

***Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism-California State University, San Bernardino***

***Special Status Report: Hate Crime Increases 22% in Major Metro Areas in 2016  
By Prof. Brian Levin    Analytic Charting by Prof. Kevin Grisham***

Hate crimes have increased significantly in 2016, hitting multi-year highs, in nine of ten of the nation's larger urban areas that have official data available according to a just released study by the Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism at California State University, San Bernardino.

The combined increases last year of 21.7% in the areas surveyed include the nation's three largest cities. If these increases hold for the rest of the nation, 2016 will be the first time since 2004, when America has had back to back annual increases in hate crime.

When combined, the overall number of hate crimes, increased to 1267 in 2016 from 1041 in 2015. These ten localities cover nearly twenty-one million residents spread across the nation. When all of New York State is added, the number of residents covered expands to cover 9.7% of the American population, with a slightly lower overall increase in hate crime of nearly 21%.

Hate crime in Chicago rose 20% in 2016, 24% in New York City, 15% in Los Angeles, 50% in Philadelphia, with the largest increase, 62%, in Washington DC. Seattle with an only 6% increase, and Columbus, Ohio, with a 9.8% rise were the only jurisdictions where percentage increases fell below double digits.

Long Beach, CA, had the smallest number of hate crimes of the agencies surveyed, declining by four incidents or 33% last year, but it has already equaled its 2016 totals in the first two months of 2017. Only several agencies had 2017 data with New York City being the only other jurisdiction showing a clear 2017 increase.

**New York City Hate Crime Up in 2016-17, Partly Due to Surge In Anti-Semitic Cases**

Through March 5, New York City hate crimes have more than doubled, 113%, when compared with the same period last year, driven in large part by a surge in anti-Semitic hate crimes which soared 189% in 2017, from just 19 in 2016 to 55 so far this year. Through March 13 there have been about 157 threats against Jewish institutions this year. Last year there were 664 anti-Semitic hate crimes in the U.S. according to the FBI, representing a 9% increase following a general saw-tooth decline over a decade. About 1/6 of the nation's Jews reside in New York City, with about 26% residing within New York State. In the nation's second largest cluster of Jewish people, Los Angeles, hate crimes against Jews declined in 2016 by about 20%, while hate crimes against Muslims fell from nine to five or 44%.

**Post Election Spike Confirmed, But Not Across the Board**

Other cities with more limited data such as Philadelphia, Chicago and Seattle do not show significant overall increases in hate crime so far this year. Some, but not all, agencies that broke data down by month, showed significant increases around election time in November and December 2016. East coast cities like New York City, Philadelphia, Montgomery County, Maryland were among those jurisdictions experiencing precipitous increases in hate crime during that period in 2016. Similarly,

Los Angeles showed a 29% increase in the fourth quarter of 2016, when compared with the previous year. However, mid-west cities including Chicago, Columbus and Cincinnati did not experience significant increases reported during that period. Our study last year found a correlation between political speech by leaders and spikes or declines in hate crimes following terrorist attacks depending on whether the message was tolerant or confrontational.

Groups targeted varied significantly by jurisdiction with Jews being the most frequent target in New York and Montgomery County, MD, while the LGBT community was the most targeted in Chicago and Washington, DC. Nationally, racial anti-black hate crime has been by far the most common every year since data collection began 25 years ago.

### **Other Data**

Criminal hate crime incidents reported to police increased 6.8 percent in the United States in 2015; according to official FBI data released in November 2016. There were 5,850 incidents in 2015, compared to 5,479 reported in 2014. In contrast, in September the FBI figures for violent crime overall showed an increase of only 3.9%. Bureau of Justice Statistics victimization phone survey data over the last decade has showed a wide disparity between their annual hate crime data, which has been averaging slightly below 300,000, and the FBI's data, which like our report here, rely only on crimes actually reported to police and properly categorized by them. These official numbers likely represent a significant undercount.

The Southern Poverty Law Center counted 1372 bias incidents from election day through February 7, 2016 through an intake webpage of self reported incidents and news reports, but there was no breakdown differentiating criminal acts from slurs and other forms of noncriminal harassment. Our internal data indicate that the total number of actual crimes is a fraction of that total. Similarly, the website ThinkProgress using a more rigid data collection methodology found only 267 hate incidents between election day and February 9, 2017. Nonetheless, the Southern Poverty Law Centers data collection effort rapidly and efficiently captured trends relating to an increase in manifestations of intergroup conflict, particularly in the immediate weeks following the election that has been replicated in the data presented here across several jurisdictions. It also found direct references to President Trump or the election in over one third of the incidents right after the election. The group also found a small increase of 3 percent in the number of hate groups from 892 to 917, but a tripling of anti-Muslim groups. Various new partnerships are emerging to collect both criminal and non-criminal incidents of hate.

