



A CITYWIDE STRATEGY *for Preventing Hate*

**ANNUAL REPORT
(CY 25)**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Message from the Executive Director

On behalf of the New York City Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes (OPHC), I am honored to present this CY2025 annual report reflecting our continued commitment to building a safer, more inclusive city where every New Yorker can live free from hate, bias, and discrimination.

Hate crimes and bias incidents affect not only individuals but entire communities, undermining trust, safety, and the sense of belonging that defines New York City. OPHC remains steadfast in advancing prevention focused strategies that address the root causes of hate while strengthening partnerships across government agencies, community-based organizations, faith leaders, educators, and residents throughout the five boroughs.

Over the past year, OPHC significantly expanded its community-centered initiatives by over 300 percent, dramatically increasing our reach across neighborhoods and strengthening prevention efforts in communities most impacted by hate and bias. We invested substantial effort in delivering education and prevention programming in schools and local senior centers across all five boroughs, equipping New Yorkers of all ages with the knowledge and tools to recognize, prevent, and respond to hate and bias. This year, OPHC also worked closely with over 60 community organizations and institutions across New York City, building meaningful partnerships grounded in solidarity, allyship, and a shared commitment to unity. Together, we advanced initiatives that brought communities together, strengthened trust, and reinforced what it truly means to stand united against hate and bias.

Through targeted investments in grassroots organizations, expanded youth engagement, and strengthened partnerships with community leaders, faith institutions, and city agencies, OPHC continued to advance a coordinated, prevention focused approach that addresses the conditions that fuel hate while supporting healing and resilience in impacted communities.

This work is grounded in the understanding that preventing hate requires sustained collaboration, education, and community empowerment. OPHC will continue to listen to those most affected, adapt to emerging challenges, and invest in strategies that foster dialogue, understanding, and unity across our diverse city.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the many partners, advocates, community leaders and OPHC team who work tirelessly each day to prevent hate and strengthen our neighborhoods. Together, we will continue building a city where everyone belongs and where diversity remains our greatest strength.

In Partnership,

Vijah Ramjattan

Executive Director

NYC Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes

About the Office

The Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes (OPHC) was created through New York City Council passage of NYC Local Law 46 and Local Law 47 in January 2019 and later amended by Local Law 49 of 2020. While the legislation provided for the opening of the office in November 2019, OPHC launched in the summer of 2019 in response to an escalation of hate crimes.

OPHC takes a holistic approach to preventing hate crimes by developing and coordinating community driven prevention strategies to address biases that fuel hate, while fostering healing for victims and their communities. OPHC is strategic in using non law enforcement deterrence, including public education, outreach, community safety models, and prevention best practices. The Office also works with partners to develop responses when hate crimes occur, including strategies that give the criminal justice system options beyond arrest and prosecution.

OPHC coordinates the City's efforts to prevent and respond to hate crimes through an Interagency Committee on Hate Crimes comprised of city agencies and all five District Attorneys' offices. OPHC also supports New York Police Department training and responses that address the concerns of vulnerable communities to help improve reporting, promotes victim assistance, enhances data collection and sharing, and partners with the New York City Department of Education to provide resources that promote respect and educate students on the consequences of prejudice, bigotry, and hate on individuals and communities.



Executive Summary

In fiscal year 2025 (July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025), the PATH (Partners Against the Hate) program delivered a sweeping citywide portfolio of anti-hate education, community safety trainings, cross cultural engagement, youth development, and multilingual outreach. Across all six anchor organizations and their 41 sub-vendors, PATH partners implemented 698 events reaching 34,382 plus participants, engaging immigrant, youth, LGBTQ plus, faith based, and multilingual communities across all five boroughs. With programs offered in more than 20 languages and supported by over 240 community partners, PATH demonstrated strong citywide capacity to prevent hate, increase reporting knowledge, and strengthen social cohesion.

Complementing the PATH program work, OPHC-led initiatives and sponsored programs expanded anti hate impact throughout Calendar Year 2025. OPHC-led initiatives implemented 68 events serving 16,573 participants, including youth arts programming, interfaith collaboration, interagency coordination, and community grants across all boroughs. Sponsored programs added another 53 events serving 11,104 participants, delivering youth empowerment, arts-based healing, intergroup dialogue, and Holocaust and antisemitism education.



Together, these efforts reflect a coordinated, multi layered strategy that deepened trust with communities, expanded culturally responsive outreach, and strengthened anti hate infrastructure in New York City.

Combining fiscal year 2025 PATH data with OPHC’s calendar year 2025 initiatives and sponsored programs, OPHC reached over 62,000 New Yorkers across all five boroughs.

Note: Data in this executive summary report are drawn from multiple sources and therefore follow different reporting cycles. PATH program data are reported on the New York City fiscal year (July 1, 2024–June 30, 2025), consistent with city contracting and program reporting requirements. Additional OPHC initiatives, sponsored programs, and NYPD crime data are reported on a calendar year basis (January–December 2025) according to the reporting standards of those programs and partner agencies.



II. A MULTI-PRONGED APPROACH TO PREVENTING HATE

A Citywide Strategy for Preventing Hate

Preventing hate crimes requires a comprehensive, sustained approach that combines prevention, relationship building, and support for victims and impacted communities. The New York City Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes (OPHC) advances this mission through a coordinated citywide strategy that centers education, community engagement, and cross agency collaboration to address hate and bias before incidents occur and to strengthen trust across diverse communities.

OPHC organizes this work through three interconnected pillars that reinforce one another and align City resources with community leadership. Together, these pillars guide prevention efforts, strengthen partnerships, and ensure that New York City's response to hate is proactive, equitable, and rooted in the lived experiences of the communities it serves.



Three Pillars of Prevention

1. Youth & Education

Building empathy, awareness, and leadership among New York City's young people through education, prevention programming, and civic engagement. OPHC partners with schools, youth organizations, and community leaders to deliver workshops, arts initiatives, and leadership opportunities that empower young people to recognize bias, challenge hate, and serve as upstanders in their communities. By investing in youth voices and experiences, this work lays the foundation for long term cultural change and safer, more inclusive neighborhoods.

2. Community Relations:

Strengthening connections across differences through dialogue, creative collaboration, and collective action that fosters trust, solidarity, and unity. OPHC convenes interfaith leaders, cultural organizations, grassroots groups, and community stakeholders to create spaces for meaningful engagement and shared problem solving. Through borough-based gatherings, public conversations, and community led initiatives, this pillar promotes understanding, reduces isolation, and builds the relationships necessary to prevent hate and bias.

3. Victim Support:

Expanding access to trauma informed services, research, and coordinated city responses so victims and impacted communities receive the care and support they need. OPHC works closely with city agencies, service providers, and community partners to connect individuals to resources, increase awareness of reporting options, and strengthen response systems. This approach centers healing, resilience, and dignity, ensuring that those affected by hate are supported while reinforcing the City's commitment to standing with impacted communities.

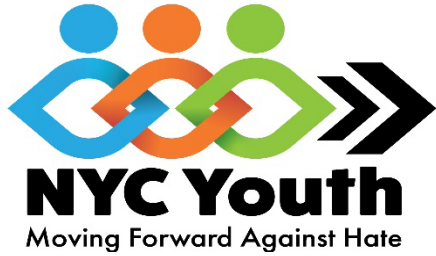


Pillar One: Youth and Education

OPHC recognizes that while hate is often learned, it can also be prevented through education. By prioritizing education initiatives and the development of age appropriate, culturally responsive resources for young people, OPHC advances long term strategies to prevent hate crimes and bias incidents across New York City.

OPHC's education initiatives equip students, educators, and school communities with a deeper understanding of hate crimes and bias incidents, including how to recognize, prevent, and respond. Through school-based programming, facilitated dialogue, experiential learning, and interactive activities, OPHC promotes awareness of reporting pathways and available resources while encouraging empathy, allyship, and civic responsibility.





NYC Youth Moving Forward Against Hate Initiative

The *NYC Youth Moving Forward Against Hate Engagement Initiative* is OPHC's citywide effort to equip young people with the knowledge, skills, and confidence to recognize, prevent, and respond to hate and bias.

Through age-appropriate programming in public and private elementary, middle, and high schools across all five boroughs, OPHC engages students in conversations about diversity, identity, empathy, and the importance of standing up against discrimination. Recognizing that the school climate is shaped by the entire community, OPHC delivers training not only for students but also for educators, administrators, and school staff to ensure a shared understanding and a unified approach to prevention.

Activities include classroom workshops, interactive discussions, storytelling, art-based learning, and partnerships with educators, youth organizations, and community institutions. Students participate in awareness campaigns and leadership opportunities that encourage peer engagement and strengthen connections across the school community.



To measure impact and continuously improve programming, OPHC conducts surveys in the moment before and after training to assess changes in knowledge, attitudes, and confidence in responding to bias. This evaluation approach helps ensure that programming is responsive, effective, and grounded in the lived experiences of participants.



