OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORTING

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2024 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

2024

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 recognizes the United States' efforts to report hate crime information and statistics to ODIHR. However, based on the available information, it observes that since 2018, the United States has not reported data on hate crimes recorded by the 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
2024	13,683	not available	not available

Police data by bias motivation

The breakdown below refers only to offences with one recorded bias motivation. An additional 449 offences committed with two or more bias motivations were reported but are not presented here.



Police data by type of crime

The breakdown below refers only to offences with one recorded bias motivation. An additional 449 offences committed with two or more bias motivations were reported but are not presented here.



Physical assault

This category includes aggravated and simple assaults.



Threats/ threatening behaviour

This category consists of crime of intimidation.



Damage to property

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



Theft/ robbery

This category includes cases of theft and motor vehicle theft.



Other

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



Burglary



Arson



Sexual assault

This category includes rape.



Homicide

This category includes murders and non-negligent manslaughter.

National Developments

Notable cases in 2024:

In 2024, an Indiana woman was sentenced to 72 months in prison and three years of supervised release for committing a federal hate crime. She pleaded guilty to willfully causing bodily injury to a victim of Chinese descent, who was riding a bus on her way to school. The woman boarded the bus, sat behind the victim and, when the victim got up to leave, repeatedly stabbed the victim in the head with a folding knife. The perpetrator later admitted to police that she attacked the victim because she was Chinese and because she believed the victim to be the "enemy." She used racist slurs when referring to the victim.

In 2024, a Dallas man was sentenced to 37 years in prison, with credit for time served in state custody, following his guilty plea to hate crime charges. He pleaded guilty to five federal hate crime counts for killing one individual and attempting to kill four others during a mass shooting at a car repair shop, and to one count of using a firearm to commit the murder. He admitted that he killed one person and attempted to kill four other people because he believed that they were Muslim.

In 2024, a New Jersey man was sentenced to 40 years in prison to be followed by five years of supervised release for committing a series of bias-motivated violent assaults on members of the Orthodox Jewish community. He admitted to wilfully causing bodily injury to five victims and attempting to kill and cause injuries with dangerous weapons to four of the victims due to their Jewish identity.

Incidents reported by civil society

For 2024, ODIHR received reports of hate incidents in the Unites States from the following civil society organizations:

- Anti-Defamation League (ADL)
- European Center for the Development of Democracy (ECDD)
- Trans Europe and Central Asia (TGEU)

To learn more about these organizations, visit the Contributors page.

In addition, some incidents were recorded as part of ODIHR's ongoing monitoring across the OSCE region.

All incidents submitted by the above organizations have been analysed by ODIHR. Those that were broadly considered to be hate crimes within the OSCE definition (criminal offence committed with a bias motive) are listed in the tables below according to the bias motivation category. Some incidents involved multiple biases and may be listed in multiple categories.

ODIHR's insights

For 2024, ODIHR received reports of 1,722 hate incidents in the United States, the vast majority of which were reported by the Anti-Defamation League. More than half of these incidents were motivated by anti-Semitism, while more than a third were racist and xenophobic. A large number of incidents involved overlapping motives of both racism and anti-Semitism.

In addition, a low number of incidents involved multiple bias motivations, including: racist and xenophobic *and* gender-based *and* anti-LGBTI, anti-Semitic *and* anti-LGBTI, gender-based *and* anti-LGBTI, racist and xenophobic *and* anti-LGBTI, and racist and xenophobic *and* anti-Semitic *and* anti-LGBTI. Single incidents involving only an anti-Christian or only a gender-based motive were recorded, as were other multiple bias incidents.

ODIHR observes that reported anti-Semitic incidents included physical assaults and harassment targeting visibly Jewish people, including students, families, and religious leaders, often near synagogues, schools, universities, or during public assemblies. ODIHR observes that Jewish institutions were repeatedly subjected to death and bomb threats, many of them accompanied by online messages invoking Nazism or references to the conflict in the Middle East. ODIHR further notes that synagogues, cemeteries, homes, businesses, and public spaces were widely vandalized with swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans, with numerous incidents involving the desecration of mezuzahs, menorahs, and other religious items. In addition to the incidents recorded in the tables below, ODIHR received reports of 568 incidents involving bomb threats targeting synagogues.

ODIHR notes that the vast majority of racist and xenophobic incidents involved vandalism, with swastika and racist graffiti repeatedly defacing schools, universities, playgrounds, and other public spaces. Finally, ODIHR observes a series of homicides targeting trans women, predominantly Black and Latina.

It should be noted that ODIHR did not receive any reporting on the United States related to anti-Roma, other religion or belief, or disability hate incidents. ODIHR received a very low number of anti-Muslim, anti-Christian and gender-based incidents. This indicates potential gaps in the information reported here.

In addition, one reporting organization submitted 676 statistical incidents motivated by anti-Semitic bias, for which descriptions are not available in the tables below.

Please note that incidents reported here are based on voluntary civil society submissions and as such might not reflect the actual number of incidents or the most targeted communities in the United States.

To address under-reporting, ODIHR encourages any civil society organizations or groups that monitor hate incidents to report these to ODIHR at hatecrimereport@odihr.pl.

To export an Excel sheet with summaries of all incidents from the United States click here and search by year and country.

View civil society incidents for United States of America, 2024