

The Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes

2024 Annual Report

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The City of New York
Mayor Eric Adams

NYC Office for the
Prevention of
Hate Crimes

NYC Criminal
Justice

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I. INTRODUCTION

The New York City Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes (OPHC) was launched in September 2019. Since then, OPHC has created comprehensive resources on hate crime prevention and response, established an interagency committee consisting of over 20 city agencies and five District Attorney Hate Crime Units, and served as a bridge between diverse communities and city government. As part of the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ), OPHC takes a holistic approach that focuses on three intersectional pillars: **Education, Community Relations, and Laws/Law Enforcement**. OPHC seeks to educate the public about the impact of bias-motivated incidents and hate crimes on individuals and communities and develop strategies to prevent them. No one should be targeted because of their race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, or other characteristics defined in New York's hate crime law. All New Yorkers have the right to be safe in their homes, neighborhoods, houses of worship, schools, and businesses.

In December 2024, Mayor Eric Adams appointed Vijah Ramjattan as Executive Director of OPHC. Vijah is joined by Deputy Executive Director, Erica Ware, and Senior Project Manager, Jelissa Thomas.

II. A MULTI-PRONGED APPROACH TO PREVENTING HATE

Pillar One: Education

OPHC Hate Crime Education

OPHC works with community organizations to develop curated trainings and events that educate all communities on a variety of issues related to hate crime, bias and discrimination. In 2024, OPHC helped launch the *Teaching About Hate Crimes and Their Impacts* curriculum. In addition to community trainings, OPHC also produces educational fact sheets, victim guides, and other resources and information as needed throughout the year.

Teaching About Hate Crimes and Their Impacts

OPHC, in partnership with the New York Department of Education (DOE) and Facing History & Ourselves, developed a curriculum to teach New York City students about the impacts of hate crimes and bias incidents on individuals and communities. Students learn to identify motives and behaviors that cause hate crimes, examine the impacts of current hate crime trends on communities, and design initiatives that promote inclusion and collective action.

Educational Resources Created by OPHC and Distributed Widely

OPHC heightened the discussion of the importance of addressing, preventing, and responding to hate violence by providing new educational resources (see Appendix 5) to lay a strong foundation for making a significant difference in ensuring that New York City is a safe and welcoming place for all.

- 'What is a Hate Crime' Guide – a guide to what hate crimes and bias incidents are, including examples and ways to get help; currently available in 20 languages
- Hate Crimes Victims' Guide to Help – a guide explaining rights, methods of reporting, and identifying local community-based organizations that offer support; currently available in 14 languages
- Educational and curricular resource guides on anti-Semitism and anti-Asian bias for educators developed by or in cooperation with OPHC have been posted on TeachHub and distributed by DOE
- Informational web pages on common hate crimes FAQ and hate symbols
- Coordinated advertising and social media campaigns to confront prejudice, encourage mutual respect, and empower victims of hate crimes to report
- Expanded reach through launch of OPHC social media on Twitter and Instagram

Follow OPHC on social media at [@stophatenyc](https://twitter.com/stophatenyc)

II. A MULTI-PRONGED APPROACH TO PREVENTING HATE

Pillar Two: Community Relations

Breaking Bread, Building Bonds

Breaking Bread, Building Bonds is a citywide initiative led by the OPHC team that cultivates the immense diversity of our city and brings everyday New Yorkers together around meals to learn about common bonds, share cultures and traditions, and break down silos between communities. These efforts seek to unite New Yorkers regardless of their background, build understanding, and aid in ending bias, hate, and discrimination.

Partners Against the Hate - P.A.T.H.

Forward Initiative

The P.A.T.H. Forward Initiative was launched in May 2021 and provides support to organizations that serve communities most vulnerable to bias and hate with funds for programs and services in the following areas: neighborhood safety, community relations, strategies to enhance hate crime reporting, education (including bystander intervention training), victim services, and data collection.



ABOVE: 3rd P.A.T.H. Forward Awareness Day in the Bronx hosted by OPHC and community partners.

OPHC's Community Project Grants

OPHC and the New York City Commission on Human Rights (CCHR) collaborated to award ***Community Project Grants to Prevent and Address Bias and Hate***. In 2024, OPHC awarded grants up to \$10K to individuals, groups, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, and other entities located in New York City to implement creative projects that promote community respect, prevent hate violence, and seek to address hate crimes, bias-motivated incidents, and discrimination through pathways outside of law enforcement and the criminal legal system.

II. A MULTI-PRONGED APPROACH TO PREVENTING HATE

Pillar Three: Laws and Law Enforcement

OPHC collaborates with law enforcement, including the NYPD Hate Crimes Task Force and the District Attorney's Office Hate Crimes Unit, to support communities impacted by hate crimes. OPHC is not a law enforcement agency but serves as a vital link between law enforcement and vulnerable populations. Together, we work to ensure that those affected by hate crimes have access to resources, understand their legal rights, and feel confident in reporting incidents.

What Hate Crimes Are – and Aren't

There is a lot of misunderstanding about what hate crimes are and when law enforcement can act on bigoted, biased conduct. This can lead to frustration among those who are targeted, since the impact of being singled out for who you are can be very painful, even absent from any physical injury.

Hate crimes can target an individual, a group of individuals, or public or private property. The legal definition of a hate crime differs by state. While New York State takes seriously crimes motivated by hate, there is no separate section of New York State law for hate crimes. Instead, New York State Law attaches a **penalty enhancement** to a criminal offense motivated by bias, such as an act of vandalism or an assault.

In accordance with New York State Penal Law (See Appendix 4),¹ the NYPD uses the following guideline to identify hate/bias crimes (the two terms are used interchangeably): “Any offense or unlawful act that is motivated in whole or substantial part by a person’s, a group’s or a place’s identification,”² such as race, color, religion, ethnicity, gender identity, age, disability, ancestry, national origin, or sexual orientation as determined by the commanding officer of the NYPD’s Hate Crime Task Force. In January 2019, New York State Governor Andrew Cuomo signed into law the Gender Expression Non-Discrimination Act (GENDA), expressly expanding the state’s hate crimes laws to designate offenses motivated by bias based on gender identity or expression.

¹ NYS Penal Law § 485.05; see also FBI.gov. Hate Crimes - What We Investigate. <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/civil-rights/hate-crimes>.; New York City Police Department (NYPD). Services - Hate Crimes. <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/services/law-enforcement/hate-crimes.page>.; New York State Website. New York State Anti-Hate Crime Resource Guide <https://www.ny.gov/we-are-all-immigrants/new-york-state-anti-hate-crime-resourceguide>.

² New York City Police Department (NYPD). Services - Hate Crimes. Linked here.

II. A MULTI-PRONGED APPROACH TO PREVENTING HATE

Pillar Three: Laws and Law Enforcement

There is other conduct motivated by bias that the law does not consider a hate crime. For example, when a person is called a derogatory term on the street but is neither threatened nor harassed. These are referred to as “*bias incidents*” (or “*hate incidents*”), and because they are not proscribed by law, they are not tracked in New York law enforcement records. Bias incidents are incidents that involve non-criminal conduct motivated by hatred or bigotry based on a person’s protected characteristics. Despite not rising to the level of a reportable crime, bias incidents can produce similarly profound harms for individuals and communities, and official responses to bias incidents shape a community’s relationship with law enforcement. In New York, biased, discriminatory conduct in housing, employment and education is prohibited by our robust Human Rights Law and is enforced by New York City’s Commission on Human Rights (CCHR). See information about these rights and remedies at the Commission’s website.

Hate Crimes Law and Response

Hate crimes are considered particularly serious beyond their underlying accompanying offenses. On an individual level, research shows that victims of hate crimes are particularly vulnerable to symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and are more likely to suffer from health issues and struggle with employment, leading the U.S. Supreme Court to recognize that hate crimes “inflict distinct emotional harms” on their victims in comparison to other kinds of crimes.³ The psychological impact of hate crimes extends far beyond the individual victim. A hate crime against one person incites fear among those who share the victim’s identity; harm against the individual becomes harm against the entire community to which the victim belongs. Identity-based crimes can lead to a persistent sense of fear, hypervigilance, and social withdrawal.⁴ By targeting a group as “other” and weakening a sense of belonging, hate crimes undermine the democratic principles and tenets of diversity and inclusion that are the foundation both of New York City and of the United States.

Hate crimes are less likely than non-hate crimes to be reported to the police, frustrating efforts to address them. Yet without an accurate picture of hate crimes, early identification and prevention becomes more difficult to accomplish. One of the goals of OPHC is to encourage individuals to report hate crimes, allowing the Office 1) to understand patterns of bias to help identify potential hate crimes and bias incidents before they occur; and 2) to appropriately identify all victims and their communities to best distribute services and other resources.