Why This Matters

Young people play a critical role in shaping the culture of their schools and communities, and early intervention can prevent bias from escalating into harmful behaviors later in life. By equipping students and the entire school community with the tools to recognize and challenge hate, OPHC is addressing the root causes of discrimination before they take hold.

This initiative fosters empathy, strengthens relationships across differences, and empowers young people to become leaders and upstanders who contribute to safer, more inclusive schools and neighborhoods across New York City.



HeARTwork Against Hate

HeARTwork Against Hate is OPHC's annual youth creative initiative, launched in 2020, that invites young people across the five boroughs to use art to share messages of respect, unity, and belonging while raising awareness about bias and discrimination.



Through this initiative, students are encouraged to reflect on identity, empathy, and community, using creative expression as a pathway for dialogue and healing. HeARTwork Against Hate supports emotional well-being, amplifies youth voice, and empowers young people to take an active role in promoting inclusion and standing against hate.

Activities include a citywide call for artwork across multiple mediums, educational framing that explores identity and bias, partnerships with schools and community organizations, and public showcases that highlight selected student work through exhibitions, digital features, and celebratory events. These platforms provide young artists with meaningful opportunities to share their perspectives, inspire peers, and contribute to a broader culture of respect across New York City.



Why This Matters

Art provides young people with a powerful and accessible way to process experiences, express identity, and communicate messages that can reach across communities. By elevating youth creativity and storytelling, HeARTwork Against Hate fosters empathy, encourages dialogue, and highlights the role of culture and expression in preventing hate and bias. The initiative not only celebrates student talent but also strengthens community connection and reinforces the message that young voices are essential to building a more inclusive and compassionate New York City.

HeARTwork Against Hate Winners

(with grades at the time of entry, Spring 2025)

Grades 3-5

First Place: Suraiya Zaman, Grade 5, Queens
Second Place: Samina Abdullaeva, Grade 4, Queens
Third Place: Abigail Ramnarine, Grade 5, Queens
Honorable Mention: Wynter Zimmerman, Bronx
Honorable Mention: Alisa Mou, Queens
Honorable Mention: Jinan Alam, Queens
Honorable Mention: Sarika Das, Queens
Honorable Mention: Veda Debidin, Queens
Honorable Mention: Zop Kupperman, Queens
Honorable Mention: Brianna Pastuisaca, Queens

Grades 9-12

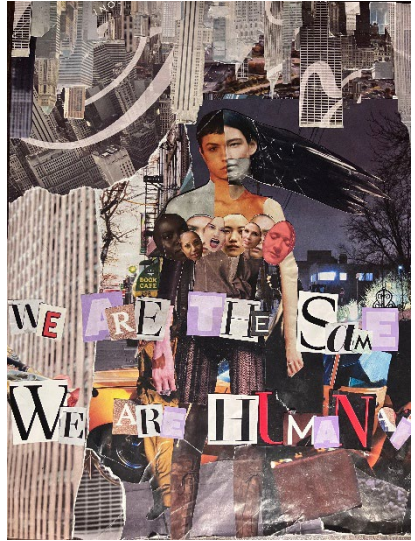
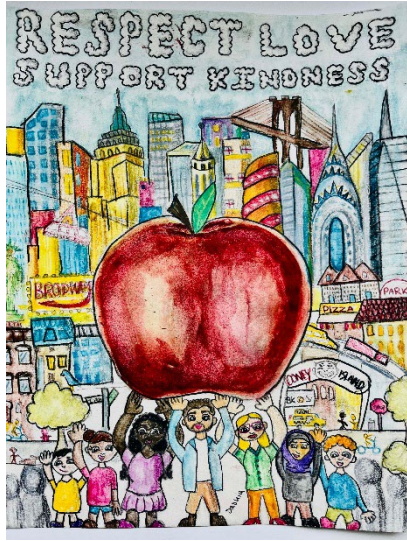
First Place: Yanfei Chen, Grade 9, Queens
Second Place: Juliet Peralta, Grade 9, Brooklyn
Third Place: Violet Asaro, Grade 11, Brooklyn
Honorable Mention: Lucy Booth, Brooklyn
Honorable Mention: Tatiana Soloveva, Brooklyn
Honorable Mention: Anaïs Kozerski, Brooklyn
Honorable Mention: Weijing Lin, Bronx
Honorable Mention: Elsamarie Rodriguez, Brooklyn
Honorable Mention: Mia Toogood, Brooklyn



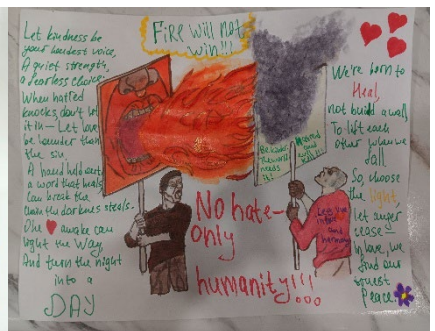
Grades 6-8

First Place: Daisy Dial, Grade 7, Manhattan
Second Place: Rocio Doliner, Grade 8, Brooklyn
Third Place: Saskia Sjoberg, Grade 8, Manhattan
Honorable Mention: Eloise Chen, Queens
Honorable Mention: Camila Arrata, Queens
Honorable Mention: Willow Blackmore, Brooklyn
Honorable Mention: Shneori Zik, Brooklyn

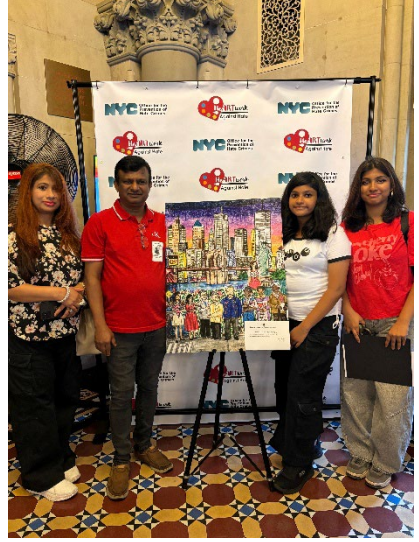
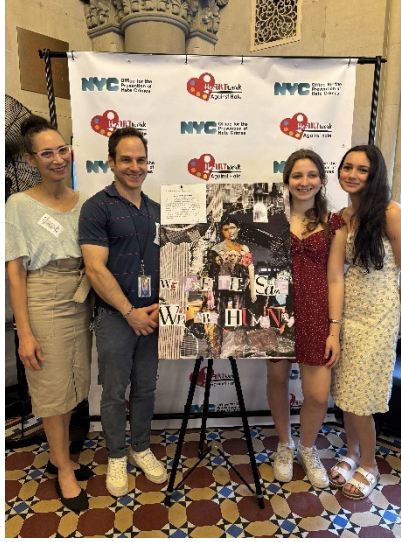




Honorable Mention:







OPHC Youth Ambassador Leadership Program (YALP)

The NYC OPHC Youth Ambassador Leadership Program (YALP) empowers young New Yorkers ages 8 to 18 to become leaders of respect and inclusion in their schools and communities.

Open to participants across all five boroughs, the program provides hands on training in leadership development, public speaking, civic engagement, and community organizing. Through structured learning and experiential opportunities, youth ambassadors gain the skills and confidence to address bias, promote inclusion, and serve as peer leaders within their schools and neighborhoods.



Ambassador Leadership Program



YALP includes monthly leadership workshops, mentorship from staff from the Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice, the New York City Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes, and the New York City Department of Education, as well as engagement with community leaders and nonprofit partners. Participants design and implement peer led school and community projects that promote respect and unity, while also gaining opportunities to interact with city officials, educators, and civic institutions. The program culminates in an annual Youth Leadership event that highlights student driven initiatives and celebrates their impact across New York City.



Why This Matters

Developing youth leadership is essential to long term prevention and community resilience. By equipping young people with the tools to lead with empathy, confidence, and accountability, YALP strengthens civic participation and empowers the next generation to challenge discrimination and foster inclusive environments. The program reinforces that young voices are vital to shaping a safer, more united New York City and ensures that prevention efforts continue to be led by those who will carry this work forward.



Wagner College Holocaust Center

OPHC supported comprehensive educational programming at the Wagner College Holocaust Center throughout 2025, engaging youth and community members in immersive learning experiences centered on hate prevention and historical awareness. Between January 1 and December 15, the Center conducted 22 guided tours on eight different days, reaching approximately 760 students, 75 teacher chaperones, and 135 additional adult participants. Students from 13 schools participated directly, with broader representation from more than 70 public schools across New York City.

During tours of the Holocaust Education and Action Gallery, participants examined the Holocaust and the Rwandan Genocide, learning about victim experiences and the actions of allies and upstanders from diverse faiths and backgrounds. Visits included facilitated reflection connecting history to present day issues of bias. OPHC also provided age-appropriate instruction on recognizing, preventing, and reporting bias and hate incidents, using interactive role play and dialogue-based activities to build practical skills.



