	52	56	54	67	668
2016	34	36	56	62	58	53	41	52	42	70	107	79	690
2017	81	117	113	70	83	72	61	85	82	69	62	61	956
2018	66	54	57	54	74	58	47	55	61	110	141	71	848
2019	56	56	96	74	111	80	78	79	81	97	66	89	963
2020	93	71	63	50	37	49	56	51	52	58	51	52	683
Total	2,096	2,017	2,456	2,706	2,444	2,148	2,009	2,219	2,330	2,734	2,437	2,155	27,751

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation October 2021 via Center for Hate and Extremism, California State University, San Bernardino.

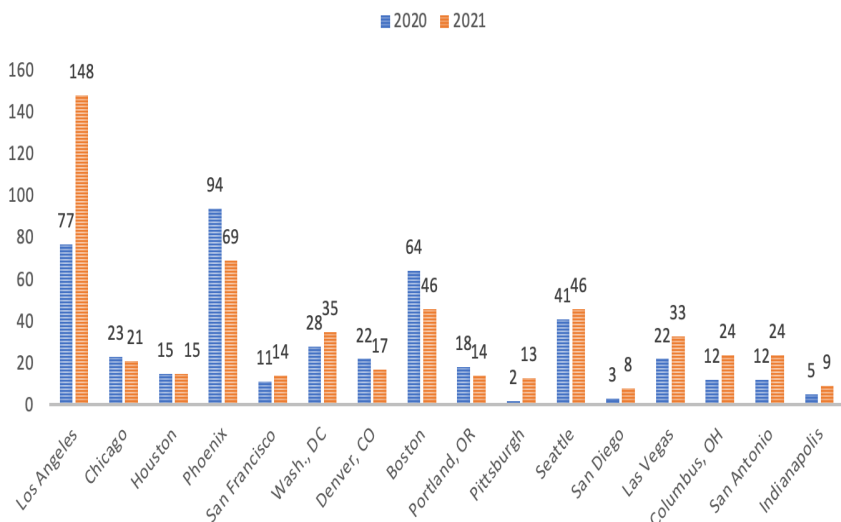
2021 Racial Hate Crime Rise Again, But Black and White Up Less Than Historic 2020 Increase

Anti-Black hate crimes increased by 16% in major U.S. cities according to CSHE, but at a slower pace than other groups, after a substantial increase of 45.6% in FBI 2020 data – a year when various anti-Black hate crime records fell. Again, in 2021 anti-Black hate crime remained the most common in major cities. In 2021 African Americans were derisively stereotyped as being responsible for a “stolen election,” increases in crime and the imposition of critical race theory in grade schools. Anti-Black hate crime’s more moderate increase was impacted by declines in some densely populated cities in the Midwest and Northeast like New York, Boston and Chicago.

Anti-white crime rose, albeit unevenly, in a CSHE sample of major cities, driven by a doubling in densely populated tourist cities like New York, Los Angeles and Las Vegas for an overall increase of 30%, a rise less than the 2020 FBI reported increase of 35%. After months of nightly racial justice protests and a far-right presence around Portland in 2020, anti-white hate crime there in 2021 fell precipitously.

In 2020 overall anti-Black hate crimes not only surged during the time period of social justice protests, it was spread more widely geographically, to additional jurisdictions that had not counted any the year before, correlating not only to the timing of the protests, but also to their broad reach.

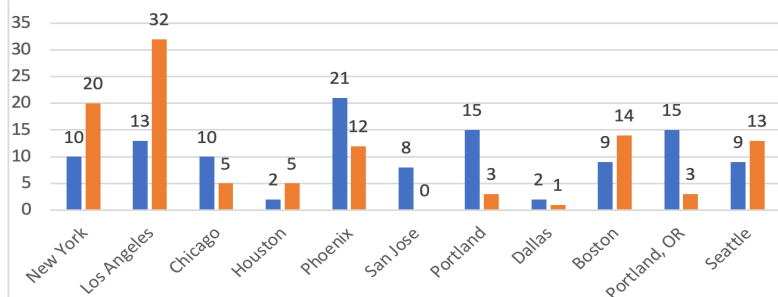
ANTI-BLACK HATE CRIME IN SELECT U.S. CITIES 2020-2021



US City Population	Anti-Black Hate Crimes 2020	Anti-Black Hate Crimes 2021	% of Change from 2020-2021
New York City, NY 8,804,190	37	33	-11%
Los Angeles, CA 3,979,537	77	148	92%
Chicago, IL 2,693,959	23	21	-9%
Phoenix, AZ 1,600,000	94	69	-26%
San Francisco, CA 873,365	11	14	27%
San Diego, CA 1,386,932	3	8	167%
San Antonio, TX 1,434,625	12	24	100%
Houston, TX 2,304,580	15	15	0%
San Jose, CA 1,020,000	36	36	-
Indianapolis, IN 850,000	5	9	80%
Columbus, OH 905,748	12	24	100%
Seattle, WA 737,000	41	46	12%
Denver, CO 715,522	22	17	-23%
Boston, MA 670,000	64	46	-28%
Las Vegas, NV 642,000	22	33	50%
Washington, DC 705,000	28	35	25%
Portland, OR 652,503	18	14	-22%
Pittsburgh, PA 300,000	2	13	550%
Total	522	605	16%

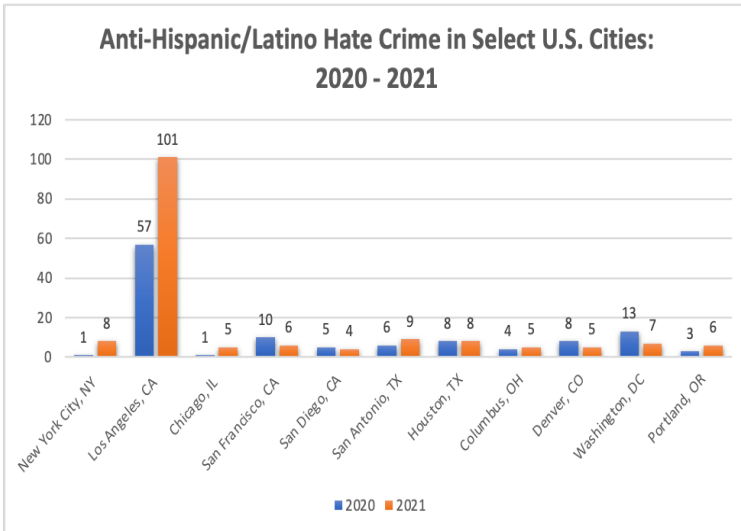


Anti-White Hate Crimes In Select U.S. Cities 2020-2021



US City Population	Anti-White Hate Crime 2020	Anti-White Hate Crime 2021	% Change 2020-2021
New York City, NY 8,804,190	10	20	100%
Los Angeles, CA 3,979,537	13	32	146%
Chicago, IL 2,693,959	10	5	-50%
Houston, TX 2,304,580	2	5	150%
Phoenix, AZ 1,600,000	21	12	-42%
Dallas, TX 1,304,000	2	1	-50%
San Jose, CA 1,020,000	8	0	-41%
Seattle, WA 737,000	9	13	44%
Boston, MA 676,000	9	14	56%
Portland, OR 652,503	15	3	-80%
Las Vegas, NV 642,000	29	61	110%
Total	128	166	+29.7%

Anti-Latino Hate Crime Up 41% In Major U.S. Cities



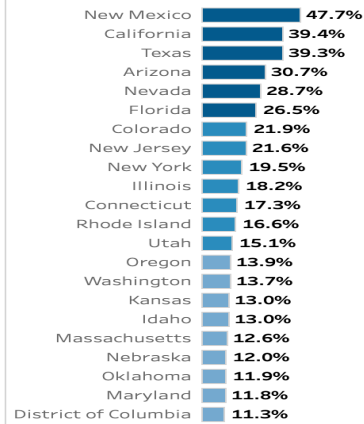
US City Population	Anti-Latino Hate Crimes 2020	Anti-Latino Hate Crimes 2021	% of Change from 2020-2021
New York City, NY 8,804,190	1	8	700%
Los Angeles, CA 3,979,537	57	101	77%
Chicago, IL 2,693,959	1	5	400%
San Francisco, CA 873,965	10	6	-40%
San Diego, CA 1,386,932	5	4	-20%
San Jose, CA	13	26	100%
San Antonio, TX 1,434,625	6	9	50%
Houston, TX 2,304,580	8	8	0%
Columbus, OH 905,748	4	5	25%
Denver, CO 715,522	8	5	-37.5%
Washington, DC 689,545	13	7	-46%
Seattle, WA	6	7	17%
Boston, MA 676,000	10	11	10%
Portland, OR 652,503	3	3	100%
Total	145	205	41.4%

Top 10 counties by Hispanic population, 2020

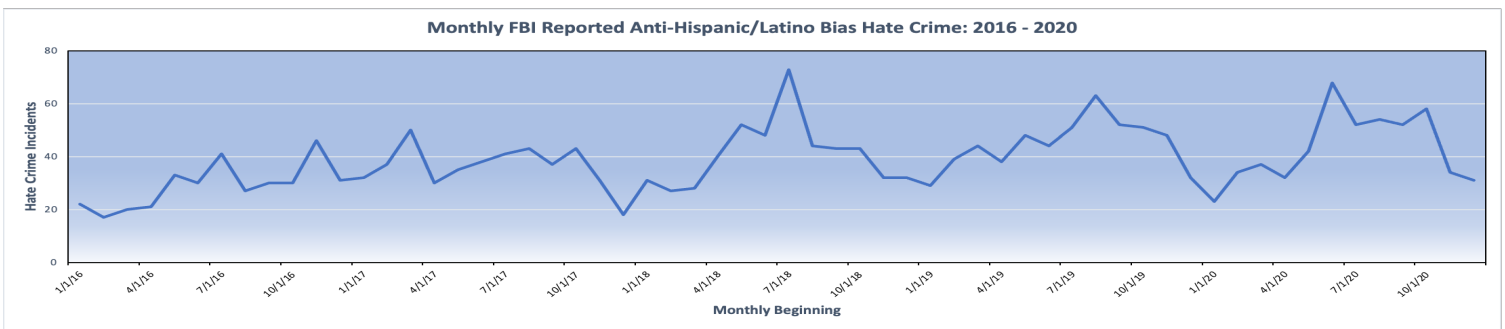
County	Hispanic population	Rank of Hispanic population	Hispanic share of growth 2010-2020	Hispanic share of growth 2010-2020
Los Angeles County, CA	4,804,763	1	48%	2%
Harris County, TX	2,034,709	2	43%	22%
Miami-Dade County, FL	1,856,938	3	69%	14%
Cook County, IL	1,382,778	4	26%	11%
Maricopa County, AZ	1,351,415	5	31%	20%
Riverside County, CA	1,202,295	6	50%	21%
Bexar County, TX	1,190,958	7	59%	18%
San Bernardino County, CA	1,170,913	8	54%	17%
San Diego County, CA	1,119,629	9	34%	13%
Orange County, CA	1,086,834	10	34%	7%



U.S. States



US Census-Via PEW Research. Uploaded from <http://flickr.com/photo/65193799@N00/485523858>



Over recent years anti-Latino hate crimes have peaked in the middle of election years when party control changed and when immigration polled as a significant issue – amid ubiquitous derisive stereotypes across broadcast and social media, such as 2018’s “caravan” stories. Last decade anti-Latino hate crimes spiked significantly in the summer of 2018 after these “caravan” stories. A similar spike also occurred in 2010.

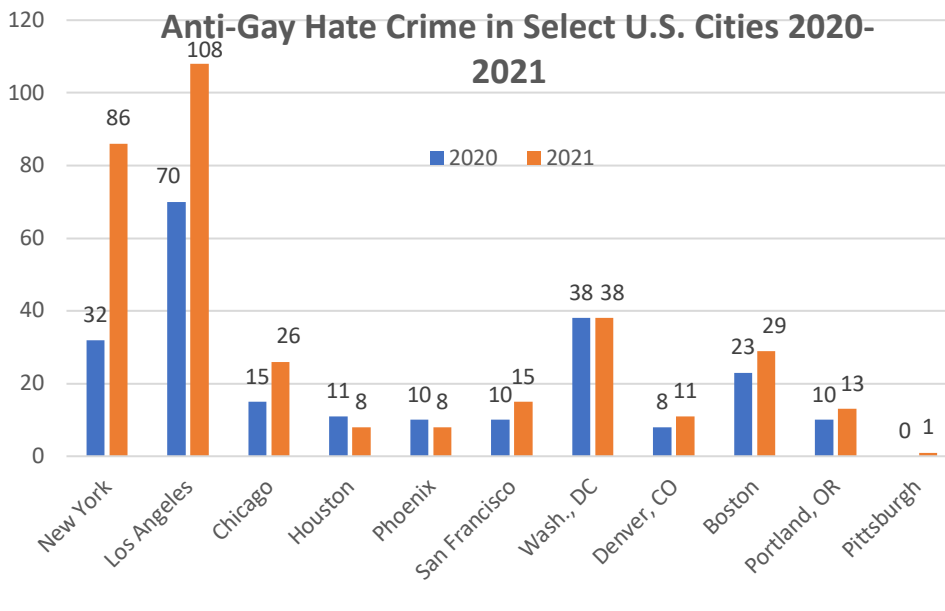
Anti-Latino hate crime was up in the three largest U.S. cities, and up 41% overall in the CSHE 2021 major city survey. In some cities including those with substantial Latino populations in California and Texas there were increases, with declines in a minority of places, including the nations’ capitol.

The nation’s 61 million Latinos represent 19% of the American population and according to Pew Research, 70% reside in the 112 counties that have more than 100,000 people of Latin ethnicity.

Anti-LGBT Hate Crime Up In 2021 In Major U.S. Cities

Anti-Gay (Male) Hate Crime In Select U.S. Cities: 2020 - 2021

US City Population	Anti-Gay Hate Crimes 2020	Anti-Gay Hate Crimes 2021	% of Change from 2020-2021
New York City, NY 8,804,190	32*	86*	169%
Los Angeles, CA 3,979,537	70	108	54%
Chicago, IL 2,693,959	15	26	73%
San Diego, CA 1,386,932	6*	12*	100%
San Antonio, TX 1,434,625	6*	5*	-17%
Houston, TX 2,304,580	11*	8*	-27%
Columbus, OH 905,748	9	6	-33%
San Francisco, CA	10*	15	50%
Seattle, WA	17	23	35%
Denver, CO 715,522	8	11	37%
Washington, DC 689,545	38*	38*	0%
Portland, OR 652,503	10	13	25%
Total	232	351	51.3%



Anti-Transgender/Gender-Identity Hate In Select U.S. Cities 2021-2020.

US City Population	Anti-Transgender Hate Crimes 2020	Anti-Transgender Hate Crimes 2021	% Change from 2020-2021
New York City, NY 8,804,190	13*	20*	54%
Los Angeles, CA 3,979,537	29	19	-34%
Chicago, IL 2,693,959	2	7	250%
San Antonio, TX 1,434,625	1	3	200%
Houston, TX. 2,304,580	4	2	-50%
Columbus, OH. 905,748	5**	19**	280%
Denver, CO 715,522	4	1	-75%
Washington, DC 689,545	27*	16*	-41%
Portland, OR 652,503	1	4	300%
Total	86	91	6%

Highest Percentage LGBT Population In 50 Largest Metro Areas 2012-2014

Metro Area	LGBT % Est.
SF-Oakland-Hayward, CA	6.2
Portland-Vancouver, OR	5.4
Austin-Round Rock, TX	5.3
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	5.1
Seattle-Tacoma, WA	4.8
Boston-Cambridge, MA/NH	4.8
Salt Lake City, UT	4.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	4.6
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	4.6
Hartford, CT	4.6

Source: Gallup Daily Tracking

*Gender-Identity Bias **Anti-Gender Non-Conforming

2021: Canada & Europe

Canada, like most of Europe criminalizes expressive content legal in the U.S., saw hate crime increases similar to that of the U.S. at 27%. CSHE's Canada major city survey showed a 33% rise. In 2021 hate crime and speech offenses also rose across Europe: 16% in France, 9% in the United Kingdom, and in Germany "politically motivated crime" rose 23% to 55,000 – the highest since 2001 when recordation began.

