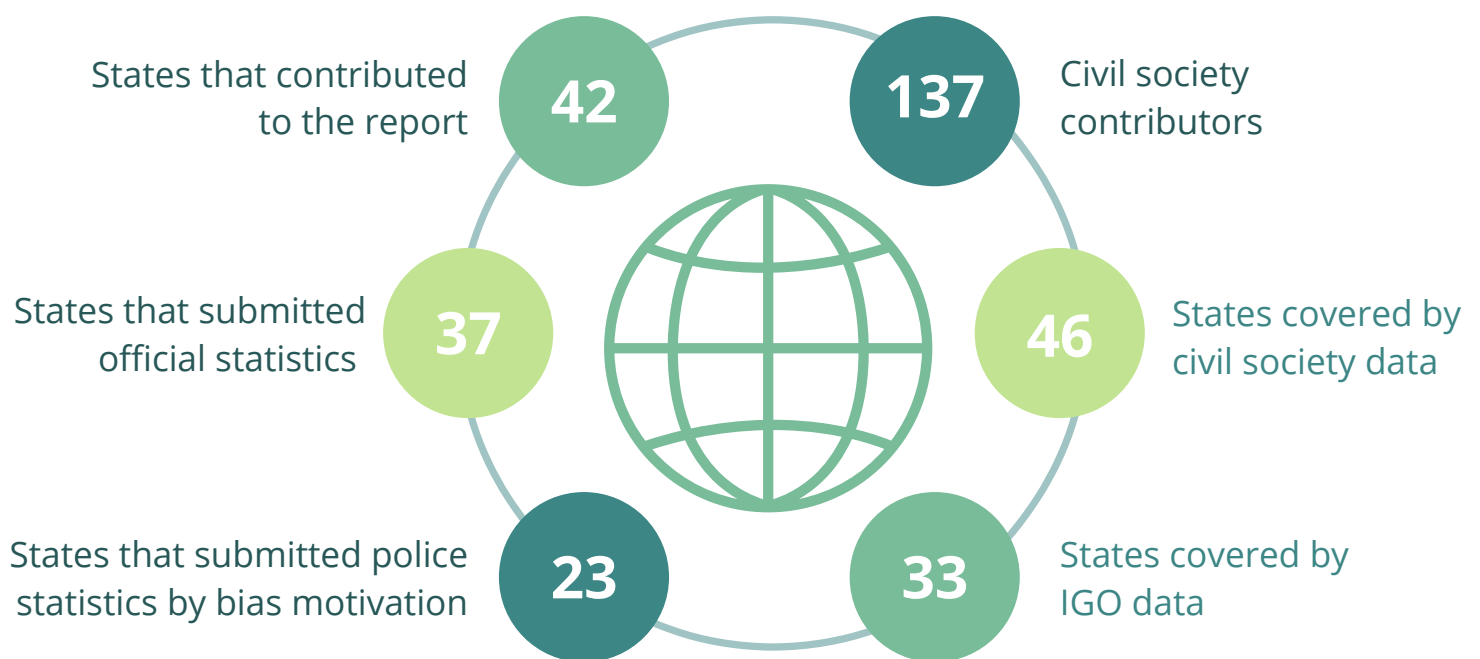


Hate Crime Data

2020

Overview of Contributions



ODIHR's Key Observations



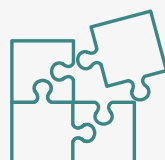
14 States to report on hate crimes to ODIHR



