

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2022 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/united-states-america](https://hatecrime.osce.org/united-states-america)

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

## 1 2022

### 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 tackle hate crimes. By collaborating 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.

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 recognizes the United States' efforts in addressing hate crime through targeted programming and funding, and through hate crime-specific data collection. However, based on the available information, it observes that since 2018, the United States has not reported data on hate crimes recorded by prosecution and judiciary to ODIHR. In addition, ODIHR observes that the United States would benefit from ensuring that hate crimes are addressed in a comprehensive manner, including by introducing a co-ordination mechanism.

## Official Data

The police-recorded figure above consists of data from all law enforcement agencies that submitted one or more hate crime incidents for at least one month of the calendar year. As a result, the figure may not represent data included in reports from each participating agency for all 12 months of the calendar year. The vast majority of hate crimes in the United States are prosecuted at the state and local levels, for which no figures are available. Prosecution and sentencing records were not reported to ODIHR.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2022	13,337	not available	not available

## Police data by bias motivation

The breakdown below refers only to offences with one recorded bias motivation. An additional 424 offences committed with two or more bias motivations were reported but are not presented here.

7,677

### Racist and xenophobic

2,707

### Anti-LGBTI

1,194

### Anti-Semitic

420

### Anti-Christian

358

### Other hate crime based on religion or belief

This category includes hate crimes targeting Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and other faith groups, as well as Atheists/Agnostics.

191

### Disability

179

### Anti-Muslim

121

### Gender-based

## Police data by type of crime

The breakdown below refers only to offences with one recorded bias motivation. An additional 424 offences committed with two or more bias motivations were reported but are not presented here.

4,478

### Physical assault

This category includes aggravated and simple assaults.

3,824

### Threats/ threatening behaviour

This category consists of cases of intimidation.

3,083

### Damage to property

This category consists of cases of destruction, damage, vandalism and other crimes against property.

941

### Theft/ robbery

This category includes cases of theft and motor vehicle theft.

337

### Unspecified crime type

This category includes other crimes against persons and other crimes against society, such as gambling, drug violations or prostitution.

105

### Sexual assault

This category includes rape.

46

### Arson

33

### Homicide

This category includes murders and non-negligent manslaughter.

## National Developments

In March 2022, the **Senate** and **House of Representatives of the United States of America** amended Section 249 of title 18, United States Code (18 U.S.C. 249) by adopting the Emmett Till Anti-Lynching Act, adding a new subsection (249(a)(5) and (6)) specifying that lynching is a hate crime act.

In September 2022, the U.S. President convened the [United We Stand Summit](#) to counter the corrosive effects of hate-fuelled violence on democracy and public safety. The Summit announced a package of new actions that the federal government, civic, faith, philanthropic, and business leaders will take to address hate-motivated violence and advance national unity, including:

- Federal agencies taking new steps to strengthen resources available to local schools, law enforcement agencies, and cultural institutions, such as museums and libraries, to prevent and respond to hate-fuelled violence.
- Launching Dignity.us, a Citizens' Initiative to address hate-motivated violence in the United States, foster dialogue in communities across the country and identify solutions to address hate-motivated violence. The Citizens' Initiative will be co-ordinated by four former Directors of the White House Domestic Policy Council under Republican and Democratic presidents. The Presidential Centers or Foundations of Presidents Obama, George W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and Gerald Ford will support the initiative.
- New Pluralists, a cross-partisan group of philanthropic and field leaders, is mobilizing \$1 billion in new investments to increase support for programmes that build bridges among Americans of different backgrounds to foster unity.
- The Compact to Combat Hate and Extremism has committed to tackle hate-motivated violence and increased their support for local initiatives that heal divides.
- Technology companies, including YouTube, Twitch, Microsoft, and Meta are announcing new actions their platforms are taking to prevent hate-motivated violence.