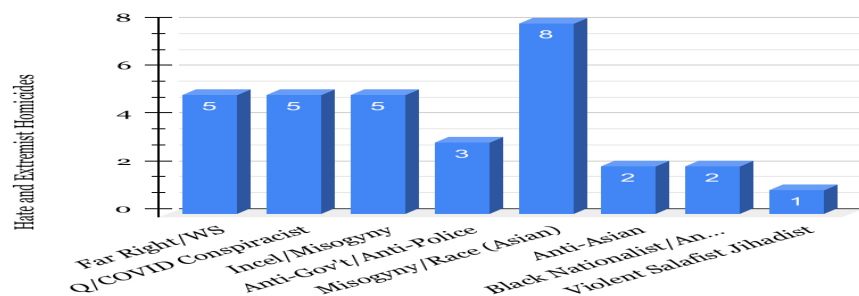
Canada Hate Crime	2019 Number	%Change	2020 Number	%Change	2021 Number	%Change
Race or ethnicity	884	11	1,619	83	1,723	6
Black	345	17	676	96	642	-5
East or Southeast Asian	67	12	263	293	305	16
South Asian	81	-4	135	67	164	21
Arab or West Asian	125	34	126	1	184	46
Indigenous (First Nations, Métis or Inuit)	29	-26	78	169	77	-1
White	48	14	85	77	53	-38
Other race or ethnicity ¹	150	-8	188	25	221	18
Race or ethnicity not specified	39	129	68	74	77	13
Religion	613	-7	530	-14	884	67
Jewish	306	-18	331	8	487	47
Muslim	182	10	84	-54	144	71
Catholic	51	16	43	-16	155	260
Other religion ²	57	10	40	-30	64	60
Religion not specified	17	-26	32	88	34	6
Sexual orientation	265	42	258	-3	423	64
Other motivation ³	150	-6	200	33	199	-1
Motivation unknown	39	77	39	0	131	236
Total	1,951	7	2,646	36	3,360	27

CSHE 2021 Canada Major City Survey

Canada  Hate Crime: Major City/Ville, 2021					
Crime de Haine: Par Ville, 2021					
			2021	2020	
1.	Toronto, ON	2.8M	257	210	+22%
2.	Montreal, QE	1.8M	194	246	-21%
3.	Calgary, AL	1.3M	346	240	+44%
4.	Ottawa, ON	1M.	340	181	+88%
10.	Hamilton, ON	570K	21	8	+163%
15.	London, ON	422K	46	93	+102
Total:			1304	978	+33%

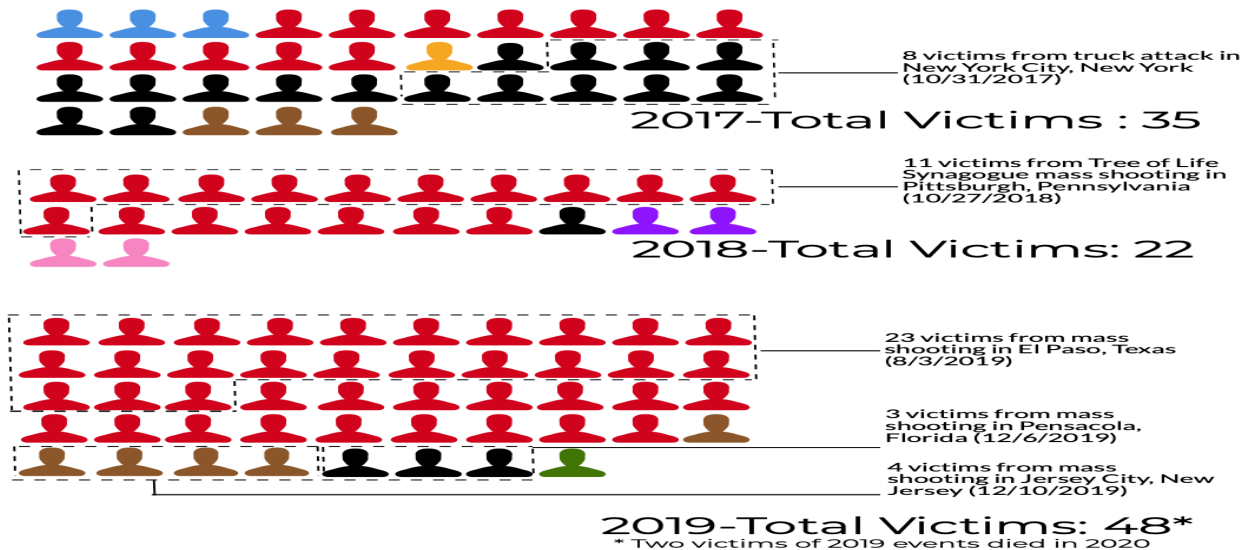
Hate/Extremist Motivated Homicides 5 Year Trend: Far Right/Racist Dominate Diversifying Pool

Distribution of Hate and Extremist Homicides in 2021



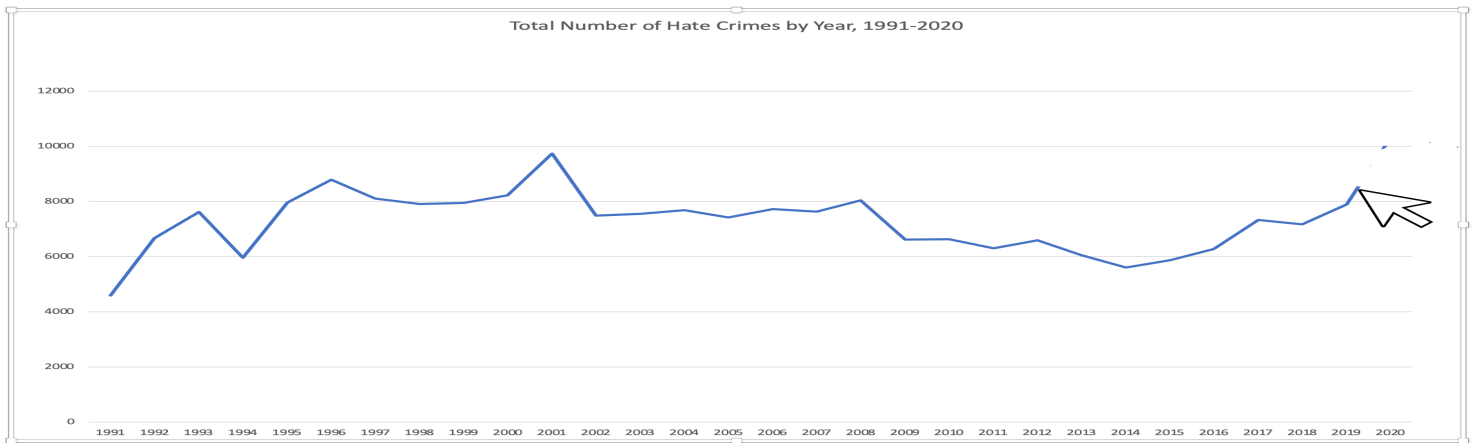
CSHE Archive, DT Analytics, JJ. MacNabb, Anti-Defamation League, Officer Down Memorial Webpage

CSHE found a **72% increase in hate/extremist motivated homicides from 18 in 2020 to 31** in 2021 - including far right, anti-Asian, misogynist and a QAnon related one, amid increases in mass killings, homicides and crime overall in other reports. 2022 is trending similar to last year. The FBI and Texas State University also reported an increase in overall active shooter incidents from 40 to 61 in 2021, a 52.5% rise, and an increase in fatalities from 38 to 103, a 171% increase, amid an overall rise in homicides in many cities. These data are preliminary and subject to revision as some Aryan related cases may be added. Mass homicides sometimes involve overlapping motivations and ideologies, emotional disturbance as well as unclear or idiosyncratic influences. These data count cases where extremism or group bias impacted motivation to commit the offense.

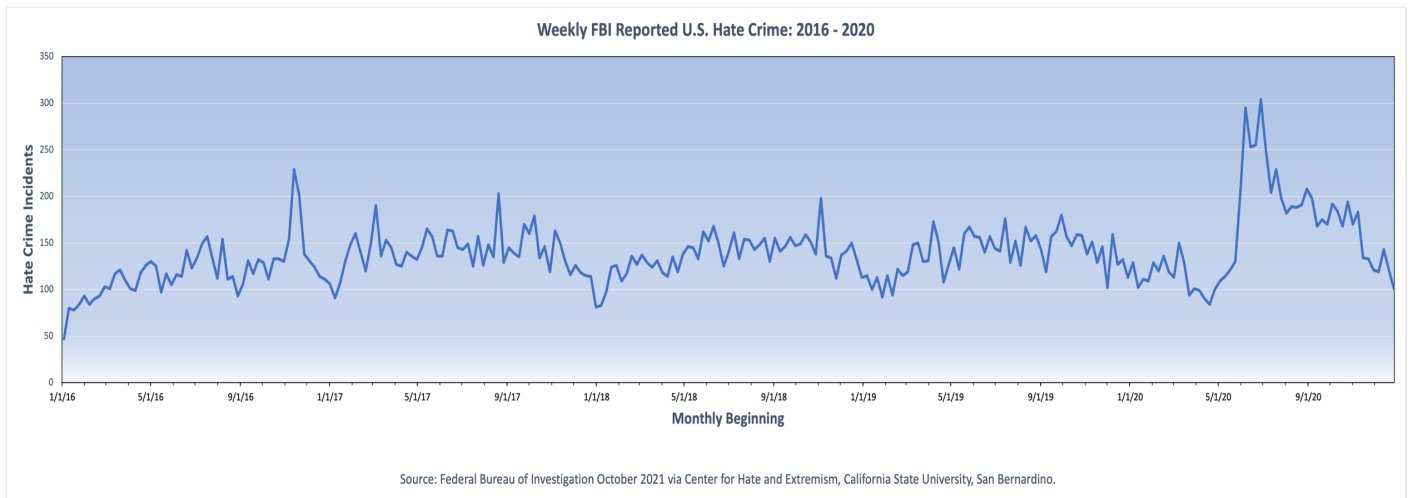


By Gabriel Levin/Kevin Grisham via CA Asm. Richard Bloom

2020: 13% Rise - Highest FBI Level Since 2001 Amid Record Breaking Summer & Racial Spikes



2020 Hate Crime in Depth: The FBI's amended 2020 overall national hate crime totals showed a *13% annual rise to 8,263 - the highest level since the 9/11 period*, amid other historic increases. These include the *longest elevated multi-month spike ever recorded*, a *sustained increase in non-fatal violence* and a sharp *record-breaking and elongated rise in racial crimes commencing in June - following a historic spike against Asians* just months earlier. Each month from June to September 2020 is higher than any month since 2001 and all are in the top twenty highest months. *June 2020 was the second highest month overall ever and the highest for anti-Black crime since the FBI started record keeping in 1991.*



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation October 2021 via Center for Hate and Extremism, California State University, San Bernardino.

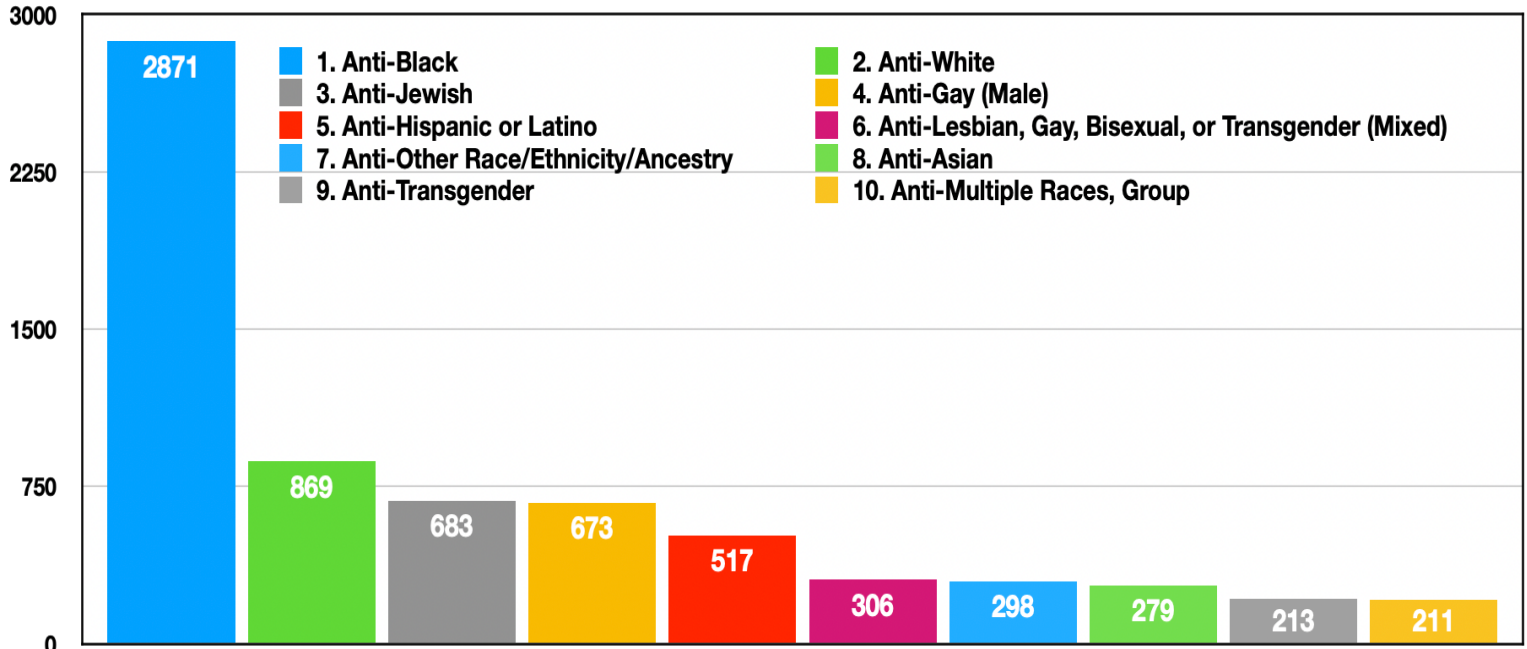
Monthly FBI Hate Crime By Total Incidents

1.	2001 Sept.	1966	9/11
2.	2020 June	1179	George Floyd Lynching/ Social Justice Protests
3.	2001 October	1048	9/11
4.	2020 July	927	George Floyd Lynching/ Social Justice Protests
5.	2000 October	891	USS Cole/ 2 nd Intifada/ U.S. Election Race
6.	2020 August	870	George Floyd Lynching/ Social Justice Protests/ Kenosha
7.	1995 October	857	OJ Simson Acquitted / Million Man March
8.	1992 May	830	LAPD Acquittals Rodney King Case/LA Riots
9.	1996 July	815	Welfare Reform Bill/ Olympic Centennial Park Bombing
10.	2001 April	809	Riots after OH inter-racial police shooting leaves unarmed black man dead
11.	October 2020	805	Presidential Election Season
12.	2001 April	798	Unrest after OH police shooting leaves unarmed black man dead
13.	1997 May	794	OKC Bomber Timothy McVeigh Trial
14.	1996 June	792	FBI MT. Freeman Standoff
15.	1996 April	786	Israel/Lebanon Violence
16.	1999 April	778	Columbine School Massacre/ U.S. & Allies Bomb Serbs
17.	1998 October	784	Matthew Shepard Killed/ Impeachment Controversy/U.S. Budget
18.	1996 Sept.	777	U.S. Bombs Iraq/ Welfare Law Controversy/ Tupac Killed
19.	1997 October	769	International Financial Crisis
20.	TIE 2020 Sept.	764	Protests/ COVID Resurgence/Ginsburg
20.	TIE 1996 August	764	Welfare Reform Act Passes/Campaign

The *most frequently targeted* groups in the U.S. in 2020 were *African Americans*, at 35%; the *LGB* community, 13%; *whites*, 11%; *Jews*, 8% and Latinos, 6%. Similarly, over the last few decades, more than three-quarters of FBI reported hate crimes came from five groups: African Americans, Jews, Whites, Gay Males, and Latinos.

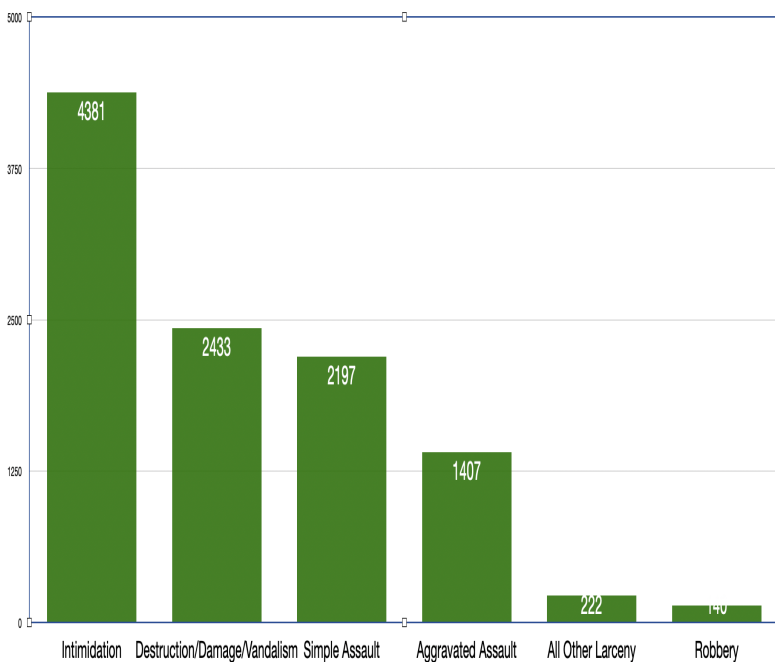
In 2020 the most frequent offenses were intimidation, property damage or destruction and simple assault.

