2025

Hate Crime Report

OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

OSCE ODIHR
HATE CRIME REPORT

ODIHR's Findings

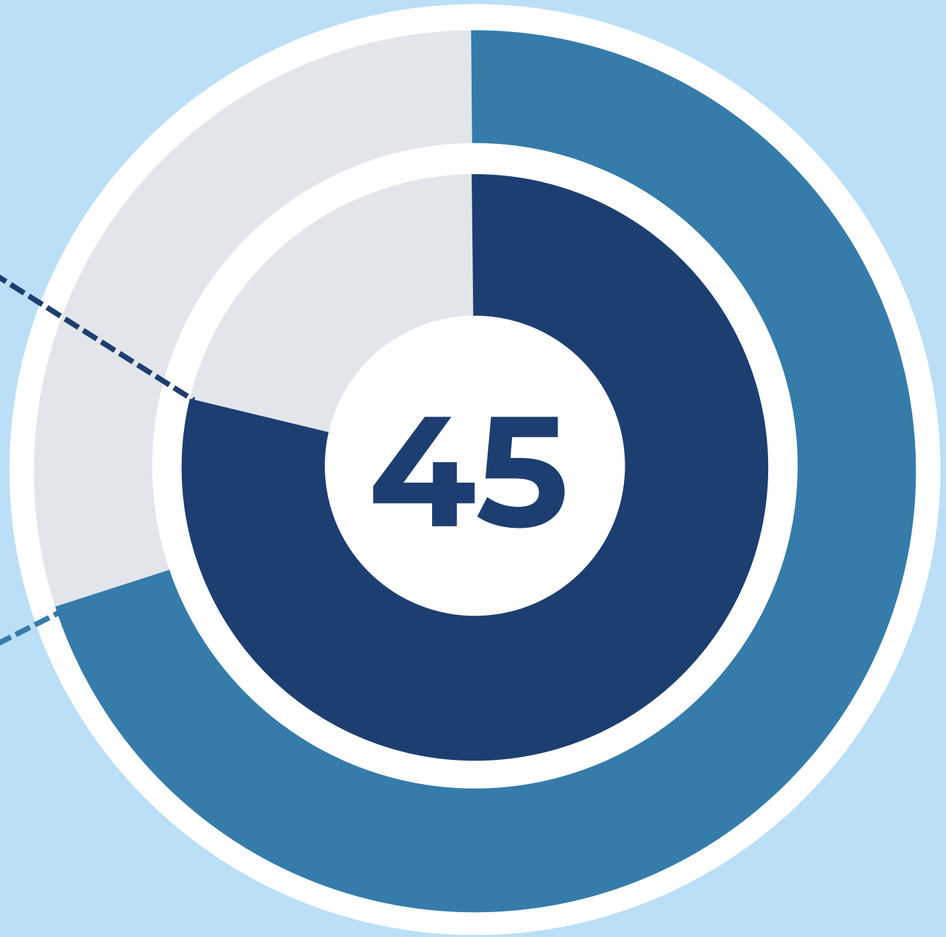
Of the 57 OSCE States...

45

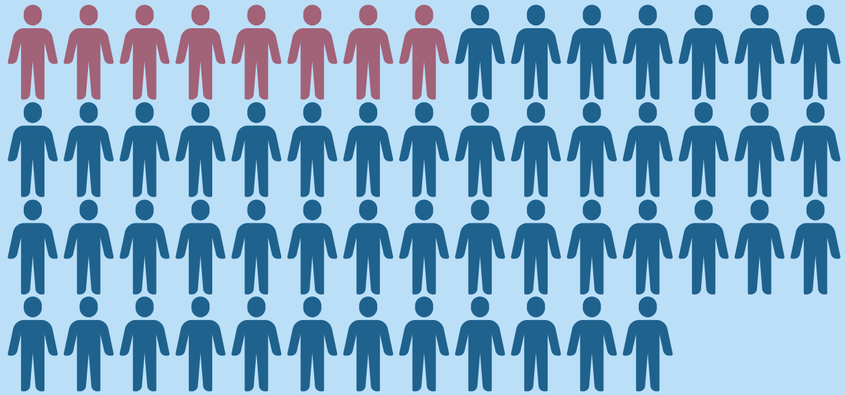
SUBMITTED HATE CRIME DATA OR INFORMATION