7 States to provide complete police, prosecutorial and judicial data



12 States to record bias motivation



16 States to improve their legislation



12 States to record hate crime and hate speech separately



30 States to strengthen training and raise awareness

Incident Data

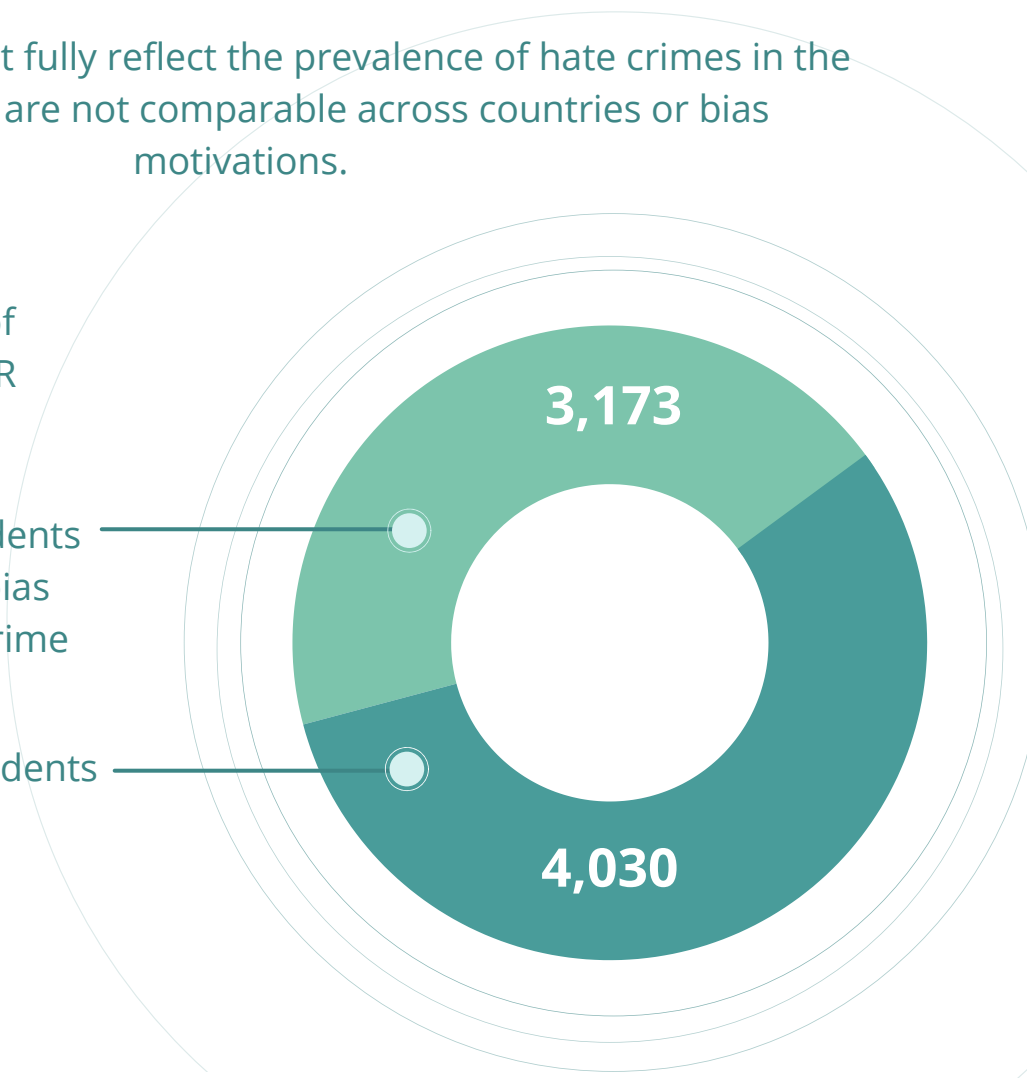
The following graphics shows the total number of hate incidents reported to ODIHR by civil society, international organizations and the Holy See, including both descriptive incidents and those for which only statistical information is available. The third graphic below shows the percentage of types of crime by bias motivation.

These graphics do not fully reflect the prevalence of hate crimes in the OSCE area. Data are not comparable across countries or bias motivations.