Beyond tours, OPHC supported additional events reaching an estimated 2,100 students from elementary through college levels, including a large-scale theatrical performance and programs focused on refugees and asylum seekers.



Pillar Two: Community Relations



Partners Against the Hate (PATH) FORWARD Initiative

The Partners Against the Hate (PATH) FORWARD initiative supports a citywide network of more than 50 community organizations working to prevent hate violence, address bias motivated incidents, and strengthen safety and belonging across New York City. The initiative provides funding, coordination, and technical assistance to trusted community partners delivering culturally responsive programs, outreach, and direct support services.

PATH matters because prevention requires trust, local leadership, and culturally informed strategies beyond traditional enforcement. By investing in organizations rooted in their communities, PATH strengthens resilience, improves reporting pathways, expands victim support, and builds connection across neighborhoods.



PATH Anchors

- 67th Precinct Clergy Council (GodSquad)
- Asian American Federation (AAF)
- Arab American Association of New York
- NYC Anti-Violence Project (AVP)
- Hispanic Federation Inc.
- Jewish Community Relations Council of New York (JCRC-NY)



67th Precinct Clergy Council (GodSquad)

The 67th Precinct Clergy Council, widely known as the “GodSquad,” serves as a faith-based and civic coalition rooted in Brooklyn with engagement across New York City. Through PATH, the GodSquad mobilizes clergy, youth educators, and community advocates to promote anti-hate awareness and public safety dialogue. Their work strengthens trust between communities and institutions while uplifting youth leadership and positive engagement.

In 2025, the GodSquad continues to implement assemblies, youth empowerment campaigns, faith-based gatherings, and public safety conversations designed to prevent bias-based harm and build cross-community solidarity. Their programming emphasizes proactive engagement, mentorship, and culturally grounded outreach to diverse communities.



Asian American Federation (AAF)

The Asian American Federation serves as a citywide leader advancing the well-being of Asian American and immigrant communities. Through PATH, AAF coordinates multilingual outreach, anti-hate education, safety workshops and culturally responsive engagement initiatives across multiple boroughs. AAF plays a critical role in expanding access to hate crime awareness and reporting information among limited-English proficient communities.

In 2025, AAF continues to integrate anti-hate messaging into trusted community spaces, including community centers, public events, and service-based outreach. With materials available in over 15 languages, AAF ensures culturally competent engagement that strengthens community trust and resilience.



The Arab American Association of New York

Arab American Association of New York (AAANY)

The Arab American Association of New York is a Brooklyn-based community organization serving Arab, Middle Eastern, Muslim and immigrant communities. Through PATH, AAANY leads anti-hate awareness workshops, self-defense training, civic engagement programming and coalition-building efforts across all five boroughs. The organization prioritizes culturally grounded outreach and multilingual engagement.

In 2025, AAANY continues to expand partnerships with grassroots organizations and faith-based institutions to strengthen community resilience. Its programming connects hate prevention education with leadership development and community empowerment.



NYC Anti-Violence Project (AVP)

The NYC Anti-Violence Project is a nationally recognized organization supporting LGBTQ+ survivors of violence and bias. Through PATH, AVP provides anti-hate education, safety planning workshops, and community outreach initiatives across multiple boroughs. AVP integrates prevention education with survivor-centered support services.

In 2025, AVP continues to strengthen culturally responsive outreach within LGBTQ+ communities of color. Their work promotes awareness of reporting systems, safety resources, and trauma-informed support.



hispanicfederation

Hispanic Federation (HF)

Hispanic Federation advances the empowerment and well-being of Latino communities throughout New York City. Through PATH, HF coordinates anti-

hate education, safety workshops and culturally responsive outreach initiatives across immigrant neighborhoods. HF's extensive community network allows for broad dissemination of reporting resources and public education materials.

In 2025 HF continues to integrate hate prevention messaging into trusted community spaces and service-based programming. The organization's networked approach strengthens access to information and fosters trust between immigrant communities and public institutions.

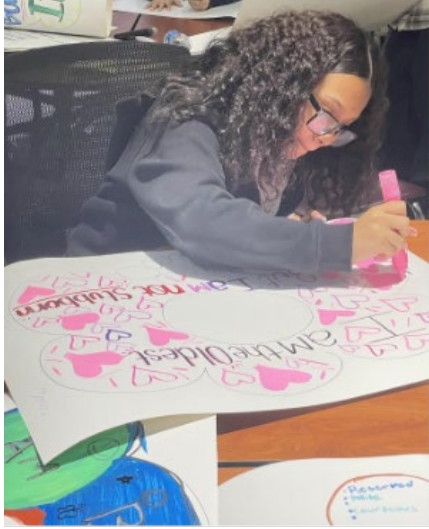


Jewish Community Relations Council of New York (JCRC-NY)

JCRC-NY serves as a convening and advocacy organization for Jewish and interfaith communities throughout New York City. Through PATH, JCRC-NY implements large-scale cultural events, interfaith engagement initiatives and its signature Fellowship Against Hate cohorts. The organization emphasizes coalition-building

and cross-community leadership development.

In 2025, JCRC-NY continues programming that equips diverse community leaders with tools to address bias, facilitate dialogue and strengthen local coalitions. Their work supports long-term relationship-building and community cohesion.



Building Community Partnerships Beyond the PATH Initiative

During Fiscal Year 2025, OPHC identified emerging needs beyond the traditional PATH network and supported five grassroots partners to implement targeted initiatives across Queens, Brooklyn, and Manhattan. Collectively, these efforts reached more than 1,350 New Yorkers through education, outreach, cultural engagement, youth development, and healing centered programming. By investing in locally rooted organizations, OPHC expanded its capacity to address hate and bias in communities often underserved by traditional prevention structures.



These partnerships served diverse populations including LGBTQIA plus, Muslim, African American, Caribbean, Hispanic, Asian, immigrant, and interfaith communities, strengthening OPHC’s ability to respond to evolving challenges with culturally responsive approaches. Each partner advanced prevention through distinct strategies tailored to their communities while contributing to a shared citywide goal of fostering belonging, resilience, and unity.

Glow Cultural Center delivered anti hate and anti-bias programming through cultural events that combined celebration with education, including a concert featuring performances and speakers focused on solidarity and a community resource fair providing information on confronting discrimination and accessing support.

Save the People organized workshops, gatherings, and leadership activities that brought together participants from diverse religious and racial backgrounds, strengthening interfaith engagement, youth leadership, and civic participation. **Sankofa Bridge** hosted healing centered events emphasizing intergenerational dialogue, cultural exchange, and peacebuilding, creating spaces for shared learning and connection among nearly 400 participants of different ages and backgrounds



The C.A.R.E. Program demonstrated the power of youth led prevention. Organized by a 14-year-old student inspired by OPHC’s NYC Youth Moving Forward Against Hate initiative, the program provided sessions focused on mental health, emotional well-being, empathy, and resilience, reaching more than 200 young people, and translating school-based learning into community action. **Bloodline Dance Theatre Company** participated in Pride 2025 using performance, storytelling, and cultural expression to elevate LGBTQIA plus and Caribbean voices while promoting messages of love, inclusion, and acceptance in public spaces.

Together, these partnerships illustrate OPHC’s commitment to supporting innovative, community-driven solutions that meet people where they are. By extending prevention efforts beyond established networks and empowering grassroots leaders, OPHC strengthened trust, amplified underrepresented voices, and advanced a more inclusive and resilient New York City.

7 on 7 — Unity in the Community

In 2025, OPHC launched **7 on 7 — Unity in the Community**, a place-based initiative designed to strengthen trust, address community concerns, and build resilience across neighborhoods connected by shared transit corridors. The Roosevelt Avenue Series focused on communities along the 7 Train line in Queens following heightened tensions related to public safety operations, creating spaces for dialogue, healing, and collaborative problem solving among diverse immigrant and cultural communities.

The series convened Southeast Asian, East Asian, LGBTQIA plus, Latino and Hispanic, Arab, and South Asian communities through facilitated conversations, cultural exchange, and resources on hate crime prevention and response. The initiative culminated in ONE Roosevelt, a collective gathering celebrating resilience, unity, and cross-cultural connection.



Why This Matters

At a time when communities are experiencing heightened fear, division, and uncertainty, meeting people where they are is essential. By using subway and bus lines as guides, OPHC is connecting neighborhoods that share public spaces and daily experiences, creating opportunities for dialogue, understanding, and solidarity across differences. This approach reflects a responsive prevention strategy designed to meet the moment, rebuild trust, and strengthen relationships across New York City’s diverse communities.