40

SUBMITTED OFFICIAL STATISTICS



8 HAVE NOT NOMINATED NATIONAL POINTS OF CONTACT ON HATE CRIME



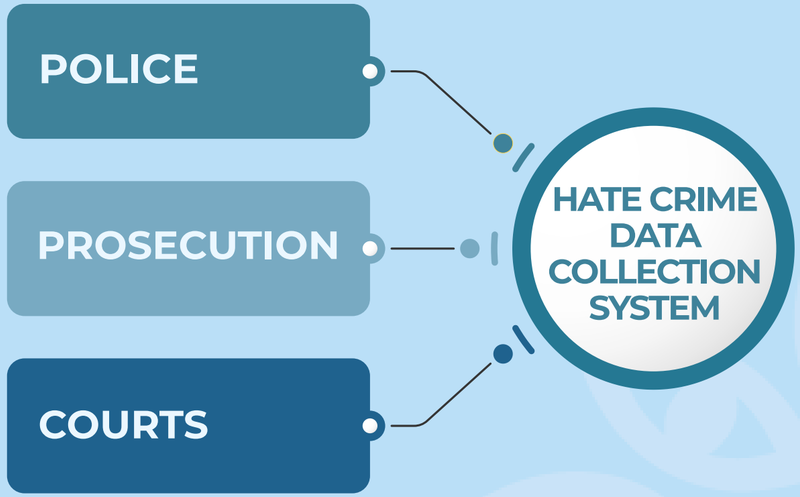
ODIHR's Findings | 2025

Based on official data from OSCE States

Many OSCE states still lack a comprehensive hate crime data recording and collection system.

Comprehensive recording across all criminal justice agencies remains limited.

Police remain the main source of official hate crime statistics.



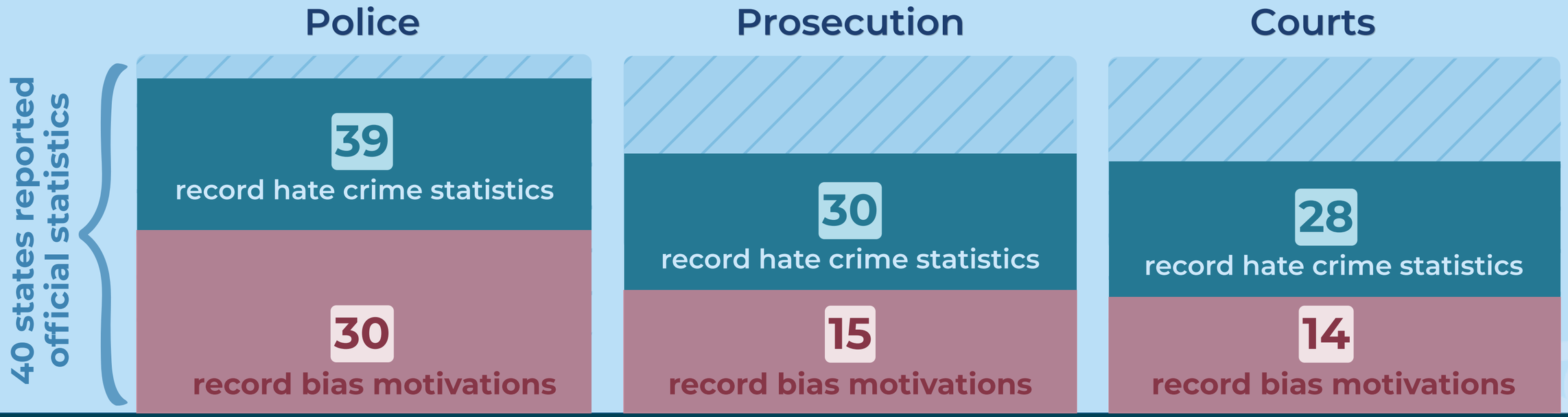
States must develop systems to enable comprehensive hate crime data collection and recording at all stages.

