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Quarter 3 Civil Rights Data Brief: **Anti-Muslim Bias Incidents July – September 2018**

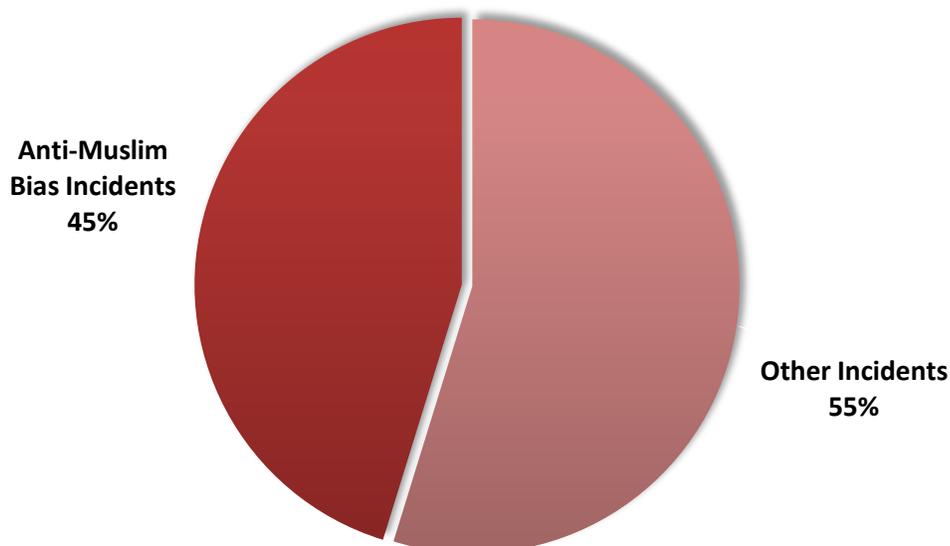
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TOTAL INCIDENTS

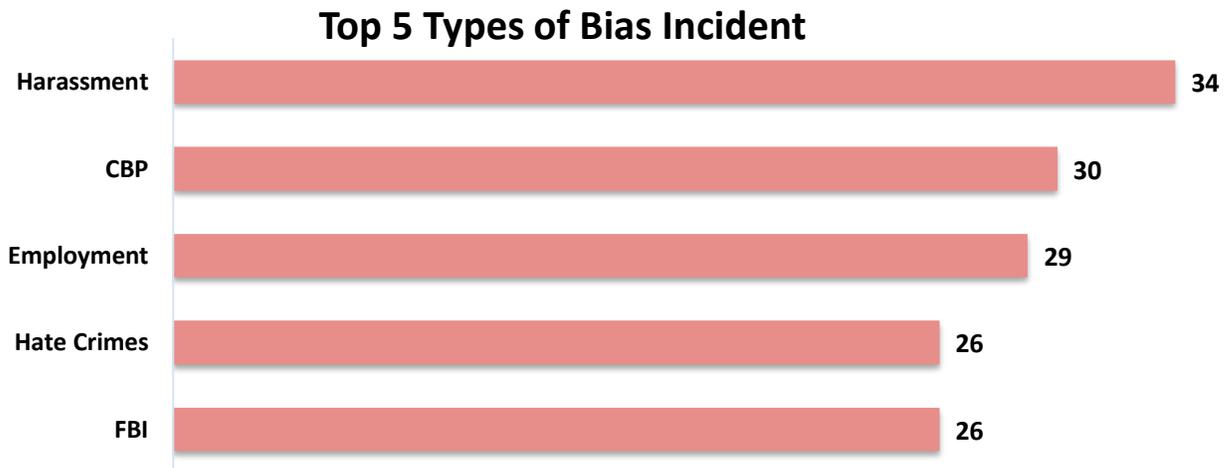
- For the third quarter of 2018, from July 1 through September 30, CAIR received 577 reports of potential bias incidents.
- Staff determined that 261 of these reports contained an identifiable element of anti-Muslim bias.

