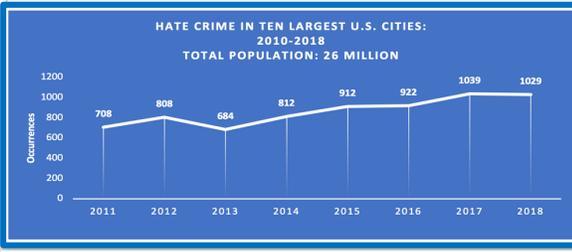
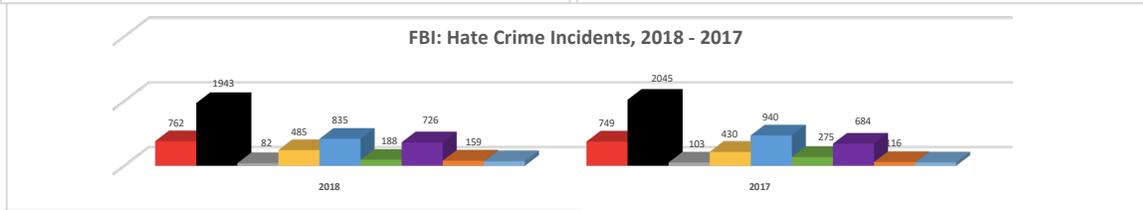
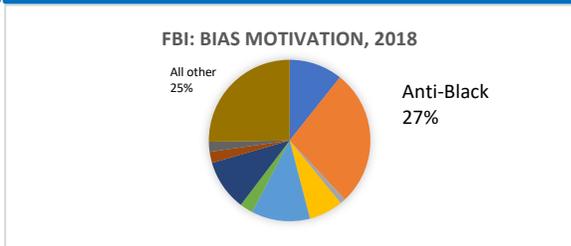
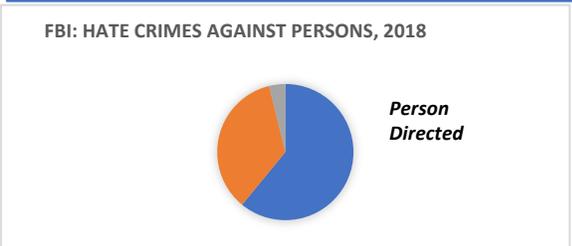
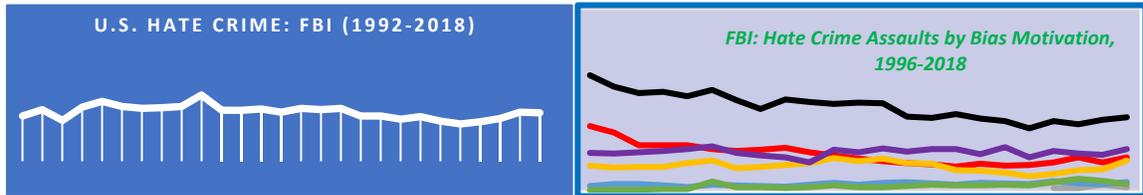


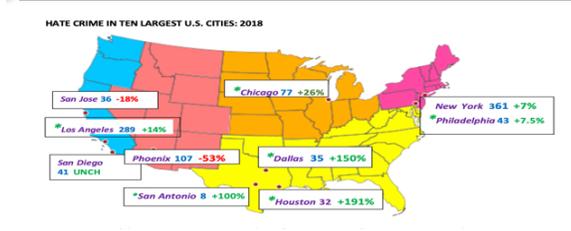
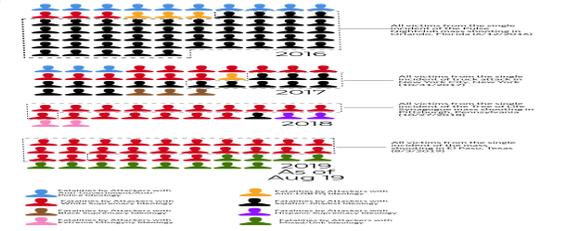
REPORT TO THE NATION: ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC

DECADE SUMMARY: HATE & EXTREMISM

NEW With Updated 2019 FBI, U. S. City, Canada & Europe Data



CITY	Population (millions)	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
TEN LARGEST CITIES BY POPULATION 2018										
1 New York City, NY	8.62	863	888	895	807	807	814	+7%	774	742
2 Los Angeles, CA	3.99	1,110	2,127	2,040	2,010	1,512	+1,124	+124	1,370	+128
3 Chicago, IL	2.71	771	61	71	60	61	69	68	63	+46
4 Houston, TX	2.31	1,110	1,183	2,010	895	815	1,133	1,133	1,133	1,133
5 Phoenix, AZ	1.62	1,017	2,000	1,774	1,491	1,318	811	1,111	1,111	1,111
TOTALS LARGEST U.S. CITIES										
Philadelphia, PA	1.925	867	867	867	867	772	841	700	608	682
6 San Antonio, TX	1.58	811	811	811	811	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198	1,198
7 San Diego, CA	1.51	81	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
8 Dallas, TX	1.41	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
9 San Jose, CA	1.04	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
10 San Francisco, CA	1.04	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
TOTAL 10 LARGEST U.S. CITIES	26.12	-1%	1.8%	1%	1.2%	3.9%	-1.6%	1.6%	-9%	



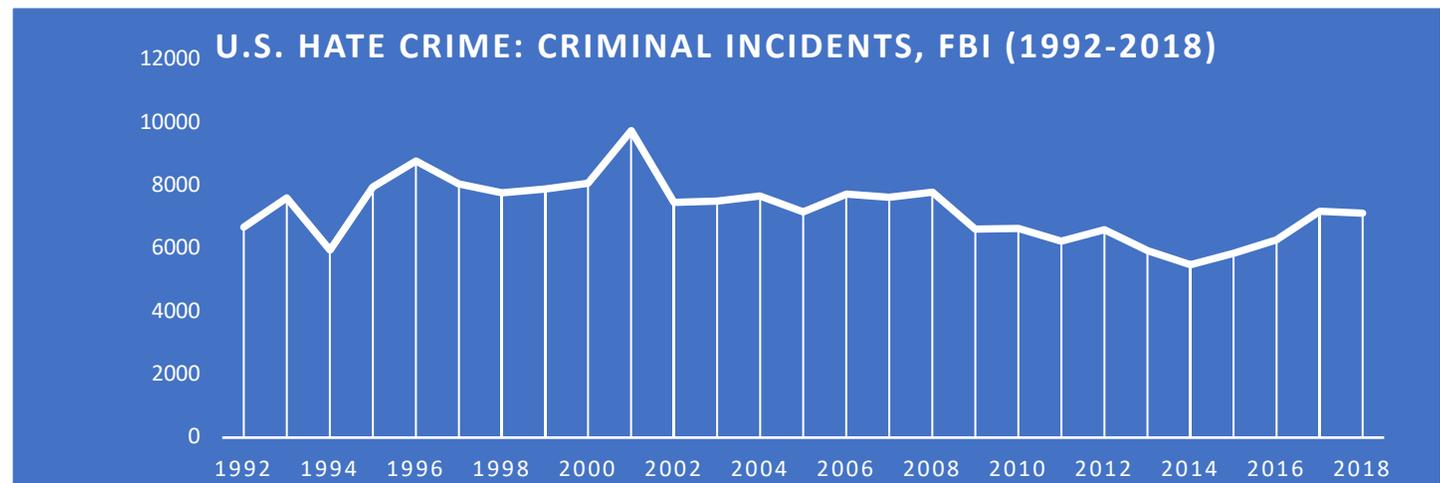
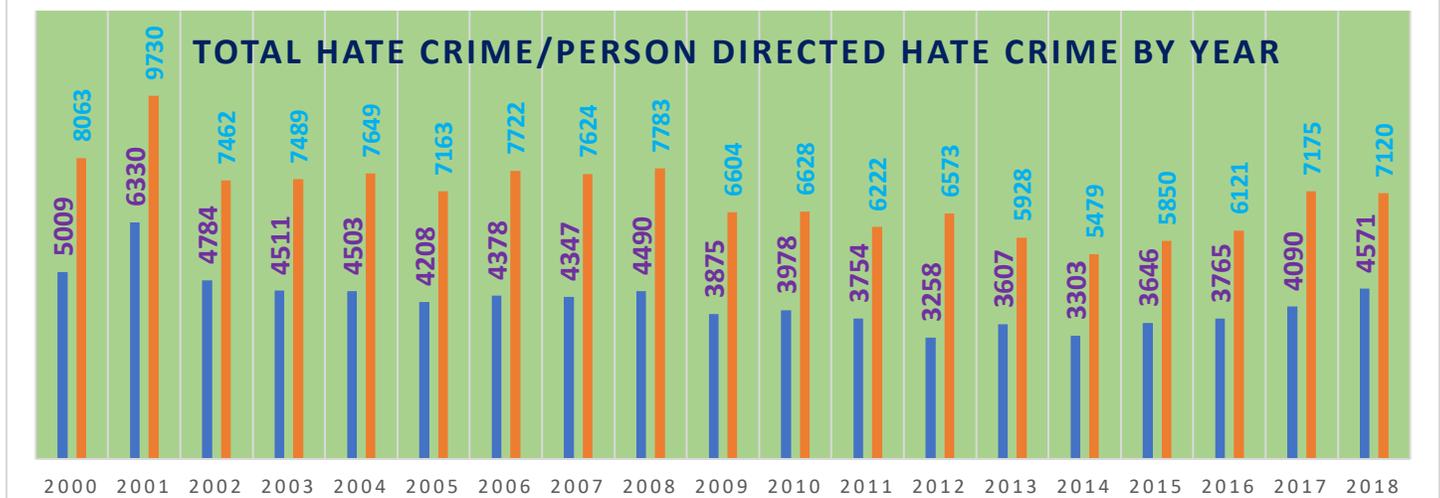
Brian Levin & Lisa Nakashima



FBI: 2018 U.S. Hate Crimes Flat, Offenses Against Persons Rise To 16 Year High

► After three prior consecutive increases of 31%, **new 2018 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) hate crime incident totals** for the U.S. were basically flat, **falling slightly from 7,175 in 2017 to 7,120 - a 0.77% drop** to the second highest level in over a decade. The most targeted were Blacks, Jews, whites, gays and Latinos.

Person directed hate crime rose 11.8%, for a fourth consecutive time, to a 16 year high of 4,571- accounting for 61% of 2018 hate crimes. There were 4090 in 2017. More limited homicide totals rose 60% from 15 to 24.



► **2018 was 30% above 2014's record low and 27% below 2001's record of 9,730.**

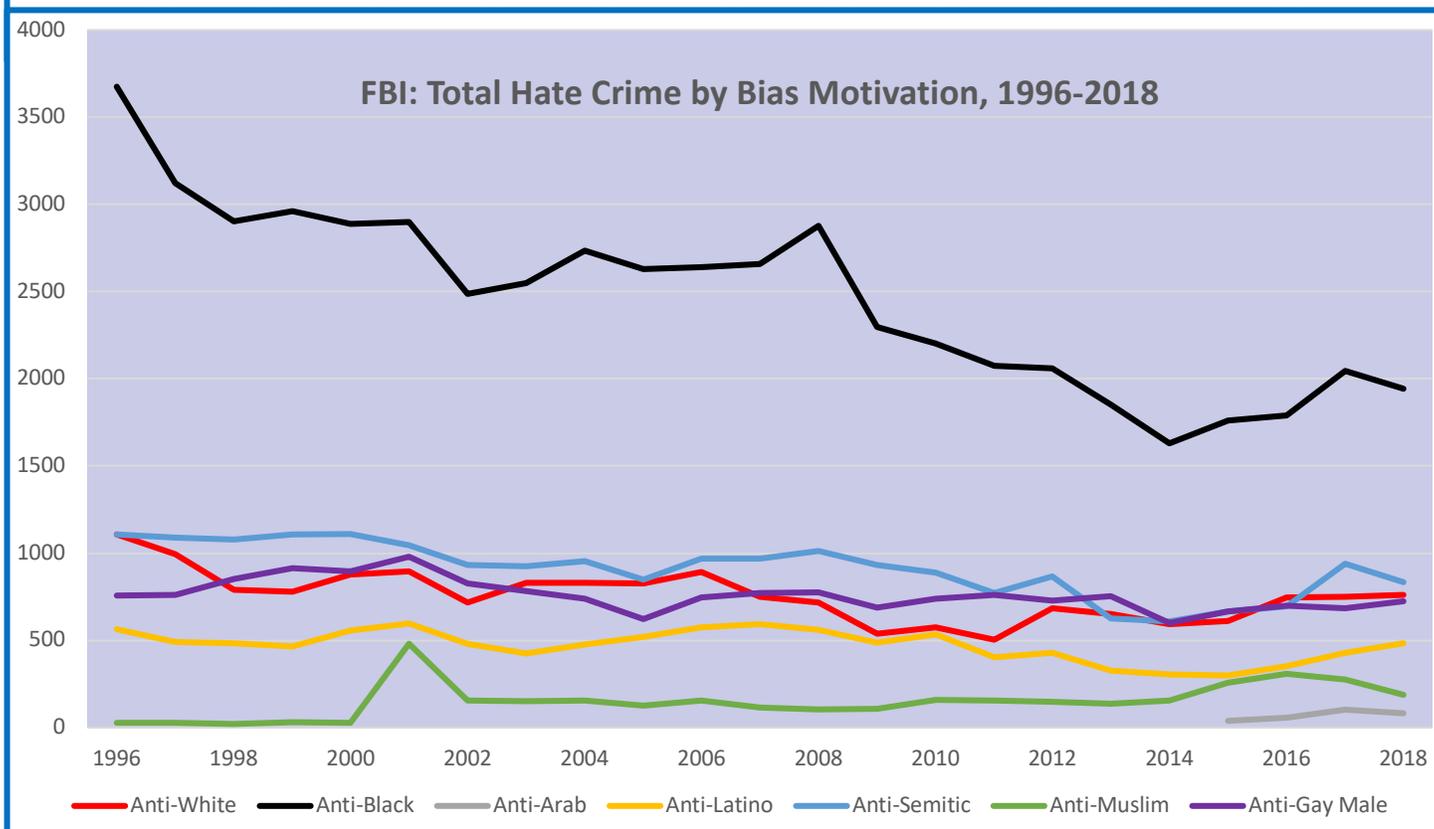
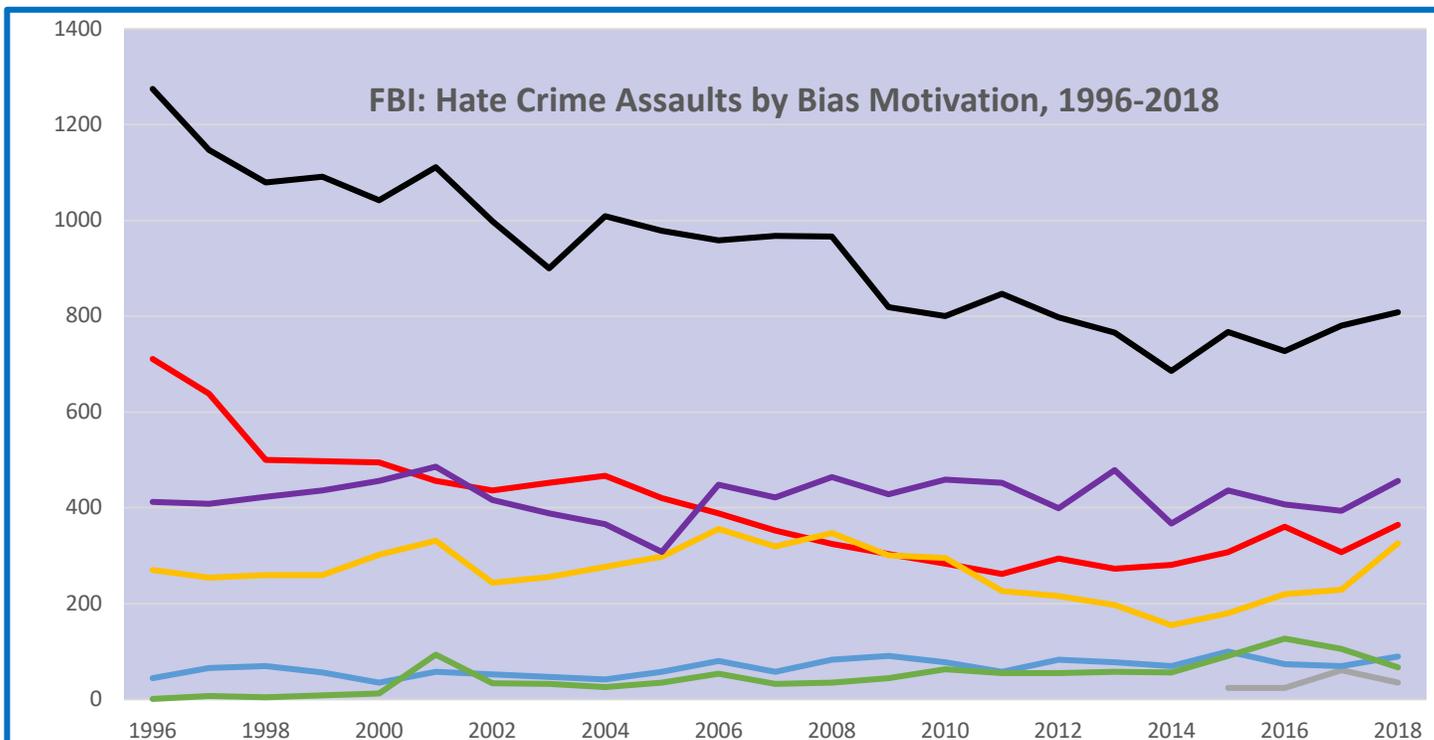
FBI: Total Hate Crime, 2008-2018

Year	Number	Number Change	Percentage Change
2018	7,120	-55	-0.77%
2017	7,175	+1,054	+17.2%
2016	6,121	+271	+4.6%
2015	5,850	+371	+6.8%
2014	5,479	-449	-7.6%
2013	5,928	-645	-9.8%
2012	6,573	+351	+5.6%
2011	6,222	-406	-6.1%
2010	6,628	+24	+0.4%
2009	6,604	-1179	-15.1%
2008	7,783	+159	+2.1%

► **Latino, gay, disability, transgender, Sikh, Asian and white hate crimes increased, while declines in Black and anti-Semitic directed crimes failed to erase large gains from 2017. Anti-Muslim and anti-Arab crime fell**

The number of participating agencies declined slightly by 0.68%, in-line with the drop in incidents.

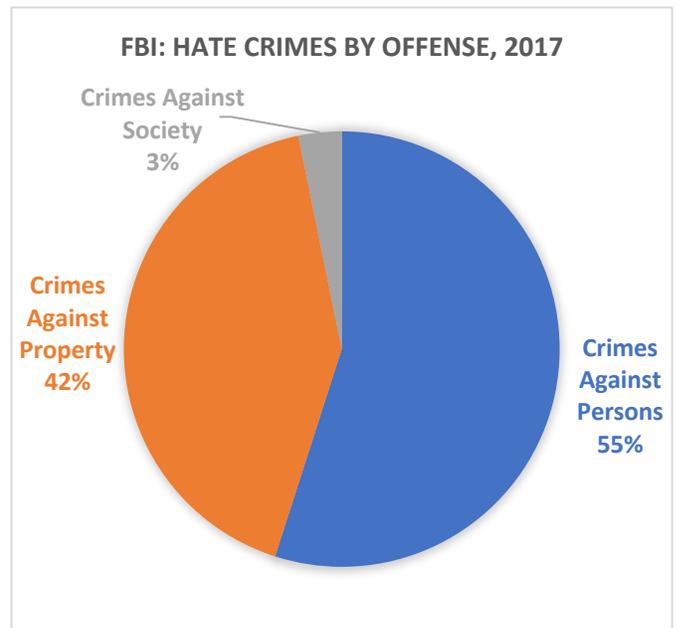
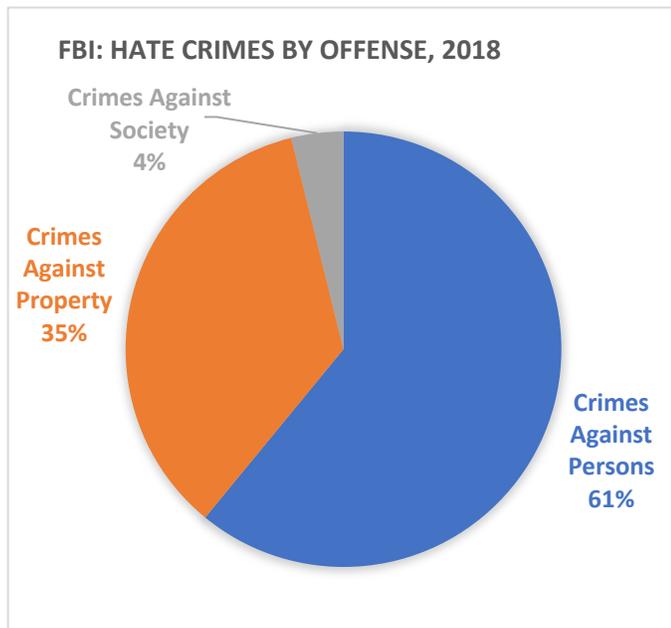
► **Hate crime assaults hit multi-year highs, again last year, even as overall hate crime plateaued.**



► **Person directed hate crimes** continued an ascent in 2018, **rising 11.8% to multi-year highs**, despite a decline in both property directed hate crimes of 15%, and a decline in crime in general.

