

Statement of Prof. Brian H Levin

***“RESPONSES TO THE INCREASE IN RELIGIOUS
HATE CRIMES”***

United States Senate: Committee on the Judiciary

Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism

Department of Criminal Justice

California State University, San Bernardino

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Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN BERNARDINO

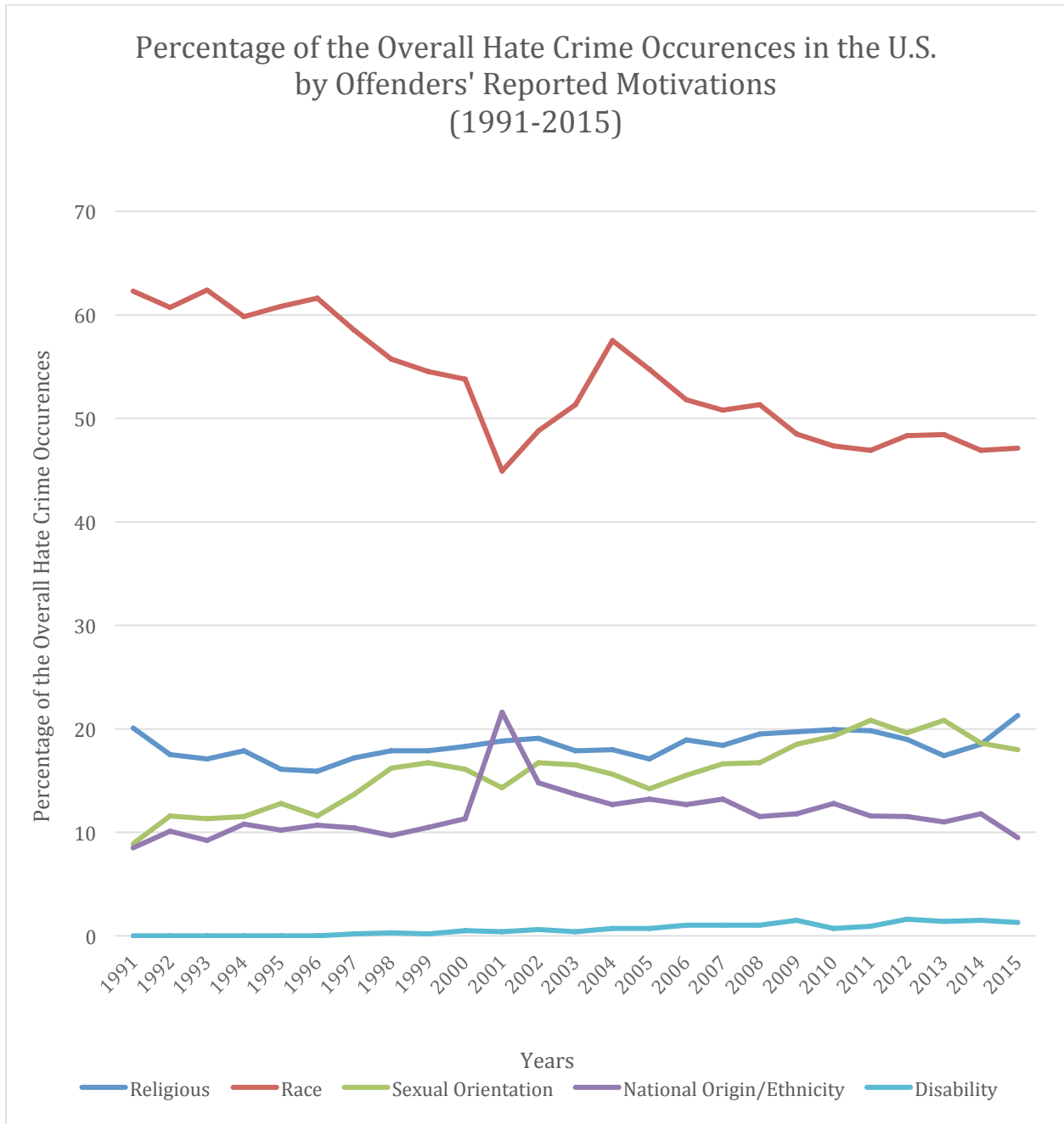
My name is Prof. Brian Levin, and I am director of the nonpartisan Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism at California State University, San Bernardino where I teach in the Department of Criminal Justice. I want to personally thank Chairman Grassley, Ranking Member Feinstein, and members of the Committee for the privilege of contributing this report on the scourge of hate crime committed on the basis of religion, and our Center's assistant director, Dr. Kevin Grisham and board member Dr. James Nolan for their analytic charts.

I have analyzed hate crime for almost thirty years, written extensively on the topic, compiled national hate crime statistical surveys, testified before Congress, authored Supreme Court briefs and trainings, and have advised policymakers throughout North America and Europe. Today, I will discuss some of our latest research, other data, as well as some suggestions for improvement in our nation's response to hate crime.

Definition and Data Collection History

A hate crime is a criminal offense motivated in whole or in part by the actual or perceived group status of another, such as race and ethnicity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender and gender identity. The FBI tracks over 30 different types of bias motivations within the broad categories they

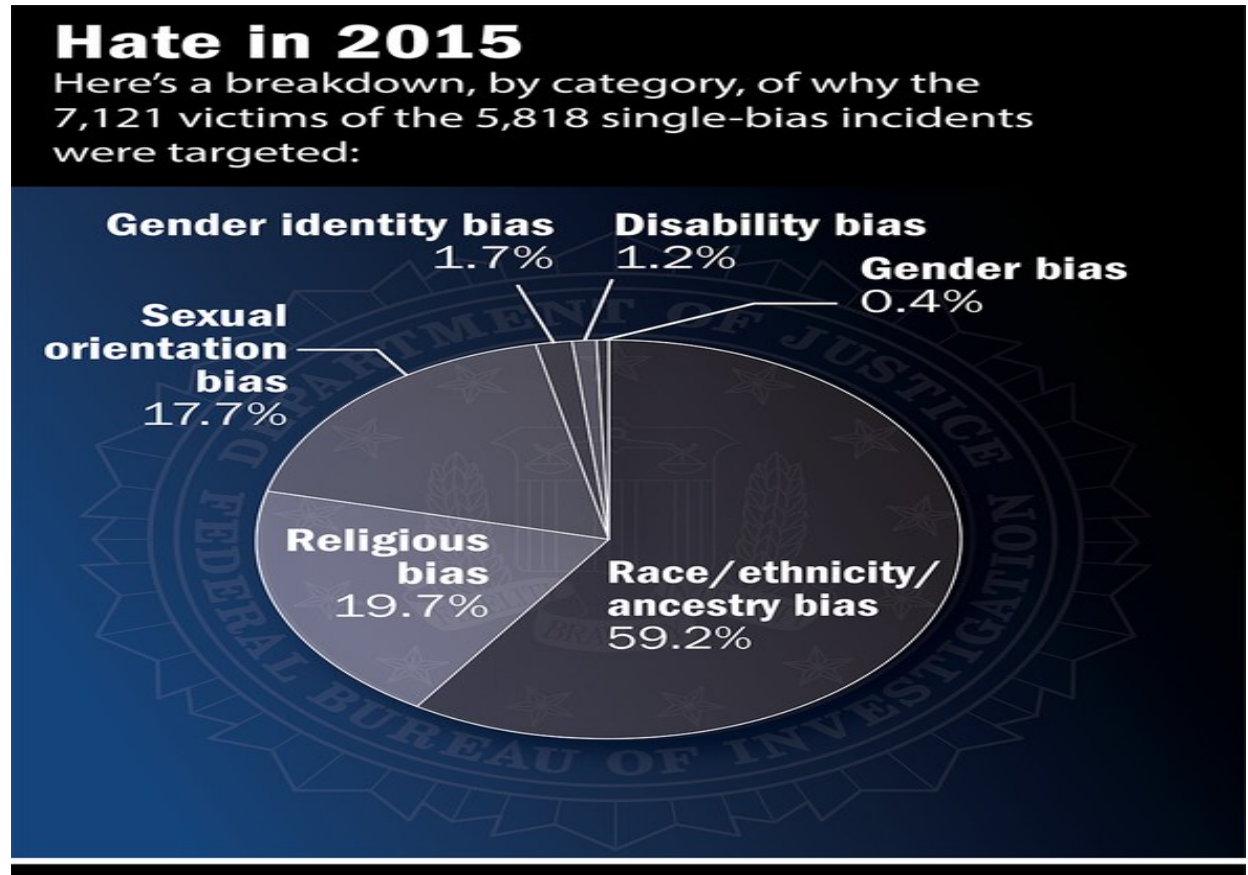
track. In 2015 the agency added new subgroups; anti-Sikh and anti-Hindu under religions, and anti-Arab in the race/ethnicity category. The Hate Crime Statistics Act was passed on April 23, 1990 and the first national study featured limited 1992 data.



Source: FBI/ Kevin Grisham

Official Overall Hate Crime Data & Population Estimates

Criminal hate crime incidents reported to police increased 6.8% in the United States in 2015 according to official FBI data released in November 2016.



**From Hate Crime Statistics, 2015*

There were 5,850 total (and 5,818 single bias) incidents in 2015, compared to 5,479 total reported in 2014. In contrast, in September 2016, the FBI figures for violent crime overall showed an increase of over 3.9%.

