OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2016 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

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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

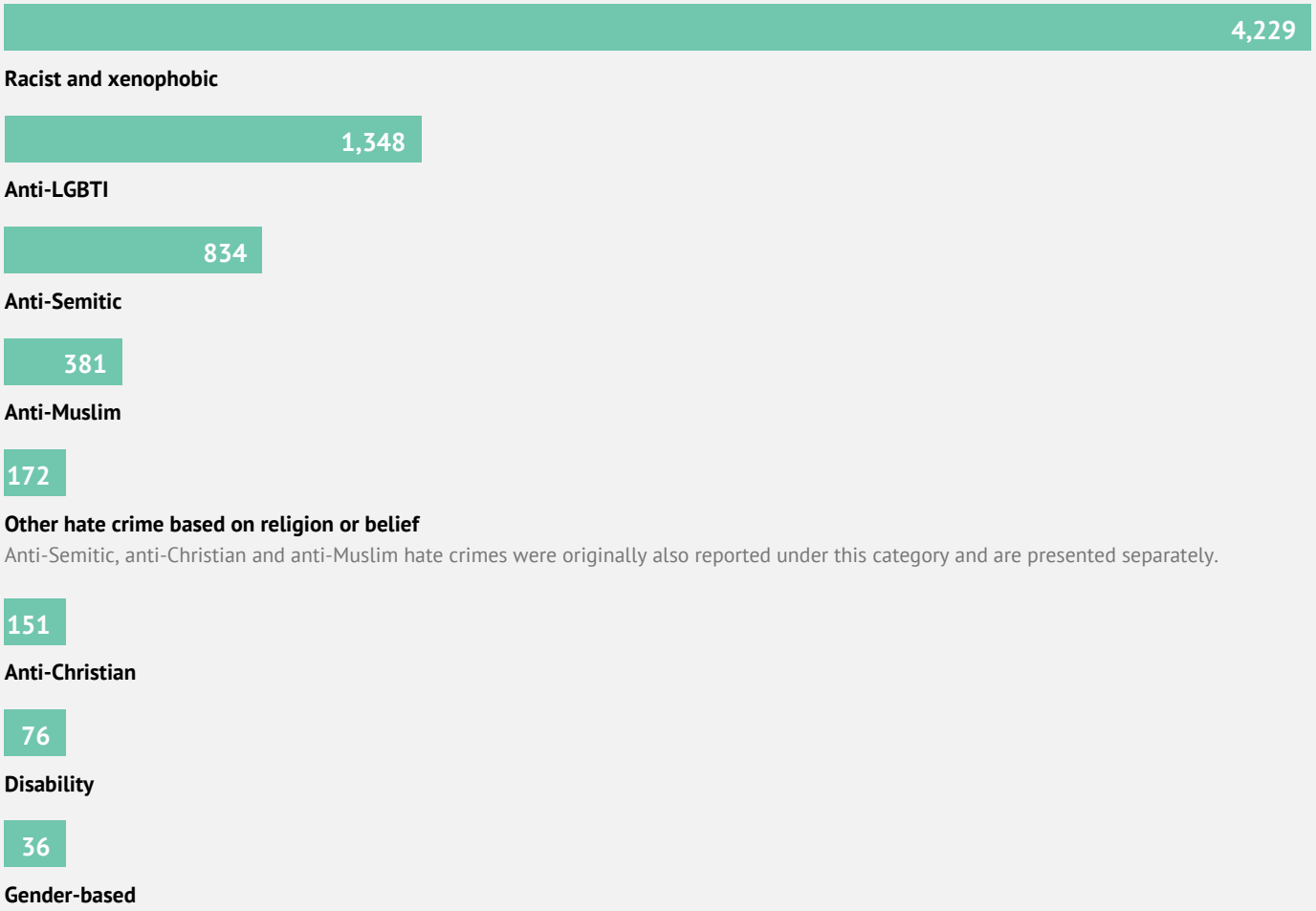
ODIHR observes that the United States has not reported information on prosecuted and sentenced hate crime cases to ODIHR.