OFFENSE <i>All percentages listed are 2018 comparisons</i>	2018	2017 (Year Ago)	2013 (5 Years Ago)	2008 (10 Years Ago)
PERSON DIRECTED				
Aggravated Assault	818	788 +3.8%	588 +39%	774 +5.6%
Simple Assault	1,653	1433 +15.3%	1441 14.7%	1503 +10%
Intimidation	2,039	1807 +12.8%	1528 +34%	2178 -6%
PROPERTY DIRECTED				
Vandalism/Property	1876	2325 -19.3%	1783 +5.2%	2970 -36.8%

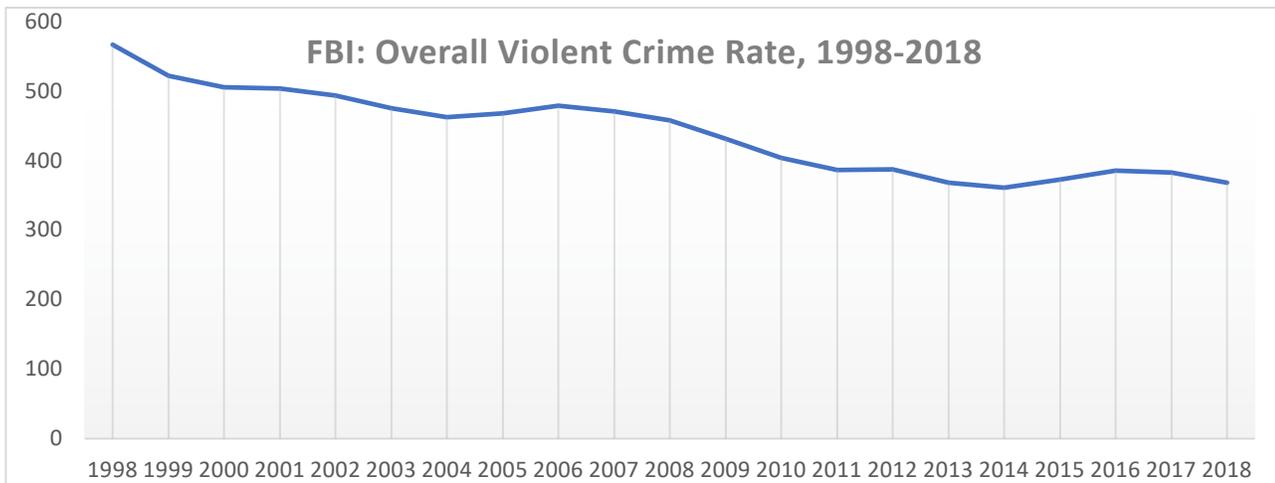
► The **proportion of person directed hate crime offenses** relative to all hate crime, also **rose to 61%**, up from 55% in 2017. The sustained multi-year rise in “person directed” hate crime - **which comprises most of the offenses of “violent crime”** - comes amid an opposite **overall multi-year decline in U.S. violent crime**.



*Hate crime incidents from 1996-2017 are based on data retrieved from [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data](#).
 **Hate crime assaults and hate crime incidents for 2018 are based on data retrieved from [FBI Hate Crime Statistics, 1996-2018](#). FBI data tracks simple and aggravated assaults as separate categories; CSHE combined these data into a single category of assaults.
 *** Hate crime data of nearly 1,500 law enforcement agencies from Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Texas were received after the publication deadline for Hate Crime Statistics, 2012, and thus not reflected in the numbers for 2012.
 ****The FBI started tracking anti-Arab hate crime as a separate category in 2015. Before that time, many anti-Arab assaults were classified as “anti-Non Hispanic.”

► **Over the last five years person directed hate crime rose 26.7%**, compared to a **20% increase for all hate crime**, as **violent crime overall increased only 3.3%**.

► For the decade commencing in 2010, violent crime overall has declined by 3.55%, as person directed hate crime increased by 14.9%, and total hate crime increased 7.4%.



Hate Crime Changes By Targeted Group and Year

► Anti-Latino, anti-gay, anti-Asian, anti-disability, anti-transgender, anti-Sikh and anti-white hate crimes increased in 2018, but gay males and LGB were among the only groups to have a decline, albeit slight, over five years. 60% of groups, or 21 of 35 recorded increases for total hate crime in 2018. Anti-Muslim, anti-Semitic, and anti-Black incidents fell, as violent crime against the two later rose. Still, anti-Black incidents overall fell to a record low 27% share of all hate crime in 2018, after peaking at 42% in 1996.

Bias Category	Years Compared (1 yr./5yr.)	Number of Hate Crimes for Each Year	Change in Number	Percent Change
All Hate Crime	2018 to 2017	7,120 from 7,175	-55	-0.77%
	2018 to 2013	7,120 from 5,928	+1,192	+20.1%
Anti-White	2018 to 2017	762 from 749	+13	+1.74%
	2018 to 2013	762 from 650	+112	+17.23%
Anti-Black	2018 to 2017	1,943 from 2,045	-102	-4.98%
	2018 to 2013	1,943 from 1,853	+90	+4.86%
Anti-Arab	2018 to 2017	82 from 103	-21	-20.39%
	2018 to 2013	***	--	--
Anti-Latino/Anti-Hispanic	2018 to 2017	485 from 430	+55	+12.79%
	2018 to 2013	485 from 328	+157	+47.87%
Anti-Jewish	2018 to 2017	835 from 940	-105	-11.07%
	2018 to 2013	835 from 625	+210	+33.6%
Anti-Muslim	2018 to 2017	188 from 275	-87	-31.64%
	2018 to 2013	188 from 136	+52	+38.24%
Anti-Gay Male	2018 to 2017	726 from 679	+47	+6.9%
	2018 to 2013	726 from 753	-27	-3.59%
Anti-Disability	2018 to 2017	159 from 116	+43	+37.07%
	2018 to 2013	159 from 83	+76	+91.57%
Anti-Transgender	2018 to 2017	142 from 106	+36	+33.97%
	2018 to 2013	142 from 23	+119	+517.4%
Anti-Sikh	2018 to 2017	60 from 20	+40	+200%
	2018 to 2013	N/A		
Anti-Asian	2018 to 2017	148 from 131	+17	+13%
	2018 to 2013	148 from 135	+13	+9.6%

*Hate crime incidents for 2017 are based on data retrieved from the [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data](#). Because it is updated, data may vary slightly from older data on FBI page

**Hate crime incidents for 2018 are based on data retrieved from the [FBI Hate Crime Statistics 2018](#).

► Amidst a drop of crime in general and a plateau in hate crime overall, *hate assaults rose sharply*, again last year. In 2018 these bias assault increases were notable for their relative *even distribution* across most target groups – including many experiencing overall declines in hate crime, with the *exception of Arabs and Muslims*, who peaked from 2015 to 2017 during a cluster of terror attacks.

FBI Hate Crime Totals And Assaults By Year and Bias Motive, 1996 – 2018

	Anti-White		Anti-Black		Anti-Arab		Anti-Latino/Anti-Hispanic		Anti-Jewish		Anti-Muslim		Anti-Gay Male		Anti-Disability		Anti-Transgender	
	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults
1996	1108	711	3675	1275			564	270	1109	44	27	1	757	413				
1997	993	638	3120	1148			491	254	1088	66	28	7	762	409	12	6		
1998	792	500	2902	1079			482	259	1080	69	21	5	851	423	25	13		
1999	781	498	2960	1092			466	259	1109	56	32	8	916	436	19	8		
2000	877	495	2887	1042			557	302	1110	35	28	12	896	457	36	12		
2001	895	457	2900	1112			597	331	1044	58	481	93	980	486	35	10		
2002	719	437	2487	998			481	244	931	52	155	34	825	417	45	15		
2003	830	452	2550	900			426	255	927	47	150	33	783	388	33	14		
2004	830	467	2735	1009			475	277	954	42	156	26	739	366	57	20		
2005	828	421	2631	979			522	298	849	58	128	35	622	308	53	23		
2006	891	388	2641	959			576	356	968	80	156	54	747	448	79	28		
2007	750	353	2659	968			595	319	970	58	115	33	772	422	79	20		
2008	717	325	2877	967			561	347	1013	83	105	35	776	464	78	30		
2009	539	304	2297	819			486	301	932	91	107	45	687	428	96	26		
2010	575	284	2201	801			534	295	887	77	160	63	740	459	43	26		
2011	504	262	2076	847			405	226	772	58	157	55	762	453	53	23		
2012	686	294	2060	798			429	216	868	83	148	55	727	399	92	52		
2013	650	273	1853	766			328	197	625	77	136	58	753	479	83	22	23	15
2014	595	281	1630	686			305	155	609	69	154	56	600	367	84	29	58	39
2015	613	307	1760	767	39	24	299	180	666	100	258	91	668	437	74	38	73	42
2016	746	361	1789	728	56	24	351	220	695	73	308	127	699	407	70	38	105	71
2017	749	308	2045	780	103	61	430	229	940	69	275	105	684	394	116	44	106	70
2018	762	364	1943	809	82	35	485	326	835	89	188	67	726	457	159	71	142	82

*Hate crime incidents from 1996-2017 are based on data retrieved from [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data](#).

**Hate crime assaults and hate crime incidents for 2018 are based on data retrieved from [FBI Hate Crime Statistics, 1996-2018](#). FBI data tracks simple and aggravated assaults as separate categories; CSHE combined these data into a single category of assaults.

*** Hate crime data of nearly 1,500 law enforcement agencies from Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Texas were received after publication deadline for Hate Crime Statistics, 2012, and thus not reflected in the numbers for 2012.

****The FBI started tracking anti-Arab hate crime as a separate category in 2015. Before that time, many anti-Arab assaults were classified as "anti-Non Hispanic."

This decade, total hate crimes have increased, as both crime in general, and *violent crime overall (below) have declined. Hate crime assaults (above) recently have outpaced all three.*

FBI 1998-2018: Overall Violent Crime Declines in Both Number & Rate

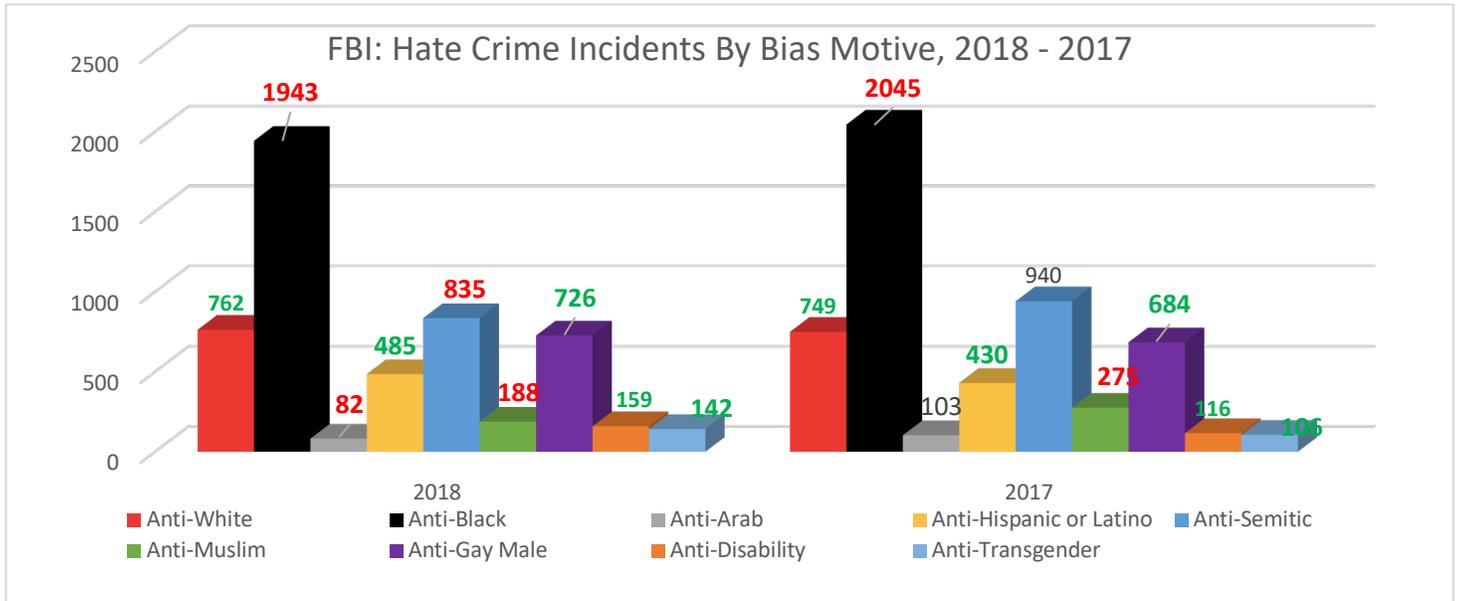
Year	Population	Violent Crime	Violent crime rate
1998	270,248,003	1,533,887	567.6
1999	272,690,813	1,426,044	523.0
2000	281,421,906	1,425,486	506.5
2001	285,317,559	1,439,480	504.5
2002	287,973,924	1,423,677	494.4
2003	290,788,976	1,383,676	475.8
2004	293,656,842	1,360,088	463.2
2005	296,507,061	1,390,745	469.0
2006	299,398,484	1,435,123	479.3
2007	301,621,157	1,422,970	471.8
2008	304,059,724	1,394,461	458.6
2009	307,006,550	1,325,896	431.9
2010	309,330,219	1,251,248	404.5
2011	311,587,816	1,206,005	387.1
2012	313,873,685	1,217,057	387.8
2013	316,497,531	1,168,298	369.1
2014	318,907,401	1,153,022	361.6
2015	320,896,618	1,199,310	373.7
2016	323,405,935	1,250,162	386.6
2017	325,147,121	1,247,917	383.8
2018	327,167,434	1,206,836	368.9

Source: [FBI, 2018 Crime in the United States](#)

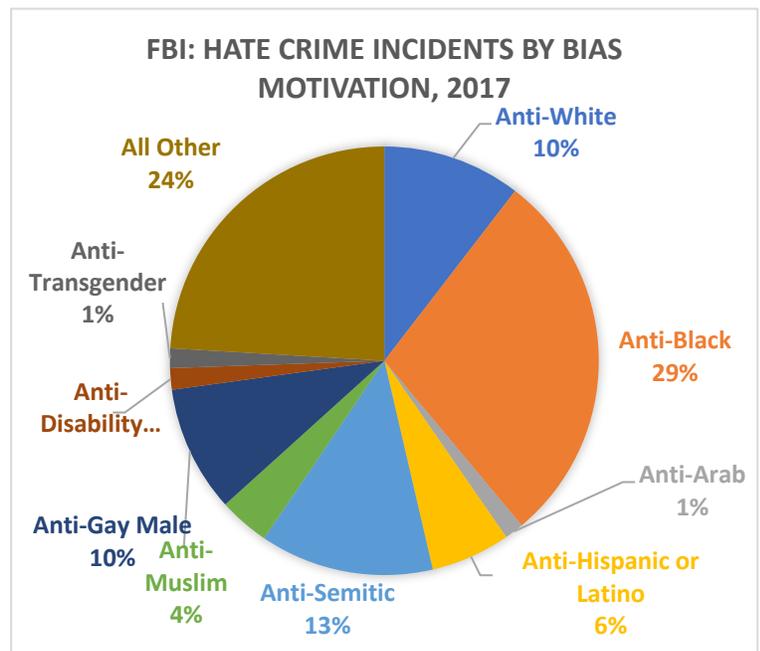
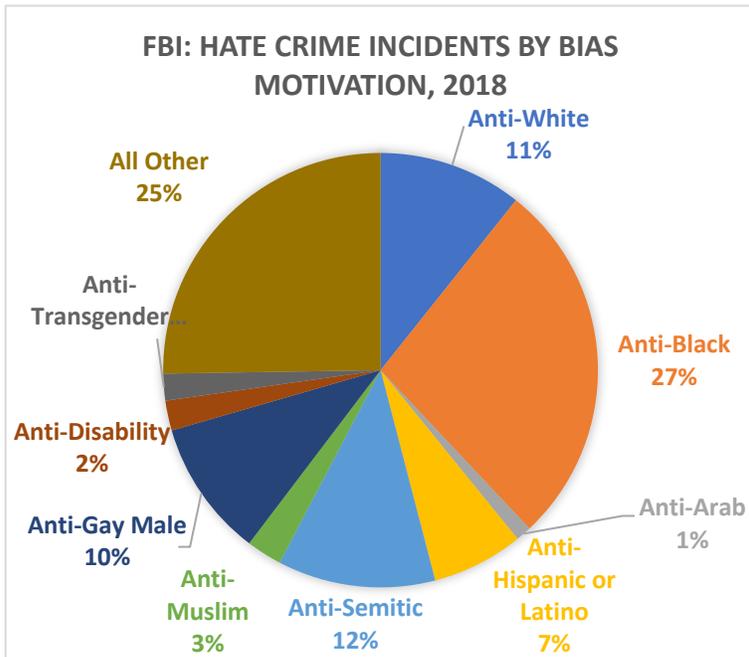
► 2018 continued a *trend of diversification* as the *two most frequently targeted groups, African-Americans and Jews* maintained their positional rank, but *decreased* overall in number and share from 2017. Even with overall declines, *Jews and African-Americans reported increases in violent crime*, with *anti-Semitic homicides* hitting their *highest level ever* from the eleven fatalities at Pittsburgh’s Tree of Life synagogue.

Other groups, like *Latinos, LGB, the disabled, white, transgender, and Sikhs* registered increases in both overall totals as well as in attacks against persons.

► FBI 2018 Hate Assaults: *Whites +18%, Af-Am. +4%, Latino +42%, Jews +29%, Gay (M) +16%, Muslim -36%*



*Hate crime incidents for 2017 are based on data retrieved from the [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data](#). **Hate crime incidents for 2018 are based on data retrieved from the [FBI Hate Crime Statistics 2018](#).



Source: [FBI Hate Crime Statistics 2018](#)

► FBI Hate Crime Data Summary Lists For 2018

Source: [FBI Hate Crime Statistics 2018](#)

By State

Top Five States By Hate Crime Incidents, FBI 2018	2018/2017
1. California	1,063 / 1094
2. New Jersey	561 / 495
3. New York	523 / 552
4. Washington	506 / 510
5. Texas	455 / 190

Lowest Five States By Hate Crime Incidents, FBI 2018	2018/2017
1. Alabama	0 / 9
2. Wyoming	0 / 4
3. Mississippi	5 / 1
4. Montana	7 / 15
5. Alaska	7 / 4

By Bias Category

Top Five By Type: Hate Crime Incidents, FBI 2018	2018 / 2017
1. Race – Ethnicity - Ancestry	4047 / 4131
2. Religion	1419 / 1564
3. Sexual Orientation	1196 / 1130
4. Gender Identity	168 / 119
5. Disability	159 / 116

Top Five By Bias Motive: Hate Crime Incidents, FBI 2018	2018 / 2017
1. Anti - African American	1943 / 2013
2. Anti-Jewish	835 / 940
3. Anti-White	762 / 1130
4. Anti- Gay Male	726 / 119
5. Anti-Latino	485 / 116

► **FBI Hate Crime Data Summary Lists For 2018**

Source: [FBI Hate Crime Statistics 2018](#)

By Offense Type

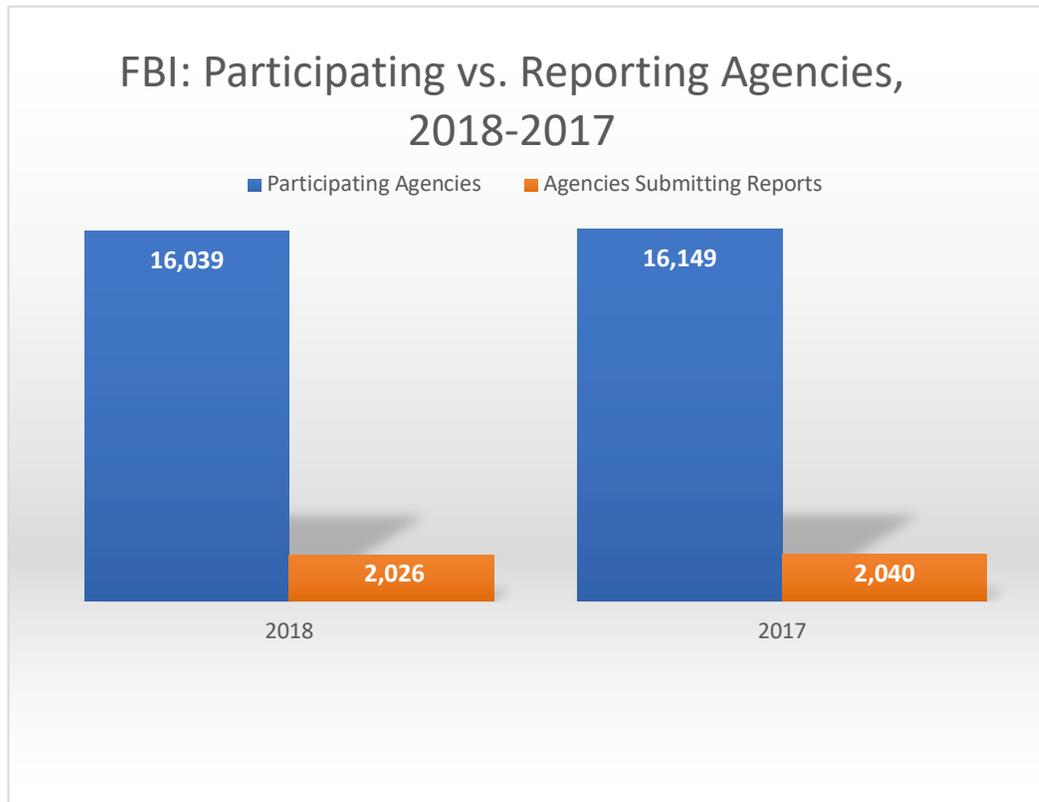
Top Five Offenses, FBI 2018	2018
1. Intimidation	2,560
2. Simple assault	1,895
3. Destruction/damage/vandalism	1,876
4. Simple assault	1,895
5. Aggravated assault	1,026

By Offender Characteristic

Top Five Offender By Race/ Ethnicity, FBI 2018	2018
1. White	3511
2. African - American	1605
3. Unknown Race	718
4. Latino (Can be any race)	412
5. Asian	95

By Percentage Gain

Top Five Percentage Year Over Year Gain By Group, FBI 2018/2017 (Must have minimum 30 incidents)	2018
1. Anti-Sikh	200% 60
2. Anti- Disability	37% 159
3. Anti- Transgender TIE Eastern Orthodox Faiths	34% 142/31
4. Anti-Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	25% 20
5. Anti-LGBT [Mixed] TIE Anti-Latino	13% 303 /485



Source: [FBI Hate Crime Statistics 2018](#)

► In 2018 only 12.6% of participating agencies actually reported hate crimes. From 2014 to 2017 agency participation rose 4%, with those submitting at least one report up 22%.