Police Reports Undercount Hate Crime Relative to Victimization Surveys

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

FBI: incidents reported to police; BJS: household surveys

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

U.S. Demographics

-Religion: Pew Research Center

Christian 70.6%: Evangelical Protestant 25.4% ; Catholic 20.1%

Non-Christian 5.9%: Jewish 1.9%; Muslim 1%; Buddhist 0.9%

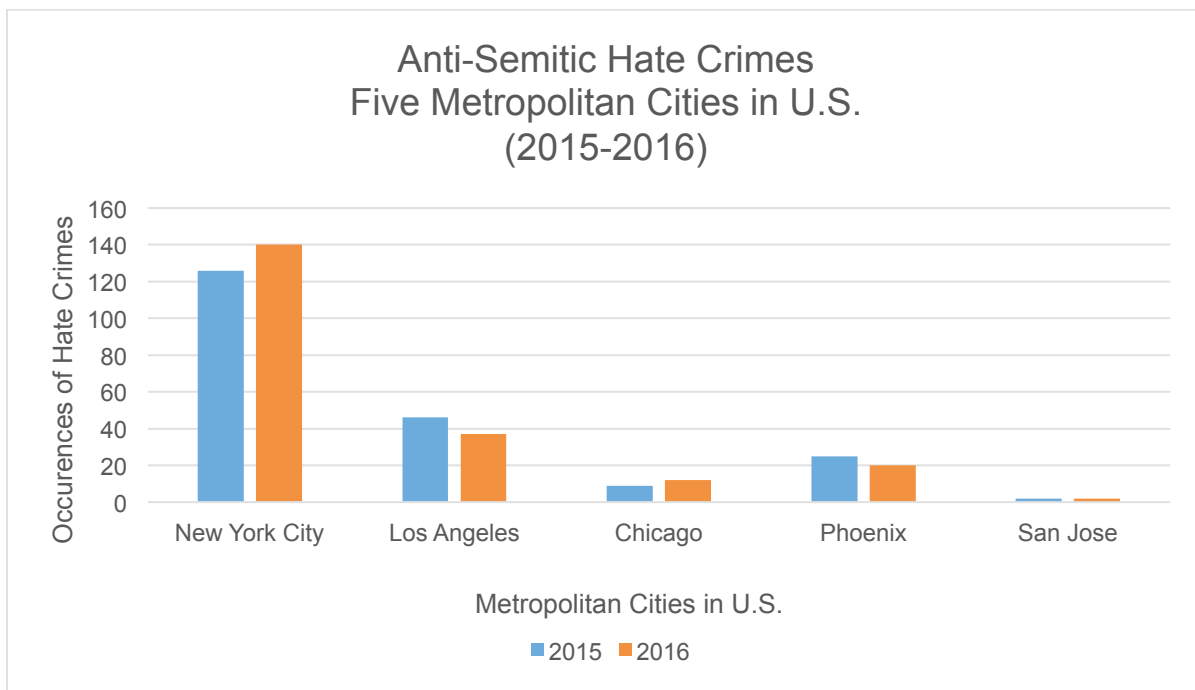
Unaffiliated 22.8%: Agnostic 4%; Atheist 3%

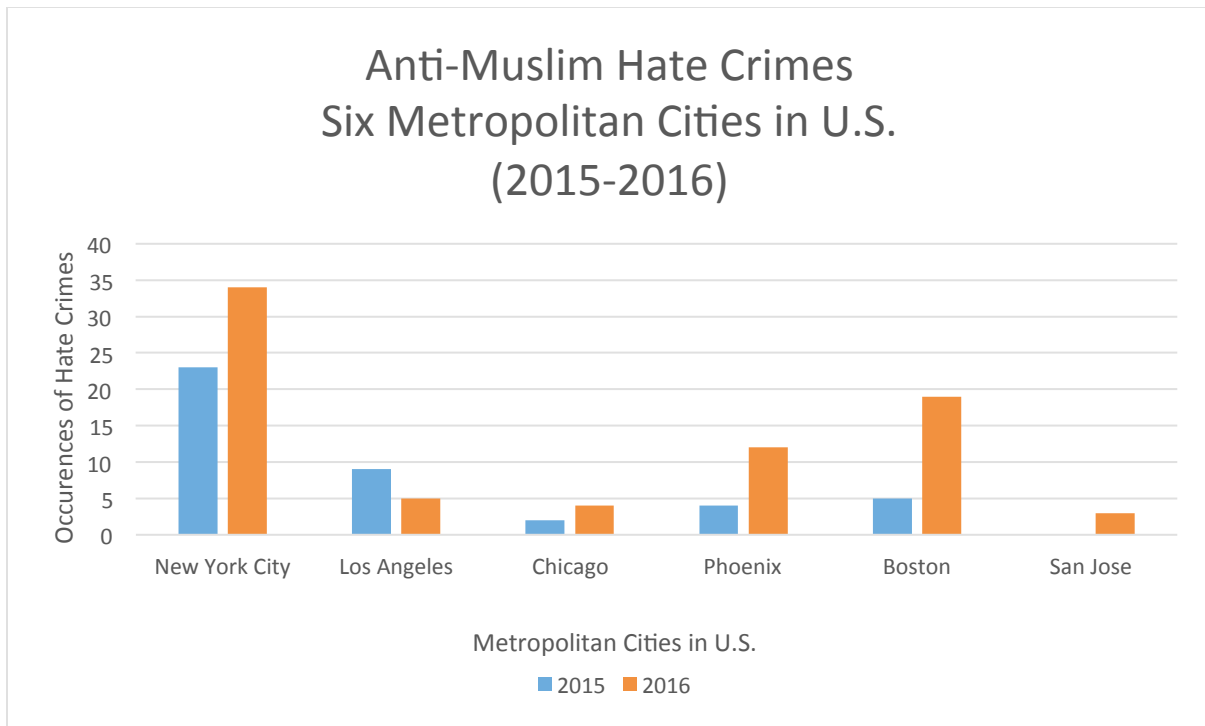
Our Center’s latest 2016 compilation of official police data from a sample of 25 large cities and counties across the nation, including 9 of the 10 most populous cities has revealed an increase in hate crimes overall of another 6% in those jurisdictions surveyed. Of the 25 localities surveyed, 14 hit or tied multi-year highs. Of those cities and counties reporting increases and multi-year highs, four of them were among the five largest cities, where increases were far higher than the overall average.

Jurisdiction Popul. ('15) /Rank Totals for all localities & NYS	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Cities/counties only	1998 + 5.94%	1886					
U.S. 321,418, 820 FBI Hate Cr. USA	TBA 11/17	5850 +6.7%	5479 -7.6%	5928 -9.8%	6573 5.6%	6222 - 6.1%	6628
New York City, NY 8,550,405 (1)	380 +24%	307 --	308 -2%	315 -16%	374 +55%	242 -31%	350 +27%
NY STATE TOTAL	607	505	558	617	734	556	699
Los Angeles, CA 3,971,883 (2)	230 +15%	200 +32%	*152 +33%	*114 -8%	*124 -27%	*170 +23 %	*138
Chicago, IL 2,720,546 (3)	71 +20%	59 -8%	64 +8.5%	59 -13%	68 +33%	*51 +11 %	*46
Houston, TX 2,296,224 (4)	8 -68%	25 +56%	16 +23%	13 NC	13 -24%	17 +31 %	13
Philadelphia, PA 1,567,442 (5)	21 +50%	14 +8%	13 -19%	16 +33%	12 -8%	13* +63 %	8*
Phoenix, AZ 1,563,025 (6)	173 -28%	239 +31%	183* +126 %	81* -33%	121*- 1.6%	123* -9%	135*
Suffolk County, NY 1,498,816 (24-Cnty)	42 -39%	69 -20%	87 NC	87 -22%	111 +192%	38 -21%	48
San Antonio, TX 1,469,845 (7)	10	13	14*	11*	17*	2* -60%	5*
San Diego, CA 1,394, 928 (8)	35 -2.8%	36 -2.7%	37* -14%	43* +27%	34* -19%	42* -14%	49*

Nassau County, NY 1,344,436 (27-Cnty)	59 -5%	62 -18%	76 +17%	65 -34%	98 +81.5%	54 -55%	120
Montgomery, County, MD 1,030,447 (41-Cnty)	94 +42%	66 +65%	40 +43%	28 +17%	24	#	#
San Jose, CA 1,026,908 (10)	19 +217%	6 -45%	11 -27%	15*	15* -53%	32* +33%	24*
Austin, TX 912,791 (11)	17 +21%	14 +250 %	4*	4*	6* +20%	5*	5*
San Francisco, CA 864,816 (13)	35 +25%	28 +27%	*22 -8%	*24 -31%	*35 -24%	*46 -27	*63
Columbus, OH 850,106 (15)	213 +9.8%	194 +30%	149* +10%	*136 +209%	*44 10%	*40 -13%	*46
Seattle, WA 684,451 (18)	89 +6%	84 +65%	51 +55%	33 +6.5%	31	#	#
Denver, CO 682,545 (19)	31	24	22	42	48	30	*43
Washington, DC 672,228 (22)	107 +62%	66 -7%	71 +1%	70 -14%	81 -12%	92 +61%	57*
Boston, MA 667,137 (23)	275 -8.6%	301 +1%	298 -6.3%	318 +5.3%	302 -17%	365 +147%	*148
Fresno, CA 520,052 (34)	12	11	*12	*10	*8	*2	*6
Sacramento, CA 490,712 (35)	6	8	*7	*16	*16	*17	*25
Long Beach, CA 474,140 (37)	8 -33%	*12 +20%	*10 +100 %	*5 +25%	*4 -33%	*6 -40%	*10
Bakersfield, CA 373,640 (52)	8	9	*6	*3	*4	*5	*4
Anaheim, CA 350,742 (56)	1	0	1	*0	*1	*5	*1
Cincinnati, OH 298,550 (66)	54 +38.5%	39 -28%	54* +315 %	13* +18%	*11 +22%	*9 -10%	*10
	*FBI Data	#Frmt chng.	Or N/A				

In 2016 hate crime in Chicago rose 20%, 24% in New York City, 15% in Los Angeles, and 50% in Philadelphia. The largest increase, 62%, was right here, in Washington DC., while 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. Boston; Suffolk County, NY; and Houston, however, had significant overall drops, although Boston experienced an increase in anti-Muslim hate crime.





