

**REPORT TO THE NATION**  
**HATE CRIMES RISE IN U.S.  
CITIES AND COUNTIES IN TIME OF  
DIVISION & FOREIGN INTERFERENCE**  
*May 2018*

**Compilation of Official Data (38 Jurisdictions)**



Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism

 CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN BERNARDINO

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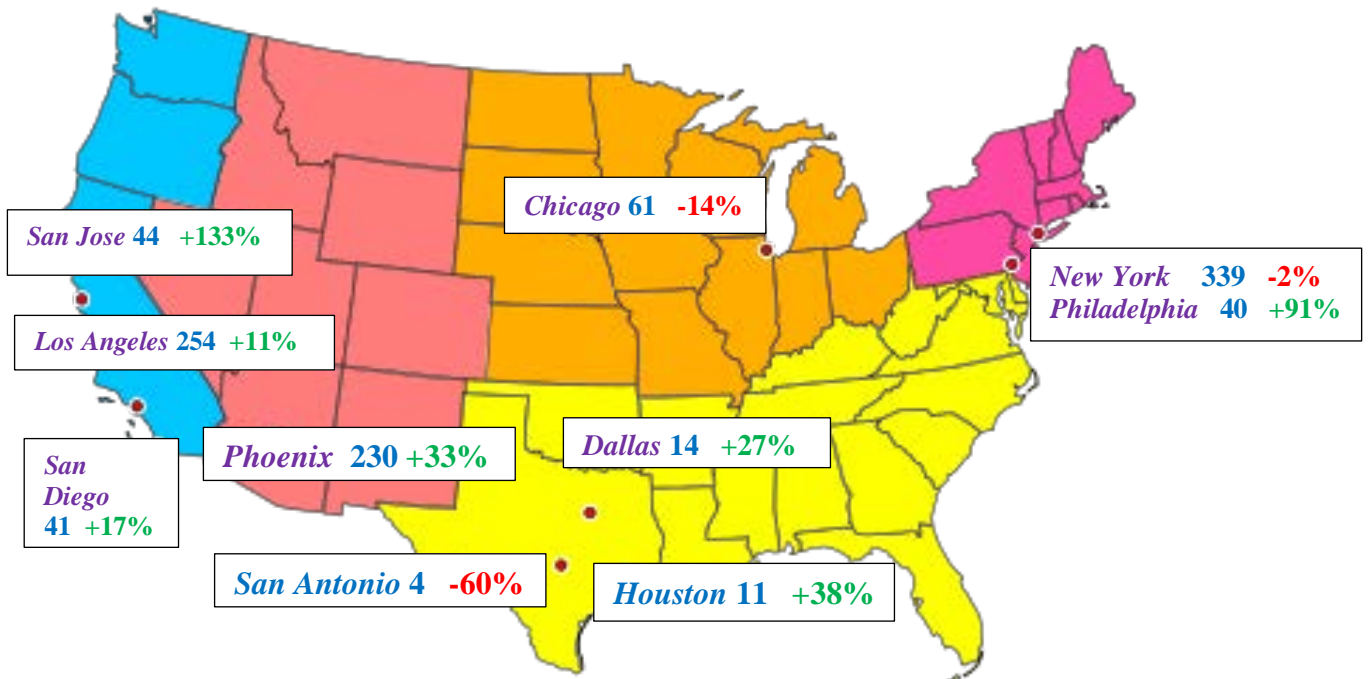
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**Hate Crime in Largest U.S. Cities Rise 12% to Highest Level in Over a Decade**



Hate crimes reported to police in America’s ten largest cities rose **12.5 percent** in 2017. The increase was the **fourth consecutive annual rise** in a row and the **highest total in over a decade** according to an analysis by the **Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism at California State University, San Bernardino**. In contrast to the increase in hate crime in the ten largest cities last year, **crime in general dropped** slightly across the nation in the first half of 2017, with preliminary FBI figures showing a **0.8 percent decrease in violent crime** and a **2.9 percent decrease in property crime**.

The 2017 ten city total of **1,038 hate crimes** also marked the **first time in more than a decade** that the combined number of official reports have exceeded one thousand. In a larger sample of over three dozen large local agencies, the study found a **near identical increase of 12 percent** last year. The five largest cities reported a more moderate rise of **8.2 percent** because of declines in New York and Chicago —cities that posted double digit percentage increases the year before. Partial year 2018 data, available for only some jurisdictions including New York, Chicago, Seattle, and Nassau County, NY also show notable declines, while Washington DC is up. Of the larger sample of American cities surveyed, those reporting the **highest number** of hate crimes last year were: **New York at 339, down two percent; Los Angeles, 254, up 10.8 percent; Phoenix, 230, up 33 percent; Washington, D.C., 179, up 67 percent and Boston with 140, down almost two percent**. The cities reporting the **lowest number of hate crimes were Miami with none** and Honolulu with one. 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**.

Along with the usual variables possibly impacting intergroup relations such as demographic changes, underlying communal stressors and catalytic events was another previously unknown one that recently emerged. **Russian operatives engaged in an orchestrated manipulation of social media** which they ramped up late in 2016, the majority of which revolved around **dividing the nation along racial lines**. Examples of these web postings as well as data from

the relevant time period are presented later in this report.

The ramp up of Russian web activity during the election cycle coincided with a dramatic spike in hate crimes nationally which corresponded to the worst fourth quarter in eight years and the worst November ever. The late year 2016 increases were so great that for some cities, like New York and Chicago, large year over year increases for the first three quarters of 2017 evaporated into declines once full year data was tabulated and compared with the previous year.

## Hate Crimes in the Top Ten and other Select Cities in the United States 2010-2017

City or County	Population (millions)	Population							
		2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>TEN LARGEST CITIES</b>									
New York City, NY 1	8.500	339 -2%	345 12%	307 nc	307 -2%	314 -16%	374 55%	242 -31%	350 na
Los Angeles, CA 2	3.970	254 11%	229 15%	200 32%	152 33%	*114 -8%	*124 -27%	*170 23%	*138 na
Chicago, IL 3	2.700	61 -14%	71 20%	59 8%	64 9%	59 -13%	68 33%	*51 11%	*46 na
Houston, TX 4	2.300	11 38%	8 -68%	27 56%	16 23%	13 nc	13 -24%	17 31%	13 na
Phoenix, AZ 5	1.620	230 33%	173 -28%	239 31%	*183 126%	*81 -33%	*121 -2%	*123 -9%	*135 na
<b>TOTAL: TOP 5 CITIES</b>	<b>19.090</b>	<b>895 8.22%</b>	<b>827 -0.60%</b>	<b>832 15.24%</b>	<b>722 24.27%</b>	<b>581 -17.00%</b>	<b>700 16.09%</b>	<b>603 -11.58%</b>	<b>682 na</b>
Philadelphia, PA 6	1.560	40 91%	21 50%	14 8%	13 -19%	16 33%	12 -8%	*13 63%	*8 na
San Antonio, TX 7	1.490	4 -60%	10 -23%	13 -7%	*14 27%	*11 -35%	*17 750%	*2 -60%	*5 na
San Diego, CA 8	1.410	41 17%	35 -3%	36 -3%	*37 -14%	*43 26%	*34 -19%	*42 -14%	*49 na
Dallas, TX 9	1.320	14 27%	*11 nc	*11 -27%	*15 -17%	*18 -40%	*30 88%	*16 33%	*12 na
San Jose, CA 10	1.030	44 132%	19 217%	6 -45%	11 -27%	*15 nc	*15 -53%	*32 33%	*24 na
<b>TOTAL: TOP 10 CITIES</b>	<b>25.900</b>	<b>1,038 12.46%</b>	<b>923 1.21%</b>	<b>912 12.32%</b>	<b>812 18.71%</b>	<b>684 -15.35%</b>	<b>808 14.12%</b>	<b>708 -9.23%</b>	<b>780 na</b>

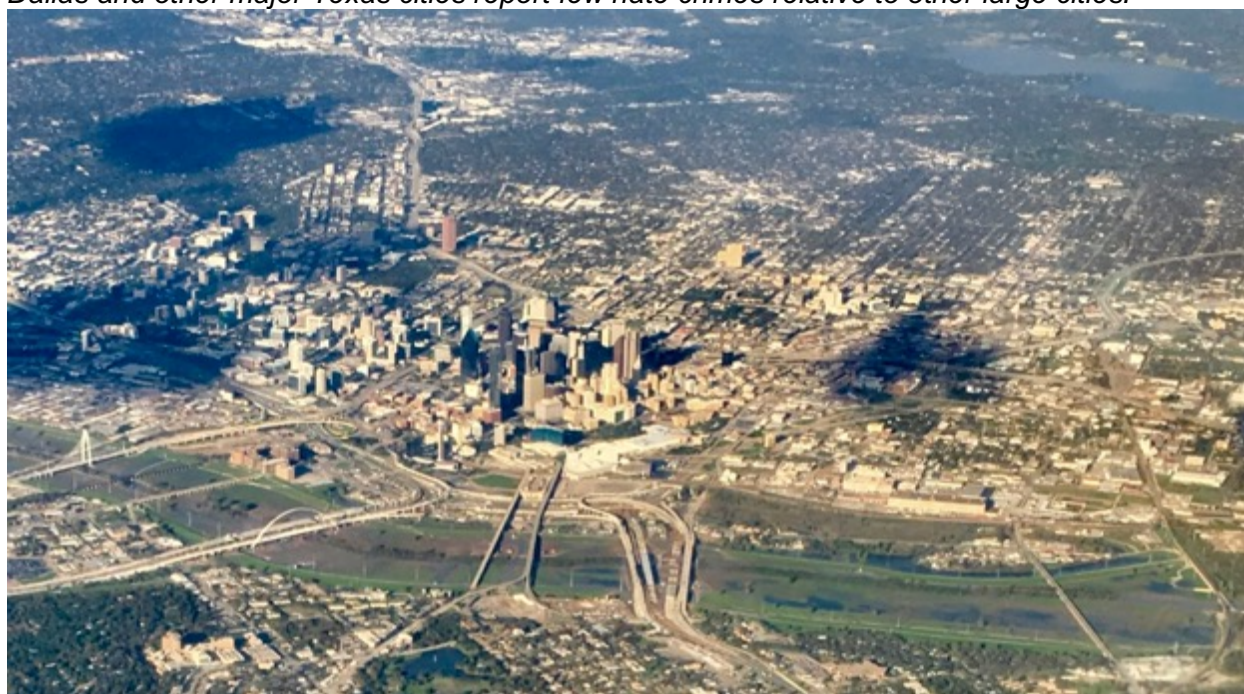
### Seven of Ten Largest Cities Up

Of the nation's ten largest cities in 2017, *seven reported significant increases of over 10 percent*, with five registering multi-year highs. Three cities reported decreases, with two of them: New York and Chicago, coming 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 *eight percent of the country's population*, but those cities accounted for about *15 percent of the nation's reported hate crimes* in 2016, the latest year that the FBI has data.

Last year's ten city combined total represents a *33 percent increase in hate crime over 2010's* level of 780, and a *25 percent increase for the decade of 2008-2017*. For the ten-year period ending in 2016 these cities, registered a 17 percent increase in hate crime, despite a

near **20 percent decrease in the FBI's total national hate crime** incidents and a **12.3 percent decline in violent crime in general**. Overall crime in the nation's largest cities have sharply declined since levels peaked in 1991, with most seeing these trends continue, despite some fluctuations over the past decade. Hate crimes in the United States peaked in 2001, following the September 11 terror attacks and recently bottomed in 2014.

*Dallas and other major Texas cities report few hate crimes relative to other large cities.*



In the larger sample of thirty-eight American cities and counties surveyed, 20 or **53 percent rose in 2017**, 12 or **32 percent had declines**, and six or 16 percent were unchanged. In our 2016 study, 15 of 31 or 48 percent of localities surveyed had totals that were at or above multi-year highs, while 13 or 42 percent experienced declines, with most of those decreases occurring in localities with very low numbers of hate crime.

