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Civil Rights Data Quarter One Update: Anti-Muslim Bias Incidents **January – March 2018**

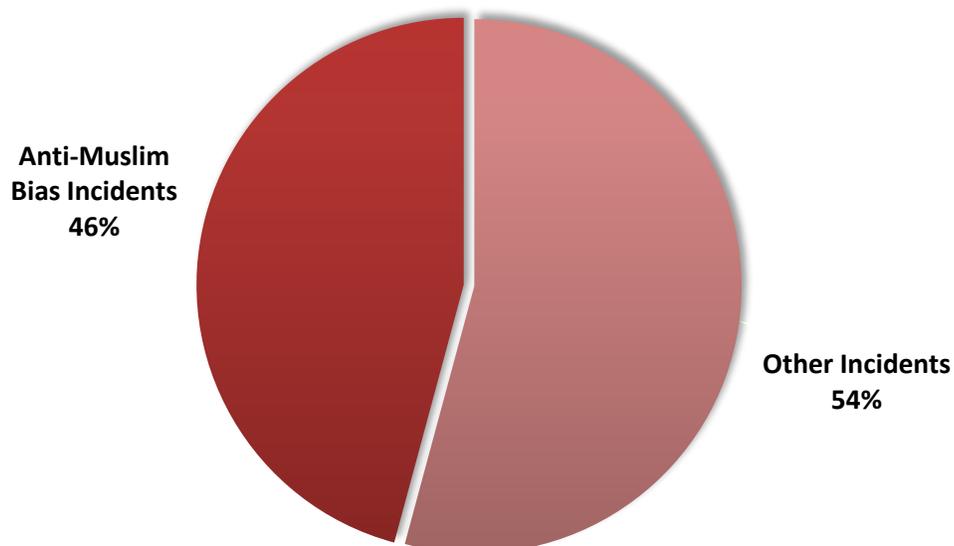
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TOTAL INCIDENTS

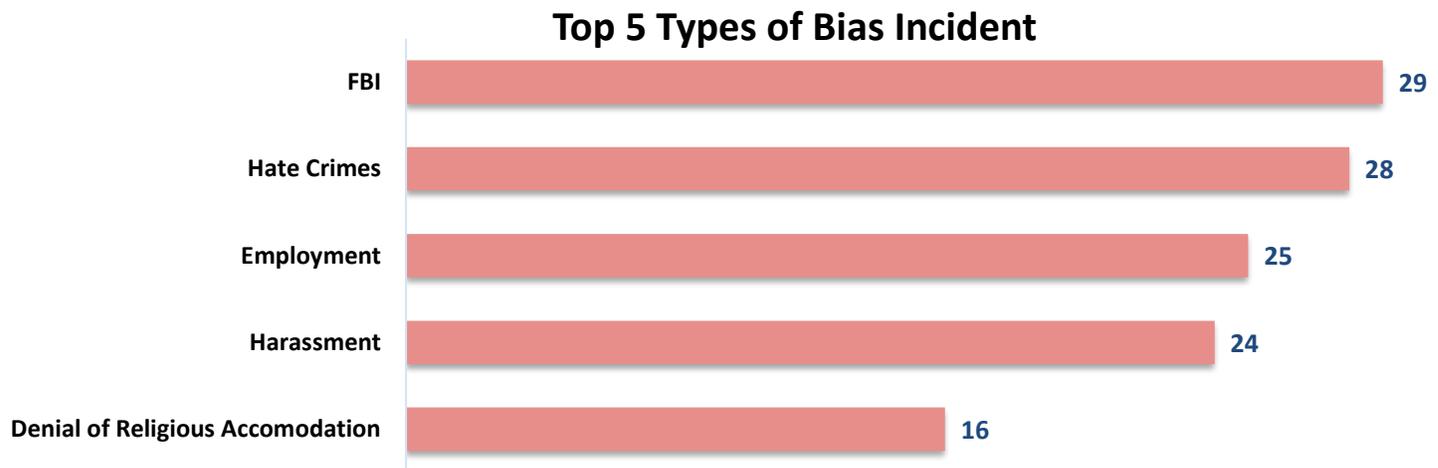
- For the first quarter of 2018, from January 1 through March 31, CAIR received 513 reports of potential bias incidents.
- Staff determined that 235 of these reports contained an identifiable element of anti-Muslim bias.