Charts by K. Grisham

In our sample of California’s largest cities, hate crimes increased 14.2%. Even with these increases, it should be noted that the nation is well below the century highs of 2001 when 9/11 occurred, although some of this decline may be attributed not only to a decrease in actual cases, but also be due in part to a disturbing breakdown in reporting in various key jurisdictions.

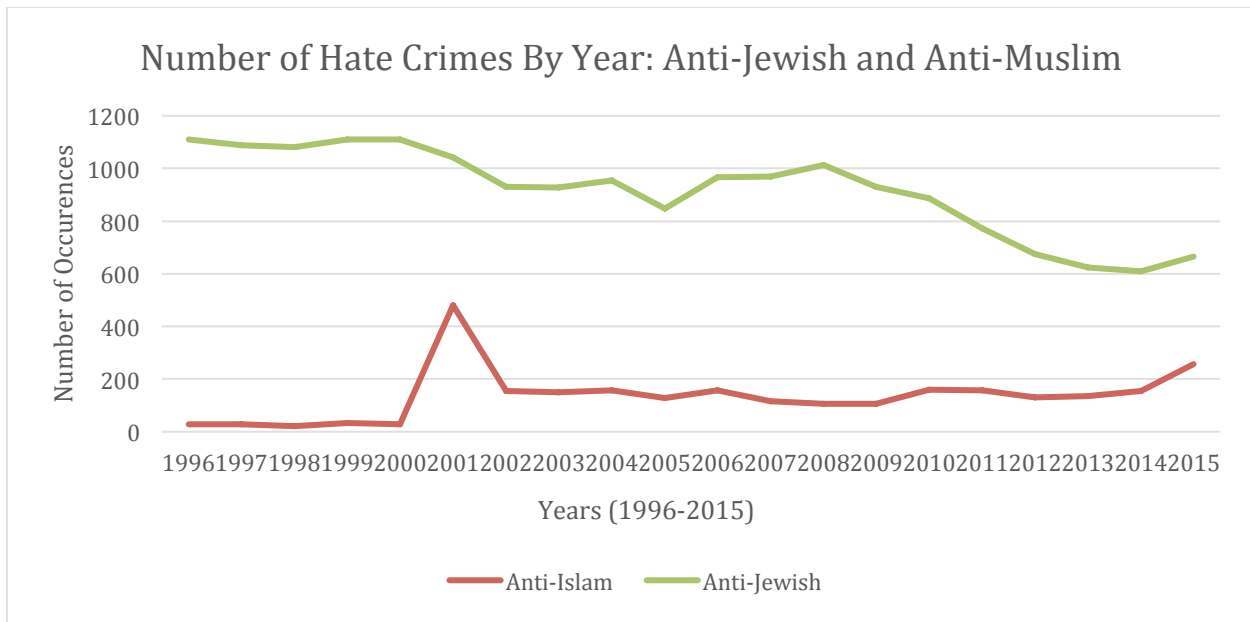
While precipitous election time hate crime spikes were clearly present in many places, there were a few in the Midwest where no increases were apparent. Unlike other surveys, however, this is the only one relying on uniform official crime data over time, as opposed to non-criminal events, for full year 2016.

Outside of a sharp rise in New York City, and in anti-Semitic

incidents, no clear national trend has yet emerged for 2017 because of limited official data. A substantial portion of anti-Semitic incidents in 2017 came from an Israeli offender, who may be what researchers call a “conflicted” mentally ill offender who is believed responsible for most of the over 160 bomb threat targeting Jewish institutions in the first quarter of 2017.

Any Increase for 2016 Would Be Multi-Year High

The 2016 increase of 6% that we found in our sample may very well fluctuate as more data comes in from other jurisdictions, but if it holds 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. The FBI recorded total of 7,462 hate crimes for 2004 is significantly higher than the 5850 that was reported in 2015, following a 6.7% increase from the prior year. A 6% national increase over 2015 FBI numbers would total about 6,200 hate crimes for 2016 and that number would be the highest since 2011’s 6,222 cases. As stated, however, the 6% increase in our sample will change, and even possibly moderate by the time the FBI releases national hate crime data this November.



FBI/Kevin Grisham, CSUSB

Religion targeted hate crime, however, increased dramatically in 2015 to 1,244 incidents according to the FBI, an increase of 22.7% over 2014, where there were 1,014 incidents. The proportion of religion-based hate crime also increased to its highest level since modern reporting commenced in the early 1990s, constituting 21.3% of hate crime in 2015, compared to 18.5% in 2014. The 2015 religion hate crime FBI totals were also the highest numerically since 2010. Similarly, the Bureau of Justice Statistics relying on annualized datasets from residential phone surveys found an even higher proportion of religiously motivated hate crime: “The percentage of hate crimes motivated by religious bias was nearly three times higher in 2012 (28%) than in 2004 (10%), but did not have a statistically significant change from 2011 to 2012.”

The Bureau of Justice Statistics victimization phone survey data on hate crime overall, over the last decade has further

showed a wide disparity between their annual hate crime data, which has been averaging slightly below 300,000, and the FBI's data, which show under 6,000 nationwide, indicating some difficulty and obstacles by both police and citizens in identifying and reporting hate crimes.

State reporting to the FBI is limited by a glaring lack of participation in the voluntary program by various states, including Florida, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, and Hawaii among others. Maryland, the first state to collect data in the 1980s has an excellent program that reported 203 hate crimes, including 14 anti-Muslim crimes, in its official report released in September. However, only 41 made it into the FBI 2015 data.

Furthermore, while some groups like the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and our Center have served as models, some academic centers and advocacy groups that collect data have used poor vetting which fails to distinguish between criminal incidents and non-criminal, or they mislabel non-hate crimes as hate crimes.

One Georgetown university study inaccurately maintained that there were 12 anti-Muslim hate homicides, when some of those cited were robberies with no bias motivation. Our research indicates that while surveys of hate incidents can capture overall trends, participants are often mistaken as to what constitutes a "hate incident" so caution should also be used when drawing conclusions from non-official data with limited vetting.

FBI: Anti-Muslim Hate Crime Surges 67 Percent

In a period of heightened anti-Islamic prejudice, increased Salafist Jihadist terror attacks, and political vitriol, hate crimes against Muslims surged 67% from 154 in 2014 to 257 in 2015, the second highest number on record since national reporting commenced in 1992. In 2001, the year of the 9/11 attacks anti-Muslim hate crime peaked at 481, and had been in a range of 105 to 160, until 2015's breakout. Anti-Muslim hate crimes in 2015 showed a significant increase in the proportion of hate crimes from the previous year as well. Anti-Muslim hate crimes accounted for 4.4% of all hate crimes in 2015, up from 2.8% for 2014.

The FBI anti-Muslim hate crime numbers for 2015 were right in line with original estimates released in September by our Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism and [reported in the New York Times](#), "The new study from Mr. Levin's nonpartisan group, based on official police reports in 20 states, estimated that there were about 260 hate crimes against Muslims nationwide in 2015." In the September 2016 study 4.5% of all hate crimes were directed against Muslims, again very close to the FBI numbers for the whole nation.

Religiously motivated hate crime totaled 1,244 and comprised 21.3% of all hate crime (and 19.7% of hate victims) in 2015, of which 53.3% was anti-Jewish, 20.7% anti-Muslim and 4.3% anti-Catholic. Anti-Jewish hate crimes rose 9% in 2015, accounting for 11.4% of all hate crime. Less than two percent

of the population is Jewish and about one percent are Muslim. While hate crimes against Jews rose last year and they remain the most targeted religious community, the overall decade trend is still down. In 2006 there were 967 anti-Jewish hate crimes and they accounted for 12.5% of all hate crime that year.

Overall Hate Crime State Reporting Varies Widely

The states with the largest number of hate crimes overall in 2015 were California, 837; New York 500; Ohio, 416; Massachusetts, 411, New Jersey 330; and Michigan 309. Maryland, whose separate 2015 state hate crime report released in September showed 203 hate crimes in the state, only showed 41 in the FBI figures.

