

Germany Hate Crime Report 2017

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2017 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: hatecrime.osce.org/germany

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology

Summary

Germany regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Close collaboration with civil society in the area of hate crime victim support has been established at the level of federal states, namely with the Weisser Ring civil society organization (CSO) and a number of specialized CSOs. The Federal Ministry of Justice and the Federal Victims' Commissioner are in regular contact with a number of victim support institutions and victims' representatives. Germany has conducted victimization surveys to measure under-reported hate crimes. The most recent report covering 2012-2017 is available [here](#).

In 2021, ODIHR, together with Federal Ministries, organized a virtual study visit to Germany on strengthening co-operation between the Government and civil society on hate crime victim support.

The German government funds several organizations and projects to monitor hate incidents and assist hate crime victims. These include the Competence Network Against Antisemitism (KOMPAS), which consists of five experienced civil society organizations that register anti-Semitic incidents and develop measures to prevent anti-Semitism. The government also funds the Competence Network on Hate on the Net, which advises victims of hate speech, strengthens civil society networks, and develops media literacy materials.

[Hate crime data collection in Germany](#)

[Support for hate crime victims in Germany](#)

[Hate crime capacity building in Germany](#)

[Germany's hate crime legislation](#)

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that Germany has not reported the numbers of prosecuted and/or information on sentenced hate crime cases to ODIHR.

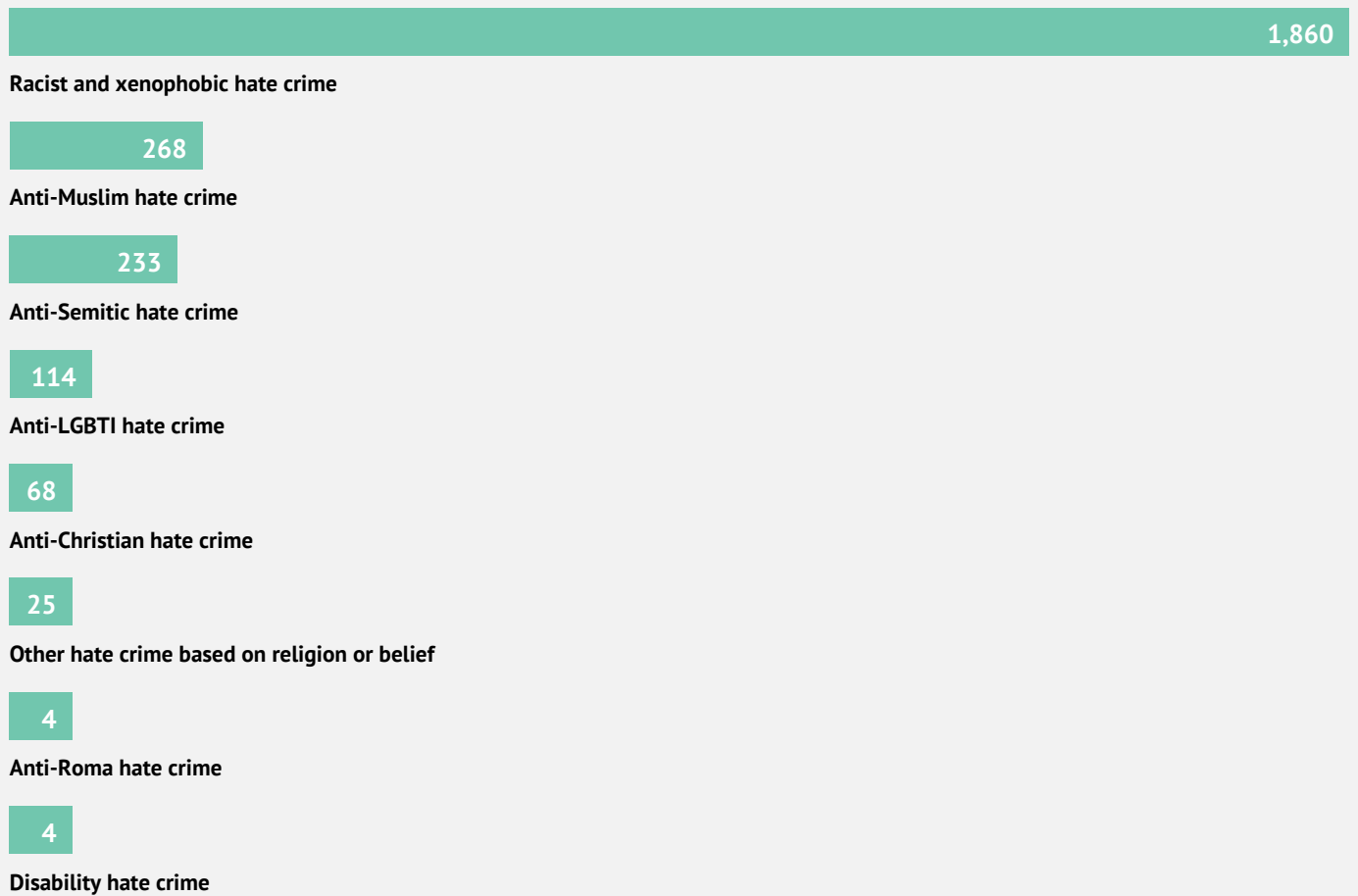
Official Data

The year-to-year increase in numbers is due to a modification in the data collection method.

| Year | Hate crimes recorded by police | Prosecuted | Sentenced |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2017 | 7,913 | not available | not available |

Police data by bias motivation

One criminal incident can be recorded with more than one bias motivation in the below breakdown.



