

FINAL U.S. STATUS REPORT HATE CRIME ANALYSIS & FORECAST FOR 2016/2017



Butterfly Project Tolerance Educational Film Project on Children murdered in Holocaust /Los Angeles, 2016

**Compilation of Official Vetted Police Data From
Over 40 U.S. Cities, Counties and States**

Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism

 CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN BERNARDINO

Latest Data: Hate Crime In Largest U.S. Cities Tracking For Another Steep Rise

Hate crimes are up about 20 percent in the nation's largest cities so far in 2017, according to the latest official data derived from vetted police crime reports and analyzed by the Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism at California State University, San Bernardino; a non-partisan national clearinghouse for hate crime and terrorism research for policymakers.

Partial Year Hate Crime Comparisons for Cities 250,000 or More Population (2017-2016)

(Green typeface indicates increase in 2017 & Red typeface indicates decrease in 2017)

City/Pop Rank/2016 Pop. Est.	Partial Yr. 2017	Partial Yr. 2016	2017 Percent Difference	Total 2016/% of Change
New York City, NY/#1/9.93 Million	258 (thru 8/20)	201	+28.4%	380/+24%
Los Angeles, CA/#2/3.98 Million	161 (thru 7/31)	143	+12.6%	230 /+15%
Chicago, IL /#3/ 2.7 Million	39 (thru 6/30)	36 (EST.)	+8.3%	71/+20%
Houston, TX/#4/ 2.3 Million	5 (thru 7/31)	5 (EST)	No Change	8/-68%
Phoenix, AZ/#5/ 1.62 Million	51 (thru 3/31)	35	+45.7%	173/-28%
Total for 5 Largest for U.S. Cities	514	420	+22.4%	862/+3.9%
Philadelphia, PA /#6/1.6 Million	12 (thru 6/30)	11 (EST)	+9.0%	21/+50%
Columbus, OH /#14/860,090	106 (thru 7/31)	107	-1.0%	190/-2%
Seattle, WA/#18/704,352	61 (thru 6/30)	50	+22.0%	89/+6%
Washington, DC/#21/681,170	83 (thru 7/31)	68	+22.0%	107/+62%
Portland, OR/#26/639,863	9 (thru 4/30)	3	+200%	10/-10%
Long Beach, CA #36/ 470,138	12 (thru 8/31)	3	+300%	8/-33%
Riverside, CA /#59/324,722	2 (thru May 31)	5	-60.0%	9/+12.5%
Cincinnati, OH/#65/298,800	28 (thru 6/30)	23	+21.7%	54/+39%
Total	827	690	+19.86%	

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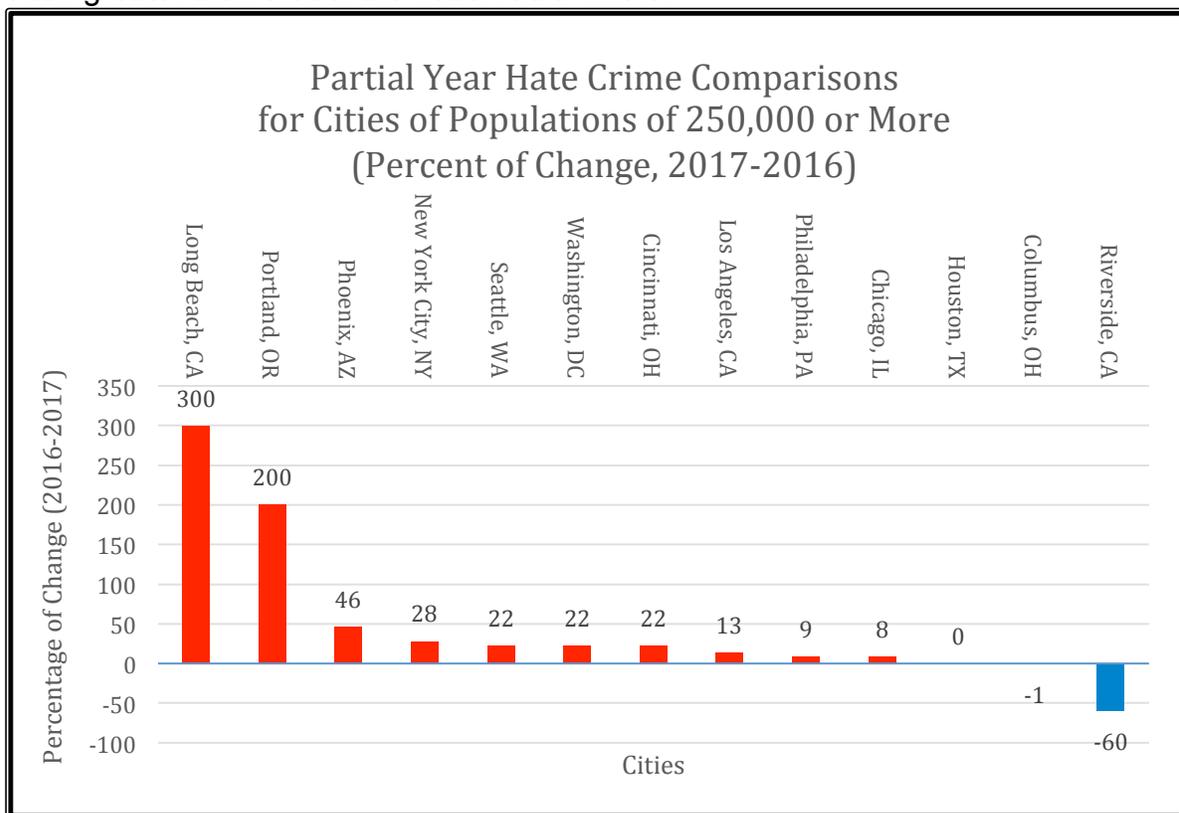
Estimates derived from pro rata proportional application of annual total.

Ohio agencies measure offenses and Columbus reclassified earlier data components.



The NYPD has the largest and second oldest hate crime unit in the nation, which started in 1980.

In America's six largest cities alone, hate crime increased from 431 to 526, or 22 percent for partial year 2017. The overall partial 2017 increase for all the thirteen survey cities rose from 690 to 827 or 19.9 percent over the same period last year. If these latest increases hold for all of 2017 - across the whole country - it would mark the third consecutive year of annual national increases, something not seen since 2004, a Presidential election year. Hate crime increases in larger cities are often greater than that of the nation as a whole.



This year's precipitous increase in larger urban areas, caps earlier double digit increases in four of the nation's five largest cities in 2016 as well, the study found. The study also revealed that these 2016 double-digit increases moderated significantly, averaging just under five percent, when data from dozens of other major American jurisdictions were added for the year. In addition, there was significant variability by city regarding the most frequent targets, with African-Americans, Gays and Jews the most common.

Moreover, the official data also confirmed the contention of various advocacy groups of a precipitous 2016 election time spike in hate crime. These late year spikes in hate crime occurred almost uniformly across the country, with the exception of the Midwest region.

Of the thirteen cities with useable partial year 2017 crime data, only two registered decreases, with the larger city; Columbus, Ohio, basically flat - dropping by just one. Partial year 2017 data analysis relied on official police same period comparisons, or alternatively, sometimes on proportional chronologic divisions of annual totals. Places like Boston, San Jose, and San Bernardino that did not meet chronologic or population cutoffs for inclusion in the survey also experienced significant increases in 2017, with others like Nassau County, NY; and San Francisco flat, while Suffolk County, New York was down.

Despite Sharp Urban Increases, No Nat'l Forecast for 2017; Rise Forecast for 2016

While the Center is forecasting notable increases overall in hate crime totals across the five largest American cities for all of 2017, we nonetheless conservatively abstain from any extended national full year forecasting - owing to either the unavailability of broad data or the preliminary nature of existing numbers. In addition the risk of reactive bigoted extremisms complicates forecasting.

For 2016, however, the Center is forecasting a moderate national increase of reported hate crime in the 3.75-6.75 percent range, which would make it the first time since 2012, another election year, that totals rose well past the six thousand mark. This forecast increase, if sustained, would also result in the first consecutive annual increase since 2004, when hate crimes nationally were substantially higher at 7,649 criminal incidents. Caution is urged as many jurisdictions rely on very small data sets, whose totals can range widely due to: varying agency participation and efficiencies by location and year, serial offenders, a catalytic trigger event, incident reclassifications, data input changes, as well as improved reporting and outreach.

