

REPORT TO THE NATION: 2019

FACTBOOK ON HATE & EXTREMISM IN THE U.S. & INTERNATIONALLY

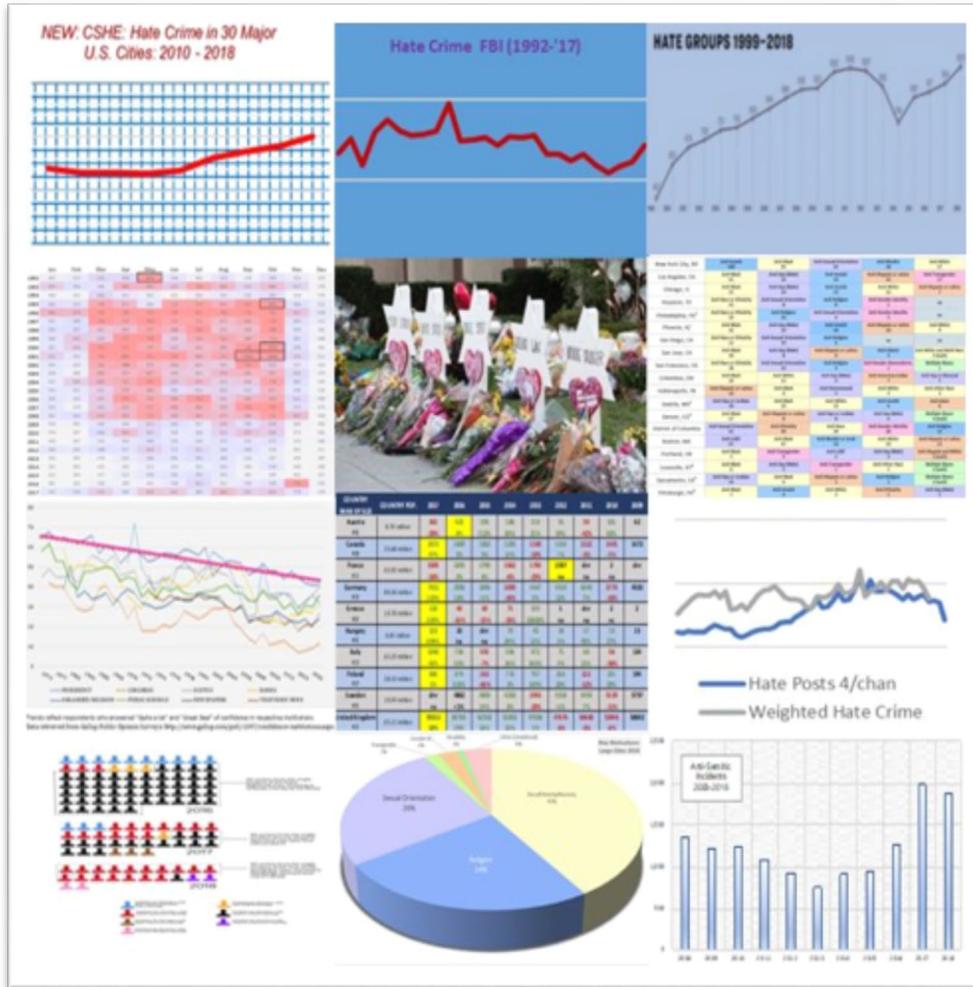


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Cove Image: Tree of Life Synagogue Photo Credit: Official White House Photo by Andrea Hanks via Wikimedia Commons

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Dear Reader,

As societies around the world rapidly change, diversify, and fragment at this critical juncture in our new century, the importance of independently accumulated data on socio-political cohesion and extremism is essential for national security, an informed populace, and the historical record. At a time of intense division, anecdote, and rancor, objectively collected academic data and facts are key. We neither take, nor solicit funds for this report.

The Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism at California State University, San Bernardino (CSHE) is a two-decade old non-partisan independent research and policy institution focusing on the latest and most detailed trend analysis for hate crime and extremism across both borders and the ideological spectrum. Our foundational principles relate to the preservation of the institutions and processes of our pluralistic democracy. These include protection for: *religious exercise and abstinence from it, association, speech, political participation, peaceful civil order, and a free press and academic inquiry*. As inquiry is key, we routinely curate our own national crime data, independently, to assess trends and compare to the findings of others.

We are pleased to present, in a one-of-a-kind compendium, the latest international police and social science trend data, as well as legal policy analysis. Also included and summarized below are CSHE's own new 2018-2019 [exclusive](#) findings on the latest police reported hate crime in major cities across the U.S., and our enumeration of American extremist homicides. The expanded U.S. city analysis is presented after the various executive summaries.

Among the [observations and findings](#) presented:

Cities Up

[Hate crimes rose 9 percent in major U.S. cities in 2018](#), for a fifth consecutive increase, to decade highs, as [cities with increases outnumbered those with declines two to one](#). In contrast, crime overall in major cities has declined in both of the last two years.

Preliminary [partial year 2019 data also show increases](#) in a majority of cities surveyed, but those early double-digit percentage increases, barring unforeseen catalysts, will likely [erode by year-end](#), as first-half 2018 comparisons were down before reversing. [Hate crimes often spike around catalytic domestic and international events as well as political conflicts](#). The year prior to presidential election years are mostly up for hate crime.

The [most common victims](#) for hate crime reported to police in major cities in 2018 were [African Americans, Jews, and Gays, but Whites and Jews experienced the biggest percentage increases](#), as anti-Semitic hate crimes and assaults also rose internationally. [Jews](#) were the direct target of [half of the bias/extremist homicides](#) in 2018, in the [worst year ever for anti-Semitic killings in the United States](#).

Some Declines and Reshuffling off Recent Highs

Not all data sets were up after hitting recent peaks, however, as Canada, California, and the ADL's anti-Semitic audit declined, just off of recent 2017 highs. Anti-Muslim hate crimes, which had spiked around terror attacks and international tensions, declined in 2018 in both CAIR's annual data and CSHE's city survey. Still, in 2017, the FBI enumerated a greater number of anti-Muslim assaults than after 9/11. Immigration has overtaken terrorism as a top political issue.

In 2018, [extremist homicides also decreased markedly, to only 22](#), in the United States, on a decline in Violent Salafist Jihadist motivated killings to only one. [White nationalist/far right motivated homicides were the most frequent, rising to 17 in 2018](#), from 13 a year prior. While, there were both a string of politically motivated assaults and suspected crimes—and non-violent protests—by [Antifa, anarchists, and hard left extremists](#), there have been [no homicides by any](#) of their adherents in 2018 or 2019.

Political Season Enhances and Somewhat Diversifies Hate & Extremism Risks

However, increasingly conflictual and racially divisive domestic politics, widening international tensions, weapon availability, and renewed online extremist recruitment activity (including by reconstituted foreign terror groups) diversifies the risk going forward. A [broad range of ideologies still exist, capable of inspiring mass violence, infrastructure attacks, targeted assassinations, or plots](#) from geographically disparate and often autonomous [loners and small cells](#), who often operate in their home regions, sometimes combining a mix of idiosyncratic motivations. Hate crimes overall have spiked over the last decade around political events and rhetoric. The expansion of white nationalism has created a coalesced movement and a violent extremist fringe.

[White nationalism/far right extremism](#) continue to be [most ascendant, despite the incapacity of many of their most prominent groups and leaders](#). The overwhelming majority of declining extremist domestic homicides in 2018 were by white nationalist/far right sole assailants who attacked around the mid-term elections. Thus, the risk of extremist violence by them will likely continue into this current nascent political season, around catalytic events in campaigns, international conflicts, terrorism, and heated rhetoric. While white supremacists and ultra-nationalists will maintain their position at the top of the threat matrix, the risk is also diversifying well beyond the far right, to include those with antagonistic ideologies, those inspired by zealots and conflicts abroad, and those with more personal grievances in an increasingly coarse and fragmented socio-political landscape.

More States Adopt and Expand Hate Crime Laws

[Forty-seven states, D.C., Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands now have hate crime laws](#) of varying effectiveness, but the number covering gays, gender, or gender identity is still below three dozen. Legislation and policies to [expand victim categories and protections, close loopholes, and enhance police training and data collection](#) are among the most common recent reforms.

While the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of carefully drafted penalty enhancement laws for hate crime, it has also affirmed constitutional protections for crude political rhetoric, hate speech, and criminal defendants. In recent years, a few federal and state courts have restricted or invalidated laws used to punish extremists or hate crime offenders.

An Overall Multi-Year Rise

Nationally, [hate crimes have been rising across most groups in recent years after bottoming in 2014](#), with CSHE/WVU analysis of FBI and police data showing the biggest spikes in politically conflictual periods in October 2008, November 2016, August 2017, and fall 2018. African Americans have consistently been the top target

for hate crime, but in shrinking proportions. Recent social surveys mirror these findings, showing an increase in social distancing and fear, as well as less tolerance for certain other outgroups.

For the first time, [a slight majority of hate crime victims now report](#) to police, but the [majority of reported cases are still not cleared by arrests](#). Of those that are cleared by arrests, [most are prosecuted by local authorities who do not charge them as hate crimes](#), largely owing to issues relating to evidence and the high burden of proof for specific intent crimes.

[Confirmed official false police and campus reports of either fraudulent bias motivated criminal acts](#), or those deceptively reported to authorities in the U.S., [numbered 11 in 2018 and constitute less than one percent of all hate crime](#) estimated to be reported to police. They were often committed by young people or college students. There is simply no public list showing more than around one percent or less of police reported hate crimes as frauds.

In 2017, FBI reported hate crime rose 17 percent to [7,175, the highest total since 2008](#), along with a 5.8 percent increase in participating agencies and a 15 percent rise in those reporting incidents. When [adjusted for population differences in the FBI annual samples](#), the [2017 rise dips to 10.9 percent](#). The [2017 levels were 31 percent above 2014's multi-decade low of 5,479 and 26 percent below 2001's record of 9,730](#).

Enhancement in data efficiencies, agency participation, and victim reporting partially contributed to increases, most prominently in a minority of lower per capita reporting jurisdictions and a few mid-sized states. Still, [over a quarter of the nation's largest cities reported no hate crime in 2017](#), including some that have appeared to have misclassified cases. About half of the nation's reported hate crimes come from about a half dozen states.

An Online Shift

Even as large commercial platforms grapple with bigoted content, [hate mongers have increasingly migrated to splintered free speech, encrypted and affinity-based platforms, and messaging services, where hate speech is more prolific](#). Like hate crimes, activity on those platforms spikes around catalytic events. Anti-Semitic and anti-Black virtual hate speech had the most sustained digital increase, even as white supremacist and neo-Nazi presence at large rallies plummeted, amidst a post-Charlottesville breakdown of more organized extremist groups and their leaders, and the closing of an election cycle.

The Internet has enabled not only newly hobbled extremist groups to maintain a public presence, it also provides organizationally unaffiliated extremists and loners with a tool to congregate, radicalize, and broadcast not only bigotry, but disturbingly, lone acts of mass violence that reference prior attacks. [Social media has also been weaponized, not only by domestic and foreign extremists, but also by state actors like Russia seeking to "sow discord"](#) and launch conspiracy theories amongst the electorate to advance prejudice and political division.

[Factors impacting extremism or intergroup relations](#), outlined herein, include increased or sustained:

- *political and ethnic polarization;*
- *hate crime levels;*
- *racial and ethnic nationalism amidst sharp divisions over immigration;*
- *splintering of social media;*
- *realignment, operational impairment, and leadership changes among organized extremist groups as they fragment;*
- *anti-Semitic violence;*
- *distrust in institutions;*
- *anti-immigrant, anti-Muslim, and anti-LGBTQ sentiment;*
- *demographic shifts;*
- *rise in displaced persons and refugees; and*
- *foreign manipulation.*

The overall data show polarization and fragmentation amidst sustained multi-year increases in hate crime and bigoted digital speech. In particular, both overt and shrouded xenophobia and anti-Semitism are key socio-political levers internationally, as [societies become less unified, open, trusting in communal institutions, flexible on immigration, and tolerant](#). The most pronounced spikes occurred around domestic catalysts and international conflicts, but increasingly over the last decade, the [worst months for both bias crime and fatal extremist violence were clustered around highly charged political events](#) and conflicts relating to [terrorism and immigration](#). Thus, in a new highly anticipated, fluid, yet freewheeling election cycle, divisive politics are likely to influence social cohesion and violent extremism. This is not just likely with respect to more coalesced far right and nationalist groups, but to a lesser extent, across the ideological spectrum. Moreover, identified foreign and domestic malefactors still seek leverage by manipulating the widening fissures that divide us.

Brian Levin

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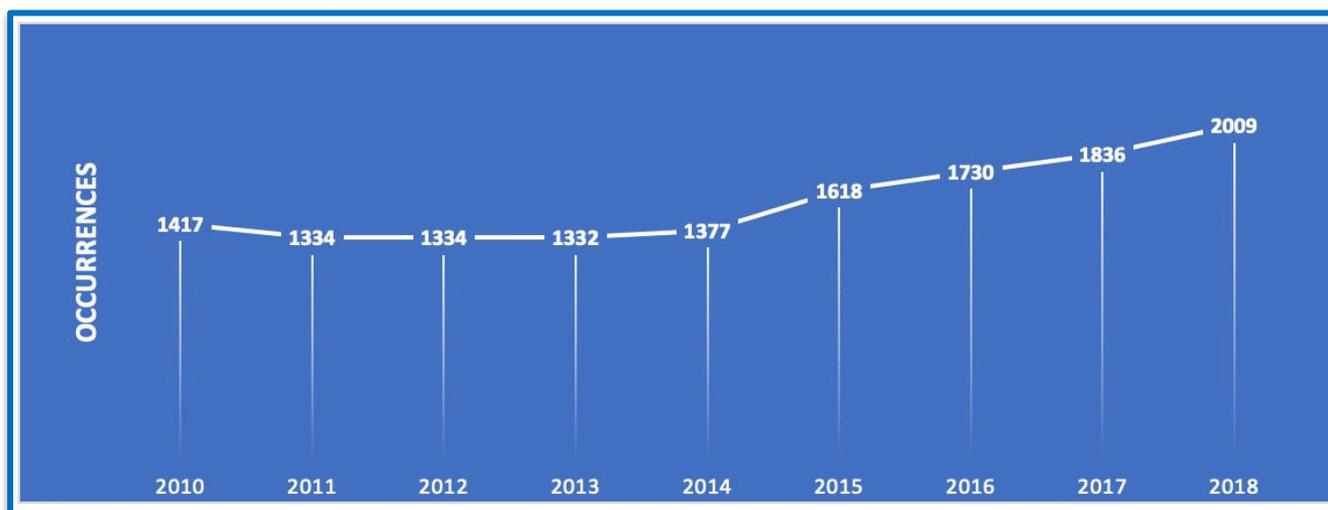
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY I: LATEST 2018 MAJOR U.S. CITY DATA

CSHE Exclusive: Hate Crimes Rise 9% in 2018 to Decade High of 2,009 in 30 U.S. Cities, 2019 Also Up

► **Hate crimes** in thirty of America's largest cities rose **nine percent in 2018** to a **decade high of 2,009**, according to police data analyzed by the Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism at California State University, San Bernardino (CSHE). Last year marked the **fifth consecutive increase** in hate crimes, and the **steepest rise since 2015**. **Seventy percent**, or 21 police departments, reported **increases**, with just under **half** (47 percent), or 14 agencies, hitting or tying **decade highs**. 2018 was the **only year** this decade the cities **exceeded 2,000**. Partial year 2019 data from 18 cities also shows an overall rise.

► If forthcoming Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) 2018 hate crime totals replicate this nine percent rise, it will be the fourth consecutive increase and the highest total since the FBI's 2001's record. While CSHE abstains from making such a specific forecast, 2018 will likely show another national increase. CSHE's last **multi-city study** deviated about one percent from subsequent FBI findings and **matched** overall **FBI national trends** for **four of the last five years**, 2013 to 2017.¹

Hate Crimes in 30 Major U.S. Cities: 2010-2018, 38 Million Total Population, 11.5% of U.S. Population



Data is from official statistics on hate crimes reported to and categorized as such by police departments obtained from both Freedom of Information Act requests and publicly available police or state crime reporting agencies. Because several departments cover more categories than the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Hate Crimes data, and cases update subsequent to initial reports, data may vary slightly from other reports.

► In contrast to a **3.5 percent decline in crime overall in major U.S. Cities in 2018** (source), these latest hate crime data **mirror a multi-year rise** across myriad other representative crime, social science, and digital datasets on prejudice and fragmented intergroup cohesion, also presented here. While this incremental rise occurred globally **across many surveys**, there is **variation** regarding **targeting, timeframes, and localities**. **Distinct spikes** occurred across data sets **around conflictual, violent or political catalytic events**, and during times of increased **Russian social media manipulation**.

The 2018 total marked a **42 percent increase over 2010's** total of **1,417** and a **51 percent increase over 2013's** decade low of **1,324**. Moreover, full year increases reversed steep first half declines. In several cities with large percentage increases derived from very low numbers of reports, much of the **rise is likely from improved efficiencies known as "reporting effect."**

Not all data sets were up as hate crime in the **ten largest American cities fell under one percent** in 2018, after four increases, to **1,030**, on a large anomalous drop in Phoenix. Still, totals exceeded one thousand for only the second time this decade, with seven of the cities rising, and half hitting decade highs: Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Dallas, and Philadelphia. The 2018 total is **32 percent above 2010's total**, and fifty percent above 2013's decade low of 684.

Other 2018 reports with moderate relative declines off recent highs include Canada, California, and the Anti-Defamation League's (ADL) anti-Semitism audit. Canada's drop was off an all-time high, while the ADL saw a rise in violent incidents.

¹ CSHE's 2018 *Report to the Nation* found a 12 percent increase in hate crimes in an expanded 38 city data set for 2017, while the FBI's increase, when adjusted for population covered, was 10.9 percent.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY II: BIAS BY CITY IN 2018

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

► *Race-based or anti-African American hate crimes were again the top bias categories in most cities, followed closely by anti-Gay and anti-Jewish hate crimes. Anti-White and anti-Jewish hate crimes rose the most in a smaller representative ten city sample. In addition to other factors, local demographics, not surprisingly, seem to play a role as cities with higher concentrations of certain groups often have a higher percentage of victims from them.*

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

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

¹ Philadelphia, PA bias motivation statistics are from 2017

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

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

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

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

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

► *African Americans, Latinos, and Whites were the most frequent known offenders in Los Angeles in 2018, while in New York City, African Americans led Whites, who slightly outnumbered Latinos.*

In 2018, as *hate crimes increased by nine percent in our city sample*, the Brennan Center found, in a *similar data set* of 30 large U.S. cities, that *crime overall dropped 3.5 percent*. In 2017, CSHE's thirty city *hate crime survey was up six percent*, while the Brennan Center found *crime overall in cities dropped 2.1 percent*, as violent crime fell by one percent to near multi-decade lows ([source](#)).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY III: CSHE Exclusive – 2019/2018 Latest Major U.S. City Trends: By City & Bias Motive

► The overall total for the *ten largest U.S. cities* was *essentially flat for 2018*, caused by an unexplained halving of hate crimes in Phoenix – the nation’s fifth largest city. *Without Phoenix’s* anomalous decline, the overall 2018 total for the nine remaining cities would be *up 14 percent*. The four largest American cities all had increases last year, and five cities, distinguished by *green asterisks (*)* and *yellow highlight*, hit or tied *decade highs* in 2018.

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

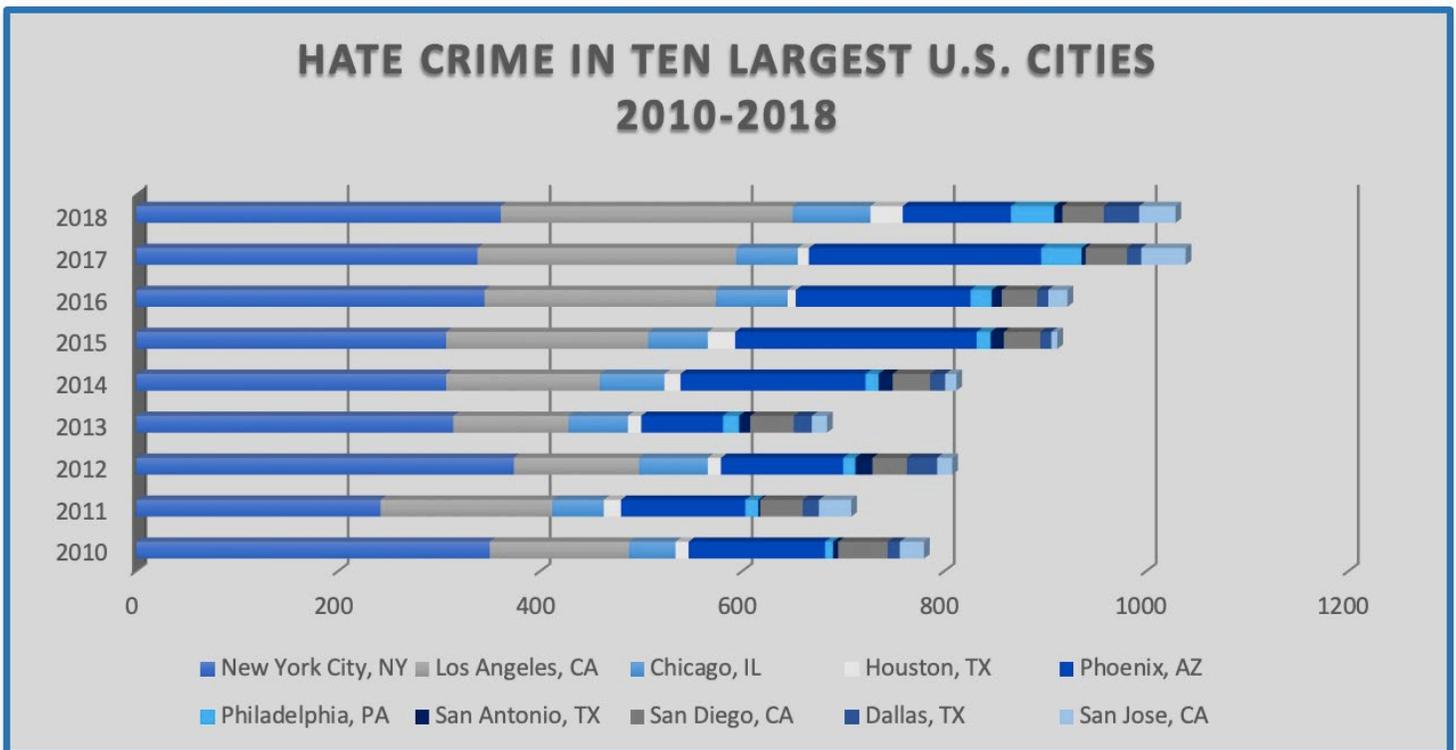
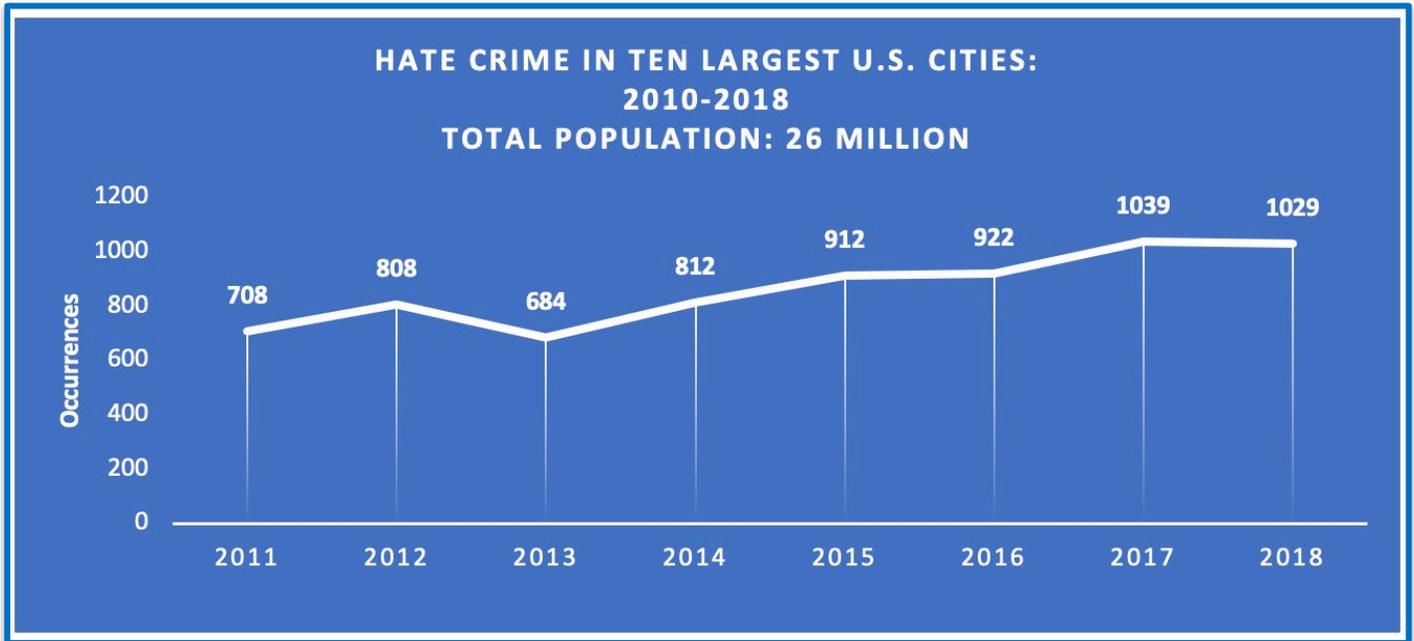


CSHE: Hate Crime in Ten Largest U.S. Cities Hovers Near Decade High On Slight Drop, Seven Cities Up

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

► *Hate crime went up in seven top ten cities in 2018, while two cities declined. In 2017, those ten cities rose 12.5 percent and seven of them reported significant increases of over 10 percent, with five registering multi-year highs, while three cities declined. Two of those 2017 declines, New York and Chicago, were off of multi-year highs registered in the previous year of 2016.*

The 25.9 million residents in the nation's *ten largest cities constitute about nine percent* of the country's residents, but those cities accounted for about *14.5 percent of the nation's reported hate crimes* in 2017, the latest year for which the FBI has data. That year, hate crimes *rose 12.7 percent* in America's ten largest cities, *six percent* in all thirty cities CSHE surveyed, and *17 percent* in FBI data.



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

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

Source: CSHE Data

*FBI Hate Crime Data obtained from [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data](#)

► In our latest 2018 multi-city study, *race and ethnicity-based hate crimes, led by anti-Black hate crimes, again accounted for the greatest share, but anti-White crimes, of which there are far fewer, had the highest percentage increase, followed by Anti-Jewish.*

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

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

City	Anti-Black		Anti-White		Anti-Hispanic or Latino		Anti-Jewish	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
New York City, NY	45 (36.4%)	33	17 (88.9%)	9	6 (-14.3%)	7	189 (26%)	150
Los Angeles, CA	61 (10.9%)	55	15 (50%)	10	43 (34.4%)	32	43 (16.2%)	37
Chicago, IL	21 (31.3%)	16	12 (200%)	4	7 (250%)	2	13 (-18.8%)	16
Phoenix, AZ	32 (-56.7%)	74	9 (-67.9%)	28	10 (-60%)	25	16 (-40.7%)	27
San Jose, CA	10 (-23.1%)	13	2 (100%)	1	8 (33.3%)	6	0 (-100%)	7
Columbus, OH	20 (-13%)	23	13 (-81.7%)	17	1 (-85.7%)	7	2 (na)	0
Seattle, WA	24 (-7.7%)	26	12 (100%)	6	5 (-28.6%)	7	6 (100%)	3
Denver, CO	17 (nc)	17	3 (50%)	2	8 (-11.1%)	9	3 (-70%)	10
Boston, MA	47 (-7.8%)	51	14 (180%)	5	11 (37.5%)	8	8 (60%)	5
Louisville, KY	6 (20%)	5	0 (100%)	2	1 (na)	0	1 (-50%)	2
Total	283 (-9.5%)	313	97 (15.5%)	84	100 (-2.9%)	103	281 (9.3%)	257

City	Anti-Muslim		Anti-Gay		Anti-Transgender		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
New York City, NY	18 (-50%)	36	45 (nc)	45	11 (nc)	11	331 (13.7%)	291
Los Angeles, CA	2 (-66.7%)	6	70 (-1.4%)	71	17 (-26.1%)	23	251 (7.3%)	234
Chicago, IL	5 (-44.4%)	9	15 (87.5%)	8	2 (na)	0	75 (36.4%)	55
Phoenix, AZ	1 (-66.7%)	3	19 (-41.9%)	32	2 (nc)	2	89 (-53.4%)	191
San Jose, CA	3 (50%)	2	8 (14.3%)	7	0 (-100%)	1	31 (-16.2%)	37
Columbus, OH	6 (20%)	5	17 (15%)	20	0 (nc)	0	59 (-18.1%)	72
Seattle, WA	1 (nc)	1	34 (21.4%)	28	5 (-50%)	10	87 (7.4%)	81
Denver, CO	3 (50%)	2	15 (36.4%)	11	3 (-40%)	5	52 (-7.1%)	56
Boston, MA	14 (40%)	10	47 (11.9%)	42	0 (nc)	0	141 (16.5%)	121
Louisville, KY	0 (na)	0	5 (na)	0	2 (na)	0	15 (66.7%)	9
Total	53 (-28.3%)	74	275 (4.2%)	264	42 (-19.2%)	52	1,131 (-1.4%)	1147

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



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

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

The [FBI national data for 2017 was similar, but not identical](#), to our multi-city 2018 data set with Jewish, Gay, Muslim, and Latino victimizations proportionally less and African American more. FBI 2017 data show hate crime against [African Americans](#) at [28 percent](#), the [LGBTQ](#) community at [17.4 percent](#), [Jews](#) at [13.1 percent](#), [Whites](#) at [10 percent](#), and [Latinos](#) at [6 percent](#). These groups have higher population proportions in the larger cities reflected in our data set.

► [Preliminary year-to-date 2019 hate crime data from 18 major U.S. municipalities show 11 cities up \(61 percent\) and 7 cities down \(39 percent\)](#), with a large increase overall that will likely diminish in the second half of the year.

▲ Last year at this time most major cities were down, only to reverse in the second half, so these comparisons will likely narrow significantly by year-end. Since 1995, hate crimes have gone up in every year prior to a presidential election year, except for 2007 and 2011.

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

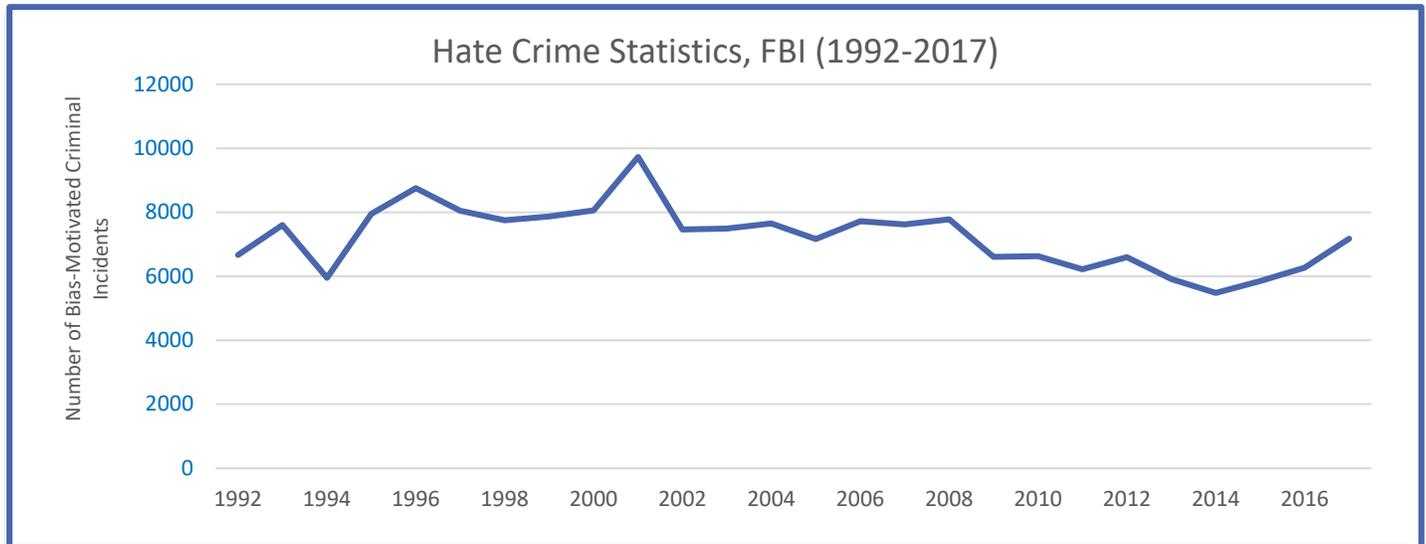
LOCATION	COMPARATIVE DATES EXAMINED	CHANGE COMPARED TO 2018	TOTAL REPORTED HATE CRIMES IN 2019	TOP TARGET GROUP/BIAS TYPE IN 2019	TOTAL REPORTED HATE CRIMES IN 2018	TOP TARGET GROUP/BIAS TYPE IN 2018
New York, NY	Jan 1 – Jul 7	+47.65%	220	Jewish	149	Jewish
Los Angeles, CA	Jan 1 – May 31	+14.14%	113	Anti-Gay Male	99	Anti-Gay Male
Chicago, IL	Jan 1 – Jun 30	+53.85%	40	Not Available	26	Not Available
Houston, TX	Jan 1 – Jun 30	-25.00%	12	Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	16	Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry
Phoenix, AZ	Jan 1 – Mar 31	-5.71%	33	Black or African American	35	Black or African American
Philadelphia, PA	Jan 1 – May 31	+26.67%	19	Not Available	15	Not Available
San Antonio, TX	Jan 1 – Jun 30	+100%	6	Not Available	3	Not Available
San Diego, CA	Jan 1 – May 31	-16.67%	15	Religion	18	Race
Dallas, TX	Jan 1 – Jun 30	+171.43%	19	Not Available	7	Not Available
Austin, TX	Jan 1 – Jun 30	-58.33%	5	Not Available	12	Not Available
Columbus, OH	Jan 1 – May 31	+9.09%	36	American Indian or Alaskan Native	33	Black
Seattle, WA	Jan 1 – Apr 30	-6.67%	28	Anti-Black	30	Anti-Black
Denver, CO	Jan 1 – May 28	+54.17%	37	Black	24	Black / Hispanic (7 each)
Washington, DC	Jan 1 – May 31	+55.17%	90	Ethnicity/National Origin	58	Sexual Orientation
Portland, OR	Jan 1 – Mar 31	+250%	7	Black	2	LGBTQ / White (1 each)
Sacramento, CA	Jan 1 – Mar 31	-11.11%	8	LGBTQ	9	LGBTQ
Miami-Dade County, FL	Jan 1 – May 31	--	3	Jewish	Not Available	Not Available
Cleveland, OH	Jan 1 – Mar 31	+8.33%	13	Other (e.g. Anti-AIDS)	12	Other (e.g. Anti-AIDS)
Cincinnati, OH	Jan 1 – May 31	-18.75%	13	White / Black / American Indian or Alaskan Native / Other Race, Ethnicity, Ancestry / Other (e.g. Anti-AIDS) (2 each)	16	White
TOTAL:		+26.60%	714*		564	

*2019 total does not include Miami-Dade County due to unavailable number for Miami-Dade County in 2018
Source: CSHE Archives and FOIA Requests

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IV: OFFICIAL FBI & BJS DATA

Latest FBI Hate Crime Data Trends Up

► *In 2017, FBI reported hate crime rose 17 percent to 7,175, the highest total since 2008, but there was also a 5.8 percent increase in participating agencies and a 15 percent rise in those reporting incidents. The 2017 levels were 31 percent above 2014's multi-decade low of 5,479 and 26 percent below 2001's record of 9,730.*



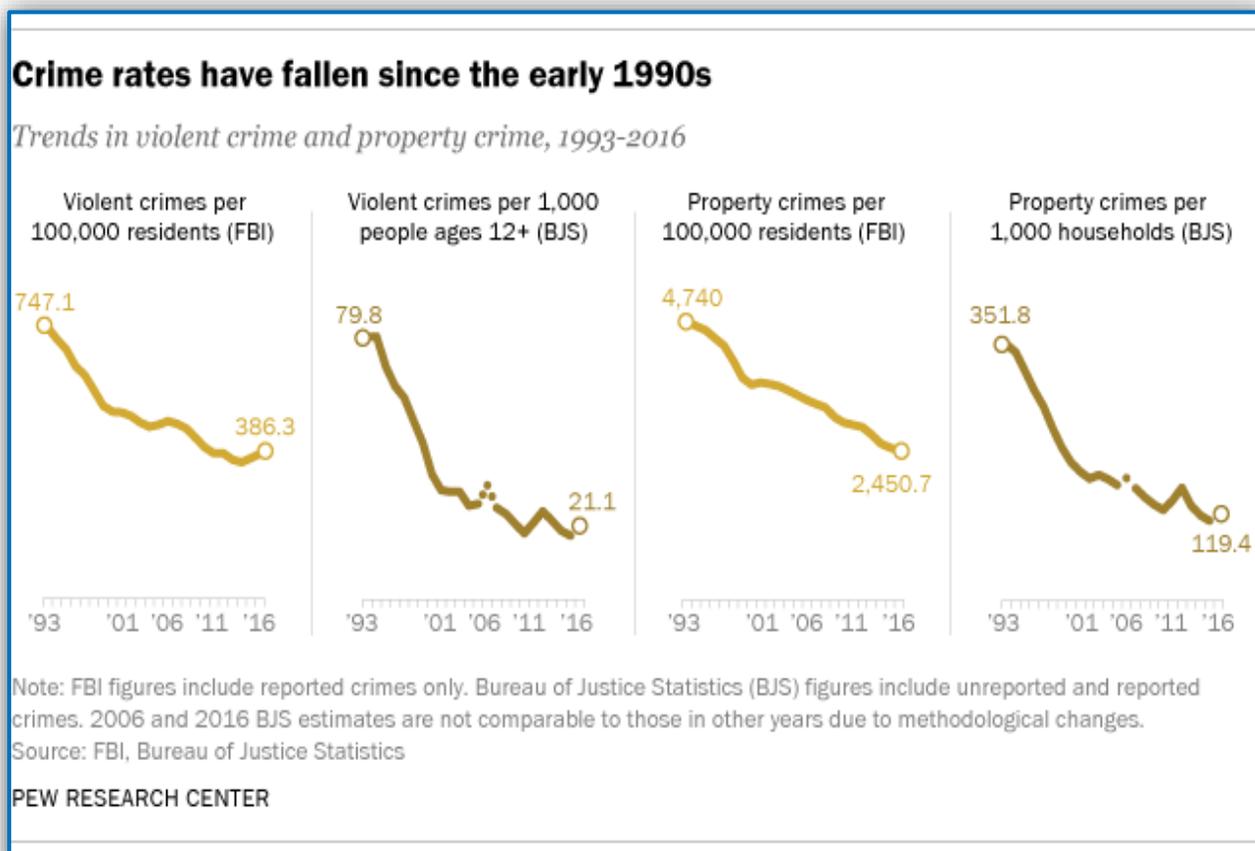
FBI 1998-2017: Overall Violent Crime Declines in Both Number & Rate

Year	Population	Violent Crime	Violent crime rate
1998	270,248,003	1,533,887	567.6
1999	272,690,813	1,426,044	523.0
2000	281,421,906	1,425,486	506.5
2001	285,317,559	1,439,480	504.5
2002	287,973,924	1,423,677	494.4
2003	290,788,976	1,383,676	475.8
2004	293,656,842	1,360,088	463.2
2005	296,507,061	1,390,745	469.0
2006	299,398,484	1,435,123	479.3
2007	301,621,157	1,422,970	471.8
2008	304,059,724	1,394,461	458.6
2009	307,006,550	1,325,896	431.9
2010	309,330,219	1,251,248	404.5
2011	311,587,816	1,206,005	387.1
2012	313,873,685	1,217,057	387.8
2013	316,497,531	1,168,298	369.1
2014	318,907,401	1,153,022	361.6
2015	320,896,618	1,199,310	373.7
2016	323,405,935	1,250,162	386.6
2017	325,719,178	1,247,321	382.9

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

FBI / BJS: Crime Overall Declines As Hate Crimes Rise

► From 2010 to 2017, overall **violent crime fell by 0.3 percent**, but **FBI-reported hate crime in the U.S. rose 8.3 percent**. Overall violent crime fell 0.9 percent and property crime by 3.6 percent in 2017, as hate crime rose 17 percent.



Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

► When 2017 FBI hate crime data is **scaled per capita** to equalize for changes in population covered (306 million / 2017 and 289 million / 2016) the **increase drops down to 10.9 percent**—similar to the 12 percent rise in CSHE’s 2017 city study.

In 2016, there were 3.45 reports per agency submitting reports versus a similar 3.51 in 2017. However, in 2017, **over 200 more agencies submitted reports**, as more agencies appeared to pay renewed attention to the issue.

2017 was the FBI’s **third consecutive annual increase and the highest total since 2008**, when hate crime rose to a post-2001 high of 7,782, before reversing course into a sawtooth half-decade decline that ended in 2014 at 5,479.

In 2017, FBI data for all 7,175 hate crimes, including both “single and multiple bias” incidents, indicate **race and ethnicity had a 57.6 percent share** of hate crimes, **religion had 21.8 percent**, **sexual orientation had 15.7 percent**, **gender identity (transgender) had 1.7 percent**, and **disability had 1.6 percent**. Anti-religion hate crime has exceeded twenty percent of FBI hate crime totals in only four years since 1992, including each of the last three. From the mid 1990s until 2014, hate crimes have been incrementally declining, interrupted by a record spike in 2001 to 9,730 incidents.

The cities with the **highest per capita** number of reports—often a sign of superior reporting practices and response—include *Eugene, OR; Cincinnati, OH; Washington, DC; and Boston, MA*.

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

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

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992	495	514	615	608	829	546	492	559	478	569	524	433
1993	634	596	568	686	689	651	718	680	623	662	617	479
1994	406	455	612	541	502	461	509	533	552	585	418	379
1995	584	573	709	671	564	715	719	691	757	855	586	522
1996	686	679	756	783	757	790	812	760	776	761	651	548
1997	561	598	740	715	788	712	712	673	695	758	584	512
1998	595	597	651	662	707	688	736	655	663	763	549	485
1999	566	642	636	777	738	638	704	711	684	710	581	488
2000	561	629	751	743	702	653	663	685	740	879	596	461
2001	624	552	735	809	741	762	684	711	1942	1043	616	511
2002	544	519	701	708	673	666	651	633	767	643	537	420
2003	528	488	683	673	697	649	641	678	681	681	615	475
2004	523	630	685	701	741	654	670	633	646	718	585	463
2005	542	541	622	678	680	600	612	625	612	677	548	426
2006	559	535	637	735	700	690	742	641	682	695	611	499
2007	553	479	632	675	717	686	688	658	744	743	574	475
2008	561	591	674	683	721	669	684	673	680	722	667	458
2009	478	491	565	549	615	591	557	639	594	628	500	405
2010	474	437	600	663	613	538	558	619	657	634	473	362
2011	440	387	516	539	589	553	548	572	552	571	470	485
2012	560	544	589	577	629	571	611	568	590	518	465	371
2013	395	394	476	524	566	561	594	560	510	507	440	387
2014	324	383	434	483	512	504	505	550	490	548	366	380
2015	412	364	437	512	558	562	592	544	481	469	462	457
2016	382	385	496	489	492	538	612	521	536	568	758	491
2017	544	576	632	560	648	641	580	663	631	642	579	479

FBI Hate Crime data obtained from [National Archives of Criminal Justice Data](#).

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

Bold box around cells indicates five most frequent months for hate crimes and two additionally significant months:

- 1) Apr. 29, 1992 Rodney King Verdict, May 1992; 2) O.J. Simpson Trial, Oct. 1995; 3) Welfare Reform Debate, Spring-Summer 1996;
- 4) U.S.S. Cole Bombing/Palestinian Intifada, Oct. 2000; 5) September 11th Terror Attacks, Sept.-Oct. 2001;
- 6) 2016 U.S. Presidential Election, Nov. 8, 2016; 7) Heather Heyer's murder during the Unite the Right Rally, Aug. 12, 2017

Previous larger hate crime spikes were associated with racially charged trials, police use of force, political events, terror attacks, or disputes between Israelis and Palestinians.

FBI: Hate Crime, Last 10 Years

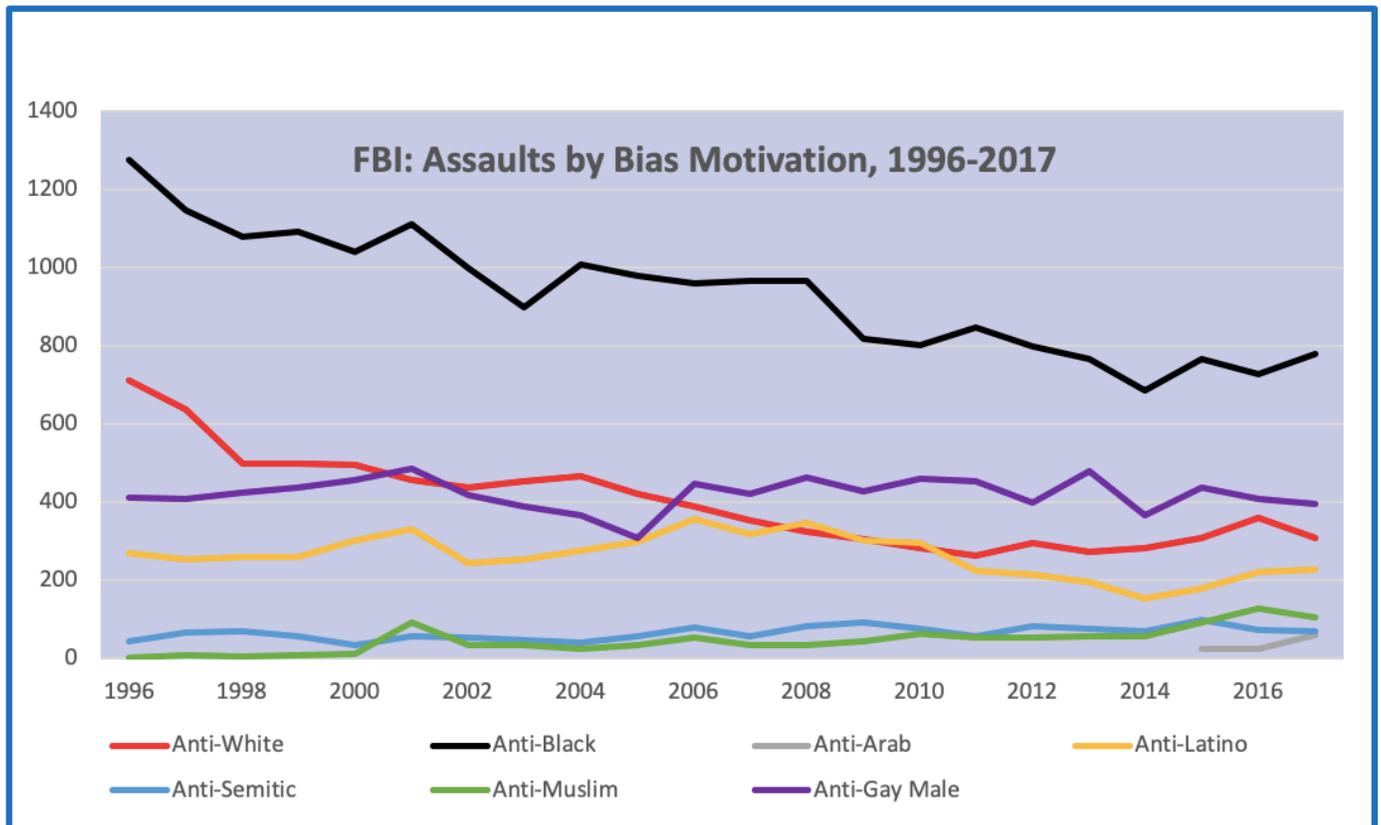
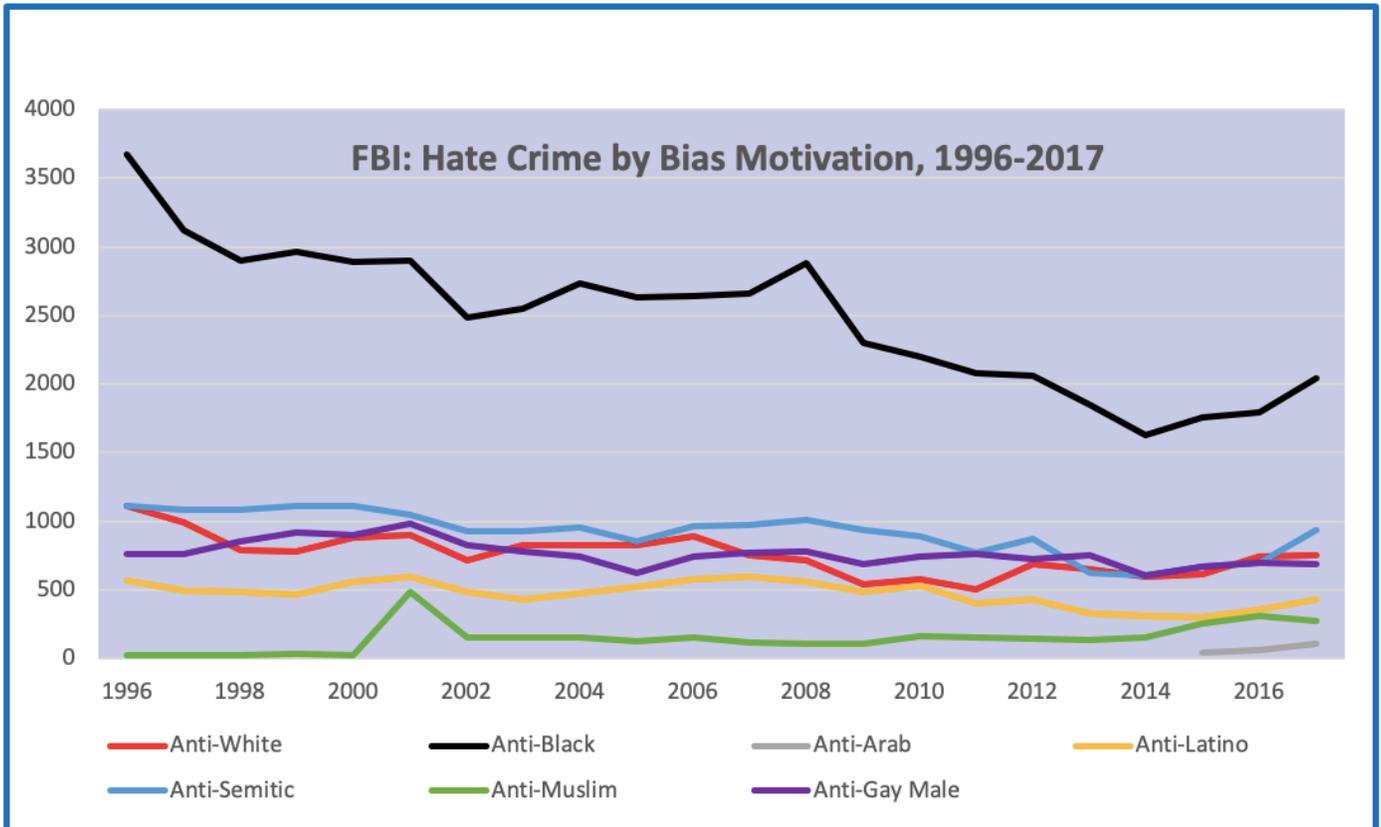
Year	Number	Number Change	Percentage Change
2017	7,175	+1,054	+17.2%
2016	6,121	+271	+4.6%
2015	5,850	+371	+6.8%
2014	5,479	-449	-7.6%
2013	5,928	-645	-9.8%
2012	6,573	+351	+5.6%
2011	6,222	-406	-6.1%
2010	6,628	+24	+0.4%
2009	6,604	-1179	-15.1%
2008	7,783	+159	+2.1%

FBI: Top Yearly Increases for Hate Crime

Years Compared	Number of Hate Crimes for Each Year	Number Increased	Percentage Increase
1994 to 1995	5,932 to 7,947	+2,015	+34%
2000 to 2001	8,063 to 9,730	+1,667	+20.7
2005 to 2006	7,163 to 7,722	+559	+7.8%
2016 to 2017	6,121 to 7,175	+1,054	+17.2%

Source: [FBI Hate Crime Statistics](#)

► [Over the last quarter century, over three-quarters of FBI reported hate crimes came from five groups: African Americans, Jews, Whites, Gay Males, and Latinos, but spikes vary by group.](#)



*Hate crime incidents are based on data retrieved from [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data](#).
 **Hate crime assaults are based on data retrieved from [FBI Hate Crime Statistics, 1996-2017](#). FBI data tracks simple and aggravated assaults as separate categories; CSHE combined these data into a single category of assaults.

► In 2017, hate crime assaults represented 41 percent of all anti-White crime, 38 percent of all anti-Black crime, 59 percent of all anti-Arab crime, 53 percent of all anti-Latino crime, 38 percent of all anti-Muslim crime, 57.6 percent of all anti-Gay Male crime, and 7 percent of all anti-Semitic crime, although in 2018 the NGO ADL reported a doubling in anti-Jewish Assaults.

	Anti-White		Anti-Black		Anti-Arab		Anti-Latino/Anti-Hispanic		Anti-Semitic		Anti-Muslim		Anti-Gay Male	
	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults	Hate Crime Incidents	Assaults
1996	1108	711	3675	1275			564	270	1109	44	27	1	757	413
1997	993	638	3120	1148			491	254	1088	66	28	7	762	409
1998	792	500	2902	1079			482	259	1080	69	21	5	851	423
1999	781	498	2960	1092			466	259	1109	56	32	8	916	436
2000	877	495	2887	1039			557	302	1110	35	28	12	896	457
2001	895	457	2900	1112			597	331	1044	58	481	93	980	486
2002	719	437	2487	998			481	244	931	52	155	34	825	417
2003	830	452	2550	900			426	255	927	47	150	33	783	388
2004	830	467	2735	1009			475	277	954	42	156	26	739	366
2005	828	421	2631	979			522	298	849	58	128	35	622	308
2006	891	388	2641	959			576	356	968	80	156	54	747	448
2007	750	353	2659	968			595	319	970	58	115	33	772	422
2008	717	325	2877	967			561	347	1013	83	105	35	776	464
2009	539	304	2297	819			486	301	932	91	107	45	687	428
2010	575	284	2201	801			534	295	887	77	160	63	740	459
2011	504	262	2076	847			405	226	772	58	157	55	762	453
2012	686	294	2060	798			429	216	868	83	148	55	727	399
2013	650	273	1853	766			328	197	625	77	136	58	753	479
2014	595	281	1630	686			305	155	609	69	154	56	600	367
2015	613	307	1760	767	39	24	299	180	666	100	258	91	668	437
2016	746	361	1789	728	56	24	351	220	695	73	308	127	699	407
2017	749	308	2045	780	103	61	430	229	940	69	275	105	684	394

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

**Hate crime assaults are based on data retrieved from [FBI Hate Crime Statistics, 1996-2017](#). FBI data tracks simple and aggravated assaults as separate categories; CSHE combined these data into a single category of assaults.

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

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

► According to the FBI's latest 2017 national data released in November 2018, the most frequently targeted groups in the United States in 2017 were African Americans, 28 percent; the LGBT community, 17.4 percent; Jews, 13.1 percent; Whites, 10 percent; and Hispanics, 6 percent.

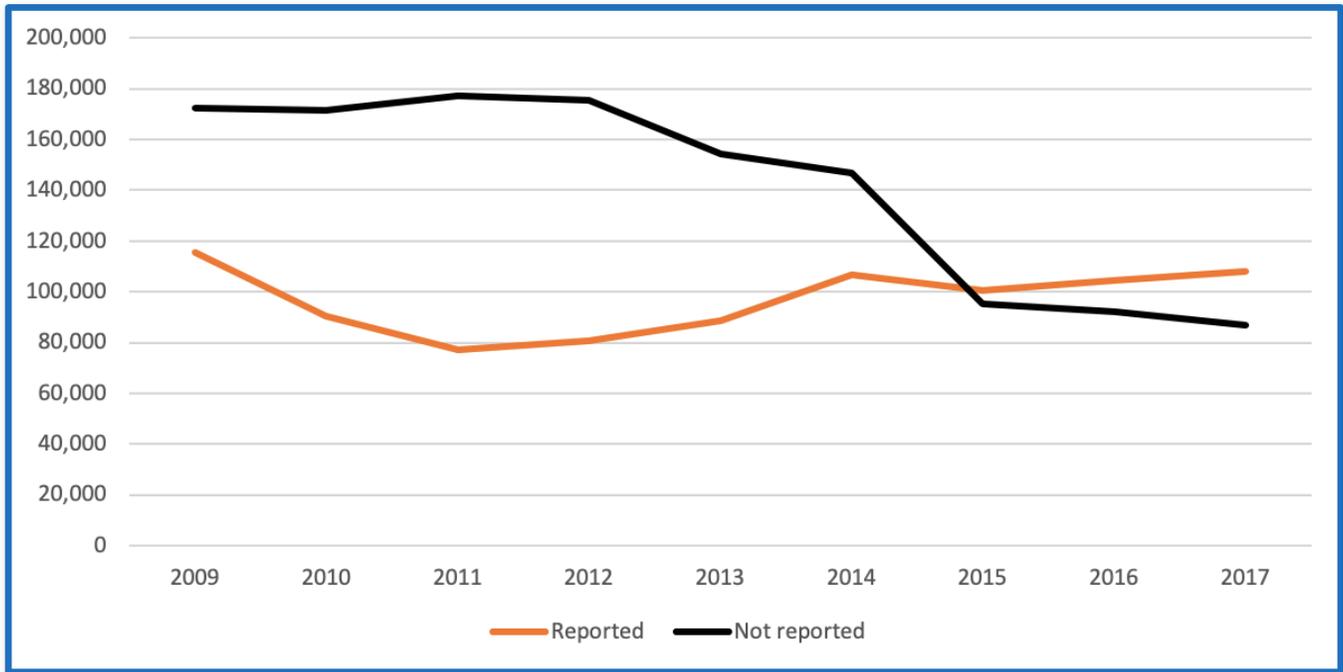
For African Americans, perennially the most targeted group, it was nonetheless the lowest percentage share of all hate crime since national record keeping began, at 28 percent. African Americans are thirteen percent of the population. *For the LGBTQ community, it was the lowest share since 2006. For Jews, however, it was the highest share in five years and the highest overall total since 2008.*

In 2017, all but five of the almost three dozen bias categories experienced increases. These include a 37 percent spike in anti-Jewish hate crime, a 16 percent rise in anti-Black hate crime, a 24 percent rise in anti-Latino crimes, a 63 percent increase in anti-Native American hate crime, and a doubling in anti-Arab hate crimes -- a category reintroduced in 2015. Anti-Arab hate crime increases came amidst moderate decreases in anti-Muslim hate crime, soon after the subcategory was reintroduced.

Anti-White rose only three percent while anti-Muslim hate crime, which hit its third highest year ever, actually dropped by 11 percent, after spiking 99 percent over the previous two years. In 2016, the FBI reported 6,121 incidents, with double digit percentage increases in hate crimes against Muslims, Latinos, Arabs, Transgender people, and Whites.

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

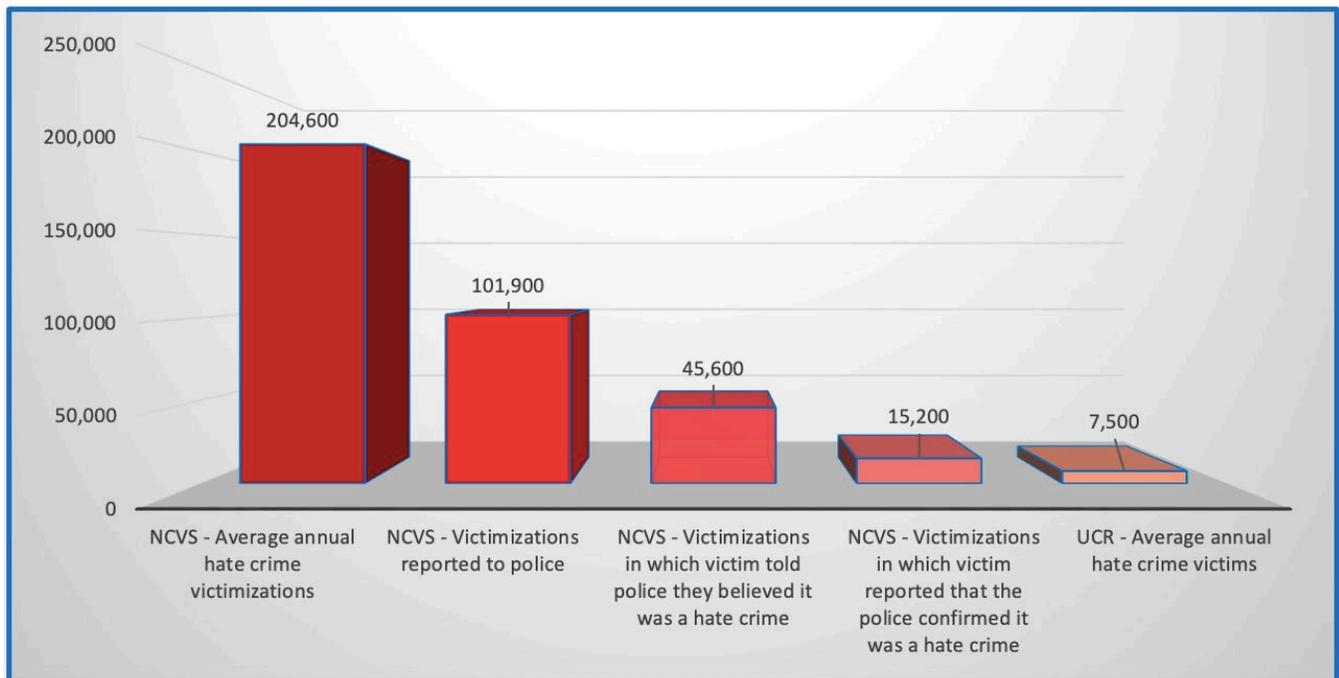
Bureau of Justice Statistics: Victims Reporting Hate Crime More



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

Source: [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#), National Crime Victimization Survey, 2009-2017.