577 TOTAL RECORDED INCIDENTS



CASE PROFILES

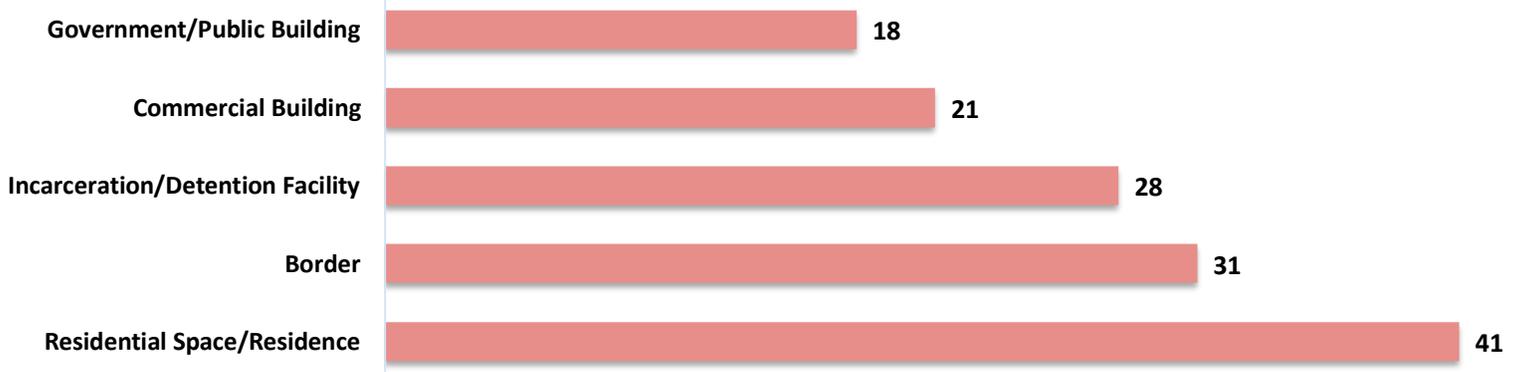
Type of Bias Incident



Of the total number of 261 anti-Muslim bias incidents, the most frequent type was harassment, defined as unwanted, unwelcome, and uninvited conduct, at 13 percent of the total. This was followed at 11 percent of the total by incidents in which Customs and Border Protection inappropriately targeted Muslims. The third most frequent type of bias incident related to employment cases, also at 11 percent. Both hate crimes, defined as criminal offenses against person or property, and the inappropriate targeting of Muslims by the FBI constituted the fourth and fifth most frequent type of bias incident at 10 percent each of the total number of bias incidents.

Location of Incident

5 Most Common Location of Bias Incidents

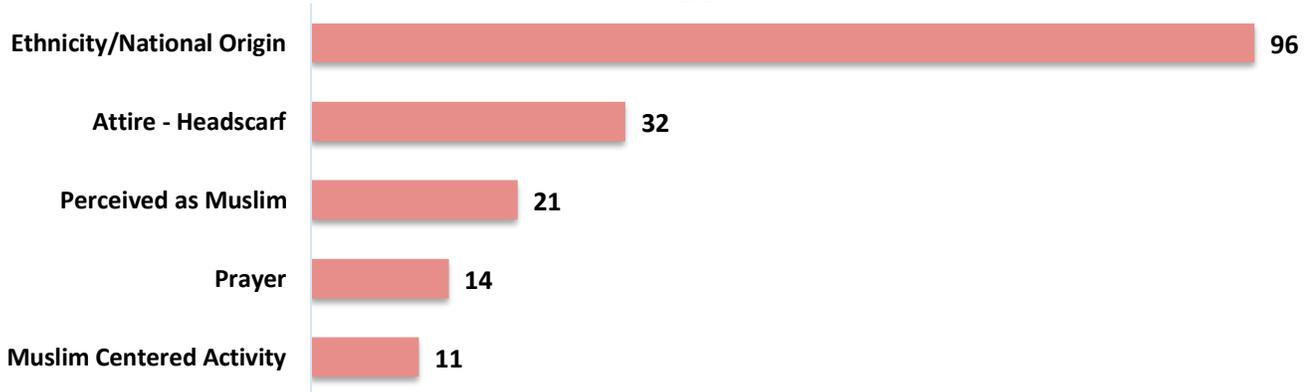


Of the 228 bias incidents for which a location was identified, 18 percent occurred in a residential space. This was followed by those incidents which occurred at the border, at 14 percent. The correlational increase in the third quarter between CBP cases and cases that occur at border is notable. At 12 percent, incarceration/detention facilities were the third most common location of bias incidents. Commercial

buildings accounted for 9 percent of bias incident locations and government/public buildings accounted for 8 percent.