³Wisconsin v. Mitchell, 508 U.S. 476, 488 (1993)

⁴ Perry, B., & Alvi, S. (2012). ‘We are all vulnerable’: The in terrorem effects of hate crimes. International Review of Victimology, 18(1), 57-71. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0269758011422475> (Original work published 2012)

II. A Multi-Pronged Approach to Preventing Hate

Pillar Three: Laws and Law Enforcement

Violent Hate Crime Notification System – Required by LL49 (2020)

Pursuant to Local Law 49 (See Appendix 3), OPHC, in partnership with New York City Police Department (NYPD), created a system to alert over 500 legislative and elected officials, community leaders, and appropriate community-based organizations whenever the NYPD has determined that a potential violent hate crime has occurred. Notifications include the hate motivation and the location, date, and time of the incident.

Interagency Committee on Hate Crimes (IAC)

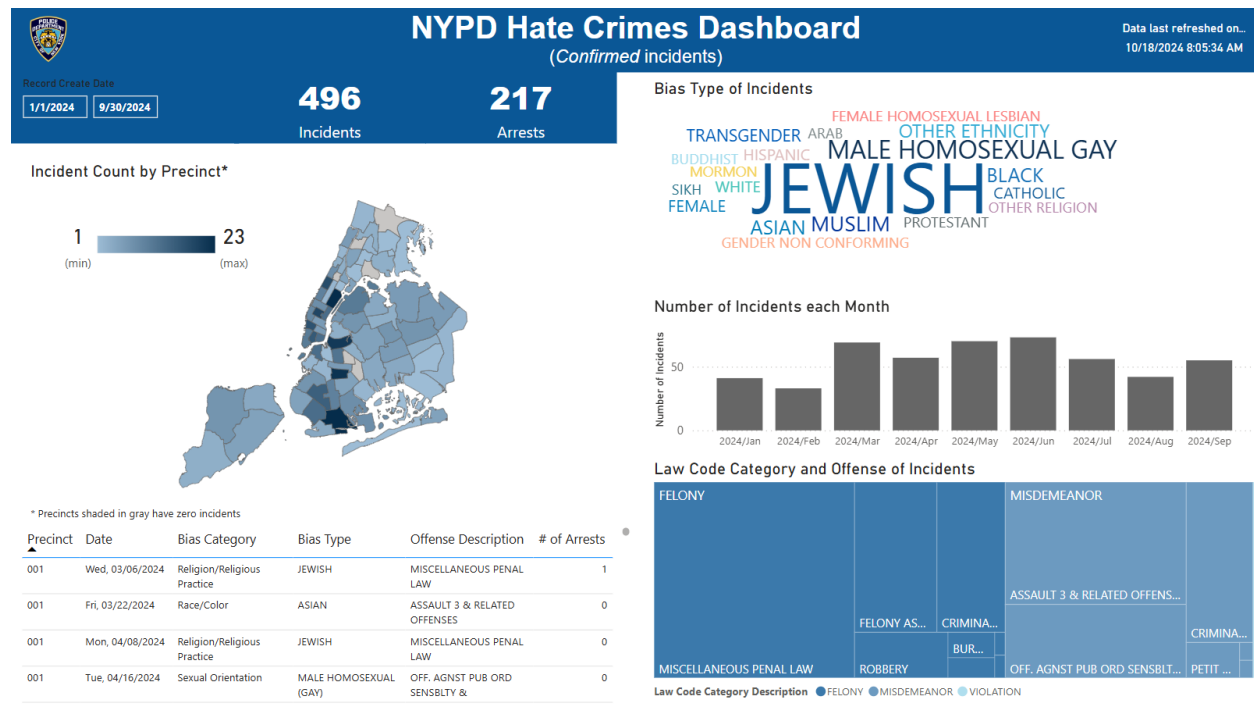
OPHC convenes an Interagency Committee on Hate Crimes quarterly (in person and virtually). Five Working Groups meet regularly and draft recommendations on education, neighborhood safety & community relations, victim support, restorative justice for hate crimes, and strategies to enhance reporting. The IAC has served as an important advisory body on how the city handles hate crimes and bias incidents. It has strengthened immediate coordination of hate incidents among city agencies and leveraged the experience and expertise of stakeholders to enhance the city's overall long-term response.

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

A critical part of the work of OPHC is to collect and analyze data around hate crime incidents, including numbers of complaints and arrests and most targeted groups, to better understand patterns and inform data-driven solutions.

Since its launch in 2019, OPHC has worked to increase the transparency on hate crime data that would enable our office to perform analysis of patterns of hate crimes and increase public awareness of incidents. NYPD also launched a new public reporting system in 2020, the NYPD Hate Crimes Dashboard, and new structure for quarterly data reporting made accessible via NYC Open Data which allows for more granular level analysis.



III. HATE CRIME DATA

2023 NYC Hate Crime Statistics

Key Terms:

- **Complaint** refers to a reported allegation of a hate crime incident to the NYPD without necessarily having identified a suspect to arrest, such as in the case of a property crime without a witness or recovered video. Given the publishing of NYPD's new format of hate crime data, we can now better understand differences in crime type, geography, and bias motivation.
- **Arrest** refers to an action against an individual who has been taken into custody by NYPD for a hate crime but does not necessarily mean the individual was prosecuted for such crime.
- **Violent** hate crimes, according to the OPHC Hate Crime Notification System, include Rape, Robbery, Assault (felony), Assault (misdemeanor), and Menacing. Note that violent hate crimes do not typically include Assault (misdemeanor) or menacing.
- **Non-violent** hate crimes include all hate crimes which are not violent such as Property/vandalism (Aggravated Harassment 1 and Criminal Mischief 4).
- **Vandalism** hate crimes refer to a subset of non-violent hate crimes which include Criminal Mischief (1,2,3,4) and Aggravated Harassment 1.
- **Multi-Bias** incidents are those in which there were more than one bias motivation. In the NYPD data, this is referred to as "Other;" this report refers to those as "Multi-bias."
- The **Anti-LGBTQ** category combines bias motivations from a number of different offense categories: Anti-Gay; Anti-Transgender; Anti-Lesbian; Anti-LGBTQ (Mixed Group); Anti-Gender Nonconforming.

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Key takeaways of hate crime complaints in 2024:

- Hate crime complaints decreased by 3% from 2023 to 2024. Bias categories with the highest increases in complaints from 2024 are: anti-Jewish (324 to 344 complaints), anti-Muslim (26 to 44 complaints), anti-Female (0 to 11 complaints), and anti-Protestant (1 to 5 complaints).
- Anti-Asian hate crimes experienced a 31% decrease from 2023 to 2024.
- Anti-Jewish bias comprised the highest proportion of hate crime complaints (53%).
- Anti-LGBTQ crimes decreased 24% (from 123 to 93). Within the anti-LGBTQ group, anti-Male Homosexual (Gay) hate crimes accounted for 78% of the total.
- Anti-Muslim hate crimes experienced a 69% increase (from 26 to 44).
- Brooklyn experienced the highest increase in reported hate crimes, from 211 to 236.
- Manhattan accounts for 38% of all reported hate crimes in 2024.
- Hate crime complaints decreased in all boroughs except for Brooklyn.

Key takeaways of hate crime arrests in 2024:

- Arrests decreased by 8% from 2023 to 2024 (from 341 to 312 arrests).
- Majority of arrests for hate crimes were in Manhattan (43%, representing 147 arrests), followed by Brooklyn at 37%, (127 arrests).

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

COMPLAINTS

Total Hate Crime Complaints, 2020-2024

Hate crime complaints decreased by 3% from 2023-2024. Note that complaints represent both citizen- and officer-initiated reports.

Annual Number of Hate Crime Complaints, 2020 – 2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	%Δ '23-'24
Complaints	266	531	607	667	648	-3%

Complaints by Bias Motivation

Since 2020 anti-Jewish complaints have made up the highest number of overall complaints (1,246), followed by anti-LGBTQ complaints (453) and anti-Asian complaints (331). Following the October 7, 2023 attack in Israel, New York City saw a sharp increase in reported hate crimes. Between 2023 and 2024, anti-Jewish complaints increased by 6%, and anti-Muslim complaints increased by 69%. Anti-LGBTQ complaints decreased by 24% between 2023-2024; anti-Asian complaints decreased by 31% in the same period but remain higher than 2020 levels.

