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Civil Rights Data Quarter Three Update: Anti-Muslim Bias Incidents **July – September 2017**

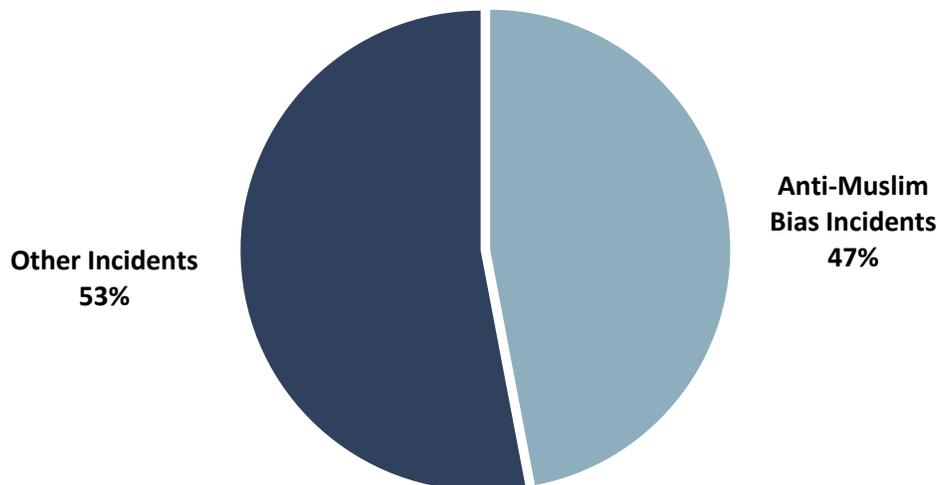
CONTENTS

- Total Incidents
- Case Profiles
 - Type of Abuse
 - Location of Incident
 - Trigger Factor
 - Federal Agencies
- Victim Profiles
 - Ethnicity/National Origin
 - Sex
 - Age Range
 - Education
- Methodology and Limitations

TOTAL INCIDENTS

- For the third quarter of 2017, from July 1 through September 30, CAIR received 753 reports of potential bias incidents.
- Staff determined that 354 of these reports contained an identifiable element of anti-Muslim bias.

753 TOTAL REPORTED CASES



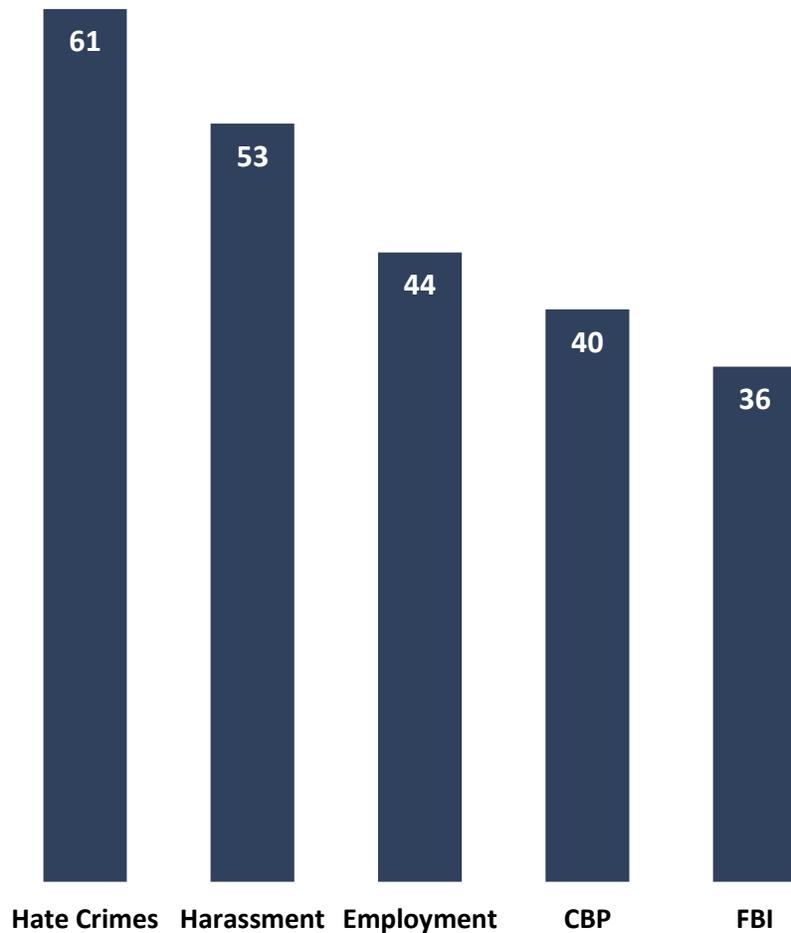
Note: On June 23, 2017, CAIR released a new mobile reporting app which gives users the ability to immediately report bias incidents they experience. This may have affected the number of total intake received.