Not included in most of the official collected data here, have been a series of horrifying suspected hate motivated killings in 2017. These include the stabbing of two Samaritans in Portland in May; another racial stabbing of an African American man in New York City in March; and a fatal vehicular attack in August in Charlottesville - all by avowed white supremacists. In addition to the killing of an Indian immigrant in Kansas in February, there has been a string of transgendered killings nationally, two gunshot murders of African Americans in Louisiana in September and a racial triple murder by a Black Nationalist in Fresno, California in April. While racial nationalists do not commit most hate crimes, these hardened hatemongers are disproportionately responsible for the sliver of hate crimes that are homicides. The June 2016 Pulse terror attack in Orlando that left

49 dead and over 50 wounded at a gay nightclub has not yet been officially classified as a hate crime.

Hate Crime Comparisons for 31 Cities/Counties of 250,000 or More Population (2010-2016)
(Green typeface indicates at or above multi-year high)

Jurisdiction/Rank/Population (2015)/ 2016 Pop. Est.	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total 30 Jurisdictions	2,101 +4.89%	2,003					
New York City, NY/#1 /8,550,405/ 8,537,673 @	380 +24%	307 --	308 -2%	315 -16%	374 +55%	242 -31%	350 +27% %
Los Angeles (City), CA/#2/3 ,971,883/ 3,976,322 @	230 +15%	200 +32%	*152 +33%	*114 -8%	*124 -27%	*170 +23%	*138
Orange County, CA/#5 County/ 3,172,532/3,172,532 @	50 +13.6%	44 +10%	40 -18%	49 -19.2%	61 -22%	78 +39%	56
Chicago, IL/#3/2,720,546/ 2,704,958 @	71 +20%	59 -8%	64 +8.5%	59 -13%	68 +33%	*51 +11%	*46
Houston, TX/#4/2,296,224/ 2,303,482 @	8 -68%	27 +56%	16 +23%	13 NC	13 -24%	17 +31%	13
Philadelphia, PA/#5/1,567,442/ 1,567,872 @	21 +50%	14 +8%	13 -19%	16 +33%	12 -8%	13* +63%	8*
Phoenix, AZ/#6/1,563,025/ 1,615,017	173 -28%	239 +31%	183* +126% %	81* -33%	121* -1.6%	123* -9%	135*
Suffolk County, NY/#24 County/1,498,816/ 1,492,583	42 -39%	69 -20%	87 NC	87 -22%	111 +192% %	38 -21%	48
San Antonio, TX/#7/1,469,845/ 1,492,510 @	10	13	14*	11*	17*	2* -60%	5*
San Diego, CA/#8/1,394, 928/ 1,406,630 @	35 -2.8%	36 - 2.7%	37* - 14%	43* +27%	34* - 19%	42* -14%	49*
Nassau County, NY/#27 County/1,344,436/ 1,361,500 @	59 -5%	62 -18%	76 +17%	65 -34%	98 +81.5% %	54 -55%	120
Dallas, TX #9 1,197,816 1, 317,929 @	11	11	15	18	30	16	12
Montgomery, County, MD/ #41 County/1,030,447/ 1,043,863 @	94 +42%	66 +65%	40 +43%	28 +17%	24	#	#
San Jose, CA/#10/1,026,908/ 1,025,350@	19 +217%	6 -45%	11 -27%	15*	15* -53%	32* +33%	24*
Austin, TX/#11/912,791/ 947,890 @	17 +21%	14 +250%	4*	4*	6* +20%	5*	5*
San Francisco, CA/#13/864,816/ 870,887 @	35 +25%	28 +27%	*22 -8%	*24 -31%	*35 -24%	*46 -27%	63*
Columbus, OH/#14/850,106/ 860,090 @	190 -2%	194 +30%	149* +10%	*136 +209%	*44 +10%	*40 -13%	46*

Indianapolis, IN/#15 861,868/ 855,164 @	26	26	*19 -56%	*43	No Rpt.	*51 +19%	*43
Fort Worth, TX #16 741, 206/ 854,113	20	12*	16*	14*	16*	14*	6*
Seattle, WA/#18/684,451/ 704,352 @	89 +6%	84 +65%	51 +55%	33 +6.5%	31	#	#

Jurisdiction/Rank/Population (2015)/ 2016 Pop. Est.	2016 ^[2]	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Denver, CO/#19/682, 545/ 693,060 @	31 +29%	24 +9%	22 -47%	42 -12.5%	48 +60%	30 -30%	*43
El Paso, TX #20 640,723/ 681,170@	1	3	1	3	4	2	5
Washington, DC/#22/672,228/ 681,170 @	107 +62%	66 -7%	71 +1%	70 14%	81 -12%	92 +61%	57*
Boston, MA/#23/667,137/ 673,184 @	275 -8.6%	301 +1%	298 -6.3%	318 +5.3%	302 -17%	365 +147%	*148
Portland, OR #26/ 583,776/639,863 @	10	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fresno, CA/#34/520,052/ 522,053 @	12	11	*12	*10	*8	*2	*6
Sacramento, CA/#35/490,712/ 495,234 @	6	8	*7	*16	*16	*17	*25
Long Beach, CA/#37/474,140/ 470,130 @	8	*12	*10	*5	*4	*6	*10
Bakersfield, CA/#52/373,640/ 376,380	8	9	*6	*3	*4	*5	*4
Riverside, CA/ #59 324,722/303,871 @	9	8	13	16	12	25	21
Cincinnati, OH 298,550 / 296,943(66) @	54 +38.5%	39 -28%	54* +315 %	13* +18%	*11 +22%	*9 -10%	*10

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 * Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation NC = No Change from Previous Year
 # = Change in format in gathering data. @ "Blue" Dem. last election
 Estimates derived from pro rata proportional application of annual total.
 Ohio agencies measure offenses and Columbus reclassified earlier data components

Overall Five Percent 2016 Increases, But Far Higher In Largest Localities

In addition to the dramatic 2017 spikes, our research for 2016 also found that increases in the largest cities and in several, mostly democratic leaning, states were significantly higher than the overall increase of about five percent. Moreover, 15 of 31 localities surveyed had totals that were at or above multi-year highs, while 13 others experienced declines, with most of those decreases occurring in localities with very low numbers of hate crime. Six of thirteen states with 2016 data registered increases large enough to push overall totals higher.

For 2016, the study further found nearly identical increases of about 4.9% over 2015, across two separate and sometimes overlapping hate crime data sets. The first sample was for the aforementioned 31 large cities and counties; including the ten largest American cities. The second covered thirteen states, including five of the ten most populous ones. The city and county survey rose from 2,003 to 2,101, for a 2016 increase of 4.89 percent; while the thirteen state tally rose an almost identical 4.91 percent: from 3,705 to 3,887. Overall increases of about five percent, however, were punctuated by dramatic increases around election time; in the largest densely populated areas; and against certain targeted groups, which varied somewhat by jurisdiction in 2016.