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Complaints by Bias Motivation

Annual Number of Hate Crime Complaints by Bias Motivation, Top Hate Crime Categories

Bias Motive	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change	%Δ '23-'24	Total '20 - '24
Anti-Jewish	121	196	261	324	344	20	6%	1246
Anti- LGBTQ	40	100	97	123	93	-30	-24%	453
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	28	73	73	97	73	-24	-25%	344
Anti-Transgender	4	18	15	18	14	-4	-22%	69
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	4	5	9	6	5	-1	-17%	29
Anti-Gender Non-Conforming	2	3	0	2	1	-1	-50%	8
Anti-LGBT (Mixed Group)	2	1	0	0	0	0	--	3
Anti-Asian	28	134	83	51	35	-16	-31%	331
Anti-Black	37	38	53	51	40	-9	-22%	219
Anti-Other Ethnicity	2	10	39	30	35	5	17%	116
Anti-Muslim	4	13	19	26	44	18	69%	106
Anti-White	10	19	11	26	11	-15	-58%	77
Anti-Hispanic	1	8	16	20	12	-8	-40%	57
Anti-Catholic	9	9	12	10	12	2	20%	52
Anti-Female	6	3	0	0	11	11	--	20
Anti-Sikh	0	0	3	3	1	-2	-67%	7
Anti-Protestant	0	0	1	1	5	-4	400%	7
Anti-Hindu	2	0	4	0	0	0	--	6
Anti-Other Religion	0	0	3	0	1	1	--	4
Anti-Buddhist	0	0	1	1	1	0	0%	3
Anti-Religious Practice Generally	2	0	1	0	0	0	---	3
Anti-Arab	1	1	0	0	1	1	--	3
Anti-Eastern Orthodox	0	0	2	0	0	0	--	2
Anti-Mormon	0	0	0	0	2	2	--	2
Anti-Multi-Racial Groups	2	0	0	0	0	0	--	2
Anti-Jehovah's Witness	0	0	1	0	0	0	--	1
60 yrs and Older	1	0	0	0	0	0	--	1
Anti- Male	0	0	0	1	0	1	--	1
Anti-Physical Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Percent of Total Complaints by Bias Motivation, 2024

Bias Motivation	2024	% of Total
Anti-Jewish	344	53%
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	73	11%
Anti-Muslim	44	7%
Anti-Black	40	6%
Anti-Asian	35	5%
Anti-Other Ethnicity	35	5%
Anti-Transgender	14	2%
Anti-Hispanic	12	2%
Anti-Catholic	12	2%
Anti-White	11	2%
Anti-Female	11	2%
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	5	1%
Anti-Protestant	5	1%
Anti-Mormon	2	0%
Anti-Gender Non-Conforming	1	0%
Anti-Sikh	1	0%
Anti-Other Religion	1	0%
Anti-Buddhist	1	0%
Anti-Arab	1	0%
Total	648	100%

Geographical Trends for Complaints

Manhattan leads the boroughs with the highest number of hate crime complaints (248), followed by Brooklyn (236), Queens (116), the Bronx (24), and Staten Island (24).

Aggregate Top Hate Crime Complaints by Borough, 2020-2024

Borough	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	%Δ '23-'24
Manhattan	86	219	241	265	248	-6%
Brooklyn	93	140	208	211	236	12%
Queens	48	105	91	136	116	-15%
Bronx	21	48	42	30	24	-20%
Staten Island	18	19	25	25	24	-4%
Total Complaints	266	531	607	667	648	-3%

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

The 14th Precinct (Midtown South) in Manhattan leads in hate crime complaints with 28 (11 anti-Asian, 6 anti-Jewish, 6 anti-Male Homosexual (Gay), 1 anti-Hispanic, 1 anti-Arab, 1 anti-Black, 1 anti-Muslim, 1 anti-Other Ethnicity), as well as the 61st Precinct (Southern Brooklyn) in Queens with 28 complaints (20, anti-Jewish, 3 anti-Black, 2 anti-Other Ethnicity, 1 anti-Male Homosexual, 1 anti-Muslim, 1 anti-Transgender).

Complaints by Precinct, 2020-2024

PCT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	%Δ '23-'24
14	3	38	22	23	28	22%
61	3	10	22	18	28	56%
19	4	15	29	31	27	-13%
90	12	12	30	20	23	15%
6	5	14	12	14	20	43%
71	3	9	11	15	22	47%
24	4	9	16	21	21	0%
84	6	7	12	21	18	-14%
5	5	8	13	13	18	38%
66	9	10	19	13	18	38%
70	14	10	17	22	16	-27%
114	2	10	7	20	15	-25%
1	4	18	15	17	14	-18%
20	3	5	4	19	13	-32%
17	3	7	12	11	13	18%
112	8	12	8	15	11	-27%
13	7	18	24	14	11	-21%
18	4	18	16	21	10	-52%
26	3	8	10	15	10	-33%
10	15	5	17	18	9	-50%
107	9	8	4	28	8	-71%
115	3	5	4	12	8	-33%
60	7	6	9	12	6	-50%
78	2	3	8	12	3	-75%

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Precincts with the highest number of complaints by precinct and stratified by borough are presented below. Similarities persist between precincts with the highest number of complaints in 2023 and 2024. Bolded precincts below are those which experienced the highest number of complaints in both 2023 and 2024.

Highest number of complaints for hate crimes in **Manhattan** by Precinct:

2024	2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precinct 14 (Midtown South, 28 complaints)• Precinct 19 (Upper East Side, 27 complaints)• Precinct 24 (Upper West Side/Manhattan Valley, 21 complaints)• Precinct 6 (Greenwich Village/West Village, 20 complaints)• Precinct 5 (Chinatown, 18 complaints)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precinct 19 (Upper East Side, 31 complaints)• Precinct 14 (Midtown South, 23 complaints)• Precinct 18 (Midtown North, 21 complaints)• Precinct 24 (Upper West Side/Manhattan Valley, 21 complaints)• Precinct 20 (Upper West Side, 19 complaints)

Highest number of complaints for hate crimes in **Brooklyn** by Precinct:

2024	2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precinct 61 (Kings Bay/Sheepshead Bay, 28 complaints)• Precinct 90 (Williamsburg, 23 complaints)• Precinct 71 (Crown Heights/Prospect Lefferts, 22 complaints)• Precinct 66 (Borough Park, 18 complaints)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Precinct 70 (Midwood/Prospect Park South, 22 complaints)• Precinct 84 (Brooklyn Heights/Boerum Hill, 21 complaints)• Precinct 90 (Williamsburg, 20 complaints)• Precinct 61 (Kings Bay/Sheepshead Bay, 18 complaints)

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Highest number of complaints for hate crimes in **Queens** by Precinct:

2024

- **Precinct 114** (Astoria/Long Island City, 15 complaints)
- Precinct 104 (Ridgewood/Glendale, 11 complaints)
- Precinct 108 (Long Island City/Sunnyside, 11 complaints)
- **Precinct 112** (Forest Hills/Rego Park, 11 complaints)

2023

- Precinct 107 (Fresh Meadows/Cunningham Heights, 28 complaints)
- **Precinct 114** (Astoria/Long Island City, 20 complaints)
- **Precinct 112** (Forest Hills/Rego Park, 15 complaints)
- Precinct 115 (Jackson Heights/East Elmhurst, 12 complaints)

Highest number of complaints for hate crimes in the **Bronx** by Precinct:

2024

- Precinct 44 (Grand Concourse/Yankee Stadium, 5 complaints)
- Precinct 42 (Morrisania, 4 complaints)
- Precinct 43 (Southeast Bronx, 3 complaints)

2023

- **Precinct 50** (Kingsbridge/Marble Hill/Riverdale, 6 complaints)
- **Precinct 48** (Belmont/East Tremont/West Farms, 4 complaints)

Total number of complaints for all hate crimes in **Staten Island** by precinct for 2023-2024 are as follows:

2024

- **Precinct 121** (Northwestern Shore, 10 complaints)
- **Precinct 122** (South Shore, 6 complaints)
- **Precinct 120** (North Shore, 4 complaints)
- **Precinct 123** (South Shore, 4 complaints)

2023

- **Precinct 122** (South Shore, 10 complaints)
- **Precinct 121** (Northwestern Shore, 9 complaints)
- **Precinct 120** (North Shore, 4 complaints)
- **Precinct 123** (South Shore, 2 complaints)

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

ARRESTS

Total Hate Crime Arrests, 2020-2024

Hate crime arrests decreased from 372 to 341 (-31 arrests, 8% decrease) from 2023 to 2024.

Annual Number of Hate Crime Arrests, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	%Δ '23-'24	Total
Arrests	103	238	295	372	341	-8%	1,349

Arrests by Bias Motivation

In 2024, anti-Jewish arrests (128) accounted for the highest number of overall arrests, followed by anti-LGBTQ arrests (71) and anti-Muslim arrests (36).