Hate crimes are those criminal acts motivated in whole or significant part by the actual or perceived group characteristic of another such as race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender, identity and disability. The Hate Crimes Statistics Act signed into law by President Bush in April 1990 created a voluntary program for police agencies to submit data to the FBI, through the Attorney General, and in 2016, 15,254 agencies did so. In 2016 only **1,776 agencies actually reported any hate crime**. An Anti-Defamation League (ADL) analysis found over 90 cities with 100,000 or more population reported no hate crimes at all or didn't participate in 2016. There are 307 cities in the United States with at least 100,000 residents. Forty-five states and D.C. have hate crime statutes, but coverage and enforcement vary significantly.

City or County	Population (millions)	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>OTHER MAJOR CITIES AND COUNTIES 13-25 POPULATION SIZE</b>									
Honolulu, HI (county)	0.989	1 nc	1 nc	1 -50%	2 na	0 nc	0 nc	0 nc	0
Austin, TX 11	0.948	17 nc	17 21%	14 250%	*4 nc	*4 -33%	*6 20%	*5 nc	*5
San Francisco, CA 13	0.889	41 17%	35 25%	28 27%	*22 -8%	*24 -31%	*35 -24%	*46 -27%	*63
/Columbus, OH 14	0.861	93 -51%	190 -2%	194 30%	*149 10%	*136 209%	*44 10%	*40 -13%	*46
Fort Worth, TX 20	0.854	13 -35%	20 nc	*20 67%	*12 -25%	*16 14.29%	*14 -13%	*16 14%	*14
Seattle, WA 18	0.704	113 27%	89 6%	84 65%	51 55%	33 7%	28 133%	*12 #	*15
Denver, CO 19	0.693	54 74%	31 19%	26 18%	22 -48%	42 -13%	48 60%	30 -30%	*43
District of Columbia 21	0.681	179 67%	107 62%	66 -7%	71 1%	70 -14%	81 -12%	92 35%	68
Boston, MA 22	0.673	140 -2%	143 nc	143 23%	116 -33%	174 -8%	189 -15%	223 19%	188
Detroit, MI 23	0.672	56 75%	32 300%	8 -50%	16 -27%	22 214%	7 75%	4 -83%	23
Nashville, TN 24	0.660	14 17%	12 -20%	15 36%	11 83%	6 -40%	10 -33%	15 88%	8
Memphis, TN 25	0.653	6 -33%	9 -47%	17 31%	13 -46%	24 -61%	61 177%	22 47%	15

City or County	Population (millions)	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
<b>OTHER SELECT CITIES AND COUNTIES</b>									
Portland, OR 26	0.640	15 50%	10 -9%	11 na	dnr na	*6 -14%	*7 -75%	*28 -3%	*29
Louisville, KY 29	0.616	16 nc	16 100%	8 -38%	13 -24%	17 31%	13 nc	13 -32%	19
Fresno, CA 34	0.522	13 8%	12 9%	11 -8%	*12 20%	*10 25%	*8 300%	*2 -67%	*6
Sacramento, CA 35	0.495	10 67%	6 -25%	8 14%	*7 -56%	*16 nc	*16 -6%	*17 -32%	*25
Long Beach, CA 39	0.470	18 100%	9 -25%	*12 20%	*10 100%	*5 25%	*4 -33%	*6 -40%	*10
Miami, FL 42	0.453	0 nc	0 na	dnr na	0 nc	0 nc	0 nc	0 nc	0
Wichita, KS 50	0.390	*6 -14%	*7 -53%	*15 7%	*14 nc	*14 -44%	*25 39%	*18 -10%	*20
Cleveland, OH 51	0.386	26 24%	21 31%	16 220%	5 -29%	7 -22%	9 125%	4 -71%	14
Anaheim, CA 56	0.351	1 nc	*1 na	*0 nc	*0 nc	*0 na	*1 -80%	*5 400%	*1
Riverside, CA 59	0.325	6 -33%	9 13%	8 -38%	13 -19%	16 33%	12 -52%	25 19%	21
Cincinnati, OH 65	0.299	50 -9%	55 45%	38 -30%	*54 315%	*13 18%	*11 22%	*9 -10%	*10
Orlando, FL 73	0.277	5 nc	5 nc	5 nc	5 nc	5 67%	3 -57%	7 nc	7
San Bernardino, CA 100	0.216	5 -44%	9 125%	4 300%	1 -75%	4 300%	1 -50%	2 -33%	3
Eugene, OR 154	0.167	87 98%	44 -4%	46 -2%	47 27%	37 na	na na	na na	na
Nassau County, NY	1.360	56 -5%	59 -5%	62 -18%	76 17%	65 -34%	98 81%	54 -55%	120
/Montgomery Co. MD	1.040	124 32%	94 42%	66 65%	40 43%	28 17%	24 na	na na	na na
<b>TOTAL: SELECT CITIES</b>	<b>17.284</b>	<b>1,165 12%</b>	<b>1,043 13%</b>	<b>926 18%</b>	<b>786 -1%</b>	<b>794 5%</b>	<b>755 9%</b>	<b>695 -10%</b>	<b>773 na</b>
<b>TOTAL: ALL CITIES</b>	<b>43.184</b>	<b>2,209 12%</b>	<b>1,966 7%</b>	<b>1,838 15%</b>	<b>1,598 8%</b>	<b>1,478 -5%</b>	<b>1,563 11%</b>	<b>1,403 -10%</b>	<b>1,553</b>

**Notes**

1. nc: no change; na: not available); dnr: did not report; # denotes change in data collection format
2. # Denotes change in data collection format
3. \*Denotes cell data obtained from FBI Uniform Crime Reports: Hate Crimes (<https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime>)
4. Seattle, WA: Hate crime data were "malicious harrasment" incidents
5. Hate Crime Homicides: Fresno (3), Portland (2), New York (1)
6. /Columbus, OH & Montgomery County, MD: Finality of 2017 hate crime numbers are uncertain
7. District of Columbia hate crime statistics include homeless and political hate crimes
8. Orlando, FL: Pulse Nightclub massacre not designated as a hate crime

*Caution is urged as many jurisdictions rely on small or variable data sets, whose totals can range widely due to: varying agency participation and efficiencies by location and year, serial offenders, a catalytic trigger event, incident reclassifications, data input changes, as well as improved reporting and outreach. The bulk of the municipal data was obtained through public records requests submitted to scores of government agencies across the country. The data presented here constitute only those criminal incidents designated as hate crimes by local police agencies, with the exception of Montgomery County, Maryland which has a different format. D.C. and Seattle count extra categories with a small number of incidents.*

## Blacks, Jews & Gays Most Frequent Target in Major Cities in 2017

The most common type of hate crime bias categories in the nation's ten largest cities in 2017 were anti-Black, anti-Semitic, anti-gay and anti-Latino, but there was wide variation across different cities for this and other factors.

Still, some combination of African-Americans, Jews and gays constituted the top two positions of all but one of the ten largest cities and that outlier city had by far the smallest sample size. Other categories making it into the top five of at least one of the ten largest cities include, anti-Arab, anti-Muslim, anti-gender/transgender, and anti-white. In comparison, the **six most frequently targeted groups nationally** in 2016 according to the FBI were **African-Americans at 28.4 percent, LGB at 17.5 percent, Whites at 11.8 percent, Jews at 11.2 percent, Latinos at 6.1 percent and Muslims at 5 percent.**

### 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 8	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

#### Notes

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

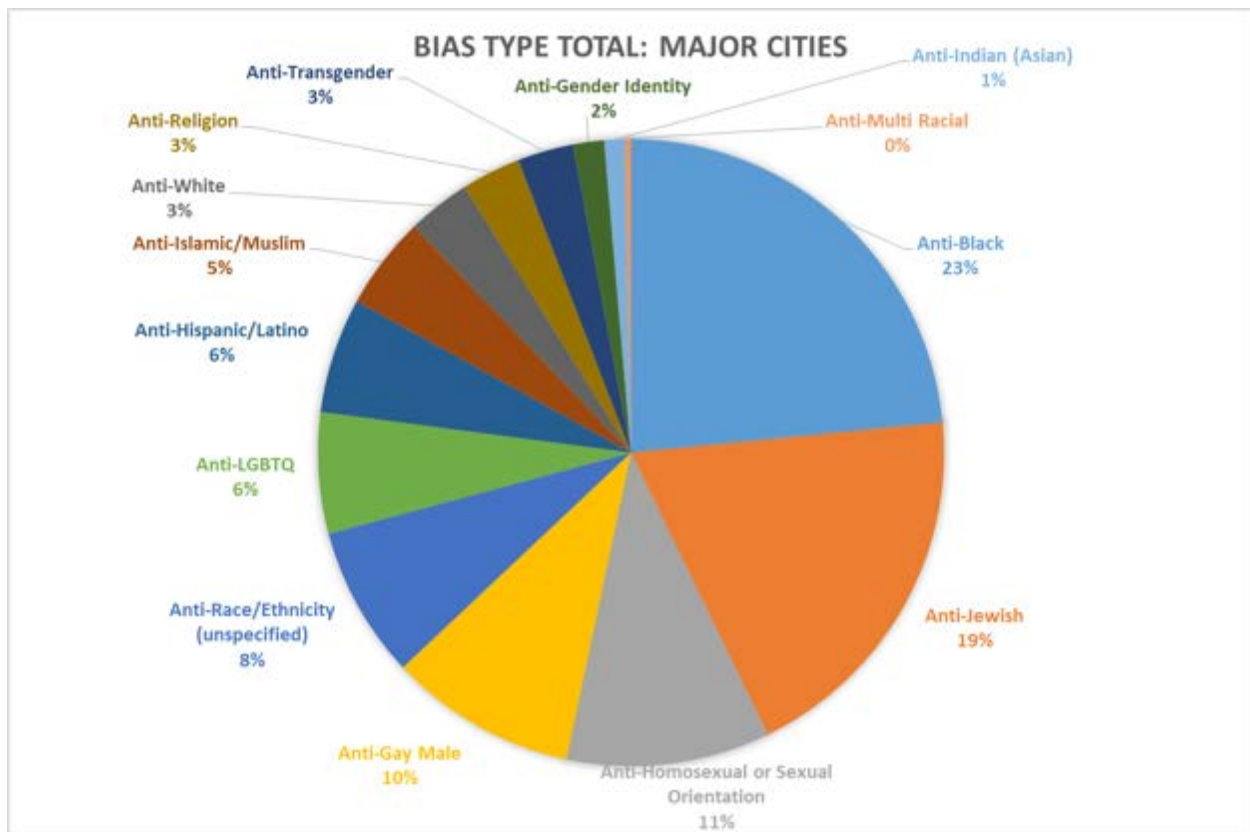
Among the ten largest American cities in 2017, **anti-Black hate crime was the top category** in five of the eight cities that supplied breakdowns. These include: **Chicago (tied with Jews), Phoenix, San Antonio, San Diego and San Jose, while in Philadelphia "race" was the top category.** Phoenix reported the most anti-Black hate crime with 74, followed by Los Angeles at 55 -- where Blacks were second to gays, and New York -- where anti-Black crimes ranked third, and totaled 33, an 83 percent increase over 2016.

Seven of the ten largest cities broke down the data by religion subcategory and four of those: **New York, Chicago (tied with African-Americans), San Diego and San Jose; had Jews being among the top two targets last year.** In New York City, Jews have consistently been the top target and the overwhelming majority of anti-Semitic attacks in the ten largest cities



occurred there. The **150 anti-Jewish crimes in New York** alone were higher than all the hate crime totals of all but four American cities. In the two cities that did not subcategorize by faith, religion as a general category was also among the top two. **After New York, Los Angeles, where Jews rank third, reported the next highest number of anti-Semitic hate crimes at 37, and Phoenix with 27.**

**Anti-gay hate crimes were among the top two bias categories in five of the ten** largest American cities, and placed first in two of them, **Los Angeles with 64** and Dallas with 12. Of all cities surveyed, after Los Angeles, **Washington D.C. was second with 56** “sexual orientation” crimes; followed by **New York with 45 (a 41 percent decline), Boston with 42, Phoenix with 32 and Seattle with 28.** The total breakdown for the 16 cities with data is below.



