

Germany Hate Crime Report 2019

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2019 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 hate crimes or information on the sentencing of hate crime cases to ODIHR.

Official Data

The total number presented here includes some hate speech offences, which fall outside of the OSCE's hate crime definition and are not included in the breakdown below. A criminal incident with more than one bias motivation is registered under all relevant categories. Therefore, a single incident may be recorded under multiple entries in the breakdown below.

| Year | Hate crimes recorded by police | Prosecuted | Sentenced |
|------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 2019 | 8,585 | 0 | 0 |

Police data by bias motivation

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

1,651

Racist and xenophobic hate crime

273

Anti-Semitic hate crime

A separate category of "attacks against Jewish cemeteries" is also monitored. There were 34 such incidents in 2019, which are not included in this statistic.

248

Anti-LGBTI hate crime

207

Anti-Muslim hate crime

57

Anti-Christian hate crime

14

Other hate crime based on religion or belief

13

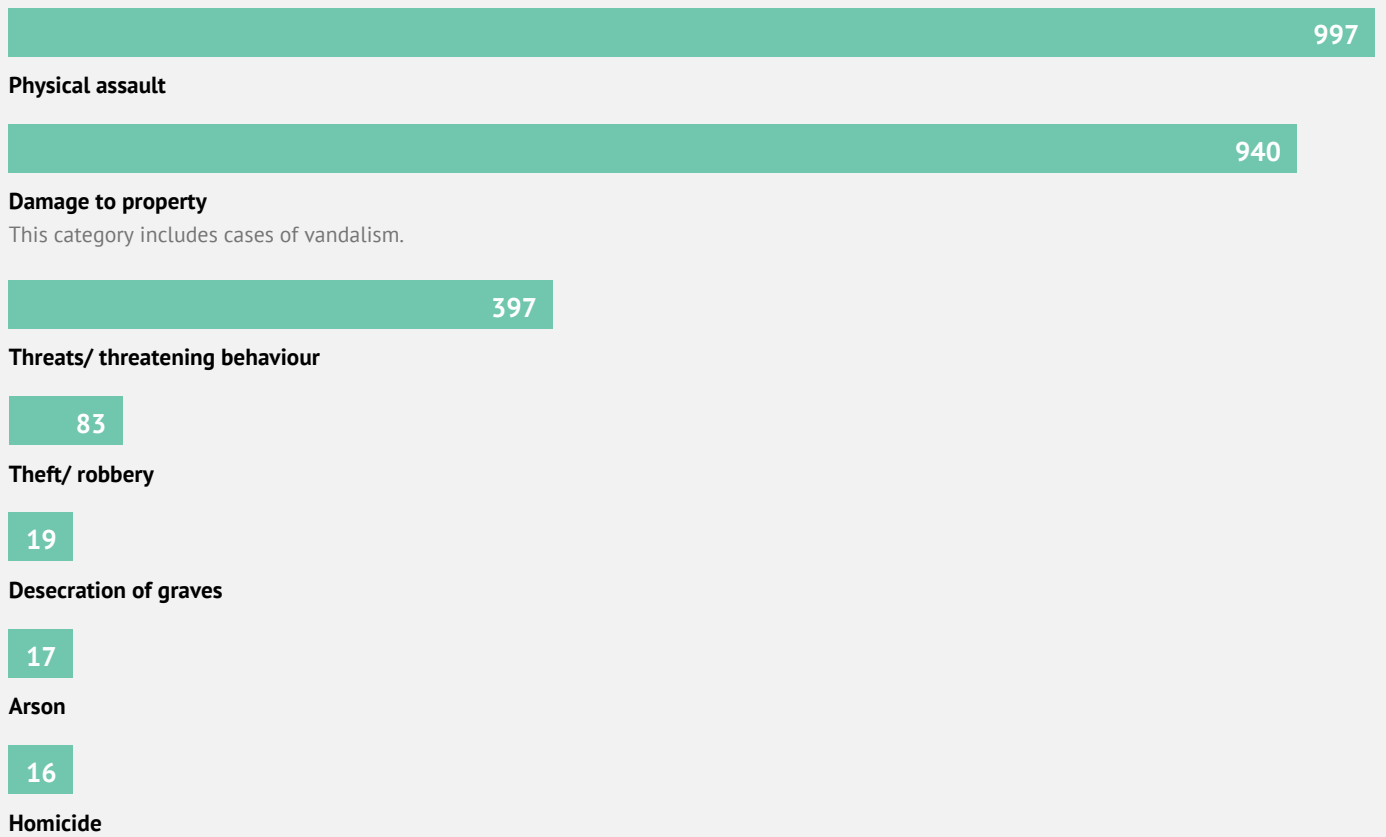
Anti-Roma hate crime

6

Disability hate crime

Police data by type of crime

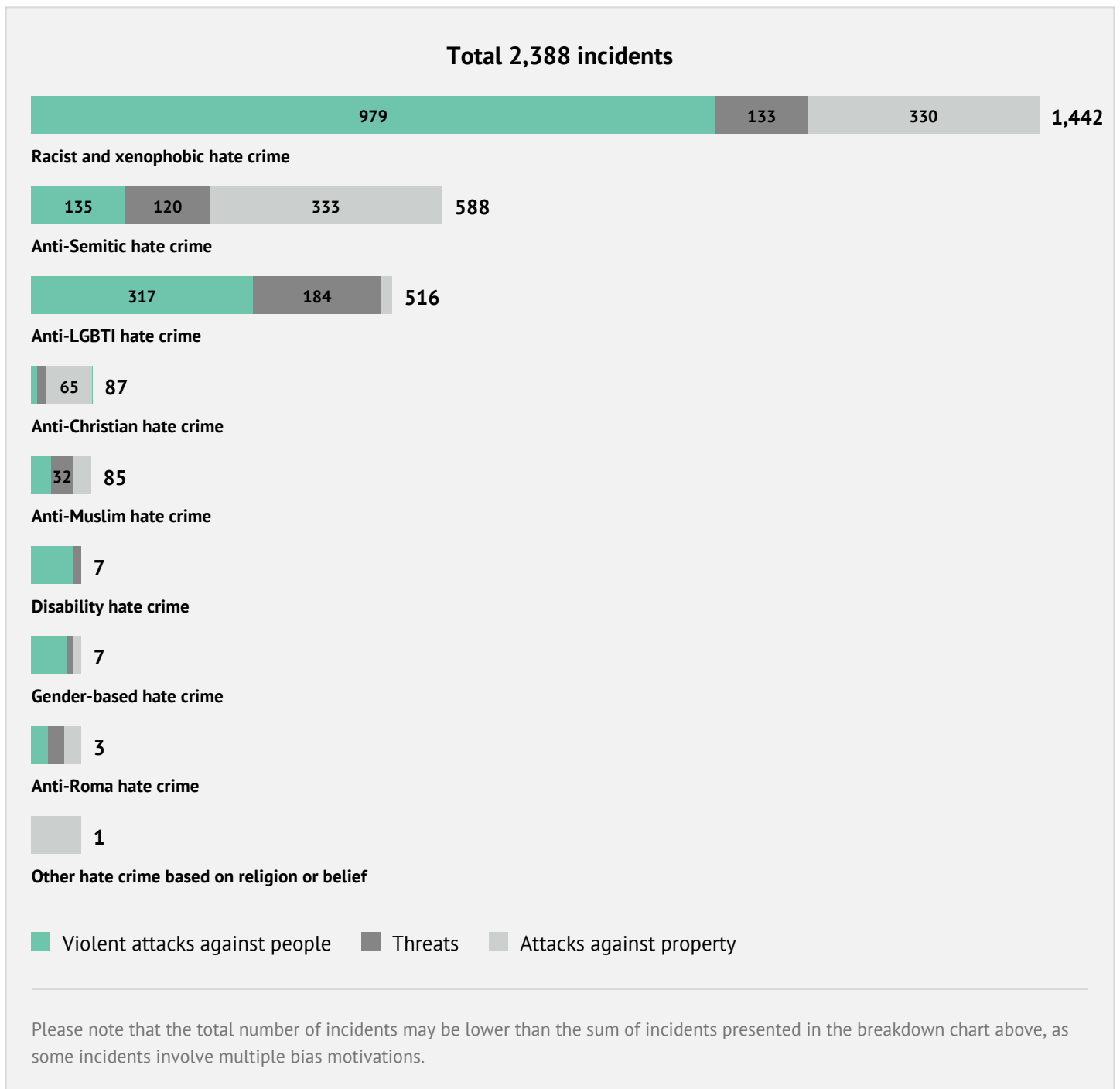
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National Developments

