

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2020 Hate Crime Report.  
For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/spain](https://hatecrime.osce.org/spain)

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

## 1 2020

### Summary

Spain regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Spain publishes [annual reports](#) on hate crimes.

Spain implemented ODIHR's Training Against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement (TAHCLE) programme in 2019, and the Prosecutor General's Office has established a network of dedicated hate crime prosecutors across the country. A regional TAHCLE in Valencia was implemented in 2016.

The Ministry of Interior has a dedicated [protocol](#) that regulates how law enforcement handles hate crime cases and sets out the specific rights of hate crime victims. Within the Ministry, the Spanish National Office Against Hate Crimes (ONDOD) is responsible for the [Hate Crime Action Plan](#) (adopted for 2019-2021, 2022-2024 and 2025-2028). Currently, the Action Plan covers the areas of victim support, hate crime prevention, training and awareness raising, co-ordination among state authorities, civil society and the private sector, development of a monitoring and co-ordination system for hate crime investigation, and the allocation of adequate human resources for the National Police and the Guardia Civil.

In 2023, Spain implemented a new national Strategic Framework against racism and xenophobia

[Hate crime data collection in Spain](#)

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

[Hate crime capacity building in Spain](#)

[Spain's hate crime legislation](#)

### ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR recognizes Spain's efforts in conducting the recent hate crime victimization survey. However, based on the available information, it observes that Spain would benefit from strengthening the inclusion of, collaboration with, and facilitating work of civil society working on hate crimes and with their victims.

## Official Data

The figure presented here may include offences motivated by "fear of the poor", and ideology, respectively. The number of hate crimes recorded by police may also include administrative offences.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2020	1,401	675	144

## Police data by bias motivation

485

### Racist and xenophobic

277

### Anti-LGBTI

99

### Gender-based

45

### Other hate crime based on religion or belief

This category includes anti-Muslim and anti-Christian hate crimes as well as other hate crimes based on religion and belief, except for anti-Semitic hate crimes.

44

### Disability

26

### Unspecified

This category includes ten hate crimes motivated by bias based on age and 13 - by bias based on illness.