## Multi-City Hate Crime Compilation- 2016: Official Data



**TABLE 1: HATE CRIME IN THE U.S.: Major Cities By Year, Criminal Incidents**

*Police designated hate crime occurrences across major metro areas covering 21 million residents total*

Jurisdiction Popul. ('15) /Rank	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>Totals for all ten localities</b>	<b>1267</b> <b>+21.7%</b>	<b>1041</b>					
<b><i>U.S. 321,418, 820</i></b> <b><i>FBI Hate Cr. USA</i></b>	<b><i>TBA</i></b> <b><i>11/17</i></b>	<b><i>5850</i></b> <b><i>+6.7%</i></b>	<b><i>5479</i></b> <b><i>-7.6%</i></b>	<b><i>5928</i></b> <b><i>-9.8%</i></b>	<b><i>6573</i></b> <b><i>5.6%</i></b>	<b><i>6222</i></b> <b><i>-6.1%</i></b>	<b><i>6628</i></b>
<b>New York City, NY</b> 8,550,405 (1)	<b>380</b> <b>+24%</b>	<b>307</b> <b>--</b>	<b>308</b> <b>-2%</b>	<b>315</b> <b>-16%</b>	<b>374</b> <b>+55%</b>	<b>242</b> <b>-31%</b>	<b>350</b> <b>+27%</b>
<b>Los Angeles, CA</b> 3,971,883 (2)	<b>230</b> <b>+15%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>*152</b>	<b>*114</b>	<b>*124</b>	<b>*170</b>	<b>*138</b>
<b>Chicago, IL</b> 2,720,546 (3)	<b>71</b> <b>+20%</b>	<b>59</b> <b>-8%</b>	<b>64</b> <b>+8.5%</b>	<b>59</b> <b>-13%</b>	<b>68</b> <b>+33%</b>	<b>*51</b> <b>+11%</b>	<b>*46</b>
<b>Philadelphia, PA</b> 1,567,442 (5)	<b>21</b> <b>+50%</b>	<b>14</b> <b>+8%</b>	<b>13</b> <b>-19%</b>	<b>16</b> <b>+33%</b>	<b>12</b> <b>-8%</b>	<b>13*</b> <b>+63%</b>	<b>8*</b>
<b>Montgomery, County, MD</b> 1,030,447 (41-Cnty)	<b>94</b> <b>+42%</b>	<b>66</b> <b>+65%</b>	<b>40</b> <b>+43%</b>	<b>28</b> <b>+17%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>#</b>
<b>Columbus, OH</b> 850,106 (15)	<b>213</b> <b>+9.8%</b>	<b>194</b> <b>+30%</b>	<b>149*</b> <b>+10%</b>	<b>*136</b> <b>+209%</b>	<b>*44</b> <b>10%</b>	<b>*40</b> <b>-13%</b>	<b>*46</b>
<b>Seattle, WA</b> 684,451 (18)	<b>89</b> <b>+6%</b>	<b>84</b> <b>+65%</b>	<b>51</b> <b>+55%</b>	<b>33</b> <b>+6.5%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>#</b>

<b>Washington, DC</b> 672,228 (22)	<b>107</b> <b>+62%</b>	<b>66</b> <b>-7%</b>	<b>71</b> <b>+1%</b>	<b>70</b> <b>-14%</b>	<b>81</b> <b>-12%</b>	<b>92</b> <b>+61%</b>	<b>57*</b>
<b>Long Beach, CA</b> 474,140 (37)	<b>8</b> <b>-33%</b>	<b>*12</b> <b>+20%</b>	<b>*10</b> <b>+100%</b>	<b>*5</b> <b>+25%</b>	<b>*4</b> <b>-33%</b>	<b>*6</b> <b>-40%</b>	<b>*10</b>
<b>Cincinnati, OH</b> 298,550 (66)	<b>54</b> <b>+38.5%</b>	<b>39</b> <b>-28%</b>	<b>54*</b> <b>+315%</b>	<b>13*</b> <b>+18%</b>	<b>*11</b> <b>+22%</b>	<b>*9</b> <b>-10%</b>	<b>*10</b>
	<b>*FBI</b> <b>Data</b>	<b>#Frmt</b> <b>chg.</b>	<b>Or N/A</b>				

**Notes:**

**Total Increase** for hate crimes in all ten cities in table for 2016: 1267 versus 2015: 1041  
**+21.7%**

**Total Increase** for all ten cities and *rest of New York State* (not in table): 2016: 1494  
versus 2015: 1239, **+20.6%** These jurisdictions constitute 9.7% of U.S. population

***New York State Total Hate Crimes including NYC (not in table) 2016 +20% 607, over 505 in 2016***

**New York City:**

New York City 2017 YTD/2016 YTD, Through March 5: Overall Hate Crime, +113%,  
from 47 to 100; Anti-Jewish +189%

*Election Time Increase:* 11/8-11/22 2016; 30 reported hate crimes, 11/8-11/22 2015 6  
reported hate crime.