FBI 2020 Hate Crime: Ten Most Frequent Reported Bias Categories

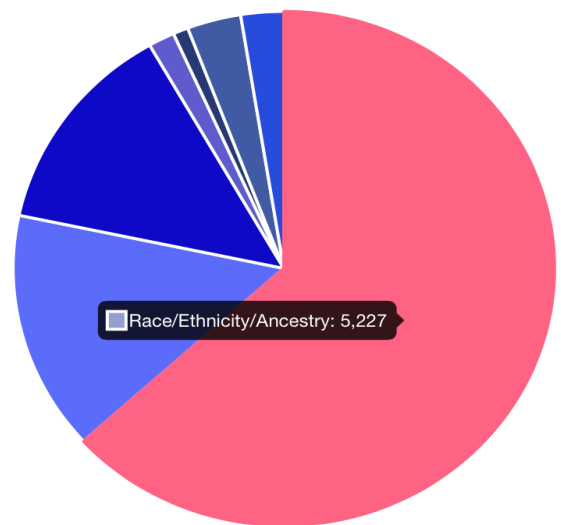


FBI 2020: Hate Crime By Bias Category

FBI Hate Crime 2020: Most Common Offenses

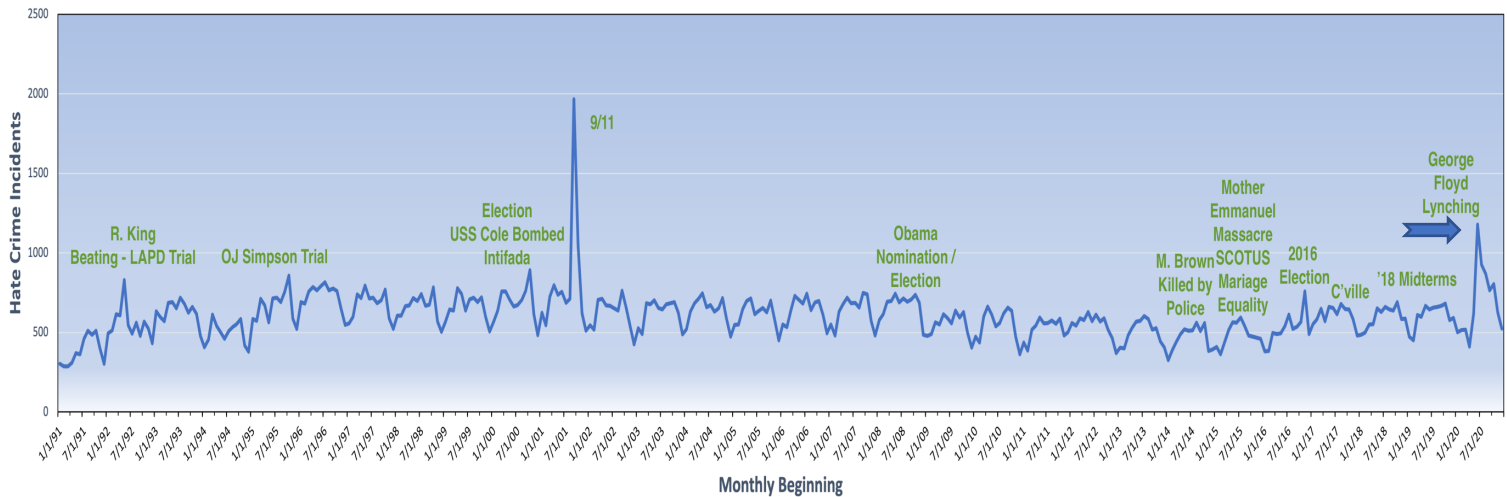


Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry: 5,227 Religion: 1,244
 Sexual Orientation: 1,110 Disability: 130
 Gender: 75 Gender Identity: 266
 Multiple Bias: 211 Total: 8,263



Time of 2020 Racial Justice Protests Broke Record for Anti-Black Hate Crime & Were Highest Overall Since 9/11

Monthly FBI Reported U.S. Hate Crime: 1991 - 2020



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation October 2021 via Center for Hate and Extremism, California State University, San Bernardino.

Highest Levels of Anti-Black Hate Crime By Day: 1991-2020

	Year	Date	Number of Incidents
1	2020	06/23	G.Floyd /Racial Justice Protests 30
2	2020	06/11	27
3	2020	06/06	26
4	1995	10/03	O.J. Simpson Trial 25
5	2020	06/01	25
6	2020	06/27	25
7	1997	08/01	24
8	2020	06/05	24
9	1996	07/07	23
10	2008	10/31	Obama Election/Halloween 23
11	2020	06/24	23
12	1996	09/30	22
13	2008	04/25	Obama Nears Nomination 22
14	2020	06/02	22
15	1995	10/04	21



Top 25 Days most FBI hate crime incidents 1991-2020

	Year	Date	Number of Incidents
1	2001	09/12	178
2	2001	09/13	150
3	2001	09/11	147
4	2001	09/14	145
5	2001	09/15	121
6	2001	09/17	120
7	2001	09/16	101
8	2001	09/18	99
9	1992	05/01	LAPD Rodney King Verdict 85
10	2001	09/21	81
11	2001	09/20	72
12	1992	04/30	69
13	2001	09/19	68
14	1992	05/02	65
15	2001	09/28	65
16	2001	09/22	62
17	2001	09/23	60
18	2020	06/01	George Floyd Killing 57
19	2001	10/03	54
20	2020	06/02	52
21	2020	06/27	52
22	2001	10/31	50
23	1996	10/31	Presidential Election/Halloween 49
24	2001	10/11	49
25	1995	10/03	OJ Trial 47

June 1, 2020 - Worst Day of Administration for Overall FBI Hate Crime: Pres. Trump after peaceful protestors removed from Lafayette Sq.

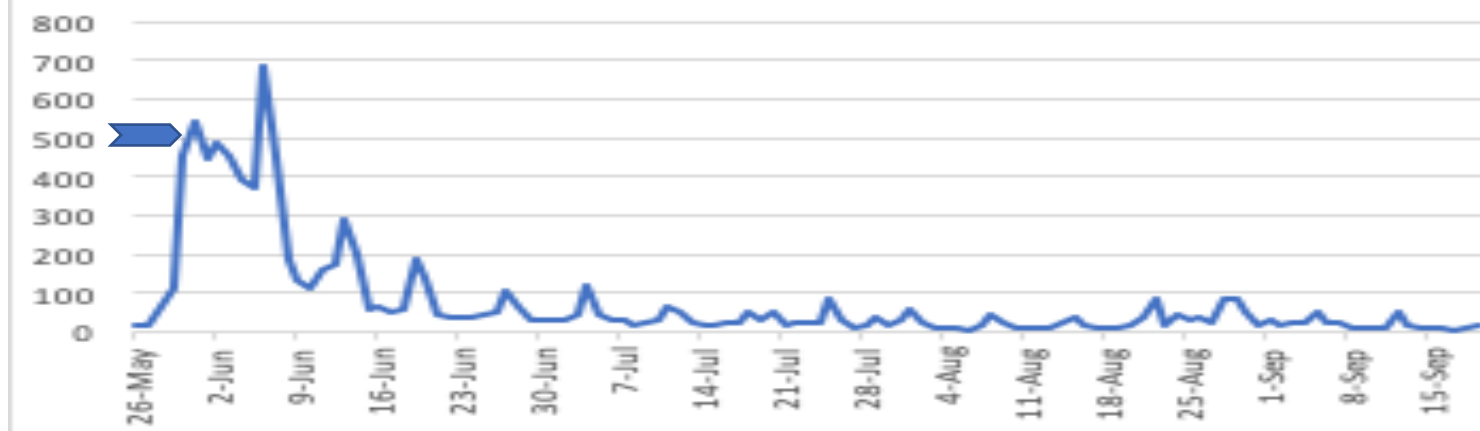


Top 20 Days with the most hate crime incidents from 2016-2020

	Year	Date	Number of Incidents
1	2020	06/01	G. Floyd Protests 57
2	2020	06/02	52
3	2020	06/27	52
4	2020	05/30	47
5	2020	06/21	47
6	2020	06/05	46
7	2020	06/22	46
8	2016	11/09	Presidential Election 44
9	2016	11/12	44
10	2019	12/06	Impeachment Announced 44
11	2020	06/11	G. Floyd Protests 44
12	2020	06/23	44
13	2020	06/28	44
14	2020	06/06	43
15	2016	11/15	42
16	2018	11/01	Mid-Terms 42
17	2016	11/11	41
18	2020	07/04	41
19	2020	06/24	40
20	2020	08/01	40

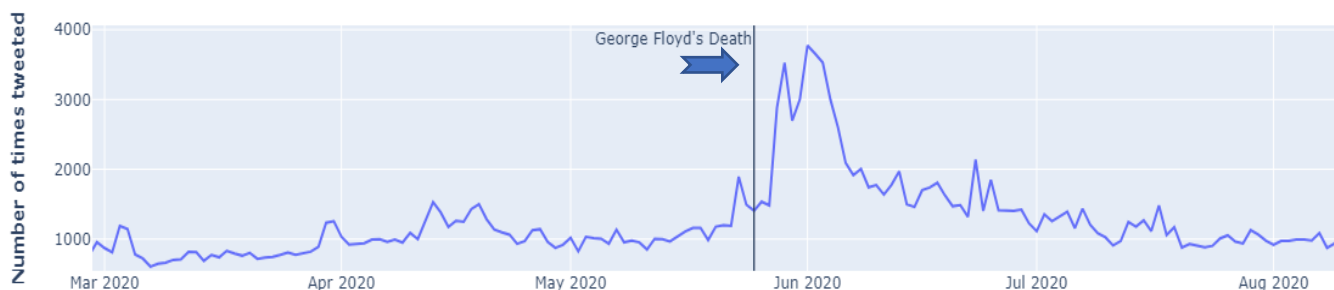


Number of BLM Protests (5/26/20-9/19/20)



June 2020 had the highest number of anti-Black hate crimes of any month *since FBI recordation began in 1991*, and it was the second highest month for overall hate crime incidents. The spike, unlike previous ones, extended for months. May and June 2020 also had the seven highest days for hate crime for the five years ending in 2020, and the highest of all days other than those around 9/11 and the 1992 Los Angeles civil disorder after the acquittal of police involved in the beating of Black motorist Rodney King. The days with the highest number of hate crimes in 2020 closely correlated to those with a higher number of racial justice protests as enumerated by Princeton’s Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) project (above). The three days since 1991 with the most anti-Black hate crimes all were in June 2020. George Floyd was killed on May 25, *President Trump tweeted shooting looters on May 29* and on *June 1* took a *photo* after nearby protestors were removed. May 30 and June 1-2 are among the *four highest days* for overall hate crime in the five year 2016-2020 period.

Twitter Usage of the term N***er

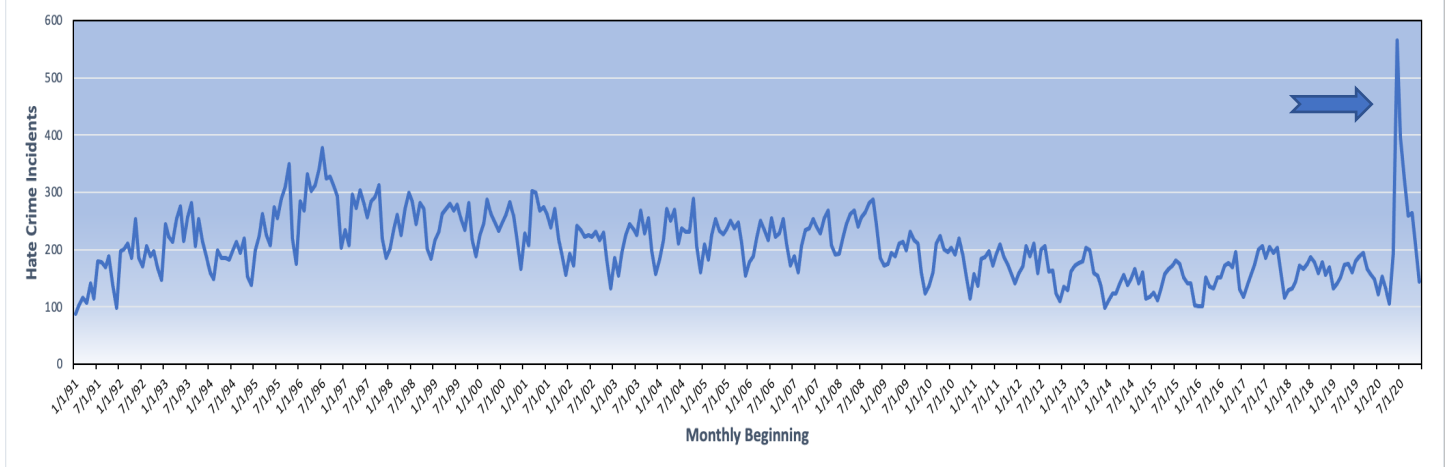


June 2020 also saw a rise in anti-Black online invective as mostly peaceful racial justice protests spread to smaller places. Princeton researchers at ACLED found approximately 94% of 2020 social justice protests were peaceful. “There have been at least 104 incidents of people driving vehicles into protests from May 27 through Sept. 5, including 96 by civilians and eight by police” Ari Weil, of the University of Chicago’s Project on Security and Threats told *USA Today*. *Forbes* found that in two weeks 19 individuals, mostly African American were killed and insured losses exceeded one billion dollars. The *Washington Post* revealed that “half of the people shot and killed by police are white, [but] Black Americans are shot at a disproportionate rate. They account for less than 13% of the U.S. population, but are killed by police at more than twice the rate of white Americans.” The Brookings Institution found unarmed Blacks are 3.5 times more likely to be killed by police than are whites.

The *spike in anti-Black hate crime stayed elevated for months*, which in turn drove overall hate crime totals up. The FBI also reported the highest number of agencies reporting at least one hate crime since 1993 at 2,389 in 2020. Previous spikes going back to the O.J. Simpson trial and the 1996 national political season were eclipsed both in volume and length in 2020. *Anti-Black* hate crime also *reversed a two-decade downward trend* of it being a *declining proportion of all hate* crimes. Anti-Black hate crime rose from a multi-decade low of 26% of all hate crime in 2019 to a 35% proportion in 2020.

Anti-Black Hate Crime: Multi-Year Analysis to 2020

Monthly FBI Reported Anti-Black Bias Hate Crime: 1991 - 2020



FBI Anti-Black Hate Crime By Month 1991-2020

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1991	88	103	116	107	141	115	180	178	170	189	138	99	1,624
1992	197	201	210	186	254	185	171	207	189	197	168	147	2,312
1993	245	222	213	253	276	215	257	282	206	253	214	187	2,823
1994	159	148	199	185	186	183	198	214	195	219	153	139	2,178
1995	199	224	262	226	208	274	255	289	309	349	219	175	2,989
1996	285	268	332	303	313	341	377	325	327	309	293	203	3,676
1997	234	208	297	273	304	280	256	284	292	313	220	185	3,146
1998	202	238	261	226	272	299	284	245	281	272	202	184	2,966
1999	216	231	262	272	280	269	279	253	234	282	218	188	2,984
2000	226	246	288	263	248	233	246	261	283	258	218	167	2,937
2001	229	208	303	299	269	274	263	239	271	218	191	156	2,920
2002	193	173	242	235	222	226	223	231	217	230	181	133	2,506
2003	185	155	195	226	244	236	225	268	229	255	197	157	2,572
2004	183	217	271	251	270	211	238	231	231	289	206	160	2,758
2005	209	182	225	254	233	227	236	251	238	247	212	155	2,669
2006	178	188	219	251	235	217	255	223	229	254	210	172	2,631
2007	188	161	207	235	237	253	241	229	255	268	208	191	2,673
2008	193	223	245	262	268	240	256	265	282	287	245	185	2,951
2009	172	175	195	189	211	213	199	231	217	211	160	124	2,297
2010	137	161	210	224	200	196	204	191	220	190	154	115	2,202
2011	158	137	184	187	198	172	192	209	187	174	159	142	2,099
2012	159	171	206	188	210	159	200	206	162	164	124	110	2,059
2013	135	129	162	173	177	180	203	199	159	155	137	99	1,908
2014	112	124	124	142	156	139	148	167	142	161	114	118	1,647
2015	125	112	131	157	166	172	181	175	152	141	141	103	1,756
2016	102	102	151	136	132	152	151	172	177	169	196	131	1,771
2017	118	139	155	174	200	207	185	205	194	203	163	116	2,059
2018	129	132	144	173	166	175	187	178	159	178	156	170	1,947
2019	132	141	151	174	176	161	179	189	195	167	158	149	1,972
2020	122	153	134	106	193	565	397	324	259	264	210	144	2,871
Total	5,210	5,272	6,294	6,330	6,645	6,769	6,866	6,921	6,661	6,866	5,565	4,504	73,903

Anti-Asian Hate Crime: Multi-Year Analysis to 2020

FBI Anti-Asian Hate Crime By Month 1991-2020

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1991	9	9	15	23	17	23	25	36	36	36	21	19	269
1992	17	15	20	22	31	10	21	13	12	19	27	15	222
1993	21	17	19	19	25	23	22	22	31	23	17	21	260
1994	15	7	18	23	23	13	19	19	16	26	17	15	211
1995	25	29	25	25	29	32	31	30	35	34	25	35	355
1996	39	31	27	28	26	36	19	32	31	40	22	24	355
1997	25	34	32	32	36	36	43	17	22	23	22	24	346
1998	24	18	21	29	33	16	32	25	22	35	20	21	296
1999	24	26	26	30	34	20	23	23	32	25	26	15	304
2000	17	17	33	23	27	18	22	28	19	34	22	20	280
2001	28	22	24	17	26	21	19	24	39	26	21	13	280
2002	17	16	24	17	10	19	21	14	28	21	15	17	219
2003	12	16	29	25	14	25	27	18	20	19	16	13	234
2004	15	11	21	25	18	17	28	17	13	23	23	11	222
2005	21	14	23	17	23	16	16	12	16	26	13	11	208
2006	11	10	14	14	20	13	19	22	17	13	14	17	184
2007	14	9	18	26	17	21	12	21	12	14	18	8	190
2008	13	7	13	15	13	14	16	10	8	14	13	7	143
2009	12	11	8	8	11	14	14	14	9	12	8	6	127
2010	17	6	18	13	7	15	16	15	14	10	11	8	150
2011	6	11	18	15	13	14	3	9	10	9	19	10	137
2012	13	18	12	13	17	17	7	5	14	7	10	11	144
2013	13	10	7	12	16	17	12	10	8	12	8	9	134
2014	13	32	10	8	12	8	10	8	10	10	11	7	139
2015	7	12	10	12	13	15	8	9	8	5	7	8	114
2016	7	8	5	7	10	14	9	10	8	7	16	12	113
2017	6	14	12	8	13	10	6	17	6	11	10	15	128
2018	8	10	8	11	10	12	19	10	17	13	13	18	149
2019	9	10	15	16	14	12	15	14	11	14	16	15	161
2020	14	10	44	43	33	32	21	16	19	20	13	14	279
Total	472	460	569	576	591	553	555	520	543	581	494	439	6,353

The *earlier spike of Anti-Asian hate crime in March and April 2020*, correlated to increases in both COVID hospitalizations and racist online invective, leading to a *76% rise in anti-Asian hate crime nationally in FBI figures for 2020, with a 146% increase in figures from two dozen of the largest U.S. cities*, according to independent analysis of police data by CSHE. *March 2020 was the highest month* ever for FBI anti-Asian hate crime and the full year was the highest since 2001. 2021 was even higher.

In *2020* of the 197 known *FBI anti-Asian offenders* nationally, the majority *64% or 126, were white offenders* and among others, *53 or 27% were African American*, 32 Hispanic, 12 multi-race and 6 Asian. *Breakdowns varied by local demographics*. In California 67% of anti-Asian offenders were white (which, here can include Latinos), while in New York City, which proportionately has three times as many African-Americans as California, 11 of 19 known anti-Asian offenders there were Black and 5 were white.