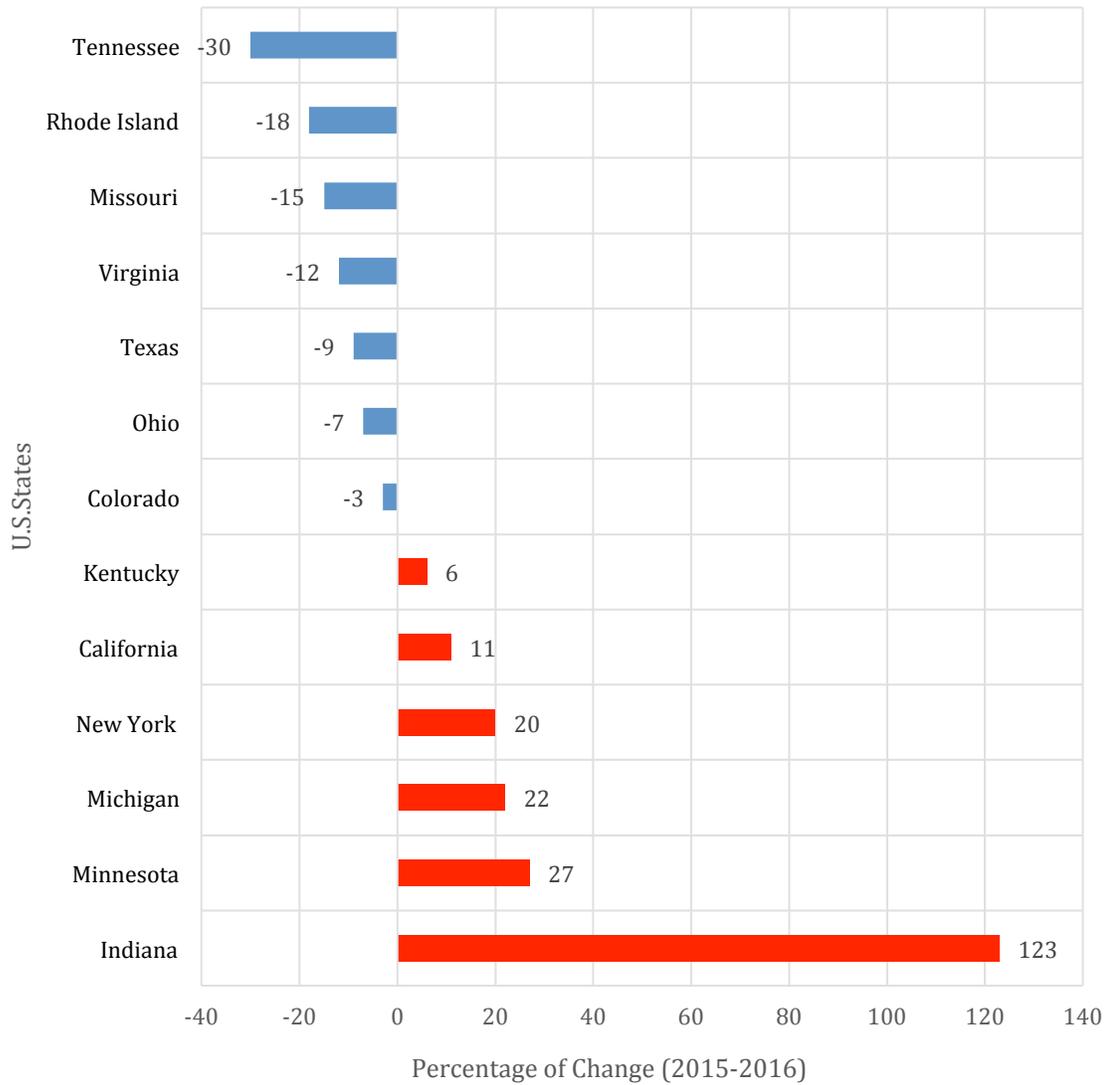
Police tape around perimeter of crime scene involving melee after Ku Klux Klan march in Anaheim, CA in 2016

**Hate Crime Comparisons for States
(2015 and 2016 Totals and Percentage of Change)**

<u>State</u>	2016 Total	2015 Total	% Change
California #1 39.3 Million	931	837	+11.2%
Texas #2 27.9 Million	178	195	-8.7%
New York #4 19.8 Million	607	505	+20%
Ohio #7 11.7 Million	704	757	-7%
Michigan #10 9.9 Million	490	399	+22%
Virginia #12 8.4 Million	137	155	-11.6%
Tennessee #16 6.7 Million	182	263	-30%
Indiana #17 6.3 Million	69	31	+122.6%
Missouri #18 6.1 Million	55	65	-15%
Colorado #21 5.5 Million	104	107	-2.8%
Minnesota #22 5.5 Million	122	96	+27%
Kentucky #26 4.4 Million	294	278	+5.8%
Rhode Island #43 1.1 Million	14	17	-17.6%
<u>Total</u>	3887	3705	+4.91 %

State Chart notes: Also note reporting efficiencies and training, as well as agency participation varies. Ohio data counts offenses, not incidents, and Indiana had a significant increase in agency participation in 2016.

Hate Crime Comparison for 13 U.S. States Percentage of Change (2015-2016)



Victim Targets Vary By Place In 2016



The LGBT community, along with Jews and African Americans were the three most targeted groups in many large cities.

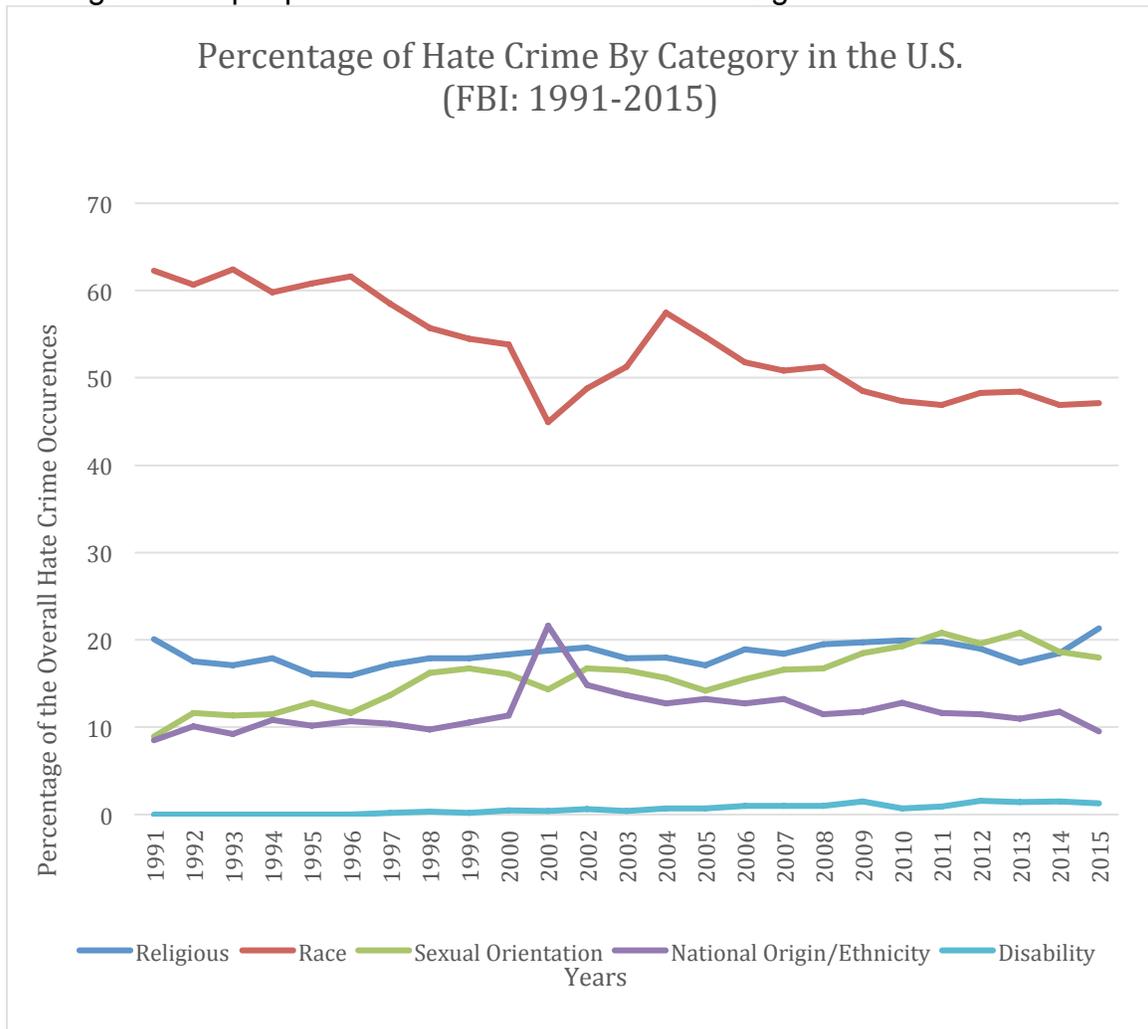
Most Frequent Hate Crime Targets By City, 2016