CASE PROFILES

Type of Abuse

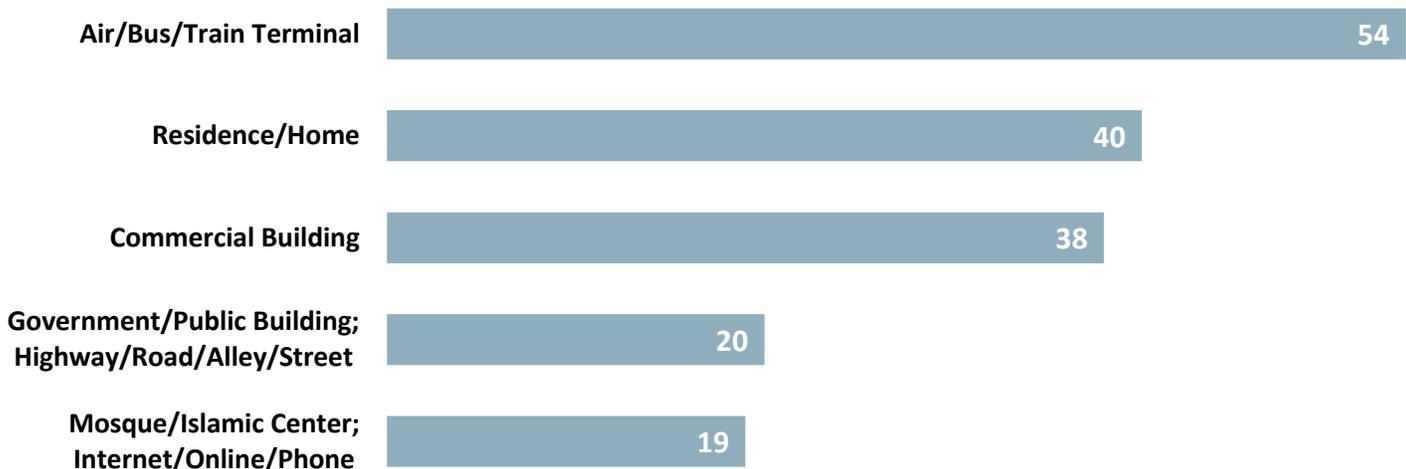
Of the total number of 354 bias incidents, hate crimes were the most frequent type of abuse at 17 percent. This was followed by harassment, defined as a non-violent or non-threatening incident, at 15 percent of the total. Twelve percent of bias incidents related to employment. Cases that involved Customs and Border Protection (CBP) accounted for 11 percent. Incidents during which the complainant was inappropriately targeted by the FBI made up 10 percent.

