

## Italy Hate Crime Report 2017

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2017 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/italy](https://hatecrime.osce.org/italy)

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

### Summary

Italy regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Annual reports on hate crime have been published since 2010 and can be accessed [here](#).

The Observatory for Security against Discriminatory Acts (OSCAD) carries out activities to prevent, counter and monitor hate crimes. OSCAD works closely with the National Office Against Racial Discrimination (UNAR), which deals with non-criminal hate incidents and coordinates a permanent consultation group to promote LGBTI rights and protection.

Italy implemented ODIHR's [TAHCLE](#) (Training Against Hate Crime for Law Enforcement) programme in 2014. Italy also participated in ODIHR's project on "[Building a Comprehensive Criminal Justice Response to Hate Crime](#)", which included the training of police, civil society, and lawyers on hate crime investigation and victim support, and the mapping of available hate crime data in the Lombardy region.

[Hate crime data collection in Italy](#)

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

[Hate crime capacity building in Italy](#)

[Italy's hate crime legislation](#)

### ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that Italy has not reported the numbers of prosecuted and information on sentenced hate crime cases to ODIHR.

## Official Data

The data refers to the number of criminal offences, with one incident potentially including several offences. The reported numbers include some cases of hate speech and discrimination.

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2017	1,048	613	40

## Police data by bias motivation

The data presented here includes information from the police database (SDI) and information gathered by the Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination (OSCAD). The breakdown below consists of: (i) SDI data with motivations "race/colour"; ethnicity; nationality; language; anti-Semitism; Roma and Sinti; Muslims; members of other religions; (ii) OSCAD data with motivations "sexual orientation; transgender identity"; (iii) SDI and OSCAD data with motivation "disability".

828

### Racist and xenophobic hate crime

This category includes crimes registered in the SDI database with a bias against race/colour of skin, ethnicity, Roma and Sinti, nationality, language, anti-Semitic crimes, Muslims and members of other religions.

157

### Disability hate crime

This information consists of 63 reports received by the Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination (OSCAD) and 94 incidents registered in the SDI database.

63

### Anti-LGBTI hate crime

This category also includes incidents motivated by bias against sex/gender. This information is based on reports received by the Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination (OSCAD).

## Police data by type of crime

The data presented here includes information from the police database (SDI) and information gathered by the Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination (OSCAD). The breakdown below consists of: (i) SDI data with motivations "race/colour"; ethnicity; nationality; language; anti-Semitism; Roma and Sinti; Muslims; members of other religions; (ii) OSCAD data with motivations "sexual orientation; transgender identity"; (iii) SDI and OSCAD data with motivation "disability".

337

### Incitement to violence

201

### Physical assault

136

### Threats/ threatening behaviour

130

### Desecration of graves

71

### Disturbance of the peace

49

### Theft/ robbery

44

### Attacks against places of worship

41

### Damage to property

27

### Unspecified

This category includes maltreatment and neglect, extortion, kidnapping, weapons and drug related crimes, criminal conspiracy, hate crimes committed online, offences against a religious confession, other unspecified offences with bias motive, as well as others, which do not fall within the OSCE definition of hate crimes.

8

### Vandalism

4

### Arson

## National Developments

The Criminal Code's hate crime provisions were amended to correspond with EU law requirements.

