HATE MAGNIFIED

Communities in Crisis

Communities Against Hate

The Leadership Conference Education Fund

January 2019

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About Communities Against Hate

A wave of hate broke over the United States following the 2016 elections, affecting people from all walks of life across the country. Communities Against Hate is our response — a national initiative to document stories and respond to incidents of violence, threats, and property damage motivated by hate in the United States. As a historic coalition of diverse national organizations and neighborhood groups, we provide a safe place for survivors and witnesses to share stories of hate incidents through our online database and telephone hotline.

Hate incidents are bias-motivated incidents committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, and/or ethnicity. This could also include expressions of hate. Hate incidents may or may not constitute a crime. Through this initiative we connect survivors and witnesses to legal resources and social services. And we come together to advocate for a better America.

The Leadership Conference Education Fund leads Communities Against Hate in partnership with the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law and a diverse array of organizations.

Our national partners include:

Anti-Violence Project
Asian Americans Advancing Justice
Hollaback!
Muslim Advocates
National Action Network
National Center for Transgender Equality
National Council of Jewish Women
National Disability Rights Network
National Fair Housing Alliance
National Network for Arab American Communities
Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism
South Asian Americans Leading Together
The Sikh Coalition
UnidosUS

The Southern Poverty Law Center serves as a strategic adviser to the initiative, and Communities Against Hate is made possible through support from the Foundation to Promote Open Society, a part of Open Society Foundations.

COMMUNITIES AGAINST HATE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Communities Against Hate documents hate incidents and provides a powerful tool to combat the commission of hate crimes and hate violence in America.

Together, we aim to:

- Protect the rights of communities that are most vulnerable;
- Connect victims of hate incidents to services while also protecting their privacy;
- Use data collection of hate incidents as a tool to drive services and policy change, raise awareness, and educate the public on the many manifestations of hate as well as the importance of the interwoven fabric of American society;
- Lift the stories of survivors (as appropriate and with their approval) in order to change the current narrative that is normalizing hate; and
- Support and promote a restorative justice approach to addressing incidents of hate.

Executive Summary

Our nation cannot solve the problem of hate without first fully understanding it — and that is precisely what this report seeks to achieve.

VISIT THE COMMUNITIES AGAINST HATE WEBSITE

Communities Against Hate is a diverse coalition coming together for the first time across communities to document hate and demand action.

communitiesagainsthate.org

The report's findings explore where hate is prevalent, which communities are most likely to fall victim to hate incidents, and what form those incidents most often take.

The data are clear: Hate is pervasive in America. From our analysis of the nearly 4,000 stories collected in the Communities Against Hate online reporting database and the Hate Incidence Poll, hate incidents touch every demographic and can occur nearly everywhere, from city streets to places of worship to the workplace.

The Communities Against Hate database and hotline are places for people who have experienced or witnessed hate to share and document their stories. The Hate Incidence Poll helps to contextualize reports made to the database and provide more information about people's experiences with hate in America. We would like to note the quotes in the report appear as they were submitted to the database to honor the contributor's story. However, we did make an attempt to alter words derogatory in nature.

Acts of hate not only devastate individuals, they target, divide, and destabilize entire communities, sending a message that some of us are not welcome. Overall, the poll found that 84 percent of individuals felt hate incidents were very prevalent or somewhat prevalent today in our country. This shocking finding is felt most by communities of color. Eighty-one percent of African Americans, 83 percent of Hispanic individuals, and 89 percent of Arab/Middle Eastern individuals surveyed felt that hate incidents are either very or somewhat prevalent today in our country. Additionally, most respondents surveyed (66 percent) felt that incidents or expressions of hate are getting worse across our country.

People do not just think hate is increasing overall, they are experiencing hate personally and witnessing hate in their communities. Of total respondents, 43 percent stated they experienced or witnessed a hate expression or hate incident in the past two years. People of color surveyed experienced or witnessed hate expressions at higher rates than the overall population with 47 percent of Black, 59 percent of Hispanic, and 73 percent of Arab/Middle Eastern respondents[1] reporting that they had experienced or witnessed hate over that same time. One of the more troubling findings in our database is the number of hate incidents that invoked Donald Trump. Overall, a total of 1,444 hate incidents (39.50 percent) invoked the name of an alt-right hate group or Trump and Trump-related rhetoric. This includes 91 incidents where both alt-right hate groups and Trump were invoked. Alt-right hate groups were invoked in 848 of the total incidents (23.19 percent), and Trump was invoked in 596 incidents (16.30 percent).

The pervasiveness of hate in America takes its toll on communities across the country. Individuals reported in the poll that they experienced depression and anxiety, sought therapy, and even moved after hate incidents occurred. The findings show that after people experience hate incidents, they largely feel unsafe and unwelcome in their communities, which further divides the nation.

While we have made tremendous progress as a nation toward celebrating our diverse communities, the collected data is alarming and underscores there is more to do. America must be a country where national leaders inspire us to reach our nation's highest ideals. Throughout the initiative the goal was to connect survivors of hate to resources, but also use the data to help make informed decisions on needed policy changes. This report provides concrete recommendations that leaders, organizations, and the public should consider in their efforts to make all communities free of hate.

84%

Percent of individuals that felt hate incidents were very or somewhat prevalent in our country

66%

Percent of respondents who felt that incidents or expressions of hate are getting worse

43%

Percent of respondents that stated they experienced or witnessed a hate expression or incident in the past two years

1 Forty-four (44) percent of the Arab/Middle Eastern sample identified as Muslim and 2 percent of the Black sample identified as Muslim. We oversampled Arab/Middle Eastern people and offered respondents an opportunity to identify their religion to better capture the way anti-Muslim hate affects people who may not necessarily be Muslim.

Recommendations

1. Local and federal agencies must strengthen data collection of hate incidents/hate crimes.
2. Local and federal agencies must conduct thorough investigations of hate based incidents and crimes in the future.
3. Congress must pass legislation mandating that U.S. Department of Justice funds be made available only to those agencies that are demonstrating credible participation in the Hate Crime Statistics Act program.
4. Elected leaders, public officials, and those in positions of power must publicly condemn scapegoating, bias crimes, racism, and other hate speech.
5. Federal elected leaders, public officials, and those in positions of power must use their fiscal authority to fund, for the first time, grants authorized under Sec. 4704 of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act.
6. The Department of Justice and the Department of Education must work with Congress to pass comprehensive legislation focusing on inclusive anti-bias education, hate crimes prevention, bullying, and cyberbullying, as well as harassment education, policies, and training initiatives.
7. Americans must vote their values.
8. People in America can share their stories through Communities Against Hate.

Methodology

The information in this report compiles data from our Communities Against Hate database collected from March 2017 through May 2018 and a nationally representative Hate Incidence Poll conducted by Brilliant Corners Research & Strategies on behalf of The Leadership Conference Education Fund.

Following the November 2016 election, Communities Against Hate formed to collect data by way of a convenience sample of individuals who desire to share their story with the Communities Against Hate team. These individuals may report to us directly through our site or through one of our partner sites who have the same or similar forms for reporting of incidents. They may also call us on the hotline and speak with individuals at the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law who document the incident and then provide legal, mental, or social services. Additionally, Communities Against Hate supplements reports to the hotline and online database with news clips concerning hate incidents from around the country.

The nationwide Hate Incidence Poll consists of 800 adults, with oversamples of 200 African Americans, 200 Hispanic Americans, and 200 Arab American/ Middle Eastern Americans. The survey was conducted by phone and online, starting on September 30, 2018, and ending on October 16, 2018, and requested information regarding individuals' experiences with hate incidents or expressions of hate over the last two years.

For a more detailed explanation of the methodology, see the appendix on page 41.

The information in this report compiles data from our Communities Against Hate database collected from March 2017 through May 2018 and a nationally representative Hate Incidence Poll

The nationwide Hate Incidence Poll consists of 800 adults, with oversamples of 200 African Americans, 200 Hispanic Americans, and 200 Arab American/ Middle Eastern Americans.

What Is the State of Hate?

Hate impacts everyone and leaves no community highlighted in the Communities Against Hate initiative behind.

HATE INCIDENT

A bias motivated incident committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, and/or ethnicity. Hate incidents may or may not constitute a crime.

We see this in our data. We also see that the current political climate impacts the state of hate given the troubling findings in our database of the number of incidents of hate committed where the name or idea of an alt-right hate group, President Donald Trump or Trump-related rhetoric, or other hate groups were invoked.

Our analysis of the incidents reported to the Communities Against Hate database seeks to provide a better understanding of hate incidents occurring today. The types of incidents reported include physical, verbal, and written abuse; refusal of rights; stolen property; intimidation; and sexual intimidation or harm. This report outlines an analysis of the hate incidents[2] in the Communities Against Hate (CAH) database and the findings of our Hate Incidence Poll. Hate incident is here defined as: A bias motivated incident committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin,

2 Of the nearly 4,000 incidents in the CAH database, 93 percent of them (3,656) are hate incidents.

Figure 1. Overall experience of hate

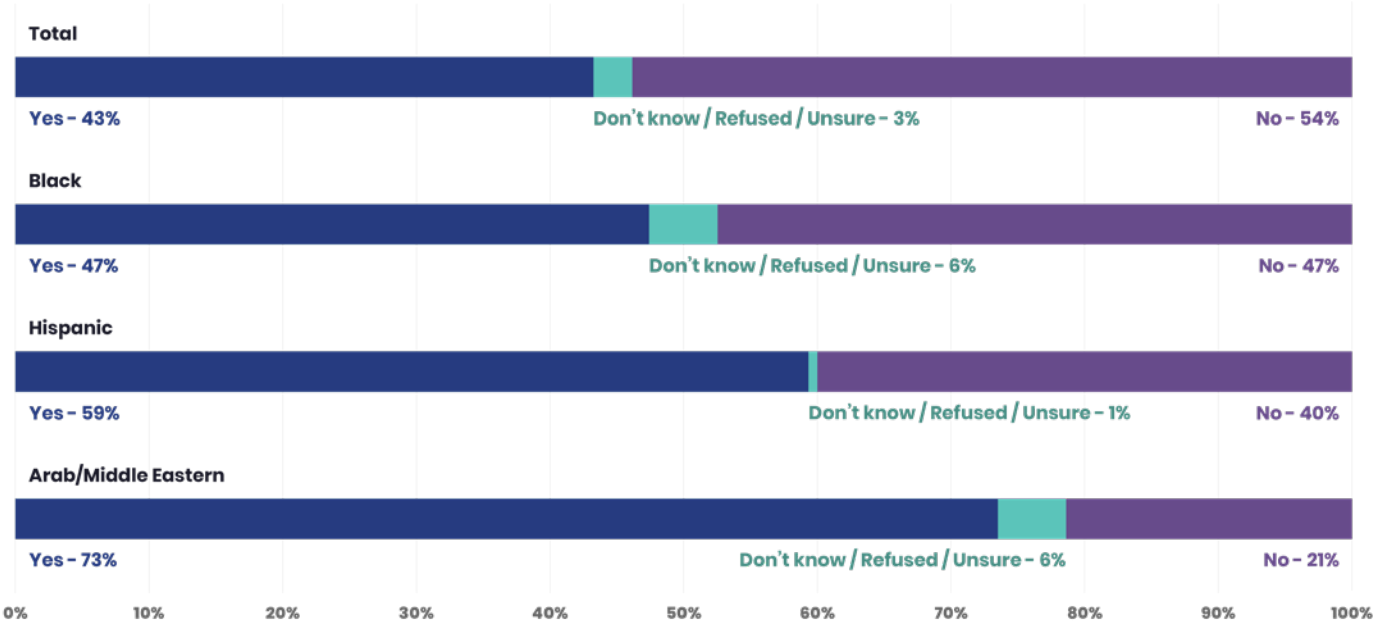


Figure 1 combines responses from the following questions in the Hate Incidence Poll:

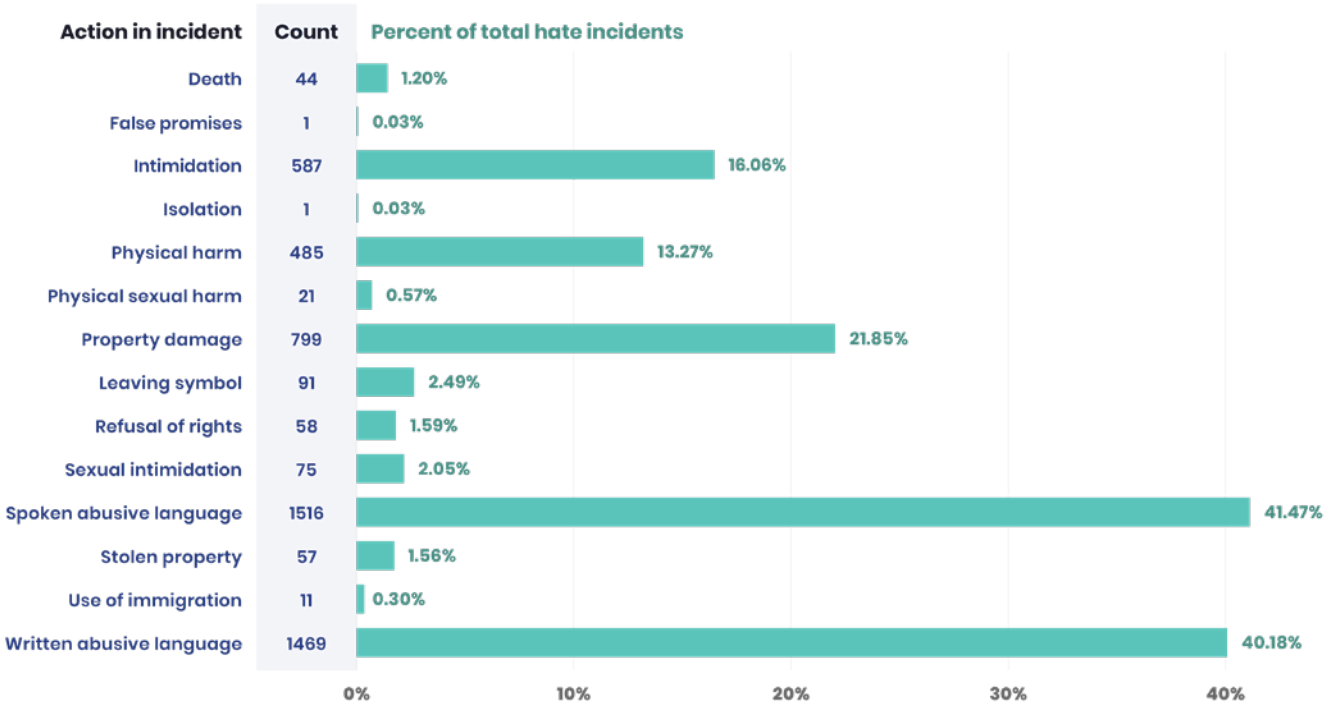
- Q23. Thinking about the past one or two years, have you ever personally been a target of a hate incident?
- Q24. In the past one or two years, have any of your family or friends been a target of a hate incident that you are aware of?
- Q25. And again, in the past one or two years, have you ever witnessed a hate incident take place that was happening to a stranger?

gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, and/or ethnicity. Hate incidents may or may not constitute a crime.

The Hate Incidence Poll finds that 43 percent of total respondents state that they experienced or witnessed a hate incident in the past two years. Of those respondents, 47 percent are Black, 59 percent are Hispanic, and 73 percent are Arab/Middle Eastern. The CAH database showed similar reporting as it relates to demographics impacted, with anti-Black/African-American biases being present in 858 (23.47 percent) incidents. Anti-Muslim was selected in 542 incidents (14.82 percent). Anti-Latino/Hispanic was selected as the motivation in 332 incidents (9.08 percent). Similarly, a majority of Hate Incidence Poll respondents (66 percent) stated that the perceived motivation behind the most significant incident was race or ethnicity. Religion was third most selected at 35 percent in the poll.

From our findings, it is clear that people are experiencing hate in alarmingly high numbers. This conclusion was further reinforced by the FBI in November 2018, when it released its annual report on the hate crimes data it received in the previous year. The most recent data from the FBI documented that hate crimes increased by 17 percent, making it the third consecutive year that reported hate crimes have increased. This FBI data almost certainly understates the true numbers of hate crimes committed as victims/survivors may be fearful of authorities and thus may not report these crimes to law enforcement. For that reason, these numbers only begin to paint a picture.

Figure 2. Action in incident coded frequencies from the CAH Hate Incidents database

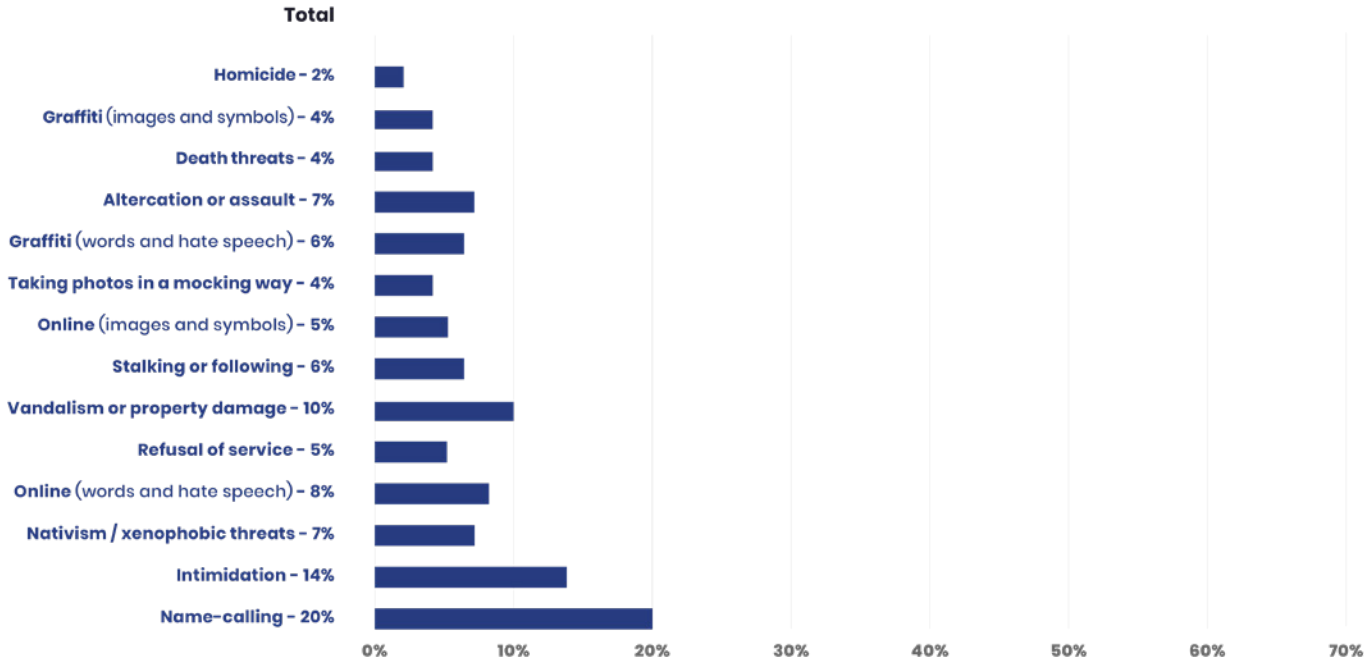


This report analyzes 3,656 hate incidents from the CAH database that were said to have occurred between November 2016 and May 2018. Multiple codes can be selected per incident.

Use of Language

The most common trend of a hate incident in the CAH database is through the use of language. The plurality of incidents, at 41.47 percent in our database, reflects incidents of spoken abusive language in which an individual has been called a slur, told to "go back to their own country," given a death threat, or been the target of other threatening or demeaning language. Individuals also commonly report experiencing or witnessing written abusive language either in the form of graffiti, threatening mail, online commentary, or other forms. Respondents in the Hate Incidence Poll were asked to comment on the most significant incident of hate they experienced in the last two years. Consistent with what we have found in the CAH database, poll respondents who experience hate say that the action that occurs most often is written or verbal abusive language (57 percent) including online words or speech, name calling, graffiti words and speech, online images or symbols, photos or videos, or graffiti images and symbols. Twenty-two percent of Black, 28 percent of Hispanic, and 55 percent of Arab/Middle Eastern respondents say they experience or witness "name calling." Additionally, 13 percent of Black, 14 percent of Hispanic, and 34 percent of Arab/Middle Eastern respondents say they experience nativist or xenophobic threats.

Figure 3a. Experience with expressions or incidents of hate - Total across all respondents



Figures 3a-3d reflect responses from the following question in the Hate Incidence Poll:

- Q26. Thinking about your experience, have you witnessed or been a victim of any of the following:

Figure 3b. Experience with expressions or incidents of hate - Total vs Black respondents

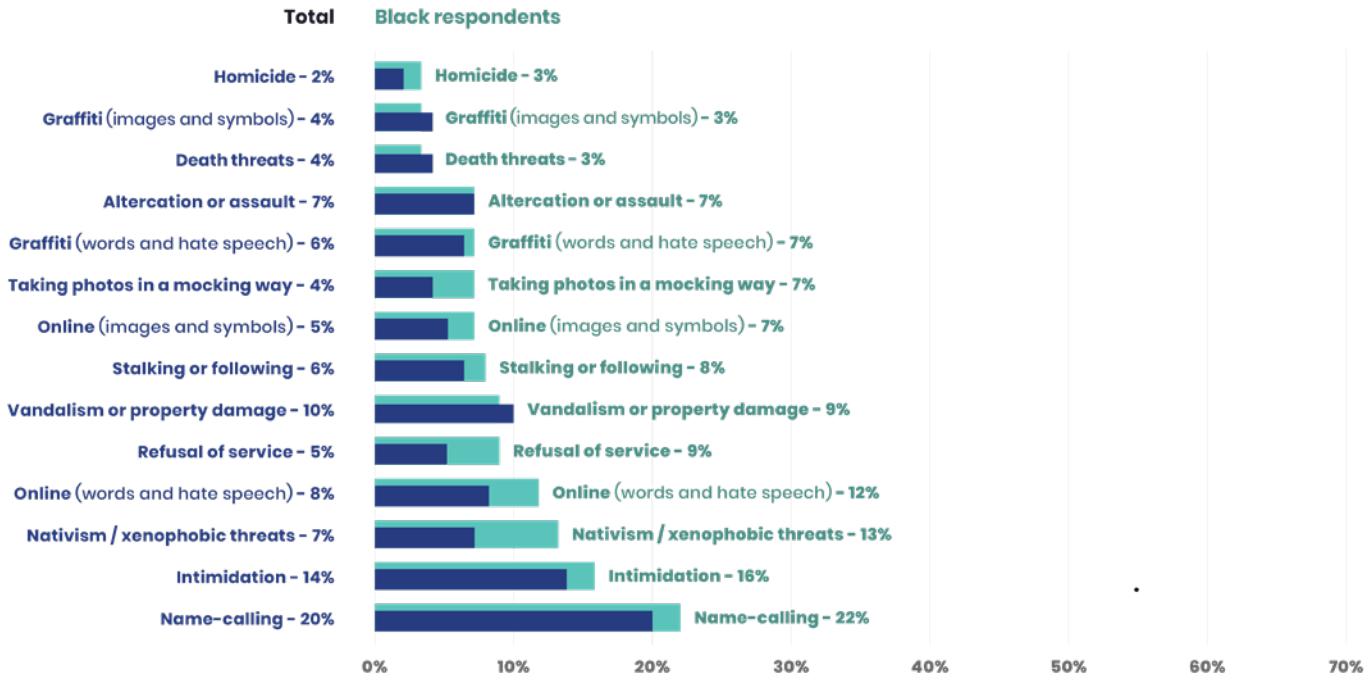


Figure 3c. Experience with expressions or incidents of hate – Total vs Hispanic respondents