In September 2022, responding to increasing incidents of hate, the Attorney General directed all 94 U.S. Attorney's Offices around the country to host at least one hate crimes outreach programme in their district over the coming year. Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Kristen Clarke and U.S. Attorney for the Western District of New York Trini Ross launched the United Against Hate Initiative in Buffalo, New York in October 2022, responding to the tragic racially-motivated mass shooting of ten Black shoppers at the Tops Supermarket there in May 2022. The United Against Hate initiative seeks to directly connect federal, state, and local law enforcement with traditionally marginalized communities in order to build trust and encourage the reporting of hate crimes and hate incidents. As of September 2023, all 94 offices have held at least one programme, with more than 200 events total reaching more than 6,000 participants.

In October 2022, the Department of Justice issued updated Attorney General [Guidelines](#) for Victim Assistance. The updated guidelines included a new provision expanding authority to provide assistance to federal crime victims who do not suffer a direct financial or physical injury. The new provision includes an example for victims of hate crime, noting that hate crimes injure not only the direct victim but others in the victim's community.

The Department of Justice's programme on 'Community Based Approaches to Prevent and Address Hate Crimes' provides grant funding that supports community-based organizations and civil rights groups in implementing comprehensive approaches to promote community awareness and preparedness, increase victim reporting, strengthen community resilience, and improve responses to hate crimes. The programme is also designed to develop community-informed model policies, practices, and trainings for law enforcement and prosecution entities regarding how hate crimes are reported, investigated, and prosecuted. In [2022](#), the Department awarded \$3.4 million to eight community-based organizations in California, Colorado, New York, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In March 2023, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program released a 2021 [hate crime statistics supplement](#) about bias-motivated incidents throughout the nation. This supplement allows for a more complete representation of reported hate crimes in the U.S. for 2021. Nationally, reported hate crime incidents increased 11.6 per cent from 8,120 in 2020 to 9,065 in 2021.

The United States reported the following **notable cases** for 2022:

In February 2022, a jury found three Georgia men [guilty of hate crimes](#) and attempted kidnapping in the pursuit and killing of Ahmaud Arbery, a young Black man who was jogging on a public road. In 2020, seeing Mr. Arbery jogging, two of the defendants armed themselves, got into a truck, and chased him through the neighbourhood. They yelled at him, used their truck to cut off his route, and threatened him with guns. The third defendant joined the chase, and all three men tried to prevent Mr. Arbery from leaving after surrounding him. In the ensuing struggle, one of the men shot and killed Mr. Arbery as he attempted to escape. An important part of the trial was proving that the defendants acted because of Mr. Arbery's race. Evidence showed that each defendant held racist beliefs that led them to assume, without reason, that Mr. Arbery was a criminal. Two defendants were sentenced to life in prison and a third was sentenced to 35 years in prison. The men had previously been sentenced to life in prison under state law for murder. Georgia did not have a hate crime law at the time of Mr. Arbery's death but has since enacted a state law.

In July 2022, a federal grand jury [indicted a New York man](#) in connection with the mass shooting at the Tops grocery store on Jefferson Avenue in Buffalo, New York. The indictment alleges that on 14 May, the man opened fire and shot multiple individuals in and around the Tops grocery store, resulting in the deaths of 10 Black people, as well as injury to three others. The defendant faces a sentence of up to life in prison or the death penalty.

In August 2022, a Texas man was [sentenced to 25 years in prison](#) on hate crime charges for attacking an Asian family he believed was Chinese and therefore responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic. The man admitted that he entered Sam's Club Warehouse in Midland, Texas, behind an Asian family with young children on 14 March 2020. He had never seen the family before and believed they were Chinese. He followed the family for several minutes because he thought they were "from the country who started spreading that disease around." He found a serrated steak knife in the store, and cut the father in the face. He left the scene, only to retrieve another knife from the store. When he returned, he attacked the family's two young children – then aged 6 and 2 years – who were seated in the front basket of the shopping cart, slashing open the face of the six-year-old child. He also stabbed a Sam's Club employee who intervened. While witnesses held the man down, he yelled "Get out of America!" at the family. The defendant admitted attempting to kill the six-year-old child. He also admitted that he attacked the store employee because they prevented him from killing the child.