Bureau of Justice Statistics: NCVS Hate Crime Victimization



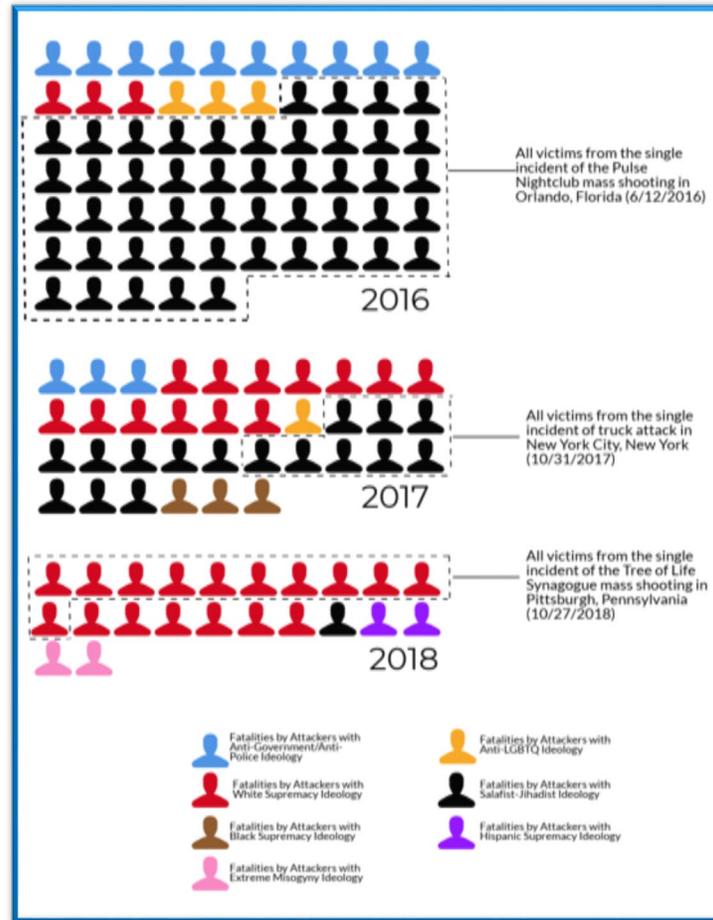
Source: [Bureau of Justice Statistics](#), National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), 2013-2017; FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Hate Crime Statistics, 2013-2017.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY V: CSHE—EXTREMIST AND MASS HOMICIDES

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

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

CSHE: Bigoted/Extremist Homicides by Year & Motivation

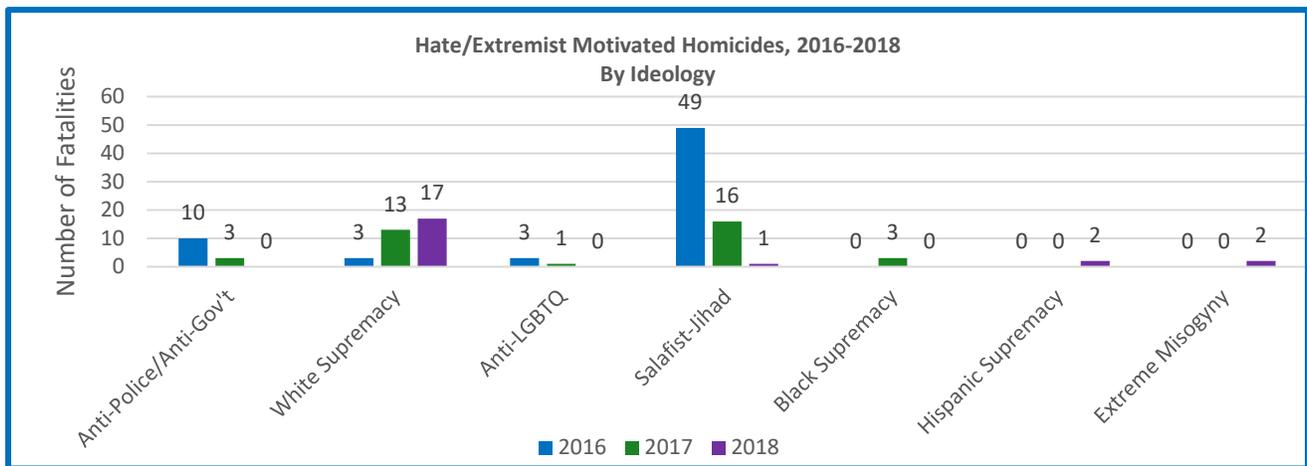
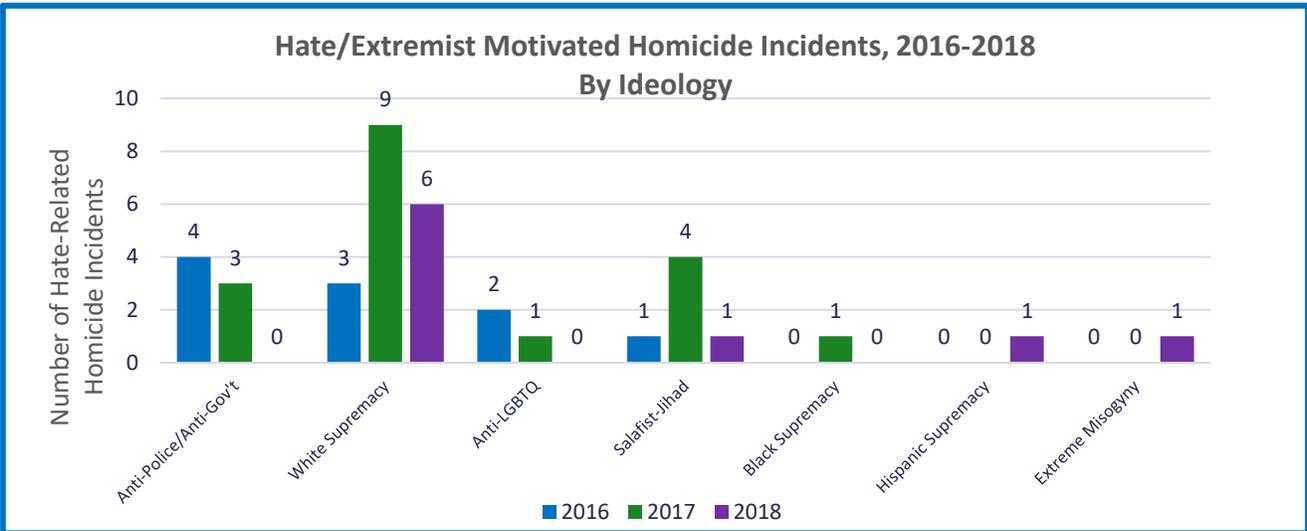
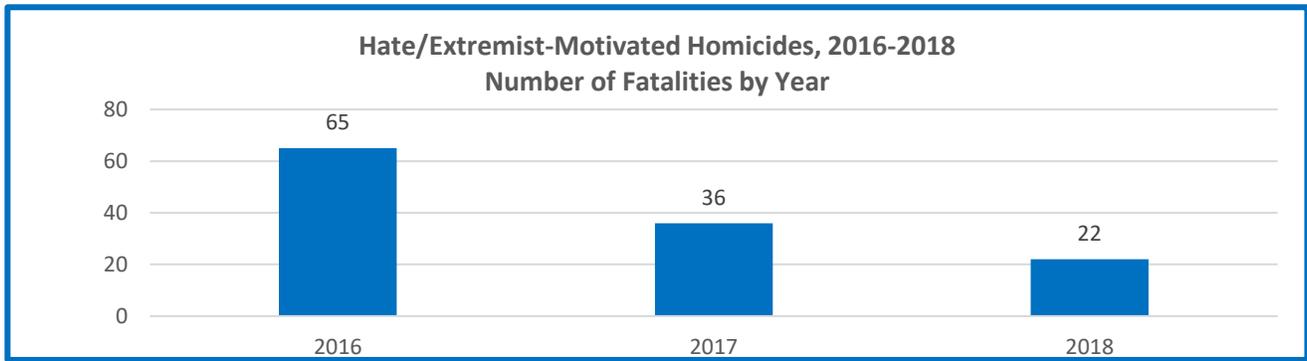


*Unlike many other data sets, CSHE requires official confirmation of motive where extremism or bigotry is a confirmed factor.



Photos: B. Levin

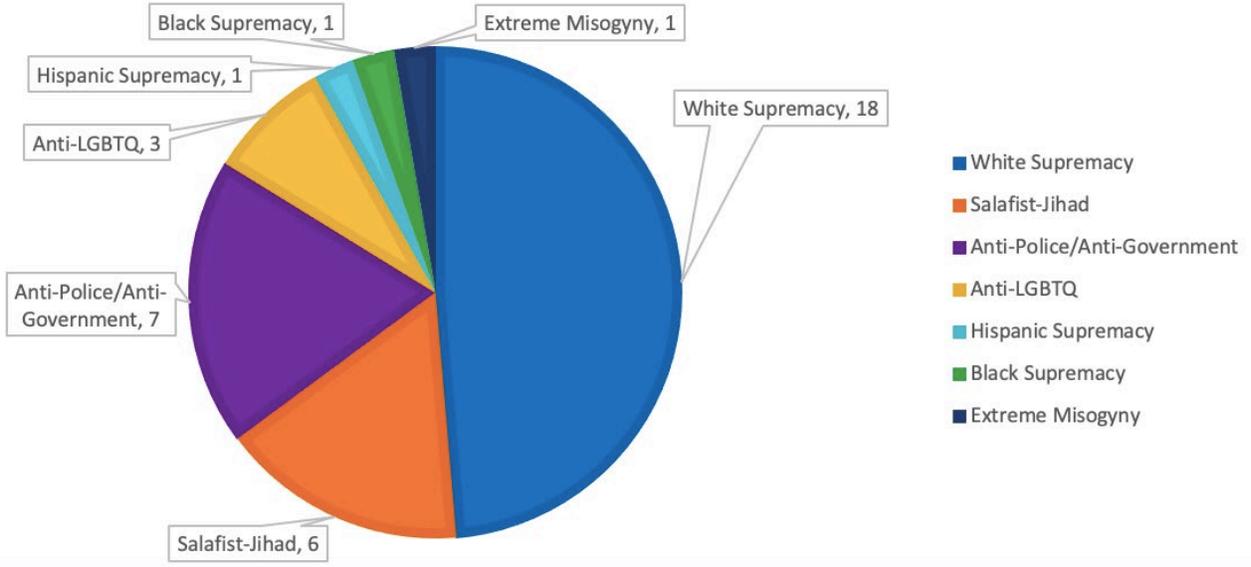
CSHE: Bigoted/Extremist Homicides by Year & Motivation



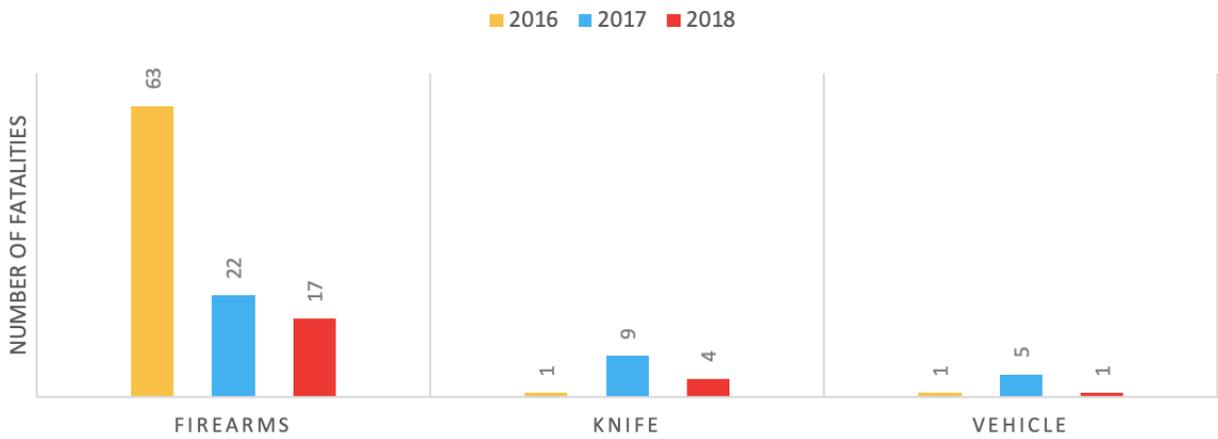
*In 2016, forty-nine firearm fatalities were from one case, the mass shooting at Pulse Night Club in Orlando, Florida.

► [Extreme misogyny](#)—perpetrated by so-called “incels,” or “involuntary celibates”—motivated [1.6 percent](#) of [all ideologically-motivated homicides](#) in the U.S. between [2016](#) and [2018](#). Self-proclaimed “incel,” Elliot Rodger, whose 2014 attack near the University of California, Santa Barbara, left six dead and 14 wounded, remains an influential figure for extreme misogynists, and has inspired more recent attackers. Among these are Scott Paul Beierle, who attacked a yoga studio in Tallahassee, Florida, in November 2018, killing two and injuring three more, and Alek Minassian, who ran down pedestrians in Toronto in April 2018, killing 10 and injuring 16 more ([source](#)).

HATE/EXTREMIST MOTIVATED HOMICIDES OCCURRENCES BY IDEOLOGY OF PERPETRATOR, 2016-2018



HATE/EXTREMIST MOTIVATED HOMICIDES FATALITIES BY INSTRUMENTALITY 2016-2018



Mass Attacks in Public Spaces – 2017 and 2018

► The were 27 incidents of domestic mass attacks—where three or more persons were harmed—in public places in 2018, one less than the previous year, according to the U.S. Secret Service National Threat Assessment Center. In 2018, fatalities declined by 38 percent to 91, while injuries fell to 107.

► In both 2017 and 2018, the most common instrument used for attacks was firearms, often wielded by perpetrators prohibited from legally possessing them—either through court-order, criminal record, age restriction, or some other factor.

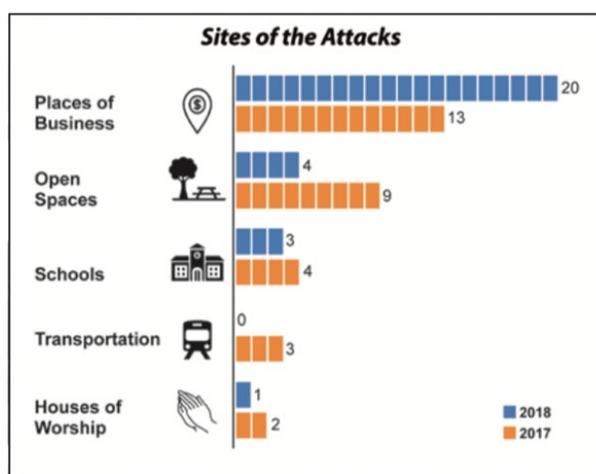
General Backgrounds	2017	2018
Gender - Male	100%	93%
Age: Range	15-66	15-64
Average	37	37
Illicit drug use or substance abuse	54%	22%
History of criminal charge(s)	71%	48%
Non-violent	57%	37%
Violent	54%	22%
History of domestic violence	32%	30%
Overall history of violence	64%	44%
Mental health symptoms	64%	67%
Known treatment or diagnosis	25%	44%

In both years, places of business were the most common sites for mass attacks in public, with grievances being the leading motive. Attacks took place on every day of the week in both years, with more than half occurring between the hours of 7:00am and 3:00pm.

Across both years, all but two attackers were male, with one attacker being female and another in the process of gender reassignment. The average age of attackers in 2017 and 2018 was 37. However, the youngest attackers in both years were 15, while the oldest were 66 in 2017 and 64 in 2018.

In 2017, there were 147 innocent fatalities and nearly 700 injuries, with the Route 91 Massacre in Las Vegas being the worst. In 2018, fatalities declined 38 percent to 91 and 107 injuries. As an average, the loss of life per-incident changed between years from 5.25 in 2017 to 3.37 in 2018. Twenty-two of the attacks that occurred in 2017 resulted in harm to people who were not previously selected as targets by attackers, whereas that number fell to 16 in 2018. These findings illustrate the ability of attackers to inflict harm broadly upon the public, placing unintended targets in the line of fire, regardless of the attacker's aims.

Illicit drug use by perpetrators of mass attacks dropped from 54 percent to 22 percent between 2017 and 2018, along with a drop of over 20 percent of those with criminal histories. While a history of violence among the attackers decreased by 20 percent, mental health symptoms slightly increased from 64 percent to 67 percent. Among the differences in attacks between 2017 and 2018, the clearest was the change in locations of attacks over time. Houses of worship, transportation, schools, and open spaces such as parks, all decreased in occurrences. However, attacks on places of business rose from 13 to 20.

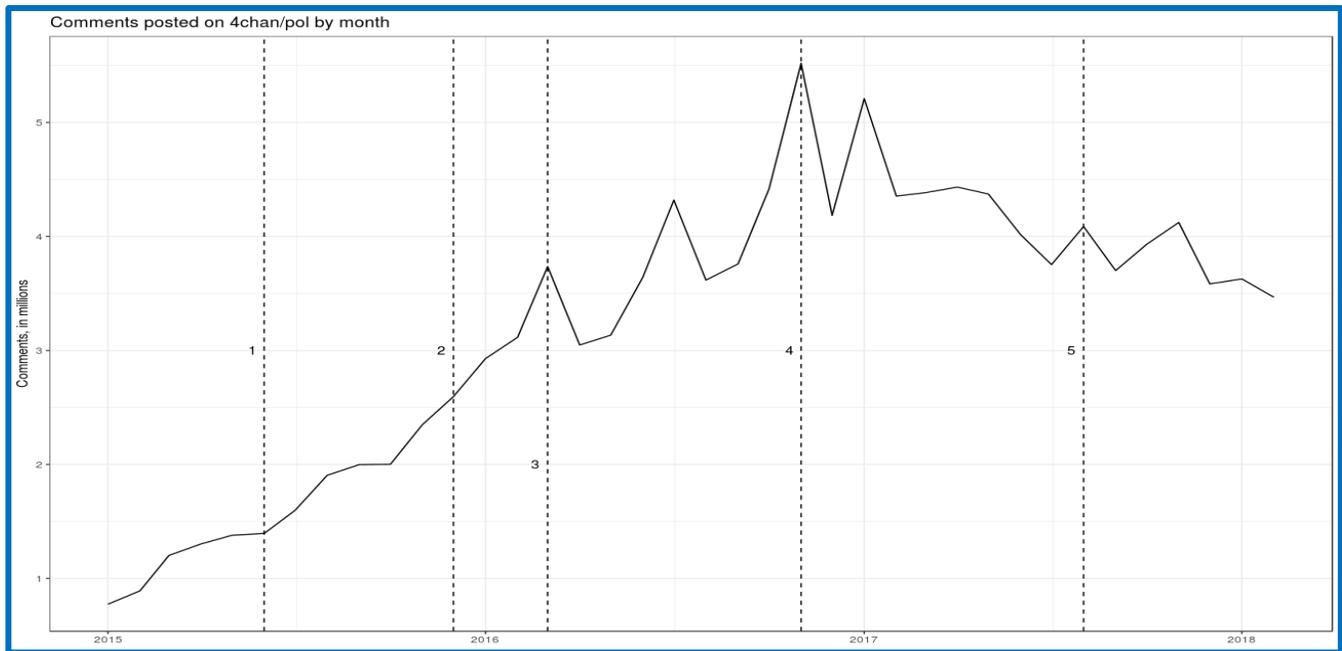


Sources: Secret Service, 2017 and 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY VI: HATE MIGRATES AND INCREASES ONLINE

Hate Online: An Increasingly Radicalized and Fragmented Incubator

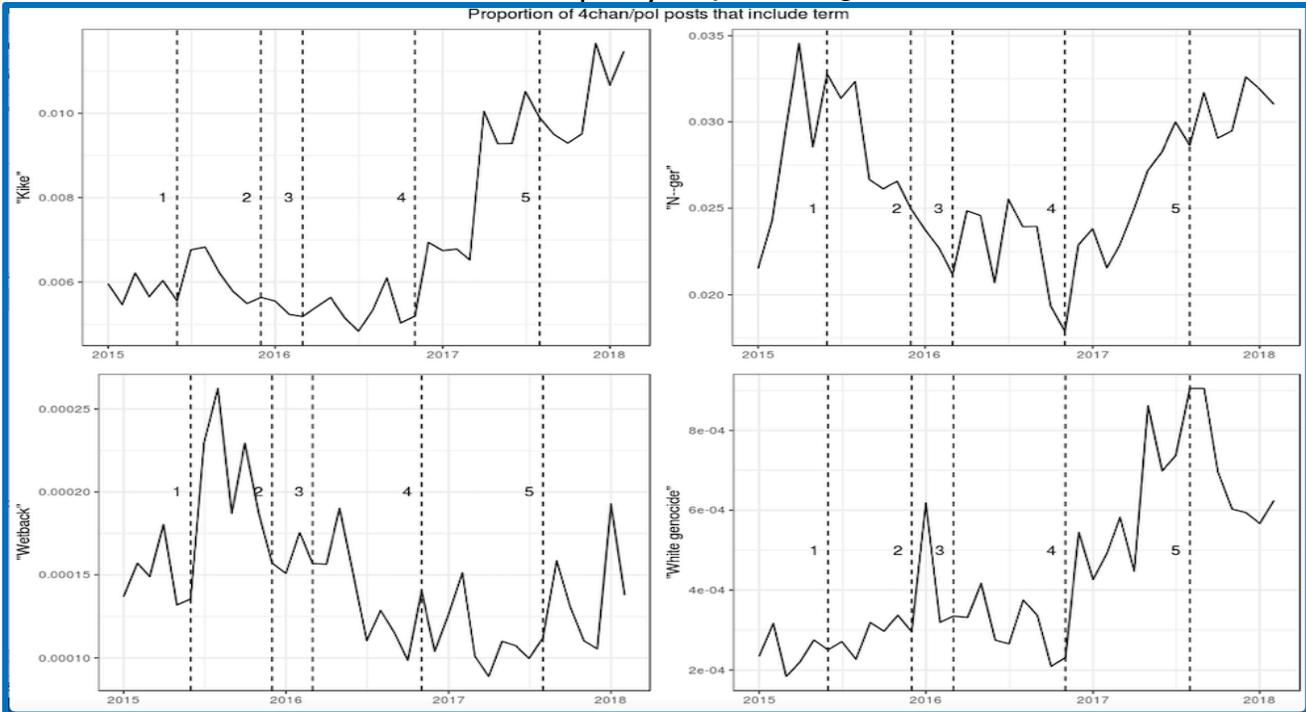
Assessing hate online often involves quantifying when certain bigoted terms and phrases are used. Data analyst Andrew Thompson built upon his prior research to exclusively assist CSHE in an analysis of the growth of the alternative platform, 4chan. [4chan is an alt-right leaning social media website](#) where various hateful memes and rants originated or were disseminated, including the symbolic “Pepe the Frog” alt-right meme. There has been a [mass migration of bigoted speech and extremism to more fragmented affinity or free speech platforms like 4chan, 8chan, GAB, VK \(Russian Facebook\), and Telegram](#), among others. The [significant growth](#) of engagement and bigoted speech on 4chan [through election time 2016](#), followed by a partial retreat, is documented below.



1. Front runners Jeb Bush, Hillary Clinton and future Republican nominee Donald Trump launch campaigns: Mid-June 2015
 2. Then-Candidate Trump proposed first Muslim Ban: December 7, 2015
 3. Super Tuesday State Presidential Primaries: March 1, 2016
 4. Presidential Election: November 9, 2016
 5. Charlottesville “Unite the Right Rally”: August 12, 2017
- (Source: Andrew Thompson)

The numbers and types of [hate terms](#) used by 4chan members from January 2015 through March 2018 [precipitously increased](#), before a partial [decline to elevated levels](#). Various hate terms such as “k-ke” [quadrupled](#), but other, newer terms like “white genocide” [also increased](#). Mr. Thompson found the number of hateful terms on 4chan numbered in the hundreds of thousands on a monthly basis. Except for “white genocide” and “k-ke,” which had more precipitous increases, most other [terms increased in approximation](#) of the rising [activity on 4chan](#) generally, which has also fluctuated around certain events, such as the 2016 election. Over the last decade, [many of the most notorious extremist mass killers](#) have participated in, or were influenced by, [bigoted content on social media](#) before undertaking attacks in their home regions. Recently, terrorists used 8chan, Telegram, GAB, and Facebook around the time of their attacks.

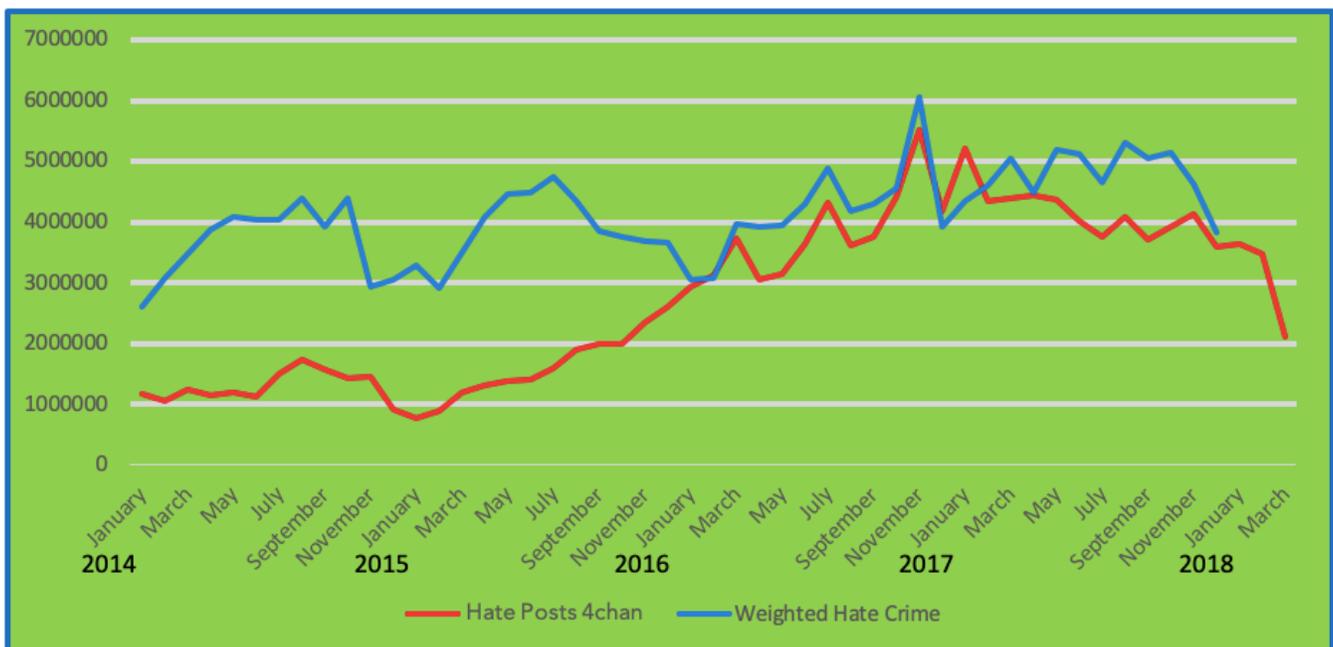
Hate Term Frequency on 4chan: 2015-2018



CSHE Advisory Board Chair and West Virginia University Prof. James Nolan and Prof. Brian Levin combined the total hate speech 4chan data from Andrew Thompson with FBI data. CSHE then analyzed and weighted it to a scale of 8,000 to compare trends over time. While search engines often feature bigoted terms or their homonyms as queries by individual users, platforms like 4chan diverge somewhat to generally feature these terms as declarative conversational statements by often anonymous users.

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

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



► In July 2019, a VICE News analysis of over 1 million comments on 4chan's "politically incorrect" ("pol/") board, one of its most popular message boards, found that **bigoted and sexist slurs increased by 40 percent since 2015**.

4chan now has approximately 20 million monthly visitors, comparable to that of a major news site. The sites 8chan and NeinChan are more radical variants, created in response to perceived censorship, with users on these boards often posting even more extreme content than on 4chan.

However, bigotry on 4chan is still rampant, with **hate speech comprising one out of every 15 comments** posted on the site, **30 percent more than** that found in comments on the **neo-Nazi website Daily Stormer**. While 8chan does not keep complete archives due, in part, to child pornography on many pages, 4chan keeps 15 pages of comments archived at any one time.

Another website, 4plebs, archives 4chan's "/pol/" message-board content back to 2014, and both VICE News and Mr. Thompson used it in their 4chan analysis. VICE News randomly selected about one million comments, searched them for common racial, homophobic, and ethnic slurs, along with white supremacist slogans, and violent search terms like "shoot," "kill," and "bomb."

Since a low point in 2016, the **use of six slurs targeting racial and ethnic minorities and LGBTQ people has risen by 40 percent** on the "politically incorrect" board. Because users often substitute alternative terms for racial slurs, **these numbers almost certainly underestimate** the true volume of such **hate speech** on the platform. VICE also found that the **number of comments containing hateful and violent speech increased** over the last three years by approximately **25 percent (source)**.



Hate Speech Online and Hate Crimes Across 100 U.S. Cities

► A New York University study examined **online racial, ethnic, and national-origin discrimination patterns** along with **reported hate crimes in 100 U.S. cities**, to see how online bias may vary by place, in comparison to hate crimes reported. While past analyses have shown that extremist violence correlates to an increase in online hate speech, the relationship of localized hate speech to hate crimes has been less examined.

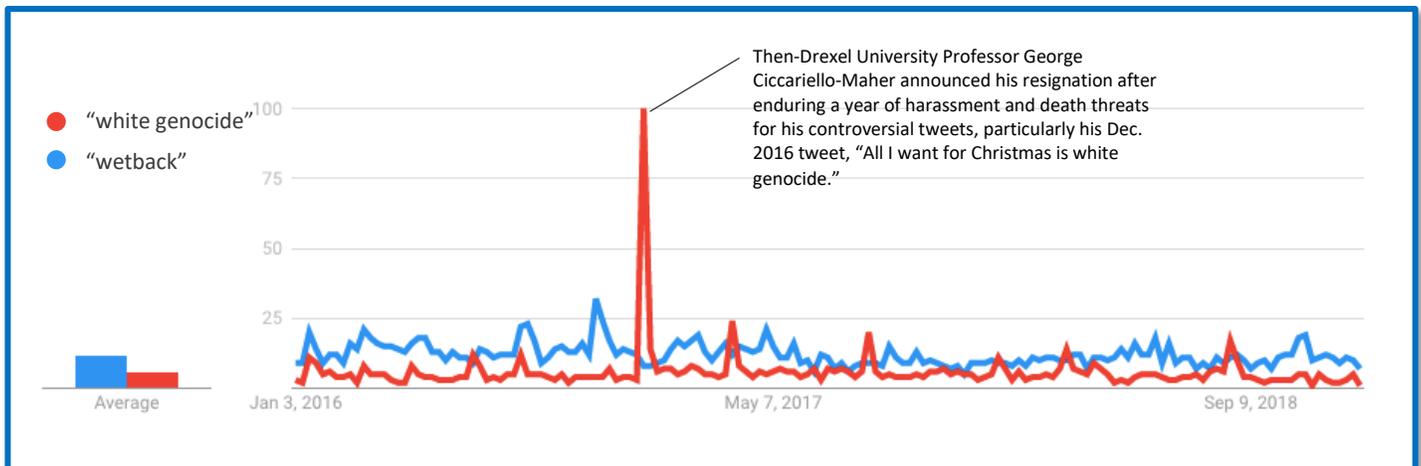
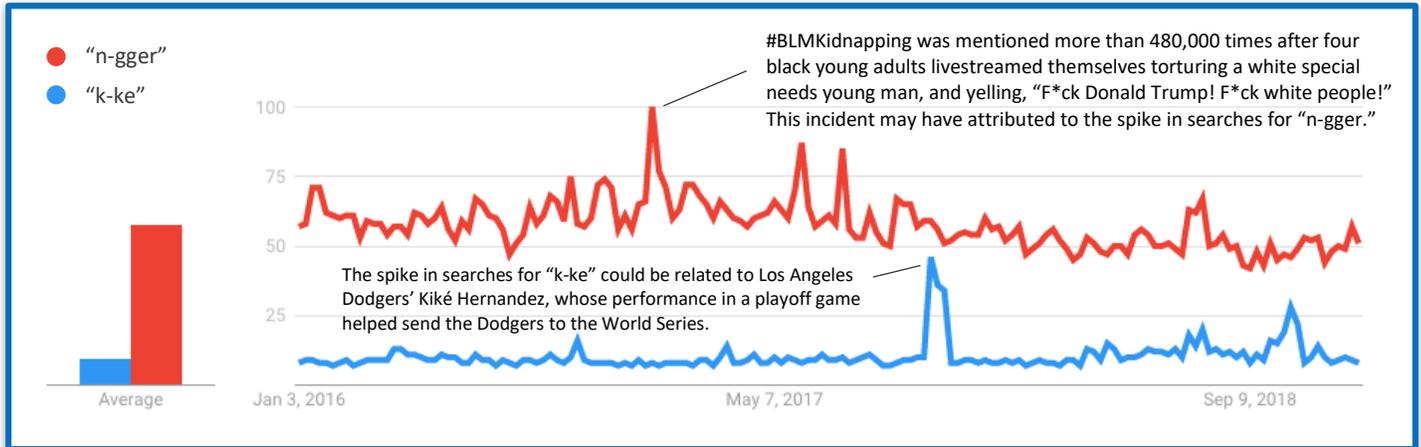
The researchers distinguished between "**targeted discrimination**," described as **someone being discriminatory**, and "**self-narration of discrimination**," which is when someone shares his/her **exposure to discrimination**, either through personal experience, or witnessing someone else being discriminated against. The study indicates a **relationship between patterns of social media discrimination and race, ethnicity, and national-origin based hate crimes**. In those cities with outlier numbers of crimes, the **proportion between hate crimes and self-narrated discrimination** was also significant.

Source: [Race, Ethnicity and National Origin-based Discrimination in Social Media and Hate Crimes Across 100 U.S. Cities](#)

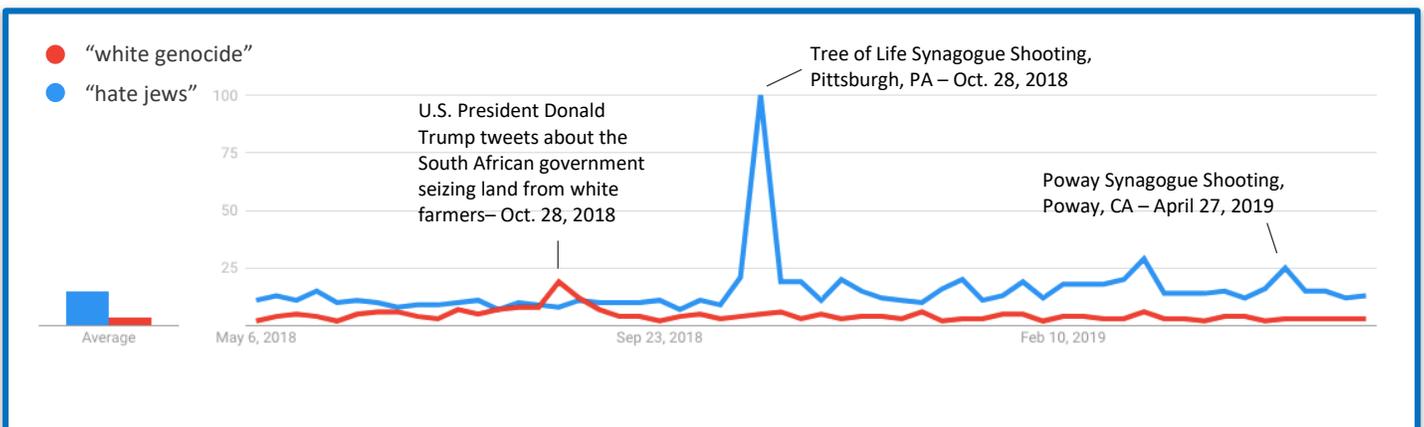
Hate Term Frequency on Google Trends: 2016-2018

► CSHE searched a variety of offensive and racist terms for different identity groups, finding that [spikes in Google searches occurred around particular news events](#), including some stories involving race or religion. This mirrors similar findings by researchers at [Princeton](#) and [CNN/HOPE Not Hate](#).

In October 2018, after U.S. President Donald Trump tweeted, "South African Government is now seizing land from white farmers," Google searches for "[white genocide](#)" increased. Following the shooting at the Tree of Life Synagogue on October 28, 2018 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, [searches for the phrase "hate jews" spiked to its peak popularity](#), reaching a value of 100, though some of those queries may have non-bigoted motivations.

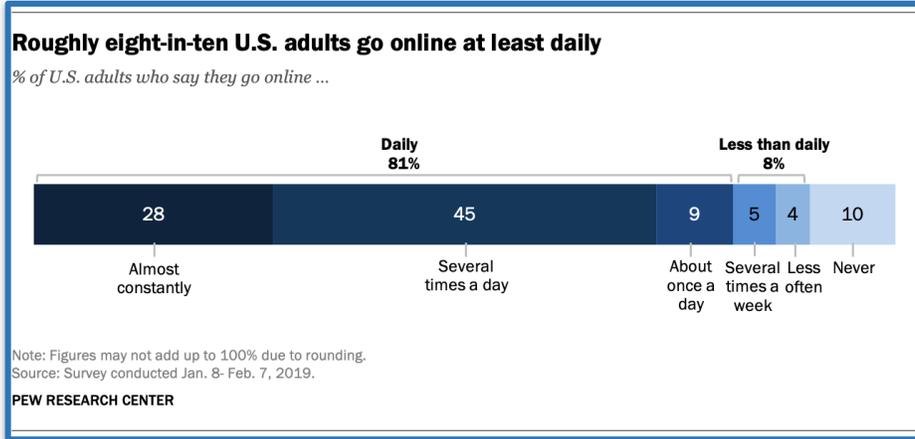


Interest over time. Numbers represent search interest relative to the highest point on the chart for the United States from January 1, 2016 through June 19, 2019. A value of 100 is the peak popularity for the term. A value of 50 means that the term is half as popular. A score of 0 means there was not enough data for the term.

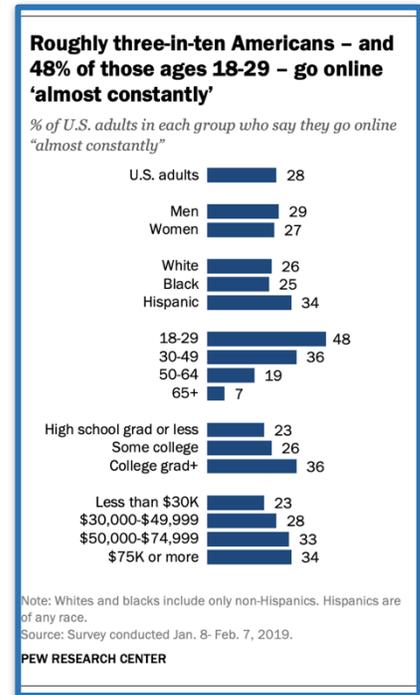


May 1, 2018 through May 31, 2019.

► According to Pew Research Center, approximately 28 percent of U.S. adults say they go online “almost constantly,” while another 45 percent say they go on “several times a day.” The number who go online “almost constantly” is higher among the 18-29 age group, at 48 percent.



Source: [Pew Research Center](#)



Companies that Host Online Hate

► In July 2019, Gizmodo published a report on [151 tech companies](#) that offer [hosting](#), [DNS registration](#), and [content delivery network services](#) for [391 websites](#) for white supremacists, neo-Nazis, chapters of the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Confederates, black nationalists, and racist odinists. Of all the sites that Gizmodo inquired about, only 29 have been taken down, become inaccessible, or deleted all their content, since early June. In addition to the companies listed below, websites for six of the most popular white nationalist podcasts are distributed or do business with Google, GoDaddy, Endurance International Group, Corporate Colocation Inc., Veesp, Public Domain Registry, Cloudflare, Justhost.ru, DNC Holdings, OVH, Internet Domain Service BS Corp, Squarespace, and Epik ([source](#)).

Name of Company (and any subsidiaries)	Number of Sites it Hosts	Example/s of sites it hosts	Quote from Company Spokesperson	Action Taken
GoDaddy (subsidiary is Wild West Domains)	130	Registrar for 2 websites serving as fronts for the neo-Nazi music network Blood & Honour, founded by lead singer of the British white supremacist metal band Skrewdriver. In 2011, two Blood & Honour members were sentenced to life in prison for murdering a pair of homeless people in Florida, because they “considered the homeless to be an inferior class, regardless of race” according to law enforcement.	“GoDaddy does not condone content that advocates expressions of hate, racism, bigotry... We generally do not take action on complaints that would constitute censorship of content and limit the exercise of freedom of speech and expression on the Internet. While we detest the sentiment of such sites, we support a free and open Internet and, similar to the principles of free speech, that sometimes means allowing such tasteless, ignorant content.”	Did not sever its relationship with any of the sites.
Cloudflare	56		Cloudflare General Counsel Doug Kramer said, “It’s easy to point at sites you don’t like and make a single decision... But to come up with a consistent policy you can apply to the 16 million websites that use us for various services in a predictable and consistent way is very difficult.”	
Tucows (subsidiary is eNom)	46			
Endurance International Group (HostGator is part of this group)	42	HostGator hosts the website of the neo-Nazi Vanguard Streaming Network.		
Google	27	Hosts three sites for neo-Nazi terrorist organization Combat 18, which is famous for multiple nail		

		bomb attacks that targeted predominantly non-white neighborhoods in the UK.		
Amazon	9			
OVH (a French hosting company)	9	Hosts the website for a chapter of the KKK that features a picture of the incineration of a Jewish star on its homepage and a racist far-right German political party whose members shouted, "Heil Hitler" and threw bottles at police during a 2015 protest.	"Cloud infrastructure providers cannot be arbiters of morality."	
Microsoft	5	Microsoft is host to mostly sites that are more mainstream than neo-Nazis, such as the Alliance Defending Freedom, likely one of the most influential anti-LGBTQ legal advocacy groups in the U.S.	Told <i>Gizmodo</i> that its cloud platform, Azur, is "general purpose" and meant to allow "customers to build and run their own cloud services." Also said, "We believe this core technology should be available broadly and not based on whether a customer's views align with our own." However, Microsoft said it did "reserve the right to suspend or terminate the customer's use of Azure" if that customer failed to remove illegal content or content that threatens the safety of others.	
DreamHost	23	Was host to the National Alliance for Reform and Restoration Group, which has explicitly advocated for genocide against all non-whites in the U.S. since the group's founding in 1970.	"When private companies that control internet traffic begin to weigh in on questions of content, then the very fabric of what we know the internet to be, and how it can be expected to function, is placed at risk."	In the weeks since <i>Gizmodo</i> reached out to DreamHost about its relationship with the website of the National Alliance for Reform and Restoration Group, the group's page has been taken offline.
Automattic (runs Wordpress)	24	Had 8 sites operated by neo-Confederate League of the South Chapters.		Terminated 17 of the 24 sites, although two of the eight League of the South pages were allowed to continue operating as of July 11.
Network Solutions	38	Provides services to the Nationalist Socialist Movement's website, which the Southern Poverty Law Center calls "one of the most prominent neo-Nazi groups in the United States."	Taylor Michal Wilson had a Nationalist Socialist Movement business card in his possession when he attempted to hijack an Amtrak train in Nebraska in 2018 "to save the train from black people."	
MarkMonitor	Registrar for 24 sites, though all were hosted on either Google's Blogspot platform or Automattic's Wordpress platform		A spokesperson told <i>Gizmodo</i> that MarkMonitor's relationship is with Blogspot and Wordpress directly, and it could only take down the 24 sites if it were to cut off registration to the entire Wordpress or Blogspot networks.	

Source: [Gizmodo](#)

Targeted Online Hate Ahead of 2020 U.S. Presidential Election

► Early reports suggest that current U.S. Presidential Candidate Kamala Harris has been the target of an online campaign that questions her race and citizenship, which have been amplified by bots, and in one case, Donald Trump, Jr. Such claims were propagated by fringe websites, far-right conspiracy theorist Jacob Wohl, and neo-Nazi Andrew Anglin (source).



Source: [Caroline Orr](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY VII: RUSSIAN SOCIAL MEDIA MANIPULATION CONTINUES

► As hate crimes, online bigotry, and conflictual protests increased in the lead up to the 2016 Presidential elections, so too did *Russian interference* as their *racially divisive ad buys tripled in the months just prior to the vote*. Intelligence and media reports state *these efforts continue in this political season*, as evolving technology enables malefactors to fake videos, use bots, and mask their identities.

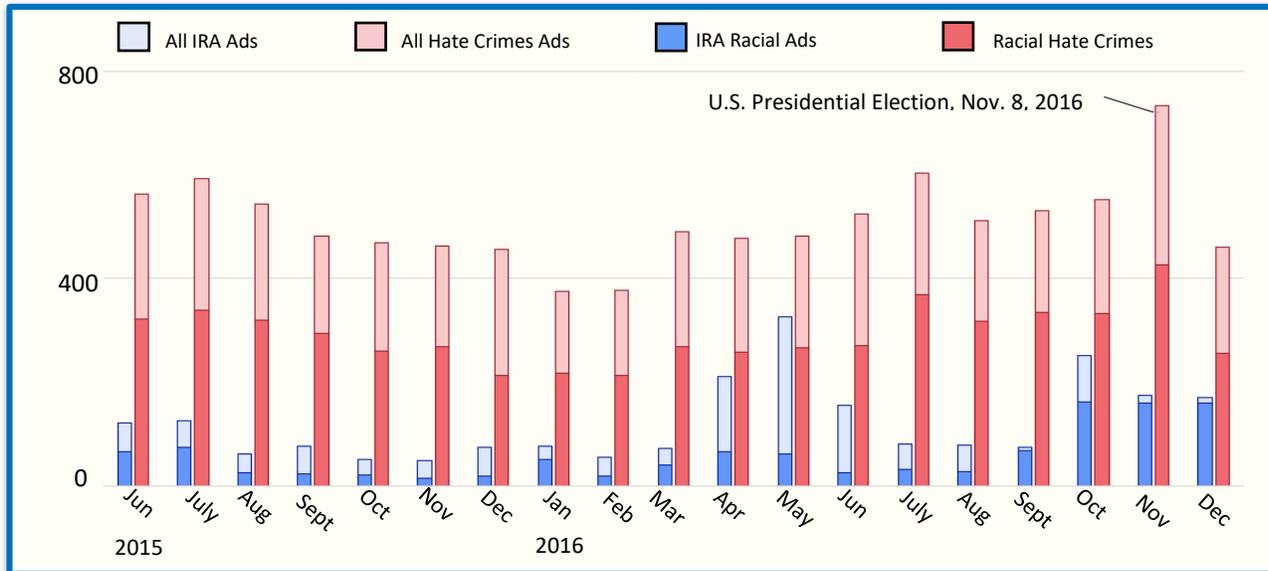


Chart by Prof. John Reitzel

- "*Divisive racial ad buys averaged about 44 per month from 2015 through the summer of 2016 before seeing a significant increase in the run-up to Election Day. Between September and November 2016, the number of race-related spots rose to 400. An additional 900 were posted after the November election through May 2017.*"
 - [USA Today](#)
- "*Russia's social media efforts will continue to focus on aggravating social and racial tensions, undermining trust in authorities, and criticizing perceived anti-Russia politicians. Moscow may employ additional influence toolkits—such as spreading disinformation, conducting hack-and-leak operations, or manipulating data—in a more targeted fashion to influence US policy, actions, and elections.*"
 - [Worldwide Threat Assessment of the Intelligence Community, Jan 29, 2019](#)
- "*[C]ommunications between associates of Yevgeny Prigozhin, a Kremlin-linked oligarch indicted by special counsel Robert Mueller for previous influence operations against the U.S. — laid out a new plot to manipulate and radicalize African Americans. The plans show that Prigozhin's circle has sought to exploit racial tensions well beyond Russia's social media and misinformation efforts tied to the 2016 election.*"
 - [NBC News](#)
- "*The IRA [Internet Research Agency] and its employees began operations targeting the United States as early as 2014. Using fictitious U.S. personas, IRA employees operated social media accounts and group pages designed to attract U.S. audiences. These groups and accounts, which addressed divisive U.S. political and social issues, falsely claimed to be controlled by U.S. activists. Over time, these social media accounts became a means to reach large U.S. audiences. IRA employees travelled to the United States in mid-2014 on an intelligence-gathering mission to obtain information and photographs for use in their social media posts.*"
 - [Report On The Investigation Into Russian Interference In The 2016 Presidential Election \(Mueller Report\), March 2019](#)
- "*Collectively, the IRA's social media accounts reached tens of millions of U.S. persons. Individual IRA social media accounts attracted hundreds of thousands of followers....According to Facebook, in total the IRA-controlled accounts made over 80,000 posts before their deactivation in August 2017, and these posts reached at least 29 million U.S. persons and "may have reached an estimated 126 million people.*"
 - [Mueller Report, March 2019](#)



Russian Internet Research Agency placed thousands of deceptive divisive ads on platforms like Facebook and Twitter
Sources: [Left](#), [Right](#)



Sources: House Homeland Security Committee/ Facebook

Six Russian Sponsored Facebook Pages (Now-Removed)



Source: Prof. Jonathan Albright, Columbia University. Published on October 5, 2017, Accessed on June 19, 2019.
<https://public.tableau.com/profile/d1gi#!/vizhome/FB4/TotalReachbyPage>. Republished with permission.

***Total people shared to** represents the sum of the follower counts for all the Facebook Pages that are listed as having shared the URL in a post

***The Interactions Count** represents the number of times a given URL has been shared on Facebook. The number represents the **sum of Reactions, Comments, and Shares** on posts for Pages and public profiles.



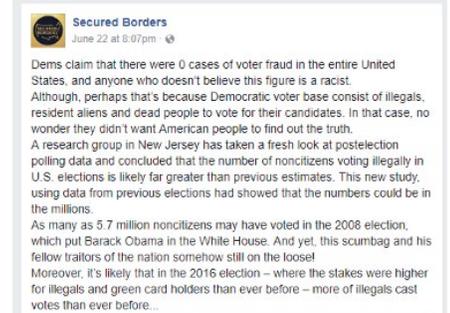
Source: [Twitter](#)



Source: [Twitter](#)



Source: [Facebook](#)



Source: [Twitter](#)



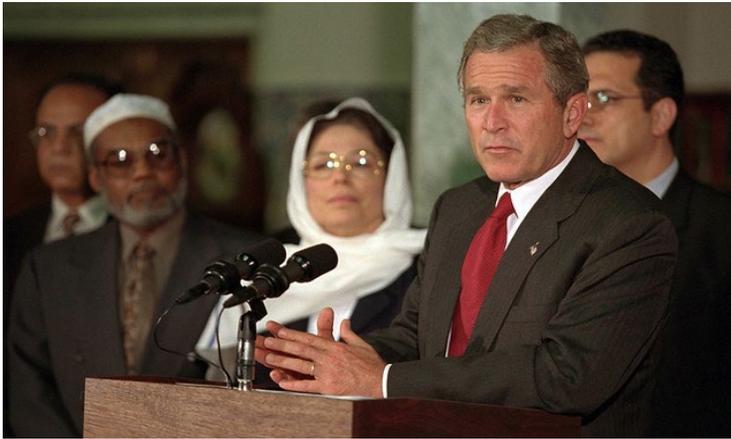
Source: [Twitter](#)



Source: [Twitter](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY VIII: FLUCTUATIONS AROUND CATALYTIC EVENTS AND POLITICS

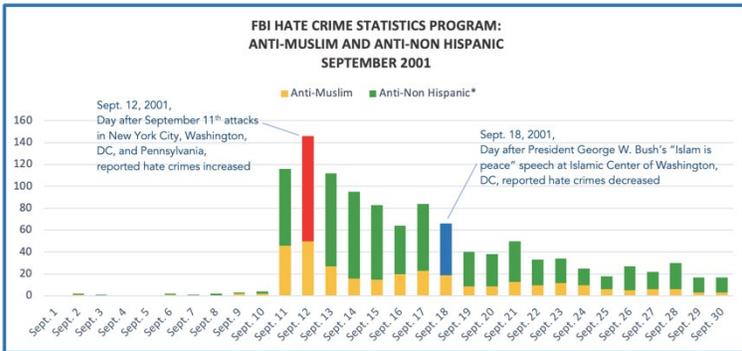
► Disaggregated FBI hate crime data analytics by CSHE-WVU revealed not only incremental trends, but also *catalytic spikes* around events such as *terror attacks*, *international conflicts*, *police use-of-force*, and *elections*. This correlation is not only found around historic events and hate crime, but between political rhetoric around events as well.



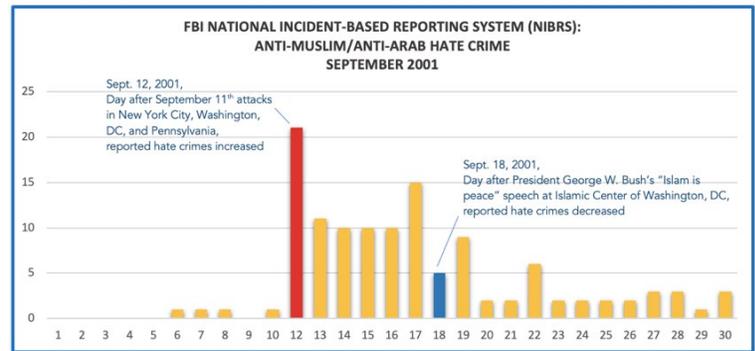
Six days after the terrorist attacks of September 11, President George W. Bush delivers remarks discouraging anti-Muslim sentiment at the Islamic Center of Washington, DC (George W. Bush Library).



World Trade Center site, September 2001. (U.S. Government/FEMA)



In 2001, the FBI did not collect data on anti-Arab crime as a separate category, so many anti-Arab perpetrated crimes were classified as "anti-Non Hispanic," a category that was renamed to "anti-Non Hispanic or Latino" in 2013. Source: FBI Hate Crime Statistics



Source: National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), Retrieved from National Archive of Criminal Justice Data by Prof. James Nolan/West Virginia University

The **worst month for all hate crime**, as well as anti-Muslim and anti-Arab (then subsumed into anti non-Hispanic) was **around the 9/11 attacks in 2001**, which killed over 3,000 Americans. Six days later, President George W. Bush delivered a short address to the nation late in the afternoon of September 17. It was subsequently widely broadcast and is considered a highlight of his presidency. **Anti-Muslim hate crime dropped by two thirds the next day** and for the calendar year 2002 as well.

"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..."

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..."

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."

— President George W. Bush, Remarks at Islamic Center of Washington, DC on Sept. 17, 2001 ([source](#))

► According to disaggregated FBI data, **December 2015**—the month of the San Bernardino terror attack and the initial Muslim ban proposal— was **the third worst for anti-Muslim hate crime** since records began. There was an **additional 23 percent spike against Muslims and Arabs** following the ban announcement and rally.



Photo: B. Levin

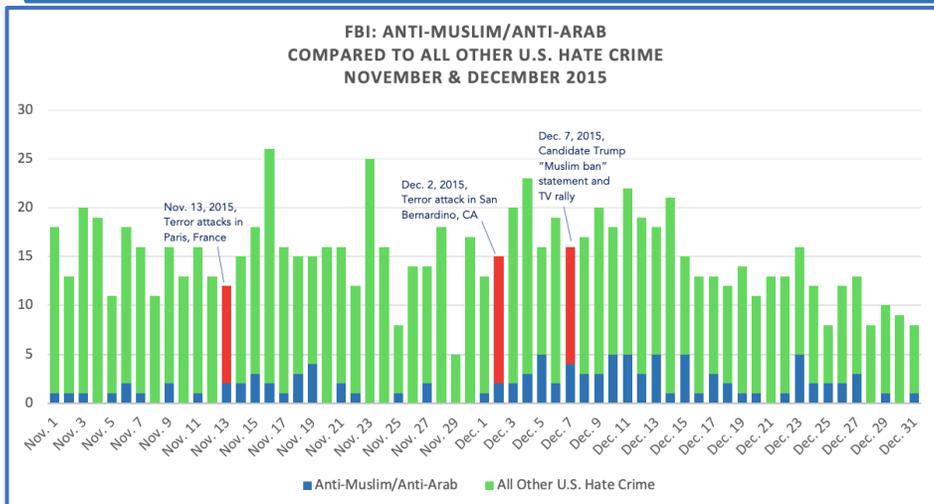


Photo: The White House

The San Bernardino terror attack of December 2, 2015 was the most fatal terror attack since September 2001, resulting in 14 innocent deaths and over 20 injuries. **FBI-reported hate crimes against Muslims and Arabs** spiked in the United States following the attack to over **300 percent above the average daily number** for the first eleven months of the year.

Anti-Muslim and Anti-Arab Hate Crimes Every Day in 2015

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1st	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	
2nd	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	2	San Bernardino, CA Terror Attack Dec. 2, 2015
3rd	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	
4th	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	3	
5th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	
6th	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	3	2	2	
7th	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	Candidate Trump Muslim Ban Rollout & Rally Dec. 7, 2015
8th	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	
9th	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	3	
10th	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	
11th	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	5	
12th	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	
13th	0	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	2	5	Terror Attacks in Paris, France Nov. 13, 2015
14th	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	
15th	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	
16th	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	
17th	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	
18th	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	
19th	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	4	1	
20th	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
21st	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	
22nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	
23rd	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	
24th	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	
25th	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	
26th	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	
27th	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	3	
28th	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
29th	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
30th	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	
31st	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	

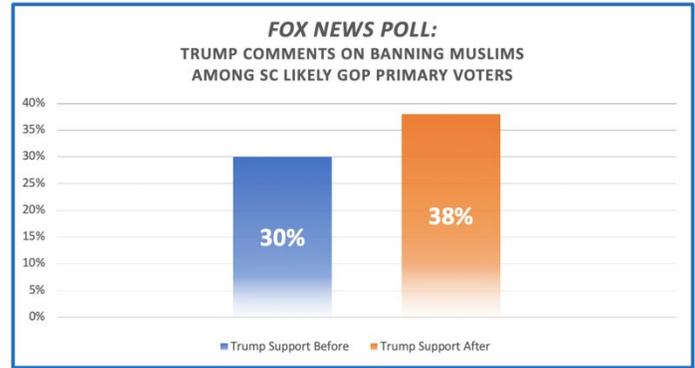
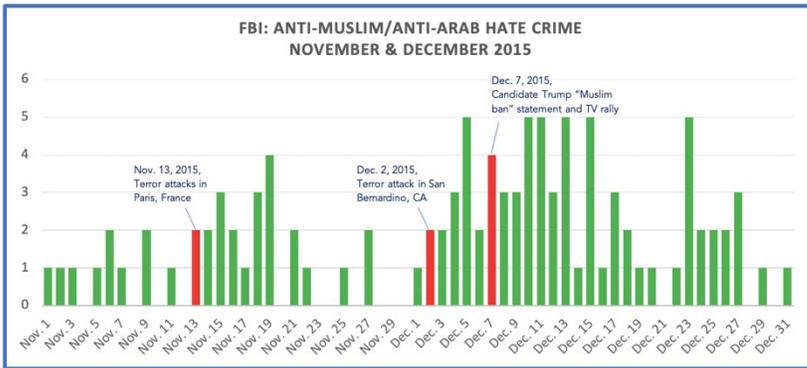


FBI Hate Crime data obtained from [National Archives of Criminal Justice Data](#).

After candidate Donald Trump introduced a Muslim Ban proposal five days later online and at a South Carolina rally, hate crimes spiked an **additional 23 percent** in the **next ten days against Muslims and Arabs**. The **additional spike was over 400 percent higher than the daily average for the year's first eleven months**. While there were no overall spikes, the month of December 2015 is still the **third worst month** for anti-Muslim hate crime, and the year saw a **67 percent increase** in anti-Muslim hate crime. Mr. Trump's South Carolina poll numbers, however, went up eight percent right after the ban announcement.

"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.... [I]t is obvious to anybody the hatred is beyond comprehension... 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."

— Candidate Trump, December 7, 2015 ([source](#))



FBI Hate Crime data obtained from [National Archives of Criminal Justice Data](#).

Comparing Anti-Muslim/Anti-Arab Hate Crimes with Overall Hate Crimes in 2015

Anti-Muslim and Anti-Arab Hate Crimes (Combined)					All Bias Type Hate Crimes				
Time Period	Total Number of Incidents	Average incidents per day	Time Periods Being Compared	% Change in Average Incidents Per Day	Time Period	Total Number of Incidents	Average incidents per day	Time Periods Being Compared	% Change in Average Incidents Per Day
Jan. 1 – Dec. 1 (335 days)	224	0.7/per day	Jan. 1 – Dec. 1 and Dec. 2 – Dec. 6	+318%	Jan. 1 – Dec. 1 (335 days)	5,406	16.1/per day	Jan. 1 – Dec. 1 and Dec. 2 – Dec. 6	+15.2%
Dec. 2 – Dec. 6 (5 days)	14	2.8/per day	Dec. 2 – Dec. 6 and Dec. 7 – Dec. 17	+23.2%	Dec. 2 – Dec. 6 (5 days)	93	18.6/per day	Dec. 2 – Dec. 6 and Dec. 7 – Dec. 17	-6.2%
Dec. 7 – Dec. 17 (11 days)	38	3.5/per day	Jan. 1 – Dec. 1 and Dec. 7 – Dec. 17	+415%	Dec. 7 – Dec. 17 (11 days)	192	17.5/per day	Jan. 1 – Dec. 1 and Dec. 7 – Dec. 17	+8.2%

FBI Hate Crime data obtained from [National Archives of Criminal Justice Data](#).