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Annual Number of Hate Crime Arrests by Bias Motivation, Top Hate Crime Categories, 2024

Bias Motivation	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	%Δ '23-'24
Anti-Jewish	25	70	69	103	128	24%
Anti-LGBTQ	24	49	66	88	71	-19%
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	18	33	45	66	55	-17%
Anti-Transgender	2	12	8	18	11	-39%
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	1	1	13	3	5	67%
Anti-Gender Non-Conforming	1	3	0	1	0	-100%
Anti-LGBT (Mixed Group)	2	0	0	0	0	--
Anti-Muslim	2	7	11	25	36	44%
Anti-Asian	23	69	67	40	27	-33%
Anti-Other Ethnicity	0	4	37	24	25	4%
Anti-Black	11	15	8	26	18	-31%
Anti-Hispanic	0	4	9	28	13	-54%
Anti-Female	10	3	0	0	8	--
Anti-Catholic	0	7	7	5	5	0%
Anti-White	5	10	9	28	4	-86%
Anti-Sikh	0	0	4	3	2	-33%
Anti-Arab	0	0	0	0	1	--
Anti-Protestant	0	0	0	0	1	--
Anti-Buddhist	0	0	0	1	1	0%
Anti-Hindu	1	0	3	0	0	--
Anti-Other Religion	0	0	3	0	0	--
Anti-Eastern Orthodox	0	0	1	0	0	--
Anti-Jehovah's Witness	0	0	1	0	0	--
Anti-Religious Practice Generally	0	0	0	0	0	--
60 Yrs and Older	1	0	0	0	0	--
Anti-Multi-Racial Groups	1	0	0	0	0	--
Anti-Physical Disability	0	0	0	0	0	--
Anti Male	0	0	0	1	0	-100%

Anti-Muslim arrests increased (44%) from 25 to 36 arrests from 2023 to 2024. Anti-Jewish arrests increased (+24%) from 103 to 128 arrests from 2023 to 2024.

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Arrest Rates from 2024 Complaints⁵

Bias Motivation	Complaints	Arrests	Arrest Rate
Anti-Jewish	344	128	37%
Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay)	73	55	75%
Anti-Muslim	44	36	82%
Anti-Black	40	18	45%
Anti-Asian	35	27	77%
Anti-Other Ethnicity	35	25	71%
Anti-Transgender	14	11	79%
Anti-Hispanic	12	13	108%
Anti-Catholic	12	5	42%
Anti-White	11	4	36%
Anti-Female	11	8	73%
Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian)	5	5	100%
Anti-Protestant	5	1	20%
Anti-Mormon	2	0	0%
Anti-Gender Non-Conforming	1	0	0%
Anti-Sikh	1	2	200%
Anti-Other Religion	1	0	0%
Anti-Buddhist	1	1	100%
Anti-Arab	1	1	100%
Total	648	340	52%

*One arrest did not list the motivation, total arrests for 2024 were 341

Anti-Sikh hate crimes had the highest arrest rate per complaint (200%), followed by anti-Hispanic (108%), and anti-Arab, anti-Buddhist, and anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian) all with 100% clearance. Only 37% of anti-Jewish hate crimes resulted in an arrest.

⁵ *Arrest rates over 100% suggest multiple arrests on a single incident

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Arrest Trends by Geography

In 2024, Manhattan led the boroughs with the highest number of hate crime arrests (147), followed by Brooklyn with 127 arrests and Queens with 55 arrests. Arrests decreased across all boroughs.

Hate Crime Arrests by Borough, 2020-2024

Borough	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	%Δ '23-'24	Total
Manhattan	27	98	103	148	147	-1%	376
Brooklyn	39	55	123	129	127	-2%	473
Queens	16	53	47	80	55	-31%	251
Bronx	12	24	9	8	6	-25%	59
Staten Island	9	8	13	7	6	-14%	43
Total Arrests	103	238	295	372	341	-8%	1,349

The 7th precinct (Lower East Side) experienced both the highest number of hate crime arrests (35) in 2024 and one the highest percent increase from 2023 (775%). The arrests in the 7th precinct were for anti-Jewish (14), anti-Male Homosexual (8), anti-Female (3), anti-Muslim (2), anti-white (2), anti-Hispanic (2), anti-Asian (2), anti-Black (1), anti-Sikh (1).

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Precincts with Highest Number of Hate Crime Arrests, 2020-2024

PCT	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	%Δ '23-'24	Total
90	15	3	39	11	17	55%	85
14	1	19	13	18	26	44%	77
7	2	7	10	4	35	775%	58
70	6	9	6	18	5	-72%	44
71	1	6	6	12	18	50%	43
84	4	1	6	20	10	-50%	41
18	2	11	7	16	4	-75%	40
5	2	6	7	8	14	75%	37
10	5	1	9	18	3	-83%	36
13	2	7	12	2	10	400%	33
6	4	3	7	10	7	-30%	31
109	0	5	9	12	4	-67%	30
79	1	3	12	5	8	60%	29
19	1	6	6	10	5	-50%	28
66	3	6	5	5	9	80%	28
115	1	5	5	8	4	-50%	23
75	1	1	7	7	7	0%	23
103	0	6	5	7	3	-57%	21
25	0	7	5	4	4	0%	20
72	1	3	10	2	3	50%	19
110	1	7	6	2	2	0%	18
17	0	2	7	4	5	25%	18
102	0	5	6	2	5	150%	18
9	1	4	6	3	3	0%	17
121	0	0	8	5	3	-40%	16
63	0	0	6	1	9	800%	16

Precincts with the highest number of arrests by precinct and stratified by borough are presented below. Similarities persist between precincts with the highest number of complaints in 2023 and 2024. Bolded precincts below are those which were among the precincts with the greatest volume of hate crime arrests in both 2023 and 2024.

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Highest number of arrests for hate crimes in **Manhattan** by Precinct:

2024

- Precinct 7 (Lower East Side, 35 arrests)
- **Precinct 14** (Midtown South, 26 arrests)
- Precinct 5 (Chinatown/Little Italy, 14 arrests)
- Precinct 24 (Upper West Side, 11 arrests)

2023

- **Precinct 14** (Midtown South, 18 arrests)
- Precinct 10 (Chelsea/Hudson Yards, 18 arrests)
- Precinct 18 (Midtown North, 16 arrests)
- Precinct 6 (Greenwich Village/West Village, 10 arrests)

Highest number of arrests for hate crimes in **Brooklyn** by Precinct:

2024

- **Precinct 71** (Crown Heights/Prospect Lefferts, 18 arrests)
- **Precinct 90** (Williamsburg, 17 arrests)
- **Precinct 84** (Brooklyn Heights/Boerum Hill, 10 arrests)
- Precinct 61 (Kings Bay/Sheepshead Bay, 13 arrests)

2023

- **Precinct 84** (Brooklyn Heights/Boerum Hill, 20 arrests)
- Precinct 70 (Midwood/Prospect Park South, 18 arrests)
- **Precinct 71** (Crown Heights/Prospect Lefferts, 12 arrests)
- **Precinct 90** (Williamsburg, 11 arrests)

Highest number of arrests for hate crimes in **Queens** by Precinct:

2024

- **Precinct 114** (Astoria/Long Island City, 11 arrests)
- Precinct 101 (Far Rockaway, 6 arrests)
- Precinct 102 (Kew Gardens, Richmond Hill, 5 arrests)
- Precinct 104 (Ridgewood, Middle Village, 4 arrests)

2023

- **Precinct 114** (Astoria/Long Island City, 15 arrests)
- **Precinct 109** (Flushing/Bay Terrace/Whitestone, 12 arrests)
- Precinct 107 (Fresh Meadows/Cunningham Heights, 11 arrests)
- Precinct 112 (Forest Hills/Rego Park, 11 arrests)

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Highest number of arrests for hate crimes in **The Bronx** by Precinct:

2024

- Precinct 44 (Grand Concourse, Yankee Stadium, 3 arrests)
- **Precinct 52** (Bedford Park/Fordham, 2 arrest)
- Precinct 40 (Port Morris/Mott Haven, 1 arrest)

2023

- Precinct 45 (Co-op City/City Island, 3 arrests)
- Precinct 41 (Hunts Point/Longwood, 1 arrest)
- **Precinct 52** (Bedford Park/Fordham, 1 arrest)

Highest number of arrests for hate crimes in **Staten Island** by Precinct:

2024

- **Precinct 121** (Northwestern Shore, 3 arrests)

2023

- **Precinct 121** (Northwestern Shore, 5 arrests)

III. HATE CRIME DATA

2024 Hate Crime Statistics

Underreporting

According to CCHR's 2018 Annual Report, 71% of people in some vulnerable groups do not report bias incidents and hate-motivated harassment. Some of the following reporting barriers were identified by respondents:

- Believing that no one would take the report seriously or that the incident was not significant enough to report to police.
- Distrust of law enforcement due to negative experiences with law enforcement and/or historically strained and abusive relationship with law enforcement.
- Concern about reprisal or other bad consequences.⁶
- Concerns that it could impact immigration status (though NYPD never asks for this information)
- Trying to report and not being taken seriously.⁷

⁶ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Special Report: Hate Crime Victimization Statistical Tables, 2004-2015. Washington, D.C., Bureau of Justice Statistics, June 2017.