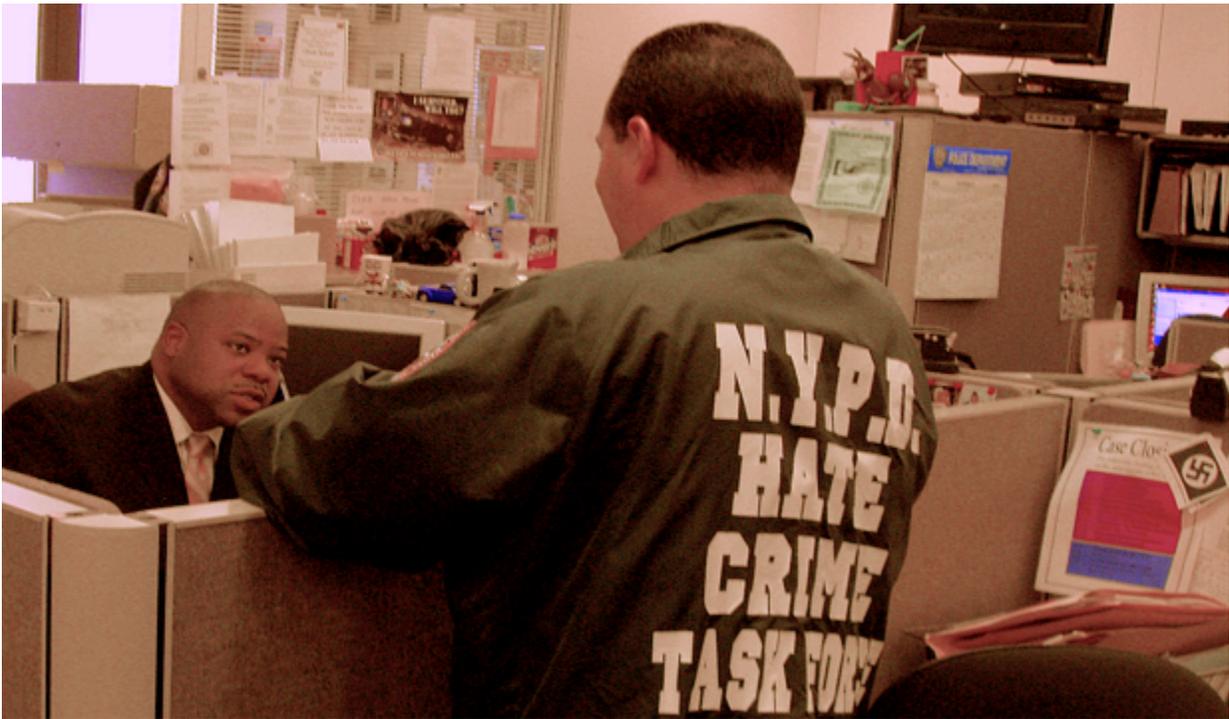
City or County	1	2	3	4	5
<i>New York City</i>	Jewish 140	Gay 98	Muslim 34	Other 33	Black 22
<i>Los Angeles</i>	Black 54	Gay (M) 42	Jewish 37	Hispanic 25	Gay/Transg. (TIE) 9
<i>Chicago</i>	LGBT 20	Black 13	Jewish 12	Other 9	Hispanic 7
<i>Houston</i>	Race 3	Gay/Trans.(TIE) 2	Relig. 1		
<i>Phoenix</i>	Black 45	Gay (M) 37	Jewish 20	Hispanic 19	White 18
<i>San Antonio</i>	Black 4	Muslim 2	White/Jewish Latino/Gay (Tie) 1		
<i>San Diego</i>	Race 15	Gay 11	Religion 7	Gender 2	
<i>San Jose</i>	Race/Eth 11	Religion 6	Gay 2		
<i>Seattle</i>	Black 25	Gay 19	White 13	Jewish 6	Transgender 5
<i>San Francisco</i>	Gay 16	Race/Ethnic. 13	Religion 4	Gender 1	
<i>Wash., DC</i>	Gay 40	Transg./Gender Identity 19	Religion 18	Race 14	Ethnic 12
<i>Orange County, CA</i>	Black 7	LGBTQ 5	Jewish/Latino/Asian (TIE) 4	Muslim/Mid. Est/Christian (TIE) 2	

Groups targeted varied significantly by jurisdiction. Jews were the most frequent target in New York City and Montgomery County, MD, while the LGBT community was the most targeted in Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, DC. Nationally, anti-black hate crime has been, by far, the most common victim category every year since data collection began 25 years ago, even as its proportion has been shrinking. African-Americans were also the most common targets in most, but not all, of the larger cities.

Of the seven cities that broke down anti-Muslim hate crime, six saw increases, while New York State, home of one quarter of the nation's Jews, saw a dramatic spike in anti-Semitic incidents.

In Los Angeles over half of the hate crimes there were racial or ethnic, and there was an 18.5 percent rise in that category, with a 71.4 percent increase in anti-white crimes driving numerical totals into the low double digits. Los Angeles was the only city showing a decline in anti-Muslim hate crime. California as a whole had an eleven percent increase, with 56 percent of crimes being racial and 22 percent directed toward LGBT people. In Seattle, Black, Gay, White, Jewish and Transgendered people were the five most common targets.





Detectives from NYPD's Hate Crime Task Force confer.

Forecast: Hate Crimes Likely to Break 6,000 in 2016; Largest Cities Up In '17

With a slightly greater than moderate degree of confidence, we forecast an overall increase in hate crime nationally, most likely in a range of between 3.75-6.75%, for those reported to police in the United States in 2016. This estimate would fall into an expected numerical range of between 6,069 to 6,245 reported hate crimes, although wider variation is also possible.

In addition, had the fatal 2016 Pulse nightclub terror massacre officially been categorized as a hate crime, which it has not, the attack would materially affect annual totals of victims. It would have possibly been counted only as a single incident, albeit one with multiple victims; thus precluding an otherwise significant overall "incident" increase, which otherwise would top over one percent.

Because this national estimate is reliant on the vagaries of labeling, agency participation, resource and training allocations, varying reporting efficiencies, very small data sets, and fluid local conditions, caution is strongly advised.

An even mild overall decline, while unlikely, is statistically possible. Our forecast of moderate overall increases will also probably include some stratified declines in a minority of some larger states. The growing potency, as well as instability, of various extremist movements, including political ones, that either inspire loners or orchestrate attacks, will likely impact hate crimes directly from actual attacks or alternatively from reactive backlash relating to symbolic or violent events.

A Divided Nation With A Hardened Racist Fringe

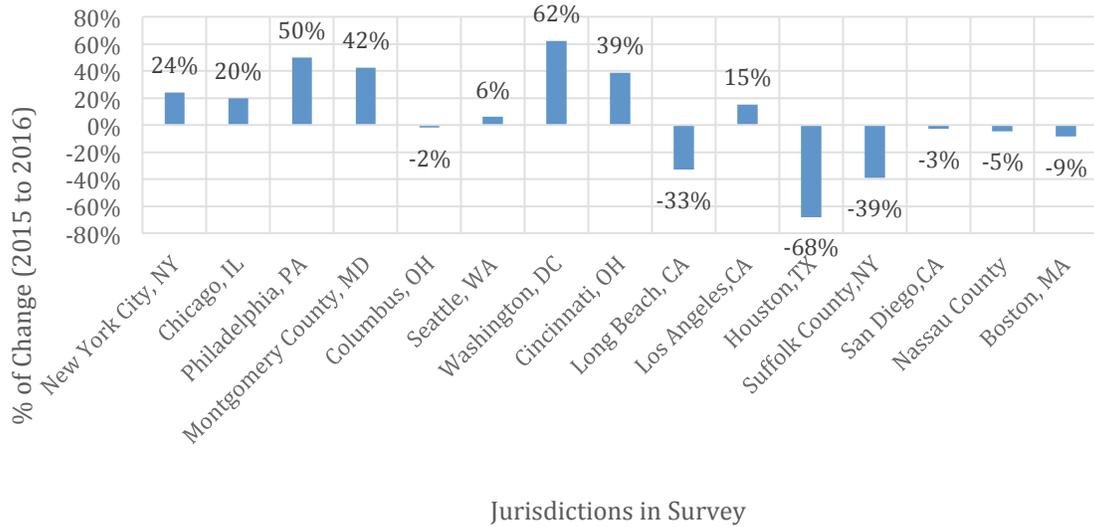
Recent polls show sustained levels of anti-Muslim prejudice in the high thirty to mid forty percent range in the United States, a level higher than after 9/11. Polls also reveal race relations are perceived to be at quarter century lows, as well as an entrenched and deeply polarized entrenched political tribalism. This occurs as trust in the unifying institutions and processes of American democracy such as government, academia, the news media, corporations, medicine and financial sector have declined markedly in recent decades. Further, our research shows that in California alone, there has been double the number of confrontational, sometimes violent, public rallies in the state in 2017 than in 2016, often involving anarchists, leftists, Trump supporters and white nationalists.

Perhaps most disturbing is the rise of racial bigotry and nationalism, reflecting an international trend of increasingly connected extremists. A September 2017 University of Virginia-Reuters Ipsos national poll showed “31 percent strongly or somewhat agreed that the country needs to “protect and preserve its White European heritage;” while 14 percent, “*agreed* that white people are under attack and 2) *disagreed* with the statement that nonwhites are under attack.” Support for white nationalism was at eight percent, six percent for the “alt right” and four percent for neo-Nazism. Interracial marriage was disapproved by 17 percent of whites. Many Americans also expressed no opinion, indicating possible softer support for such positions. The Reuters poll is largely in accord with another recent survey by ABC and the Washington Post showing nine percent of respondents “call it acceptable to hold neo-Nazi or white supremacist views, equivalent to about 22 million Americans. A similar number, 10 percent, say they support the so-called alt-right movement, while 50 percent oppose it.”