Official Data

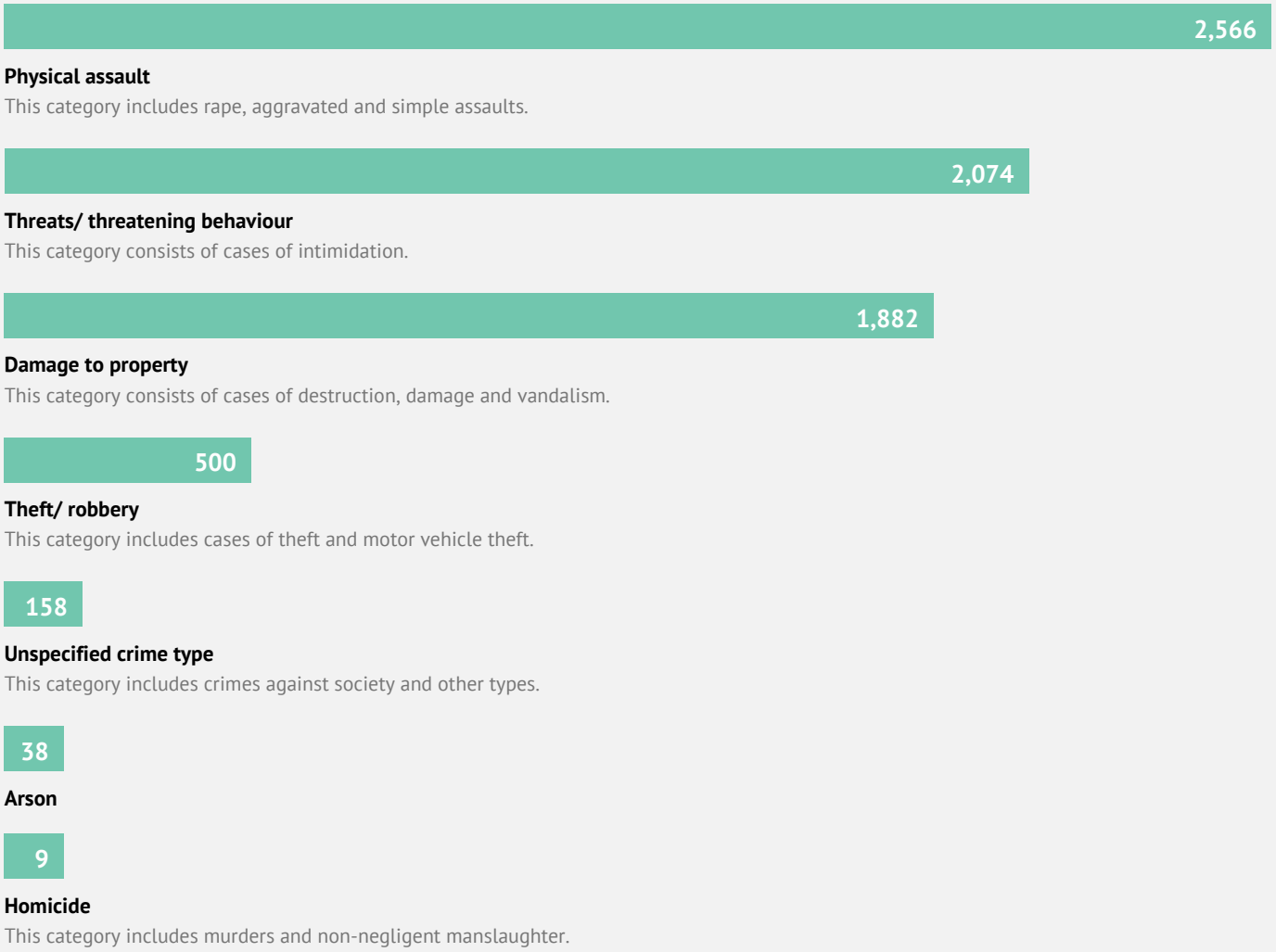
The FBI reports data based on 'offenses'. This number can include multiple biases, but only offenses with one recorded bias are shown in the bias motivation breakdown. The vast majority of hate crimes in the United States are prosecuted at the state and local level, for which no figures are available.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2016	7,321	not available	not available