Some states that have consistently demonstrated poor reporting continued to do so in 2015. Mississippi, the state with largest percentage of African-Americans, the most targeted group, reported no hate crimes at all in 2015, while Arkansas reported only 5, Alabama reported just 10, and Iowa only 6. Hawaii, once again stood out as the only state not participating at all.

Some larger states like Florida, 72 and Pennsylvania, 64 reported very low numbers. Florida, the third largest state has been hampered by minimal compliance with various large agencies. In 2015, for example, Miami, Tampa, Orlando, St. Petersburg and Jacksonville, five of the state's largest cities, failed to report hate crimes. Similarly, Jackson, MS; Mobile, AL; and Little Rock, AR did not report any hate crimes in

their cities in 2014, likely lowering overall statewide numbers. Our colleagues at the ADL have found 87 localities with over 100,000 residents reported zero hate crimes or did not report in 2015. A 2016 Associated Press survey found that about 16 states had 25% or more of their police agencies not submit any incidents at all for six years.

Most Hate Crime Directed At People, Not Property

The most frequent hate crime offenses were property destruction at 1,698 or 24.7%; followed closely by intimidation, 1,495 or 21.%; and simple assault with 1,436 or 20.9%. Aggravated assaults accounted for 12.8% of all offenses with 882. One third of hate crimes were simple or aggravated assaults. In contrast, only 15% of overall crimes in 2015 were violent, showing that hate crimes are far more violent proportionately. FBI figures show 18 hate motivated homicides nationally, including the nine people who were murdered in the racially motivated mass shooting at Charleston, South Carolina's Mother Emanuel church in June 2015. This is part of a disturbing trend of not only an increase in hate homicides annually, but also a trend where the targets of multi-fatality attacks are religious ones.

NGO Reports: ADL

The ADL, a Jewish civil rights group, tally of anti-Semitic "incidents," which includes both criminal and non-criminal events, increased 34% nationally in 2016, from 942 to 1266, though assaults dropped from 56 to 36. Almost 30% of all ADL incidents nationwide, recorded last year, occurred in the

last two months around election time. In the first quarter of 2017, anti-Semitic incidents nationally rose 86% over the same period last year.

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

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

California: Anti-Semitic Incidents: ADL

2017:

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

2016:

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

2015:

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

Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC)

Nationally, the SPLC counted 1372 bias incidents from Election Day through February 7, 2016 through an intake webpage of self-reported incidents and news reports, but there was no breakdown differentiating criminal acts from slurs and other forms of noncriminal harassment. Our internal data indicate that the total number of actual crimes is a fraction of that total. Similarly, the website *ThinkProgress* using a more rigid data collection methodology found only 267 hate incidents between Election Day and February 9, 2017.

In the month of the election, through December 12, 2016; the SPLC counted 1,094 incidents nationally, with 315 directed at immigrants, 221 at African-Americans, 112 at Muslims, along with 26 anti-Trump incidents. California, with 125 incidents, led the nation. SPLC also found direct references to President Trump or the election in over one third of the national incidents right after the election. In addition, while the SPLC

found only a 3% rise in hate groups, they found a tripling in anti-Muslim groups.

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

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

Causes: Its Complicated

Prejudice and individual manifestations of it often involve a range of interdependent variables that make certain conclusions more difficult to draw than others, particularly in trying to connect a rise in hate crime to one causal factor. The presentation of crime data alone, of the kind presented here, answers some questions, but other conclusions are more elusive, as these data are not designed to be wholly diagnostic or predictive on their own. Various, often interconnected, factors appear to influence hate crime as well as non-criminal manifestations of prejudice including the level, breadth and nature of prejudice against a particular group, demographics, familiarity and contacts between groups, ongoing national and

regional conditions relating to groups, catalytic events, retaliation, perceived grievances and the emergence of leaders and subcultures that promote or discourage stereotypes.

With respect to anti-Muslim hate crime, the data does indicate a multi-year increase, even during periods when reported hate crime overall was declining. Further, 2015 was the most precipitous rise since 2001. Since the 1980s, data has confirmed the phenomena of a catalytic trigger event being accompanied by a temporary spike in hate crimes. These spikes then recede, although not always evenly or necessarily back to previous levels. Examples include the fatal racial attack in Howard Beach, Queens in 1986; the response to the April 1992 acquittals in the Rodney King police beating case, and the backlashes after 9/11 and following a proposal to build a religious center in lower Manhattan in 2010.

Spikes can vary not only by rate of increase, but also by duration, and location as well. Following the record spike in anti-Muslim hate crime after 9/11, incidents declined, but only to levels that ranged approximately four to five times previous levels, until 2015's dramatic increase. The hate crime increases after catalytic events, like 9/11, rise sharply, though sometimes with a slight delay as information is disseminated and processed, and then fall more slowly, exhibiting a saw tooth pattern decline as seen in our charts.

In 2015, news items were prominently featured in American media relating to the Syrian Civil War, the plight of refugees, and violent Salafist Jihadist extremist attacks. These attacks,

especially those orchestrated or inspired by ISIS or Daesh, the international terror group; whose barbarity is summarily rejected by the overwhelming majority of Muslims around the world, involved Middle Eastern, European, American, and Muslim victims. Those terror attacks involving Western Europe and the United States, however, received far more sustained media coverage domestically, starting with the January 7 Paris attacks at a magazine and kosher supermarket by religious extremists who referenced different terror groups. There were various highly publicized extremist incidents primarily involving Americans in 2015 that included: the death of American captive Kayla Mueller, a fatal May 3 shootout in Garland, Texas; the murder of five American servicemen on July 16 in Chattanooga; an August 21 knife attack in France stopped by Americans; and the December 2 San Bernardino ISIS inspired terrorist attack that left 14 dead and 22 injured. It appears, however, that the greatest spike in anti-Muslim hate crime nationally occurred in November and December after the second Paris attack of November 13 and the San Bernardino attack weeks later. For that time our December study showed a tripling of incidents to 45, from a five year calendar month average of 12.6. Data from Toronto and London also indicated significant increases in hate crime around the same time.

In addition, underlying prejudicial stereotypes that broadly paint Muslims in a negative light are pervasive, making them among the most disliked, distrusted and feared groups in America. These negative stereotypes can further fuel the

retaliatory spikes seen following a catalytic event. From 2002 to 2014 the number of respondents who state that Islam is more likely to encourage violence doubled from 25% to 50% according to Pew research. A June 2016 Reuters/Ipsos online poll found that 37% of Americans had a somewhat or very unfavorable view of Islam, compared to 38% for Atheism, 21% for Hinduism, 16% for Judaism and 8% for Christianity. Those results are not just recent developments. A 2009 Gallup poll showed 43% of Americans admitting to prejudice against Muslims, with nine percent saying they had a great deal of prejudice towards them. Compared to the 43% of respondents admitting prejudice against Muslims, only 18% said the same for Christians, 15% for Jews and 14% for Buddhists. As seen below recent 2016 Pew Research results show a significant proportion of non-Muslim Americans view Muslims negatively.

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

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

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

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

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Available at:

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Total	Know someone who is Muslim	Don't know any Muslims
<i>How many Muslims in the U.S., if any, are anti-American?</i>	%	%	%
NET at least some	49	44	55
<i>Almost all/most</i>	11	8	14
<i>About half/some</i>	39	37	41
NET Just a few/none	42	51	31
Don't know	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100	100

When speaking about Islamic extremists, next president should...

Be careful not to criticize Islam	50	55	45
Be blunt even if critical of Islam	40	38	42
Neither/both equally	4	4	4
Don't know	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>
	100	100	100

Discrimination against Muslims in the U.S.

% saying there is 'a lot'	59	62	57
% saying is rising	76	78	75

Bigger problem w/violence committed in name of religion is...

Violent people use religion to justify actions	68	69	66
Teachings of some religions promote violence	22	21	24
Neither/both equally	7	8	6
Don't know	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	100	100	100

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

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

An interesting query that we receive routinely is what effect, if any, do well publicized statements by political leaders in the wake of catalytic events have on the commission of hate crimes? While we have data on dates, we often do not have exact times of crimes in available reports; nor do we know if an offender actually heard a provocative statement, nor conversely do we know who refrains from violence after hearing a tolerant message. There was a wave of anti-Muslim hate crime following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. We, also noted a moderate weekly rise in hate searches on Google like “kill all Muslims” after Mr. Trump’s proposed Muslim ban, which was first explored in the New York Times last year. After President Bush made statements of tolerance at a mosque on September 17, 2001, however, anti-Muslim hate crimes dropped dramatically across the country as the following tables and charts indicate. Conversely, when Candidate Trump first proposed his “Muslim Ban” on December 7, 2015 after the San Bernardino terror attack, anti-Muslim hate crime rose 87.5%, above already elevated levels.

