

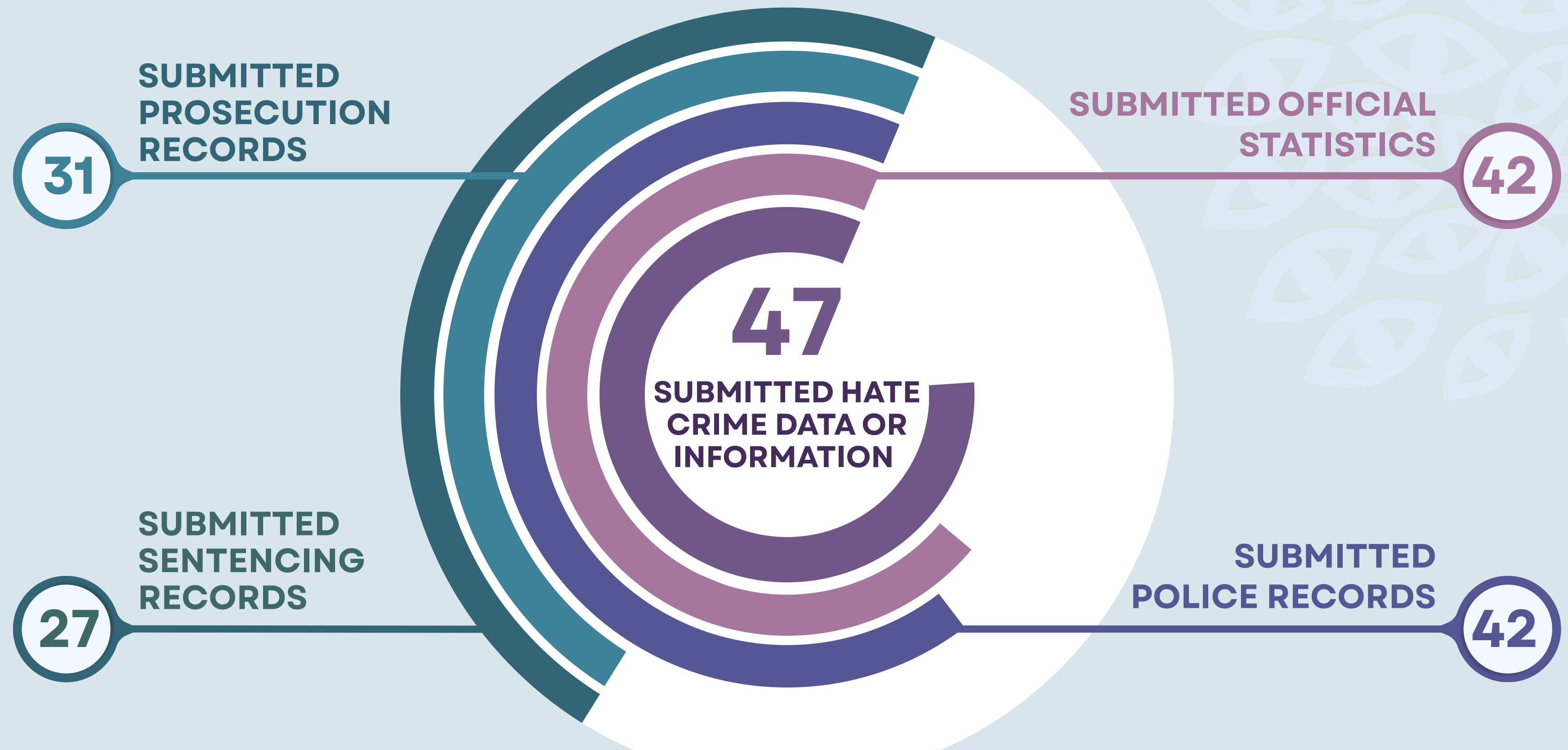
ODIHR's Hate Crime Report

OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORT

2024

ODIHR's Findings

Of the 57 OSCE States...



ODIHR's Findings



Of the 42 states
that reported
statistics to
ODIHR...



ODIHR observes...



RELATIVELY LOW NUMBERS OF HATE CRIMES RECORDED
IN OFFICIAL STATISTICS



SIGNIFICANT GAPS IN RECORDING PROSECUTED AND
SENTENCED HATE CRIME CASES



Data insights: Hate Crime Training



Build the capacity of criminal justice actors



- Develop or scale up national hate crime training programmes for police, prosecutors and the judiciary
- Do not omit specialized hate crime training programmes for prosecutors and judges
- Embed training programmes in police academies and judicial schools
- Engage civil society and community-based organizations



Next step:

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

Data insights: Hate Crime Legislation



Introduce/review hate crime laws to ensure that:

- Bias motivations are recognized and acknowledged
- Perpetrators are given appropriate penalties
- Prosecutors can effectively address hate crimes
- Hate crimes are not prosecuted as ‘hate speech’ offences



Next step:

10 states to improve their hate crime legislation

Civil Society Reporting

47

States covered
by CSO data

5,370

descriptive
incidents

12,714

7,344

statistical
incidents

121

Civil society
contributors

19

States covered
by IGO data

Total incidents reported by civil society,
intergovernmental organizations, and the Holy See



Percentage type of crime by bias motivation (%)

 Violent attacks
against people

 Threats

 Attacks against
property

These percentage figures do not reflect
variations in the number of incidents
reported by bias motive

Racist and Xenophobic



Anti-Roma



Anti-Semitic



Anti-Muslim



Anti-Christian



Other based on religion or belief



Gender-based



Anti-LGBTI



Disability



Percentage of types of violent attacks against people by bias motivation (%)



Racist and Xenophobic



Anti-Roma



Anti-Semitic



Anti-Muslim



Anti-Christian



Gender-based



Anti-LGBTI



Disability



Percentage targeted properties by bias motivation



Racist and xenophobic



Anti-Roma



Anti-Semitic



Anti-Muslim



Anti-Christian



Other based on religion or belief



Gender-based



Anti-LGBTI



Disability



ODIHR'S INSIGHTS

Hate incidents reported by civil society

OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORT

2024

Racist and Xenophobic incidents



Many incidents took place in locations that victims cannot avoid, such as at home, school, work and on public transport. In some cases, the perpetrators were persons in a position of authority, such as teachers, managers and landlords.