Police data by bias motivation



Police data by type of crime



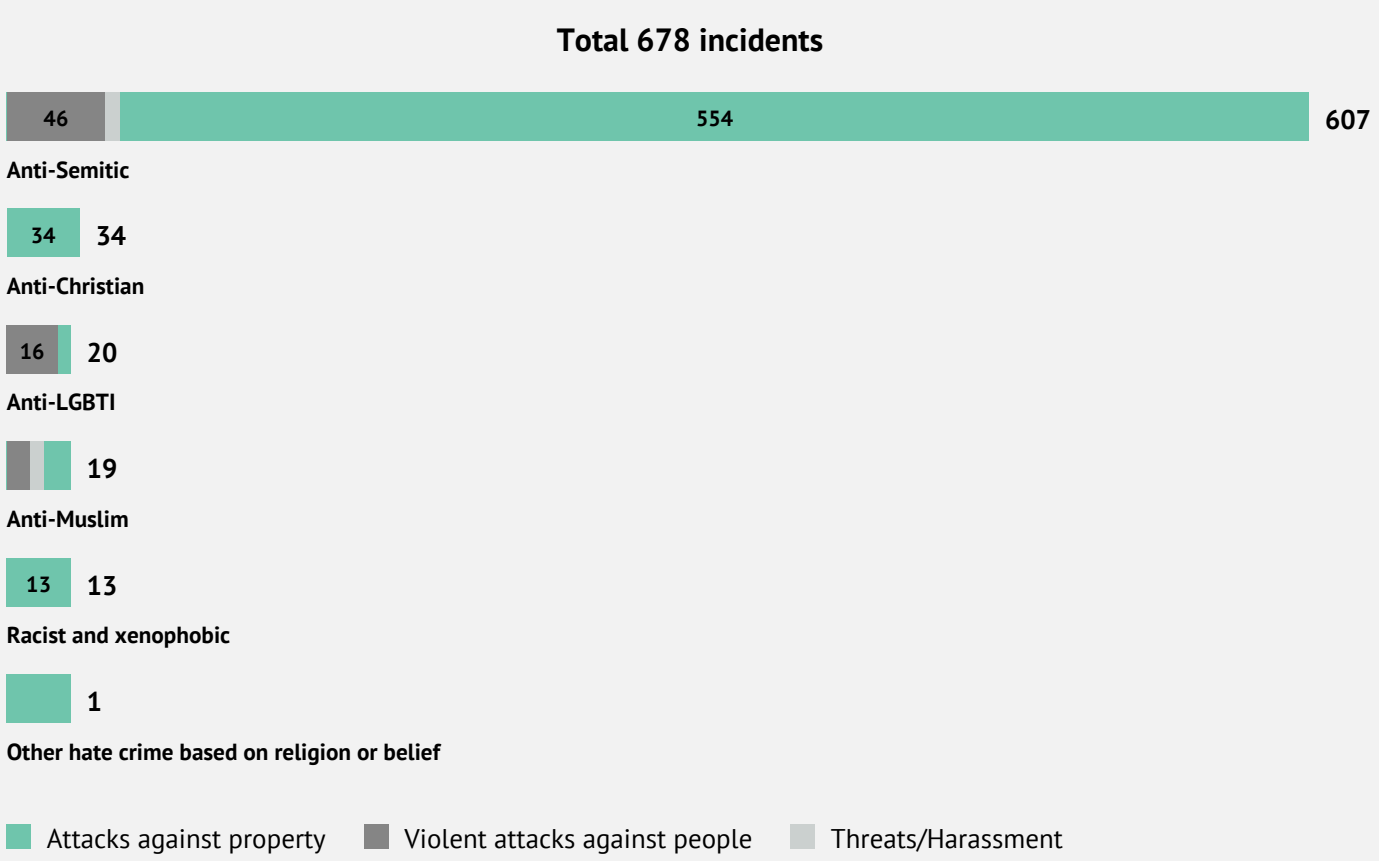
National Developments

The Department of Justice (DOJ) issued its final report on "Combating Religious Discrimination Today" in March 2016. The report emerged from an inter-agency community engagement initiative to promote religious freedom, challenge religious discrimination and enhance enforcement of religion-based hate crimes. Several challenges were identified in efforts to overcome religion-based hate crimes, including: a lack of clear, consistent, and accessible data to track hate crime reporting and prosecutions; an uptick in attacks on Muslims and those perceived to be Muslims since the September 11 terror attack; under-reporting of religion-based hate crimes, and; hate crimes targeting places of worship.