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

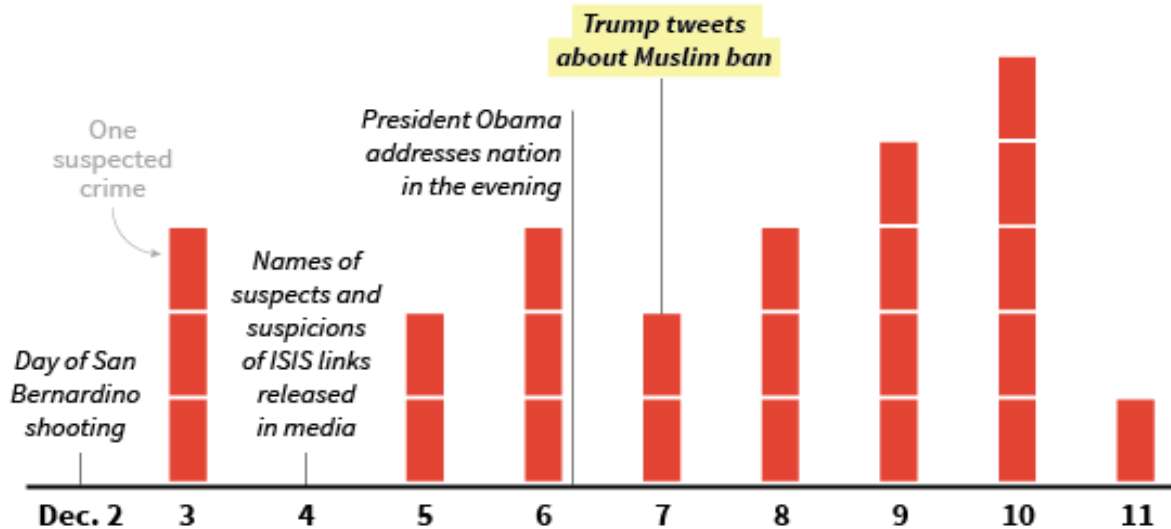
A packed presidential campaign season officially began with Ted Cruz's candidacy announcement on March 23, 2015 on the Republican side, and eventual Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton announcing her candidacy on April 12, which was followed by Republican nominee Donald Trump's on June 16. During the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

The San Bernardino terrorist attack occurred at about 11AM PT, on December 2, but the names of the suspects were not

initially released, and suspicions of a connection to ISIS were not definitively confirmed in the media until late that day. For the five days from December 2 through December 6, there were 8 anti-Muslim hate crimes, with none on December 2. For the five days from December 7 through December 11, there were 15 anti-Muslim hate crimes, with those occurring on December 7 taking place after the announcement. These crimes include multiple assaults and two fire-bombings, including one in the overnight hours immediately following Mr. Trump's announcement.

A Trump Effect?

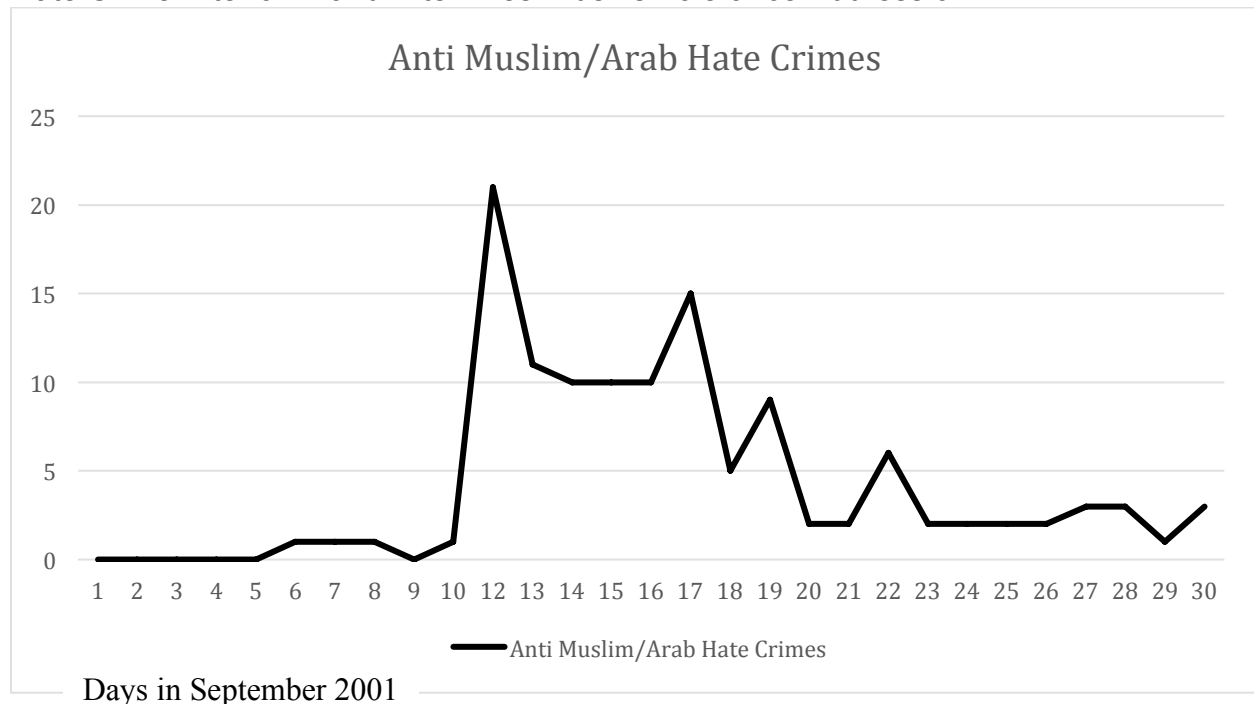
Suspected anti-Islam hate crimes in the U.S. following San Bernardino shooting



Source: Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism, CSU-San Bernardino

The Huffington Post

Hate Crime After 9/11 and After Pres. Bush's Tolerance Address 9/17



Source: National Incident-Based Reporting Data for 2001.

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

Recommendations

Hate crimes, especially those based on religion have increased in recent periods. We believe the following recommendations would assist our nation's response:

Making reporting by law enforcement mandatory and tied to funding;

Amending federal statutes to include threats and making bias selection be a contributing, rather than an overriding factor;

Maintaining and improving coordination by the Department of

Justice with other agencies and NGOs;

Provide enhanced training for law enforcement, particularly in low participation jurisdictions.

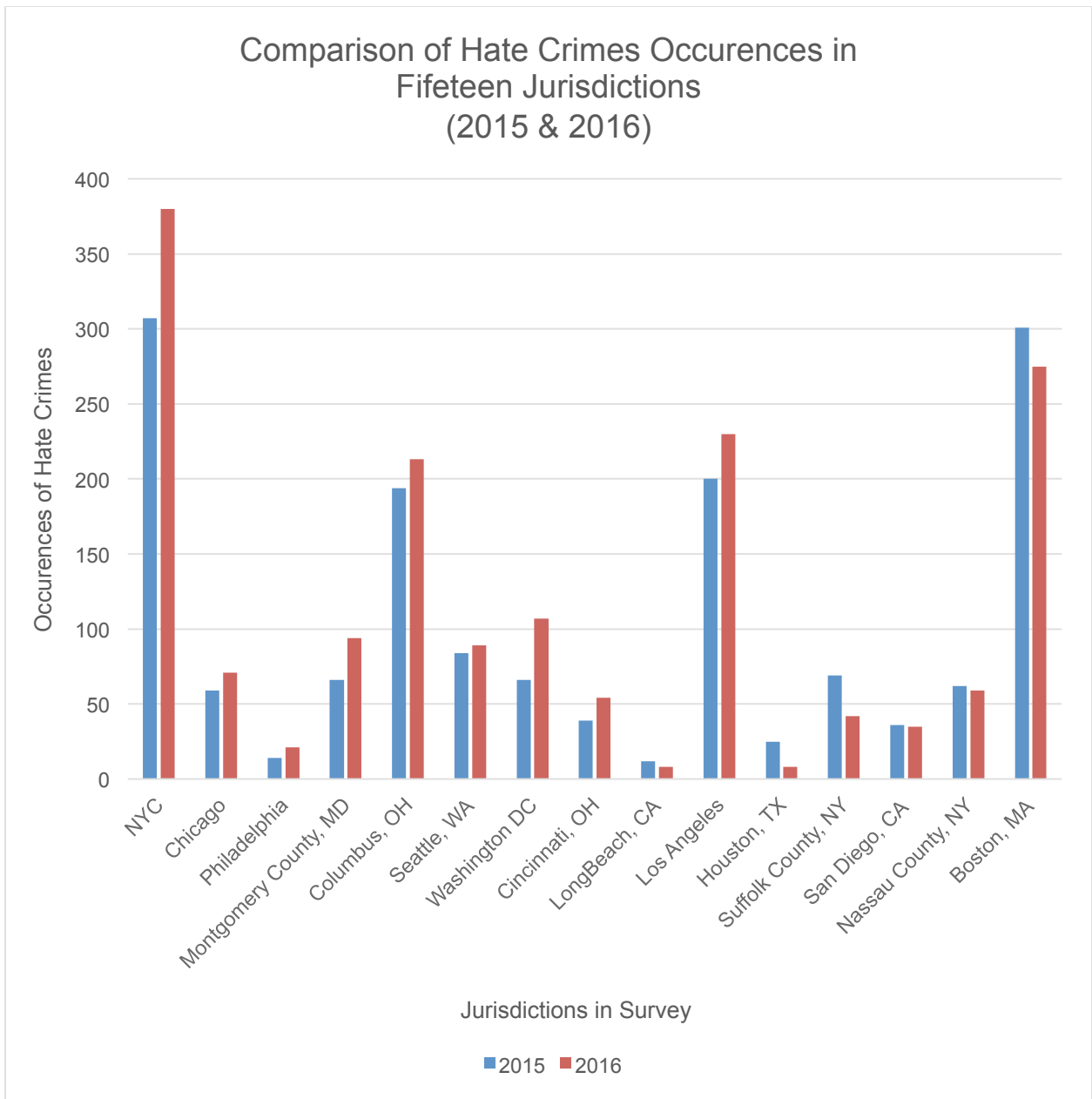
Thank you and feel free to call upon our Center, if you have additional questions.