We are **forecasting a small to moderate increase for hate crime for 2017**, when national FBI numbers are released in November with a slightly more than moderate degree of confidence. Only a small number of agencies have partial year data for 2018, but most are down significantly. Because of unsettled domestic political events and continuing international tension we are **forecasting a significant national decrease in 2018, but only for the first half of the year**, as the risk of a major catalytic event or series of them later in the year could erode or much less likely reverse those declines. Some 2018 figures are below:

Chicago, IL (through March 6)	6	Seattle, WA (1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr.)	13 v. 29 in '17
Nassau County, NY (through April 25)	8	New York City (through April 30)	96 v. 132 in '17
Washington, DC (1 <sup>st</sup> Qtr.)	34 v. 31 in '17		

## Hate Crimes in the United States: All Bias Types 1992-2016

John David Reitzel and Brian Levin, Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism, CSUSB

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2016	376	377	490	478	481	525	604	512	531	552	735	460
2015	412	364	437	512	558	562	592	544	481	469	462	457
2014	324	383	434	483	512	504	505	550	490	548	366	380
2013	395	394	476	524	566	561	594	560	510	507	440	387
2012	560	544	589	577	629	571	611	568	590	518	465	371
2011	440	387	516	539	589	553	548	572	552	571	470	485
2010	474	437	600	663	613	538	558	619	657	634	473	362
2009	478	491	565	549	615	591	557	639	594	628	500	405
2008	561	591	674	683	721	669	684	673	680	722	667	458
2007	553	479	632	675	717	686	688	658	744	743	574	475
2006	559	535	637	735	700	690	742	641	682	695	611	499
2005	542	541	622	678	680	600	612	625	612	677	548	426
2004	523	630	685	701	741	654	670	633	646	718	585	463
2003	528	488	683	673	697	649	641	678	681	681	615	475
2002	544	519	701	708	673	666	651	633	767	643	537	420
2001	624	552	735	809	741	762	684	711	1,942	1,043	616	511
2000	561	629	751	743	702	653	663	685	740	879	596	461
1999	566	642	636	777	738	638	704	711	684	710	581	488
1998	595	597	651	662	707	688	736	655	663	763	549	485
1997	561	598	740	715	788	712	712	673	695	758	584	512
1996	686	679	756	783	757	790	812	760	776	761	651	548
1995	584	573	709	671	564	715	719	691	757	855	586	522
1994	406	455	612	541	502	461	509	533	552	585	418	379
1993	634	596	568	686	689	651	718	680	623	662	617	479
1992	495	514	615	608	829	546	492	559	478	569	524	433

\*Presidential Election years: 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016  
 \*Data retrieved from FBI Uniform Crime Reports: Hate Crime 1992-2016

Presidential Election  
November 8, 2016

Terrorist attacks,  
September 11, 2001

USS Cole bombing  
October 12, 2000

OJ Simpson verdict  
October 3, 1995  
Nation of Islam Million  
Man March  
October 16, 1995

Los Angeles Riots  
April-May 1992

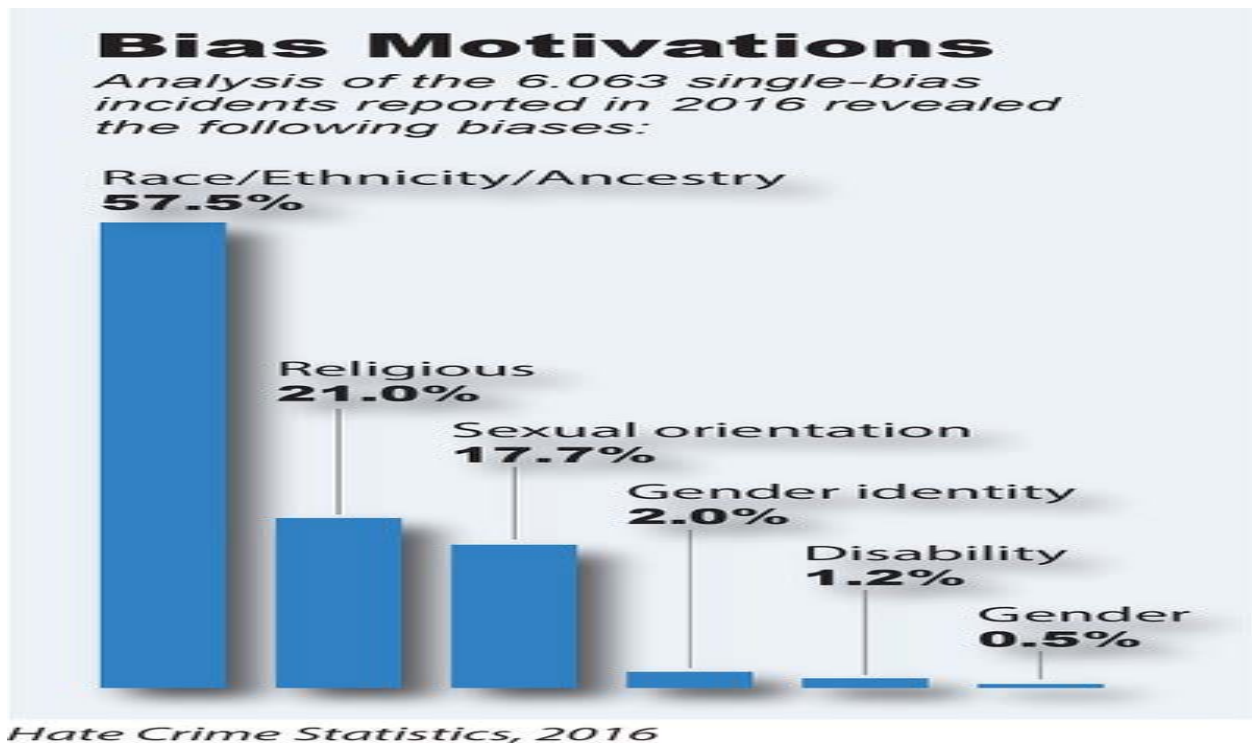
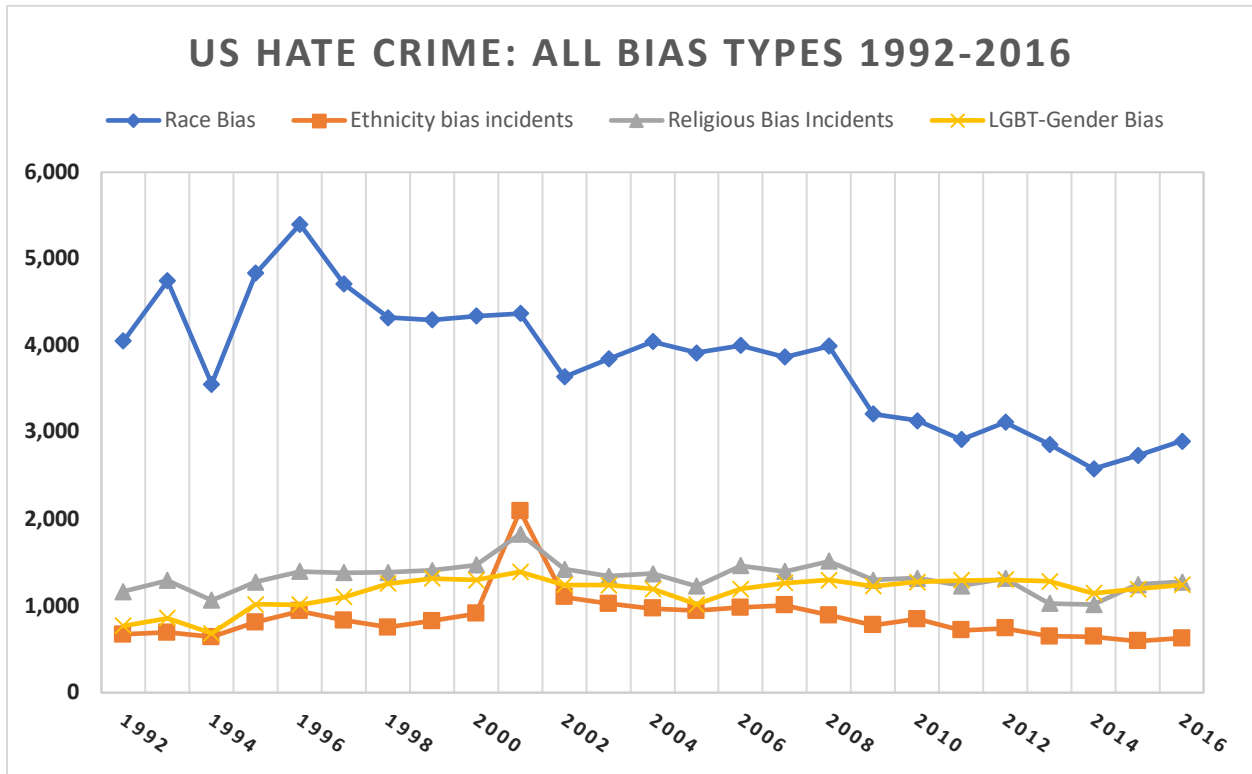
### National Hate Crime & Related Data: Multi-Year Trends

The latest national FBI hate crime figures from **2016**, released last November, showed 6,121 reported criminal incidents, for a **4.6 percent rise**, the second annual increase in a row. The 2016 rise also marked an **11.7% increase over 2014** levels, which at 5,479 criminal incidents were the **lowest number since national reporting commenced in 1992**. Even with the consecutive annual increases hate crimes enumerated by the FBI in **2016 are still 37 percent below 2001's record** high of 9,730 incidents. The **ten year trend** for FBI reported hate crime, 2007 through 2016 was a **decline of 19.7 percent**, from 7,624 to 6,121. Crime in general during that same period declined as well, with **property crimes falling 20 percent** and **violent crime falling by 12 percent**.

As has been the case since federal record keeping began, race was the most common category, constituting 57 percent of all hate crimes, with **African-Americans** being the single most targeted group at **28.4 percent, the lowest proportion since 1992**. The next most frequent targets involved **sexual orientation at 17.6 percent, whites at about 12 percent and Jewish targets at 11 percent or 54 percent of all religious based hate crime**. Religion hate crimes surpassed 20 percent in 2016 for only the third time since 1992.

In 2016, over **half of all hate crimes** reported nationally to the FBI's voluntary program came **from just six states**: California, 931; New York, 595; Ohio, 442; Michigan, 399; Massachusetts,

391; and Washington, 387. This uneven reporting can not only skew national and regional totals, but also whole categories of victims. For instance, many of the states with the highest



percentage of African-Americans, like Mississippi with 38 percent --had only 7 hate crimes submitted from only four police agencies, barely report.

Compounding victim reluctance to report are jurisdictions that simply appear not to participate at all in identifying hate crime. Other federal data indicates *massive underreporting* of hate crime in FBI data as well, which relies on voluntary compliance by the states. Residential home crime surveys conducted by the Department of Justice's *Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)* released this past June estimate the overall number of hate crimes is *far higher than what FBI* figures indicate; averaging 250,000 annually and *accounting for 3.7% of all violent crime*. In *2015 BJS estimated 208,000 hate crimes* in the United States, with a high percentage of victims not reporting.

Conversely, our Center has found a very small number of approximately *two dozen confirmed or suspected instances of false reporting "hoaxes"* in the last couple of years amidst thousands of police of hate crimes reported to police.