New York City home to nation's largest population of Jewish residents at 1.1 million.  
25.7% of Jewish Americans reside in New York State.

***New York City Hate Crime Year To Date Through March 5***

<b><i>Motivation</i></b>	<b><i>2017</i></b>	<b><i>2016</i></b>	<b><i>% Change</i></b>
<b>ASIAN</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-67%</b>
<b>BLACK</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>DISABILITY</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>ETHNIC</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300%</b>
<b>GENDER</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>HISPANIC</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200%</b>
<b>MUSLIM</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>150%</b>
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>167%</b>
<b>RELIGION</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-25%</b>
<b>SEMITIC</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>189%</b>

<b>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>WHITE</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>113%</b>

Table Courtesy of NYPD/DCPI

*New York City Hate Crime*

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>ASIAN</b>	10	10
<b>BLACK</b>	22	32
<b>DISABILITY</b>	1	1
<b>ETHNIC</b>	1	1
<b>GENDER</b>	5	0
<b>HISPANIC</b>	2	8
<b>MUSLIM</b>	34	23
<b>OTHER</b>	33	11
<b>RELIGION</b>	18	10
<b>SEXUAL</b>	98	78
<b>ORIENTATION</b>		
<b>WHITE</b>	16	9
<b>SEMITIC</b>	140	126
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>309</b>

Note: Variance in state vs. city totals (307/309)

Source: NYPD/HCTF via NYPD/DCPI; New York State DCJS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NEbuv0kPJp0>

*New York State*

<b>2016:</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>+20.2%</b>
<b>2015:</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>-9.5%</b>
<b>2014:</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>-9.6%</b>
<b>2013:</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>-16%</b>
<b>2012:</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>+32%</b>
<b>2011:</b>	<b>556</b>	

Source: New York State DCJS and

<http://www.nbcnewyork.com/news/local/Bias-Incidents-Spike-in-NYC-Since-Trumps-Election-Day-NYPD-402633756.html>

**Los Angeles:** 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2016 up 29% from 2015 Anti-Muslim and Jewish crimes down 44% and 19.6 respectively.

Source: LAPD Hate Crime Unit

**Chicago:** 2017 YTD March 3, 13 hate crimes. Most common victims, LGBT followed by anti-Black and anti-Jewish.

*Election Time Increase:* No apparent increases.

Note: Slight variation in total incidents (71-73)

Chicago Police Dept. via DNAInfo

<https://www.dnainfo.com/chicago/20170307/albany-park/hate-crimes-up-in-chicago-police>

**Philadelphia:** *Election Time Increase:* 9 or 43% of hate crimes were in Nov./Dec. 2016  
Philadelphia Police Department

**Montgomery County, MD:** 40% of total or 38 were religious bias with 31 anti-Jewish and three anti-Muslim. 36% racial bias with 20 of 33 cases being anti-Black.

*Election Time Increase:* 36% of hate crimes in 2016 were in Nov./Dec. with 18 in Nov. and 14 in Dec. In 2015 there were only 12 hate crimes in Nov./Dec. compared with 32 last year.

Sources: Montgomery County Police and

<http://www.nbcwashington.com/news/local/Hate-Crimes-Spiked-in-Montgomery-County-in-2016-413775163.html>

<http://www.bethesdamagazine.com/Bethesda-Beat/2017/Hate-Incidents-on-Decline-in-Montgomery-County-after-Post-Election-Flurry/>

**Columbus, OH:** *Election Time Increase:* No increase from preceding three months and even with 2015. FBI data used for earlier years.

Source: Ohio Incident Based Reporting System

**Seattle, WA:** 10 hate crimes YTD 2017. When crimes “with bias element” that did not reach threshold of state “malicious harassment” hate crime statute are included, overall increase is 25% for 2016.

City changed formatting of hate crimes several years ago.

Source: Seattle Police Department

**Washington, DC:** Most frequent target: sexual orientation, 40 cases 2016, 27 in 2015; Gender identity, 19 in 2016, 10 in 2015, religion 18 in 2016 (12 anti-Jewish), 5 in 2015, race 14 in 2016, 19 in 2015, national origin/ethnicity 12 in 2016, 3 in 2015.