5 MOST FREQUENT TYPES OF ABUSE



Location of Incident

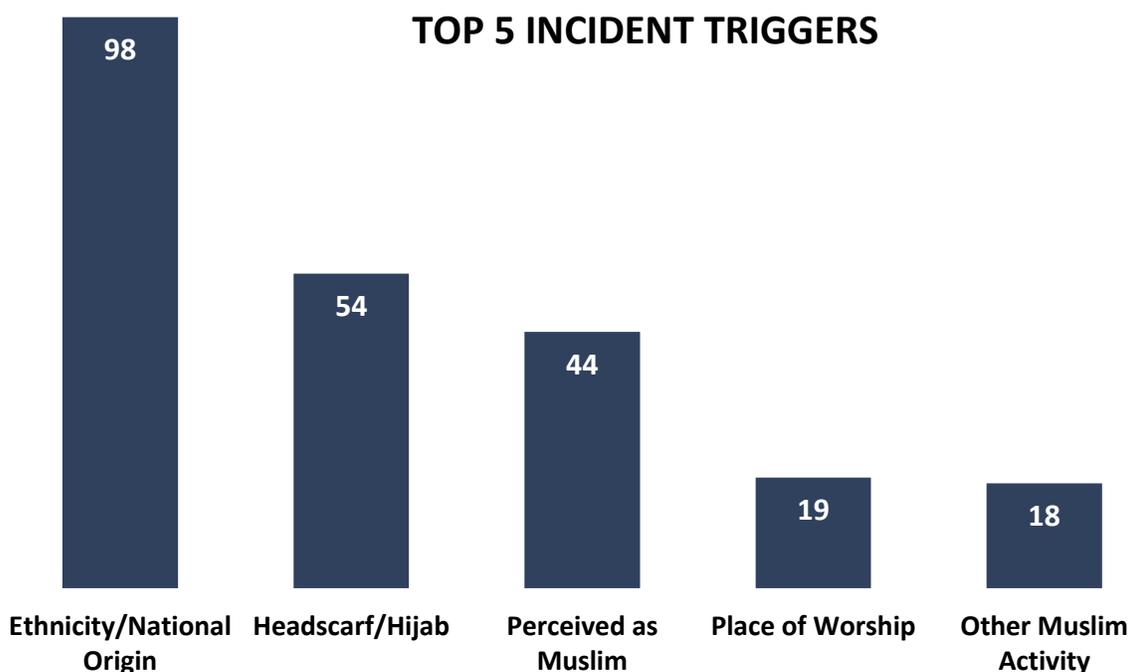
TOP 5 BIAS INCIDENT LOCATIONS



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Of the 320 bias incidents for which a location was identified, 17 percent occurred at an air/bus/train terminal, making this the most likely location of an incident. At 13 percent, a victim's home or residence was the second most frequent location of a bias incident. Commercial buildings, often the victim's place of work, a theme park or a movie theater, were the third most common location at 12 percent. Incidents at a government/public building, on a highway/road/alley/street, at a mosque/Islamic center, and on the internet/online/phone each accounted for 6 percent.

Trigger Factor



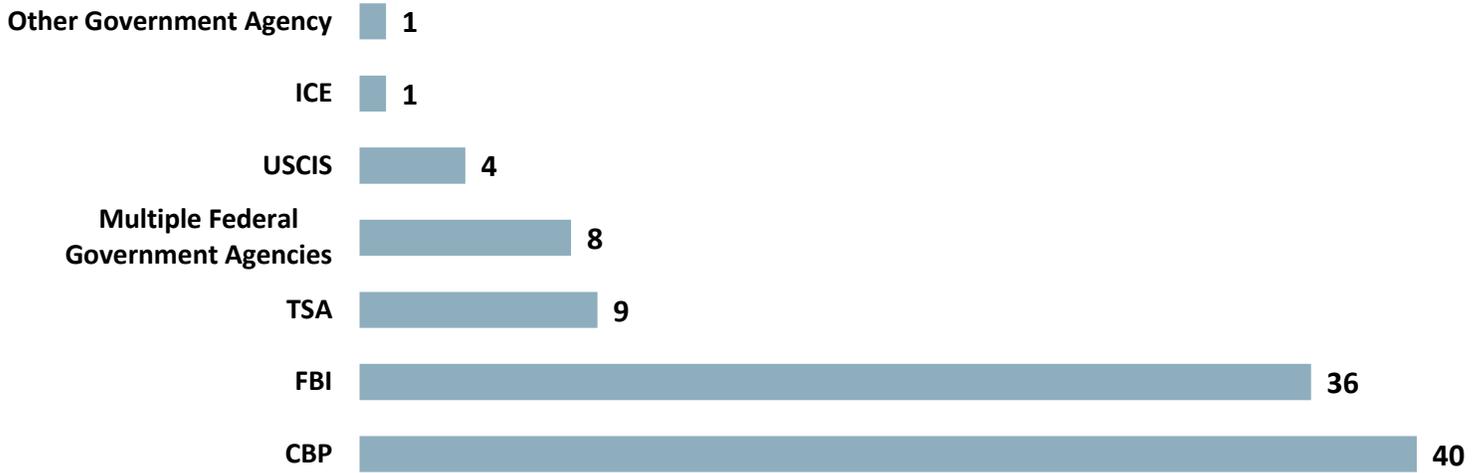
Of the 307 bias incidents for which a trigger was identified, a victim's ethnicity/national origin was by far the most prevalent, at 32 percent. This was followed by the headscarf/hijab at 18 percent. At 14 percent, being perceived as Muslim was the third most common trigger. The fourth most common trigger at 6 percent was the target being a place of worship and other Muslim activity, defined as events or actions organized primarily for Muslims.

Federal Agencies

Of the 99 total incidents for which federal government entities were identified as the instigator, CBP accounted for 40 percent, the FBI accounted for 36 percent, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) accounted for 9 percent, and United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) accounted for 4 percent.