⁷ NYC Commission on Human Rights (CCHR). Xenophobia, Islamophobia, and Anti-Semitism in NYC Leading Up To and Following the 2016 Presidential Election: A Report on Discrimination, Bias, and Acts of Hate Experienced by Muslim, Arab, South Asian, Jewish, and Sikh New Yorkers. New York City, Strength in Numbers Consulting Group, 2018.

**LOCAL LAWS OF THE CITY
OF NEW YORK FOR THE
YEAR 2019**

No. 46

Introduced by Council Members Levine, Cumbo, Deutsch, Richards,
Constantinides, Koslowitz, Chin, Treyger, Maisel, Levin, Rosenthal, Kallos,
Vallone, Gibson, Rodriguez, Williams, Ayala and Cornegy.

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 1 of the New York city charter is amended by adding a new section 20-g to read as follows:

§ 20-g Office for the prevention of hate crimes. a. The mayor shall establish an office for the prevention of hate crimes. Such office may be established within any office of the mayor or as a separate office or within any other office of the mayor or within any department the head of which is appointed by the mayor. Such office shall be headed by a coordinator who shall be appointed by the mayor or the head of such department. For the purposes of this section only, "coordinator" shall mean the coordinator of the office for the prevention of hate crimes.

b. Powers and duties. The coordinator shall have the power and the duty to:

1. Advise and assist the mayor in planning and implementing for coordination and cooperation among agencies under the jurisdiction of the mayor that are involved in prevention, awareness, investigation and prosecution, and impact on communities of hate crimes.

2. Create and implement a coordinated system for the city's response to hate crimes. Such system shall, in conjunction with the New York city commission on human rights' bias response teams, the police department, and any relevant agency or office, coordinate responses to hate crime allegations.

3. Review the budget requests of all agencies for programs related to hate crimes, and recommend to the mayor budget priorities among such.

4. Prepare and submit to the mayor and the council and post on the city's website by January 30 of each year an annual report of the activities of the office, regarding the prevalence of hate crimes during the previous calendar year and the availability of services to address the impact of these crimes. Such report shall include but need not be limited to the following information: (i) identification of areas or populations within the city that are particularly vulnerable to hate crimes, (ii) identification and assessment of the efficacy of counseling and resources for victims of hate crimes, making recommendations for improvements of the same, and (iii) collation of city, state and federal statistics on hate crime complaints and prosecutions within the city, including incidents by offense, bias motivation, and demographic characteristics such as age and gender of offenders.

5. Study the effectiveness of, and make recommendations with respect to, the expansion of safety plans for neighborhoods and institutions that are particularly vulnerable to hate crimes, and the resources available for victims. This paragraph shall not require the disclosure of material that would reveal non-routine investigative techniques or confidential information or where disclosure could compromise the safety of the public or police officers or could otherwise compromise law enforcement investigations or operations.

6. Serve as liaison for the city with providers of victim services, community groups, and other relevant nongovernmental entities and assist in the coordination among such entities on reporting and responding to allegations of hate crimes, to ensure that city residents have access to relevant services after hate crime events.

7. Perform other duties as the mayor may assign.

§2. This local law takes effect nine months after it becomes law.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed
by the Council

on January 24, 2019 and returned unsigned by the Mayor on February 26, 2019.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 46 of 2019, Council
Int. No. 1234-A of

2018) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed
by the New York City Council, presented to the Mayor and neither approved nor disapproved
within thirty days thereafter.

STEVEN LOUIS,

Acting Corporation Counsel.

**LOCAL LAWS OF THE CITY
OF NEW YORK FOR THE
YEAR 2019**

No. 47

Introduced by Council Members Deutsch, Richards, Levine, Vallone, Eugene, Menchaca, Moya, Ampy-Samuel, Cabrera, Gibson, Levin, Lancman, Rodriguez, Kallos, Williams, Koslowitz, Chin, Cumbo and Ayala.

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the New York city charter, in relation to requiring educational outreach within the office of prevention of hate crimes

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Paragraph 4 of subdivision b of section 20-g of the New York city charter, as added by a local law for the year 2019 amending the New York city charter, relating to creating the office for the prevention of hate crimes, as proposed in introduction number 1234 for the year 2018, is amended to read as follows:

4. Prepare and submit to the mayor and the council and post on the city's website by January 30 of each year an annual report of the activities of the office, regarding the prevalence of hate crimes during the previous calendar year and the availability of services to address the impact of these crimes. Such report shall include but need not be limited to the following information: (i) identification of areas or populations within the city that are particularly vulnerable to hate crimes, (ii) identification and assessment of the efficacy of counseling and resources for victims of hate crimes, making recommendations for improvements of the same, [and] (iii) collation of city, state and federal statistics on hate crime complaints and prosecutions within the city, including incidents by offense, bias motivation, and demographic characteristics such as age and gender of offenders, *(iv) the populations to which the division of educational outreach addressed, (v) the types of programs created or provided by the division of educational outreach and the names of the providers of such programs, and (vi) any other outreach, education, and prevention efforts made by the division of educational outreach.*

§ 2. Section 20-g of the New York city charter, as added by a local law for the year 2019 amending the New York city charter, relating to creating the office for the prevention of hate crimes, as proposed in introduction number 1234 for the year 2018, is amended by adding a new subdivision c to read as follows:

c. The coordinator shall establish a division of educational outreach. The division shall have the power and the duty to:

1. Ensure, by such means as necessary, including coordination with relevant city agencies and interfaith organizations, community groups, and human rights and civil rights groups, the provision of effective outreach and education on the impact and effects of hate crimes, including measures necessary to achieve greater tolerance and understanding, and including the use of law enforcement where appropriate.

2. Create a K-12 curriculum addressing issues related to hate crimes, in consultation with the department of education.

3. Perform other duties as the mayor may assign.

§ 3. This local law takes effect on the same date as a local law for the year 2019 amending the New York city charter, relating to creating the office for the prevention of hate crimes, as proposed in introduction number 1234 for the year 2018, takes effect.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed
by the Council

on January 24, 2019 and returned unsigned by the Mayor on February 26, 2019.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 47 of 2019, Council Int. No. 1261-A of

2018) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council, presented to the Mayor and neither approved nor disapproved within thirty days thereafter.

Corporation Counsel.

STEVEN LOUIS, Acting

**LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2020**

No. 49

Introduced by Council Members Treyger, Rivera, Torres, Koslowitz, Brannan, Ayala, Richards, Kallos, Louis, Chin and Vallone.

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the New York city charter, in relation to individualized responses to violent hate crimes

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section 20-g of the New York city charter, as amended by local law number 47 for the year 2019, is amended to read as follows:

§ 20-g. Office for the prevention of hate crimes. a. The mayor shall establish an office for the prevention of hate crimes. Such office may be established within any office of the mayor or as a separate office or within any other office of the mayor or within any department the head of which is appointed by the mayor. Such office shall be headed by a coordinator who shall be appointed by the mayor or the head of such department. For the purposes of this section only, “coordinator” shall mean the coordinator of the office for the prevention of hate crimes.

b. Powers and duties. The coordinator shall have the power and the duty to:

1. Advise and assist the mayor in planning and implementing [for] *the* coordination and cooperation among agencies under the jurisdiction of the mayor that are involved in *the following*: [prevention] *preventing hate crimes, raising awareness of hate crimes,* [investigation and prosecution] *investigating and prosecuting hate crimes, and addressing the impact of hate crimes* on communities [of hate crimes.];

2. Create and implement a coordinated system for the city’s response to hate crimes. Such system shall, in conjunction with the New York city commission on human rights’ bias response teams, the police department[,], and any relevant agency or office, coordinate responses to hate crime allegations. *Such system shall make provision for an individualized response to all alleged violent hate crimes;*

3. Review the budget requests of all agencies for programs related to hate crimes[,], and recommend to the mayor budget priorities among such[.] *requests;*