# Incidents reported by civil society

Total 1,690 incidents



**Anti-Semitic**



**Racist and xenophobic**



**Anti-Christian**



**Anti-LGBTI**



**Gender-based**



**Anti-Muslim**



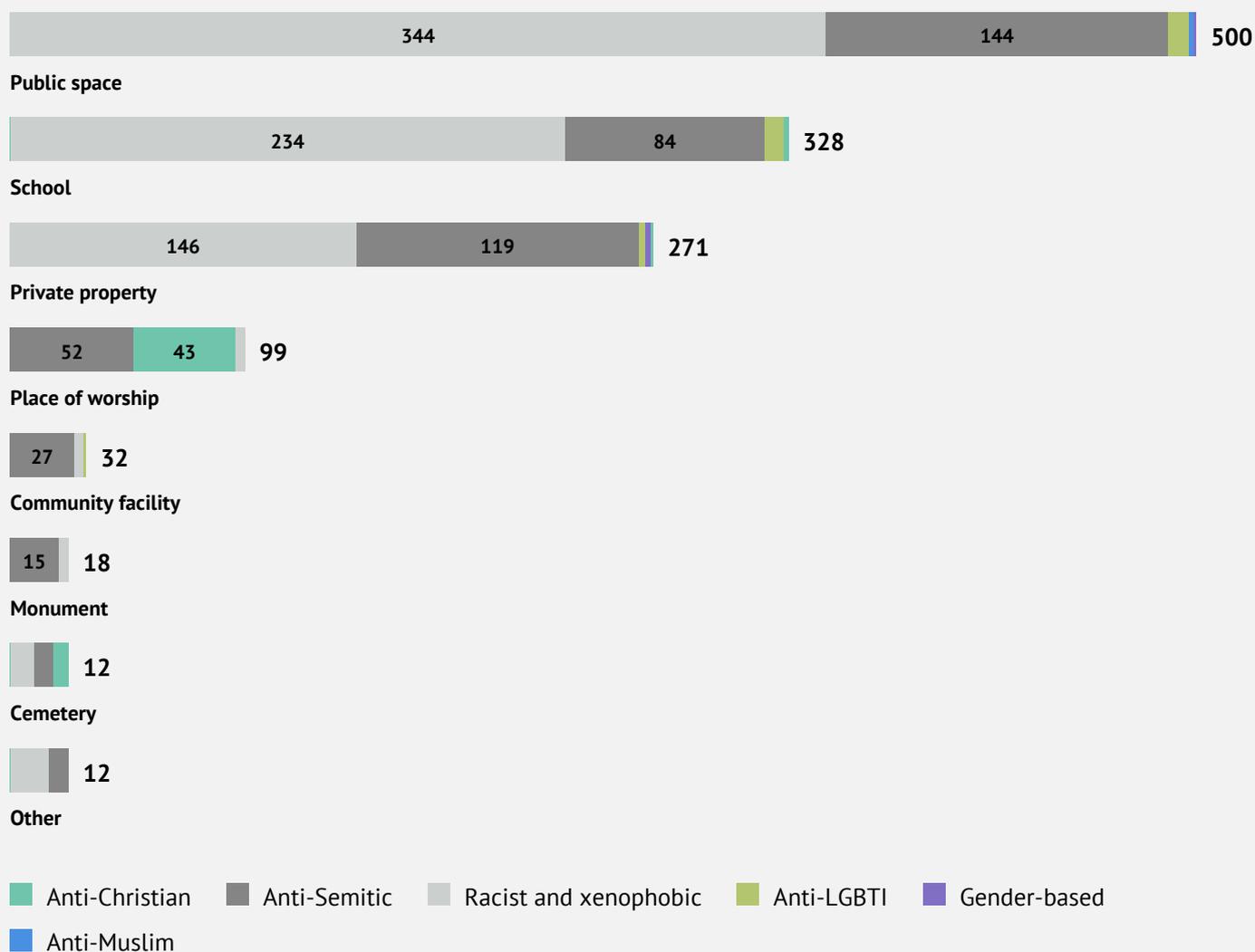
**Disability**

■ Violent attacks against people  
 ■ Threats/Harassment  
 ■ Attacks against property

