OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2015 Hate Crime Report.
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/united-states-america

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology

1 2015

Summary

The United States regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. The United States publishes hate crime data annually.

Following a 2021 review by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), hate crimes were included in the top-level category of priorities (Band 1 National Threat Priority), resulting in an increase in resources allocated to tackling hate crimes. By partnering with the national Hate Crime Coalition, the FBI consults closely with civil society organizations (CSOs), including to develop and update the FBI Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and training materials.

In 2020, the Department of Justice issued a comprehensive "Law Enforcement Roundtable Report on Hate Crimes", setting forth key recommendations and action steps to combat hate crime.

Hate crime data collection in the United States
Hate crime victim support in the United States
Hate crime capacity building in the United States
The United States's hate crime legislation

ODIHR's Key Observation

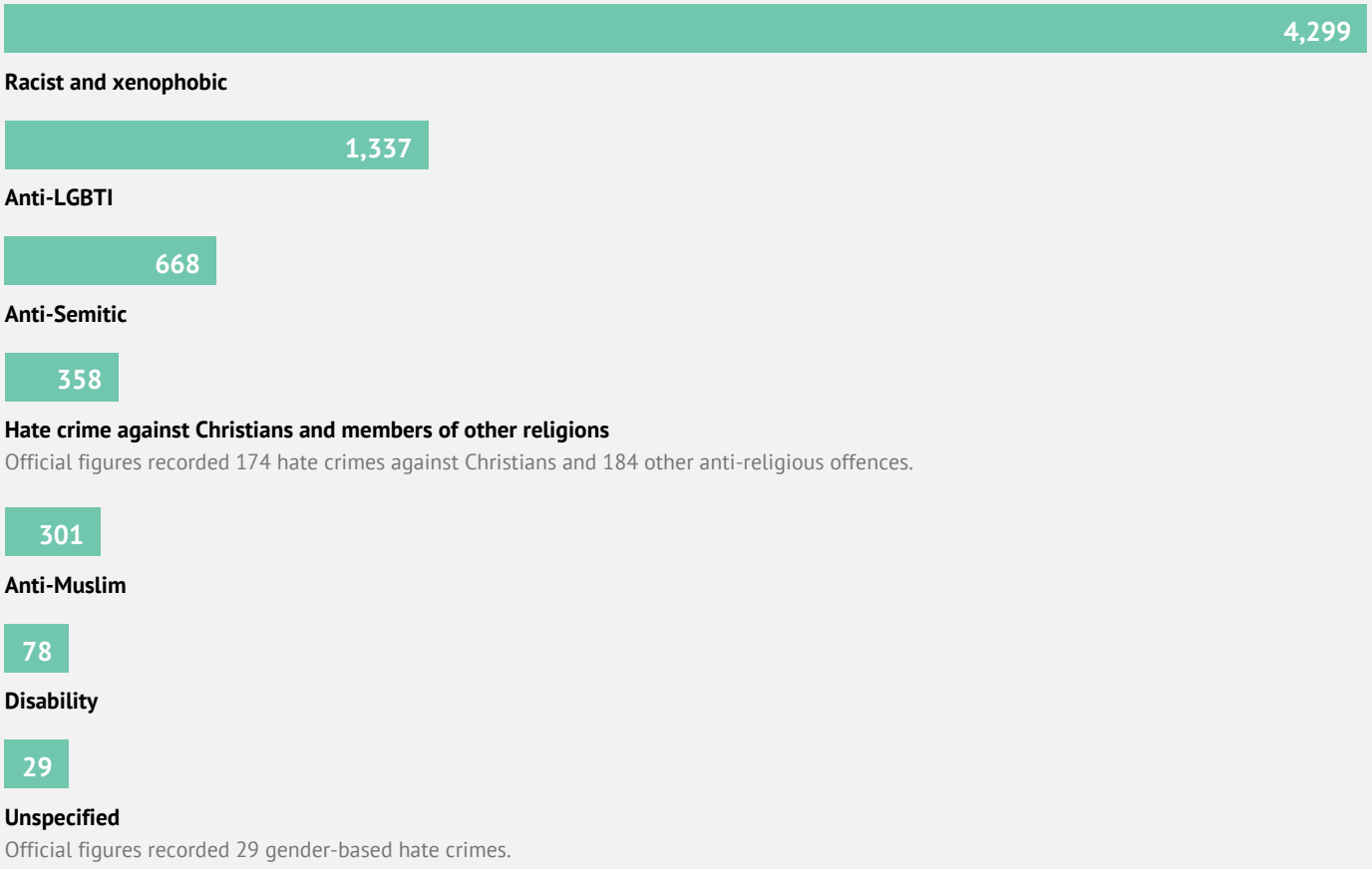
ODIHR observes that the United States has not reported information on sentenced hate crime cases to ODIHR.