► According to research conducted by University of North Texas Professors Regina Branton and Valerie Martinez-Ebers, and PhD candidate Ayal Feinberg, there was a **226 percent increase** in reported hate crimes in **counties that hosted a Trump campaign rally in 2016**, as compared to comparable counties that did not host Trump rallies ([source](#)).

According to research conducted by Tufts University, exposure to Donald Trump's statements about certain groups made people more likely to write offensive things, not only about the groups targeted by Trump, but about other identity groups as well ([source](#)).

There is "[g]reater overlap between white supremacist messaging and the rhetoric of major mainstream politicians, including common use of codewords such as "invaders" to denote immigrants."

— Dr. Kathleen Blee, Dean, Dietrich School of Arts and Sciences and Distinguished Professor of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh

► Donald Trump was elected the nation's forty-fifth president on November 8, 2016 with 304 electoral votes and 46 percent of the popular vote in a highly charged race ([source](#)).

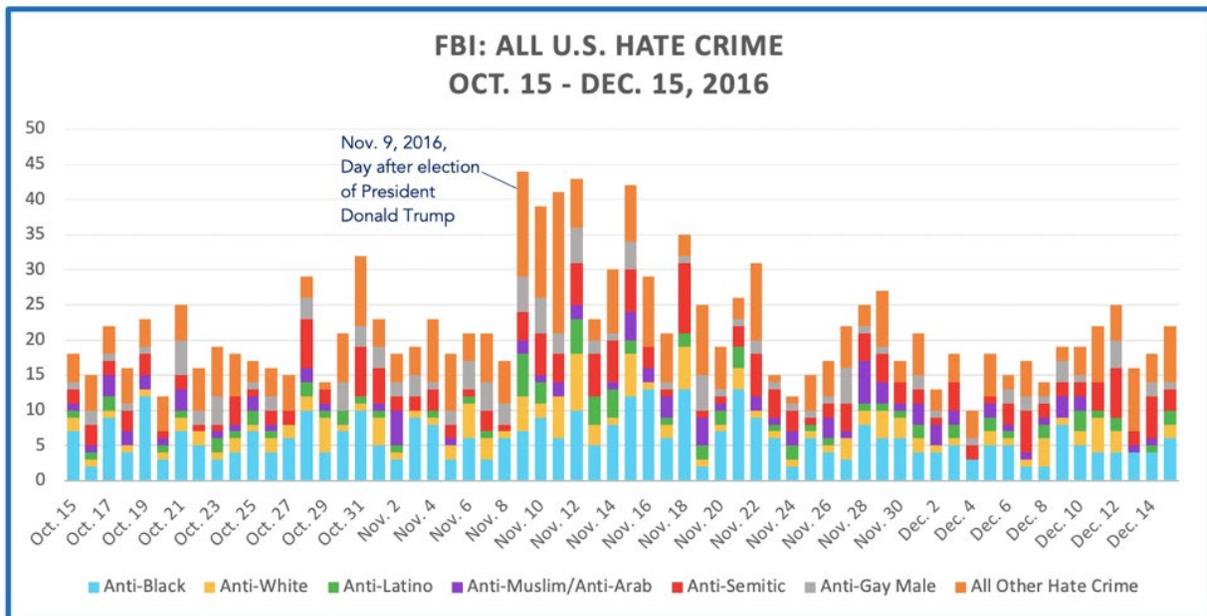
According to disaggregated FBI data, **November 2016** was the **worst month for hate crime in fourteen years** and **November 9—the day after the election—the worst day since June 2003**.



Photo: Michael Vadon, Sept. 2015

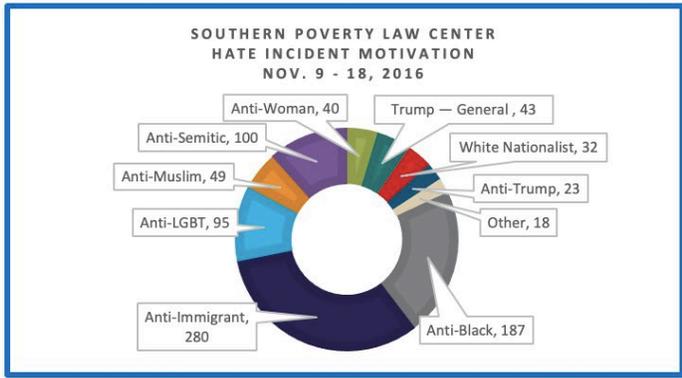
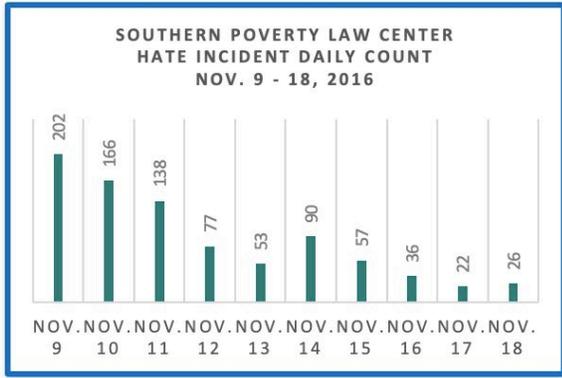
FBI: Hate Crime Totals by Month and Year 1992-2017												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992	495	514	615	608	829	546	492	559	478	569	524	433
1993	634	596	568	686	689	651	718	680	623	662	617	479
1994	406	455	612	541	502	461	509	533	552	585	418	379
1995	584	573	709	671	564	715	719	691	757	855	586	522
1996	686	679	756	783	757	790	812	760	776	761	651	548
1997	561	598	740	715	788	712	712	673	695	758	584	512
1998	595	597	651	662	707	688	736	655	663	763	549	485
1999	566	642	636	777	738	638	704	711	684	710	581	488
2000	561	629	751	743	702	653	663	685	740	879	596	461
2001	624	552	735	809	741	762	684	711	1942	1043	616	511
2002	544	519	701	708	673	666	651	633	767	643	537	420
2003	528	488	683	673	697	649	641	678	681	681	615	475
2004	523	630	685	701	741	654	670	633	646	718	585	463
2005	542	541	622	678	680	600	612	625	612	677	548	426
2006	559	535	637	735	700	690	742	641	682	695	611	499
2007	553	479	632	675	717	686	688	658	744	743	574	475
2008	561	591	674	683	721	669	684	673	680	722	667	458
2009	478	491	565	549	615	591	557	639	594	628	500	405
2010	474	437	600	663	613	538	558	619	657	634	473	362
2011	440	387	516	539	589	553	548	572	552	571	470	485
2012	560	544	589	577	629	571	611	568	590	518	465	371
2013	395	394	476	524	566	561	594	560	510	507	440	387
2014	324	383	434	483	512	504	505	550	490	548	366	380
2015	412	364	437	512	558	562	592	544	481	469	462	457
2016	382	385	496	489	492	538	612	521	536	568	758	491
2017	544	576	632	560	648	641	580	663	631	642	579	479

FBI Hate Crime data obtained from [National Archives of Criminal Justice Data](#).



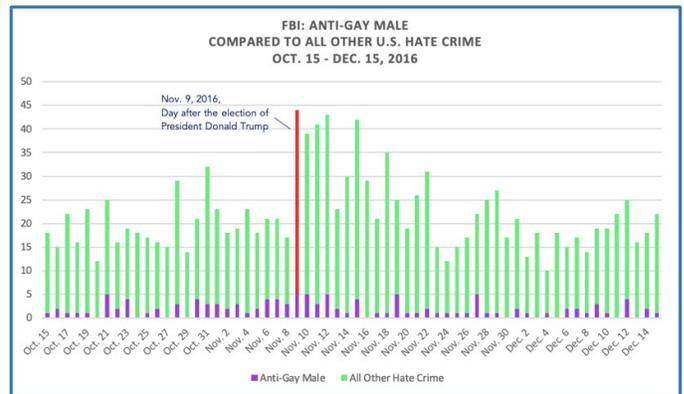
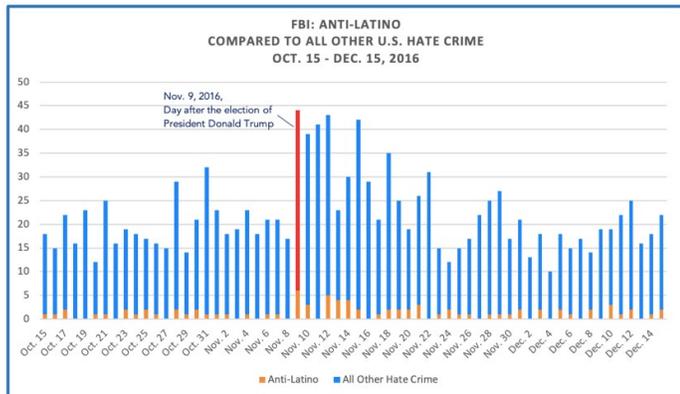
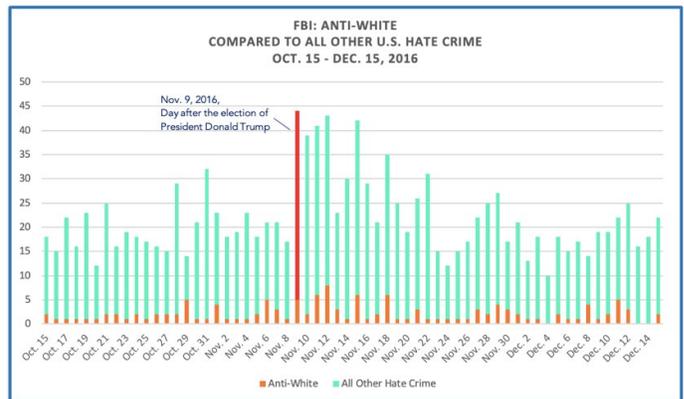
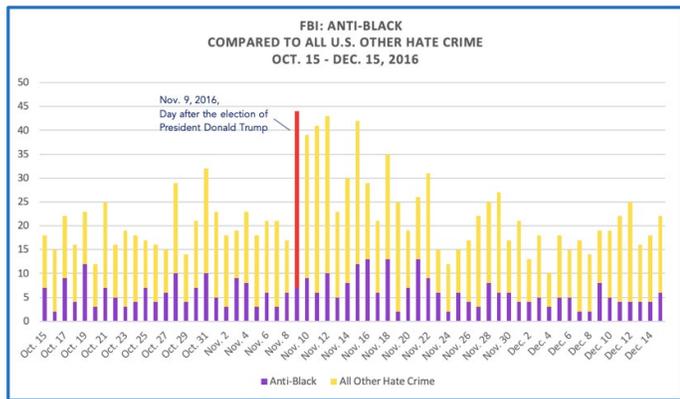
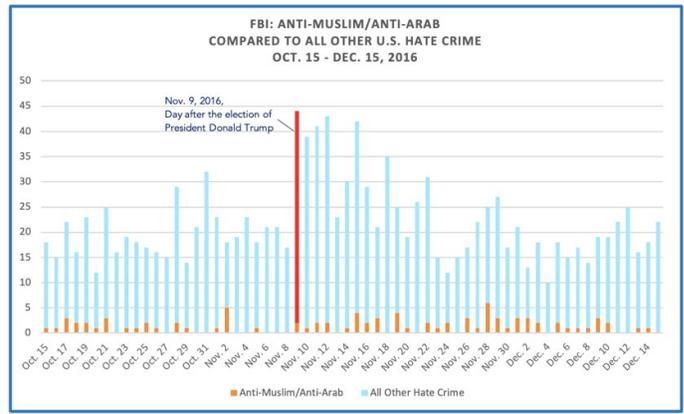
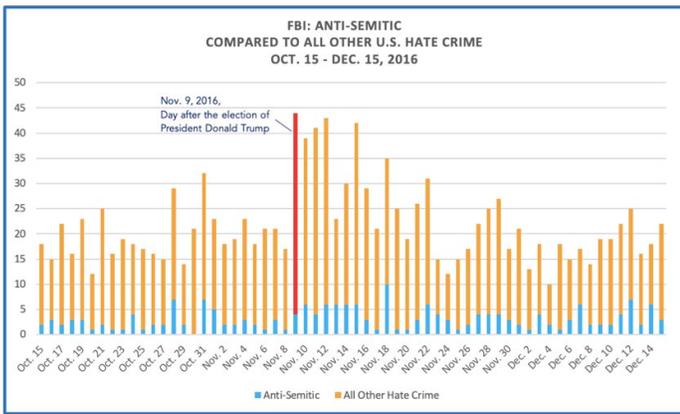
FBI Hate Crime data obtained from [National Archives of Criminal Justice Data](#).

Many groups experienced a spike in FBI hate crime data during the 2016 election period with the **official data mirroring that of advocacy organizations** like the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), which collected mostly non-criminal unofficial incident reports from an unvetted online submission platform. FBI anti-Latino hate crime spiked the most around election time, but did not rise in June 2015 when the President launched his campaign with a derisive discussion of Mexicans, amid a crowded field.

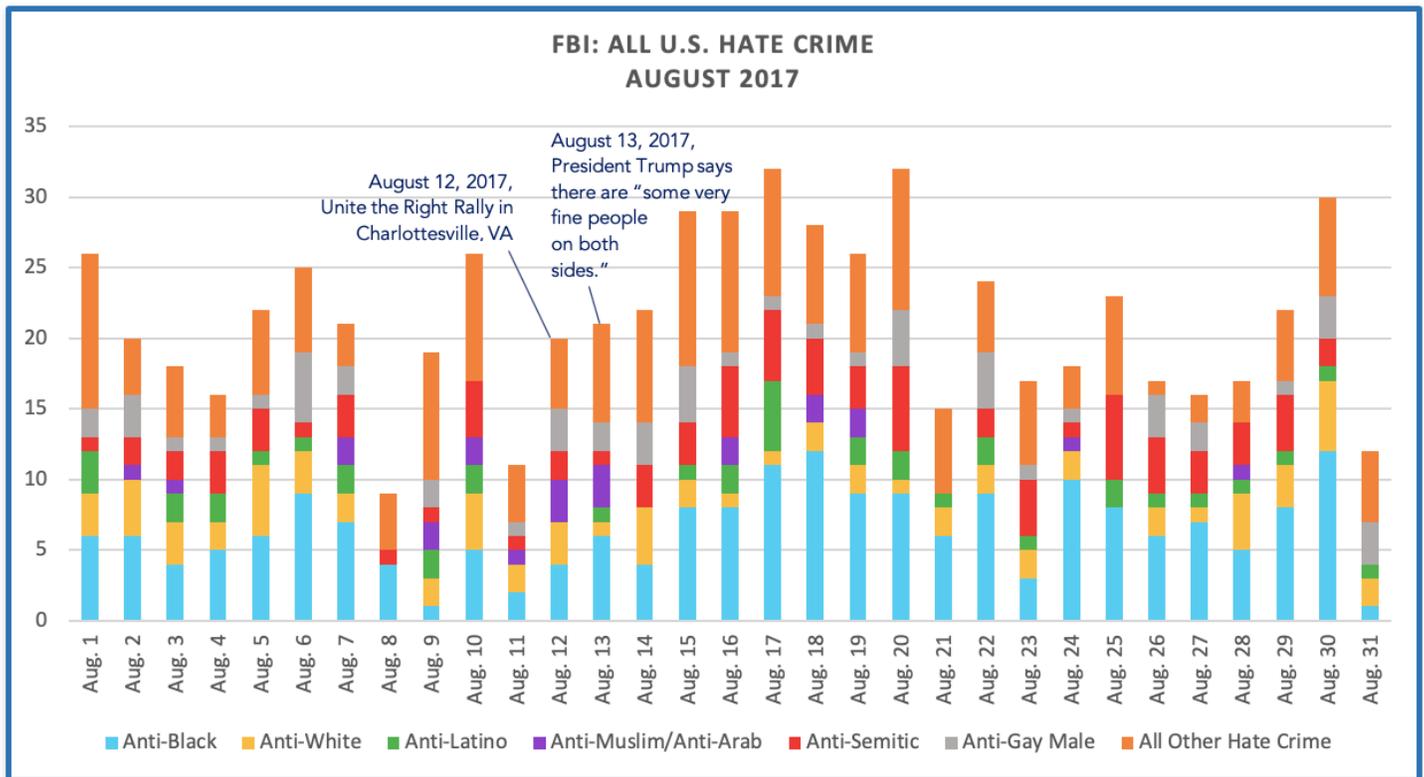


Source: [Southern Poverty Law Center](http://SouthernPovertyLawCenter.org)

Anti-immigrant, however, was the most frequent target in the SPLC 2016 post-election sample, and like the FBI data, instances of all hate cases peaked in the days right after the election. The fourth quarter of 2016 was 26 percent above the same period 2015. In 2018, large cities had an increase in hate crime around election time, including a cluster of most of the year's killings.



FBI Hate Crime data obtained from [National Archives of Criminal Justice Data](http://NationalArchivesofCriminalJusticeData.org).



FBI Hate Crime data obtained from [National Archives of Criminal Justice Data](#).

► August 2017's *Unite the right rally* at a Charlottesville confederate monument, and a precursor event at the University of Virginia the evening before, were the *largest public neo-Nazi violent far right demonstrations in decades*, culminating in dozens of injuries and the murder of Heather Heyer by a since-convicted "alt-right" Nazi.

August 2017 is tied as the *second worst month of the decade* for FBI reported hate crime, and anti-Semitic and anti-Black speech also spiked on 4chan.

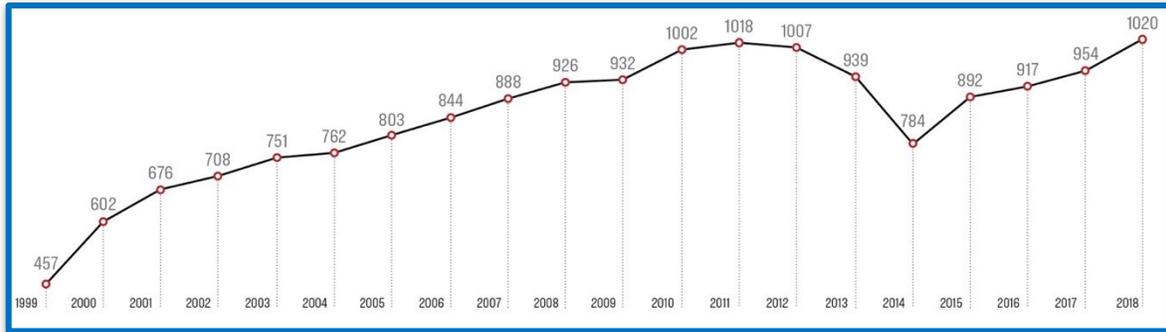
2017 saw the highest unadjusted percentage annual increase in FBI hate crime going back to 2001.

Following the horrific events, the president initially excluded specific condemnation of the armed and violent white supremacists, instead stating:

"We condemn in the strongest possible terms this egregious display of hatred, bigotry, and violence on many sides..."
 — President Donald Trump, August 13, 2017 ([source](#)).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IX: U.S. NGO DATA OVERVIEW – EXTREMIST GROUPS

Southern Poverty Law Center: Hate Groups by Year 1999-2008



Source: [Southern Poverty Law Center](#)

► Increases were also seen in unofficial data sets from U.S. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) relating to both incidents and hate groups. The [Southern Poverty Law Center \(SPLC\)](#), an Alabama-based civil rights NGO focused primarily on tracking right-wing and racial extremism, recorded a seven percent rise in “hate groups” to a record 1,020 last year, and a 30 percent increase since 2014’s decade low of 784. In 2018, the number of white nationalist groups rose 48 percent.

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



Left: Rise Above Movement members (not pictured) were charged by USDOJ, but the charges were thrown out. Right: NSM implicated

White Supremacist Propaganda Efforts on U.S. College Campuses

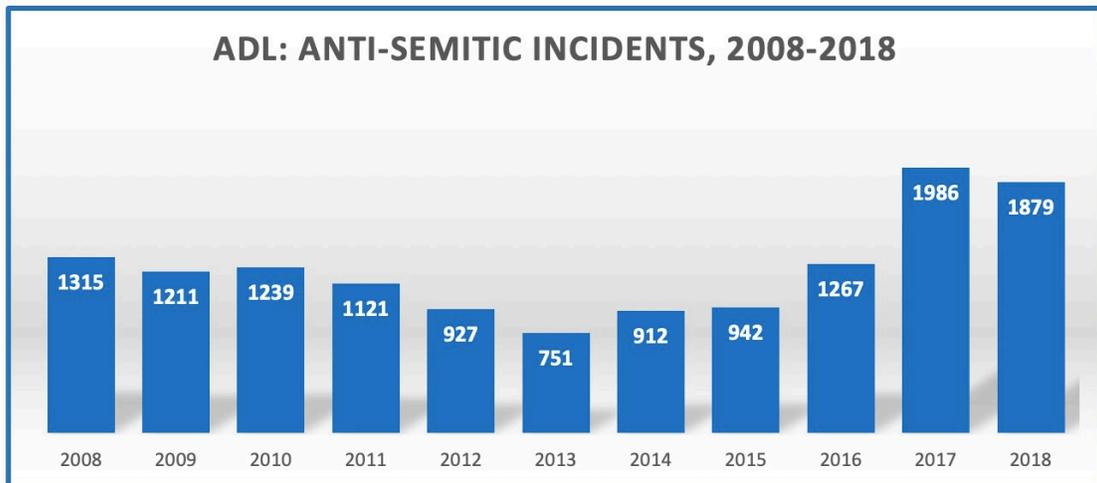
► During the 2018-2019 school year, the [Anti-Defamation League \(ADL\)](#) documented 313 cases of white supremacist propaganda on campus, a 7 percent increase from the 2017-2018 school year, when 292 cases were documented.

While on-campus propaganda incidents have increased moderately between the 2017-2019 and 2018-2019 school years, the number of off-campus propaganda incidents have soared. During January through May 2019, ADL counted 672 off-campus propaganda incidents, compared to 868 incidents for the entire 2018 year ([source](#)). Some groups have engaged in pamphleteering and vandalism with their propaganda, and have posted the photos on social media.



Source: [The Tab](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY X: U.S. NGO DATA – RELIGION & ETHNIC HATE



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

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



According to ADL’s latest data for 2018:

- 1,066 harassment incidents, up five percent over 2017, when there were over 150 bomb threats by one defendant;
- 774 acts of vandalism, a 19 percent decrease from 2017’s 952 acts of vandalism, when they rose 86 percent;
- The 249 anti-Semitic incidents “attributed to known extremist groups or individuals inspired by extremist ideology” represented the highest levels of such incidents since 2004, and 13 percent of incidents overall, with 50 percent of those targeting institutions.
- States ranked by most incidents: California, 341 (268/2017); New York, 340 (341/2017); New Jersey, 200 (208/2017); Massachusetts, 144 (177/2017); Florida, 76 (98/2017); and Pennsylvania, 89 (96/2017) ([source](#)).

In 2018, the **ADL found domestic extremists killed at least 50 people** in the U.S., with almost all perpetrated by right wing assailants, up from 37 “extremist-related homicides” (which also include non-ideological crimes) in 2017, compared to 72 in 2016 and 70 in 2015. Like CSHE data and those from other NGOs and researchers, ADL saw a spike in hate cases around the 2016 elections ([source](#)).



Photos: B. Levin

In 2018, the ADL registered a **182 percent increase in incidents involving distribution** of racist, anti-Semitic, and Islamophobic fliers, stickers, banners, and posters from 2017, with 1,187 cases reported, compared to 421 in 2017, including 319 at colleges, as large public demonstrations declined after August 2017's Charlottesville rally ([source](#)).

► In 2018, the American Jewish Committee (AJC), a Jewish-oriented American NGO, in a survey of Jewish Americans, found **55 percent** felt “less secure than a year ago,” while **53 percent** said the climate on **college campuses** was “more hostile” than toward “pro-Israel” students ([source](#)).



The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany and Schoen Consulting's national study of Holocaust awareness among Americans found **11 percent** of adults and **22 percent** of millennials had not heard, or were not aware if they had heard, of the Holocaust.

The study further found **45 percent** of all American adults and **49 percent** of millennials could not identify a concentration camp, while **41 percent** of all adults and **66 percent** of millennials could not identify what Auschwitz was.

Source: [Schoen Consulting, The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany](#) and [The Washington Post](#)

Orange County, CA teens give Nazi salute over beer cup Swastika arrangement in 2019. Source: Twitter

The Kantor Center at Tel Aviv University found that major violent **anti-Semitic incidents in 2018 rose 13 percent worldwide to 387, from 342 in 2017**, but well below 2014's total of 766. The United States had the most at 101, followed by the United Kingdom at 68, and France and Germany with 35 each ([source](#)).



► **Anti-Muslim hate crime incidents** tracked by the Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR), a national Muslim-oriented NGO, **decreased 55 percent**, from **300 in 2017** to **134 in 2018**, following a previous **15 percent increase** between **2016 and 2017**. CAIR's 2017 numbers roughly aligned with FBI totals, according to the organization's 2018 Civil Rights Report. In 2016, CAIR enumerated a **44 percent increase**, from 180 to 260.

Incidents involving **physical violence** constituted **32** of the hate crimes tracked in **2018**, while **40 incidents** involved **vandalism and property destruction**. In 2017, **physical violence** constituted **107** of the hate crimes tracked, **more than one third** of all, with slightly more vandalism and property destruction, at **113**. CAIR also documented **144 anti-Mosque incidents** in the United States in 2017, with hate crimes accounting for **57 incidents**, intimidation for **42 incidents**, and harassment for **24 incidents** ([source](#)).

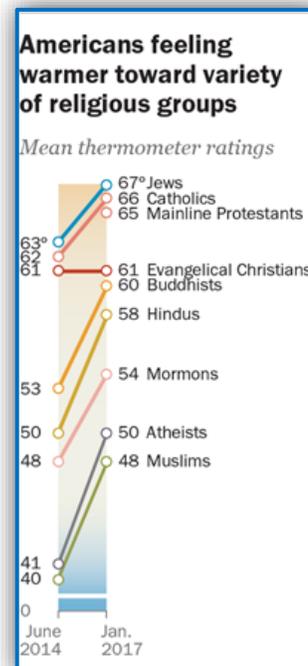
► In May 2019, a Muslim-oriented domestic policy NGO, the Institute for Social Policy and Understanding (ISPU)'s **National American Islamophobia Index**, which tracks perceptions of five bigoted tropes among the public, **rose from 24 to 28 out of 100** ([source](#)).

Previously Pew Research Center found an improvement in domestic polls about perceptions of **Muslims** in 2017, but they remained the **least positively regarded faith group**, particularly by older, less educated, and more conservative respondents.

Republicans, white evangelicals, those with less education express most reservations about Muslims
% of U.S. adults who say ...

	Islam encourages violence more than other faiths	Great deal/fair amount of extremism among U.S. Muslims	Half or more U.S. Muslims are anti-American	Islam is not part of mainstream American society	There is a natural conflict between Islam and democracy
All U.S. adults	41	35	25	50	44
Ages 18-29	27	30	24	47	38
30-49	41	33	22	46	43
50-64	45	37	27	54	52
65+	50	42	29	54	44
High school or less	42	43	31	52	49
Some college	44	37	27	50	45
College graduate	35	23	14	47	38
Rep./lean Rep.	63	56	34	68	65
Dem./lean Dem.	26	22	17	37	30
Protestant	51	43	32	56	55
White evangelical	63	51	38	67	72
White mainline	47	40	26	51	45
Black Protestant	n/a	32	28	39	47
Catholic	41	33	25	55	43
Unaffiliated	30	27	12	43	33
Know someone Muslim?					
Yes	n/a	32	21	n/a	n/a
No	n/a	40	30	n/a	n/a

Source: [Pew Research Center](#)



Source: [Pew Research Center](#)



► *South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT), an NGO that advocates for South Asians in the United States, recorded 213 “hate incidents” against “those who identify or are perceived as South Asian, Muslim, Sikh, Hindu, Middle Eastern, and Arab between November 8, 2016 and November 7, 2017... [compared to] 130 hate incidents... between November 1, 2015 and November 7, 2016.”*

While SAALT found that physical attacks rose in the one year commencing around election time 2016—from 64 to 71—the greatest percentage increases were found in “verbal/written assaults” and vandalism or property damage. SAALT’s online database “documented 89 instances of xenophobic political rhetoric from news sources aimed at South Asian, Muslim, Sikh, Hindu, Middle Eastern, and Arab communities during the year after the 2016 presidential election,” a 32 percent increase over the year before the 2016 election ([source](#)).

► *In 2018, the national NGO, Sikh Coalition’s legal team experienced “a dramatic spike in legal intakes related to school bullying,” with more cases in the 2017-18 school year than the previous three years combined ([source](#)).*

► *The Arab American Institute (AAI), an Arab American oriented Washington, DC-based NGO, found reporting issues related to a variety of factors, but noted that it was not until 2015 that anti-Arab bias was once again specifically added to FBI data guidelines after a multi-year absence ([source](#)).*

AAI found 23 states have statutes that require law enforcement agencies to report hate crimes, collect data, and publish annual statistics. Only 15 states have statutes that require hate crime training for police certification, while 37 states publish annual hate crime statistical reports. AAI found the absence of “[lack of state-level requirements for reporting, data collection, and law enforcement training contribute to underreporting of hate crime incidents nationwide.](#)” AAI concluded the “failure of state legislatures to enact sufficient protections for hate crime victims also contributes to underreporting” ([source](#)).

Fatal Attacks Against Religious Institutions: 2010-2019

Date	Location	Target	Deaths	Perpetrator Ideology
5/14/19	Sri Lanka	Multiple Mob Attacks	1	Buddhist Extremists
5/12/19	Burkina Faso	Church	6	Violent Salafist Jihadist
5/8/19	Lahore, Pakistan	Sufi Shrine	10	Violent Salafist Jihadist
4/27/19	Poway, CA	Synagogue	1	Far Right/Neo-Nazi
4/24/19	Quetta, Pakistan	Mosque	2	Violent Salafist Jihadist
4/21/19	Sri Lanka	Multiple Catholic Churches	359	Violent Salafist Jihadist
3/15/19	Christchurch, NZ	Mosque	50	Far Right/Neo-Nazi
1/27/19	Jolo, Philippines	Church/Catholic	20	Violent Salafist Jihadist
10/27/18	Pittsburgh, PA	Synagogue	11	Far Right/Neo-Nazi
12/17/17	Quetta, Pakistan	Church	9	Violent Salafist Jihadist
11/14/17	North Sinai, Egypt	Mosque	235	Violent Salafist Jihadist
11/5/17	Sutherland Springs, TX	Church	26	Domestic Dispute
10/20/17	Kabul, Afghanistan	Shia Mosque	30	Violent Salafist Jihadist
10/20/17	Ghor Province, Afghanistan	Sunni Mosque	33	Violent Shia
9/29/17	Kabul, Afghanistan	Shia Mosque	5	Violent Salafist Jihadist
8/25/17	Kabul, Afghanistan	Shia Mosque	30	Violent Salafist Jihadist
8/1/17	Herat, Afghanistan	Shia Mosque	29	Violent Salafist Jihadist
6/15/17	Kabul, Afghanistan	Shia Mosque	4	Violent Salafist Jihadist
4/9/17	Alexandria, Egypt	Coptic Church	18	Violent Salafist Jihadist
4/9/17	Tanta, Egypt	Coptic Church	29	Violent Salafist Jihadist
2/16/17	Sehwan, Pakistan	Sufi Shrine	75	Violent Salafist Jihadist
1/29/17	Quebec City, Quebec	Mosque	6	Far Right/Nationalist
12/11/16	Cairo, Egypt	Coptic Shrine	25	Violent Salafist Jihadist
11/12/16	Balochistan Province, Pakistan	Sufi Shrine	50	Violent Salafist Jihadist
7/26/16	Saint-Etienne-du-Rouvray, France	Catholic Church	1	Violent Salafist Jihadist
9/24/15	Yemen	Mosque	25	Violent Salafist Jihadist
9/2/15	S'ana, Yemen	Mosque	20	Violent Salafist Jihadist
6/17/15	Charleston, SC	First AME "Mother Emanuel" Church	9	Far Right/White Nationalist
3/20/15	Yemen	2 Mosques	137	Violent Salafist Jihadist
2/14/15	Denmark	Synagogue	1	Violent Salafist Jihadist
1/30/15	Shikarpur, Pakistan	Shia Mosque	61	Violent Salafist Jihadist
11/18/14	Jerusalem, Israel	Synagogue	5	Palestinian Nationalists
4/13/14	Overland Park, KS	*Jewish Community Center	3	Far Right/White Supremacy
8/5/12	Oak Creek, WI	Sikh Temple/Gurdwara	6	Far Right/Neo-Nazi
7/16/10	Iran	Shia Mosque	27	Jundullah/Violent Salafist Jihadist
10/31/10	Baghdad, Iraq	Catholic Church	58	Violent Salafist Jihadist
Total Attacks:	36	Total Estimated Fatalities:	1,417	

*Kansas Jewish Community Center is not a synagogue or other place of worship

Source: CSHE, Associated Press, University of Maryland Global Terrorism Database

FBI vs. NCH Defined Hate Crime Homicides

TABLE 1 DECLARED HATE CRIME DEATHS VS. UNDECLARED HATE CRIME DEATHS OF HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

Year	Homicides Classified as Hate Crimes (FBI Data)	Fatal Attacks on Homeless Individuals (NCH Data)
1999	17 (9 racially, 2 religiously, 3 sexual orientation, 3 ethnically motivated)	49
2000	19 (10 racially, 1 religiously, 2 sexual orientation, 6 ethnically motivated)	43
2001	10 (4 racially, 1 sexual orientation, 5 ethnically motivated)	18
2002	13 (4 racially, 3 religious, 4 sexual orientation, 2 ethnically motivated)	14
2003	14 (5 racially, 6 sexual orientation, 2 ethnically, 1 anti-disability motivated)	8
2004	5 (3 racially, 1 religiously, 1 sexual orientation motivated)	25
2005	6 (3 racially, 3 ethnically motivated)	13
2006	3 (3 racially motivated)	20
2007	9 (5 sexual orientation, 2 racially, 2 ethnicity motivated)	28
2008	7 (5 sexual orientation, 1 racially, 1 ethnically motivated)	22
2009	8 (6 racially, 1 sexual orientation, 1 ethnically motivated)	43
2010	7 (1 racially, 3 religiously, 1 ethnically, 2 sexual orientation motivated)	24
2011	4 (1 racially, 3 sexual orientation)	32
2012	10 (1 racially, 8 religiously, 1 sexual orientation)	18
2013	5 (2 racially, 2 sexual orientation, 1 ethnically motivated)	19
2014	4 (4 racially motivated)	26
2015	18 (11 racially, 4 religiously, 1 sexual orientation, 2 other motivation)	27
2016	9 (7 racially, 1 sexual orientation, 1 other motivation)	37
2017	15 (11 racially, 1 religiously, 2 sexual orientation, 1 anti-dissability)	11
TOTAL	183	483

Chart compiled with data from the Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism (California State University, San Bernardino): Analysis of Data from the F.B.I. and the National Coalition for the Homeless.

► For two decades, the National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH) has published annual reports on bias-motivated violence directed toward homeless people with the latest, *Vulnerable to Hate: A Survey of Bias-Motivated Violence against People Experiencing Homelessness in 2016-2017*, enumerating [48 lethal attacks](#) and a representative sample 64 non-lethal attacks in 2016 and 2017 throughout the United States. The homicides generally involve apparent targeted attacks by domiciled individuals without another primary motive like personal animus, failed drug transaction, or robbery ([source](#)).



► In 2018, the [Human Rights Campaign \(HRC\)](#), an LGBTQ-oriented advocacy NGO, [enumerated at least 26 deaths of transgender people in the United States from fatal violence](#). These homicides included assailants who were acquaintances, partners, and strangers, with some based on anti-transgender bias. Many assailants are unidentified. In 2017, HRC recorded at least 29 instances of transgender people fatally shot or killed by other violent means, a record for the organization ([source](#)). In 2019, HRC has enumerated 12 transgender killings year-to-date.

Transgender Killings in 2019

Date	Name of Victim	Age	Location	Details	Source
1/6/19	Dana Martin	31	Montgomery, AL	Reports stated that she was found in a roadside ditch in her vehicle and pronounced dead at the scene.	NBC News
3/19/19	Jazzaline Ware	Age Unknown	Memphis, TN	Found dead in her Memphis apartment in March. Her death is being investigated as a homicide.	The Advocate
3/30/19	Ashanti Carmon	27	Fairmount Heights, MD	The first homicide in Fairmount Heights in five years, Ashanti was found dead, shot multiple times. Few details are known and the investigation is still ongoing.	The Washington Post
5/14/19	Claire Legato	21	Cleveland, OH	Local media reports that Legato was shot in the head after an argument broke out between her mother and the suspect. She was taken to a nearby hospital and died from her injuries on May 14.	Cleveland.com
5/18/19	Muhlyasia Booker	23	Dallas, TX	Local media reported that Booker was found dead, lying face down with a gunshot wound near a golf course in east Dallas. In April, Booker was viciously attacked in what Dallas Mayor Mike Rawlings described as “mob violence.” Kendrell Lavar Lyles has been charged with her murder, along with two other killings.	The New York Times
5/19/19	Michelle "Tamika" Washington	40	Philadelphia, PA	Police responded to reports of shots fired in North Philadelphia's Franklinville neighborhood, according to the Philadelphia Gay News. Washington, who was also known by the name Tameka, was found with several gunshot wounds and transported to Temple University Hospital, where she was pronounced dead.	WPVI - 6ABC Philadelphia
5/25/19	Paris Cameron	20	Detroit, MI	Among three people killed in a horrific anti-LGBTQ shooting in a home in Detroit on May 25, according to local reports. Alunte Davis, 21, and Timothy Blancher, 20, two gay men, were found dead at the scene and Cameron was taken to the hospital, where she died from her injuries. Two other victims were also shot but survived.	Buzzfeed News
6/1/19	Chynal Lindsey	26	White Rock Lake, Dallas, TX	Found dead in White Rock Lake, Dallas, with signs of “homicidal violence” on June 1, according to police. The Dallas Police Department has reached out to federal law enforcement to aid in the investigation. As of June 4, no further details were available.	NBC - DFW5
6/6/19	Chanel Scurlock	23	Lumberton, NC	Few details are yet public about the crime, but police told a local news outlet they have “great leads” in their investigation.	ABC11 - WTVD
6/13/19	Zoe Spears	23	Fairmount Heights, MD	Found lying in the streets, blocks away from where Ashanti Carmon (see above) was killed in March of this year. Police have not determined whether the killings were related, and no arrest has been made in either killing.	The Washington Post
6/25/19	Brooklyn Lindsey	32	Kansas City, MO	Neighbors reported hearing arguments and four gunshots. When police arrived, they found Brooklyn dead on the front porch and said she had been beaten.	Fox 4 KC
7/20/19	Denali Berries Stuckey	29	North Charleston, SC	Denali was found fatally shot on the side of a road. The investigation is ongoing and there are no suspects at this time.	ABC News 4
Total Deaths: 12					

Source: [Human Rights Campaign](#)

Transgender Killings in 2018

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

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

Source: [Human Rights Campaign](#)



“Every Associated Press photographer needs to be creative, fast and accurate. In the Middle East and increasingly across the globe, the biggest challenge is safety. Telling the truth with your camera can come at enormous personal risk.” – Maya Alleruzzo, A.P.

“Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.” – Thomas Jefferson

“There are only two forces that can carry light to all the corners of the globe... the sun in the heavens and the Associated Press down here.” – Mark Twain

► In 2018, the [Committee to Protect Journalists \(CPJ\)](#), an organization that promotes international press freedom and tracks journalist deaths, reported [56 journalists killed in 2018](#), five of whom were U.S.-based. Four occurred during the shooting at the Capital Gazette newspaper in Annapolis, Maryland, where a fifth employee, Rebecca Smith, a sales associate, was also killed ([source](#)).

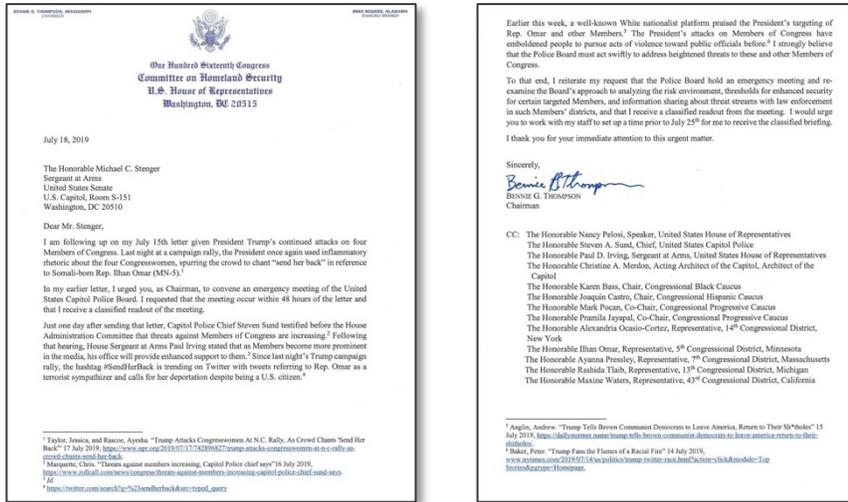
U.S.-Based Journalists Killed in 2018

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Location of Death</u>	<u>Type of Death</u>
6/28/18	Gerald Fischman	Capital Gazette	Annapolis, Maryland, USA	Murder
6/28/18	John McNamara	Capital Gazette	Annapolis, Maryland, USA	Murder
6/28/18	Rob Hiaasen	Capital Gazette	Annapolis, Maryland, USA	Murder
6/28/18	Wendi Winters	Capital Gazette	Annapolis, Maryland, USA	Murder
10/2/18	Jamal Khashoggi	The Washington Post	Saudi Consulate in Istanbul, Turkey	Murder

Source: [Committee to Protect Journalists](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY XII: POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND THREATS

► According to Capitol Police Chief Steven A. Sund, [threats against members of Congress continue to grow in 2019](#). In Fiscal Year 2018, the department opened approximately [4,894 cases](#), whereas in 2019, the department has already opened [2,502 cases](#). Testifying before the House Administration Committee, Chief Sund told members threats against members of Congress in fiscal year 2019 are [on par to surpass the number made in fiscal year 2018](#) ([source](#)).



Chairman Bennie Thompson of the House Homeland Security Committee sent a letter to Michael Stenger, U.S. Senate Sergeant at Arms, requesting an emergency meeting to examine the U.S. Capitol Police Board’s approach for protecting members of Congress in the face of increased threats to their lives.

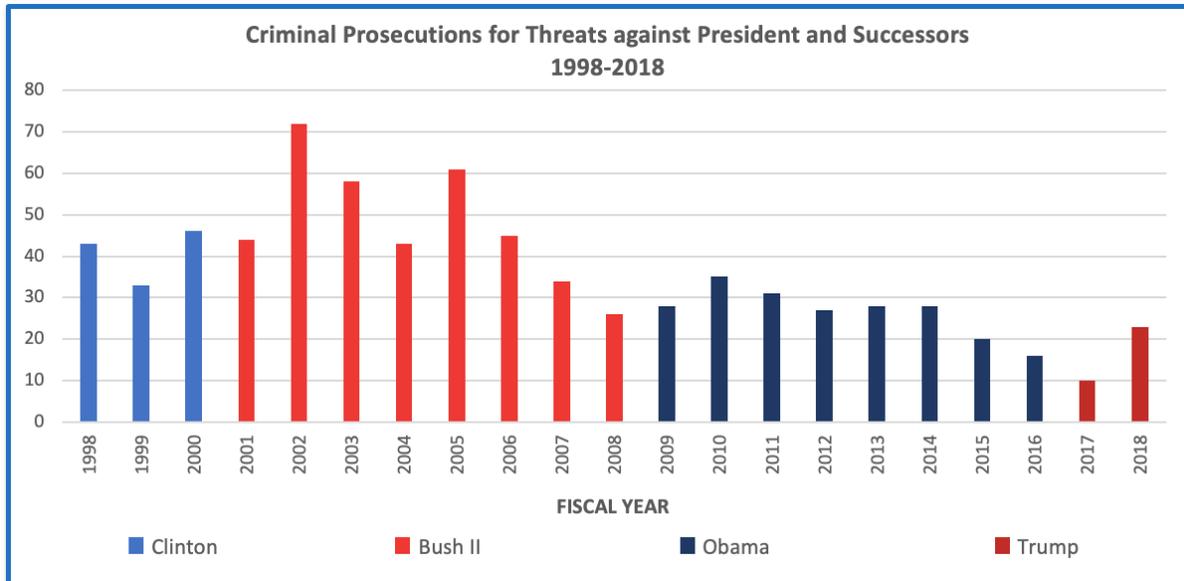
Source: [Twitter](#)

CSHE: Crimes and Threats Against Civilian Public Officials, 2018-2019

Date	State	Target	Details of Crime	Source
7/26/19	OK	University of Tulsa, Professor Susan Barrett, and then-Senior Vice Provost Winona Tanaka	Christopher Barnett, a Republican candidate for Oklahoma governor in 2018, was charged with threatening an act of violence against the University of Tulsa and members of its administration and faculty, after stating he would shoot fans exiting the University’s football stadium.	Tulsa World
7/18/19	MD	Congresswoman Frederica Wilson	Darryl A. Varnum, a Pentagon cybersecurity contractor, called the congresswoman’s district office in late June and left a voice message threatening to kill her if she introduced a vaccinations bill. He has been charged with threatening to kill a member of Congress.	The Daily Beast
7/9/19	TX	Congresswoman Veronica Escobar	Rep. Escobar, along with those surrounding her, have received death threats because of a report that claims that her aides have improperly assisted asylum seekers in Mexico	Politico
7/8/19	NY	President Trump	Resident of Highlands, NY was arrested following threats made against President Trump and law enforcement	Mid Hudson News
7/2/19	PA	Chester County judge and sheriff’s deputy	Michael McHugh was arrested for threatening to shoot a judge and sheriff’s deputy	Daily Local News
7/2/19	OR	Portland City Hall	Bomb threat reported against Portland City Hall. However, no device was found.	Oregon Live
7/1/19	AZ	Phoenix Police dispatcher	Multiple threats made against Phoenix Police staff after a video of an altercation between police and a family went viral	Fox 10 Phoenix
6/20/19	NC	VA Senate Candidate Qasim Rashid	Joseph Cecil Vandevere threatened Candidate Rashid with lynching via Twitter	The Daily Beast
6/7/19	SD	Mayor Paul TenHaken and Sioux Falls City Council	Christopher Bruce made threats against Sioux Falls mayor and city council members and was arrested for a stalking charge	ABC - KSFY
6/4/19	UT	Unnamed members of Congress	Scott Haven arrested for making threats against lawmakers opposed to or critical of the Trump administration in more than 2,000 calls over 3 years	The Hill
6/1/19	FL	Congressman Matt Gaetz	Amanda Leigh Kondrat'yev charged with battery for throwing drink at Rep. Gaetz	Huffington Post
5/29/19	WA	President Trump and family, and unspecified synagogues	Chase Bliss Colasurdo pleaded guilty for making interstate threats through online posts against President Trump’s family and threatening to bomb synagogues	Seattle Times
5/17/19	PA	FCC Commissioner Ajit Pai and his family	Marka Man was sentenced to a year and a half in federal prison for threatening to kill FCC Commissioner Ajit Pai over rollback of net neutrality regulations	Fox News

4/26/19	CA	Congressman Devin Nunes	Multiple threats against Representative Nunes	Washington Examiner
4/1/19	FL	Senator Cory Booker, Congressman Eric Swalwell, and Congresswoman Rashida Tlaib	John Kless pleaded guilty to transmitting threats through interstate communication Sen. Booker, Rep. Tlaib and Rep. Swalwell	The New York Times
3/27/19	WV	President Trump	Eric Leonardo Charron, an armed man accused of threatening President Trump, pleaded guilty to reckless driving and being a prohibited person in possession of a firearm	WOAY
3/23/19	NY	Congresswoman Ilhan Omar	Patrick W. Carlineo, Jr. was charged with threatening to assault and murder Rep. Omar	NBC News
3/21/19	FL	Congresswoman Maxine Waters and other members of Congress	Richard Mel Phillips was sentenced to 18 months for threatening to kill members of Congress	Daily Commercial
3/3/19	OR	Senator Ron Wyden	James Arthur Sickler was sentenced to two years of federal supervision after threatening Sen. Ron Wyden	The Hill
3/1/19	NY	President Barack Obama and Congresswoman Maxine Waters	Stephen J. Taubert sentenced to four years in prison for making racist threats to kill President Obama and Rep. Maxine Waters	Roll Call
2/1/19	MD	Prominent cable news journalists and Democratic politicians	Lt. Christopher P. Hasson took illicit opiates and stockpiled weapons to carry out terror attacks	The New York Times
12/13/18	NY	Unidentified U.S. Senator	Michael Brogan charged with making threats of violence against an unidentified U.S. senator	Roll Call
11/15/18	OK	President Trump and members of law enforcement	Harold Vandenburg was arrested for threatening law enforcement and President Trump	Fox2Now
10/26/18	PA	President Trump and Sarah Palin and family	In 2008, suspect Shawn Christy started a long journey of making bizarre threats against Sarah Palin and her family, but was eventually arrested on June 12, 2019 for threatening to "put a bullet" in President Trump's head	The Morning Call
10/26/18	FL	Variety of public officials, including Presidents Obama and Clinton, Sens. Cory Booker and Kamala Harris, and major Democratic donors, including George Soros and Tom Steyer	Cesar Sayoc mailed 16 explosive devices to a variety of public officials	CNN
10/19/18	NY	Two unnamed U.S. Senators	Ronald DeRisi was arrested for allegedly threatening to murder and assault two U.S. senators over their support for the successful nomination of Brett Kavanaugh to the Supreme Court	CNBC
10/17/18	MN	Republican Party members	Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party staffer was suspended for posting on social media that Democrats would execute Republicans	Free Beacon
10/15/18	VT	Vermont House of Representatives candidate Deserae Morin	Candidate Morin received a letter threatening her with rape and murder	Newsweek
10/15/18	MN	Minnesota House candidate Shane Mekeland	Candidate Mekeland reportedly suffered an attack, resulting in a concussion, while at a restaurant in St. George Township	Star Tribune
10/9/18	MN	Justice Kavanaugh	Teacher tweeted out a suggestion that someone should kill Justice Kavanaugh	Star Tribune
10/7/18	CO	Wife of Senator Corey Gardner	Senator Corey Gardner's wife received a text message containing a video of a beheading	9 News - NBC
10/3/18	KY	Family of Senator Rand Paul	After having the home address and phone number of Senator Rand Paul released to the public, threats of violence have been made against him and his family	CNN
10/2/18	DC	Unknown	Deadly poison ricin sent in envelopes to Secretary of Defense James Mattis and Chief of Naval Operations Adm. John Richardson	New York Post
10/2/18	TX	Unknown	Powder mailed to campaign Headquarters of Senator Ted Cruz	News Week
10/1/18	MD	Kellyanne Conway	Mary Elizabeth Inabinett shook Kellyanne Conway at a restaurant in Bethesda, MD before being escorted out of the establishment	CBS News
9/9/18	CA	Congressional candidate Rudy Peters	Farzad Vincent Fazeli attempted to stab Congressional candidate Peters with a switchblade	San Francisco Chronicle
9/1/18	CT	President Trump	Gary Joseph Gravelle, also known as Roland Prejean, threatened to kill President Trump, mentioning use of explosives and bio-toxins	New Haven Register
8/3/18	NY	Congressman Steve Scalise and Congresswoman Cathy McMorris Rodgers	Carlos Bayon left threatening voicemail messages against Reps. Scalise and McMorris Rodgers	Life News
7/26/18	TN	Congresswoman Diane Black	Clifton Ward was arrested for threatening to assault and murder Congresswoman Diane Black	WKRN
7/7/18	NY	Aide to Representative Lee Zeldin	Martin Astrof threatened Lee Zeldin and "Trump supporters" before nearly striking a campaign worker with his car	Fox News
7/2/18	CA	Unnamed Oregon elected official	Nathaniel Blaine Luffman wrote emails and sent voicemails to an unnamed Oregon elected official	East Bay Times
Total:		41		

Criminal Prosecutions for Presidential Threats



*Prosecutions counted in chart were charged under 18 U.S.C § 871 – Threats against President and successors to the Presidency, under which anyone who “knowingly and willfully . . . [threatens] to take the life of, to kidnap, or to inflict bodily harm” upon the president, vice president, ex-presidents and ex-vice presidents, members of their families, presidential and vice presidential candidates, or members of their families (within 120 days of the general election) faces up to five years in prison for each count, and a \$250,000 fine. (Sources: [Quartz](#), [TRAC](#), [Legal Information Institute](#)).

CSHE: Crimes and Threats against Conservatives or MAGA Supporters, 2018-2019

Date	Name of Victim/Entity	Location	Description of Incident	Source
6/29/19	Andy Ngo	Portland, OR	Conservative commentator Andy Ngo struck repeatedly by Antifa counter-protestors, robbed of his camera, resulting in brain hemorrhage	Twitter
6/25/19	Eric Trump	Chicago, IL	Staff member at restaurant spat on Eric Trump. No charges were filed.	Chicago Tribune
6/25/19	Michigan Republican Party Headquarters	Lansing, MI	Michigan Republican Party Headquarters vandalized with anti-ICE graffiti	MLive
5/1/19	Ben Shapiro	Kent, WA	Man arrested in Washington for making threats against Mr. Shapiro and his family	Fox News
5/1/19	Andy Ngo	Portland, OR	Andy Ngo maced by Antifa counter-protestors	Twitter
4/13/19	Atsu Mable	Germantown, MD	Jovan Crawford and Scott Duncan Roberson were arrested for allegedly striking victim until he fell and told him to take his MAGA hat off, before taking his property	Fox 5 DC
4/2/19	Austin Beigel	UNC - Chapel Hill, NC	Female student attacked male intern of pro-life group “Created Equal.” Has been charged with non-aggravated assault.	Townhall.com
3/27/19	Gunnar Johansson	Martin County, FL	School bus aide, Delores Matheny, forcibly removed student’s MAGA hat. Ms. Matheny was suspended for misconduct.	New York Post
3/25/19	Unknown Minor	Edmond, OK	18-year-old classmate knocks off MAGA hat of peer at school	Edmond Sun
3/13/19	Nick Dugas	Phoenix, AZ	Woman slashed tire of car with MAGA hat inside the vehicle	The Hill
3/2/19	Haley Maddox	Austin, TX	Victim wearing a MAGA hat says she and her friends were attacked	Statesman
2/25/19	Name Withheld	Edmund, OK	Kenneth Dewayne Jones named on a municipal court summons on an offense of assault and battery for knocking another student’s MAGA hat off his head	EdmondSun.com
2/27/19	Name Withheld	Franklin Township, NJ	Ryan M. Salvagno attacked 81-year-old over MAGA hat	Time.com
2/21/19	Bryton Turner	Falmouth, MA	Woman knocks MAGA hat off of restaurant patron then harasses him before being physically removed by police	CBS Local - Boston
2/19/19	Hayden Williams	Sprout Plaza, UC Berkeley	Zachary Greenberg (not a UC Berkeley student) attacked the conservative activist on the school’s campus	The Washington Post
2/16/19	Terry and Cherrie Pierce	Bowling Green, KY	James Phillips threatened a couple with a loaded gun over their MAGA hats	Newsweek
11/13/18	Jonathan Sparks	Tucson, AZ	Man violently assaulted for wearing MAGA hat	KVOA
11/3/18	Daisy Judge	Florida State University	Shelby Shoup poured chocolate milk on VP of FSU College Republicans Vice President	Fox News
10/12/18	NY Republican Headquarters, NYC	New York, NY	Vandalism at the Metropolitan Republican Club including graffiti and broken windows	ABC7NY
10/9/18	John Rice-Cameron	Stanford University	Stanford College Republicans President assaulted during a tabling event on campus	The Stanford Daily
10/7/18	Johnny Mackay	Vancouver, WA	Vehicle arson allegedly because of victim’s Trump bumper stickers	USA Today

9/11/18	MAGA Meet-up	Washington, DC	Twitter threat against MAGA gathering at Trump Hotel	Daily Mail
9/7/18	Albany County Republican Party office	Laramie, WY	An incident of arson took place at the GOP office in Laramie, which was investigated by federal agents because of political motivation	Associated Press
8/28/18	Unknown student	El Dorado, CA	Student charged for stealing MAGA hat and slapping teacher's arm	ABC 10
8/15/18	Tim Hilderbrand	Sacramento, CA	Social Distortion singer attacked fan during concert	CBS Local - Sacramento
8/6/18	Lee County Rep. Party	Fort Meyers, FL	Vandals dumped dead fish at the entrance to Republican Party headquarters	NBC 2
8/1/18	Unidentified man	Hyannis, MA	Woman rammed a man's vehicle because of Trump bumper sticker	CBS Local - Boston
7/26/18	Republican Party of Fayette County	Lexington, KY	Republican Party headquarters vandalized	WKYT
7/23/18	Candidate Shiva Ayyadurai	Great Barrington, MA	Paul Solovay shoved bullhorn into the face of Elizabeth Warren's election opponent	Berkshire Eagle
7/19/18	Asher Caffe and Lounge	Los Angeles, CA	Anti-Trump protestors threw feces at coffee shop during its grand opening	The Daily Wire
7/18/18	Ashton Hess	Seattle, WA	Teenager's MAGA hat was stolen and spat on by locals while being told to leave the city	The Hill
7/6/18	Republicans of Wheeling Township office	Arlington Heights, IL	Rock was thrown through a glass door of office building, shattering the door	Journal & Topics
7/4/18	Jeff Good	Boynton Beach, FL	Man was punched in the face for having a Trump flag in front of his house	WPTV
7/4/18	Hunter Richard	San Antonio, TX	Man tore MAGA hat off of teenager then threw a drink in his face	Fox - San Antonio
7/3/18	Nebraska GOP office	Lincoln, NE	Graffiti and windows smashed at Nebraska Republican Party office	The Hill
6/16/18	Unknown YouTuber	San Francisco, CA	Man attacks YouTube while livestreaming outside a Kathy Griffin show	YouTube
5/23/18	Tomi Lahren	Minneapolis, MN	Restaurant patron threw water onto Tomi Lahren as she was walking down the sidewalk	CBS Local - Minnesota
4/13/18	Jannich Andersen	New York, NY	Man is robbed of MAGA hat at knifepoint while on vacation	New York Post
4/5/18	Norb Longsdon	Orange Park, FL	Anti-Trump person assaulted pro-Trump sign-waver, breaking his wrist, leading to surgery	News4Jax
3/16/18	"Maricela"	Washington, DC	Two women attacked another woman after the latter stated her support for President Trump	Fox5DC
3/14/18	Unknown student	Minneapolis, MN	Multiple students stole a Trump flag from another student during a walk-out	CBS Local - Minnesota
2/6/18	Robert Labrador	New York, NY	While walking down the street, Mr. Labrador was threatened with a knife after he refused to donate money to "Resist Trump"	Patch - Park Slope
Total: 42				



Andy Ngo attacked by Antifa counter-protestors at a Patriot Prayer rally. Source: Twitter ([Left](#), [Right](#))

Trump-Themed Threats and Hate Speech, 2018-2019

► Documenting Hate, a media collaborative led by ProPublica that tracks hate incidents across the country, has received more than [300 reports of people using President Trump's name in hate speech incidents or hate crimes since 2017](#). Journalist Will Carless, of [Reveal News](#), spoke with more than 80 people who reported Trump-themed cases, and located another 70 cases that had been documented by other media organizations ([source](#)).

Threats and Hate Speech Against Immigrants

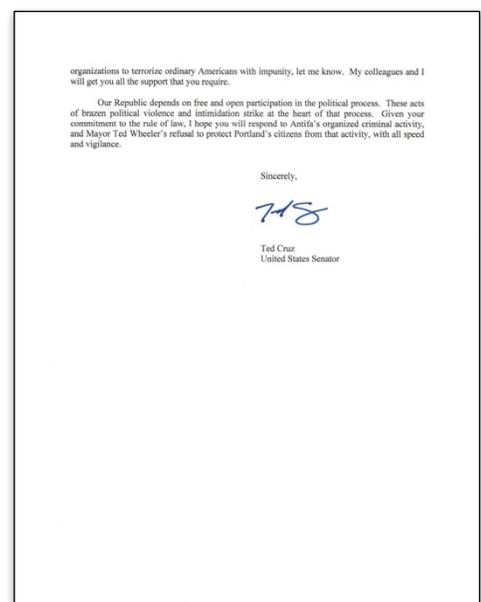
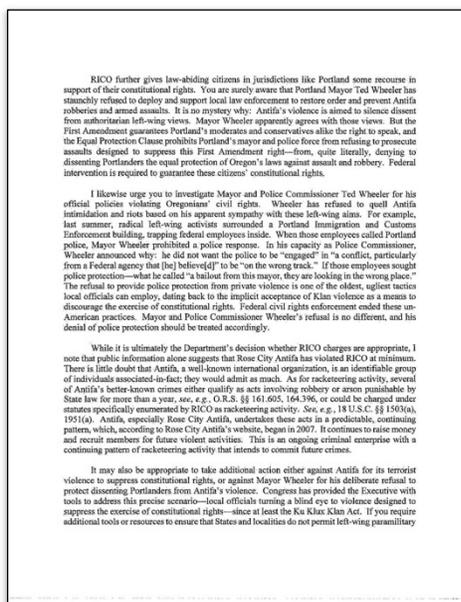
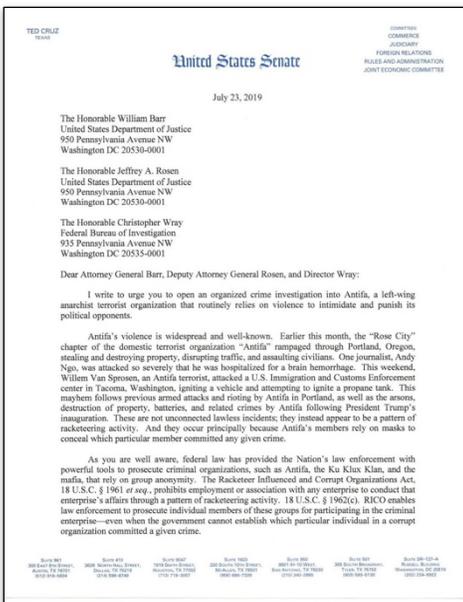
► As part of a [Center for Migration Studies' \(CMS\) Migrant Border Crossing Study \(MBCS\)](#), 1,109 recently deported Mexican immigrants were surveyed. [11 percent](#) of the [1,095 respondents](#) who answered the question on physical abuse said they had been [pushed, grabbed, or physically attacked while in U.S. custody](#). 67 percent of these abuse reports were attributed to the Border Patrol.

