

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/sweden

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

1 2017

Summary

Sweden regularly reports hate crime data to ODIHR. Hate crime reports are **published** every second year. Since 2016, the Government has implemented a national plan against racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime. The plan takes an integrated approach and comprises strategies and measures to prevent and combat racism and hate crime through co-ordination and monitoring, education and research, and support for and co-operation with civil society.

Three different victimization surveys are conducted at one, two and three-year intervals in order to measure unreported hate crime.

[Hate crime data collection in Sweden](#)

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

[Hate crime capacity building in Sweden](#)

[Sweden's hate crime legislation](#)

ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that Sweden has not reported information on sentenced hate crime cases to ODIHR.

Official Data

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2017	not available	not available	not available

No data reported to ODIHR.

National Developments

The **Swedish police** conducted an internal audit of its work against hate crimes, which led to a decision to allocate more funds to hate crime investigation. The police submitted to government a feedback report concerning hate crimes, which summarizes initiatives and results since the 2014 government decision to enhance efforts to combat hate crimes. An interactive online training programme on hate crime was developed and made accessible to all officers through police intranet, broadening the scope of professional development on hate crimes beyond the appointed specialists. A number of training events on hate crimes have been organized on a regional level by the respective police forces.

The **Swedish Police and Prosecution Service's Development Centre in Malmö** organized two one-day conferences on hate crime for prosecutors and police officers.

As part of the EU-funded Hate No More project, **the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority** co-produced a training manual and a handbook to increase the knowledge of criminal justice professionals of hate crimes and their victims' needs. The **Crime Victim Fund** of the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority sponsored a number of civil society initiatives to support victims of hate crimes from the LGBT community and other groups.

The **Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions** and the **Equality Ombudsman's Office** continued collaboration, exchange of experiences and networking among local authorities in order to improve local responses to hate crimes.

Incidents reported by civil society

Total 43 incidents



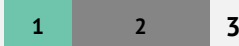
Anti-LGBTI hate crime



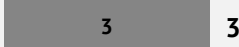
Anti-Muslim hate crime



Racist and xenophobic hate crime



Anti-Christian hate crime



Anti-Semitic hate crime

■ Violent attacks against people
 ■ Attacks against property
 ■ Threats/Harassment

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 18 incidents targeting properties



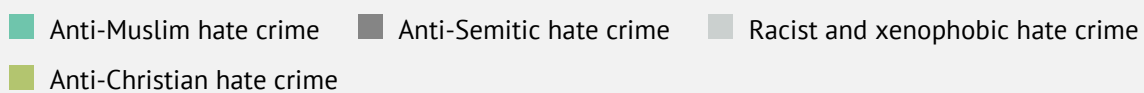
Place of worship



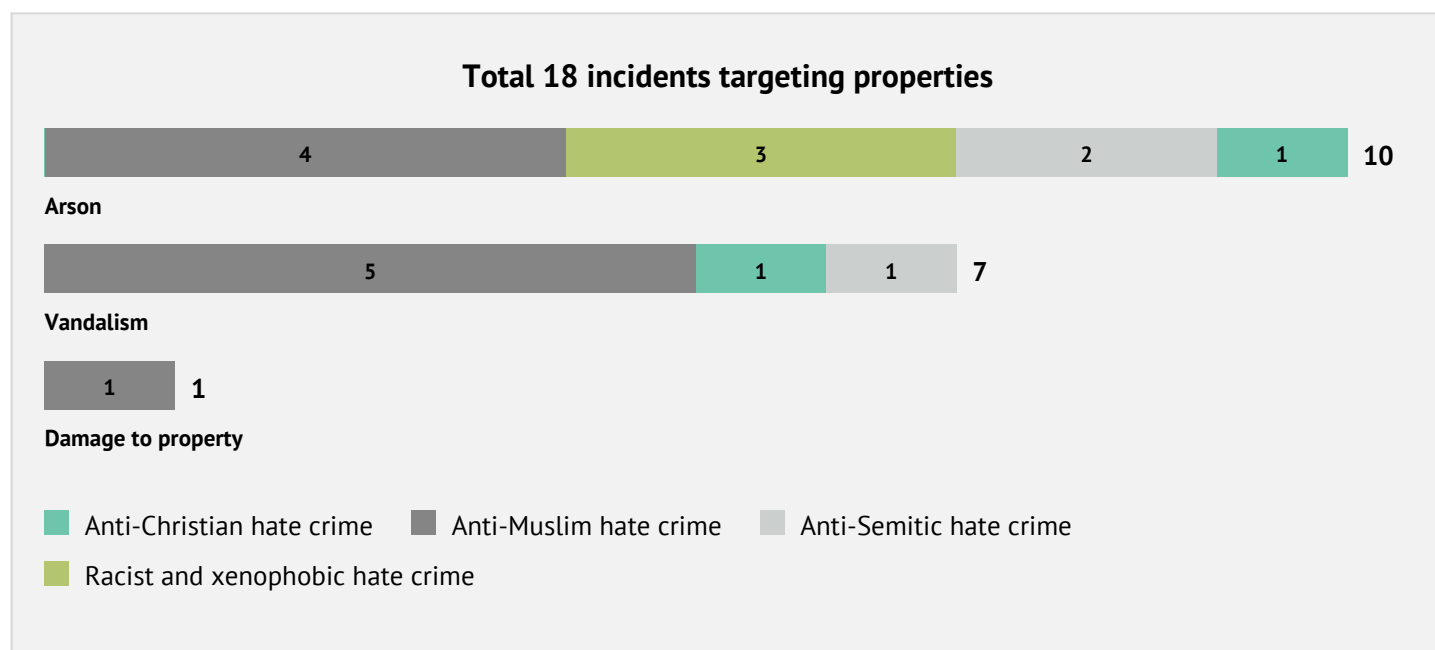
Community facility



Other



Type of property attack



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