Community Project Grants to Prevent and Address Bias and Hate



Community Project Grants OPHC/CCHR

The Community Project Grants program, administered by OPHC in partnership with the New York City Commission on Human Rights (CCHR), supports community-based initiatives that prevent hate, address bias motivated incidents, and strengthen respect and inclusion across New York City. The program supports individuals, nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and community groups to implement creative projects such as workshops, educational campaigns, public events, conferences, and digital media initiatives.

The grants matter because communities often recognize early signs of bias, tension, and fear before harm escalates. By investing in grassroots solutions, the program strengthens neighborhood cohesion, promotes solidarity, expands education and reporting pathways, and supports long-term community resilience.

The 2025 Community Project Grant Awardees:



Red Hook Art Project (Brooklyn)

"Power, Privilege, and Identity" is an intergenerational art project that addresses bias and discrimination by highlighting the voices and stories of Red Hook's youth of color and seniors. Through collaborative artmaking, the project creates powerful portraits that reflect the resilience and diverse experiences of residents, bridging generational and cultural divides and challenging stereotypes.

Coleridge Ashaan Mitchell (Bronx)

The Words Matter NYC campaign addresses language-based bias and discrimination by promoting cultural awareness, respectful communication, and inclusivity in diverse communities. Through social media engagement and community initiatives, it aims to educate New Yorkers on the impact of language, foster cross-cultural understanding, empower communities to combat bias, provide multilingual resources, and encourage reporting of bias incidents.



Right to Be (formerly Holla Back) (Brooklyn)

Right To Be conducts Bystander Intervention Trainings to Combat Hate Crimes in NYC, aimed at addressing rising hate, bias, and discrimination. These trainings seek to empower bystanders to foster a safer, more equitable city while preventing violence against affected communities. Each session adapts Right To Be's existing interventions with specific NYC resources, including a focus on support for immigrant/refugee communities, combating Islamophobia and anti-Semitism, aiding trans communities, and addressing anti-AAPI harassment.

Staten Island Immigrant Center/El Centro Del Inmigrante, (Staten Island)

Staten Island Immigrant Center/El Centro aims to empower Staten Island's immigrant community through education, advocacy, and access to essential resources. They will focus on creating a resilient community against hate and discrimination by offering Know-Your-Rights workshops, language access initiatives, and culturally sensitive events to addresses systemic inequities, ensuring that historically underserved immigrant groups receive vital support.

Hindus for Human Rights, (Queens)

Hindus for Human Rights aims to promote interfaith and intercultural understanding in Queens' South Asian and Indo-Caribbean communities through community days of action. The events will include roundtable discussions addressing disinformation and mobilizing support for vulnerable community members, culminating in a Langar meal to foster connections. These initiatives will also address the unique challenges faced by these communities in Queens, promoting grassroots action and building solidarity within New York City's diverse landscape.



The Voices of the Youth Changes Everything, (Queens)

The 2025 Juneteenth in Queens Festival, themed "The Family Reunion: Honoring Legacy and Tradition," will promote cultural pride and historical awareness. Participants will gain insights into Black history, civic engagement, and social justice while fostering stronger community ties and support for Black-owned businesses.



Julia Kito Kirtley (Redlotus artwork), (Brooklyn)

"Love is the Message" harnesses NYC's underground dance scene to promote unity, challenge hate, and celebrate diversity. This project features a multi-generational cast of local dance artists across various styles like Hip Hop, House, and more, set to a diverse music lineup. Events will be held in Manhattan and Brooklyn featuring live performances, a panel discussion addressing hate crimes, and interactive art creation where the audience can contribute messages of love.



Christina Blacken (The New Quo), (Brooklyn)

The New Quo utilizes storytelling experience that celebrates the beauty of sharing real stories where diverse storytellers share transformative events and beliefs they've let go of, highlighting a new form of leadership rooted in personal wisdom. Via inspiring tales, ice breakers, and tips for uncovering personal stories, individuals will harness narrative intelligence for community building and meaningful change.

T'ruah: The Rabbinic Call for Human Rights, (Manhattan)

T'ruah will equip community members to engage in conversations about antisemitism with others in their lives, whether in their neighborhoods, at work, with friends and family, or online. These trainings and conversations will have a ripple effect, by empowering others to learn about antisemitism, and to break down barriers and feelings of fear or frustration between different communities. Community members will learn to take action when they become aware of antisemitic incidents, and this will have a broader impact on New York City.



APNA: Know Your Rights Workshop- APNA Center, (Brooklyn)

APNA Brooklyn Community Center aims to prevent hate crimes and discrimination through community-led, creative initiatives outside the legal system. Their program will promote cultural understanding and inclusion via workshops on hate crime prevention, Know Your Rights, storytelling, restorative justice, and community dialogue. They focus on empowering marginalized communities.

Pillar Three: Victim Support

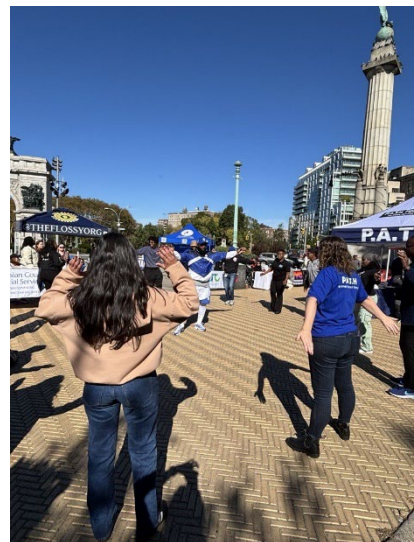
Supporting victims and communities impacted by hate is central to OPHC's mission. Hate crimes and bias incidents can cause deep and lasting harm that extends beyond the individual victim, affecting families, neighborhoods, and whole communities.

OPHC advances a trauma informed approach that prioritizes healing, culturally responsive care, public solidarity, and coordinated services so survivors can access support while communities stabilize and recover.



PATH Healing and Support Services

Through the PATH FORWARD initiative, OPHC supports community-based partners that provide direct services to victims and communities affected by hate and bias. These culturally responsive organizations deliver healing centered programming, counseling, restorative practices, community dialogues, and safe spaces for reflection and recovery. Because partners are rooted in their communities, they can reach victims who may face barriers to traditional systems, including language access, immigration concerns, stigma, or distrust. Services often include trauma informed mental health support, victim advocacy, legal guidance, interfaith healing circles, youth and family supports, and community-based responses that promote dignity and belonging.



Public Solidarity and Community Response

OPHC supports victims and impacted communities through public solidarity efforts, including press conferences, community statements, vigils, and coordinated responses following hate incidents.

Standing alongside victims, community leaders, faith leaders, and partner agencies reinforces a clear message that hate will not divide New York City and that those affected are supported.



These responses promote accurate information, encourage reporting, and connect impacted communities to resources.



Interfaith Council for Symbols & Words of Peace and Hate

The Interfaith Council for Symbols and Words of Peace and Hate bring together faith leaders, cultural representatives, and community voices from across New York City to examine how language, imagery, and symbolism shape perceptions, relationships, and community safety.