Police data by type of crime

One criminal incident can be recorded with more than one bias motivation in the below breakdown.

1,132

Physical assault

1,000

Damage to property

This category also includes cases of vandalism.

354

Threats/ threatening behaviour

49

Theft/ robbery

30

Arson

6

Homicide

5

Desecration of graves

National Developments

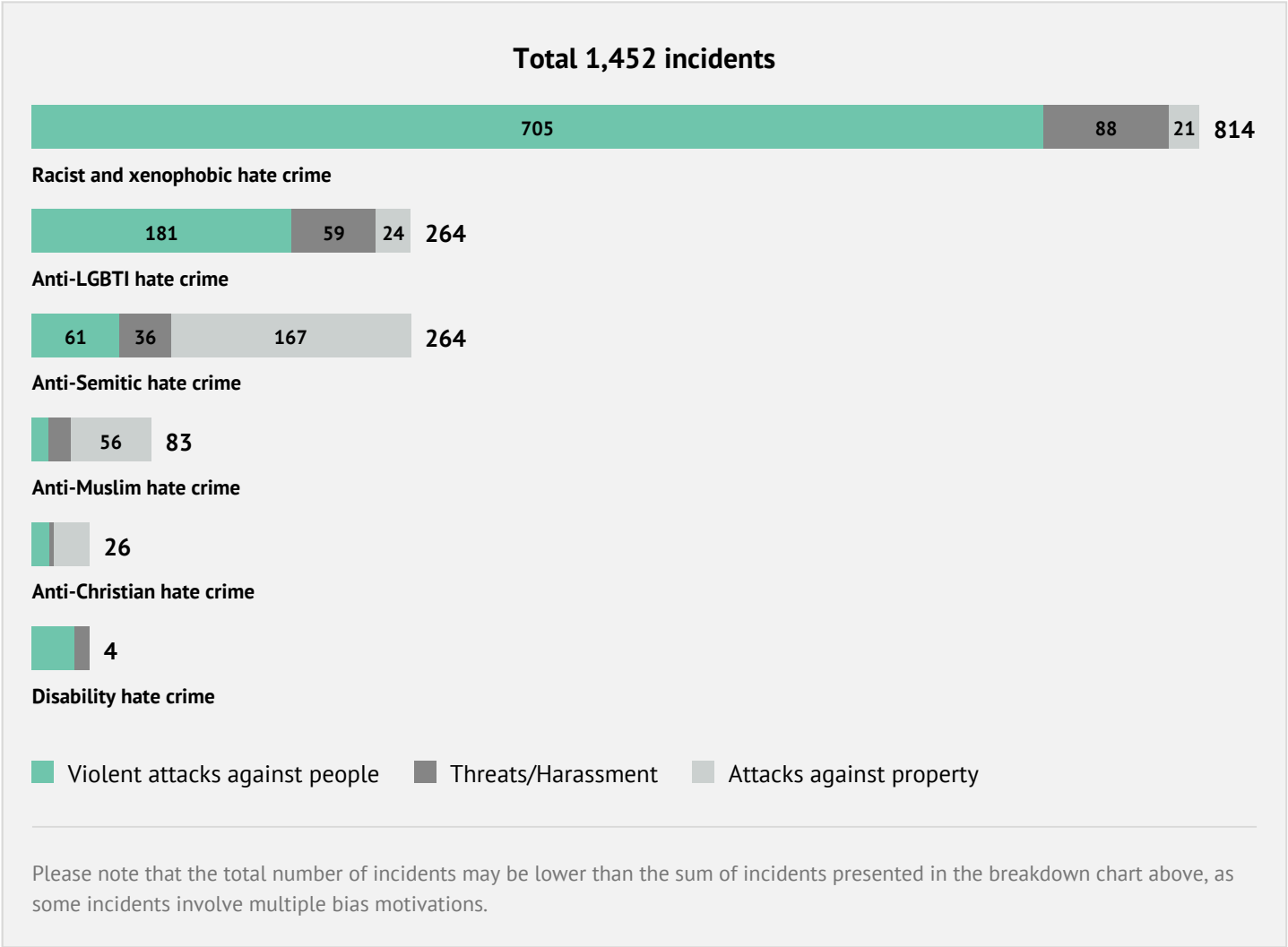
A victimization survey has been conducted, with results expected in November 2018. The survey included questions about motives of the perpetrators.