[23 percent](#) of the [1,092 respondents](#) who answered the question on verbal abuse reported being [yelled at, threatened, or otherwise verbally abused while in U.S. custody](#), with 75 percent of those abuses being attributed to the Border Patrol.

CMS found a recurring theme of verbal abuse in 33 reports of insults to the effect that it is wrong to cross the border and enter the country without papers. Such statements included, ["what are you doing here you fucking immigrants, we don't want you here."](#) The role of asylum officers is to [make a credible fear decision without prejudice for or against unauthorized entrants](#), and these statements suggest that many such agents are [biased against migrants](#) ([source](#)).

Antifa Violence

► While there were crimes and assaults committed by [Antifa](#) or [hard-left adherents](#), there were [no fatalities](#) by their adherents in 2018 or 2017. Assaultants from antagonist groups, such as the [Proud Boys](#), have also been violent at various rallies.



In July 2019, Senator Ted Cruz wrote a letter to FBI Director Christopher Wray urging an investigation on Antifa under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), a law originally passed to combat Mafia groups ([source](#)).

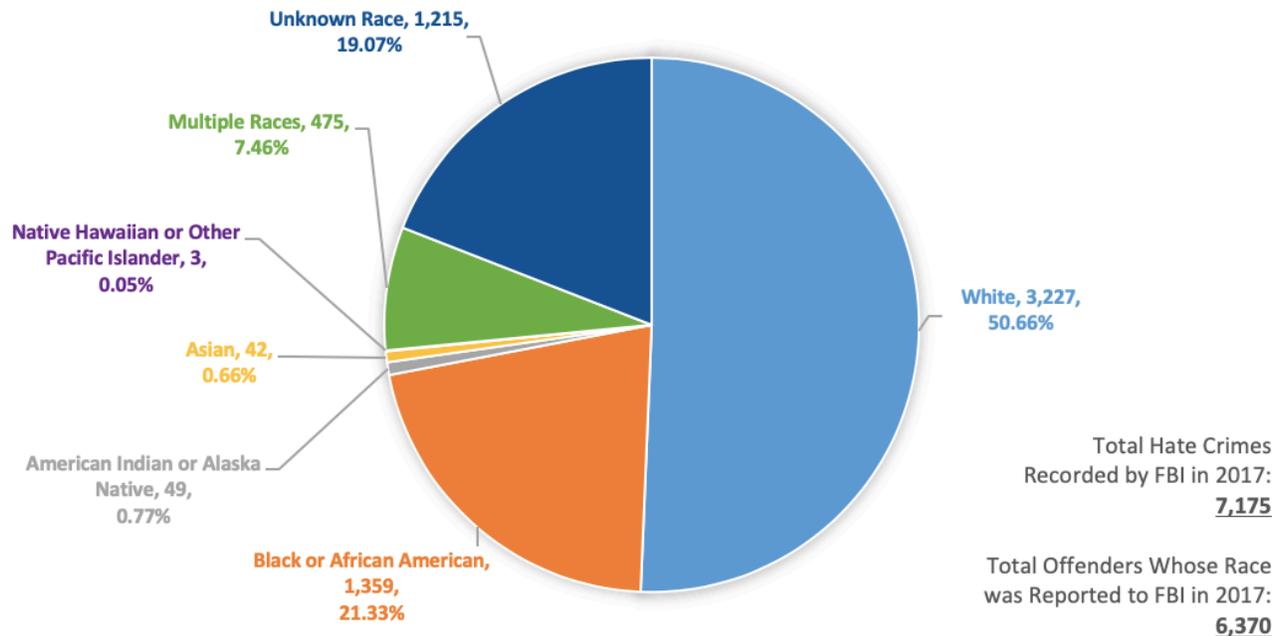
► In now-deleted tweets, progressive activist Shaun King said of an armed Antifa-linked attacker of an immigration detention facility in Tacoma, Washington: “Willem Van Spronsen just became the first martyr attempting to liberate imprisoned refugees from a for-profit detention center.” Of Van Spronsen, King also said, “His actions will be called terrorism and people will call him crazy, but neither are true.” King also called Van Spronsen’s online manifesto about the attack, “beautiful” ([source](#)).

Identified Instances of Antifa Harassment & Violence in 2018 and 2019

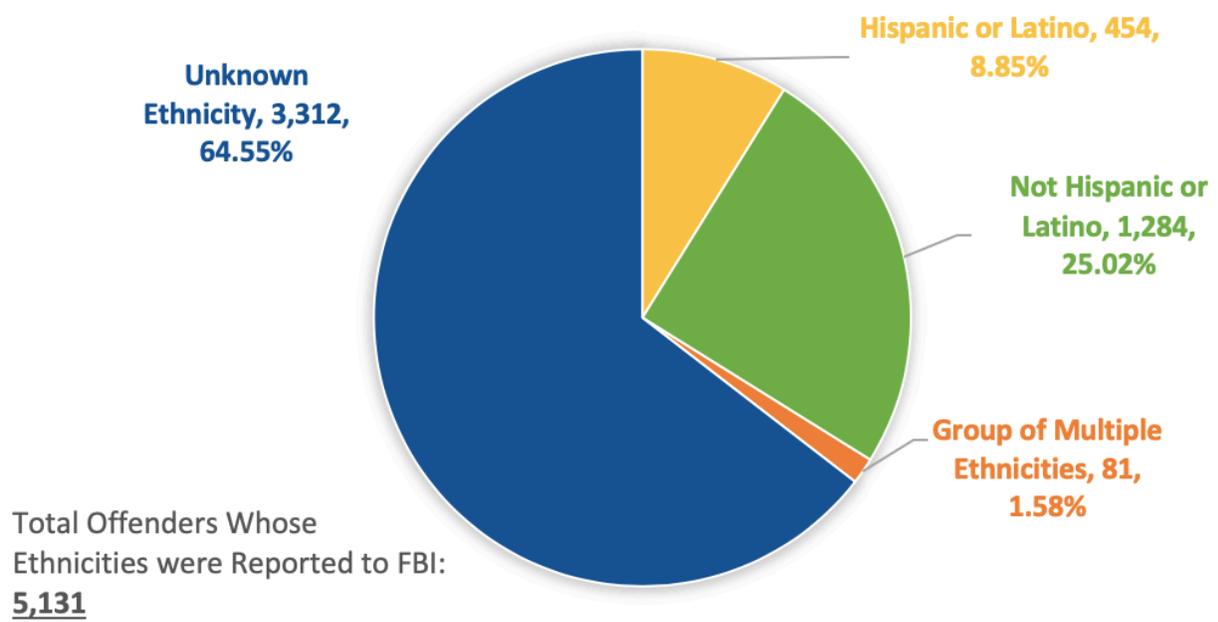
Date	Location	Injured/ Assaulted	Arrests	Activity	Source
7/13/19	Tacoma, WA	0	0 (suspect killed by police)	Willem Van Spronsen wrote "I am Antifa" in a manifesto before attacking an immigration detention facility that led to his death.	Fox News
7/6/19	Washington, DC	Multiple	Unknown	Antifa members attempt to block journalists from reporting, assault others at Demand Free Speech rally	Washington Examiner
6/29/19	Portland, OR	Multiple	3	Various injuries, most notably Quillette editor Andy Ngo	KPTV
5/18/19	Burns, TN	Unknown	4	Antifa members attempt to stop American Renaissance conference, 4 arrested	Fox 17
5/7/19	Portland, OR	1	0	Andy Ngo attacked by suspected Antifa member while at the gym before his phone is stolen by the attacker	Twitter
5/1/19	Portland, OR	1	Unknown	Andy Ngo is sprayed in the face with bear mace while filming in addition to being assaulted and robbed earlier in the day	Twitter
11/17/18	Portland, OR	Unknown	6	Portland police received multiple reports of assaults with officers observing weapons ranging from sticks to glass bottles to gopher gas	Fox News
11/17/18	Philadelphia, PA	2	3	Two United States Marines were accused of being members of the Proud Boys before being attacked by Antifa members	Fox News
11/7/18	Washington, DC	0	0 (under investigation)	Vandalism at Tucker Carlson's home. Police say laws were broken but no arrests were made. An investigation was opened. Incident was investigated as a suspected hate crime	CNN
10/15/18	New York, NY	Multiple	12	After a speech by Gavin McInnes, founder of the Proud Boys, several members of Antifa approached a group of Proud Boys, hurling at least one bottle at them. A fight erupted between the groups. "Western Chauvinist" Proud Boys themselves have been implicated in violence across nation.	ABC 7 NY
10/12/18	New York, NY	0	0 (under investigation)	Two suspected Antifa activists vandalized NY Republican Headquarters, leaving a threatening note behind	Spectrum News 1 NY
10/6/18	Portland, OR	1	0	Elderly man was attacked by mob while driving, leading to \$3,000 in damage to his car	KOIN
8/12/18	Washington, DC	Multiple	Unknown	Antifa members assault police and journalists with water bottles, eggs and fireworks	Vox
8/12/18	Charlottesville, VA	1	Unknown	Reporter has equipment vandalized to prevent him from recording	Twitter
8/11/18	Charlottesville, VA	1	Unknown	NBC journalist harassed with, "Fuck you, snitch-ass news bitch" and is then assaulted	Twitter
8/5/18	Berkeley, CA	3	20	20 people were arrested, most on weapons charges. Explosives were thrown at police and sheriff's deputies, leading to 3 injuries of non-law enforcement officers. 21 city vehicles were damaged	Fox News
8/4/18	Portland, OR	1	Unknown	Fellow counter-protester was struck in the head with an object for refusing to surrender American flag to Antifa members	Oregon Live
6/30/18	Portland, OR	4	4	Patriot Prayer was conducting permitted march before being stopped by Antifa	NPR
3/5/18	East Lansing, MI	4	25	Four police officers were injured while Antifa protestors attempted to shut down a speech by white nationalist Richard Spencer	The Intercept
Total:		19			

“Known” Hate Crime Offenders

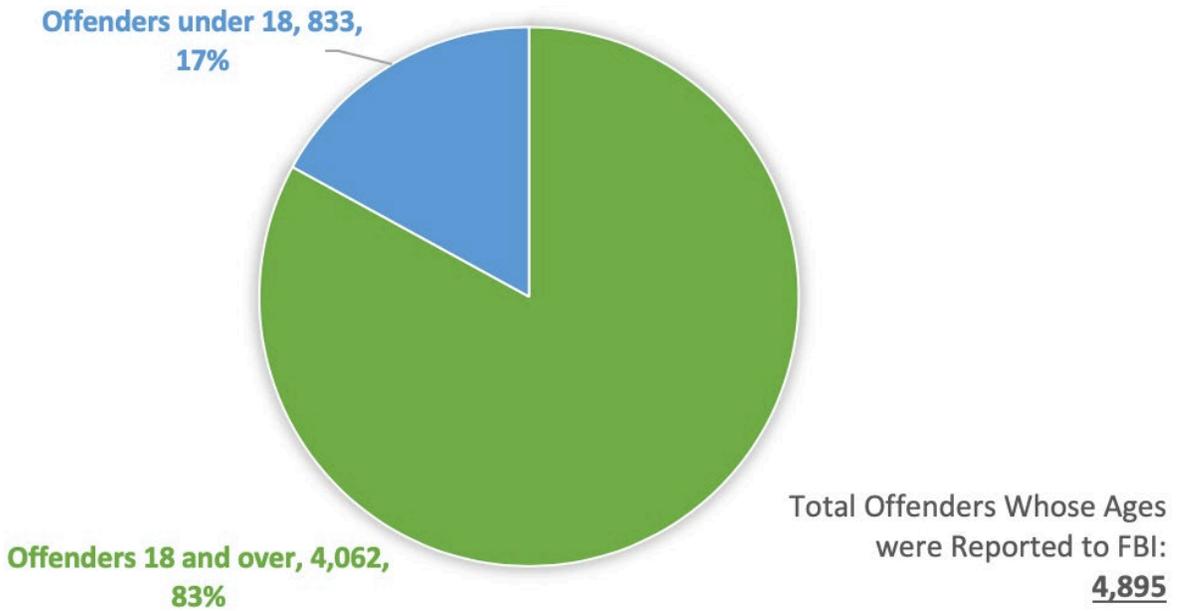
FBI: U.S. KNOWN OFFENDERS BY RACE, 2017



FBI: U.S. KNOWN OFFENDERS BY ETHNICITY, 2017



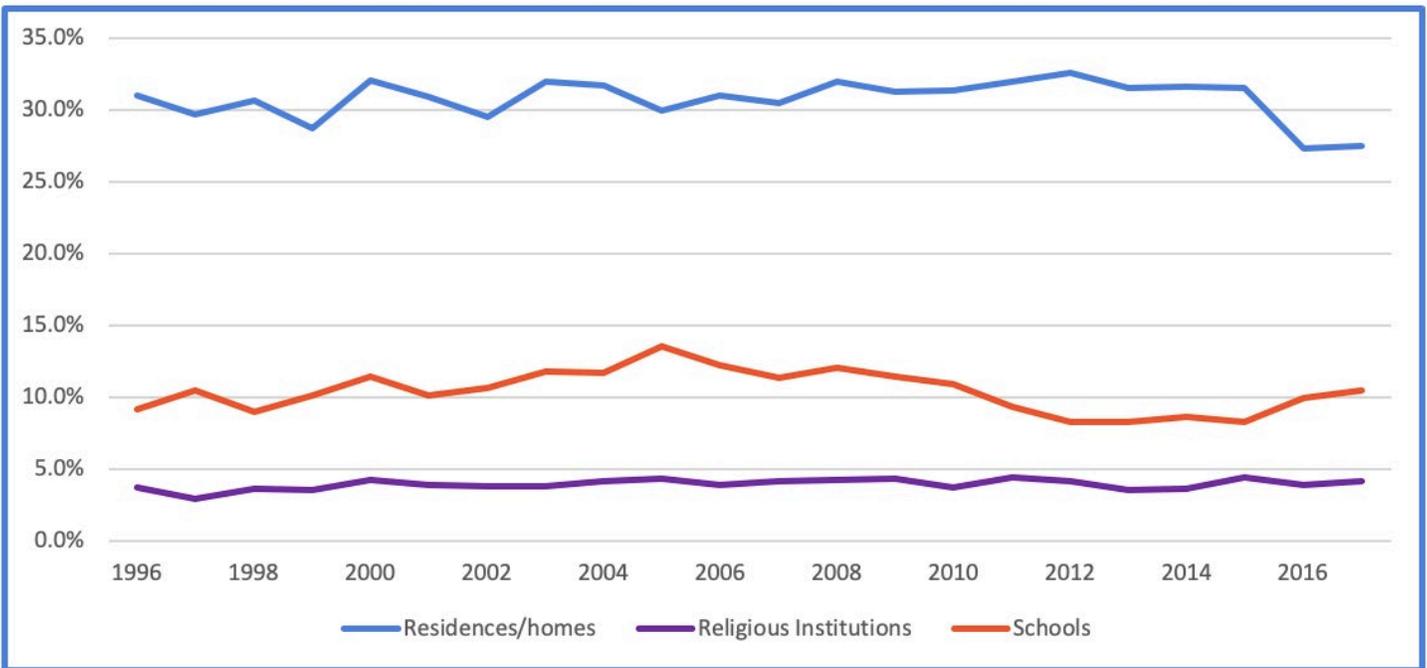
FBI: U.S. KNOWN OFFENDERS BY AGE, 2017



Data for charts come from [2017 FBI Hate Crime Statistics](#).

*Per FBI definitions, the term "known offender" does not imply the suspect's identity is known; rather, the term indicates some aspect of the suspect has been identified, such that he/she is distinguished from an "unknown" suspect.

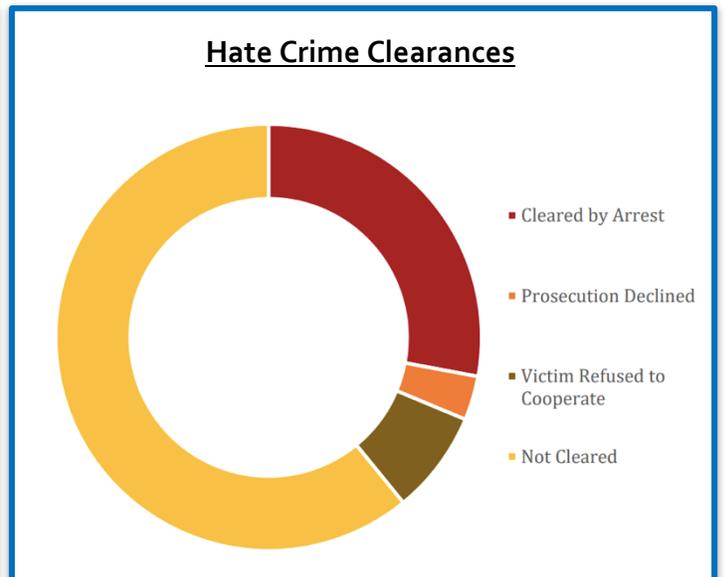
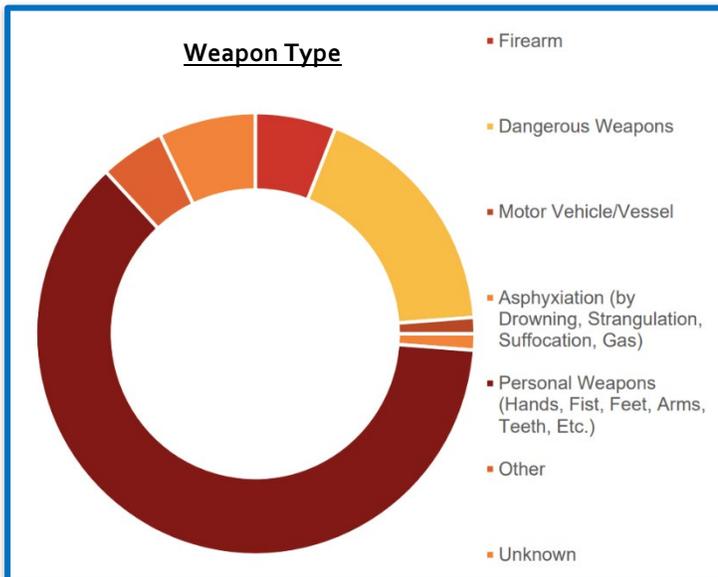
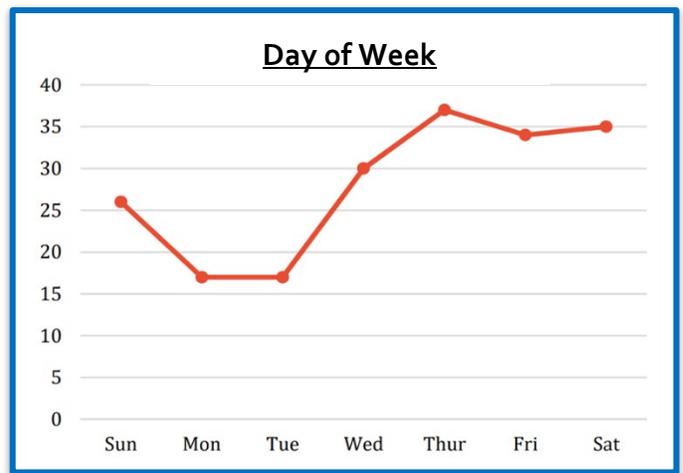
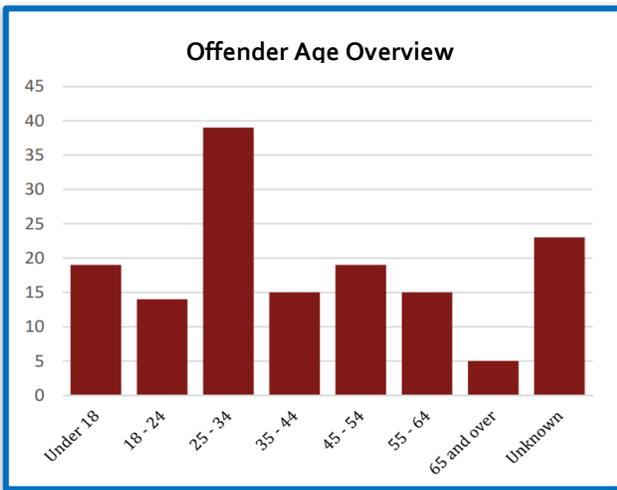
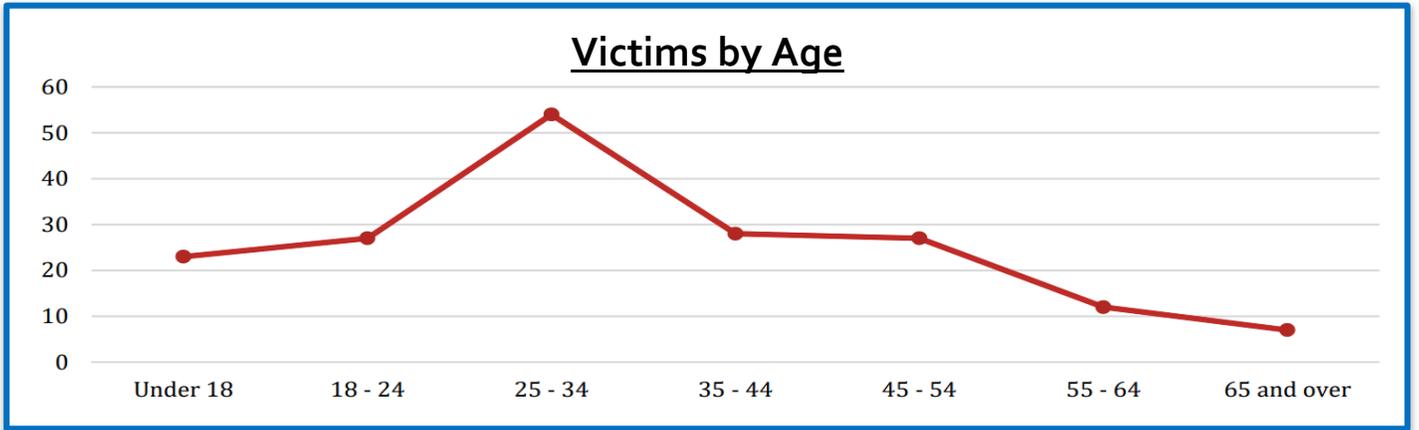
FBI: Percentages of Hate Crimes at Religious Institutions, Residences, and Schools, 1992-2017



Data for graph come from [FBI Hate Crime Statistics, 1996-2017](#).

*Starting in 2011, the FBI separated the category of "School/college" into "School—college/university" and "School—elementary/secondary." Since that time, however, it has retained the original category "School/college" for agencies that have not yet updated their records management systems to include these more specific locations.

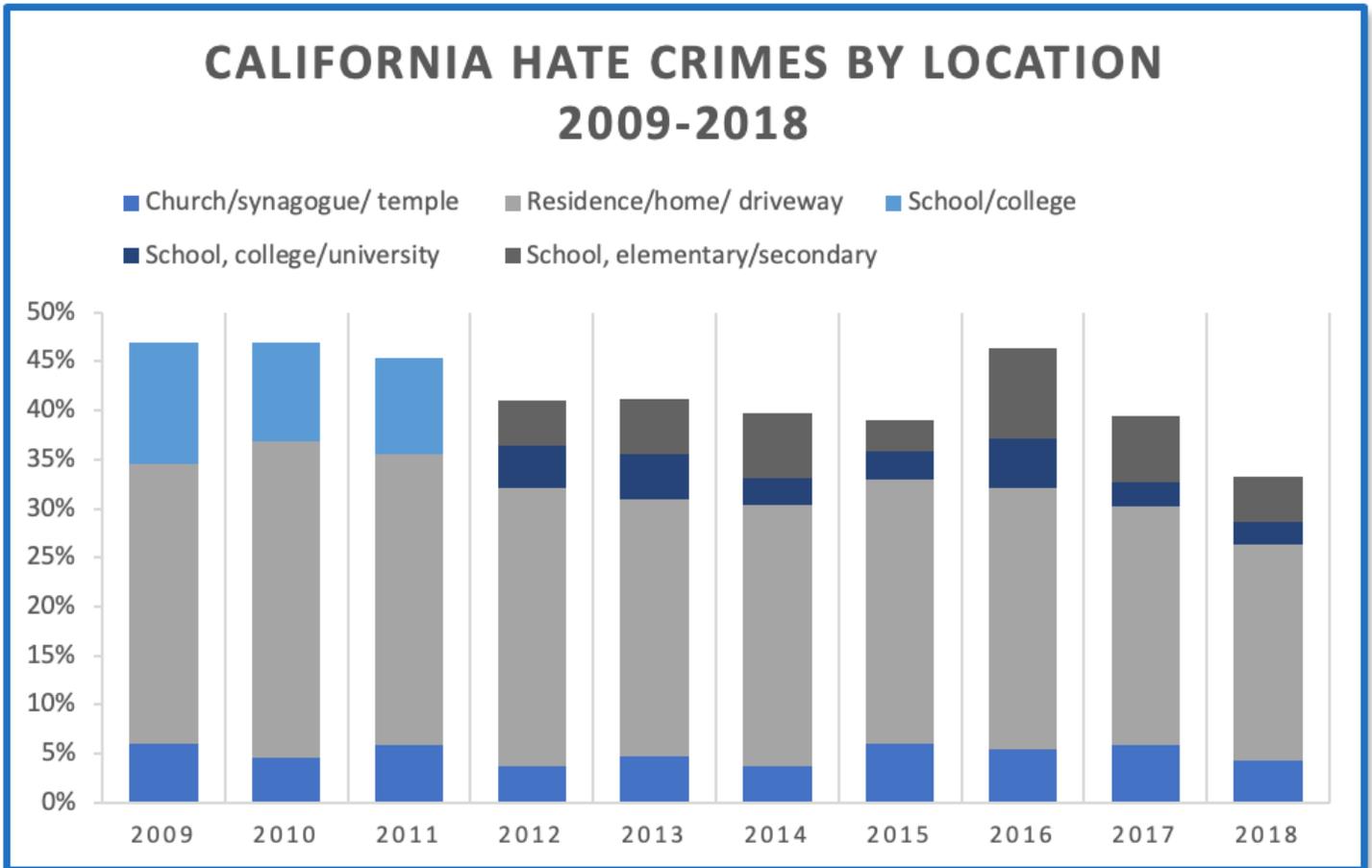
Tennessee Hate Crime Incident Statistics, 2018



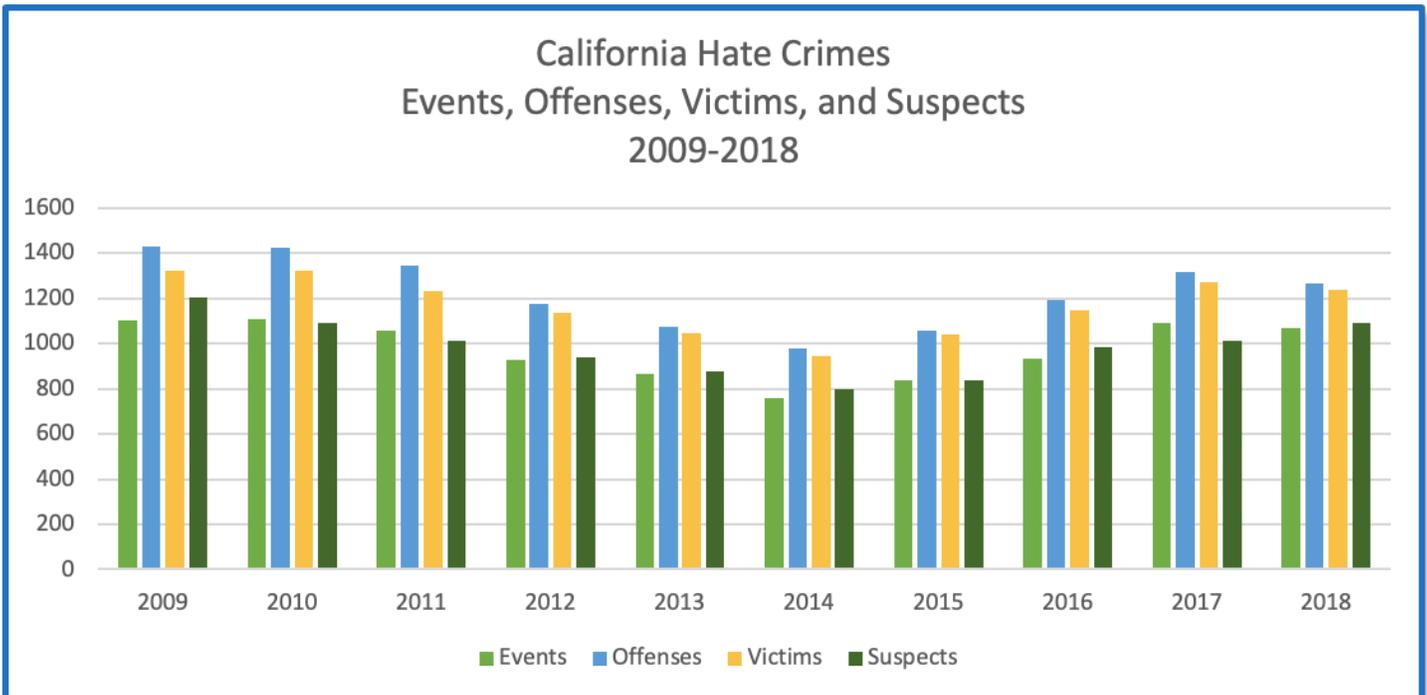
*A law enforcement agency reports "Cleared by Arrest" when: 1) a person has been arrested, 2) charged with the commission of a crime, and 3) his/her case has been turned over to the court for prosecution.

Source: [Tennessee Hate Crime 2018, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation](#)

California Hate Crime Incident Statistics, 2018



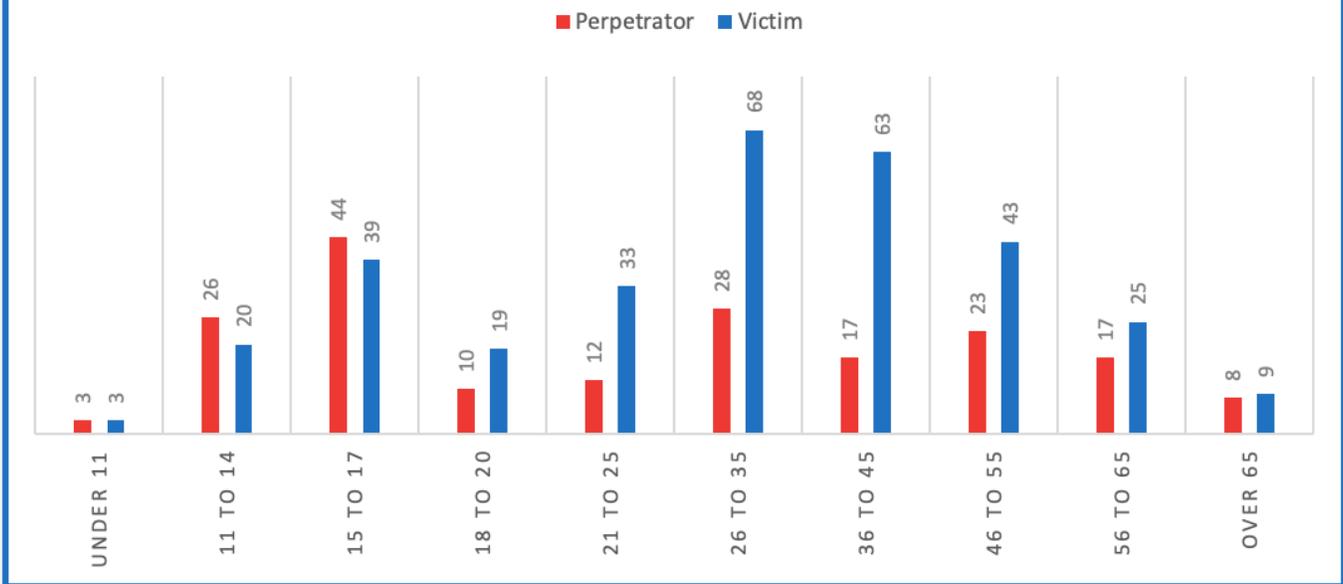
*Reporting of School/college separated into School, college/university and School, elementary/secondary in 2012



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

Maryland Hate Crime Incident Statistics, 2017

2017 MARYLAND HATE CRIME VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS BY AGE



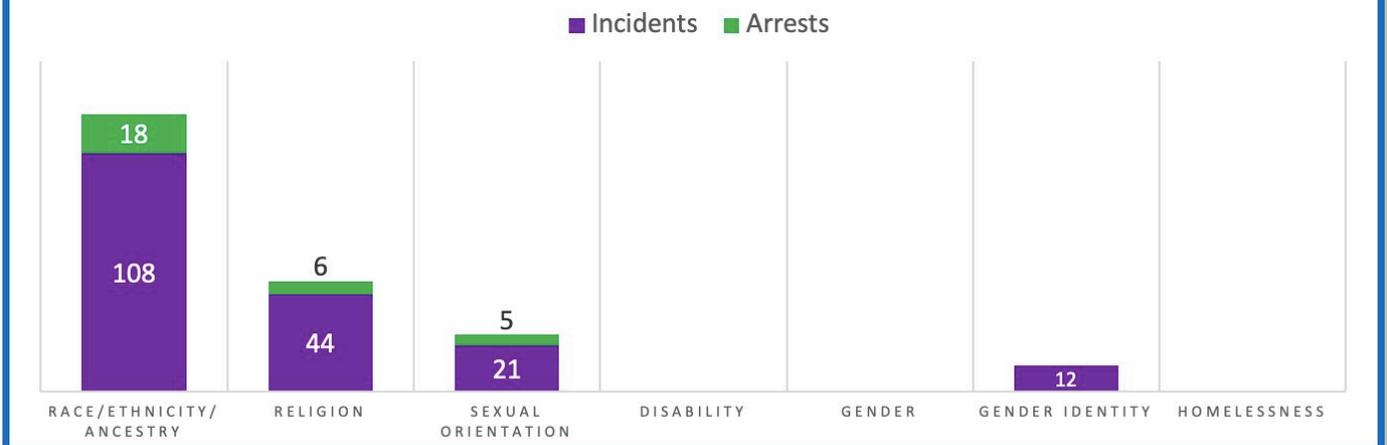
	Perpetrators	Victims
Total	460	357
Total Juveniles	81***	62
Total Adults	115	260
Total Unknown	264**	35*

*Six incidents noted an unknown number of victims — each of these was counted as one victim for the purposes of this table.

** 209 incidents noted an unknown number of offenders — each of these was counted as one offender for the purposes of this table.

*** There were eight offenders who were described simply as "juveniles." These were counted as "Juveniles" in the table, but are not reflected in the chart above.

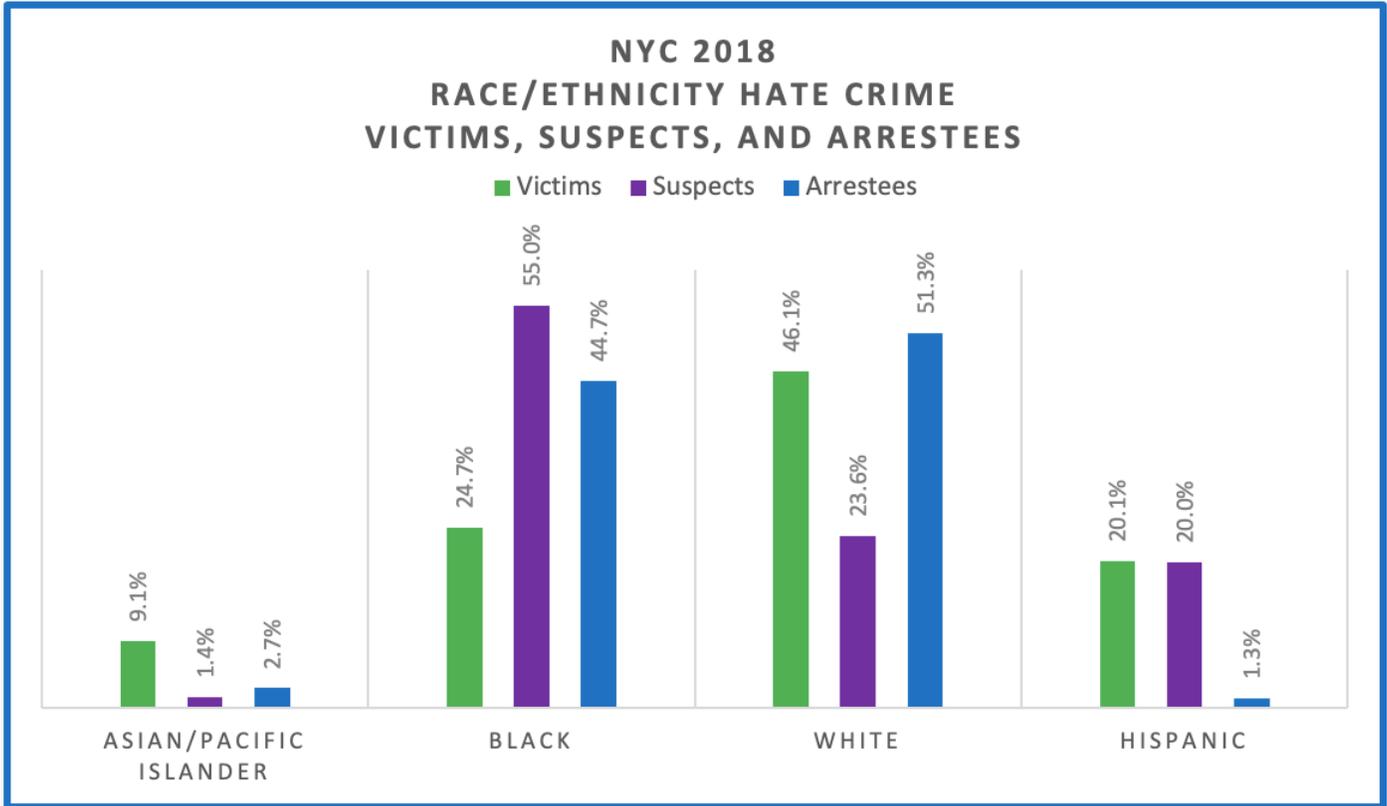
2017 MARYLAND HATE/BIAS INCIDENTS AND ARRESTS



****One Verified incident (with Arrest) was motivated by multiple biases. This incident is counted once in each applicable category.

Source: [State of Maryland 2017 Hate/Bias Report](#)

New York City Hate Crime Incidents by Race/Ethnicity – 2018



<u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Suspects</u>	<u>Arrestees</u>
Total	358	150
Known Race/Ethnicity	140	150
Percent of Total with Race/Ethnicity Known	39.1%	100.0%

Source: [Crime and Enforcement Activity in New York City, Jan. 1 – Dec. 31, 2018](#)

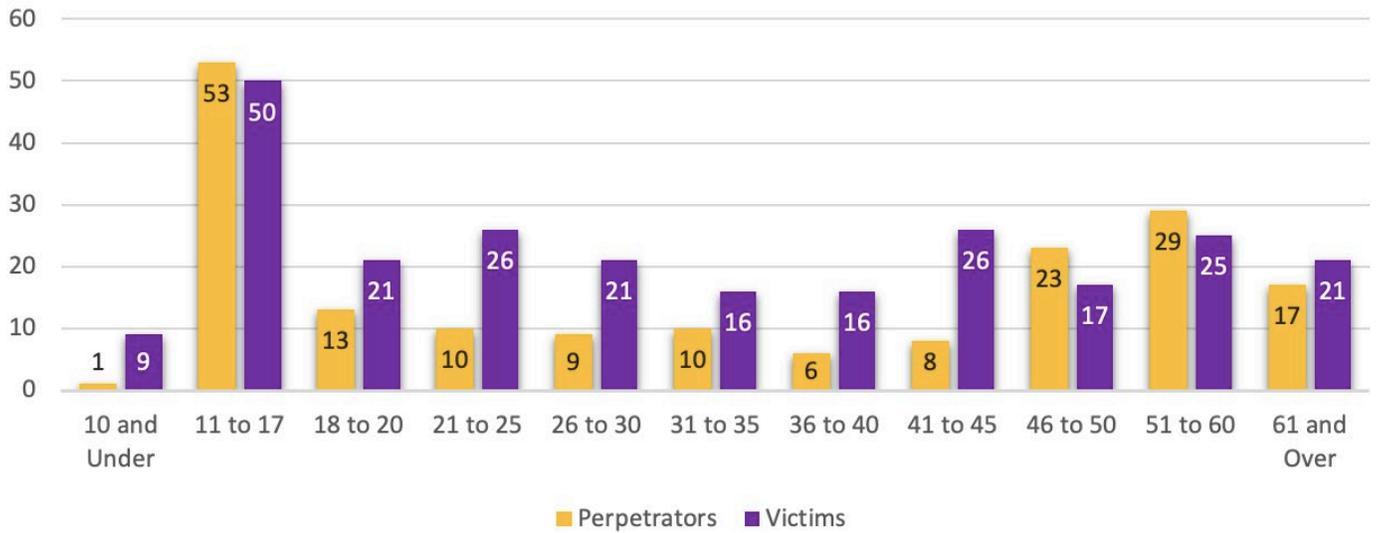
New York State Incidents and Arrests, 2016

<u>Location</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	<u>Percent Cleared by Arrest</u>
New York City	369	144	39.0%
New York State (excl. NYC)	206	90	43.7%
Multiple Counties	23	0	0%

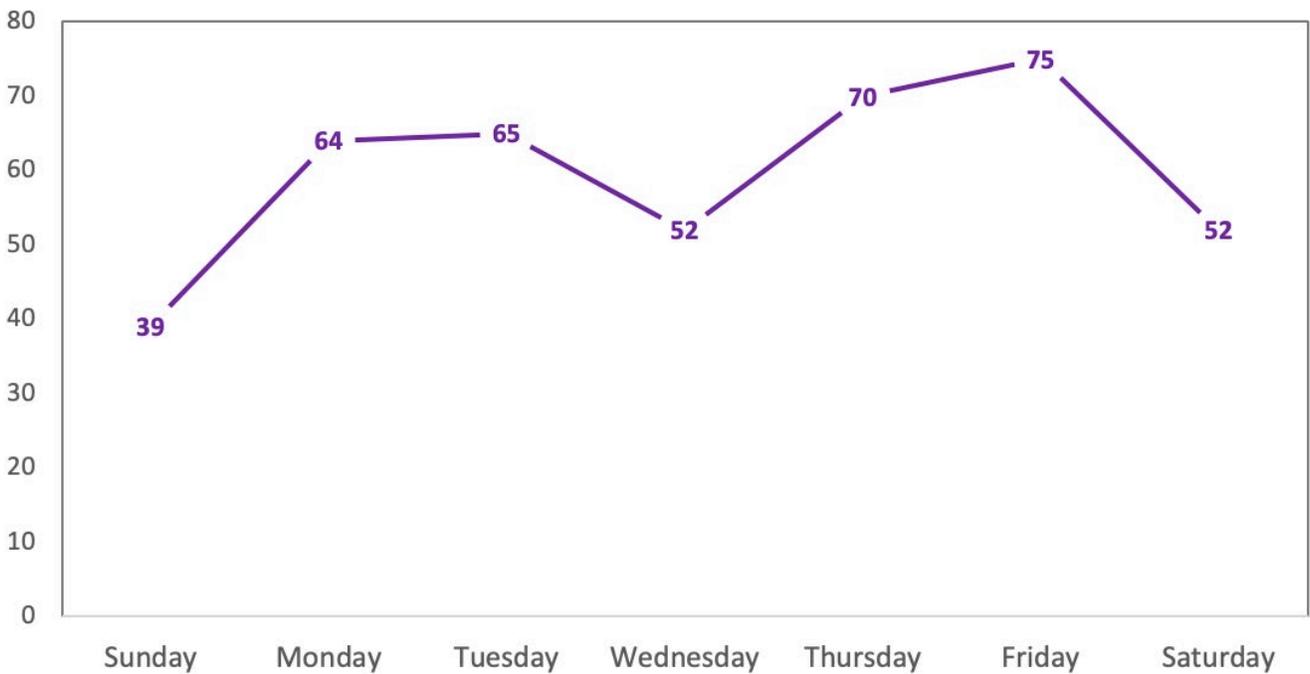
Source: [Hate Crime in New York State 2016 Annual Report](#)

New Jersey Hate Crime Incident Statistics, 2016

**2016 NEW JERSEY HATE CRIME
VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS BY AGE**



BIAS INCIDENTS BY DAY OF WEEK IN 2016



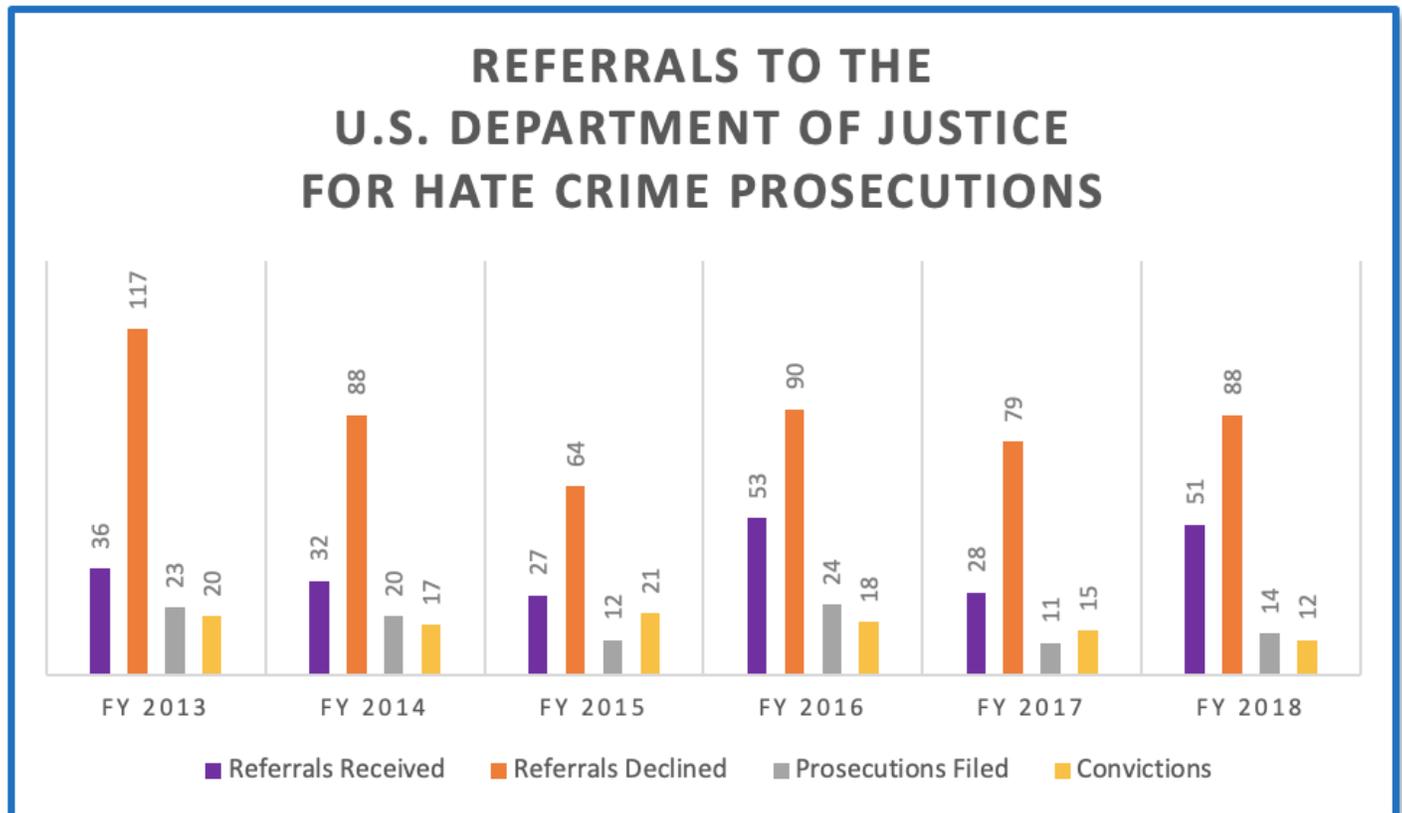
Source: [Twenty-Ninth Annual Bias Incident Offense Report 2016](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY XIV: HATE CRIME PROSECUTIONS

► *Most hate crimes are prosecuted under state law and there is a relatively low conviction rate. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) charged over 300 defendants from 2008 through 2018 under federal hate crime laws. In fiscal year 2018, the federal DOJ charged 27 defendants in 22 cases, resulting in 30 convictions* ([source](#)).

Since January 2017, DOJ's Civil Rights Division has [indicted 16 defendants](#) and obtained [11 convictions](#) in cases involving [arson](#) and other [attacks or threats against places of worship](#). The Civil Rights Division also obtained [13 indictments](#) and [nine convictions](#) for [hate crimes](#) perpetrated against people for their [religious beliefs](#) ([source](#)).

Federal Hate Crime Prosecutions



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

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

Source: [Brennan Center for Justice](#)

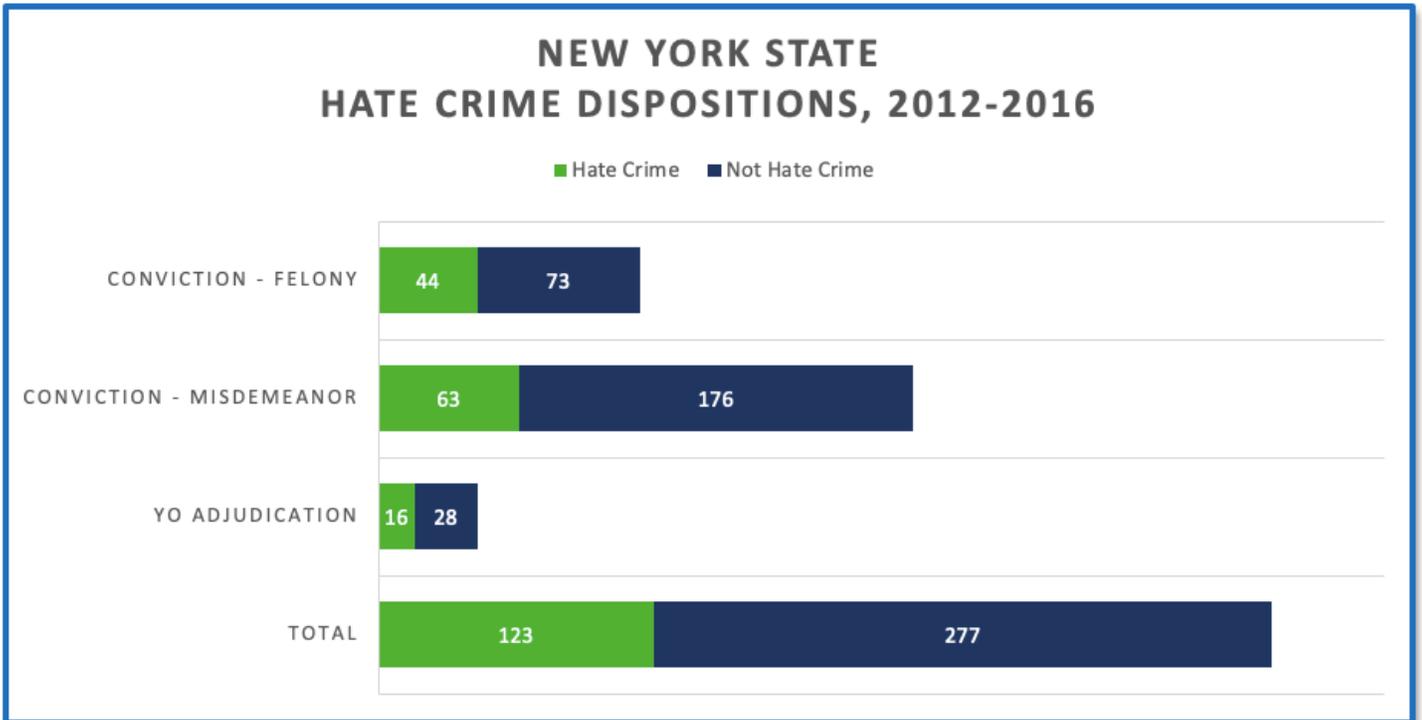
TRAC/Syracuse University: Top 5 Reasons for U.S. DOJ Declination of Hate Crime Charges, 2010-May 2015

Disposition Reason	Percent
Insufficient Evidence	21.3%
Lack of evidence of criminal intent	17.4%
Weak or insufficient admissible evidence	16.6%
Agency request	8.1%
Suspect referred prosecution decision by state/local/military court	6.0%

Source: [TRAC](#)

New York State Hate Crime Prosecutions

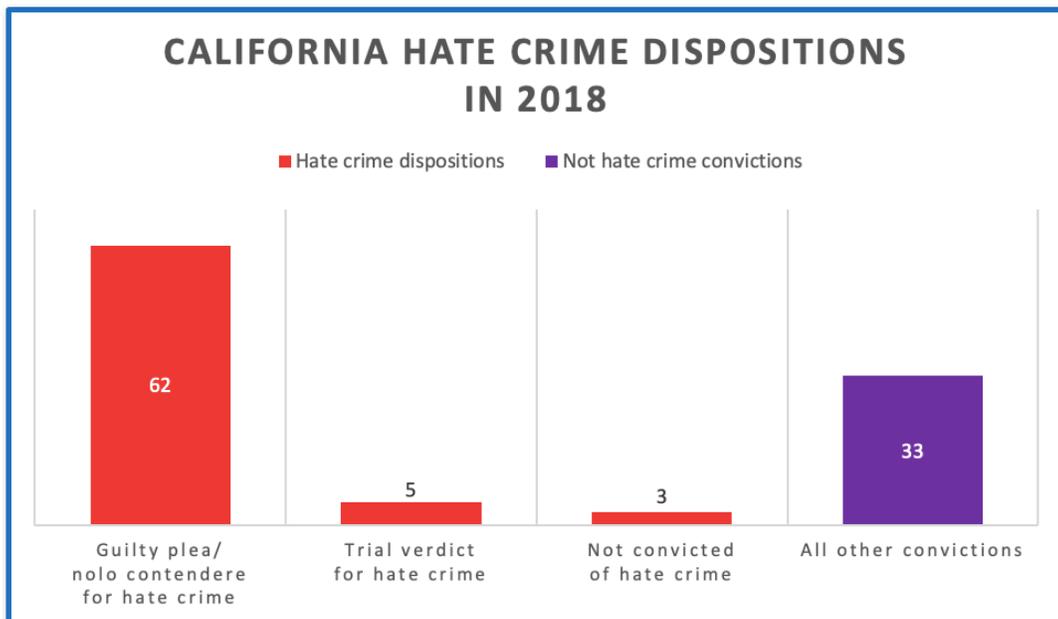
► *New York State prosecutors filed 400 cases between 2012-2016, with 123 of those adjudicated under state hate crime law (source).*



*Offenders age 18 and under at the time of crime may be adjudicated as youthful offenders (see [Criminal Procedure Law 720.10](#)). A youthful offender (YO) adjudication broadens sentencing options and seals the criminal record. Source: [Hate Crime in New York State 2016 Annual Report](#)

California Hate Crime Prosecutions

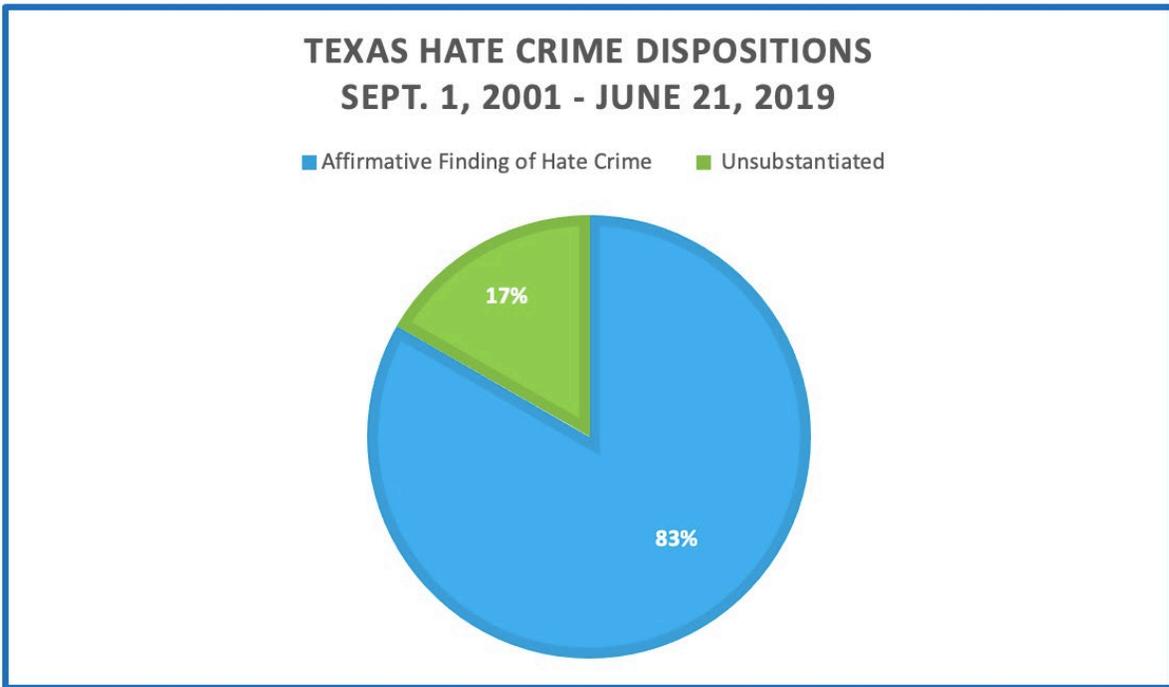
► *Out of 1,066 hate crime reports in 2018, California district attorneys and elected city attorneys filed 314 criminal cases, with 228 of those filed under state hate crime law. At time of publication, disposition data for 103 cases was available, as final dispositions oftentimes occur in a different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



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

Texas Hate Crime Prosecutions

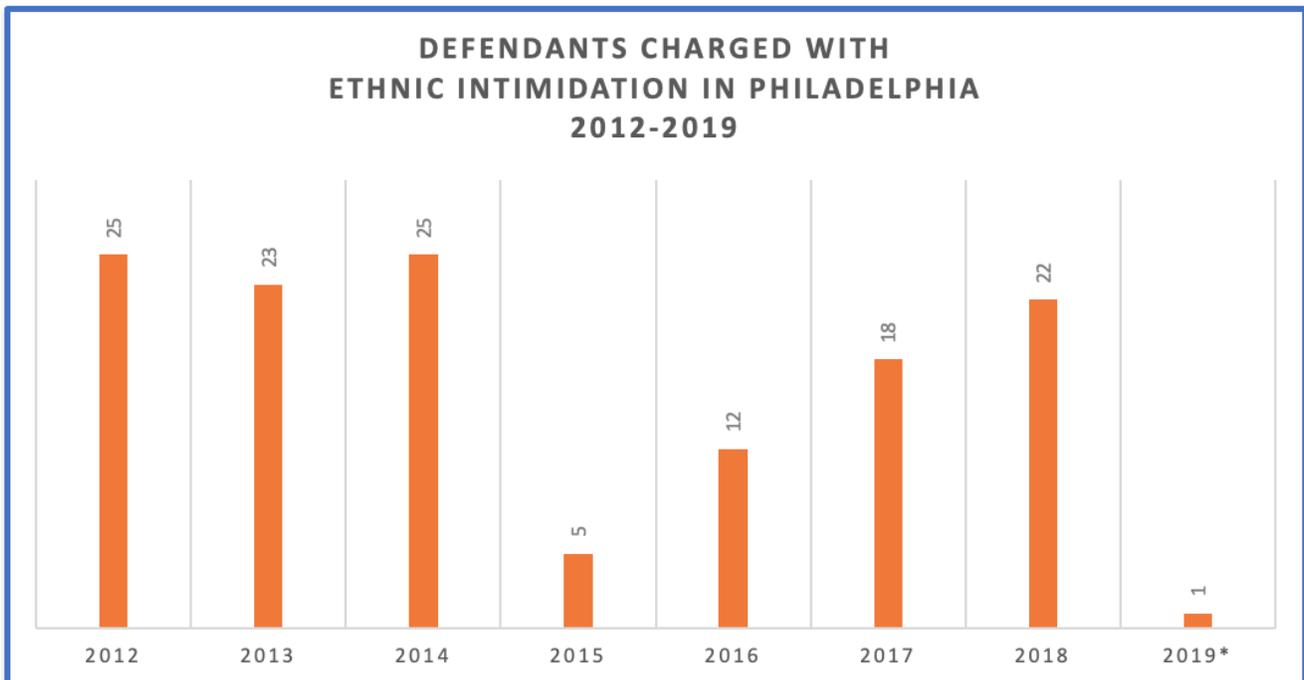
► Between September 1, 2001 and June 21, 2019, 24 cases were filed in Texas under the state’s hate crime laws, and there was an affirmative finding that a hate crime had occurred in 20 of them (source).



Source: [Cases in Which a Hate Crime Finding was Requested](#), Reported Pursuant to [Article 2.211 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure](#), September 1, 2001 to Present.