<https://mpdc.dc.gov/page/bias-related-crimes-hate-crimes-data>

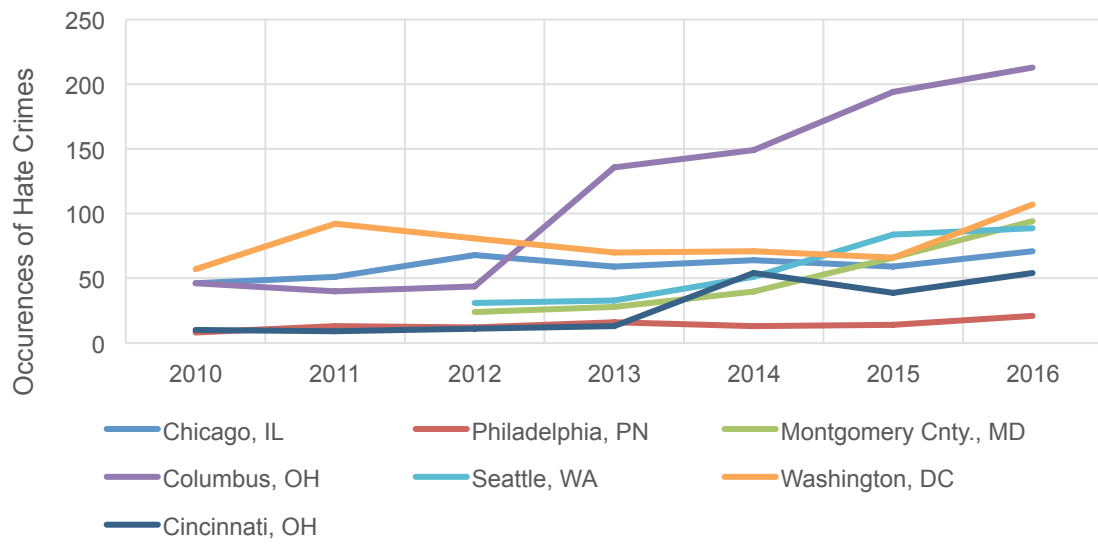
**Long Beach, CA:** As many hate crimes, 8, in 2017 for January and February as all of 2016.

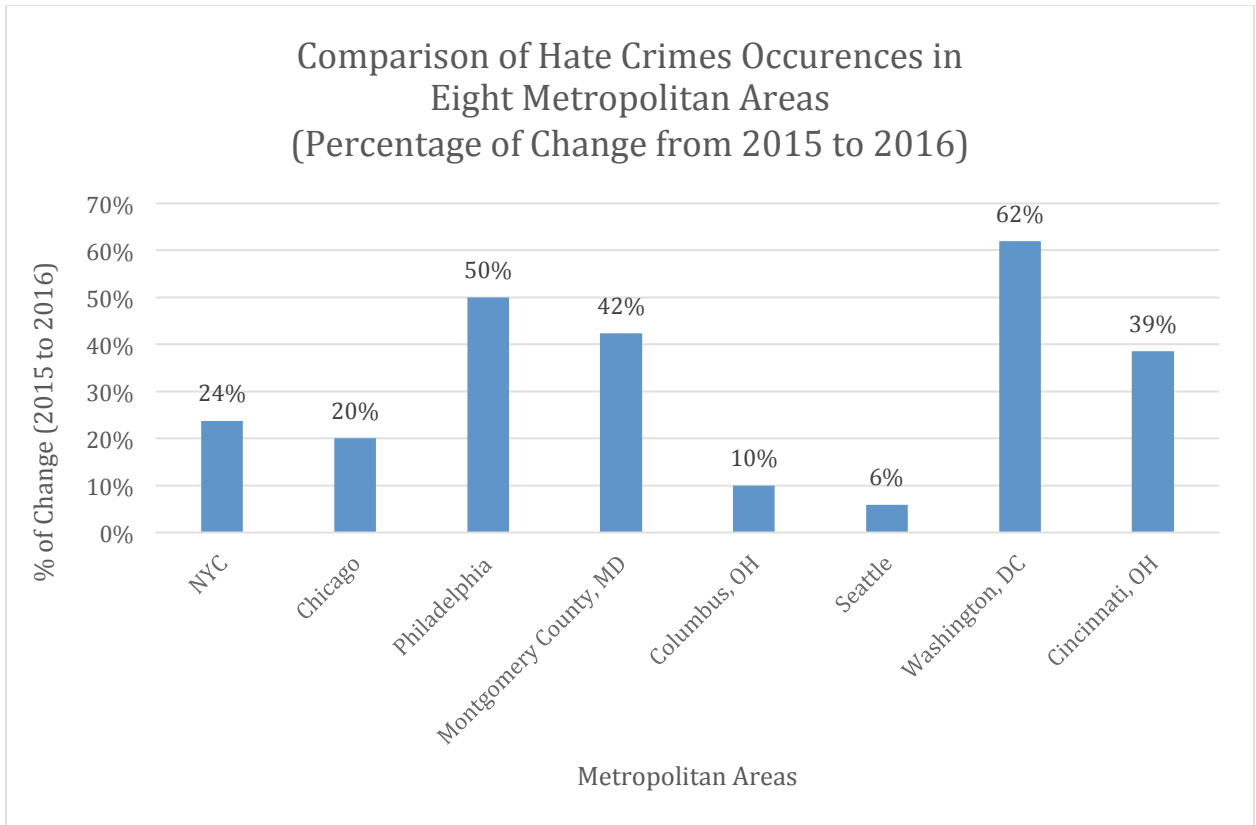
Source: LBPD via Long Beach Press Telegram