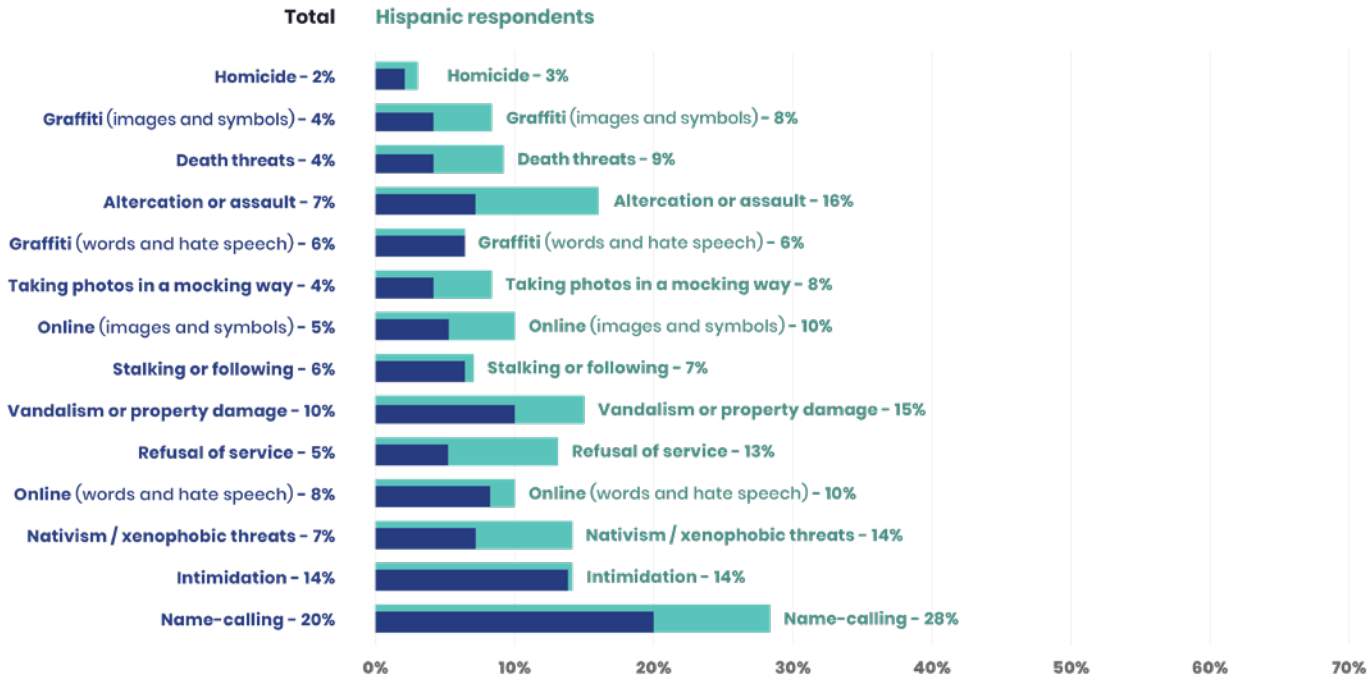
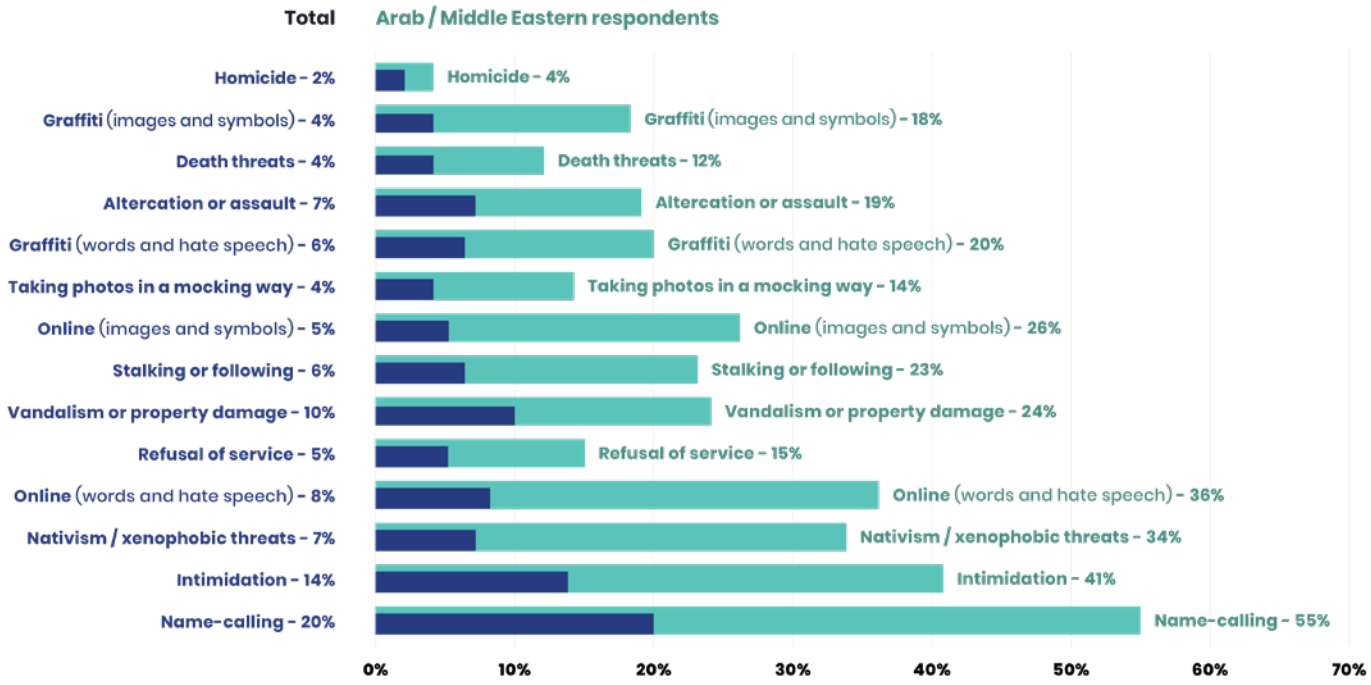


Figure 3d. Experience with expressions or incidents of hate – Total vs Arab / Middle Eastern respondents



Co-occurring Actions

Hate incidents often are perpetrated with multiple forms of attacks within one incident. Many respondents who report to the CAH database note that they experience or witness incidents that include multiple actions. The highest concurrent actions are written abusive language with property damage (17.01 percent), typically represented as vandalism. For example, in one incident, swastikas and other symbols were drawn with sharpie markers all over the hallways of a housing complex where mostly people of color and immigrants live. In one example, aggressor(s) vandalized a mosque with hate speech, urinated on the carpet, and stole money from the donation boxes. In this incident, the aggressor chose to attack the Muslim community by desecrating their place of worship while also communicating written abusive language on the mosque itself. The multiple actions in this incident confirm that the aggressors were targeting the mosque as an act of hate while also disrespecting and endangering the individuals who worship there. The next most common co-occurring action in the CAH database is spoken abusive language with physical harm (9.98 percent). For example, an individual sitting in his car was physically attacked while aggressors referred to him as a "terrorist." He lost consciousness during the attack, and when he woke, his car had been stolen.

Within the CAH database, physical harm alone makes up a larger share of incidents, however many of those incidents have a correlating piece of evidence that connects the harm to hate among those defined as anti-Asian, anti-Lesbian, Gay, or Bi-sexual (LGB), and anti-Transgender, Gender-Nonconforming (TGNC) in nature. This is especially true for anti-TGNC incidents. For example, one report submitted to the CAH database read, "A student of mine was assaulted yesterday morning inside of [a business] close to our school. That student is a transgender female and a senior at our school. Prior to the assault, multiple eye witnesses reported hearing that the alleged assaulter could be heard saying clearly 'I'm going to beat that tra***'s a**.' She sustained serious injuries to her face and required multiple stitches."

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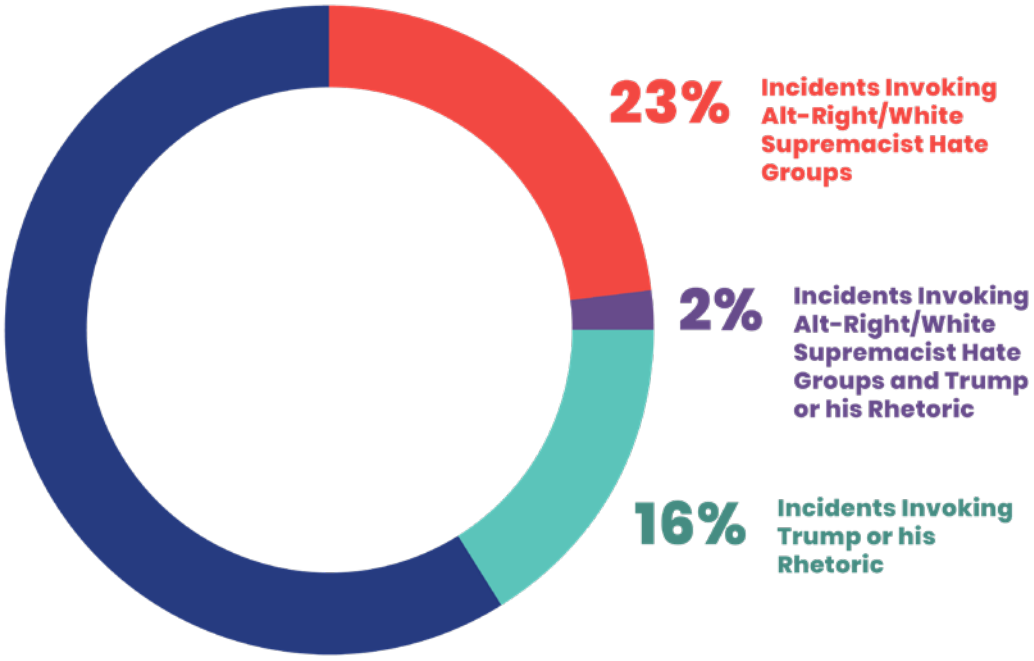
The most common trend of a hate incident in the CAH database is through the use of language.

Invocations and Reference to Individuals or Hate Groups

This report does not exist to indict any individual or political party as the cause for hate but to provide data that illuminates what animates people to commit an incident of hate. To that end within the CAH database, during some incidents, invocations of politicians or hate groups are made to indicate the incident was on behalf of Trump or alt-right hate groups. Overall, a total of 1,444 hate incidents invoke the name of an alt-right hate group, Trump or Trump-related rhetoric, or other hate groups. Alt-right hate groups are invoked in 848 incidents (23.19 percent) and more commonly invoked or referenced in written abusive language (20.51 percent). While Trump is invoked in 16.30 percent of incidents, these invocations are more commonly expressed in spoken abusive language (9.51 percent). There are 91 database incidents (0.6 percent of all incidents that invoke Trump or hate group rhetoric) in which both an alt-right hate group and Trump are invoked and these mostly take the form of graffiti.

Figure 4. Percentage of reported incidents involving invocations of political rhetoric and/or alt-right or white supremacist hate groups



The most common type of incident referencing an alt-right group reported to the CAH database includes vandalism and written abusive language involving swastikas and other alt-right symbolism and statements (e.g. graffiti of trash bins, flyers put up around campus). For example, one individual reported: "Our recycling bins in our alley behind our home...were tagged with swastikas overnight. My husband is Jewish, my two children half-Jewish, so this is particularly concerning. Our neighbors' garage was tagged with swastikas as well. They are Muslim." Of incidents referencing alt-right hate groups reported to the CAH database, the most common references are made to Nazism (including swastikas or references to Hitler or neo-Nazi groups) and the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). Nonetheless, incidents that include references to newer alt-right groups, such as Identity Evropa and True Cascadia, are also reported.

Hate incidents with references made to Trump often involve intimidation or physical harm and are most commonly done in-person. For example, one individual reported:

"As I was walking outside, there was a truck doing donuts near my car, so I was trying to hurry and get outta there before they noticed me. I was going to unlock the door and I heard them yell 'hey n****r b***h! Get back on the boat back to Africa, and get the f**k out of America! This is the White man's land! Make America WHITE again!' I was just standing there, completely shocked at what I had just heard. Before I could even process the situation, they had threw (sic) 2 gas station cups full of what I thought was soda all over me as they drove off screaming more obscenities. I got into my car and locked the doors, and began sobbing. It wasn't soda, it was all their spit from chewing tobacco mixed with some other nasty stuff."

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MARGINALIZE

To relegate to an unimportant or powerless position within a society or group.

A man seen shouting 'go back to Asia' and 'God bless Trump, we're going to nuke you guys' to a Korean American woman... [he] was punched in the face by a passerby because of his comments...

Multiple incidents were also reported to the CAH database in which Trump's name was invoked during a hate incident affecting someone from a marginalized identity group. For example, one individual reported the following incident in the days after the 2016 election: "Last night, Monday, November 14, 2016, I witnessed a White man in a pick-up truck harassing an African-American driver who was directly in front of him, who was stopped at a red light. The White truck driver was revving up the truck, trying to bump the car in front of him, to force him to run the light into a busy intersection, while yelling 'Donald Trump! Donald Trump! Donald Trump!' through his open truck window. I was waiting for the light on my bike, right next to the African-American driver and was stunned. Thankfully the driver did not move or respond to this intimidation." In another example, "A man seen shouting 'go back to Asia' and 'God bless Trump, we're going to nuke you guys' to a Korean American woman...[he] was punched in the face by a passerby because of his comments..."