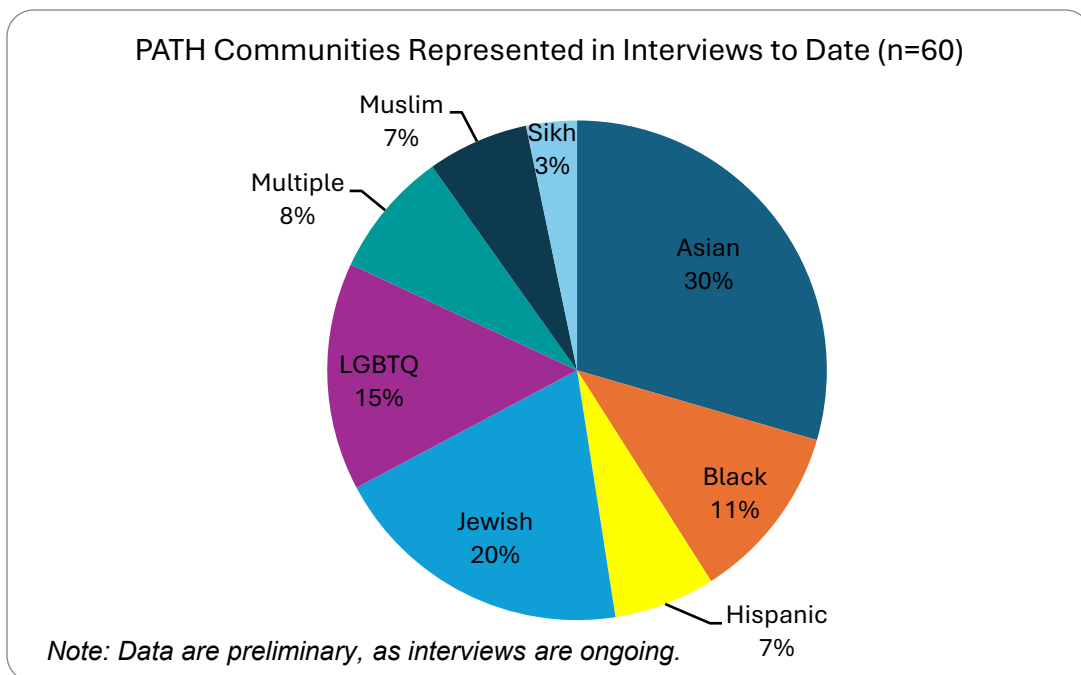
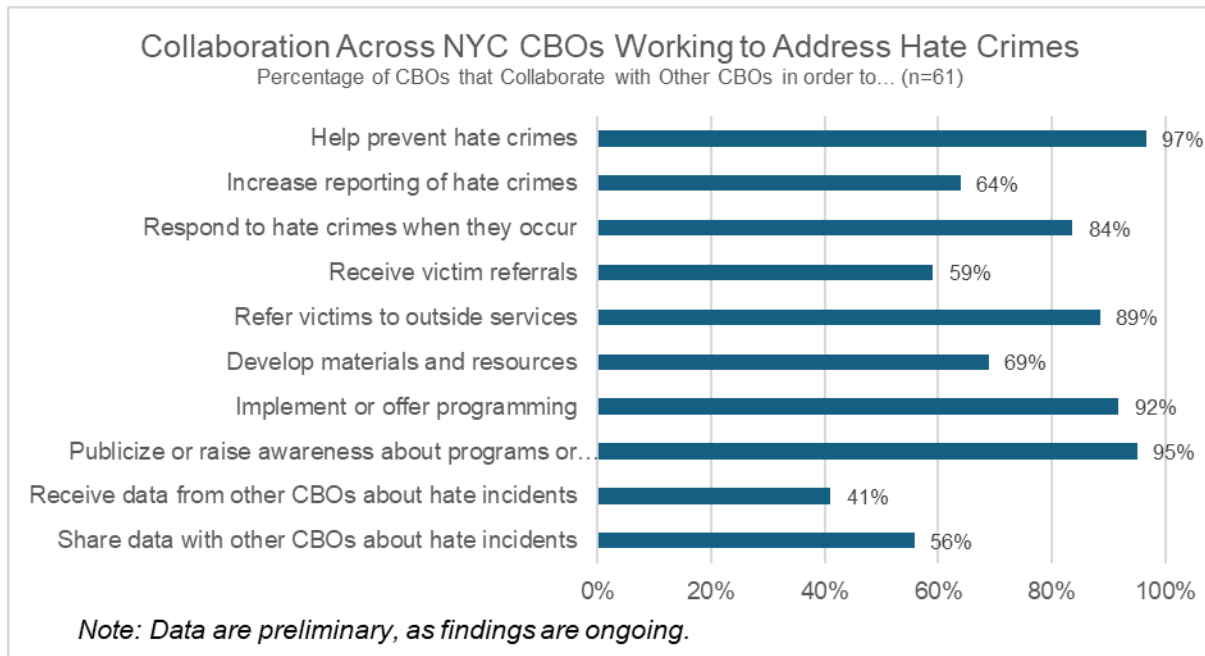
Through facilitated dialogue and shared learning, the Council supports respectful conversation on sensitive issues, reflects on the impact of harmful narratives, and uplifts expressions that promote peace, dignity, belonging, and shared humanity.

This Council matters because words and symbols can either deepen division or strengthen unity. By building shared understanding and relationships across traditions, the Council helps prevent harm before it escalates and supports a city where all communities feel respected, valued, and safe.



CUNY Institute for State and Local Governance (ISLG) Partnership

OPHC’s collaboration with the City University of New York (CUNY) Institute for State and Local Governance (ISLG) advances research on the lived experiences of hate crime victims across New York City. Through community consultations, qualitative interviews, and analysis, the partnership helps identify barriers victims face when seeking support. Findings inform more effective victim centered interventions and help agencies refine trauma informed practices, outreach strategies, and policy development.



NYC HOPE Services Directory

In partnership with the Mayor’s Office to End Domestic and Gender Based Violence, OPHC promotes NYC HOPE, a centralized map-based directory of City funded victim service providers. NYC HOPE helps victims and families locate counseling, legal assistance, crisis support, and advocacy services, often within their own neighborhoods and communities, making it easier to connect to culturally competent support quickly and safely.

Violent Hate Crime Notification System

In partnership with the New York Police Department Hate Crime Task Force, OPHC coordinates the Violent Hate Crime Notification System. When a violent hate crime is confirmed, the OPHC team alerts over 900 community members, faith leaders, service providers, and elected officials within 24 hours.

Timely information sharing enables partners to mobilize support for victims, address safety concerns, and prevent the spread of misinformation and fear. The notification system strengthens transparency, builds trust, and supports coordinated responses that center victim needs, community healing, and stability.

City, State, and Federal Coordination

OPHC coordinates with partners across government to ensure victims have multiple pathways to support and justice. City partners include the New York City Commission on Human Rights, the Mayor’s Office of Community Mental Health, Safe Horizon, the Mayor’s Office for People with Disabilities, and NYC 988. State partners include the New York State Office of Victim Services, the Division



of Human Rights, and the Hate Crimes Task Force. Federal coordination includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice Civil Rights Division. Together, these partners provide services ranging from legal assistance and compensation to mental health support and crisis intervention.

As part of the NYS Hate and Bias Prevention Unit, Executive Director, Ramjattan meets monthly with stakeholders across the city and state to discuss strategies to combat bias and hate. Through this Prevention Unit stakeholders build solidarity and develop a shared mission rooted in best practices for combatting hate.

Key Terminology

- **Complaint:** Refers to a reported allegation of a hate crime incident filed with the NYPD. A complaint may be recorded without the immediate identification of a suspect, as is often the case with property crimes lacking witnesses or surveillance footage. Utilizing the NYPD's enhanced data format, we can now analyze these incidents with greater precision regarding crime type, geography, and bias motivation.
- **Arrest:** Refers to the taking of an individual into custody by the NYPD for a suspected hate crime. An arrest signifies an enforcement action but does not inherently guarantee that the individual was subsequently prosecuted or convicted of the crime.

Key Takeaways of 2025 Hate Crime Complaints

- The total number of **hate crime complaints decreased** by 20%, when compared to 2024.
- The number of **hate crime arrests decreased** 38.1%, when compared to 2024.
- The rate of complaints to arrests has also decreased; in 2025, the rate was 36.8% of complaints resulted in arrest.
- Hate crimes motivated by a **Religious-Based bias make up 66% of all hate crimes.**
- Across all biases (Religion, Gender and Sexual Orientation, Race and Ethnicity, and Age), **all complaints decreased by 19.6% arrests decreased by 38.1% compared to 2024.**
- There was a **3.8% decrease in the number of Hate Crimes arraigned** in Local or Supreme Court in 2025.
- There was an **increase in the number of crimes originally arraigned as Hate Crimes disposed of in 2025**, when compared to 2024.
 - 38.5% of cases that were resolved with hate crime designation resulted in a conviction or ACD.

Hate Crimes Overall

Hate Crime Complaints: In 2025, total hate crime complaints decreased citywide by 20% compared to the previous year.

- **By Borough:** Manhattan recorded the most significant reduction at 33.7% (declining from 276 to 183 incidents), followed by Staten Island with a 29.2% reduction (from 24 to 17). Despite an 8.1% decrease (from 258 to 237), Brooklyn has surpassed Manhattan as the borough with the highest total volume of hate crime complaints.

Hate Crime Complaints			
Borough	2024	2025	%Δ '24-'25
BRONX	24	21	-12.5%
BROOKLYN	258	237	-8.1%
NEW YORK	276	183	-33.7%
QUEENS	132	116	-12.1%
STATEN ISLAND	24	17	-29.2%
NYC	714	574	-19.6%

Hate Crime Arrests: In 2025, the number of hate crime arrests by the NYPD decreased citywide by 38.1%.

- **By Borough:** Manhattan recorded the most precipitous decline in enforcement actions at 61% (falling from 142 to 56 arrests), followed by Queens (-47%; from 58 to 31) and Staten Island (-40%; from 5 to 3). Brooklyn remains the focal point of hate crime arrest, accounting for 55% of all citywide arrests (115), despite a moderate 12% year-over-year decrease.

Hate Crime Arrests			
Borough	2024	2025	%Δ '24-'25
BRONX	6	6	0%
BROOKLYN	130	115	-12%
NEW YORK	142	56	-61%
QUEENS	58	31	-47%
STATEN ISLAND	5	3	-40%
NYC	341	211	-38.1%

Hate Crime Complaint to Arrest Rate: In 2025, the complaint-to-arrest rate was 36.8%, a continuation of the downward trend from the 2023 peak. This 2025 rate of 36.8% represents a significant decrease from 47.8% recorded in 2024.

