

SPECIAL STATUS REPORT **HATE CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES**

20 State Compilation of Official Data



Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism

 CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN BERNARDINO

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2015 Hate Crime Analysis: Five Percent Overall Rise, As Murders & Anti-Muslim Incidents Surge



NYPD Hate Crime Task Force Detectives confer at their Manhattan offices. 2005/ B. Levin

Abstract: Summary Overview

A new multi-state national compilation of official hate crime data across twenty states found incidents overall increased by 5.03% in 2015. Hate crimes against Muslims, however, surged 78% to a total of 196 reported incidents last year. These are levels not surpassed since the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks in 2001, and come at a time of heightened prejudice, recurring terrorism and polarized politics. Projections for anti-Muslim hate crimes for the entire nation for 2015 are at 260 incidents, a 68.9% annual increase, but caution must be exercised regarding estimates. The proportion of Muslims targeted in all hate crime also rose dramatically to 4.51%.

The newer data categories of anti-Arab and Anti-Gender/Transgender also increased substantially, 219% and 40% respectively; but some of this increase may arise from improved reporting. Tabulations for larger categories were relatively stable with annual variances within a range of about plus or minus five percent or less. Muslims, Jews, African-Americans, and LGBT people continue to experience hate crime far in excess of their proportion of the population, while anti-Latino incidents remained stable. This new analysis of hate crimes from official government data compiled by the Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism, includes four of the five most populous U.S. states and represents 53.5% of the nation's population. Additional data also revealed a severe increase in hate crime homicides in 2015 to at least 14, a level not seen in well over a decade, as fatal armed attacks by lone-wolf extremists become more deadly, both in total numbers and proportionately. Lastly, our analysis of daily data following terrorist attacks found a tolerant statement about Muslims by a political leader was accompanied by a sharp decline in hate crime, while a less tolerant announcement was followed by a precipitous increase in both the severity and number of anti-Muslim hate crimes.

Twenty U.S. State Annual Change by Group

BIAS MOTIVE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS (2015)	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS (2014)	% of Change (2014 to 2015)
20 State Total	4,347	4139	+5.03% ▲
Anti-Islam	196	110	+78.2% ▲
Anti-Arab ¹	67	21	+219% ▲
Anti-Jewish	502	489	+2.66% ▲
Anti-Latino	197	200	-1.5% ▼
Anti- Black ²	1103	1058	+4.25% ▲
Anti-White ³	416	396	+5.1% ▲
Anti-LGB ⁴	601	629	-4.45% ▼
Anti-Gender/Transgender ⁵	63	45	+40% ▲

¹ Due to limited availability of data, the analysis of Anti-Arab hate crimes in the U.S. only includes 10 U.S. states. The limited availability of the data is due to this being a new hate crime data category by the FBI and in many areas of the U.S.

² The analysis of Anti-Black hate crimes in the U.S were drawn from a sample of 11 large U.S. states that had at least 100 or more incidents in at least one of the last two years.

³ The sample of data used for analyzing anti-White hate crimes was only the 11 large U.S. states referenced above.

⁴ Similar to anti-Black and anti-White hate crime data, this sample only included 11 large U.S. states.

⁵ Due to this being a newer category, the analysis of gender/transgender hate crimes was only drawn from 9 U.S. states.

Multi-State Hate Crime Compilation- 2015
20 States by Year, Bias Motive, Number of Incidents, and Percentage of Change
from Previous Year ⁶

	Islam	Arab	Jewish	Latino	Hate Crime Totals	Population (2015 est.)	% of US Pop.
US TOTAL (2015)	196 +78.2%	67 +219%	502 +2.66%	197 -1.5%	4,347 +5.03%	321,418,820	53.55% included
CA (2015)	40 +122%		97 +21.25%	81 +35%	837 +10.4%	39,144,818	12.2%
CA (2014)	18		80	60	758		
CO (2015)	1 -50%		7 +133.3%	15 +50%	107 +12.6%	5,456,574	1.7%
CO (2014)	2		3	10	95		
DE (2015)	0	0	0	1	14 -17.7%	945,934	0.29%
DE (2014)	0	0	1	0	17		
HI (2015)	0		0	0	2 +100%	1,431,603	0.45%
HI (2014)	0		0	0	1		
ID (2015)	2		1	2 -33.3%	22 -15.4%	1,654, 930	0.5%
ID (2014)	0		0	3	26		
IL (2015)	2 -50%	4	6 -33.3%	5	96 -15%	12,859,995	4.0%
IL (2014)	4		9	5	113		

⁶ The 20 U.S. states contained in this analysis makeup 53.55% of the overall U.S. population.

	Islam	Arab	Jewish	Latino	Hate Crime Totals	Population (2015 est.)	% of US Pop.
IA (2015)	1	0	0	0	6 -50%	3,123,899	1.0%
IA (2014)	0	0	0	1	12		
KS (2015)	1		4 -33%	1 -89%	64 -20%	2,911,641	0.9%
KS (2014)	1		3	9	80		
KY (2015)	13	1	4 -20%	10 -37.5%	278 +18.3%	4,425,092	1.4%
KY (2014)	0	0	5	16	235		
MI (2015)	27 +50%	31 +3000%	12 -7.69%	10 -28.6%	495 -7%	9,992,576	3.1%
MI (2014)	18	1	13	14	532		
MN (2015)	11 +37.5%	8	3	1 -87.5%	96 -2%	5,489,594	1.7%
MN (2014)	8	0	3	8	98		
NJ (2015)	14 +250%	7 +40%	113 +4.6%	8 -52.9%	367 -1.6%	8,958,013	2.8%
NJ (2014)	4	5	108	17	373		
NY (2015)	33 +37.5%	0 -100%	206 -12.3%	19 +46.2%	503 -9.9%		6.16%
NY (2014)	24	3	235	13	558		

	Islam	Arab	Jewish	Latino	Hate Crime Totals	Population (2015 est.)	% of US Pop.
OH (2015)	15 +50%	15 -36.4%	16	7 -41.7%	726 +6.6%	11,613,423	3.6%
OH (2014)	10	11	16	12	681		
OK (2015)	1		2	2 -60%	32	3,911,338	1.2%
OK (2014)	1		0	5	32		
RI (2015)	2	0	0	0 -100%	18 -25%	1,056,298	0.33%
RI (2014)	2	0	0	2	24		
TN (2015)	10 +66.7%		10 +900%	17 +240%	332 +58.1%	6,600,299	2.1%
TN (2014)	6		1	5	210		
TX (2015)	16 +128.6%	1	13 +333.3%	15	195 +17.5%	27,469,114	8.6%
TX (2014)	7	1	3	15	166		
VA (2015)	7 +40%		8 -11.1%	3 -40%	155 21.1%	8,382,993	2.6%
VA (2014)	5		9	5	128		
WY (2015)	0		0	0	2	586, 107	0.2%
WY (2014)	0		0	0	0		

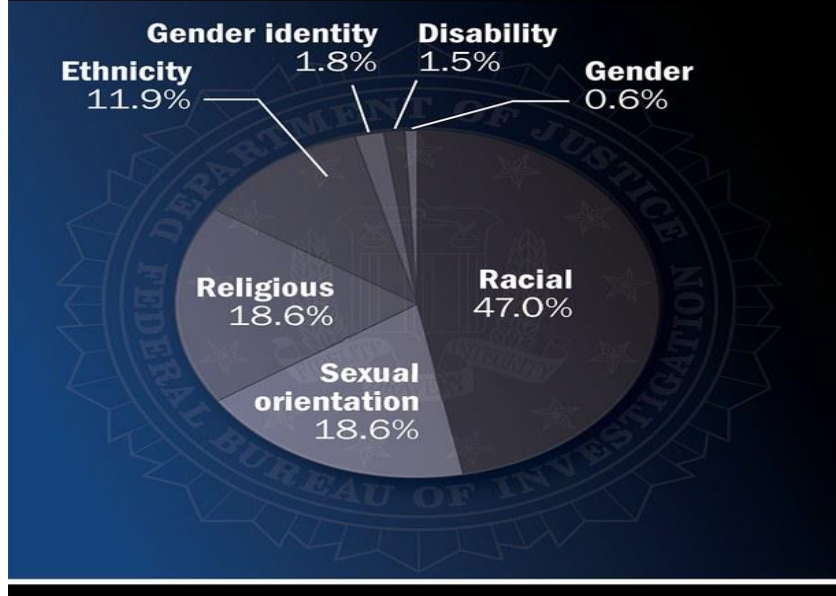
Sexual Orientation, Gender/Transgender & Race: 11 States

	Anti-LGB	Gender/Trans- gender/Non Conf.	Anti-Black	Anti-White
CA 2015	185	27	231	34
CA 2014	186	24	238	28
CO 2015	22	3	30	11
CO 2014	28	Incl. in LGB	34	7
IL 2015	12	Incl. in LGB	43	6
IL 2014	26	Incl. in LGB	45	11
KY 2015	23		81	55
KY 2014	23		79	69
MI 2015	59	21 Gender	187	85
MI 2014	60	10 Gender	152	127
NJ 2015	34	0	141	14
NJ 2014	36	1 Gender	145	15
NY 2015	88	3	43	13
NY 2014	101	4	44	11
OH 2015	84	1	165	111
OH 2014	73	1	169	100
TN 2015	33	3	80	43
TN 2014	28	2	54	28
TX 2015	40	5	47	23
TX 2014	47	3	49	20
VA 2015	21		55	21
VA 2014	21		49	15
TOTAL 2015	601 -4.45%	63 +40%	1103 +4.25%	416 +5.1%
TOTAL 2014	629	45	1058	396

Quickfact: FBI Hate Crime 2014 by Bias Motivation

Bias Breakdown

Analysis of the 5,462 single-bias incidents reported by law enforcement during 2014 revealed the following biases:



QuickFact: Police Reports Undercount Hate Crime Relative to Victimization Surveys

<i>BJS Victimization Survey Estim.</i>		<i>FBI</i>	<i>BJS Survey Estim.</i>		<i>FBI</i>
2004.	281,670	7,649	2008	266,640	7,783
2005.	223,060	7,163	2009	284,620	6,604
2006.	230,490	7,722	2010	273,100	6,628
2007.	263,440	7,624	2011	218,010*	6,222
			2012	293,790	6,573

FBI: incidents reported to police; BJS: household surveys

*The Bureau of Justice Statistics hate crime data are derived from national telephone surveys, while the FBI data, like this report, relies on official reports from law enforcement annually. *BJS had an anomaly in 2011.*

QuickFact: U.S. Demographics**-Religion: Pew Research Center**

<i>Christian</i>	70.6%: Evangelical Protestant 25.4% ; Catholic 20.1%
<i>Non-Christian</i>	5.9%: Jewish 1.9%; Muslim 1%; Buddhist 0.9%
<i>Unaffiliated</i>	22.8%: Agnostic 4%; Atheist 3%

U.S. Population 2015 Estimates: U.S. Census

<i>Race/Ethnicity:</i>	White (Non Latino) 61.6%;	Latino 17.6%;
	African-American 13.3%;	Asian 5.6%,
	Native American /Pacific. Islander	1.4%

Background: Stereotypes, Attitudes and Behavior

Research from two of our board members, Northeastern University's Jack McDevitt and Jack Levin, demonstrates that there are different types of hate offenders motivated by different goals, with differing depths of prejudice. While the depths of these prejudices vary among offenders, they all share a reliance on similar negative stereotypes, which direct where aggression manifests, once it is emotionally triggered. Stereotypes are broad fixed overgeneralizations, often negative, that are used to categorize individuals from other groups, particularly in the absence of meaningful contact or knowledge.

Hate crime assailants include thrill offenders with more shallow prejudices, who are often informal associations of young people that commit hate crimes for excitement and social engagement as an activity among peers. Next, are those who commit hate crimes for defensive or reactive reasons, such as in response to a terrorist attack or even a person of a different race moving into their neighborhood. Over the years we have seen that terrorist attacks or rapidly changing housing patterns have produced temporary spikes in hate crime. The last and by far the smallest cohort of assailants is the mission offender, the hardcore hater, who in the past might have joined a hate group, but now is as likely to engage with local peers or "virtually" over the Internet through various hub websites, which first appeared in 1995.

What all these offenders share is a reliance on what has been called a "printed circuit of stereotypes" that label certain groups as inferior, violent, morally deficient, or a threat. For the thrill offender the desire for camaraderie and excitement, often aided by intoxicants, may turn on the switch, making even a more latent and shallow prejudice more vivid and compelling. For defensive offenders deep-seated fears, anger or a desire for revenge might activate it. For the mission offender, the switch is always turned on as they view the world through a fanatical and conflictual prism where they are under attack by outgroups. Mission offenders frequently have violent anti-social predispositions generally, and as such often expand their violence beyond outgroups to peers, coworkers and family members as well.