Moreover, a resurgent, younger and more tech savvy cohort of white nationalists have been targeting urban areas and universities for events, propaganda, and rallies. Charlottesville was the largest white nationalist gathering in decades, and according to the ADL, there have been more large “mega” rallies of over one hundred or more white nationalists in the last two years than in the previous decade or more. Before being removed from the mainstream internet, the newer neo-Nazi Daily Stormer had more readers than the oldest hate site, Stormfront, launched in February 1995.

The precipitous rise of white nationalism has come at a time of an ascending, but by far smaller and less mainstreamed reactive movement of militant hard-left, anarchists, antifa and Black nationalists, of whom a sliver have been involved in directed very violent attacks. The overwhelming majority of extremist fatalities, however, since 9/11 have been by violent Salafist Jihadists and far right racist or anti-government extremists.

Comparison of Hate Crimes Occurrences in Fifteen Jurisdictions (Percentage of Change from 2015 to 2016)



Most of the places with severe declines were in single digits numerically for hate crime.

Comparison of Hate Crime Occurrences in Fifteen Jurisdictions (2015 & 2016)

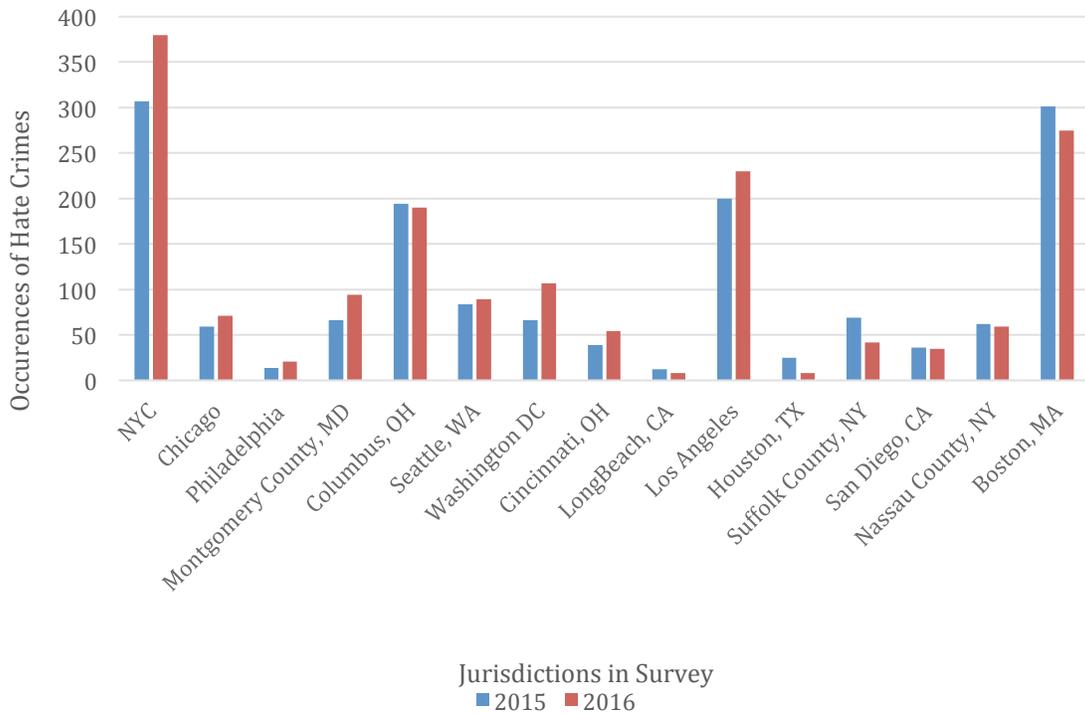
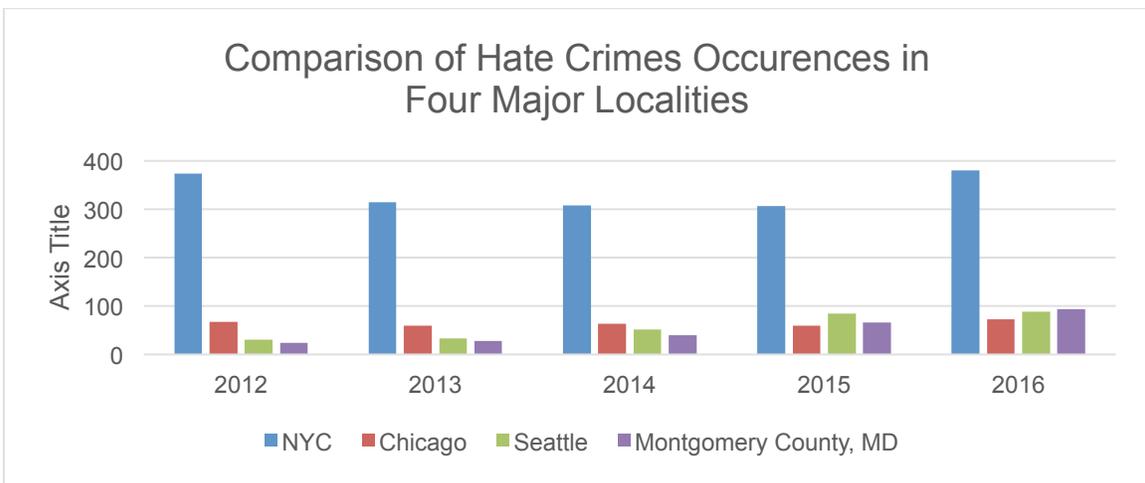
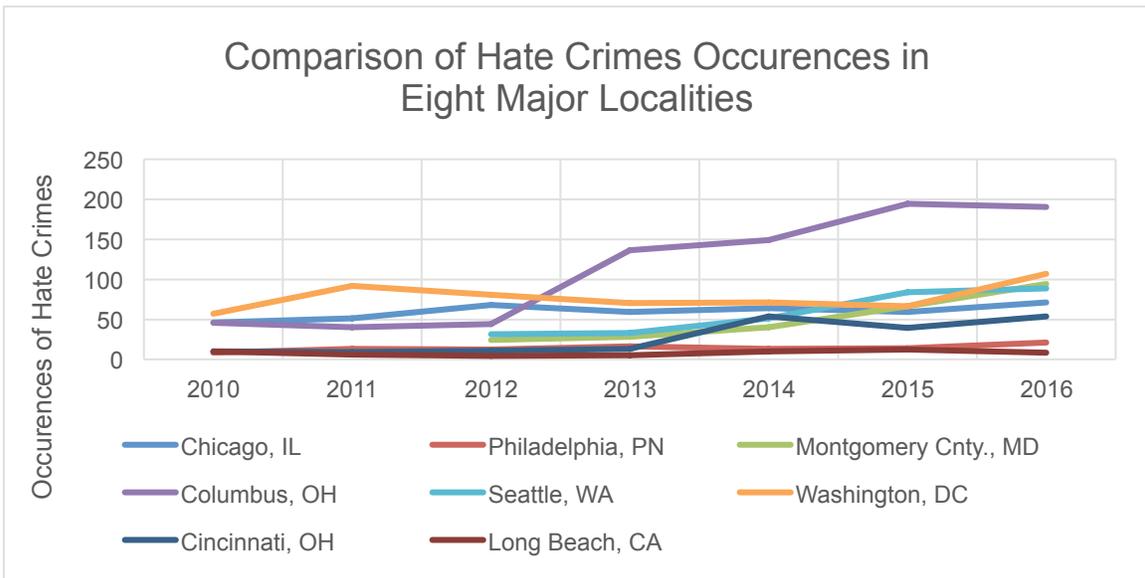


Chart notes: Caution is strongly advised as some data is preliminary and for jurisdictions reporting very small numbers of hate crimes, small numerical changes may produce more dramatic percentage swings. Some cities like Washington D.C., include more categories than others.



Precipitous Election Time Spikes Confirmed

Most, but not all, agencies that broke down data by month or quarter, showed dramatic increases around election time in November 2016. So called “blue” Democratic majority places like California, New York City, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, D.C., San Jose, Seattle, Phoenix and Montgomery County, Maryland were among those jurisdictions experiencing precipitous increases in hate crime during that period in 2016.

In New York City, the two week period around the election saw a five fold increase over the same period the year before, and the 129 hate crimes that occurred after election day through year's end accounted for for 34% of the annual total.

Los Angeles registered a 29% increase in the fourth quarter of 2016, when compared with the previous year. For California as a whole, November had the highest total for any month in 2016. In Philadelphia, there were seven hate crimes in November 2016, compared with only one over the previous four November months combined. Nine of 21 hate crimes in 2016 in Philadelphia, occurred in November and December; while in Montgomery County, Maryland over one third of its annual total "incidents" occurred in November and December. In Seattle 14.6% of the year's hate crime took place in November 2016, and the 13 cases that month were more than double the previous year's same month total.