ODIHR's Findings

Based on official data from OSCE States

2025

RECORDING OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND BIAS MOTIVATIONS BY POLICE, PROSECUTION AND THE COURTS:



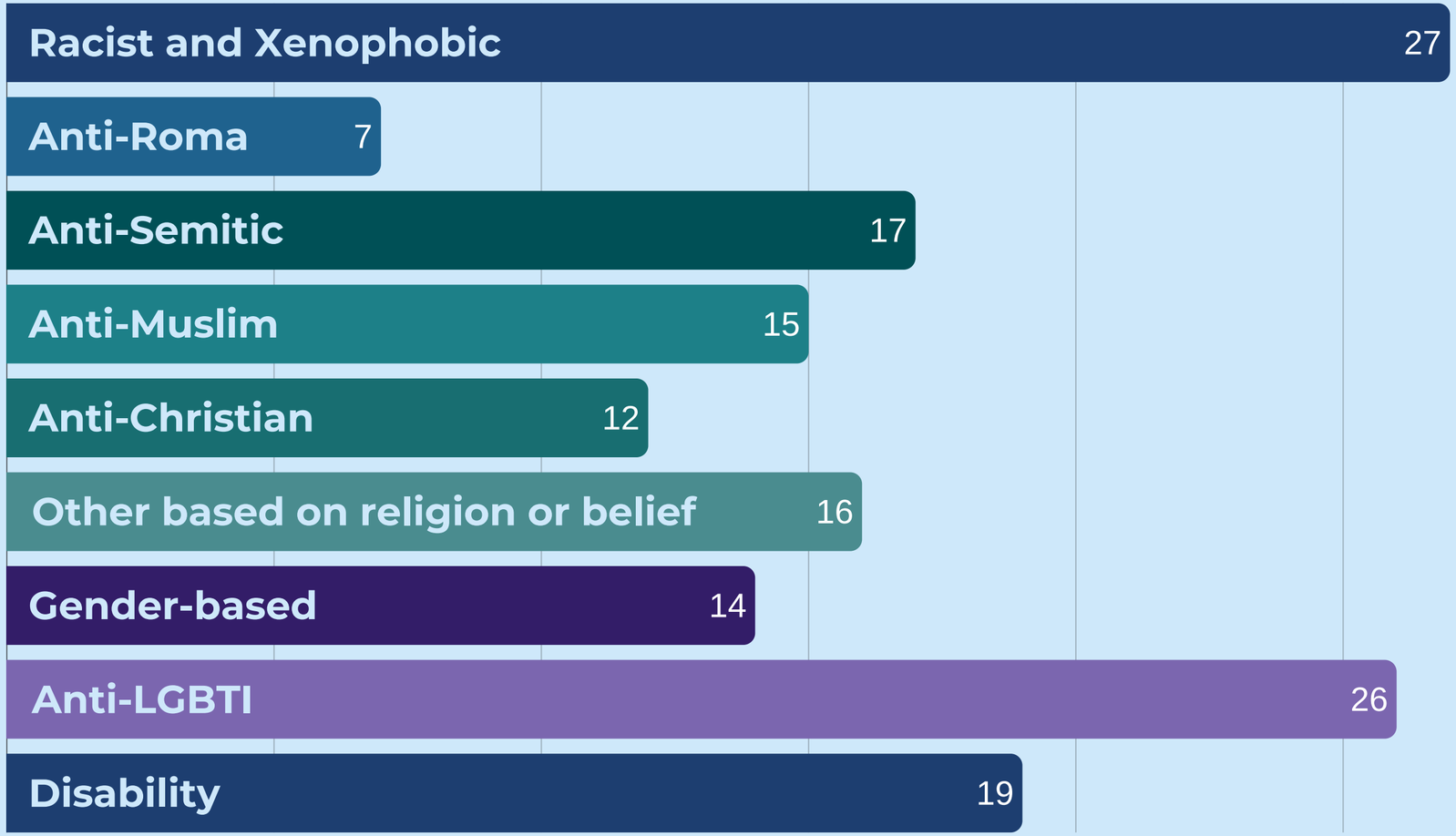
States must recognize and record all bias motivations at every stage of criminal proceedings

ODIHR's Findings

Based on official data from OSCE States

2025

NUMBER OF STATES REPORTING ON SPECIFIC BIAS MOTIVATIONS (BASED ON POLICE DATA)



States that record bias motivations often rely on broad categories (such as 'religion' or 'ethnicity'), which may not adequately capture the specific identities targeted in hate crimes.

ODIHR's Findings | 2025

Based on official data from OSCE States

- Hate crime data continues to be obscured in states that do not distinguish hate crimes from other types of crime.
- Capacity-building of criminal justice actors should remain a priority for improving hate crime responses.
- Many states would benefit from reviewing their hate crime laws to ensure that bias motivations can be effectively acknowledged and appropriate penalties imposed.





States must review and address all gaps in meeting their OSCE commitments related to hate crime.