22

### Anti-Roma

3

### Anti-Semitic

## Police data by type of crime

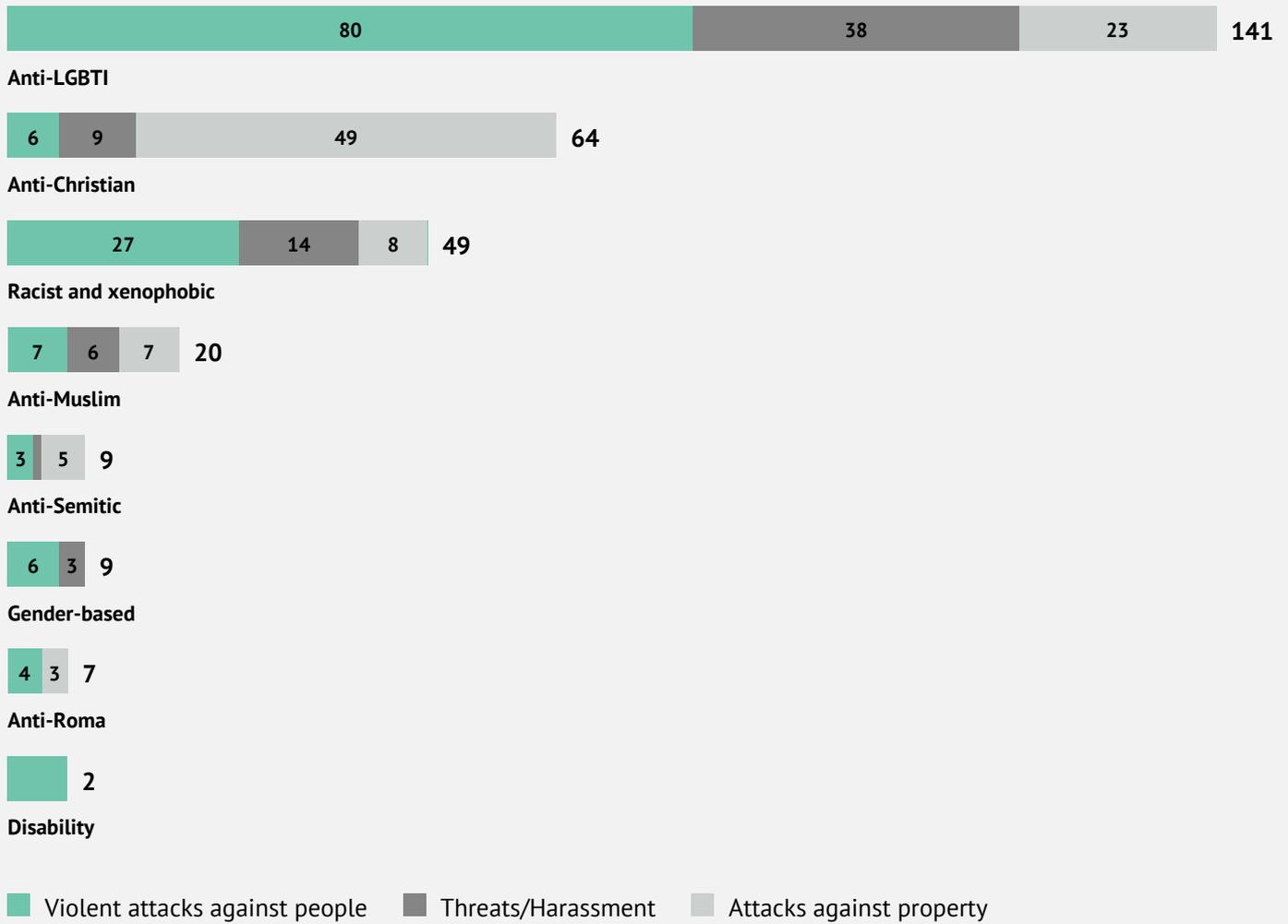
Unspecified crime type	1,001
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## National Developments

In 2020, the **Spanish National Office for the Fight against Hate Crimes (ONDOD) of the Ministry of Interior** carried out a hate crime victimisation survey (18 December 2020 and 31 March 2021). The aim of this research was to collect the knowledge and feelings of victims of a hate crime. More than 700 participants answered this questionnaire but we only used the data of around 400 participants to make a [statistical report](#) because these people had been a victim of a hate crime in the last five years. This selection was applied to ensure a more actualized vision of this social phenomenon. Thanks to this, possible measurements that could be implemented would be more easily adapted to reduce their victimization. Some of the most important questions asked in the survey were: Do you think the measures that have been adopted so far in Spain to combat hate crimes are adequate? What is your perception of hate crimes in the last five years? Do you avoid some places to avoid being a victim? Moreover, they were also asked if they reported the crime when it happened, how was the police treatment was, and, very importantly, why they did not report the crime to the authorities (if they did not do so). The members of the ONDOD consider that this study could help to address this social scourge more effectively.

# Incidents reported by civil society

## Total 277 incidents



Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

In addition to incidents summarized below, this graph includes the following numbers of hate incidents reported as statistics: 56 reported by FELGBT; and 3 reported by Kantor Center.

# Targeted properties

## Total 90 incidents targeting properties



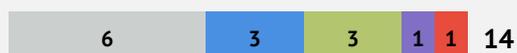
### Place of worship



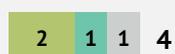
### Public space



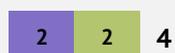
### Monument



### Private property



### Community facility



### School



### Cemetery



### Other



## Type of property attack

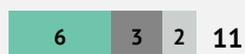
### Total 90 incidents targeting properties



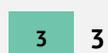
#### Vandalism



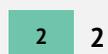
#### Damage to property



#### Arson



#### Burglary



#### Theft



[View civil society incidents for Spain, 2020](#)