513 TOTAL RECORDED INCIDENTS



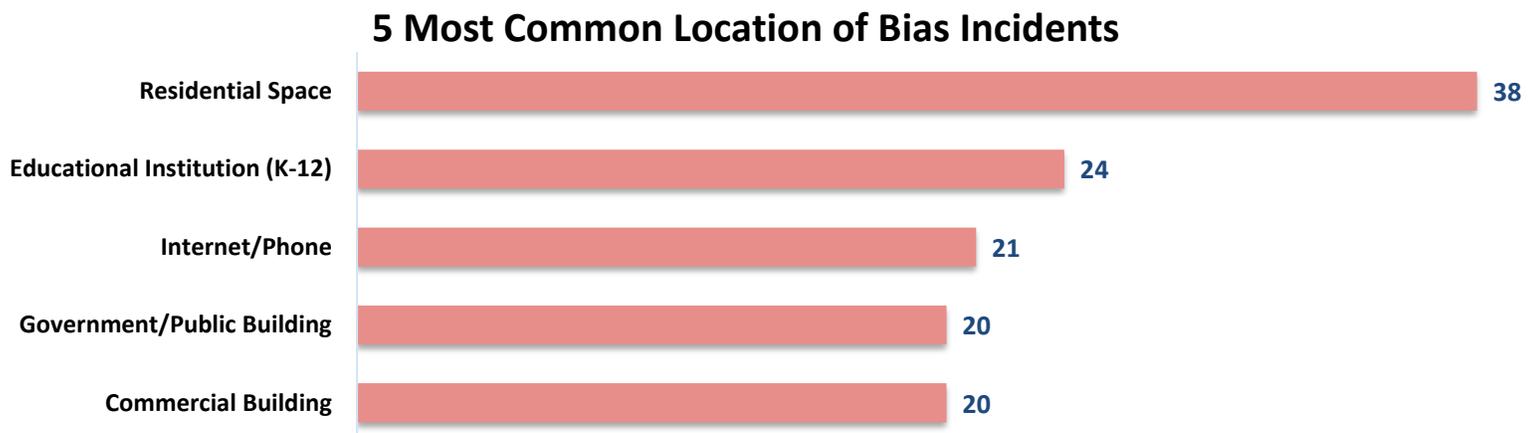
CASE PROFILES

Type of Bias Incident



Of the total number of 235 anti-Muslim bias incidents, cases during which the complainant was inappropriately targeted by the FBI were the most frequent, at 12 percent. This was followed by hate crimes, which also totaled 12 percent of all anti-Muslim bias incidents. The third most frequent type of anti-Muslim bias incident constituted employment, at 11 percent. Ten percent of incidents were those of harassment. Cases that involved a denial of religious accommodation made up 7 percent of anti-Muslim bias incidents.

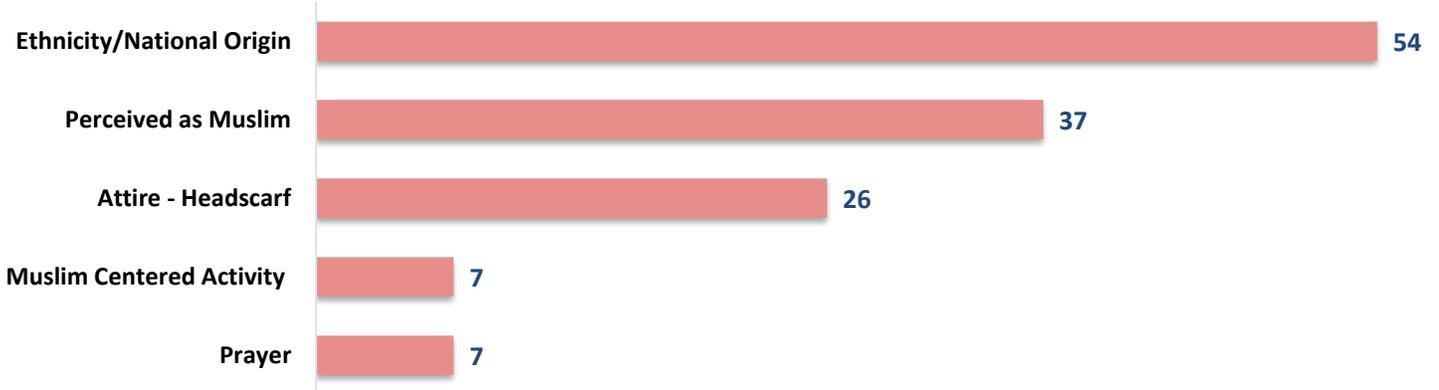
Location of Incident



Of the 201 bias incidents for which a location was identified, 19 percent occurred in a residential space, making this the most likely location of an incident. At 12 percent, K-12 educational institutions were the second most frequent location for an anti-Muslim bias incident. Incidents which occurred online made up 10 percent of the total. This was followed by commercial and government buildings at 10 percent each.

