

Union of Saints Policy Recommendation

National Crime Intelligence & Public Safety Data Initiative

Recommendation to the President of the United States, the Department of Defense, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, and Congress

The Union of Saints recommends that the United States establish a comprehensive national crime intelligence and public safety monitoring system capable of collecting, integrating, and analyzing crime data at a substantially more detailed level than is currently available.

The purpose of such a system would be to improve the nation's understanding of violent crime, homicide, organized criminal activity, and escalating public safety threats by providing policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and researchers with more complete and standardized information.

Current national crime statistics generally report offenders using limited demographic categories such as race and, in some cases, Hispanic ethnicity. However, publicly available federal datasets often lack comprehensive information regarding factors such as detailed ancestry, national origin, immigration status, citizenship, transnational criminal affiliations, or other variables that may be relevant for understanding specific criminal trends.

The Union of Saints believes that improved, standardized, and legally authorized data collection would strengthen evidence-based policymaking and enhance the nation's ability to identify criminal patterns, allocate resources effectively, disrupt organized criminal enterprises, and reduce violent crime wherever possible.

A modern national crime intelligence system should support cooperation among federal, state, tribal, territorial, and local agencies. Any expanded data collection should be narrowly tailored to legitimate public safety objectives, subject to legislative authorization, and designed to protect individual privacy while improving analytical capabilities.

Without more comprehensive and standardized information, policymakers and researchers may be limited in their ability to identify trends, evaluate interventions, and develop targeted strategies to reduce crime and homicide. The Union of Saints therefore recommends continued investment in lawful, transparent, and accountable crime data modernization to better protect communities and support informed public policy.

U.S. Crime Statistics and Ethnic Classification in Federal Data

Overview

The United States collects crime data primarily through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). These agencies publish national statistics on race, ethnicity, victimization, arrests, and homicides. However, they generally **do not** collect or publicly report detailed ethnic, ancestral, or immigration-status breakdowns for offenders.

As a result, while crime data are available for broad racial categories, they are **not** available for most White, Black, or Hispanic ethnic subgroups.

National Violent Crime Data (Bureau of Justice Statistics)

Violent Crime Against White Victims (2017–2021 Annual Average)

Total violent victimizations of White victims: **15.8 million**

Offender Group	Estimated Incidents	Approximate Percentage
White	8.72 million	55%
Black	2.38 million	15%
Hispanic	1.54 million	10%
Other / Unknown	Remaining incidents	Approximately 20%

Violent Crime Against Black Victims (2017–2021 Annual Average)

Total violent victimizations of Black victims: **3.10 million**

Offender Group	Estimated Incidents	Approximate Percentage
Black	1.88 million	61%
White	372,000	12%
Hispanic / Other / Unknown	Remaining incidents	Approximately 27%

Homicide (FBI Expanded Homicide Data)

White Homicide Victims

- Killed by White offenders: **2,594**

- Killed by Black offenders: **566**

Black Homicide Victims

- Killed by Black offenders: **2,574**
- Killed by White offenders: **246**

Important Context

Researchers consistently observe that:

- Most violent crime in the United States is **intraracial**, meaning offenders and victims are most often of the same reported race.
- Federal crime statistics report offenders primarily by **broad racial categories** and, in some datasets, Hispanic ethnicity.
- National crime datasets generally do **not** identify offenders by detailed ancestry, nationality, citizenship, or immigration status.

White Ethnic and Ancestral Groups

The U.S. Census Bureau generally does **not** divide White Americans into official ethnic subgroups for crime reporting. However, people identifying as White commonly report ancestries such as the following.