Some incidents took place following mis- and disinformation about crimes committed by a migrant or a member of a specific ethnic group, and targeting persons belonging to the same group.



Several incidents targeted aid distribution centers, immigration centres, human rights defenders and journalists.



A large number of incidents had multiple bias motivations, such as anti-migrant *and* anti-Muslim, or racist *and* anti-Semitic



Incident example

2024

“ —

A woman, originally from Réunion Island, was repeatedly harassed when subjected to racist insults by her manager, including references to slavery. The victim had to take medical leave.



Anti-Roma incidents



A large majority of incidents reported were serious physical assaults. Some incidents were reported as being carried out by state authorities.



Many of the incidents took place in schools and targeted children.



Several incidents were perpetrated by neighbours of the victims.



A significant number of incidents had both an anti-Roma *and* a gender-based bias motive.

Incident example

2024

“

A woman was repeatedly threatened with violence, including with a baseball bat, and subjected to anti-Roma and misogynist insults by a male neighbour. The incidents continued over six months.



Anti-Semitic incidents



Anti-Semitic incidents proliferated across broad sectors of society and in a range of community, public and private spaces, as well as online.



A significant number of incidents targeted young people, and/or took place in schools or universities.



Anti-Semitic incidents relating to 7 October and/or the conflict in the Middle East continue to be prevalent, including in combination with other anti-Semitic narratives, especially Holocaust denial or distortion.



Incident example

2024

“

A Jewish family was repeatedly harassed and threatened with death by their neighbour, including anti-Semitic insults and threats in connection with the conflict in the Middle East and the Holocaust. The abuse started after the family displayed Hannukah decorations during the holiday.



Anti-Muslim incidents



Muslim families were frequently victims of ongoing threats and harassment by their neighbours; incidents were often accompanied by anti-Muslim and racist insults and comments.



Muslim women wearing hijabs were subject to threats and harassment in public places by male perpetrators of a different ethnic background.



Mosques were repeatedly threatened online and in email messages.



A large number of incidents had both an anti-Muslim and racist and xenophobic bias motive.

Incident example

2024

“ —

A woman wearing a hijab and her two young children in a stroller were pepper-sprayed by a member of a hate group. The attack was filmed and shared online. This was one in a series of assaults targeting children and their family members.



Anti-Christian incidents



A large number of property attacks (including desecration) were reported.



Jehovah's Witnesses are disproportionately exposed to threats and violent attacks.



Some violent incidents occurred during religious services, affecting entire religious communities.



Incident example

2024

“

A Jehovah's Witness was pushed and subjected to insults for engaging in religious activities in the street. Their literature cart was also damaged.



Other hate crime based on religion or belief



A very low number of incidents were reported in this category. Cases are often reported in this category when the religion is unknown.



Victims are also targeted for their non-belief.

“ —

A pagan ceremonial shelter was vandalized when a mailbox containing anti-Pagan leaflets was attached to the structure.



Gender-based incidents



Incidents targeting girls and women who do not adhere to gender norms were observed. In some cases, the perpetrator was a relative or partner.



Transgender girls and women are disproportionately affected by gender-based hate incidents.



A large number of incidents targeted people based on their gender non-conforming appearance or behaviour. In several of these cases the victims were teenagers.



“

Two 17-year-old girls with short, brightly coloured hair were punched in the face and body and subjected to gender-based insults by two young men due to their gender non-conforming appearance. The victims were hospitalized with concussions and fractures.



Anti-LGBTI incidents



Anti-LGBTI incidents frequently involved physical assaults, threats, and harassment of same-sex couples and visibly queer persons in public spaces, often around pride events.



Anti-LGBTI incidents often targeted school students, involving bullying, harassment, and threats from peers, educators, or parents.



Many anti-LGBTI hate incidents were reported online, where victims faced harassment, threats, blackmail, outing and targeting on social media and dating platforms.

Incident example

2024

“

Employees of a civic education organization were repeatedly subjected to death threats, threats of violence, and homophobic comments online after the organization announced its summer school for LGBTI youth and allies. The incidents occurred after the planned event was criticized by the leader of a conservative political party.



Disability incidents



There is a low level of reported disability hate incidents.



Incidents reported contained multiple bias motivations where disability bias intersected with racist, anti-Muslim, anti-Roma or other biases.



In several cases, people with a non-visible disability were targeted due to other more visible identity characteristics (e.g., a neurodiverse Roma person or a deaf Jewish person).



In some cases, when victims had an increased public profile related to their disability, they were targeted.

Incident example

2024

“

A person with Down's Syndrome was subjected to death threats and disablist comments on social media after the victim appeared in an online video for an organization that promotes the rights of persons with disabilities.



Learn more

[HATECRIME.OSCE.ORG](https://hatecrime.osce.org)



hatecrimereport@odihr.pl



linkedin.com/company/osce-odihr

OSCE ODIHR

HATE CRIME REPORT