Mission Offenders as Terrorists

Mission offenders, while the least common in both numbers and offenses committed, are the most steeped in hatred and define themselves as warriors for their cause; relying on a defining, often conspiratorial, narrative; history; and folklore.

While mission offenders always had a disproportionate presence in hate homicides, their engagement in these homicides, of which there are comparatively very few, has gained prominence recently as these attacks have become increasingly more lethal multi-casualty events of the kind occurring in Charleston in 2015 and Orlando this year.

The June 2016 Pulse nightclub attack alone killed more people than all the hate homicides in the previous five years combined, and 2015 was the worst for such attacks in over a decade as well. We are particularly concerned that these mission offender multi-casualty attacks, which are also properly labeled as terrorism, whether by a white supremacist, sovereign citizen, violent Salafist Jihadist, black separatist, a hybrid politically motivated hater or other violent extremist will intensify.

Publicity and glorification of violent methods transverse ideological lines to different extremists or unstable individuals to create a volatile mix when combined with various triggers and underlying hatreds. Moreover, one attack can enflame a cycle of retaliatory hate crimes, which often spike following a catalytic event. Our testimony before Congress in October 2015, weeks before the San Bernardino and Paris attacks, is more valid today than it was then:

The United States faces multiple severe risk factors and a diverse set of emerging contemporary actors in the area of mass terrorism with shots on goal increasingly coming from across both the ideological and competency spectrum....

The next deadly mass attack, assassination or crippling infrastructure sabotage may not necessarily come from extremist movements that have had more terrorist attacks or plots before, or even more or better trained adherents. Rather, the next terrorist attack will simply come from whoever is proximate, operational and undetected tomorrow, and we cannot mechanistically presume that the totality of these threats solely revolve around any single movement alone, including the two most prominent ones: violent Salafist Jihadists and Far Right Wing extremists. In today's splintered socio-political landscape, increasingly sophisticated organized groups also share the stage with angry, unstable or disenchanting loners; and with smaller informal groups. These latter actors may sculpt idiosyncratic hatreds online, become operational, and even recruit with little external backing.

Stereotypes in the Socio-Political Arena

Prejudice is an attitude, or a way individuals evaluate information and arrive at conclusions about people, social structures and events. Attitudes have three distinct components: an emotional element, a cognitive set of underlying beliefs that intertwine with these emotions, and an outward manifestation of behavior. Events, personal setbacks, mental instability, fear, intoxicants, anonymity and the legitimization by peers, leaders, or a subculture of defining negative stereotypes; can all play a role in turning even latent prejudices and implicit biases into behaviors. These behaviors, in turn, occur across a continuum that range from avoidance, degradation, disparate treatment, verbal aggression and physical violence.

It is material that stereotypes, hatreds and conspiracy theories, previously segregated primarily among hard core hatemongers have gained significant currency within the mainstream socio-political arena. Many of these new acolytes, driven primarily by frustration, alienation and fear are not hardened bigots at all. They are, nonetheless, susceptible to exploitation by the messages and purported facts of those who are bigots, particularly by those seen as rhetorical leaders in the hardened corners of the emergent alt right movement who promote a strain of Euro-nationalism, Islamophobia and anti-Semitism as a bulwark against national security threats, demographic change, and a degradation of traditional American culture. This is a trend in Europe as well.

As many Americans, with some reason, have become increasingly distrustful in the efficacy and integrity of the institutions of their pluralistic democracy such as the election process, government entities, corporations, the media, financial markets, academia, and science; new alternative subcultures and the Internet have offered a place of refuge for those feeling left behind. A 2010 Gallup poll showed a correlation, for instance, between those who distrusted institutions, with those who distrusted Muslims.

While hardened, even violent, bigots may indeed get new converts, there is a risk beyond the scope of this study that the spread of even more diluted prejudices and conspiracy theories will cause retaliation of another sort: that of socio-politically denigrating and isolating out-groups from meaningful participation in civil society by aggressively categorizing them as alien, disloyal or threatening. A sliver of those groups targeted by such rhetoric and attack, may also respond in kind, as we've seen at various political rallies, where tit-for-tat verbal aggression and violence evidences an increasingly coarse, retaliatory and polarized society. The emergence of the alt right umbrella movement into a more mainstreamed socio-political force has increased the reach of stereotypes not only to those whites who may act on them violently, but also to those who will passively tolerate those mainstreamed prejudices, in a more diluted form for the "greater good." Conversely, those at the fringes of groups targeted by the alt right such as anti-fascists, Black separatists, violent Salafist Jihadists and others will socially reinforce responsive anti-social prejudices within their in-groups as well.

Hate Crimes against Muslims and Arabs Rise Dramatically in 2015



Among the most significant new findings in our 2015 compilation, is a sharp increase of 78% in hate crimes directed against Muslims for the 20 states surveyed. Anti-Muslim hate crimes for only those 20 states soared to 196, a level 29% higher than 2014's anti-Muslim total of 154 for the *entire nation* as tabulated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), for a new post-2001 record.

Even if the 2015 percentage increases are only partially sustained across the country, it is nonetheless, likely to be the second sharpest rise in anti-Muslim attacks since federal data collection started in the early 1990s and the worst since 2001. In that year there was a record 481 anti-Muslim hate crimes, far outpacing the 2000 total of 28. Most of 2001's anti-Muslim hate crimes occurred late in the year following the devastating 9/11 Al Qaeda terrorist attacks that killed 2996 in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Last year's increase was so precipitous, that even if no other anti-Muslim hate crimes are recorded in the remaining unanalyzed states, 2015's partial numerical total would still be the highest since 2001 and the second highest on record. The largest previous increase since 2001 was in 2010 when anti-Muslim hate crime rose from 107 to 160, a rise of 49.5%, amid national controversy over plans to build an Islamic prayer and inter-faith

center in lower Manhattan. From 2002 to 2014 anti-Muslim hate crime ranged between 105 and 160. While hate crime incidents against Muslims have increased each year since 2012, incidents decisively broke out of a long-term range in 2015. Limited partial year 2016 figures from only three available jurisdictions show a doubling of anti-Muslim hate crimes this year in New York City and Ohio, while Delaware had its first reported anti-Muslim hate crime in years.

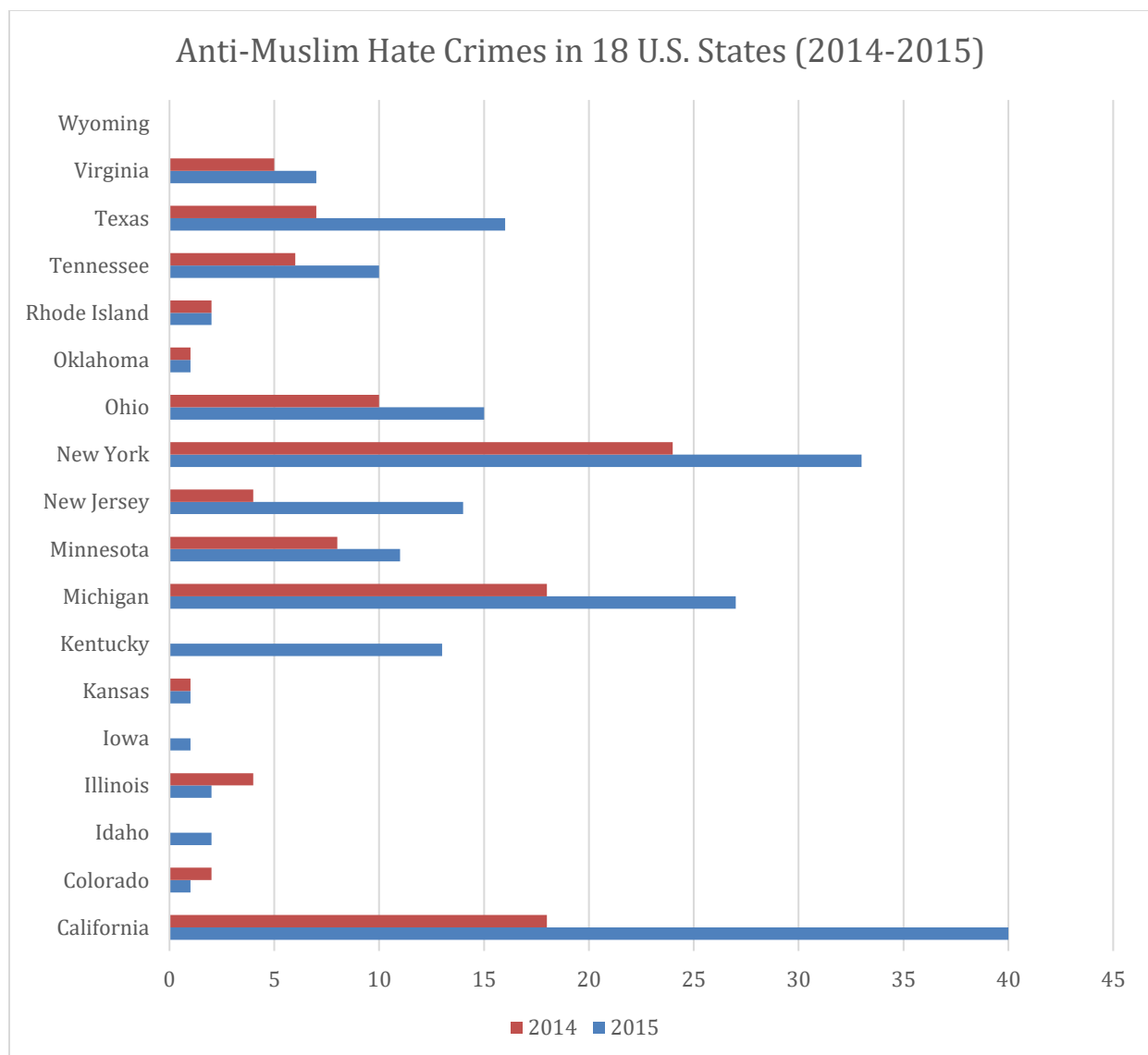
Anti-Muslim attacks are not only rising in aggregate numbers, but as a percentage of overall hate crimes as well. In our 2015 sample anti-Muslim criminal incidents represented 4.51% of all hate crimes despite a Muslim population of about 3.3 million people or about one percent of the United States population. In our same sample for 2014, anti-Muslim attacks only constituted 2.66% of all hate crimes, consistent with the FBI's percentage of 2.81% for that same year, and 15.19% of all religious hate crime. The proportion of anti-Muslim hate crime out of all religious crimes increased over the last four years and 2015 will easily surpass 2014's post 2001 high.

Anti-Muslim Hate Crime (2014-2015) in 18 U.S. States
2015: 196 Occurrences & 2014:110 Occurrences (78% Increase)

State Name	2015	2014	% Change (2014-2015)
California	40	18	122.2%
Colorado	1	2	-50.0%
Idaho	2	0	N/A
Illinois	2	4	-50.0%
Iowa	1	0	N/A
Kansas	1	1	0.0%
Kentucky	13	0	N/A
Michigan	27	18	50.0%
Minnesota	11	8	37.5%
New Jersey	14	4	250.0%
New York	33	24	37.5%
Ohio	15	10	50.0%
Oklahoma	1	1	0.0%
Rhode Island	2	2	0.0%
Tennessee	10	6	66.7%
Texas	16	7	128.6%
Virginia	7	5	40.0%
Wyoming	0	0	N/A

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 Brian Levin [Compilation: Author] & Graphs by Kevin Grisham

States with the highest estimated percentage or number of Muslims include New Jersey, at three percent; New York, at two percent, and California at one percent.