Of incidents involving Trump-related rhetoric reported to the CAH database, four themes emerge: the Muslim ban, build the wall, grab her by the p****, and some variations of Make America Great Again (MAGA). For example, one advocacy organization reported, "[Individual] has problems with neighbor who started making abusive comments regarding Muslims and left notes on her door saying 'Trump Travel Ban Now.' Yells out of her house at [Individual]'s window 'f*****, sand n*****, go back to your country.' [Aggressor] throws bottles of water at the window. Starting 9/10, every day [Individuals] find urine on their patio furniture, and they strongly believe that it is from [Aggressor]." Another example reported stated, "At least one student was chanting about 'building a wall' near the Latino Living Center on campus." In a third example of many, an individual reported, "A group of White male students gathered around a pick-up truck with a confederate flag decal in the high school parking lot shouting 'grab her by the c***, f*** her up, Trump Trump Trump,' while a mixed group of African American, Hispanic and White female students walked into school."

A group of White male students gathered around a pick-up truck with a confederate flag decal in the high school parking lot shouting "grab her by the c*, f*** her up, Trump Trump Trump," while a mixed group of African American, Hispanic and White female students walked into school.**

There have been weekly sightings of white supremacist posters in [city] since January of this year. They are often found in majority Somali neighborhoods and are causing the students and community members to fear for their safety.

In another example, someone reported that "Students living in [a] residence hall found four hand-written sticky notes on their door displaying pro-Donald Trump rhetoric. Three of the notes read: 'Trump,' 'White Pride' and 'Make America White Again.' The fourth bore a drawing of a swastika." Another example stated, "At my workplace, a customer walked in ranting about how Trump is going to make America great and clean it up. He called me, directly and indirectly, an invader, a rapist, a murderer, and told that we need to be sent back to where we came from. That Donald Trump is gonna make that happen and that Americans need to watch out for us Puerto Ricans, followed by a Nazi salute and a smile. I told him it was not funny and that I am Puerto Rican and I tried to end the conversation 3 times at which the third time I became more stern and he finally ended it. Nothing was done by upper management who was present during the incident."

Many people who are victims of hate incidents that include a reference to Trump or a hate group indicate feelings of fear, disgust, discomfort, and anger or frustration. It is easy to see how hate incidents invoking an alt-right hate group known for targeting individual people, often in the form of in-person attacks or vandalism, might generate fear. In addition to making the targeted individual fearful, alt-right hate group fliers also often generate fear throughout the greater community. For example, an incident read, "There have been weekly sightings of white supremacist posters in [city] since January of this year. They are often found in majority Somali neighborhoods and are causing the students and community members to fear for their safety."

In the CAH database, invocations of alt-right hate groups are far more common to occur at universities (third highest among all invocation of alt-right hate groups). The CAH database includes several entries that report on the plastering of recruitment or otherwise inflammatory posters at university campuses across the nation, showing a potential trend of recruitment specifically on college campuses (e.g. Identity Evropa flyers were found on campuses in South Dakota, Illinois, and Alabama, among others).

Motivation for incidents in the CAH database is determined at the point of intake of the form by the individual who witnesses or experiences a hate incident. Motivation is used to determine who is impacted by the incident. It may also be interpreted by the database manager or by the hotline manager, if not explicitly stated.

Motivation for incidents in the CAH database is determined at the point of intake of the form by the individual who witnesses or experiences a hate incident.

Where Hate Happens

21.5%
Percent of CAH database incidents occuring on the street

14.55%
Percent of CAH database incidents occuring at a business location

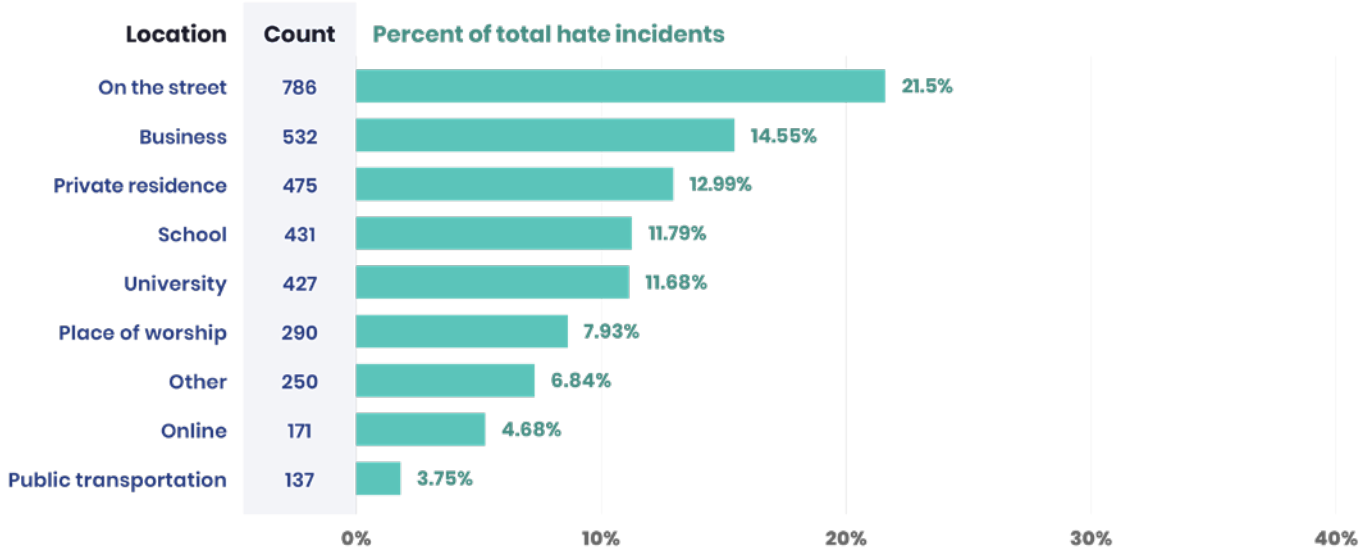
12.99%
Percent of CAH database incidents occuring at private residences

Incidents of hate can happen anywhere.

Recent hate crimes have taken place at houses of worship, social gathering spots, at the grocery store, and even online. CAH database incidents against a person in real-time, including death, intimidation, physical harm, physical sexual harm, sexual intimidation, and spoken abusive language occur most frequently on the street (21.50 percent). For example, in one incident, an individual walking home encountered an aggressor on the street who called the man the n-word and told him that if Black men don't behave, "we'll kill every single one of them."

Businesses are the next most common location for reported incidents, with 532 incidents occurring at a business location (14.55 percent). Many reported incidents also occur at private residences (475 reported incidents or 12.99 percent). In considering the action in the CAH incidents by the most common location it occurred, property-related incidents, including property damage, leaving a symbol, stolen property, and written abusive language occurs most frequently at private residences.

Figure 5. Location frequencies from the CAH Hate Incidents database



This report analyzes 3,656 hate incidents from the CAH database that were said to have occurred between November 2016 and May 2018. Multiple locations can be selected per incident.

Most of these incidents affect individuals waking up to find their home graffitied, such as in one incident where a couple woke to find their neighbor's house was vandalized with KKK/Nazi propaganda.

The database and poll show alternative locations as to the most frequently selected locations in which hate incidents occur. The database shows that hate incidents most commonly happen on the street, while the poll reports that most individuals report the most significant incident they experienced was online (after "other"). The difference in the most commonly selected locations for these two different collections of data could be that the database relies on action taken by an individual after a hate crime occurs by requiring the individual or a witness to take the initiative to report the incident, while individuals in the poll simply answer questions based on hate they experienced. Some may feel that online hate is not worth the time to report but would still count it as a hate incident if they were asked by an individual inquiring about hate incidents they've experienced. The difference here between the most commonly selected location between the poll and the database shows that more hate incidents likely occur and pervasively affect individuals' lives than they report.

The database and poll show alternative locations as to the most frequently selected locations in which hate incidents occur. The database shows that hate incidents most commonly happen on the street, while the poll reports that most individuals report the most significant incident they experienced was online (after "other").

The Human Impact

Individuals reporting incidents to the CAH database often report feeling afraid, confused, angry, or sad while experiencing or witnessing the hate incident.

> **Everyone was looking at me with pity or something akin to that…I felt so angry and humiliated.**

> **Many people were standing there and no one said anything and I felt humiliated and shamed. I should have said anything but I did not want to seem rude.**

For example, one woman was repeatedly harassed by a group of men on public transportation and accused of pushing someone. The woman felt ashamed and frustrated, stating that during the incident few would stand up for her and, "Everyone was looking at me with pity or something akin to that … I felt so angry and humiliated." Other common emotions include anger. For example, a pedestrian insinuated to a woman that she must not understand how to read English. She responded to the man to mind his own business, and then she, "… continued walking the trail fuming inside." The findings in the Hate Incidence Poll are consistent with the feelings expressed by people in the CAH database. Poll respondents associate anger (40 percent of respondents), sadness (25 percent of respondents), and frustration (24 percent of respondents) with the most significant hate incident they experienced or witnessed.

Sometimes this shame is expressed in the CAH incidents as something that is nearly uncontrollable, or an individual feels unable to respond due to social norms. A young girl's backpack got stuck on a woman's shopping bags. The woman violently ripped her bags from the young girl's bag and said, "Why are you people like this?" The young girl further wrote in her response, "Many people were standing there and no one said anything and I felt humiliated and shamed. I should have said anything but I did not want to seem rude." In another example, an individual was shopping when they said the following occurred: "I was crossing the street and some guy in a [car] drove by me and yelled out, 'F***ing n****, go back to Africa...the slave ship is loading up...TRUMP!' Everyone just looked at me and I bowed my head in embarrassment not saying a word or reacting to his words and continued to my car. I was so incredibly deflated that I couldn't work for two days. I called my mom crying." In these incidents, either shock, social situations, fear for safety, or physical lack of ability to respond leaves individuals ashamed and crushed.

Occasionally, the CAH database finds that fear is offered as a reason for individuals choosing not to report or to share in the incident with authorities or authority figures. For example, an individual reported that they witnessed an individual making it difficult for parishioners to leave their church. The individual reported, "As they left he verbally harassed them telling them that Trump was going to deport them all the while using racial slurs. The preacher stood with the parishioners until the harasser left. No one will report this because they are afraid." In another incident, a teacher told a student that his classmates would lynch him if he doesn't focus on his work. "The fear of getting into trouble for questioning the teacher did not let [the student] tell his mother about the incident immediately."

While aggressors often instill these negative emotions in the impacted individuals, communities and support networks help to bring strength to impacted individuals who responded in the CAH database. For example, a family at a grocery store was told by an aggressor, "Oriental people here? You guys are making the streets dirty." A video of the incident went viral, and the impacted individuals responded, "We're thankful that everyone is able to see this. And we have a community that supports us and loves us."

Another source of strength rests in people's values and their desire to see the triumph of those values or sentiments expressed. For example, one story in the CAH database tells of an aggressor who draped a noose over the campaign sign of a candidate in an upcoming election. The candidate responded, "We have to say we're not going to tolerate this hate in our community. It's not going to intimidate us. We need to stand up for the values we believe in." Seeing the strength that impacted individuals espouse offers hope for those who have been impacted and an opportunity for communities to band together to support one another after hate has impacted the community.