Before last year's plateau, FBI *hate crime reports rose 31% in the previous three years*, going from 5,479 to 7,715 in 2017. That year hate crimes rose 17% overall, and 10.9% when adjusted for an increase in agencies participating.

► **FBI 2018 Data Tables [Edited by CSHE]**

Source: *FBI Hate Crime Statistics 2018*

FBI Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders			
by Offense Type, 2018			
<i>Offense type</i>	<i>Incidents¹</i>	<i>Offenses</i>	<i>Victims²</i>
Total	7,120	8,496	8,819
Crimes against persons:	4,571	5,566	5,566
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13	24	24
Rape³	22	22	22
Aggravated assault	818	1,026	1,026
Simple assault	1,653	1,895	1,895
Intimidation	2,039	2,560	2,560
Other⁵	26	39	39
Crimes against property:	2,641	2,641	2,964
Robbery	132	132	169
Burglary	131	131	166
Larceny-theft	330	330	357
Motor vehicle theft	42	42	43
Arson	43	43	53
Destruction/damage/vandalism	1,876	1,876	2,080
Other⁴	87	87	96
Crimes against society ⁴	289	289	289

¹ The actual number of incidents is 7,120. However, the column figures will not add to the total because incidents may include more than one offense type, and these are counted in each appropriate offense type category.

² The term *victim* may refer to an individual, business/financial institution, government entity, religious organization, or society/public as a whole.

³ Only the revised Uniform Crime Reporting definition of rape was used for the figures reported in this row. See the data declaration for further explanation.

⁴ The figures shown include additional offenses collected in the National Incident-Based Reporting System. See Methodology.

► **FBI 2018 Data Tables [Edited by CSHE]**

Source: [FBI Hate Crime Statistics 2018](#)

<u>FBI Incidents, Offenses, Victims, and Known Offenders</u>		
by Bias Motivation, 2018		
<i>Bias motivation</i>	<i>Incidents</i>	<i>Offenses</i>
Total	7,126	8,507
Single-Bias Incidents	7,042	8,338
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry:	4,050	4,960
Anti-White	762	1,001
Anti-Black or African American	1,945	2,330
Anti-American Indian or Alaska Native	194	204
Anti-Asian	148	171
Anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	20	26
Anti-Multiple Races, Group	137	166
Anti-Arab	82	100
Anti-Hispanic or Latino	486	645
Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	276	317
Religion:	1,420	1,551
Anti-Jewish	835	896
Anti-Catholic	53	59
Anti-Protestant	34	38
Anti-Islamic (Muslim)	189	226
Anti-Other Religion	91	96
Anti-Multiple Religions, Group	46	50
Anti-Mormon	9	9
Anti-Jehovah's Witness	9	9
Anti-Eastern Orthodox (Russian, Greek, Other)	31	32
Anti-Other Christian	35	42
Anti-Buddhist	10	10
Anti-Hindu	12	14
Anti-Sikh	60	64
Anti-Atheism/Agnosticism/etc.	6	6
Sexual Orientation:	1,198	1,408
Anti-Gay (Male)	728	843
Anti-Lesbian	129	171
Anti-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (Mixed Group)	303	353
Anti-Heterosexual	17	20

Anti-Bisexual	21	21
Disability:	159	177
Anti-Physical	60	67
Anti-Mental	99	110
Gender:	47	58
Anti-Male	22	26
Anti-Female	25	32
Gender Identity:	168	184
Anti-Transgender	142	157
Anti-Gender Non-Conforming	26	27
Multiple-Bias Incidents ³	84	169

¹ The term *victim* may refer to an individual, business/financial institution, government entity, religious organization, or society/public as a whole.

² The term *known offender* does not imply the suspect's identity is known; rather, the term indicates some aspect of the suspect was identified, thus differentiating it from a *unknown offender*.

³ A *multiple-bias incident* is an incident in which one or more offense types are motivated by two or more biases.

► **FBI 2018 Data Tables [Edited by CSHE]**

Source: [FBI Hate Crime Statistics 2018](#)

Agency Hate Crime Incidents and Reporting by State and Federal Jurisdiction¹, 2018			
<i>Participating state/Federal</i>	<i>Number of participating agencies</i>	<i>Agencies submitting incident reports</i>	<i>Total number of incidents reported</i>
Total	16,039	2,026	7,120
Alabama	98	0	0
Alaska	32	4	7
Arizona	102	19	166
Arkansas	286	9	13
California	736	220	1,063
Colorado	217	37	121
Connecticut	97	34	81
Delaware	63	10	16
District of Columbia	2	2	213
Florida	651	54	141
Georgia	487	9	35
Hawaii	1	1	44
Idaho	106	13	23
Illinois	738	31	107
Indiana	161	24	107
Iowa	228	9	10
Kansas	367	38	69
Kentucky	414	97	235
Louisiana	147	18	45
Maine	133	7	20
Maryland	155	20	49
Massachusetts	359	79	352
Michigan	633	190	431
Minnesota	385	38	126
Mississippi	35	4	5
Missouri	604	22	64
Montana	108	5	7
Nebraska	116	14	34
Nevada	56	7	33
New Hampshire	184	11	13
New Jersey	577	180	561
New Mexico	110	3	28

New York	572	59	523
North Carolina	531	42	140
North Dakota	109	8	10
Ohio	547	116	350
Oklahoma	417	17	20
Oregon	222	33	118
Pennsylvania	1,480	15	67
Rhode Island	48	9	13
South Carolina	439	52	111
South Dakota	130	13	20
Tennessee	466	67	170
Texas	1,028	127	455
Utah	126	18	33
Vermont	89	27	45
Virginia	415	53	143
Washington	248	73	506
West Virginia	251	21	43
Wisconsin	436	27	52
Wyoming	57	0	0
Federal			
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Field Offices²	40	40	82

¹ Federal includes only the Federal Bureau of Investigation field offices.

² Population estimates are not attributed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation field offices.

► There were at least **79 cities with a population over 100,000 that reported zero** hate crime last year. There were six cities over 250,000 population that reported “zero” hate crime last year, down from 8 the year before.

Top 25 Cities Reporting Zero Hate Crimes in 2018

City	Population
Plano, TX	289,897
Newark, NJ	282,258
St. Petersburg, FL	265,942
Laredo, TX	264,214
Madison, WI	258,455
Chandler, AZ	255,986
Winston-Salem, NC	246,759
Mobile, AL	245,475
Norfolk, VA	244,347
Irving, TX	243,940
Savannah-Chatham Metropolitan, GA	242,265
Hialeah, FL	241,778
Richmond, VA	229,927
Baton Rouge, LA	224,790
Amarillo, TX	201,082
Little Rock, AR	199,288
Montgomery, AL	198,662
Shreveport, LA	190,808
McKinney, TX	189,555
Ontario, CA	177,542
Springfield, MO	168,537
Lakewood, CO	156,779
Hollywood, FL	155,503
Pasadena, TX	154,101
Pomona, CA	153,496

Source: FBI, Hate Crime: 2018

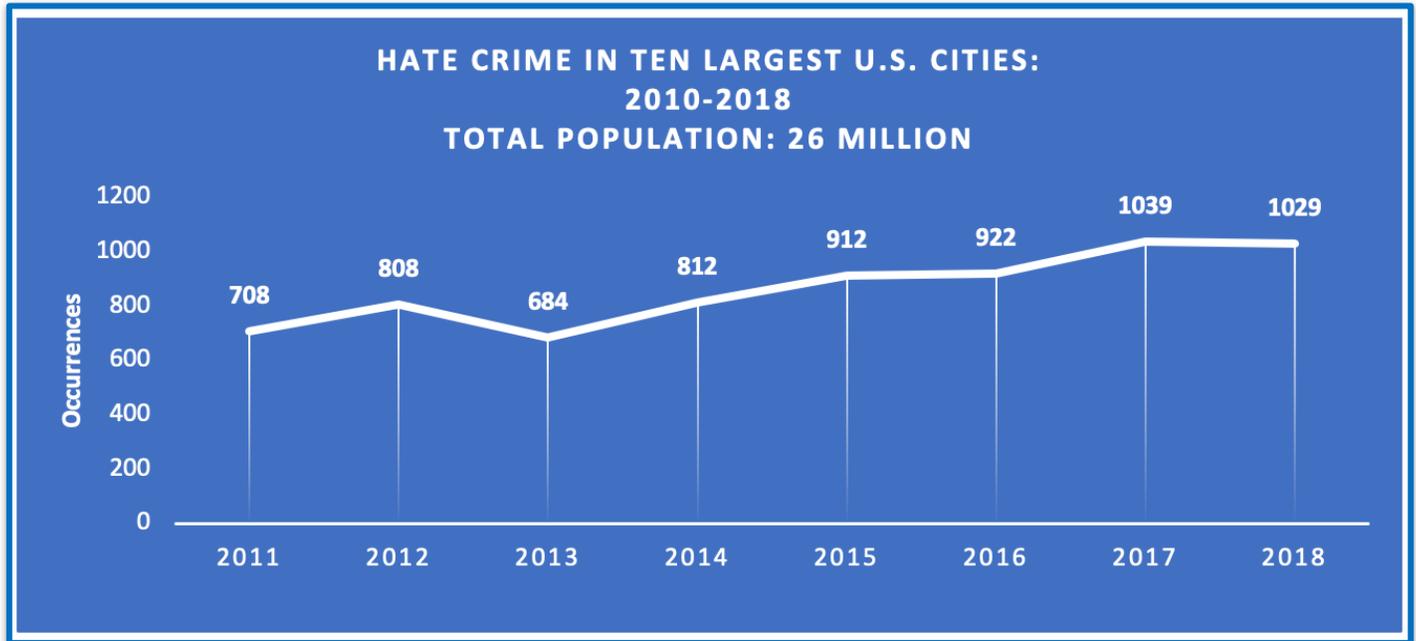
2017: U.S. Cities Over 250,000 Population That Did Not Report /Reported Zero Hate Crimes to FBI

City/State	Population	Did Not Report or Reported Zero
Las Vegas Metro, NV	1,627,244	Did Not Report
Honolulu, HI	990,384	Did Not Report
Indianapolis, IN	870,788	Did Not Report
Oklahoma City, OK	648,260	Reported Zero
Miami, FL	463,009	Reported Zero
Tulsa, OK	404,868	Reported Zero
Corpus Cristi, TX	329,256	Reported Zero
Newark, NJ	283,673	Reported Zero
Chula Vista, CA	271,109	Reported Zero
St Petersburg, FL	263,712	Reported Zero
Laredo, TX	260,669	Reported Zero

Source: FBI Hate Crime Statistics, 2017 / ADL

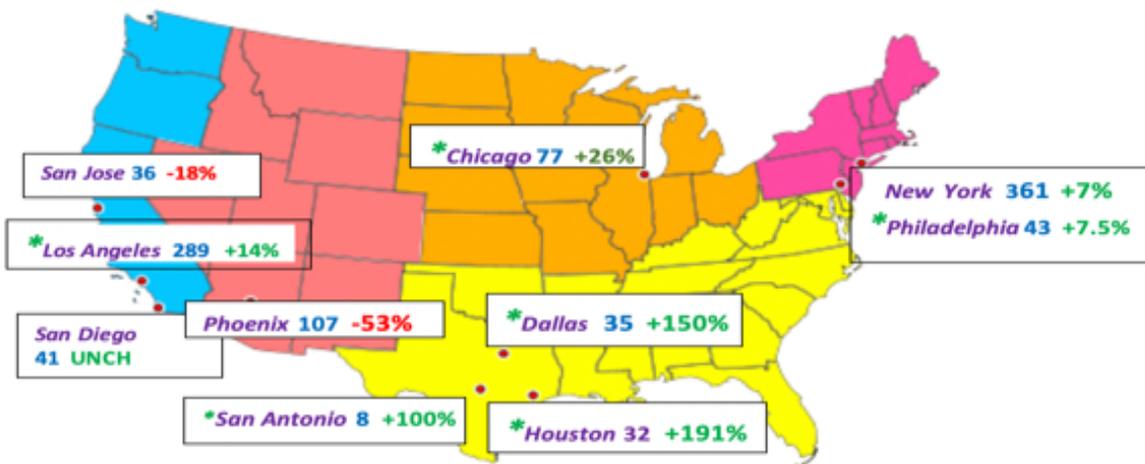
► In a separate study by the Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism [CSHE] of municipal data, hate crime went up in seven top ten U.S. cities in 2018, while two cities declined. In 2017, those ten cities rose 12.5 percent and seven of them reported significant increases of over 10 percent, with five registering multi-year highs, while three cities declined. Two of those 2017 declines, New York and Chicago, were off of multi-year highs registered in the previous year of 2016.

The 25.9 million residents in the nation's ten largest cities constitute about nine percent of the country's residents, but those cities accounted for about 14.5 percent of the nation's reported hate crimes in 2017. That year, hate crimes rose



12.7 percent in America's ten largest cities, six percent in all thirty cities CSHE surveyed, and 17 percent in FBI data.

HATE CRIME IN TEN LARGEST U.S. CITIES: 2018



City	Population (millions)	Population									
		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
TEN LARGEST CITIES BY POPULATION SIZE											
New York City, NY 1	8.62	361 7%	338 -2%	345 12%	307 nc	307 -2%	314 -16%	374 55%	242 -31%	350	
Los Angeles, CA 2	3.99	290 13%	257 12%	230 15%	200 32%	152 33%	*114 -8%	*124 -27%	*170 23%	*138	
Chicago, IL 3	2.71	77 26%	61 -14%	71 20%	59 -8%	64 8%	59 -13%	68 33%	*51 11%	*46	
Houston, TX 4	2.31	32 191%	11 38%	8 -70%	27 69%	16 23%	13 nc	13 -24%	17 31%	13	
Phoenix, AZ 5	1.62	107 -53%	230 33%	173 -28%	239 31%	183 126%	81 -33%	121 -2%	123 -9%	135	
TOTAL: 5 LARGEST U.S. CITIES	19.25	867 -3%	897 8%	827 -1%	832 15%	722 24%	581 -17%	700 16%	603 -12%	682	
Philadelphia, PA 6	1.58	43 8%	40 90%	21 50%	14 8%	13 -19%	16 33%	12 -8%	*13 63%	*8	
San Antonio, TX 7	1.51	8 50%	4 -60%	10 -23%	13 -7%	*14 27%	*11 -35%	*17 750%	*2 -60%	*5	
San Diego, CA 8	1.41	41 nc	41 17%	35 -3%	36 -3%	*37 -14%	*43 26%	*34 -19%	*42 -14%	*49	
Dallas, TX 9	1.34	35 157%	14 27%	*11 nc	*11 -27%	*15 -17%	*18 -40%	*30 88%	*16 33%	*12	
San Jose, CA 10	1.03	36 -18%	44 132%	19 217%	6 -45%	11 -27%	*15 nc	*15 -53%	*32 33%	*24	
TOTAL: 10 LARGEST U.S. CITIES	26.12	1030 -1%	1040 13%	923 1%	912 12%	812 19%	684 -15%	808 14%	708 -9%	780	

City	Population (millions)	Population									
		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
OTHER MAJOR CITIES 11-25 POPULATION SIZE											
Austin, TX 11	0.950	21 24%	17 nc	17 21%	14 250%	*4 nc	*4 -33%	*6 20%	*5 nc	*5	
San Francisco, CA 13	0.884	66 61%	41 17%	35 25%	28 27%	*22 -8%	*24 -31%	*35 -24%	*46 -27%	*63	
Columbus, OH 14	0.879	84 12%	*75 -61%	190 -2%	194 30%	*149 10%	*136 209%	*44 10%	*40 -13%	*46	
Fort Worth, TX 15	0.874	35 169%	13 -35%	20 nc	*20 67%	*12 -25%	*16 14%	*14 -13%	*16 14%	*14	
Indianapolis, IN 16	0.863	39 -11%	44 57%	28 8%	26 37%	19 -56%	43 na	dnr na	51 19%	43	
Seattle, WA 18	0.724	125 11%	113 27%	89 6%	84 65%	51 55%	33 18%	28 133%	*12 -20%	*15	
Denver, CO 19	0.704	55 -10%	61 53%	40 54%	26 30%	20 -56%	45 -13%	52 53%	34 -45%	62	
District of Columbia 20	0.693	205 16%	177 67%	106 61%	66 -6%	70 3%	68 -15%	80 -13%	92 35%	68	
Boston 21	0.685	154 10%	140 -2%	143 nc	143 23%	116 -33%	174 -8%	189 -15%	223 19%	188	
El Paso, TX 22	0.683	2 -50%	*4 300%	*1 -67%	*3 200%	*1 -67%	*3 -25%	*4 100%	*2 -60%	*5	

City	Population (millions)	Population									
		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
OTHER SELECT CITIES											
Portland, OR 26	0.647	25 67%	15 36%	11 10%	10 na	dnr na	*6 -14%	*7 -75%	*28 -3%	*29	
Louisville, KY 29	0.621	19 19%	16 nc	16 100%	8 -38%	13 -24%	17 31%	13 nc	13 -32%	19	
Sacramento, CA 35	0.501	22 120%	10 67%	6 -25%	8 14%	*7 -56%	*16 nc	*16 -6%	*17 -32%	*25	
Miami, FL 43	0.463	10 na	0 na	0 na	dnr na	0 na	0 na	0 na	0 na	0	
New Orleans, LA 49	0.393	11 1000%	1 -83%	6 20%	5 67%	3 -63%	8 300%	2 na	dnr na	dnr	
Cleveland, OH 51	0.385	56 367%	*12 -43%	21 31%	16 220%	5 -29%	7 -22%	9 125%	4 -71%	14	
Riverside, CA 58	0.327	8 33%	6 -33%	9 13%	8 -38%	13 -19%	16 33%	12 -52%	25 19%	21	
Cincinnati, OH 66	0.301	34 -17%	*41 -25%	55 45%	38 -30%	*54 315%	*13 18%	*11 22%	*9 -10%	*10	
Orlando, FL 72	0.280	4 -20%	5 nc	5 nc	5 nc	5 nc	5 67%	3 -57%	7 nc	7	
San Bernardino, CA 102	0.216	4 -20%	5 -44%	9 125%	4 300%	1 -75%	4 300%	1 -50%	2 -33%	3	
TOTAL: ALL 30 CITIES	38.193	2,009 9%	1,836 6%	1,730 7%	1,618 18%	1,377 4%	1,322 -1%	1,334 na	1,334 -6%	1,417	

In CSHE's 2018 multi-city study, race and ethnicity-based hate crimes, led by anti-Black hate crimes, again accounted for the greatest share. Anti-white crimes, of which there are far fewer, had the highest percentage increase, followed by Anti-Jewish.

► Religion overall, led by rising anti-Semitic cases (but declining anti-Muslim), and anti-gay crimes, also saw increases and were again among the three most frequent bias motivations. Anti-African American hate crime rose in the three largest cities and would have risen overall, but decreased (as did the total) in a ten city sub-sample due to an unusual decline in Phoenix.