Appendix: Tables and Charts

FBI: U.S. Hate Crimes Based on Religious Identity of Victim; 1996-2015			
Year	All Religions	Anti-Islam	Anti-Jewish
1996	1,401	27	1,109
1997	1,385	28	1087
1998	1,390	21	1081
1999	1,411	32	1109
2000	1,472	28	1109
2001	1,828	481	1043
2002	1,426	155	931
2003	1,343	149	927
2004	1,374	156	954
2005	1,227	128	848
2006	1,462	156	967
2007	1,400	115	969
2008	1,519	105	1,013
2009	1,303	107	931
2010	1,322	160	887
2011	1,233	157	771
2012	1,099	130	674
2013	1,031	135	625
2014	1,014	154	609
2015	1,224	257	664
Total (1996 to 2015)	26864	2,681 9.97%	18,308 68%

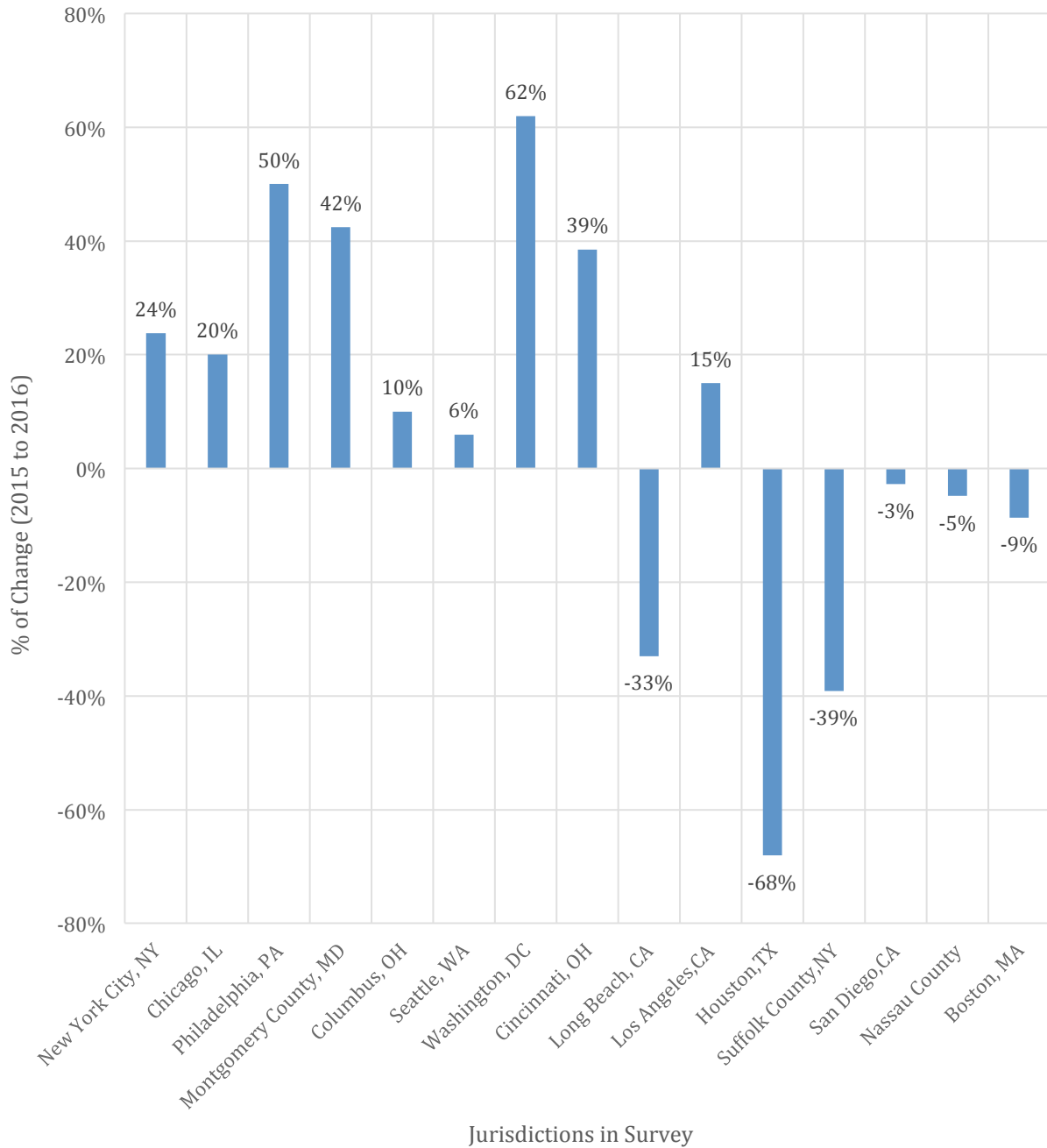
Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism/California State University, San Bernardino;
 Brian Levin [Compilation: Author] & Graphs by Kevin Grisham

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

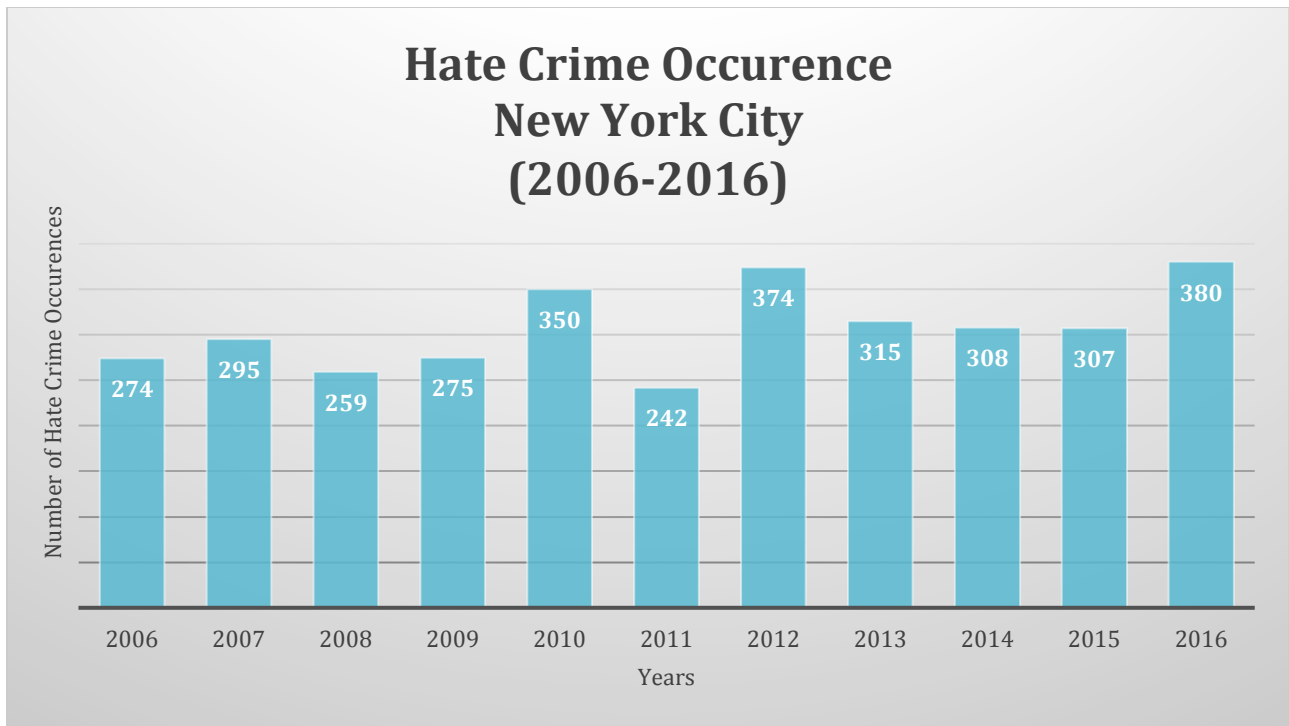


Data collected by Brian Levin, Director & charts created by Kevin Grisham, Assistant Director of Research, Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism

Comparison of Hate Crimes Occurences in Fifeteen Jurisdictions (Percentage of Change from 2015 to 2016)



Data collected by Brian Levin, Director & charts created by Kevin Grisham, Assistant Director of Research, Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism



Data collected by Brian Levin, Director & charts created by Kevin Grisham, Assistant Director of Research, Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism

New York City Hate Crime

MOTIVATION	2016	2015	% CHANGE
ASIAN	10	10	No Change
BLACK	22	32	-31%
DISABILITY	1	1	No Change
ETHNIC	1	1	No Change
GENDER	5	0	N/A
HISPANIC	2	8	-75%
MUSLIM	34	23	+48%
OTHER	33	11	+200%
RELIGION	18	10	+80%
SEMITIC	140	126	+11%
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	98	78	+26%
WHITE	16	9	+78%
Grand Total	380	309	23%

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

Year	Occurrences	% of Change from Previous Year
2016	607	+20.2%
2015	505	-9.5%
2014	558	-9.6%
2013	617	-16%
2012	734	+32%
2011	556	N/A

Source: New York State DCJS

Los Angeles

4th 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.

