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Civil Rights Data Quarter Two Update: Anti-Muslim Bias Incidents **April – June 2018**

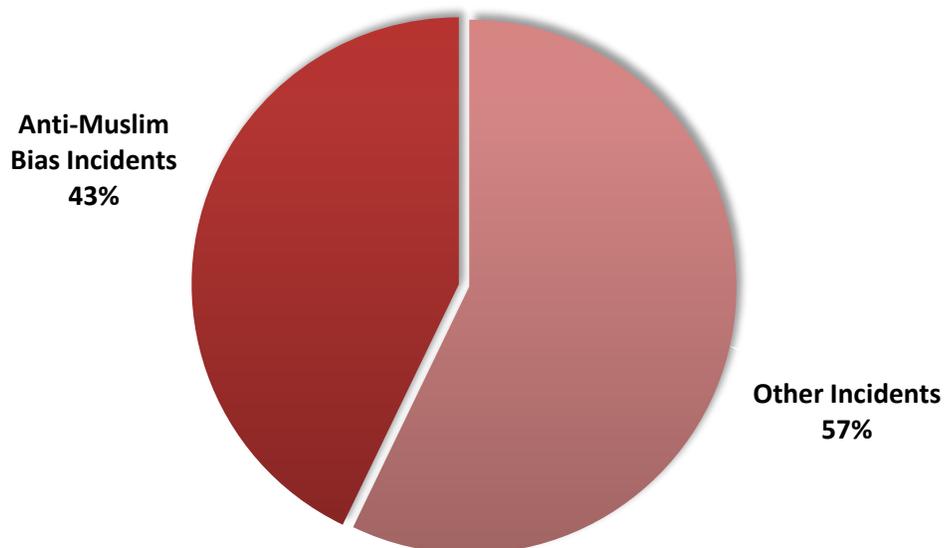
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TOTAL INCIDENTS

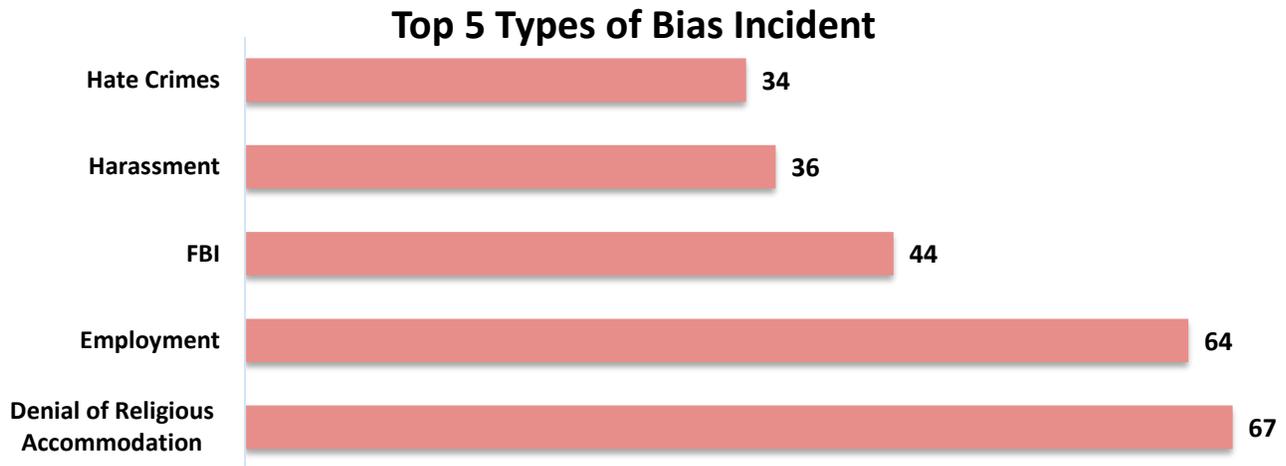
- For the second quarter of 2018, from April 1 through June 30, CAIR received 1006 reports of potential bias incidents.
- Staff determined that 431 of these reports contained an identifiable element of anti-Muslim bias.