In San Jose, California hate crime increased from two in November 2015 to five the next year. Thirty percent of the annual hate crime total in Phoenix was in the fourth quarter, the most of any quarter that year. Boston, which like Phoenix actually had an overall annual decline in 2016, nonetheless, also experienced a spike in November 2016 with 40 hate crimes - the highest number for any month in either 2015 or 2016. By contrast the previous month of October 2015 had only 21 hate crimes, and there were only 29 during the previous November.

However, mid-west cities including Chicago, Columbus and Cincinnati did not experience significant increases reported during that period. Of the 31 cities and counties surveyed, 27 were in "blue" counties that voted democratic in the last presidential election. Of those 15 cities and counties experiencing multi-year highs, all but one, Fort Worth (Tarrant County), Texas voted Democratic in the 2016 presidential elections.



Hate crime against Muslims rose 67% in 2015 as their proportion of all hate crime targets rose to 4.4%

Orange County, California; which voted Democratic in the 2016 presidential election for the first time since 1936, had a spike around election time that sustained a 13.7 percent increase in hate crime and an over 60 percent increase in non-criminal bias incidents. The county also had the highest number of confrontational public protests in the state over the last two years.

Similarly, some “blue” states like California, New York, and Minnesota, registered double digit increases, while many “red” states like Texas, Ohio, Tennessee, and Missouri experienced declines.

Not all states followed that pattern, however, as less populated “blue” states like Virginia, Colorado and Rhode Island, also had declines in 2016. Similarly, “red” state, Indiana, one of five with no hate crime law, rose. Neither Florida, nor Orlando has labeled the Pulse terror attack a hate crime, and it appears authorities will not. Had the massacre been designated as such, it would make 2016 the worst year for hate homicides since modern national record keeping began in 1992. The 9/11 terror attacks were also not included in Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) crime statistics for 2001.

If this 4.9 percent increase for 2016 holds for the rest of the nation when the FBI releases its official annual data in November, there would be 6,137 reported hate crimes, the highest number since 2012, yet another presidential election year. Since national reporting commenced in the early 1990s every election year since 1992 registered an increase, although that year’s increase was due in part to a significant spike in participating agencies.

Mass Underreporting Contributes To Wide Variation Between Gov’t Data Sets

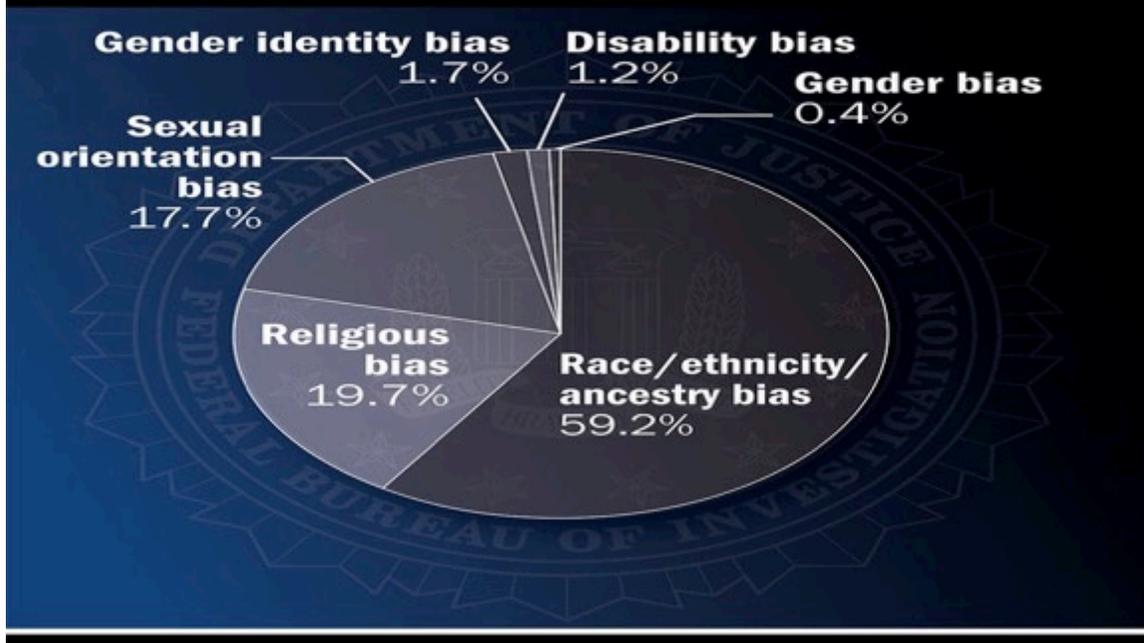
Any increase nationally for 2016, would mark the first time since 2004, that the nation has experienced consecutive annual increases in hate crime reported to the FBI, but expected totals are still materially below that of any year in the previous decade of 2000-2010. Even so, the FBI totals for reported hate crime have since 2003, been but a fraction of those picked up by Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). In 2015, the FBI found 5850 reported hate crimes to police for a 6.7 percent increase. The FBI’s 2015 report further showed a 67% increase in crimes against Muslims, along with smaller increases directed toward Jews, African-Americans, whites, and the LGBT community.

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) and the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Hate Crime Statistics Program are the two main official government repositories for annual statistics on hate crime in the United States, but their complimentary methodologies are vastly different.

The FBI, like the Cal State Study, relies only on official police reports, has been plagued by spotty police participation and massive victim underreporting. Of the 14,997 “participating” agencies in 2015, only 1,742 actually reported at least one hate crime, the second lowest number of departments this century. The lowest number of 1,666 agencies occurred in 2014. That year reported hate crimes bottomed at 5,479, for the lowest number of incidents since 1992, around the time when national reporting first began.

Hate in 2015

Here's a breakdown, by category, of why the 7,121 victims of the 5,818 single-bias incidents were targeted:



**From Hate Crime Statistics, 2015*

A 2016 analysis by the Associated Press in found “wide disparities in how seriously states take the reporting” with 16 states having “more than 25 percent of local law enforcement agencies...not appear at all in the FBI hate crime database between 2009 and 2014.” As the Hate Crime Summit Coalition, of which we are a member, noted this month, “The FBI...documented 87 cities over 100,000 in population that either affirmatively reported zero (0) hate crimes or did not participate in the [hate crime] reporting program at all (DNR).”

NCVS National Hate Crime: 207,000 in 2015; 3.7 Percent of All Violent Crime

The complimentary June 2016 NCVS study by the BJS consisting of a national multi-year household victimization survey of sustained contacts with 96,000 residences diverged widely with the FBI results. It revealed not only a projected national average of 250,000 hate crimes annually from 2003-2015, and an estimated 207,000 hate crimes for 2015, but also massive victim underreporting rates of 54 percent.

The BJS analysis was also consistent with previous research showing hate crimes to be a qualitatively distinct and violent form of victimization. While hate crimes accounted for only one percent of all criminal victimizations according to BJS, they were 3.7 percent of all violent crimes in 2015. BJS further found that 90 percent of hate crime were violent, compared to 25 percent of non-hate crimes, with a full 79.3% being assaults, compared to 21 percent for non-hate crime. Violent hate crimes were more likely to involve a weapon, but slightly less likely than non-hate crime to involve a firearm. While, like the FBI 2015 data, the most common bias category was race at 48 percent, the disabled had the most disparate divergence between the two data sets, accounting for 15.6 percent of the BJS sample, but only 1.3 percent of the FBI sample.

Most Hate Crime Directed At People, Not Property

In 2015 according to the FBI, the most frequent hate crime offenses were property destruction at 1,698 or 24.7 percent; followed closely by intimidation, 1,495 or 21 percent; and simple assault with 1,436 or 20.9 percent. Aggravated assaults accounted for 12.8 percent of all offenses with 882. One third of hate crimes were simple or aggravated assaults. In contrast, only 15 percent of overall crimes in 2015 were violent, showing that hate crimes are far more violent proportionately. FBI figures show 18 hate motivated homicides nationally, including the nine people who were murdered in the racially motivated mass shooting at Charleston, South Carolina's Mother Emanuel church in June 2015.

NGO Reports: Anti-Defamation League (ADL)

The ADL, a Jewish civil rights group, tally of anti-Semitic "incidents," which includes both criminal and non-criminal events, increased 34 percent nationally in 2016, from 942 to 1266, though assaults dropped from 56 to 36. Almost 30 percent of all ADL incidents nationwide, recorded last year, occurred in the last two months around election time. In the first quarter of 2017, anti-Semitic incidents nationally rose 86% over the same period last year.