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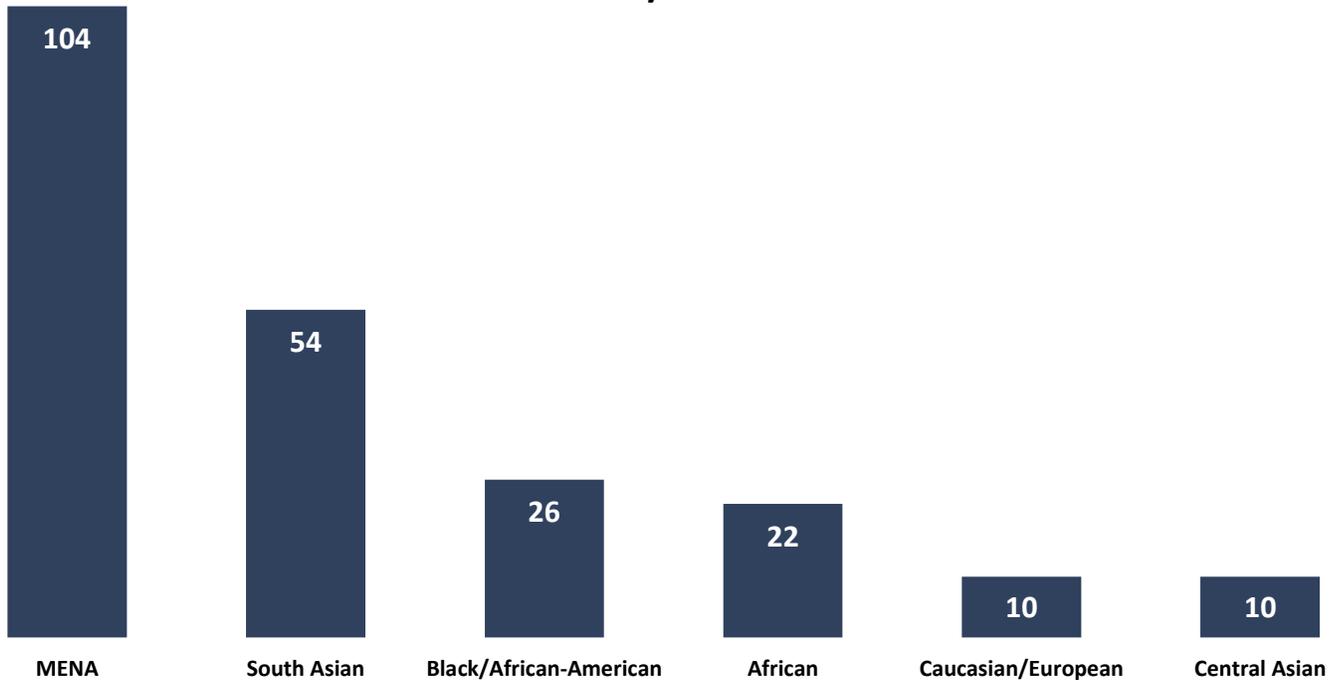
99 TOTAL INCIDENTS INSTIGATED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES



VICTIM PROFILES

Ethnicity

VICTIM'S ETHNICITY/NATIONAL ORIGIN



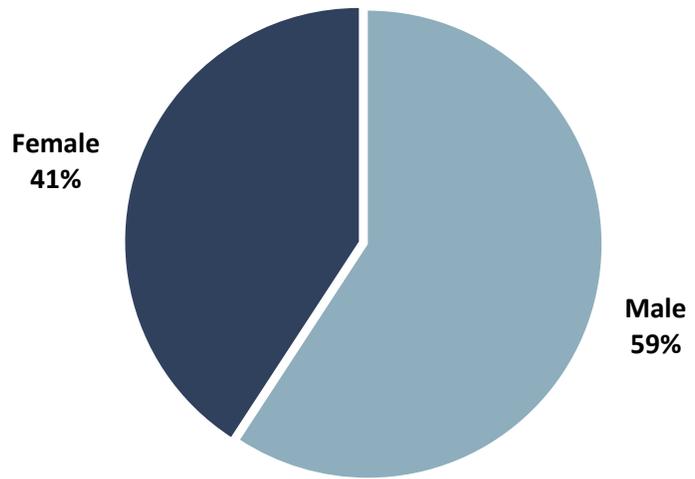
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For the 240 cases in which a victim's ethnicity/national origin was identified, the most frequent was Middle Eastern/North African at 43 percent. The second most common was South Asian at 23 percent. Those who identified as Black/African-American were targets 11 percent of the time. At 9 percent, African was the fourth most commonly targeted ethnicity. Caucasian/European and Central Asian each made up 4 percent.