Civil Society Reporting



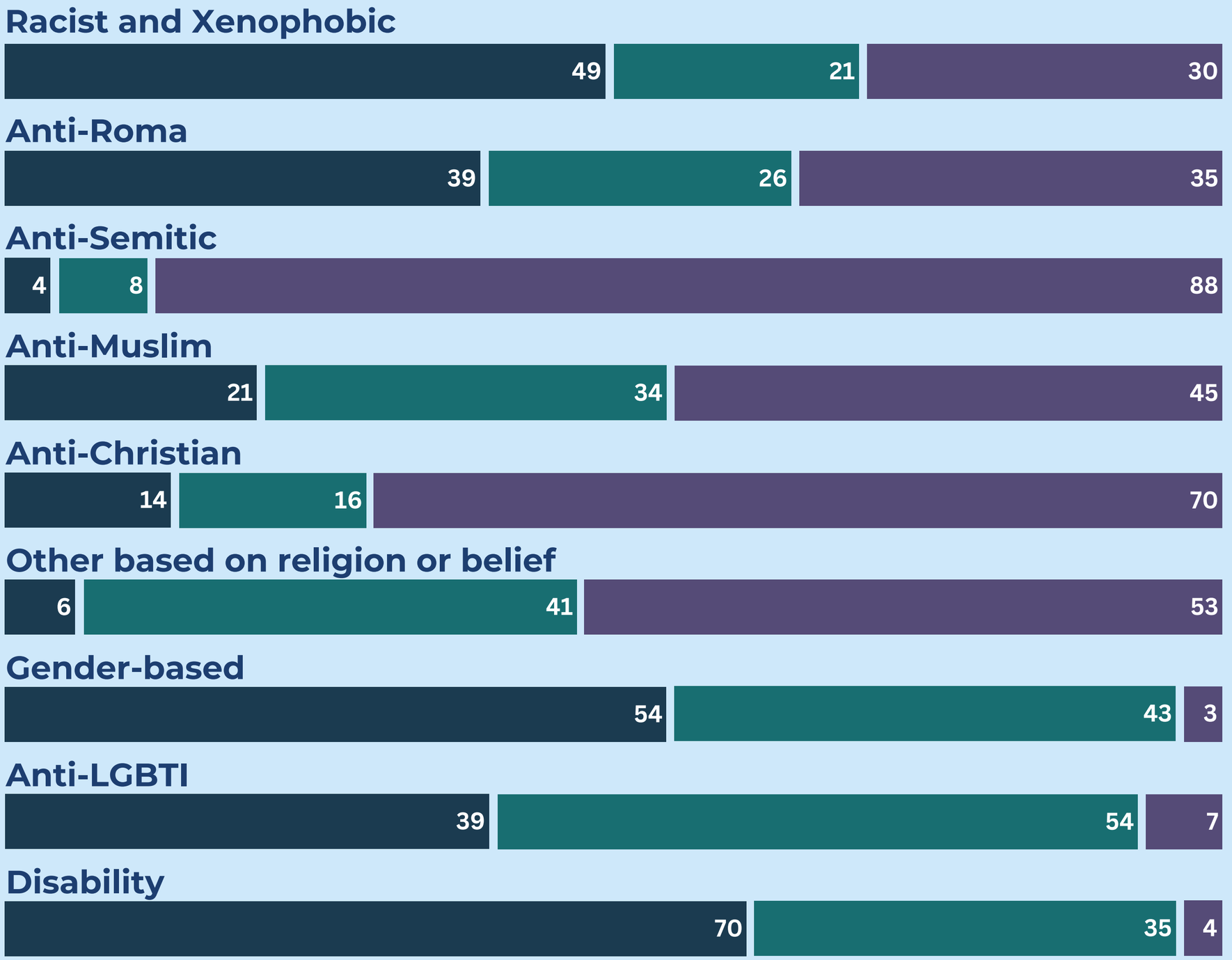
Total incidents reported by civil society, intergovernmental organizations, and the Holy See

Types of crime by bias motivation (%)