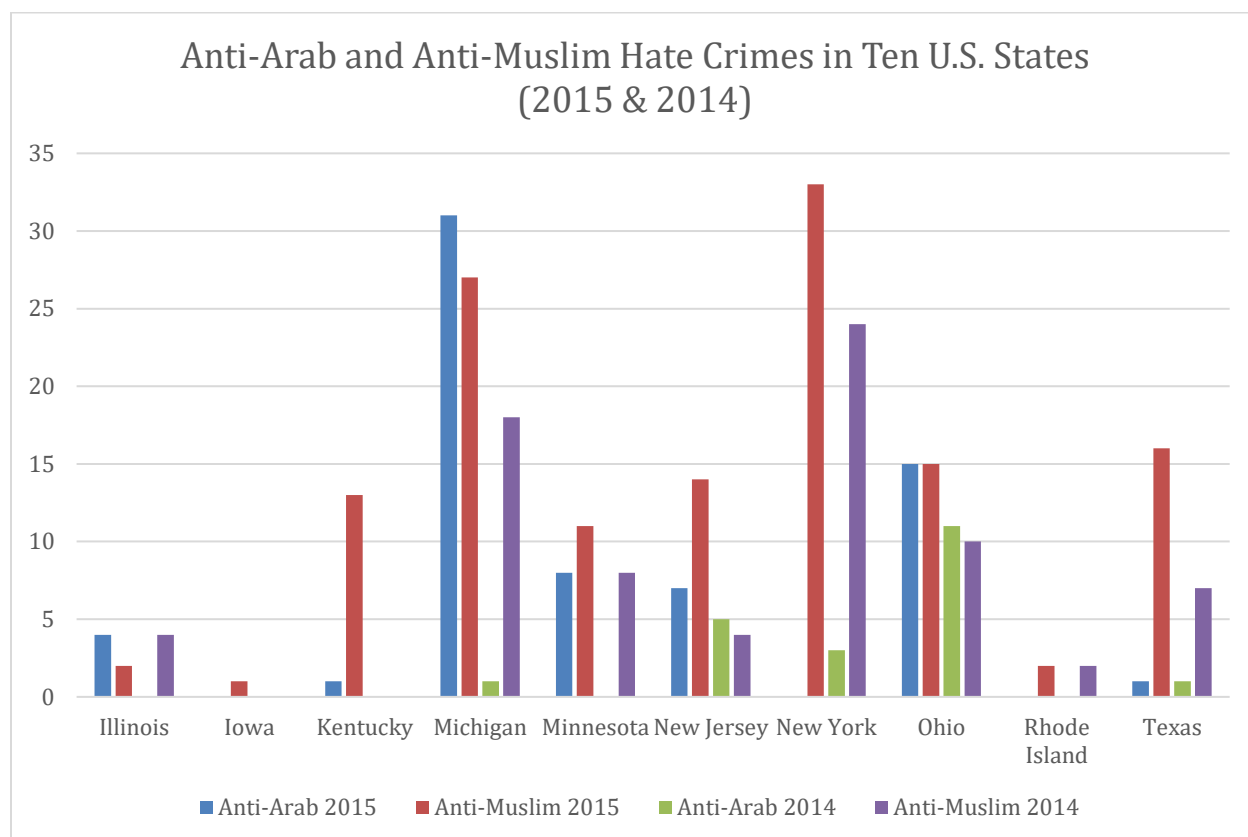
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2015 was also the second worst year for aggregate anti-Muslim hate crime incident numbers since official national data collection commenced a quarter century ago. The states with the largest number of anti-Muslim hate crime incidents reflect those with both larger populations of Muslim-Americans and larger populations overall such as California, 40; New York, 33; and Michigan, 27. It should be noted that the majority of anti-Muslim hate crime reported to police nationwide are probably captured here simply because states with higher Muslim and overall populations appear in our compilation.

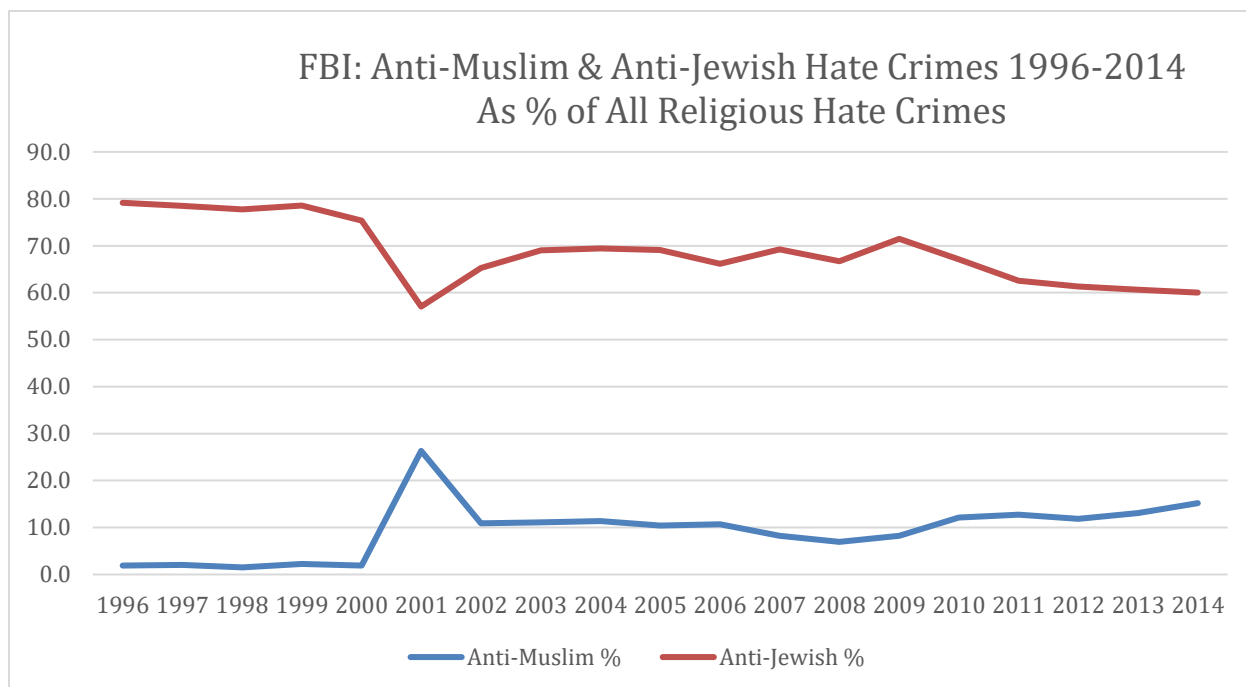
If we extrapolate our overall hate crime sample to the whole nation by adding the 5.03% increase in our sample to last year's FBI total we calculate a total of 5,755 hate crime incidents nationwide, and if we then apply the 4.51% that were anti-Muslim in our sample, to the new expected overall 2015 total, the expected number would be 260 anti-Muslim hate crimes - about nine times the annual level of 2000. Remember, however, that

demographics, population density, reporting efficiencies, crime rates as well as localized tensions can influence these numbers significantly.

Some anti-Muslim hate crimes may also have been misclassified as anti-Arab specifically, or as “other ethnic” in those states that have that category, and vice-versa. In their next hate crime report due out in late fall, the FBI has added new subcategories including anti-Arab in their ethnic breakdown, as well as religions such as Sikhs, who are sometimes attacked due to confusion among under-educated assailants. Newer listed categories, like Gender/Transgender and Arab, for example, and those with smaller sample sizes can record significant increases from what is called reporting effect. That phenomenon occurs when portions of recorded increases relate to improved awareness and reporting efficiencies rather than organic increases. While caution should be used regarding the increase in anti-Arab, and other “newer” categories, the increase here is a real one, as those states with the greatest number of anti-Arab hate crimes, also have the longest running and most efficient recording systems. Moreover, while obviously distinct from Muslims, anti-Arab attacks tend to correlate with those against Muslims, where the sample is larger, more widely dispersed and part of a longer collection history.



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NGO (Non-Governmental Organizations) and University Data

Other data on anti-Muslim violence is instructive, but like police data also has limitations. Hate crimes in general are under-reported to police, and often mislabeled by them as well, making the numbers presented in this compilation a significant undercount. Moreover, with respect to the Muslim-American community, under-reporting is likely more acute due to cultural and linguistic barriers, as well as trust issues between law enforcement and segments of both that faith community, as well as with some African-Americans adherents, who also constitute 23% of the American Muslim population according to Pew Research. A 2011 Pew poll stated that six percent of American Muslims said they had been threatened or attacked, which would be about 162,000 people of the then 2.7 million population estimate, although there was no set time frame for when those victimizations occurred. Data from the Coalition on American Islamic Relations (CAIR) advocacy group indicates Muslim students also face bullying at significantly higher levels than the overall student population.

Our new official police data answers a material question that our Center's December study of unofficial data, which showed a short term spike, could not: Was the over three-fold increase from previous monthly averages in anti-Muslim hate crime, during the non-calendar month of November 13 to December 13, 2015; an aberration, or was there a significant increase for the entire year? That particular period covered in the previous study included both the November 13 Paris, and December 2 San Bernardino terrorist attacks.

From 2010 to 2014, the FBI average for anti-Muslim hate crimes per calendar month was 12.6, while during the month after the Paris attacks the unofficial data we collected and updated revealed 45 hate crimes nationally. The newly available official data corroborates the November/December spike found in our earlier study. New Jersey, for instance, saw hate crime overall in November 2015 rise 21% from the previous year, while December showed a 44% increase. Ohio, which broke its data down even further showed 5 anti-Muslim hate crimes in November/December of 2015, one third of the total for the entire year, and only 1 in 2014.

The increase was real and material across the entire year as well. Even if all the 45 unofficial suspected hate crimes from our December study are subtracted from this analysis, the remaining anti-Muslim hate crimes would still be near a post 2001 record. The December study, while employing standard FBI criteria for hate crime, and model penal code standards was compiled solely from the Center's review of publically available criminal incidents and not taken from official police rosters, like the new data presented here.

The final version of the December study declassified one crime, an attempted murder in Pittsburgh, after initial victim statements alleging anti-Muslim bias failed to be mentioned in court proceedings, where the defendant was eventually acquitted on all charges. Subsequent review found other hate crimes during that period making the final total 45—a more than tripling of the monthly average of the previous five years.

One particularly interesting, albeit disturbing, data set regarding anti-Muslim hate crimes is the targeting of mosques. While anything from burglaries, insurance fraud and even internal disputes are possible motives when houses of worship are attacked, as we saw during a spate of southern church arsons in the 1990s, the obvious symbolic significance of attacks on houses of worship makes these crimes relevant to any religious hate crime analysis. As seen below such attacks can, as they did last year, correlate to overall trends, but they do not always do so, as seen in previous years. A joint study by the University of California, Berkeley and CAIR found the following trends related to crimes against mosques involving property damage, destruction or vandalism, with a significant increase for 2015:

Mosques Targeted for Crimes by Year/ Confronting Fear-Final Report⁷

2015 - 31	2011 - 13
2014 - 9	2010 - 18
2013 - 13	2009 - 10
2012 -14	

⁷ Data drawn from joint study, *Confronting Fear*, by the University of Berkeley and Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR).

Another highly publicized report from Georgetown's Prince Alwaleed bin Talal Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding called "When Islamophobia Turns Violent" chronicles a lengthy list of criminal and non-criminal incidents directed at Muslim individuals and institutions, including an array of reprehensible displays of anti-Muslim bigotry ranging from political invective and offensive bumper stickers to violent criminal incidents. Like our study, which came before and was referenced via a newspaper article in theirs, December 2015 saw a spike in hate crimes, as well as in non-criminal incidents, which are harder to cross compare.

The report summary highlights homicide data as a key finding and also includes these data in prominently displayed infographics and in its Executive Summary: "Since the first candidate announced his bid for the White House in March 2015, there have been approximately 180 reported incidents of anti-Muslim violence, including: 12 murders..." However, in their methodology section it lists amorphous criteria for designation: "Murders and Physical Attacks Data reflects incidents where victims were Muslims or perceived to be Muslims...." relying in part on designations by the CAIR advocacy organization.

The report lists various murders that are not categorized by state or federal authorities as hate crimes, where bigotry, nonetheless, could still plausibly be a possible contributing motive. This includes the murder of three North Carolina university students: Deah Barakat, Yusor Abu-Salha and Razan Abu-Salha by a neighbor, who a victim previously suspected of having bias animus; and of Shayan Mazroei, killed by a recently incarcerated white supremacist in a bar dispute in Orange County, California.

Our Center, relying primarily on official designations, does not currently classify these as hate crimes, but still continues to monitor these murders as possible ones, despite not including them in the data set for this report. Moreover, irrespective of a *de jure* finding, the *de facto* impact of these horrendous murders on the Muslim community has been devastating, akin to hate homicides, and assuredly that important ethical finding is consequential.

Nonetheless, it should be noted, the report's murder statistics which have gone largely unchallenged in the media, also apparently include cases where a reasonable confluence of objective hate indicators appear non-existent. Representative examples include the robbery murders of Salahuddin Jitmoud, a pizza deliveryman in Kentucky, and those of two young Muslim people Khasem Yousef, 23 and Faares Yousef, 17 in a Palmetto, Florida convenience store hold-up. The murders of the Yousef brothers and Mr. Mazroei, all occurred coincidentally on September 7. These latter three murders were presented as "representing a significant increase in anti-Muslim violence over the course of one month" that the study states accompanied a "surge of anti-Muslim political rhetoric [that] occurred in September 2015."

Notwithstanding, the laudable efforts of the Georgetown University Bridges program, the significant over-inclusion and publicizing of various apparently non-bias cases within a small cohort of homicide data substantially opens the report's homicide statistics to criticism that it is invalid and unreliable.

Causes: Its Complicated

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 specific 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.

With respect to anti-Muslim hate crime, the data does indicate a multi-year increase, even during periods when reported hate crime overall was declining. Further, 2015 was the most precipitous rise since 2001. 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.