Trigger Factor

5 Most Common Triggers of Bias Incidents

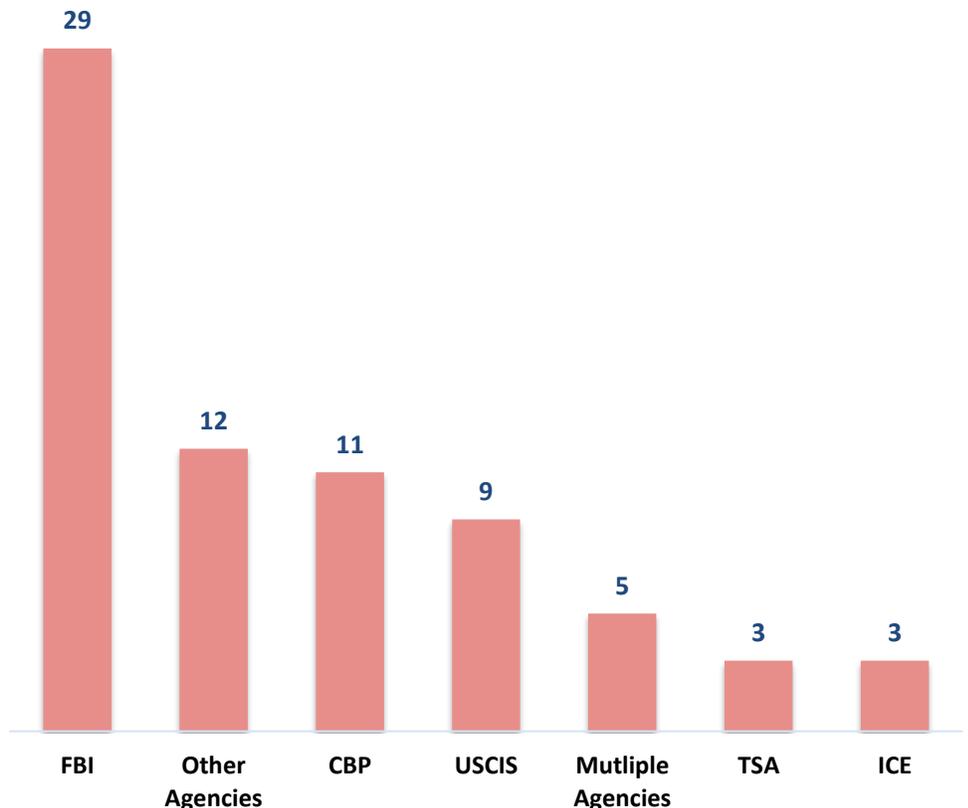


Of the 162 bias incidents for which a trigger was identified, a victim's ethnicity/national origin was by far the most prevalent, at 33 percent. Twenty-three percent of incidents were triggered by the target being perceived as Muslim. This was followed by incidents triggered by a headscarf/hijab at 16 percent. Incidents triggered due to Muslim-centered activities – defined as events or actions organized primarily for Muslims – prayer and having a beard each constituted 4 percent.