Based on civil society submissions to ODIHR

- Violent attacks against people
- Threats
- Attacks against property

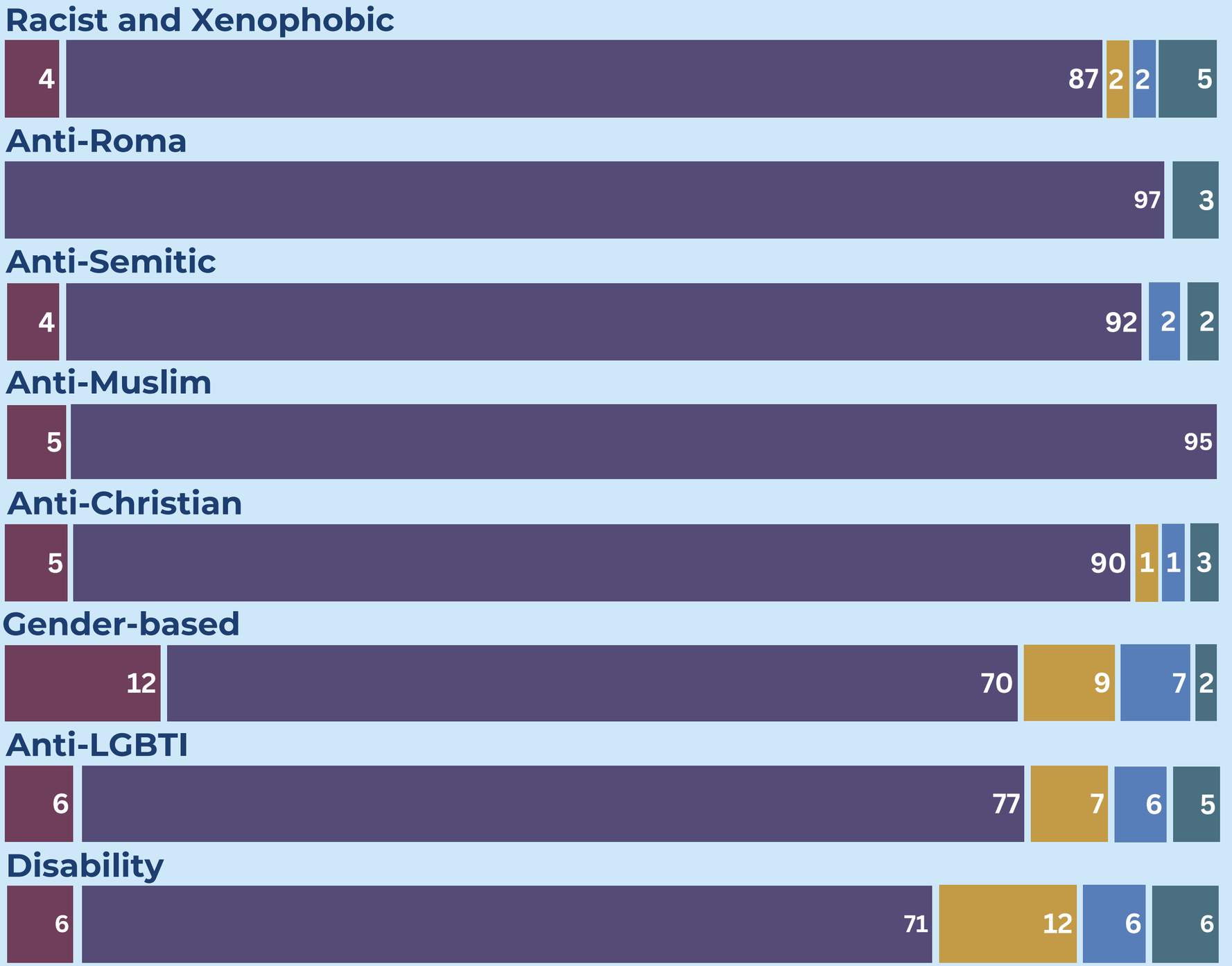
These percentage figures do not reflect variations in the number of incidents reported by civil society organizations



Types of violent attack against people by bias motivation (%)