Year	# of Complaints	# of Arrests	Arrest/Complaint %
2025	574	211	36.8%
2024	714	341	47.8%
2023	758	395	52.1%
2022	672	325	48.4%
2021	580	244	42.1%
2020	284	103	36.3%
2019	447	128	28.6%

- **By Borough:** Brooklyn recorded the highest volume of complaints and arrests, as well as the highest arrest-to-complaint rate at 48.5%. The Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens saw rates ranging from 26.7% to 30.6%, while Staten Island recorded a rate of 17.6%.

Arrest to Complaint Rate: 2025			
Borough	# of Complaints	# of Arrests	Arrest/Complaint %
BRONX	21	6	28.6%
BROOKLYN	237	115	48.5%
NEW YORK	183	56	30.6%
QUEENS	116	31	26.7%
STATEN ISLAND	17	3	17.6%
Grand Total	574	211	36.8%

Hate Crimes by Bias

The Hate Crime categories are as follows:

- Religion/Religious Practice (“Religion-Based”)
- Gender and Sexual Orientation
- Race and Ethnicity
- Age
- Disability

The overall breakdown of hate crimes by bias for 2025 shows that Religion-Based makes up the majority of the hate crimes for 2025, followed by Race and Ethnicity, Gender and Sexual Orientation and Age. Disability as a motivation for a hate crime was not reported in 2025.

Bias	2024	2025	%Δ '24-'25
Religion-Based	437	379	-13.2%
Gender and Sexual Orientation	122	82	-32.8%
Race and Ethnicity	152	112	-26.3%
Age	3	1	-66.7%
NYC	714	574	-19.6%

Religion-Based

The number of complaints decreased **13.2%** overall (from 437 to 379).

- Anti-Jewish incidents continue to constitute the highest volume of cases, representing 85% of religion-based motives and 56% of all citywide hate crimes, notwithstanding a 14% decrease (from 371 to 320).
- Anti-Muslim complaints dropped by 41.9% (from 43 to 25).
- Conversely, Anti-Buddhist complaints experienced a significant surge, rising to 14 incidents from a historical baseline of less than one per year. *(These incidents were clustered geographically: seven incidents occurred in Queens, six incidents occurred in Manhattan, and one in Brooklyn.)*

Bias Motives	2024	2025	%Δ '24-'25
ANTI-BUDDHIST	1	14	1300.0%
ANTI-CATHOLIC	14	11	-21.4%
ANTI-EASTERN ORTHODOX		1	
ANTI-HINDU		1	
ANTI-JEHOVAHS WITNESS			
ANTI-JEWISH	371	320	-13.7%
ANTI-MORMON	2		-100.0%
ANTI-MUSLIM	43	25	-41.9%
ANTI-OTHER CHRISTIAN		4	
ANTI-OTHER RELIGION	1	1	0.0%
ANTI-PROTESTANT	4	1	-75.0%
ANTI-RELIGIOUS PRACTICE GENERALLY			
ANTI-SIKH	1	1	0.0%
Subtotal	437	379	-13.2%

The number of arrests decreased by 39.5% compared to the number of arrests in 2024.

- Anti-Jewish incidents yielded the highest volume of enforcement with 77 arrests—a 40% decline from 2024. This category represents 74% of all religious-bias arrests and 36% of all hate crime arrests citywide.
- Arrests related to Anti-Muslim incidents fell by 61.8% (from 34 to 13), while Anti-Buddhist arrests rose to 7, a significant increase compared to just one cumulative arrest recorded between 2019 and 2024.

Bias Motives	2024	2025	%Δ '24-'25
ANTI-BUDDHIST		7	
ANTI-CATHOLIC	5	6	20.0%
ANTI-EASTERN ORTHODOX		1	
ANTI-HINDU			
ANTI-JEHOVAHS WITNESS			
ANTI-JEWISH	129	77	-40.3%
ANTI-MORMON	1		-100.0%
ANTI-MUSLIM	34	13	-61.8%
ANTI-OTHER CHRISTIAN			
ANTI-OTHER RELIGION			
ANTI-PROTESTANT	1		-100.0%
ANTI-RELIGIOUS PRACTICE GENERALLY			
ANTI-SIKH	1		-100.0%
Subtotal	171	104	-39.5%

Arrest-to-Complaint Rates by Religion-Based Bias: In 2025, religion-based bias incidents resulted in a total of 104 arrests across 379 complaints, representing an overall arrest rate of 27.4% for this subgroup.

- *High-Volume Analysis:* Anti-Jewish incidents remained the most frequent motive with 320 complaints. These incidents resulted in 77 arrests, yielding an arrest rate of 24.1%.
- *Notable Arrest Rates:* Several categories with lower complaint volumes saw higher proportions of arrests. Anti-Catholic incidents recorded a 54.5% arrest rate, while Anti-Muslim and Anti-Buddhist complaints resulted in arrests in 52.0% and 50.0% of cases, respectively. Additionally, the single reported Anti-Eastern Orthodox incident resulted in an arrest (100%).

Bias Motives	# of Complaints	# of Arrests	Arrest/Complaint %
ANTI-BUDDHIST	14	7	50.0%
ANTI-CATHOLIC	11	6	54.5%
ANTI-EASTERN ORTHODOX	1	1	100.0%
ANTI-HINDU	1		0.0%
ANTI-JEWISH	320	77	24.1%
ANTI-MUSLIM	25	13	52.0%
ANTI-OTHER CHRISTIAN	4		0.0%
ANTI-OTHER RELIGION	1		0.0%
ANTI-PROTESTANT	1		0.0%
ANTI-SIKH	1		0.0%
Subtotal	379	104	27.4%

Gender and Sexual Orientation

The number of complaints decreased by **32.8%** (from 122 to 82).

- Notably, Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay) complaints declined by 51.7% (from 87 to 42)—the most substantial decrease across all bias motives—yet remains the most prevalent subgroup in this category.
- Diverging from this trend, Anti-Female complaints rose 58% (from 12 to 19), reaching their highest level since 2019.

Bias Motives	2024	2025	%Δ '24-'25
ANTI-FEMALE	12	19	58.3%
ANTI-FEMALE HOMOSEXUAL (LESBIAN)	7	3	-57.1%
ANTI-GENDER NON-CONFORMING	1	1	0.0%
ANTI-LGBT (MIXED GROUP)		6	
ANTI-MALE			
ANTI-MALE HOMOSEXUAL (GAY)	87	42	-51.7%
ANTI-TRANSGENDER	15	11	-26.7%
Subtotal	122	82	-32.8%

The number of arrests declined by **40%**, falling from 77 arrests in 2024 to 46 in 2025.

- Sharp reductions were noted in arrests for Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay) bias (-65%; from 51 to 18) and Anti-Female Homosexual (Lesbian) bias (-67%; from 6 to 2).
- Anti-Transgender arrests also decreased by 45% (from 11 to 6).
- Conversely, Anti-Female hate crime arrests saw the highest percentage increase of any category, rising 89% (from 9 to 17) to reach a peak volume not seen since 2019, the beginning of the data source.

Bias Motives	2024	2025	%Δ '24-'25
ANTI-FEMALE	9	17	88.9%
ANTI-FEMALE HOMOSEXUAL (LESBIAN)	6	2	-66.7%
ANTI-GENDER NON-CONFORMING			
ANTI-LGBT (MIXED GROUP)		3	
ANTI-MALE			
ANTI-MALE HOMOSEXUAL (GAY)	51	18	-64.7%
ANTI-TRANSGENDER	11	6	-45.5%
Subtotal	77	46	-40.3%

Arrest-to-Complaint Rates by Gender and Sexual Orientation Bias: In 2025, the subgroup for gender and sexual orientation bias incidents recorded 46 arrests across 82 complaints, resulting in a collective arrest rate of 56.1%.

- Anti-Male Homosexual (Gay) incidents represented the highest volume in this subgroup with 42 complaints, resulting in 18 arrests (a 42.9% arrest rate).
- Anti-Female incidents followed with 19 complaints and recorded a notable arrest rate of 89.5%, with 17 arrests made.

Bias Motives	# of Complaints	# of Arrests	Arrest/Complaint %
ANTI-FEMALE	19	17	89.5%
ANTI-FEMALE HOMOSEXUAL (LESBIAN)	3	2	66.7%
ANTI-GENDER NON-CONFORMING	1		0.0%
ANTI-LGBT (MIXED GROUP)	6	3	50.0%
ANTI-MALE HOMOSEXUAL (GAY)	42	18	42.9%
ANTI-TRANSGENDER	11	6	54.5%
Subtotal	82	46	56.1%

Race and Ethnicity

The number of complaints declined 26.3% overall (from 152 to 112).

- Anti-Asian complaints fell by 43% (from 42 to 24).
 - While this marks the lowest volume since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, levels remain elevated relative to the 2019 pre-pandemic baseline.
- Anti-Black incidents increased by 7% (from 43 to 46), making it the largest cohort within this group.