Pennsylvania Hate Crime Prosecutions

► According to the Pennsylvania Human Rights Commission (PHRC), the top three types of offenses in Philadelphia in 2018 were *vandalism*, *terroristic threats*, and *harassment*. One person in 2019 has been charged with “Ethnic Intimidation,” what Pennsylvania’s law terms a hate crime (source).



*Number charged as of March 3, 2019
Source: [The Philadelphia Tribune](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY XV: HATE CRIMES UNDERREPORTING

► In 2017, [only 12.6 percent](#) of all participating jurisdictions [reported a hate crime to the FBI](#). Police in [92 of the 310 U.S. cities](#) with populations over 100,000 [did not report a single hate crime](#) that year. Some large cities, such as Miami, Honolulu, and Las Vegas, reported no hate crimes to the FBI. While [Las Vegas](#) counted 61 hate crimes, it [did not report](#) these to the FBI. [Miami](#) reported [10 hate crimes to CSHE](#) in 2018, marking the first time this decade it reported any, even though police intake forms indicate possible misclassifications (see police report on next page).

Currently, reporting to the FBI is voluntary. Nevertheless, an increase in the number of reporting agencies indicates a possible growing awareness among law enforcement agencies of the importance of identifying and reporting hate crimes.

[In 2016, 15,254 agencies submitted data to the FBI](#), which covered a [population of 289,814,003](#). Based on U.S. Census estimates for the population in 2016 (323,071,342), [33,257,339 people \(10.3 percent of the U.S. population\) from non-reporting jurisdictions were not included in the FBI's hate crime report](#) for that year. [In 2017, the number of agencies](#) reporting to the FBI increased by [5.5 percent](#), at 16,149, covering [a population of 306,435,676](#), with [5.8 percent of the U.S. population's \(325,147,121\) hate crimes remaining unreported to the FBI](#).

Sources: [FBI Hate Crime Statistics 2016, 2017](#); [U.S. Census Bureau](#); [The New York Times](#); [NPR](#)

Top 25 U.S. Cities that Did Not Report or Reported Zero Hate Crimes to the FBI in 2017

<u>City/State</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Did Not Report or Reported Zero</u>
Las Vegas Metro, NV	1,627,244	Did Not Report
Honolulu, HI	990,384	Did Not Report
Indianapolis, IN	870,788	Did Not Report
Oklahoma City, OK	648,260	Reported Zero
Miami, FL	463,009	Reported Zero
Tulsa, OK	404,868	Reported Zero
Corpus Christi, TX	329,256	Reported Zero
Newark, NJ	283,673	Reported Zero
Chula Vista, CA	271,109	Reported Zero
St Petersburg, FL	263,712	Reported Zero
Laredo, TX	260,669	Reported Zero
Mobile, AL	248,431	Reported Zero
Winston-Salem, NC	244,278	Reported Zero
Savannah-Chatham Metro, GA	242,941	Reported Zero
North Las Vegas, NV	242,537	Reported Zero
Irving, TX	242,062	Reported Zero
Hialeah, FL	238,260	Reported Zero
Garland, TX	236,243	Reported Zero
Birmingham, AL	212,178	Did Not Report
Montgomery, AL	199,099	Did Not Report
Huntsville, AL	195,173	Did Not Report
Jackson, MS	168,397	Did Not Report
Kansas City, KS	152,573	Did Not Report
Evansville, IN	119,371	Did Not Report
Las Cruces, NM	102,350	Did Not Report

Source: [ADL; FBI Hate Crime Statistics 2017](#)

► According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, more victims are reporting hate crimes, but [misidentification—or failure to identify a crime as motivated by bias—remains a significant obstacle to accurate data collection](#).

► According to BJS data, between 2013 and 2017, there were [204,600 annual hate crime victimizations on average](#); however, [victims only reported 49.8 percent](#) (101,900) of these victimizations to police (although now the majority report), and [only identified 44.7 percent \(45,600\) of these victimizations as hate crimes to police](#). Out of these, [police confirmed a hate crime one third of the time \(15,200\)](#). In 2017, the FBI officially reported 7,175 hate crimes, which represents just [3.5 percent](#) of the average annual hate crime victimizations reported to the BJS in its National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) ([source](#)).

The issue of [misidentification](#) may be due in part to the open-ended nature of the FBI's guidelines on how to identify a hate crime. In order [to qualify as a "hate crime," the offense must be motivated "in whole or in part" by the offender's bias](#). In many instances, it may be the case that police officers label crimes as hate crimes when they are committed "in whole" by the offender's bias, rather than those that may only be motivated "in part" by the offender's bias.

In addition, [some police departments may conflate gathering data on hate crime reports with prosecuting hate crimes](#). To successfully prosecute a hate crime offender, district attorneys must prove the offender's motivation in court. As such, district attorneys are often hesitant to charge offenses as hate crimes in the first place ([source](#)).

Printed by: 42166 Printed date/time: 7/2/18 15:47	Incident Report	P
CITY OF MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT 400 NW 2 AVENUE MIAMI, FLORIDA 33128 (305) 579-6111		Incident Number: 160201-031453
<u>Narratives</u>		
ENTERED DATE/TIME: 2/1/2016 01:57:00 NARRATIVE TYPE: ORIGINAL INCIDENT SUBJECT: NARRATIVE SUPPLEMENT AUTHOR: <input type="text"/>		
VICTIM # 1 AND VICTIM # 2 STATED THAT ON THE LISTED DATE AND TIME THEY WERE EATING THEIR MEAL AND DRINKING BEERS AT THE LISTED RESIDENCE. THE VICTIMS STATED THAT THE LISTED SUBJECT ENTERED THE RESIDENCE AND YELLED, "WHAT THE FUCK ARE THESE SPANISH PEOPLE DOING HERE?" THE SUBJECT THEN ARGUED WITH VICTIM # 2 BEFORE HE PUSHED HIM. VICTIM # 1 STATED THAT HE TRIED TO INTERVENED AND THE SUBJECT STABBED HIM WITH A "BARBECUE FORK" ON HIS LEFT ARM. VICTIMS STATED THAT THEY RAN FROM THE RESIDENCE AS THE SUBJECT PURSUED THEM WITH THE SAID FORK AS HE SHOUTED, "I AM GOING KILL YOU BITCHES." THE WITNESS CORROBORATED THE VICTIMS VERSION OF THE INCIDENT. A CASE CARD WAS ISSUED. REPORT WRITTEN.		

Source: Miami Police Department; Courtesy of [Peter Aldhous](#), BuzzFeed News

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY XVI: FALSE HATE CRIME REPORTS



*Data for graph for years 2016 and 2017 come from FBI data.

**The 2018 number is based on a CSHE estimate.



Actor Jussie Smollett's mugshot from his Feb. 21, 2019 arrest for allegedly staging his own assault and filing a false report to Chicago police.

Source: Chicago Police Department

► False hate crime reports in the U.S. fell from 28 in 2017 to 11 in 2018, constituting 0.14 percent of an estimated 7,600 reported hate crimes. In 2018, most were committed by college students and teenagers.

CSHE's enumeration criteria is:

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

△ Many web-circulated lists of purported "hoaxes" include non-criminal incidents, opinion columns, cases outside the U.S., multiple listings of single incidents, as well as cases of actual hate crimes, or instances where no report was made, or bias motivation alleged. Other lists have not been made public.

11 Discovered False Hate Crime Reports in U.S., 2018; 7,600 Estimated Hate Crimes (CSHE) – Share: 0.14%

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

*For updates and corrections, please email csheinfo@gmail.com

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

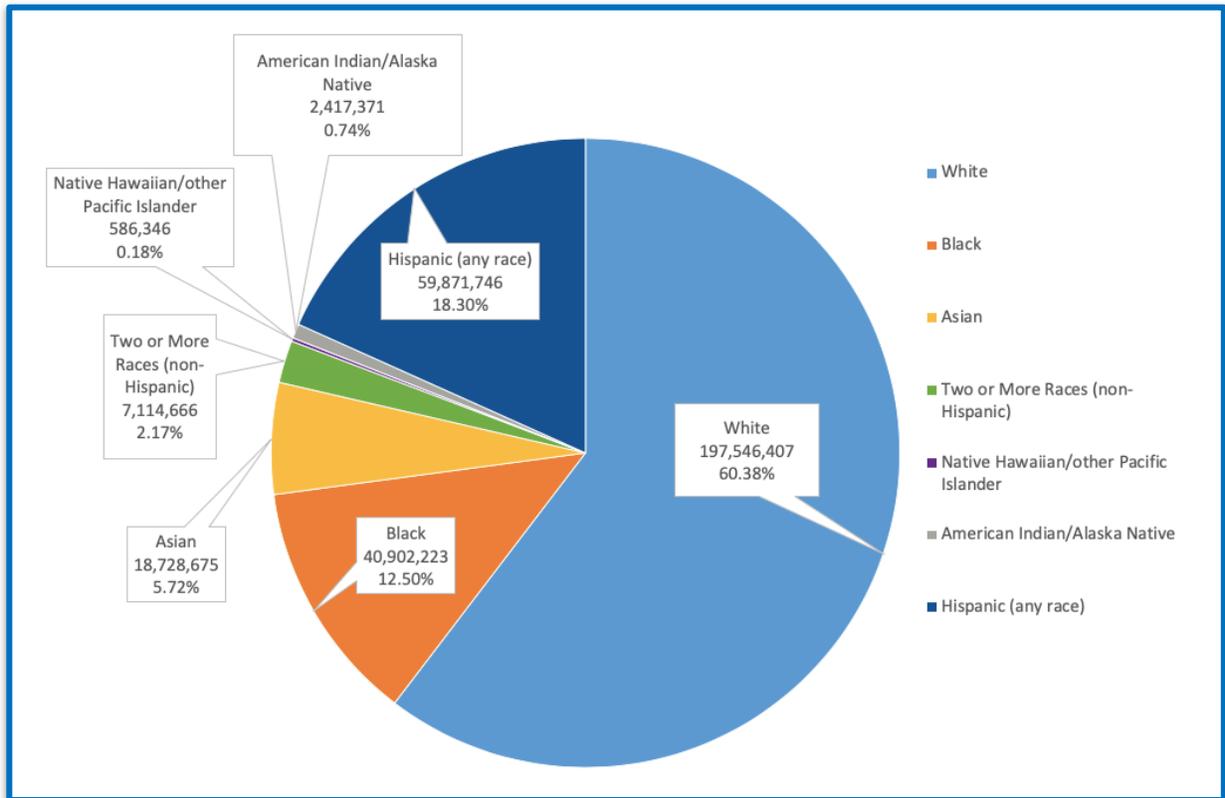
Date	Perpetrator	Target	Crime	Location	Source
12/8/17	Marquie Little	Black	Vandalism	Navy Carrier George H.W. Bush	Navy Times
11/21/17	Name intentionally withheld	Black	Graffiti	Chesterfield, MO	St. Louis Today
11/17/17	Jennifer Becker	Black	Sending anti-black hate letters	Staten Island, NY	Daily News
11/8/17	Name intentionally withheld	Black	Racist graffiti	U.S. Air Force Academy, CO	The New York Times
11/6/17	Dauntarius Williams	Black	Racist graffiti	Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS	The Kansas City Star
10/31/17	Suspect not identified	Jewish	Graffiti	San Francisco, CA	KRON4
10/24/17	Eddie Curlin	Black	Vandalism	Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, MI	The Washington Post
10/15/17	Ronald Alford Sr.	Black	Racist graffiti	University of Maryland, College Park, MD	Fox 5 Live
9/5/17	Andrew King	Jewish	Graffiti	Schenectady, NY	Times Union
8/30/17	Jose Andres Tecuatl	Jewish	Graffiti, bomb threats	Pullman, WA	NBC Right Now
8/28/17	Calum McSwiggan	LGBTQ	Making a false report about attack	Los Angeles, CA	Fox11LA
8/20/17	Joshua Witt	White	Making a false report about attack	Sheridan, CO	Buzzfeed News
6/29/17	Brian K. Telfair	Black	Making threat	Petersburg, VA	Richmond Times-Dispatch
5/30/17	Name intentionally withheld	Muslim	Racist threats, Robbery	Queens, NY	Pix 11 News
5/3/17	George Nathaniel Stang	LGBTQIA/Liberal	Graffiti	Bean Blossom, IN	WTHR
4/21/17	Azhar Hussain	Muslim	Making false reports of anti-Muslim threats	Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN	Tribune Star
4/15/17	Alexandria Butler and Elizabeth Police (both 17-years-old) and Tyrian Rankins (19)	Black	Vandalism, racist graffiti	Plano, TX	Dallas News
4/14/17	Justin Lamar Coleman	Black	Sending racist, threatening letters	East Knoxville, TN	Knox News
4/10/17	Curtis Flournoy	Immigrants	Arson	Charlotte, NC	The Charlotte Observer
4/10/17	Curtis Campbell	LGBTQIA	Assault	New York, NY	Daily News
3/24/17	Cainin Hakeen Milton	Black	Vandalism, racist graffiti	Charleston, SC	The Post and Courier
3/7/17	Halley Bass	Liberal	Making false report of hate crime	Ann Arbor, MI	MLive Michigan
3/1/17	Name intentionally withheld	Minorities	Racist graffiti	Lakeville, MN	TwinCities.com Pioneer Press
2/24/17	Jalen Mitchell	Minorities/LGBTQIA	Fabricating racist and homophobic notes	Capital University, Columbus, OH	The Chimes
2/21/17	Scott B. Young	Jewish	Armed robbery, arson, vandalism	Newtown, CT	The Newtown Bee
2/20/17	Michael Bryant and Walker Daugherty	Mexican	Using deadly conduct by discharging firearms in the direction of others	Presidio, TX	CBS News
2/15/17	Osama Nazzal	Arab	Graffiti	Sylvania Township, Lucas County, OH	The Toledo Blade
2/1/17	Michael Key	Muslim	Vandalized his own dorm room	Beloit College, Beloit, WI	Wisconsin State Journal
Total Number of Incidents: 28					

25 Discovered False Hate Crime Reports in U.S., 2016; 6,121 Reported Hate Crimes, FBI – Share: 0.41%

Date	Perpetrator	Target	Crime	Location	Source
12/28/16	David Williams	Black	Vandalism, Arson	Denton, TX	Dallas News
12/21/16	Andrew McClinton	Liberal	Graffiti	Greenville, MS	The New York Times
12/21/16	Name intentionally withheld	Muslim	Filing a false report	Ann Arbor, MI	Fox 2 Detroit
12/14/16	Yasmin Seweid	Muslim	Filing a false report	New York, NY	The New York Times
12/12/16	Vincent Palmer	Black	Graffiti, Arson	Ormond Beach, FL	Orlando Sentinel
12/5/16	Jason Stokes	Police	Graffiti, Arson	Binghamton, NY	CBS News
12/1/16	William Tucker	Jewish/Minority	Vandalism	Lawnside, Camden County, NJ	The Philadelphia Inquirer
11/22/16	Taylor Volk	LGBTQIA	Fabricating hateful notes and emails	North Park University, Chicago, IL	NBC 5 Chicago
11/18/16	Suspect not identified	Black	Filing a false report of hate crime	Boston, MA	Boston Herald
11/17/16	Eleesha Long	Black	Filing a false report of hate crime	Bowling Green, OH	13 ABC
11/10/16	Name intentionally withheld	Muslim	Falsifying a report of assault	University of Louisiana, Lafayette, LA	The Independent
10/29/16	Maria Daly	White	Falsifying a report of robbery, Vandalism	Millbury, MA	Daily Mail
9/20/16	Michael D. McRae	Black	Falsifying a threat concerning a biological weapon	Des Moines, IA	KCRG ABC 9
8/26/16	Justin William Bouma	Muslim	Terrorist hoax	Oklahoma City, OK	The Oklahoman
7/6/16	Name intentionally withheld	Indian	Sending racist text messages	Arlington, MA	The Boston Globe
5/19/16	Marvin L.F. Lacy	Black	Filing a false report	Urbana, IL	The News Gazette
5/17/16	Marcus Owens	Black	Filing a false report of assault	University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA	The Gazette
4/30/16	Names intentionally withheld	Black	Racist graffiti	Salisbury University, Salisbury, MD	Delmarva Now
4/7/16	Jordan Schaeffer	LGBTQIA	Fabricating assault due to sexual orientation	Miami Beach, FL	NBC 6 Miami
4/1/16	Name intentionally withheld	Muslim	Fabricating assault	New York, NY	Daily Mail
3/26/16	Name intentionally withheld	Black	Burglary, Vandalism	Seattle, WA	The Seattle Times
3/11/16	Mari Poindexter	LGBTQ	Filing a false police report	Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, MI	The Morning Sun
3/1/16	Asha Burwell, Alexis Briggs, and Ariel Agudio	Black	Misdemeanor assault charges	University of Albany, Albany, NY	The New York Times
2/19/16	Saida Chatti	Muslim	Filing a false police report	Dearborn, MI	The Detroit News
1/12/16	Jesus Cabrera	Hispanic/Latinx	Falsely reporting a hate crime	East Palo Alto, CA	NBC Bay Area
Total Number of Incidents: 25					

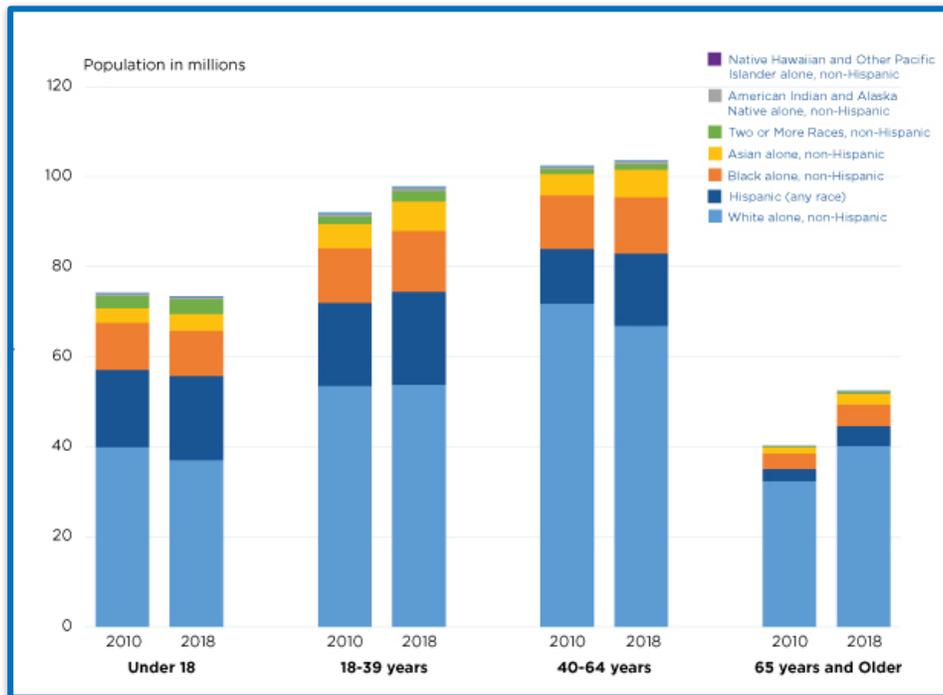
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY XVII: U.S. CENSUS & DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

2018 U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimate by Race



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

Distribution of Race and Hispanic Origin by Age Group



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

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

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

Eighteen U.S. states have a [black population](#) greater than or equal to 1 million.

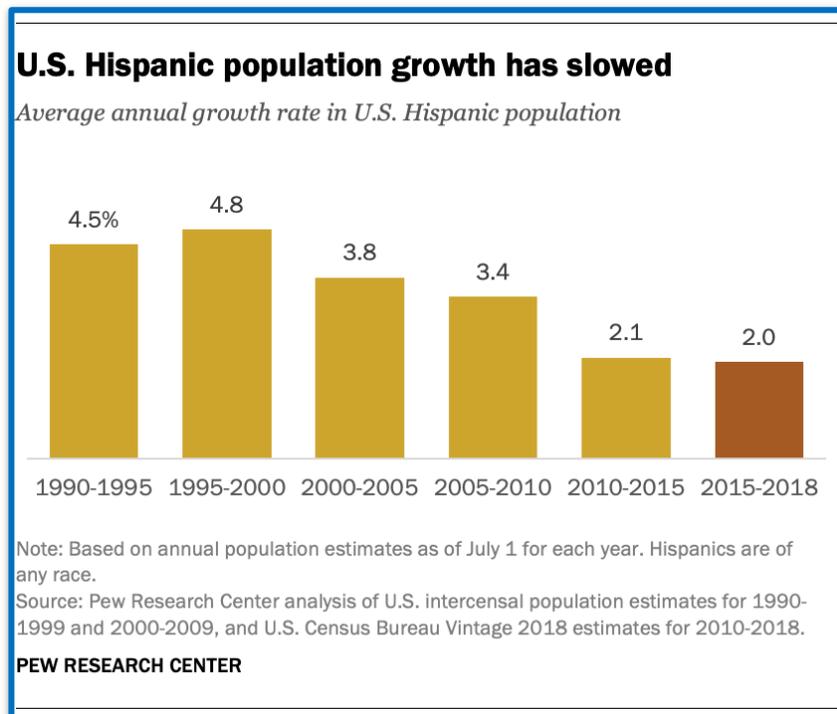
California has the largest [Asian population](#) ([6,890,703](#)), and remains the only state with an Asian population over 5 million. New York (1,922,974) and Texas (1,688,966) were the only two U.S. states with an Asian population between 1.0 million and 4.9 million.

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

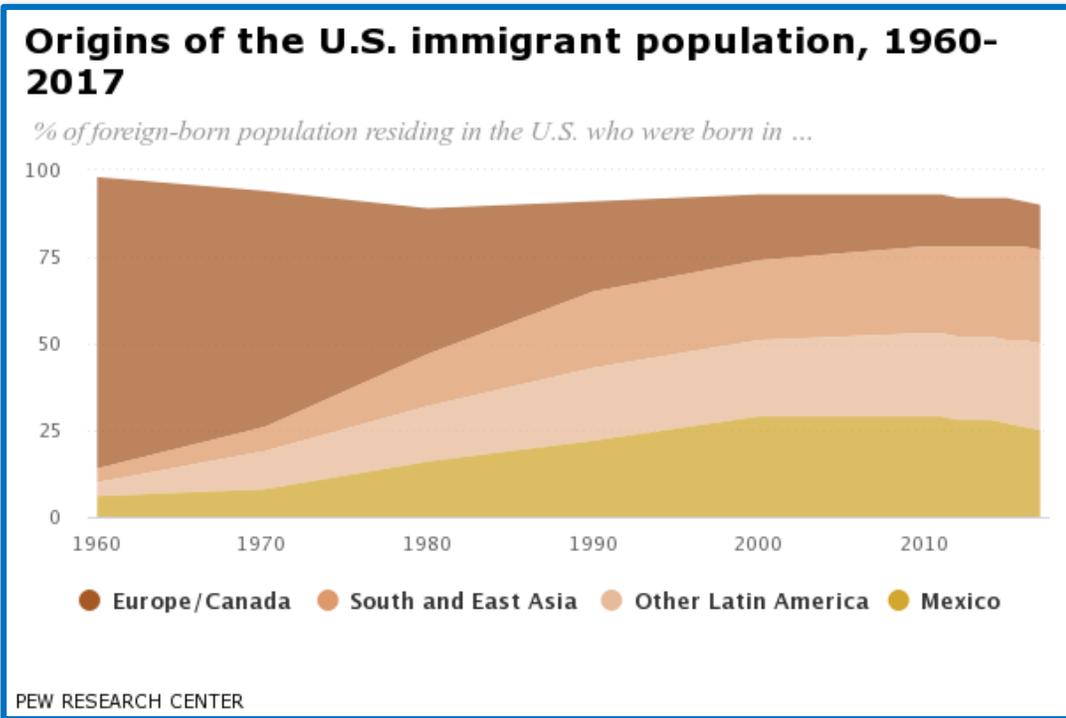
Los Angeles County, California is also home to the largest [American Indian and Alaska Native population](#) in 2018 (231,340), but Maricopa County, Arizona, had the largest numeric increase, growing by 3,745 (2.4 percent).

Honolulu County, Hawaii, has the largest [Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population](#) at 245,043 people in 2018. Clark County, Nevada, had the largest numeric growth, increasing by 1,458 between 2017 and 2018 ([source](#)).

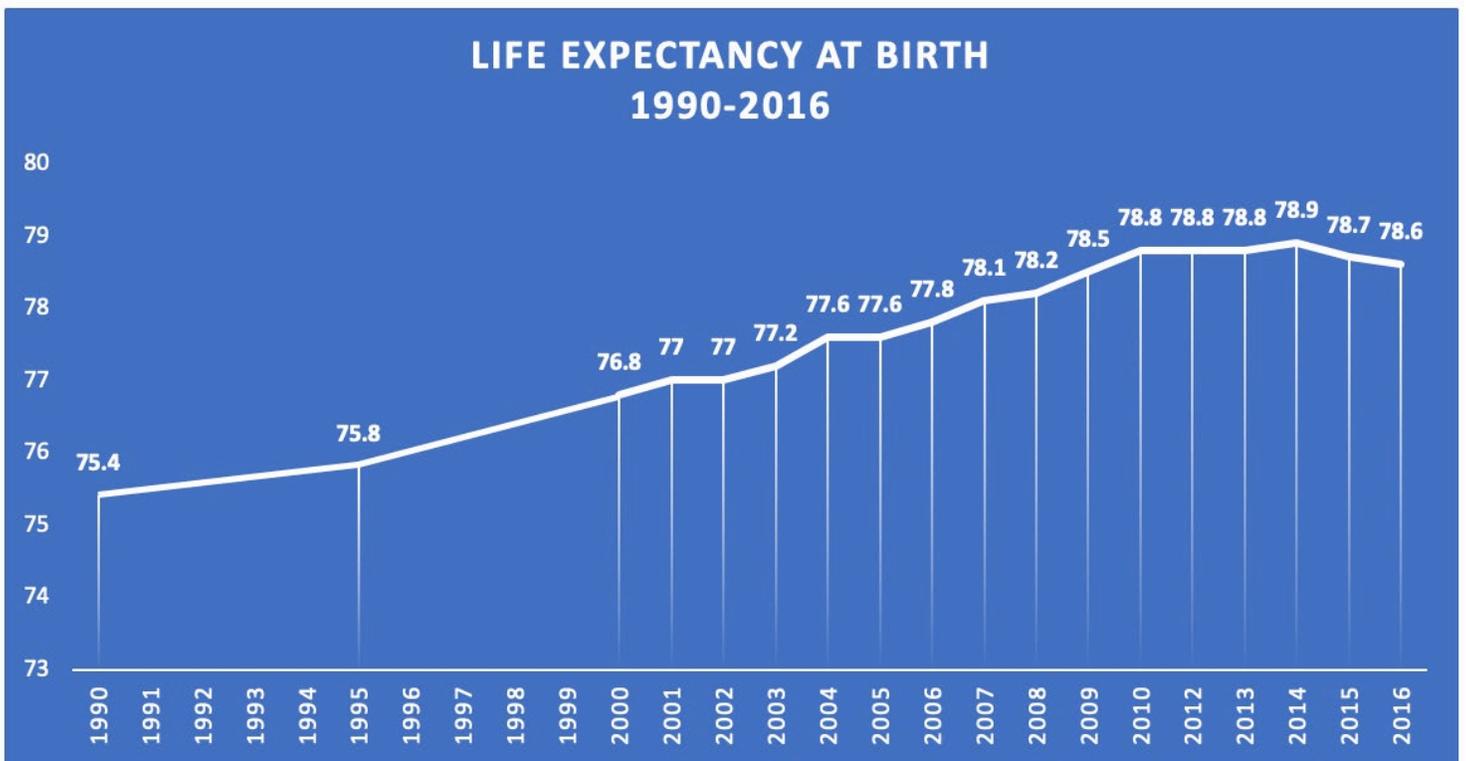
► While the U.S. Hispanic population grew by an average of [3.4 percent between 2005 and 2010](#), the growth rate has since [declined to 2 percent per year](#). While growth among the Hispanic population continues to outpace many other groups, [Asian Americans](#) have seen [faster population growth than Hispanics](#), with an average of [2.8 percent growth rate between 2015 and 2018](#) ([source](#)).



Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

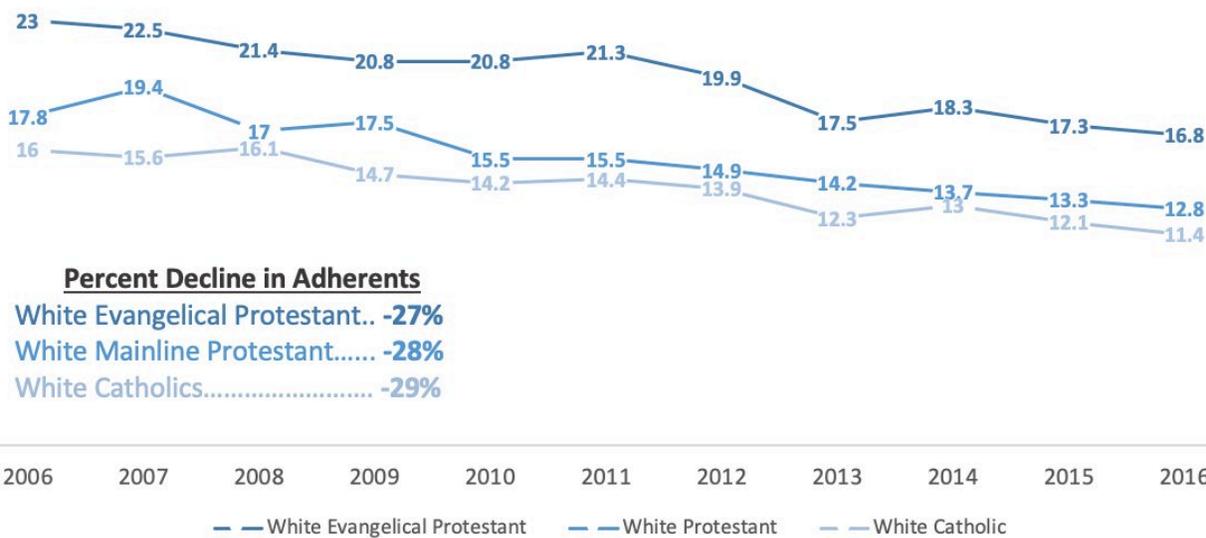


Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

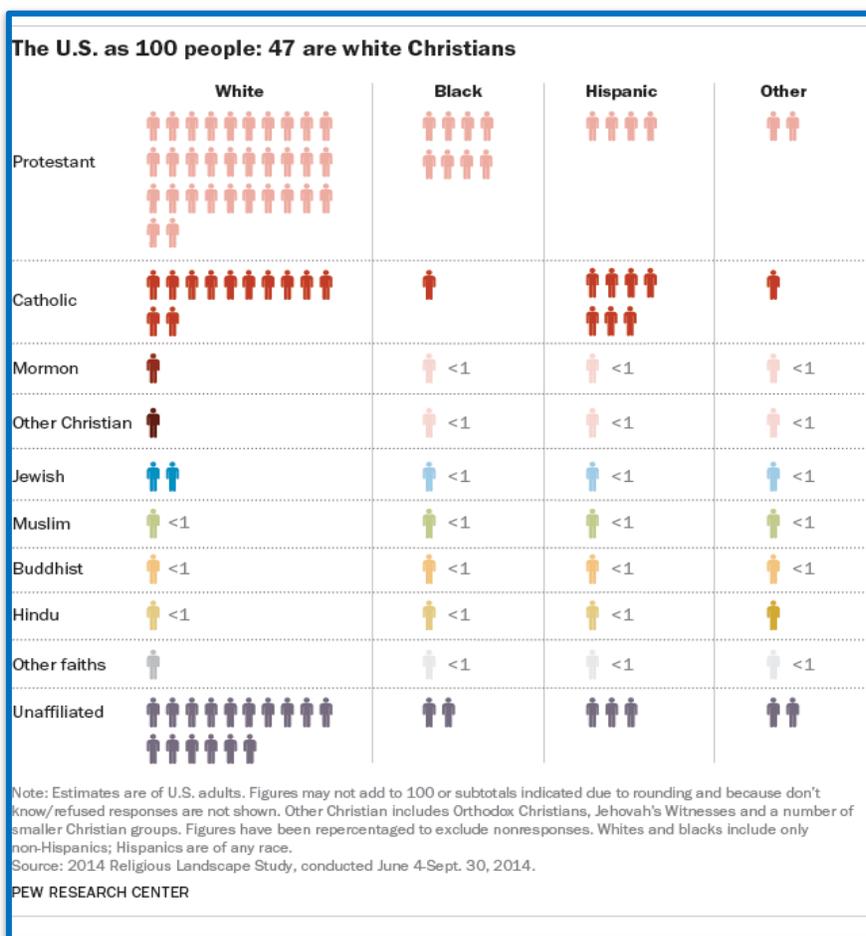


Source: [Centers for Disease Control](#)

CHRISTIANITY IN THE U.S., 2006-2016



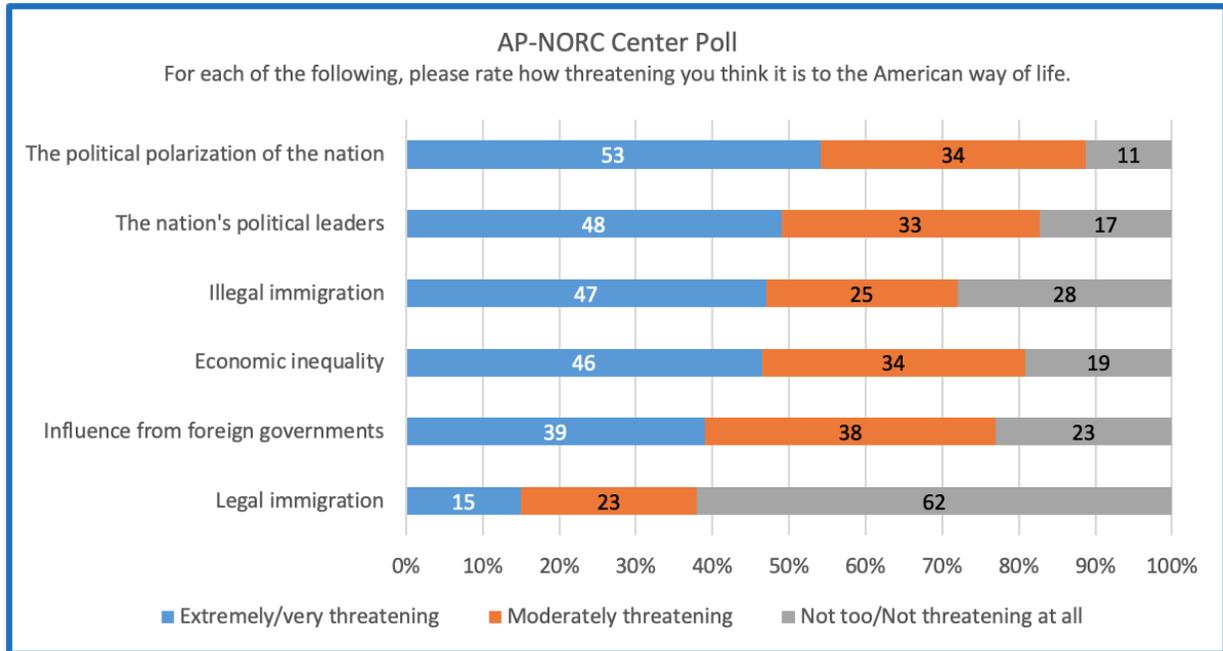
Data for graph come from *The Pew Research Center for the People & The Press and Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life. Religion and Public Life Survey, 2006-2009; PRRI 2010 American Values Survey; PRRI/Brookings 2011 Pluralism Survey; PRRI 2012 American Values Survey; PRRI 2013-2016 American Values Atlas*
 Source: [PRRI](#)



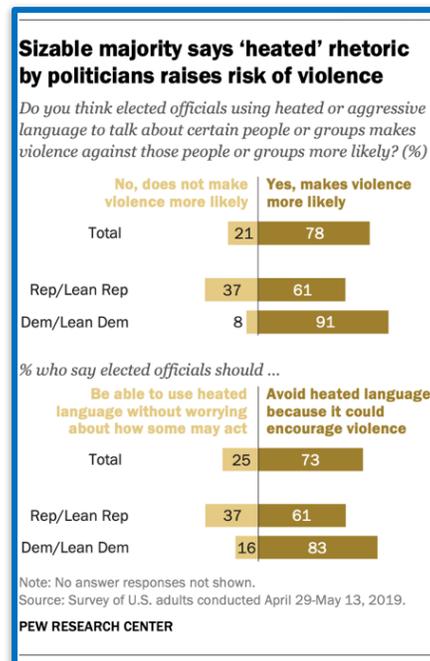
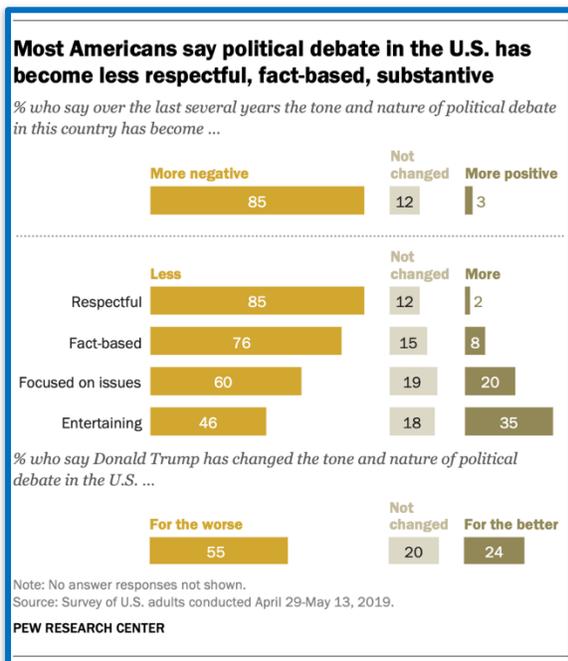
Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY XVIII: ASSESSMENTS OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS

► According to an Associated Press-NORC Center Poll conducted in February 2017, many Americans view *political polarization* as the *greatest threat to the American way of life* (53 percent), followed closely by the *nation's political leaders* (48 percent), and *illegal immigration* (47 percent). *Legal immigration* is viewed as the *least threatening* ([source](#)).

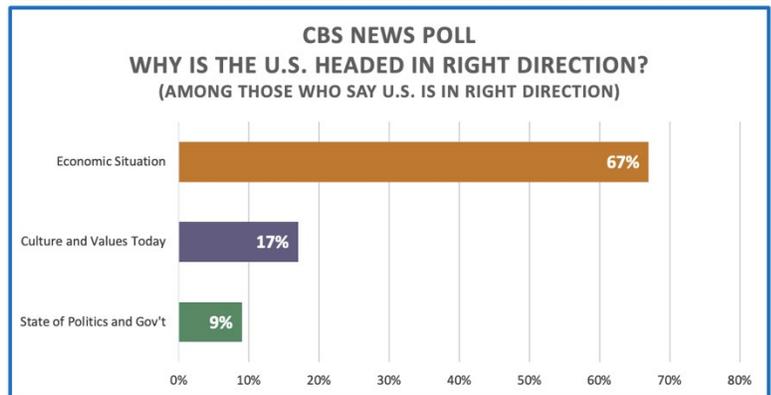
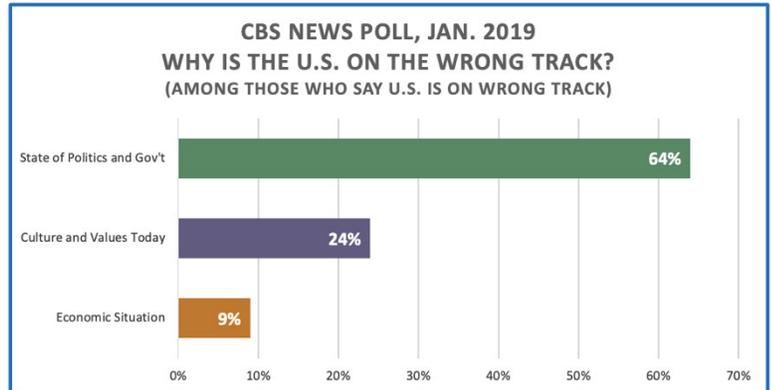
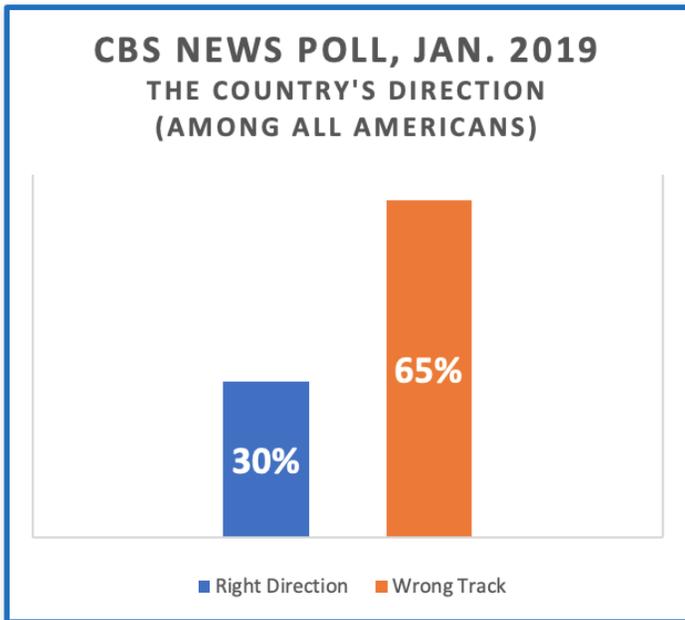


► 85 percent of Americans say the *tone and nature of political debate in the U.S.* has grown *more negative*, while 55 percent say *President Donald Trump* has changed the tone and nature of political debate in the U.S. *for the worse*. 78 percent of Americans say that heated and aggressive language from elected officials about certain groups of people makes violence against them more likely, while 73 percent say *elected officials should avoid using heated language* because it could encourage violence ([source](#)).



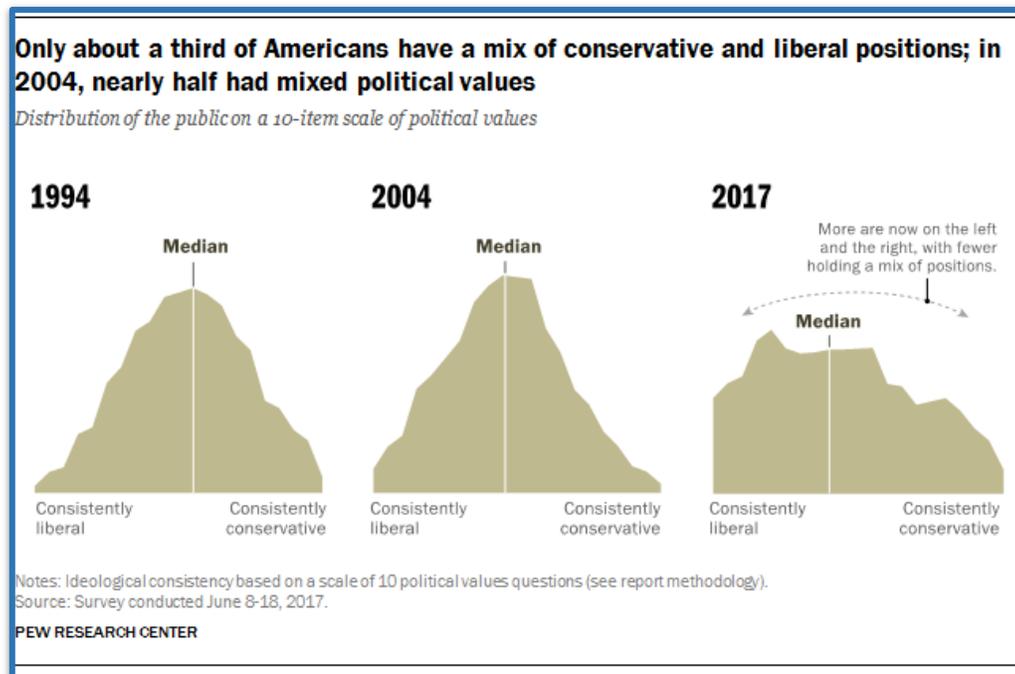
Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

► In a CBS Poll conducted in January 2019, 65 percent of respondents said the U.S. is on the wrong track. Among those who said the nation is on the wrong track, 64 percent said it's due to the state of politics and the government. Of the 30 percent who said the nation is headed in the right direction, 67 percent of respondents said it's due to the country's economic situation (source).



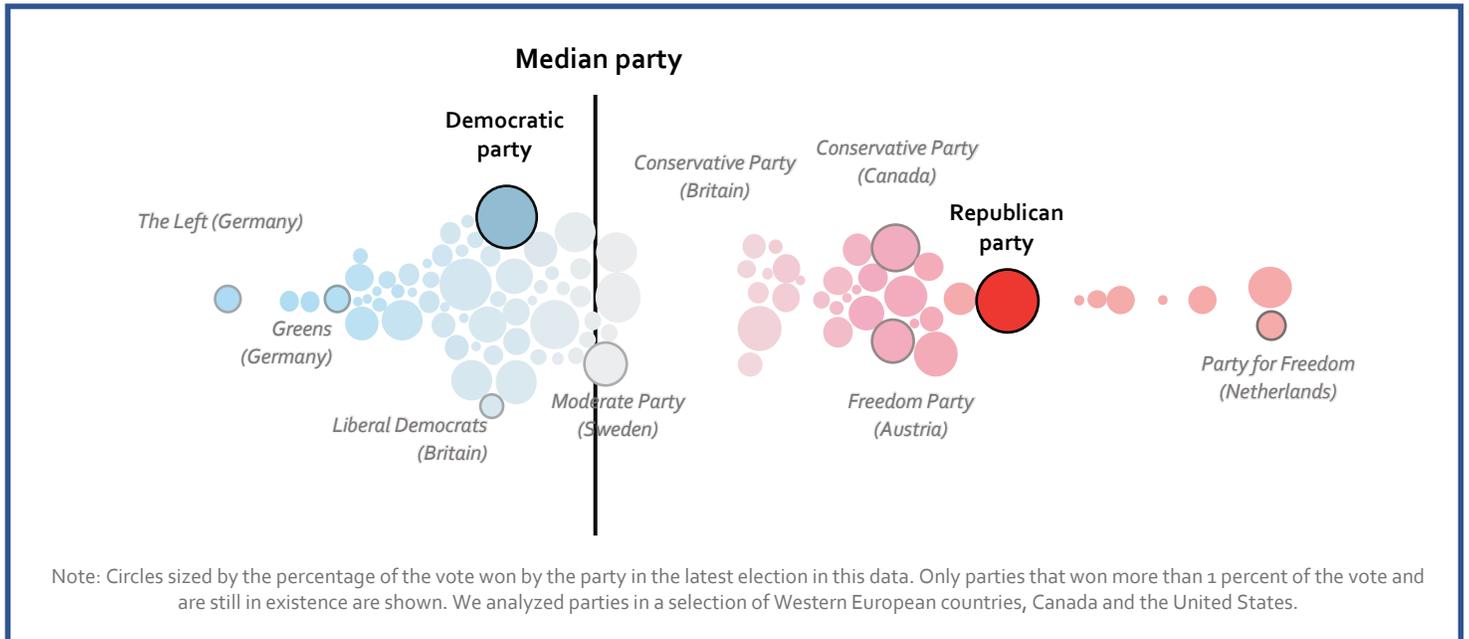
Source: CBS News Poll

► Greater political polarization was reflected in a 2017 Pew poll, which showed more Americans are either on the left or the right, but fewer (one-third) hold a mix of positions. This is down from 2004, when nearly half of Americans held a mix of political positions (source).



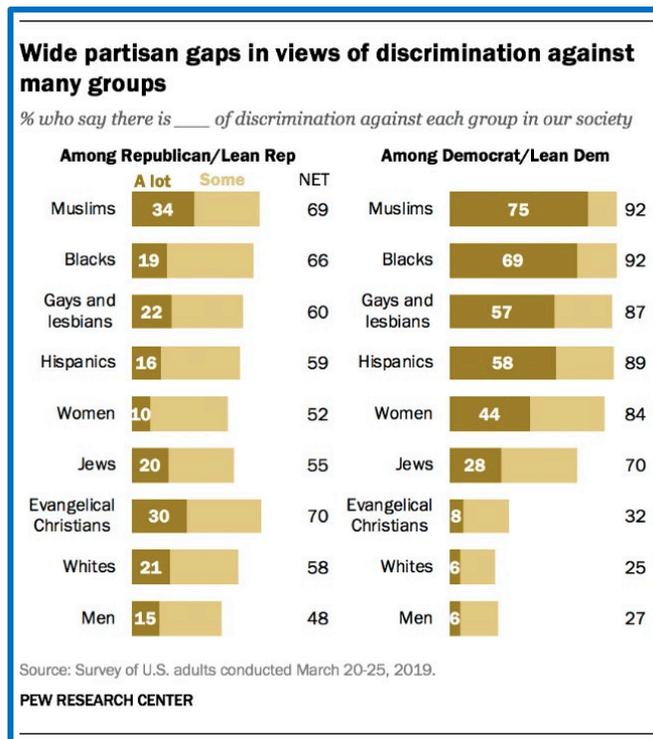
Source: Pew Research Center

► According to data from the [Manifesto Project](#), a research organization that reviews and categorizes political parties' manifestos, the [Republican Party leans farther right](#) than most conservative parties in Western Europe and Canada, including Britain's Independence Party and France's National Rally, both of which are considered by some to be far-right populist parties. In contrast, the [Democratic Party](#) is positioned closer to [mainstream political parties in Western Europe](#) ([source](#)).



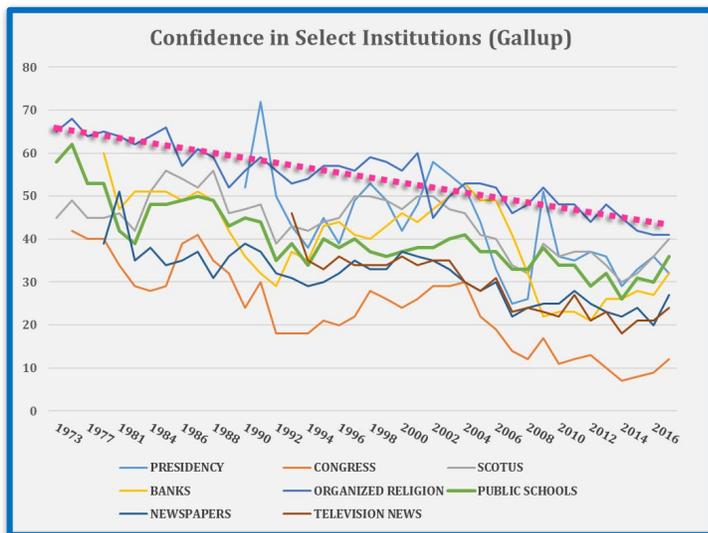
Source: [The New York Times](#)

► Similarly, Pew found [wide partisan gaps in views of discrimination](#) against many groups, with 75 percent of Democrats saying that there is “a lot” of discrimination against Muslims, while only 35 percent of Republicans said the same. Results were also stark between voters of each party with regard to views on discrimination against Blacks, Women, Gays and Lesbians, and Hispanics ([source](#)).

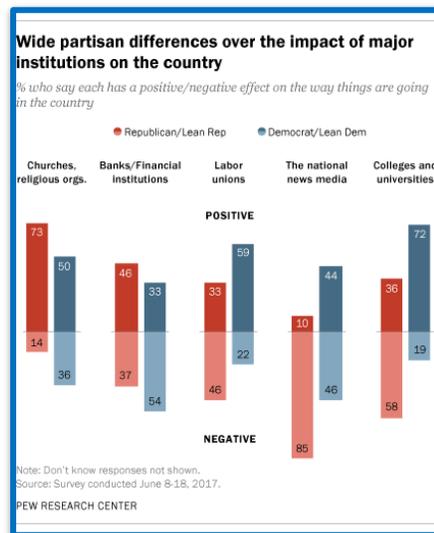


Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

► While Gallup found that *Americans' confidence in long-standing institutions has steadily declined between 1978 and 2016*, Pew also found *stark partisan differences regarding the impact of these institutions*. While 72 percent of Democrats say that *colleges and universities have had a positive impact on the way things are going in the U.S.*, 36 percent of *Republicans said the same*. Similarly, 85 percent of *Republicans said the national news media had a negative impact on the way things are going*, while 46 percent of *Democrats said the same*.

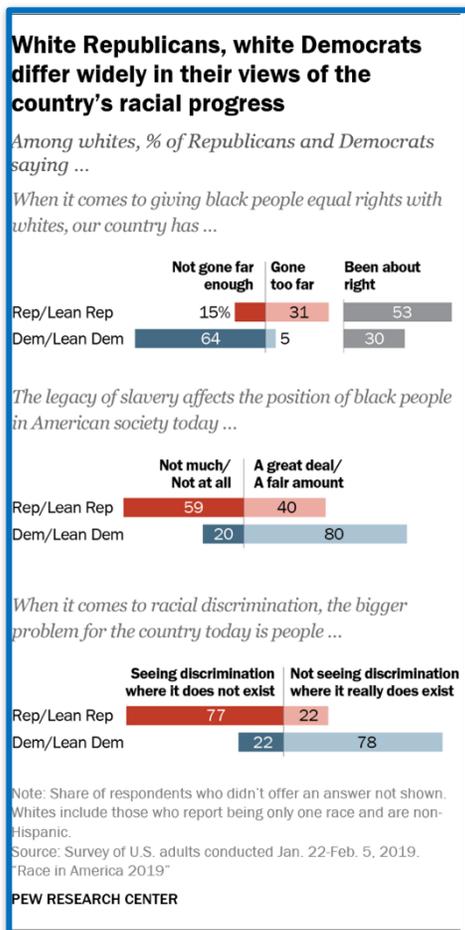


*Trends reflect respondents who answered, "Quite a lot" and "Great Deal" of confidence in respective institutions. Source: [Gallup](#)

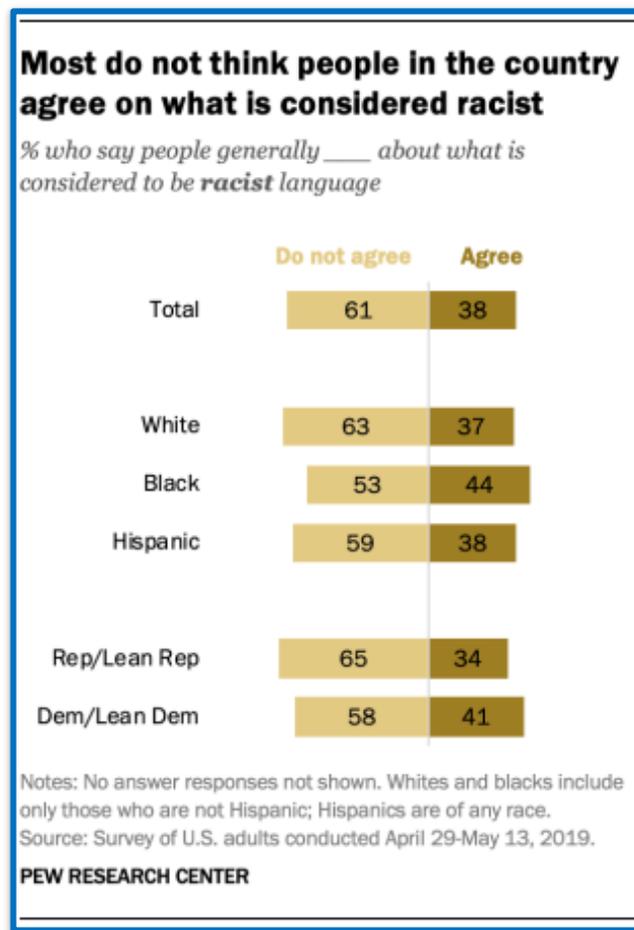


Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

► Pew similarly found *wide partisan differences in views of the nation's racial progress*, with 31 percent of *Republicans saying that the U.S. has "gone too far" in giving black people equal rights with whites*, while 64 percent of *Democrats say the U.S. has "not gone far enough"* ([source](#)). Along those lines, Pew also found that among all Americans, 61 percent said *people generally do not agree on what is considered racist language* ([source](#)).

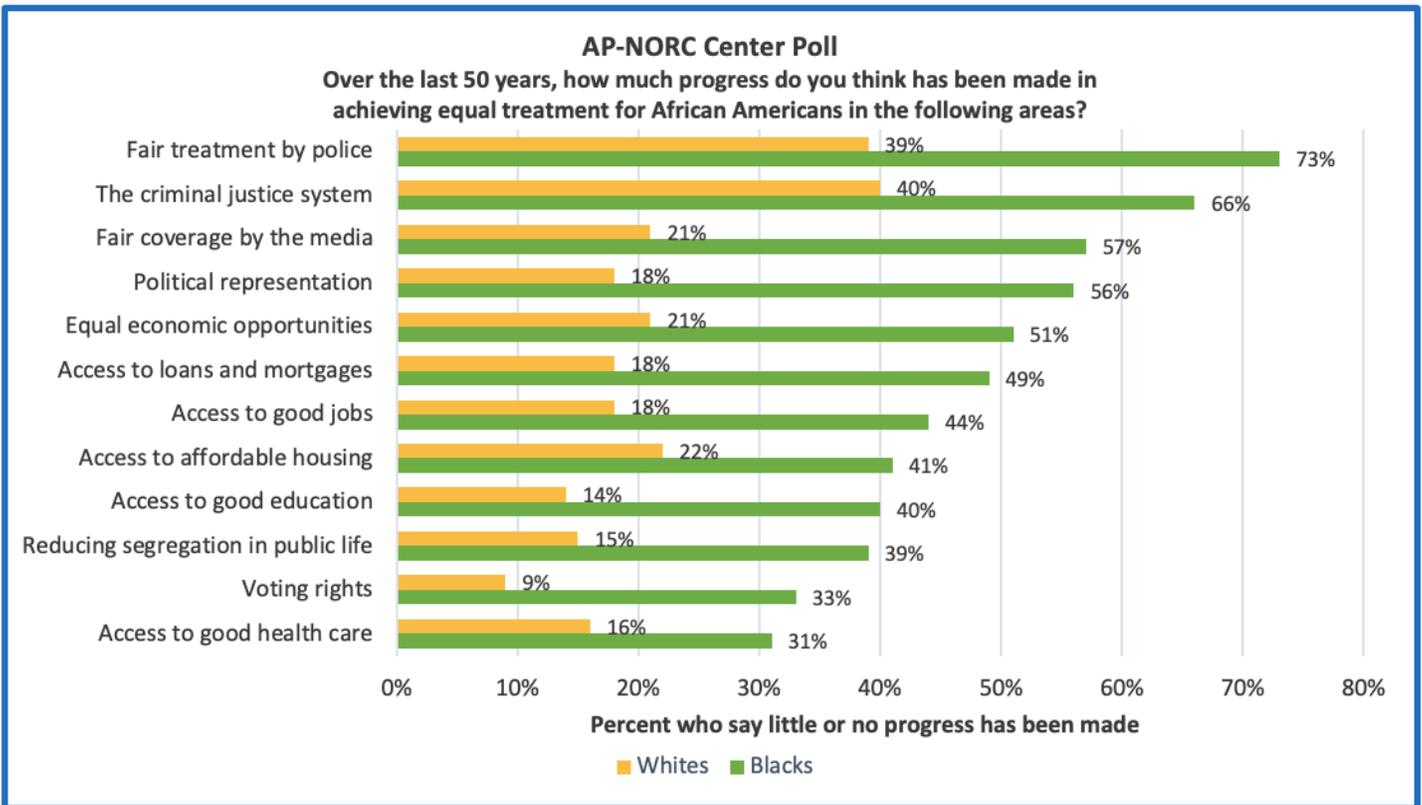


Source: [Pew Research Center](#)



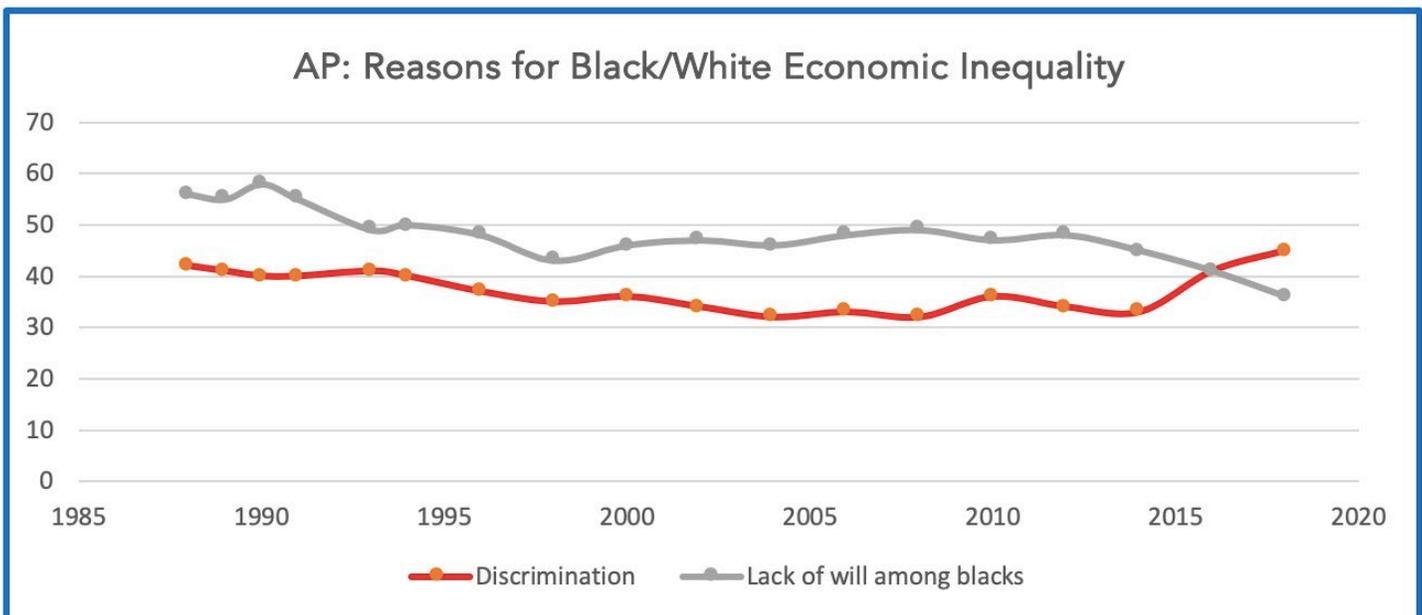
Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

► An AP-NORC Center Poll also found *wide disparities between whites and blacks* on their views of racial progress and achieving equal treatment for African Americans. In particular, 39 percent of whites said that little or no progress had been made in achieving fair treatment by police, while 73 percent of blacks said the same. 66 percent of blacks said little or no progress had been made in achieving equality for African Americans' treatment in the criminal justice system, while 40 percent of whites said the same ([source](#)).