In prior years anti-Asian hate crimes in major cities were barely reported, but as victimizations escalated, so too did outreach by various Asian advocacy groups and some police agencies with larger Asian constituents.

Five Most Frequent Hate Crime Bias Types: Top 10 and Select Large Cities 2017

City	Bias Type 1	Bias Type 2	Bias Type 3	Bias Type 4	Bias Type 5
New York City, NY	Anti-Jewish 150	Sexual Orientation 45	Anti-Muslim 36	Anti-Black 33	Other 17
Los Angeles, CA	Anti-Gay (M) 64	Anti-Black 55	Anti-Jewish 37	Anti-Hispanic 32	Anti-Transgender 23
Chicago, IL	Anti-Black 16	Anti-Jewish 16	Anti-Islamic 8	Anti-Gay (M) 7	Anti-White 4
Houston, TX	Anti-Religion 6	Sexual Orientation 2	Race/Ethnicity 2	Gender Identity 1	na
Philadelphia, PA	Anti-Race 19	Anti-Religion 14	Anti-Sexual Orientation 4	Gender Identity 3	na
Phoenix, AZ	Anti-Black 74	Anti-Gay (M) 32	Anti-White 28	Anti-Jewish 27	Anti-Hispanic 25
San Antonio, TX	Anti-Black 4	Anti-Muslim 2	Other 1	na	na
San Diego, CA	Anti-Black 10	Anti-Jewish 7	Anti-LGBTQ 6	Anti-Islamic 5	Anti-Gay (M) 5
Dallas, TX	Anti-Gay (M) 12	Anti-Black 2	Anti-Race/Ethnicity 1	na	na
San Jose, CA	Anti-Black 13	Anti-Jewish 7	Anti-Gay (M) 7	Anti-Hispanic/Latino 6	Anti-Islamic/Muslim 2
San Francisco, CA	Anti-Race/Ethnicity 18	Anti-Sexual Orientation 11	Anti-Religious 8	Anti-Gender 4	na
Seattle, WA	Anti-LGBTQ 28	Anti-Black 26	Anti-Transgender 10	Anti-Hispanic 7	Anti-White 6
Denver, CO	Anti-Black 14	Anti-Jewish 10	Anti-Gay/Lesbian 6	Anti-Transgender 5	Anti-Homosexual 3
District of Columbia	Anti-Sexual Orientation 56	Anti-Race 47	Anti-Ethnicity 14	Anti-Gender Identity 13	Anti-Religion 12
Boston, MA	Anti-Black 51	Anti-LGBTQ 42	Anti-Indian (Asian) 14	Anti-Islamic 10	Anti-Hispanic 8
Detroit, MI	Anti-Homosexual 17	Anti-Black 10	Anti-White 5	Anti-Multi Racial 4	Anti-Other Ethnicity 2

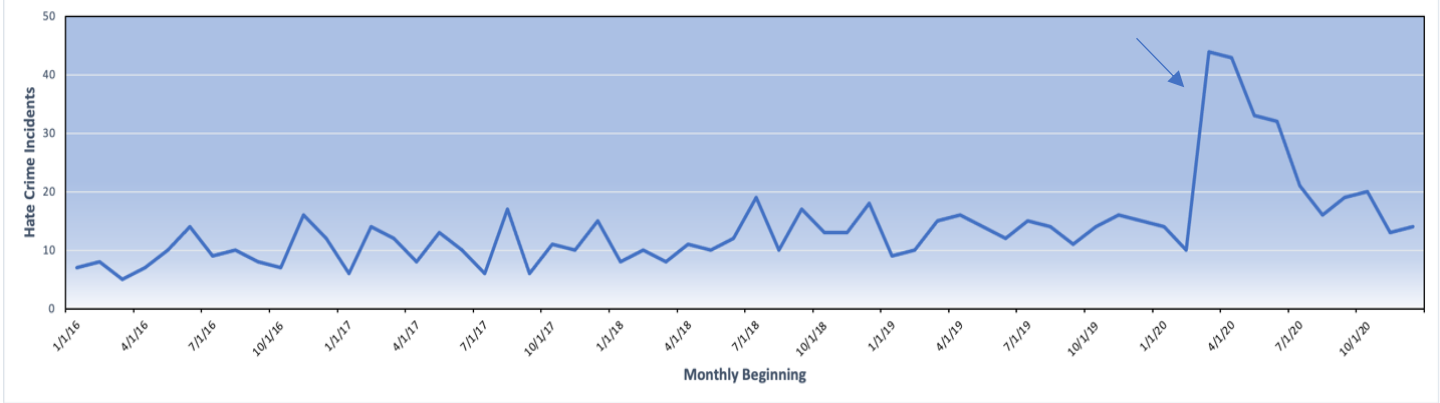
1. Some cities did not report specific bias-type subcategories
 2. Seattle hate crimes involved only malicious harassment incidents
 3. Texas data from Texas Department of Public Safety

TABLE: Hate Crimes In Major American Cities By Bias Target, 2021

City	Anti-Jewish	Anti-Asian	Anti-Sexuality	Anti-Black	Anti-Gender Identity
New York City, NY	207	133	86	33	20
Los Angeles, CA	148	108	101	80	41
Chicago, IL	26	21	9	8	7
Houston, TX	15	8	7	6	5
Phoenix, AZ	69	14	12	12	8
San Antonio, TX	24	10	9	5	5
San Diego, CA	12	8	7	4	3
Dallas, TX	9	6	5	4	3
San Jose, CA	36	28	17	14	5
Austin, TX	9	9	5	2	2
Columbus, OH	22	15	8	5	5
San Francisco, CA	60	15	14	8	6
Seattle, WA	46	19	17	13	7
Las Vegas, NV	61	33	18	16	4
Boston, MA	46	28	24	11	9
Pittsburgh, PA	13	9	2	TIE: 1 each anti-Gay, Arab & Immigrant	

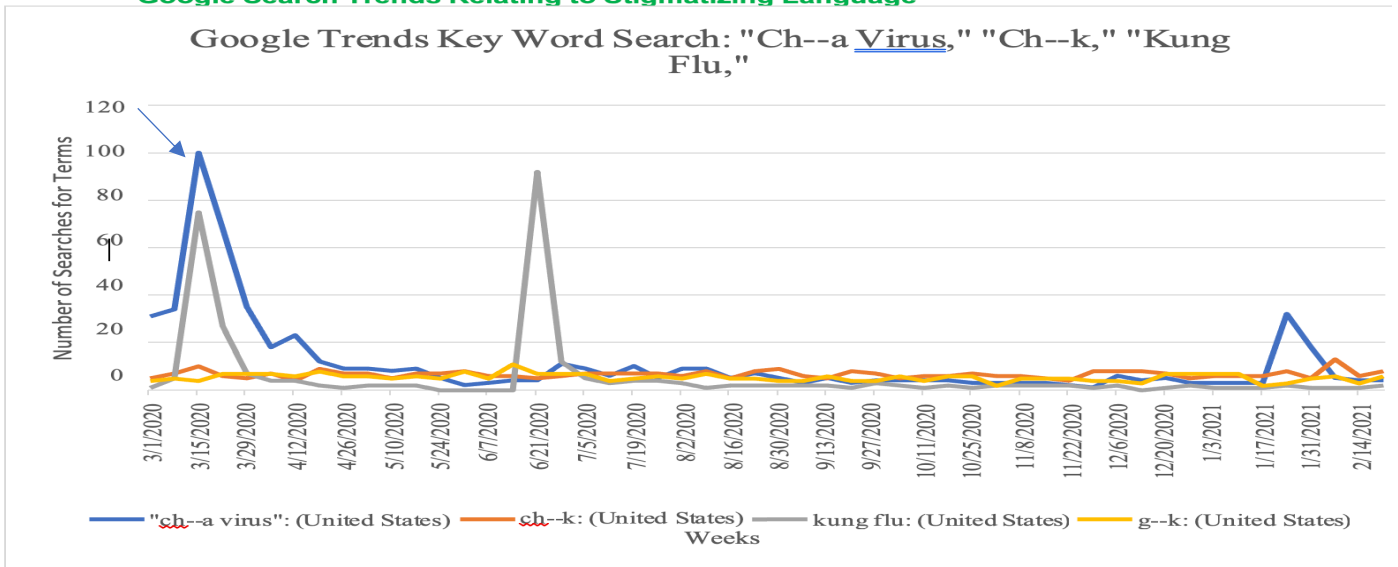
While anti-Asian hate crime trends decoupled from increased COVID-19 hospitalizations for a brief time late in 2020 in FBI data, by the *first quarter of 2021, newer CSHE data* found hate crimes in major cities *spiked even higher than* the levels of the *initial surge*, as COVID deaths and hospitalizations rose. It was also a time of *controversy relating to the tiered release of COVID-19 vaccination program and anti-Chinese rhetoric*. Separately, CHSE found increases in anti-Asian violence in Canada, Europe & Oceania. In the U.S. CSHE found increases most precipitous in densely populated coastal cities with proportionately larger Asian populations, extensive mass transit systems and Asian geographic cultural and business hubs.

Monthly FBI Reported Anti-Asian Bias Hate Crime: 2016 - 2020



Google Search Trends Relating to Stigmatizing Language

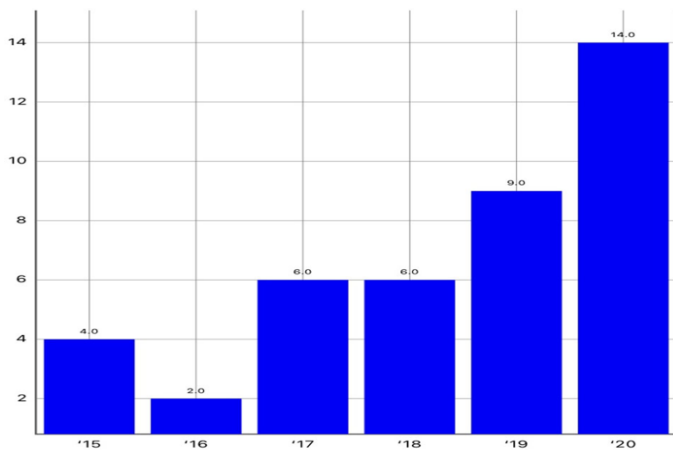
Google Trends Key Word Search: "Ch--a Virus," "Ch--k," "Kung Flu,"



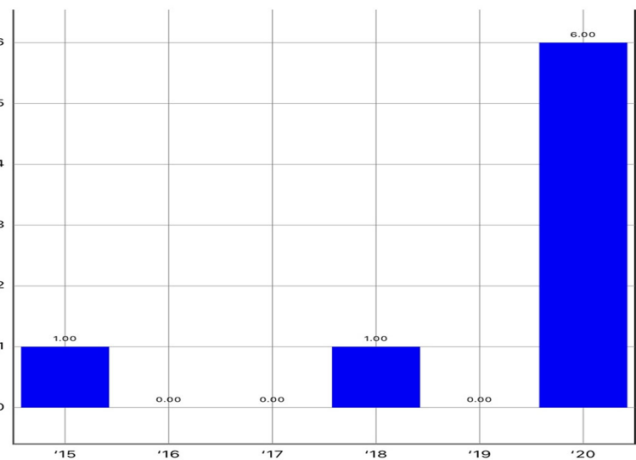
Google Keyword Search for "Ch--a Virus," "Ch--k," "King Flu," & "G--k" Weekly (March 1, 2020 to February 21, 2021) Source: CSHE/Google Trends Searchable Database (2021)

Reported Anti-Asian Hate Crime By City and Year

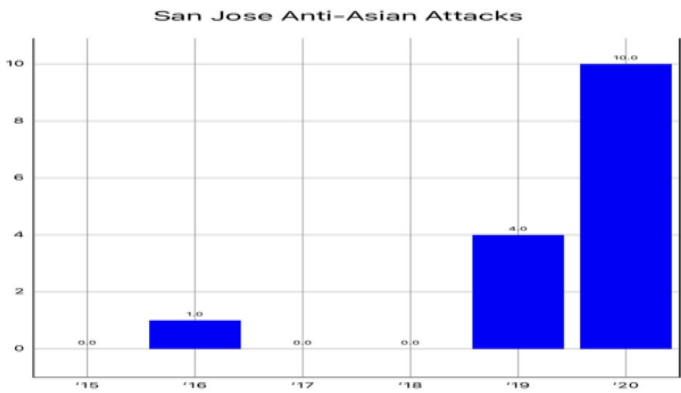
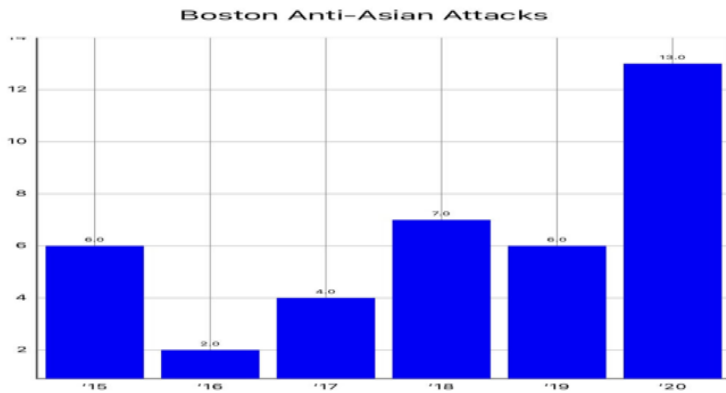
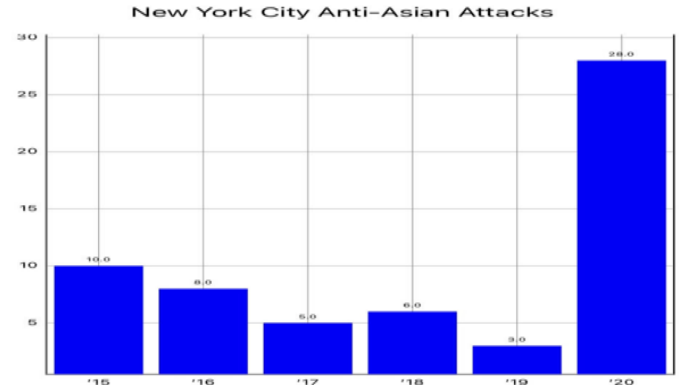
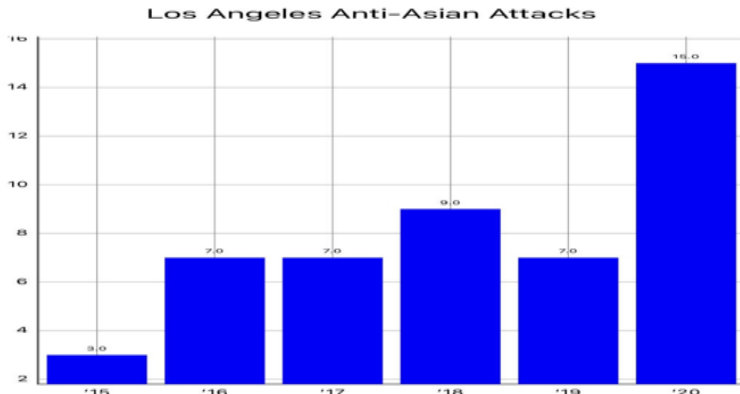
Seattle Anti-Asian Attacks



Dallas Anti-Asian Attacks



Reported anti-Asian hate crime in recent years, even in many larger cities showed very low numbers of entries, indicating significant underreporting. Victimization surveys like SAH indicate, that even today with improved outreach more than half of criminal events do not end up in police tabuations. Moreover, many other incidents, while non-criminal, are brazen displays of public aggression that SAH has documented to have impacted the AAPI community’s sense of security and social behavior in public and online spaces. Previous spikes related to conflicts involving Asian nations, and ongoing diplomatic tensions with China and North Korea, will likely again impact scapegoating in the future. Over the *last decade the highest months for anti-Asian hate crime* correlated to a *trade dispute with China in the Summer of 2018* and a U.N. report on *North Korean human rights violations in February 2014*.



City/ % of Population -AAPI	Anti-Asian Hate Crimes Change 2020	2019 Anti-Asian	2020 Anti-Asian
NYC: 14.5%	833%	3	28
LA: 11.6%	114%	7	15
Chicago: 6.9%	Unchanged	2	2
Houston: 6.5%	-	0	3
Phoenix: 4.2%	50%	2	3
Philadelphia: 7.5%	200%	2	6
San Antonio: 2.8%	Unchanged	0	0
San Diego: 17.2%	-	0	1
Dallas: 3.4%	-	0	6
San Jose: 38.0%	150%	4	10
Columbus, OH: 5.8%	Unchanged	1	1
San Francisco: 35.0%	50%	6	9
Seattle, WA 16.9%	56%	9	14
Denver, CO: 3.7%	-	0	3
Washington, DC: 4%	-83%	6	1
Boston: 9.7%	133%	6	14
Portland, OR: 8.4%	-67%	3	1
Louisville, KY 2.7%	Unchanged	0	0
Sacramento: 20.1%	700%	1	8
Long Beach, CA 12.3%	Unchanged	0	0
Cleveland, OH 2.4%	200%	2	6
St. Paul, MN: 19.4%	100%	1	2
Cincinnati, OH: 2.3%	-	0	1
Bloomington, IN: 10.0%	-	0	1
Harris Co., TX: 7.0%	Unchanged	0	0
Miami-Dade Co., FL 1.5%	Unchanged	0	0
Total	146%	55	135

Anti-Muslim Hate Crime Up in 2021: 20 Years Past Record Bigotry Strikes

While the *9/11 period had the most anti-Muslim hate crimes* in recent decades there have been other significant spikes. After dropping to the *lowest level in a decade in FBI 2020* totals, a *CSHE sample* from one dozen places shows a *45% increase in anti-Muslim hate crime in 2021 from 84 in 2020 to 122 last year*. Over a decade ago in 2010 there was a substantial rise in attacks on Muslim Americans who were targeted in the United States amid Middle East conflicts, a Times Square bombing plot and a fallacious bigoted conspiracy theory that President Obama was secretly of the Muslim faith.