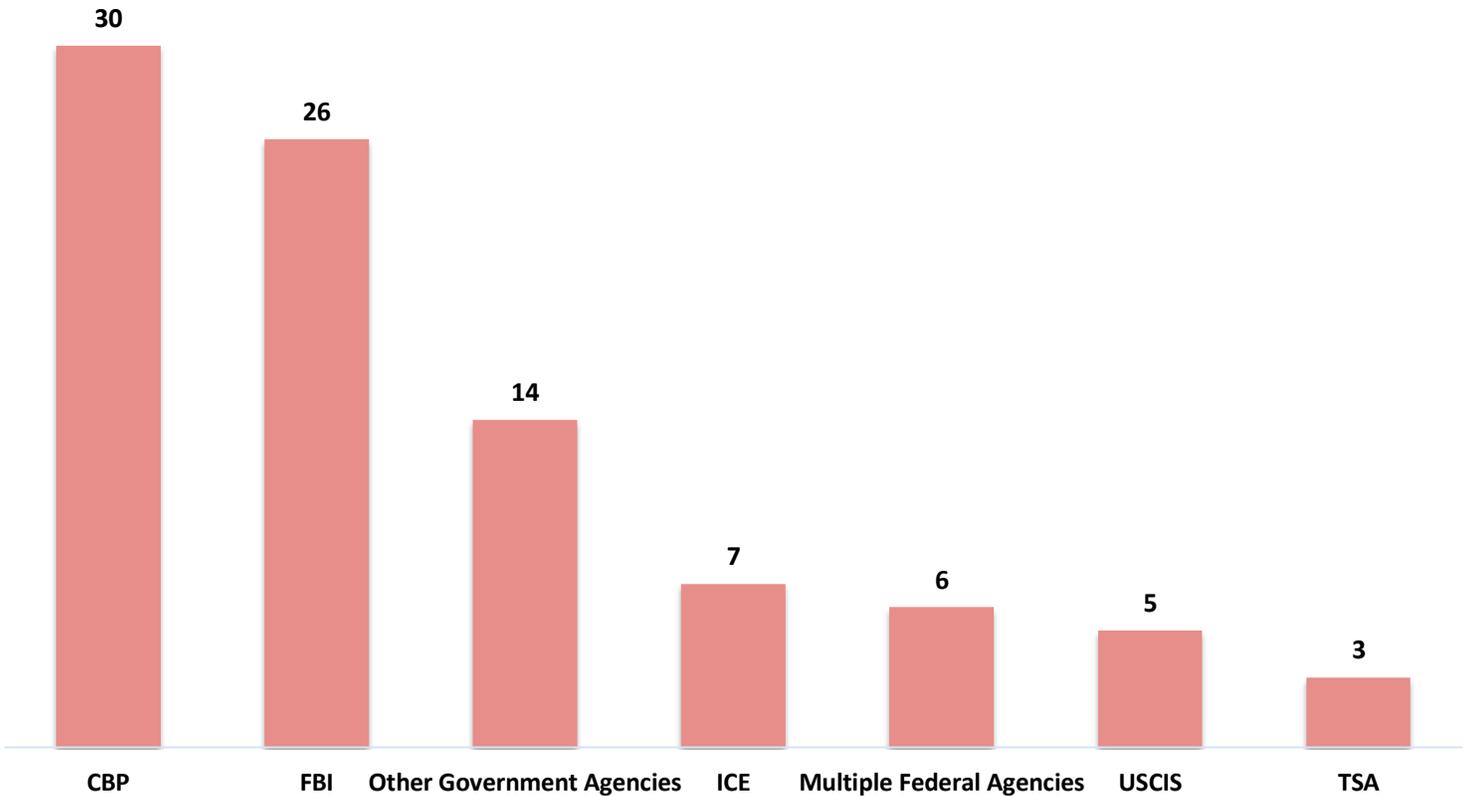
Trigger Factor

5 Most Common Triggers of Bias Incidents



Of the 220 bias incidents for which a trigger was identified, a victim’s ethnicity/national origin was by far the most prevalent, at 44 percent. Fifteen percent of incidents were triggered by a headscarf/hijab. This was followed by incidents triggered by the target being perceived as Muslim, at 10 percent. Incidents arising due to prayer and a Muslim centered activity, such as picnics or rallies, constituted 6 and 5 percent respectively.