1006 TOTAL RECORDED INCIDENTS



CASE PROFILES

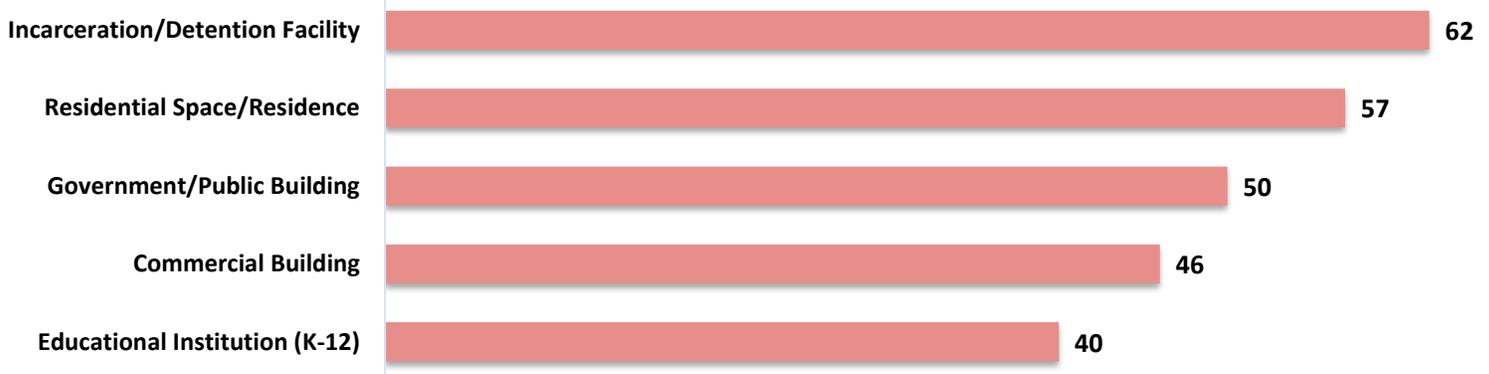
Type of Bias Incident



Of the total number of 431 anti-Muslim bias incidents, the most frequent type was a denial of religious accommodation – which includes situations in which the target is denied permission to wear headscarf, or to take a break from class for prayer, or have a Quran in jail cell – at 16 percent. This was followed by employment cases at 15 percent. Ten percent of bias incidents stemmed from the FBI inappropriately targeting Muslim individuals. The fourth and fifth most frequent types of bias incidents involved harassment and hate crimes, and were 8 percent each of the total number.

Location of Incident

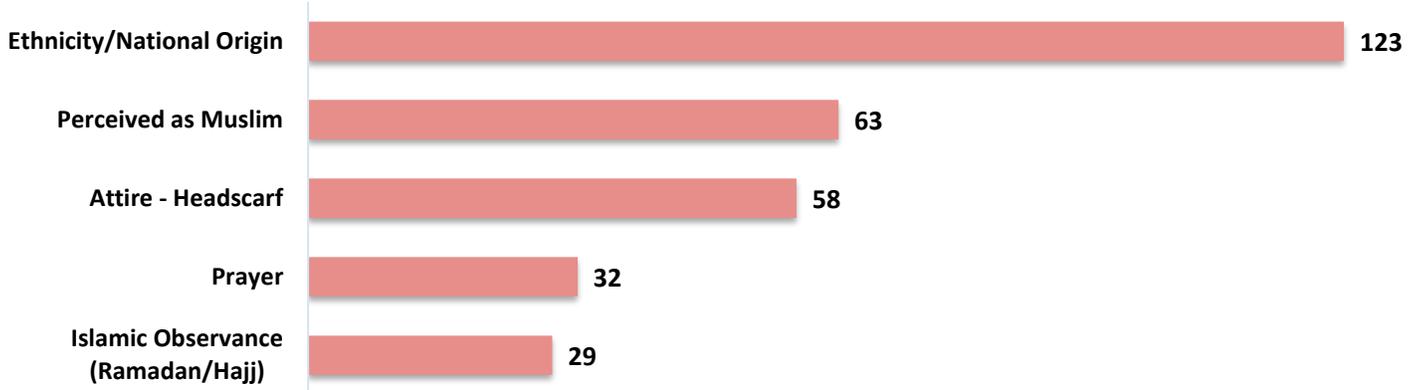
5 Most Common Location of Bias Incidents



Of the 396 bias incidents for which a location was identified, 16 percent occurred at an incarceration or detention facility. This is the first time CAIR has recorded this location in its top five locations since it began collecting data. This was followed by those incidents which occurred in a residential space, at 14 percent. At 13 percent, government/public buildings were the third most common location. Commercial buildings accounted for 12 percent of bias incident locations and K-12 educational institutions accounted for 10 percent.