These hate crimes *spiked in the middle of the last decade to the highest levels since 2001*, during a time of rising and mainstreamed anti-Muslim socio-political invective and publicized attacks by violent Salafist extremists, like ISIS. In December 2015 when Syrian refugees, the San Bernardino terror attack and then candidate Donald Trump’s viral “Muslim Ban Proposal” dominated headlines anti-Muslim hate crimes spiked to the third highest levels since FBI recordation in 1991. In the days following the Muslim ban proposal disaggregated FBI anti-Muslim/Arab hate crime increased 23% above the spike following the December 2, 2015 terror attack five days prior. Over the last one dozen years a *series of apparent anti-Muslim multiple homicide events* by white supremacists targeting them or their supporters have occurred in North America, Europe and New Zealand. A white supremacist “replacement” conspiracist murdered 51 in mosque attacks in New Zealand in 2019.

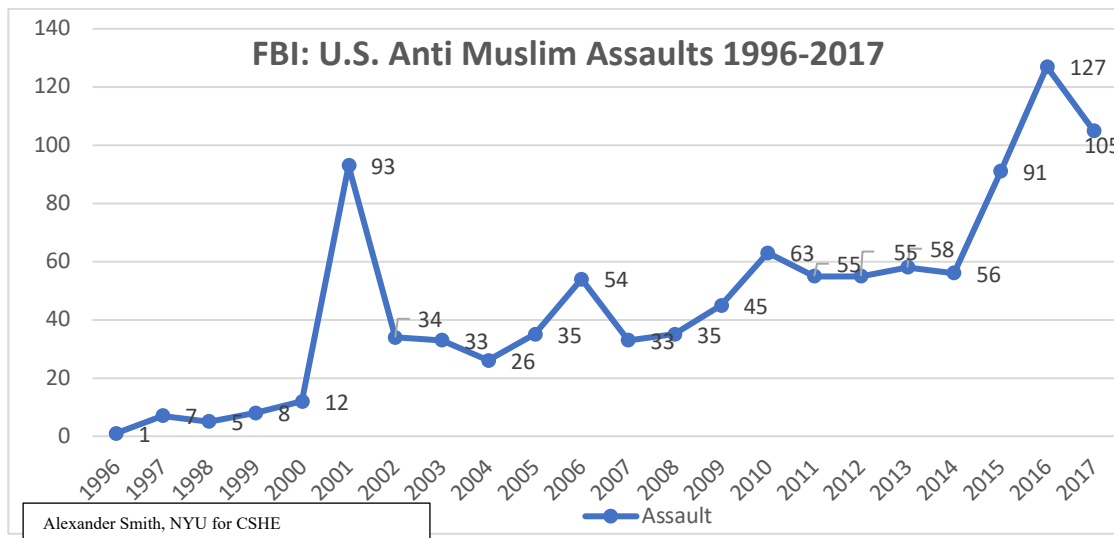
Post 9/11 anti-Muslim U.S. hate crime peaked in 2016 as assaults even broke the 2001 record. A 2016 PEW poll revealed almost one half of respondents (49%) thought at least some Muslims in the U.S. are “anti-American.” Related hate crimes increased and peaked during the Presidential election. The day after the election was the highest day for overall hate crime and there was an anti-Muslim bomb plot scheduled for that time. However, as Latinos increasingly became a target of xenophobic invective, hate crimes against them rose and FBI reported anti-Muslim hate crime in the U.S. declined precipitously into 2020 – an anomaly year for religious hate crime because of gathering and mass transit restrictions in major metro areas.

FBI Anti-Muslim Hate Crime 1991-2020

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1991	1	3	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	10
1992	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	2	4	1	-	-	15
1993	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	2	2	2	1	2	13
1994	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	17
1995	3	2	1	10	-	2	-	6	1	2	1	1	29
1996	-	2	4	3	14	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	27
1997	-	1	5	6	1	4	2	1	2	4	-	2	28
1998	4	2	1	4	3	2	-	1	2	1	-	1	21
1999	4	6	1	-	2	2	1	5	4	3	1	3	32
2000	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	4	8	2	1	29
2001	1	1	2	2	5	2	5	3	330	94	25	29	499
2002	13	9	14	10	16	12	17	11	26	8	11	9	156
2003	11	7	21	21	16	12	8	15	19	6	7	5	148
2004	8	12	9	12	29	15	10	7	18	21	7	10	158
2005	11	3	9	12	15	14	16	12	16	7	14	9	138
2006	7	6	13	14	11	12	18	19	16	15	13	12	156
2007	12	13	7	16	12	7	11	6	13	10	2	6	115
2008	7	11	8	10	11	8	13	6	6	10	10	5	105
2009	9	9	6	6	8	4	12	14	9	9	14	7	107
2010	9	10	14	14	17	11	12	14	18	21	10	10	160
2011	10	6	11	18	15	14	14	22	20	8	13	11	162
2012	17	8	10	7	12	18	10	15	20	6	17	8	148
2013	3	8	12	17	18	4	16	15	16	10	9	10	138
2014	7	7	14	13	6	12	14	16	29	18	13	7	156
2015	17	16	12	18	21	18	17	8	13	21	30	69	260
2016	23	14	30	23	20	33	29	25	19	25	40	29	310
2017	27	29	28	27	21	19	28	17	15	23	28	15	277
2018	15	18	22	22	17	17	13	13	14	19	7	14	191
2019	7	7	24	20	20	23	12	13	18	11	14	11	180
2020	8	16	9	11	7	6	11	8	10	9	8	7	110
Total	238	231	294	319	324	277	296	279	667	373	300	297	3,895

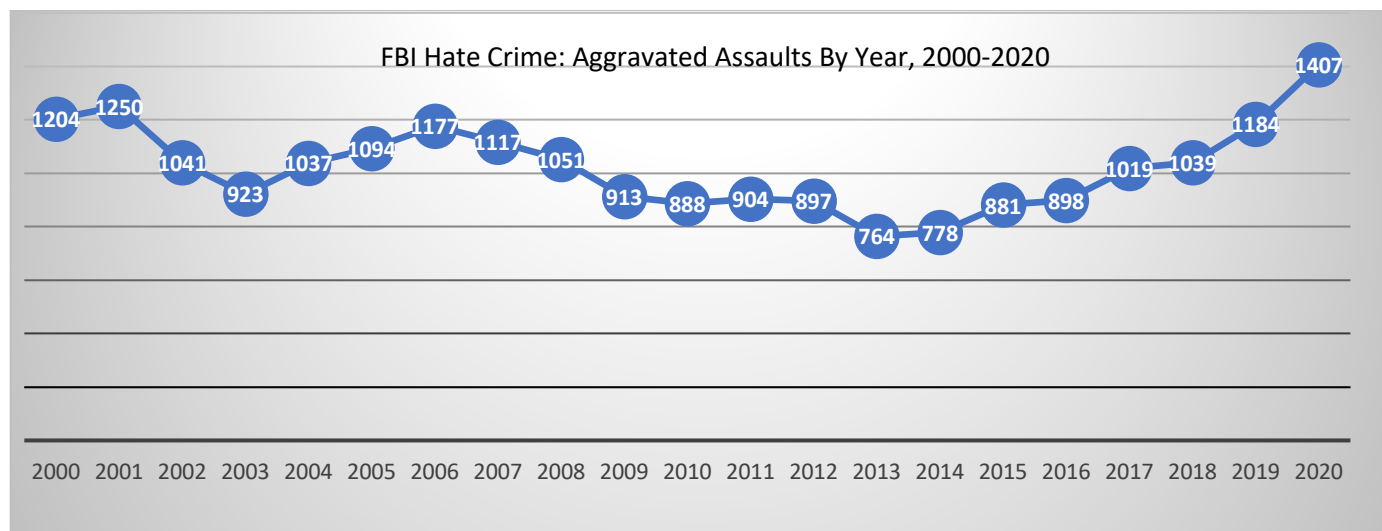
Anti-Muslim Hate Crime 2020/2021

Population	Hate Crimes 2020	Crimes 2021	2020-2021	
New York City, NY	8,804,190	4	13	225%
California	39,000,000	15	18	20%
Chicago, IL	2,693,959	1	5	400%
Texas	29,300,000	1	3	200%
Ohio	12,000,000	6	11	83%
Georgia	10,700,000	1	4	300%
New Jersey	9,300,000	40	44	10%
Arizona	7,200,000	6	5	-17%
Massachusetts	7,100,000	6	5	-17%
Colorado	5,800,000	1	10	200%
Utah	3,300,000	2	0	-
Seattle, WA	740,000	1	4	300%
Total		84	122	+45.2%



Multi-Year FBI Hate Crime Trends

In 2020 *Black, Asian, disability, transgender, Sikh, Catholic and white hate crimes increased*, with *declines in Jewish and Muslim* hate crimes. *Anti-Muslim hate crimes made a post-9/11 peak in 2016 but fell 65%* from there in 2020. Anti-Jewish crimes rose 59% in CSHE's major city survey in 2021 over 2020, when there was a decline. The elevated spike in hate crime that commenced around the time of social justice protests lasted longer than any ever recorded by the FBI since 1991. Violent hate crimes, including aggravated assault, also hit new records in 2020.

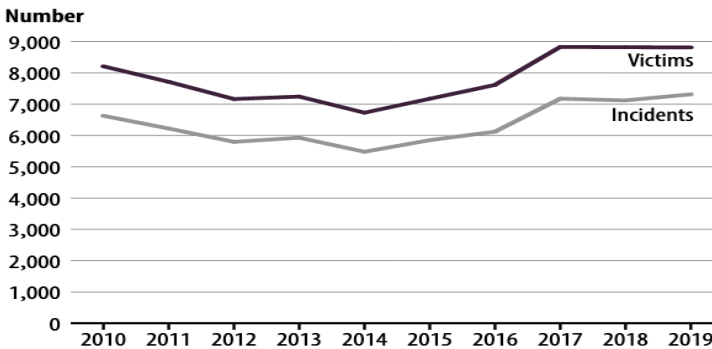


FBI Reported US Hate Crime Incidents, 1991 – 2020

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1991	302	287	287	309	371	363	461	511	485	510	399	304	4,589
1992	495	514	615	608	830	546	492	561	479	569	525	433	6,667
1993	634	596	571	686	690	651	718	680	624	662	617	479	7,608
1994	406	455	613	541	502	461	509	533	552	585	418	379	5,954
1995	584	573	711	671	565	715	719	691	756	857	586	522	7,950
1996	692	682	757	786	764	792	815	764	777	761	652	548	8,790
1997	558	599	740	717	794	714	719	683	703	769	589	522	8,107
1998	606	606	665	671	717	697	741	668	675	784	569	503	7,902
1999	566	645	637	778	741	638	708	718	690	720	596	507	7,944
2000	567	639	757	759	705	664	672	705	762	891	615	483	8,219
2001	625	546	726	798	737	755	687	711	1,966	1,048	621	510	9,730
2002	546	517	705	711	670	668	651	637	762	653	539	426	7,485
2003	528	491	684	678	703	653	644	677	684	692	624	487	7,545
2004	521	630	683	711	747	658	673	632	651	717	587	475	7,685
2005	547	550	648	697	715	614	636	653	627	701	573	450	7,411
2006	549	535	638	730	704	682	744	641	688	698	611	495	7,715
2007	550	482	630	678	718	683	686	657	748	740	572	481	7,625
2008	577	614	693	698	745	689	714	693	708	737	686	485	8,039
2009	479	491	565	549	615	591	557	639	594	628	500	405	6,613
2010	474	437	600	664	614	538	559	619	657	635	474	362	6,633
2011	438	386	518	544	593	557	560	576	555	588	482	502	6,299
2012	560	544	589	577	629	571	612	568	590	518	465	371	6,594
2013	404	400	483	529	569	574	604	584	518	526	445	408	6,044
2014	327	390	441	489	520	511	513	562	509	559	385	393	5,599
2015	410	364	438	515	563	562	594	542	482	475	466	460	5,871
2016	382	384	496	489	495	541	613	522	537	567	759	491	6,276
2017	552	582	649	572	661	654	614	680	647	645	584	481	7,321
2018	485	499	549	552	651	628	662	644	637	691	585	588	7,171
2019	475	451	611	599	669	645	657	662	668	681	577	592	7,287
2020	502	516	517	412	620	1,179	927	870	764	805	626	525	8,263
Total	15,341	15,405	18,216	18,718	19,617	19,194	19,461	19,283	20,495	20,412	16,727	14,067	216,936

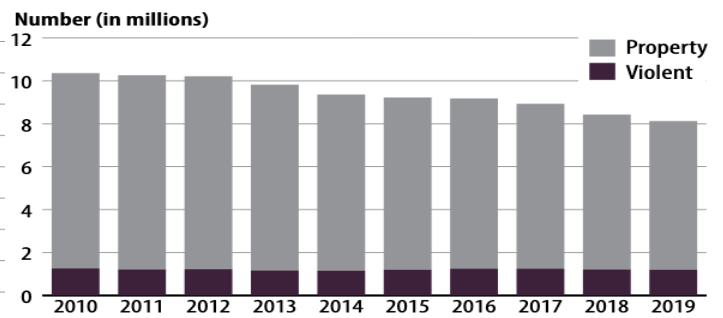
The FBI is not reliant on state statutes for bias or offense categories covered as states adapt their figures to conform with the bureau's new NIBRS platform. Intimidation is the top category and relates to threatening personal directed behavior, generally without physical contact. According to BJS analysis of FBI data, from 2010 to 2019, "the number of hate crime incidents recorded by law enforcement rose from 6,628 to 7,314, a 10% increase....by comparison, the total volume of reported crime...decreased 22% during the 10-year period" with property crime down 24%, from 9.1 million in 2010 to 6.9 million in 2019 and violent crime falling 4%.

Number of hate crime incidents and victims recorded by law enforcement, 2010–2019



Note: Includes incidents and victims of hate crime determined by law enforcement to be motivated by single or multiple types of bias against the victim(s). See appendix table 3 for counts.
 Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Statistics Program, 2010–2019.

Number of violent and property crimes recorded by law enforcement, 2010–2019

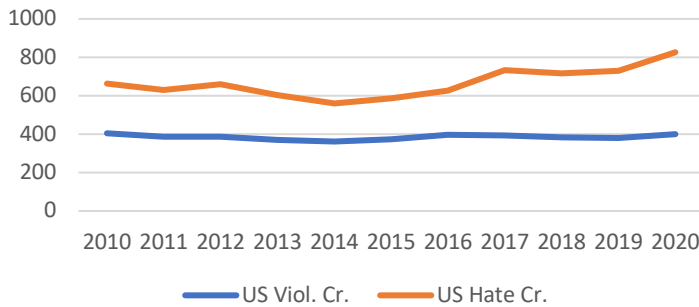


Note: Includes counts for all incidents reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program each year, as submitted by participating law enforcement agencies. For more information on participation rates of law enforcement agencies, see *Methodology*. See appendix table 4 for estimates.
 Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 2010–2019.

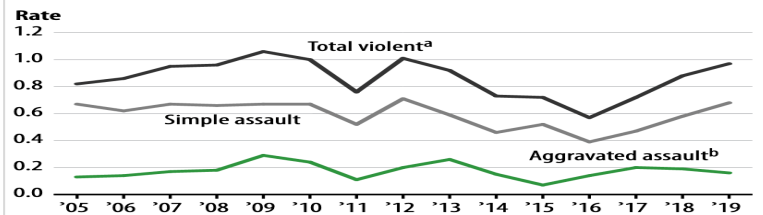
Above two charts courtesy U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) derived from FBI data.

The rate of overall violent crime in the United States dropped 1.5% in the last decade ending in 2020. The U.S. population grew 7.4%, but hate crime totals rose 24.6% over the same period. Crime rates are adjusted for population change, while totals are not. In 2020, FBI overall violent crime rose for the first time in four years – up 5.6% from 2019, while property crimes dropped 7.8% an 18th consecutive annual decrease. In contrast, FBI hate crime incidents rose 13% in 2020 to 8,263.