### Alleged False Hate Crime Reports 2016-2018

Date	Target	False Report	Alleged Incident Type	Location	Motive
6-Apr-18	Muslim	Yes	Headscarf pulled off; called a terrorist; threatened with knife	Woodbridge, VA	Unknown
26-Nov-17	Black	Unclear	Vandalizing churches; Throwing rocks through windows	Multiple (NJ)	Unclear motive
7-Nov-17	Black	Yes	Anti-black graffiti on car	Manhattan, KS	Unknown
30-Oct-17	Black	Yes	Church arson and graffiti	Kansas City, KS	Hate crime was alibi
24-Oct-17	Black	Unclear	Campus graffiti	Ypsilanti, MI	Unclear motive
29-Sep-17	Black	Yes	Posting anti-black slurs outside student dorm rooms	Colorado Springs, CO	Unknown
12-Sep-17	Black	Yes	Racist and threatening Instagram posts	West Goshen Township, PA	Unknown
6-Sep-17	Jewish	Yes	Anti-semitic graffiti	Schenectady, NY	Unknown
28-Aug-17	White	Yes	Stabbing	Sheridan, CO	Unknown
29-Jun-17	Black	Yes	Racist phone threats to mayor	Petersburg, VA	Phony call to postpone city council meeting
22-Jun-17	Muslim	Unclear	Mosque arson	Des Moines, IA	Unclear motive
27-May-17	Muslim	Yes	Abduction, robbing, and slurs	Queens, NY	Unknown
11-May-17	Black	Yes	Racist note on windshield	Northfield, MN	Unknown
3-May-17	Jewish; LGBTQ	Yes	Anti-semitic and anti-LGBTQ graffiti	Bean Blossom, IN	Unknown
13-Apr-17	Black	Yes	Threatening letters	East Knoxville, TN	Suspected mental illness
11-Apr-17	Immigrant	Unclear	Arson and hateful message	Charlotte, NC	Unclear motive
10-Apr-17	LGBTQ	Yes	Hate speech and kicking	New York, NY	Unknown
24-Mar-17	Muslim	Yes	Professor received threatening anti-Muslim emails	Terre Haute, IN	Unknown
8-Mar-17	Black	Yes	Face scratching	Ann Arbor, MI	Mental illness
28-Feb-17	Jewish	Unclear	Bathroom swastikas	Lakeville, MN	Perpetrator has "significant special needs"
9-Feb-17	Multiple	Yes	Hateful notes, including swastikas	Columbus, OH	Suspected mental illness
2-Feb-17	Muslim	Yes	Hateful graffiti	Beloit, WI	Unknown
11-Jan-17	Black	Yes	Racist twitter threats against school	Baltimore, MD	Unknown
10-Jan-17	Arab	Unclear	Hateful graffiti	Sylvania Township, OH	Unclear motive
23-Dec-16	Black	Yes	Hateful graffiti and property damage	Denton, TX	Suspected mental illness
21-Dec-16	Muslim	Yes	Threat to burn hijab	Ann Arbor, MI	Unknown
21-Dec-16	Black	Unclear	Church arson and pro-Trump graffiti	Greenville, MS	Unclear motive
15-Dec-16	Muslim	Yes	Harassment on subway	New York, NY	Suspected hate crime as alibi
12-Dec-16	Black	Yes	Kidnapping, arson, graffiti	Orlando, FL	Unknown
5-Dec-16	Black	Yes	Pro-Trump and racist graffiti	Philadelphia, PA	Unknown
25-Nov-16	LGBTQ	Yes	Pro-Trump and homophobic graffiti	Chicago, IL	Unknown
18-Nov-16	Black	Yes	Pro-Trump harassment	Malden, MA	Unknown
10-Nov-16	Muslim	Yes	Pro-Trump harassment	Lafayette, LA	Unknown
29-Sep-16	LGBTQ	Yes	Anti-gay beating and vandalism	Los Angeles, CA	Unknown
6-Jul-16	Unclear	Yes	Racist text messages	Ottoson, MA	Unknown
17-May-16	Black	Yes	Racist beating	Naperville, IA	Hate crime was alibi
16-May-16	LGBTQ	Yes	Homophobic slur on cake	Austin, TX	Unknown
27-Apr-16	Black	Yes	Racist cartoon	Salisbury, MD	Unknown
18-Apr-16	Black	Yes	Racist Tweets	Elizabeth, NJ	Unknown
1-Mar-16	Black	Yes	Bus fight	Albany, NY	Unknown
21-Jan-16	Hispanic	Yes	Racist harassment	East Palo Alto, CA	Unknown

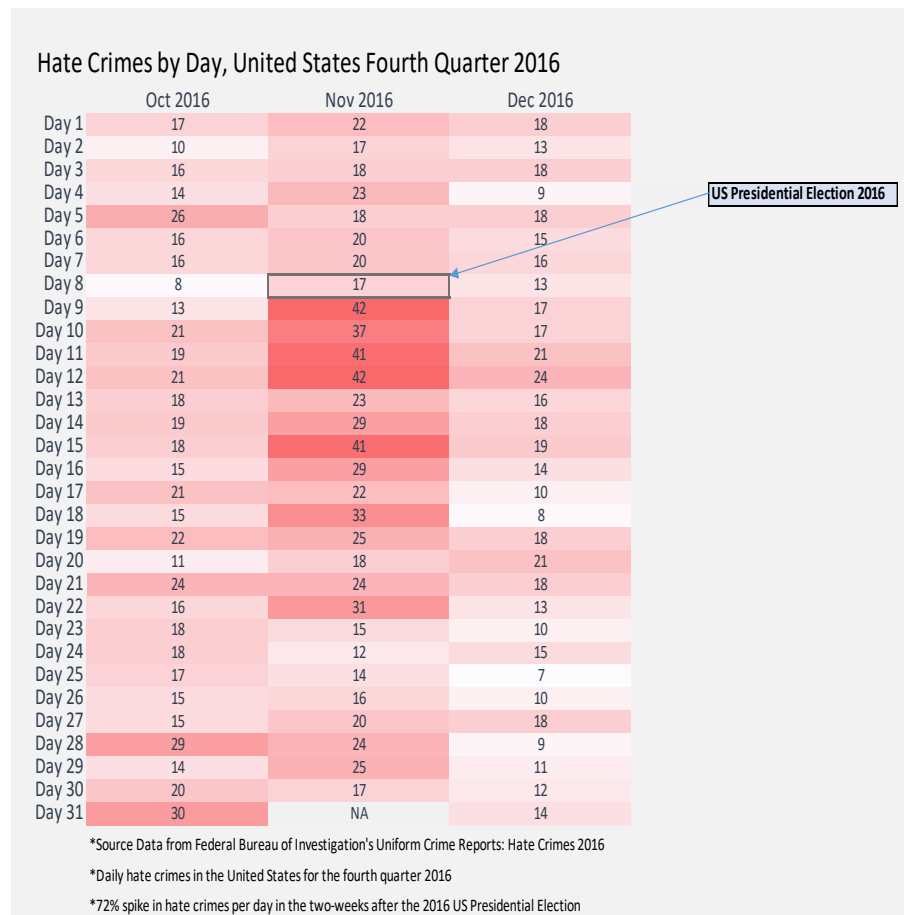
The Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism relied on media and other unofficial reports, and has not independently confirmed or updated each one.

The 6,121 criminal incidents in *2016 marked the first time since 2012*, another presidential election year, when *totals topped 6,000*, then to 6,573. While hate crimes have increased in every presidential election year since national FBI recordkeeping began in the early 1990s, 2016 was different. It marked the first time since 2004, yet another election year, when the

nation has experienced a consecutive annual hate crime increase--although the 2016 total is still 20% less than that year's total of 7,649.

The moderate overall increases in 2016 appear linked to three factors:

1. an unprecedented precipitous election month spike,
2. significant double-digit increases against various sub-groups that were the target of increasing socio-political invective.
3. Those splintered more precipitous increases were overlaid on top of larger sustained levels of hate crimes against African-Americans, the most frequently targeted group, accounting for 28% of all hate crimes; and a small national increase against Jews, who account for over half of religious targets. The final driver of last year's increase was dramatic double digit increases in some large diverse cities and states.



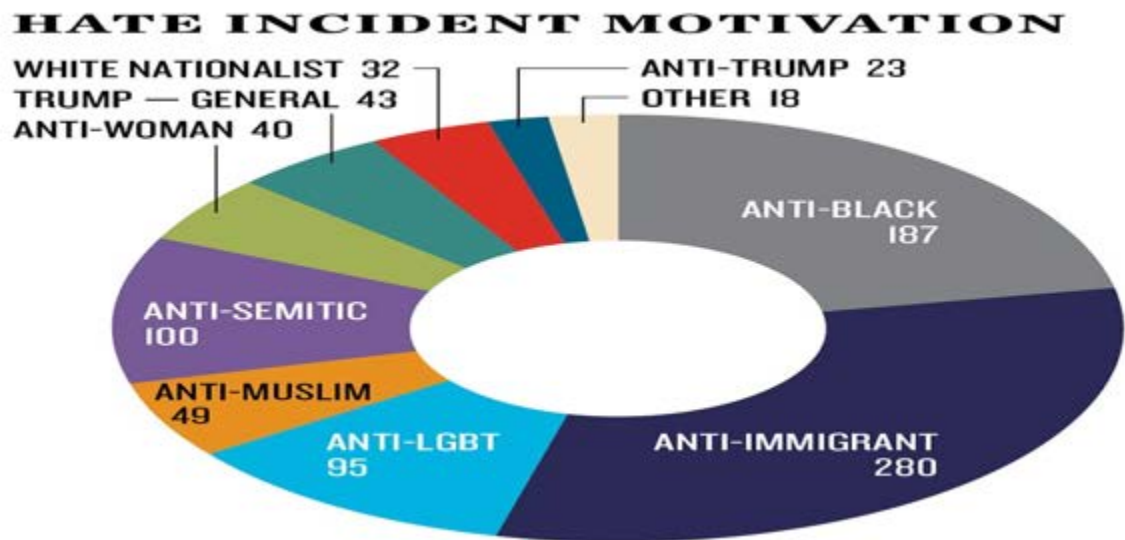
### Unprecedented Election Increase in 2016

Our previous 2017 study using composite data from cities across the nation was the first to rely on official police reports to confirm a historic spike in hate crime around election time:

- **New York City, NY:** 2 weeks of 2016 election 5X > same period '15, & 129 hate crimes after election day through year end = 34% of '16
- **Los Angeles, CA:** 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr. '16 >29% over '15

- ▶ **California:** Nov. highest month of 2016.
- ▶ **Montgomery County, MD:** >1/3 of 2016 “incidents” were in Nov. & Dec
- ▶ **Seattle, WA:** 14.6% of ‘16 hate crime in Nov., & those 13 cases >2X Nov. ‘15
- ▶ **San Jose, CA:** Hate crime > from 2 in Nov. 2015 to 5 in ‘16.
- ▶ **Phoenix, AZ:** 30% of 2016 hate crime in 4<sup>th</sup> Qtr.
- ▶ **Boston, MA:** Nov. ‘16 highest month in ‘15 or ‘16.
- ▶ **Phila., PA:** 7 hate crimes Nov. 2016, w/only 1 for previous 4 Novembers combined. 9 of 21 (42%) of hate crimes in ‘16 were Nov./Dec.

### Post 2016 Election Incidents By Motivation/ Southern Poverty Law Center



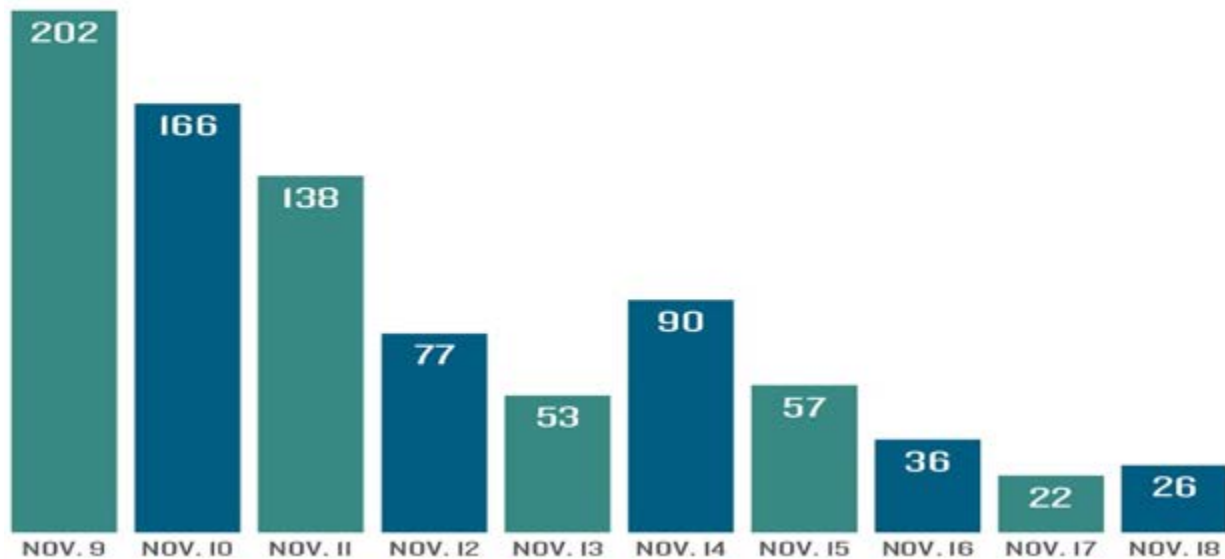
Previously, a variety of journalists, as well as NGOs like the Montgomery, AL based Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) found significant increases in bigoted incidents of all kinds, but there was no systemic overall breakdown of criminal incidents as the intake was primarily through a publicly accessible, but mostly unvetted web portal. In addition there were no prior reliable data sets to make chronological comparisons.