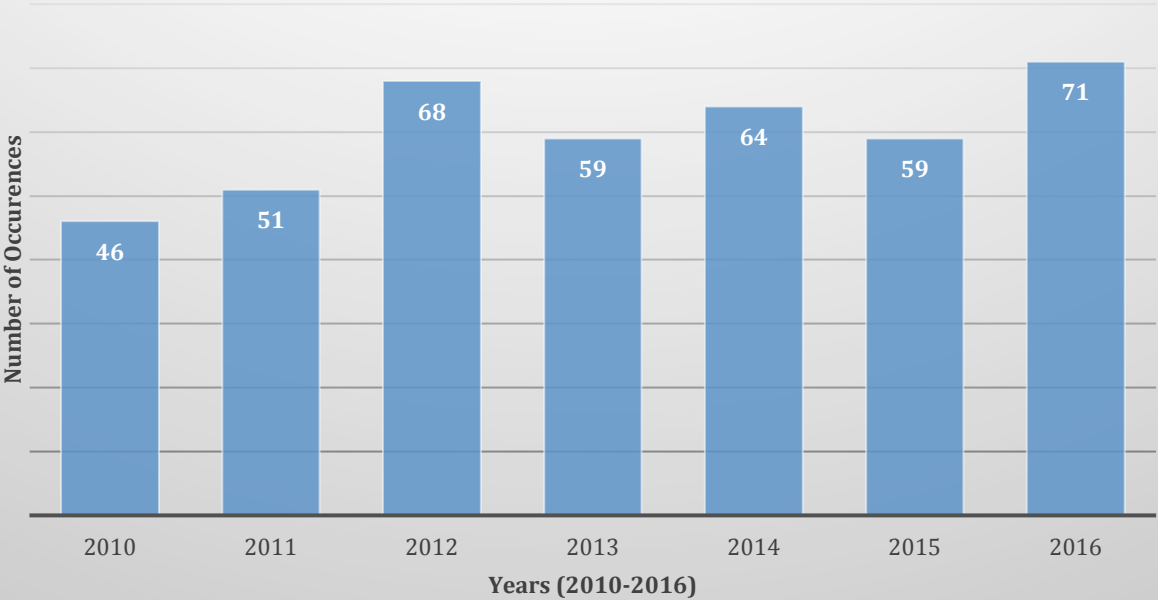
Election Time Increase: No apparent increases.

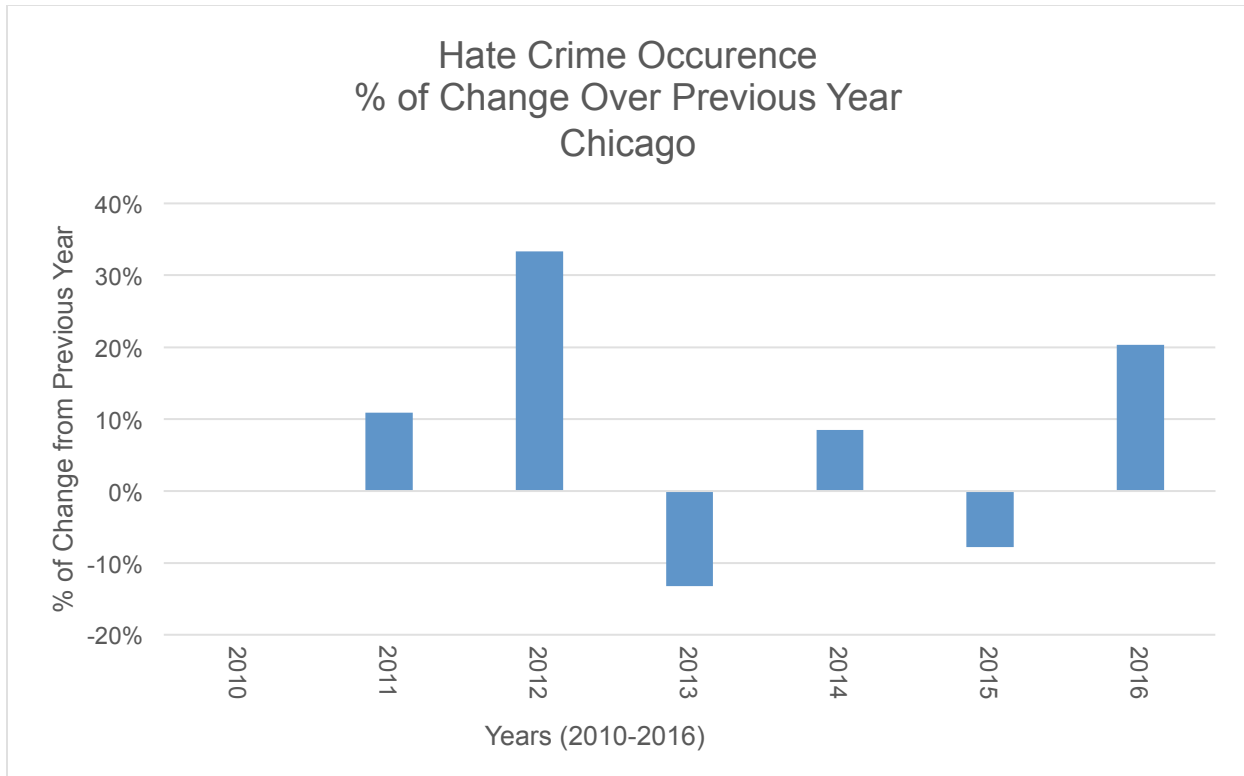
Note: Slight variation in total incidents (71-73)

Source: Chicago Police Dept. via DNAInfo

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

Hate Crime Occurrence Chicago





Data collected by Brian Levin, Director & charts created by Kevin Grisham, Assistant Director of Research, Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism

Philadelphia

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

Source: Philadelphia Police Department

San Diego

11 Anti-Gay '16/14 in '15

15 Racial '16/14 in '15

7 Religious in both '16 & '15

2 Gender in '16/ 1 in '15.

Source: SDPD via <http://lgbtweekly.com/2017/03/16/san-diegos-crime-rate-is-the-second-lowest-in-47-years/>

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.

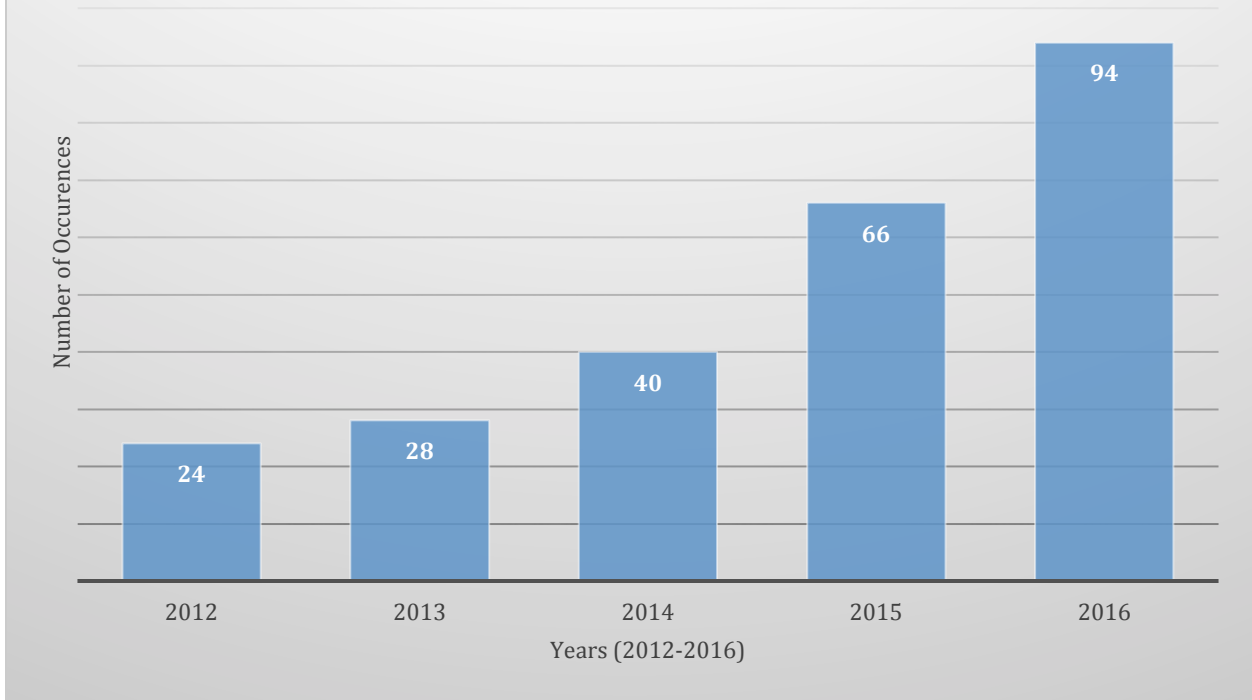
In 2015 there were only 12 hate crimes in Nov./Dec. compared with 32 last year.