Western & Northern Europe

- English
- Irish
- Scottish
- Welsh
- Scotch-Irish (Ulster Scots)
- Cornish
- Manx

French

- French
- Acadian (Cajun)
- French Canadian

- Walloon (Belgian French-speaking)

Germanic

- German
- Austrian
- Swiss (German-speaking)
- Luxembourgish
- Dutch
- Flemish

Scandinavian & Nordic

- Norwegian
- Swedish
- Danish
- Icelandic
- Finnish

Southern Europe

- Italian
- Sicilian
- Maltese
- Spanish
- Portuguese
- Greek

Central & Eastern Europe

- Polish
- Czech
- Slovak
- Hungarian
- Slovenian

- Croatian
- Serbian
- Bosnian
- Montenegrin
- Albanian
- Romanian
- Bulgarian
- North Macedonian

Eastern Slavic

- Russian
- Ukrainian
- Belarusian

Baltic

- Lithuanian
- Latvian
- Estonian

Caucasus (often classified as White in current federal standards)

- Armenian
- Georgian
- Azerbaijani

Middle Eastern & North African (current federal Census classification)

Historically, many individuals from the Middle East and North Africa have been classified as White for Census purposes.

Examples include:

- Lebanese
- Syrian

- Jordanian
- Israeli
- Palestinian
- Egyptian
- Iraqi
- Iranian
- Turkish
- Moroccan

Jewish Identity

Jewish identity is generally considered an **ethnoreligious identity rather than a race**.

Depending on ancestry and self-identification, Jewish Americans may be classified as White, Black, Asian, or another race in federal data.

Black Ethnic Groups

The Census race category **Black or African American** encompasses many ethnic, cultural, and national-origin groups.

African American

- Descendants of enslaved people in the United States

Caribbean

- Jamaican
- Haitian
- Trinidadian and Tobagonian
- Barbadian (Bajan)
- Bahamian
- Grenadian
- Dominican (Black)
- St. Lucian
- Vincentian
- Antiguan and Barbudan

- Other English-, French-, Dutch-, or Spanish-speaking Caribbean populations

African

- Nigerian
- Ethiopian
- Somali
- Ghanaian
- Kenyan
- Liberian
- Eritrean
- Sudanese
- South Sudanese
- Ugandan
- Congolese
- Senegalese
- Sierra Leonean
- Cameroonian
- Zimbabwean
- South African
- Numerous additional African nationalities

Afro-Latino Populations

Some individuals identify as both Black and Hispanic, including:

- Afro-Cuban
- Afro-Puerto Rican
- Afro-Dominican
- Afro-Colombian
- Afro-Panamanian
- Afro-Honduran
- Afro-Brazilian

Hispanic Ethnic Groups

"Hispanic or Latino" is an **ethnicity**, not a race. Hispanic individuals may identify as White, Black, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Pacific Islander, multiracial, or another race.

North America

- Mexican
- Mexican American
- Chicano

Caribbean

- Puerto Rican
- Cuban
- Dominican

Central America

- Guatemalan
- Salvadoran
- Honduran
- Nicaraguan
- Costa Rican
- Panamanian
- Belizean

South America

- Colombian
- Venezuelan
- Ecuadorian
- Peruvian
- Chilean
- Argentine
- Uruguayan

- Paraguayan
- Bolivian

Spain

- Spanish
- Catalan
- Basque
- Galician
- Andalusian
- Other regional identities within Spain

How the Census Records Ancestry

The Census permits individuals to self-report ancestry.

Among the most commonly reported European ancestries are:

- German
- English
- Irish
- Italian
- Polish
- French
- Scottish
- Norwegian
- Dutch
- Swedish

Many Americans report multiple ancestries, such as:

- Irish and German
- English and Scottish
- Italian and Polish
- French Canadian and Irish

Limitations of National Crime Data

Publicly available federal crime statistics generally report offenders only by broad demographic categories, including:

Race

- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Ethnicity

- Hispanic or Latino
- Not Hispanic or Latino

Federal crime datasets generally **do not** identify offenders by:

- Irish
- Acadian
- English
- German
- Italian
- Nigerian
- Jamaican
- Mexican
- Cuban
- Haitian
- Russian
- Ukrainian
- Lebanese
- Palestinian
- Or other detailed ancestral, ethnic, or national-origin groups.

Similarly, national crime datasets generally do **not** comprehensively distinguish offenders by:

- Native-born versus foreign-born
- Citizenship status
- Immigration status
- Visa category
- Refugee status

These characteristics are not routinely collected or published in national crime reporting, making it impossible to produce nationwide crime statistics by detailed ancestry or immigration category using publicly available federal data.