Percent Change in Bias Crimes for Select Large Cities 2017-2018

City	Anti-Black		Anti-White		Anti-Hispanic or Latino		Anti-Jewish	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
New York City, NY	45 (36.4%)	33	17 (88.9%)	9	6 (-14.3%)	7	189 (26%)	150
Los Angeles, CA	61 (10.9%)	55	15 (50%)	10	43 (34.4%)	32	43 (16.2%)	37
Chicago, IL	21 (31.3%)	16	12 (200%)	4	7 (250%)	2	13 (-18.8%)	16
Phoenix, AZ	32 (-56.7%)	74	9 (-67.9%)	28	10 (-60%)	25	16 (-40.7%)	27
San Jose, CA	10 (-23.1%)	13	2 (100%)	1	8 (33.3%)	6	0 (-100%)	7
Columbus, OH	20 (-13%)	23	13 (-81.7%)	17	1 (-85.7%)	7	2 (na)	0
Seattle, WA	24 (-7.7%)	26	12 (100%)	6	5 (-28.6%)	7	6 (100%)	3
Denver, CO	17 (nc)	17	3 (50%)	2	8 (-11.1%)	9	3 (-70%)	10
Boston, MA	47 (-7.8%)	51	14 (180%)	5	11 (37.5%)	8	8 (60%)	5
Louisville, KY	6 (20%)	5	0 (100%)	2	1 (na)	0	1 (-50%)	2
Total	283 (-9.5%)	313	97 (15.5%)	84	100 (-2.9%)	103	281 (9.3%)	257
City	Anti-Muslim		Anti-Gay		Anti-Transgender		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
New York City, NY	18 (-50%)	36	45 (nc)	45	11 (nc)	11	331 (13.7%)	291
Los Angeles, CA	2 (-66.7%)	6	70 (-1.4%)	71	17 (-26.1%)	23	251 (7.3%)	234
Chicago, IL	5 (-44.4%)	9	15 (87.5%)	8	2 (na)	0	75 (36.4%)	55
Phoenix, AZ	1 (-66.7%)	3	19 (-41.9%)	32	2 (nc)	2	89 (-53.4%)	191
San Jose, CA	3 (50%)	2	8 (14.3%)	7	0 (-100%)	1	31 (-16.2%)	37
Columbus, OH	6 (20%)	5	17 (15%)	20	0 (nc)	0	59 (-18.1%)	72
Seattle, WA	1 (nc)	1	34 (21.4%)	28	5 (-50%)	10	87 (7.4%)	81
Denver, CO	3 (50%)	2	15 (36.4%)	11	3 (-40%)	5	52 (-7.1%)	56
Boston, MA	14 (40%)	10	47 (11.9%)	42	0 (nc)	0	141 (16.5%)	121
Louisville, KY	0 (na)	0	5 (na)	0	2 (na)	0	15 (66.7%)	9
Total	53 (-28.3%)	74	275 (4.2%)	264	42 (-19.2%)	52	1,131 (-1.4%)	1147

*Percent change in parentheses; nc=no change; na=not available

Because not all of the thirty cities surveyed broke down their data, and there was divergence among those that did, we compiled various data sets. In 18 cities, we arranged the 2018 bias motive data individually by city, and of those there were fourteen with more specific breakdowns. Among those cities with only the more broad categorial breakdowns, race-based hate crimes were the most common at 41 percent, with sexual orientation at 26 percent, followed closely by religion at 24 percent, and the remaining eight percent split between gender, transgender, disability, and other.

In those cities with more specific breakdowns, *African Americans were the most frequent target at 23.5 percent, Jews at 21.5 percent, LGBTQ at 13 percent (with the separate subset Anti-Gay Male an additional 8 percent), Whites at 9.3 percent, Latinos at 9.1 percent, Muslims at 4.8 percent, with Multi-Racial and Asian Pacific Islander at 2 percent each. Anti-disability and anti-gender hate crimes, which BJS and FBI data show are the least reported bias categories relative to victimizations, registered just below one percent, as did all other religions in our multi-city survey.*

The *FBI national data for 2018 was similar, but not identical, to our multi-city 2018 data set with Jewish, Gay, Muslim, and Latino victimizations proportionally less and African American more. FBI 2018 data show hate crime against African Americans at 27 percent of the total.*

2018/2017 CSHE Exclusive: Bias Motivation for Hate Crime Vary by City, but Anti-Black Most Common

Hate Crime By Bias Motivation For Select Major U.S. Cities, 2018

New York City, NY	Anti-Jewish 189	Anti-Black 45	Anti-Sexual Orientation 45	Anti-Muslim 18	Anti-White 17
Los Angeles, CA	Anti-Black 61	Anti-Gay (Male) 56	Anti-Jewish 43	Anti-Hispanic or Latino 43	Anti-Transgender 17
Chicago, IL	Anti-Black 21	Anti-Gay (Male) 14	Anti-Jewish 13	Anti-White 12	Anti-Hispanic or Latino 7
Houston, TX	Anti-Race or Ethnicity 15	Anti-Sexual Orientation 8	Anti-Religion 8	Anti-Gender Identity 1	na
Philadelphia, PA ¹	Anti-Race or Ethnicity 19	Anti-Religion 14	Anti-Sexual Orientation 4	Anti-Gender Identity 3	na
Phoenix, AZ	Anti-Black 32	Anti-Gay (Male) 19	Anti-Jewish 16	Anti-Hispanic or Latino 10	Anti-White 9
San Diego, CA	Anti-Race or Ethnicity 22	Anti-Sexual Orientation 14	Anti-Religion 6	na	na
San Jose, CA	Anti-Black 10	Anti-Gay (Male) 8	Anti-Hispanic or Latino 8	Anti-Islamic 3	Anti-White and Multi Race 2 (each)
San Francisco, CA	Anti-Race or Ethnicity 38	Anti-Sexual Orientation 16	Anti-Religion 9	Anti-Gender Nonconform. 2	Multiple Bias Motivations 1
Columbus, OH	Anti-Black 20	Anti-White 13	Anti-Gay (Male) 9	Anti-American Indian 7	Anti-Gay or Bisexual 7
Indianapolis, IN	Anti-Hispanic or Latino 10	Anti-Black 9	Anti-Homosexual 5	Anti-White 3	Anti-Other Race 3
Seattle, WA ²	Anti-Gay or Lesbian 34	Anti-Black 24	Anti-White 12	Anti-Jewish 6	Anti-Asian 6
Denver, CO ³	Anti-Black 17	Anti-Hispanic or Latino 8	Anti-Gay or Lesbian 8	Anti-Gay (Male) 6	Multiple Bias Motivations 3 (each)
District of Columbia	Anti-Sexual Orientation 61	Anti-Ethnicity 49	Anti-Race 39	Anti-Gender Identity 36	Anti-Religion 12
Boston, MA	Anti-LGBT 47	Anti-Black 47	Anti-Muslim or Arab 14	Anti-White 14	Anti-Hispanic or Latino 11
Portland, OR	Anti-Black 5	Anti-Transgender 4	Anti-LGBT 4	Anti-Gay (Male) 4	Anti-Hispanic or White 2 (each)
Louisville, KY ⁴	Anti-Black 6	Anti-Gay (Male) 5	Anti-Transgender 2	Anti-Other Race 2	Multiple Bias Motivations 1 (each)
Sacramento, CA ⁵	Anti-Gay or Lesbian 14	Anti-Black 6	Anti-Hispanic or Latino 3	Anti-Religion 2	Multiple Bias Motivations 1 (each)
Pittsburgh, PA ⁶	Anti-Black 7	Anti-Jewish 4	Anti-White 3	Anti-Ethnicity 2	Anti-Gay (Male) 1

¹ Philadelphia, PA bias motivation statistics are from 2017

² Seattle, WA bias motivation statistics are based upon Malicious Harassment incidents as defined by the Seattle Police Department coding

³ Denver, CO: There were three incidents each for Anti-Islamic (Muslim), Anti-Jewish, Anti-Transgender, and Anti-White as the fifth leading bias motivation

⁴ Louisville, KY: There was one incident each for Anti-Multi Racial, Anti-Jewish, Anti-Mental Disability, and Anti-Hispanic or Latino as the fifth leading bias motivation

⁵ Sacramento, CA: There was one incident each for Anti-Asian, Anti-Jewish, Anti-Reproductive Rights, and Anti-White for the fifth leading bias motivation

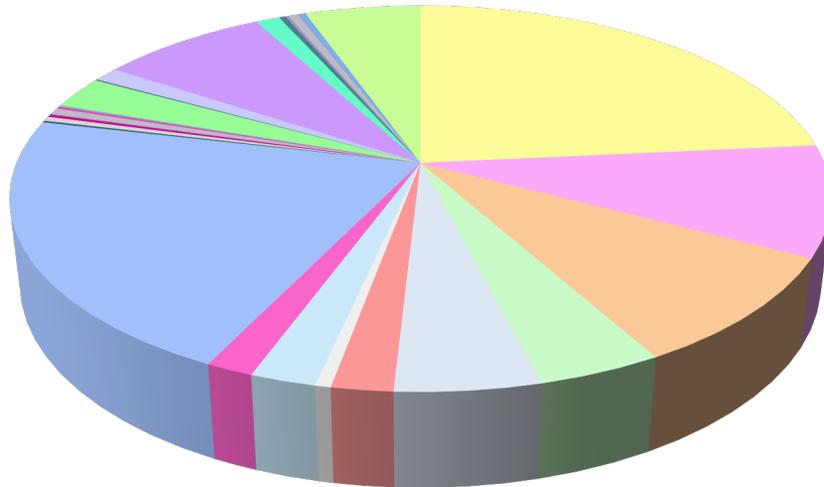
⁶ Pittsburgh, PA: One of the four anti-Jewish hate crime incidents was the massacre of eleven Tree of Life Synagogue congregants on October 27, 2018

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

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

Bias Motivation: Large US Cities 2018



- Anti-Black
- Anti-White
- Anti-Hispanic or Latino
- Anti-Ethnic
- Anti-Muslim or Arab
- Anti-Asian/Pac. Island.
- Anti-American Indian/Alaskan
- Anti-Multi Race
- Anti-Other Race/Ethnicity
- Anti-Jewish
- Anti-Hindu
- Anti-Protestant
- Anti-Catholic
- Anti-Sikh
- Anti-Multiple Religious Groups
- Anti-Other Religion
- Anti-Other Christian
- Anti-Homosexual
- Anti-Heterosexual
- Anti-Male
- Anti-Gay (Male)
- Anti-LGBT Mixed Group
- Anti-Female
- Gender Non-Conforming
- Anti-Physical Disability
- Anti-Mental Disability
- Other (Undefined)

CSHE-WVU EXCLUSIVE: FBI Reported Hate Crime Varies by Month, 1992-2017

► Over the last decade, the *worst months for reported hate crimes were around presidential elections in November 2016 (758, the worst in fourteen years) and October 2008 (722). August 2017, the month of the violent Charlottesville rally, at 663 incidents, was tied for the second worst month since November 2008, even though the homicide and assaults there were not reported as hate crimes.*

The worst months overall for hate crime were September and October 2001, with almost 3,000 after the 9/11 attacks.

FBI Hate Crime By Month 1992-2017

Highly Charged Events & Freq. : Election Month '16 & C'Ville '17 - Worst This Decade J.Reitzel/B. Levin/J.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1992	495	514	615	608	829	546	492	559	478	569	524	433	6,662
1993	634	596	568	686	689	651	718	680	623	662	617	479	7,603
1994	406	455	612	541	502	461	509	533	552	585	418	379	5,953
1995	584	573	709	671	564	715	719	691	757	855	586	522	7,946
1996	686	679	756	783	757	790	812	760	776	761	651	548	8,759
1997	561	598	740	715	788	712	712	673	695	758	584	512	8,048
1998	595	597	651	662	707	688	736	655	663	763	549	485	7,751
1999	566	642	636	777	738	638	704	711	684	710	581	488	7,875
2000	561	629	751	743	702	653	663	685	740	879	596	461	8,063
2001	624	552	735	809	741	762	684	711	1,942	1,043	616	511	9,730
2002	544	519	701	708	673	666	651	633	767	643	537	420	7,462
2003	528	488	683	673	697	649	641	678	681	681	615	475	7,489
2004	523	630	685	701	741	654	670	633	646	718	585	463	7,649
2005	542	541	622	678	680	600	612	625	612	677	548	426	7,163
2006	559	535	637	735	700	690	742	641	682	695	611	499	7,726
2007	553	479	632	675	717	686	688	658	744	743	574	475	7,624
2008	561	591	674	683	721	669	684	673	680	722	667	458	7,783
2009	478	491	565	549	615	591	557	639	594	628	500	405	6,612
2010	474	437	600	663	613	538	558	619	657	634	473	362	6,628
2011	440	387	516	539	589	553		572	552	571	470	485	6,222
2012	560	544	589	577	629	571		568	590		465	371	6,593
2013	395	394	476	524	566	561		560	510		440	387	5,914
2014	324	383	434	483	512	504		490	481		366	380	5,479
2015	412	364	437	512	558	562	592	481	469	462	457	5,850	
2016	382	385	496	489	492	538	612	521	536	568	758	491	6,268
2017	544	576	632	560	648	641	580	663	631	642	579	479	7,175

Data for the graph obtained from the FBI Uniform Crime Reports: Hate Crime in the United States 1992-2017.

Bolded cells indicate five worst months, or years for the Total column, for Total Hate Crimes

Color distribution of cells conditioned on the tenth, fiftieth, and ninetieth percentiles.

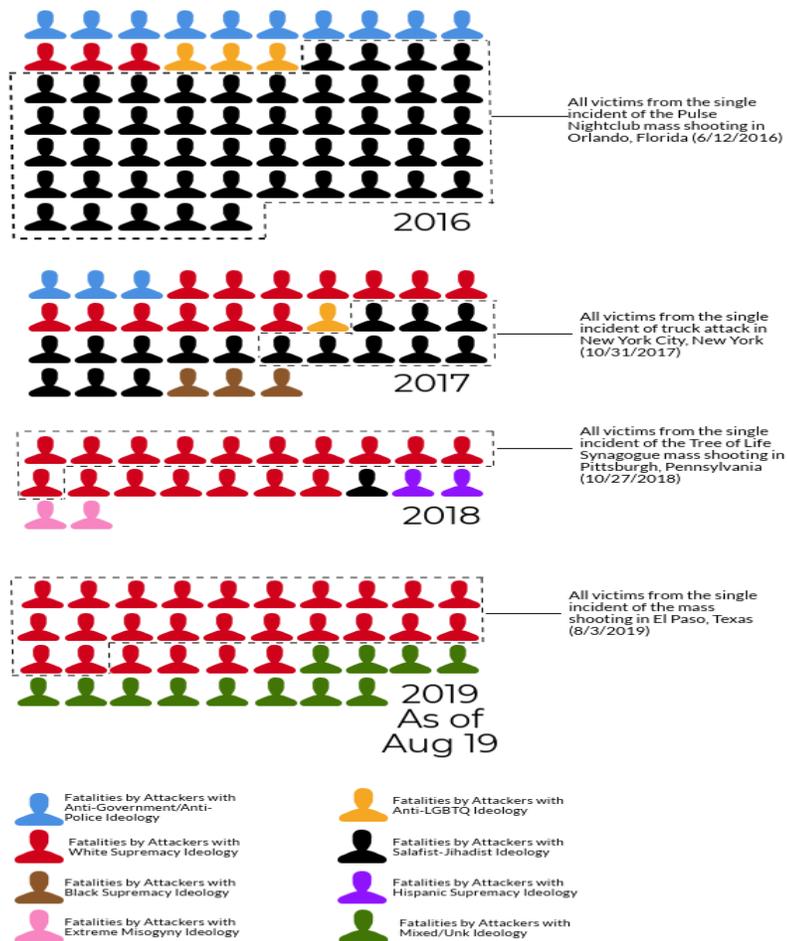
Source: [Uniform Crime Reporting Program, FBI Archives.](#)

► In a CSHE curated data set of unofficial bigoted/extremist homicides, killings declined to 22 in 2018 as attacks by violent Salafist Jihadists fell sharply. Jews (for the first time) and African Americans were the most common victims and white nationalists/far right motivations were behind 17 of the fatalities, rising from 13 the year before.

► There were at least 26 white supremacist motivated homicides alone in 2019, more than the sum of all extremist homicides for 2018.

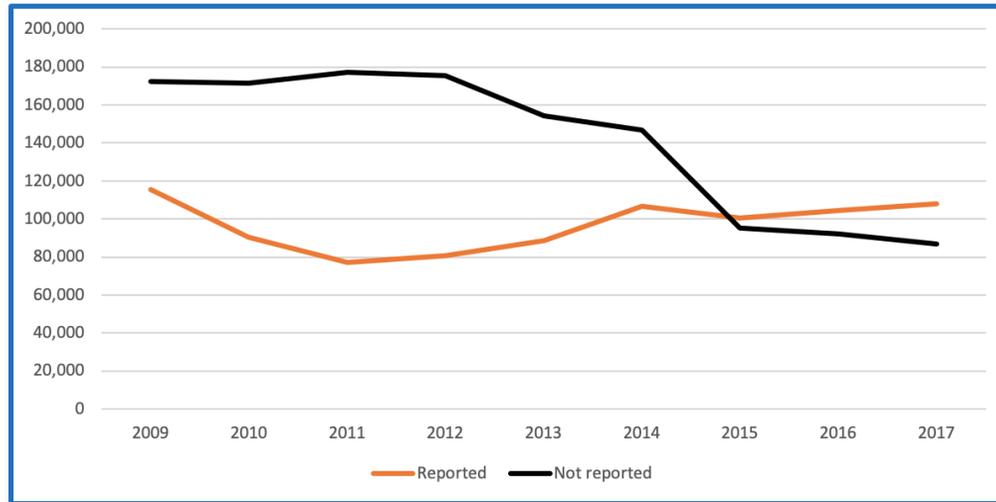
In 2018, the FBI counted 27 active shooter incidents of all motivations that resulted in 213 casualties. The shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida—with 17 killed and 17 wounded—represented the most deadly shooting that year, though it was not included in CHSE’s list of Extremist Homicides since it was not designated as such by law enforcement authorities. (Source: [FBI](#))

CSHE EXTREMISM MOTIVATED HOMICIDES: 2016-2019



► A new 2019 Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) hate crime victimization survey saw reported hate crime (in orange) increase 2.9 percent to 107,900 in 2017 -- a smaller rise, but a much higher total than the FBI. BJS data, which estimates both reported and unreported crime, found, *for the first time, that the majority of self-identified victims now report to police*. The number of unreported hate crime declined by half so far this decade. The 2017 BJS trend for reported hate crime was similar to that of the FBI, hitting its highest level since 2009.

**Bureau of Justice
Statistics: Victims Reporting Hate Crime More**



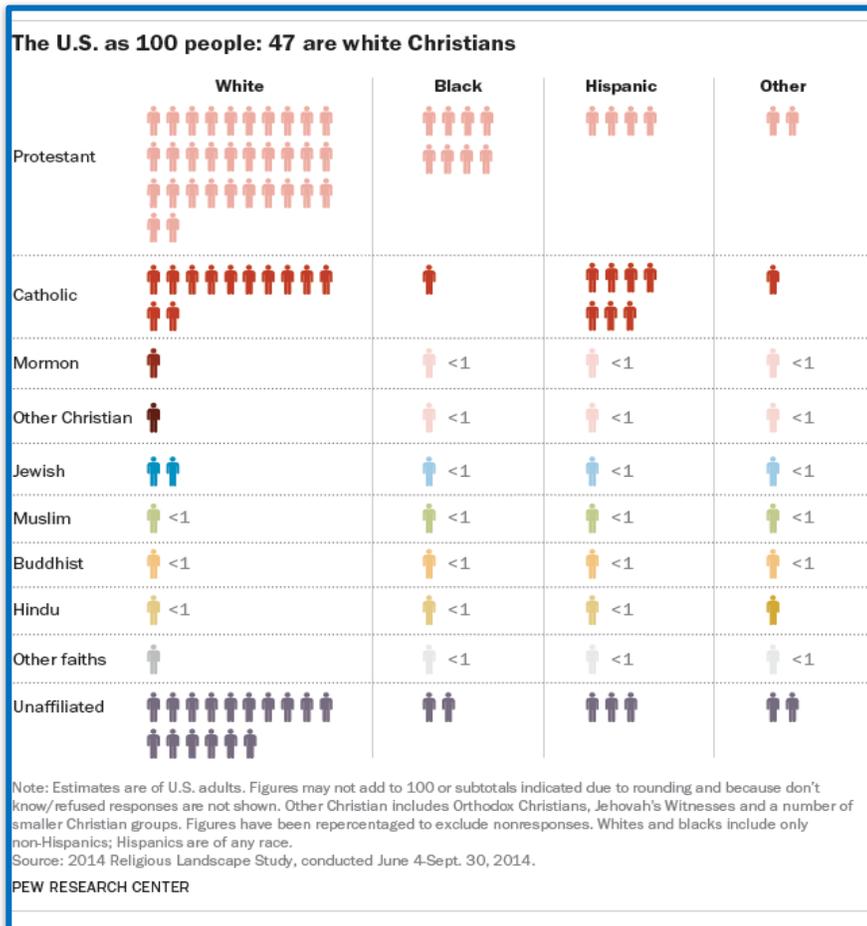
*Hate crime includes incidents confirmed by police as bias-motivated and incidents perceived by victims to be bias-motivated because the offender used hate language or left behind hate symbols. Estimates based on 3-year rolling averages. See [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#) for estimates and standard errors.
Source: [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#), National Crime Victimization Survey, 2009-2017.