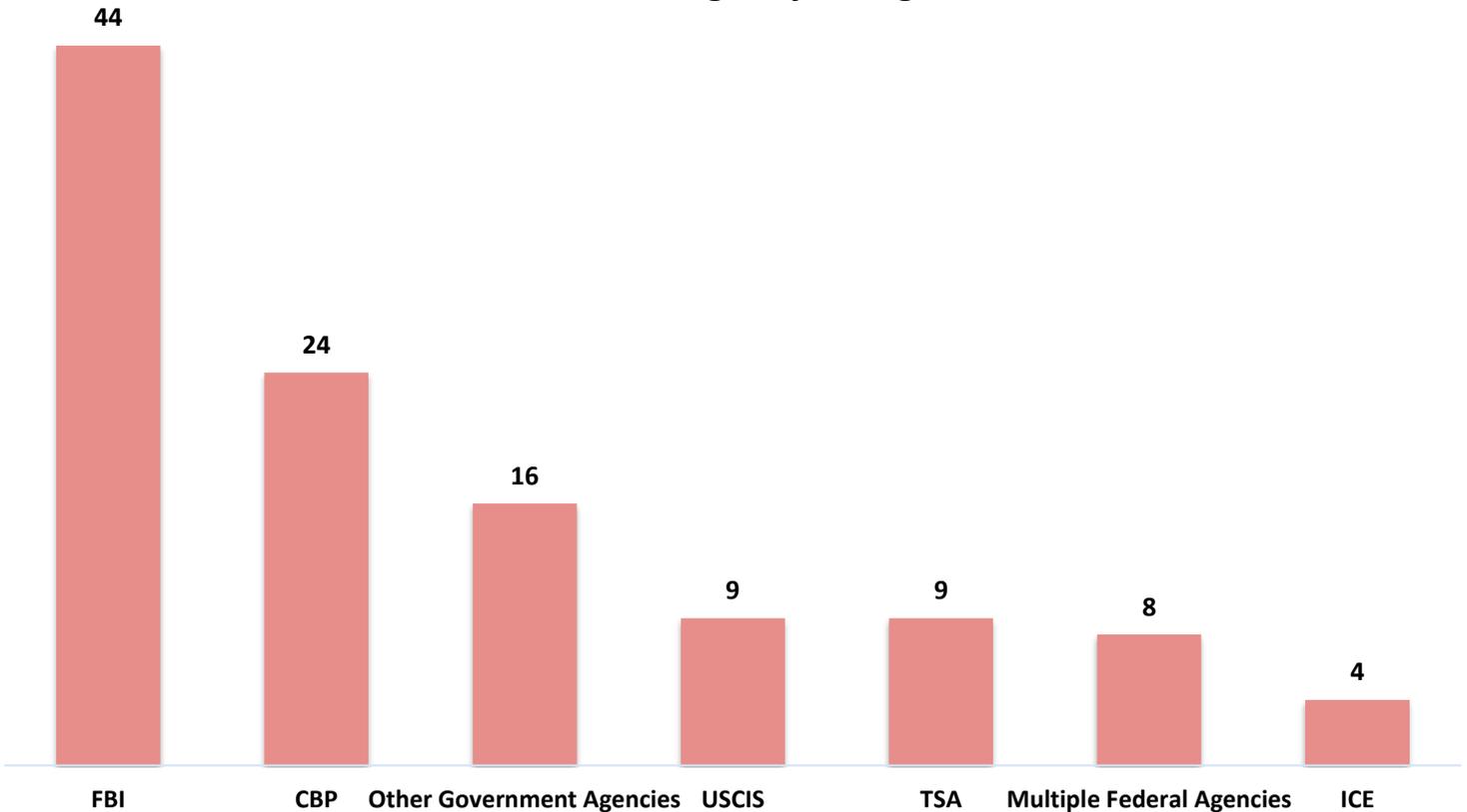
Trigger Factor

5 Most Common Triggers of Bias Incidents



Of the 371 bias incidents for which a trigger was identified, a victim’s ethnicity/national origin was by far the most prevalent, at 33 percent. Seventeen 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 arising due to prayer and an Islamic observance - such as Ramadan – constituted 9 and 8 percent respectively. It is notable that Ramadan in 2018 occurred within this quarter of the year.