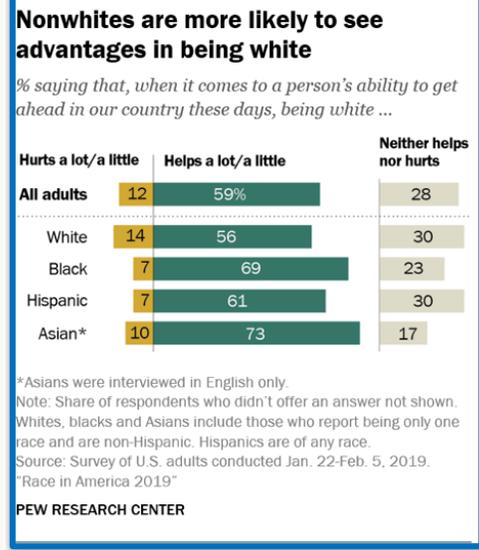
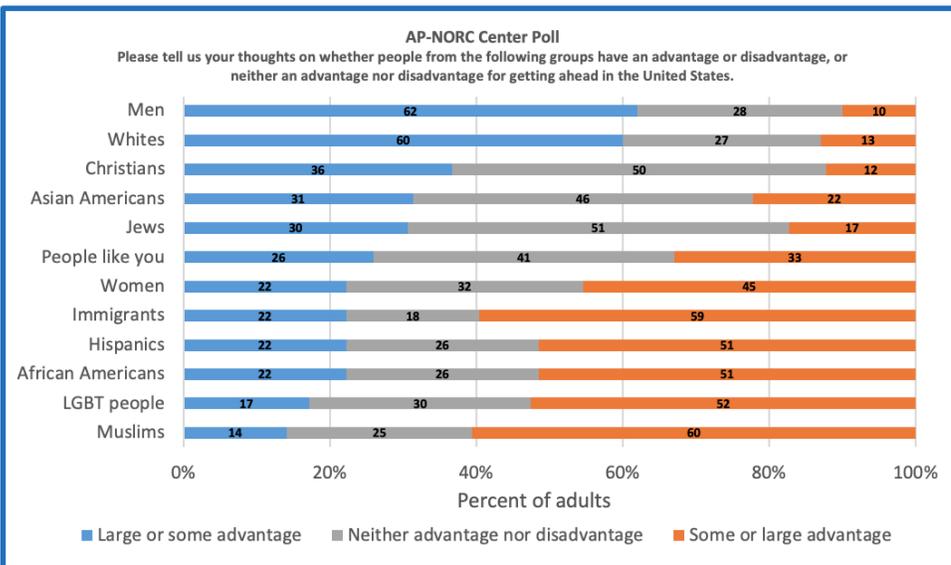
Data for graph come from AP-NORC Center Poll conducted February 15-19, 2018, with 1,337 adults nationwide
 Source: [AP-NORC Center Poll on the Progress of the Civil Rights Movement, 2018](#)

► However, in 2019, more Americans also say *discrimination* and *lack of access to education* are to blame for why some African Americans have worse jobs, income, and housing than whites ([source](#)).



Source: [Associated Press](#)

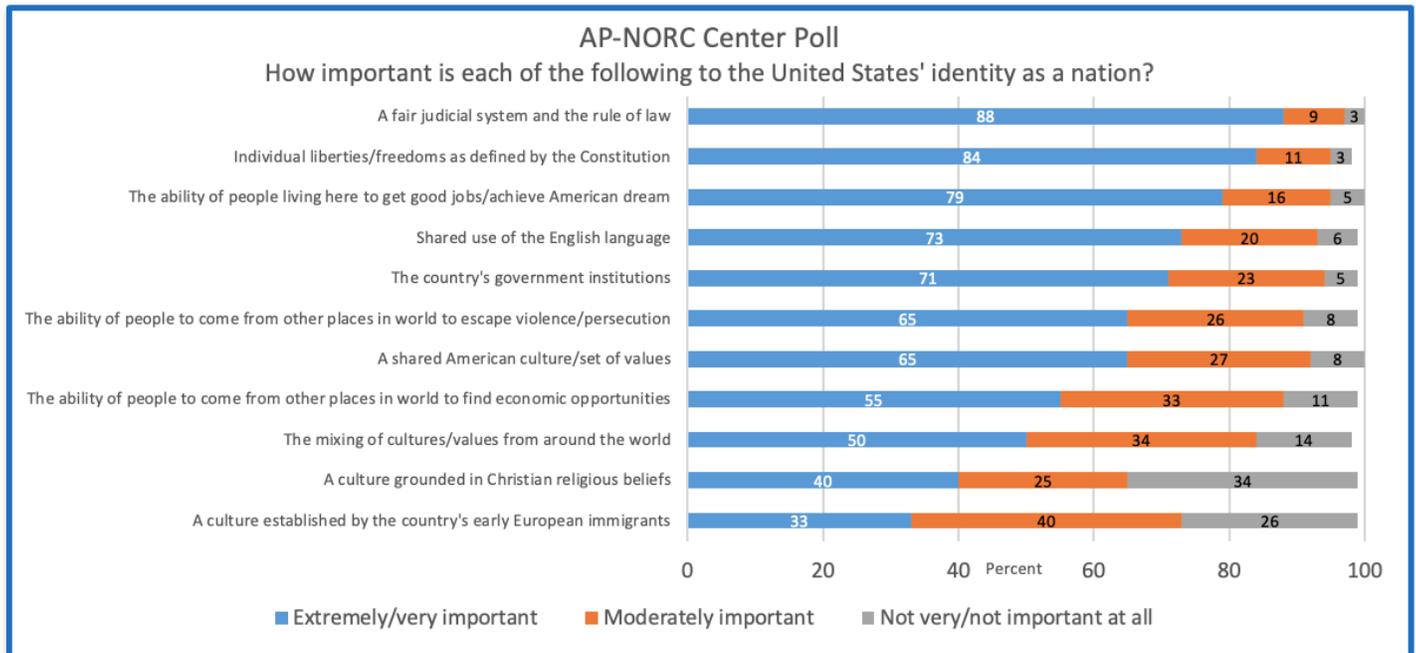
► Among all Americans, 62 percent said men have a large or some advantage in getting ahead in the U.S. 60 percent said whites have a large or some advantage, while the same percentage said that Muslims face a large or some disadvantage in getting ahead in this country (source). In a Pew poll, greater percentages of blacks, Hispanics, and Asians than whites said being white helps a little or a lot in a person's ability to get ahead in this country (source).



Data for graph come from AP-NORC Center Poll conducted February 16-20, 2017, with 1,004 adults nationwide.
Source: AP-NORC Center Poll on American Identity, 2017

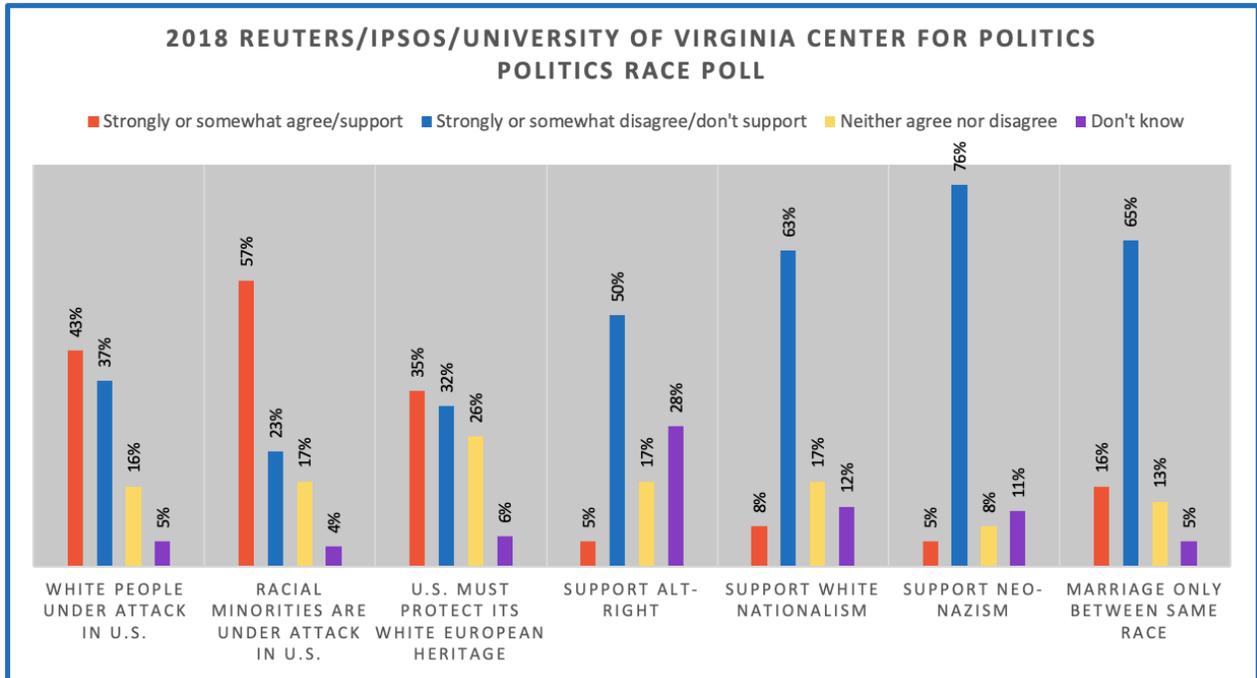
Source: Pew Research Center

► 88 percent of Americans believe that a fair judicial system and the rule of law are extremely or very important to the United States' identity, while 84 percent say the same about individual liberties and freedoms, and 79 percent say the same about the ability of people to get a good job and achieve the American dream. The lowest percentage (33 percent) said a culture established by the country's early European immigrants is very or extremely important to the United States' identity as a nation (source).

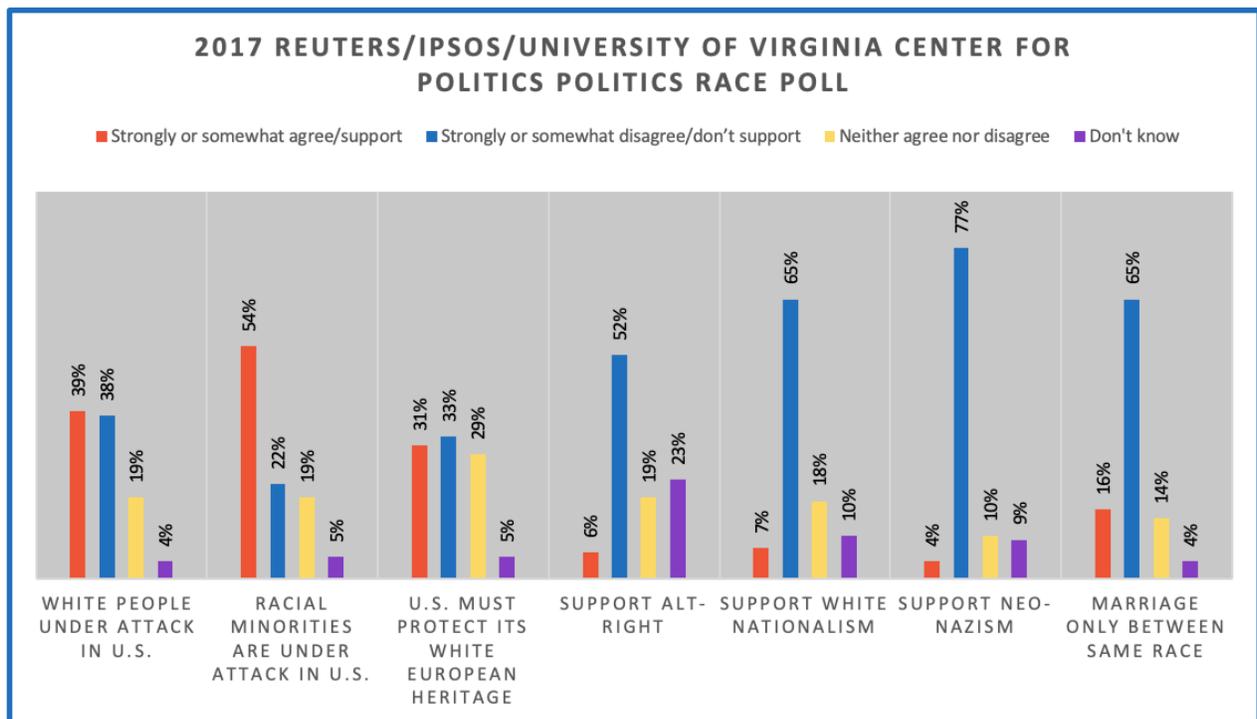


Data for graph come from AP-NORC Center Poll conducted February 16-20, 2017, with 1,004 adults nationwide.
Source: AP-NORC Center Poll on American Identity, 2017

► The Percent of Americans who say *white people are under attack in the U.S.* has risen to 43 percent in 2018, up from 39 percent in 2017. The number who say *racial minorities are under attack in the U.S.* has also risen, to 57 percent in 2018, up from 54 percent in 2017. While 23 percent said they *didn't know whether they supported the alt-right* in 2017, a greater number (28 percent) in 2018 said the same. The number of people who said they *strongly or somewhat support neo-Nazism* went up by one percentage point in 2018, to 5 percent, while the number who *strongly or somewhat support white nationalism* has also gone up one percentage point in 2018, to 8 percent.

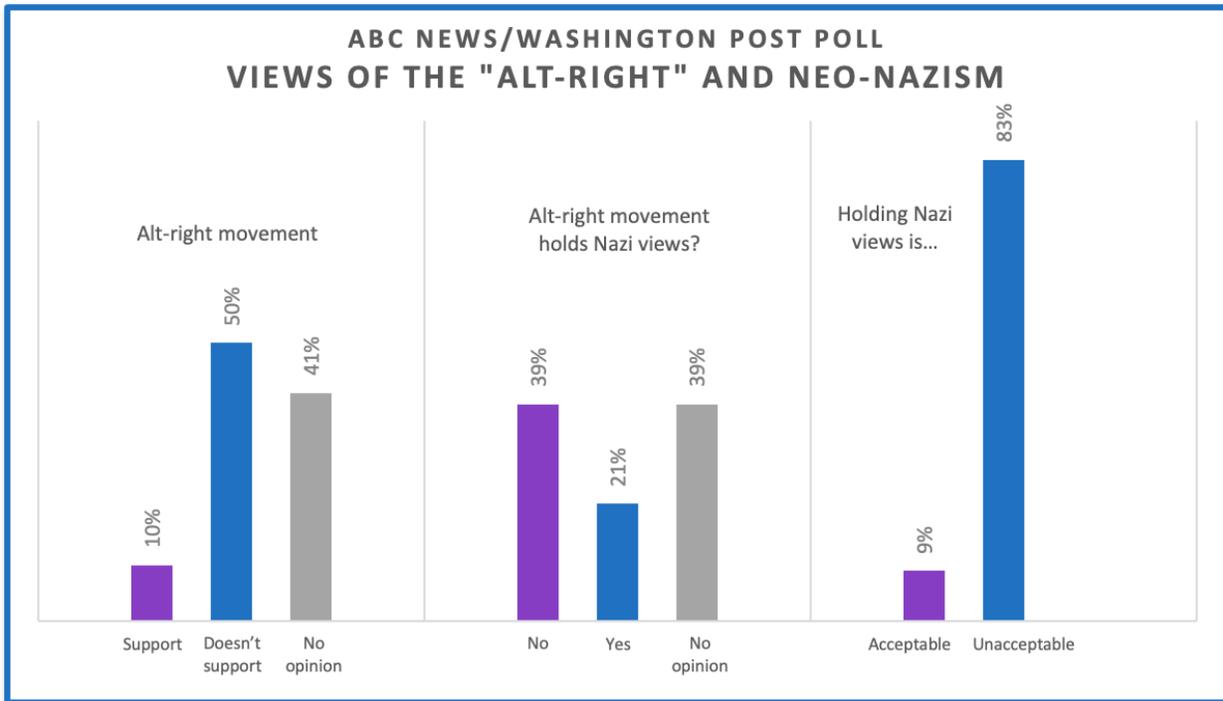


*Data for graph come from Reuters/Ipsos/UVA Center for Politics Race Poll, August 8, 2018
Source: [UVA Center for Politics](#)



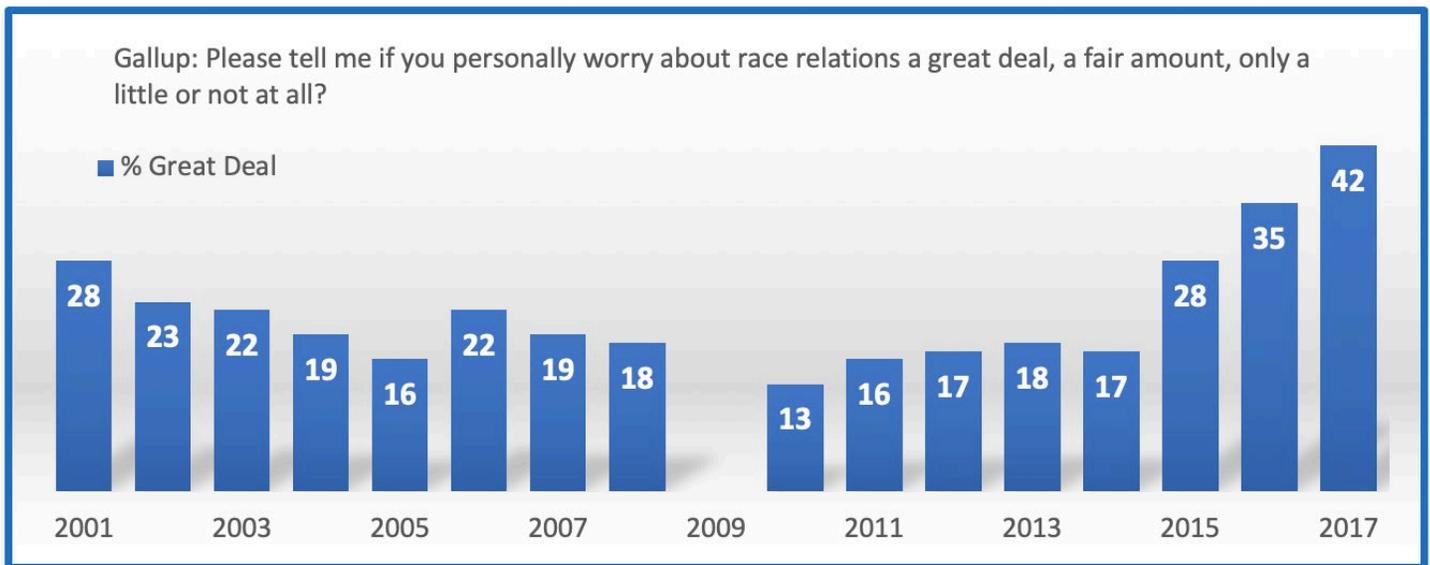
*Data for graph come from Reuters/Ipsos/UVA Center for Politics Race Poll, September 11, 2017
Source: [UVA Center for Politics](#)

► Americans expressed similar levels of support for the alt-right in a poll taken immediately after the Unite the Right Rally in Charlottesville, where Heather Heyer was killed in August 2017. This may be due to a lack of widespread knowledge on the connection between the alt-right and neo-Nazism, as 83 percent said that holding Nazi views is unacceptable, though only 41 percent of respondents said they have no opinion on the alt-right. 39 percent of respondents said they had no opinion on whether the alt-right holds Nazi views, while the same percentage said the alt-right did not hold Nazi views.



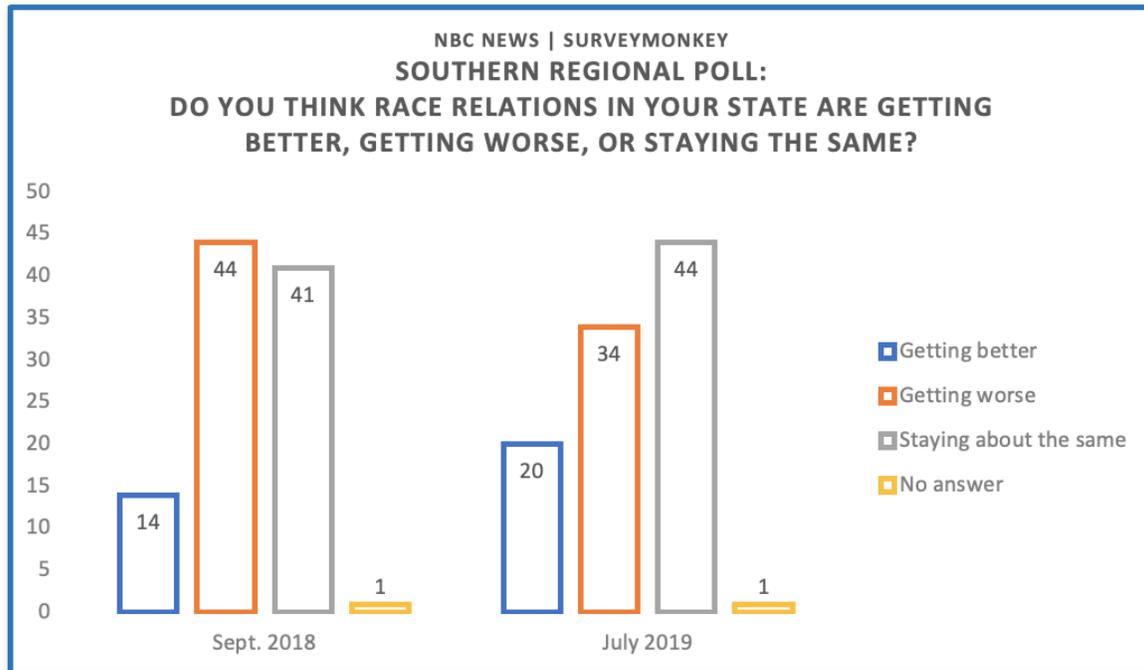
Source: [Langer Research](#) for ABC News

► In a 2017 Gallup poll, a record number of Americans (42 percent) reported worrying "a great deal" about race relations in America ([source](#)).



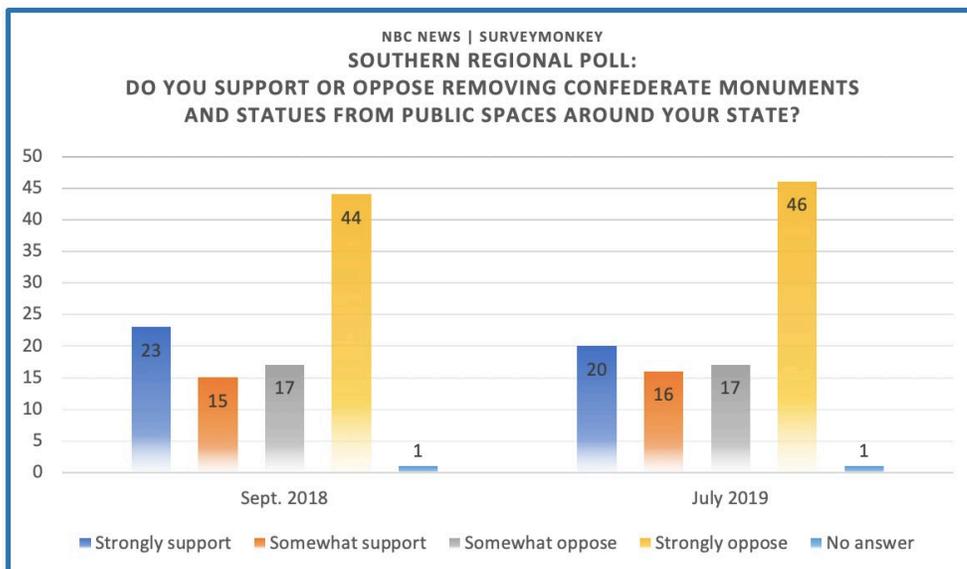
Source: [Gallup](#)

► In a 2019 online NBC News/SurveyMonkey poll of Southern U.S. voters, the percentage of respondents who said *race relations* in their state were *getting better*, *increased* from 14 percent in 2018 to 20 percent in 2019, while the *percentage of respondents who said they are getting worse* decreased more markedly, from 44 percent in 2018 to 34 percent in 2019 ([source](#)).

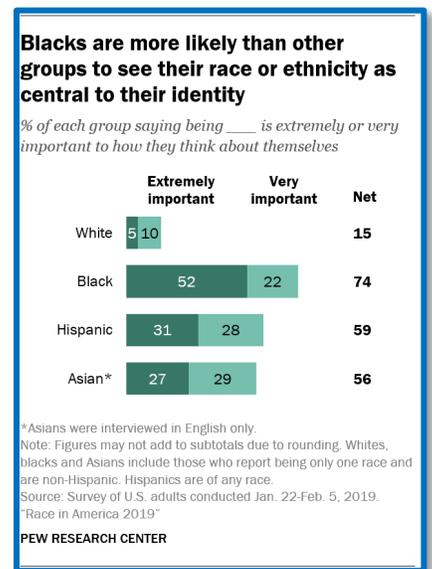


Data for graph come from a regional sample of 4,896 adult online respondents, including 4,203 registered voters, who live in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia. Source: [NBC News, SurveyMonkey Southern Regional Poll](#)

► In the same poll, the *percentage of southern voters who strongly oppose the removal of Confederate monuments and statues from public spaces* rose two percentage points in 2019, to 46 percent, and the *percentage who strongly support removing the statues* went down by three percentage points, to 20 percent ([source](#)). An April 2019 Pew Poll found that 52 percent of blacks said *being black is extremely or very important to how they think about themselves*, whereas only 5 percent of whites said *being white was extremely or very important to their identity* ([source](#)).

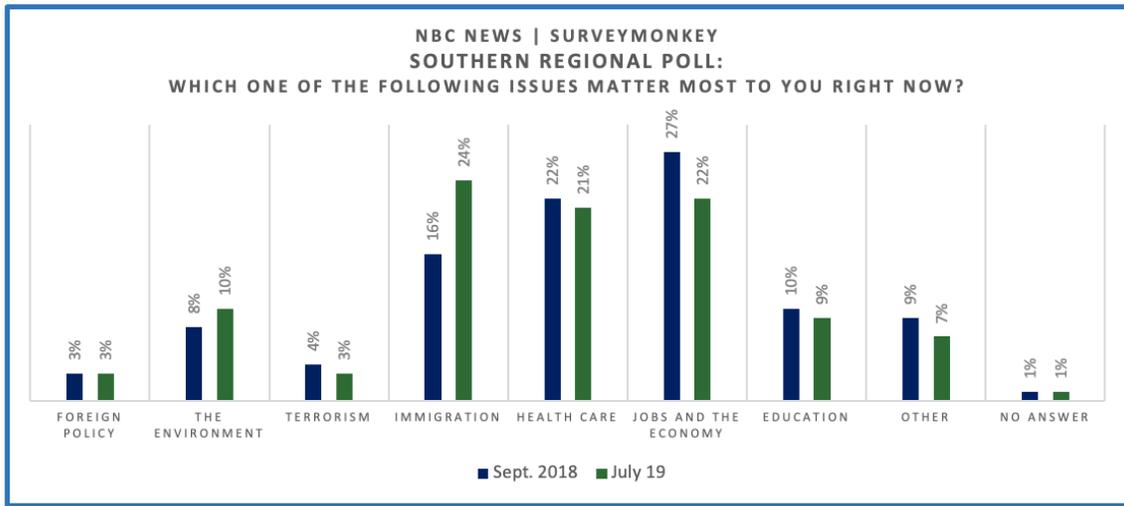


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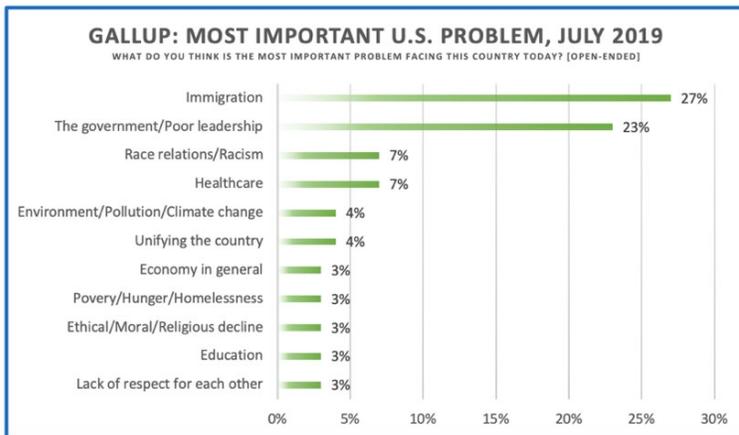


Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

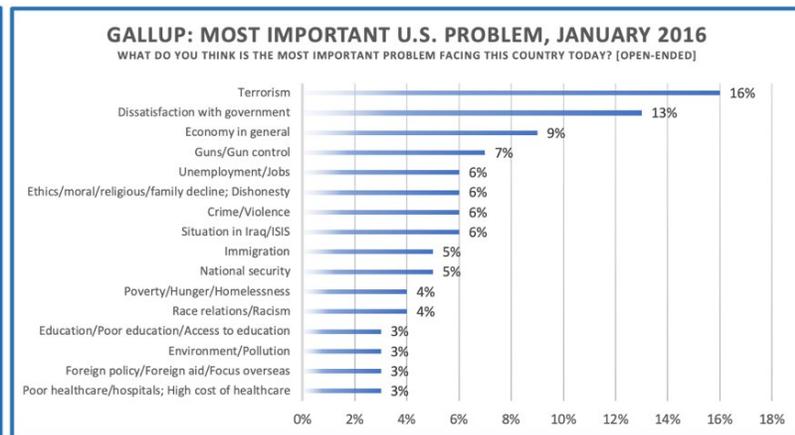
► What matters most to *southern voters* has changed in 2019 to *immigration*, with *24 percent* saying it is the top issue, up from 16 percent last year. The *top issue in 2018* was *jobs and the economy*, at *27 percent* ([source](#)). A *July 2019 Gallup poll of all Americans* also yielded *immigration* as the *most important U.S. problem* (27 percent) ([source](#)). A CBS poll yielded somewhat similar results, though the difference was more partisan, with 75 percent of Republicans specifying that *illegal immigration* is a very serious problem ([source](#)).



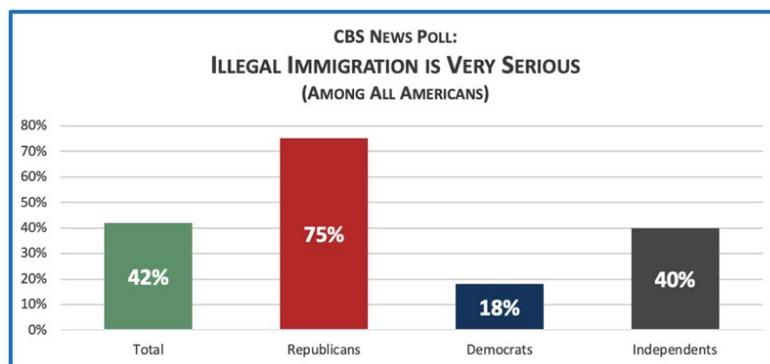
Data for graph come from a regional sample of 4,896 adult online respondents, including 4,203 registered voters, who live in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, or Virginia. Source: [NBC News, SurveyMonkey Southern Regional Poll](#)



Source: [Gallup](#)

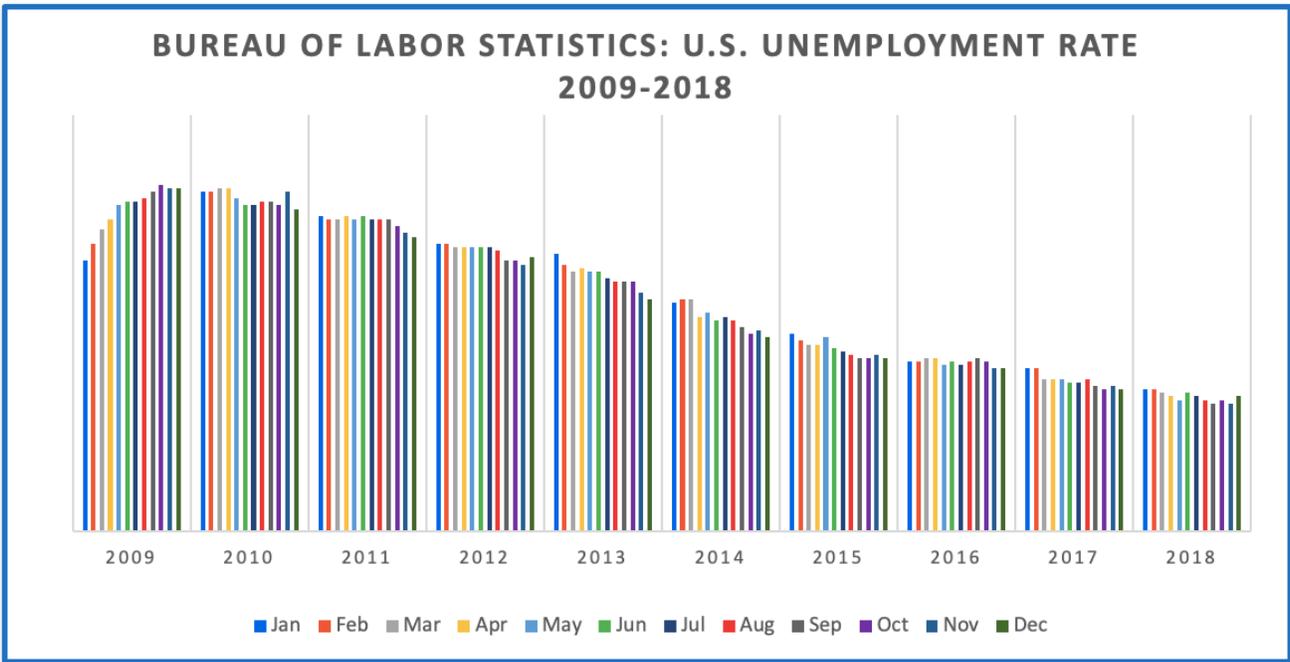


Source: [Gallup](#)



Source: [CBS News Poll](#)

► A Gallup poll from *January 2016*, listed *terrorism* as the *most important issue facing the U.S.* (16 percent), though dissatisfaction with the government placed second in both the 2019 and 2016 Gallup polls. The difference in perceptions of the most important U.S. problem likely has to do with political events widely covered in media: immigration has dominated headlines recently, and terrorism dominated headlines in January 2016, following the November 2015 San Bernardino terrorist attack and the December 2015 “Muslim Ban” announcement by then-Presidential Candidate Donald Trump ([source](#)).



Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#)

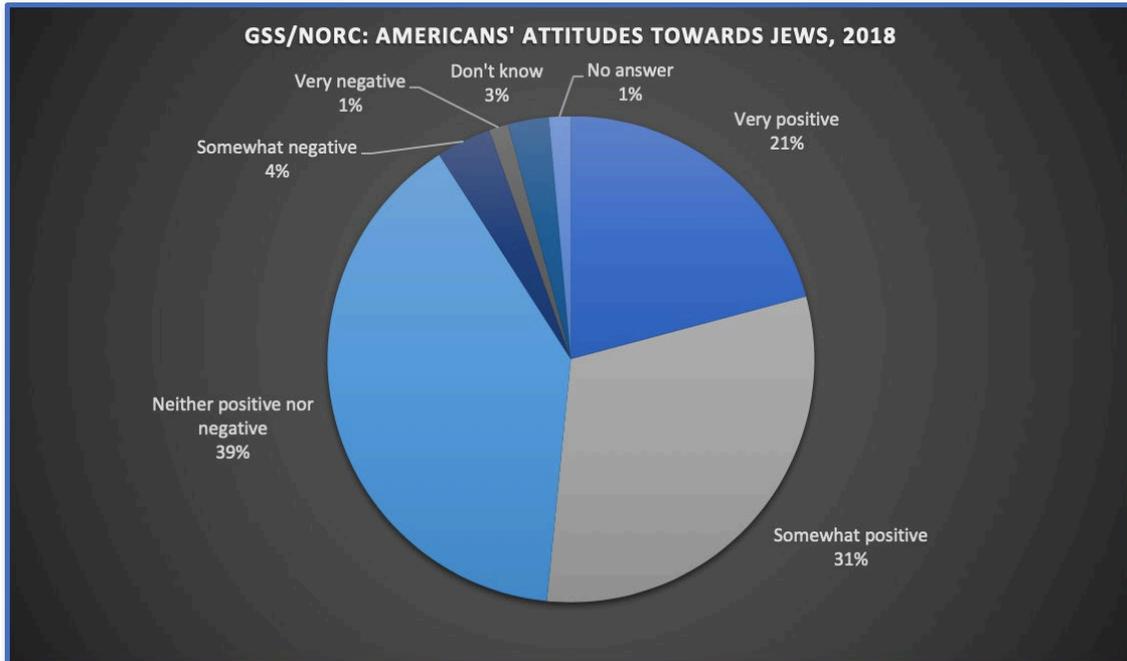
► Preliminary research indicates that [hate crimes against Latinos appear to decline in conjunction with declining unemployment](#), as well as with declines in undocumented border crossings.

FBI: ANTI-HISPANIC/ANTI-LATINO HATE CRIME, 2009-2017

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2009	31	31	54	42	43	52	46	44	39	47	32	25
2010	31	31	43	55	58	43	54	61	48	60	31	19
2011	31	20	28	26	40	38	33	36	51	41	19	42
2012	32	39	38	39	41	41	39	33	44	34	26	23
2013	24	24	24	30	28	31	35	27	28	27	24	26
2014	18	15	23	26	35	27	37	30	26	30	17	21
2015	17	20	29	26	36	24	28	29	23	26	23	18
2016	22	17	21	21	32	30	42	27	31	30	47	31
2017	31	38	49	30	35	38	40	40	37	43	30	19

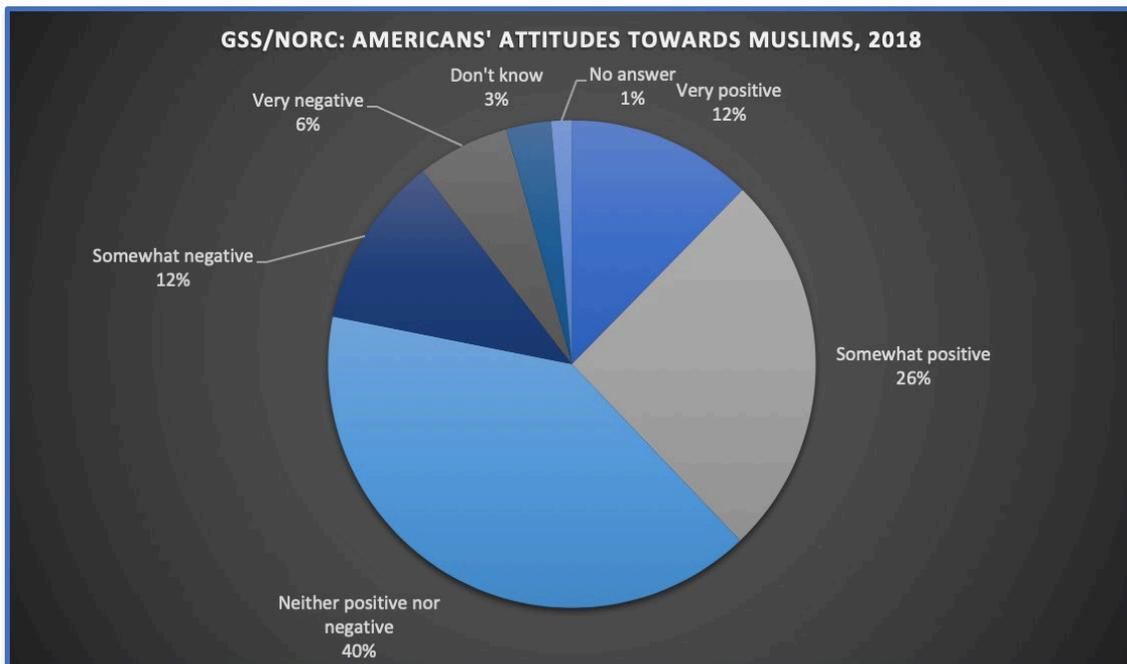
FBI Hate Crime data obtained from [National Archives of Criminal Justice Data](#).
Color distribution of cells conditioned on the tenth, fiftieth, and ninetieth percentiles.

► A poll conducted by GSS/NORC showed *similar percentages of neutral attitudes* about *Jews* and *Muslims* in 2018, with *39 percent* saying they have “*neither positive nor negative*” attitudes about *Jews*, and *40 percent* saying the same about *Muslims*. *31 percent* have “*somewhat positive*” attitudes towards *Jews*, while *26 percent* said the same about *Muslims*.



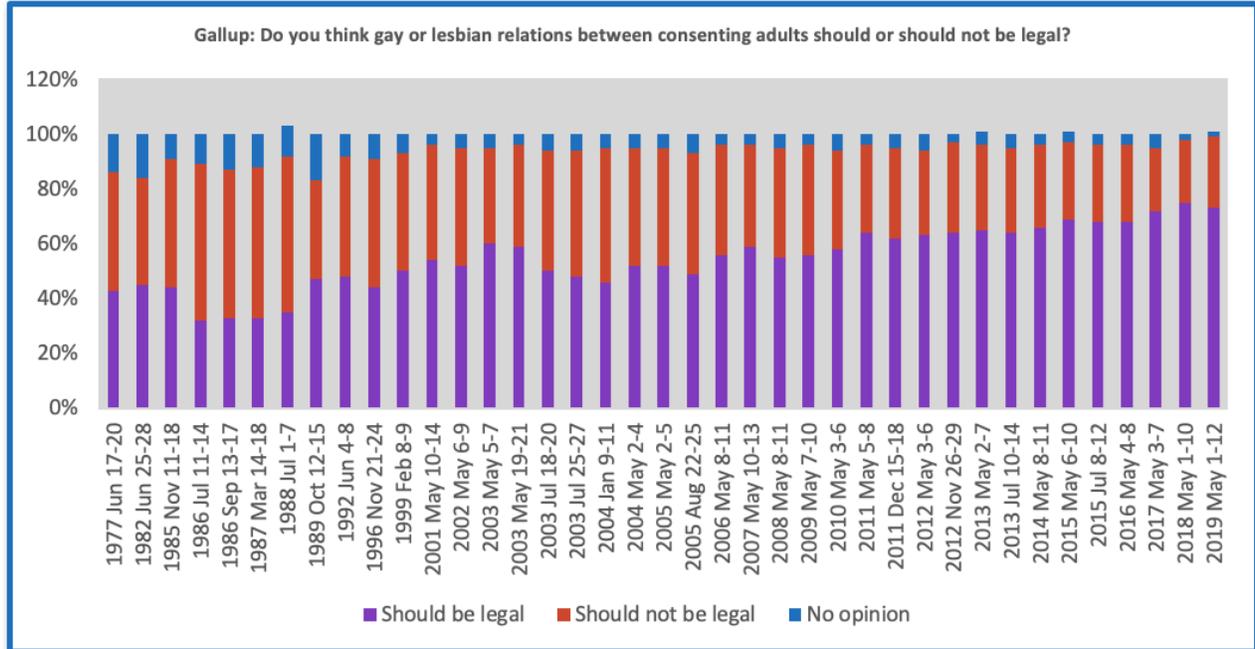
Source: [GSS/NORC](#)

► Stronger positive attitudes tend to favor Jews, with the percentage who said they had “*very positive*” attitudes about *Jews* (*21 percent*) nearly *double* the percentage of “*very positive*” attitudes about *Muslims* (*12 percent*). Stronger negative attitudes tend to favor Muslims, with *6 percent* saying they have “*very negative*” attitudes about *Muslims*, and only *1 percent* saying the same about *Jews*.

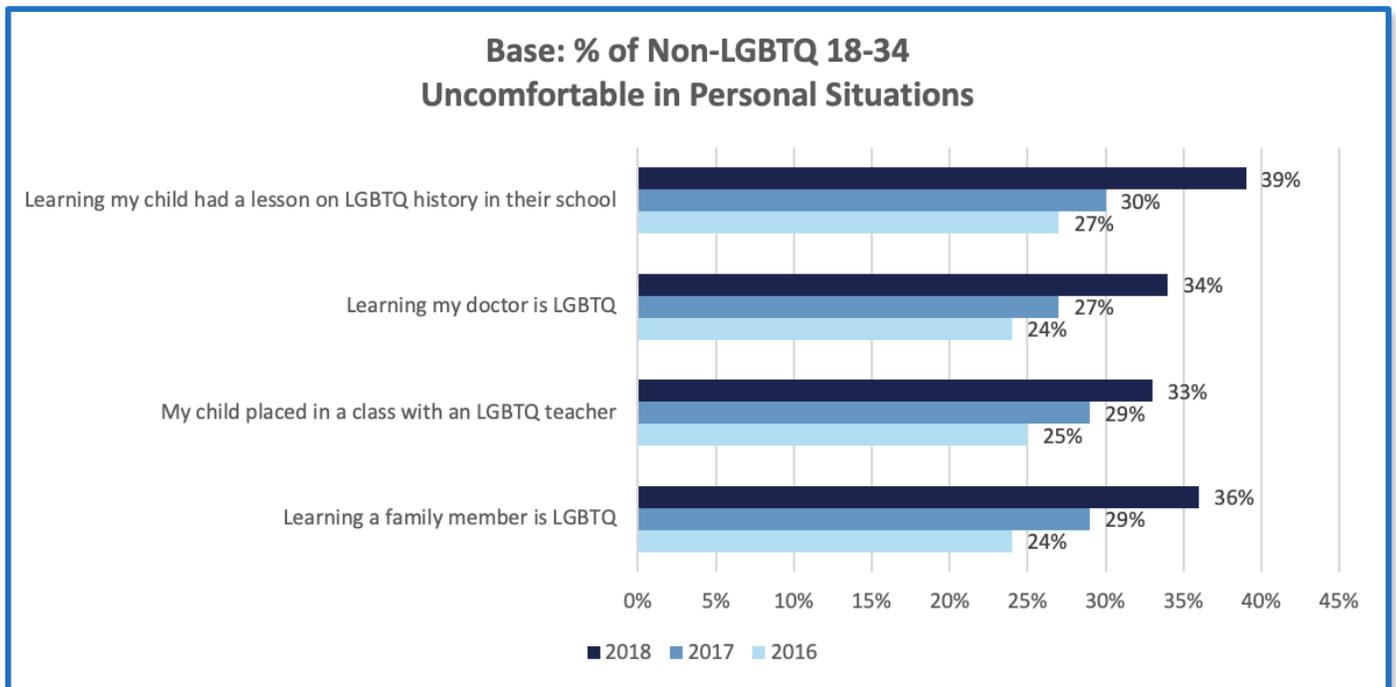


Source: [GSS/NORC](#)

► A Gallup Poll found *increased opposition to gay relationships in 2019*. A 2018 Harris Poll commissioned by GLAAD (below) found a *decline in comfort and acceptance of LGBTQ people by respondents ages 18-34*, with a steady decrease of “allies”—defined as either “very” or “somewhat” comfortable in all LGBTQ-related interaction scenarios—among this audience since 2016 ([source](#)).

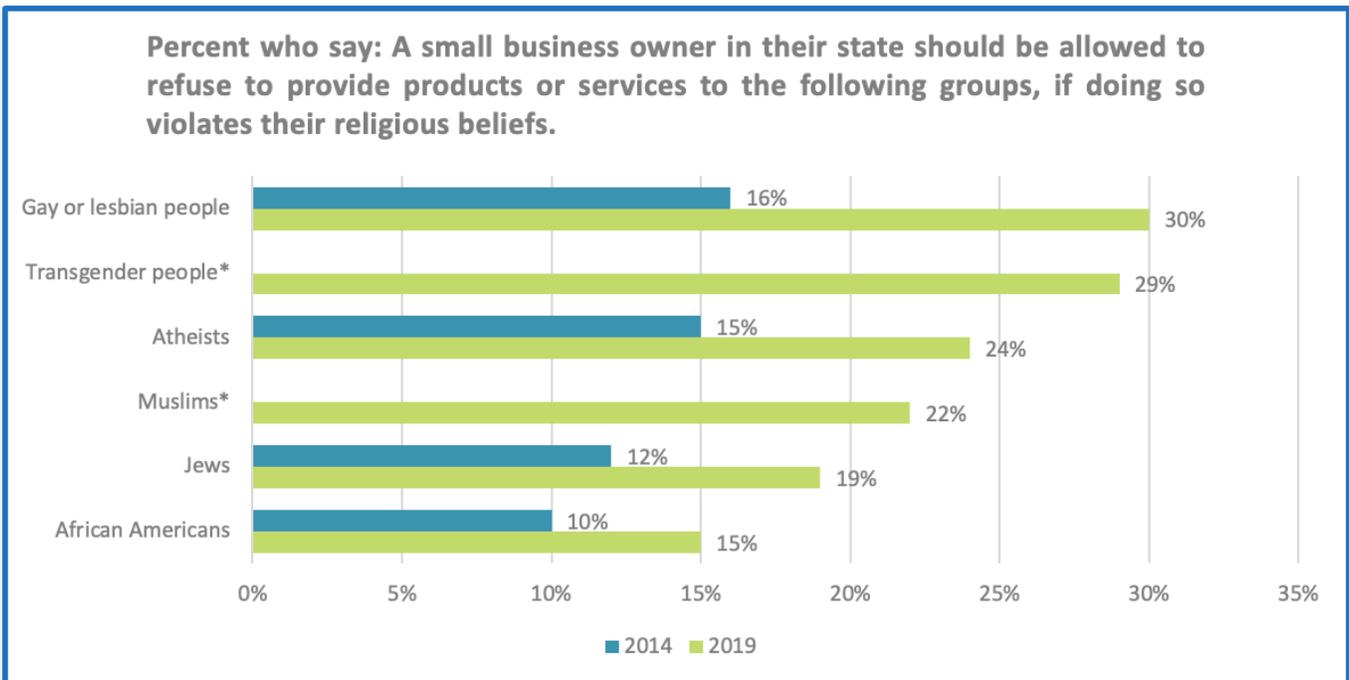


^Asked of a half sample; 1977-2008 wording: “Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal? Source: [Gallup](#)

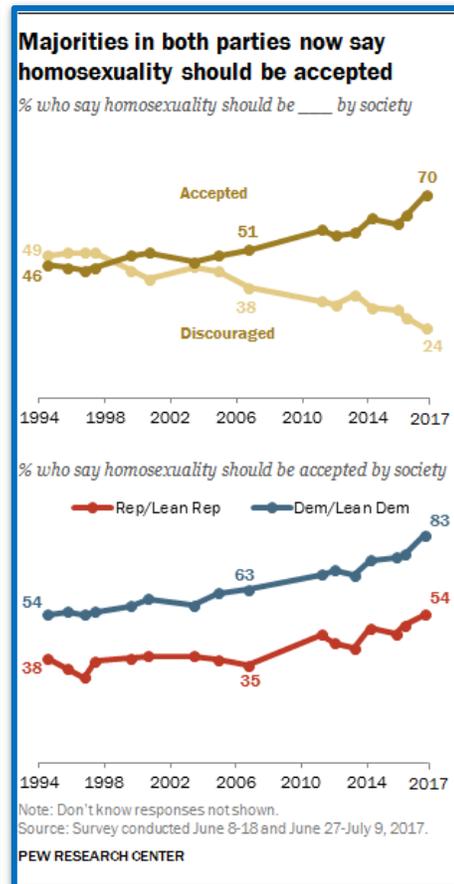
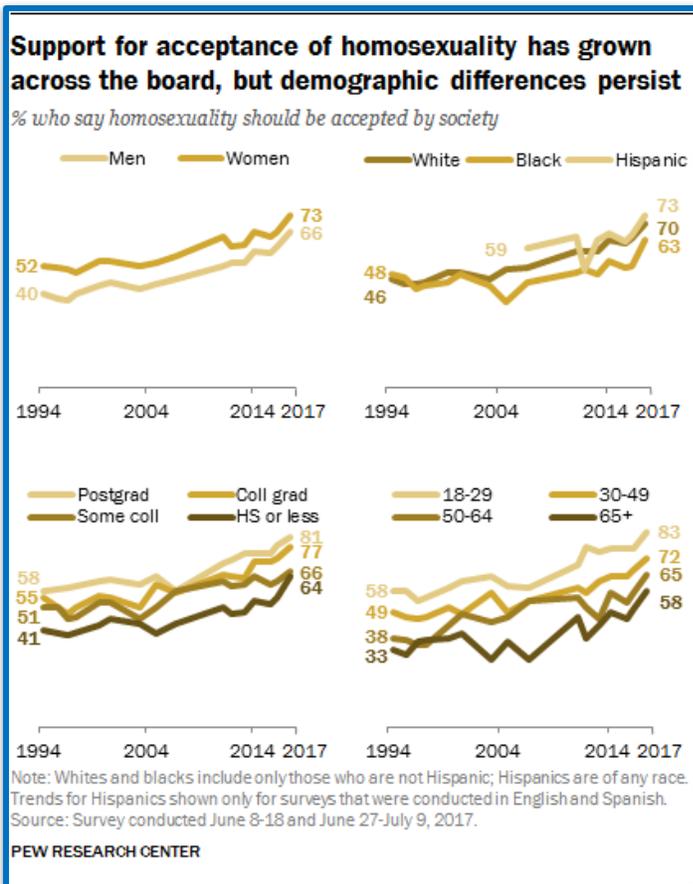


Source: [GLAAD](#)

► Research conducted by the Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI) reveals similar findings, with 30 percent of Americans across virtually every demographic group showing increased support for religiously based service refusals, up from 16 percent in 2014, though a Pew poll (below) found that acceptance of homosexuality has generally trended upward.



*Note: No data available for 2014. Data for graph in chart come from PRRI May 2014 Survey and PRRI April 2019 Survey Source: [PRRI](http://prri.org)

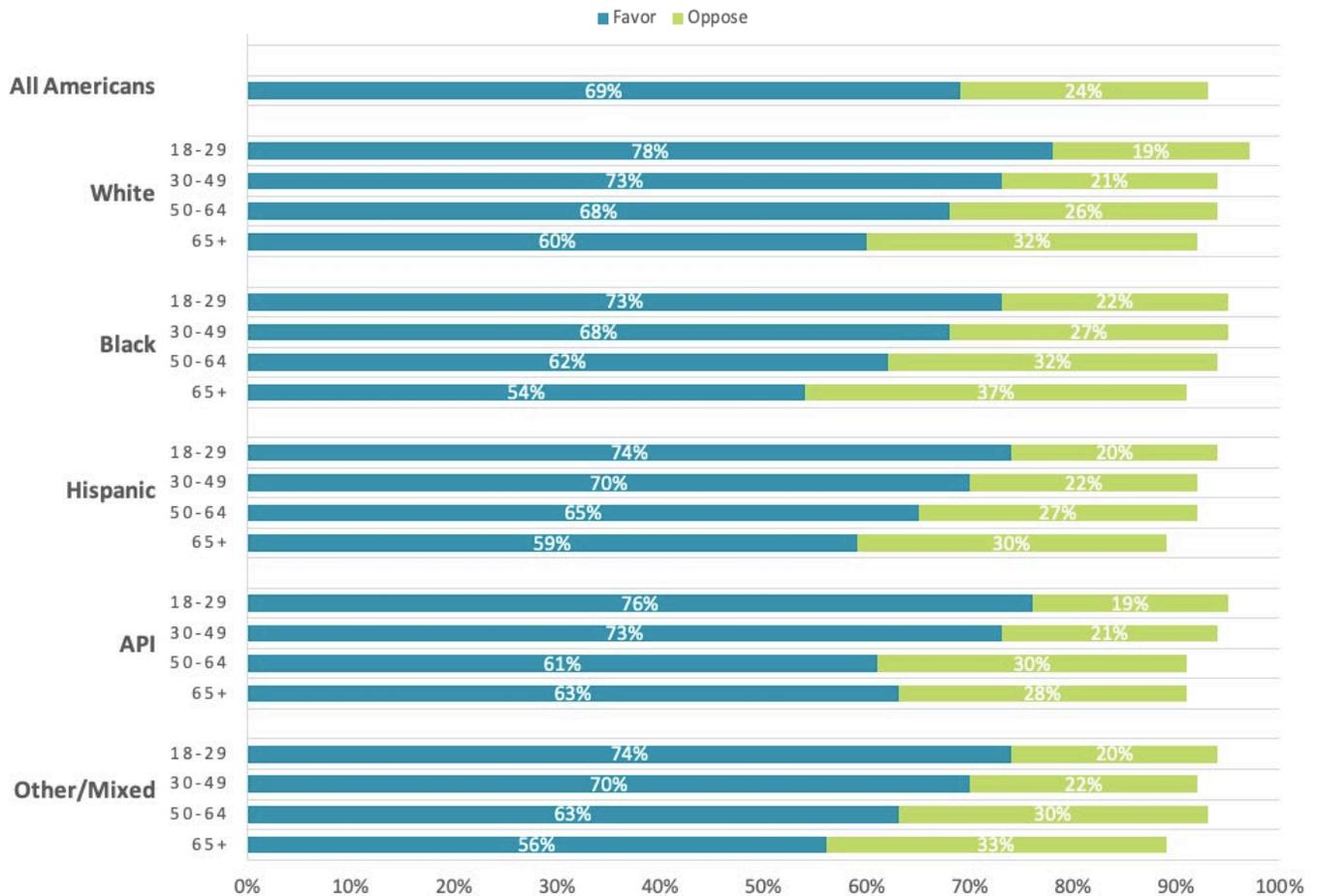


Source: [Pew Research Center](http://pewresearchcenter.org)

► However, results from PRRI's April 2019 Survey also show that *majorities of all major racial and ethnic groups support nondiscrimination protections for LGBTQ people*, though there are divisions within racial groups by age, gender, and education.

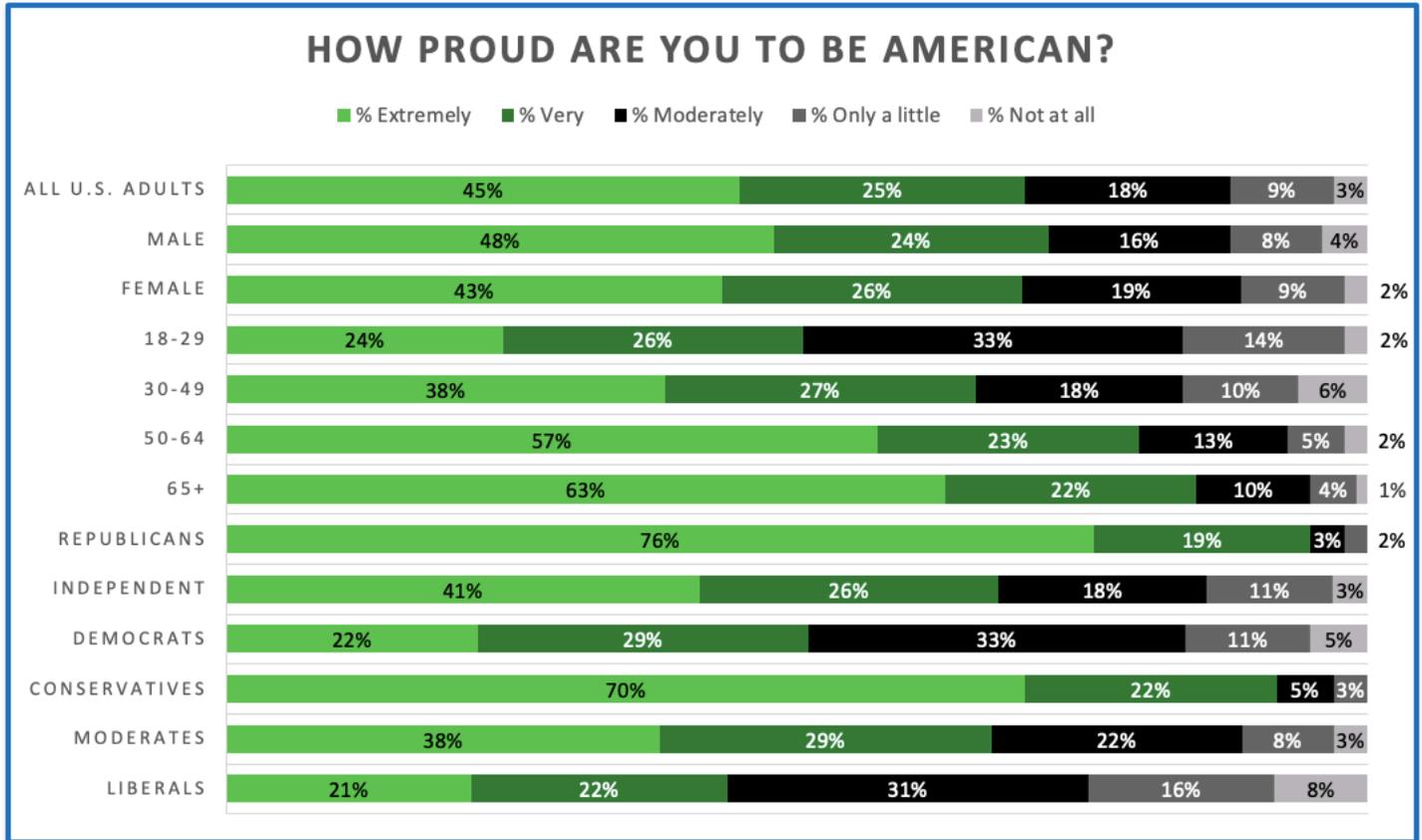
RACE AND ETHNICITY DIFFERENCES ACROSS GENERATIONS ON SUPPORT FOR NONDISCRIMINATION PROTECTIONS

Laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing.