4. Prepare and submit to the mayor and the council and post on the city’s website by [January 30] *March 1* of each year an annual report of the activities of the office *for the prevention of hate crimes*, [regarding] the prevalence of hate crimes during the previous calendar year and the availability of services to address the impact of these crimes. Such

report shall include but need not be limited to the following information: (i) identification of areas or populations within the city that are particularly vulnerable to hate crimes, (ii) identification and assessment of the efficacy of counseling and resources for victims of hate crimes, [making] *and* recommendations for improvements of the same, (iii) collation of city, state and federal statistics on hate crime complaints and prosecutions within the city, including incidents by offense, bias motivation[,], and demographic characteristics such as age and gender of offenders, (iv) the populations [to which] the division of educational outreach [addressed] *engaged with*, (v) the types of programs created or provided by the division of educational outreach and the names of the providers of such programs[,], and (vi) any other outreach, education[,], and prevention efforts made by the division of educational outreach[.];

5. Study the effectiveness of, and make recommendations with respect to, the expansion of safety plans for neighborhoods and institutions that are particularly vulnerable to hate crimes[,], and the resources available for victims. This paragraph [shall] *does not* require the disclosure of material that would reveal non-routine investigative techniques or confidential information or [where] *when* disclosure could compromise the safety of the public or police officers or could otherwise compromise law enforcement investigations or operations[.];

6. Serve as liaison for the city with providers of victim services, community groups[,], and other relevant nongovernmental entities and assist in the coordination among such entities on reporting and responding to allegations of hate crimes[,], to ensure that [city residents] *affected persons* have access to relevant services after hate crime events[.];

7. *Provide relevant information to the affected community, including the local community board, within 72 hours of a determination that a violent hate crime has occurred. Such information shall include how the administration is responding to the alleged violent hate crime and the resources currently available to affected persons. This paragraph does not require the disclosure of confidential information or any material that could compromise the safety of the public or police officers or could otherwise compromise law enforcement investigations or operations;*

8. *Within 24 hours of a determination that a violent hate crime has occurred, notify the mayor, speaker of the council, public advocate and council member of the relevant district that such hate crime occurred, the date and time the incident was reported, and the date and time the incident was referred to the hate crimes task force of the New York City police department; and*

[7.] 9. Perform other duties as the mayor may assign.

c. The coordinator shall establish a division of educational outreach. The division shall have the power and the duty to:

1. Ensure[, by such means as necessary, including coordination with relevant city agencies and interfaith organizations, community groups, and human rights and civil rights groups,] the provision of effective outreach and education on the impact and effects of hate crimes, including measures necessary to achieve greater tolerance and understanding, and including the use of law enforcement [where] *when* appropriate. *Such outreach and education shall include coordination between relevant city agencies and interfaith organizations, community groups and human rights and civil rights groups;*

2. Create a K-12 curriculum addressing issues related to hate crimes[,], in consultation with the department of education[.]; *and*

3. Perform other duties as the mayor may assign.

§ 2. This local law takes effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on February 27, 2020 and returned unsigned by the Mayor on April 16, 2020.

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

I hereby certify that the form of the enclosed local law (Local Law No. 49 of 2020, Council Int. No. 1847-A of 2020) to be filed with the Secretary of State contains the correct text of the local law passed by the New York City Council, presented to the Mayor and neither approved nor disapproved within thirty days thereafter.

STEPHEN LOUIS, Acting Corporation Counsel.

Appendices

Appendix 4: NY State Penal Law 485

Section 485.00

Legislative findings

Penal (PEN)

The legislature finds and determines as follows: criminal acts involving violence, intimidation and destruction of property based upon bias and prejudice have become more prevalent in New York state in recent years. The intolerable truth is that in these crimes, commonly and justly referred to as "hate crimes", victims are intentionally selected, in whole or in part, because of their race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation. Hate crimes do more than threaten the safety and welfare of all citizens. They inflict on victims incalculable physical and emotional damage and tear at the very fabric of free society. Crimes motivated by invidious hatred toward particular groups not only harm individual victims but send a powerful message of intolerance and discrimination to all members of the group to which the victim belongs. Hate crimes can and do intimidate and disrupt entire communities and vitiate the civility that is essential to healthy democratic processes. In a democratic society, citizens cannot be required to approve of the beliefs and practices of others, but must never commit criminal acts on account of them. Current law does not adequately recognize the harm to public order and individual safety that hate crimes cause. Therefore, our laws must be strengthened to provide clear recognition of the gravity of hate crimes and the compelling importance of preventing their recurrence.

Accordingly, the legislature finds and declares that hate crimes should be prosecuted and punished with appropriate severity.

Section 485.05

Hate crimes

Penal (PEN) *Listing of Specified Offenses*

1. A person commits a hate crime when he or she commits a specified offense and either:

- a) intentionally selects the person against whom the offense is committed or intended to be committed in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct, or
- b) intentionally commits the act or acts constituting the offense in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct.

2. Proof of race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of the defendant, the victim or of both the defendant and the victim does not, by itself, constitute legally sufficient evidence satisfying the people's burden under paragraph (a) or (b) of subdivision one of this section.

3. A "specified offense" is an offense defined by any of the following provisions of this chapter: section 120.00 (assault in the third degree); section 120.05 (assault in the second degree); section 120.10 (assault in the first degree); section 120.12 (aggravated assault upon a person less than eleven years old); section 120.13 (menacing in the first degree); section 120.14 (menacing in the second degree);

section 120.15 (menacing in the third degree); section 120.20 (reckless endangerment in the second degree); section 120.25 (reckless endangerment in the first degree); section 121.12 (strangulation in the second degree); section 121.13 (strangulation in the first degree); subdivision one of section 125.15 (manslaughter in the second degree); subdivision one, two or four of section 125.20 (manslaughter in the first degree); section 125.25 (murder in the second degree); section 120.45 (stalking in the fourth degree); section 120.50 (stalking in the third degree); section 120.55 (stalking in the second degree); section 120.60 (stalking in the first degree); subdivision one of section 130.35 (rape in the first degree); subdivision one of section 130.50 (criminal sexual act in the first degree); subdivision one of section 130.65 (sexual abuse in the first degree); paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section 130.67 (aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree); paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section 130.70 (aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree); section 135.05 (unlawful imprisonment in the second degree); section 135.10 (unlawful imprisonment in the first degree); section 135.20 (kidnapping in the second degree); section 135.25 (kidnapping in the first degree); section 135.60 (coercion in the third degree); section 135.61 (coercion in the second degree); section 135.65 (coercion in the first degree); section 140.10 (criminal trespass in the third degree); section 140.15 (criminal trespass in the second degree); section 140.17 (criminal trespass in the first degree); section 140.20 (burglary in the third degree); section 140.25 (burglary in the second degree); section 140.30 (burglary in the first degree); section 145.00 (criminal mischief in the fourth degree); section 145.05 (criminal mischief in the third degree); section 145.10 (criminal mischief in the second degree); section 145.12 (criminal mischief in the first degree); section 150.05 (arson in the fourth degree); section 150.10 (arson in the third degree); section 150.15 (arson

in the second degree); section 150.20 (arson in the first degree); section 155.25 (petit larceny); section 155.30 (grand larceny in the fourth degree); section 155.35 (grand larceny in the third degree); section 155.40 (grand larceny in the second degree); section 155.42 (grand larceny in the first degree); section 160.05 (robbery in the third degree); section 160.10 (robbery in the second degree); section 160.15 (robbery in the first degree); section 240.25 (harassment in the first degree); subdivision one, two or four of section 240.30 (aggravated harassment in the second degree); or any attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses.

4. For purposes of this section:

- a) the term "age" means sixty years old or more;
- b) the term "disability" means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity.
- c) the term "gender identity or expression" means a person's actual or perceived gender-related identity, appearance, behavior, expression, or other gender-related characteristic regardless of the sex assigned to that person at birth, including, but not limited to, the status of being transgender.

Section 485.10

Sentencing

Penal (PEN)

1. When a person is convicted of a hate crime pursuant to this article, and the specified offense is a violent felony offense, as defined in section 70.02 of this chapter, the hate crime shall be deemed a violent felony offense.

2. When a person is convicted of a hate crime pursuant to this article and the specified offense is a misdemeanor or a class C, D or E felony, the hate crime shall be deemed to be one category higher than the specified offense the defendant committed, or one category higher than the offense level applicable to the defendant's conviction for an attempt or conspiracy to commit a specified offense, whichever is applicable.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when a person is convicted of a hate crime pursuant to this article and the specified offense is a class B felony:

- a) the maximum term of the indeterminate sentence must be at least six years if the defendant is sentenced pursuant to section 70.00 of this chapter;
- b) the term of the determinate sentence must be at least eight years if the defendant is sentenced pursuant to section 70.02 of this chapter;
- c) the term of the determinate sentence must be at least twelve years if the defendant is sentenced pursuant to section 70.04 of this chapter;
- d) the maximum term of the indeterminate sentence must be at least four years if the defendant is sentenced pursuant to section 70.05 of this chapter; and
- e) the maximum term of the indeterminate sentence or the term of the determinate sentence must be at least ten years if the defendant is sentenced pursuant to section 70.06 of this chapter.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when a person is convicted of a hate crime pursuant to this article and the specified offense is a class A-1 felony, the minimum period of the indeterminate sentence shall not less than twenty years.