**Cincinnati, OH:** *Election Time Increase:* None from preceding month or same period prior year.

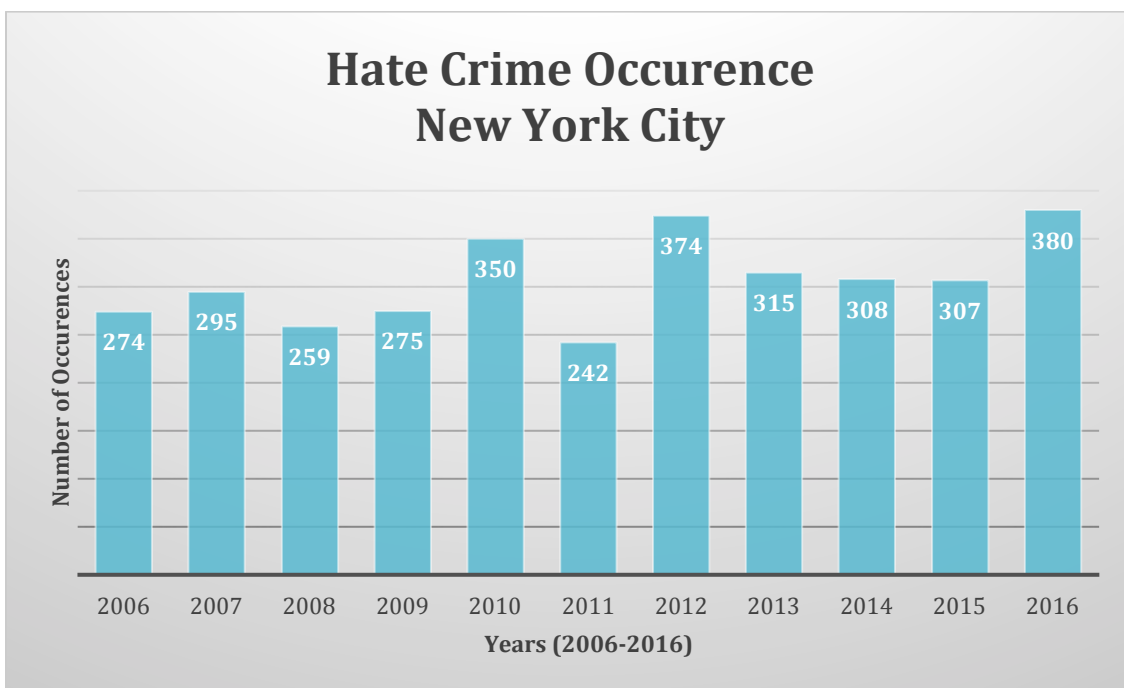
Source: Ohio Incident Based Reporting System