In 2015, news items were prominently featured in American media relating to the Syrian Civil War, the plight of refugees, and violent Salafist Jihadist extremist attacks. These attacks, especially those orchestrated or inspired by ISIS or Daesh, the international terror group; whose barbarity is summarily rejected by the overwhelming majority of Muslims around the world, involved Middle Eastern, European, American, and Muslim victims. Those terror attacks involving Western Europe and the United States, however, received far more sustained media coverage domestically, starting with the January 7 Paris attacks at a magazine and kosher supermarket by religious extremists who referenced different terror groups. There were various highly publicized extremist incidents primarily involving Americans in 2015 that included: the death of American captive Kayla Mueller, a fatal May 3 shootout in Garland, Texas; the murder of five American servicemen on July 16 in Chattanooga; an August 21 knife attack in France stopped by Americans; and the December 2 San Bernardino ISIS inspired terrorist attack that left 14 dead and 22 injured. It appears, however, that the greatest spike in anti-Muslim hate crime nationally occurred in November and December after the second Paris attack of November 13 and the San Bernardino attack weeks later. For that time our December study showed a tripling of

incidents to 45, from a five year calendar monthly average of 12.6. Data from Toronto and London also indicated significant increases in hate crime around the same time.

In addition, underlying prejudicial stereotypes that broadly paint Muslims in a negative light are pervasive, making them among the most disliked, distrusted and feared groups in America. These negative stereotypes can further fuel the retaliatory spikes seen following a catalytic event. From 2002 to 2014 the number of respondents who state that Islam is more likely to encourage violence doubled from 25% to 50% according to Pew research. A June 2016 Reuters/Ipsos online poll found that 37% of Americans had a somewhat or very unfavorable view of Islam, compared to 38% for Atheism, 21% for Hinduism, 16% for Judaism and 8% for Christianity. Those results are not just recent developments. A 2009 Gallup poll showed 43% of Americans admitting to prejudice against Muslims, with nine percent saying they had a great deal of prejudice towards them. Compared to the 43% of respondents admitting prejudice against Muslims, only 18% said the same for Christians, 15% for Jews and 14% for Buddhists. A recent study published in Social Forces of 2014 data found 45.5% of respondents indicated that Muslims do “not at all agree with my vision of American society,” up from 26% a decade earlier, making them the least favored group in the survey. As seen below, recent 2016 Pew Research results show a significant proportion of non-Muslim Americans view Muslims negatively.

Half think at least some Muslims in U.S. are anti-American

% who think _____ U.S. Muslims are anti-American

At least some	49
Almost all/most	11
About half	14
Some	24
Just a few/none	42
Don't know	9
	100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

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Available at: http://www.pewforum.org/2016/02/03/republicans-prefer-blunt-talk-about-islamic-extremism-democrats-favor-caution/pf_2016-02-02_views-islam-politics-12/

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Most say the bigger problem with violence in the name of religion is violent people justifying their actions, rather than that religious teachings promote violence

% who say the bigger problem with violence committed in the name of religion is ...

	... Teachings of some religions promote violence	Which religion/religions have teachings that promote violence?				... Some violent people use religion to justify actions	Other/ don't know
	%	Islam	Another religion	Multiple/all religions	Don't know	%	%
Total	22	14	1	2	4	68	10=100
18-29	16	8	3	1	3	75	9=100
30-49	19	13	1	3	3	72	9=100
50-64	26	17	1	2	5	63	11=100
65+	27	19	*	3	5	60	13=100
Postgrad	16	14	1	1	1	74	10=100
College grad	20	16	0	2	2	71	9=100
Some college	22	15	2	2	3	68	10=100
HS or less	24	13	2	2	6	65	11=100
Republican/lean Rep	32	26	1	2	4	57	12=100
Conservative	39	33	2	1	2	48	13=100
Moderate/liberal	21	13	1	2	5	69	10=100
Democrat/lean Dem	15	7	1	2	4	77	8=100
Conserv/moderate	16	9	1	2	4	76	8=100
Liberal	12	5	1	3	3	81	7=100
Protestant	27	20	1	2	4	62	12=100
White evangelical	32	27	*	1	4	55	13=100
White mainline	25	17	2	2	5	66	9=100
Black Protestant	23	14	1	3	5	67	10=100
Catholic	22	14	1	1	5	70	8=100
Unaffiliated	15	5	3	4	3	76	9=100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. "Multiple/all religions" includes everyone who named more than one religion, including those who named Islam and something else.

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Those who know someone who is Muslim more likely to say few U.S. Muslims are anti-American

	Total	Know someone who is Muslim	Don't know any Muslims
<i>How many Muslims in the U.S., if any, are anti-American?</i>	%	%	%
NET at least some	49	44	55
Almost all/most	11	8	14
About half/some	39	37	41
NET Just a few/none	42	51	31
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100
<i>When speaking about Islamic extremists, next president should...</i>			
Be careful not to criticize Islam	50	55	45
Be blunt even if critical of Islam	40	38	42
Neither/both equally	4	4	4
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100
<i>Discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.</i>			
% saying there is 'a lot'	59	62	57
% saying is rising	76	78	75
<i>Bigger problem w/ violence committed in name of religion is...</i>			
Violent people use religion to justify actions	68	69	66
Teachings of some religions promote violence	22	21	24
Neither/both equally	7	8	6
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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Do Words Matter: Is there a Bush or Trump Effect?

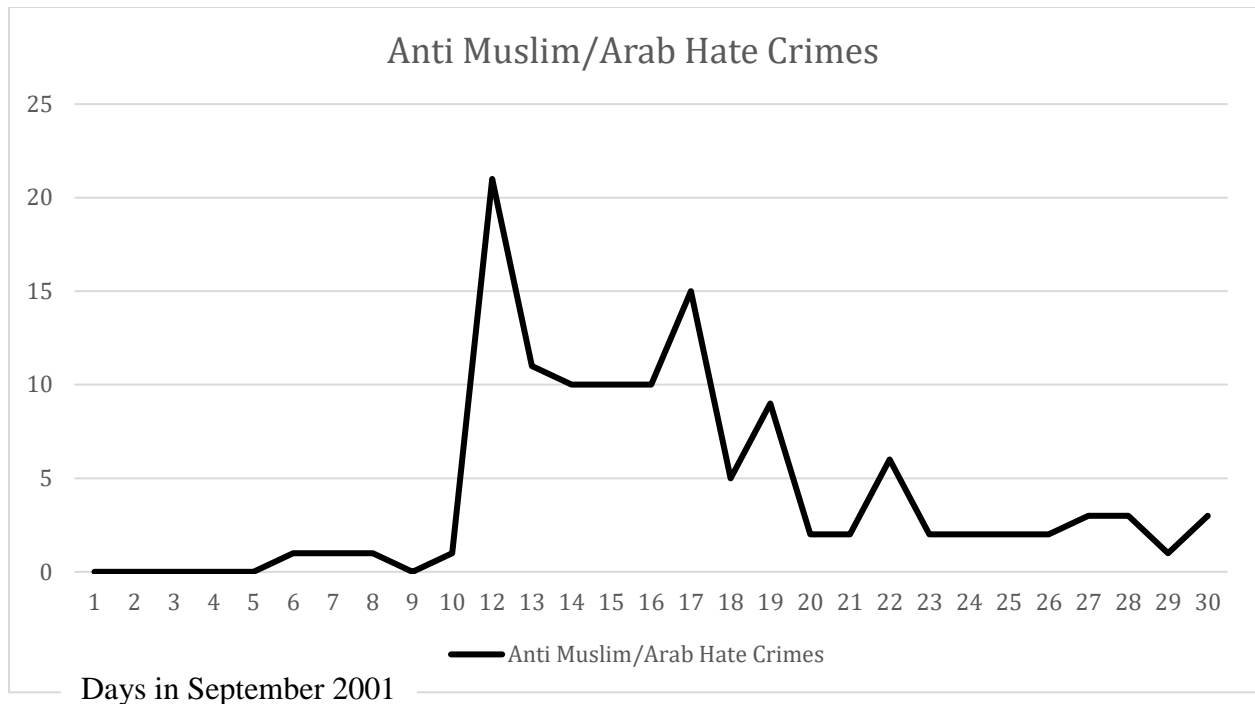
An interesting query that we receive routinely is what effect, if any, do well publicized statements by political leaders in the wake of catalytic events have on the commission of hate crimes? While we have data on dates, we often do not have exact times of crimes in available reports; nor do we know if an offender actually heard a provocative statement, nor conversely do we know who refrains from violence after hearing a tolerant message. There was a wave of anti-Muslim hate crime following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. We, also noted a moderate weekly rise in hate searches on Google like “kill all Muslims” after Mr. Trump’s proposed Muslim ban, which was first explored in the New York Times last year. After President Bush made statements of tolerance at a mosque on September 17, 2001, however, anti-Muslim hate crimes dropped dramatically across the country as the following tables and charts indicate.

Number of Hate Crimes before and After September 11, 2001⁸

	111 days before Sept 11	111 days after Sept 11	Percent Change
BIAS TYPE			
White	125	79	-36.8%
Black	175	152	-13.1%
Jewish	24	35	45.8%
Islamic (Muslim)	4	96	2300.0%
Hispanic	43	30	-30.2%
Other Ethnicity/Natl. Origin (includes Arab)	11	109	890.9%
Sexual Orientation	99	68	-31.3%

Source: National Incident-Based Reporting Data for 2001. Retrieved from National Archive of Criminal Justice Data by Dr. James Nolan/West Virginia U.

⁸ Includes hate crime data from 21 States and District of Columbia



Source: National Incident-Based Reporting Data for 2001.
Retrieved from National Archive of Criminal Justice Data by Dr. James Nolan/West Virginia U.

Anti-Muslim/Arab Hate Crime for September 2001⁹

Day in September	Anti Muslim/Arab Hate Crimes
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	0
10	1
12	21
13	11
14	10
15	10
16	10
17	15
18	5
19	9
20	2
21	2
22	6
23	2
24	2
25	2
26	2
27	3
28	3
29	1
30	3

Source: National Incident-Based Reporting Data for 2001.

Retrieved from National Archive of Criminal Justice Data by Dr. James Nolan/West Virginia U.

⁹ Includes hate crime data from 21 States and District of Columbia

On September 17, 2001 at 3:12 PM ET, President George W. Bush spoke briefly to the nation after conferring with Muslim-American leaders at the Islamic Center in Washington, DC on tolerance in an address entitled "Islam Is Peace." The President said in part:

Like the good folks standing with me, the American people were appalled and outraged at last Tuesday's attacks. And so were Muslims all across the world. Both Americans and Muslim friends and citizens, tax-paying citizens, and Muslims in nations were just appalled and could not believe what we saw on our TV screens.

These acts of violence against innocents violate the fundamental tenets of the Islamic faith. And it's important for my fellow Americans to understand that.

The English translation is not as eloquent as the original Arabic, but let me quote from the Koran, itself: In the long run, evil in the extreme will be the end of those who do evil. For that they rejected the signs of Allah and held them up to ridicule.

The face of terror is not the true faith of Islam. That's not what Islam is all about. Islam is peace. These terrorists don't represent peace. They represent evil and war.

When we think of Islam we think of a faith that brings comfort to a billion people around the world. Billions of people find comfort and solace and peace. And that's made brothers and sisters out of every race -- out of every race.

America counts millions of Muslims amongst our citizens, and Muslims make an incredibly valuable contribution to our country. Muslims are doctors, lawyers, law professors, members of the military, entrepreneurs, shopkeepers, moms and dads. And they need to be treated with respect. In our anger and emotion, our fellow Americans must treat each other with respect.

Women who cover their heads in this country must feel comfortable going outside their homes. Moms who wear cover must be not intimidated in America. That's not the America I know. That's not the America I value....

This is a great country. It's a great country because we share the same values of respect and dignity and human worth. And it is my honor to be meeting with leaders who feel just the same way I do. They're outraged, they're sad. They love America just as much as I do.

I want to thank you all for giving me a chance to come by. And may God bless us all.

Data from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System, collected by Center board member Dr. James Nolan, revealed that for the 22 jurisdictions participating there were 77 anti-Muslim hate crimes for the six days from September 12 (none were registered for

September 11) through September 17; the day of the President's address, including 15 on that day.

For the six days that followed, anti-Muslim hate crimes totaled 26, dropping down to five on September 18, the day after the President's address. Because we do not know the times of the hate crimes on September 17, 2001, one may want to calculate the data by making the dividing line the day before, thus going from September 12 through September 16, for a total of 62, and shifting the 15 over into a new cadre of incidents occurring through September 21, for a total of 33. If we choose the first data set, the decline for the days after President Bush's speech are 66.2%, and if we choose the second set, the declines are still steep, at 46.7%.