Bias Motives	2024	2025	%Δ '24-'25
ANTI-ARAB	1		-100.0%
ANTI-ASIAN	42	24	-42.9%
ANTI-BLACK	43	46	7.0%
ANTI-HISPANIC	17	10	-41.2%
ANTI-MULTI-RACIAL GROUPS			
ANTI-OTHER ETHNICITY	38	21	-44.7%
ANTI-WHITE	11	11	0.0%
Subtotal	152	112	-26.3%

The number of arrests declined 34.1% (from 90 to 60), a slightly more gradual trend compared to the citywide average.

- Arrests for Anti-Asian and Anti-Hispanic incidents fell at nearly identical rates of 52% (from 29 to 14) and 50% (from 14 to 7), respectively.
- Arrests in the Anti-Other Ethnicity category decreased by 33% (from 24 to 16).

Bias Motives	2024	2025	%Δ '24-'25
ANTI-ARAB	1		-100.0%
ANTI-ASIAN	29	14	-52%
ANTI-BLACK	18	16	-11%
ANTI-HISPANIC	14	7	-50%
ANTI-MULTI-RACIAL GROUPS			
ANTI-OTHER ETHNICITY	24	16	-33%
ANTI-WHITE	5	7	40%
Subtotal	91	60	-34.1%

Arrest-to-Complaint Rates by Race and Ethnicity Bias: In 2025, the race and ethnicity bias subgroup recorded 60 arrests across 112 complaints, resulting in an aggregate arrest rate of 53.6%. This subgroup saw the highest average arrest rates.

- Anti-Black incidents comprised the largest portion of this subgroup with 46 complaints. These incidents resulted in 16 arrests, yielding an arrest rate of 34.8%.
- Anti-Asian incidents recorded 24 complaints and 14 arrests, resulting in a 58.3% arrest rate.

Bias Motives	# of Complaints	# of Arrests	Arrest/Complaint %
ANTI-ASIAN	24	14	58.3%
ANTI-BLACK	46	16	34.8%
ANTI-HISPANIC	10	7	70.0%
ANTI-OTHER ETHNICITY	21	16	76.2%
ANTI-WHITE	11	7	63.6%
Subtotal	112	60	53.6%

Age Bias

The number of complaints for Anti-60 Years or Older has decreased 66.7% (from 3 to 1).

Bias Motives	2024	2025	%Δ '24-'25
ANTI-60 YEARS OR OLDER	3	1	-66.7%
Subtotal	3	1	-66.7%

The number of arrests for Anti-60 Years or Older has decreased 50% (from 2 to 1).

Bias Motives	2024	2025	%Δ '24-'25
ANTI-60 YEARS OR OLDER	2	1	-50%

Arrest-to-Complaint Rates by Age shows a 100% rate between Complaints and Arrests for Anti-60 Years or Older.

Bias Motives	# of Complaints	# of Arrests	Arrest/Complaint %
ANTI-60 YEARS OR OLDER	1	1	100%
	1	1	100%

Hate Crimes and Case Processing

- **Arraignment Trends:** In 2025, 200 hate crime cases were arraigned in Local or Supreme Criminal Courts. This represents a 3.8% decrease from the 208 arraignments in 2024. Notably, this decline is significantly more gradual than the reduction observed in total arrest volume during the same period.
- **Dispositions:** In 2025, a total of 200 cases originally arraigned as hate crimes reached a final disposition. This represents a 10.8% increase compared to the 181 cases disposed of in 2024.
 - **Not all Cases Arraigned as Hate Crimes were Resolved as Hate Crimes:**
 - **Loss of “Hate Crime” Status:** In 41.5% of cases (83 out of 200 disposed), the top charge was no longer classified as a hate crime at the time of disposition.
 - **Retention of “Hate Crime” Status:** 58.5% of cases (117 out of 200 disposed) retained a hate crime designation at disposition:
 - Of these 117 cases:
 - **38.5% (45 cases) resulted in a conviction or ACD.**
 - 61.5% (72 cases) resulted in acquittal or dismissal.

Top Charge at Disposition	Resolution	Number
Retained Hate Crime Status	Convicted or ACD	45
Retained Hate Crime Status	Acquitted or Dismissed	72
Retained Hate Crime Status	Total	117
Lost Hate Crime Status		83
Total		200

IV. LOOKING BACK & LOOKING AHEAD

“Preventing hate is not a single program or initiative; it is a sustained commitment to protecting and uplifting every community across our city.”

- OPHC Executive Director Vijah Ramjattan

In 2025, the New York City Office for the Prevention of Hate Crimes (OPHC) demonstrated that **prevention**, **partnership**, and **community engagement** can drive meaningful progress. Reported hate crime complaints decreased by 20 percent compared to the previous year, reflecting the impact of sustained investments in education, youth leadership, community outreach, and coordinated citywide action. Continued enforcement and prosecution efforts have also ensured that perpetrators are being held accountable, reinforcing that hate and bias will not be tolerated. Across all five boroughs, OPHC worked alongside communities, faith leaders, educators, advocates, service providers, and public agencies to strengthen trust, respond to concerns, and foster resilience in the face of division.

Throughout the year, OPHC remained committed to meeting communities where they are by working directly with local partners, grassroots organizations, and residents to build relationships grounded in **trust**, **respect**, and **cultural understanding**. These partnerships enabled the Office to address community needs in culturally responsive ways, support healing and dialogue, and create spaces where diverse communities could come together to share experiences and solutions. By embracing the richness of New York City’s cultural landscape and standing alongside communities during moments of challenge, OPHC strengthened connections that are essential to long term prevention.



Looking ahead, OPHC will continue expanding youth leadership initiatives, deepening interfaith and cross-cultural partnerships, and strengthening coordination across city agencies and stakeholders to proactively prevent hate and bias before incidents occur. The Office will build on lessons learned, community feedback, and data driven strategies to ensure that prevention efforts remain *responsive, equitable, and effective*. OPHC will also continue investing in grassroots leadership and community-based solutions that empower residents to be active partners in creating safer, more inclusive neighborhoods.



New York City's strength lies in its diversity and in the shared commitment of its residents to stand together in support of one another. As OPHC moves forward into 2026, it remains dedicated to advancing a future where all communities feel *connected, supported, and empowered* to thrive. By continuing to foster relationships, promote understanding, and invest in prevention, OPHC will work to ensure that every New Yorker can live with dignity, safety, and a true sense of belonging.



V. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Local Law 46 (2019)

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.

Appendix 2: Local Law 47 (2019)

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, Ampry-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.

STEVEN LOUIS,
Acting Corporation Counsel.

Appendix 3: Local Law 49 (2020)

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.

Appendix 4: New York State Penal Law 485

NY State Penal Law 485

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.

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 genderrelated 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.

Appendix 5: Partners Against the Hate (PATH) Subvendors



67th Precinct Clergy Council (GodSquad)

AIMHIGH (AIMHIGH Empowerment Institute)

A Bronx-based youth development organization focused on improving participants' Mental, Academic, Personal, Professional, and Social (MAPPS) outcomes. AIMHIGH provides mentorship, leadership development and character-building programming designed to help young people and families strengthen skills and community engagement.

Christopher Rose Community Empowerment Campaign (CRCEC)

A Brooklyn-based organization focused on preventing youth violence by raising community awareness and offering positive alternatives that strengthen families. CRCEC emphasizes community-led solutions and family support as a pathway to safer neighborhoods and healthier youth outcomes.

Epic Village Community Development Inc

A Brooklyn-based nonprofit working to reduce violence affecting youth in disadvantaged communities. Epic Village emphasizes youth empowerment and community leadership as prevention strategies, aiming to strengthen safety, awareness and support systems for young people and families.

I AM Dad

"I AM DAD" is a fatherhood-focused initiative best known through its podcast platform, centered on sharing fatherhood insight, information and support for dads and families. The content highlights parenting, family well-being, and community conversations that can reinforce protective factors for youth and strengthen household stability.



Asian American Federation (AAF)

Not On My Watch, Inc.

A Bronx-based nonprofit combating human trafficking and domestic violence through education, training, community advocacy and survivor resources. The organization emphasizes awareness-building and prevention strategies that help communities recognize warning signs and connect people to support.

The Flossy Organization

A grassroots organization based in Canarsie, Brooklyn focused on closing the “advocacy gap” in marginalized communities and supporting local civic action. Their work centers community voices and build pathways for residents, especially youth and families, to engage in neighborhood improvement and navigation systems.

The Music of Ethan’s Heart Inc.

Founded in honor of Ethan Zachary Holder- established by Ethan’s family after his death and aims to turn loss into community-serving support for young people. The organization advances educational equity and supports school-age youth, often through education-related initiatives connected to music and youth development.



**The Arab American
Association of
New York**

Arab American Association of New York (AAANY)

Asian Americans for Equality (AAFE)

AAFE provides housing stability services, immigrant support and civic engagement programming. Through PATH, AAFE incorporates hate prevention education and safety awareness into its community outreach activities. The organization serves diverse Asian immigrant populations while promoting access to resources and reporting information.