Based on civil society submissions to ODIHR

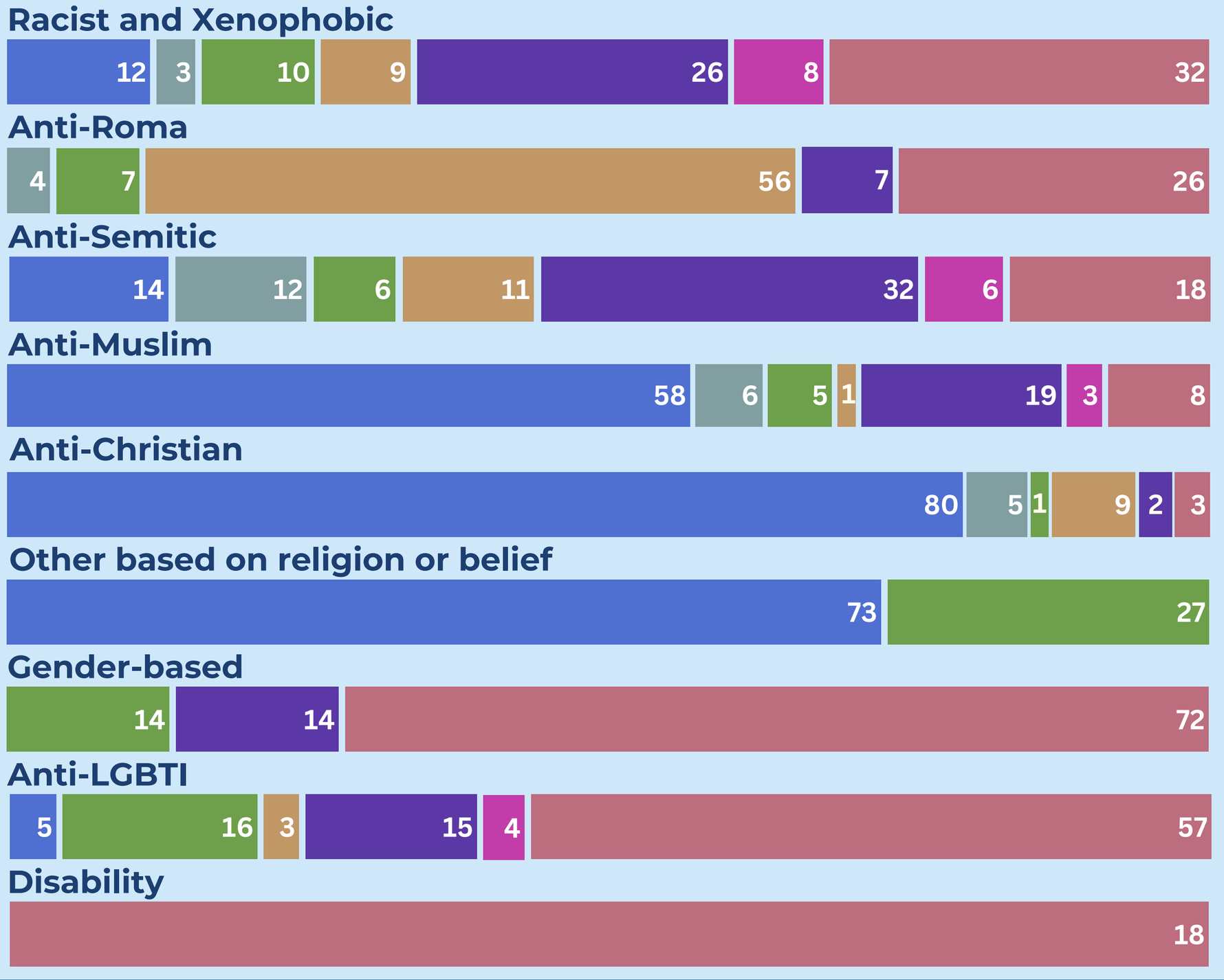
- Homicide
- Physical assault
- Sexual assault
- Abduction
- Robbery



Targeted properties by bias motivation (%)

Based on civil society submissions to ODIHR

- Place of worship
- Cemetery
- Community facility
- Monument
- Public space
- School
- Private property



ODIHR's Insights

Hate incidents reported by civil society

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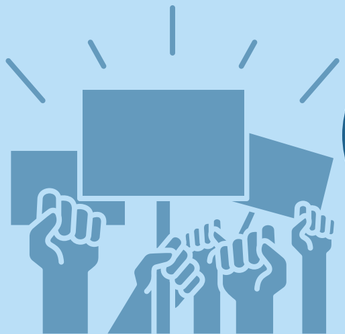
ODIHR observes

Trends observed across several bias motivations

2025

Hate incidents perpetrated by organized groups or hate groups

- Multiple incidents occurred in the context of street patrols, demonstrations, rallies and other events involving organized groups, including hate groups.
- Many of the incidents involved large groups - some of them armed and uniformed - indicating a greater level of co-ordination and planning.
- Many of the incidents took place during heightened mobilization against a specific group, including migrants, and also targeted people perceived to be migrants or from minority communities.