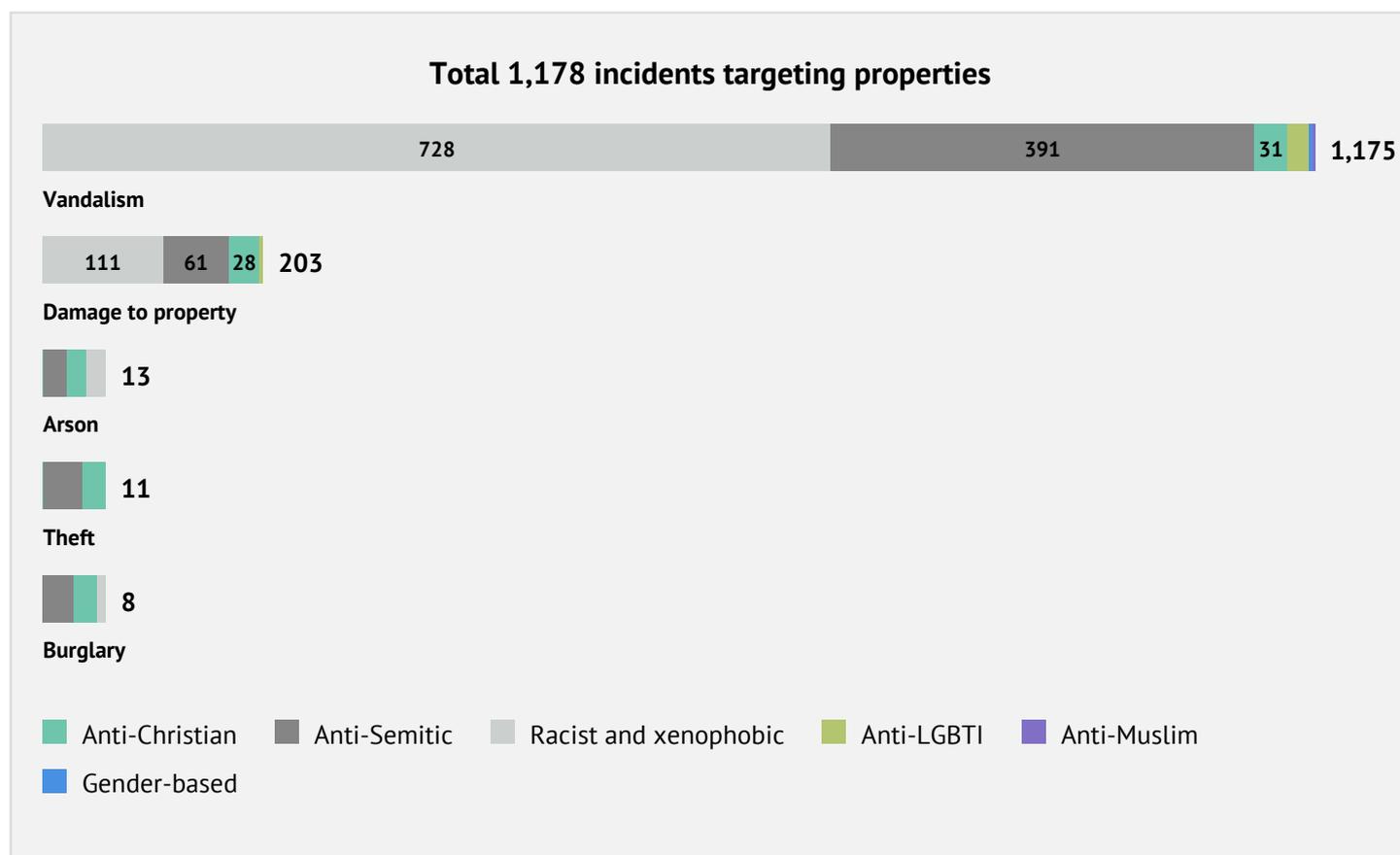
Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

# Targeted properties

## Total 1,178 incidents targeting properties



## Type of property attack



[View civil society incidents for United States of America, 2022](#)