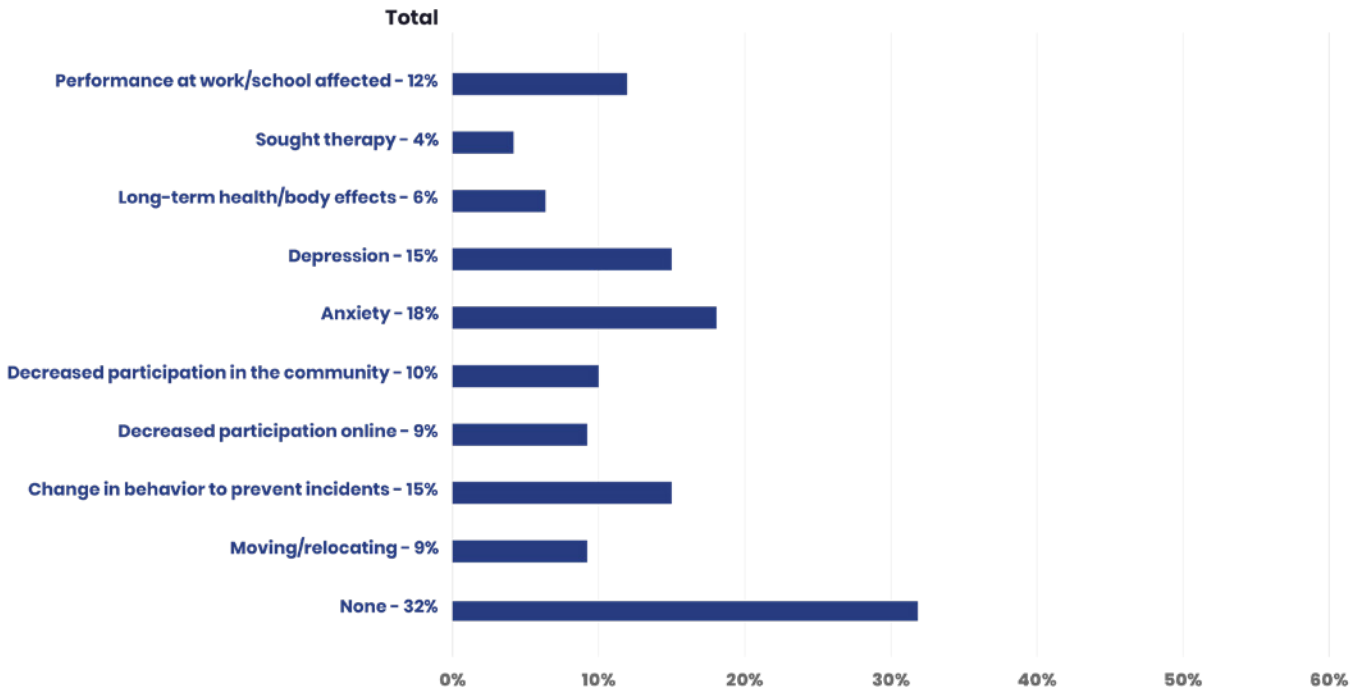
The Effects of Hate

"They were afraid to allow their sons to play in the yard, and [the father] felt helpless to protect them.

Evidence of Potential Outcomes or Longer-Term Effects

Experiencing incidents of hate can cause trauma. The impact of trauma can also manifest in various forms of behavior and mood changes. Some incidents in the CAH database note that the impacted individual experiences a change in behavior and/or participation, a deterioration of their emotional and/or physical health, and a change in their performance at work or school. The database shows changes in behavior because the hate incidents tend to cluster around several courses of action including increasing security (purchasing security cameras, fences, extra locks, or motion-sensor light) around respondents' homes, preventing children from playing outside, being more aware or fearful of one's surroundings when out on the street, changing one's actions while outside, or relocating. In the Hate Incidence Poll, 15 percent confirmed that some experience a desire to change behavior to prevent future incidents.

Figure 6a. Reported outcomes from experiences of incidents of hate - Total across all respondents



Figures 6a-6d reflect responses from the following question in the Hate Incidence Poll:

- Q61. What would you say was the outcome of the hate-related incidents you have experienced? What were the short-term or long-term effects?

Figure 6b. Reported outcomes from experiences of incidents of hate - Total vs Black respondents

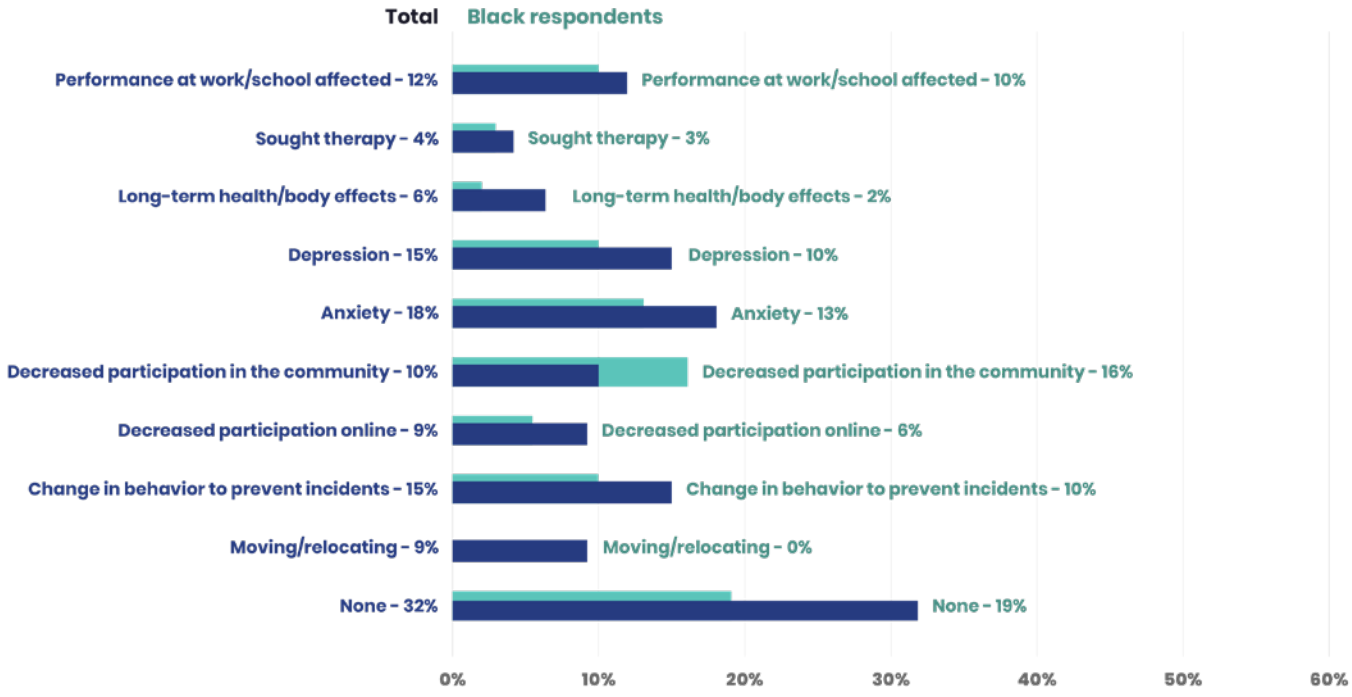


Figure 6c. Reported outcomes from experiences of incidents of hate - Total vs Hispanic respondents

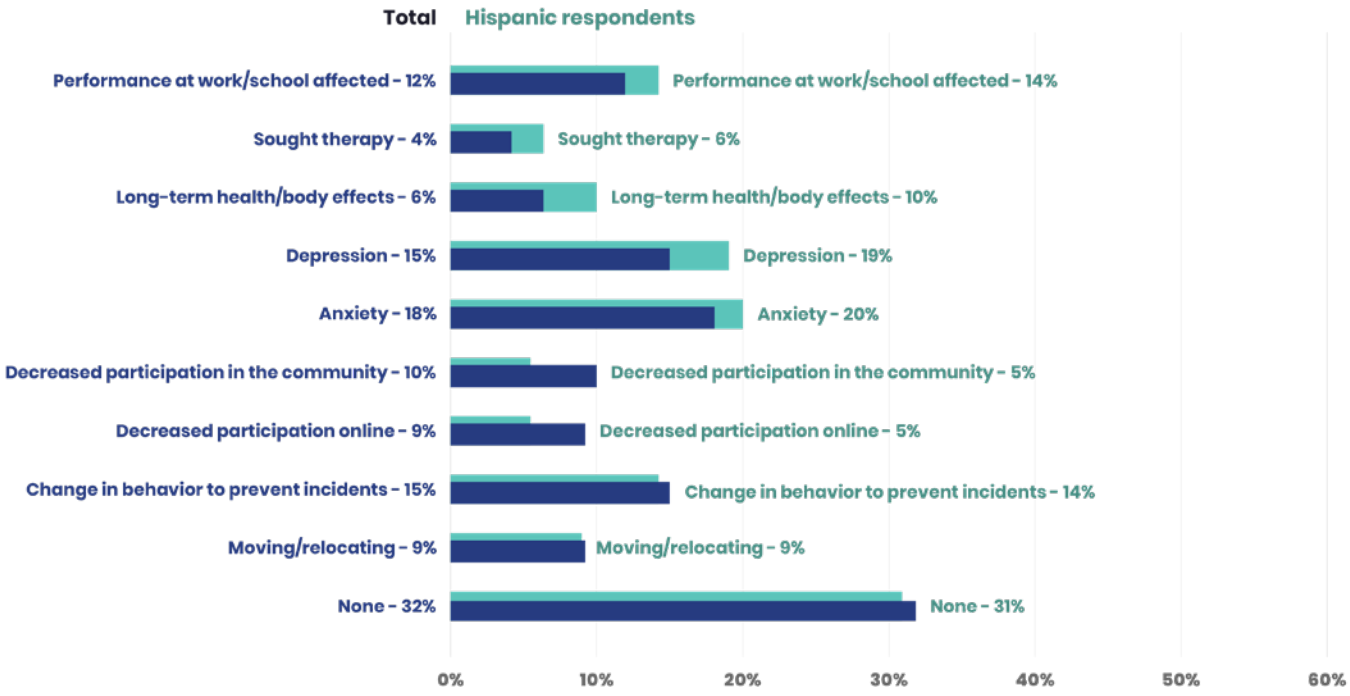
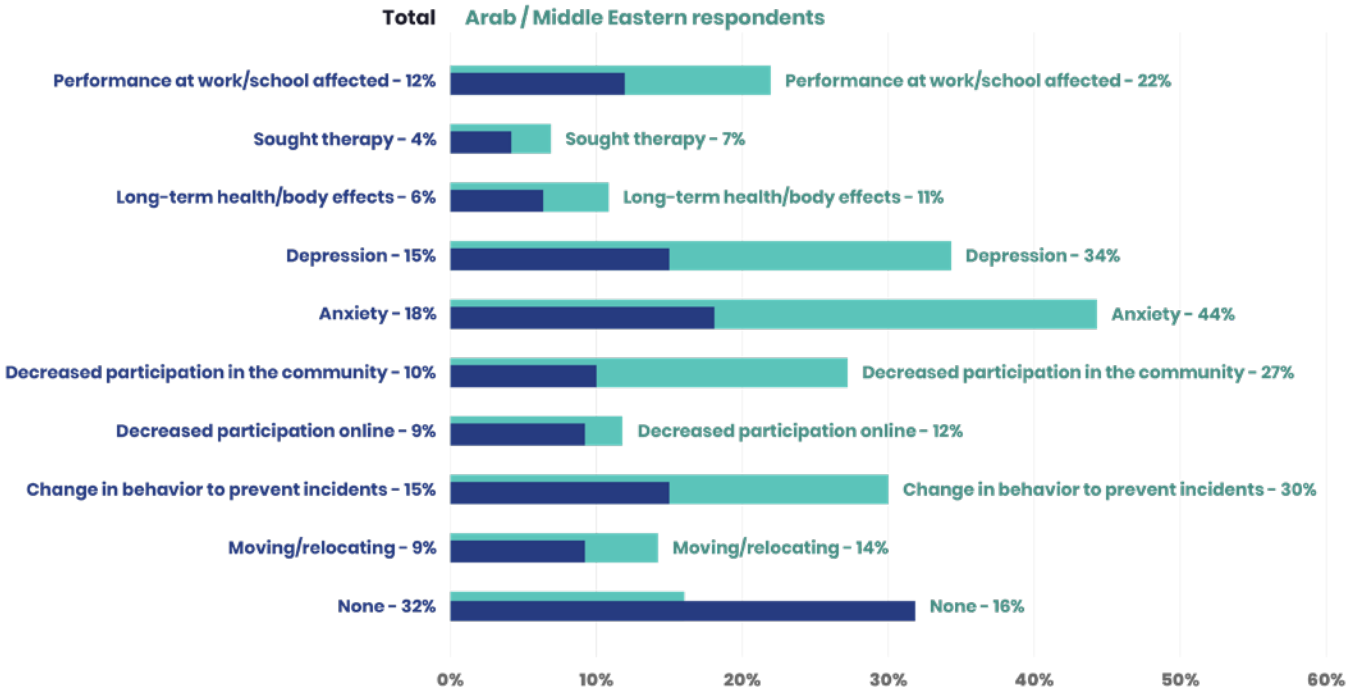


Figure 6d. Reported outcomes from experiences of incidents of hate - Total vs Arab / Middle Eastern respondents



An example of this behavior appears in the CAH database. A report to the CAH database reads that a woman who owns a salon received repeated threatening, racist letters as well as vandalism to her business. She reinforced the security of the premises, stating "Those locks are on that door because I'm scared. I am. I don't know what is going to happen next." Additionally, some parents in the CAH database whose homes have been impacted prevent their children from playing outside. An individual reported that their neighbor repeatedly threatened them with a pellet gun or hurled racist slurs. The parents grew afraid of what the neighbor might do and said, "They were afraid to allow their sons to play in the yard, and [the father] felt helpless to protect them."