In our home state of California the ADL reports anti-Semitic incidents rose 21% from 175 to 211 in 2016, the highest total in the nation and a multi-year high. Assaults in the state rose from one to six. In 2015 anti-Semitic hate crimes rose 21% in the state according to the Attorney General, and 9% nationally according to the FBI, to 664 cases.

State	Jewish Population in State	Percentage of State Population	Percentage of U.S. Jewish Population	Anti-Semitic Incidents in 2016 (ADL)	Anti-Semitic Incidents in 2015 (ADL)
New York	1,759,570	8.9%	25.8%	199	198
California	1,232,690	3.2%	18.5%	211	175
New Jersey	523,950	5.9%	7.7%	157	137
Florida	651,510	3.3%	9.5%	137	91

California: Anti-Semitic Incidents: ADL

2017:

Vandalism: 21; Harassment: 66; Assault: 0; Total: 87

2016:

Vandalism: 77; Harassment: 128; Assault: 6; Total: 211

2015:

Vandalism: 69; Harassment: 105; Assault: 1; Total: 175

Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC)

Nationally, the SPLC counted 1372 bias incidents from Election Day through February 7, 2016 through an intake webpage of self-reported incidents and news reports, but there was no breakdown differentiating criminal acts from slurs and

other forms of noncriminal harassment. Our internal data indicate that the total number of actual crimes is a fraction of that total. Similarly, the website *ThinkProgress* using a more rigid data collection methodology found only 267 hate incidents between Election Day and February 9, 2017. In the month of the election, through December 12, 2016; the SPLC counted 1,094 incidents nationally, with 315 directed at immigrants, 221 at African-Americans, 112 at Muslims, along with 26 anti-Trump incidents. California, with 125 incidents, led the nation. SPLC also found direct references to President Trump or the election in over one third of the national incidents right after the election. In addition, while the SPLC found only a 3% rise in hate groups, they found a tripling in anti-Muslim groups.

The Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR) reported 2,213 bias “incidents” in 2016 and a 57% increase and 260 crimes and a 44% increase. They also found a 14.7% increase in hate incidents or hate crimes in California in 2016.

The ADL, SPLC, CAIR and other data from human relation commissions point to far more non-criminal incidents than actual crimes, and the increases in “incidents” appear to be greater than that of actual “crimes.” While limited vetting of “incident” data can be less reliable, it can also capture trends, and it is an important data set in its own right. These data, even with their limitations, nonetheless gathers within in its sweep non-criminal conflicts that adversely affects the quality of life of communities, institutions, schools and targeted groups as well as capturing trends.

An Array of Causes

Prejudice and individual manifestations of it often involve a range of interdependent variables that make certain conclusions more difficult to draw than others, particularly in trying to connect a rise in hate crime to one causal factor. The presentation of crime data alone, of the kind presented here, answers some questions, but other conclusions are more elusive, as these data are not designed to be wholly diagnostic or predictive on their own.

Various, often interconnected, factors appear to influence hate crime as well as non-criminal manifestations of prejudice including the level, breadth and nature of prejudice against a particular group, demographics, familiarity and contacts between groups, ongoing national and regional conditions relating to groups, catalytic events, retaliation, perceived grievances and the emergence of leaders and subcultures that promote or discourage stereotypes. Since the 1980s, data has confirmed the phenomena of a catalytic trigger event being accompanied by a temporary spike in hate crimes. These spikes then recede, although not always evenly or necessarily back to previous levels. Examples include the fatal racial attack in Howard Beach, Queens in 1986; the response to the April 1992 acquittals in the Rodney King police beating case, and the backlashes after 9/11 and following a proposal to build a religious center in lower Manhattan in 2010. Spikes can vary not only by rate of increase, but also by duration, and location as well. Following the record spike in anti-Muslim hate crime after 9/11, incidents declined, but only to levels that ranged approximately four to five times previous levels, until 2015’s dramatic increase. The hate crime increases after catalytic events, like 9/11, rise sharply, though sometimes with a slight delay as information is disseminated and processed, and then fall more slowly, exhibiting a saw tooth

pattern decline as seen in our charts. Our study last year, also found a correlation between political speech by leaders and spikes or declines in hate crimes following terrorist attacks depending on whether the message was tolerant or confrontational.

As previously noted, the dramatic rise of white nationalism and reactive bigotry to it; as well as demographic changes, international events, political instability and tribalism, as well as the wide dissemination of negative stereotypes and conspiracism in politics and social media - all play significant roles in the elevation of hate crime, as well as an apparent corresponding increase in non-criminal incidents, although the data on that is more opaque. Even dormant, but widespread stereotypes, can direct people with different depths of prejudice to targeted those within its sweep for aggression based on such things as peer validation, excitement or retaliation for actual or perceived encroachments.

Recommendations

As a member and signatory of a national coalition of 85 relevant organizations involved in anti-hate efforts as well as the Department of Justice Summit, we present and support their suggestions verbatim:

We offer the following recommendations for addressing hate-based incidents and hate crimes across the United States:

Address Recent Actions that Undercut the Mission

As noted repeatedly during the summit, members of the coalition have serious concerns with the stated goals of the Justice Department's Task Force on Crime Reduction and Public Safety. We strongly believe that combating hate crimes requires an integrated approach – and that the Department's work in preventing, deterring, and responding to hate violence cannot be seen in isolation from its recent counterproductive and discriminatory actions.

Specifically, we recommend that the Department:

- 1) Establish a separate working group or task force to address hate violence and bias-motivated incidents in the United States, rather than embedding these issues into a subcommittee under the Task Force on Crime Reduction and Public Safety which seems designed to target immigrants and people of color.*
- 2) Restore funding cuts to key civil rights office budgets.*
- 3) Rescind policies that undermine faith, trust, and relationships with communities of color such as the reversal of policies to reform our justice system and the return to the failed policies of the war on drugs, limitations on consent decrees, demanding local law enforcement enforce immigration law, threatening funding for "sanctuary cities," mass deportation and targeting of immigrants, proposed defunding of Planned Parenthood, support for a voter ID law ruled intentionally racially discriminatory, the formation of an "election integrity" task force that appears designed to promote voter suppression, the signing of an executive order that endorses discrimination under the guise of religious liberty, the withdrawal of guidance clarifying Title IX protections for transgender students, barring transgender individuals from serving in our Armed Forces, the filing of briefs seeking to limit the protections provided in federal and state law against anti-LGBT discrimination, and the appointment of unqualified or inexperienced officials who appear intent on retreating from statutory civil and human rights agency priorities.*

4) Create a strategic plan to rebuild relationships and trust with communities that have been harmed by these actions, including providing clarity regarding the role of law enforcement in interactions with community members.

5) Send a consistent and clear message that a bias-motivated attack on any individual because of race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, gender, disability, nationality – or any bigotry – is unacceptable.

Department of Justice Leadership Initiatives

Complementing state hate crime laws and prevention initiatives, the federal government has an essential leadership role to play in confronting criminal activity motivated by prejudice. Effective responses to hate violence by public officials and law enforcement authorities can play an essential role in deterring and preventing these crimes. The hate crimes coalition does not view approaches that result in over-policing or that compound mass incarceration – including mandatory minimums – as effective responses to hate violence.

Specifically, we recommend the following:

1) DoJ should host periodic interagency hate crime meetings – which should include members of the hate crime coalition – to promote cross-agency collaboration and to address prevention of and response to hate violence. This initiative – involving lead agencies including Department of Education, Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) – would continue the coordinated interagency effort that had been hosted by the Obama White House Domestic Policy Council.

2) In close cooperation with law enforcement organizations and civil rights and religious groups with interest and expertise in combatting hate violence, the DoJ should create a website – similar to the extraordinarily helpful www.stopbullying.gov – to serve as a one-stop portal for the general public, law enforcement officials, educators, public officials, media and other key stakeholders. The new website, should aggregate federal resources about effective hate crime laws, prevention programs, best police policies and procedures and community awareness-building practices, victim service resources, law enforcement training initiatives, and help in identifying agency contacts that can assist in ancillary issues arising from hate crimes (such as immigration issues and security for houses of worship).

All online materials should be fully accessible, following all regulations of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. The establishment of the website should be accompanied by a well-publicized rollout and a follow-up public awareness campaign.

3) DoJ and all public officials should use their bully pulpit to call out attacks on individuals because of who they are at every opportunity. The Department must send loud, clear, and consistent messages that violent bigotry is unacceptable – and ensure that the FBI and the Civil Rights Division will enforce federal law and vigorously investigate and prosecute hate crimes. The Attorney General and other leaders in the Administration must prioritize hate crimes investigations and prosecutions, and speak to communities that need support in the aftermath of hate crimes.