► **CSHE: Hate Crime Comparison in Select U.S. Municipalities, 2019-2018**

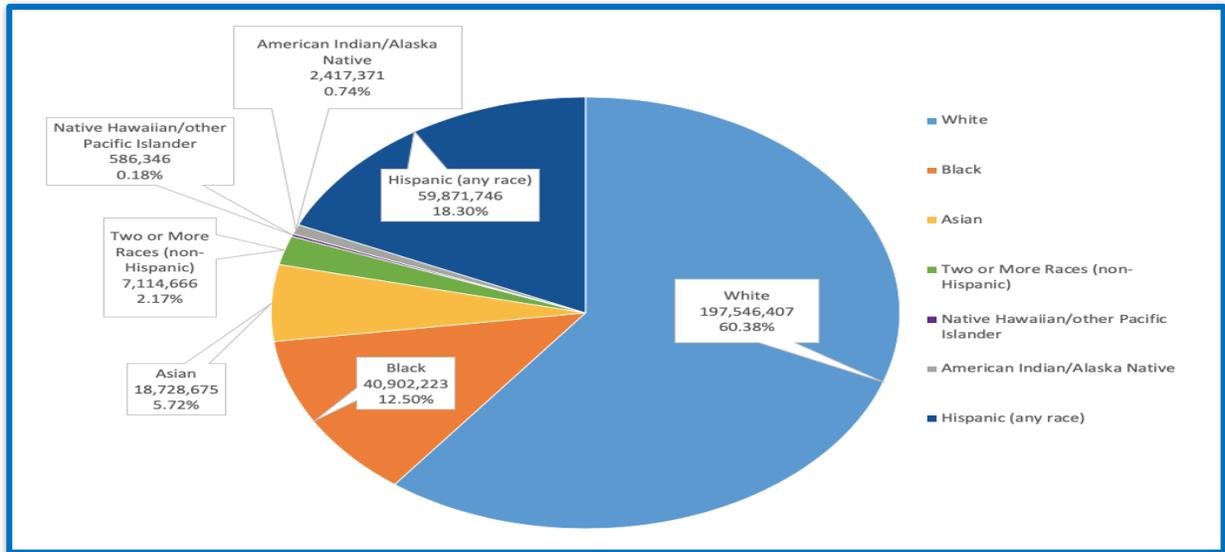
LOCATION	COMPARATIVE DATES EXAMINED	CHANGE COMPARED TO PARTIAL YR 2018	REPORTED HATE CRIMES PARTIAL YR. 2019	TOP TARGET GROUP/BIAS TYPE IN 2019	REPORTED HATE CRIME PARTIAL YR. 2018	TOP TARGET GROUP/BIAS TYPE IN 2018
New York, NY	Jan 1 – Nov. 3	+47.65%	364	Anti-Jewish	295	Jewish
Los Angeles, CA	Jan 1 – Oct. 1	+14.14%	249	Anti-Jewish	217	Anti-Gay Male
Chicago, IL	Jan 1 – Nov. 4	N/A	77	Not Available	78 (Full Yr. '18)	Not Available
Houston, TX	Jan 1 – Oct. 1	N/A	20	Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	32 (Full Yr. '18)	Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry
Phoenix, AZ	Jan 1 – June 30	+22.6%	76	Black or African American	62	Black or African American
Philadelphia, PA	Jan 1 – May 31	+26.67%	19	Not Available	15	Not Available
San Antonio, TX	Jan 1 – Oct.	N/A	7	Not Available	8 (Full Yr. '18)	Not Available
San Diego, CA	Jan 1 – May 31	-16.67%	15	Religion	18	Race
Dallas, TX	Jan 1 – Oct.	N/A	26	Not Available	32 (Full Yr. '18)	Not Available
Austin, TX	Jan 1 – June 30	-58.33%	5	Not Available	12	Not Available
Columbus, OH	Jan 1 – Sep. 30	+34%	74	Black/White [Tie]	56	Black
Seattle, WA	Jan 1 – June 30	-6.67%	50	Anti-Black	56	Anti-Black
Denver, CO	Jan 1 – May 28	+54.17%	37	Black	24	Black / Hispanic (7 each)
Washington, DC	Jan 1 – Sep. 30	+13.8%	165	Ethnicity/National Origin	145	Sexual Orientation
Portland, OR	Jan 1 – June 30	+250%	10	Black	5	LGBTQ / White (1 each)
Miami-Dade County, FL	Jan 1 – May 31	--	3	Jewish	6 (Full Yr. '18)	Race/Relig.
Cleveland, OH	Jan 1 – Aug. 31	N/A	40	Other (e.g. Anti-AIDS)	38 (Full Yr. '18)	Other (e.g. Anti-AIDS)
Cincinnati, OH	Jan 1 – Sep. 30	+34.7%	31	White / Black / American Indian or Alaskan Native / Other Race, Ethnicity, Ancestry / Other (e.g. Anti-AIDS)	23	White
TOTAL:		+22.3%	1135*		928	

Source: CSHE Archives and FOIA Requests/ Totals include only cities with direct date comparisons- 2019 figures are preliminary

Pew U.S. Population Analysis

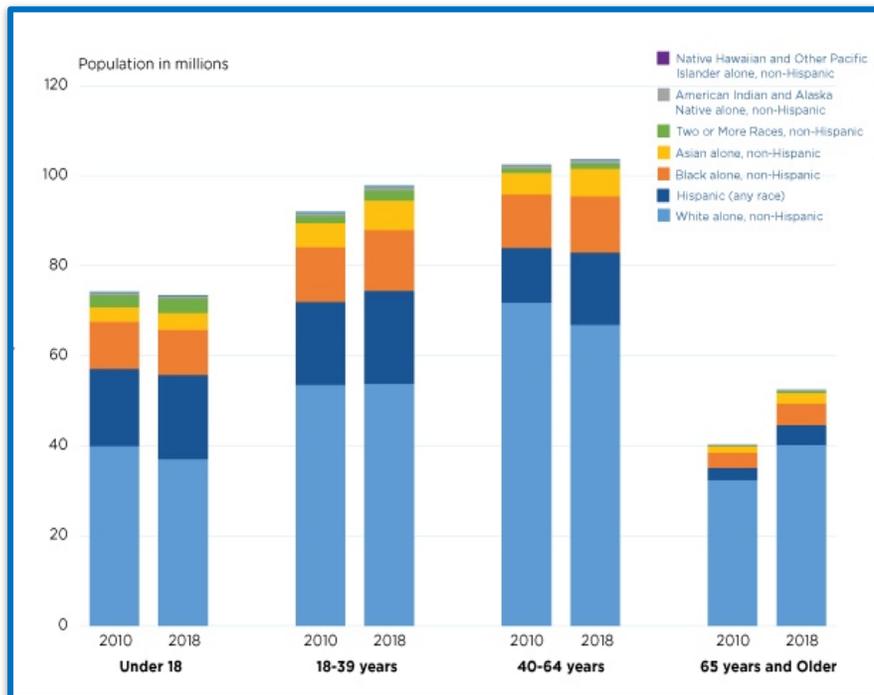


2018 U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimate by Race



Source: [U.S. Census Bureau](https://www.census.gov)

Distribution of Race and Hispanic Origin by Age Group



Source: [U.S. Census Bureau](https://www.census.gov)

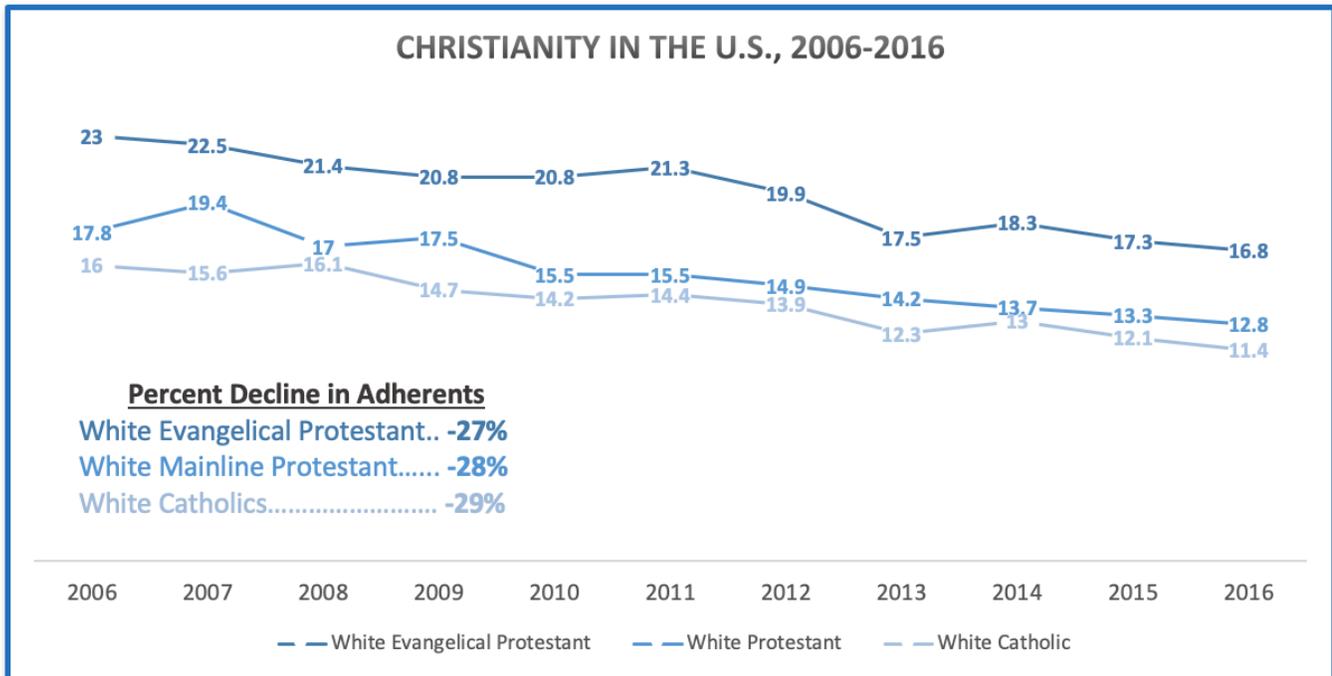
► 2018 U.S. Census Bureau Population estimates found the white, non-Hispanic population remained the largest group in the nation, at 60.38 percent (197,546,407). The total white population, which includes white Hispanics and white non-Hispanics, comprises 78.9 percent (258,080,572) of the total population, and had the largest numeric increase between 2017 and 2018 (1,055,588).

In 28.8 percent of U.S. counties, the white population (including Hispanics, who can be of any race) was greater than or equal to 50,000; in 44.2 percent of U.S. counties, the white population was between 10,000 and 49,999 people; and in 1.5 percent of U.S. counties, the white population was less than 1,000 people.

Eighteen U.S. states have a Black population greater than or equal to 1 million.

California has the largest Asian population (6,890,703), and remains the only state with an Asian population over 5 million. New York (1,922,974) and Texas (1,688,966) were the only two U.S. states with an Asian population between 1.0 million and 4.9 million.

Between 2017 and 2018, the Hispanic population in the United States grew by 2 percent (1,164,289), with the population in California (15,540,142), Texas (11,368,849), and Florida (5,562,417) each exceeding 5 million. Los Angeles has the largest Hispanic population of any county in the nation.



Source: [Pew Research Center](http://www.pewresearch.org)

► **False hate crime reports in the U.S. fell from 28 in 2017 to 11 in 2018, constituting 0.14 percent of an estimated 7,600 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.

11 Discovered False Hate Crime Reports in U.S., 2018; 7,120 (FBI) – 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					

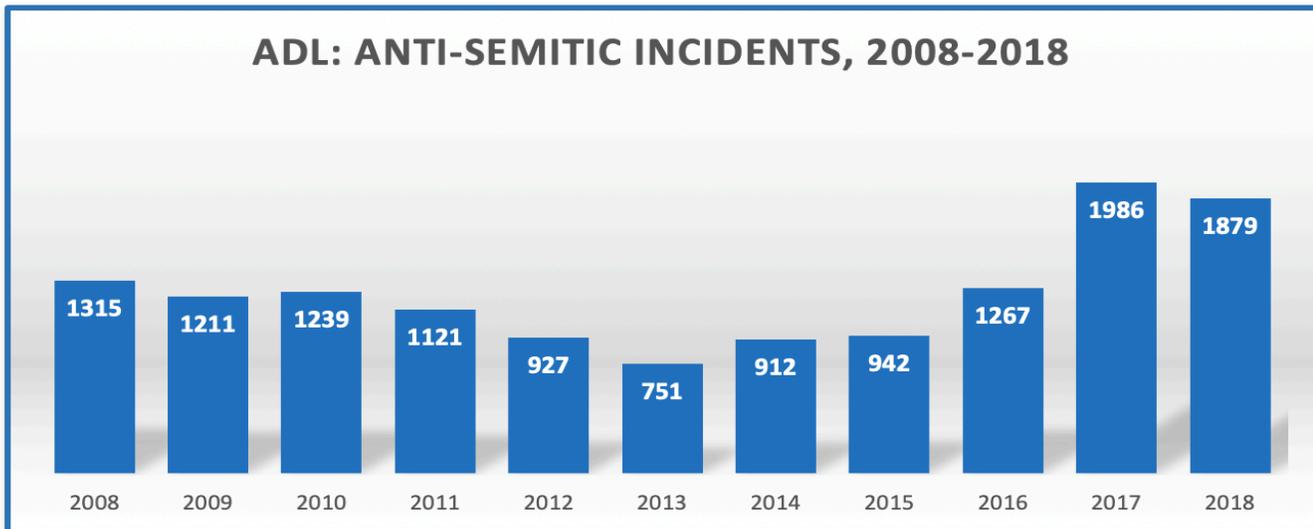
28 Discovered False Hate Crime Reports in U.S., 2017; 7,175 Reported Hate Crimes, FBI – Share: 0.39%

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	The 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

ADL: ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS, 2008-2018

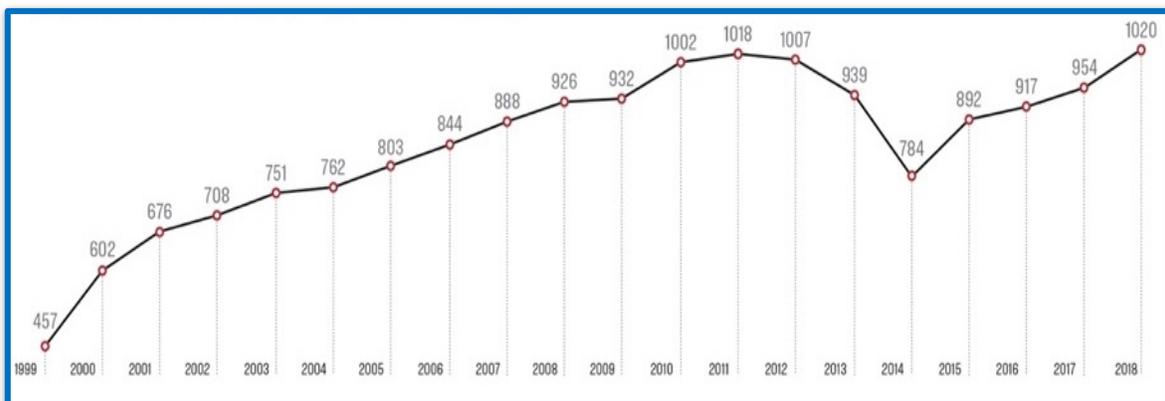


Source: Anti-Defamation League's Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents: [2016](#), [2018](#)

► In 2018, *anti-Semitic "incidents,"* including non-criminal events, tracked by the [Anti-Defamation League \(ADL\)](#), a national New York-based Jewish-oriented NGO, totaled **1,879**, a **five percent decrease** over 2017's total of 1986; however, **physical attacks increased by 105% to 59 victims**, after falling in 2017.

Even with the moderate overall decline, 2018 was the most fatal year ever, and the third-highest overall total since ADL record-keeping commenced in 1979. 2018 totals represent a 99 percent increase over 2015. In 2017, the ADL's overall total rose the most ever, by 57 percent, to the second-highest level since 1979. Similar to other data, ADL saw a multi-year decline reversed around 2014, before rising 35 percent in 2016.

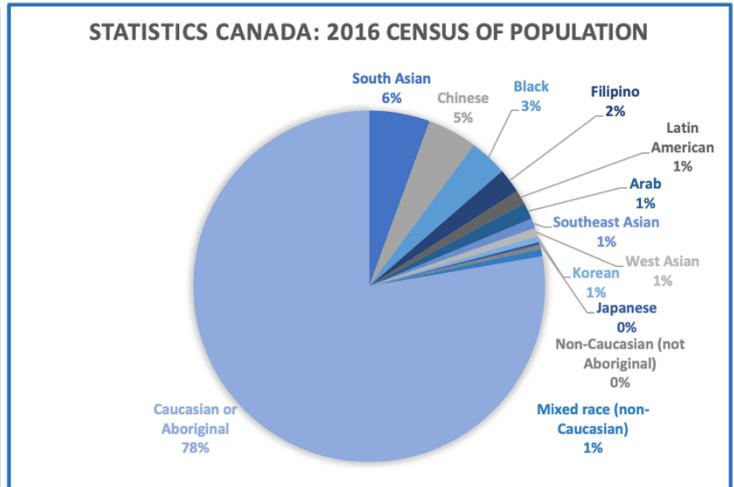
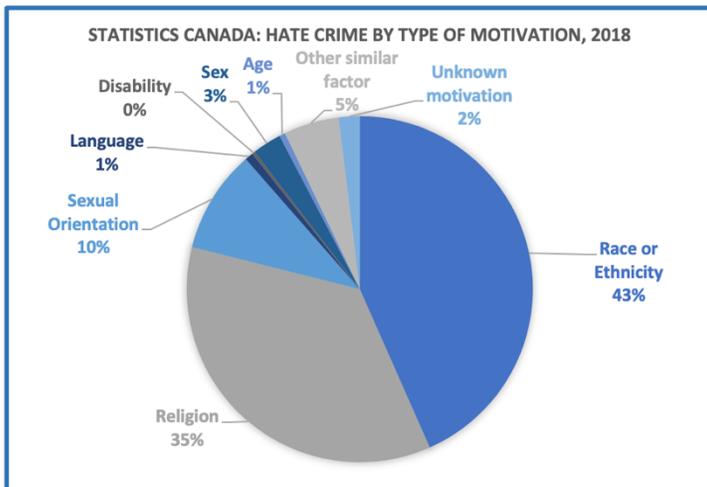
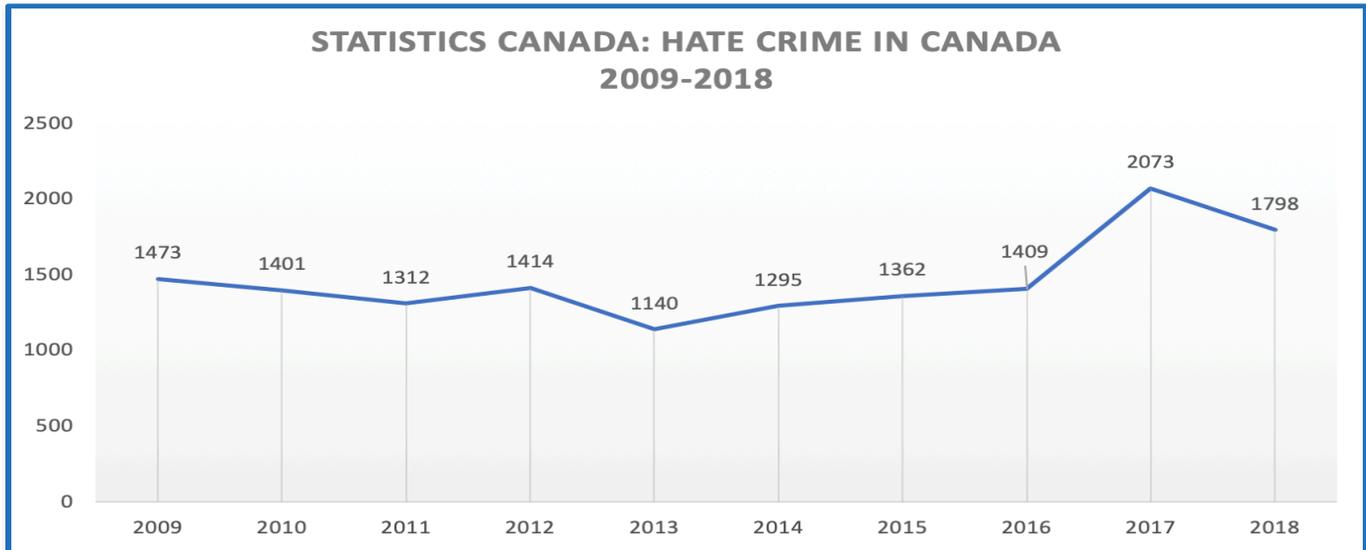
Southern Poverty Law Center: Hate Groups by Year 1999-2018



[Southern Poverty Law Center \(SPLC\)](#), an Alabama-based civil rights NGO focused primarily on tracking right-wing and racial extremism, recorded a **seven percent rise in "hate groups" to a record 1,020 last year**, and a **30 percent increase since 2014's decade low of 784**. In 2018, the number of white nationalist groups rose 48 percent.

SPLC states far right and white nationalist extremist homicides rose from 17 in 2017 to 40 in 2018 in the U.S. and Canada. SPLC cites a "mainstreaming of hate" by intolerant politicians, cable news celebrities, and various groups, along with fears over demographic change and immigration, as factors influencing a "flourishing" white supremacist movement ([source](#)).

Source: [Southern Poverty Law Center](#)



► Hate crimes in Canada decreased by 13 percent in 2018 with 1,798 reported incidents, down from a 47 percent rise in 2017. 2017 was a record Year with 2,073 reported incidents. the 2018 decline broke an upward trend in Canadian hate crime that commenced in 2014, but 2018 totals are the second highest number of hate crimes since 2009.