Some individuals in the CAH database change their actions while outside, which involves no longer wearing certain religious items, listening to music, only speaking English instead of a native language, or no longer wanting to show affection to a partner. An individual reported, "Students have called me 'ch***' several times while walking past them. I've also had a student spit on my feet. Consequently, I listen to music every time I'm walking to and from work." In another individual report, the daughter of the reporter's friend was repeatedly harassed by children at school who shouted, "Build that Wall" and told her that she would be deported. The reporter stated, "These types of incidents have continued to happen and my friend's daughter is so afraid of the comments, that she's asked her mother to only speak English when they are out together."

"They were afraid to allow their sons to play in the yard, and [the father] felt helpless to protect them.

"These types of incidents have continued to happen and my friend's daughter is so afraid of the comments, that she's asked her mother to only speak English when they are out together.

"I'm still a little afraid to show public affection to my partner because of this incident."

"[An] African American pastor was spit on and harassed to the point she left town out of fear for safety."

10%

Respondents stating they changed their participation in their community after an incident

9%

Respondents stating they changed their participation online after an incident

In another CAH incident, an interracial couple was harassed by a man who didn't think that a White woman and a Black man should be together. When they showed affection towards each other, the man told them to stop. The couple brushed the incident off; however, the woman stated, "I'm still a little afraid to show public affection to my partner because of this incident."

Some individuals in the CAH database decide to relocate from the neighborhood where they experience hate. An individual reported, "[an] African American pastor was spit on and harassed to the point she left town out of fear for safety." These changes tend to occur most commonly after repeated harassment or multiple hate incidents from the same source, although single, severe incidents can still trigger these effects. In the Hate Incidence Poll, 9 percent of individuals also reported wanting to move or relocate following an incident.

Changes in participation, on the other hand, tend to occur after a single incident in the CAH database (e.g., an Uber driver being reluctant to ever drive again after facing a verbal assault from a passenger; churchgoers staying home from church after vandalism; a couple leaving town after their property was spray-painted with abusive language; a person deleting a comment in support of a political candidate after written abusive language). Experiencing repeated harassment often leads to people not wanting to leave their home, according to several instances in the CAH database (e.g. "she was utterly traumatized and no longer wants to leave the house by herself, as a black-haired, olive-skinned Muslim woman," "Due to the stress and fear, I really don't leave the house"). In the poll, 10 percent stated that they changed their participation in their community and 9 percent stated that they changed their participation online.

Noted effects in the CAH database of a hate incident on a respondent's physical health range from concussions to stab wounds to broken bones, to even more serious injuries that require major surgeries such as facial reconstruction, amputations, or removal of an eye. For example, a man and his friend were attacked and called a gay slur. After the attack, he was told by doctors that he may lose sight in his left eye. In the poll, 6 percent of respondents stated that they experienced long term health or body effects following an incident.

Effects on emotional health often center around fear. In the CAH database, "A local woman said she's now scared just to walk down the street after being violently attacked in [a city] for being gay." In another example, an individual with her friends was eating ice cream when the group was attacked by another patron who verbally abused them until they ran away. The woman stated that following the incident, "If I feel like anyone looks at me in a strange way I get scared that they will jump at me, try to rip my hijab off, or yell discriminatory, racist expletives my way." In several cases the two are linked, with respondents' emotional health suffering after a physical attack. The Hate Incidence Poll discovered that depression and anxiety among impacted individuals were represented at 18 percent and 15 percent of the respondents respectively.

The CAH database shows performance at work or school is affected either because the incident occurs at their school or place of work or because the individual is impacted by an incident that happened elsewhere. In the Hate Incidence Poll, 12 percent of individuals report that their performance at work and/or school is affected. Respondents miss work due to physical and emotional health consequences from hate incidents. For example, an individual was attacked and called homophobic slurs. The physical ramifications of the attack "has rendered him unable to work for the next month."

If I feel like anyone looks at me in a strange way I get scared that they will jump at me, try to rip my hijab off, or yell discriminatory, racist expletives my way.

12%
Percent of individuals reporting that their performance at work and/or school was affected

15%
Percent of individuals reporting anxiety after an incident

18%
Percent of individuals reporting depression after an incident

CLEAN-UP INCIDENT

Incident in which community or friends and family support victim through helping to clean-up after an incident has occurred.

Positive and Negative Long-Term Actions

As our polling shows, hate incidents are too common, but we are also seeing communities reach out and provide support, sometimes encouraging collective action. In our analysis, long-term actions capture the degree to which individuals in the CAH database are taking lasting action driven by community or solidarity-based support. There are three common themes including a desire to clean-up after the incident, provide crowd-sourced fundraising for the impacted individual, or promote restorative justice either institutionally or independently.

Community Support through Clean-Up

Incidents are coded as clean-up when they meet the following definition: An incident in which community or friends and family support an individual through helping to clean-up after an incident has occurred. All hate incidents of this nature involve damage to property and/or written abusive language. Some of the incidents are less direct, such as those that involve witnesses removing recruitment flyers that a hate group has placed on a campus or in a community. In one incident, during the Women's March, an individual wearing a Pepe the Frog (an alt-right symbol) hoodie was placing "It's Okay to Be White" stickers on various public surfaces. The message often serves as a tagline and message for white supremacist recruitment groups. An individual witnessing the incident peeled off the stickers as he walked along.

However, some CAH incidents involve a more concerted effort than removing posters. In another incident, the n-word had been spray-painted on a picnic table bench at a playground of a school for teenage moms. A family returned to the playground and painted over the whole picnic table with pink paint. In a particularly targeted CAH incident, an individual vandalized a woman's car with hateful graffiti including "KKK," "We here," and "White power," as well as destroyed her tires. In response, a used tire dealership in her community replaced her tires and her neighbors removed the graffiti for her. The neighbors wanted to convey in their response that hate will not happen, "not in my neighborhood, not in my town."

Some community members in CAH incidents voice fear, discomfort or disgust, or grief or sadness as their reason for supporting the impacted community member. In one incident, phrases such as "Illegals, ICE is coming," "They're called dreamers for a reason," "ANTIF***" and, "Build a wall, deport them all," were chalked on the sidewalk of a common area at a university. A student association elected official posted the graffiti on social media and gathered a group of students that washed off the chalking. She said, "I think they were trying to intimidate us.... This was intended to make people uncomfortable...But I'm also really proud of the students that came out at 1 am to wash off the chalk."

These CAH incidents show the initiative that communities feel compelled to stand up against hate in their town and their community.

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"I think they were trying to intimidate us.... This was intended to make people uncomfortable...But I'm also really proud of the students that came out at 1 am to wash off the chalk.

Occasionally, the CAH database includes incidents that note when communities offer fundraising support to impacted individuals that help with clean-up, medical bills, or other results of the incident.

Fundraising Support

Occasionally, the CAH database includes incidents that note when communities offer fundraising support to impacted individuals that help with clean-up, medical bills, or other results of the incident. In most occasions, the impacted individual or their immediate family set up the fund (primarily GoFundMe) for themselves and their friends, family, and community to contribute. In another incident, the community hosted a fundraiser for the impacted individual. Most CAH incidents that call for fundraising initiatives are based on physical harm occurring, and thus, the resources are mostly provided for medical care. For example, in one incident, a woman was with her girlfriend at a fast-food restaurant when five individuals walked in and made statements calling her a "d***," "gay," and that she should keep her "hoe in check." Then, the aggressors violently beat her. Her face was swollen, her front tooth was knocked out, and there was possible permanent damage to her face. A GoFundMe page was set up to support the impacted individual with her medical bills.

Additionally, some CAH incidents state that there are permanent long-term emotional or physical health effects on individuals' livelihood. In one incident, an individual requested a GoFundMe to help the couple move from their house that was targeted with vicious vandalism, showing that the effect of the incident was enough to require moving and that moving may have not been a possibility without the community crowd-funding.

Restorative Justice

The Communities Against Hate principles include, "Support and promote a restorative justice approach to addressing incidents of hate." Our analysis looks for instances of restorative justice throughout our database, coding the entry as "Restorative Justice" under long-term actions if the incident includes an aggressor who reconciles their action by working with the affected community or the offended individuals and learns more about the bias that influenced their hateful actions. Of those CAH incidents that mention a restorative justice approach, some of the approaches are simple, such as an apology,

though some offer a more in-depth court-ordered or administration-mandated cultural sensitivity training. For example, in an incident, a man walking his dog got into a physical altercation with a man who said, "F*** you, n***** and your little Chihuahua dog." When police responded, they said the aggressor would be a candidate for the Restorative Court. The Court provides an alternative to prosecution through which the aggressors meet the survivors and take responsibility for their crime. The man who was attacked agreed to a supervised meeting in which the aggressor admitted he used the N-word and felt "deep remorse." The aggressor then completed the rest of his restorative court commitments, including 40 hours of community service at an organization with people of color and writing five reflective essays.

Restorative justice CAH incidents often include some reference to language, imagery, or statements to indicate that the incident was bias motivation; however, some of the incidents also feature an advocacy or community-based organization designation. In one report, an individual shared that he had experienced multiple incidents. In this instance, a Sikh American man was shouted at by a Black teen, "F***ing Osama! F***ing Osama!" In the past, the man had chosen not to respond to individuals who called him racial names and had regretted his inaction. This time, he chose to approach the individual himself and talk with the teen about what he had said. At first the teen brushed him off, but the Sikh American persisted, saying, "You know, people in this country used to say hateful stuff to your grandparents." At this point, the man says that the teen realized his misguided insult and apologized to the man more sincerely. This example shows how restorative justice can be a tool for those who experience hate to act as social change agents.

Negative Long-Term Actions

Unfortunately, not all long-term actions and consequences related to hate incidents are positive. Many of the negative actions take the form of retaliation for reporting. Some CAH incidents at work or school escalate to serious consequences

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

An incident that includes an aggressor who reconciles their action by working with the affected community or the offended individuals and learns more about the bias that influenced their hateful actions.

"You know, people in this country used to say hateful stuff to your grandparents.

Many of the negative actions take the form of retaliation for reporting. Some CAH incidents at work or school escalate to serious consequences for the person who is targeted.

"A hangman's noose was found...prompting an African-American employee to quit.

"The constant chants of 'BUILD THAT WALL!' and 'LOCK HER UP' were what echoed through the halls and the classrooms. His AP HISTORY TEACHER WAS LEADING THE CHANTS.

for the person who is targeted. For example, an individual reported being harassed by his coworkers who insulted him and called him names based on his disability. They would say such things as "I can't believe you even work here" and "We don't want you here." These hateful comments caused him stress, leading to mental episodes while at work. When he reported their behavior to a supervisor, all the supervisors began to mock him as well. Eventually he was terminated for these episodes. In several CAH cases, respondents were fired for bringing hate incidents to light. At one company a White employee repeatedly referred to a Black employee with slurs such as "n****," "boy," and "monkey." When the Black employee attempted to report the behavior to management, management promoted the White employee and fired the Black employee. Some CAH respondents quit over hate incidents, such as in one incident where "A hangman's noose was found...prompting an African-American employee to quit." Others are afraid to speak up for fear of retaliation, such as being fired from a job.