The Ministers of Justice of the German Länder decided to collect judicial data on hate crime. This will include the number of investigations initiated and concluded, and, in the case of convictions, the sanction imposed.

The Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA), which belongs to the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI), declared a "Day of Action against Hate Crime" as a reaction to the increasing number of cases.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) tasked the Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony (KFN) and the German Police University (DHPol) to develop a study on "Best practices of co-operation between safety authorities and civil society concerning the avoidance of crime guided by prejudices". The two-year project should lead to police learning from good international practice and to improved collaboration with civil society organizations.

Incidents reported by civil society



VDK Berlin, the Department for Research and Information on Anti-Semitism (RIAS), MANEO and members of the [East German Hate Crime Counselling Projects network](#) reported on statistical data as well as descriptive incidents. This explains the discrepancy between the graphic above and the incidents included below.

Targeted properties

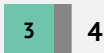
Total 97 incidents targeting properties



Place of worship



Monument



Community facility



Private property



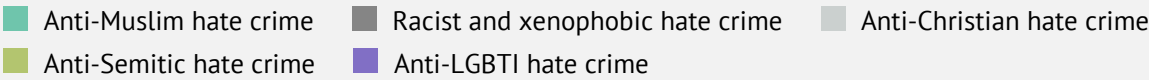
Public Space



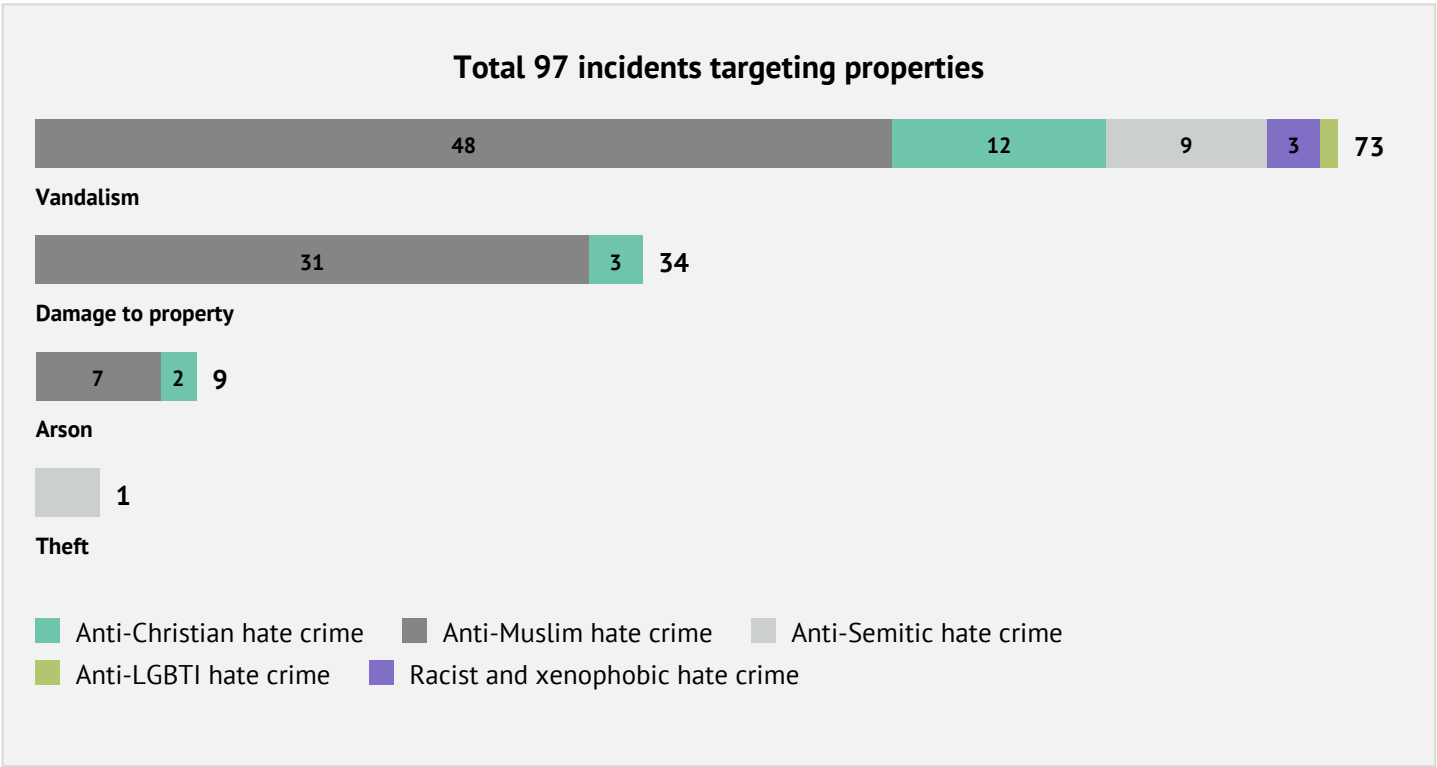
School



Other



Type of property attack



[View civil society incidents for Germany, 2017](#)