## Comparison of Hate Crimes Occurences in Seven Metropolitan Areas

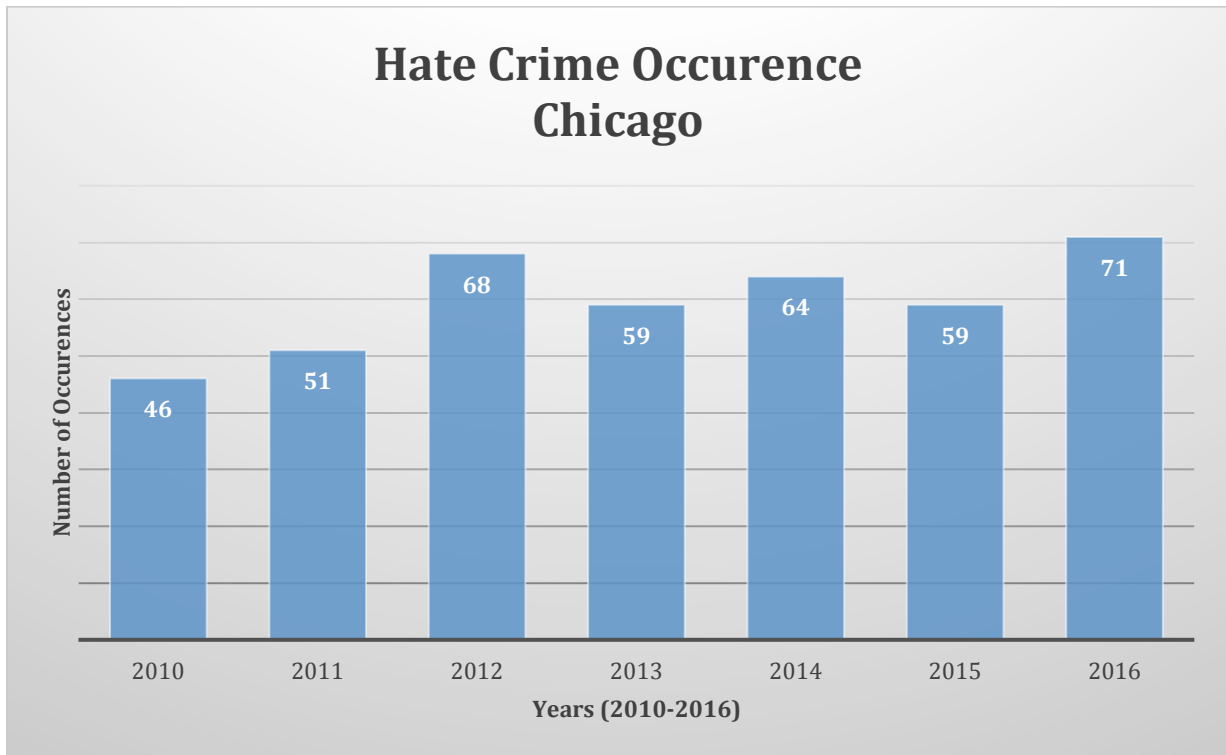




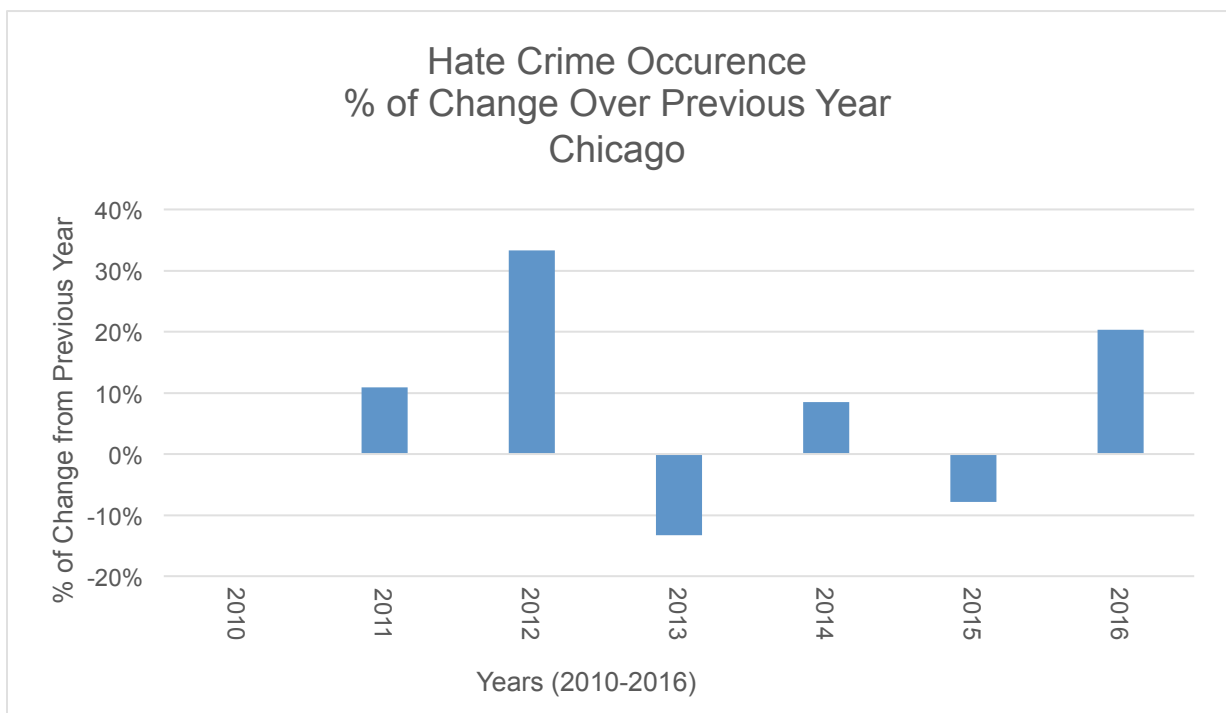
Data collected by Brian Levin, Director of Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism;  
Charts created by Dr. Kevin E. Grisham, Assistant Director of Research, Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism



Sources: NYC data from NYPD/DCPI

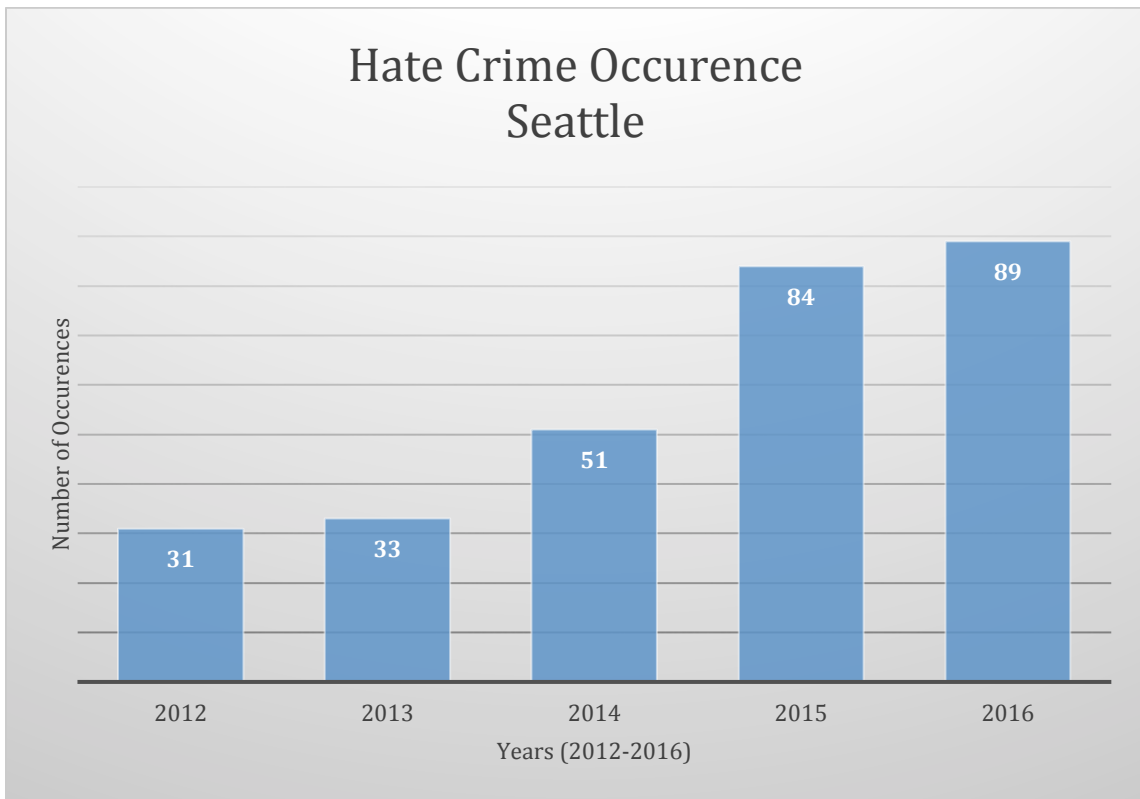


Chicago data from Chicago Police Department. via DNA Info/Tanveer Ali; Chicago Police Department

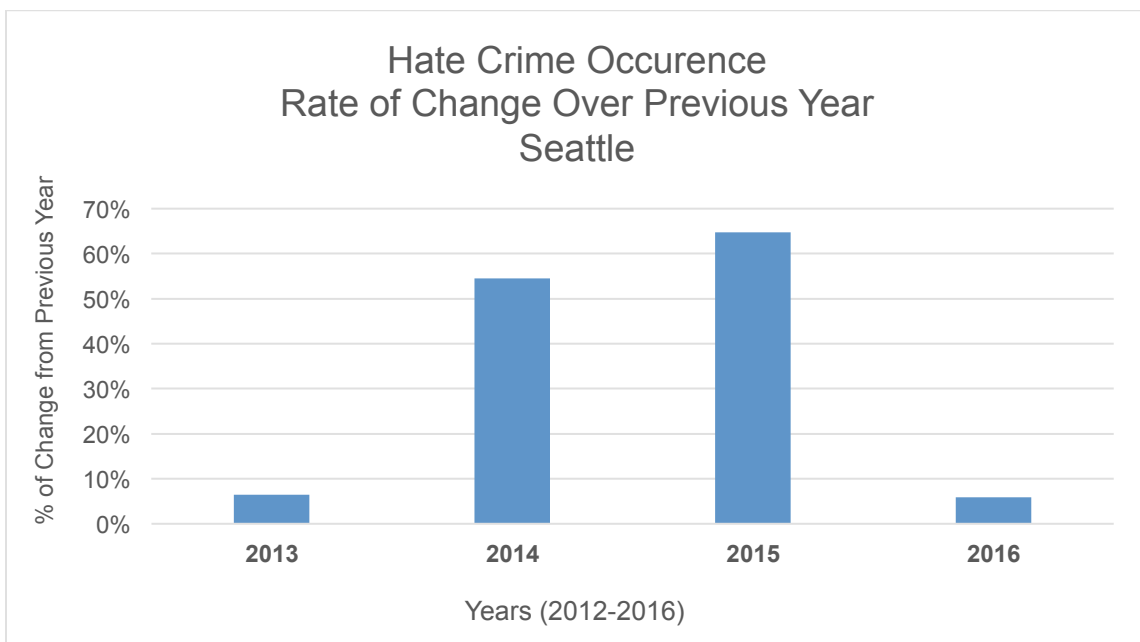


Chicago data from Chicago Police Department. via DNA Info/Tanveer Ali; Chicago Police Department