ODIHR observes

Hate incidents perpetrated by organized groups

2025

People of North African origin were physically assaulted, harassed and subjected to racist insults by several far-right groups patrolling the streets, who also damaged property. Prior to the patrols, organized hate groups had called for armed attacks against migrants.



ODIHR observes

Trends observed across several bias motivations

2025

Racist and xenophobic hate incidents following allegations of crime

- Multiple racist incidents occurred after allegations of criminality were made against a migrant. Such incidents often occurred before any investigation into the alleged crime by law enforcement.

- Such incidents mainly targeted victims perceived as belonging to the same group as the alleged perpetrator. This demonstrates how allegations and prejudices can lead to bias-motivated violence against a group.



- Such incidents sometimes coincided with anti-migrant demonstrations or broader hostility towards migrant or minoritized communities.

ODIHR observes

2025

Racist hate incidents following allegations of crime

A Paraguayan man was beaten by a group of men after being accused of filming children at a playground; the police checked the man's phone but found nothing suspicious. The victim was later severely beaten by a group of local residents and hospitalized.



ODIHR observes

Trends observed across several bias motivations

2025

Series of property attacks targeting the same group

Several incidents involved clusters of localized attacks targeting places of worship, community centres, and other property associated with a particular community.

These incidents targeted properties in close proximity and succession, and often involved similar methods and types of crime.



Such incidents were often motivated by anti-Christian, anti-Muslim, anti-Semitic bias and bias based on other religion or beliefs

ODIHR observes

Series of property attacks targeting the same group

2025

Three synagogues, the Shoah Memorial and a Jewish restaurant were vandalized when green paint was thrown on the walls during Shabbat. The incident was one in a series of anti-Semitic attacks in the country at the time.



ODIHR observes

Trends observed across several bias motivations

2025

Hate incidents involving mistaken perception of victims' identity

A large number of incidents involved the targeting of victims based on the perpetrator's mistaken perception of their identity or association with the intended target.

For example, victims were attacked owing to their perceived ethnicity, nationality, religion, sexual orientation or gender identity, while the discriminatory language and actions did not align with their actual identity.



Such incidents highlight the arbitrary selection of hate crime victims and how anyone can become a target.

ODIHR observes

Mistaken perception of victims' identity

2025

An Italian man perceived as Arab was physically assaulted and subjected to racist and xenophobic insults by a security guard at a supermarket after being accused of stealing.



ODIHR observes | 2025

Racist and xenophobic hate incidents

- A significant number of the racist violent attacks reported to ODIHR were perpetrated by groups, including organized hate groups.
- Many racist incidents targeted children due to their skin colour, nationality, or language. Such incidents included threats, violence, and homicides, and took place in schools, playgrounds, and public spaces.
- Several racist incidents targeted persons working in public-facing roles, including healthcare workers, shop assistants, restaurant workers and those employed in businesses owned by foreigners.



ODIHR observes

2025

Racist and xenophobic hate incident example

Three Black men were physically assaulted and subjected to anti-Black, racist, and xenophobic insults by more than ten people in a city centre at night due to their skin colour. The incident occurred outside the local headquarters of a far-right organization. One victim was hospitalized with serious injuries.



ODIHR observes | 2025

Anti-Roma hate incidents



The majority of anti-Roma incidents reported to ODIHR involved violent attacks or threats/harassment. Many incidents targeted more than one victim, including several incidents targeting Roma families.



Several anti-Roma incidents involved the use of anti-Roma stereotypes relating to poverty and criminality, as well as references to forms of violence used in the Roma and Sinti genocide.



Anti-Roma incidents involving mistaken perception typically involved the targeting marginalized persons and those experiencing poverty.

ODIHR observes

Anti-Roma hate incident example

2025

A boy was subjected to threatening behaviour by a group of older boys who repeatedly spat on him and subjected him to anti-Roma insults and stereotypical accusations.



ODIHR observes | 2025

Anti-Semitic hate incidents

- Many incidents targeted Jewish victims and Jewish-owned property, while several incidents occurred in the context of Jewish holidays.
- Several anti-Semitic incidents targeted Jewish and/or Israeli tourists in violent attacks, including after the victims were heard speaking Hebrew, often accompanied by references to the conflict in the Middle East.
- Some anti-Semitic hate incidents involved severe violence and the use of weapons, often resulting in serious injuries that required medical treatment or hospitalization.