Federal Agencies

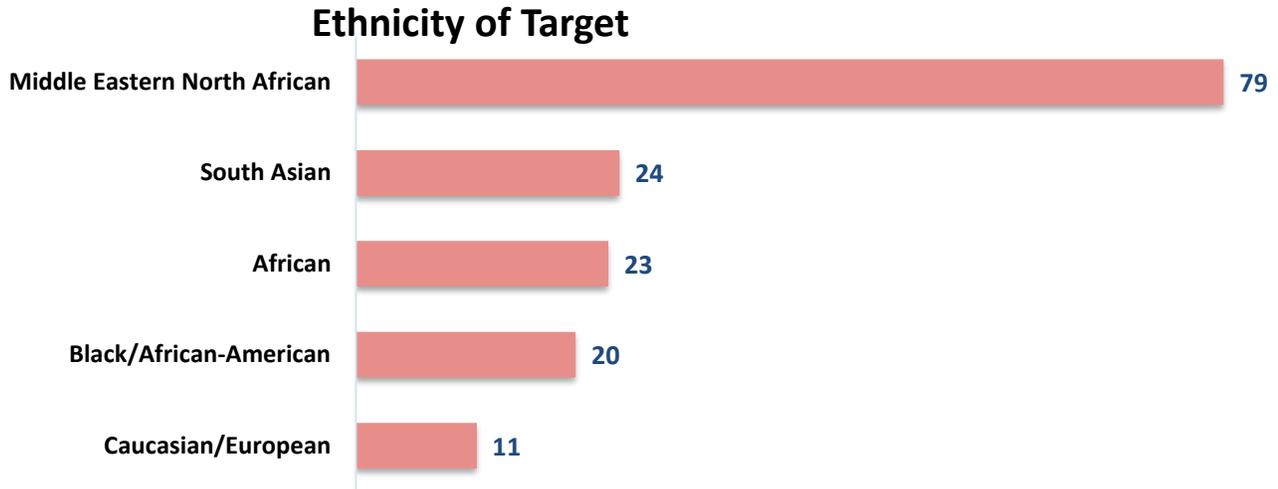
Of the 72 total incidents for which federal government entities were identified as the instigator, the FBI accounted for 40 percent, Customs and Border Protection accounted for 15 percent, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) accounted for 13 percent, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) accounted for 4 percent each. Other and multiple government agencies constituted 17 and 7 percent respectively.

Government Agency-Instigated Incidents



TARGET PROFILES

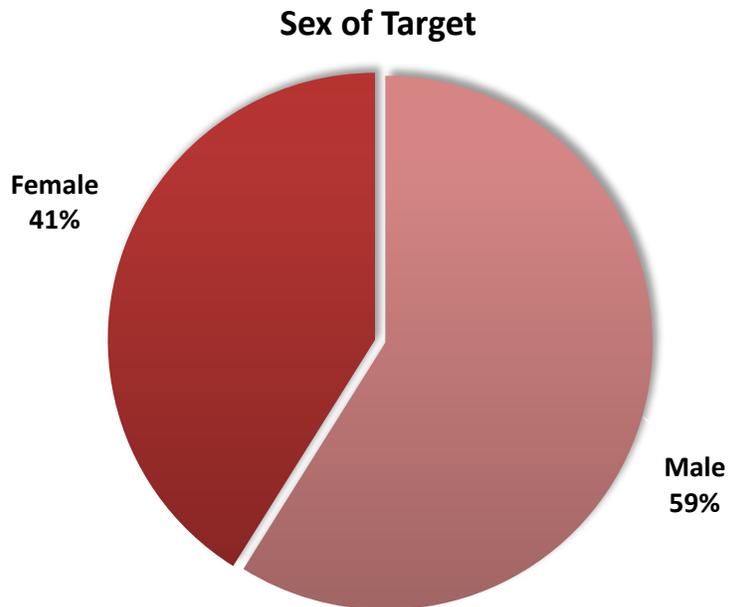
Ethnicity



For the 240 cases in which a victim's ethnicity/national origin was identified, the most frequent was Middle Eastern/North African at 46 percent. The second most common was South Asian at 24 percent. At 14 percent, African was the third most commonly targeted ethnicity. Those who identified as Black/African-American were targets 12 percent of the time. Caucasian/European made up 6 percent.

Sex

Males were targets in 58 percent of the 202 cases in which the victim's sex was identified. Females were targets 41 percent of the time.



METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

This January through March 2018 update contains a snapshot of the experiences of the American Muslim community. CAIR knows that bias incidents targeting the community are underreported to both

law enforcement and community institutions, a problem also recognized in a 2017 report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics.¹ This data is preliminary and subject to change based on the discovery of new incidents of bias or new facts about prior incidents.

Each year, thousands of complainants contact CAIR through a variety of channels, including telephone, email, CAIR's mobile app, and the online complaint system. When possible, CAIR staff may also reach out to offer their services to individuals whose incidents were reported in news sources and not directly to CAIR.

Irrespective of the fact that not all cases contain evidence of religious discrimination, each case passes through the investigative stage in order to determine whether CAIR is able to assist the complainant. Each case is fed through the preliminary intake and categorization process that requires a minimum of three to four hours of staff time to address, regardless of whether it is actionable. Therefore, it is conclusive that any case listed in this report as containing an element of religious discrimination has undergone a vetting process which seeks to ensure the highest possible form of accuracy.

For the purposes of extracting meaningful information from the data, incidents in which the location or trigger were identified as "irrelevant," "other" or "unknown" are excluded when determining percentages of categories.

¹ <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/hcv0415.pdf>