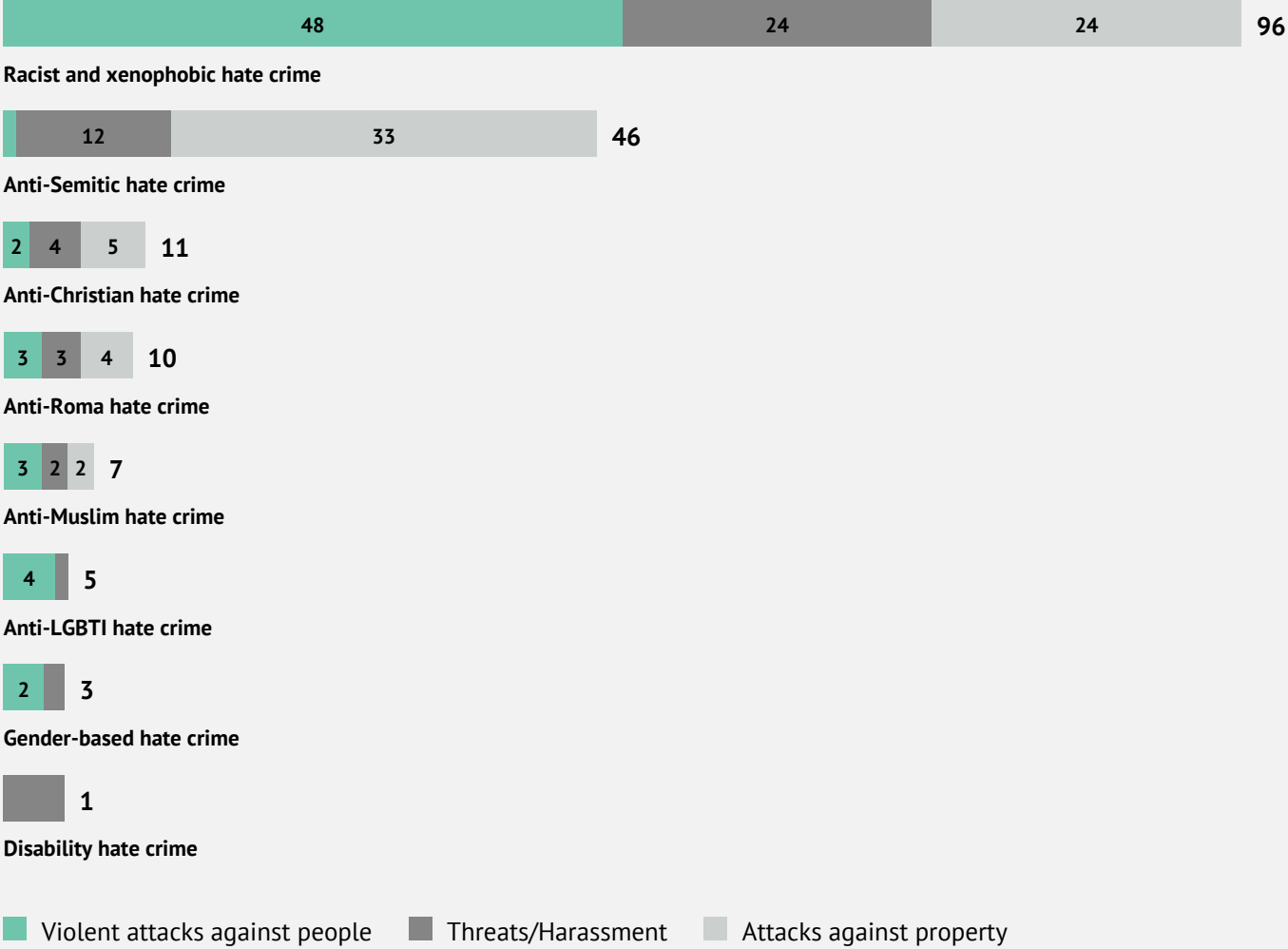
A working group, "Permanent board to combat hate crime and hate speech", was set up at the Ministry of Justice with wide participation of civil society in order to provide advice on required measures to address hate crimes.

The Observatory for Security against Acts of Discrimination (OSCAD) has been tasked by the Chief of Police to focus its work on the implementation of a communication campaign to prevent hate crimes and continued training activities on hate crimes for the Carabinieri Corps and the National Police.

OSCAD has continued training police officers, in co-operation with the National Police, Carabinieri Corps and national Forestry Corps. OSCAD has developed e-learning modules on hate crimes, put in use by the National Police territorial units in charge of training efforts.