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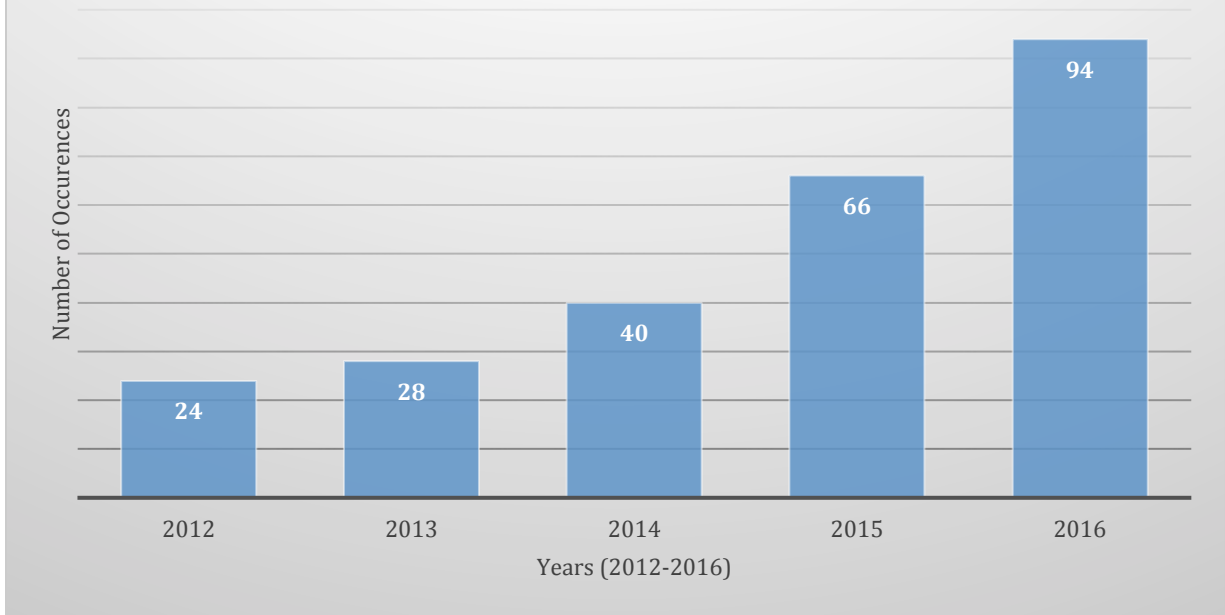
Seattle data from Seattle Police Department Bias Crime Unit



Seattle data from Seattle Police Department Bias Crime Unit

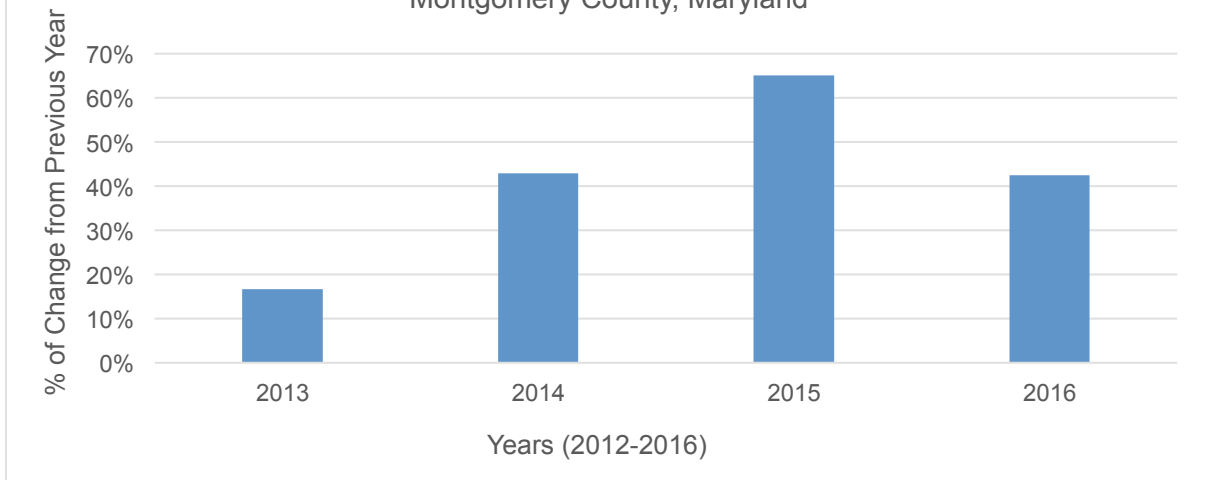
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## Hate Crime Occurrence Montgomery County, Maryland



Montgomery County data from Montgomery County, Maryland Police Department; Maryland State Police.

## Hate Crime Occurrence Rate of Change Over Previous Year Montgomery County, Maryland



Montgomery County data from Montgomery County, Maryland Police Department; Maryland State Police.

Data collected by Brian Levin, Director of Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism;  
Charts created by Dr. Kevin E. Grisham, Assistant Director of Research, Center for the  
Study of Hate and Extremism