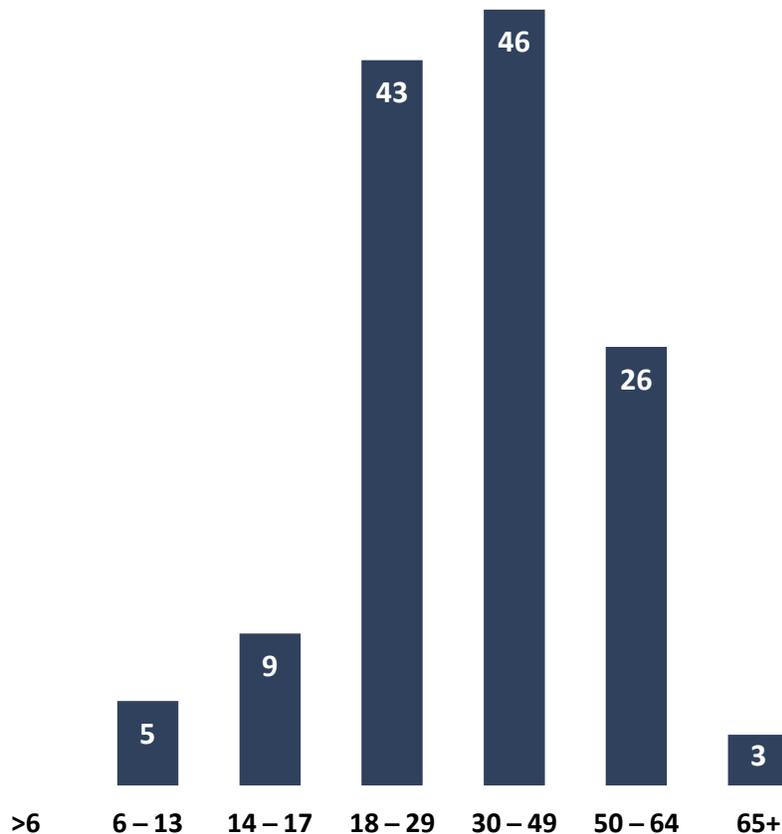
Sex

Males were targets in 59 percent of the 304 cases in which the victim's sex was identified. Females were targets 41 percent of the time.

SEX OF VICTIM



VICTIM'S AGE RANGE



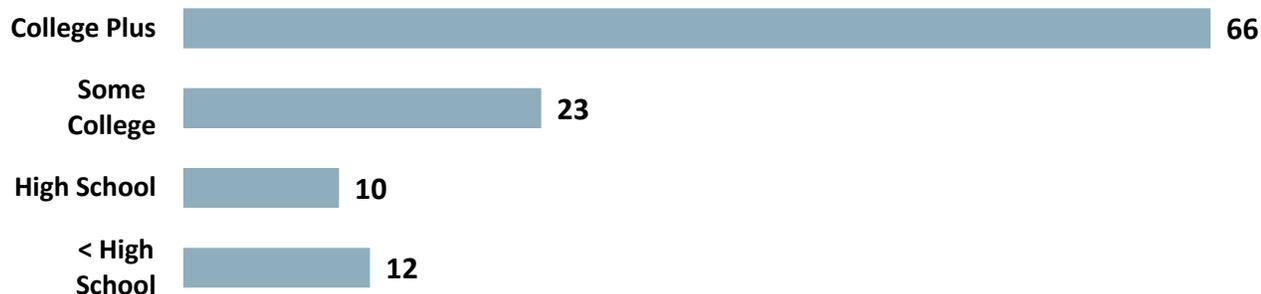
Age

Of the 132 cases in which age was determined, 35 percent of incidents targeted those in the age range of 30-49. This was followed by those falling in the 18-29 range at 33 percent. Individuals in the age range of 50-64 accounted for 20 percent of victims. Those falling between the ages of 14-17 and 6-13 and constituted 7 and 4 percent of the total respectively.

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Education

VICTIM'S EDUCATION LEVEL



A victim's education level was identified in 111 cases. Of these, individuals who had received a college education accounted for 59 percent of incidents. In 21 percent of the cases, victims had received some college education. Those who has had below a high school level of education made up 11 percent and those who had completed high school constituted 9 percent.

METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

This July through September 2017 update contains just 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>

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