Sources: Montgomery County Police and

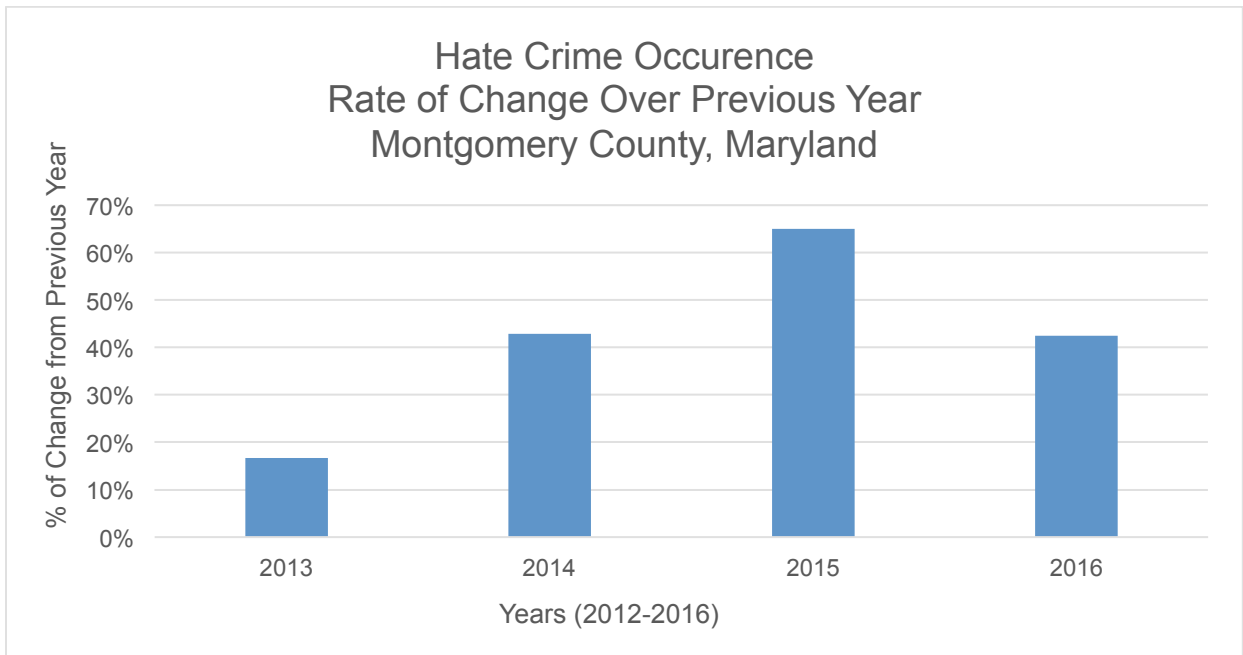
<http://www.nbcwashington.com/news/local/Hate-Crimes-Spiked-in-Montgomery-County-in-2016-413775163.html>

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

Hate Crime Occurrence Montgomery County, Maryland



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



Data collected by Brian Levin, Director & charts created by Kevin Grisham, Assistant Director of Research, Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism

Columbus, OH

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

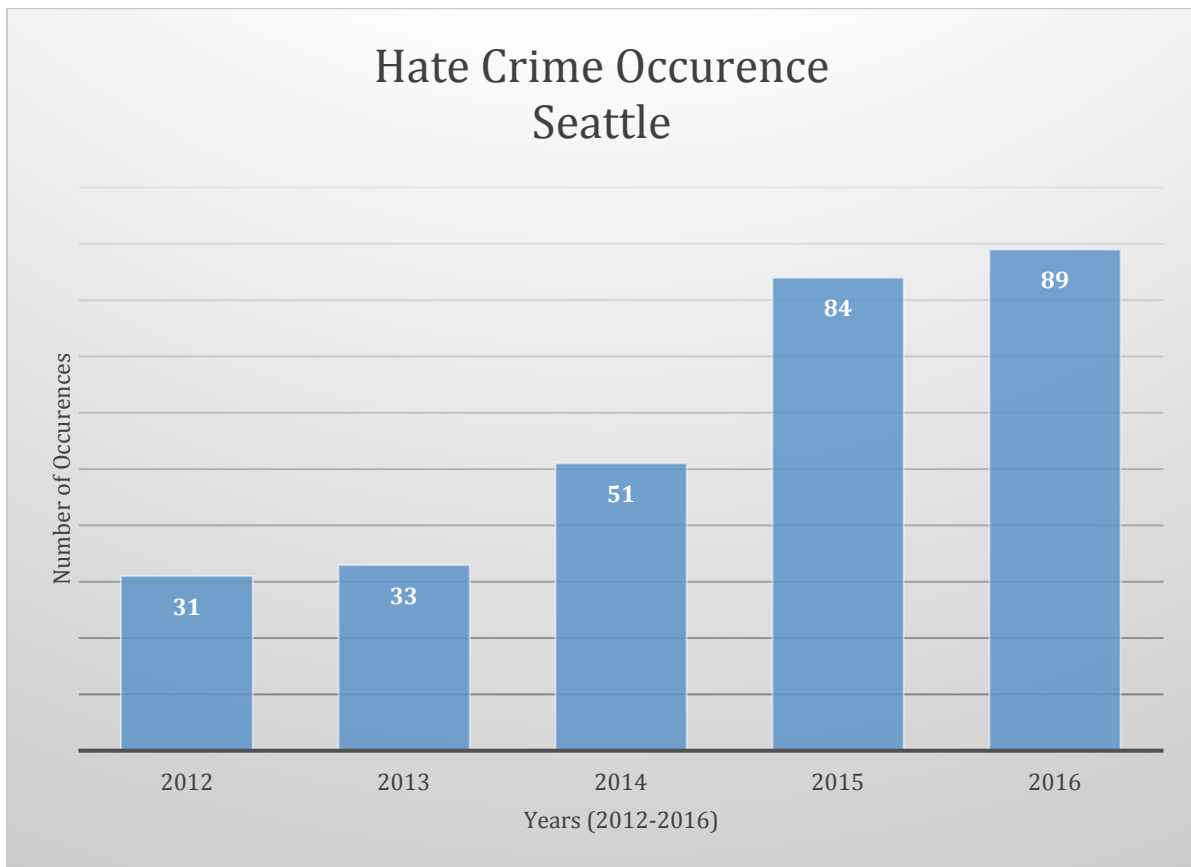
Source: Ohio Incident Based Reporting System

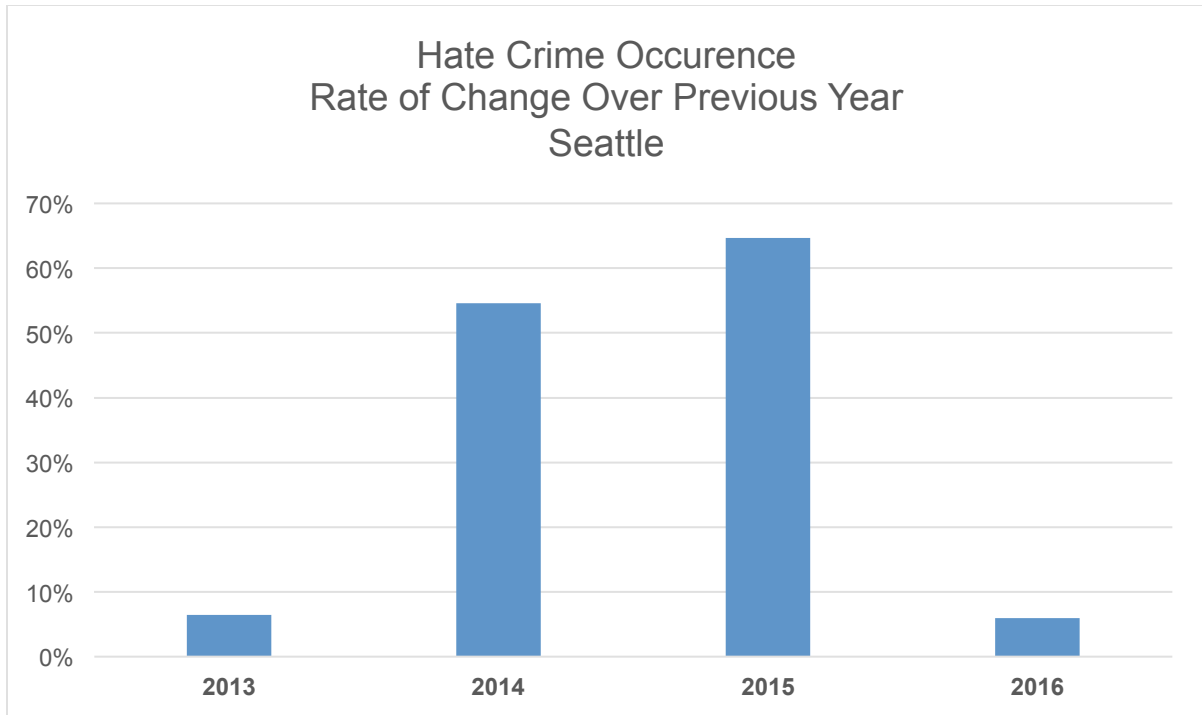
Seattle, WA

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.

Source: <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

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

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