A packed presidential campaign season officially began with Ted Cruz's candidacy announcement on March 23, 2015 on the Republican side, and eventual Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton announcing her candidacy on April 12, which was followed by Republican nominee Donald Trump's on June 16. During the 2015 portion of the campaign, candidates have boldly argued for, and sometimes backtracked on shuttering mosques, registering Muslims in databases or increasing surveillance for adherents, killing relatives of terrorists, denying entry to orphan refugee children, promoting waterboarding, creating a government agency to promote Judeo-Christian values as well establishing a religious test for refugee admission, the presidency and the Supreme Court. One candidate, Dr. Ben Carson likened the risk of Muslim refugees to being akin to that of rapid dogs.

Perhaps the most widely publicized and controversial, yet popular, proposal of the campaign, however, was, this one, coming less than a week after the San Bernardino terrorist attack that invoked a widely criticized poll:

DONALD J. TRUMP STATEMENT ON PREVENTING MUSLIM IMMIGRATION

(New York, NY) December 7th, 2015, -- Donald J. Trump is calling for a total and complete shutdown of Muslims entering the United States until our country's representatives can figure out what is going on. According to Pew Research, among others, there is great hatred towards Americans by large segments of the Muslim population. Most recently, a poll from the Center for Security Policy released data showing "25% of those polled agreed that violence against Americans here in the United States is justified as a part of the global jihad" and 51% of those polled, "agreed that Muslims in America should have the choice of being governed according to Shariah." Shariah authorizes such atrocities as murder against non-believers who won't convert, beheadings and more unthinkable acts that pose great harm to Americans, especially women.

Mr. Trump stated, "Without looking at the various polling data, it is obvious to anybody the hatred is beyond comprehension. Where this hatred comes from and why we will have to determine. Until we are able to determine and

understand this problem and the dangerous threat it poses, our country cannot be the victims of horrendous attacks by people that believe only in Jihad, and have no sense of reason or respect for human life. If I win the election for President, we are going to Make America Great Again." - Donald J. Trump

He tweeted an announcement of it at 1:47PM ET and reiterated his position at a rally in the evening, all of which received extensive media attention. The San Bernardino terrorist attack occurred at about 11AM PT, on December 2, but the names of the suspects were not initially released, and suspicions of a connection to ISIS were not definitively confirmed in the media until the morning of Friday, December 4. For the five days from December 2 through December 6, there were 8 anti-Muslim hate crimes, with none on December 2. For the five days from December 7 through December 11, there were 15 anti-Muslim hate crimes, with those occurring on December 7 taking place after the announcement. These crimes include multiple assaults and two fire-bombings, including one in the overnight hours immediately following Mr. Trump's announcement.

Suspected Hate Crimes in the United States In 5 Day Intervals Following San Bernardino Terrorist Attack of December 2, 2015

12/2 No hate crimes

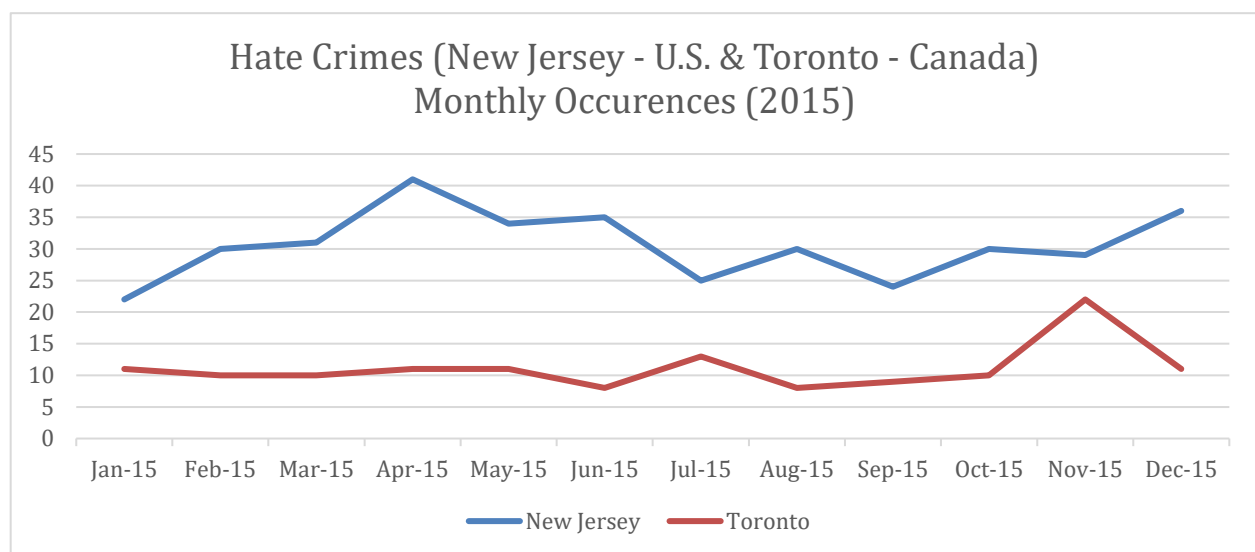
1. 12/3 Palm Beach, FL
All windows smashed at Mosque Criminal Mischief
2. 12/3 Hawthorne, CA
Islamic school threat to shoot everyone there, Threat
3. 12/3 Grand Forks, ND
Somali restaurant vandalized with Nazi slogans, Crim. Mischief
(firebombed on 12/8)*
4. 12/5 Astoria, NY
Store owner beaten Assault, Threat
5. 12/5 Washington, DC
Muslim Cong. Carson death threat, Threat
6. 12/6 Buena Park, CA
Sikh Temple Vandalism, Crim. Mischief
7. 12/6 West Philadelphia, PA
Pigs head, Crim. Mischief/Threat
8. 12/6 Alameda County., CA
Hot coffee attack, slurs Assault

12/6 President Obama Address to the Nation, evening

12/7 Candidate Trump Tweets Announcement re: Muslim Ban/ Speaks at rally

1. 12/7 New York, NY
Restaurant worker slapped Assault, Att. Crim. Mischief
2. 12/7 Washington, DC
Indiana Cong. Andre Carson death threat, Threat
3. 12/8 Jersey City, NJ
Threat letter Threat
4. 12/8 Grand Forks, ND
Arson, Nazi oriented spray paint/ Arson, Criminal Mischief*
(Arson occurred days after spray paint, so 2 incidents, with one on 12/3)
5. 12/8 Plano, TX
New Muslim residents home struck by rocks, Criminal Mischief
6. 12/9 Plano, TX
Muslim family home struck again with rocks, Criminal Mischief
7. 12/9 Seattle, WA
Ride share driver attacked Assault
8. 12/9 Brooklyn, NY
Woman kicked, slurs Assault
9. 12/9 Brooklyn, NY
Train Graffiti "Burn Muslims/Heil Hitler," Vandalism
10. 12/10 Queens, NY
Sarker Haque attacker yells "I Kill Muslims" Assault
11. 12/10 Washington, DC
CAIR gets letter w/powder Threat
12. 12/10 Santa Clara, CA
CAIR gets letter w/powder Threat
- 13 & 14. 12/10 Tampa, FL
Rocks/shots at 2 Muslim drivers Assault, Threat
leaving religious. service in hijab in separate locations
15. 12/11 Coachella, CA Mosque Firebomb Arson

Another clue may be found in how many hate crimes there were in November and December as recorded by agencies in adjacent countries, where the politics of neighboring nations is not covered as intensely. While Toronto sustained an increase in hate crime toward the end of 2015, after the Paris attacks, it trailed off there, while New Jersey, a state with a high Muslim population that also keeps monthly data showed a sustained upward trajectory.



Available data for 2016 show that hate crimes against Muslims in New York City have more than doubled year to date from 2015, through September 4, from 10 to 21, while hate crimes in the city overall rose 20% from 195 to 234. In Ohio, where hate crime overall has declined in 2016, through July 31; there were 12 anti-Muslim hate crimes compared to six in 2015, year to date. Delaware, which had no anti-Muslim hate crimes the previous 2 years, shows one in 2016. No other jurisdictions had available 2016 data.

While there have been very few incidents of actual hate crime where Mr. Trump's name was uttered since his candidacy, the increase of 87.5% in anti-Muslim hate crime in the days directly following his announcement is a troubling development and worthy of concern. As shown by another Pew query, half of Americans want leaders to be careful in how they discuss Islam and extremists, but people are split along partisan lines with many preferring blunt discussion. Whatever his reasoning or justification, polls have varied regarding Mr. Trump's proposed ban, with an online NBC poll in June following the Orlando terror attack showing 50% of respondents supporting it. Activities by fringe extremists of different ideologies and faiths, who are likely to continue to act out violently in the United States, will likely ensnare innocent Muslim-Americans as either direct victims of attacks, or as targets by those capriciously seeking retaliation for the acts of coreligionist fanatics.

Half want next president to be careful when talking about Islamic extremists

% who say the next president should ... when talking about Islamic extremists

	Be careful not to criticize Islam as a whole	Speak bluntly even if critical of Islam	Other/ don't know
	%	%	%
Total	50	40	10=100
White	46	45	9=100
Black	65	24	10=100
Hispanic	53	34	13=100
18-29	63	31	6=100
30-49	52	38	10=100
50-64	45	45	9=100
65+	41	45	14=100
Postgraduate	65	30	4=100
College graduate	51	44	5=100
Some college	53	39	8=100
HS or less	45	41	14=100
Rep/lean Rep	29	65	6=100
Conservative	26	70	4=100
Mod/liberal	34	58	9=100
Dem/lean Dem	70	22	9=100
Conserv/mod	64	27	9=100
Liberal	80	13	6=100
Protestant	43	47	9=100
White evang.	32	61	7=100
White mainline	42	46	12=100
Black Protestant	62	28	10=100
Catholic	46	43	10=100
Unaffiliated	65	27	9=100

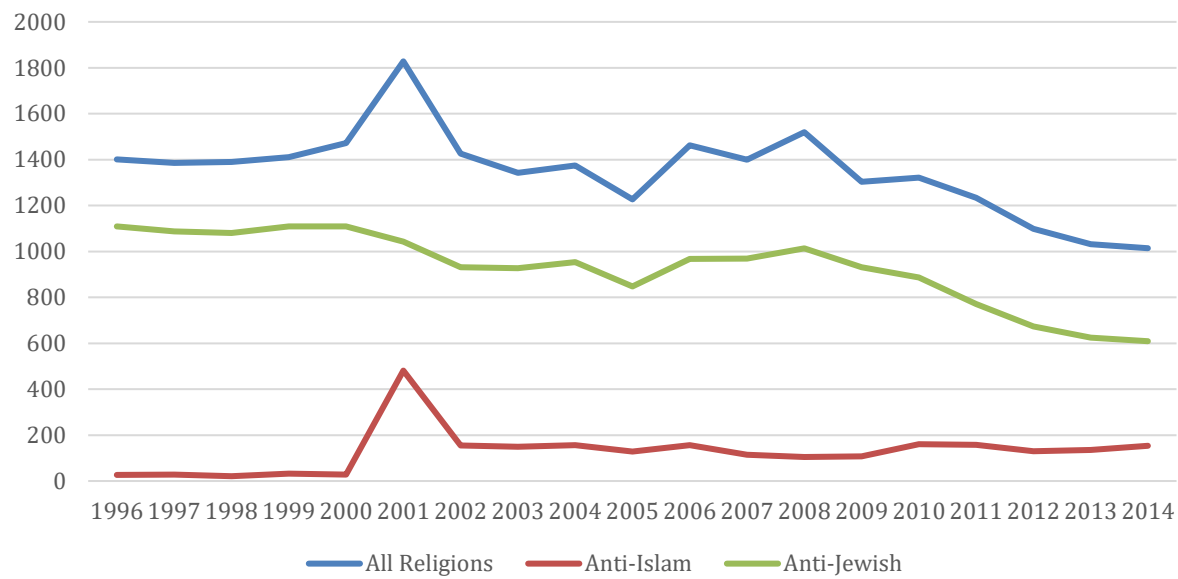
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 7-14, 2016. Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

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Available at: http://www.pewforum.org/2016/02/03/republicans-prefer-blunt-talk-about-islamic-extremism-democrats-favor-caution/pf_2016-02-02_views-islam-politics-09/

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FBI: Number of Hate Crimes 1996-2014: All Religions, Anti-Jewish, and Anti-Muslim Attacks



Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism/California State University, San Bernardino;
Brian Levin [Compilation: Author] & Graphs by Kevin Grisham

FBI: U.S. Hate Crimes Based on Religious Identity of Victim; 1996-2014

Year	All Religions	Anti-Islam	Anti-Jewish
1996	1,401	27	1,109
1997	1,385	28	1087
1998	1,390	21	1081
1999	1,411	32	1109
2000	1,472	28	1109
2001	1,828	481	1043
2002	1,426	155	931
2003	1,343	149	927
2004	1,374	156	954
2005	1,227	128	848
2006	1,462	156	967
2007	1,400	115	969
2008	1,519	105	1,013
2009	1,303	107	931
2010	1,322	160	887
2011	1,233	157	771
2012	1,099	130	674
2013	1,031	135	625
2014	1,014	154	609
Total (1996 to 2014)	25,640	2,424 (9.5%)	17,644 (69%)

Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism/California State University, San Bernardino;
Brian Levin [Compilation: Author] & Graphs by Kevin Grisham

Jewish Americans

The estimated Jewish population of about six million is about double that of Muslim-Americans, at just around two percent of the nation's population. Jews remain the most targeted faith community, both numerically and proportionally, accounting for 11.55% of all hate crimes in our 2015 sample. Our 2014 sample of the same agencies showed Jews constituted 11.81% of all hate crime, while the FBI 2014 national totals were marginally less with Jews constituting 11.12% of all hate crime, probably owing to our inclusion of three states with large Jewish populations: New York, California and New Jersey. In 2014,

Jews totaled 60.12% of all religious hate crime enumerated by the FBI. In 2009, by contrast, Jews fared worse; constituting 14.1% of all hate crime incidents and 71.45% of religious hate crimes. Even with the declines of preceding years, Jews in 2015 were represented six times as much as a percentage of hate crime targets as they were as a percentage of the American population.

