

ODIHR's Findings

ON OFFICIAL SUBMISSIONS TO THE REPORT

Of the 57 participating States, **46 submitted** information on hate crime to ODIHR:

40 states submitted official statistics

38 states submitted police records

27 states submitted records on prosecuted and/or sentenced hate crimes







ODIHR's Key Observations

ON OFFICIAL SUBMISSIONS TO THE REPORT

MAIN OBSERVATIONS



11 states to report to ODIHR





19 states to distinguish hate crimes from other types of crime, such as hate speech and discrimination



12 states to address gaps in data and ensure that hate crimes are also recorded by prosecutors and courts

COMPLEMENTARY OBSERVATIONS:



10 states to improve their hate crime legislation



32 states to build capacity of criminal justice agencies to address hate crime

UNOFFICIAL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE REPORT



INCIDENT DATA

3,628

statistical incidents

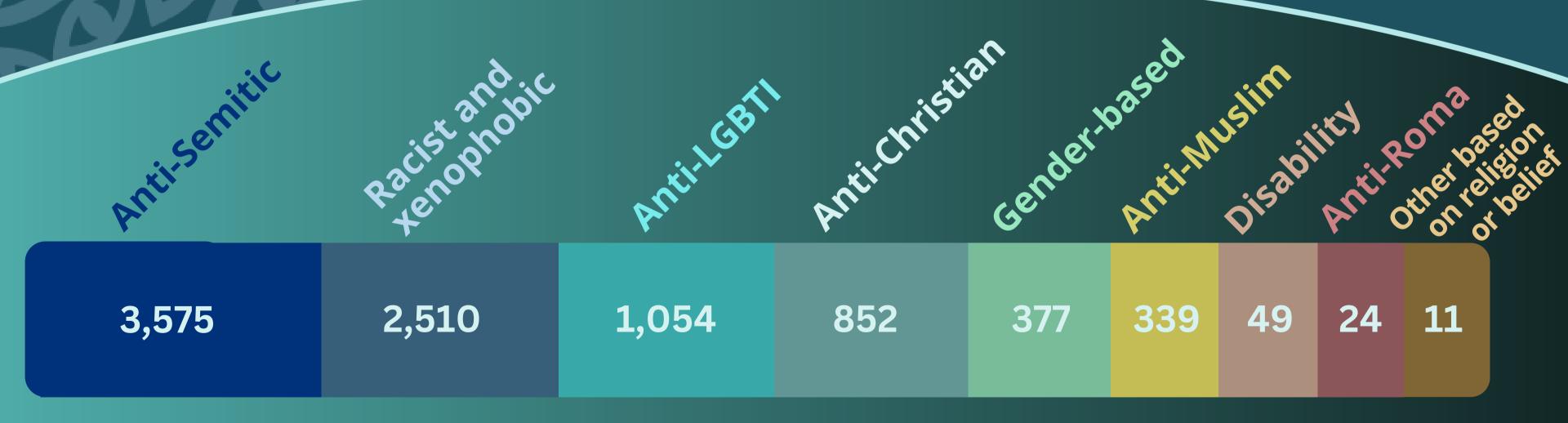


4,478 descriptive incidents

Descriptive and statistical incidents were reported to ODIHR by:

- Civil society
- International organizations
- The Holy See

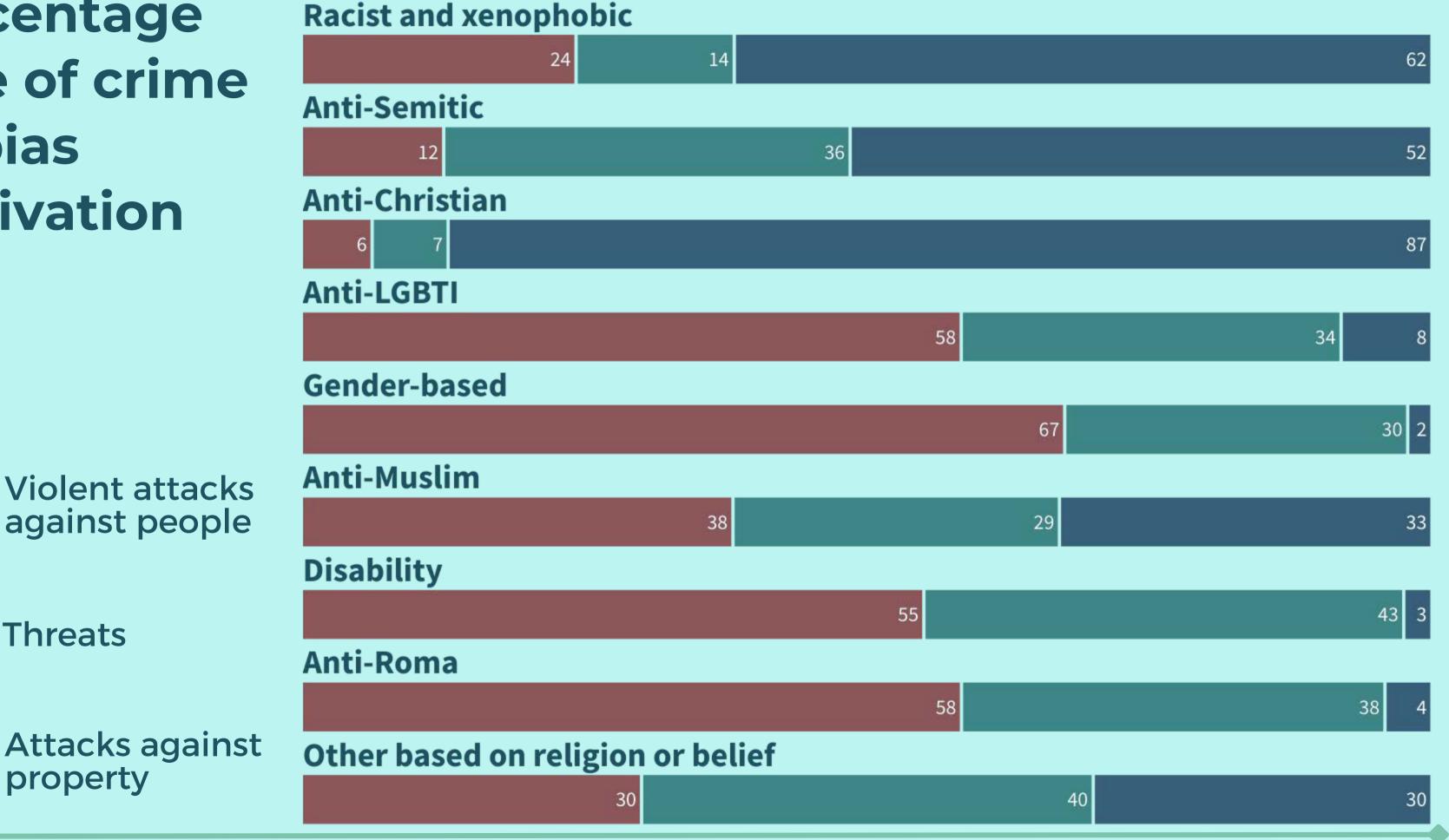
INCIDENT DATA BY BIAS MOTIVE

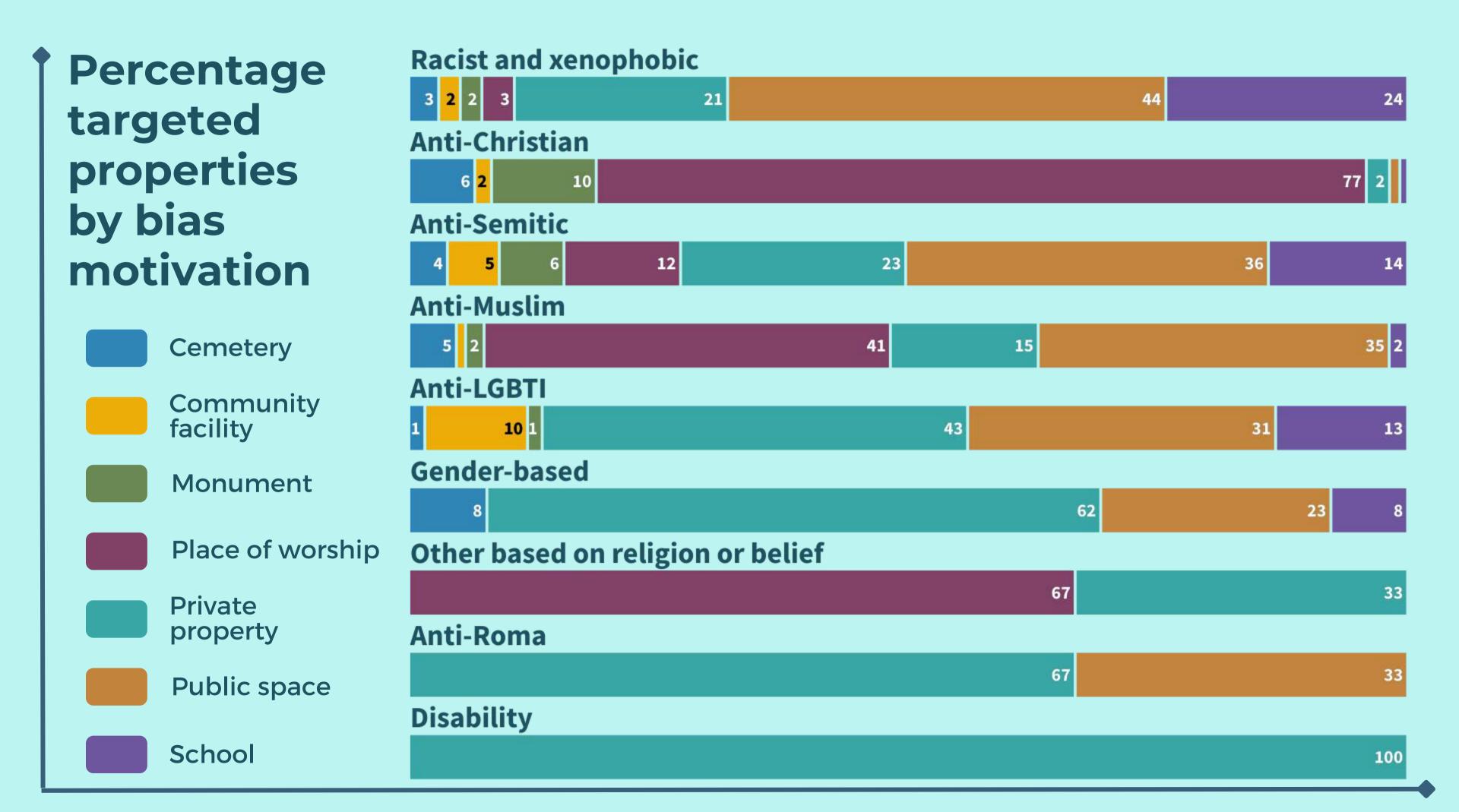


Percentage type of crime by bias motivation

Threats

property





An overview of hate incidents that occurred in the OSCE region (outside Ukraine) and in relation to the war in Ukraine

As reported by civil society to ODIHR

2022



Types of incidents

2022

Violent attacks



55 Physical assaults

3 Sexual assaults

1 Homicide



48 Threats

70 Property attacks



Vandalism/ Damage

6 Arson

Across **29 countries** in the OSCE region outside Ukraine

Victims targeted

2022

110

Ukrainian/ associated with Ukrainian

79

Russian-speaki

Russian-speaking / associated with Russian

Refugees/ migrants

35 Children



Across **29 countries** in the OSCE region outside Ukraine

19 Skin colour

13 Belarusian/
associated with
Belarusian

11 Roma

5 Jewish

ODIHR observes:

2022



Incidents targeting people speaking Russian or Ukrainian languages, or people perceived to be from Belarus, Russia, or Ukraine.