The same inadequate response on behalf of administrators can sometimes be seen in CAH incidents occurring in schools as well, including short-term punishments that do not address the underlying cause of the hate incident. For example, in one incident where a student was called "A black n***," the student reported that the aggressor student "was given a 2 day in-school suspension. Upon returning he was allowed to participate in the school pep rally. No measures have been taken to address racial intolerance." Some students experience being retaliated against after parental complaints. For example, a parent stated, "I made many complaints that were substantiated... They retaliated by terminating his enrollment stating my advocacy was the reason." In some circumstances, teachers are part of the cause or are the cause of the hate incident. One individual reported, "The constant chants of 'BUILD THAT WALL!' and 'LOCK HER UP' were what echoed through the halls and the classrooms. His AP HISTORY TEACHER WAS LEADING THE CHANTS."

Recommendations

Actions are needed to more fully understand the impact of hate, help guide resources to those who are in need, and provide meaningful solutions that seek to end hate in our country. Here are our recommendations:

1 Local and federal agencies must strengthen data collection of hate incidents/hate crimes.

Data must drive policy. The first step in addressing hate violence in America is to know its nature and magnitude. The government should mandate that state and local law enforcement authorities collect both hate incident and hate crime data and report hate crime data to the FBI, disaggregated by race, ethnicity, religion, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, and nationality.

2 Local and federal agencies must conduct thorough investigations of hate-based incidents and crimes in the future.

Federal agencies, including but not limited to the Department of Justice and the Department of Education, as well as local law enforcement agencies, must continue to identify, investigate, report, and vigorously prosecute violence and harassment based upon hatred for protected categories.

3 Congress must pass legislation mandating that U.S. Department of Justice funds be made available only to those agencies that are demonstrating credible participation in the Hate Crime Statistics Act program.

Data collection and reporting pursuant to the program would need to include more granular information on specific populations that are being targeted and attacked. Currently, state and local law enforcement agencies are encouraged – but not required by law – to provide information on hate crimes to federal authorities.

4 Elected leaders, public officials, and those in positions of power must publicly condemn scapegoating, bias crimes, racism, and other hate speech.

Senior officials across government are in a unique position to use their positions of power and their clout to promote better intergroup relations in this country. They serve as role models and must therefore lead by example, by swiftly condemning any efforts to demonize immigrants, religious minorities, and other groups that have been historically targeted by hate crimes. Additionally, the Department of Justice must continue anti-bias trainings and provide funding for trainings in additional jurisdictions.

5 Federal elected leaders, public officials, and those in positions of power must use their fiscal authority to fund, for the first time, grants authorized under Sec. 4704 of the Hate Crimes Prevention Act.

These grants are intended to promote federal coordination and support for bias-motivated criminal investigations and prosecutions by state, local, and tribal law enforcement officials. Both the administration and Congress have a role to play in calling for advancing these grants.

6 The Department of Justice and the Department of Education must work with Congress to pass comprehensive legislation focusing on inclusive anti-bias education, hate crimes prevention, bullying, and cyberbullying, as well as harassment education, policies, and training initiatives.

Funding is desperately needed for anti-bias education and hate crime prevention initiatives, as well as promoting awareness of effective anti-bias education initiatives. The Department of Justice, the Department of Education, and other federal agencies involved should institutionalize and coordinate their responses to prejudice-motivated violence by passing legislation that includes funding for programs and initiatives developed for schools and for youth violence prevention. The federal government should make information available regarding effective hate crime prevention programs and resources, successful anti-bias training initiatives, and best practices. The FBI should receive funding to update and expand training and outreach to ensure the most comprehensive implementation of the Hate Crime Statistics Act.

7 Americans must vote their values.

Voters must defend our democracy by electing officials who will honor civil and human rights. All of us have the power to speak out against hate and bigotry — and voting in elections from the local to national levels can shift the direction of our country toward our highest ideals of justice and fairness for all. Learn about voting resources in your state and help register others by visiting the Election Assistance Commission at www.eac.gov/voters/resourcesforvoters/.

8 People in America can share their stories through Communities Against Hate.

If you or someone you know has experienced or witnessed a hate incident, please encourage them to share their story with www.CommunitiesAgainstHate.org or the hotline (1-844-9-NO-HATE or 1-844-966-4283), where they can access legal resources and social services support.

Conclusion

Hate leaves no community behind. Our findings reinforce the need for moral leadership at all levels of government — and in communities.

We can fulfill our responsibility to one another in our local communities, in the workplace, and at the ballot box, and by contacting our elected leaders and talking to family and friends.

Trump's derogatory rhetoric against marginalized communities — peddled on Twitter, in public appearances, and elsewhere — has emboldened white nationalists to emerge from hiding, armed with their hatred and fear. But remember that each of us has a role to play in building the kind of America we all deserve — an America that values the humanity and dignity of every person. We can fulfill our responsibility to one another in our local communities, in the workplace, and at the ballot box, and by contacting our elected leaders and talking to family and friends. We must speak out against hate and bigotry when we see it and document incidents of hate whenever they arise.

Ending prejudice and racial hostility remains elusive. It is time for our nation to redouble its efforts to combat hate in America, and together we can defend our highest ideals of justice, inclusion, and fairness.

Appendix

Full Methodology

DATA COLLECTION

Communities Against Hate has collected data since November 2016 by way of a convenience sample of individuals who desire to share their stories with the Communities Against Hate team. They may report to us directly through our site or through one of our partner sites who have the same or similar forms for reporting of incidents. They may also call us on the hotline and speak with individuals at the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law who record their story and then provide legal, mental, or social services.

Additionally, Communities Against Hate builds on this aggregation of data by supplementing our reports with news clips that exhibit hate incidents from around the country.

Direct Reports

Communities Against Hate and national, local, and state partner organizations include a link to the form on their websites, which is advertised through community events, social media, listservs, email newsletters, and/or distributed palm cards at events or at front desks. Through this form, individuals can report an event in the way that best describes their experience. Employees at the national organization level and The Leadership Conference Education Fund review the incident and determine if it should be approved for the database.

Determining the Report Should be Approved:

Step 1: Deciding if the Incident was Hate or Bias Motivated

Hate Incident: A bias-motivated incident committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability and/or ethnicity. Hate incidents may or may not constitute a crime.

Step 2: Verification

There is a general belief that people are truthful in sharing their stories with CAH. It remains a founding principle of CAH to promise a space for those impacted to share their story about how they have either experienced or witnessed a hate incident. The first step for many organizations is to ensure that the incident occurred or that the incident is not "spam." Some organizations have a verification process to follow-up with the individual, if contact information is available, to verify that reports are real and to get a better sense of what occurred. Additionally, some of these organizations may also search for a corresponding news story to verify the report.

If there is any doubt about the validity, the entry will be disapproved and not included in the database. However, if there is reasonable consensus that the entry is true, the incident will be approved for inclusion in the database.

News Clips

Our data collection also includes news clips traditionally found by The Leadership Conference Education Fund through a search of news clips and various newsletters, and the ProPublica news stories database. Relevant stories hosted on major news sources are evaluated against the approval criteria and entered into the database. Local news sources for smaller towns and cities are also used. If law enforcement, a community, or the family perceive the incident to be motivated by hate, the incident will be entered and approved in the database. If there is a question regarding the true motivation of the incident, the incident is followed until more information surfaces. Then, the incident can be entered into the database if found to be hate motivated. News stories are also researched and flagged for the database via partner organizations.

Data Analysis

The Leadership Conference Education Fund houses a data team that has created a methodology under the context of this aggregation of data incidents as a convenience sample of individuals. While our database currently has more than 4,500 entries, we have only reviewed entries that were said to have occurred between November 2016 and May 2018. Incidents that are determined to be spam or out-of-scope by the database manager are removed from the analysis. Three-thousand, nine-hundred-eighteen entries were qualitatively analyzed for several codes including the action that occurred in the incident, whether multiple or singular incidents were experienced by an individual, invocations of hate groups or politicians, emotions felt by witnesses or impacted individuals, immediate actions taken in response by impacted individuals or witnesses, knowledge of bias motivation, long-term actions taken after, and evidence of outcomes or longer-term effects. Additionally, the analysis collected categories within the form including the cited motivation for the incident and the location type where the incident occurred as conveyed by the individual who submitted the report.

The codebook for qualitative analysis was developed during multiple explorations of the database by the lead analyst who remarked on themes as they became more apparent. Additionally, national partners contributed categories that they were interested in learning more about from the database. Finally, throughout the process, a team of analysts contributed to the codebook when a new potential theme arose. The codebook was approved by The Leadership Conference Education Fund, following consultation with national partners.

Data analysis was conducted by three analysts. One 15 percent sample of co-coded entries was conducted by all three analysts to ensure high-level coder agreement. The three analysts were then each given a portion of entries to code separately. A final 5 percent sample of co-coded entries was studied for coder agreement at the end of the coding process as well. Where differences in interpretation of definition occurred, the analysts conferred collectively to decide on the outcome of the code.

Coder agreement was consistently high across both samples. In the 15 percent sample, percent agreement occurred over 85 percent in all categories, with most codes occurring over 95 percent agreement between the three analysts. In the 5 percent sample, percent agreement was over 95 percent for all codes.

HATE INCIDENCE POLL

The Leadership Conference Education Fund commissioned a poll to better understand the reality of hate incidents from a representative sample across the United States. These findings are from a proprietary survey conducted by brilliant corners Research & Strategies on behalf of The Leadership Conference Education Fund. This nationwide survey consisted of 800 adults, as well as oversamples of 200 African Americans, 200 Hispanic Americans, and 200 Arab American/Middle Eastern Americans. The survey was conducted by phone and online, starting on Sept. 30, 2018 and ending on Oct. 16, 2018 and requested information regarding experiencing, feeling, and witnessing hate incidents or expressions over the last two years. The data was weighted slightly to adhere to population demographics of the population in the country. The margin of error for the sample is +/- 3.5 percent, with a 95 percent confidence interval. Notably, the margin of error for sub-groups will be slightly higher depending on the size of the sub-group sample and the size of the actual response to any given question. The poll survey instrument was designed based on the collected data from the Communities Against Hate reporting system as well as codes from the findings of the qualitative report. Findings and data taken from the poll and data from the Communities Against Hate database are distinguishable throughout the report.

Limitations

Our database has collected incidents from a variety of sources. Anyone who wishes to share a story with the Communities Against Hate initiative has been welcomed to do so. Where possible, we attempt to confirm that a story has truly taken place; however, it is our founding principle/belief that people are truthful when they share their story with CAH. We believe that sharing a story is itself therapeutic. Additionally, it is not the mission of Communities Against Hate to serve as judge and jury over alleged incidents that occur. We merely strive to share and report on these stories to help inform the public narrative on what is actually happening in this country as it relates to hate.

Our analysis here relies on a convenience sample delivered to us through individuals' own words. Any conclusions made in this analysis of the CAH database are not meant to be generalized to the entire nation, but instead offered as a way of explaining the hate incidents that have come to our aggregate database. As our database is not entirely exhaustive, we are certain that more hate incidents occur throughout the nation than what our database holds. No organization or government institution has yet been able to accurately capture the exact amount of hate incidents that occur across our country each year. Offered throughout are numbers from the Hate Incidence Poll, which help to speak to the representative sample to provide context to the stories we have discovered throughout the database.

Additionally, we are not proposing that this database can be compared to the FBI database, which tracks hate crimes as defined by federal law. We track hate incidents, some of which may be hate crimes under a state or federal statute, but because we seek to capture a broader spectrum of hate, our numbers are likely to be very different than federal numbers. All figures used here are meant to describe what our database holds, with the understanding that subjectivity has been mitigated by operating with a team of analysts.

Motivation for incidents in the CAH database is determined at the point of intake of the form by the individual who witnessed or experienced a hate incident. Motivation is used to determine who was impacted by the incident. It may also be interpreted by the database manager or by the hotline manager, if not explicitly stated.

In the CAH database, more than one motivation can be selected for each entry. In these incidents, anti-Black and anti-Semitic motivations are chosen together. Rather than this indicating that Black Jewish people are being targeted, it is likely because some of the same alt-right language that was historically targeting Jewish populations during the Holocaust was adopted by alt-right hate groups in the modern and post-modern era. For example, although the swastika was historically used by Nazis during the Holocaust and associated with anti-Semitism, it is now used by many white supremacist groups targeting not just Jewish communities, but also African American and other minority communities. For most other motivations that were selected simultaneously in the CAH submissions, there are obvious correlations. Anti-Muslim, anti-Hispanic, anti-Asian, or anti-South Asian motivations were frequently selected alongside anti-immigrant. Often, these groups are targeted with language such as "Go back to your own country" or "This is my country" during verbal attacks. Many reports in the CAH database involving anti-Asian rhetoric involve the attacker using language insisting on the target's foreignness. Similarly, 34 percent of Arab/Middle Eastern poll respondents stated they experienced or witnessed nativism or xenophobic attacks in the survey.