Still, along with a smaller number of suspected “anti-Trump” incidents including criminal ones like the firebombing of a North Carolina Republican office in 2016 and aggression against Trump supporters, as well as more hardened alt right activists, at political rallies and college campuses, have been a larger apparent array of hateful incidents positively referring to the President. Reveal’s Wil Carless’ analysis of Pro Publica’s Documenting Hate data base found over 300, mostly non-criminal incidents in 39 states, out of 4,700 tracked, where hate speech also invoked the President’s name. One typical non-criminal incident on the day after the 2016 election, when hate crimes also soared, was this invective directed at an African-American woman departing a San Diego grocery store by a white motorist:

*“F\*\*k you, n\*\*\*\*\*, go back to Africa. The slave ship is loading up, Trump!”*

In addition in May 2018 Andrew Thompson writing in *Rolling Stone* found a dramatic increase in bigoted references on 4Chan, a popular social media platform that has increased and sustained to the present time.

## HATE INCIDENT DAILY COUNT



Source: Southern Poverty Law Center; Daily Count of "Hate Incidents includes criminal & non-criminal

Pro Publica's Ken Schwenke's analysis of new FBI data in November 2017, found a 25.9% increase in the fourth quarter 2016.

	2015	2016	% difference
First quarter	1,213	1,243	+2%
Second quarter	1,632	1,484	-9%
Third quarter	1,617	1,647	+2%
Fourth quarter	1,388	1,747	+26%
Total Incidents	5,850	6,121	+5%

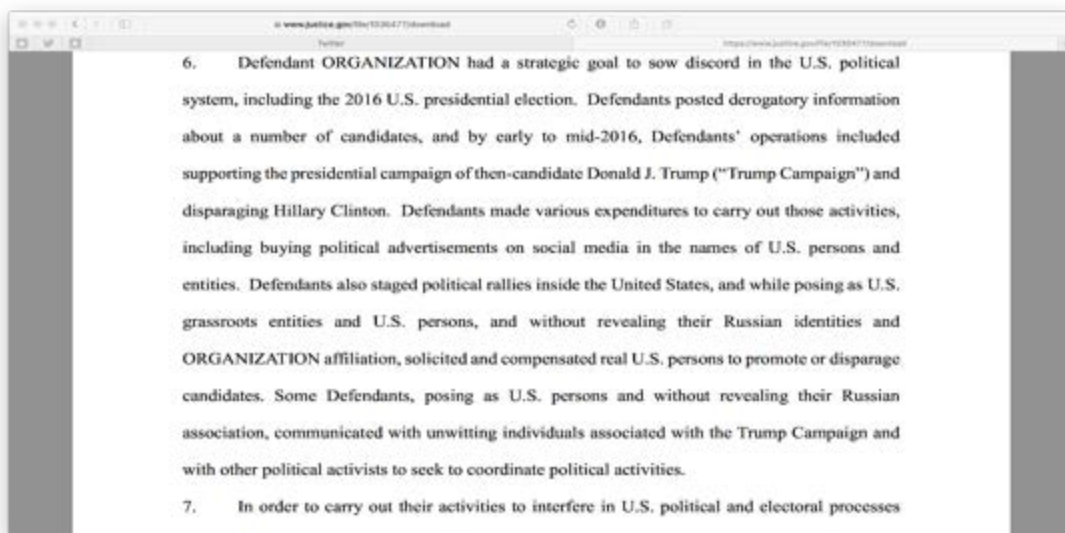
Source: FBI Hate Crime Statistics, 2015 & 2016, Table 13

Our Center's analysis by advisory board member Dr. James Nolan of West Virginia University and Director Prof. Brian Levin subsequently found that the fourth quarter of 2016, which encompassed election time, was the worst fourth quarter for hate crime since 2008, a year with far more hate crime overall; 7,783 compared to 2016's 6,121.

As first reported by the *Washington Post's* Aaron Williams and Abigail Hauslohner racial hate crime according to FBI data surged during November 2016, and in particular on the day after the election, rising from 10 to 27. Our analysis of the same FBI data set further revealed November was the worst month --with 735 hate crimes -- since 2007 and the worst November going back to 1992, when systemic national record keeping began. Further, we found that hate crimes more than doubled, from 17 to 42, the day after the election and that a 72 percent average daily spike occurred in the two weeks following the election compared to before.

## From Russia With...Hate

During this historic election time of increased hate crime and political violence (our Center also found a doubling of violent public demonstrations in California in the 2016-17 period), a nefarious development was taking place. Russian operatives were engaged in a massive plot to divide people across intergroup and political lines via social media. On February 16, 2018 a U.S. indictment of various foreign nationals stated: “Russian Operatives had a “strategic goal to sow discord in the U.S. political system, including the 2016 U.S. presidential election” A portion of that indictment appears below.

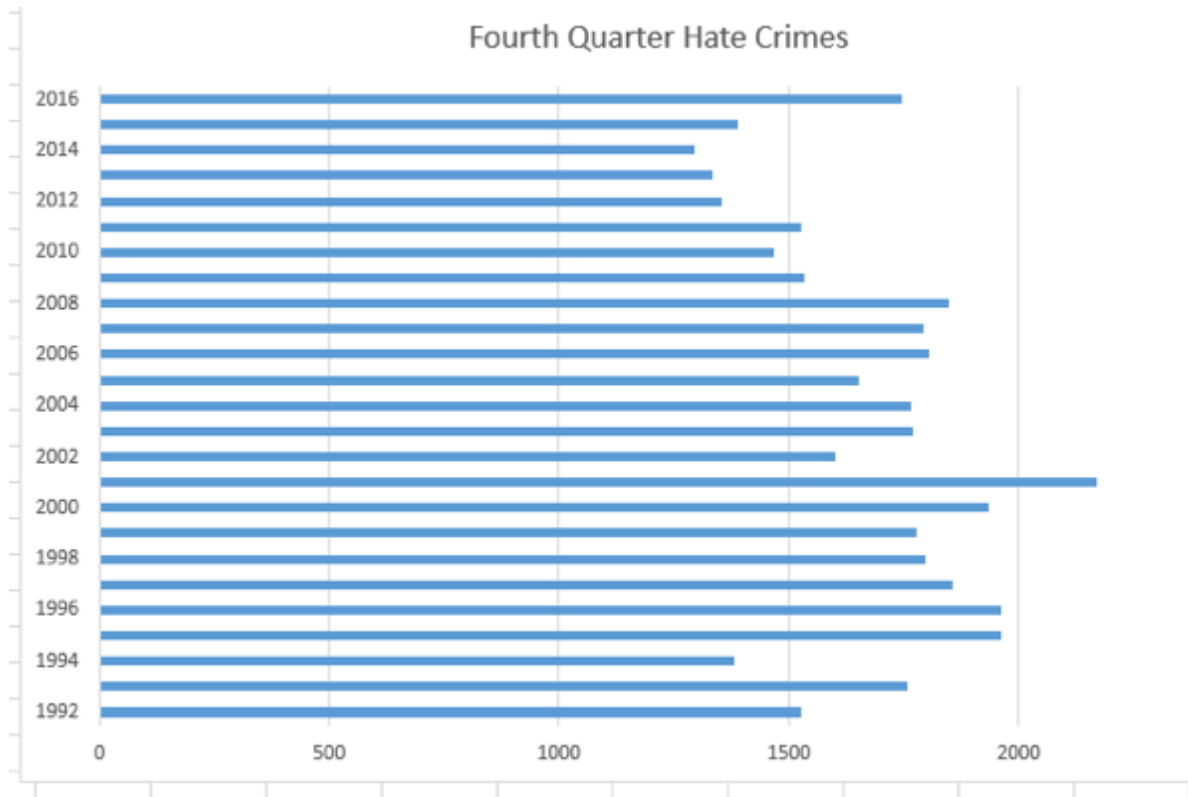


While we cannot determine what direct quantitative impact, if any, these had, it is noteworthy that hate crimes not only generally rose, but also showed spikes against various groups referenced in these ads during certain periods of increased Russian Facebook ad purchases.

In May 2018 *USA Today* published a content analysis of 3,517 Facebook ads placed by the indicted Russian Internet Research Agency (IRA) from June 2015 through August 2017 that were released by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The analysis found, “the [IRA] company consistently promoted ads designed to inflame race-related tensions. Some dealt with race directly; others dealt with issues fraught with racial and religious baggage such as ads focused on protests over policing, the debate over a wall on the U.S. border with Mexico and relationships with the Muslim community.”

Specifically, the analysis found the majority of ads, approximately 1,950, or 55 percent “made express references to race” and made 25 million “ad impressions.” The number of race related ads significantly increased in the fourth quarter 2016, a time that the nation saw its worst quarter for hate crime in nine years, the worst November ever recorded, and a 26 percent increase over the same quarter in 2015.





Hate Crimes by Anti-Race, White, Black, and Hispanic: Fourth Quarter 2016

	Anti-Race			Anti-White			Anti-Black			Anti-Hispanic			
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Oct	Nov	Dec	Oct	Nov	Dec	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1st	11	11	10	4	4	2	3	5	4	2	2	2	1st
2nd	5	8	6	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	2nd
3rd	6	11	10	1	1	1	4	8	5	1	0	2	3rd
4th	9	13	3	3	1	1	4	8	3	1	1	1	4th
5th	16	10	11	3	2	2	9	3	4	1	1	2	5th
6th	14	13	7	3	5	1	6	6	5	0	1	1	6th
7th	11	10	7	2	3	1	6	3	2	2	1	0	7th
8th	6	10	9	1	1	3	2	6	2	2	1	2	8th
9th	7	27	9	2	5	1	3	7	7	0	6	3	9th
10th	12	19	11	3	2	1	6	9	4	2	3	3	10th
11th	10	25	12	4	6	5	4	6	4	0	0	1	11th
12th	13	27	12	1	8	3	7	9	4	0	5	2	12th
13th	14	13	6	2	3	0	9	5	4	0	4	0	13th
14th	12	16	9	2	0	0	5	8	4	0	4	1	14th
15th	12	23	14	2	6	2	7	12	6	1	2	2	15th
16th	6	18	10	1	1	2	2	13	5	1	1	2	16th
17th	14	14	3	1	2	0	9	6	2	2	1	1	17th
18th	7	22	2	1	6	0	4	12	0	0	2	0	18th
19th	14	8	10	1	1	2	12	2	3	0	2	1	19th
20th	8	13	14	1	1	2	3	7	11	1	2	0	20th
21st	12	20	11	2	3	1	7	12	7	1	3	2	21st
22nd	10	15	5	2	1	1	5	9	4	0	0	0	22nd
23rd	10	9	4	1	1	1	3	6	1	2	1	0	23rd
24th	10	5	8	2	1	3	4	2	3	1	2	0	24th
25th	13	11	5	1	1	2	7	6	2	2	1	1	25th
26th	7	8	6	2	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	2	26th
27th	11	9	11	2	3	1	6	3	6	0	0	1	27th
28th	15	11	6	2	2	1	10	8	4	2	0	1	28th
29th	11	16	6	5	4	1	4	6	3	1	1	1	29th
30th	12	12	7	1	3	0	7	6	4	2	1	1	30th
31st	15	NA	12	1	NA	5	10	NA	5	1	NA	0	31st

US Presidential Election  
November 8, 2016

**Notes**

1. Cell coloring conditioned on respective bias type percentiles
2. Data come from FBI Uniform Crime Reports: Hate Crime 2016



*Klansmen come under attack from counter-protestors in Anaheim, CA, February 2016.*

The tables and charts presented indicate that hate crime spikes in the fourth quarter 2016, rose most dramatically in specific subcategories referenced in the Russian ads, and that these increases were nearly coextensive with increases in Russian race-related ad activity.