5. In addition to any of the dispositions authorized by this chapter, the court may require as part of the sentence imposed upon a person convicted of a hate crime pursuant to this article, that the defendant complete a program, training session or

counseling session directed at hate crime prevention and education, where the court determines such program, training session or counseling session is appropriate, available and was developed or authorized by the court or local agencies in cooperation with organizations serving the affected community.

- [What Is A Hate Crime Resource](#)
- [311-911 Resource on Bias Incidents and Hate Crimes](#)
- [Hate Symbols Informational Web Page](#)
- [Hate Crime Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\)](#)
- [OPHC Hate Crime Notification System Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\)](#)

What is a hate crime?

A hate crime is a crime that is motivated in whole or substantial part by bias against certain personal characteristics. According to New York State law, there must be an underlying crime in order for an incident to be classified as a hate crime. That means authorities must first determine there was a crime committed. If it's determined that the crime was motivated by bias, then hate crime charges may be added to the original charge.

These enhanced penalties exist because while any crime has a negative impact on the victim, hate crimes impact victims on a much deeper and emotional level, and the impact is wider—creating fear and community unrest with those who share the victim's characteristics. There are many types of underlying crimes that, when combined with biased intent, can be considered hate crimes, including physical assault, verbal threats, robberies and burglaries, and property damage such as graffiti.

New York law also specifically provides that anyone who places a swastika or noose—both historical expressions of hate—with the intent to harass, annoy, threaten, or alarm, can also be charged with aggravated harassment.

Examples of hate crimes

- ✓ A passenger on the train says, "I hate gays," and threatens to beat a same-sex couple holding hands.
- ✓ A group of teenagers spray paint a swastika on a building or hang a noose from a tree.
- ✓ A passerby spits in someone's face and yells, "You Asians are spreading the Coronavirus!"

What groups are recognized under New York hate crime law?

New York State law considers the following identities when determining whether a crime was motivated by bias:

- Race or color
- Ancestry or place of national origin
- Gender identity or expression
- Religion or religious practice
- Gender
- Disability
- Sexual orientation
- Age

What if there isn't an underlying crime?

One can still be victimized by bias and hate if there is no underlying crime. A bias incident is when someone verbally harasses or discriminates against you based on your identity, but the incident does not involve a physical attack, a threat of attack, or property damage.

Bias incidents are taken seriously as examples of discrimination, but they are not necessarily crimes. Some bias incidents may be protected by free speech provisions of the Constitution. Others may give rise to civil penalties in New York City under the NYC Human Rights law, which is administered by the NYC Commission on Human Rights.

Examples of bias incidents

- ✓ Someone walks by a Latinx person on the street and yells, "I hate Mexicans," and, "Go back to your own country!"
- ✓ A group of teenagers call a Black teenager the "N" word.
- ✓ A restaurant owner tells a customer in a turban, "Muslims are not welcome here".

What should I do...

...if I find graffiti that includes hate speech or hate symbols, like a swastika?

Graffiti is a crime in New York, and graffiti that includes hate speech or hate symbols can be considered a hate crime. Swastikas and nooses are the most common hate symbols.

If you find graffiti that includes hate speech or hate symbols, call 911 and say "hate crime". It would also be helpful to take a picture of the graffiti to share with law enforcement.

...if I find stickers or fliers promoting a white supremacist group on a lamppost?

Even though stickers, fliers, and posters are protected by the First Amendment and are not considered to be hate crimes, it's important to report the biased or hateful messages.

If the fliers include certain images such as a swastika or a noose, that may elevate charges against the people who distributed the materials and should be reported to your local precinct.

...if someone physically threatens me while making biased remarks?

A physical threat, even without contact, can be considered a crime. As soon as someone includes a physical threat along with biased language, it could be classified as a hate crime.

If someone yells, "I'm going to punch your Asian face," before physically engaging a victim, it may be a hate crime and you should report the incident to police by calling 911 or going to your local precinct.

...if someone verbally harasses me about my identity, but doesn't threaten or touch me?

If a person harasses you because of your race, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity, disability, or any other protected category, that can be considered discriminatory harassment and you should call 311 and say "human rights" or report the bias incident to the NYC Commission on Human Rights (CCHR)

If you are not sure if the harassment was discriminatory or if it was based on your identity, you can still call or email the CCHR and they will help you understand your rights and assist you in filing a complaint.

...if I'm not sure if I experienced a hate crime or a bias incident?

If someone has physically harmed you or threatened to harm you, you should call 911. But you should feel free to call either 311, 911, or both if you are unsure which one to call.

Whether you call 311 or 911, your complaint will be forwarded to the right place. It is more important to report the incident than to worry about which number to use.

WHAT HAPPENED?

BIAS INCIDENT

HATE CRIME

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

CALL 311 AND SAY "HUMAN RIGHTS" OR FILL OUT A DISCRIMINATION REPORT ON [CCHR'S WEBSITE](#)

CALL 911 AND SAY "HATE CRIME" OR CALL YOUR LOCAL POLICE PRECINCT

WHAT WILL HAPPEN NEXT?

YOU WILL BE CONNECTED TO CCHR STAFF WHO CAN INVESTIGATE THE CASE OR HELP YOU FILE A COMPLAINT

YOU WILL BE CONNECTED TO AN OPERATOR WHO WILL ASK FOR DETAILS AND WILL DETERMINE IF POLICE SHOULD BE SENT TO INVESTIGATE. LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE AND YOU WILL NEVER BE ASKED ABOUT IMMIGRATION STATUS.

Hate or discrimination on the basis of race, national origin, or other characteristics is not tolerated in NYC.

The New York City Commission on Human Rights (CCHR), the Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes (OPHC), and the NYPD are monitoring and responding to reported hate and bias incidents related to COVID-19 and coronavirus.

If you or someone you know has been physically harassed or assaulted because of your identity—including your race, ethnicity, or religion—please call 911.

NYPD officers will not ask about the immigration status of anyone seeking help and language assistance is available. Officers can also help connect individuals to victim support services available to them.

You can also contact a Crime Victim Advocate to help deal with the emotional, physical, and financial aftermath of a crime, and explore other options. Call the All Crimes Hotline at 1-866-689-HELP (4357) TDD: 866-604-5350.

If you or someone you know has been harassed or discriminated against by a business, employer, or landlord because of your identity—please call 311 and say, “human rights.”

You are protected against discrimination in housing, at work, or in public places based on your race, national origin, age, immigration status, disability, or other protected classes under the NYC Human Rights Law. The New York City Commission on Human Rights is charged with the enforcement of this law. Violators may be required to pay penalties and/or damages to victims.

Do you need immigration assistance?

All New Yorkers, regardless of immigration status, can call the ActionNYC hotline for free, safe immigration legal help. **Call the ActionNYC hotline at 1-800-354-0365, or call 311 and say, “ActionNYC.”**

Are you seeking mental health support?

NYC Well is also available to support you with your mental health needs. Trained counselors can provide confidential support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in more than 200 languages. **Call 888-NYC-WELL, text “WELL” to 65173, or chat online at nyc.gov/nycwell.**



Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes
Deborah Lauter
Executive Director

Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs
Bitta Mostofi
Commissioner

Commission on Human Rights
Carmelyn P. Malais
Commissioner/Chair

Information on Hate Symbols

Hate crimes are not limited to violent or physical attacks. Hateful symbols can also create pain and fear within vulnerable communities. In New York, some hate-motivated symbols can result in hate crime charges in addition to the underlying committed crime.

New York State Laws on Hate Crimes and Hateful Vandalism

[New York State Penal Law](#) defines hate crimes as criminal acts that are motivated in whole or substantial part by an offender's identification of a person, group, place, or property with a particular "race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, gender identity or expression, religion, religious practice, age, disability, or sexual orientation."

New York law also provides that anyone who "etches, paints, draws upon or otherwise places a swastika or noose," or "sets a cross on fire in public view" [can be charged with first-degree aggravated harassment](#). Anyone who displays such symbols with the "intent to damage property of another person" [can be charged with criminal mischief](#), which falls underneath New York State's list of [designated hate crimes](#).

Swastikas

The swastika has been used by Hindus, Buddhists, and Jains for millennia as a symbol of well-being. However, Nazi Party leader Adolf Hitler, an anti-Semitic nationalist and fascist, appropriated the swastika for the Nazi Party in Germany and designed the Nazi swastika flag in 1910. Hitler's rise would lead to the deaths of millions of people, including the genocide of over 6 million Jews.