Official Data

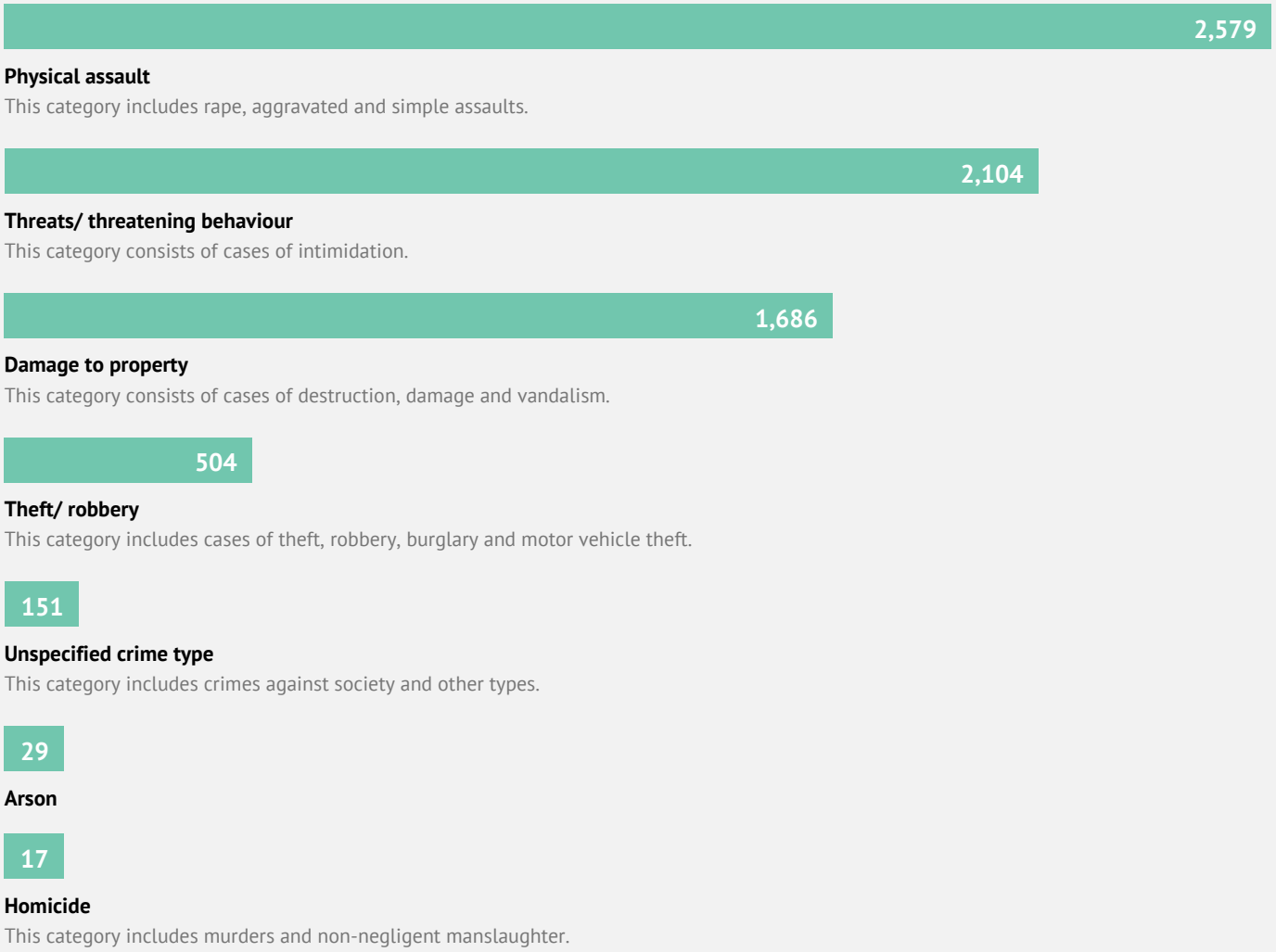
The USA reports data by incidents, offenses, victims and 'known' offenders. The FBI reports the overall total using the 'offenses' label, which are the figures included. Only offenses with one recorded bias are shown in the breakdown below.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2015	6,885	not available	not available

Police data by bias motivation



Police data by type of crime



National Developments

The Director of the **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)** approved the collection of hate crime data based on bias against Arabs. Law enforcement agencies began reporting on the following additional religious bias types: anti-Buddhist, anti-Eastern Orthodox (such as Greek, Ukrainian or Russian orthodox churches), anti-Hindu, anti-Jehovah's Witness, anti-Mormon, bias against other Christian groups, and anti-Sikh. Furthermore, the Hate Crime Statistics Program began collecting race and ethnicity bias types under the combined category Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, which includes the added type of bias against Arabs.

The Federal Webinars on Church Security were launched in early 2015: the initiative promotes inter-agency collaboration and addresses both prevention and effective responses to hate crimes. The initiative includes representatives from the **Department of Justice**, the **FBI**, **the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**, and the **Department of Education**. Government representatives also met with civil society representatives. As a response to the vulnerability felt by African American churches and other churches and places of worship in the wake of the Charleston shootings, the webinar addressed a range of issues for ensuring the security of places of worship, including developing emergency operations plans, advance security measures, services offered by the **DHS**, training materials for staff and other resources.

Incidents reported by civil society

No data reported to ODIHR.

View civil society incidents for United States of America, 2015