The report recommended: making improvements to the online presentation of available hate crime data; the strengthening of hate crime data collection by law enforcement; enhancing awareness of federal resources for the protection of places of worship; increased communication by the DOJ about hate crime prosecutions and judicial outcomes; strengthening hate crime training efforts; strengthening religious communities' relationships with law enforcement, and; facilitating inter-faith dialogue and communication.

Consequently, in July, the DOJ updated its website to ensure that communities know about its work to combat hate violence and enforce federal hate crime laws.

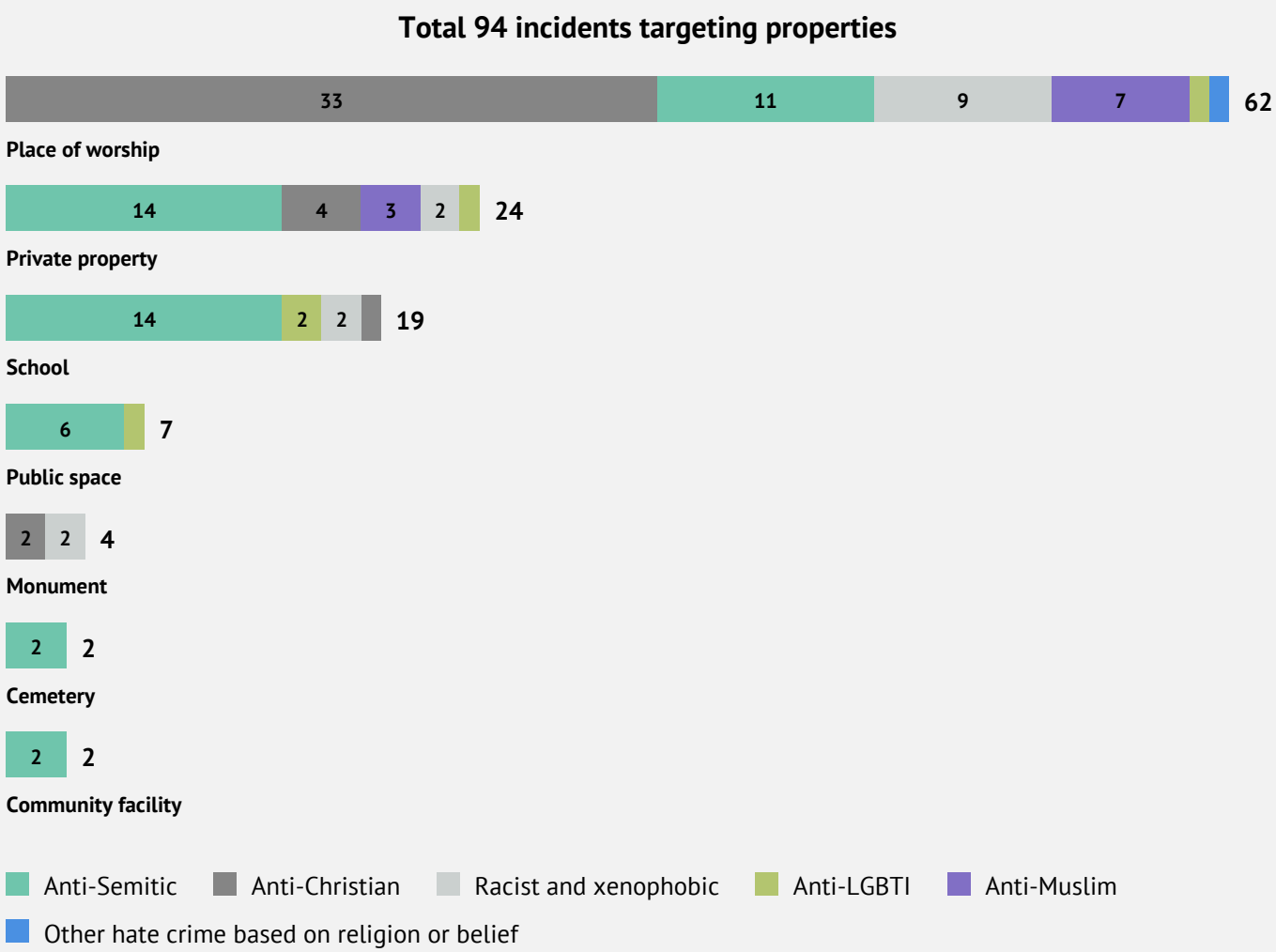
Incidents reported by civil society



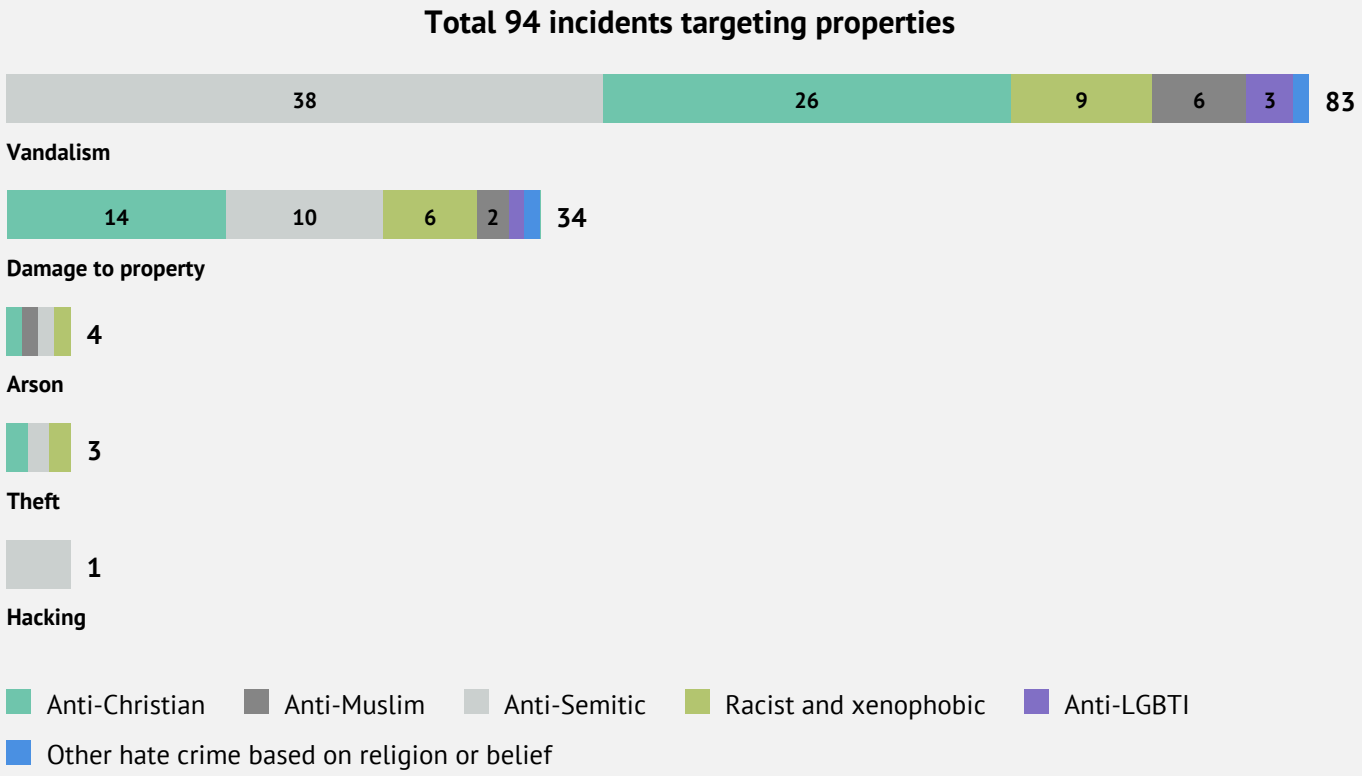
Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) reported descriptions of incidents as well as statistical data. This explains the discrepancy between the graphic above and the incidents included below.

Targeted properties



Type of property attack



View civil society incidents for United States of America, 2016