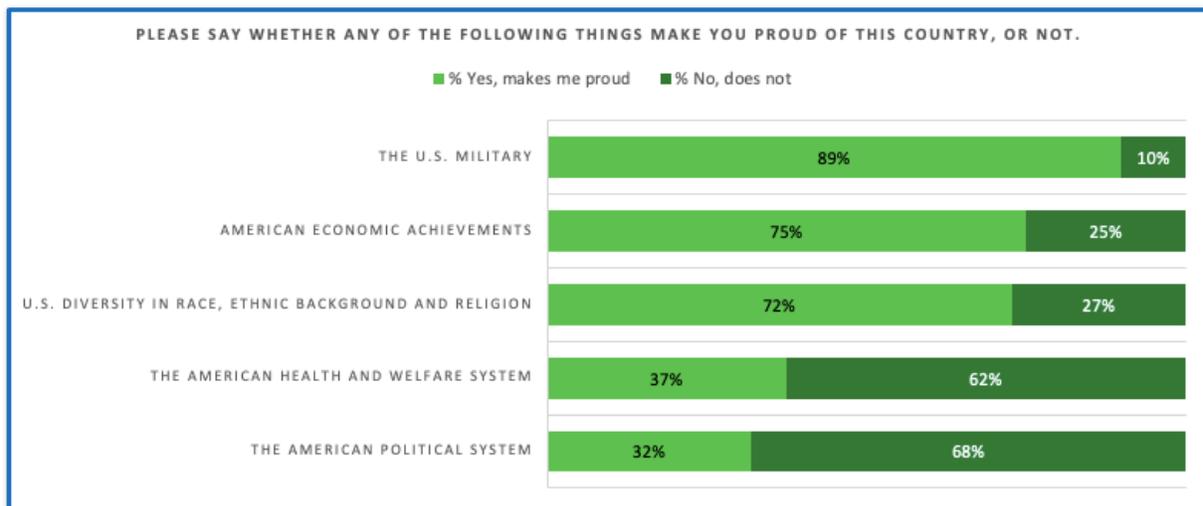
Data for graph come from PRRI 2018 American Values Atlas
 Source: [PRRI](#)

► A recent Gallup poll found that 70 percent of all U.S. adults are “extremely” or “very” proud to be American, while the number is substantially higher among Republicans (95 percent) and adults 65 and over (85 percent). The lowest positive response among age groups was the 18-29 age group, with only 50 percent saying they were “extremely” or “very” proud, while the lowest response among political categories was among those who identified as “liberals,” at 43 percent.



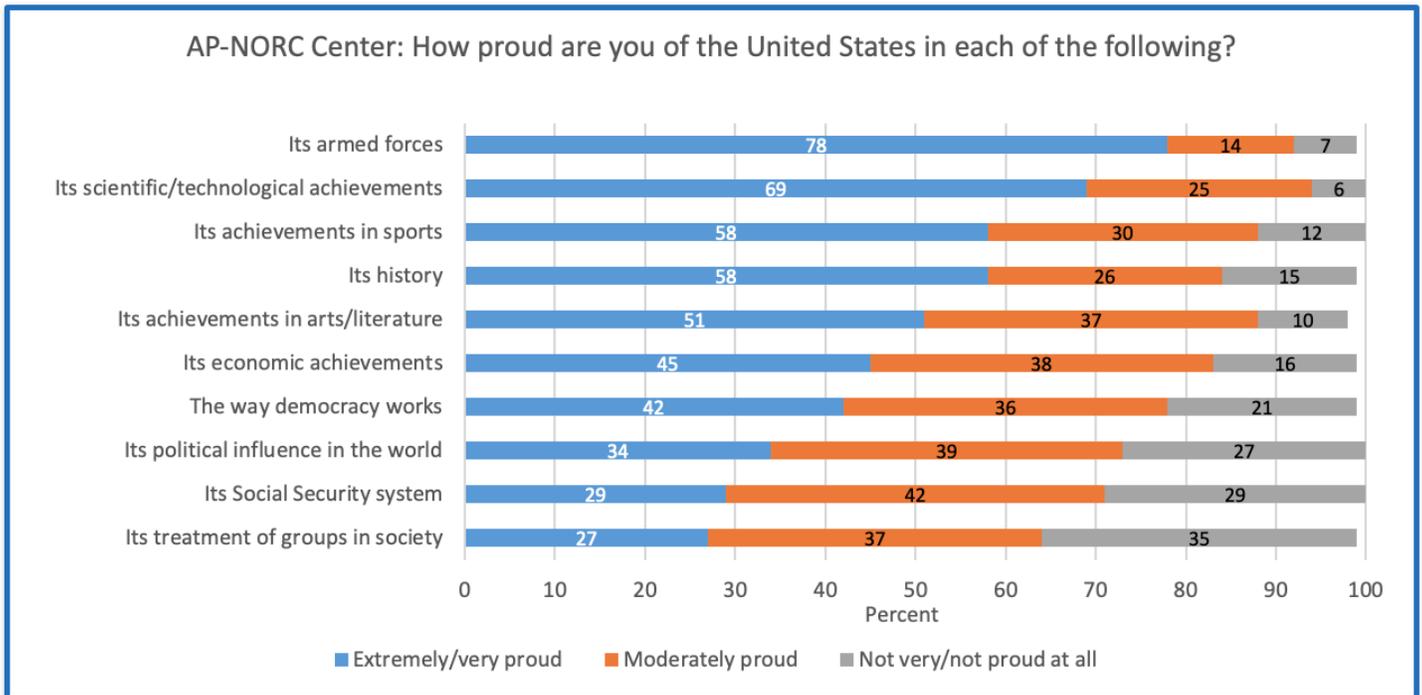
Data from June 3-16, 2019
Source: [Gallup](#)

► The U.S. Military dominated in responses about what Americans are most proud of, with 83 percent. American economic achievements and U.S. diversity in race, ethnicity background, and religion were second and third, respectively.



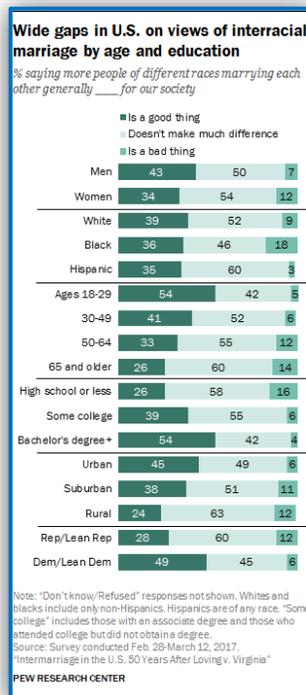
Source: [Gallup](#)

► Similarly, 78 percent of respondents to an AP-NORC Center Poll said they were “extremely/very proud” of U.S. armed forces. The U.S.’s treatment of groups in society received the lowest positive response, with only 27 percent saying they were “extremely/very proud” and 37 percent saying they were “moderately proud.”



Data for graph come from AP-NORC Center Poll conducted February 16-20, with 1,004 adults nationwide.
 Source: [AP-NORC Center Poll on American Identity, 2017](#)

► Pew found wide gaps on views of interracial marriage, particularly by age, with 54 percent of those ages 18-29 saying interracial marriage “is a good thing” for society. A slightly less marked, yet still significant, difference existed between those in urban and rural areas, with 45 percent of those in urban areas saying interracial marriage “is a good thing,” versus 24 percent in rural areas saying the same ([source](#)).



Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY XIX: ANTI-SEMITISM IN EUROPE & CANADA

Latest International Official and NGO data

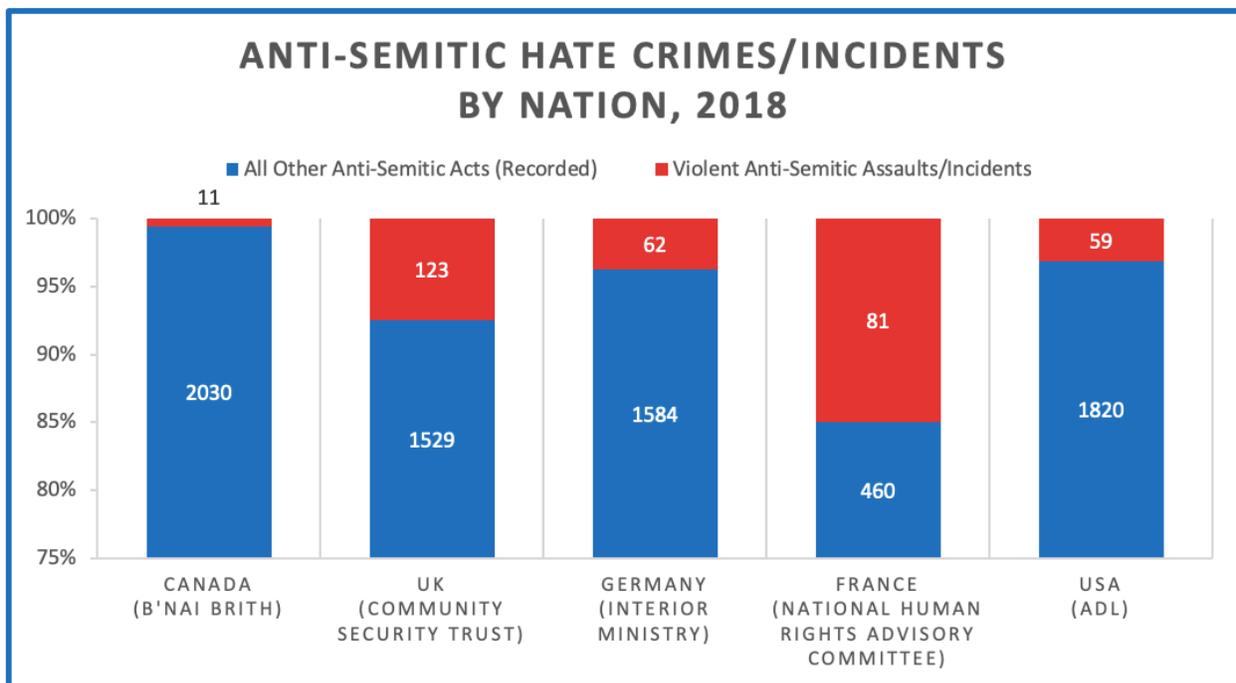
► In the [UK](#), the Community Security Trust (CST) recorded [1,652 anti-Semitic incidents in 2018](#), the [highest total ever recorded](#) by the NGO in a single calendar year. This marked a [16 percent increase](#) from the prior record of 1,420 anti-Semitic incidents in 2017. Nearly three-quarters of the 1,652 anti-Semitic incidents in 2018 were recorded in Greater London and Greater Manchester, homes to the two largest Jewish communities in the UK.

In [Greater London](#) alone, CST recorded [950 anti-Semitic incidents in 2018](#), a [rise of 21 percent](#) from the 784 incidents recorded in 2017. CST recorded a [17 percent decrease](#) in the number of [violent anti-Semitic assaults](#), down from 149 in 2017 to 123 in 2018. One of these violent assaults was classified by CST as '[Extreme Violence](#),' which means it involved potential grievous bodily harm or a threat to life. CST also recorded [78 incidents](#) of '[Damage & Desecration](#)' of Jewish property; [1,300 incidents](#) of '[Abusive Behavior](#),' including verbal abuse, anti-Semitic graffiti, anti-Semitic abuse via social media and individual cases of hate mail; [109](#) direct [anti-Semitic threats](#); and [42 cases](#) of [mass-mailed anti-Semitic leaflets or emails](#) ([source](#)).

► Anti-Semitic offenses [rose nearly 10 percent in Germany](#) in 2018, reaching a total of 1,646 incidents, which marks a [ten-year high](#) for the country. Violent anti-Semitic attacks increased by 60 percent. Out of 62 violent offenses, [43 people were injured in 2018, compared to 37](#) violent offenses in 2017 ([source](#)).

► [Canada](#) saw a [16.5 percent increase](#) of anti-Semitic incidents in 2018, with a total of [2,041](#). Quebec and Ontario, home to the largest Jewish populations in Canada, maintained the highest levels of incidents overall, though [Quebec](#) saw a [49.6 percent increase](#), and [Ontario](#) a [40.5 percent increase](#), from the year prior. According to Public Safety Canada's most recently available statistics, [hate crime incidents](#) reached an [all-time high in 2017](#), with Jews the most frequently targeted religious group ([source](#)).

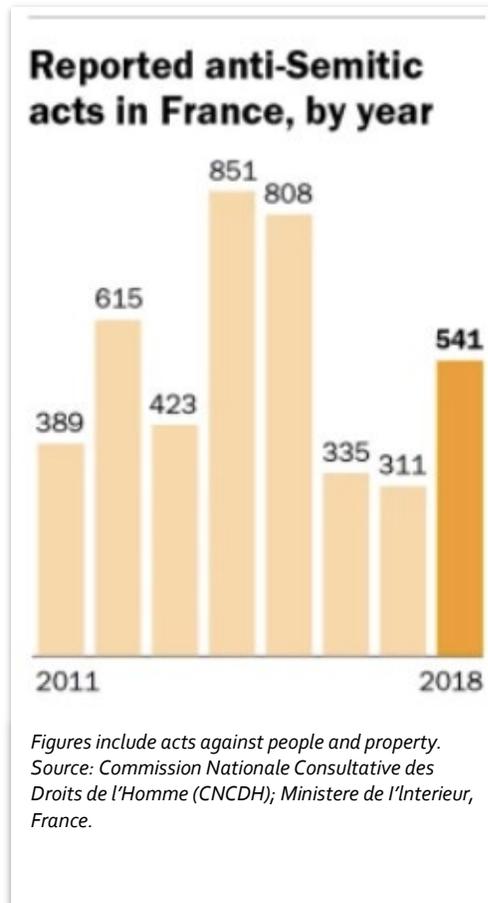
► [France's](#) Interior Ministry reported [541 anti-Semitic incidents](#) in 2018, a [74 percent increase](#) from 2017, when 311 occurred ([source](#)).



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

► According to the Moshe Kantor Database for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism and Racism, the number of major violent cases of anti-Semitism around the world has increased by 13 percent in 2018, from 342 in 2017 to 387. The countries with the highest number of cases were the United States (over 100 cases), the United Kingdom (68), France and Germany (with 35 each), Canada (20), Belgium (19), the Netherlands (15), and Argentina (11). To count as a “major violent incident,” the incident needed to have anti-Semitism as a proven motivation (source).

A newly-released report compiled by the Institute for Jewish Policy Research, based on an EU survey of more than 2,700 Jewish Europeans between the ages of 16 and 24 living in 12 EU member countries, points to a troubling rise in anti-Semitism on the continent. The study reports that nearly half of young Jewish Europeans have considered moving away from their home countries out of fear for their safety. Nearly 80 percent of people surveyed consider anti-Semitism to be a problem in their countries and at least half experienced at least one anti-Semitic incident in the year prior (source).



Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY XX: INTERNATIONAL DATA

► In Europe, many countries have hate crime laws that also punish hate speech, but prohibitions vary by nation. The [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe \(OSCE\)](#) tracks and documents hate incidents and hate crimes by country. The OSCE's criteria for hate crimes is [two-fold](#): 1) the act must constitute [an offense under criminal law](#), and 2) the act must be [motivated by bias](#) ([source](#)).

Hate Crime by Nation in 2017

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

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

Hate crimes have risen in most of [Western Europe](#) in recent years as divisions over [nationalism](#), [immigration](#), and [class](#) helped far right political parties enter the socio-political mainstream, not only regionally, but across the continent. The spread of far right extremism in particular has even changed the way some European intelligence agencies coordinate with each other.

UNHCR: Global Refugee Trends in 2018

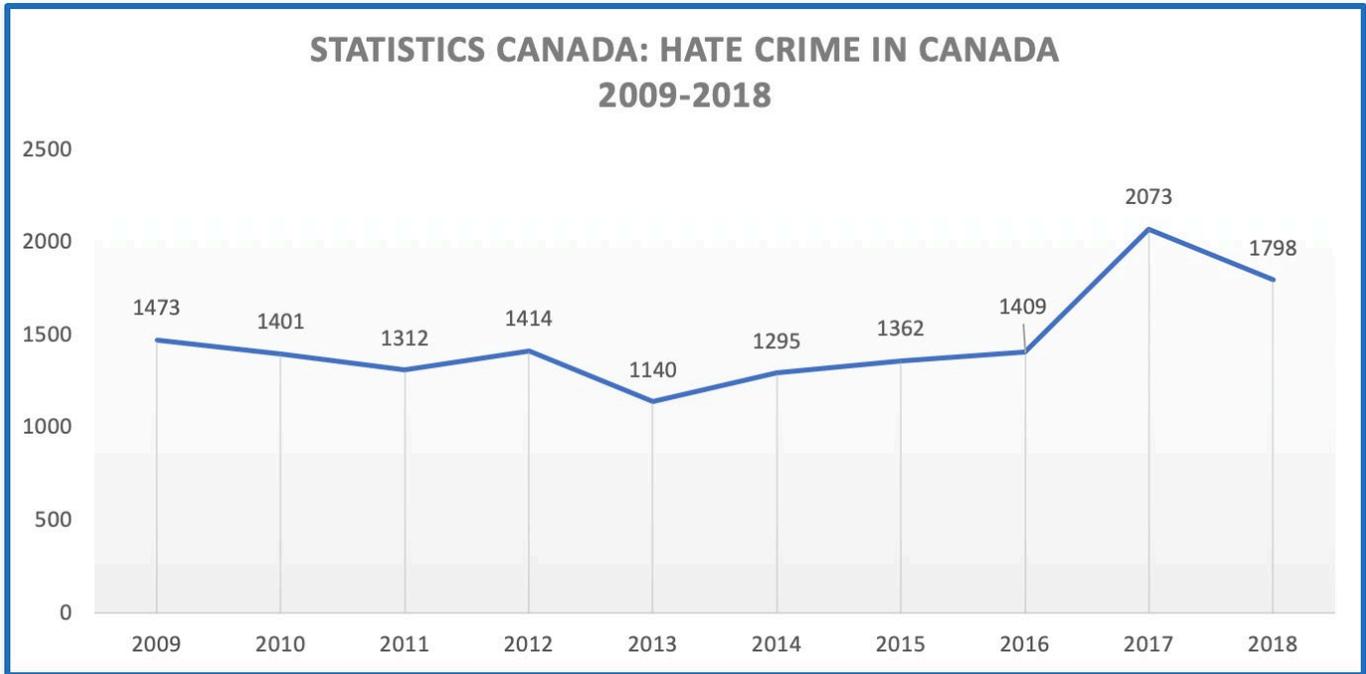
► According to the [Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#), the global population of [forcibly displaced people increased by 2.3 million in 2018 to a record high total of 70.8 million people](#), displaced as a result of [persecution, conflict, violence, or human rights violations](#).

In 2018 alone, an estimated 13.6 million people were newly displaced due to conflict or persecution, which includes 10.8 million who were displaced within the borders of their own country and 2.8 million new refugees and asylum-seekers. This is equivalent to an average of 37,000 people being forced to flee their homes every day of 2018.

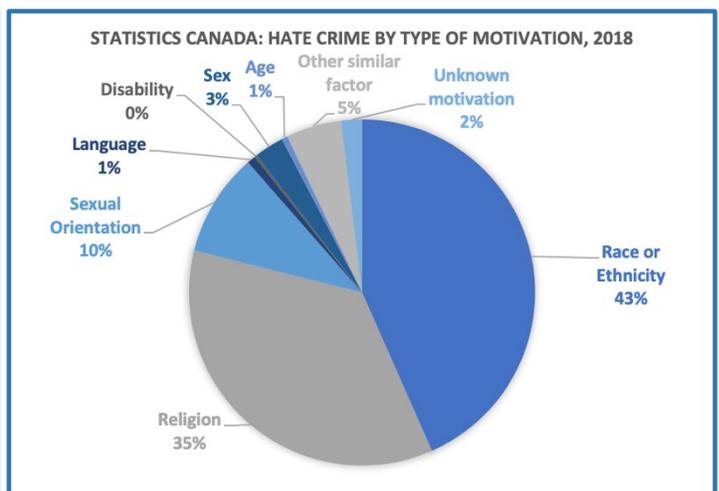
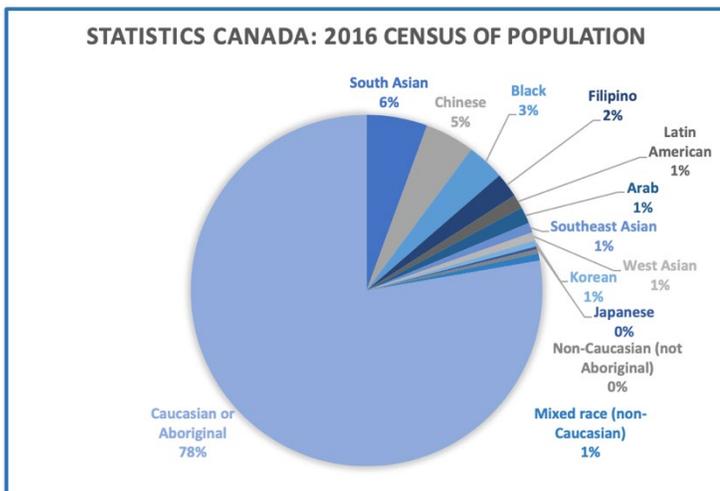
Half of the refugee population in 2018 was comprised of children below 18 years of age, up from 41 percent in 2009, but similar to the previous few years. [Lebanon](#) continued to host the [largest number of refugees relative to its national population](#), with [1 out of every 6 people being a refugee](#), with [Jordan](#) (1 in 14) and [Turkey](#) (1 in 22) ranking second and third, respectively. More than two thirds of all refugees came from the Syrian Arab Republic (6.7 million), Afghanistan (2.7 million), South Sudan (2.3 million), Myanmar (1.1 million), and Somalia (0.9 million) ([source](#)).

Hate Crime in Canada

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



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



Source: [Statistics Canada](#)

Source: Statistics Canada. [Table 35-10-0066-01 Police-reported hate crime, by type of motivation, Canada \(selected police services\)](#)

Hate Crime in the United Kingdom

► As in the United States, hate crimes have been [on the rise](#) in the [United Kingdom](#) in recent years, [up 17 percent](#) in 2017/18, with spikes around terror attacks, conflictual EU votes, and the Israeli/Palestinian conflict ([source](#)). According to Stonewall, an LGBTQ rights charity in the UK, [one in five LGBTQ people](#) (21 percent) have experienced a hate crime due to their sexual orientation and/or gender identity between Sept. 2016-2017 ([source](#)).



Far right politicians have faced controversy over anti-Muslim posts, like the retweet above, from a prominent UKIP official. Source: [Twitter](#)

► Accusations of anti-Semitism in Britain's Labor Party under Jeremy Corbyn have caused division in its ranks.



Source: [Wikipedia](#)

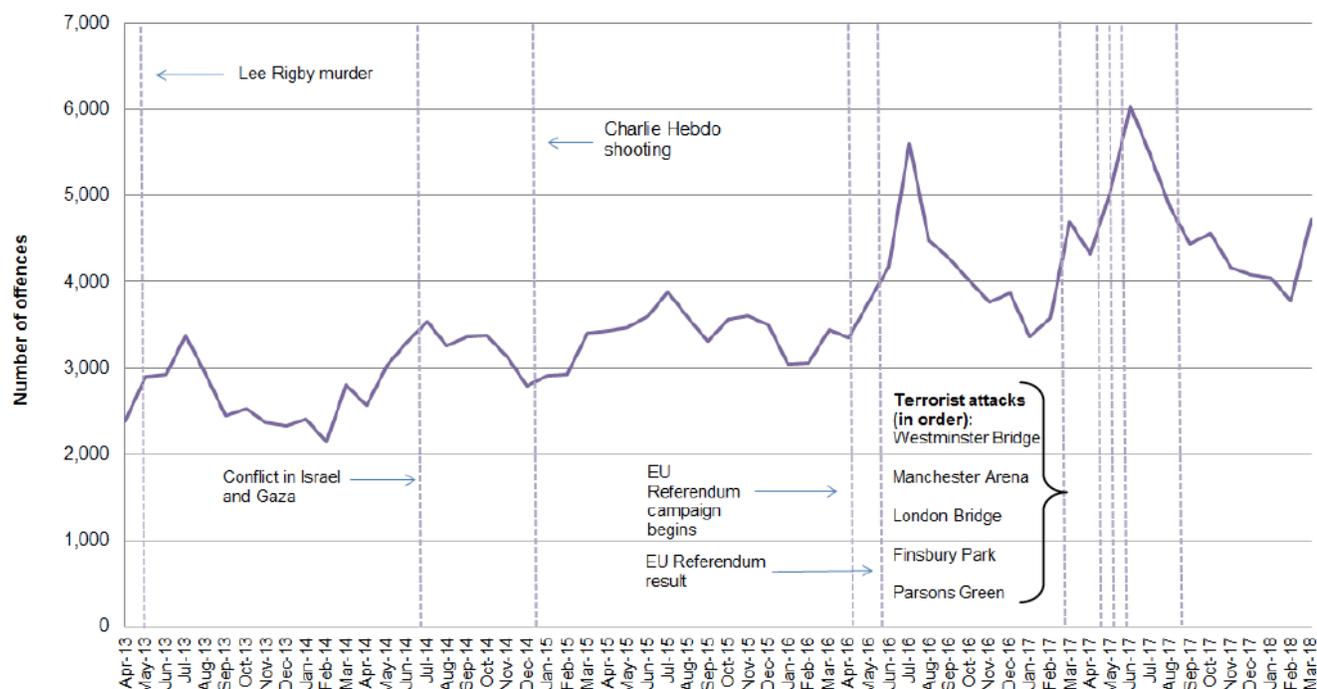
Hate crimes recorded by the police by monitored strand, 2011/12 to 2017/18

Hate crime strand	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% change 2016/17 to 2017/18
Race	35,944	35,845	37,575	42,862	49,419	62,685	71,251	14
Religion	1,618	1,572	2,264	3,293	4,400	5,949	8,336	40
Sexual orientation	4,345	4,241	4,588	5,591	7,194	9,157	11,638	27
Disability	1,748	1,911	2,020	2,515	3,629	5,558	7,226	30
Transgender	313	364	559	607	858	1,248	1,651	32
Total number of motivating factors	43,968	43,933	47,006	54,868	65,500	84,597	100,102	18
Total number of offences	N/A	42,255	44,577	52,465	62,518	80,393	94,098	17

Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office.

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

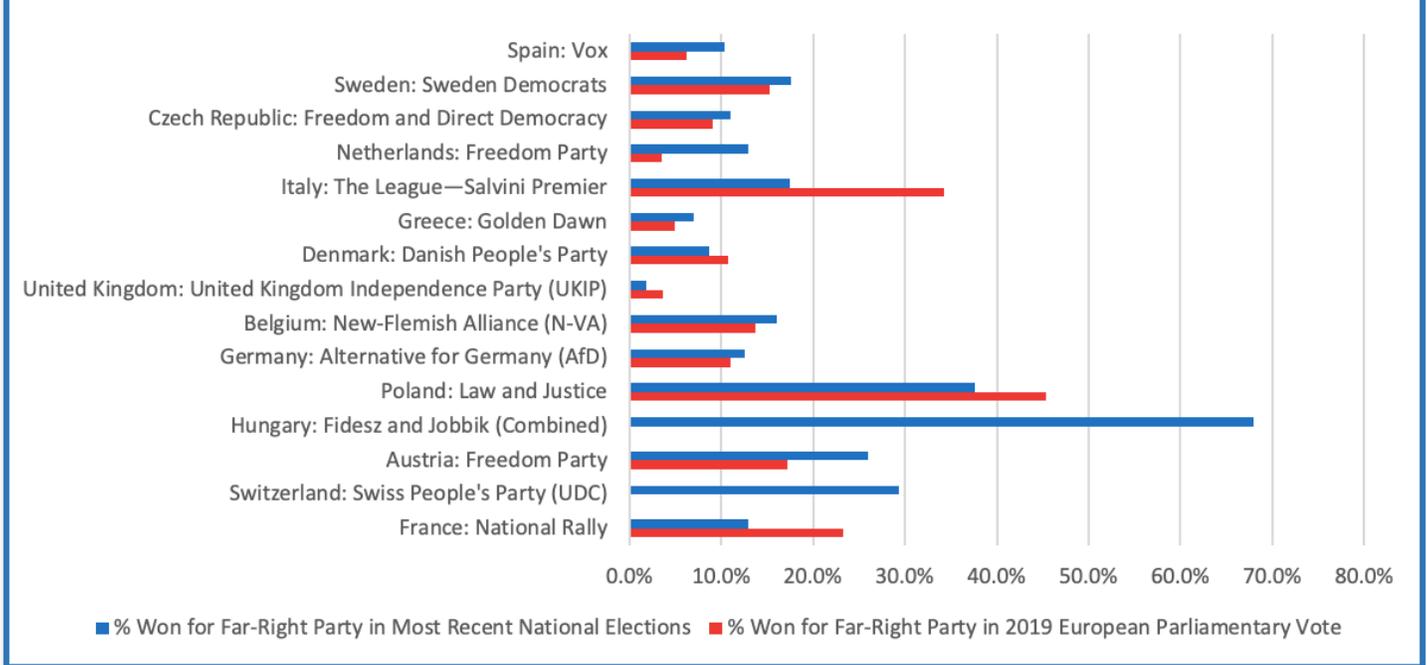
Number of racially or religiously aggravated offences recorded by the police by month, April 2013 to March 2018



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

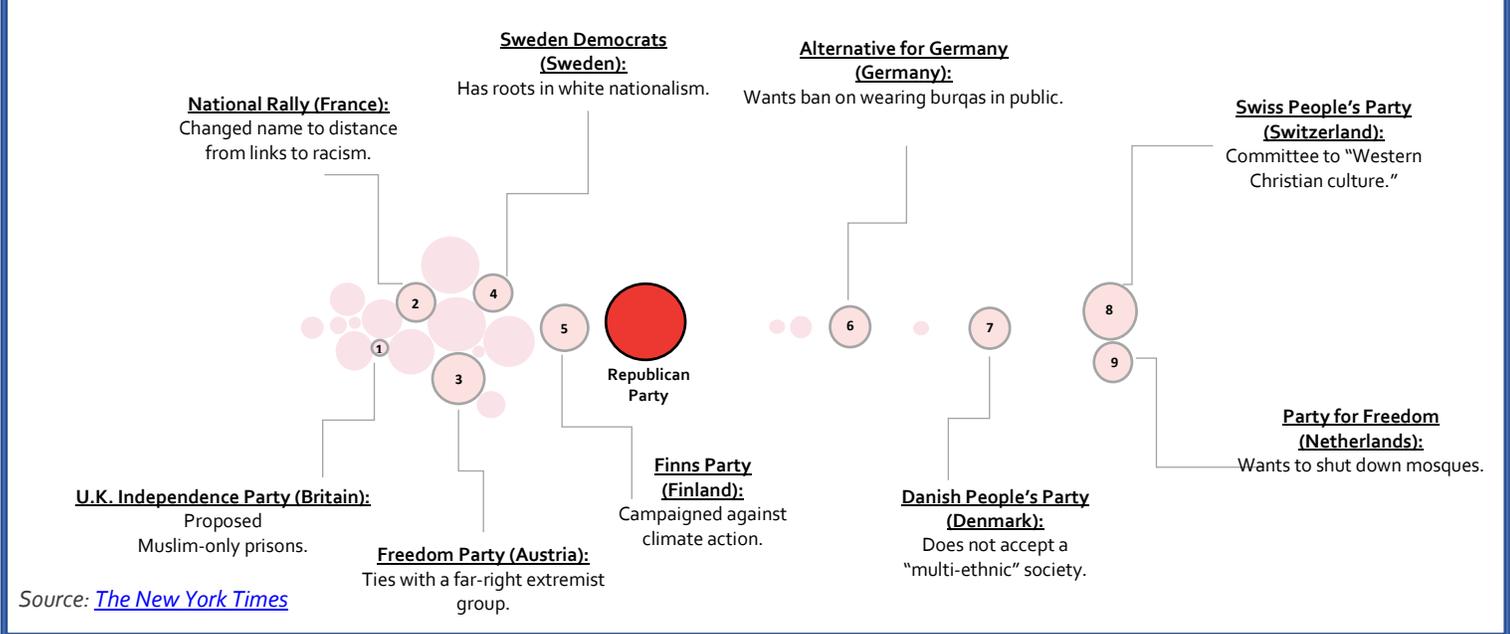
International Political Divisions

Comparison of 2019 European Parliamentary Results and Most Recent National Election Results for Far-Right Parties



Sources: [Bloomberg](#), [BBC](#), Switzerland National Election Results from [Wikipedia](#), UK National Election Results from [BBC](#), Belgium National Election Results from [Wikipedia](#), Poland National Election Results from [Wikipedia](#)

The Republican Party vs. Other Right-Wing Parties



Developments Regarding LGBTQ Rights by Nation in 2019

Nation	Development
Kenya	In May 2019, Kenya's High Court unanimously upheld a law punishing gay sex with up to 14 years in prison.
Botswana	In June 2019, the High Court of Botswana struck down the country's sodomy law.
Angola	In January, Angola eliminated its sodomy law and passed legislation that punishes discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation with up to two years in prison.
Brunei	In April, a law took effect that punishes homosexuality and adultery with death by stoning, though the country's leader, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, has vowed not to enforce it.
Taiwan	In May, Taiwan became the first place in Asia to allow same-sex couples to marry, though the law does limit the ability of same-sex couples to adopt.
China	Until recently, the Chinese government allowed LGBT advocacy as long as the activities didn't appear overtly political; however, officials have now begun denying gay-rights groups permission to register as NGOs, citing "ethical concerns" and the police have been harassing activists.
Russia	Over the past two years, police in Russia have reportedly abducted and tortured over 100 people in the Chechnya region. The Russian government has not yet fully investigated the abuses, though it promised to do so.
Bulgaria	Courts began to refuse legal gender recognition of transgender people.
Poland	Enacted rules that deny in-vitro fertilization for lesbian couples and unmarried women.
Ecuador	Became the latest country in the Americas whose constitutional court recognized same-sex couples' right to marriage equality.
Costa Rica	Last year, Costa Rica's court ordered that marriage equality legislation be enacted within 18 months.
Chile	Chile has recently updated its gender recognition laws.
Uruguay	Uruguay has recently updated its gender recognition laws.
Guyana	Guyana's law, which criminalized the wearing of gender-nonconforming clothing, was struck down by the Caribbean Court of Justice.
The Vatican	In June 2019, a Vatican education committee denounced what it described as "calls for public recognition of the right to choose one's gender, and of a plurality of new types of unions." Vatican diplomats at the United Nations oppose the use of the word "gender" in international agreements, as anti-LGBTQ groups see use of that term as a way to broaden rights protections.
The United States	The State Department under the Trump Administration has worked closely with anti-LGBTQ organizations and has opposed the use of words like "gender" in U.N. resolutions.
India	Last September, India's Supreme Court issued a landmark ruling that struck down the country's colonial-era law criminalizing gay sex. India is now considered a global leader in jurisprudence that protects the rights of gay men, lesbians, and transgender people.

Source: [The New York Times](#)

Most people see respecting the country's institutions and laws and speaking national language as important to national identity					
<i>% who say that _____ is very/somewhat important to truly share their national identity (e.g. to be truly "Austrian")</i>					
	To respect the country's institutions and laws	To be able to speak national language*	To have family background from that country	To have been born in the country	To be a Christian
Austria	94%	85%	57%	53%	39%
Belgium	95	86	42	49	19
Denmark	98	93	35	36	19
Finland	98	68	51	51	32
France	91	88	53	48	32
Germany	93	86	49	48	34
Ireland	91	82	64	59	48
Italy	91	87	75	68	53
Netherlands	97	96	38	41	22
Norway	98	97	40	41	21
Portugal	96	95	80	81	62
Spain	87	89	59	66	38
Sweden	96	89	21	22	15
Switzerland	93	86	61	58	42
United Kingdom	92	83	58	57	34
MEDIAN	94	87	53	51	34

*In Switzerland and Belgium, the phrase "at least one of our national languages" was used. In all other countries, the dominant national language was used. For example, Finland recognizes two national languages (Finnish and Swedish) but respondents were asked about Finnish.

Source: Survey conducted April-August 2017 in 15 countries. See Methodology for details.
"Being Christian in Western Europe"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

CSHE Exclusive – Latest Major U.S. City Trends

► *Hate crimes in thirty of America's largest cities rose nine percent in 2018 to a decade high of 2,009. Last year's increase was the fifth in a row, and greatest since 2015. Seventy percent, or 21 police departments, registered increases, with just under half (14 or 47 percent), hitting or tying decade highs. 2018 was the only year this decade those cities exceeded 2,000.*

2018's total was 42 percent above 2010's total of 1,417, and 51 percent higher than 2013's decade low of 1,324. Moreover, full year increases reversed steep first-half declines. For some agencies with large percentage increases off of very low numbers of reports, much of the rise resulted from improved efficiencies known as "reporting effect."

2019 preliminary partial year-to-date hate crime data show significant overall increases of 25% over the same period last year, when a similar survey registered double digit percentage declines. The three largest U.S. cities—New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago—set the trend both years. Of the nine largest U.S. cities in 2019, six were up and three were down, with an overall increase of 33 percent, while 11 of 18 cities surveyed rose.

△ Because the majority of hate crimes for all of the last five years occurred during the second half of the year, it is likely that any increase this year will be eroded by year's end, as later comparisons will encompass 2018 election period increases.

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

LOCATION	COMPARATIVE DATES EXAMINED	CHANGE COMPARED TO 2018	TOTAL REPORTED HATE CRIMES IN 2019	TOP TARGET GROUP/BIAS TYPE IN 2019	TOTAL REPORTED HATE CRIMES IN 2018	TOP TARGET GROUP/BIAS TYPE IN 2018
New York, NY	Jan 1 – Jul 7	+47.65%	220	Jewish	149	Jewish
Los Angeles, CA	Jan 1 – May 31	+14.14%	113	Anti-Gay Male	99	Anti-Gay Male
Chicago, IL	Jan 1 – Jun 30	+53.85%	40	Not Available	26	Not Available
Houston, TX	Jan 1 – Jun 30	-25.00%	12	Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	16	Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry
Phoenix, AZ	Jan 1 – Mar 31	-5.71%	33	Black or African American	35	Black or African American
Philadelphia, PA	Jan 1 – May 31	+26.67%	19	Not Available	15	Not Available
San Antonio, TX	Jan 1 – Jun 30	+100%	6	Not Available	3	Not Available
San Diego, CA	Jan 1 – May 31	-16.67%	15	Religion	18	Race
Dallas, TX	Jan 1 – Jun 30	+171.43%	19	Not Available	7	Not Available
Austin, TX	Jan 1 – Jun 30	-58.33%	5	Not Available	12	Not Available
Columbus, OH	Jan 1 – May 31	+9.09%	36	American Indian or Alaskan Native	33	Black
Seattle, WA	Jan 1 – Apr 30	-6.67%	28	Anti-Black	30	Anti-Black
Denver, CO	Jan 1 – May 28	+54.17%	37	Black	24	Black / Hispanic (7 each)
Washington, DC	Jan 1 – May 31	+55.17%	90	Ethnicity/National Origin	58	Sexual Orientation
Portland, OR	Jan 1 – Mar 31	+250%	7	Black	2	LGBTQ / White (1 each)
Sacramento, CA	Jan 1 – Mar 31	-11.11%	8	LGBTQ	9	LGBTQ
Miami-Dade County, FL	Jan 1 – May 31	--	3	Jewish	Not Available	Not Available
Cleveland, OH	Jan 1 – Mar 31	+8.33%	13	Other (e.g. Anti-AIDS)	12	Other (e.g. Anti-AIDS)
Cincinnati, OH	Jan 1 – May 31	-18.75%	13	White / Black / American Indian or Alaskan Native / Other Race, Ethnicity, Ancestry / Other (e.g. Anti-AIDS) (2 each)	16	White
TOTAL:		+26.60%	714*		564	

Source: CSHE Archives and FOIA Requests

*2019 total does not include Miami-Dade County due to unavailable number for Miami-Dade County in 2018

► **CSHE: Hate Crime Comparison in Select U.S. Cities, 2017-2018**

LOCATION	POPULATION	CHANGE COMPARED TO 2017	TOTAL REPORTED HATE CRIMES IN FIRST HALF OF 2018	TOP TARGET IN FIRST HALF OF 2018	TOTAL REPORTED HATE CRIMES IN FIRST HALF OF 2017
New York, NY	8,550,000	-16.75%	164	Jewish	197
Los Angeles, CA	4,007,000	-7.46%	124	Anti-Gay Male	134*
Chicago, IL	2,720,000	-23.08%	30	Black or African American	39
Houston, TX	2,296,000	-6.25%	15	Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	16
Phoenix, AZ	1,620,000	-47.01%	62	Black or African American	117
Philadelphia, PA	1,560,00	+25.00%	15	Not Available	12
TOP 6 CITIES TOTAL		-20.39%	410		515
San Francisco, CA	884,363	+150.00%	40	Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	16
Seattle, WA	704,000	-34.43%	40	Sexual Orientation	61
Denver, CO	693,000	-15.15%	28	Black or African American	33
Washington, DC	681,000	+16.67%	84	Sexual Orientation	72
Louisville, KY	616,000	0.00%	6	Black or African American	6
TOTAL	22,771,363	-13.51%	608		703

*Los Angeles had two data sets which varied by 1 showing 133 and 134 hate crimes in the first six months of 2017, making declines 6.8% and 7.5%, respectively.

1st HALF 2018 DECLINES REVERSED BY 2nd HALF RISE & ELECTION TIME BUMP IN LARGEST CITIES

► In most of the cities with periodic breakdowns, hate crimes were significantly lower in the first half of 2018, only to have those declines eroded or reversed by the end of the year. Many, but not all, cities had spikes in the fourth quarter or around mid-term election time – particularly in some of the nation’s largest cities.

Larger “blue” cities outside of the southernmost latitudes were most likely to experience election time increases, something not traditionally seen around midterms. New York City hate crimes went up 17 percent between October 28 and December 9, 2018, while in Philadelphia, one quarter of the year’s hate crimes occurred in November. In Chicago, November was tied for the year’s worst month, while in Boston it was a close third. In both cities, November 2018 was higher than adjacent months. Other cities’ numbers, like Seattle, Dallas, and Portland, had declines from previous months, but increases over the previous November. In Los Angeles, hate crimes see-sawed up 62 percent (21 to 34) from October to November 2018, but that was below September’s total. Still, a smaller minority of cities in the southern portions of the country, particularly in San Diego, and the Texas and Arizona region, did not experience election-time spikes.

The six most populous U.S. cities were down 19 percent overall for the first half of 2018, but finished down, to less than three percent by year-end. For the first half year of 2018, overall crime also dropped according to FBI Uniform Crime Reporting figures, with violent crime decreasing 4.3 percent and property crime dropping by 7.2 percent.

For hate crimes, New York City went from a 17 percent decline to a 7 percent rise, while Chicago reversed a 23 percent decline into a 26 percent increase. Los Angeles also reversed a decline to record a 13 percent increase, with a fourth quarter increase of 32 percent over 2017.

► CSHE refrains from an official estimate, but finds that major U.S. cities overall are slightly more likely than not to sustain most or all of recent annual increases in 2019.

► For similar reasons, CSHE estimates that FBI national figures for 2018 are likely to sustain most or all of recent annual increases, with another increase somewhat more likely, though not assured. If FBI totals rise, it would only be the second time since 1992 that there has been a four-year consecutive increase.

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

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

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

¹ Philadelphia, PA bias motivation statistics are from 2017

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Some cities did not report specific bias-type subcategories

2. Seattle hate crimes involved only malicious harassment incidents

3. Texas data from Texas Department of Public Safety

► Race-based or anti-African American were again the top bias victim categories in most cities, followed closely by Gays and Jews overall (above). Anti-White and anti-Jewish hate crimes rose the most in a smaller representative ten-city sample.

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

City	Anti-Black		Anti-White		Anti-Hispanic or Latino		Anti-Jewish	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
New York City, NY	45 (36.4%)	33	17 (88.9%)	9	6 (-14.3%)	7	189 (26%)	150
Los Angeles, CA	61 (10.9%)	55	15 (50%)	10	43 (34.4%)	32	43 (16.2%)	37
Chicago, IL	21 (31.3%)	16	12 (200%)	4	7 (250%)	2	13 (-18.8%)	16
Phoenix, AZ	32 (-56.7%)	74	9 (-67.9%)	28	10 (-60%)	25	16 (-40.7%)	27
San Jose, CA	10 (-23.1%)	13	2 (100%)	1	8 (33.3%)	6	0 (-100%)	7
Columbus, OH	20 (-13%)	23	13 (-81.7%)	17	1 (-85.7%)	7	2 (na)	0
Seattle, WA	24 (-7.7%)	26	12 (100%)	6	5 (-28.6%)	7	6 (100%)	3
Denver, CO	17 (nc)	17	3 (50%)	2	8 (-11.1%)	9	3 (-70%)	10
Boston, MA	47 (-7.8%)	51	14 (180%)	5	11 (37.5%)	8	8 (60%)	5
Louisville, KY	6 (20%)	5	0 (100%)	2	1 (na)	0	1 (-50%)	2
Total	283 (-9.5%)	313	97 (15.5%)	84	100 (-2.9%)	103	281 (9.3%)	257

City	Anti-Muslim		Anti-Gay		Anti-Transgender		Total	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
New York City, NY	18 (-50%)	36	45 (nc)	45	11 (nc)	11	331 (13.7%)	291
Los Angeles, CA	2 (-66.7%)	6	70 (-1.4%)	71	17 (-26.1%)	23	251 (7.3%)	234
Chicago, IL	5 (-44.4%)	9	15 (87.5%)	8	2 (na)	0	75 (36.4%)	55
Phoenix, AZ	1 (-66.7%)	3	19 (-41.9%)	32	2 (nc)	2	89 (-53.4%)	191
San Jose, CA	3 (50%)	2	8 (14.3%)	7	0 (-100%)	1	31 (-16.2%)	37
Columbus, OH	6 (20%)	5	17 (15%)	20	0 (nc)	0	59 (-18.1%)	72
Seattle, WA	1 (nc)	1	34 (21.4%)	28	5 (-50%)	10	87 (7.4%)	81
Denver, CO	3 (50%)	2	15 (36.4%)	11	3 (-40%)	5	52 (-7.1%)	56
Boston, MA	14 (40%)	10	47 (11.9%)	42	0 (nc)	0	141 (16.5%)	121
Louisville, KY	0 (na)	0	5 (na)	0	2 (na)	0	15 (66.7%)	9
Total	53 (-28.3%)	74	275 (4.2%)	264	42 (-19.2%)	52	1,131 (-1.4%)	1147

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

Because the composition, crime rate, and density of cities differ from that of the nation as a whole, the data in our ten cities (above) will likely vary somewhat from FBI national data when it's released in November 2019.

The biggest percentage increases in our sample were anti-White, up 15.5 percent; anti-Jewish, up 9.3 percent; and anti-Gay, up 4.2 percent. The overall totals, however, gloss over marked differences in individual cities. For instance, owing to an over 50 percent drop in Phoenix, African Americans, the most targeted group, registered a decline overall. The three largest cities all registered double-digit increases for anti-African American hate crime, and would have driven the overall total up, but for Phoenix. Interestingly, in smaller cities, anti-Black crime trended lower.

The opposite was true for anti-Muslim crimes in 2018, which registered large declines overall, driven by drops in the largest cities, though there were increases in smaller ones. FBI enumerated anti-Muslim hate crime nearly doubled from 2014 through 2016, before a moderate drop in 2017. However, when combined with the newly reintroduced anti-Arab hate crime (as some offenders conflate), the total for both combined rose in 2017. Anti-Muslim assaults (which also decreased in 2017) were higher than in 2001, the peak year for anti-Muslim hate crime.

Jews, African Americans, and Gays tend to be represented in greater proportions in cities, while conversely, Whites have a lower representation. Last year, Whites, off of a much lower numerical base, nonetheless registered the biggest percentage increase, albeit off of a relatively small numerical increase. Still, a large unexplained decline in Phoenix moderated all increases and turned some small increases into small declines.

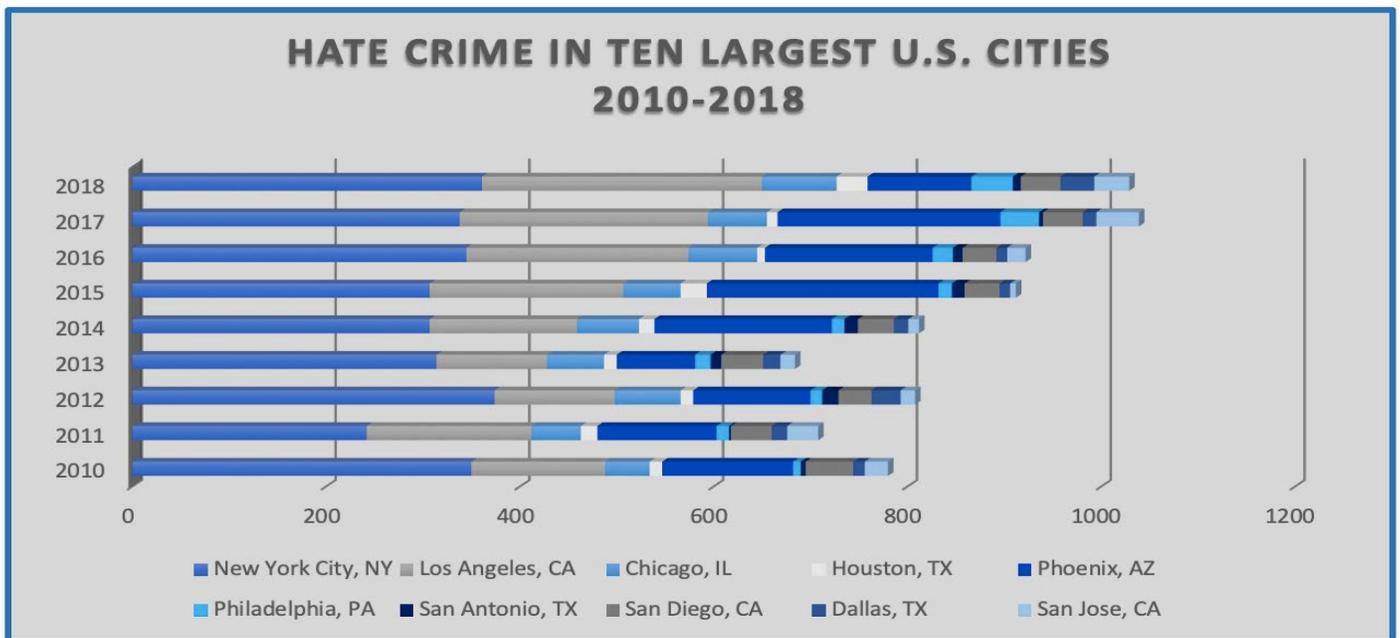
The cities were primarily selected by population, number of cases, availability of data, and geographic diversity. Variances not only exist with regard to demographics, but violent crime rates as well.

City	Violent Crimes per 100,000 people	Total Population
New York, NY	538.9	8,560,072
Los Angeles, CA	634.8	3,949,776
Chicago, IL	1098.9	2,722,586
Houston, TX	1095.2	2,267,336
Phoenix, AZ	760.2	1,574,421
Philadelphia, PA	947.6	1,569,657
San Antonio, TX	707.5	1,461,623
San Diego, CA	366.6	1,390,966
Dallas, TX	774.6	1,300,122
San Jose, CA	403.7	1,023,031
Boston, MA	669.2	669,158
Washington, D.C.	948.7	672,391
Austin, TX	414.8	916,906
San Francisco, CA	715.0	864,263
Indianapolis, IN	1334.0	853,431
Columbus, OH	513.4	852,144
Seattle, WA	632.7	688,245
Denver, CO	675.6	678,467
Portland, OR	515.7	630,331
Louisville (Metro), MO	647.0	621,349
Pittsburgh, PA	656.6	305,012
Sacramento, CA	675.6	489,650

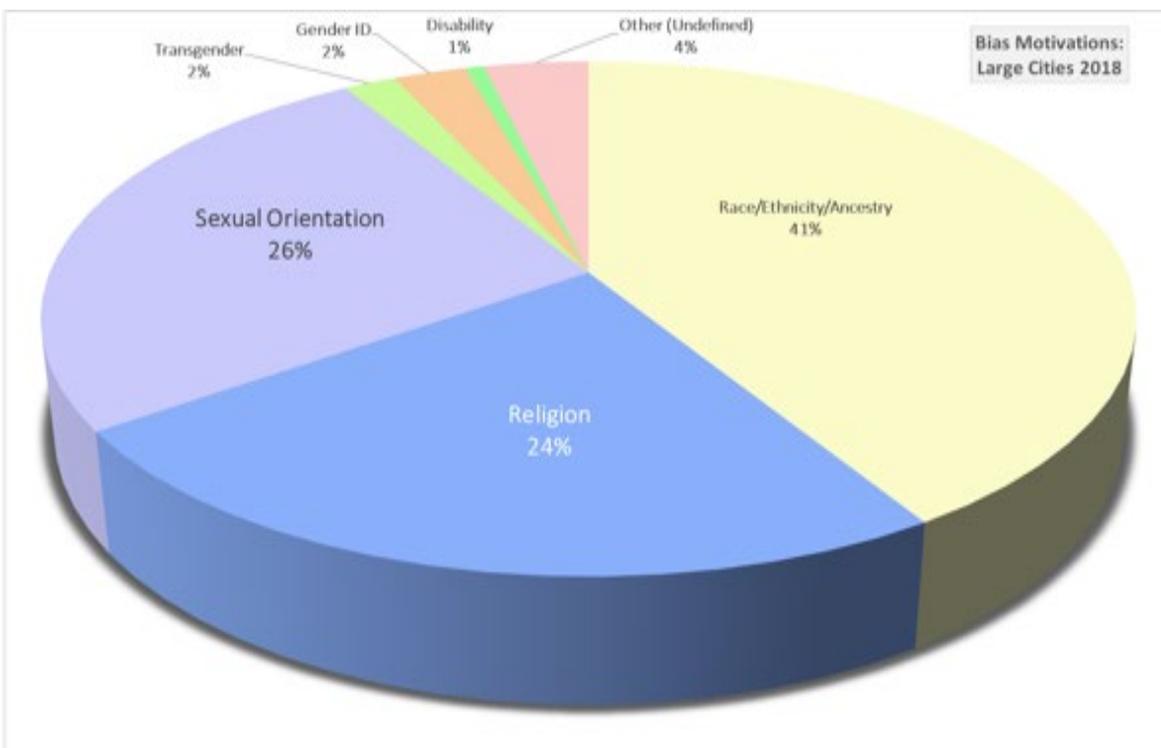
City	Top 5 Ethnic Groups by Percent of Total Population									
	Most Populous Ethnicity		Second Most Populous Ethnicity		Third Most Populous Ethnicity		Fourth Most Populous Ethnicity		Fifth Most Populous Ethnicity	
New York, NY	White	42.80%	Hispanic	29.30%	Black	24.30%	Other	15.10%	Asian	14.00%
Los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

After four straight increases, hate crime in the **ten largest American cities fell under one percent** in 2018 to 1,030, due to the large anomalous decline in Phoenix. **Totals exceeded one thousand for only the second time this decade**, with seven of the top ten cities rising, and half hitting decade highs: Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Dallas, and Philadelphia. The 2018 total is **32 percent above 2010's total**, and fifty percent above 2013's decade low of 684.

In 2017, the cities with the *highest per capita* number of FBI submitted reports—often a sign of superior reporting practices and response—include, *Eugene, OR; Cincinnati, OH; Washington, DC; and Boston, MA.*



Multi-City Hate Crime Survey By Bias Motivation



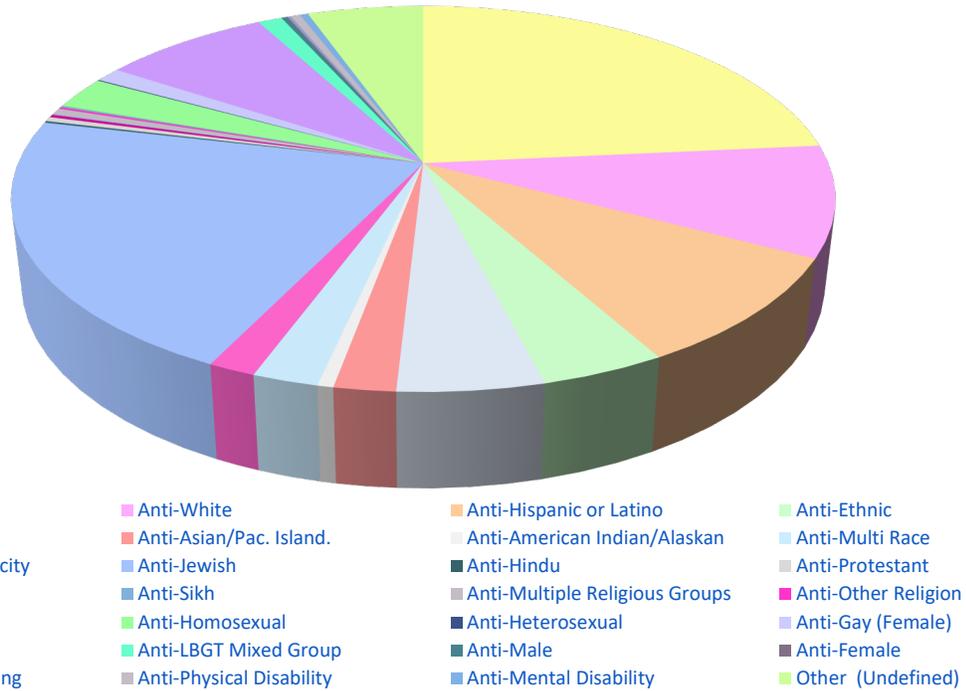
African Americans

Since federal record keeping began, **African Americans have been the most frequent target (though in consistently diminishing proportions)**, and that remains so in our 2018 city survey. African Americans were yet again the top victim category in ten of fourteen cities with breakdowns, followed by LGBTQ in three cities (Seattle, Boston, and Sacramento), but also see Los Angeles and D.C., with Jews the top targets in one (New York), and Latinos in one as well (Indianapolis, Indiana). In 2018, in New York and Los Angeles, *Blacks, Latinos, and Whites* were among the most common identifiable suspects.

In the fourteen large cities with specific 2018 category breakdowns for our survey, **African Americans were among the two most frequently targeted group in all of them**, first in ten of them, and second in the remaining four. African Americans account for thirteen percent of U.S. residents, and generally more in the nation's largest cities. They are most frequently victimized by hate crime, constituting 28 percent of all hate crime according to the FBI in 2017.

In 2017, African Americans were the target of over 2,000 hate crimes on a 16 percent rise according to the FBI. Hate crimes against African Americans peaked in the summer of 1996 when racial stereotypes surrounded discussion on a controversial welfare reform bill during an election year. The second worst time was in the fall of 1995 during the O.J. Simpson trial.

Bias Motivation: Large US Cities 2018



Jews

In the [most fatal anti-Semitic attack in American history](#), and the worst hate crime event of the year, eleven Jewish worshippers were murdered by a white supremacist in Pittsburgh on October 27, 2018. The attack was the latest and most deadly in a string of hate crime mass killings committed by loner domestic terrorists targeting congregants at houses of worship or religiously affiliated institutions. In our data breakdown by city, the [Tree of Life Synagogue attack](#) counts as one incident with eleven fatalities. Jews are twice as likely to be located in major cities relative to the nation as a whole. Previously, the five months with the highest number of FBI hate crimes were all during times of disputes between Israelis and Palestinians.

[Jews were in the top three targets in five of fourteen large cities](#) with hate crime target breakdowns available, and were, once again, the most targeted group in New York City, where one in six American Jews reside. Jews alone constituted the majority of all hate crime targets there, and at 188 anti-Semitic hate crimes (of which about 150 involved swastikas), those would rank above the individual city totals of all but three cities nationally.

America’s estimated 6.8 million [Jews are about 2.1 percent of the nation’s population](#), but in the [21 top metro areas they constitute 4.4 percent](#) of residents. The [2.14 million Jewish residents in the New York-Northern New Jersey metro area](#) are 10.6 percent of the region’s population and constitute [31 percent of the nation’s Jews](#).

The Los Angeles-Orange County, CA metro area is second with 617,000 Jews, for a 4.6 percent share of the population. The Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach metro area, with 565,000 Jews, has the third largest Jewish population, making up 9.4 percent of the region. The San Francisco Bay area is 6.4 percent Jewish, and metro Chicago is 3.1 percent Jewish, despite both areas having around 295,000 Jews. The four-state Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington metro area closely follows in sixth place, with 292,000 Jews or 4.8 percent of the area’s residents.