# Incidents reported by civil society

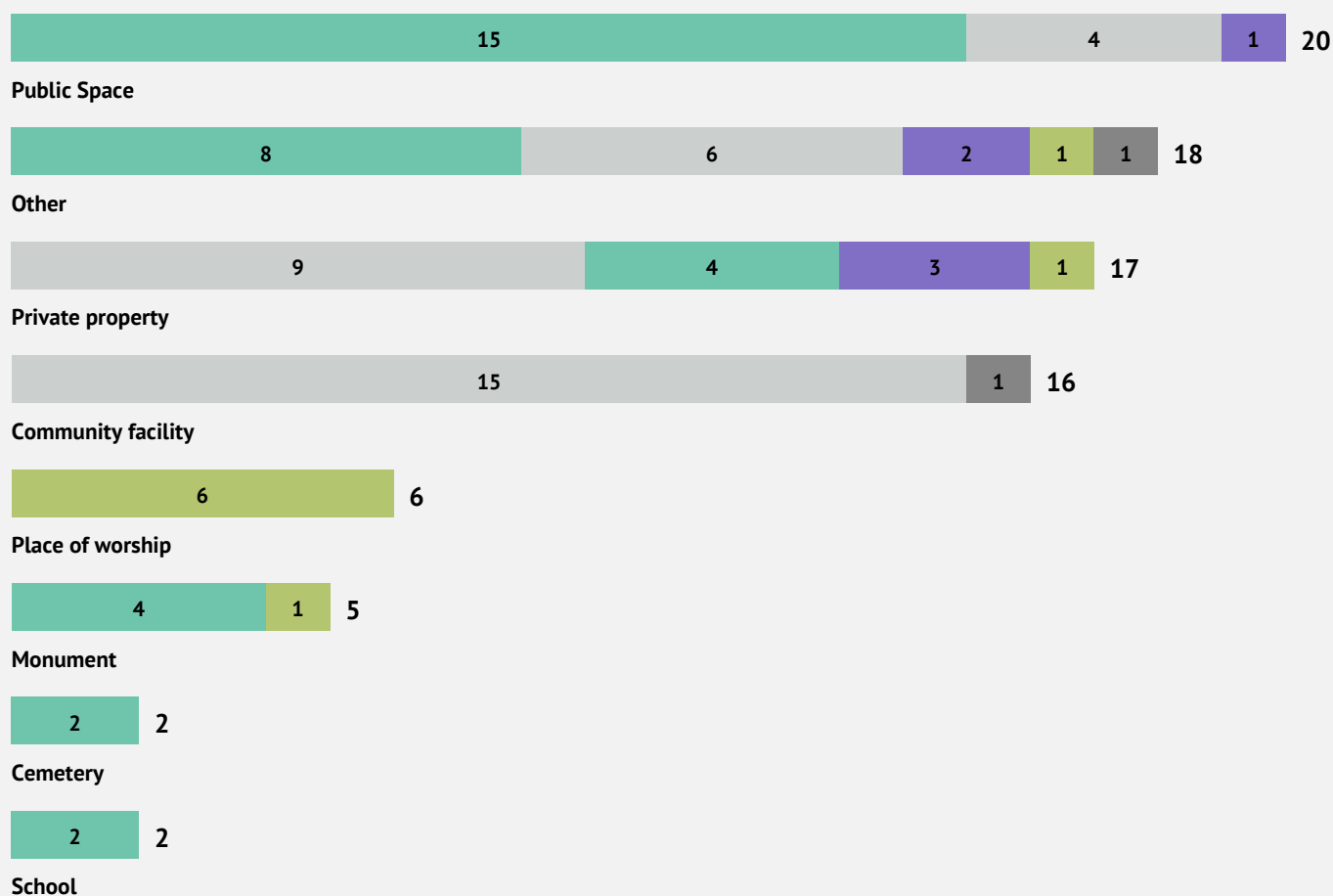
## Total 155 incidents



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.

# Targeted properties

## Total 71 incidents targeting properties



■ Anti-Semitic hate crime   
 ■ Anti-Muslim hate crime   
 ■ Racist and xenophobic hate crime  
■ Anti-Christian hate crime   
 ■ Anti-Roma hate crime

## Type of property attack

### Total 71 incidents targeting properties



#### Vandalism



#### Arson



#### Damage to property



#### Theft



#### Burglary



#### Hacking

■ Anti-Muslim hate crime   
 ■ Anti-Roma hate crime   
 ■ Racist and xenophobic hate crime  
■ Anti-Christian hate crime   
 ■ Anti-Semitic hate crime

[View civil society incidents for Italy, 2017](#)