While Jews are attacked more, the overall decade trend of anti-Jewish hate crime is down, despite this year's almost three percent rise across our sample. If the small increase in anti-Jewish attacks holds for the entire country when national data is tabulated, it will be the first increase since 2008, when incidents numbered 1013, compared to 609 for 2014, the last year for which we have national FBI figures, reflecting a multi-year decrease of 40%.

Our numbers are consistent with those of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), a Jewish advocacy group based in New York with regional offices across the nation, that enumerated 941 "anti-Semitic" incidents indicating a three percent increase in 2015. The group has collected data on such cases since 1979. However, unlike our sample, which is strictly limited to criminal events, theirs includes "criminal and non-criminal acts of harassment and intimidation, including distribution of hate propaganda, threats and slurs" taken from "victims, law enforcement and community leaders." The ADL's incident count has been in overall decline since 2006 when it enumerated 1,554 cases. For 2015 the group reported cases in 39 states, with the top four states broken down below in comparison to official police data from our report.

State: <i>Jewish Population-</i> <i>% of State Jewish - % of U.S. Jews</i>				ADL 2015	Center Rpt. 2015	ADL 2014	Center Rpt. 2014
New York	1,759,570	8.9%	25.8%	198	206	231	235
California	1,232,690	3.2%	18.5%	175	97	184	80
New Jersey	523,950	5.9%	7.7%	137	113	107	108
Florida	651,510	3.3%	9.5%	91	N/A	70	N/A

ADL includes criminal and non-criminal incidents; Cal. State includes criminal incidents only.

In 2015 there were small increases in incidents over 2014, despite that year's high profile manifestations of anti-Semitism. According to the ADL, the controversial Israel-Gaza conflict led to a spike in anti-Semitic cases domestically, beyond mere criticism of Israel and Zionism, to 255 in July/August 2014 compared to 110 in the corresponding period for 2013. Moreover, a long-time white supremacist targeting Jews mistakenly murdered three Christians in Kansas earlier in 2014 in lone-wolf shootings at Jewish institutions. Still, 2015, saw an increase in both anti-Semitic assaults from 36 to 56 and in campus incidents. College incidents, which include non-criminal events, rose from 47 to 90, accounting for ten percent of all incidents reported for the year to the ADL. Campus anti-Semitic incidents referencing Israel have been a topic of analysis by other advocacy groups as well including the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

The ADL found that 79% of assaults occurred in New York State in 2015, with various noteworthy attacks taking targetting those wearing yarmulkes or other identifying attire

and those going to school or religious services. Our study found that 41% of anti-Semitic crimes occurred in New York, the state with the highest proportion of Jews of any in the union, with estimates ranging from 7 to 8.9%. Hate crimes in the state declined by 12%. In other states like California, Colorado, Texas and Tennessee anti-Semitic hate crimes rose in 2014.

Anti-Jewish Hate Crime (2014-2015) 19 U.S. States
 2015: 502 Occurrences & 2014: 488 Occurrences (3% Increase)

State Name	2015	2014	% of Change (2014-2015)
California	97	80	21%
Colorado	7	3	133%
Hawaii	0	0	No Change
Idaho	1	0	N/A
Illinois	6	9	-33%
Iowa	0	0	No Change
Kansas	4	3	33%
Kentucky	4	5	-20%
Michigan	12	13	-8%
Minnesota	3	3	0%
New Jersey	113	108	5%
Ohio	16	16	0%
Oklahoma	2	0	N/A
Rhode Island	0	0	No Change
Tennessee	10	1	900%
Texas	13	3	333%
Virginia	8	9	-11%
Wyoming	0	0	No Change
New York State	206	235	-12.3%

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Percentage of Hate Crimes Targeting African Americans in 5 U.S. States (2015)

	2015
California	28%
Illinois	45%
Michigan	38%
New Jersey	38%
New York	15%
Texas	24%
Virginia	36%

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African-Americans and Race

African-Americans, continue to be the most targeted community overall, as has been the case since national reporting began. In 2014, African-Americans, were 29.6% of all hate crime targets, down from almost 37% in 2005. In 2014 African-Americans constituted 63% of all racial targets for hate crime. In contrast African-Americans are approximately 13% of the nation's population. The states with the highest percentage of African-Americans are in the Southeast and include, Mississippi with 37%, followed by Louisiana at 32%, Georgia, 31%, Maryland, 30%, South Carolina, 28% and Alabama at 26%. Except for Maryland and South Carolina, all the states listed have negligible hate crime reporting by police. An analysis by the Associated Press revealed that 17% of the nation's state and municipal law enforcement agencies, about 2,700 have not filed a single hate crime report in six years. It further revealed that in Mississippi and Louisiana, 64% and 59% of agencies respectively had not appeared in the FBI hate crime data base for years, and that 16 states had 25% of their agencies fail to appear as well in the voluntary national reporting program.

In 2015 there were horrifying manifestations of violence against African-Americans including the slaughter of nine innocent worshippers at Mother Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina on June 17 by a white supremacist as well as the shooting of five Black Lives Matter protesters by a gunman in Minneapolis on November 23. The Charleston massacre, the worst such racial killing in nine decades made 2015 the deadliest for hate homicides since 2000, until 2016 when the LGBT oriented Pulse nightclub in Orlando was targeted by a terrorist almost one year later.

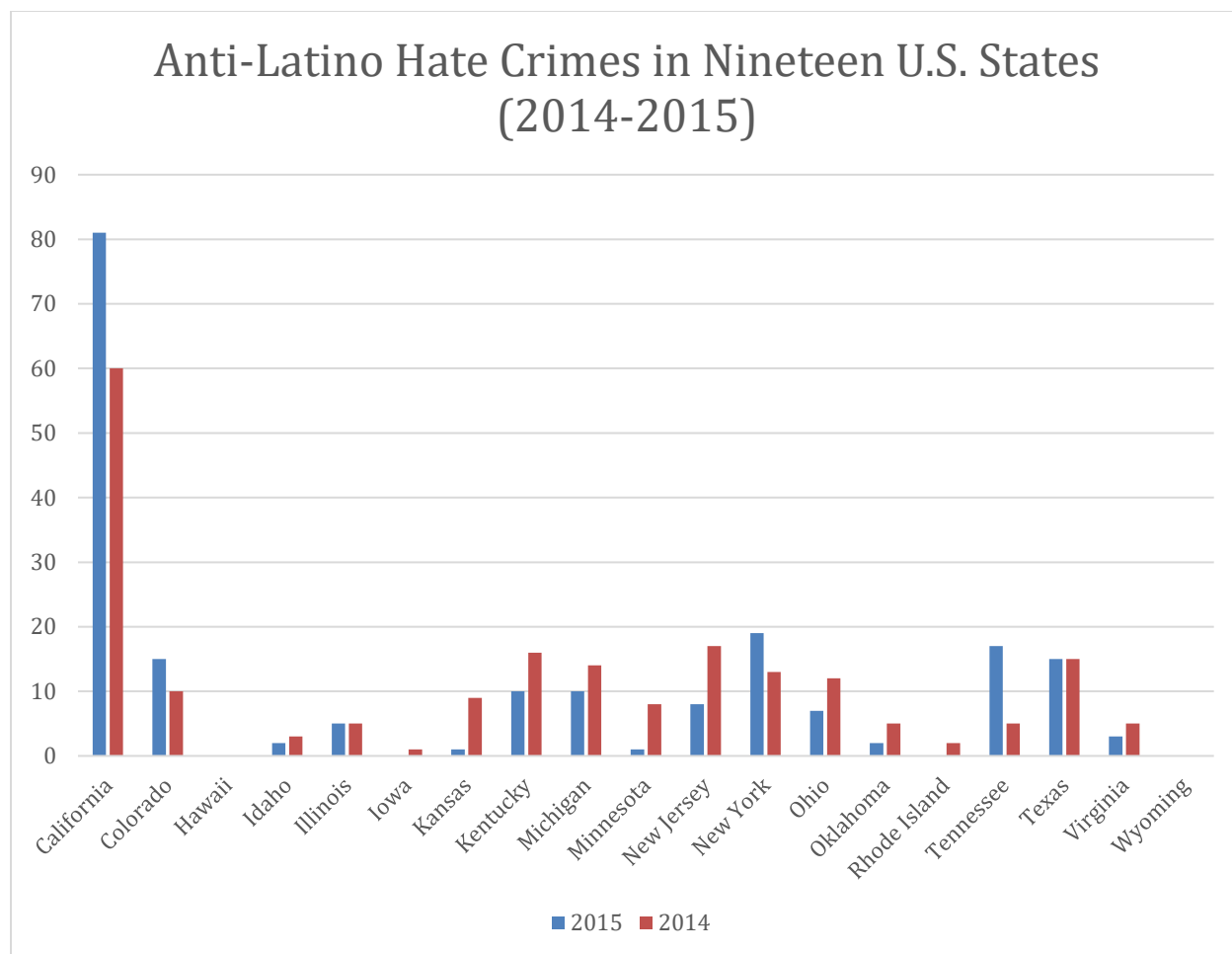
In 2016 and prior, race relations suffered in the wake of violent deaths of African-Americans during interactions with police and retaliatory killings of police by a small fringe of Black nationalists in response; high profile instances of anti-Black prejudice by leaders

and institutions, relentless bigoted attacks on the President and the emergence of Euro-Nationalism and White Lives Matter into the mainstream socio-political arena. A July 2016 *New York Times*/CBS News poll found that after peaking in early 2009 at 66%, following the election of President Obama, only 26% now believe race relations are good, the lowest percentage since 1992.

While Blacks and Jews remain among the most targeted groups, there has been a general decline in reported hate crimes overall, and in crimes against both communities over the last decade. In our sample of anti-Black crimes in eleven states that reported 100 or more hate crimes at least once in the last two years, we found an increase of 4.25%. This is slightly less than both the 5.1% increase in hate crimes against whites in the same sample, as well as slightly less than the overall increase of five percent across all categories.

Social surveys have shown that while the most hardened overt prejudices by whites against African-Americans have declined dramatically in recent decades, social and emotional distancing as well as precepts of inferiority remain somewhat entrenched and stable in recent years. While degrading social stereotypes among whites exist, they are more flexibly applied, leaving a small core who rigidly embrace negative biological explanations. Moreover, in many urban areas, such as in urbanized areas of Southern California, attacks by and between people of color continue to represent most race crimes, and they often relate to turf. Many southern states with among the highest proportion of African-Americans, such as Mississippi, have consistently reported single digit hate crime tallies annually, making it highly likely that the combination of poor police participation in data collection in some places and strained police-community relations in others is resulting in significant undercounts.

The fourth most common category for hate crime in 2014 was actually anti-white hate crime, which totaled 593, or 11% of the total, down from 653 in 2013, or a 9.3% decrease. Non-Latino whites accounted for 61.6% of the nation's population, down two percent from 2010. Our 11 state analysis found that anti-white hate crime increased from 396 to 416, or about five percent, consistent with the overall increase in hate crime.