Government Agency-Instigated Incidents

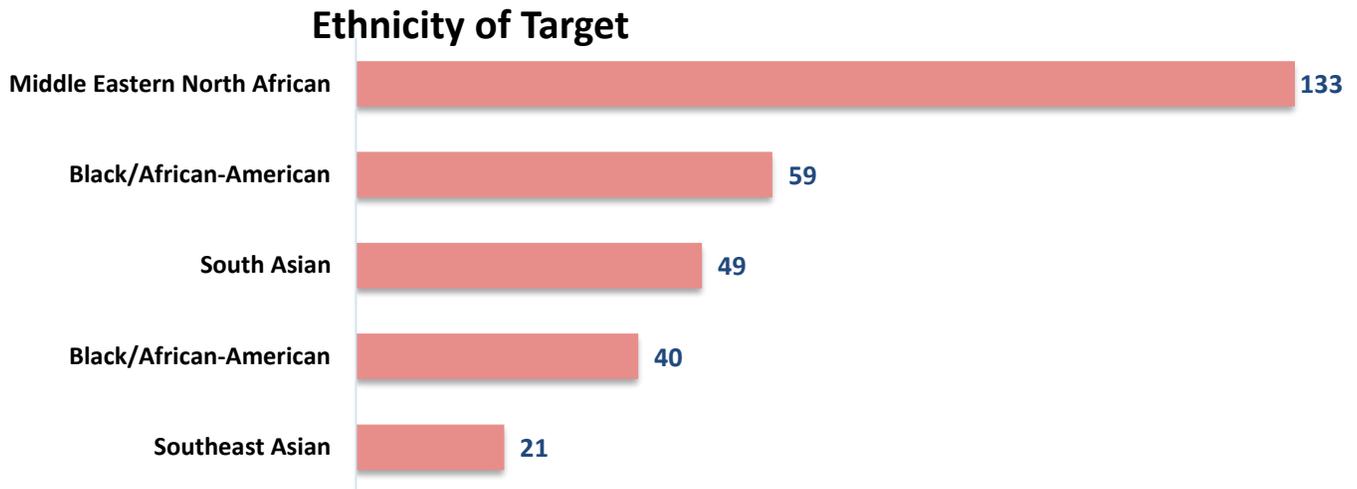


Federal Agencies

Of the 114 total incidents for which federal government entities were identified as the instigator, the FBI accounted for 39 percent, Customs and Border Protection accounted for 21 percent, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) accounted for 8 percent each, and Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE) accounted for 4 percent. Other and multiple government agencies constituted 14 and 7 percent respectively.

TARGET PROFILES

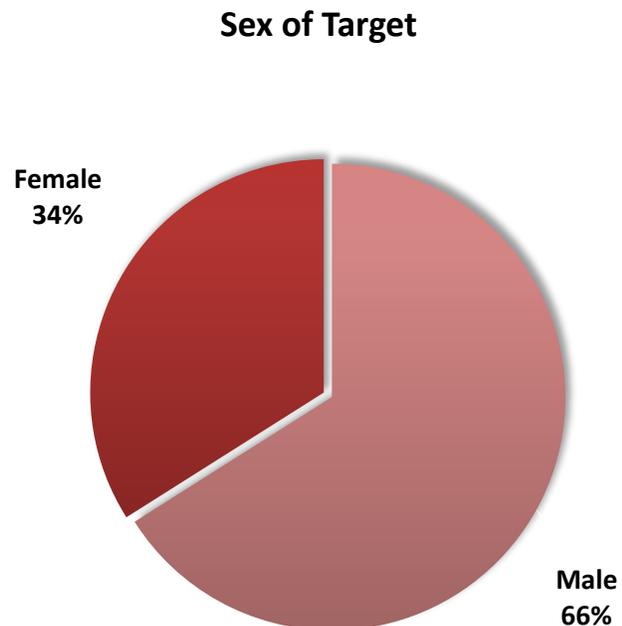
Ethnicity



For the 341 cases in which a victim's ethnicity/national origin was identified, the most frequent was Middle Eastern/North African at 39 percent. The second most common was Black/African-American at 17 percent. At 14 percent, South Asian was the third most commonly targeted ethnicity. Those who identified as Black/African-American were targets 12 percent of the time. Southeast Asian made up 6 percent.

Sex

Males were targets in 274 of the 415 incidents for which sex was relevant/identified. Females were targets in 141 of incidents.



METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

This April through June 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>