With major declines in Ontario, the number of hate crimes targeting Muslims fell 50 percent in 2018, after previously spiking in 2017 due to large increases in Ontario and Quebec. There were also fewer reported hate crimes targeting the Black community (12 percent decrease), and fewer targeting members of the LGBTQ community (15 percent decrease). Hate crimes targeting the Jewish community declined by 4 percent in 2018, comprising 19 percent of all reports (source).

Transgender Killings in 2018

Date	Name of Victim	Age	Location	Details	Source
1/5/18	Christa Leigh Steele-Knudslie	42	North Adams, MA	Steele-Knudslie organized and produced the Miss Trans New England and other pageants, and was loved and known by many in both the local and national trans community.	The Berkshire Eagle
1/10/18	Vicky Gutierrez	33	Los Angeles, CA	A transgender woman from Honduras, Ms. Gutierrez was stabbed and had her body set ablaze inside her Los Angeles home on January 10.	Los Angeles Times
2/4/18	Celine Walker	36	Jacksonville, FL	Fatally shot in a hotel room. It was not known for several days that Walker was trans because local police claimed to not refer to victims as transgender. Investigators are still looking for a suspect in her death.	NBC News
2/5/18	Tonya Harvey	35	Buffalo, NY	Police have confirmed they are looking into the incident as a possible hate crime.	Buffalo News
2/19/18	Zakaria Fry	28	Albuquerque, NM	Albuquerque Police arrested and charged Charles Spiess with two open counts of murder.	Miami Herald
2/24/18	Phylicia Mitchell	45	Cleveland, OH	On April 10, Cleveland.com reported that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Gary Sanders. Sanders was charged with aggravated murder in Mitchell's death.	Cleveland.com
3/26/18	Amia Tyrae Berryman	28	Baton Rouge, LA	Fatally shot at a local motel on March 26 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Few details are known about the crime, and police report they have no suspects or persons of interest at this time.	New York Times
4/1/18	Sasha Wall	29	Chesterfield County, SC	The FBI is assisting with local investigators, and are analyzing phone records and collecting DNA evidence.	The Daily Beast
5/9/18	Karla Patricia Flores-Pavón	26	Dallas, TX	Dallas Police arrested 24-year-old Jimmy Eugene Johnson III on May 17, charging him with Flores-Pavón's murder.	Dallas News
5/13/18	Nino Fortson	36	Atlanta, GA	City police were nearby executing a traffic stop and rushed to the scene, but Fortson later died at the hospital.	WSB-TV Atlanta
5/21/18	Gigi Pierce	28	Portland, OR	When officers arrived, they tried to administer aid, but Pierce died at the scene. Police investigators say they believe that Pierce was shot during an altercation with Sophia Adler, who has been charged with Pierce's murder, according to KGW-TV.	KGW-TV
5/25/18	Roxana Hernández	33	In Custody of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	Passed away on May 25 while in the custody of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) after fleeing violence and discrimination in Honduras.	BBC
6/1/18	Antash'a English	38	Jacksonville, FL	The Jacksonville Sheriff's Office has declared an active murder investigation and asks anyone with information to contact their office.	News4Jax
6/18/18	Diamond Stephens	39	Meridian, MS	Stephens was originally misgendered in local police statements and media reports, which delayed HRC's awareness of this deadly incident.	Mic
6/24/18	Cathalina Christina James	24	Jacksonville, FL	James was the third transgender woman murdered and the fourth shot in the Florida city in 2018.	First Coast News
6/24/18	Keisha Wells	54	Cleveland, OH	Keisha Wells was found dead with a gunshot wound to her abdomen in the parking lot of an apartment complex on June 24, according to Cleveland.com.	News 5 Cleveland
7/19/18	Sasha Garden	27	Orlando, FL	Originally from Wisconsin, Garden is remembered by loved ones as a "firecracker" who "didn't hold anything back."	Orlando Sentinel
8/30/18	Vontashia Bell	18	Shreveport, LA	The Louisiana Trans Advocates organization released a statement condemning the shooting and calling on the city's leaders to help curb the violence against the trans community.	KSLA News 12
8/30/18	Dejanay Stanton	24	Chicago, IL	Dejanay Stanton, 24, was found with a fatal gunshot wound to the head on August 30, according to media reports. After an autopsy, her death was ruled a homicide and the investigation is ongoing.	Windy City Times

9/5/18	Shantee Tucker	30	Philadelphia, PA	Friends and family honored her life and mourned her death on Facebook, recalling that she was like “another big sister” to them and remembering her “beautiful spirit and fun aura.”	Philadelphia Magazine
9/8/18	Londonn Moore	20	North Port, FL	Moore is remembered by her family and other loved ones, who described her as “hilarious” and someone who “made everyone laugh all the time.”	Orlando Weekly
9/14/18 - 9/15/18	Nikki Enriquez	28	Laredo, TX	Nikki Enriquez was one of four women killed in Sept. in what local officials describe as a “serial killing spree” allegedly carried out by an intel supervisor for the U.S. Border Patrol.	USA Today
10/3/18	Ciara Minaj Carter Frazier	31	Chicago, IL	As reported in the Sun Times, Chicago police declared Frazier’s death a homicide after appearing on the scene.	Chicago Sun Times
10/10/18	Regina Denise Brown	53	Orangeburg, South Carolina	Regina Denise Brown, a trans woman of color, was found dead in her burning home in South Carolina on October 7. Authorities charged Kenneth Lamont Jenkins with murder in November after he confessed to killing Brown during a physical altercation.	PinkNews
11/26/18	Tydi Dansbury	37	Baltimore, MD	Few details are known about the circumstances of her death, and the Baltimore Police Department is urging anyone with information to come forward.	Logo - NewNowNext
12/7/18	Keanna Mattel	35	Detroit, MI	Mattel, who also went by the name Kelly Stough, spoke against anti-trans violence epidemic, noting that “police are unaware with our struggle so they have no sympathy for us.”	The Detroit News
Total Deaths: 26					

Source: [Human Rights Campaign](#)

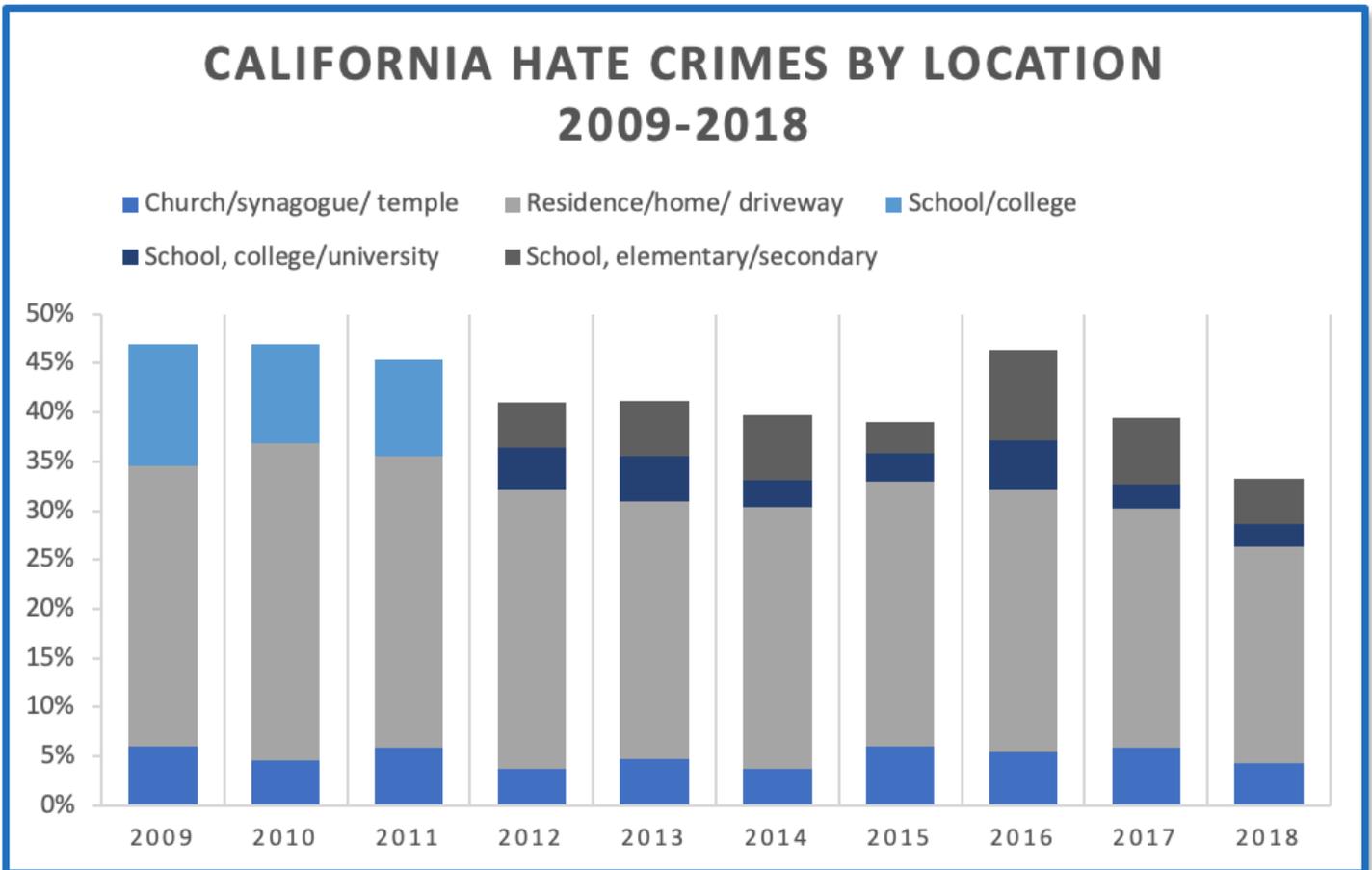
Hate Speech and Hate Crime

► In late 2016, around the elections, the weighted monthly hate crime increases correlated almost identically to that of the rising 4chan trend in hate messages.

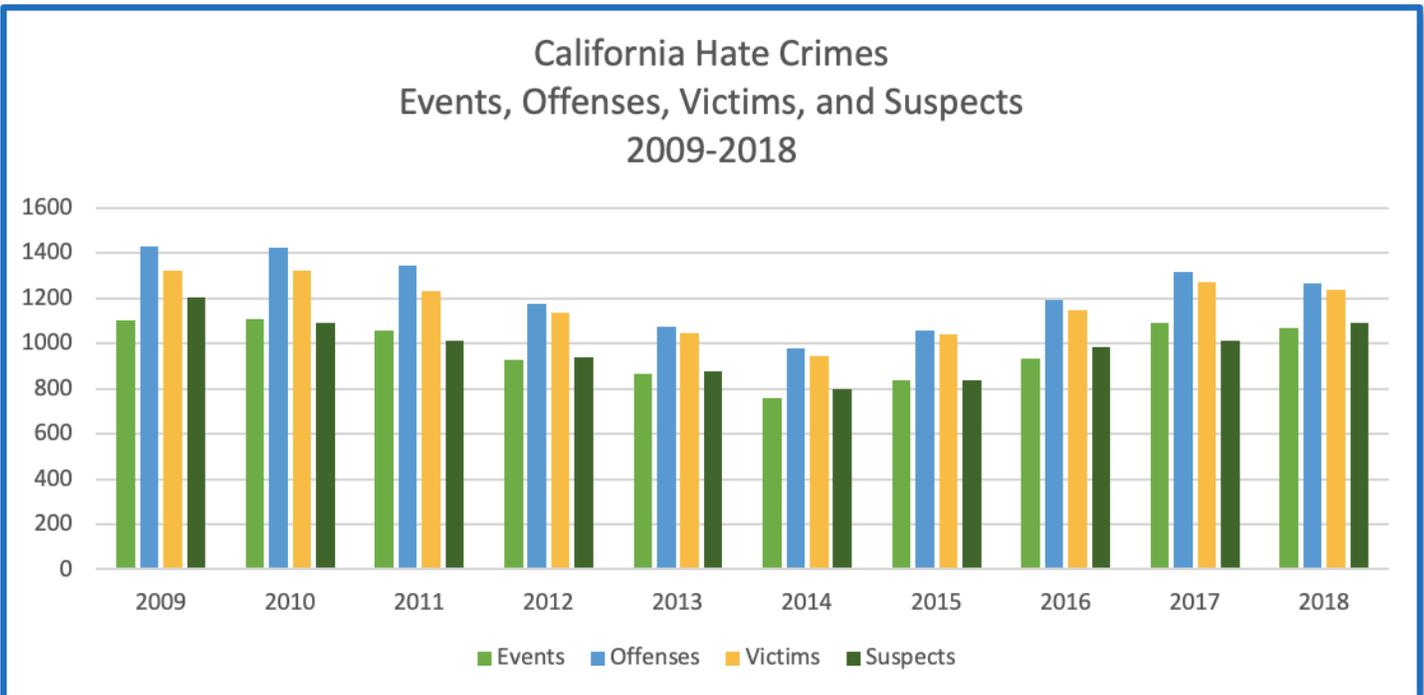
Trends in 4chan Hate Messages with UCR Hate Crimes (weighted to scale) 2014-2018



California Hate Crime Incident Statistics, 2018

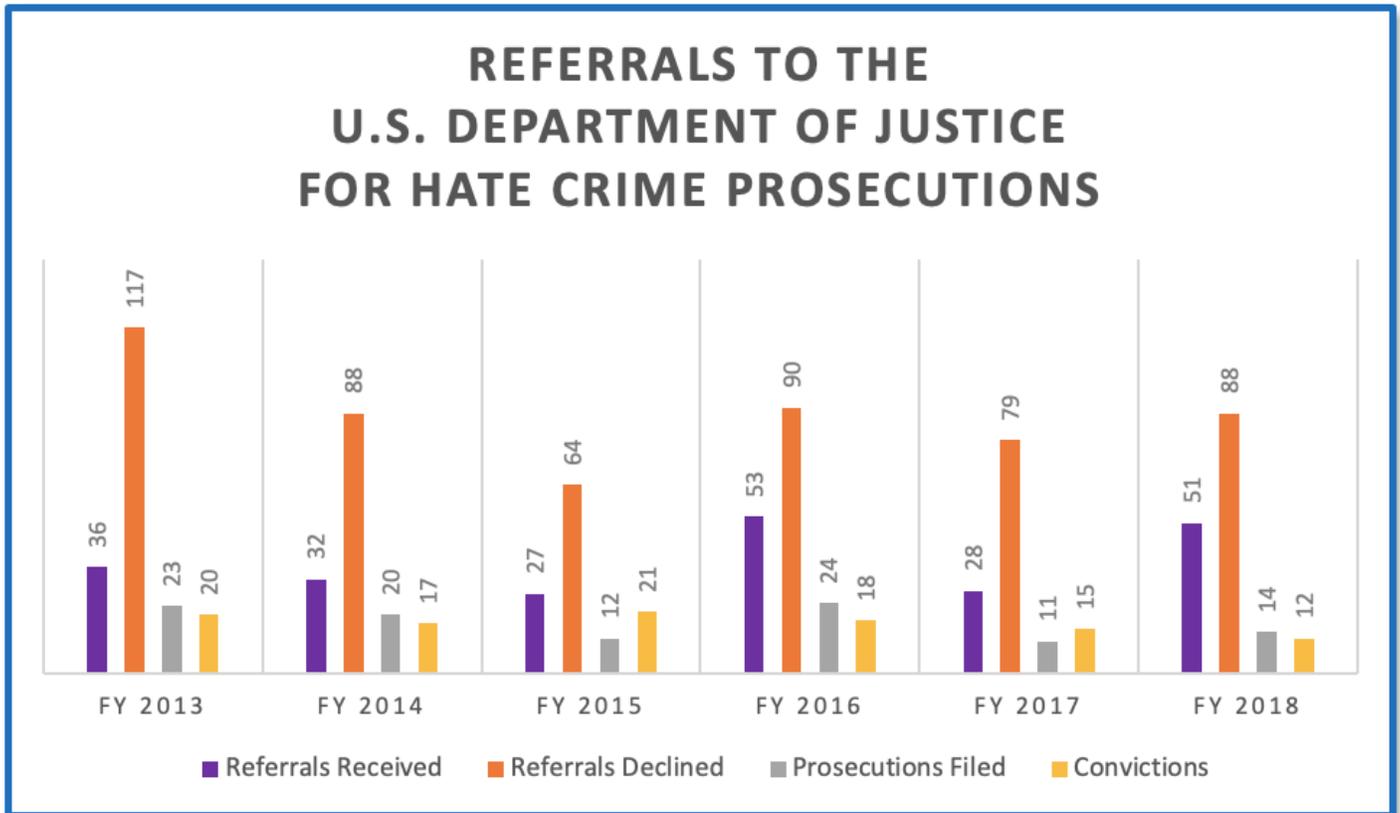


*Reporting of School/college separated into School, college/university and School, elementary/secondary in 2012



Source: [Hate Crime in California 2018](#)

Federal Hate Crime Prosecutions



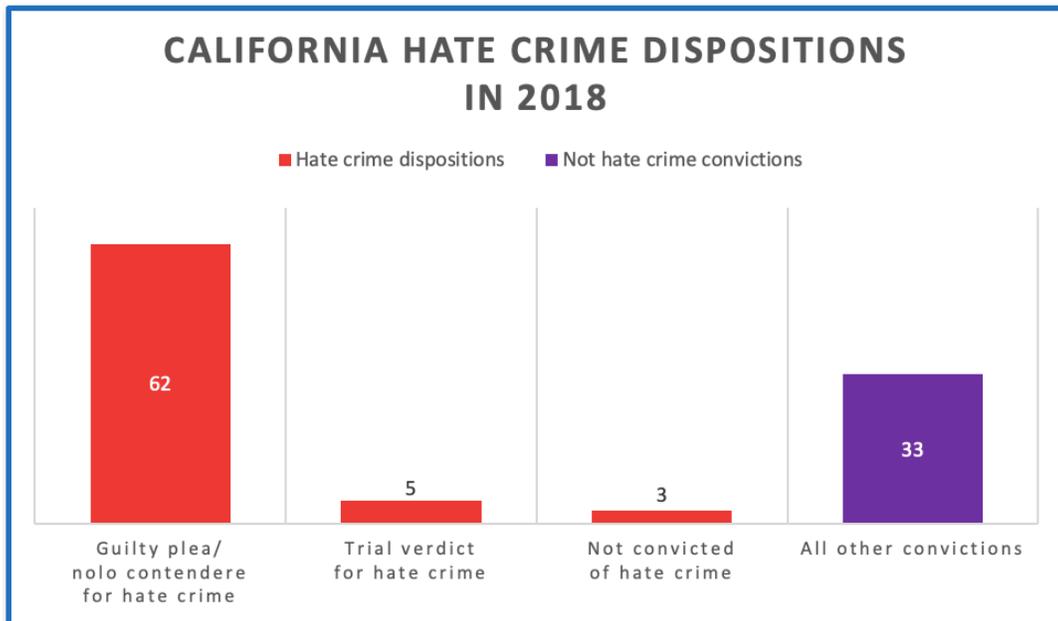
*Two categories of hate crimes – as tracked and reported by the USDOJ LIONS (Legal Information Office Network System) database – are included in the chart above: 1) Racial Violence Including Hate Crimes, and 2) Hate Crimes Arising out of Terrorist Attacks.

**Numbers of “referrals declined” and “convictions” are sometimes higher than “referrals received” or “prosecutions filed” because the disposition of a case, e.g. dismissal or conviction, may occur in a different year from which the case was filed. Cases may be dismissed for a variety of reasons, including lack of evidence or the expiration of the statute of limitations.

Source: [Brennan Center for Justice](#)

California Hate Crime Prosecutions

► Out of 1,066 hate crime reports in 2018, California district attorneys and elected city attorneys filed **314 criminal cases, with 228 of those filed under state hate crime law**. At time of publication, disposition data for 103 cases was available, as final dispositions oftentimes occur in a different year than the crime or the filing of the charges.



Source: [Hate Crime in California, 2018](#)

HATE CRIME LAWS

Current Federal Hate Crime Protections

<u>Constitutional Protections</u>	<u>Relevant Text</u>
U.S. Const. amend. XIII, § 1	"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."
U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1 U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 5	Section 1. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.
U.S. Const. amend. XV, § 1	"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

<u>Federal Statutes</u>	<u>Description</u>
18 U.S.C. § 241 – Conspiracy against rights	Makes it unlawful for two or more persons to conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in the free enjoyment of a right or privilege secured to him or her by the Constitution or laws of the U.S.
18 U.S.C. § 242 – Deprivation of rights under color of law	Makes it unlawful to willfully deprive any person of the rights, privileges, or immunities secured to him or her by the Constitution or laws of the U.S., or to subject a person to different punishments, pains, or penalties because of that person's alien status, color, or race.
Violent Interference with Federally Protected Rights, 18 U.S.C. § 245 – Federally protected activities	Makes it unlawful to willfully injure, intimidate, or interfere with any person participating in any one of the following six federally protected activities, on account of his or her race, color, religion, or national origin: 1) enrolling in or attending a public school, 2) participating in or enjoying a service, program, facility or activity administered by any State or local government, 3) applying for or enjoying employment, 4) serving in a State court as a juror, 5) traveling in or using a facility of interstate commerce, or 6) enjoying the goods or services of certain public places of accommodation.
Damage to Religious Property, Church Arson Prevention Act, 18 U.S.C. § 247 – Damage to religious property; obstruction of persons in the free exercise of religious beliefs	Prohibits the intentional defacement, damage, or destruction of any religious real property because of the religious nature of that property, or because of the race, color, or ethnic characteristics of any individual associated with that religious property. Also criminalizes the intentional obstruction of a person's free exercise of religious beliefs by force or threat of force.
Criminal Interference with Right to Fair Housing, 42 U.S.C. § 3631 – Violations; penalties	Makes it unlawful to use or threaten to use force to interfere with an individual's housing rights on account of his or her race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, or national origin.
The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crime Prevention Act of 2009, 18 U.S.C. 249 – Hate crime acts	The first statute to allow federal criminal prosecution of hate crimes motivated by the victim's perceived or actual sexual orientation or gender identity. Makes it unlawful to willfully cause bodily injury to a person on account of his or her actual or perceived race, color, religion, or national origin, or attempt to do so through use of a dangerous weapon.