2010-2020 FBI U.S. Violent Crime Rate v. FBI U.S. Hate Crime Totals (Divided By 10)

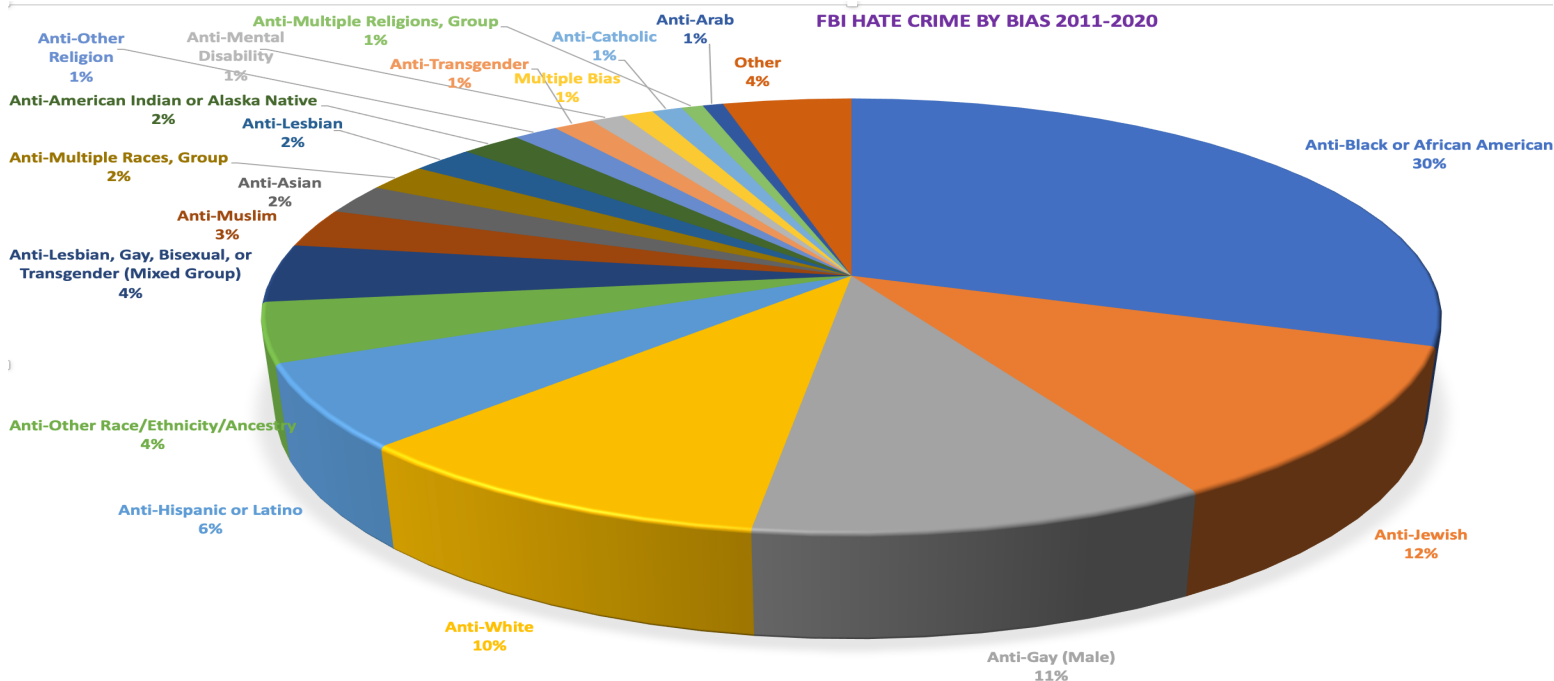


Rates of violent hate crime victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, 2005–2019



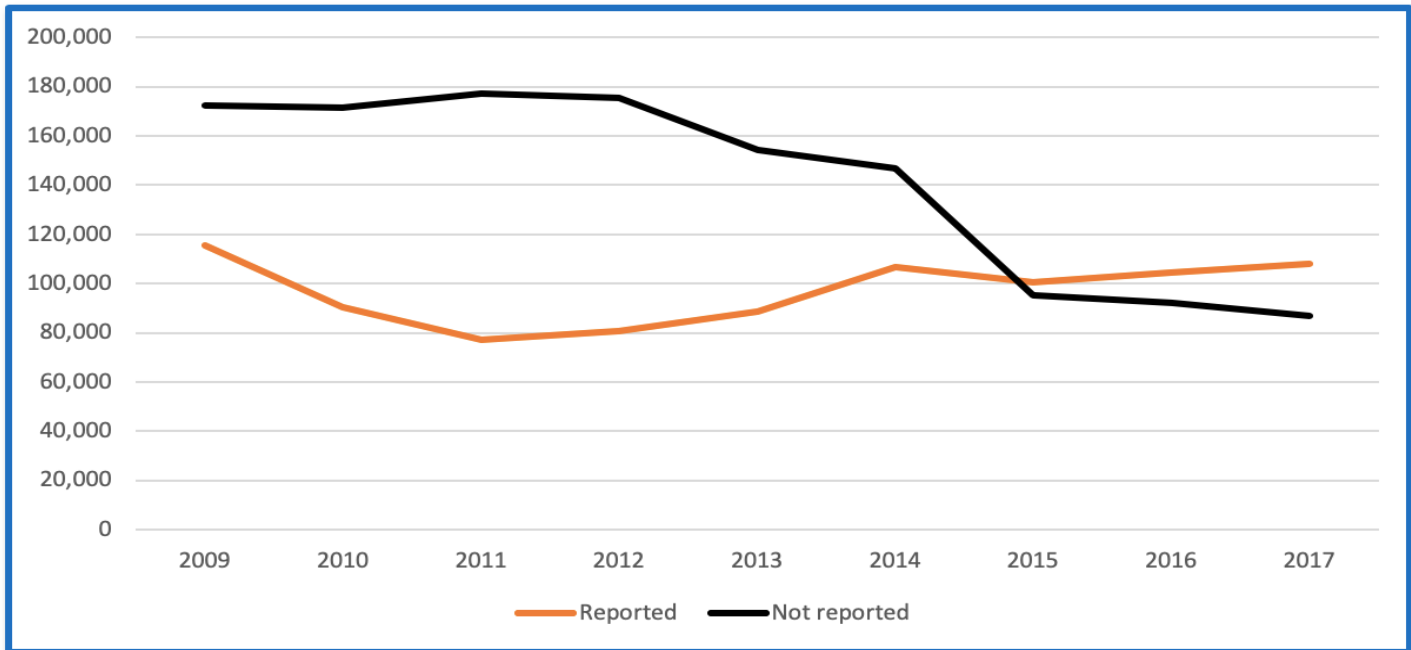
Note: Includes nonfatal incidents that police confirmed as bias-motivated, the victim perceived as bias-motivated because the offender(s) used hate language, or the victim perceived as bias-motivated because the offender(s) left behind hate symbols. Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 2005 estimate includes data for 2004 and 2005). See appendix table 2 for estimates and standard errors.
^aIncludes rape or sexual assault and robbery (not shown due to small numbers of sample cases), aggravated assault, and simple assault.
^bThe 2005 estimate for aggravated assault should be interpreted with caution as it is based on 10 or fewer sample cases or has a coefficient of variation greater than 50%.
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2019.

FBI HATE CRIME BY BIAS 2011-2020



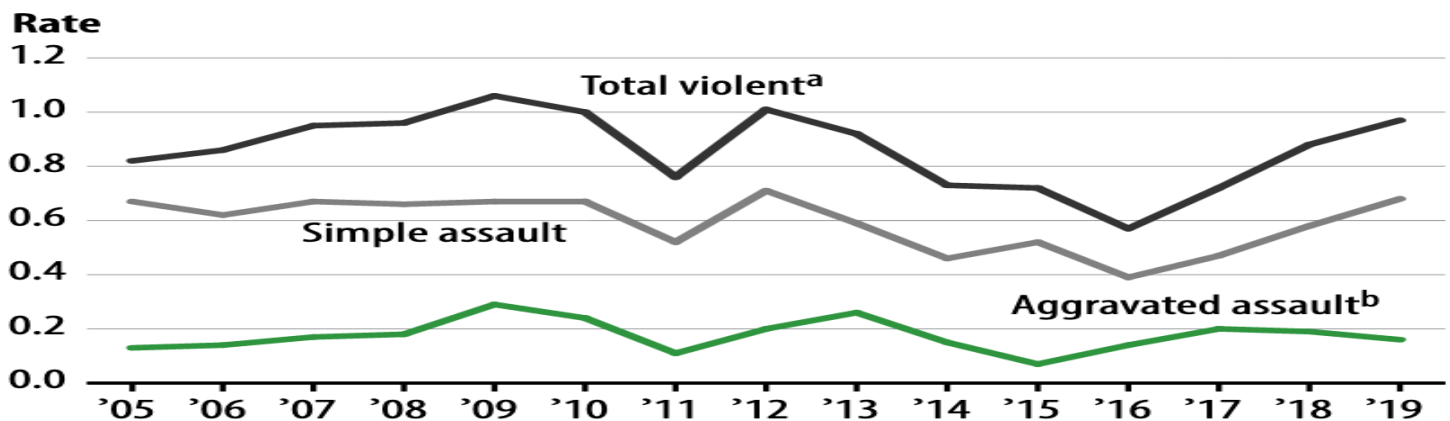
Over the last decade anti-Black bias was the most frequent, followed by anti-Jewish, Anti-Gay male, anti-white and anti-Latino.

BJS Hate Crime Victimization Survey: Majority Now Report to Police



BJS Violent Hate Crime By Year, 2015-19

Rates of violent hate crime victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, 2005–2019



Note: Includes nonfatal incidents that police confirmed as bias-motivated, the victim perceived as bias-motivated because the offender(s) used hate language, or the victim perceived as bias-motivated because the offender(s) left behind hate symbols. Estimates are based on 2-year rolling averages centered on the most recent year (e.g., a 2005 estimate includes data for 2004 and 2005). See appendix table 2 for estimates and standard errors.

^aIncludes rape or sexual assault and robbery (not shown due to small numbers of sample cases), aggravated assault, and simple assault.

^bThe 2005 estimate for aggravated assault should be interpreted with caution as it is based on 10 or fewer sample cases or has a coefficient of variation greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Crime Victimization Survey, 2005–2019.

Number of hate crime incidents recorded by law enforcement, by type of bias motivation, 2010–2019

Type of bias motivation	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	6,628	6,222	5,796	5,928	5,479	5,850	6,121	7,175	7,120	7,314
Single bias^a	6,624	6,216	5,790	5,922	5,462	5,818	6,063	7,106	7,036	7,103
Race/ethnicity/ancestry	3,982	3,637	3,464	3,526	3,216	3,310	3,489	4,131	4,047	3,963
Anti-white	575	504	657	653	593	613	720	741	762	666
Anti-black/African American	2,201	2,076	1,805	1,856	1,621	1,745	1,739	2,013	1,943	1,930
Anti-American Indian/ Alaska Native	44	61	101	129	130	131	154	251	194	119
Anti-Asian	150	138	121	135	140	111	113	131	148	158
Anti-Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^b	--	--	--	3	3	4	9	16	20	21
Anti-multiple races (mixed group)	165	138	113	95	81	113	136	180	137	134
Anti-Arab	--	--	--	--	--	37	51	102	82	95
Anti-Hispanic/Latino	534	405	384	331	299	299	344	427	485	527
Anti-other race/ ethnicity/ancestry	313	315	283	324	349	257	223	270	276	313
Religion	1,322	1,233	1,099	1,031	1,014	1,244	1,273	1,564	1,419	1,521
Anti-Jewish	887	771	674	625	609	664	684	938	835	953
Anti-Catholic	58	67	70	70	64	53	62	73	53	64
Anti-Protestant	41	44	33	35	25	37	15	40	34	24
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	160	157	130	135	154	257	307	273	188	176
Anti-other religion	123	130	92	117	107	96	74	76	91	88
Anti-multiple religions (mixed group)	48	60	88	42	44	51	34	47	46	37
Anti-Mormon	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	9	12
Anti-Jehovah's Witness	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	9	7
Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Russian/Greek/other)	...	...	...	...	...	48	28	23	31	44
Anti-other Christian	...	...	...	...	...	15	36	27	35	49
Anti-Buddhist	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	10	5
Anti-Hindu	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	11	12	7
Anti-Sikh	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	20	60	49
Anti-atheism/ agnosticism/other	5	4	12	7	11	2	6	6	6	6
Sexual orientation	1,277	1,293	1,135	1,233	1,017	1,053	1,076	1,130	1,196	1,195
Anti-gay (male)	739	760	605	750	599	664	675	679	726	746
Anti-lesbian	144	137	146	160	129	136	124	126	129	115
Anti-lesbian/gay/bisexual/ transgender (mixed group)	347	359	321	277	241	203	234	268	303	291
Anti-heterosexual	21	16	24	21	18	19	20	32	17	17
Anti-bisexual	26	21	39	25	30	31	23	25	21	26
Disability	43	53	92	83	84	74	70	116	159	157
Anti-physical	19	19	18	22	23	43	26	32	60	49
Anti-mental	24	34	74	61	61	31	44	84	99	108
Gender	...	...	...	18	33	23	31	46	47	69
Anti-male	...	...	...	5	10	7	7	22	22	17
Anti-female	...	...	...	13	23	16	24	24	25	52
Gender identity	...	...	...	31	98	114	124	119	168	198
Anti-transgender	...	...	...	23	58	73	105	106	142	151
Anti-gender nonconforming	...	...	...	8	40	41	19	13	26	47
Multiple biases	4	6	6	6	17	32	58	69	84	211

...Not available. The Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Statistics Program did not collect data on this type of bias motivation during this year.

^aA single-bias incident is an incident in which one or more offense types are motivated by the same bias. Beginning in 2013, law enforcement agencies could report up to five bias motivations per offense type. Therefore, the definition of a multiple-bias incident has been revised to "an incident in which one or more offense types are motivated by two or more biases."

^bFrom 2010 to 2012, the Asian category included Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Statistics Program, 2010–2019.

State and Federal Hate Crime Prosecution Data

While there have been renewed discussions of non-carceral alternatives to prosecution, two facts are critically important:

1. There are different categories of offenders who vary significantly respecting depth of prejudice, age, mental condition and criminal histories.
2. Relative to the number of hate crimes reported to police, prosecution levels remain very low, even in some of the higher reporting jurisdictions. 48 states and the federal government have enacted hate crime laws (Arkansas and South Carolina have none and Wyoming has an ineffective rarely used one). (See charts below).

The U.S. Department of Justice over the last decade and one half prosecuted only 17% of cases referred, but had very high conviction rates among those cases that they did litigate – from 2015-2019, 94% of defendants were convicted.

Suspects in hate crime matters concluded by U.S. attorneys, by outcome of investigation and lead charge, fiscal years 2005–19

Lead charge	Total	Percent of suspects—		
		Prosecuted	Disposed for prosecution by U.S. magistrate	Not prosecuted
Total	1,878	16.6%	1.0%	82.4%
2005–09	665	15.5	1.1	83.5
2010–14	657	17.7	0.9	81.4
2015–19	556	16.6	1.1	82.4
Federal hate crime	1,446	14.9%	1.1%	84.0%
Hate Crime Prevention Act ^a	440	17.9	1.8	80.2
Federally protected activities	527	10.3	1.0	88.8
Damage to religious property	229	18.8	0.4	80.8
Fair housing	250	15.6	0.8	83.6
Other^b	432	22.2%	0.7%	77.1%

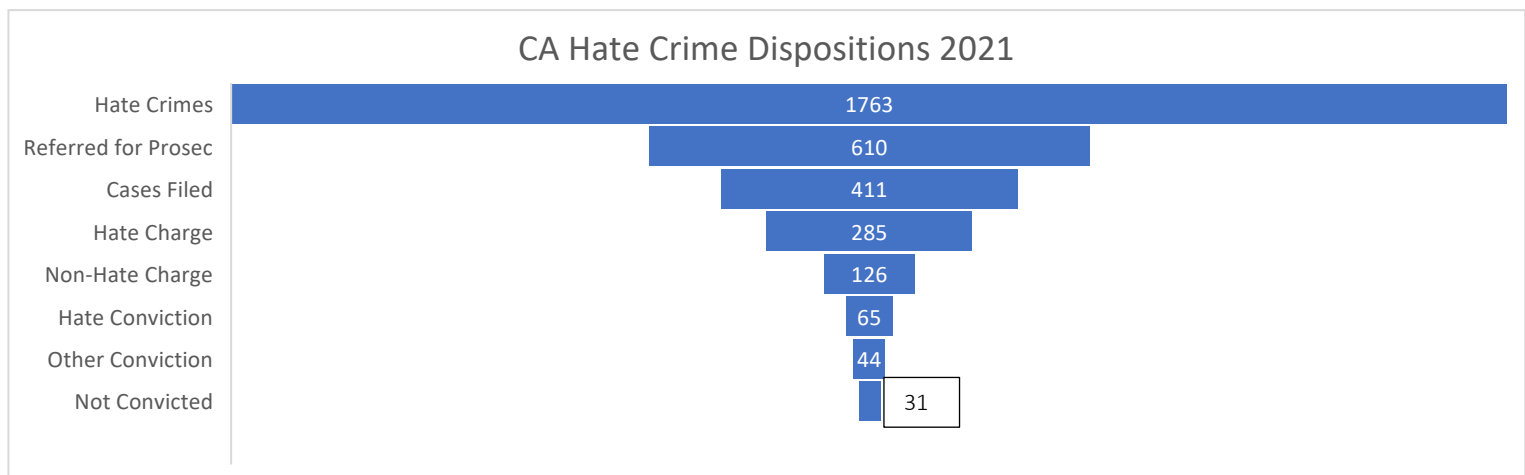
^aStatute effective as of 2010.

^bIncludes suspects in matters whose lead charge was not covered by the four federal statutes for hate crimes but was coded as a hate crime using the program category. See *Methodology*.

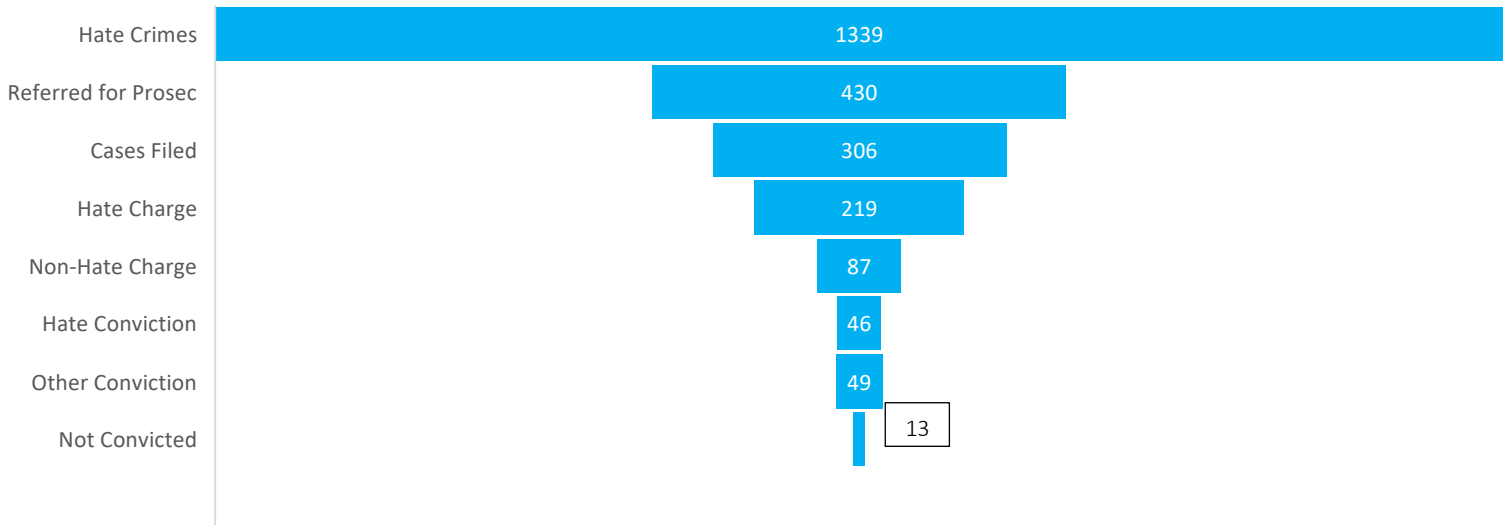
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Legal Information Office Network System, fiscal years 2005–19.