Immigrant Social Services (ISS)

ISS delivers culturally competent programming and community outreach to immigrant families. Through PATH, ISS integrates anti-hate awareness workshops and safety education into its service delivery model. Their work supports vulnerable immigrant communities in navigating reporting mechanisms and accessing supportive resources.

Korean American Family Service Center (KAFSC)

KAFSC provides culturally specific services to survivors of violence and individuals experiencing family conflict. Through PATH, the organization expands outreach related to hate incident awareness and safety planning. KAFSC’s programming emphasizes trauma-informed care and culturally responsive engagement.

Raising Health (Academy of Medical & Public Health Services)

Raising Health conducts community-based health education and outreach initiatives. Through PATH, it incorporates safety awareness and hate prevention messaging into health-focused workshops and public engagement events. Their work connects health equity and community safety in immigrant neighborhoods.

South Asian Council for Social Services (SACSS)

SACSS serves South Asian immigrant communities through social services, senior support, and civic engagement initiatives. Under PATH, SACSS integrates anti-hate education and safety awareness into its programming. The organization promotes language-accessible engagement and trusted resource distribution.

UA3

UA3 focuses on youth development, education, and advocacy within Asian American communities. Through PATH, UA3 supports anti-bullying education, cultural empowerment programming and safety resource distribution. Their work strengthens youth leadership and community awareness.



NYC Anti-Violence Project (AVP)

Adhikaar

Adhikaar empowers Nepali-speaking immigrant communities through civic engagement, wellness programming, and leadership development. Through PATH, Adhikaar incorporates anti-hate awareness and reporting education into its community workshops. The organization promotes language access and culturally responsive engagement.

Council on American-Islamic Relations, New York (CAIR-NY)

CAIR-NY provides civil rights advocacy, legal support, and hate incident response services to Muslim communities. Under PATH, CAIR-NY conducts know-your-rights workshops and public education sessions addressing bias and discrimination. The organization strengthens community awareness of legal protection and reporting pathways.

Jews For Racial & Social Economic Justice (JFREJ)

JFREJ engages Jewish and cross-community audiences through education and dialogue addressing antisemitism and bias. Through PATH, JFREJ facilitates interfaith and intercultural conversations that promote solidarity and understanding. Their programming strengthens coalition-building efforts across communities.

Malikah

Malikah delivers self-defense training and empowerment workshops, particularly for women and girls from Muslim and immigrant communities. Through PATH, Malikah integrates safety education and anti-hate awareness into its programming. The organization supports participants in building confidence and practical skills.

Sikh Coalition

The Sikh Coalition advances advocacy and public education addressing anti-Sikh bias. Through PATH, the organization conducts presentations, community forums, and leadership engagement initiatives. Their work promotes faith literacy, awareness, and reporting of bias incidents.



Hispanic Federation (HF)

Callen-Lorde Community Health Center

Callen-Lorde is a federally qualified health center dedicated to providing affordable, high-quality health care for LGBTQ+ and other underserved communities in New York City. Their services include primary care, sexual health services, mental health care and wellness programs, with a focus on affirming care for transgender, nonbinary and gender-diverse patients.

Center for Anti-Violence Education (CAE)

The Center for Anti-Violence Education is one of New York City's oldest and leading violence prevention organizations, originally founded to empower communities with self-defense and safety skills. CAE provides trauma-informed training, youth empowerment programs, and proactive workshops that teach bystander intervention and resilience.

Drag Artists for Expression NYC

Drag Artists for Expression NYC is a community organization that uses performance art, drag culture, and creative expression to foster LGBTQ+ visibility, resilience, and belonging. Through workshops, performances, and community events, the group builds supportive spaces where queer expression is celebrated and artistic voices from marginalized communities are amplified.

Gender & Family Project (Ackerman Institute)

The Gender & Family Project (GFP), part of the Ackerman Institute for the Family, promotes gender inclusivity and family support by offering gender-affirming services, training and community education. GFP provides comprehensive clinical services, caregiver workshops, and inclusive support groups that help families and communities understand gender diversity.

Sylvia Rivera Law Project (SRLP)

The Sylvia Rivera Law Project is a New York City-based legal advocacy organization dedicated to ensuring access to justice, safety, and self-determination for low-income transgender, intersex, and gender-nonconforming people. Named after the late transgender activist Sylvia Rivera, SRLP helps clients with identity documentation, healthcare access, immigration support, and litigating discriminatory practices.

Children’s Aid

Children’s Aid is a longstanding New York City nonprofit providing comprehensive support services to children, youth, and families. Through community-based engagement and prevention programming, Children’s Aid strengthens protective factors that promote safety, equity and youth wellbeing.

Fifth Avenue Committee (FAC)

Fifth Avenue Committee is a Brooklyn-based community development organization focused on affordable housing, workforce development and economic justice. FAC works with low- and moderate-income residents to strengthen neighborhood stability and community leadership.

La Colmena

La Colmena is a community organization serving immigrant workers and families, with a focus on worker justice, education and leadership development. The organization provides know-your-rights workshops, workforce training and advocacy initiatives that empower immigrant communities.

Voces Latinas

Voces Latinas is a Queens-based organization dedicated to supporting Latina women and LGBTQ+ individuals through culturally competent outreach, health education, and advocacy. Voces Latinas strengthens community trust and advances equitable access to safety and wellbeing resources within immigrant communities.



Jewish Community Relations Council of New York (JCRC-NY)

Be’chol Lashon (“Global Jews”)

Be’chol Lashon is a nonprofit dedicated to strengthening Jewish diversity and inclusion, particularly among Jews of color and multicultural Jewish communities. Through community engagement and storytelling, Be’chol Lashon promotes belonging and cross-cultural understanding.

Boro Park JCC

The Boro Park Jewish Community Council (JCC) provides social services, benefits access, and community programming to families in Brooklyn’s Boro Park neighborhood. Serving a largely Orthodox Jewish population, the organization supports community stability through case management, housing assistance, and youth programming.

Brooklyn Jewish Children’s Museum

The Brooklyn Jewish Children’s Museum offers interactive educational experiences that promote cultural understanding and learning among children and families. The museum hosts exhibits, workshops, and public events that celebrate heritage and diversity. Its programming encourages youth engagement and cross-cultural dialogue in an accessible, family-centered setting.

COJECO (Council of Jewish Émigré Community Organizations)

COJECO is a central coordinating body for organizations serving Russian-speaking Jewish communities in New York. The organization develops cultural, educational, and civic engagement programming that strengthens community leadership and participation.

Commonpoint

Commonpoint is a Queens-based nonprofit providing youth development, workforce training, senior services, and community programming. Serving diverse neighborhoods, the organization operates community centers and educational initiatives that strengthen civic participation and inclusion. Its programming fosters connection across cultural and faith communities.

Crown Heights JCC

Crown Heights Jewish Community Council provides social services, housing assistance, and community support programming in Brooklyn. The organization works closely with diverse neighborhood stakeholders to address community needs and strengthen neighborhood cohesion. Its programming supports education, resource access, and community engagement initiatives.

JCC Staten Island

JCC Staten Island is a comprehensive community center offering educational, cultural, and social service programming in Staten Island. Serving residents of all backgrounds, the organization provides youth development, senior services, and community engagement initiatives.

JCC Rockaway Peninsula

JCC Rockaway Peninsula provides social services, educational programs, and community engagement initiatives to residents of Queens. The organization supports families, youth, and seniors through culturally responsive programming and neighborhood outreach. Its community-centered approach fosters resilience and connection.

Riverdale Y

Riverdale Y is a Bronx-based community center offering youth development, cultural programming, and civic engagement initiatives. The organization hosts leadership programs, public forums, and educational workshops that promote dialogue and community participation. Riverdale Y serves as a trusted hub for borough-level collaboration and engagement.

SAMi (Sephardic American Mizrahi Initiative)

SAMi works to elevate and represent Sephardic and Mizrahi Jewish communities through education, cultural programming, and advocacy. The organization develops initiatives that increase awareness of

diverse Jewish identities and experiences. Through public engagement and leadership development, SAMi promotes inclusion and cross-community understanding.

UJO Williamsburg (United Jewish Organizations of Williamsburg)

UJO Williamsburg provides social services and support to families in the Williamsburg community. The organization assists residents with housing, benefits of navigation, and community programs while maintaining strong ties to local institutions. Its outreach supports community awareness and engagement.

YM & YWHA Washington Heights & Inwood

The YM & YWHA of Washington Heights & Inwood (the “Y”) provides cultural, educational, and social service programming in Upper Manhattan. The organization serves a diverse population through youth programs, arts initiatives, and community engagement efforts. Its inclusive programming strengthens neighborhood relationships and participation.

Appendix 6: OPHC Resources

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