Attacks on property associated with victim groups, such as restaurants, shops, schools, cultural centres, and World War II monuments.



Vandalism against churches associated with Russia or Ukraine, or churches that expressed support or organized support for Ukraine





Incidents motivated by intolerance against migrants and refugees.



Anti-Semitic incidents related to anti-Semitic conspiracy theories.



2022

Two Ukrainian men speaking
Ukrainian on a train were
threatened while being
subjected to xenophobic and
anti-Russian insults.



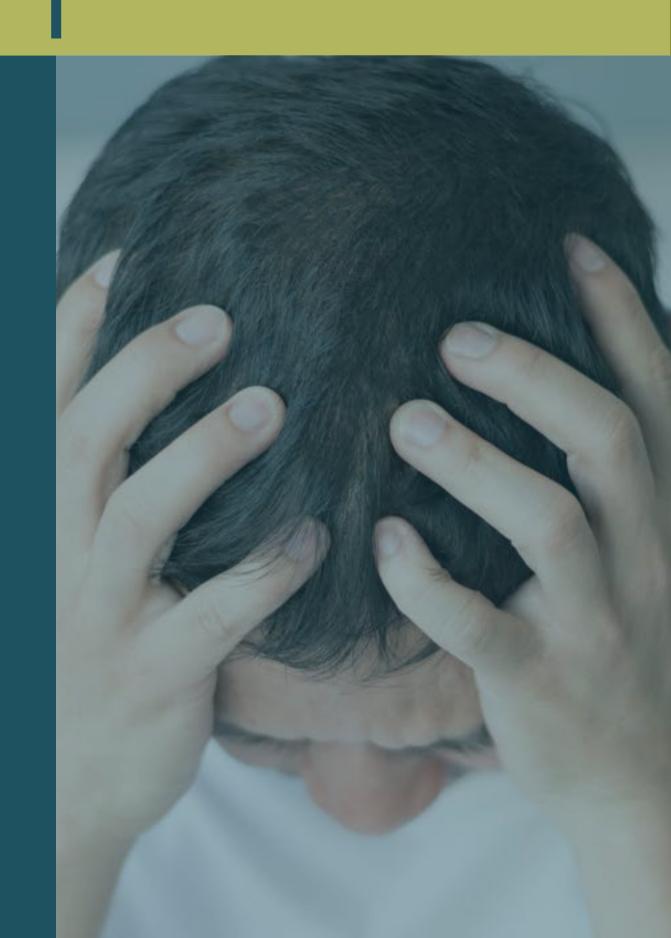
2022

Several Roma refugees, including children and elderly people, were attacked with tear gas and subjected to anti-Roma threats and insults by security guards at a centre for Roma refugees from Ukraine.