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Anti-Latino Hate Crime (2014-2015)

19 U.S. States

2015: 196 Occurrences & 2014: 200 Occurrences (2% Decrease)

State Name	2015	2014	% of Change (2014-2015)
California	81	60	35%
Colorado	15	10	50%
Hawaii	0	0	No Change
Idaho	2	3	-33%
Illinois	5	5	No Change
Iowa	0	1	-100%
Kansas	1	9	-89%
Kentucky	10	16	-38%
Michigan	10	14	-29%
Minnesota	1	8	-88%
New Jersey	8	17	-53%
New York	19	13	46%
Ohio	7	12	-42%
Oklahoma	2	5	-60%
Rhode Island	0	2	-100%
Tennessee	17	5	240%
Texas	15	15	No Change
Virginia	3	5	-40%
Wyoming	0	0	No Change

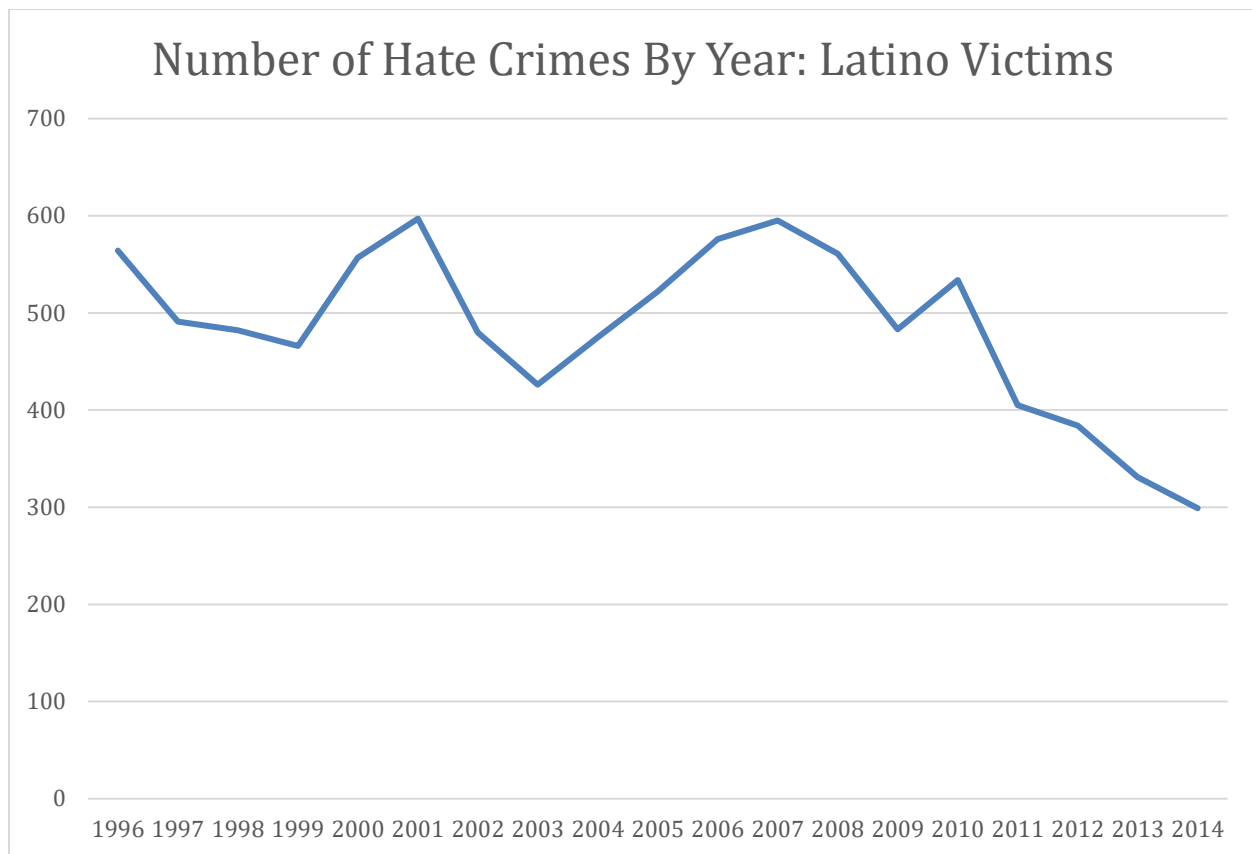
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Latinos

Attacks against Latinos declined slightly in 2015, by 1.5%, continuing an overall national multi-year trend, but masking significant increases in California and Colorado. California, with the nation's largest Latino population saw a rise in anti-Latino hate crime of 35%, from 60 to 81. The state's 10% overall increase in hate crime is double the overall increase we found in our national sample. Cultural and language issues likely cause an undercount in reported cases for segments of the Latino community. While immigration has been a polarizing political issue recently, as well as a unifying theme within the increasingly prominent alt right ideological subgroup, there is a gap in mainstream public opinion between perceptions of Muslims and Latinos, though both are often referenced in these debates. Violence has occurred at political rallies from across the ideological spectrum owing to various factors in an increasingly polarized society. Opinion polls indicate greater acceptance of Latinos and undocumented immigrants, relative to Muslims, and with the Catholic faith community to which many Latinos belong.

While Latinos encompass 17.6% of the population, they represent only 5.5% of the FBI's hate crime targets for 2014 at 299 incidents. In our sample there were 197 hate crimes against Latinos in the twenty states surveyed. According to Pew there are fifty-seven million Latinos in the United States. The states with the highest percentage of Latinos are New Mexico, California, Texas, Arizona and Nevada, with a range of 28% to 48%. In sheer numbers, California has 15 million Latino residents accounting for 39% of the state's population. Rounding out the top five for Latino population are Texas, Florida, New York and Illinois. These five states alone account for 65% of the Latino-American population according to Pew Research.

When Mr. Trump announced his candidacy on June 16, 2015 he brought up stereotypes about undocumented people and Mexicans being *inter alia* rapists and criminals, and appeared to suggest an over run border. Undocumented people have lower violent crime rates than the population as whole. In addition, according to Pew, the Hispanic growth rate has declined significantly from 4.4% in 2000-2007 to 2.8% in the following years, owing to a decline in immigration, illegal border crossings and birth rates. For those who are spurred to prejudice by fear of rapidly changing demographics, one catalyst may now appear less urgent to them as the economy slowly grows as well. It may well be that greater contact with Latinos and their cultures, owing to an expanded presence in America, coupled with the lack of a catalytic event, and a slower growth might diminish anti-social attitudes about Latinos. With demographic change slowing a bit, the fissures arising from rapid changes, which sometimes results in tensions, may have eased. Moreover, support for mass deportation of law abiding undocumented people constitutes a minority, even among conservatives. By contrast, Muslims are viewed by some in much more ominous ways. Some with more fear based stereotypes, attack Islam as not only incompatible with American values, but as potentially violent as well. This is reinforced by a vigorous and mainstreamed anti-Islam sub-culture and leaders, who exploit the sincere fears of terrorism associated with a sliver fringe of fanatics. In California, however, the increase in anti-Latino hate crime may not only be due to polarized politics. Since 2014 Non-Latino whites have been overtaken in the population there by Latinos, and this increase in hate crime may have a connection to that as well.



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Anti-Latino FBI Data (1996 to 2014)

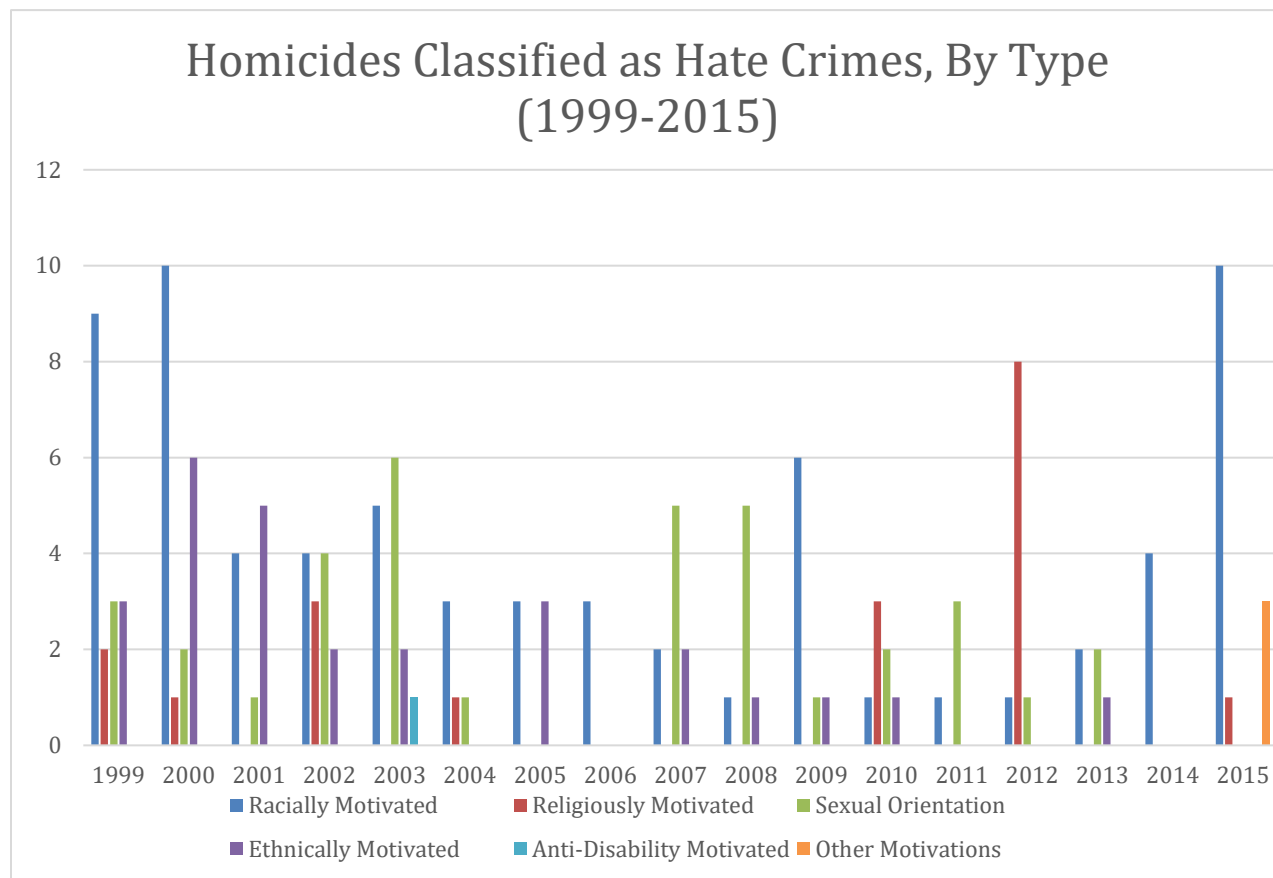
Year	Anti-Hispanic
1996	564
1997	491
1998	482
1999	466
2000	557
2001	597
2002	480
2003	426
2004	475
2005	522
2006	576
2007	595
2008	561
2009	483
2010	534
2011	405
2012	384
2013	331
2014	299
Totals (1996-2014)	9228

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LGBT

According to the FBI anti-gay male attacks were 599 or 10.9% of total hate crime incidents in 2014. All anti-lesbian, gay, bisexual and related hate crime, however, totaled 999 or 18% of all hate crimes. Gender identity and the transgender subcategories had 196 incidents in 2014. Our study showed a decline of 4.45% in LGB attacks in the states sampled as incidents dropped from 629 to 601, but there was a 40% increase in attacks related to gender non-conformity and transgender. A 2013 study found that 2.3% of adults surveyed stated that they were gay, lesbian or bisexual, 2.2% of men and 2.4% of women. At about two percent of the population and over 18% of hate crime, the LGBT community appears to be the most disproportionately targeted community of those tracked by the FBI. Homeless advocates, contend that their community, may be the most disproportionately targeted for bias attacks, but that category, while recognized by various states, is not by the FBI in their hate crime data collection

While the nation was horrified at the massacre of 49 people at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, less well known are killings of transgender people across the nation. This worrisome string of homicides, often not captured in police hate crime reports, and thus absent from ours, involves transgender and gender non-conforming individuals. The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs enumerated 24 hate violence homicides in 2014, but the paucity of details known about some of these killings make the exact number of bias homicides against them elusive, but still nonetheless very troubling.



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Differing Standards Exist For Communities, Investigators and Prosecutors

There were at least 14 officially designated hate homicides in 2015, which would tie 2003 levels and be the highest since 2000. However, as seen herein, as with hate crime reported to police generally, this is clearly an undercount. While to a far lesser degree, there have also been instances where commentators and groups have clearly misattributed bias motives to crimes, including homicides; when evidence was inconclusive or the crime was apparently committed for other reasons. The June 2015 racially motivated murders of nine African-American parishioners at Charleston South Carolina's Mother Emmanuel church by a lone white supremacist, is in our list of homicides, however, because of its significant statistical relevance to the annual homicide sample, and because the U.S. Department of Justice is independently prosecuting the case as a hate crime under federal law.

Of particular concern for the Center has been a series of homicides across the nation recently involving transgendered and Muslim individuals, which also include those that have not been designated as such by police, as well as other attacks by white supremacists and Salafist Jihadists, that generally are classified as terrorism.