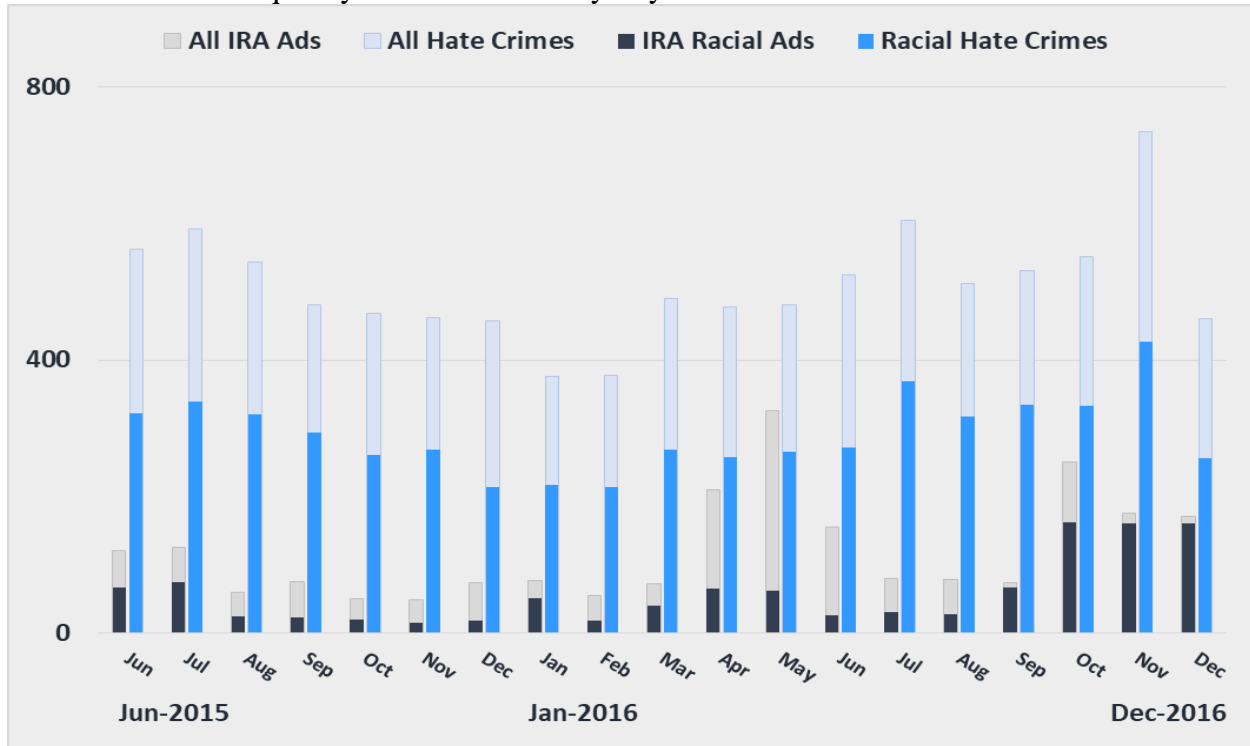
	Anti-Muslim/Arab			Anti-Jewish			Anti-Homosexual			Anti-Transgender			
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Oct	Nov	Dec	Oct	Nov	Dec	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1st	1	1	3	0	5	2	5	3	2	0	1	0	1st
2nd	0	5	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	2nd
3rd	2	0	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	0	1	0	3rd
4th	1	0	0	2	3	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	4th
5th	0	1	2	1	2	1	6	2	2	1	2	2	5th
6th	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	5	4	0	0	0	6th
7th	0	0	1	2	3	6	2	5	2	0	1	0	7th
8th	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	0	1	0	8th
9th	1	2	3	0	3	2	4	7	3	0	0	0	9th
10th	2	1	2	4	6	2	1	9	2	0	1	0	10th
11th	0	2	0	4	4	4	5	7	0	0	1	0	11th
12th	0	2	0	3	6	7	5	7	4	0	0	1	12th
13th	0	0	1	1	6	2	2	2	3	0	1	1	13th
14th	0	1	1	3	6	6	4	3	2	0	1	0	14th
15th	1	3	0	2	6	2	3	5	1	1	0	0	15th
16th	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	5	0	3	0	0	16th
17th	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	1	1	17th
18th	2	0	1	2	9	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	18th
19th	2	4	2	2	1	3	1	8	3	1	0	0	19th
20th	1	1	0	1	1	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	20th
21st	3	0	0	2	3	2	5	1	2	0	0	0	21st
22nd	0	2	1	1	6	3	3	4	2	2	0	0	22nd
23rd	1	1	1	1	4	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	23rd
24th	1	2	2	4	3	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	24th
25th	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	25th
26th	1	3	1	2	2	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	26th
27th	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	6	2	1	0	2	27th
28th	2	6	0	7	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	28th
29th	1	3	2	2	4	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	29th
30th	0	1	1	0	3	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	30th
31st	0	NA	0	7	NA	0	5	NA	2	0	NA	0	31st

US Presidential Election  
November 8, 2016

Notes

1. Cell coloring conditioned on respective bias type percentiles
2. Data come from FBI Uniform Crime Reports: Hate Crime 2016

## FBI Hate Crime Frequency & Russian Ad Buys By Month



Source: CSUSB analysis of FBI data/USA Today analysis of IRA ad purchases/U.S. House PSCI

## Hate Crimes by Select Bias Types: Before and After 2016 Election

		Anti-Black			
		Days	Hate Crimes	Avg.	% Change
Jan 1-Nov 8, 2016	313	1,476	4.72		
Nov 9-Nov 22, 2016	14	117	8.36	77%	

		Anti-White			
		Days	Hate Crimes	Avg.	% Change
Jan 1-Nov 8, 2016	313	620	1.98		
Nov 9-Nov 22, 2016	14	45	3.21	62%	

		Anti-Hispanic/Latino			
		Days	Hate Crimes	Avg.	% Change
Jan 1-Nov 8, 2016	313	275	0.88		
Nov 9-Nov 22, 2016	14	34	2.43	176%	

		Anti-Muslim/Arab			
		Days	Hate Crimes	Avg.	% Change
Jan 1-Nov 8, 2016	313	289	0.92		
Nov 9-Nov 22, 2016	14	23	1.64	78%	

		Total: Select Bias Types			
		Days	Hate Crimes	Avg.	% Change
Jan 1-Nov 8, 2016	313	2,660	8.50		
Nov 9-Nov 22, 2016	14	219	15.64	84%	

\*Select Bias Types: Black, White, Hispanic/Latino, Muslim/Arab

		Total: All Hate Crimes			
		Days	Hate Crimes	Avg.	% Change
Jan 1-Nov 8, 2016	313	5,081	16.23		
Nov 9-Nov 22, 2016	14	437	31.24	92%	

\*Includes all hate crimes before and after 2016 election

## Russian Facebook Ads



**Being Patriotic** Like Page Sponsored ·

Boston police shot and killed a man wearing body armor and wielding an assault rifle who critically injured two officers responding to a domestic disturbance call late Wednesday, according to Police Commissioner William Evans. A gun battle raged at an East Boston home as a suspect, Kirk Figueroa, 33, of East Boston, critically injured two Boston police officers late on October 12. He was then shot and killed by other officers who ran into the home to drag out their wounded col... [See More](#)



1.2K Reactions 82 Comments 376 Shares

Like Comment Share



## Secured Borders

Sponsored

Every man should stand for our borders! Join!



Source: U.S. House of Representatives

## Russian Twitter Posts



## Fake Russian Accounts Also Attack Undocumented Mexican People

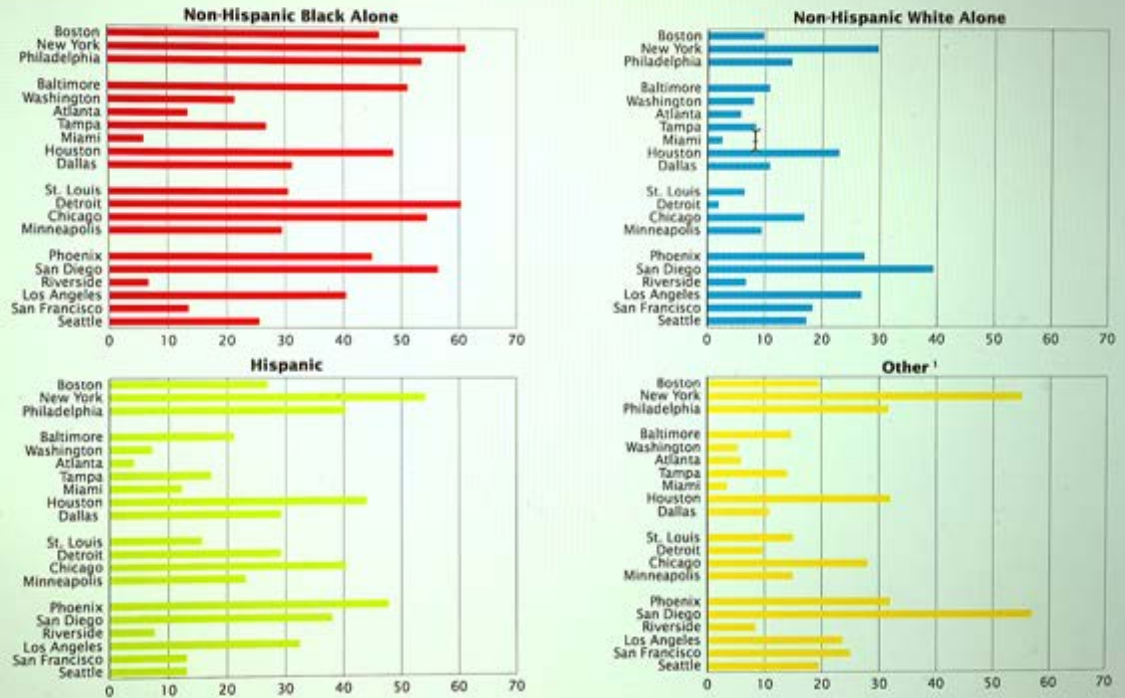


## Political Conspiracy To Convert Our Children to Islam



## Proportion of Race and Ethnic Groups Living Inside the Largest Principal City of the 20 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf))



<sup>1</sup> For this figure, the "other" race category refers to the non-Hispanic Asian alone, non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaska Native alone, non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and non-Hispanic Some Other Race alone populations, as well as non-Hispanics who reported multiple races.

Note: Principal cities within regions are organized based on proximity to each other. Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are located in the Northeast census region. Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, Tampa, Miami, Houston, and Dallas are located in the South census region. St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, and Minneapolis are located in the Midwest census region. Phoenix, San Diego, Riverside, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle are located in the West census region.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

### Demographic Characteristics of Nation's Major Cities

According to the Census Bureau in 2016 *African-Americans accounted for 13.3 percent* in of the population or over 40 million residents with the greatest representation, 56.5 percent, in southern states.

Of the largest American cities over 250,000 population in 2010, Detroit, had the highest percentage of African-Americans at 83 percent, while the cities with the most African-Americans were: *New York at 2.1 million; Chicago, 888,000; Philadelphia, 662,000; Detroit, 590,000; Houston, 498,000; and Memphis 410,000.*

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 who make 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 metro area is closely behind in sixth place with 292,000 Jews or 4.8 percent of the area's residents.