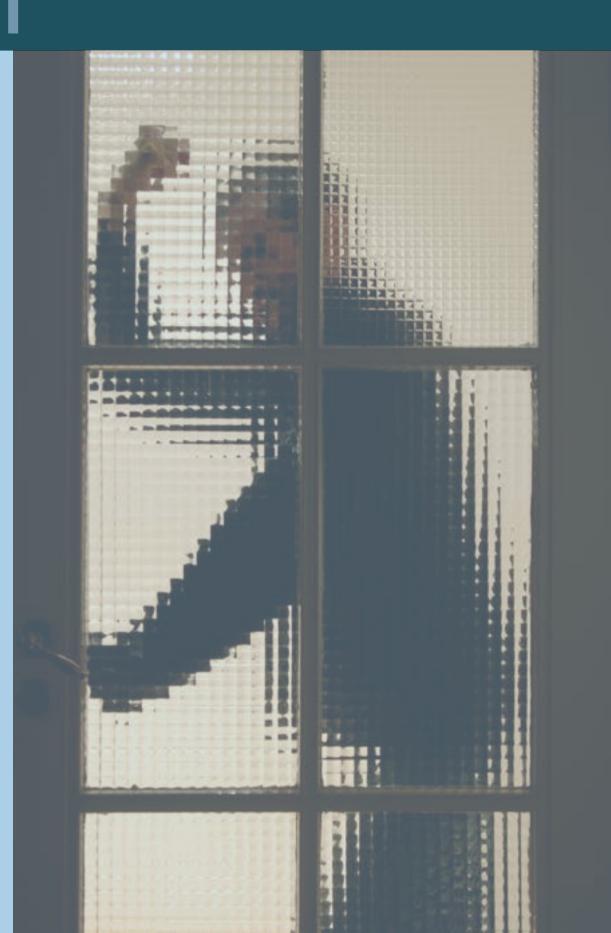
2022

A Bulgarian man was beaten unconscious while being subjected to xenophobic and anti-Ukrainian insults by three men in a restaurant. The victim sustained a concussion, bruising and a broken arm.



2022

A Russian family was attacked by an unknown man who broke into their apartment shouting anti-Russian death threats. The mother was punched in the face, sustaining injuries to the mouth, and the father suffered a broken nose. Their 7-year-old son witnessed the attack.



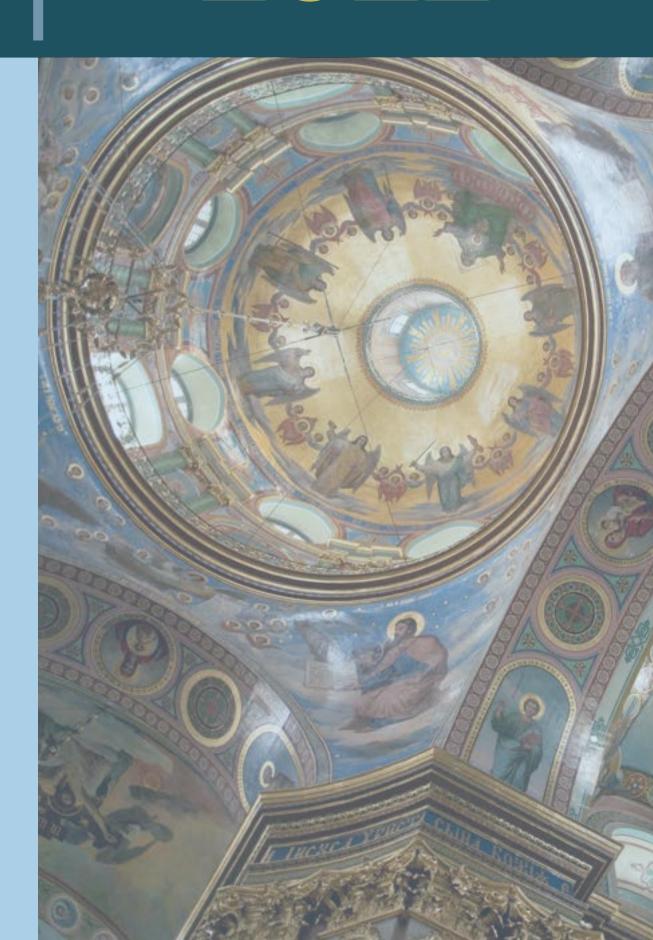
2022

Three Indian refugee men from
Ukraine were beaten by members of
a hate group armed with baseball
bats and glass bottles and shouting
racist and xenophobic insults.



2022

A Russian Orthodox Church was vandalized when a "Z" and other symbols were painted in red on the entrance door by unidentified perpetrators.









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