QuickFact: FBI “Hate Crime” Definition

“Criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender’s bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity.”

Hate homicides, presumably, at least in the abstract, would be among the simplest to identify as a hate crime. First, fortunately, there are very few reported hate crime homicides to examine relative to overall crime. Hate crime homicides in the past, have constituted a fraction of one percent of total hate crime since national data collection began and an even smaller proportion of the over 14,000 homicides enumerated nationally in 2014.

Moreover, homicides are among the most heavily investigated, cleared by arrest, tried and prosecuted offenses, as well as among those most publicized. Additionally, hate motivated homicides under most circumstances allow for an additional level of investigative scrutiny, as the FBI and U.S. Department of Justice have concurrent jurisdiction with, as well as an opportunity to coordinate and assist local authorities. Authorities, communities, witnesses, and those familiar to the perpetrator, all have an opportunity to offer evidence or context. Perpetrator’s social, criminal, and online histories are also available more now than ever before. We have decided not to include an Oregon community college massacre in our listing of hate homicides as initial accounts appear incorrect that the killer targeted Christians.

QuickFact: Hate Crime Statistics Act Signed into law in 1990

After passing the House by a vote of 368-47 and the Senate, 92-4, the Hate Crime Statistics Act is signed into law by President Bush, who says “every one of us must confront and condemn racism, anti-Semitism, bigotry, and hate not next week, not tomorrow, but right now -- every single one of us. For hate crimes cannot be tolerated in a free society.”

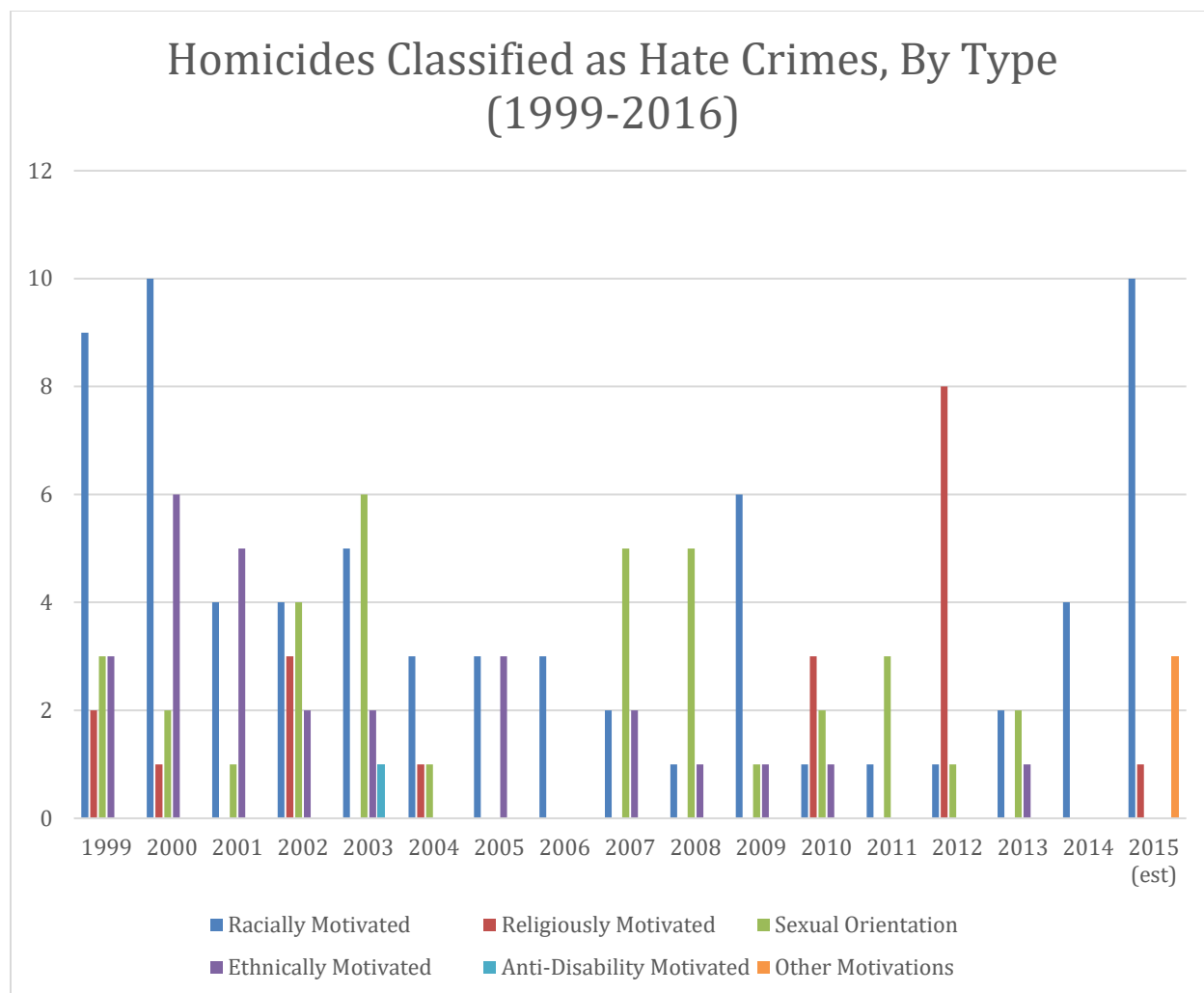
However, all hate crime classifications, not just those involving homicide, also have heightened legal and investigatory requirements that add a layer of delay, technicality and opacity to circumstances where aggrieved relatives and communities seek more immediate straightforward answers and justice. In a time of freewheeling factually compromised, yet immediate Internet ubiquity, it is crucial that terms like “hate crime” and “terrorism” that not only have socio-political implications, but legal and policy ones as well, be clearly defined and employed in a consistent and transparent manner. This is especially true with terms that already have an inherent element of subjectivity owing to

the elevation of motive. There are also differing burdens of proof for establishing a hate crime for crime reporting purposes than there are for prosecution.

Homicides Classified as Hate Crimes, By Type (1999 to 2016)
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	Total By Year	Racially Motivated	Religiously Motivated	Sexual Orientation	Ethnically Motivated	Anti- Disability Motivated	Other Motivation
1999	17	9	2	3	3	0	0
2000	19	10	1	2	6	0	0
2001	10	4	0	1	5	0	0
2002	13	4	3	4	2	0	0
2003	14	5	0	6	2	1	0
2004	5	3	1	1	0	0	0
2005	6	3	0	0	3	0	0
2006	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
2007	9	2	0	5	2	0	0
2008	7	1	0	5	1	0	0
2009	8	6	0	1	1	0	0
2010	7	1	3	2	1	0	0
2011	4	1	0	3	0	0	0
2012	10	1	8	1	0	0	0
2013	5	2	0	2	1	0	0
2014	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
FBI TOTALS '99-'14	141	59	18	36	27	1	0
*2015 (EST)	14	10	1	0	0	0	3
*2016 (EST)	52	1		51	1		
Totals	207	70	19	87	28	1	4

*2015-15 Homicides estimates are preliminary and subject to change. Use caution.



Hate Crime Laws and Supreme Court Decisions

While the concept of equal treatment and opposition to discrimination is a longstanding one, the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of equal protection in the aftermath of the American Civil War is where America's constitutional and legislative civil rights protections are derived. Hate crime laws arise from that tradition.

In the early 1990s, after states had recently enacted hate crime laws, the U.S. Supreme Court was asked to address what these new statutes could punish without violating the First Amendment. Hate crimes could be punished more, the High Court ruled, but the justices drew a line at the capricious criminalization of hateful symbols and speech, based on the expression of a particular disfavored viewpoint. In the 1992 case of *R.A.V. v. St. Paul*, the Supreme Court unanimously invalidated a 1989 municipal "hate speech" ordinance used against a teenage neo-Nazi skinhead for burning a cross in the yard of an African American family, but it was split as to rationale.

The overturned ordinance selectively punished the terroristic use of hate symbols, but only when the symbols were used to express specific disfavored hatreds like racial bigotry, while ignoring other animus like disparaging the disabled. The Court held it is unconstitutional to criminalize the terroristic use of a symbol, like a burning cross or swastika, on the basis of which underlying prejudiced viewpoint was promoted by it. In 2003 the Court in *Virginia v. Black* (2003) held that laws outlawing 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.

The Supreme Court's unanimous landmark decision in *Wisconsin v. Mitchell* (1993) upheld the constitutionality of the widely used and broadly applicable penalty enhancement model for hate crime used by many states today. Penalty enhancement laws lengthen the punishment for an underlying crime when an additional outlawed element is present, such as weapon use or offender recidivism. In particular, 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. Todd Mitchell, a 19-year-old African American Kenosha, Wisconsin, resident incited a crowd to viciously beat Gregory Riddick, an innocent White 14-year-old passerby. He was convicted of aggravated battery, party to a crime, and sentenced to two years for the underlying assault. He was also assessed another two-year term under the state's hate crime penalty enhancement law for intentionally selecting his victim on account of race, for a total of four years incarceration out of a possible seven-year term.

In a decision overturning the lower state court, the late Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist, cited three main reasons for upholding the law. First, while the state may not punish abstract beliefs, it has great latitude to sanction evil motives. Motive is the reason why a person commits a crime. Second, the Court maintained that penalty enhancement laws, unlike the statute at issue in *R.A.V.*, were aimed at discriminatory criminal conduct and did not prevent or punish merely hateful symbolic expression. In *R.A.V.*, the criminality rested on which disfavored viewpoint a symbol was promoting. Lastly, 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."

Statutory Coverage

After the authority of states to enact hate crime enhancements for discriminatory crimes was affirmed by the High Court, legislatures throughout the country pursued bills that were tabled during the appeals process. It was then up to each individual legislature to determine which categories were covered.

In 1991, a total of 28 states had hate crime laws, increasing to 41 by the year 2000. Today, 45 states have hate crime laws; with 44 covering race, 32 covering sexual orientation, 32 covering disability, 28 covering gender, and 12 covering age. Five states, Georgia, South Carolina, Indiana, Arkansas and Wyoming do not cover hate crime,

although hate crime data collection is not dependent on penal code coverage. Efforts are underway to increase the coverage in states that leave out gender, LGBT, the disabled and others, and to enact laws in the five states without ones. New Jersey is likely to review its law after a state court recently rejected part of it.

Homelessness is covered in hate crime statutes in at least five states (Florida, Maryland, Maine, Rhode Island, and Washington State), Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, but not in federal data collection. Two other states address homeless status separately, in police training (California) and vulnerable victim law. This year in the wake of violence against police Louisiana enacted a controversial “blue lives matter” adding police to hate crime statutes, despite various law enforcement protections found elsewhere.

Federal Law

At the federal level, various pieces of hate crime legislation were introduced, starting in 1990. The first was the Hate Crime Statistics Act (HCSA) 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 to include disability, in the 1990s. Gender and gender identity were added for 2013 as well as other changes that are being undertaken this year. A bill to add homeless status to the HCSA, Violence Against the Homeless Accountability Act of 2013, was introduced in March 2013 but was not enacted. Other proposed additions over the years have included military and police.

In 1994, the Hate Crime Sentencing Enhancement Act was enacted. The statute, a penalty enhancement law, increases the sentence for underlying federal offenses by about 30% 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. States, however, have much wider latitude than the federal government to protect various status groups in their civil and criminal laws.

Federal hate crime law was significantly expanded with the passage of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009, which became effective in 2010 after being signed by President Obama in October 2009. This new federal law, now found at 18 U.S.C. 249 improved on the existing criminal civil rights statute, 18 U.S.C. § 245, passed in 1968, in two main ways. First, it extended 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. This is because of federal jurisdictional requirements found in the Constitution’s Commerce Clause, which establishes limits on Congressional legislative authority. In today’s interconnected nation, this regulatory authority is quite broad, though not unlimited. Because of post–Civil War constitutional amendments, Congress has greater latitude to protect people from violent discrimination

based on race. 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.

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Virginia v. Black, 538 U.S. 343 (2003).

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DATA FOR STUDY

The following are the sources that were used to access hate crime data for the twenty states contained in this study. Some of the data used in this study is available to the public via the internet, while other came through public records requests. Where possible, the hyperlinks have been provided. Some data is available upon request from the state agency responsible for collecting the information. The data for Delaware, Iowa, Ohio, New York City and Texas are on file with the author. For more information or to report issues concerning the data, contact the author of this study.

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Illinois Data

Crime in Illinois 2015: Section III - Hate Crime. (2016). Retrieved from http://www.isp.state.il.us/docs/cii/cii15/cii15_SectionIII_Pg251_to_258.pdf

Iowa Data

Data was collected from Iowa Department of Public Safety.

Kentucky Data

¹⁰ Hawaii does not participate in FBI Hate Crime Reporting program and enumerates prosecutions, not arrests or incidents.

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