Government Agency-Instigated Incidents



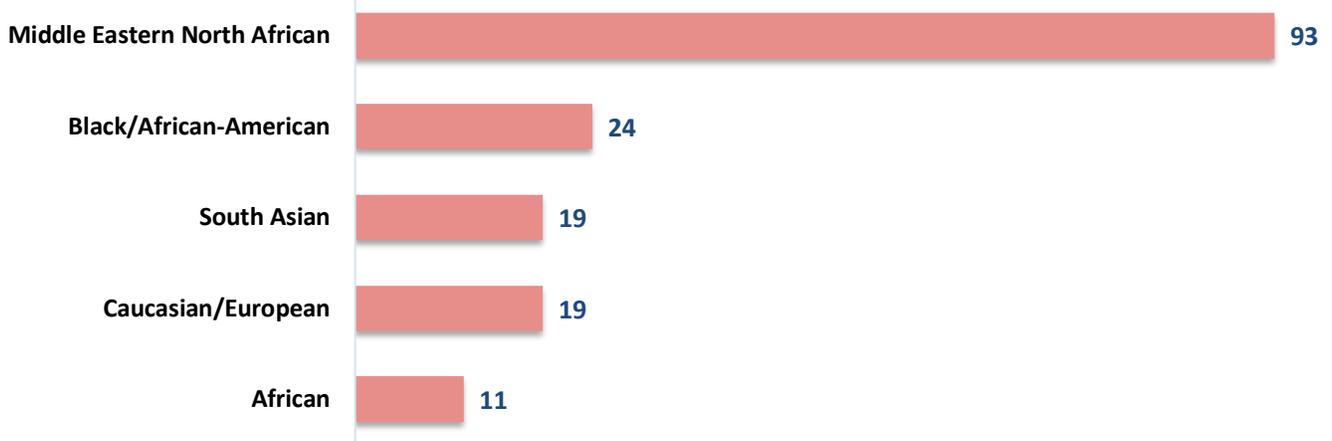
Federal Agencies

Of the 91 total incidents for which federal government entities were identified as the instigator, Customs and Border Protection accounted for 33 percent, the FBI accounted for 29 percent, Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) accounted for 8 percent, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), accounted for 5 percent, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) accounted for 3 percent. Other and multiple government agencies constituted 15 and 7 percent respectively.

TARGET PROFILES

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of Target

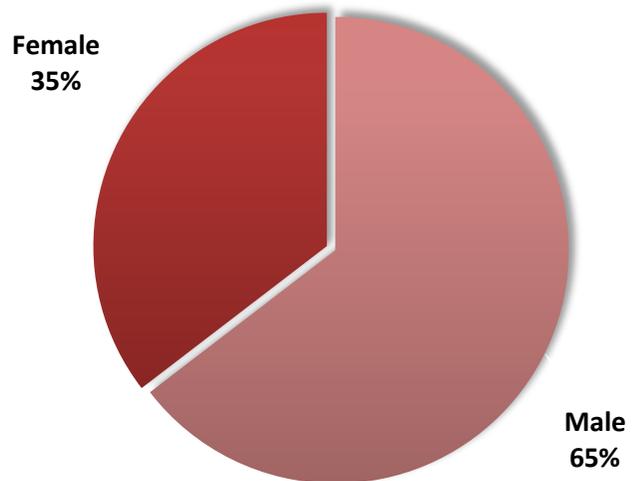


For the 186 cases in which a victim’s ethnicity/national origin was identified, the most frequent was Middle Eastern/North African at 50 percent. The second most common was Black/African-American at 13 percent. At 10 percent, South Asian and Caucasian/European were the third most commonly targeted ethnicities. Those who identified as African were targets 6 percent of the time.

Sex

Males were targets in 155 of the 240 incidents for which sex was relevant/identified. Females were targets in 85 of incidents.

Sex of Target



METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

This July through September 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>