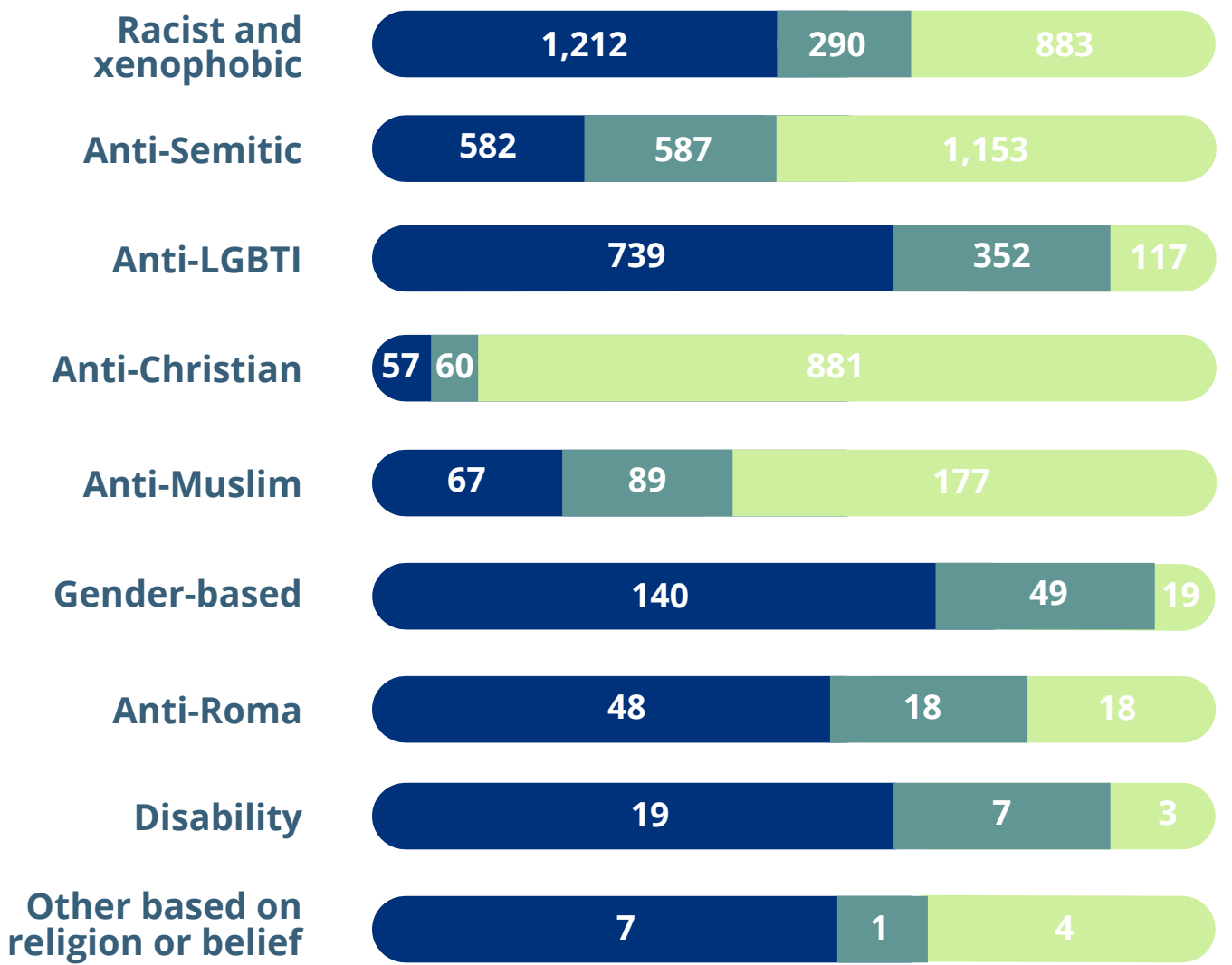
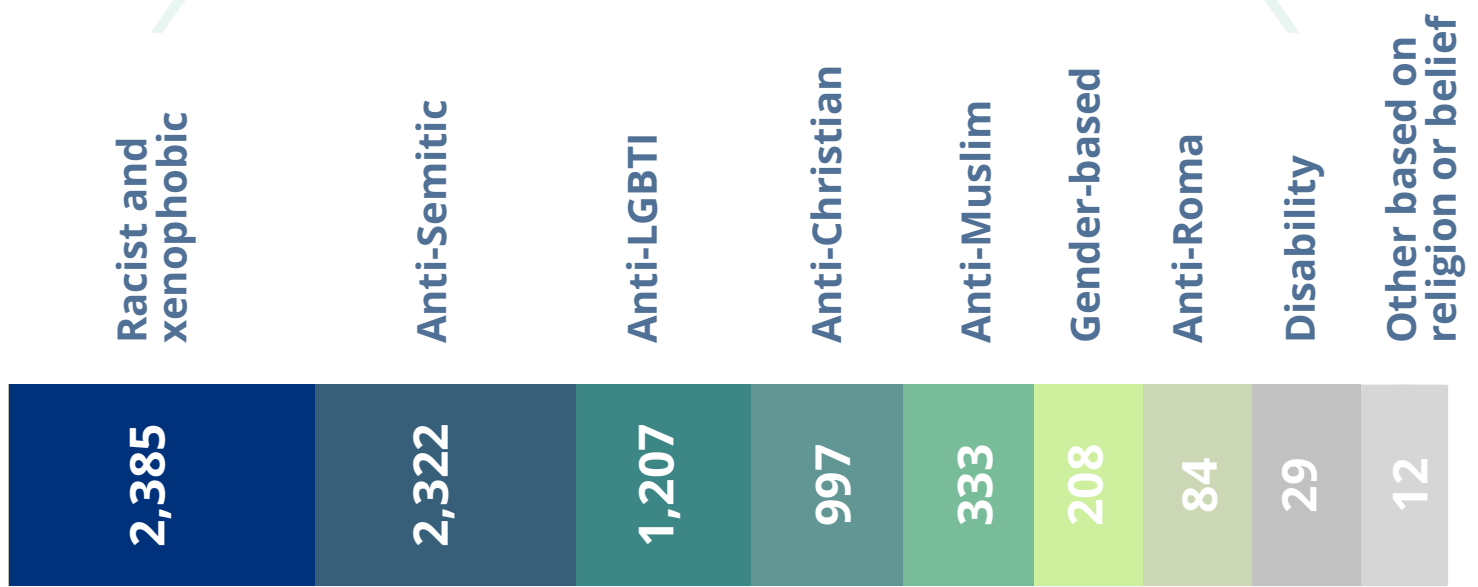
7,203 total number of incidents report to ODIHR