Jewish Population: 2016, 21 Largest U.S. MSAs (Metropolitan Statistical Area: Census)

MSA Rank	MSA Name	Population		% Jewish
		Total ^a	Jewish	
1	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	20,182,305	2,140,300	10.6%
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13,340,068	617,480	4.6%
3	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,551,031	294,280	3.1%
4	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,102,796	75,005	1.1%
5	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	6,656,947	45,640	0.7%
6	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,069,875	292,350	4.8%
7	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	6,097,684	217,390	3.6%
8	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-W Palm Beach, FL	6,012,331	565,025	9.4%
9	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	5,710,795	119,800	2.1%
10	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,774,321	238,560	5.0%
11	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	4,656,132	295,850	6.4%
12	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,574,531	82,900	1.8%
13	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,489,159	23,625	0.5%
14	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	4,302,043	67,000	1.6%
15	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,733,580	61,100	1.6%
16	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,524,583	44,500	1.3%
17	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	3,299,521	100,000	3.0%
18	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2,975,225	58,350	2.0%
19	Denver Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,814,330	95,000	
20	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,811,588	61,300	1.9%
21	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,979,407	115,400	3.9%
Total Population in Top 21 MSAs		125,658,252	5,533,780	4.4%
Total US Population		321,418,820	6,856,305	2.1%
Percentage of Population in Top 21 MSAs		39.1%	80.7%	

Source: [U.S. Census](#) (July 1, 2015 estimates)

Notes: 1) See www.census.gov/population/metro/files/lists/2009/List1.txt or the List of Metropolitan Statistical Areas article in Wikipedia for a list of the counties included in each MSA; 2) Total Jewish population of 5,533,780 excludes 77,075 part-year residents who are included in MSAs 8, 13, and 18; 3) The total number of American Jews is probably about 6.7- 6.8 million due to some double-counting between states (Sheskin and Dashefsky 2006) /American Jewish Yearbook. MSAs are larger in both area and population than the main cities enumerated elsewhere in report. Source: [Jewish Data Bank](#)

LGBTQ

Out of 18 cities with 2018 breakdowns, [LGBTQ, Gay Male or "Sexual Orientation" were in the top two in 12 of them](#), and they were the most frequently targeted group in Portland (tied), Seattle, and Washington, DC.

Highest Percentage LGBT Population, 50 Largest U.S. Metro Areas, 2012-2014

LGBT percentages are based on responses to the question "Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender?"

	% LBGT
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, Calif.	6.2
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Ore.-Wash.	5.4
Austin-Round Rock, Texas	5.3
New Orleans-Metairie, La.	5.1
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	4.8
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, Mass.-N.H.	4.8
Salt Lake City, Utah	4.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Calif.	4.6
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, Colo.	4.6
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, Conn.	4.6

Gallup Daily tracking

GALLUP

Source: [Gallup](#)

In Los Angeles, anti-Gay Male crimes were the second most common, but when all categories of anti-LGBTQ crimes are combined, they total 70, compared to anti-Black at 61. In New York, there were 45 anti-Gay hate crimes in 2018, tied for second place with anti-Black. [Anti-Gay hate crime rose 4 percent in our ten-city sample, increasing in six cities in 2018.](#)

According to Gallup, 4.1 percent of the adult population or ten million adults identified as LGBTQ in 2016, but the number was higher among millennials, where the percentage was 7.3 percent. Non-whites were more likely to identify as LGBTQ than Whites, with Latinos having the highest proportion. Cities with large estimated LGBTQ communities also frequently have higher proportions of anti-LGBTQ crimes. Earlier in 2011, Gary Gates of UCLA Law School's Williams Institute estimated the nation's LGBTQ community at 3.8 percent, with 0.3 percent of this share being transgender. The study also indicated that the community comprised slightly more females than males ([source](#)).

Anti-White

[Anti-White](#) hate crime was in the [top five in eight of the 14 cities](#) with breakdowns available, and accounted for [9.3 percent of those targeted, edging out Latinos for the fourth most common victim group](#). Anglo (non-Hispanic) Whites represent a lower proportion of the population in the larger cities than they do in the nation as a whole, where they constitute 61 percent of the population. None of the fifteen largest American cities exceed the national percentage, and only three had majority White populations. Whites were in the top three most targeted groups in only three cities in our survey, all with majority White populations – [Columbus, Seattle, and Pittsburgh](#). Whites, however, are [still under-represented](#) relative to their share of the population.

[Anti-White hate crime rose in six of ten sample cities and, at 15 percent, had the biggest increase](#) of any of the groups analyzed in 2018. In 2017, FBI reported anti-White hate crime rose three percent to 744, on top of a 17 percent rise from the previous year.

Anti-Latino

[Anti-Latino](#) hate crime was [in the top 5 of the 14 cities](#) with breakdowns available, and [first in Indianapolis with ten; second in Los Angeles \(tied with Jews\) at 43; and second in Denver and San Jose](#), where the category tied with anti-Gay Male hate crime. In those cities with breakdowns, Latinos were in fourth place, at 9.1 percent, just behind Whites in our 2018 survey. In 2017, Latinos represented six percent of all FBI hate crime reports at 427, up 24 percent.

Latino Americans, however, make up a much smaller percentage of the population than non-Latino Whites. Latinos account for [17.8 percent of the population](#) in the United States, but are even more represented in many of the nation's largest cities. Pew estimates that the Hispanic population of the United States grew from 14.5 million in 1980 to just under 58 million in 2016, accounting for half the nation's population growth since 2000. However, some of that growth has slowed in recent years. Pew states that 36 million, or 63 percent, of Latino Americans are of Mexican descent, followed by Puerto Rican residents, at 5.4 million (outside of Puerto Rico), followed by around two million each for Salvadorans, Cubans, and Dominicans in 2015.

Pew: Top 10 Metropolitan Areas, by Hispanic Population, 2014

Rank	Metro area	Hispanic population	Share Hispanic among population	Among Hispanics, share foreign born	Among under 18, share Hispanic	Top three Hispanic origin groups (group, share)
1	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	5,979,000	45.10%	40.30%	58.60%	Mexican: 78.5 Salvadoran: 7.4 Guatemalan: 4.6
2	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	4,780,000	23.90%	42.10%	29.60%	Puerto Rican: 26.7 Dominican: 21.3 Mexican: 13.6
3	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	2,554,000	43.30%	60.70%	44.00%	Cuban: 42.9 Colombian: 9.3 Puerto Rican: 9.3
4	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	2,335,000	36.40%	39.50%	45.90%	Mexican: 75.7 Salvadoran: 8.2 Honduran: 3.2
5	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	2,197,000	49.40%	30.30%	61.80%	Mexican: 87.4 Salvadoran: 2.6 Puerto Rican: 1.8
6	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	2,070,000	21.80%	36.10%	30.80%	Mexican: 79.8 Puerto Rican: 9.9 Guatemalan: 2.0
7	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	1,943,000	28.40%	37.80%	38.40%	Mexican: 84.3 Salvadoran: 3.9 Puerto Rican: 2.6
8	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	1,347,000	30.10%	28.60%	42.80%	Mexican: 89.0 Puerto Rican: 1.9 Spaniard: 1.3
9	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	1,259,000	55.70%	16.00%	65.00%	Mexican: 89.6 Puerto Rican: 2.0 Spaniard: 1.2
10	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	1,084,000	33.30%	33.60%	46.10%	Mexican: 89.8 Puerto Rican: 2.4 Salvadoran: 1.0

Source: [Pew Research Center](#)

Anti-Muslim & Arab

Anti-Muslim hate crime *was in the top five categories for most frequent target in three* of the 14 cities with breakdowns in 2018, although in Boston, the cases were combined into a mixed category with “anti-Arab.” There was, however, some nuance to these numbers in recent years. For instance, *last year’s decline in ten large cities, down from 74 to 53, a 28 percent decrease, was largely driven by steep drops in the very largest ones.* In the six smaller cities analyzed, however, the totals either increased or remained stable.

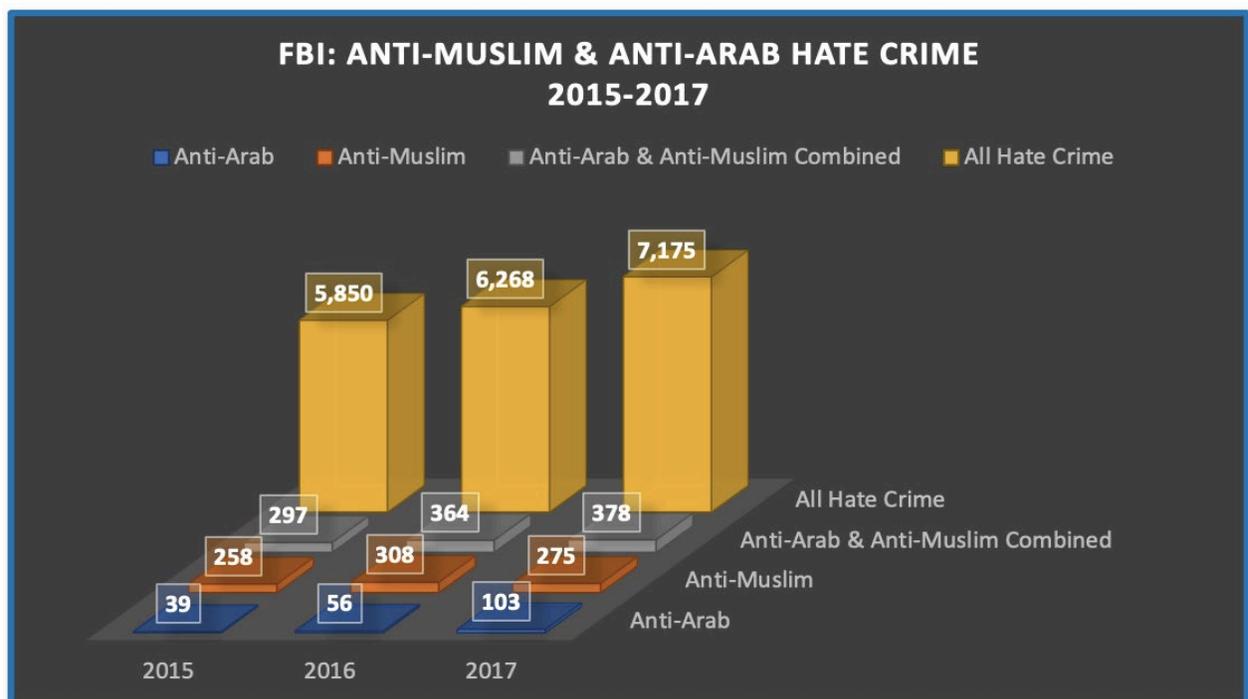
U.S. Counties with Largest Middle Eastern-North African (MENA) Populations

Rank	County	Population
1	Los Angeles County, CA	389,905
2	New York, NY	163,165
3	Wayne County, MI	102,350
4	Cook County, IL	101,300
5	Orange County, CA	92,354

Source: [Los Angeles Times](#)

Moreover, and of significant note, 2017 FBI national data for anti-Muslim hate crime declined off of decade highs, but were “offset” by significant increases registered in the newly reimplemented “Anti-Arab” subcategory, which was added for the second time in 2015. In 2017, FBI reported anti-Muslim hate crime declined 11 percent from 308 to 275 after rising 99 percent over the previous two years. Moreover, the combined total of anti-Arab and anti-Muslim cases in 2017 FBI totals actually increased four percent to 378 from 364 the year before, on a doubling of anti-Arab hate crimes from 56 to 103.

While anti-Muslim hate crime peaked in September 2001, with 314 in just that one month and 481 for the entire year, the second worst annual total was in 2016, with 308. Disturbingly, however, anti-Muslim assaults, despite a 15 percent decline to 105 in 2017, still *thirteen percent higher than the 2001* annual assault totals, when overall anti-Muslim hate crime hit a record. Anti-Muslim aggravated assaults accounted for over half of all those committed on the basis of religion in 2017. Anti-Muslim offenses overall, however, which are different from incidents (as one incident can consist of multiple offenses), only constituted 19 percent of all religious hate offenses in 2017, according to the FBI.



Source: [FBI Hate Crime Statistics, 2015-2017](#).

CSHE Recommendations

Political Leaders

- Use bully pulpit to highlight communal values and inclusivity, while condemning the moral depravity of prejudice and hate crime.
- Announce new initiatives.

Schools

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

Police Agencies

- Police Chiefs should make public policy statements on hate crime and disseminate these.
- Designate bias liaison officer(s) to be contacted to oversee response of any suspected hate crime.
- Institute departmental policies and investigative protocols on Hate Crime.
- Have a two-tier review process where liaison officer and his/her supervisor review all suspected cases.
- Offer follow up training.
- Implement the use of specific guided forms for hate crime.
- Post hate crime statistics on department website broken down by bias, offense type, general location, and date with privacy protection for victims when necessary.
- Maintain statistical data on non-criminal hate incidents or refer statistics to human relations agencies and commissions for public data assessments.
- Allow for reports or evidence to be received digitally via website and text.
- Have materials in multiple languages to assist victims and encourage reporting.
- Have bias liaison or supervisor coordinate quarterly hate crime meetings with other government agencies and community shareholders who may also refer cases.
- Notify relevant community groups and other agencies.
- Employ social media to calm public and address rumor control.
- Have blueprints available of sensitive locations including schools, campuses, community gathering places, houses of worship and religiously affiliated institutions, government offices, offices of political advocacy groups and parties, and media.

State Legislators

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

APPENDIX I: HATE CRIME LAWS

Current Federal Hate Crime Protections

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

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

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

Current State Hate Crime Statutes

State	Statute	Race, religion, ethnicity	Gender	Gender Identity	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Political Affiliation	Homelessness	First Responder/ Police	Interference with religious services
FEDERAL PROTECTIONS											
Alabama **	Ala. Code § 13A-5-13 Ala. Code § 13A-6-28 Ala. Code § 13A-11-12	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Alaska * ^	Alaska Stat. § 12.55.155 Alaska Stat. § 11.76.110	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arizona ** ^	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-701 D.13 and D.15 Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1604 A.1 Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1707 Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-1708 Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 41-1750 A.3	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Arkansas		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

State	Statute	Race, religion, ethnicity	Gender	Gender Identity	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Political Affiliation	Homelessness	First Responder/Police	Interference with religious worship
FEDERAL PROTECTIONS											
California ***	Cal. Penal Code § 422.55 – 422.57 Cal. Penal Code § 422.6 Cal. Penal Code § 422.7 Cal. Penal Code § 422.75 Cal. Penal Code § 422.76 Cal. Penal Code § 11411 Cal. Penal Code § 11412 Cal. Penal Code § 11413(b)(2) Cal. Penal Code § 13023 Cal. Penal Code § 13519.6	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Colorado **	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-9-113 Colo. Rev. Stat. § 18-9-121	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Connecticut ***	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-294n Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-7m Conn. Gen. Stat. § 46a-58 Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-37a Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-40a Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-181j Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-181k Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-181l	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Delaware ***	11 Del. Code Ann. §§ 1304, 1301, and 1331 11 Del. Code Ann. § 80c	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
District of Columbia **	D.C. Code § 22-3701 D.C. Code § 22-3703 D.C. Code § 22-3312.03 D.C. Code § 22-3312.02 D.C. Code § 22-3702	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Florida **	Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.085 Fla. Stat. Ann. § 775.0845 Fla. Stat. Ann. § 876.17 Fla. Stat. Ann. § 876.18 Fla. Stat. Ann. § 806.13 Fla. Stat. Ann. § 877.19	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Georgia		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Hawaii ** ^	Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 706-662 Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 846-51, 846-52, 846-53, 846-54 Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 711-1107	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Idaho	Idaho Code Ann. §§ 18-7901, 18-7902, 18-7903 Idaho Code Ann. § 67-2915	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Illinois ** ^	720 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. 5/12-7.1 730 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. 5/5-5-3.2 720 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. 5/12-7.6 720 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. 5/12-1.2 20 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. Act 4070 20 Ill. Comp. Laws Ann. 2605/2605-399	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Indiana ^ +	Ind. Code Ann. § 35-38-1-7.1 Ind. Code Ann. § 20-13-3-1 Ind. Code Ann. § 20-13-3-38	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Iowa ***	Iowa Code § 80B.11 Iowa Code § 692.15 Iowa Code § 708.2C Iowa Code § 712.9 Iowa Code § 716.6A Iowa Code § 729A Iowa Code § 729.5	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Kansas ^	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 21-6815	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kentucky ** + + + + +	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 532.031 Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 525.113 Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 17.1523 Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 525.110	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
Louisiana ** + +	La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:107.2 La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 15:1204.4 La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:2403 H.(1) La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:225	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Maine * ** ^	17-A Me. Rev. Stat. § 1151 17 Me. Rev. Stat. §§ 2931, 2932 25 Me. Rev. Stat. § 1544 25 Me. Rev. Stat. § 2803-B 5 Me. Rev. Stat. § 4684-A 17-A Me. Rev. Stat. § 507	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
Maryland **	Md. Code Ann. Crim. Law §§ 10-301, 10-302, 10-303, 10-304, 10-305, 10-306, 10-307, 10-308 Md. Code Ann. Pub. Safety § 2-307	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Massachusetts * **	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 6 § 116B Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 22C §§ 33, 34, 35 Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265 § 37 Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 265 § 39 Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 266 § 127A	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Michigan ^^	Mich. Comp. Laws. Serv. § 750.147b Mich. Comp. Laws. Serv. § 28.257a	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Minnesota **	Minn. Stat. § 609.2231 Minn. Stat. § 609.749 Minn. Stat. § 609.595 Minn. Stat. § 626.5531 Minn. Stat. § 626.8451	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Mississippi **	Miss. Code Ann. §§ 99-19-301, 99-19-303, 99-19-305, 99-19-307 Miss. Code Ann. § 97-17-39	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO

State	Statute	Race, religion, ethnicity	Gender	Gender Identity	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Political Affiliation	Homelessness	First Responder/Police	Interference with religious worship
FEDERAL PROTECTIONS											
Missouri **	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 557.035 Mo. Rev. Stat. § 574.085	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Montana **	Mont. Code Ann. §§ 45-5-222, 45-5-223	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 28-110, 28-111, 28-114	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nevada **	Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 193.1675, 193.1677, 207.185, 206.125	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
New Hampshire ^	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 651:6(f)	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
New Jersey	N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2C:16-1 [portion of statute, allowing victim's belief of bias to serve as evidence, held unconstitutional in <i>State v. Pomianek</i> , 221 N.J. 66 (2015)] N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2C:33-9 N.J. Rev. Stat. § 2C:33-11 N.J. Rev. Stat. § 52:9DD-9	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
New Mexico **	N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 31-18B-2, 31-18B-3, 32-18B-4, 32-18B-5 N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-15-4	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
New York	N.Y. Penal Law § 485.05 N.Y. Penal Law § 485.10 N.Y. Penal Law § 240.31 N.Y. Penal Law § 240.30 N.Y. Penal Law § 240.70 N.Y. Penal Law § 240.71 N.Y. Exec. Law § 837(f)(4-c)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
North Carolina **	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-3 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-12.14 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-401.14 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-49(b1) N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-62.2 N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-144	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
North Dakota **	N.D. Cent. Code § 12.1-14-04 N.D. Cent. Code §§ 12.1-21-01, 12.1-21-02, 12.1-21-08	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Ohio **	Ohio Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2927.12 Ohio Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2927.11	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oklahoma **	Oklahoma Stat. tit. 21 § 850 Oklahoma Stat. tit. 21 § 1174 Oklahoma Stat. tit. 21 § 1765	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Oregon ** ^^	Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.165 Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.155 Or. Rev. Stat. § 166.075 Or. Rev. Stat. § 181A.225 Or. Rev. Stat. § 181A.470 Oregon Senate Bill 677	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Pennsylvania **	18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 2710 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 3307 18 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 5509 71 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 250(i) Pa. Adm. Code § 710(i)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Rhode Island ** ^^	R.I. Gen. Laws § 12-19-38 R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-44-31 R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-28-46 R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-28-2-8.1	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
South Carolina ** *	S.C. Code Ann. § 16-5-10 S.C. Code Ann. § 16-7-120 S.C. Code Ann. § 16-11-535 S.C. Code Ann. § 16-11-110	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws §§ 22-19B-1—22-19B-5	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Tennessee * * * ^	Tenn. Code Ann. § 40-35-114(17) Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-309 Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-311 Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-14-301	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Texas * * ^	Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann. art. 42.014 Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 12.47 Tex. Penal Code Ann. § 28.08 Tex. Gov. Code Ann. § 411.046	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO
Utah **	Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-203.14 Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-203.4 Utah Code Ann. § 53-10-202 Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-203.3 Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-103 Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-101	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
Vermont	13 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 1455 13 Vt. Stat. Ann. § 1456	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Virginia * * *	Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-57 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-127 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-423 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-423.01 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-423.1 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-423.2 Va. Code Ann. § 52-8.5 Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-138	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Washington ^	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9A.36.078 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9A.36.080 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 36.28A.030 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 43.101.290 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.61.160 Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.94A.535	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO

State	Statute	Race, religion, ethnicity	Gender	Gender Identity	Age	Sexual Orientation	Disability	Political Affiliation	Homelessness	First Responder/Police	Interference with religious worship
FEDERAL PROTECTIONS		YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
West Virginia *	W. Va. Code Ann. § 61-6-21	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Wisconsin **	Wis. Stat. § 939.645 Wis. Stat. § 943.012	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Wyoming *+++	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 6-9-102	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
TOTALS:		46	30	19	15	32	33	7	7	7	8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes: Statutes listed are criminal statutes, not civil statutes (with the exception of a few administrative statutes requiring hate crime reporting or tracking). Statutes are current as of July 23. For pending legislation and updates at time of print, see below.

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

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

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

States' Holocaust Education Laws

State	Statute	Requires Holocaust to be Taught in Schools?	Description
Michigan	Act 451, MCLS § 380.1168	YES	Starting in the 2016-2017 school year, requires public school districts or academy's social studies curriculum for grades 8 to 12 to include grade-appropriate instruction about genocide, including the Holocaust and the Armenian Genocide. The legislature recommends a combined total of six hours of instruction during grades 8 to 12.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. § 18A:35-28	YES	Requires every board of education to include instruction on the Holocaust and genocides in an appropriate place in the curriculum of elementary and secondary school students. The instruction must enable students to identify and analyze applicable theories concerning human nature and behavior, to understand that genocide is a consequence of prejudice and discrimination, and to emphasize the personal responsibility that each citizen bears to fight racism and hatred.
California	Cal Ed Code § 51220	YES	Requires the course of study for grades 7 to 12 to offer instruction on human rights issues, with particular attention to the study of the inhumanity of genocide, slavery, and the Holocaust.
Texas	Tex. Educ. Code § 29.9072	YES	Establishes "Holocaust Remembrance Week" in public schools, which shall include, as determined by each school district, age-appropriate instruction on the history of and lessons learned from the Holocaust, participation in learning projects about the Holocaust, and use of materials developed or approved by the Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-18f	YES	Requires each local and regional school board of education to include Holocaust and genocide education and awareness as part of each district's social studies curriculum.
Illinois	105 ILCS 5/27-20.3	YES	Requires every public elementary and high school to include a unit of instruction studying the Holocaust and other genocides, including the Armenian Genocide, the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, and the more recent atrocities in Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, and Sudan. The State Superintendent of Education may provide guidelines for the development of instruction, but each school board shall determine the minimum amount of instruction that qualifies as a unit to satisfy the state requirements.

Florida	Fla. Stat. § 1003.42	YES	Requires public school teachers to instruct students on the history of the Holocaust in a manner that leads to an investigation of human behavior, an understanding of the ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping, for the purpose of encouraging tolerance of diversity in a pluralistic society and nurturing democratic values and institutions.
Kentucky	Ann Klein and Fred Gross Holocaust Education Act, KRS § 156.160(1)	YES	Requires every public middle and high school's curriculum to include instruction on the Holocaust and other cases of genocide, as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
New York	NY CLS Educ § 801	YES	Prescribes courses of instruction in human rights issues, including genocide, slavery, and the Holocaust, which shall be taught in all the schools of the state.
Rhode Island	RI Gen. Laws § 16-93-3	YES	Requires the State Department of Education to collect and disseminate curriculum materials to every school district, private school, mayoral academy, and charter school to aid in the development of instructional materials on holocaust and genocide awareness and education. Requires every school district to include one unit of instruction on holocaust and genocide using these materials.
Indiana	Burns Ind. Code Ann. § 20-30-5-7	YES	Each school corporation shall include curriculum on social studies and citizenship, including an enhanced study of the Holocaust in each high school United States history course.
Oregon	Oregon Senate Bill 664	YES	Requires school districts to provide instruction about the Holocaust and genocide.
Missouri*	Holocaust Education and Awareness Commission Act, § 161.700 R.S.Mo	NO	Creates the Holocaust Education and Awareness Commission, a permanent state commission housed in the department of elementary and secondary education, that promotes the implementation of holocaust and awareness programs in Missouri to encourage understanding of the holocaust and discourage bigotry.
Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. § 39-29-1	NO	Creates the Mississippi Commission on the Holocaust to provide assistance and advice to public and private schools, colleges, and universities with respect to the implementation of Holocaust education and awareness programs, and to liaise with education officials to coordinate or modify courses of study or programs dealing with the Holocaust.
Pennsylvania	Act 70, 24 PS § 15-1554	NO	Strongly encourages schools to offer instruction in the Holocaust, genocide, and human rights violations by providing teachers' access to information and best practices. If less than 90 percent of Pennsylvania schools teach about the Holocaust after a study conducted by the State Board of Education, school entities shall be required to instruct in the Holocaust, genocide, and human rights violations.
Georgia	OCGA §§ 50-12-130 – 50-12-133	NO	Creates a permanent state commission which will survey, design, encourage, and promote implementation of Holocaust education and awareness programs in Georgia and will be responsible for encouraging and promoting the memorialization of the Holocaust on a regular basis throughout the state
West Virginia	W. Va. Code §§ 5-28-1 – 5-28-3	NO	Creates the West Virginia Commission on Holocaust Education, which will survey, design, encourage, and promote implementation of holocaust education and awareness programs in West Virginia and will be responsible for encouraging and promoting the memorialization of the Holocaust on a regular basis throughout the state
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143A-48.1	NO	Creates the North Carolina Council on the Holocaust, whose purpose is to develop a program of education and observance of the Holocaust
Washington	Rev. Code Wash. (ARCW) § 28A.300.115	NO	Strongly encourages every public middle, junior high, and high school to include instruction on the events of the Holocaust as well as other examples of genocide and crimes against humanity. In addition, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), in collaboration with an expert Washington nonprofit organization that teaches lessons of the Holocaust, must develop best practices and guidelines for high quality instruction, and by December 12, 2022, must report back to the Legislature with a recommendation about whether instruction on the Holocaust should be required in public schools, and if so, in which grades.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code Ann. § 4-48-107	NO	Establishes the duties of the Tennessee Commission on Holocaust Education, which include providing assistance and advice to public and private schools, colleges, and universities with respect to the implementation of Holocaust education and awareness programs.
Alabama	Code of Ala. § 41-9-983	NO	Establishes the duties of the Alabama Holocaust Commission, which includes providing assistance and advice to public and private schools, colleges, and universities, with respect to the implementation of Holocaust education and awareness programs.

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

Key Hate Crime Cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recent Federal Laws

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

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

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

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

Recent Federal Proposals to Combat Hate

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

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

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

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

UTAH

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

NEW YORK

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

INDIANA

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

OREGON

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

GEORGIA

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

SOUTH CAROLINA

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

NORTH CAROLINA

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

NEVADA

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

MINNESOTA

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

NORTH DAKOTA

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

MICHIGAN

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

CALIFORNIA

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

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

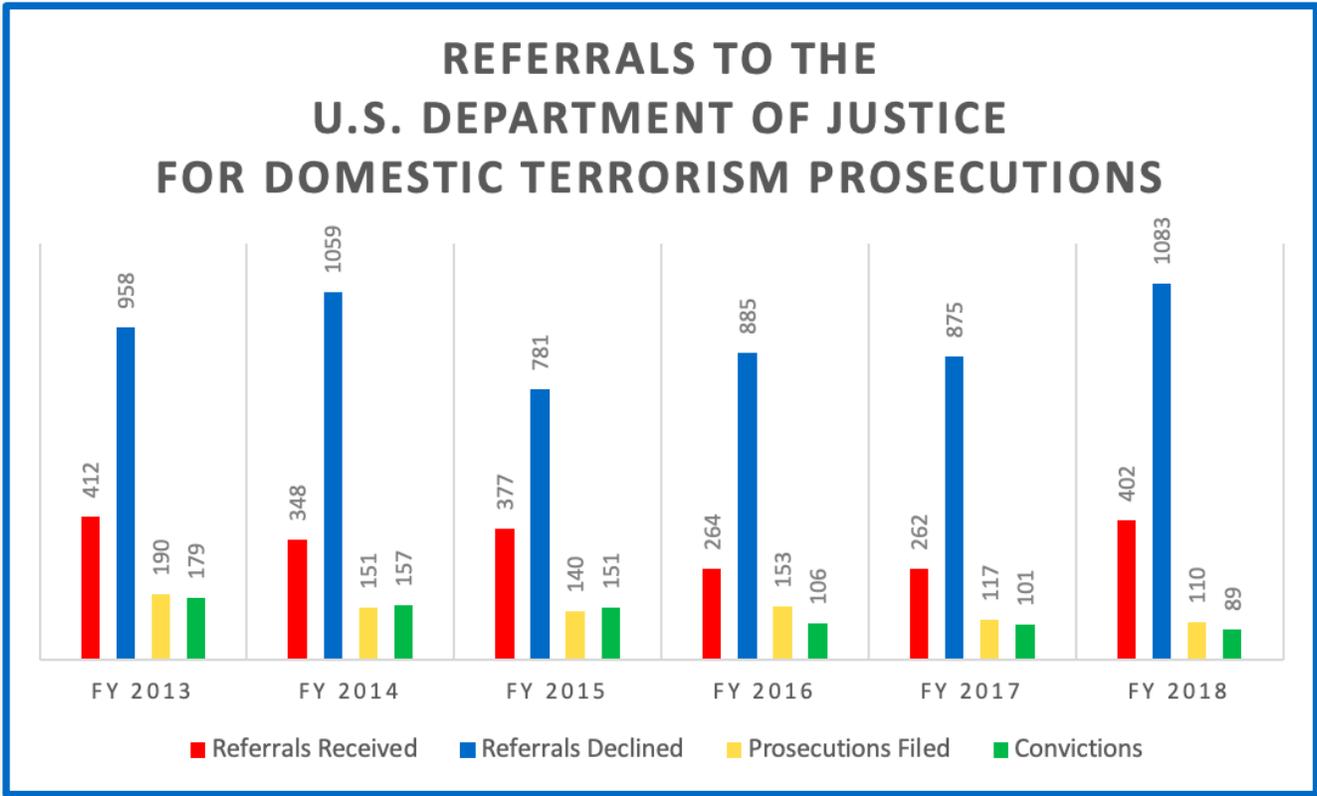
In June 2019, AB 1985 was signed into law. The bill clarifies that a disability is protected under the law regardless of whether it is temporary, permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness. The bill also requires any local law enforcement agency that updates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

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

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

APPENDIX II: DOMESTIC TERRORISM PROSECUTIONS

► Different data sets on *federal terrorism prosecutions* vary with respect to definitions and other parameters, but they generally show a decline, with some older cases being dropped because of evidentiary or statute of limitations issues, among others.

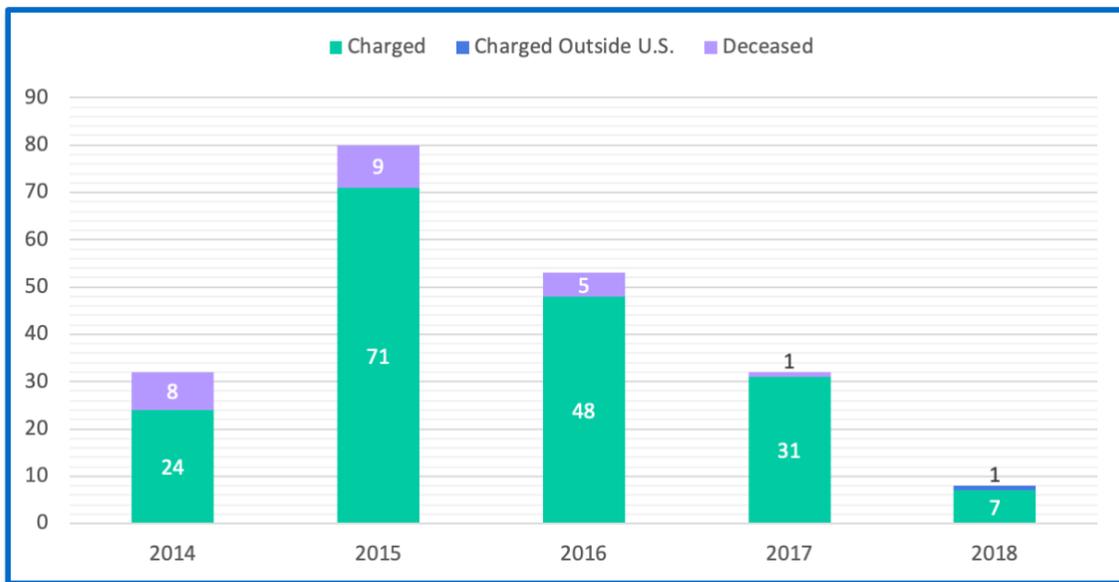


*Four categories of domestic terrorism – as tracked and reported by the USDOJ LIONS (Legal Information Office Network System) database – are included in the chart above: 1) Domestic Terrorism, 2) Domestic Terrorism – Hoaxes, 3) Domestic Terrorism – Financing, and 3) Domestic Terrorism – Critical Infrastructure.

**Numbers of "referrals declined" and "convictions" are sometimes higher than "referrals received" or "prosecutions filed" because the disposition of a case, e.g. dismissal or conviction, may occur in a different year from which the case was filed.

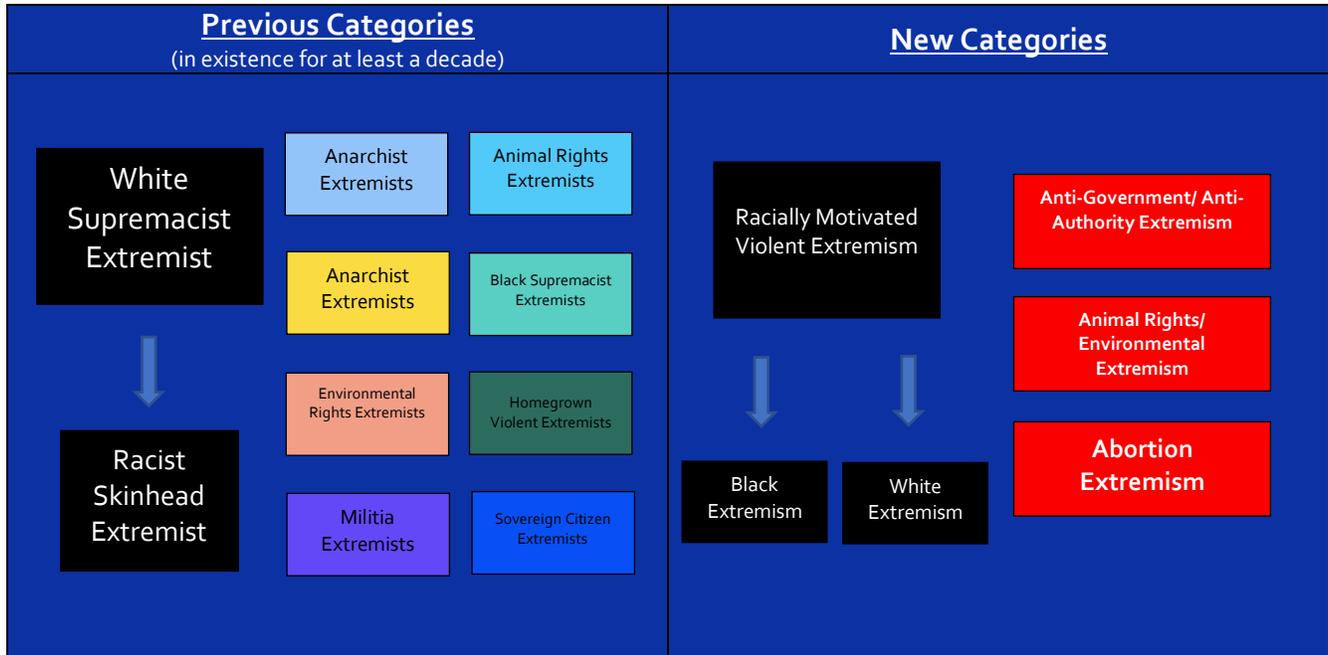
Source: [Brennan Center for Justice](#)

New U.S. Terrorism-Related Cases by Year



Source: [New America](#)

► The FBI currently classifies domestic terrorism into four categories: [racially motivated violent extremism](#), [anti-government/anti-authority extremism](#), [animal rights/environmental extremism](#), and [abortion extremism](#) ([source](#)). Previously, the agency had tracked a broad array of categories of racially motivated crime, including the controversial “[Black Identity Extremism](#).” While the agency has since stopped using that term, it has also [stopped tracking “White Supremacist Extremism.”](#) In a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing, FBI Director Christopher Wray attributed this shift to the agency’s attempt to focus on criminal behavior, saying, “We only investigate violence. We don’t investigate extremism. We don’t investigate ideology. We don’t investigate rhetoric” ([source](#)).



Though international terror threats have remained stable, the [FBI has seen a significant rise in the number of white supremacy domestic terrorism cases](#) in recent months ([source](#)). Since November 2018, the FBI has recorded approximately 100 international terrorism arrests and 90 domestic terrorism arrests ([source](#)). In 2017, there were approximately 150 arrests that the FBI classified as domestic terror, and about 120 in 2018. According to one FBI official who spoke to *CNN*, the agency is on course to match or exceed those numbers in Fiscal Year 2019 ([source](#)).

The FBI currently has about 5,000 terrorism-related investigations open, including 850 related to domestic terrorism, 1,000 related to ISIS and affiliated groups, and 1,000 for homegrown violent extremists ([source](#)). Of the 850 domestic terrorism investigations open, approximately [half are related to Anti-Government/Anti-Authority Extremism](#), and approximately [40 percent are related to Racially Motivated Violent Extremism](#). A “[significant majority](#)” of the Racially Motivated Violent Extremist cases currently open are related to [White Extremism](#), according to testimony given by Michael McGarrity, FBI Assistant Director for the Counterterrorism Division at a May 2019 hearing in front of the House Committee on Homeland Security ([source](#)).

Term	Statute Number	Statute Text	FBI Working Definition
International Terrorism	18 U.S. Code §2331(a)	"The term "international terrorism" means activities that . . . involve violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or of any State. . . appear to be intended. . . to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and. . . occur primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to intimidate or coerce, or the locale in which their perpetrators operate or seek asylum."	According to the FBI, <i>International Terrorism</i> constitutes terrorism perpetrated by individuals and/or groups inspired by or associated with designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs), a list of groups maintained by the U.S. Department of State, or nations, i.e. state-sponsored terrorism.
International Terrorism Charging Statute	18 U.S.C. § 2332b – Acts of Terrorism Transcending National Boundaries	"Whoever, involving conduct transcending national boundaries and in a circumstance described in subsection (b). . . kills, kidnaps, maims, commits an assault resulting in serious bodily injury, or assaults with a dangerous weapon any person within the United States; or. . . creates a substantial risk of serious bodily injury to any other person by destroying or damaging any structure, conveyance, or other real or personal property within the United States or by attempting or conspiring to destroy or damage any structure, conveyance, or other real or personal property within the United States; in violation of the laws of any State, or the United States, shall be punished as prescribed in subsection (c)."	
Domestic Terrorism	18 U.S. Code §2331(5)	"[T]he term "domestic terrorism" means activities that. . . involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State; appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and. . . occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. . ."	<i>Domestic Terrorism</i> constitutes terrorism perpetrated by individuals and/or groups inspired by or associated with primarily U.S.-based groups or movements, espousing extremist ideologies of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.

Source: [FBI](#)

In April 2019, the FBI established the [Domestic Terrorism-Hate Crimes Fusion Cell](#) to achieve the closely-related goals of combating domestic terrorism and providing justice to those who are victims of hate crimes ([source](#)).

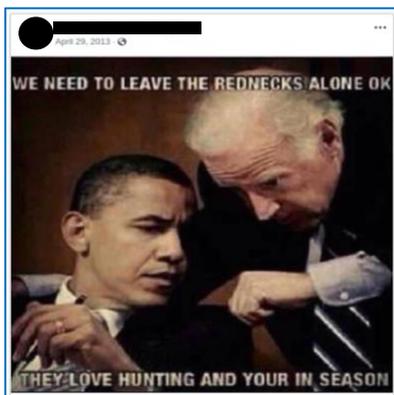
APPENDIX III: LAW ENFORCEMENT BIAS ALLEGATIONS

Online Bias from Law Enforcement Officers

► The Plain View Project (PVP), a research project that tracks public social media postings made by Police Officers across the U.S., has identified 1,974 postings and comments made by current police officers that appear to endorse violence, racism, and homophobia, since PVP began tracking such postings in the fall of 2017 (source). Various agencies, listed below, have responded to these findings (source).

Name of Agency	Number of Officers Involved	Action Taken
Dallas Police Department	34	Conducting internal investigation to determine whether any officers violated departmental policies, especially Social Media Policy (source).
Lake County Sheriff's Office, Florida	16	Opened an inquiry into 16 active duty officers.
Philadelphia Police Department	72	72 officers placed on administrative leave. As many as 13 officers are expected to be suspended with intent to dismiss (source).
St. Louis Circuit Attorney's Office	22	St. Louis Circuit Attorney Kim Gardner announced that 22 officers would be barred from bringing their cases to her office; 7 of these have been permanently banned, meaning the Prosecutor's office won't pursue charges based on their investigations, issue search warrants at their requests, or look at cases that hinge on their testimony (source).
Phoenix Police Department	12	12 officers were recently assigned to nonenforcement roles pending an investigation (source).

In addition to those listed above, the Gretna Police Department in Louisiana recently terminated two officers for violating the department's social media policy when one referred to Congresswoman Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez as a "vile idiot" and suggested she should be shot, and the other officer liked the post online (source). Government employees' speech is generally protected by the First Amendment when: 1) the speech is about a matter of "public concern," 2) it is made as a private citizen and not as a government employee, and – if parts 1 and 2 are met, then a balancing test is applied to determine 3) whether the employee's interest in the speech outweighs the government's interest in the safe, efficient, and effective accomplishment of its mission (source).



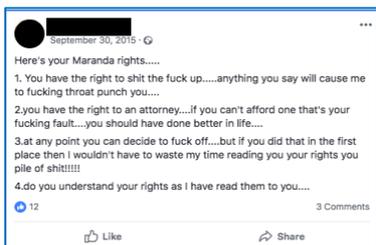
Facebook posting from Lake County, Florida Officer (source)



Facebook posting from Phoenix Police Officer (source)



Facebook posting from St. Louis Police Officer (source)



Facebook posting from Philadelphia Police Officer (source)



Facebook posting from York Police Officer in Pennsylvania (source)



Facebook posting from Phoenix Police Officer (source)

Online Bias from U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agents

► In July 2019, [ProPublica](#) reported a secret unofficial Facebook page for Border Patrol agents called “I’m 10-15.” Patrol code for “aliens in custody.” Before ProPublica’s report the group had approximately 9,500 members and defined itself as a place for “serious” and “funny” discussion about members’ work.

Screenshots obtained by [ProPublica](#) revealed racist, sexist, and sexually violent posts about members of Congress and immigrants ([source](#)). Following [ProPublica](#)’s report, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced an inspector General’s investigation ([source](#)). The group has since changed its name to “America First” and prevented members from posting additional posts or comments by archiving the page ([source](#)). According to [The Washington Post](#), CBP was notified in 2016 and carried out an inquiry before taking unspecified disciplinary action, as such posts likely violate CBP [code of conduct](#) ([source](#)). The head of CBP, Carla Provost, was also discovered to be a member of the group ([source](#)).



Source: [ProPublica](#)

► Just days later, a second secret Facebook group with an apparent nexus to U.S. Customs and Border Patrol agents was discovered. The group, called “[The Real CBP Nation](#),” has approximately 1,000 members, and posts vulgar and sexually explicit posts, mocks migrant families, and posts derisive images of Asians and African Americans. Since the discovery of this second secret group, Facebook announced that it had removed content from the group’s page that violated its policies on bullying and harassment, cruel and insensitive content, and sexual exploitation of adults. A CBP spokesperson told CNN that the group has been referred to the Office of Professional Responsibility ([source](#)).



Source: [CNN](#)

Law Enforcement Members of Extremist or "Patriot" Groups on Facebook

► In June 2019, [Reveal News](#) published an investigation showing hundreds of active duty and retired law enforcement officers are members of [Confederate](#), [anti-Islam](#), [Misogynistic](#), or [anti-Government militia groups](#) on Facebook.

Nearly 150 officers were found to be members of non-criminal, yet controversial groups such as [The Oath Keepers](#) and [Three Percenters](#). Since publication, [more than 50 departments](#) nationwide have [launched internal investigations](#), and at least one officer has been fired for violating department policies. Among more recent controversies involving U.S. law enforcement have been [recurring accusations of small groups of officers with links to extremist groups](#). In 2015, a classified FBI Counterterrorism Policy Guide warned that white supremacist and other far right groups had infiltrated U.S. law enforcement agencies ([source](#)). There are over [700,000 sworn officers in more than 15,000 state and local agencies](#) in the United States ([source](#)).

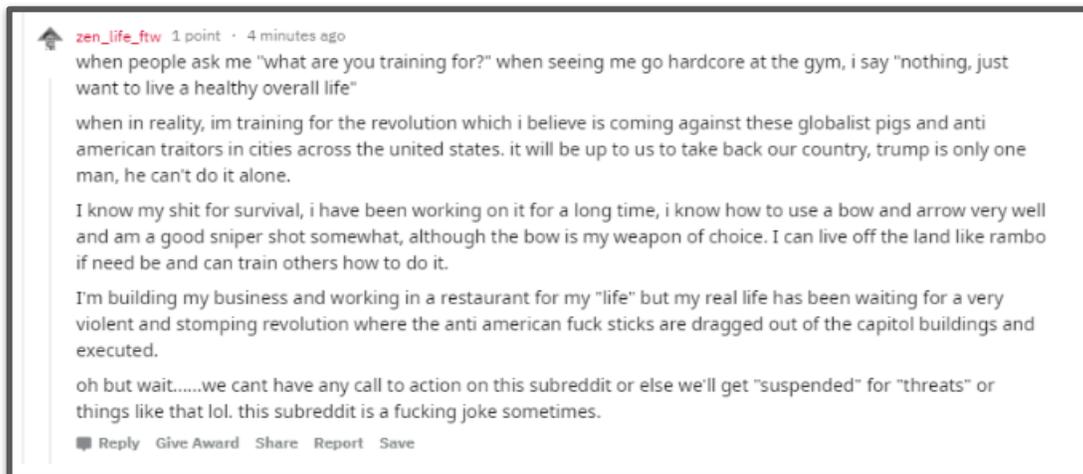
In another story, [Reveal](#) compiled a list of active police officers who met at least one of the following criteria: [interacted with an extremist group](#), [proactively joined an extremist group](#), or [posted denigrating content on their own public pages and were members of extremist groups](#). (Full list can be found [here](#))



Descriptions of the extremist and hate groups searched by Reveal. Source: [Reveal](#)

Threats Against Law Enforcement on Reddit

► On June 26, 2019 [Reddit](#) announced it was [quarantining the Pro-Trump sub-reddit, "The_Donald,"](#) for [violating Reddit's violence policy](#) by threatening police and public figures. A number of anti-police messages were posted on [The_Donald](#), including "no problems shooting a cop trying to strip rights away from Citizens" ([source](#)).



Source: [Media Matters](#)

Gang-Like Secret Societies in the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

► In June 2018, then-[Los Angeles County Sheriff Jim McDonnell](#) investigated [alleged secret small cliques and gangs in his department](#). His announcement came weeks after accusations that 20 deputies in Compton had matching tattoos of a skeleton with a rifle ([source](#)). The agency is the largest sheriff's Department in the nation with almost ten thousand sworn deputies ([source](#)).

Secret societies in the department—such as the Regulators, Grim Reapers, and Jump Out Boys—go back to the 1970s. Some groups have been [accused of promoting excessive force and enforcing a code of silence](#). In 2012, detectives launched a probe into another secret deputy clique whose members [appeared to embrace officer-involved shootings as a badge of honor](#). Nearly 30 years ago, a federal judge determined that one group, the Vikings Club, was a “neo-Nazi, white supremacist gang.” As part of that settlement, the county agreed to re-train deputies and pay \$7.5 million in victim compensation ([source](#)).

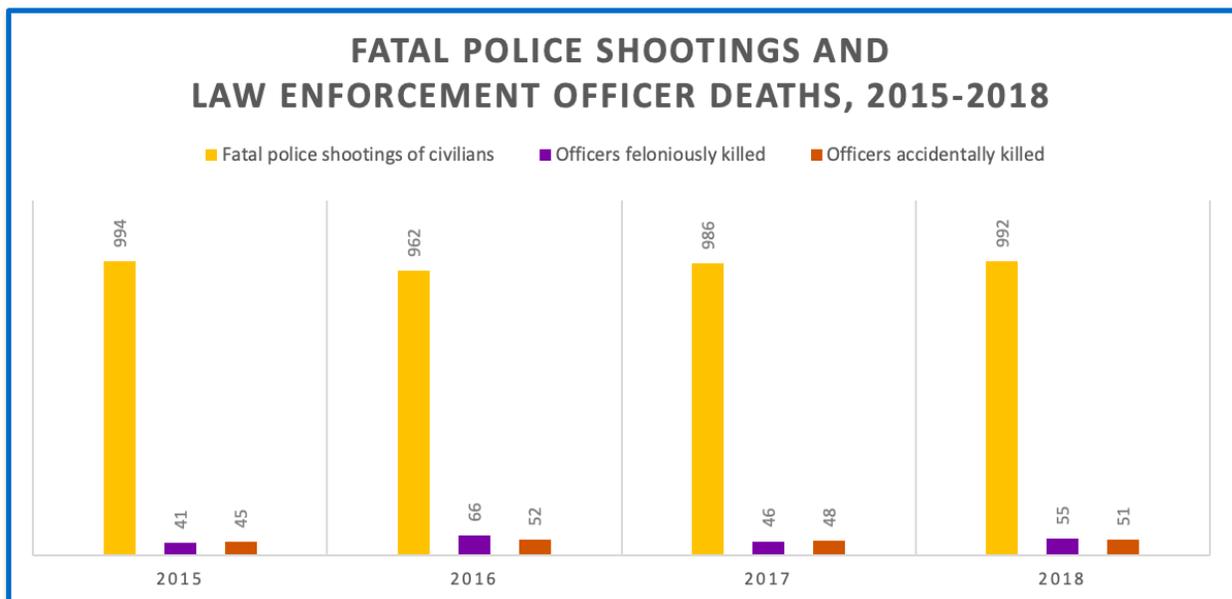
In June 2019, [LA county settled with the heirs of Donta Taylor](#), a 31-year-old man shot and killed in a foot chase. While deputies claimed he had a gun, no weapon was found. At least one of the officers involved, Samuel Aldama, [admitted to having a tattoo with a skeleton holding a rifle, and said up to 20 of his colleagues got matching tattoos for “working hard”](#) ([source](#)).

The following month, the [FBI announced an investigation of a “secret society of tattooed deputies” in East Los Angeles](#) and similar [gang-like groups within the Department](#). That investigation follows [allegations of beatings and harassment](#) by the [Banditos](#), whose deputy members sport tattoos of a skeleton in a sombrero, bandolier, and pistol. Members are [accused of using gang-like tactics to recruit young Latinos](#). In particular, the FBI is trying to [determine whether they encourage potential members to commit criminal acts](#) such as planting evidence or writing false incident reports, to secure membership ([source](#)).

Fatal Police Shootings and Officers Killed

► In 2015, The Washington Post started documenting police shootings where an on-duty [police officer shot and killed a civilian](#). It excludes shootings that occurred in police custody, off-duty officer shootings, or non-shooting deaths. In 2019, The Post has documented [457 civilian shooting deaths](#) by police while on duty.

While the FBI and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) log fatal shootings by police, officials acknowledge that their data is incomplete. In 2015, *The Post* documented twice as many fatal police shootings as had been recorded in FBI data ([source](#)). On January 1, 2019, the FBI officially launched the [National Use-of-Force Data Collection](#) and encourages all law enforcement agencies across the nation to participate by submitting their data on police shootings ([source](#)). About [one hundred police officers are killed annually in the United States](#) in the line of duty, with about half occurring in violent interactions.



Data for graph come from [The Washington Post](#) and [FBI](#)

"We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory will swell when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

— **Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Speech**

"We cannot play ostrich. Democracy just cannot flourish amid fear. Liberty cannot bloom amid hate. Justice cannot take root amid rage. America must get to work. In the chill climate in which we live, we must go against the prevailing wind. We must dissent from the indifference. We must dissent from the apathy. We must dissent from the fear, the hatred and the mistrust."

— **Thurgood Marshall, The Liberty Medal Acceptance Speech**

"America is the greatest country in the world."

— **Muhammad Ali**

"The glory of this land has been its capacity for transcending the moral evils of our past. For example, the long struggle of minority citizens for equal rights, once a source of disunity and civil war, is now a point of pride for all Americans. We must never go back. There is no room for racism, anti-Semitism, or other forms of ethnic and racial hatred in this country."

— **Ronald Reagan, Remarks at the Annual Convention of the National Association of Evangelicals**

"I hope that every American, regardless of where he lives, will stop and examine his conscience about this and other related incidents. This nation was founded by men of many nations and backgrounds. It was founded on the principle that all men are created equal, and that the rights of every man are diminished when the rights of one man are threatened."

— **John F. Kennedy Jr., Report to the American People on Civil Rights**

"We must always take sides. Neutrality helps the oppressor, never the victim. Silence encourages the tormentor, never the tormented. Sometimes we must interfere. When human lives are endangered, when human dignity is in jeopardy, national borders and sensitivities become irrelevant. Wherever men or women are persecuted because of their race, religion, or political views, that place must—at that moment—become the center of the universe."

— **Elie Wiesel, The Night Trilogy**

"Prophets believe that what they proclaim on any day can be transformed into real action."

— **William J. Barber II, Forward Together: A Moral Message for the Nation**

"I will not let anyone walk through my mind with their dirty feet."

— **Mahatma Gandhi**

"If someone is gay and he searches for the Lord and has good will, who am I to judge? We shouldn't marginalize people for this. They must be integrated into society."

— **Pope Francis**

"We have tolerance, respect, and equality in our written laws but not in the hearts of some of our people."

— **Ruby Bridges**

"When the forces of extremism become so overwhelming that they depress the hope of the people, the prophetic voice and mission is to connect words and actions in ways that build restorative hope, so a Movement for restorative justice can arise."

— **William J. Barber II, Forward Together: A Moral Message for the Nation**

"I learned that very often the most intolerant and narrow-minded people are the ones who congratulate themselves on their tolerance and open-mindedness."

— **Christopher Hitchens**

"Those who feel like they can intimidate our fellow citizens to take out their anger don't represent the best of America, they represent the worst of humankind, and they should be ashamed of that kind of behavior."

— **George W. Bush, Remarks by President Bush at the Islamic Center of Washington D.C.**

"This is my charge to everyone: We have to be better. We have to love more, hate less. We've got to listen more and talk less. We've got to know that this is everybody's responsibility, every single person here. Every single person who's not here; Every single person who doesn't want to be here. Every single person who agrees and doesn't agree. It's our responsibility to make this world a better place."

— **U.S. Women's Soccer Team Captain Megan Rapinoe, 2019 Victory Parade Speech**

Resources Available

[AARP](#)
[Anti-Defamation League](#)
[America Indivisible](#)
[American Association of University of Women](#)
[American Islamic Congress](#)
[American Jewish Committee](#)
[Amnesty International USA](#)
[Arab American Institute Foundation](#)
[Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum](#)
[Asian Americans Advancing Justice](#)
[Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO](#)
[Association of People Supporting Employment First](#)
[Autistic Self Advocacy Network](#)
[B'nai B'rith International](#)
[Bard College](#)
[Bend the Arc](#)
[Blaze Bernstein Memorial Fund](#)
[Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law](#)
[Campaign for Youth Justice](#)
[Center for Constitutional Rights](#)
[Center for Law and Social Policy](#)
[Center for Media Justice](#)
[Center for Popular Democracy](#)
[Center for Reproductive Rights](#)
[Center for Responsible Lending](#)
[Children's Defense Fund](#)
[Church of the Brethren – World Ministries Commission](#)
[Coalition of Black Trade Unionists](#)
[Coalition on Human Needs](#)
[Common Cause](#)
[Communications Workers of America](#)
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[Community Action Partnership](#)
[Community Change](#)
[Compassion & Choices](#)
[Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities](#)
[Council of Parent Attorneys and Advocates](#)
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[DC Vote](#)
[Defending Rights and Dissent](#)
[Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.](#)
[Dēmos](#)
[Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund](#)
[Drug Policy Alliance](#)
[Emgage USA](#)
[Equal Justice Society](#)
[Equally American Legal Defense and Education Fund](#)
[FairVote](#)
[Families USA](#)
[Federally Employed Women](#)
[Feminist Majority](#)
[Friends Committee on National Legislation](#)
[Girls Inc.](#)
[GLSEN](#)
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[Hadassah \(The Women's Zionist Organization of America\)](#)
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[Hindu American Foundation](#)
[Hip Hop Caucus](#)
[Hispanic Federation](#)
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[Human Rights First](#)
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[Jewish Council for Public Affairs](#)
[Jewish Labor Committee](#)
[Judge David L. Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law](#)
[Justice in Aging](#)
[Juvenile Law Center](#)
[Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.](#)
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[Laborers' International Union of North America](#)
[Lambda Legal](#)
[Latino Justice PRLDEF](#)
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[Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights](#)
[League of United Latin American Citizens](#)
[League of Women Voters of The United States](#)
[Legal Aid at Work](#)
[Legal Momentum](#)
[Matthew Shepard Foundation](#)
[McCain Institute](#)
[Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund](#)
[Michigan Jewish Action Council](#)
[Muslim Advocates](#)
[Muslim-Jewish Advisory Council](#)
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[NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.](#)
[NALEO Educational Fund](#)
[National Alliance for Partnerships in Equity](#)
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[National Association of Human Rights Workers](#)
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[National Coalition for the Homeless](#)
[National Coalition on Black Civic Participation](#)
[National Congress of American Indians](#)
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[National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.](#)
[National Council of Jewish Women](#)
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[National Organization for Women](#)
[National Partnership for Women & Families](#)
[National Urban League](#)
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[Only Through U.S.](#)
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[University of Ontario Institute of Technology](#)
[University of Southern California – Price Center for Social Innovation](#)
[University of Southern California – Shoah Foundation](#)
[WISE Up: Knowledge Ends Extremism](#)

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Professor Levin serves as Director of the Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism at California State University, San Bernardino, where he specializes in the analysis of hate crime, domestic and international terrorism, and related legal issues.

Previously, Professor Levin supervised Klan, militia and hate crime data research efforts as an Associate Director at the Southern Poverty Law Center; as well as serving as an adjunct professor of constitutional law and as a corporate litigator. He was also a New York City Police Officer in the 1980s.

Prof. Levin received his law degree from Stanford, where he received the Block Civil Liberties Award. He graduated *Summa Cum Laude* from the University of Pennsylvania with honors and a B.A. in history. He is the author, editor or co-author of books, scholarly articles, training manuals, technical reports, U.S. Supreme Court briefs and studies on extremism and hate crime.

Prof. Levin has testified before Congress and state legislatures and makes frequent presentations at universities, international conferences, legal fora, civic group functions, and law enforcement training events. He is widely cited in top legal and social science journals and has appeared in major newspapers on six continents and on every network and most cable television evening news broadcasts as well as various network magazine programs including *60 Minutes* and *Dateline NBC and ABC 20/20*.

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John David Reitzel, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Criminal Justice

Dr. Reitzel's research concerns the intersection of race/ethnicity and crime, perceptions of policing, and more recently, on the design and implementation of "Evidence Based Policing" to assess the effects of directed police patrols on micro-area crime rates. Dr. Reitzel regularly consults with police departments and not-for-profit prisoner reentry and rehabilitation programs. Recent partnerships include the Richmond (RPD) and Henrico County (HCPD) Police Departments in Virginia. Some of Dr. Reitzel's publications appear in *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, *Controversies in Victimology*, *Police Quarterly*, and *the Journal of Criminal Justice*.

James Nolan, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, West Virginia University

Dr. Nolan teaches courses in the area of crime and social control. His research currently focuses on neighborhood dynamics, police procedures, crime measurement, hate crimes, and equity and inclusion in higher education.

His professional career began as a police officer in Wilmington, Delaware. In 13 years with that department, he worked in a variety of divisions, including patrol, community policing, organized crime and vice, and planning and research. He is a 1992 graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Academy. Just prior to joining the faculty at West Virginia University, Dr. Nolan worked for the FBI as a unit chief in the Crime Analysis, Research and Development Unit that provided management oversight for the National Hate Crime Data Collection Program.

His recent publications have appeared in the *American Behavioral Scientist*; *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*; *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*; *Justice, Research & Policy*; *Information Sciences*; *Policing & Society*; *Criminal Justice Studies*; *Homicide Studies*; *Journal of Criminal Justice*, and *The American Sociologist*. Dr. Nolan earned a Ph.D. in psychoeducational processes from Temple University. His graduate work focused on the study of group and social processes.

Andrew Thompson is a New York-based editor and data scientist who currently runs *Components*, a publication experimenting with ways to merge quantitative and literary methods of inquiry. He received his B.A. in Political Science from Temple University.

Lisa Nakashima, CSHE Legal Fellow, is a J.D. Candidate at the University of California, Davis School of Law. Prior to starting law school, she served as program manager for the Women's Islamic Initiative in Spirituality & Equality (WISE) in New York City. During her time at WISE, she also served as managing editor for *WISE Up: Knowledge Ends Extremism*, a 365-page resource written by 72 American Muslims that provides information on Islam and Muslims, differentiates ISIS ideology from Islamic theology, and provides tactics for preventing extremist recruitment. She graduated *Cum Laude* from Vassar College, where she earned her B.A. in Religion.

William Lambdin, CSHE Research Fellow, is a M.A. candidate in political science at California State University, San Bernardino. William's academic research focuses on terrorism, Middle East security, and the Islamic State. He is a decorated United States Army combat veteran who deployed to Afghanistan with the 101st Airborne Division. In his free time, William enjoys training Brazilian Jiu Jitsu.

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