Source: [U.S. Dept. of Justice](#)

Current State Hate Crime Statutes

State	Statute	Race, religion, ethnicity	Gender	Gender Identity	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Political Affiliation	Homelessness	First Responder/ Police	Interference with religious services
FEDERAL PROTECTIONS		YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Alabama **	Ala. Code § 13A-5-13 Ala. Code § 13A-6-28 Ala. Code § 13A-11-12	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Alaska * ^	Alaska Stat. § 12.55.155 Alaska Stat. § 11.76.110	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	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
FEDERAL PROTECTIONS		YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Arizona ** ^	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-701 D.13 and D.15 Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1604 A.1 Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1707 Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1708 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	NO
California ** **	Cal. Penal Code § 422.55 – 422.57 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 § 11412 Cal. Penal Code § 11413(b)(2) Cal. Penal Code § 13023 Cal. Penal Code § 13519.6	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Colorado **	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-9-113 Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-9-121	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Connecticut * **	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294n Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-7m 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	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Delaware ** **	11 Del. Code Ann. §§ 1304, 1301, and 1331 11 Del. Code Ann. § 805	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
District of Columbia **	D.C. Code § 22-3701 D.C. Code § 22-3703 D.C. Code § 22-3312.03 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		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Hawaii ** ^	Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 706-662 Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 846-51, 846-52, 846-53, 846-54 Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 711-1107	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Idaho	Idaho Code Ann. §§ 18-7901, 18-7902, 18-7903	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

	Idaho Code Ann. § 67-2915										
<u>State</u>	<u>Statute</u>	<u>Race, religion, ethnicity</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Gender Identity</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sexual Orientation</u>	<u>Disability</u>	<u>Political Affiliation</u>	<u>Homelessness</u>	<u>First Responder/Police</u>	<u>Interference with religious worship</u>
FEDERAL PROTECTIONS		YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	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. § 35-38-1-7.1 Ind. Code Ann. § 10-13-3-1 Ind. Code Ann. § 10-13-3-38	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Iowa * **	Iowa Code § 80B.11 Iowa Code § 692.15 Iowa Code § 708.2C Iowa Code § 712.9 Iowa Code § 716.6A Iowa Code § 729A Iowa Code § 729.5	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Kansas ^	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-6815	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kentucky ** +++++	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 532.031 Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 525.113 Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 17.1523 Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 525.110	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Louisiana ** ++	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:107.2 La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15:1204.4 La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:2403 H.(1) La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:225	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Maine * ** ^	17-A Me. Rev. Stat. § 1151 17 Me. Rev. Stat. §§ 2931, 2932 25 Me. Rev. Stat. § 1544 25 Me. Rev. Stat. § 2803-B 5 Me. Rev. Stat. § 4684-A 17-A Me. Rev. Stat. § 507	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Maryland **	Md. Code Ann. Crim. Law §§ 10-301, 10-302, 10-303, 10-304, 10-305, 10-306, 10-307, 10-308 Md. Code Ann. Pub. Safety § 2-307	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES

State	Statute	Race, religion, ethnicity	Gender	Gender Identity	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Political Affiliation	Homelessness	First Responder/ Police	Interference with religious worship
FEDERAL PROTECTIONS		YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Massachusetts * **	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 6 § 116B Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 22C §§ 33, 34, 35 Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265 § 37 Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265 § 39 Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 266 § 127A	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Michigan ^^	Mich. Comp. Laws. Serv. § 750.147b Mich. Comp. Laws. Serv. § 28.257a	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
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, 99-19-303, 99-19-305, 99-19-307 Miss. Code Ann. § 97-17-39	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Missouri **	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 557.035 Mo. Rev. Stat. § 574.085	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Montana **	Mont. Code Ann. §§ 45-5-221, 45-5-222	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 28-110, 28-111, 28-114	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nevada **	Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 193.1675, 193.1677, 207.185, 206.125	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
New Hampshire ^	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 651:6(f)	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
New Jersey	N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2C:16-1 [portion of statute, allowing victim's belief of bias to serve as evidence, held unconstitutional in <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-2, 31-18B-3, 32-18B-4, 32-18B-5 N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-15-4	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 § 240.30 N.Y. Penal Law § 240.70 N.Y. Penal Law § 240.71 N.Y. Exec. Law § 837(f)4-c	YES	YES	YES	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	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-144										
North Dakota **	N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-14-04 N.D. Cent. Code §§ 12.1-21-01, 12.1-21-02, 12.1-21-08	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	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
FEDERAL PROTECTIONS		YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Ohio **	Ohio Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2927.12 Ohio Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2927.11	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	NO
Oregon ** ^^	Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.165 Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.155 Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.075 Or. Rev. Stat. § 181A.225 Or. Rev. Stat. § 181A.470 Oregon Senate Bill 577	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) Pa. Adm. Code § 710(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	NO
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	NO
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws §§ 22-19B-1—22-19B-5	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	NO
Texas ** ^	Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 42.014 Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 12.47 Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 28.08 Tex. Gov. Code Ann. § 411.046	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Utah **	Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-203.14 Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-203.4 Utah Code Ann. § 53-10-202 Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-203.3	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO

State	Statute	Race, religion, ethnicity	Gender	Gender Identity	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Political Affiliation	Homelessness	First Responder/ Police	Interference with religious worship
FEDERAL PROTECTIONS		YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
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. § 18.2-127 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. § 52-8.5 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-138	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Washington ^	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9A.36.078 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9A.36.080 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 36.28A.030 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 43.101.290 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.61.160 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.94A.535	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	NO
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
TOTALS:		46	30	19	15	32	33	7	7	7	8

*Many states have statutes protecting [constitutional](#) or [individual rights](#), but do not specify protected categories. We have included these statutes in each state's statute section, but have excluded these statutes for purposes of counting which categories each state's hate crime laws protect.

**Many states have statutes that [protect buildings or property](#), often specifying those used for religious services. We have designated those states that do protect buildings with **, but have not counted these statutes as protecting "Interference with Religious Service" for the purposes of our chart.

^Some states designate "[vulnerable victim](#)" categories when the offender has committed an offense with bias due to the victim's real or perceived protected characteristic. For the purposes of our chart, we did not consider the "vulnerable victim" statutes to afford the same protections as bias categories designated in hate crime statutes, and have thus not counted those in our chart.

^^Some states' hate crime data collection laws mandate law enforcement agencies to [keep track of crimes against individuals with certain identity characteristics that are not listed as protected categories](#) in that state's hate crime law.

+[Indiana's](#) hate crime law allows the court [discretion](#) in sentencing the offender because he or she selected the victim based on a protected characteristic.

++While [Louisiana's](#) hate crime statute does not specifically enumerate [political affiliation](#) as a protected category, the law does afford protection for victims who have been targeted "because of actual or perceived membership or service in, or employment with, an organization," so we have included the state as protecting political affiliation in our chart.

+++Any violation of [Wyoming's](#) hate crime law constitutes a misdemeanor, the punishment for which is up to six months of prison time, a \$750 fine, or both. Many advocacy groups omit Wyoming's hate crime law from their lists, but CSHE has chosen to include it in our chart because it does constitute a criminal statute, despite its relatively minor punishments in comparison with other states' hate crime laws.

++++[South Carolina's](#) hate crime laws only protect political affiliation, so we have designated the state as lacking a hate crime law.

+++++For information on [Kentucky's](#) hate crime laws, see [here](#) and [here](#).

Notes: Statutes listed are criminal statutes, not civil statutes (with the exception of a few administrative statutes requiring hate crime reporting or tracking).

Statutes are current as of July 23. For pending legislation and updates at time of print, see below.

Sources: [UCLA School of Law Library](#), [ADL](#), [NAACP](#), [National Coalition for the Homeless](#), [Brennan Center for Justice](#)

For updates and corrections, please write csheinfo@gmail.com

Disclaimer: Statutes change – the information contained above is not legal advice. Individuals should seek legal advice in the state in which they reside.

States' Holocaust Education Laws

State	Statute	Requires Holocaust to be Taught in Schools?	Description
Michigan	Act 451, MCLS § 380.1168	YES	Starting in the 2016-2017 school year, requires public school districts or academy's social studies curriculum for grades 8 to 12 to include grade-appropriate instruction about genocide, including the Holocaust and the Armenian Genocide. The legislature recommends a combined total of six hours of instruction during grades 8 to 12.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. § 18A:35-28	YES	Requires every board of education to include instruction on the Holocaust and genocides in an appropriate place in the curriculum of elementary and secondary school students. The instruction must enable students to identify and analyze applicable theories concerning human nature and behavior, to understand that genocide is a consequence of prejudice and discrimination, and to emphasize the personal responsibility that each citizen bears to fight racism and hatred.
California	Cal Ed Code § 51220	YES	Requires the course of study for grades 7 to 12 to offer instruction on human rights issues, with particular attention to the study of the inhumanity of genocide, slavery, and the Holocaust."
Texas	Tex. Educ. Code § 29.9072	YES	Establishes "Holocaust Remembrance Week" in public schools, which shall include, as determined by each school district, age-appropriate instruction on the history of and lessons learned from the Holocaust, participation in learning projects about the Holocaust, and use of materials developed or approved by the Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-18f	YES	Requires each local and regional school board of education to include Holocaust and genocide education and awareness as part of each district's social studies curriculum.
Illinois	105 ILCS 5/27-20.3	YES	Requires every public elementary and high school to include a unit of instruction studying the Holocaust and other genocides, including the Armenian Genocide, the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, and the more recent atrocities in Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, and Sudan. The State Superintendent of Education may provide guidelines for the development of instruction, but each school board shall determine the minimum amount of instruction that qualifies as a unit to satisfy the state requirements.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 1003.42	YES	Requires public school teachers to instruct students on the history of the Holocaust in a manner that leads to an investigation of human behavior, an understanding of the ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping, for the purpose of encouraging tolerance of diversity in a pluralistic society and nurturing democratic values and institutions.
Kentucky	Ann Klein and Fred Gross Holocaust Education Act, KRS § 156.160(1)	YES	Requires every public middle and high school's curriculum to include instruction on the Holocaust and other cases of genocide, as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
New York	NY CLS Educ § 801	YES	Prescribes courses of instruction in human rights issues, including genocide, slavery, and the Holocaust, which shall be taught in all the schools of the state.
Rhode Island	RI Gen. Laws § 16-93-3	YES	Requires the State Department of Education to collect and disseminate curriculum materials to every school district, private school, mayoral academy, and charter school to aid in the development of instructional materials on holocaust and genocide awareness and education. Requires every school district to include one unit of instruction on holocaust and genocide using these materials.
Indiana	Burns Ind. Code Ann. § 20-30-5-7	YES	Each school corporation shall include curriculum on social studies and citizenship, including an enhanced study of the Holocaust in each high school United States history course.
Oregon	Oregon Senate Bill 664	YES	Requires school districts to provide instruction about the Holocaust and genocide.
Missouri*	Holocaust Education and Awareness Commission Act, § 161.700 R.S.Mo	NO	Creates the Holocaust Education and Awareness Commission, a permanent state commission housed in the department of elementary and secondary education, that promotes the implementation of holocaust and awareness programs in Missouri to encourage understanding of the holocaust and discourage bigotry.
Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. § 39-29-1	NO	Creates the Mississippi Commission on the Holocaust to provide assistance and advice to public and private schools, colleges, and universities with respect to the implementation of Holocaust education and awareness programs, and to liaise with education officials to coordinate or modify courses of study or programs dealing with the Holocaust.
Pennsylvania	Act 70, 24 PS § 15-1554	NO	Strongly encourages schools to offer instruction in the Holocaust, genocide, and human rights violations by providing teachers' access to information and best practices. If less than 90 percent of Pennsylvania schools teach about the Holocaust after a study conducted by the State Board of Education, school entities shall be required to instruct in the Holocaust, genocide, and human rights violations.

Georgia	OCGA §§ 50-12-130–50-12-133	NO	Creates a permanent state commission which will survey, design, encourage, and promote implementation of Holocaust education and awareness programs in Georgia and will be responsible for encouraging and promoting the memorialization of the Holocaust on a regular basis throughout the state
West Virginia	W. Va. Code §§ 5-28-1–5-28-3	NO	Creates the West Virginia Commission on Holocaust Education, which will survey, design, encourage, and promote implementation of holocaust education and awareness programs in West Virginia and will be responsible for encouraging and promoting the memorialization of the Holocaust on a regular basis throughout the state
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143A-48.1	NO	Creates the North Carolina Council on the Holocaust, whose purpose is to develop a program of education and observance of the Holocaust
Washington	Rev. Code Wash. (ARCW) § 28A.300.115	NO	Strongly encourages every public middle, junior high, and high school to include instruction on the events of the Holocaust as well as other examples of genocide and crimes against humanity. In addition, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), in collaboration with an expert Washington nonprofit organization that teaches lessons of the Holocaust must, develop best practices and guidelines for high quality instruction, and by December 12, 2022, must report back to the Legislature with a recommendation about whether instruction on the Holocaust should be required in public schools, and if so, in which grades.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-48-107	NO	Establishes the duties of the Tennessee Commission on Holocaust Education, which include providing assistance and advice to public and private schools, colleges, and universities with respect to the implementation of Holocaust education and awareness programs.
Alabama	Code of Ala. § 41-9-983	NO	Establishes the duties of the Alabama Holocaust Commission, which includes providing assistance and advice to public and private schools, colleges, and universities, with respect to the implementation of Holocaust education and awareness programs.

*In Missouri, [SB373](#) would repeal the current statute, which defines the Holocaust as “the period from 1933 through 1945 where 6 million Jews and millions of others were murdered in Nazi concentration camps as part of a structured, state-sanctioned program of genocide,” to replace it with a new definition where “in Nazi concentration camps” is removed from the original statute’s definition.

Key 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."

Recent 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."

Recent Federal Proposals to Combat Hate

In July 2019, a group of bipartisan U.S. Senators announced their plan to introduce the "Never Again Education Act." If enacted, the Act would create a grant program at the U.S. Department of Education to enable teachers across the nation to access resources and training to teach their students about the Holocaust.

In July 2019, U.S. Senators Richard Blumenthal (D-CT) and Dick Durbin (D-IL) introduced the Khalid Jabara and Heather Heyer National Opposition to Hate, Assaults, and Threats to Equality (NO HATE) Act of 2019, and Representatives Don Beyer (D-VA) and Pete Olson (R-TX) introduced its companion bill in the House of Representatives under the name NO HATE Act. The bill is named after two hate crime victims whose murders were prosecuted as hate crimes but not reported in hate crime statistics. If passed, the bill would incentivize state and local jurisdiction to improve their hate crime reporting and data collection systems.

There have also been proposals among advocacy groups to close the so-called but-for loophole referenced above in *U.S. v. Miller*, which would change the motivation standard that prosecutors would have to prove under current federal hate crime law, from having to prove a victim's membership in a protected category as the sole cause of the offender's crime, to a significant motivating factor.

Recent State Reforms on Hate Crime – Legislative and Non-Legislative

UTAH

In April 2019 Utah governor Gary Herbert signed a new hate crime bill, SB 103, into law that expanded both the groups and criminal circumstances covered after a brutal anti-Latino assault was found not to be covered by a weaker previous law, SB 102, which prosecutors deemed ineffectual and did not address felony attacks.

NEW YORK

Starting with the introduction of a similar bill in 2014, New York's legislature has approved the passage of a bill that bans the use of the "panic" defense by suspects charged with crimes against gay and transsexual individuals. In support of the bill, Governor Andrew Cuomo tweeted that he would sign it into law once it reached his desk. However, some criminal defense organizations in the state have been outspoken against it, asserting that its passage will limit due process for suspects.

INDIANA

In Indiana, Senate Bill 198 was signed into law on April 3, 2019. The new law enhances penalties for crimes based on a person's actual or perceived characteristic, trait, belief, practice, association or other characteristics. The statute covers color, creed, disability, national origin, race, religion and sexual orientation, but excludes gender, gender identity, age or sex.

OREGON

Oregon passed Senate Bill 577, which expands the circumstances where the state's earlier 1981 intimidation statute, which focused on perpetrator group conduct, was deficient, by strengthening penalties and clarifying coverage. The legislation also expanded data collection to include non-criminal incidents.

GEORGIA

Georgia currently has no hate crimes law. In 2004, the state Supreme Court overturned a law that addressed the topic. This shortcoming is also present in the state legislature, which has failed to pass any law concerning the issue over the last two sessions. In light of these facts, Georgia prosecutors are advocating for the ability to charge suspects under laws that would directly address crimes of hate.

SOUTH CAROLINA

H. 3063, which just passed in the Criminal Law Subcommittee of the South Carolina House of Representatives, would amend pre-existing law with an enhancement for crimes motivated by discrimination based on race, religion, color, sex, age national origin, sexual orientation or homelessness. So far, 28 state representatives have sponsored the bill.

NORTH CAROLINA

This year, a group of Democratic lawmakers tried to strengthen North Carolina's hate crime law. In March, State Senators Jay Chaudhuri of Wake County, Valerie Foushee of Orange County, and Mujtaba Mohammed of Mecklenburg County introduced the Hate Crimes Prevention Act to broaden the existing law to include sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability, and to create a hate crime category of "felonious assault" applicable to crimes of bias involving death, kidnapping, rape, or forcible sexual offenses. It would also require the creation of a hate crime database at the State Bureau of Investigation and mandate hate crime-related training for law enforcement and prosecutors.

NEVADA

Joining the ranks of other states, Nevada has succeeded in banning the use of "panic" defenses for suspects charged with crimes against gay and transsexual members of the community. The passage of the bill received a landslide victory in both the State Senate and House before the governor signed it into law.

MINNESOTA

Keith Ellison, the Attorney General for the state of Minnesota, has begun the process of creating a work group that will empower local law enforcement to more accurately document crimes of hate and bias. Additionally, a grant program that funds security initiatives for places of worship was extended by Minnesota state leadership.

NORTH DAKOTA

Recently, the North Dakota Advisory Committee held a public meeting focused on listening to concerns expressed by professionals and activists from within the state. However, some participants left the meeting early under the impression that the committee has not done enough to address issues of hate experienced by citizens of North Dakota.

MICHIGAN

The Michigan State Police has added a hate crimes category for attacks against people based on their gender identity, which brings the state in line with FBI tracking categories. The federal agency started tracking gender identity and sexual orientation hate crimes following the adoption of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009.

CALIFORNIA

AB 1052 would require peace officers to undergo comprehensive training on hate crimes. It also requires all in-service peace officers to take a refresher course on hate crimes every three years that will be developed by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

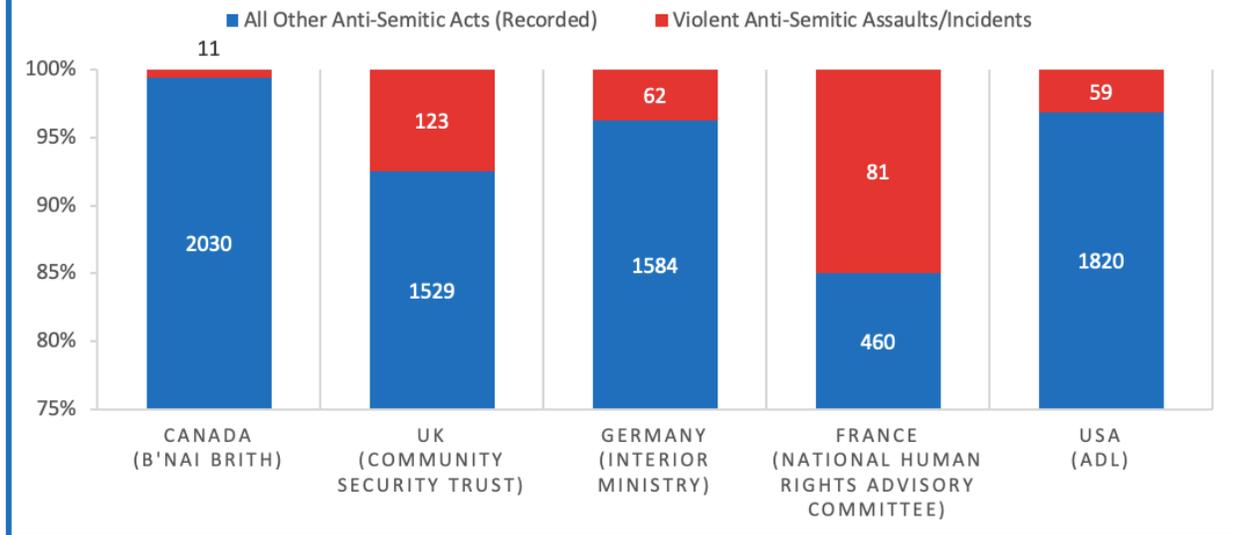
AB 300 would improve accuracy in reporting of hate crimes and incidents by requiring specific reports from law enforcement agencies in California to include a checkbox indicating whether the case is a hate crime or incident. It would also require law enforcement agencies to complete a supplemental report that specifies the type of bias motivation and other relevant information for each hate crime or incident.