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

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

<sup>a</sup> Source: [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov) (July 1, 2015 estimates)

Notes: 1) See [www.census.gov/population/metro/files/lists/2009/List1.txt](http://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.

Note: MSA's are larger in both area and population than the main cities enumerated elsewhere in report

Source: <http://www.jewishdatabank.org/Studies/downloadFile.cfm?FileID=3557>



## Latino Americans

Latino Americans make up 17.8 percent of the population in the United States, but are even more represented in many of the nation's largest cities. PEW research 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.

## Latino Population by U.S. MSA, Pew 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)
01	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	5,979,000	45.1%	40.3%	58.6%	Mexican: 78.5 Salvadoran: 7.4 Guatemalan: 4.6
02	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	4,780,000	23.9%	42.1%	29.6%	Puerto Rican: 26.7 Dominican: 21.3 Mexican: 13.6
03	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	2,554,000	43.3%	60.7%	44.0%	Cuban: 42.9 Colombian: 9.3 Puerto Rican: 9.3
04	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	2,335,000	36.4%	39.5%	45.9%	Mexican: 75.7 Salvadoran: 8.2 Honduran: 3.2
05	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	2,197,000	49.4%	30.3%	61.8%	Mexican: 87.4 Salvadoran: 2.6 Puerto Rican: 1.8
06	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	2,070,000	21.8%	36.1%	30.8%	Mexican: 79.8 Puerto Rican: 9.9 Guatemalan: 2.0
07	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	1,943,000	28.4%	37.8%	38.4%	Mexican: 84.3 Salvadoran: 3.9 Puerto Rican: 2.6
08	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	1,347,000	30.1%	28.6%	42.8%	Mexican: 89.0 Puerto Rican: 1.9 Spaniard: 1.3
09	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	1,259,000	55.7%	16.0%	65.0%	Mexican: 89.6 Puerto Rican: 2.0 Spaniard: 1.2
10	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	1,084,000	33.3%	33.6%	46.1%	Mexican: 89.8 Puerto Rican: 2.4 Salvadoran: 1.0
11	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	1,008,000	21.9%	40.9%	31.8%	Mexican: 69.7 Salvadoran: 9.0 Guatemalan: 4.3
12	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	906,000	15.3%	53.1%	20.4%	Salvadoran: 33.3 Mexican: 14.6 Guatemalan: 7.6
13	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	758,000	91.2%	29.7%	95.4%	Mexican: 97.3 Puerto Rican: 0.3
14	El Paso, TX	676,000	81.2%	28.3%	85.2%	Mexican: 95.6 Puerto Rican: 1.4 Spaniard: 0.4
15	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	645,000	28.3%	27.9%	34.4%	Puerto Rican: 48.4 Mexican: 10.3 Dominican: 9.2

Source: Pew Research

### *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?”

	<b>% LBGT</b>
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

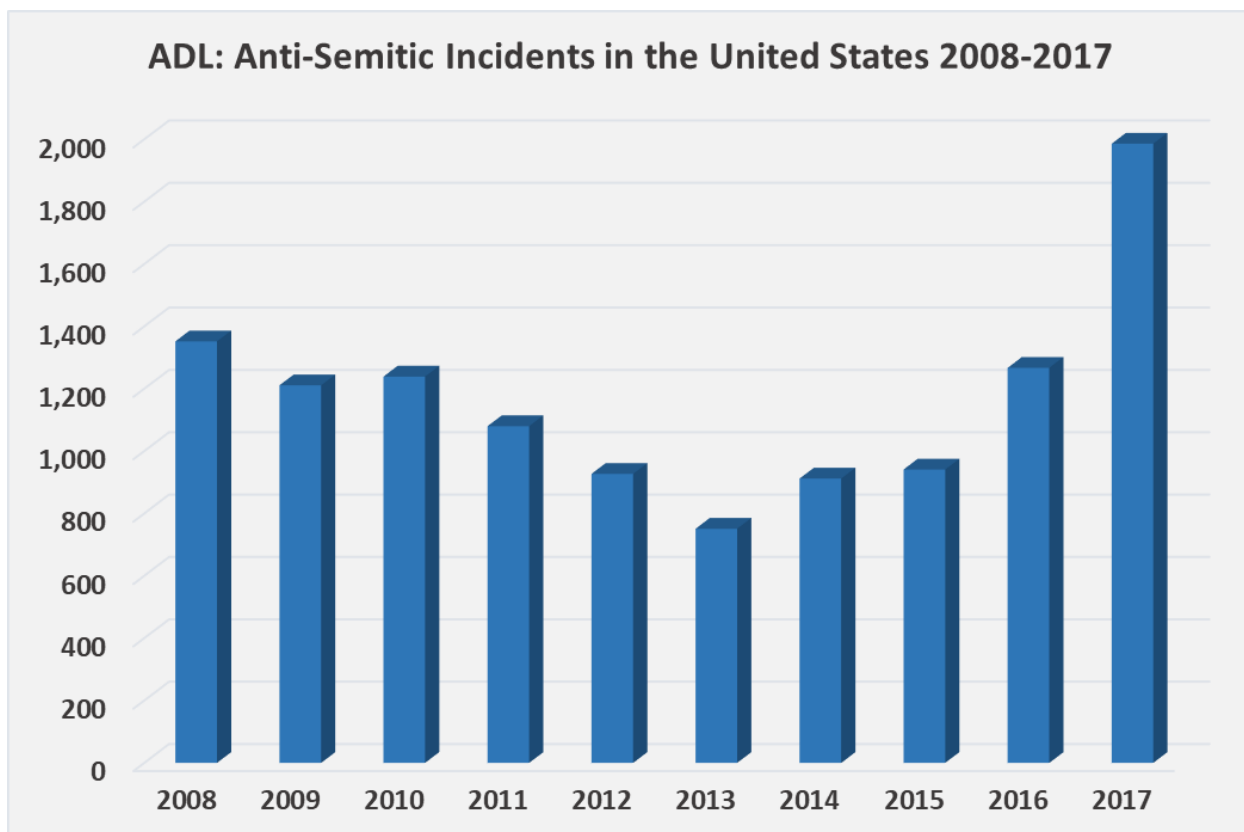
Gallup Daily tracking

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#### **LGBT Community**

According to Gallup, a polling organization, 4.1 percent of the adult population or ten million adults identified as LGBT in 2016, but the number was higher among millennials, where the percentage was 7.3 percent. Non-whites were more likely to identify as LGBT than whites, with Latinos having the highest proportion. Cities with large estimated LGBT communities also frequently have higher proportions of anti-LGBT crimes.

Earlier in 2011 Gary Gates of UCLA Law School’s Williams Institute estimated the nation’s LGB community at 3.5 percent, with an additional 0.3 percent transgender. The study also indicated that the community was slightly more female than male.



1. Data for graph come from the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) 2017 audit
2. ADL defined incidents as 1) harassment by "perceived anti-Semitic words" 2) vandalism perceived as anti-Semitic, 3) assault indicating anti-Semitic animus
3. <https://www.adl.org/education/resources/reports/2017-audit-of-anti-semitic-incidents#major-findings>

Anti-Semitic incidents tracked by the ADL, which include non-criminal incidents reversed a multi-year decline in 2014, rising 35 percent in 2016 and 57 percent in 2017, including an increase in assaults. 2017 was one of the worst years in the nearly four decades that the ADL has conducted its annual audit.

### Muslim Americans

FBI data shows that hate crimes against Muslim-Americans rose 99 percent from 2014-2016, from 154 to 307. While that total is still lower than 2001's record number of 481 anti-Muslim hate crimes, FBI tracked anti-Muslim assaults, as first reported by Pew, hit a record in 2016, and the proportion of Muslims as hate crime targets also hit a record of five percent, despite them accounting for only one percent of the population. CAIR, a Muslim advocacy group, also found increases in their reports as well, with anti-Muslim hate crime increasing 44 percent in 2016, from 180 to 260, followed by a smaller increase of 15 percent to 300 in 2017. Places with large Muslim populations include Dearborn-Detroit, MI, the New York metro area, and Southern California.

## Hate Groups in the United States 1999-2017 per the SPLC

John David Reitzel and Brian Levin, Center for the Study of Hate and Extremism, CSUSB



\*Hate groups in the United States as identified by the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC)

The Montgomery, AL based Southern Poverty Law Center found **954 hate groups in the United States in 2017**, a four percent increase over 917 hate groups the organization found in 2016. While Klan groups dropped 45 percent, neo-Nazi groups rose by 22 percent. Hate group numbers by state roughly tracked population rank for the largest ones, with California at 75, Texas and Florida with 66, New York at 48 and Georgia with 40.

## City Snapshots:



### ***New York***

New York, the nation's largest city with 8.6 million residents in 2017, saw hate crimes ***decline by two percent from a revised 345 in 2016 to 339 in 2017*** according to the NYPD. Hate crimes in New York City were stubbornly flat in 2017, sustaining almost all of 2016's double digit election year increase and hovering about 9 percent above the decade average. Hate crimes in the city rose 12.4 percent in 2016; much more than the 4.6 percent national rise, propelled by a massive spike in the weeks following the presidential election.

About 60 percent of New York City hate crime in 2017 targeted religion, as anti-Semitic and anti-Muslim hate crime percentages rose by double digits. The ***most frequent targets for hate crime in New York in 2017 were Jews at 150: up 10.3 percent; Gays at 45: down 41 percent; Muslims at 36: up 16 percent; and African-Americans at 33: up 83.3 percent.*** In 2016, the most frequent bias categories were Jewish at 136, sexual orientation, 76 and Muslim

at 31. In comparison, the three most frequently targeted groups nationally in 2016 according to the FBI were African-Americans at 28.4 percent, LGB at 17.5 percent, whites at 11.8 percent.

About two in three 2017 New York City hate crimes were property damage or harassment, while around 20 percent were assaults. Over two thirds of hate crimes last year in the city were almost evenly split between Brooklyn, the most populated borough and Manhattan, the most crowded. The city's apparent sole hate homicide was the horrific March sword slashing murder of a 66 year old African-American man, Timothy Caughman, who was randomly attacked in Manhattan by a Maryland white supremacist.

Even with last year's slight 1.7 percent dip, 2017 remains the fourth highest year for hate crime in the city since 2002, as various targeted groups like Jews, African-Americans and Muslims experienced significant increases in attacks. In contrast, [crime overall in the city is down](#) to levels not seen since the 1950s, with a 5.4 percent drop last year alone, the fourth consecutive annual decrease in a row.

New York City's **population breakdown for 2016 is 32 percent non-Hispanic white, 22 percent Black alone, and 29 percent Hispanic** of any race, with the plurality being of Puerto Rican descent. About **one in six American Jews reside in New York**. **Foreign born city residents number 3.3 million or 38 percent** of the population, making New York home to one of the largest born foreign communities on the globe. The city's population increase of 447,565 people or 5.5 percent since 2010, constituted 95 percent of the growth for the whole state.



### **Los Angeles**

Los Angeles, the nation's second largest city with 3.9 million residents, saw **hate crimes rise 10.8 percent to 254 in 2017** for the fourth consecutive annual increase according to the LAPD. Crime overall in the city also rose in 2017, albeit at a slower pace with violent crime up 3.8 percent and property crime up one percent in 2017. In 2016 violent crime in the city rose 10%, property crimes by 4% and hate crime by 14.5 percent.

The 2017 increase in hate crime from **229 to 254**, was driven in part by the **23 crimes targeting the transgender community**, which increased by 187 percent. For 2017, Los Angeles registered the greatest number of hate crimes since 2008 when the city recorded 280 hate crimes. The other most frequent bias incidents types in 2017 in the city were **anti-gay, 64 up 52 percent; anti-Black 55, up two percent; anti-Semitic, 37, unchanged; and anti-Hispanic, 32, up 28 percent. There were also 10 anti-white crimes and six anti-Muslim** hate crimes in the city.