Improve Federal Hate Crime Data Collection

Data must drive policy. The first step in addressing hate violence in America is to know its nature and magnitude.

Though clearly incomplete (as discussed below), the FBI's annual Hate Crime Statistics Act (HCSA) reports now provide the most comprehensive single national

snapshot of bias-motivated criminal activity in the United States. The Act has also proven to be a powerful mechanism to confront violent bigotry, increasing public awareness of the problem and sparking improvements in the local response of the criminal justice system to hate violence – since in order to effectively report hate crimes, police officials must be trained to identify and respond to them.

In 2015, the most current HCSA data available, almost 15,000 law enforcement agencies participated in the HCSA data collection effort – more than ever before. The FBI report documented that hate crimes against African Americans, LGBT community members, Native Americans, Jews, and Muslims all increased in 2015. Indeed, hate crimes against Muslims surged by 67% in 2015. However, the FBI also

documented 87 cities over 100,000 in population that either affirmatively reported zero (0) hate crimes – or did not participate in the program at all (DNR). Accurate, reliable data is essential to build community trust and shape law enforcement tactics and deterrent policies.

In response to these challenges, we make the following specific recommendations:

1) DoJ should incentivize and encourage state and local law enforcement agencies to more comprehensively collect and report hate crimes data to the FBI, with special attention devoted to large underreporting law enforcement agencies that either have not participated in the HCSA program at all or have incorrectly reported zero hate crimes.

2) To create incentives for participation in the FBI's HCSA data collection program, certain Department of Justice funds should only be made available to agencies that are demonstrating credible participation in the HCSA program. Whether a specific state or local law enforcement agency is participating in the HCSA program should be included in the rating and scoring criteria as applications for Justice Department funding are considered.

3) DoJ must consider why victims of hate violence fail to report these crimes to the police. As the Department seeks to address hate violence, it is essential to recognize that the administration and DoJ should take steps to ensure that it is efficient and safe for all victims of hate crimes to contact the police. If marginalized or targeted community members – including immigrants, people with disabilities, LGBT community members, Muslims, Arabs, Middle Easterners, South Asians and people with limited language proficiency – cannot report, or do not feel safe reporting, law enforcement cannot effectively address these crimes, thereby jeopardizing the safety of all.

Further, demands that local police enforce federal immigration laws have undermined community trust and created an environment in which individuals are increasingly unlikely to call on law enforcement for assistance in any situation. To effectively address hate crimes and promote improved community policing, DoJ must provide clarity on the role of local law enforcement in responding to 911 calls and other police interactions and issue clear guidance stating that local law enforcement will not enforce federal immigration law. As the lead federal law enforcement agency, DoJ should ensure that DHS officials understand how inappropriate demands that local law enforcement authorities become involved in federal immigration enforcement make it harder for local officials to do their job. In addition, the Department should convene regular meetings in local communities, bringing together a number of community stakeholders, including local law enforcement and community organizations, to address community tensions and build relationships. In the past, US Attorneys have very effectively been the convening authority for such meetings. Of course, these meetings can only be effective if communities feel safe engaging with government.

4) DoJ should provide a grant to the International Association of Chiefs of Police to enable them to make its excellent Model Policy on Hate Crime publically available – beyond just IACP members.

5) DoJ should support congressional legislation to improve hate crime data collection and reporting.

6) DoJ should also collect data from every federal law enforcement agency.

According to press reports, 2

dozens of federal law enforcement agencies are not currently reporting hate crimes to the FBI at all.

7) FBI Field Office and FBI Resident Agent offices should keep track of law enforcement agencies in their jurisdictions that are substantially underreporting hate crimes, communicate directly with them, and take more responsibility for their participation in the Bureau's HCSA program. The success of this outreach should be taken into account as part of a Field Office's evaluation, with recognition for improved reporting and ineffective cooperative communication with police departments on hate crime reporting factored in as part of the Special Agent in Charge's rating.

8) DoJ and FBI should work cooperatively with police organizations and departments to promote and increase funding for the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime reporting program and increase real-time reporting and transparency by integrating hate crime data collection information in the promising Police Data Initiative. NIBRS reporting will permit more granular information on specific populations that are being targeted and attacked.

9) To better understand police-community relations, which is critical for hate crimes prevention and enforcement, comprehensive data on police-community encounters must be provided. DoJ must ensure implementation and compliance with the Death in Custody Reporting Act. DoJ must also advance the FBI's National Use of Force database.

10) DoJ should undertake a comprehensive research study to understand gaps in hate crime reporting by law enforcement agencies, including why law enforcement agencies don't report, barriers to reporting by hate crime victims, and identification of best practices in hate crime training, data collection, and reporting. The FBI and DoJ should build the capacity of state and local law enforcement agencies to provide the required data to the FBI, and support efforts to implement NIBRS among local law enforcement agencies.

Legislative and Administrative Recommendations

Federal lawmakers can play an important role in combatting hate crimes. DoJ should support relevant executive action and legislation to address hate violence, including:

1) DoJ should support legislation that would provide funding for states to establish hotlines for reporting and addressing hate crimes, support training on hate crime data collection and reporting for law enforcement officers, and authorize effective rehabilitative services for those convicted of hate crimes.

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<https://www.propublica.org/article/more-100-federal-agencies-fail-report-hate-crimes-fbi-national-database>

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2) According to the FBI's annual HCSA reports, about one-third of all hate crimes occur in or around residences. DoJ should aggressively enforce the Fair Housing Act's civil and criminal provisions to address these incidents.

3) DoJ should support budget authority:

o To fund, for the first time, grants authorized under Section 4704 of the HCPA, which are intended to promote federal coordination and support for bias-motivated criminal investigations and prosecutions by state, local, and tribal law enforcement officials.

o For the Justice Department's Community Relations Service to allow for the hiring of new professionals to help mediate, train, and facilitate in communities with intergroup tensions and in the aftermath of hate crimes.

4) Crimes against police damage the fabric of our society and have a deeply harmful community impact. But, because every state and the Federal government already enhance penalties for physical attacks against a police officer, DoJ should oppose legislation to add police, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, or other first responders to federal hate crime laws.

5) To complement effective responses to hate violence, DoJ should promote anti-bias education, hate crime prevention, and properly crafted anti-bullying, cyberbullying, and harassment education and training initiatives. While some of these actions are protected free speech, understanding this context and creating effective responses is critical to hate crime prevention.

Improving Training, Outreach, Investigations, and Prosecutions

Effective hate crime policies, procedures, and responses can reduce crime while building public trust and collaborative relationships between law enforcement officials and the communities they serve and protect. In partnership with community-based organizations, civic leaders and law enforcement officials can advance police-community relations by demonstrating a commitment to effectively address hate crimes and the special needs of hate crime victims. Immediately following the enactment of the HCPA in 2009, the Department of Justice organized dozens of informational webinars and hate crime training seminars for several thousand law enforcement officers and members of the public to help them better identify and respond to hate crimes in their communities.

Reinvigorating the Department's training and outreach initiatives today is especially important in light of increasing hate crime reports, including the deeply-disturbing number of homicides and violent crimes directed against transgender and gender non-conforming people.

Specifically, we suggest the following:

1) The Department should plan additional regional training sessions – focused on jurisdictions that are underreporting hate crimes and where incidents appear to be on the rise – to enhance law enforcement's ability to recognize, investigate, and report accurate data on hate crimes, as well as to build community trust and help educate and engage the public in combatting hate crimes. The Department should highlight the availability of the FBI's hate crime training manual that included particularized attention to identifying and combatting hate crimes directed against marginalized, targeted communities, including

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2) DoJ should continue its enforcement of its civil rights statutes that protect the rights of religious communities to build places of worship and practice their religions safely.

LGBT people, Muslims, Arabs, Sikhs, and Hindus.

3 <https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime-data-collection-guidelines-and-training-manual.pdf>.

See "Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual." Federal Bureau of Investigation. Feb. 27, 2015.

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3) DoJ should reaffirm its commitment to implicit bias training for all federal law enforcement officials expand that training to include local law enforcement.

4

and

4) DoJ should develop and promote cultural competency trainings – such as the Community Relations

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5) DoJ should undertake a thorough review of all trainings and trainers; those that are found to be biased and bigoted must be revoked and all personnel who went through those trainings must be retrained. Each step of this process must use professional standards and always include engagement of the impacted communities in question.

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For more information concerning this study or any of the other work done by the Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism at California State University, San Bernardino, please contact:

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