ODIHR observes

2025

Anti-Semitic hate incident example

A Jewish man wearing a kippah was punched in the face by a man in the street after being asked about his religion. His kippah was grabbed, thrown to the ground and spat on. The victim required hospital treatment for his injuries.



ODIHR observes | 2025

Anti-Muslim hate incidents

- The majority of anti-Muslim incidents reported to ODIHR involved violent attacks and threats/harassment, and included bombing attacks and homicides targeting worshippers inside mosques.
- Women were targeted in anti-Muslim incidents twice as often as men. In several incidents, Muslim women had their hijabs ripped or pulled off.
- Many incidents occurred in public spaces, including on transport, and involved physical assaults accompanied by anti-Muslim language and perpetrated by persons unknown to the victims.

ODIHR observes

Anti-Muslim hate incident example

2025

A woman wearing a headscarf was physically assaulted by a man on the metro who attempted to pull off her headscarf while subjecting her to anti-Muslim comments.



ODIHR observes | 2025

Anti-Christian hate incidents

The majority of anti-Christian incidents reported to ODIHR comprised attacks against property, as well as notable incidents of violent attacks targeting clergy and laypersons inside churches.

Several anti-Christian incidents involved threatening behaviour by perpetrators who interrupted church services.

ODIHR received several reports in which victims were targeted while engaged in public preaching, including many incidents targeting Jehovah's Witnesses.



ODIHR observes

Anti-Christian hate incident example

2025

A Catholic pastor was subjected to an attempted stabbing while conducting Mass by a man who rushed to the altar, attempted to hit him with a knife, and drove the weapon into the altar before being detained.



ODIHR observes | 2025

Other hate crime based on religion or belief

- Fewer than 20 incidents were reported to ODIHR in this category. Cases are sometimes reported in this category when the religion is unknown.
- Several incidents in this category formed part of a series of attacks against the same religious community, including multiple shootings or bomb threats against places of worship and spiritual events.
- Many incidents involved property damage and vandalism of temples and sacred objects. A few attacks on worshippers and religious leaders inside places of worship were also reported.



ODIHR observes

Other based on religion or belief - hate incident example

2025

A Hindu temple was targeted in multiple shooting attacks over several nights, during which 20 to 30 rounds were fired at the building, damaging its exterior, windows, and the main worship hall. The incident was investigated as a potential hate crime.



ODIHR observes | 2025

Gender-based hate incidents

- Almost all gender-based incidents involved violent attacks, threats, or harassment, with a particularly high prevalence of homicide and abduction among transgender victims.
- Most gender-based hate incidents involved more than one bias motivation, targeting victims for multiple identity traits in addition to gender, such as skin colour, nationality, religion, or sexual orientation.
- Gender-based hate incidents frequently involved the use of sexual violence, gendered humiliation and attacks on bodily autonomy.

ODIHR observes

2025

Gender-based hate incidents

A transgender woman was sexually assaulted by airport security officers during a customs inspection due to her gender identity. The victim was taken to a separate room, forced to undress and subjected to discriminatory remarks and sexual propositions.



ODIHR observes | 2025

Anti-LGBTI hate incidents

- Many anti-LGBTI incidents involved the use of violence and threats to blackmail victims, and in some contexts to coerce them into revealing the identities of other LGBTI persons, including by law enforcement officials.
- A significant number of incidents involved the targeting of LGBTI-friendly venues or Pride events, with such attacks often carried out by groups and involving the use of weapons.
- Several anti-LGBTI incidents involved mistaken perception, in which perpetrators mistook victims' multicoloured clothing, dyed hair, and piercings as markers of their LGBTI identity.



ODIHR observes

Anti-LGBTI hate incidents

2025

Participants of an LGBTI Pride event were physically assaulted by a group of around 100 persons armed with batons and firecrackers who attempted to prevent the event from taking place. The perpetrators pushed the victims and subjected them to threats and insults.



ODIHR observes | 2025

Disability hate incidents

ODIHR received a low level of reporting on disability hate incidents. Almost all incidents reported involved violence or threats/harassment against victims, and many incidents involved multiple bias motivations.

Some disability hate incidents were perpetrated by family members or neighbours of the victim, and involved threats, intimidation, and attempts to extort money and benefits from the victims.

Several incidents occurred in educational settings, and involved disablist bullying and harassment against children and young people.



ODIHR observes

Disability hate incidents

2025

A boy with a disability was hit in the face and repeatedly subjected to degrading comments, name-calling and having his belongings taken by a male classmate due to his disability.



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