In autumn 2019, the results of a two-year research project on “Best practices of co-operation between safety authorities and civil society concerning the avoidance of crime guided by prejudices” were presented at a number of regional conferences and discussed with law enforcement agencies and civil society organizations. The project – which incorporated ODIHR’s expertise and international good practices – should lead to improved collaboration between police and civil society organizations.

Incidents reported by civil society



The Association of Counseling Centers for Victims of Right-wing, Racist and Anti-Semitic Violence in Germany – VBRG (on behalf of its members ReachOut, Opferperspektive e.V., LOBBI and RAA Sachsen) reported 863 statistical incidents. Amadeu Antonio Foundation reported 230 statistical incidents. Department for Research and Information on Anti-Semitism – RIAS/VDK Berlin/ZIF reported 489 statistical incidents. MANEO reported 351 statistical incidents. Jugendschutz.net reported 10 statistical incidents. EZRA reported 93 statistical incidents. This explains the discrepancy between the above graphic, which includes statistical incidents, and the descriptive incidents included below.

Kantor Center also reported descriptive incidents as well as statistical data.

Targeted properties

Total 139 incidents targeting properties



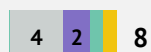
Place of worship



Private property



Community facility



Public Space



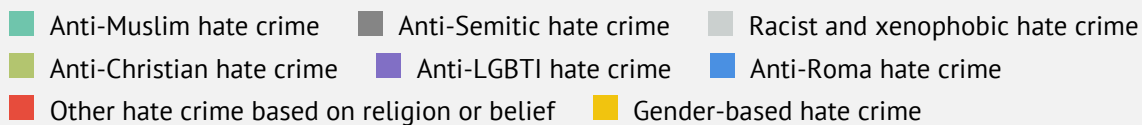
Cemetery



Monument



School



Type of property attack

Total 139 incidents targeting properties



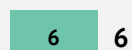
Vandalism



Damage to property



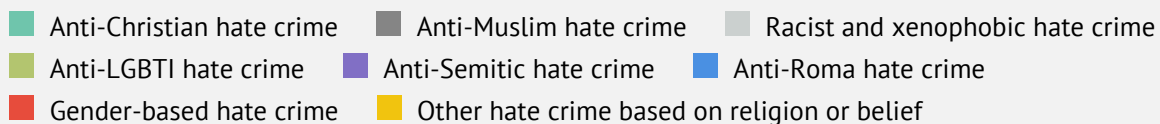
Arson



Burglary



Theft



[View civil society incidents for Germany, 2019](#)