Even in large states, like California, less than one quarter of reported hate crimes are prosecuted and about one quarter of those result in conviction. According to the California Attorney General, in 2021 of “306 cases that were filed for prosecution, 219 were filed as hate crimes and 87 were filed as non-bias motivated crimes.” Of those 108 cases with a reported outcome, 42.6% (46) were hate crime convictions; 45.4% (49) were other convictions, with 12.0% (13) resulting in non-convictions. In late 2020 there were only three active felony hate crimes being prosecuted in Los Angeles County – the largest county in the nation - when the District Attorney there considered dropping all enhancements including hate crime, but ultimately continued trying them. California data presented here shows total number of cases, but can also include cases initiated in the prior year.

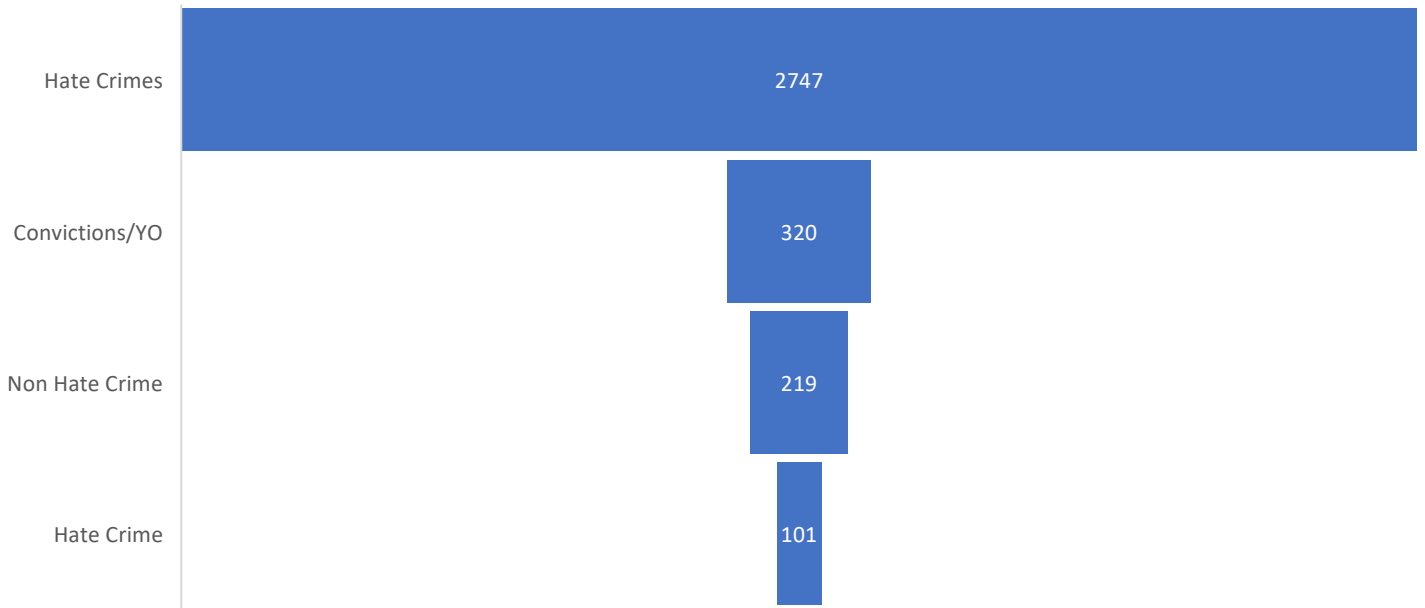
In New York State from 2016-2020 only 12% of reported hate crime ended in conviction or “youthful offender” status. In New York City of 569 hate crime arrests from 2015 and 2020, 65% resulted in convictions, with just 87, or 15% of these arrests ending with a guilty verdict to hate offenses. 2,401 hate crimes were reported to police in Texas between 2011 and 2020 in FBI state statistics, but the Texas Judicial Council recorded only 15 “affirmative finding” of prohibited bias requests referred to juries, and only 12 of those cases of resulted in a conviction.



CA Hate Crimes/Prosecution 2020



New York State Hate Crime Guilty Adjudications: 2016-2020



After a white supremacist massacre in Buffalo Attorney General Garland discussed various federal Hate Crime initiatives at a Spring 2022 event. / DOJ Photo

Syracuse University/TRAC Hate Crime: Federal Referrals & Prosecutions By Year & Statute

Year	18USC 245	18 USC 249	Initial Referrals
1986	93	0	1,378
1987	72	0	1,086
1988	36	0	1,619
1989	46	0	1,596
1990	72	0	1,033
1991	122	0	1,125
1992	73	0	912
1993	44	0	943
1994	54	0	1,016
1995	74	0	985
1996	83	0	854
1997	76	0	706
1998	89	0	853
1999	73	0	838
2000	67	0	672
2001	65	0	771
2002	38	0	596
2003	59	0	505
2004	36	0	464
2005	17	0	357
2006	44	0	430
2007	41	0	241
2008	31	0	245
2009	23	0	220
2010	27	63	181
2011	35	104	242
2012	57	91	255
2013	29	86	234
2014	24	75	187
2015	17	26	118
2016	26	30	146
2017	26	37	153
2018	17	34	143

Other Recent Research Findings

- ▶ According to the Human Rights Campaign 2021 had “at least 53 transgender or gender non-conforming people fatally shot or killed by other violent means” – the highest in eight years. Since enumeration began in 2013, the majority of these victims were “Black and Latinx transgender women.” In 2020, HRC enumerated 44 fatalities.
- ▶ Over the 20 years ending in 2019, the National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH) documented 1,852 incidents of violence against homeless people by those not homeless. At least 515 victims were violently killed by domiciled people because of suspected targeted violence “likely motivated by perpetrator's bias” and “ability to target homeless people with relative ease.”
- ▶ The Anti-Defamation League found that far right-wing domestic extremists committed most of the 29 homicides by extremists in 2021, in 19 separate incidents. “A modest increase from the 23 in 2020,” but lower than totals of previous five years before 2020.
- ▶ The Southern Poverty Law Center enumerated 733 “hate groups” and 488 anti-government groups in 2021. The group counted a record 1,020 hate groups in 2018, but those totals have declined each year since, as the nature of extremist organizing is increasingly online and less formal.
- ▶ FBI Director Christopher Wray testified in late 2021 that the mostly far right domestic violent extremist investigations “had been going up quite significantly over the last few years,” to 2,700 compared to about 1,000 two and a half years prior. By August 2022 he stated, “The number of FBI investigations of suspected DVEs has more than doubled since the spring of 2020.” He further noted, “Domestic and Homegrown Violent Extremists are often motivated and inspired by a mix of social or political, ideological, and personal grievances against their targets, and more recently have focused on accessible targets to include civilians, law enforcement and the military, symbols or members of the U.S. Government, houses of worship, retail locations, and mass public gatherings.” His 2022 testimony noted the top threat is from racially motivated extremists, like white supremacists, but also noted other threats by anti-authority, militia and anarchist extremists.
- ▶ CSIS concluded, “The years 2020 and 2021 had the highest numbers of domestic terrorist attacks and plots in our data set. In 2021, there were 73 terrorist attacks and plots in the United States. ... [and] the number of fatalities increased from 5 in 2020 to 30 in 2021. This level was roughly comparable to 2019, in which there were 35 fatalities from terrorism in the United States.” The 2021 increases “may have been the result of the Covid-19 pandemic and related lockdown policies disrupting routines and reducing mass gatherings” the year prior.
- ▶ The University of Maryland’s START project found that in contrast to overall hate crime offenders, mass casualty hate offenders are more likely to be older (36 versus 25), have served in the military, be married, have poor employment histories and to have acted alone.
- ▶ The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) and Everytown’s research on American demonstrations from January 2020 through June 2021, found 560 where people had firearms. “At least 18%...were at government facilities, with more than 100 ...at legislative buildings and vote counting centers across 25 states” and DC. “Militia groups and militant social movements, like the Proud Boys and Three Percenters, were active in over 54% of all armed demonstrations.”
- ▶ California Legislative declaration: Many of the...9,000,000 Californians with disabilities...[are] at high risk of...hate crime [victimization, but these] are justifiably called the invisible hate crimes.”



Hate Crime False Reports

False hate crime reports in the U.S. fell from 28 in 2017 to **11 in 2018**, constituting **0.15 percent** of 7,100 reported hate crimes. In 2018, most were committed by college students and teenagers.

CSHE's enumeration criteria is:

- 1) an allegation or commission of a crime in the U.S.,
- 2) reported, generally by "target," to police or administrative authority (e.g. university administrators or campus police) as hate motivated crime,
- 3) but, discovered to either falsely:
 - not have been committed as alleged, or
 - to have been committed by the reporting actor against his/her self, own immediate home/residential area, house of worship, workplace, or campus community, with one primary motive being false appearance as a hate crime.

⚠ Many web-circulated lists of purported "hoaxes" include non-criminal incidents, opinion columns, cases outside the U.S., multiple listings of single incidents, as well as cases of actual hate crimes, or instances where no report was made, or bias motivation alleged. Other lists have not been made public. The *Wall Street Journal editorial page, National Review and book "Hate Crimes Hoaxes"* are among those **promoting patently false conclusions** regarding the number of actual "hoaxes" of reported criminal hate events, often conflating criminal and non-criminal events, and do not follow criminological definitions and standards.

11 Discovered False Hate Crime Reports in U.S., 2018; 7,100 Hate Crimes (CSHE) – Share: 0.15%

Date	Perpetrator	Target	Crime	Location	Source
12/1/18	Fynn Ajani Arthur	Black	Graffiti	Baltimore County, MD	Daily Mail
11/30/18	Kissie Ram	Minority students	Racist Notes	Des Moines, IA	Daily Mail
11/9/18	Broderick Burse	Black	Racist Note	Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS	The Wichita Eagle
11/9/18	Heath Levey	Jewish	Graffiti in his residential neighborhood	Chicago, IL	Chicago Sun Times
10/10/18	Anna Ayers	LGBTQIA	Death Threats	Athens, OH	The Athens News
9/15/18	Adwoa Lewis	Black	Punishable False Statement	Baldwin, New York	NewsDay
8/24/18	Several minor children	Black	Children fabricated story about white man urinating on black 5-year-old girl	Grand Rapids, MI	MLive Michigan
8/24/18	Nathaniel D. Nelson	Black	Graffiti, Arson	Kansas City, MO	The Kansas City Star
6/13/18	Natia Shim	Black	Filing a false written statement	Colonie, NY	Times Union
5/15/18	Zavion Parker	Black	Abduction and Robbery	Houston, TX	ABC 13 Eyewitness News
4/11/18	Name Withheld	Muslim	Knowingly filing a false report	Woodbridge, VA	WUSA9
Total Number of Incidents: 11					

28 Discovered False Hate Crime Reports in U.S., 2017; 7,175 Reported Hate Crimes, FBI – Share: 0.39%

Date	Perpetrator	Target	Crime	Location	Source
12/8/17	Marquie Little	Black	Vandalism	Navy Carrier George H.W. Bush	Navy Times
11/21/17	Name intentionally withheld	Black	Graffiti	Chesterfield, MO	St. Louis Today
11/17/17	Jennifer Becker	Black	Sending anti-black hate letters	Staten Island, NY	Daily News
11/8/17	Name intentionally withheld	Black	Racist graffiti	U.S. Air Force Academy, CO	New York Times
11/6/17	Dauntarius Williams	Black	Racist graffiti	Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS	The Kansas City Star
10/31/17	Suspect not identified	Jewish	Graffiti	San Francisco, CA	KRON4
10/24/17	Eddie Curlin	Black	Vandalism	Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI	The Washington Post
10/15/17	Ronald Alford Sr.	Black	Racist graffiti	University of Maryland, College Park, MD	Fox 5 Live
9/5/17	Andrew King	Jewish	Graffiti	Schenectady, NY	Times Union

8/30/17	Jose Andres Tecuatl	Jewish	Graffiti, bomb threats	Pullman, WA	NBC Right Now
8/28/17	Calum McSwiggan	LGBTQ	Making a false report about attack	Los Angeles, CA	Fox11LA
8/20/17	Joshua Witt	White	Making a false report about attack	Sheridan, CO	Buzzfeed News
6/29/17	Brian K. Telfair	Black	Making threat	Petersburg, VA	Richmond Times-Dispatch
5/30/17	Name intentionally withheld	Muslim	Racist threats, Robbery	Queens, NY	Pix 11 News
5/3/17	George Nathaniel Stang	LGBTQIA/Liberal	Graffiti	Bean Blossom, IN	WTHR
4/21/17	Azhar Hussain	Muslim	Making false reports of anti-Muslim threats	Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN	Tribune Star
4/15/17	Alexandria Butler and Elizabeth Police (both 17-years-old) and Tyrian Rankins (19)	Black	Vandalism, racist graffiti	Plano, TX	Dallas News
4/14/17	Justin Lamar Coleman	Black	Sending racist, threatening letters	East Knoxville, TN	Knox News
4/10/17	Curtis Flournoy	Immigrants	Arson	Charlotte, NC	The Charlotte Observer
4/10/17	Curtis Campbell	LGBTQIA	Assault	New York, NY	Daily News
3/24/17	Cainin Hakeen Milton	Black	Vandalism, racist graffiti	Charleston, SC	The Post and Courier
3/7/17	Halley Bass	Liberal	Making false report of hate crime	Ann Arbor, MI	MLive Michigan
3/1/17	Name intentionally withheld	Minorities	Racist graffiti	Lakeville, MN	TwinCities.com Pioneer Press
2/24/17	Jalen Mitchell	Minorities/LGBTQIA	Fabricating racist and homophobic notes	Capital University, Columbus, OH	The Chimes
2/21/17	Scott B. Young	Jewish	Armed robbery, arson, vandalism	Newtown, CT	The Newtown Bee
2/20/17	Michael Bryant and Walker Daugherty	Mexican	Using deadly conduct by discharging firearms in the direction of others	Presidio, TX	CBS News
2/15/17	Osama Nazzal	Arab	Graffiti	Sylvania Township, Lucas County, OH	The Toledo Blade
2/1/17	Michael Key	Muslim	Vandalized his own dorm room	Beloit College, Beloit, WI	Wisconsin State Journal
Total Number of Incidents: 28					

These data taken from 2019 Report to the Nation

About the Data: Captures Regional & National Trends

National hate crime data collection commenced in 1991 following the passage of the Hate Crime Statistics Act which was signed into law by President George Bush on April 23, 1990. Some larger jurisdictions have kept data independently starting with Boston in the late 1970s and Maryland in the early 1980s.

The FBI since 1991 has reported ranges from 5600 in 2014 to a high of 9730 in 2001 following the 9/11 terror attack. Over the last two decades the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) residential surveys of hate crime victimizations, which in recent years have concluded there are around 200,000 hate crimes annually, with a slight majority now reporting to police. There is a wide divergence in FBI reported totals and those of the BJS. Because of the wide reach of the data analyzed here, it is very accurate regarding actual current trends, as opposed to an exact enumeration of criminal incidents. Many go unreported and are particularly variable to regional enforcement practices and victim group outreach and awareness.

CSHE for many years has independently collected and analyzed multiple official state and municipal final and preliminary hate crime data sets nationwide, including the data presented here from 2020-2022. Separately, CSHE disaggregated earlier FBI master-file crime data (and synchronized sometimes inconsistent more recent data) from 1991, when federal record keeping began to 2020 – the latest available year. FBI data for 2021 is expected later this year with 2022 numbers coming in 2023.

2019 and 2020 FBI master files have been found by CSHE to have overinclusive entries of disallowed FBI reports – ones that were not reflected in companion official national monthly and daily enumerations. CSHE standardized chronological totals (downward) in these files to be consistent with the official amended FBI overall enumerations for those two years. Generally, the FBI defines a hate crime as a reported criminal act motivated, in whole or part, because of the actual or perceived group status of another, such as race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity. The FBI tracks bias against 35 subgroups. The FBI crime data system overall has experienced delays this year as the agency implements a new national incident-based NIBRS expanded reporting platform. Historically, larger cities – with hate crime units have the highest reporting, while rural and Southern states the least. Please note that city annual totals vary from FBI totals, and that there is some slight variation between historic FBI annual totals retrieved from different FBI archival repositories as some are updated.

Prosecution data was derived from Bureau of Justice Statistics for Federal data, and state justice or court publications.

Caution: Note some of our FBI totals will for certain yearly totals and for certain cities will vary from CDE FBI Hate Crime Webpage as we rely on FBI Archive Master-file which uses updated archival data not updated on webpage. Some data is also preliminary and is likely to diverge from later FBI 2021 totals:

Pennsylvania reported increases to 108, but only 1 hate crime for 2021 in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, while preliminary municipal totals directly from those cities show over 170.

New Jersey counted a record 1800 hate crimes in 2021, over the previous year's record of 1440. The FBI only validated 389 of them for 2020, as some non-criminal events appear to be incorrectly classified. In addition, some state crimes relating to threatening behavior may not register into the FBI new system because of how they are categorized.