3,173 statistical incidents disaggregated by state, bias motivation and type of crime

4,030 descriptive incidents

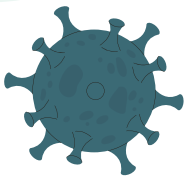


7,203 incidents



● Violent attacks against people
 ● Threats
 ● Attacks against property

Impact of COVID-19



Of all reported incidents where bias motivations intersected with COVID-19, 7/8 were racist and xenophobic incidents; the remaining 1/8 targeted mostly Roma and Jews.



All the racist and xenophobic incidents committed in connection with COVID-19 were anti-Asian. In 86% cases, the victims were in fact Chinese or of other East-Asian descent.



Reported anti-Asian hate crimes significantly increased year-to-year, constituting 9 per cent of all reported racist and xenophobic incidents in 2020 (compared to less than 1 per cent in 2019).



This confirms the disproportionately high targeting of Asians during the pandemic and a massive increase in the targeting of Asian people.

Incident Examples



A Black female legislator was killed when she was shot at and stabbed. Racist chants were made during the murder.



A gay couple was pushed and subjected to homophobic insults during a Christmas parade.



Eleven worshippers at a synagogue were shot dead during a Sabbath morning service. Six people, including four police officers, were injured. During the attack, the congregation was subjected to anti-Semitic insults and death threats.



A female sex worker was subjected to misogynist insults, choked, raped and subjected to death threat with a knife by a man at his flat.



Around 300 Roma left their homes after being subjected to death threats. Six of their homes were subsequently targeted in arson attacks.



Several gravestones, vases and a statue in a Catholic cemetery were vandalized.



A young man with a disability was severely beaten up by two men who also attempted to rob him. One of the perpetrators filmed the incident and posted the video on social media.



A Buddhist monument was vandalized when a woman climbed on it and damaged it with a sledgehammer while uttering anti-Buddhist slurs.



The Muslim community was threatened when a comment praising a recent anti-Muslim attack and inciting violence against mosque worshippers was posted on social media.



An Asian woman was subjected to racist insults - including references to COVID-19 - spat at and had her hair pulled by a woman. The incident was prosecuted as a hate crime.