Location is determined at the point of intake of the CAH form by the individual who witnessed or experienced a hate incident. It may also be interpreted by the database manager or by the hotline manager, if not explicitly stated within the original report.

"Other" location is also possible and typically involves public locations not represented on the form, such as public parks, government buildings, or other public property. On some occasions, "Other" is selected if the location is unknown or happened in multiple places. Incidents were coded as clean-up when they met the following definition: An incident in which community or friends and family support an individual though helping to clean-up after an incident has occurred. All hate incidents of this nature involved damage to property and/or written abusive language. Some of the incidents are less direct such as those that involved witnesses removing recruitment flyers that a hate group had placed on a campus or in a community.

Codebook

TYPE OF INCIDENT

Hate incident	A bias-motivated incident committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, and/or ethnicity. Hate incidents may or may not constitute a crime.
Discrimination	Different treatment for similarly situated parties, especially when no legitimate reason appears to exist. (Cornell Law School)
Other	An incident in which an individual affects another individual in an unwanted way and the action is not motivated by hate or discrimination.

ACTION IN INCIDENT

Property Damage	Incidents in which a location was affected through physical damage to the property which involved images or symbols that relate to hate.
	Incidents in which a location was affected by graffiti that exhibited hateful language.
	Incidents in which a part of the property has been destroyed in some way.
	Incidents in which a location was affected through physical damage to the property, which involved something being thrown or left as a symbol.
Left Symbol (Under Property Damage)	Incidents in which a location was affected through something being left as a symbol.
Abusive Language (Spoken)	Incidents in which an individual insults another individuals with derogatory names. Include general slurs (idiot, stupid, etc) as well as specific slurs that speak to motivation (N-word, slut, etc.).
	Incidents in which an individual verbally threatens the life of an individual or an individual's family due to hatred of that individual for a bias motivated reason.
	Incidents in which an individual threatens physical violence of another individual or their family or friends.
	Incidents in which an individual tells another individual that they do not belong in America.

ACTION IN INCIDENT (CONTINUED)

Abusive language (Written)	Incidents in which an individual threatened another individual or an entity on a public online space.
	Incidents in which an individual threatened another individual or an entity through private messaging through text message or email.
	Incidents in which an individual threatened another individual or an entity through a written and delivered note.
Death	Incidents in which an individual was killed as result of a bias hatred.
Physical Sexual harm (can also distinguish here from hate versus violence against women)	Incidents in which an individual was touched when they did not want to be touched and touched with or without their knowledge. The incident includes any part of the body, not just private areas. Ex: butt was grabbed, person pressed up against me in subway.
	Incident in which an individual is forced or manipulated into intercourse of any kind without their consent.
Sexual Intimidation	Incidents in which an individual has a photo taken of them without their express permission and/or the photo was shared to others without express permission.
	Incidents in which an individual is followed physically or online, which makes the individual feel uncomfortable. Stalking/following can have multiple motivations (ie. Due to infatuation or due to desire to harm the individual).

ACTION IN INCIDENT (CONTINUED)

Sexual Intimidation (continued)	Incident in which an individual makes a gesture or performs an action, which is sexual in reference and in the presence of others who are uncomfortable by the action.
	Incident in which an individual makes a comment to another individual, which calls out their appearance and implies sexual advancement.
Intimidation	Incident in which an individual threatens another individual by physical presence. Ex: Standing over someone or blocking an entrance.
	Incident in which an individual threatens another individual by attempting to attack them, but not succeeding.
	Incident in which an individual feels continually threatened by another individual in a variety of ways.
	Incident in which an individual blackmails another individual through written or verbal communication.
Stolen Property	Incident in which an individual's items are stolen. This is generally in conjunction with vandalism and/or graffiti that proves a bias motivation.
	Incident in which an individual attempted to steal items, but were unsuccessful.
Physical Harm	Incident in which an individual is attacked with a hand-held object.
	Incident in which an individual is attacked with a flying object.

ACTION IN INCIDENT (CONTINUED)

Self-Harm	Individual harms or kills themselves as a result of a hate incident.
Refusal of Rights or Equal Opportunity	Incident in which a person sought services, products, or resources and was refused business, services, or resources based on a bias against them.
	Incident in which a person or an entity was denied a right based on a bias against them.
	Incident in which a person was fired, demoted, or affected in their job as a result of an employer's bias against them.
False Promises/Tricks	Incident in which an individual is promised citizenship in a scam to take their money.
	Incident in which an individual is offered something in career, life, or school that is desirable but is forced to do something or lured into a trap.
Use of Immigration Status	Incident in which an individual's immigration status is threatened.
Isolation	Incident in which an individual is purposefully isolated from family, friends, or community.
Emotions/Feelings	Individual voiced in description how they felt before, during, or after the incident took place. Coded as: Anger/Frustration; Discomfort; Disgust; Shock; Resentment; Offended; Grief/Sadness; Strong; Confusion; Shame; Fear; Alienation

INVOCATIONS OF GROUPS, PEOPLE, POLICIES, OR RHETORIC

Invoke the name of Trump, MAGA, build that wall, etc.	Incident in which Trump's name or any of his common phrasings associated with his administration or his election is used during a hate incident or in order to threaten an individual based on bias motivation.
Invoke the name of Hate Group	Incident in which an individual invokes the name of a white supremacist hate group, uses a name or symbol, or is found to be a member of a hate group in order to threaten, intimidate, or offend a person and/or is based on bias.
Other hate groups	Incident in which an individual invokes the name of a hate group (not white supremacy or alt-right related), uses a name or symbol, or is found to be a member of a hate group in order to threaten, intimidate, or offend a person and/or is based on bias.

LONG-TERM ACTIONS TAKEN BY VICTIM AND/OR COMMUNITY

Restorative Justice	Incident in which the offender reconciles their action by working with community or the offended members and learns more about their bias.
Clean-Up After Incident	Incident in which community or friends and family support victim through helping to clean-up after an incident has occurred.
Fundraising	Incident in which community or friends and family support victim through raising funds for clean-up, medical bills, or other results of the incident.

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE VICTIM

Returned physical or verbal contact	Individual defended themselves by striking back or verbally attacking the assailant.
Displayed emotional response (cried)	Individual cried, screamed, had a panic attack, or showed another emotional response.
Ran away	Individual ran away from the assailant
Walked away without making contact	Individual did not make contact and walked away.
Called police	Individual called police or other security for the property.
Called Caregiver or support	Individual called a parent, friend, teacher, religious mentor, or other for support.
Called administrative official/business owner, etc.	Individual called a business owner or corporation for a response or reached out to leadership of the property for a response.

HOW VICTIM STATES IT WAS HATE MOTIVATED

Detail in the description that helps to indicate that the incident was bias motivated.

Language/imagery/ statement	Incident included language, imagery, or a statement that has clear bias before, during, or after.
Feelings, instincts, perception	Individual felt or perceived that the incident was bias motivated.
After revealing information	Incident occurred after the individual identified personal information about themselves.
Police confirmed incident was a hate crime	Incident was confirmed a hate crime by law enforcement officials.
Other legal designation	Incident was confirmed a hate incident by another legal designation.
Advocacy Group/CBO designation* Should be selected if the entry came from a partner organization	Incident was confirmed a hate incident by an advocacy group or community, despite possible disagreement by law enforcement or by courts.
	Legal advocacy.
	Support/validation/crisis counseling.
Incident occurred on or near a holiday, event	Incident occurred on or near a holiday or event that is associated with a group affected. Ex: Mosque received bomb threat after hosting a collaboration event between Muslims and Christians.
Incident occurred on or near a location or gathering place	Incident occurred on or near a location or gathering place. Ex: Mosque received a bomb threat with no explicit bias, but is presumed to be due to the fact that it is a religious institution.

NUMBER OF HATE INCIDENTS EXPERIENCED BY INDIVIDUAL

Series from same person/ entity	Individual recorded a series of incidents in which the same offender committed incidents against them.
Series of incidents from different people/entities	Individual recorded a series of incidents in which different offenders have committed incidents against them.

NUMBER OF HATE INCIDENTS AGGRESSOR COMMITTED

Offender was involved or committed multiple hate incidents	Multiple incidents occurred from the same offender with different or the same individual(s) affected.

EVIDENCE OF OUTCOME/ LONGER-TERM EFFECTS

Performance at work or school	Individual reported that they lost their job, were demoted, had poor grades or school performance, or stopped attending work or school altogether after the incident occurred.
Emotional/physical health	Individual reported that they sought therapy, a doctor, or had long-term mental or physical health effects after the incident occurred.
Level of participation in public/community life	Individual reported they stopped seeing family or friends, stopped going to church, reduced or stopped their online presence after the incident occurred.
Change in behavior to prevent incidents	Individual reported they changed or thought about changing their dress, their commute, their living arrangement, or their lifestyle or they censored themselves after the incident occurred.

DEFINITIONS NOT COVERED IN CODEBOOK

Convenience Sample:

Convenience sampling is a type of nonprobability sampling in which people are sampled simply because they are 'convenient' sources of data for researchers.

Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods, Sage Publications

Alt-Right:

The Alternative Right, commonly known as the "alt-right," is a set of far-right ideologies, groups and individuals whose core belief is that "white identity" is under attack by multicultural forces using "political correctness" and "social justice" to undermine white people and "their" civilization.

Southern Poverty Law Center

Hate Group:

An organization that – based on its official statements or principles, the statements of its leaders, or its activities – has beliefs or practices that attack or malign an entire class of people, typically for their immutable characteristics.

Southern Poverty Law Center

Partners

Current and former Communities Against Hate National Partners

The Leadership Conference Education Fund
civilrights.org/againsthate/

Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
lawyerscommittee.org/project/stop-hate-project/

Anti-Violence Project
avp.org/communities-against-hate/

Asian Americans Advancing Justice
www.standagainsthatred.org/

Color of Change
colorofchange.org/

Community Change
communitychange.org/

Fair Immigration Reform Movement
fairimmigration.org/

Gay Straight Alliance Network
gsanetwork.org/updates/united-against-hate/

Hollaback!
www.ihollaback.org/

Muslim Advocates
www.muslimadvocates.org/anti-muslim-hate/

National Action Network
nationalactionnetwork.net/

National Center for Transgender Equality
transequality.org/issues/anti-violence

National Council of Jewish Women
www.ncjw.org/act/action/together-we-can-fight-hate/

National Disability Rights Network
www.ndrn.org/en/public-policy/nohate.html

National Fair Housing Alliance
nationalfairhousing.org/report-hate/

National Network for Arab American Communities / ACCESS
www.takeonhate.org/

Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism
rac.org/hate-crimes

The Sikh Coalition
www.sikhcoalition.org/our-work/preventing-hate-and-discrimination/hate-crime-tracking-and-prevention/

South Asian Americans Leading Together
saalt.org/policy-change/post-9-11-backlash/

Transgender Law Center
transgenderlawcenter.org/resources/action-center/cah

UnidosUS
blog.unidosus.org/2017/03/14/standing-united-hate-communities/

National, state, and local Supporting Organizations

African Law Center
africanlawcenter.org/

Asian Services in Action
www.asiaohio.org/reporthatecrime/

CAIR Florida
www.cairflorida.org/

CAIR New York
www.cair-ny.org/

Center for Worker Justice
www.cwjiowa.org/hate-crimes/

EmpowerMT
www.empowermt.org/

Global Deaf Muslim
globaldeafmuslim.org/

Granite State Organizing Project
granitestateorganizing.org/

High Plains Fair Housing Center
www.highplainsfhc.org/

Hispanic Federation
hispanicfederation.org/

Holocaust Memorial & Tolerance Center of Nassau County
www.hmtcli.org/

Hope Fair Housing Center
hopefair.org/pages/113/report-hate/

Make the Road New York
maketheroadny.org/

Michigan Organization on Adolescent Sexual Health
www.moash.org/

The Sanctuaries
www.thesanctuaries.org/

Student Action with Farmers
www.saf-unite.org/

SUNY Impact Foundation
sunyimpactfoundation.org/

Theater of the Oppressed NYC
www.tonyc.nyc/resources

YWCA
www.ywca.org/

YWCA Southern Arizona
ywcatucson.org/program/stat/

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