Florida cities consistently report low numbers of hate crime relative to other cities outside the state: often under 10, with some cities with years of only 1. These are shown but not included in tabulations. The City of Miami reported zero hate crimes for most years last decade.

Los Angeles initial preliminary data for 2020 and 2021 reported totals for number of victims at 615, but the California Department of Justice standardized the data to state and national accounting methods to count incidents as events, some of which will have multiple victims. While most cities count by event, some may not, so there may be disparities between the historic methods that some agencies use.

FBI 2020 figures for Nebraska reported over 900 acts of intimidation, but only 72 incidents meaning this is probably an input error.

Hate Crime Laws By State: 2020

State	Statute	Race, religion, ethnicity	Gender	Gender Identity	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Political Affiliation	Homelessness	First Responder/Police	Interference with religious worship
Alabama	Ala. Code § 13A-5-13 Ala. Code § 13A-6-28 Ala. Code § 13A-11-12	YES	NO	NO	NO	Proposed legislation	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 12.55.155(c)(22) Alaska Stat. § 11.76.110	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-701 D.13 and D.15 Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1707 Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1708 Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1604 A.1 Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 41-1750 A.3	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arkansas		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
California	Cal. Penal Code § 422.55 Cal. Penal Code § 422.6 Cal. Penal Code § 422.7 Cal. Penal Code § 422.75 Cal. Penal Code § 422.76 Cal. Penal Code § 11411 Cal. Penal Code § 11413(b)(2) Cal. Penal Code § 13023 Cal. Penal Code § 13519.6	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-9-121 Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-9-113	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46a-58 Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-37a Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-40a Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-181j Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-181k Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-181l Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-7m Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294n	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Delaware	11 Del. Code Ann. § 1304 11 Del. Code Ann. § 1301 11 Del. Code Ann. § 1331 11 Del. Code Ann. § 805	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
District of Columbia	D.C. Code § 22-3701 D.C. Code § 22-3703 D.C. Code § 22-3704 D.C. Code § 22-3312.03 D.C. Code § 22-3312.02 D.C. Code § 22-3702	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Florida	Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.085 Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.0845 Fla. Stat. Ann. § 876.17 Fla. Stat. Ann. § 876.18 Fla. Stat. Ann. § 806.13 Fla. Stat. Ann. § 877.19	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Georgia	Ga. Code Ann. § 17-10-17 Ga. Code Ann. § 16-11-37 Ga. Code Ann. § 16-7-26	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Hawaii	Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 706-662 Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 846-51 Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 711-1107 Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 846-51, 846-52, 846-53, 846-54	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Idaho	Idaho Code Ann. § 18-7901 Idaho Code Ann. § 18-7902 Idaho Code Ann. § 18-7903 Idaho Code Ann. § 67-2915	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Illinois	720 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. 5/12-7.1 730 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. 5/5-5-3.2 720 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. 5/12-7.6 720 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. 5/21-1.2 20 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. Act 4070 20 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. 2605/2605-390	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Indiana	Ind. Code Ann. § 10-13-3-1 Ind. Code Ann. § 35-43-1-2 Ind. Code Ann. § 10-13-3-38	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO ("Creed")	NO	NO	YES

State	Statute	Race, religion, ethnicity	Gender	Gender Identity	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Political Affiliation	Homelessness	First Responder/Police	Interference with religious worship
Iowa	Iowa Code § 729A.1 Iowa Code §§ 729A.2 Iowa Code § 729.5 Iowa Code § 716.6A Iowa Code § 692.15 Iowa Code § 80B.11 Iowa Code § 729A.4	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-6815	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 532.031 Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 525.110 Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 525.113 Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 17.1523	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:107.2 La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:225 La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15:1204.4 La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:2403 H.(1)	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Maine	17 Me. Rev. Stat. §§ 2931, 2932 5 Me. Rev. Stat. § 4684-A 17-A Me. Rev. Stat. § 1151 17-A Me. Rev. Stat. § 507 25 Me. Rev. Stat. § 1544 25 Me. Rev. Stat. § 2803-B	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Maryland	Md. Code Ann. Crim. Law § 10-301 Md. Code Ann. Crim. Law § 10-302 Md. Code Ann. Crim. Law § 10-303 Md. Code Ann. Crim. Law § 10-304 Md. Code Ann. Crim. Law § 10-305 Md. Code Ann. Crim. Law § 10-307 Md. Code Ann. Pub. Safety § 2-307	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265 § 37 Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265 § 39 Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 266 § 127A Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 22C § 33, 34, 35 Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 6 § 116B	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws, Serv. § 750.147b Mich. Comp. Laws, Serv. § 28.257a	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 609.2231 Minn. Stat. § 609.749 Minn. Stat. § 609.595 Minn. Stat. § 626.5531 Minn. Stat. § 626.8451	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. § 99-19-301 through 99-19-307 Miss. Code Ann. § 97-17-39	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 557.035 Mo. Rev. Stat. § 574.085	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Montana	Mont. Code Ann. § 45-5-221 Mont. Code Ann. § 45-5-222	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 28-110 Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 28-111 Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 28-114	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 193.1675 Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 207.185 Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 206.125	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 651:6(f)	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO

State	Statute	Race, religion, ethnicity	Gender	Gender Identity	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Political Affiliation	Homelessness	First Responder/Police	Interference with religious worship
New Jersey	N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2C:16-1 [declared unconstitutional by <i>State v. Pomianek</i> , 221 N.J. 66 (2015)] N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2C:33-9 N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2C:33-11 N.J. Rev. Stat. § 52:9DD-9	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 31-18B-3 N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-15-4 N.M. Stat. Ann. § 31-18B-4 N.M. Stat. Ann. § 31-18B-5	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
New York	N.Y. Penal Law § 485.05 N.Y. Penal Law § 485.10 N.Y. Penal Law § 240.31 N.Y. Penal Law § 240.70 N.Y. Penal Law § 240.71 N.Y. Exec. Law § 837(f)4-c	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-3 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-12.14 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-401.14 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-49(b1) N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-62.2 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-144	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-14-04 N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-21-01 N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-21-02 N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-21-08	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2927.12 Ohio Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2927	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Stat. tit. 21 § 850 Oklahoma Stat. tit. 21 § 1174 Oklahoma Stat. tit. 21 § 1765	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.155 Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.165 Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.075 Or. Rev. Stat. § 181A.225 Or. Rev. Stat. § 181A.470	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Pennsylvania	18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 2710 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3307 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 5509 71 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 250(i)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 12-19-38 R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-44-31 R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-28-46 R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-28.2-8.1	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. § 16-5-10 S.C. Code Ann. § 16-7-120 S.C. Code Ann. § 16-11-535 S.C. Code Ann. § 16-11-110	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 22-19B-1 S.D. Codified Laws § 22-19B-2	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-35-114(17) Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-309 Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-311 Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-14-301	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Texas	Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 42.014 Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 12.47 Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 28.04 Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 28.08 Tex. Gov. Code Ann. § 411.046	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO

State	Statute	Race, religion, ethnicity	Gender	Gender Identity	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Political Affiliation	Homelessness	First Responder/Police	Interference with religious worship
Utah	Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-203.3 Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-203.4 Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-103 Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-101 Utah Code Ann. § 53-10-202 Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-203.14	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Vermont	13 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 1455 13 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 1456	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Virginia	Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-57 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-423 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-423.01 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-423.1 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-423.2 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2.127 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2.138 Va. Code Ann. § 52-8.5	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9A.36.078 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9A.36.080 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.61.160 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 36.28A.030 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 43.101.290 See 2019 changes: https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=9A.36.080	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
West Virginia	W. Va. Code Ann. § 61-6-21	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. § 939.645 Wis. Stat. § 943.012	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-9-102	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Key Federal Hate Crime Cases

Barclay v. Florida, (1983), the United States Supreme Court upheld the death sentence of a black defendant given by a judge who invoked the defendant's racial motivation in committing random murder to foment a race war.

Dawson v. Delaware, (1992), the Supreme Court overturned a death sentence that was imposed for a murder by a prison escapee, because it was made in part on the basis of his membership in a white supremacist group. Because no connection existed between the defendant Dawson's racist beliefs and associations, and his opportunistic killing while on the run, the Court held that mere abstract racist ideology was an impermissible basis to impose criminal liability.

R.A.V. v. St. Paul, (1992), the Supreme Court unanimously invalidated a 1989 municipal "hate speech" ordinance used to prosecute a teenage skinhead for burning a cross in the yard of an African American family, although it split as to why. The invalidated law selectively punished the terroristic use of hate symbols, but only when the symbols expressed certain hatreds, but not others. The Court held it unconstitutional to punish the terroristic use of a symbol on the basis of which underlying prejudiced viewpoint it punishes.

Wisconsin v. Mitchell, (1993), the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of broadly applicable penalty enhancement laws for hate crime. Penalty enhancement laws increase the punishment for an underlying crime when an additional prohibited element is present, such as the use of a weapon or recidivism. Specifically, the enhancement law at issue in *Mitchell* punished an offender's discriminatory selection of a victim or property based on the status characteristics of another person, including race, religion, color, national origin, and ancestry. The Supreme Court cited three basic rationales for affirming the law. First, while the government may not punish abstract beliefs, it has wide latitude to sanction motive. Second, the Court also ruled that penalty enhancement laws, unlike the statute at issue in *R.A.V.*, were aimed at discriminatory conduct, and did not prevent or punish merely hateful expression. Third, the Court noted the severity of hate crimes' harms, stating that they are "thought to be more likely to provoke retaliatory crimes, inflict distinct emotional harm on their victims and incite community unrest" (*Wisconsin v. Mitchell*, p. 487-88, 1993).

Apprendi v. New Jersey, (2000), finding hate crime laws are specific intent statutes requiring proof of discriminatory motive in victim selection, the Supreme Court held prosecutors must establish the presence of a bias motive enhancement or any other enhancement beyond a reasonable doubt to obtain a conviction when its inclusion substantially impacts the

defendant's sentence.

Virginia v. Black, (2003), the Supreme Court held that laws that criminalize burning a cross on someone's property to terrorize residents are constitutional, as long as the government does not differentiate which bigoted viewpoint the threat promotes, or automatically punish those consensually burned on private property.

U.S. v. Miller, (2014), in a split decision, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit threw out convictions under the Shepard-Byrd Act because the victim's religion was not established as a "but-for cause" of the attack—meaning that the victim's status as a member of a protected group was not *the* offender's only motivating factor in committing the crime— as opposed to just being *a* motivating factor. The *Miller* decision made prosecuting cases under federal hate crime law more difficult, as the victim's membership in a protected class must be the only motivating factor; if there are any other motivating factors, it is not a hate crime.

U.S. v. Hill, (2019), in a split decision, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled the Shepard-Byrd Act properly covered a homophobic violent attack in the workplace because the law "easily falls under Congress's broad [constitutional] authority to regulate interstate commerce."

Federal Laws

The Hate Crime Statistics Act (HCSA), 28 U.S.C. § 534, was signed into law by President Bush in April 1990. The HCSA initially required the Attorney General to collect data voluntarily submitted by the states on crimes motivated by race, religion, sexual orientation, and ethnicity, but was subsequently amended in the 1990s to include disability. Gender and gender identity were added in 2013, and other changes were made in 2017 that added various religious and ethnic subcategories.

The Hate Crime Sentencing Enhancement Act was enacted in 1994. The statute, a penalty enhancement law, increases the sentence for underlying federal offenses by about one third when the fact finder establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that the target is intentionally selected because of the race, color, religion, national origin, ethnicity, gender, disability, or sexual orientation of another. The law's practical limitation is that it is only applicable to a relatively small number of substantive underlying federal offenses (28 U.S.C. 994).

The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009, became effective in 2010 after being signed by President Obama in October 2009. This new federal law, codified at 18 U.S.C. §249, improved the existing criminal civil rights statute by extending federal group protection to gender, gender identity, disability, and sexual orientation. Federal law previously covered only race, color, religion, and national origin. However, these new categories, like some earlier ones, are only protected in the new law when the bigoted crimes also affect interstate commerce because of federal jurisdictional requirements found in the Constitution's Commerce Clause. The Shepard Byrd Act punishes violence and attempts involving bodily injury through firearms, fire, explosives, and other dangerous devices. Second, the legislation also expands the mandate of the Hate Crimes Statistics Act to cover gender and gender identity.

The Protecting Religiously Affiliated Institutions Act of 2018, enacted in September 2018, expands existing law protecting houses of worship to include "real property owned or leased by a nonprofit, [or] religiously affiliated organization."

The COVID-19 Hate Crime Act, which also incorporated a previous bill, the Jabara-Heyer Hate Crime Act, was passed in the Spring of 2021 by a Senate vote of 97-1. The law enhances victim hate crime reporting through local outreach and expanded multi-lingual programs as well grants. The law also requires the Department of Justice to create a position to specifically address hate crimes related to COVID-19.

Authors and Contributors:

Brian Levin is founding director of the award-winning Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism at California State University, San Bernardino where he has also taught Criminal Justice since 1999. In 2020 he was presented with the CSU systemwide Wang Family Excellence Award for outstanding scholarship for the Center's trend analysis. Prof. Levin received his law degree from Stanford, where he was co-recipient of the Block Civil Liberties Award. He graduated Summa Cum Laude from the University of Pennsylvania with honors and a BA in history, with a concentration in African American history. He is the author, editor or co-author of books, scholarly articles, training manuals, technical reports, U.S. Supreme Court briefs and studies on extremism and hate crime and has presented findings around the world.

Analisa Venolia is a graduate from Reed College with a degree in English Literature. After the start of the pandemic, she served as a Senior Researcher for the Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism, CSUSB, gathering and analyzing data on hate crimes and extremist activities across the United States. She is the 2021 recipient of the Center's Outstanding Researcher Award.

Kiana Perst is a Computer Science major in the Rutgers class of 2023. Interested in data science, Kiana has used textual analysis, web scraping, and various data visualization tools to contribute to projects developed by the National Contagion Research Institute (NCRI). Some of these projects concern topics related to authoritarianism, foreign influence operations, and hate crime reporting. She is the 2022 recipient of the Center's Outstanding Researcher Award.

Gabriel Levin is a freshman at Cornell University, majoring in Government and English. He has written and researched on hate crime during a recent position as an intern with a California State Assembly representative and is the author of various published Op Eds in California.

Special thanks to the *National Contagion Research Institute* for technical assistance from Alex Goldenberg and Joel Finkelstein and the expert service of two of their Rutgers University Scholars: Kiana Perst and Cristian Ramos brilliant work respecting heat maps and analytic charting.

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This issue is dedicated to the lives of two extraordinary friends of the Center:

Beloved CSHE board member, gentle Kansan, lifelong justice and peace advocate Alvin Sykes who pioneered the Emmitt Till bill and passed away last year.

Beloved California civil rights icon Morris Casuto, who peacefully faced down Racist Skinheads and Nazis and pioneered national reforms, trainings and data collection during a multi-decade good humored, yet courageous directorship of the ADL San Diego's branch, who passed earlier this year.

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M. Motivans, Federal Hate Crime Prosecutions, 2005–19, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/fhcp0519.pdf> (July 2021, NCJ 300952)

E. Smith, Hate Crime Recorded by Law Enforcement, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, 2010-2019, at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/hcrle1019.pdf> (September 2021)

Trac Reports: *Few Federal Hate Crime Referrals Result in Prosecution*, <https://trac.syr.edu/tracreports/crim/569/> (2019).

State Data Repositories

Arizona Hate Crime

<https://azcrimestatistics.azdps.gov/tops>

California Hate Crime

<https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/attachments/press-docs/Hate%20Crime%20In%20CA%202021%20FINAL.pdf>

Colorado Hate Crime

<https://coloradocrimestats.state.co.us/tops/report/hate-crime/denver-police-department/2022>

DC Hate Crime

<https://mpdc.dc.gov/hatecrimes>

Idaho Hate Crime

<https://nibrs.isp.idaho.gov/CrimeInIdaho/Publication/Active/Sections/7.%20Hate%20Crime%20In%20Idaho.pdf>

Indiana Hate Crime

<https://www.in.gov/isp/crime-reporting/bias-crime-reporting/>

Massachusetts Hate Crime

https://masscrime.chs.state.ma.us/tops/report/hate-crime_1/massachusetts/2021

Missouri Hate Crime

<https://showmecrime.mo.gov/CrimeReporting/CrimeReportingTOPS.html>

Nevada

<https://nevadacrimestats.nv.gov/tops/report/hate-crime/nevada/2022>

New Jersey Hate Crime

<https://www.njoag.gov/2021-was-a-record-high-year-for-reported-bias-incidents-in-new-jersey/>

New York State Hate Crime

<https://ocfs.ny.gov/main/news/article.php?idx=2358>

<https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-hochul-announces-nearly-16-million-improve-safety-and-security-organizations-risk>

New York State Hate Crime Adjudications

<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/pubs.htm>

Oregon Hate Crime

https://www.doj.state.or.us/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Bias_Crimes_Report_2022.pdf

Pennsylvania Hate Crime

<https://reports.py.pa.gov/psp/powerbiui>

Texas Hate Crime

<https://txucr.nibrs.com/Report/HateCrime>

Toronto

<https://www.yahoo.com/entertainment/tpd-releases-2021-annual-report-065000503.html>

Utah Hate Crime

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Virginia Hate Crime

<https://vsp.virginia.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/CrimeInVirginia2021.pdf>

Washington State

<https://waspc.memberclicks.net/assets/2021%20CIW.pdf>

Cities:

Bellevue, WA

https://bellevuewa.gov/sites/default/files/media/pdf_document/2021/Hate%20Crimes%20and%20Bias%20Incidents%202020.pdf

Chicago Police Department Hate Crime Dashboard

<https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/hate-crime-dashboard/>

Denver

<https://www.denvergov.org/opendata/dataset/hate-crimes>

Fort Lauderdale, FL

<https://www.flpd.org/community/crime-statistics>

Hamilton, ON

<https://pub-hpsb.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=787>

Irvine, CA

<https://www.cityofirvine.org/irvine-police-department/reporting-hate-crimes-and-hate-incidents>

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[Crime Statistics - City of Sacramento](#)

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