The most common type of offenses were **property damage/vandalism, 82; Simple assault, 53; aggravated assault, 46, and criminal threat, 44.** Aggravated assaults rose 28 percent, but the increase occurred following a definitional change. Los Angeles' 2016 increase was also driven in large part by a 64% surge in violent aggravated assaults, an 18.5% rise in racially motivated crimes and a 24.5% increase in crimes against the LGBT community. Aggravated assaults include those physical attacks with a weapon or those attacks capable of producing serious bodily injury.

There were no bias homicides reported by the LAPD in the last three years, although the March 2016 murder of a gay man by his father resulted in a conviction with a hate crime enhancement.

Despite consecutive increases totals remain far below various highs tallied in recent decades. In 2001, the year of the 9/11 attacks, Los Angeles had 559 hate crimes, the highest number so far this century. In 1992 official data did not accurately include the over 60 people killed and others injured in civil disorders following the state trial acquittal of the officers involved in the videotaped Rodney King police beating.

Of the localities surveyed Los Angeles had the second largest number of hate crimes in the nation, after New York which has over twice the number of residents.

### **Conclusion**

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

Various, often interconnected, factors appear to influence hate crime as well as non-criminal manifestations of prejudice including the level, breadth and nature of prejudice against a particular group, demographics, familiarity and contacts between groups, ongoing national and regional conditions relating to groups, catalytic events, retaliation, perceived grievances and the emergence of leaders and subcultures that promote or discourage stereotypes. Our research has found, however, a correlation respecting hate crimes, where in recent years they have precipitously spiked after instances of political invective, terror attacks and elections.

Prejudice is an attitude, or a way individuals evaluate information and arrive at conclusions about people, social structures and events. Attitudes have three distinct components: an emotional element, a cognitive set of underlying beliefs that intertwine with these emotions, and an outward manifestation of behavior. **Events, personal setbacks, mental instability, fear, intoxicants, anonymity and the legitimization by peers, leaders, or a subculture of defining negative stereotypes; can all play a role in turning even latent prejudices and**

***implicit biases into behaviors.*** These behaviors, in turn, occur across a continuum that range from avoidance, degradation, disparate treatment, verbal aggression and physical violence.

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

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

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

While there has been fragmentation of the still violent, though less organized, alt right; there is also an approaching highly charged mid-term election soon, as well as instability and conflict both domestically and internationally. Hopefully, these declines of hate crime so far in 2018 will hold, but as in 2016 any drop could be illusory come year end, as emotions run high in a fragmented and increasingly uncivil society. Nevertheless we are forecasting a ***small to moderate rise in hate crime nationally for 2017 and a material decrease for the first half only, of 2018.*** We abstain for now, from any full year 2018 forecast.



## Recommendations

Post-Charlottesville Hate Crimes Summit Coalition Recommendations to the  
Department of Justice  
September 15, 2017

Recipient: John M. Gore, Acting Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department  
of Justice

Re: Hate Crimes Coalition Policy Recommendations

Dear Acting Assistant Attorney General Gore:

On behalf of the undersigned civil rights, religious, education, and professional organizations, we write to recommend concrete next steps that the Department can and should take in the wake of the white supremacist violence in Charlottesville and elsewhere, and to highlight the priorities of our broad coalition, which we hope will assist you and your colleagues in developing your plan of action following the Department's June 29 hate crime summit.

White supremacy is un-American and unacceptable. The right to free speech is a core value, but the promotion of hate should be vehemently rejected.

The racism, anti-Semitism, and violent bigotry on display in Charlottesville last month underlines an essential fact of the DoJ summit: that hate crimes are a national problem, deserving of priority attention. We believe the federal government has an essential leadership role to play in confronting acts of violence motivated by prejudice – and in promoting anti-bias initiatives for

schools, communities, and law enforcement officials. We likewise welcome the Attorney General's commitment to investigate the very disturbing series of murders of transgender women of color and other transgender individuals across the country.

However, it is disingenuous for this administration to espouse its commitment to addressing hate crimes, while also implementing policies that discriminate against and target communities of color, further marginalizing communities and promoting hate. These policy decisions targeting or casting aspersions on vulnerable and marginalized communities have heightened concerns that the administration is increasingly legitimizing or mainstreaming hate. Further, the Department's litigation position defending such discriminatory policies sends a governmental message that encourages hate and signals to vulnerable communities that the government may not defend them and may, instead, target them if they report incidents. At a time of increasing incidents of bias, harassment, and hate violence, this has a direct impact on whether individuals will report these incidents to the police.

We appreciate that the Department has requested input and guidance from advocacy organizations on how the federal government can better address this disturbing climate and identify, report, and respond to all forms of hate violence. Our hope, however, is that the Administration will also exercise moral leadership and work to prevent and address hate crimes and bias motivated incidents by using its formidable "bully pulpit" to speak out against hate and implement policies that protect the civil and human rights of everyone in the United States.

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

### **Address Recent Actions that Undercut the Mission**

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

Specifically, we recommend that the Department:

- 1) Establish a separate working group or task force to address hate violence and bias-motivated incidents in the United States, rather than embedding these issues into a subcommittee under the Task Force on Crime Reduction and Public Safety which seems designed to target immigrants and people of color.
- 2) Restore funding cuts to key civil rights office budgets.
- 3) Rescind policies that undermine faith, trust, and relationships with communities of color such as the reversal of policies to reform our justice system and the return to the failed policies of the war on drugs, limitations on consent decrees, demanding local law enforcement enforce immigration law, threatening of an executive order that endorses discrimination under the guise of religious liberty, the withdrawal of guidance clarifying Title IX protections for transgender students, barring transgender individuals from serving in our

Armed Forces, the filing of briefs seeking to limit the protections provided in federal and funding for “sanctuary cities,” mass deportation and targeting of immigrants, proposed defunding of Planned Parenthood, support for a voter ID law ruled intentionally racially discriminatory, the formation of an “election integrity” task force that appears designed to promote voter suppression, the signing state law against anti-LGBT discrimination, and the appointment of unqualified or inexperienced officials who appear intent on retreating from statutory civil and human rights agency priorities.

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

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

### **Department of Justice Leadership Initiatives**

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

Specifically, we recommend the following:

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

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

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

3) DoJ and all public officials should use their bully pulpit to call out attacks on individuals because of who they are at every opportunity. The Department

must send loud, clear, and consistent messages that violent bigotry is unacceptable – and ensure that the FBI and the Civil Rights Division will enforce federal law and vigorously investigate and prosecute hate crimes. The Attorney General and other leaders in the Administration must prioritize hate crimes investigations and prosecutions, and speak to communities that need support in the aftermath of hate crimes.

### **Improve Federal Hate Crime Data Collection**

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

Though clearly incomplete (as discussed below), the FBI's annual Hate Crime Statistics Act (HCSA) reports now provide the most comprehensive single national snapshot of bias-motivated criminal activity in the United States. The Act has also proven to be a powerful mechanism to confront violent bigotry, increasing public awareness of the problem and sparking improvements in the local response of the criminal justice system to hate violence – since in order to effectively report hate crimes, police officials must be trained to identify and respond to them.

In 2015, the most current HCSA data available, almost 15,000 law enforcement agencies participated in the HCSA data collection effort – more than ever before. The FBI report documented that hate crimes against African Americans, LGBT community members, Native Americans, Jews, and Muslims all increased in 2015. Indeed, hate crimes against Muslims surged by 67% in 2015. However, the FBI also documented 87 cities over 100,000 in population that either affirmatively reported zero (0) hate crimes – or did not participate in the program at all (DNR).[\[1\]](#) Accurate, reliable data is essential

to build community trust and shape law enforcement tactics and deterrent policies.

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

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

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

3) DoJ must consider why victims of hate violence fail to report these crimes to the police. As the Department seeks to address hate violence, it is essential to recognize that the administration and

DoJ should take steps to ensure that it is efficient and safe for all victims of hate crimes to contact the police. If marginalized or targeted community members – including immigrants, people with disabilities, LGBT community members, Muslims, Arabs, Middle Easterners, South Asians and people with limited language proficiency – cannot report, or do not feel safe reporting, law

enforcement cannot effectively address these crimes, thereby jeopardizing the safety of all.

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

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

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



6) DoJ should also collect data from every federal law enforcement agency. According to press reports, dozens of federal law enforcement agencies are not currently reporting hate crimes to the FBI at all.[\[2\]](#)

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

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

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

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

### **Legislative and Administrative Recommendations**

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

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

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

3) DoJ should support budget authority:

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

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

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

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

### **Improving Training, Outreach, Investigations, and Prosecutions**

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

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

Specifically, we suggest the following:

1) The Department should plan additional regional training sessions – focused on jurisdictions that are underreporting hate crimes and where incidents appear to be on the rise – to enhance law enforcement's ability to recognize, investigate, and report accurate data on hate crimes, as well as to build community trust and help educate and engage the public in combatting hate crimes. The Department should highlight the availability of the FBI's hate crime training manual that included particularized attention to identifying and combatting hate crimes directed against marginalized, targeted communities, including LGBT people, Muslims, Arabs, Sikhs, and Hindus.[\[3\]](#)

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

3) DoJ should reaffirm its commitment to implicit bias training for all federal law enforcement officials[\[4\]](#) and expand that training to include local law enforcement.

4) DoJ should develop and promote cultural competency trainings – such as the Community Relations Service roll call training video, *Law Enforcement and the Transgender Community*.[\[5\]](#)

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

Ultimately, eliminating prejudice in the United States will require that Americans develop respect for cultural differences and establish dialogue across racial, ethnic, cultural, and religious boundaries. Meanwhile, hate crime laws and other effective responses to hate violence by public officials and law enforcement authorities can play an essential role in deterring and preventing some of the most heinous crimes against individuals from marginalized communities.

We appreciate the opportunity to highlight these hate crime prevention and response priorities. We would welcome an early opportunity to discuss next steps following the summit with you.

African American Ministers In Action

Alliance for Justice

American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC)

American Association of People with Disabilities

American Association of University Women

American Civil Liberties Union

American Conference of Cantors

American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO

Anti-Defamation League

Arab American Institute

Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC  
Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance, AFL-CIO (APALA)  
Autistic Self Advocacy Network  
The Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law  
Bend the Arc Jewish Action  
Center for the Study of Hate & Extremism-California State University, San Bernardino  
CenterLink: The Community of LGBT Centers  
Central Conference of American Rabbis  
Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund  
Education Law Center-PA  
Engage Foundation  
Family Equality Council  
GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality  
GLSEN  
Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.  
Hindu American Foundation  
Human Rights Campaign  
Human Rights First  
Interfaith Alliance  
Islamic Networks Group (ING)  
Islamic Society of North America  
Japanese American Citizens League  
Jewish Council for Public Affairs  
Jewish Women International  
Lambda Legal  
Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law  
The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights

LULAC League of United Latin American Citizens  
Matthew Shepard Foundation  
Men of Reform Judaism  
The Military Religious Freedom Foundation  
Muslim Advocates  
NAACP  
National Bar Association  
National Black Justice Coalition  
National CAPACD  
National Center for Lesbian Rights  
National Center for Transgender Equality  
The National Coalition on Black Civic Participation  
National Council on Independent Living  
National Council of Jewish Women  
National Disability Rights Network  
National Education Association  
National Employment Law Project  
National Fair Housing Alliance  
NEAT – National Equality Action Team  
National LGBTQ Task Force  
National Organization for Women  
National Partnership for Women & Families  
National Religious Campaign Against Torture  
National Urban League  
North American Federation of Temple Youth  
OCA – Asian Pacific American Advocates  
One America  
PFLAG National

People For the American Way  
PolicyLink  
Progressive Congress Action Fund  
Sikh American Legal Defense and Education Fund  
The Sikh Coalition  
South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT)  
Southern Poverty Law Center  
SparkAction  
Transformative Justice Coalition  
T’ruah: The Rabbinic Call for Human Rights  
UnidosUS (formerly NCLR)  
Union for Reform Judaism  
United Church of Christ, Justice and Witness Ministries  
The United Methodist Church – General Board of Church and Society  
Whitman-Walker Health  
Women of Reform Judaism  
YWCA USA

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[3] See “Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual.” *Federal Bureau of Investigations*. Feb. 27, 2015. <https://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime-data-collection-guidelines-and-training-manual.pdf>.



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