Hitler wrote in his autobiography: "[We see] in the swastika the mission of struggle for the victory of the Aryan man, and, by the same token, the victory of the idea of creative work, which as such always has been and always will be anti-Semitic." On September 15, 1935, Hitler marked the passage of the Nuremberg Laws, which included a law proclaiming the swastika flag the sole state flag of Germany, as well as a law that deprived individuals of citizenship who were not of "German or cognate blood."

Today, the swastika is widely seen as a hate symbol that promotes white supremacy and genocide. Displaying a swastika is a criminal offense punishable by New York State law, as it provokes fear and distress in Jewish and other historically targeted communities.

Learn more about the swastika as a symbol of hate:

[Anti-Defamation League: Swastika](#)

[Facing History: Holocaust Education Amid Rising Antisemitism: An Interview with Leslie White](#)

[The Art of Hitler. By Steven Kasher in the MIT Press Journal](#)

[U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum: The History of the Swastika](#)

[Echoes & Reflections: Swastikas and Nazi Salutes: Addressing Holocaust Symbols in the Age of Image](#)

Nooses & Cross-Burning

Nooses as hate symbols are connected to the United States history of lynching. The NAACP estimates that more than 4,700 people were lynched between 1882 and 1968 in the United States, the vast majority of whom were Black. Most of these racially motivated lynchings took place in the South, where many Black men and women were dismembered, beaten to death, and strung from trees for any number of alleged minor crimes. In *Turner v. Commonwealth of Virginia*, the Court of Appeals of Virginia ruled that displaying a noose hanging a Black, life-size mannequin on one's own property violated a state law criminalizing the display of a noose on public property with an intent to intimidate others. Today, displaying a noose in a public space is considered to be an anti-Black, racist hate symbol.

Crosses were burned by the Ku Klux Klan, a group identified by the Southern Poverty Law Center as a hate group that advocates white nationalism, at lynchings but were also generally used to terrorize Blacks, Roman Catholics, Jews, and others groups. In *Virginia v. Black*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that burning a cross with the intent to intimidate or terrorize is not protected free speech. In New York State, cross-burning is considered a hate crime.

Learn more about the noose as a symbol of hate:

[Court of Appeals of Virginia - *Turner v. Commonwealth of Virginia* \(2018\)](#)

[U.S. Supreme Court - *Virginia v. Black*, 538 U.S. 343 \(2003\)](#)

[NAACP: History of Lynchings](#)

[Equal Justice Initiative: Lynching in America](#)

[Anti-Defamation League: Noose Incidents & Their Historical Context](#)

[Facing History: The Origins of Lynching Culture in the United States](#)

[Southern Poverty Law Center: "Ku Klux Klan"](#)

Other Hate Symbols

Swastikas and nooses are the most common hate symbols seen in the U.S. today, but there are a number of other hate symbols.

[Learn more about other hate symbols from the Anti-Defamation League's Hate On Display Symbols resource.](#)

Reporting Hate Symbols

In order to create a safe and democratic society, it is important to call out instances of anti-Semitism, racism, and all other forms of bigotry and hate, including swastikas and nooses.

The New York Police Department keeps track of such incidents so that it can identify any patterns and address illegal activity, and support those who are targeted. The City of New York can also provide individuals and communities targeted or impacted by hate with physical and mental health services or financial support.

[Learn more about Victim Support services.](#)

If you see a swastika, noose, or other imagery you believe might be hateful, call 911 or your local precinct to report it. If possible, take a photograph of the symbol, noting the exact address or cross streets to help with the investigation.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a Hate Crime?

Hate crimes are defined under Section 485.05 of New York State penal law.

[Read more about the New York State law on hate crimes](#)

Aggravated harassment crimes (etching swastikas, displaying nooses, and publicly burning crosses) are defined under Section 240.31 of New York State penal law.

[Read more about the New York State law on aggravated harassment crimes](#)

The New York City Police Department uses the following guidelines to identify hate crimes and bias incidents: "A bias incident is any offense or unlawful act that is motivated in whole or substantial part by a person's, a group's or a place's identification with a particular race, color, religion, ethnicity, gender, age, disability, ancestry, national origin, or sexual orientation (including gay, lesbian, bi-sexual, and transgender) as determined by the commanding officer of the Hate Crime Task Force."

All hate crimes are serious incidents and are treated as such by the Police Department. Crimes that are motivated by hate are vigorously investigated by the NYPD Hate Crime Task Force.

[Learn more about NYPD and the Hate Crime Task Force](#)

How Do I Report a Hate Crime?

If you are the victim of crime, call 911 immediately. If it is a non-serious crime, or a crime that occurred in the past, contact If you are the victim of crime, call 911 immediately. If it is non-violent crime, or a crime that occurred in the past, contact your local precinct.

[Find your nearest precinct](#)

The responding police officers will provide whatever immediate assistance is needed and begin the reporting process. If the situation is deemed to be a possible bias-motivated incident, the NYPD Hate Crime Task Force will be notified.

A person's immigration status does not prevent them from reporting a hate crime or receiving services. You can also report hate crimes to the District Attorney hate crime unit in your borough.

Why Are Hate Crimes Treated Differently Than Other Crimes?

Hate crimes are subject to enhanced penalties because they have a different, greater impact. They send a message to victims that they have been targeted because of their personal identity, creating a deep sense of insecurity. Not only does the victim suffer, but the entire class of individuals who share the victim's characteristics is also impacted, damaging the fabric of democratic society by giving rise to community fear and disruption.

Why Are Hate Crimes Under-Reported?

There are a number of reasons that hate crimes are under-reported, including that a victim may believe that the incident was not important enough to report to police, may feel that their complaint will not be taken seriously or may not trust the government to act on it, or may be concerned about their immigration status or about retaliation.

In New York City, victims are not asked about their immigration status and their personal information (e.g., sexual orientation) is not made public without the victim's consent.

Why Is It Important to Report Hate Crimes?

It is critically important to report hate crimes so the City can provide victims with resources such as physical and mental health services or financial support. It is also important for the City to keep track of incidents so it can gather statistics and ascertain patterns (e.g., neighborhoods targeted, age of offenders, most frequent bias motivations, etc.) and determine ways to address them. Also, if a hate crime is not reported, the perpetrator(s) may go on to hurt another person in the same way or worse.

Once a hate crime is made public, it is important for community leaders to be able to send a united message of support for the victim and the victim's community and make it clear that New York City will not tolerate these types of crimes and that our City values diversity, inclusion, and safety for all.

Are All Bias Incidents Hate Crimes?

No. In many instances there can be verbal harassment or discrimination against someone based on their identity, but the incident does not involve an underlying crime, such as aggravated harassment, physical attack, a threat of attack, or property damage.

Bias incidents are taken seriously because they also impact someone's identity and can create fear and community disruption. Some bias incidents may be protected by free speech provisions of the Constitution (e.g., calling someone a racial epithet without any threat), while others may give rise to civil penalties under the NYC Human Rights law.

[Learn how to file a discrimination complaint.](#)



OPHC Hate Crime Notification System

In March 2020, the New York City Council passed Local Law 49, mandating an “individualized response to alleged violent hate crimes.”

Pursuant to this legislation, the Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes (OPHC) is required to provide relevant information about the crime, including incident date and time, and information on the administration’s response to elected officials and affected communities.

[Learn more about Local Law 49](#)

Frequently Asked Questions

Who receives these notifications?

Currently, OPHC sends e-mail notifications to:

1. Elected officials and other local representatives who serve the geographic area where the incident occurred (e.g., the affected district’s City Council member),
2. The community board of the area where the incident occurred, and
3. Community-based organizations that serve the affected community throughout the city, as determined by the bias motivation of the crime (e.g., LGBTQ organizations receive notification of all anti-sexual orientation or anti-gender identity assaults).

OPHC’s Hate Crime Notification System does not include any confidential information that compromises the identities of any parties involved or the integrity of any ongoing investigations.

When does the OPHC send these alerts?

OPHC sends notifications only after the New York City Police Department’s Hate Crimes Task Force has made an initial determination that a violent incident is being investigated as a hate crime. OPHC will then send notifications via e-mail and is committed to relaying relevant information accurately and in a timely manner.

What qualifies as a “violent hate crime”?

Violent hate crimes that will activate notifications currently include (but are not limited to):

1. Violent felonies under 70.02 of the New York State Penal Law
2. Article 125 crimes
3. Article 130 crimes
4. Assault 3
5. Strangulation

Who do I contact for more information about a particular incident?

For any press inquiries or public information related to a specific incident, **please [contact the NYPD Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Public Information \(DCPI\)](#)**.

For general questions or concerns, **[please contact OPHC](#)**.

Stay Connected. For updates on our criminal justice initiatives follow us on social media at **@stophatenyc** and visit nyc.gov/stophate.