In June 2019, AB 1985 was signed into law. The bill clarifies that a disability is protected under the law regardless of whether it is temporary, permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness. The bill also requires any local law enforcement agency that updates an existing hate crime policy or adopts a new hate crime policy to include, among other things, the Police Officer Standards and Training (POST) framework and information regarding bias motivation.

Currently held under submission, AB 301 will establish new oversight by the California Department of Justice regarding the reporting of hate crimes by local law enforcement agencies. The department will maintain a list of all law enforcement agencies for distribution of hate crime reporting procedures, auditing for accuracy the reporting of hate crimes, and to review agency policies on how hate crimes are reported. Further, the bill will establish a school-based program with the goal of preventing crimes and incidents of bias, along with educating students on how to identify and report such cases. Because AB 301 is held under submission, changes may be made to it before it is passed into law.

Still being developed is AB 1422, which was first introduced in February 2019. In its current form, AB 1422 will make bias-motivated crimes against the homeless a hate crime, but it is expected to be resubmitted to amend the state's "vulnerable victim law" instead.

ANTI-SEMITIC HATE CRIMES/INCIDENTS BY NATION, 2018



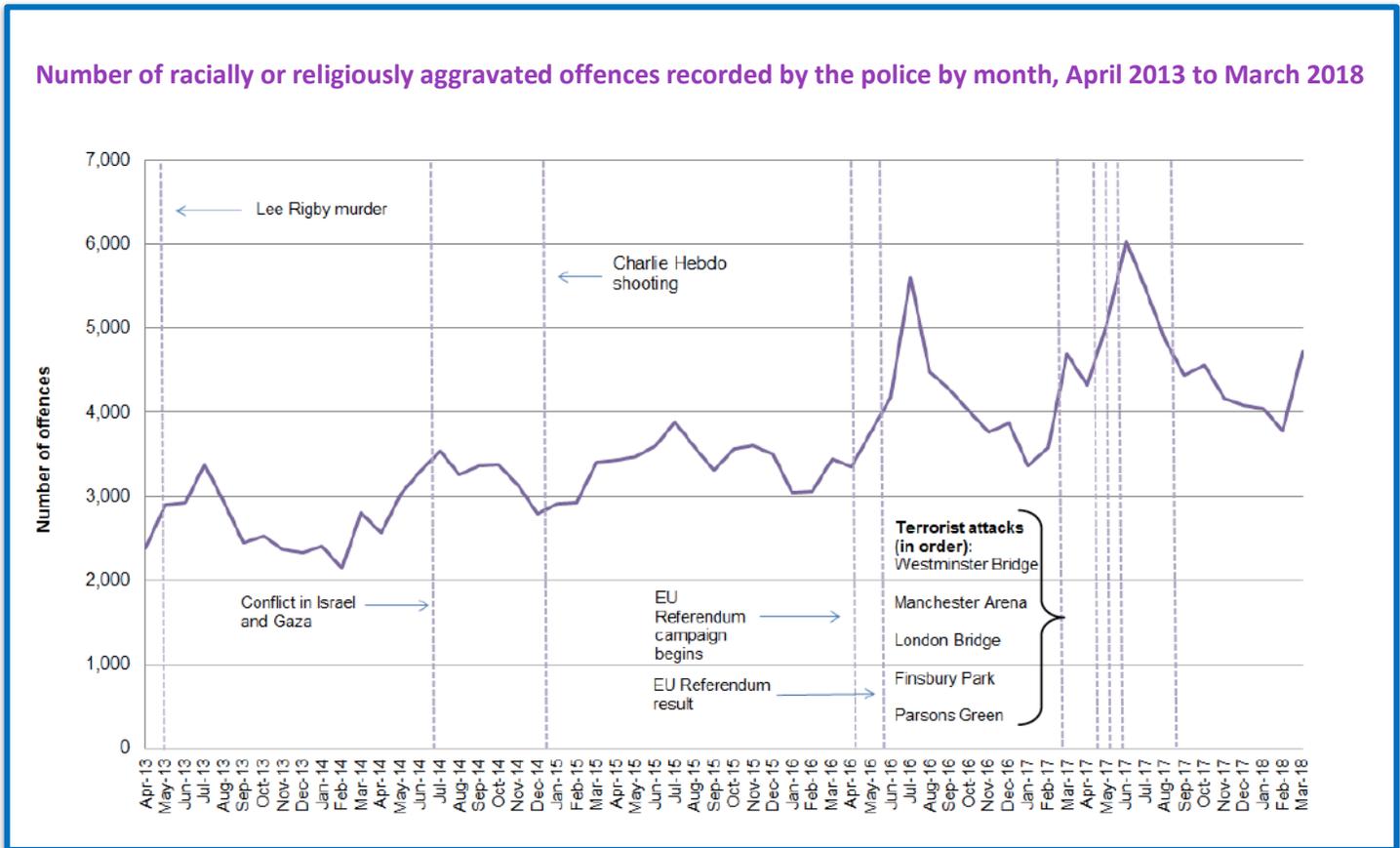
Source for Canada, Germany, France: [Moshe Kantor Database for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism and Racism](#); Source for UK: [Community Security Trust](#); Source for USA: [Anti-Defamation League](#)

Hate Crime By Nation

COUNTRY RANK BY SIZE	COUNTRY POP.	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Austria #96	8.79 million	302 -29%	425 8%	395 112%	186 69%	110 21%	91 54%	59 -42%	101 63%	62
Canada #38	35.88 million	2073 47%	1409 3%	1362 5%	1295 14%	1140 -19%	1414 7%	1322 -6%	1401 -5%	1473
France #21	62.81 million	1505 -18%	1835 3%	1790 8%	1662 -6%	1765 -25%	2357 na	dnr na	2 na	dnr
Germany #19	80.46 million	7913 120%	3598 18%	3046 <1%	3059 -34%	4647 3%	4514 12%	4040 7%	3770 -18%	4583
Greece #84	10.76 million	128 220%	40 -33%	60 -15%	71 -35%	109 10800%	1 na	dnr na	2 nc	2
Hungary #92	9.83 million	233 606%	33 na	dnr na	79 84%	43 13%	38 3%	37 95%	19 27%	15
Italy #23	62.25 million	1048 42%	736 33%	555 -7%	596 26%	472 565%	71 4%	68 21%	56 -58%	134
Poland #37	38.42 million	886 1%	874 232%	263 -66%	778 3%	757 185%	266 20%	222 -12%	251 29%	194
Sweden #91	10.04 million	dnr na	4862 <1%	4859 14%	4258 8%	3943 -29%	5518 <1%	5493 7%	5139 -11%	5797
United Kingdom #22	65.11 million	95552 18%	80763 29%	62518 18%	52853 10%	47986 1%	47676 -6%	50688 -6%	53946 -8%	58692

Source: [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe \(OSCE\)](#)

United Kingdom Hate Crime



Source: [Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2017/18](#)

CSHE Recommendations

Political Leaders

- Use bully pulpit to highlight inclusivity and condemn moral depravity of violence, prejudice and hate crime
- Announce New Initiatives

Schools

- Reinvigorate civic education relating to pluralism and the Constitution
- Streamline process for children to report hate incidents and crimes
- Photograph vandalisms and preserve evidence when necessary
- Report hate crimes to police and incidents to human relations agencies
- Use updated school demographic data to better understand school community
- Coordinate with local law enforcement and human relations organizations
- Implement tolerance education into curriculum and events

Police Agencies

- Chief should make public policy statement on hate crime and disseminate
- Designate bias liaison officer(s) to be contacted to oversee response of any suspected hate crime
- Institute Departmental Policy and Investigative Protocols on Hate Crime
- Have a two-tier review process where liaison officer / supervisor reviews all suspected cases

- Offer Follow Up Training
- Implement the use of specific guided forms for hate crime
- Post hate crime statistics on department website broken down by bias, offense type, general location and date with privacy protection for victims when necessary.
- Maintain statistical data on non-criminal hate incidents or refer statistics to human relations agencies and commissions for public data assessments.
- Allow for reports or evidence to be received digitally via website and text.
- Have materials in multiple languages to assist victims and encourage reporting
- Have bias liaison or supervisor coordinate quarterly hate crime meetings with other government agencies and community shareholders who may also refer cases.
- Notify relevant community groups and other agencies.
- Employ social media to calm public and address rumor control.
- Have blueprints available of sensitive locations including schools, campuses, community gathering places, houses of worship and religiously affiliated institutions, government offices, offices of political advocacy groups and parties, and media.

State Legislators

- Enact hate crime penalty enhancement statutes in those states without a broadly enforceable one: AR, GA, SC and WY.
- Expand coverage to include gender, gender identity, disability, citizenship/documentated status, and homeless status (which can also be added to vulnerable victim legislation).
- Enact a statute protecting not only houses of worship, but religious affiliated institutions and services, irrespective of location as well.
- Enact civil remedies including fines, restitution and injunctive relief
- Make hate crime reporting, specific report forms, training, and model policies mandatory (when funded/allowed) on individual agencies and a require the publication of an annual data product with statewide totals and breakdowns.
- Require District Attorneys and City Attorneys or alternatively, the State Attorney General to collect and publish disposition of hate crime cases.
- Enact laws giving authorities the ability, in limited circumstances, to restrict the civilian use of non-religious and non-theatrical masks and sticks, wood planks, mace and firearms at public demonstrations or during civil disorder.
- Enact a statute prohibiting private paramilitary training and other activities consistent with *Presser v. Ill.*

FBI Verbatim Summary of 2018 Hate Crime Data:

- In 2018, 16,039 law enforcement agencies participated in the Hate Crime Statistics Program. Of these agencies, 2,026 reported 7,120 hate crime incidents involving 8,496 offenses. (See [Tables 1](#) and [12](#).)
- There were 7,036 single-bias incidents that involved 8,327 offenses, 8,646 victims, and 6,188 known offenders. (See [Table 1](#).)
- The 84 multiple-bias incidents reported in 2018 involved 169 offenses, 173 victims, and 78 known offenders. (See [Table 1](#).)

Single-bias incidents (Based on [Table 1](#).)

Analysis of the 7,036 single-bias incidents reported in 2018 revealed that:

- 57.5 percent were motivated by a race/ethnicity/ancestry bias.
- 20.2 percent were prompted by religious bias.
- 17.0 percent resulted from sexual-orientation bias.
- 2.4 percent were motivated by gender-identity bias.
- 2.3 percent were prompted by disability bias.
- 0.7 percent (47 incidents) were motivated by gender bias.

Offenses by bias motivation within incidents (Based on [Table 1](#).)

Of the 8,327 single-bias hate crime offenses reported in the above incidents:

- 59.5 percent stemmed from a race/ethnicity/ancestry bias.
- 18.6 percent were motivated by religious bias.
- 16.9 percent resulted from sexual-orientation bias.
- 2.2 percent stemmed from gender-identity bias.
- 2.1 percent resulted from bias against disabilities.
- 0.7 percent (58 offenses) were prompted by gender bias.

Race/ethnicity/ancestry bias (Based on [Table 1](#).)

In 2018, law enforcement agencies reported that 4,954 single-bias hate crime offenses were motivated by race/ethnicity/ancestry. Of these offenses:

- 46.9 percent were motivated by anti-Black or African American bias.
- 20.2 percent stemmed from anti-White bias.
- 13.0 percent were classified as anti-Hispanic or Latino bias.
- 4.1 percent were motivated by anti-American Indian or Alaska Native bias.
- 3.5 percent resulted from anti-Asian bias.
- 3.4 percent were a result of bias against groups of individuals consisting of more than one race (anti-multiple races, group).
- 2.0 percent were classified as anti-Arab bias.
- 0.5 percent (26 offenses) were motivated by bias of anti-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
- 6.4 percent were the result of an anti-Other Race/Ethnicity/Ancedstry bias.

Religious bias (Based on [Table 1](#).)

Hate crimes motivated by religious bias accounted for 1,550 offenses reported by law enforcement. A breakdown of the bias motivation of religious-biased offenses showed:

- 57.8 percent were anti-Jewish.
- 14.5 percent were anti-Islamic (Muslim).
- 4.1 percent were anti-Sikh.
- 3.8 percent were anti-Catholic.
- 3.2 percent were anti-multiple religions, group.
- 2.7 percent were anti-Other Christian.
- 2.5 percent were anti-Protestant.
- 2.1 percent were anti-Eastern Orthodox (Russian, Greek, Other).
- 0.9 percent (14 offenses) were anti-Hindu.
- 0.6 percent (10 offenses) were anti-Buddhist.

- 0.6 percent (9 offenses) were anti-Mormon
- 0.6 percent (9 offenses) were anti-Jehovah’s Witness.
- 0.4 percent (6 offenses) were anti-Atheism/Agnosticism/etc.
- 6.2 percent were anti-other (unspecified) religion.

Sexual-orientation bias (Based on [Table 1.](#))

In 2018, law enforcement agencies reported 1,404 hate crime offenses based on sexual-orientation bias. Of these offenses:

- 59.8 percent were classified as anti-gay (male) bias.
- 25.1 percent were prompted by an anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (mixed group) bias.
- 12.2 percent were classified as anti-lesbian bias.
- 1.5 percent were classified as anti-bisexual bias.
- 1.4 percent were the result of an anti-heterosexual bias.

Gender-identity bias (See [Table 1.](#))

Of the single-bias incidents, 184 offenses were a result of gender-identity bias. Of these offenses:

- 157 were anti-transgender.
- 27 were anti-gender non-conforming.

Disability bias (See [Table 1.](#))

There were 177 reported hate crime offenses committed based on disability bias. Of these:

- 110 offenses were classified as anti-mental disability.
- 67 offenses were reported as anti-physical disability.

Gender bias (See [Table 1.](#))

There were 58 offenses of gender bias reported in 2018. Of these:

- 32 were anti-female.
- 26 were anti-male.

By offense types (Based on [Table 2.](#))

Of the 8,496 reported hate crime offenses in 2018:

- 30.1 percent were intimidation.
- 22.3 percent were simple assault.
- 22.1 percent were destruction/damage/vandalism.
- 12.1 percent were aggravated assault.
- The remaining offenses included additional crimes against persons, property, and society.

Offenses by crime category (Based on [Table 2.](#))

Among the 8,496 hate crime offenses reported:

- 65.5 percent were crimes against persons.
- 31.1 percent were crimes against property.
- The remaining offenses were crimes against society. (See Data Collection in Methodology.)

Crimes against persons (Based on [Table 2.](#))

Law enforcement reported 5,566 hate crime offenses as crimes against persons. By offense type:

- 46.0 percent were intimidation.
- 34.0 percent were simple assault.
- 18.4 percent were aggravated assault.
- 0.8 percent consisted of 24 murders and 22 rapes. (See Methodology for more details about changes in the definition of rape in the UCR Program.)
- 0.7 percent involved the offense category *other*, which is collected only in NIBRS.

Crimes against property (Based on [Table 2.](#))

- The majority of the 2,641 hate crime offenses that were crimes against property (71.0 percent) were acts of destruction/damage/vandalism.
- The remaining 29.0 percent of crimes against property consisted of robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, and other crimes.

Crimes against society (See [Table 2.](#))

There were 289 offenses defined as crimes against society (e.g., drug or narcotic offenses or prostitution).

By victim type (Based on [Table 6.](#))

When considering the 8,496 hate crime offenses and their targeted victims:

- 81.9 percent were directed at individuals.
- 4.9 percent were against businesses or financial institutions.
- 3.4 percent were against society/public.
- 2.6 percent were against government entities.
- 1.9 percent were against religious organizations.
- The remaining 5.3 percent were directed at other/unknown/multiple victim types.

CSHE Edited Resources Available List

[AARP](#)

[Anti-Defamation League](#)

[America Indivisible](#)

[American Association of University of Women](#)

[American Islamic Congress](#)

[American Jewish Committee](#)

[Amnesty International USA](#)

[Arab American Institute Foundation](#)

[Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum](#)

[Asian Americans Advancing Justice](#)

[Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO](#)

[Association of People Supporting Employment First](#)

[Autistic Self Advocacy Network](#)

[B'nai B'rith International](#)

[Bard College](#)

[Bend the Arc](#)

[Blaze Bernstein Memorial Fund](#)

[Brennan Center for Justice at New York University](#)

[School of Law](#)

[Campaign for Youth Justice](#)

[Center for Constitutional Rights](#)

[Center for Law and Social Policy](#)

[Center for Media Justice](#)

[Center for Popular Democracy](#)

[Center for Reproductive Rights](#)

[Center for Responsible Lending](#)

[Children's Defense Fund](#)

[Church of the Brethren – World Ministries Commission](#)

[Coalition of Black Trade Unionists](#)

[Coalition on Human Needs](#)

[Common Cause](#)

[Communications Workers of America](#)

[AFL-CIO](#)

[Community Action Partnership](#)

[Community Change](#)

[Compassion & Choices](#)

[Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities](#)

[Council of Parent Attorneys and Advocates](#)

[Council on American-Islamic Relations](#)

[DC Vote](#)

[Defending Rights and Dissent](#)

[Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.](#)

[Dēmos](#)

[Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund](#)

[Drug Policy Alliance](#)

[Engage USA](#)

[Equal Justice Society](#)

[Equally American Legal Defense and Education Fund](#)

[FairVote](#)

[Families USA](#)

[Federally Employed Women](#)

[Feminist Majority](#)

[Friends Committee on National Legislation](#)

[Girls Inc.](#)

[GLSEN](#)

[Gonzaga University](#)

[Hadassah \(The Women's Zionist Organization of America\)](#)

[Heather Heyer Foundation](#)

[Hindu American Foundation](#)

[Hip Hop Caucus](#)

[Hispanic Federation](#)

[Human Rights Campaign](#)

[Human Rights First](#)

[Human Rights Watch](#)

[Impact Fund](#)

[Institute for Intellectual Property and Social Justice](#)

[International Association of Machinists and Aerospace](#)

[Workers](#)

[International Association of Official Human Rights Agencies](#)
[International Brotherhood of Teamsters](#)
[International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America](#)
[Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Inc.](#)
[Islamic Networks Group](#)
[Japanese American Citizens League](#)
[Jewish Council for Public Affairs](#)
[Jewish Labor Committee](#)
[Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law](#)
[Justice in Aging](#)
[Juvenile Law Center](#)
[Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.](#)
[Labor Council for Latin American Advancement](#)
[Laborers' International Union of North America](#)
[Lambda Legal](#)
[Latino Justice PRLDEF](#)
[Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law](#)
[Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights](#)
[League of United Latin American Citizens](#)
[League of Women Voters of The United States](#)
[Legal Aid at Work](#)
[Legal Momentum](#)
[Matthew Shepard Foundation](#)
[McCain Institute](#)
[Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund](#)
[Michigan Jewish Action Council](#)
[Muslim Advocates](#)
[Muslim-Jewish Advisory Council](#)
[Muslim Public Affairs Council](#)
[NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.](#)
[NALEO Educational Fund](#)
[National Alliance for Partnerships in Equity](#)
[National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education](#)
[National Association for the Advancement of Colored People](#)
[National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities](#)
[National Association of Human Rights Workers](#)
[National Association of Social Workers](#)
[National Center for Transgender Equality](#)
[National Coalition for the Homeless](#)
[National Coalition on Black Civic Participation](#)
[National Congress of American Indians](#)
[National Council of Asian Pacific Americans](#)
[National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.](#)
[National Council of Jewish Women](#)
[National Council of Negro Women](#)
[National Council on Independent Living](#)
[National Disability Rights Network](#)
[National Down Syndrome Congress](#)
[National Education Association](#)
[National Fair Housing Alliance](#)
[National Immigration Forum](#)
[National Immigration Law Center](#)
[National Korean American Service and Education Consortium](#)
[National LGBTQ Task Force](#)
[National Network for Arab American Communities](#)
[National Organization for Women](#)
[National Partnership for Women & Families](#)
[National Urban League](#)
[National Women's Law Center](#)
[Native American Rights Fund](#)
[Northeastern University – Institute on Race and Justice](#)
[OCA \(formerly known as Organization of Chinese Americans\)](#)
[Only Through U.S.](#)
[Open Door](#)
[PFLAG \(Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays\)](#)
[Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism](#)
[Rutgers University – Miller Center for Community Protection and Resilience](#)
[Sikh American Legal Defense and Education Fund](#)
[Sikh Coalition](#)
[Simon Wiesenthal Center](#)
[South Asian Americans Leading Together](#)
[Southeast Asia Resource Action Center](#)
[Southern Christian Leadership Conference](#)
[Southern Poverty Law Center](#)
[Stockton University - Sara and Sam Schoffer Holocaust Resource Center](#)
[TASH](#)
[The Andrew Goodman Foundation](#)
[The Arc](#)
[The Association of Junior Leagues International Inc.](#)
[The Association of University Centers on Disabilities](#)
[UnidosUS \(formerly National Council of La Raza\)](#)
[Union for Reform Judaism](#)
[United Methodist Church-General Board of Church & Society](#)
[University of Ontario Institute of Technology](#)
[University of Southern California – Price Center for Social Innovation](#)
[University of Southern California – Shoah Foundation](#)

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