

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2019 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 2019

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 the sentencing of hate crime cases to ODIHR.

Official Data

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2019	not available	not available	not available

No data reported to ODIHR.

National Developments

Hate crime provisions in the Criminal Code have been amended to include transgender identity among the protected characteristics.

The **Swedish Police Authority** and **Victim Support Sweden** have worked to enhance the skills of police officers and victim support volunteers to identify hate crimes, with the aim of increasing public confidence in the criminal justice system and reducing the number of unreported hate crimes.

The **Police** have organized training events and conferences to improve the ability of reception police officers, regional command centre staff, Police Academy students and local police officers to recognize hate crimes, in order to ensure more accurate statistics on reported hate crimes. During the training events, the Police collaborated closely with civil society working on LGBTI issues, women's rights and anti-Semitism, and with various state authorities. Furthermore, the **Police** continued to refine and optimize investigation work, including in collaboration with the prosecution.

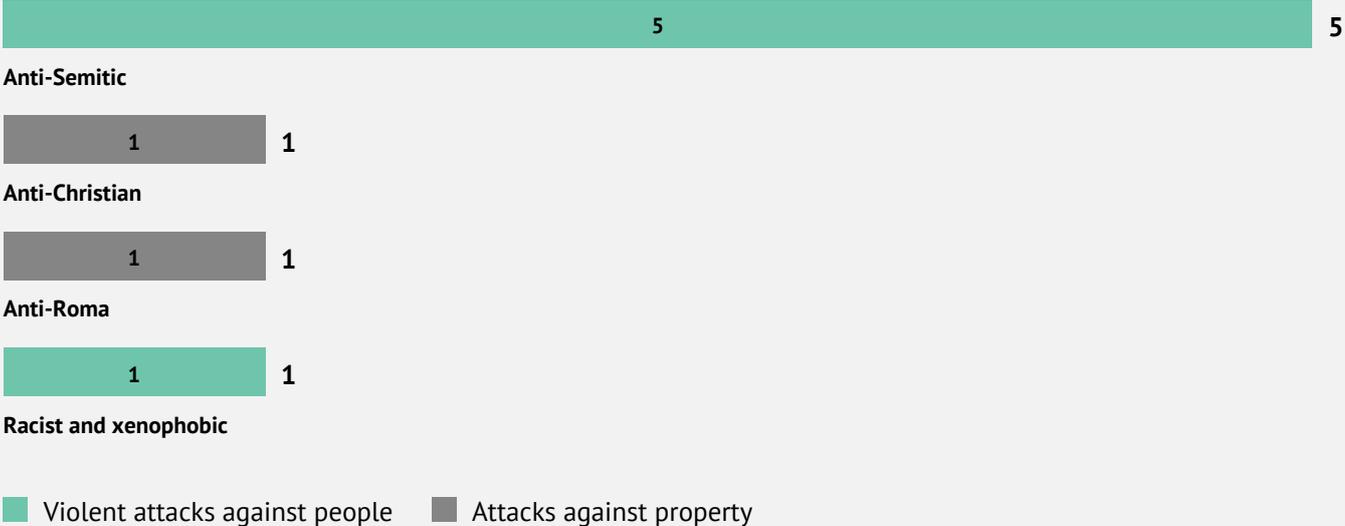
The **Police Advisory Board** met four times in 2019, including with Roma groups/organizations, the Swedish Federation for LGBTIQ Rights, Full Personality Expression Sweden and representatives of the Muslim and Jewish communities. A key objective of the Board is to increase confidence among groups targeted by hate crime.

In June 2019, the **Swedish Prosecution Service** organized national hate crime conferences, aimed at improving practitioners' awareness and ability to respond to hate crimes. Through a collaborative project with **Victim Support Sweden**, the prosecution service addressed the issue of hate crime victim support and increasing the number of reported hate crimes.

The **Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority** continued to sponsor several civil society organizations and provided support to victims of hate crime through its **Crime Victim Fund**.

Incidents reported by civil society

Total 8 incidents

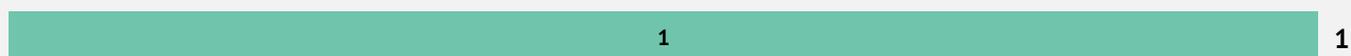


Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

Kantor Center reported only statistical data. This explains the discrepancy between the graphic above and the incidents included below.

Targeted properties

Total 2 incidents targeting properties



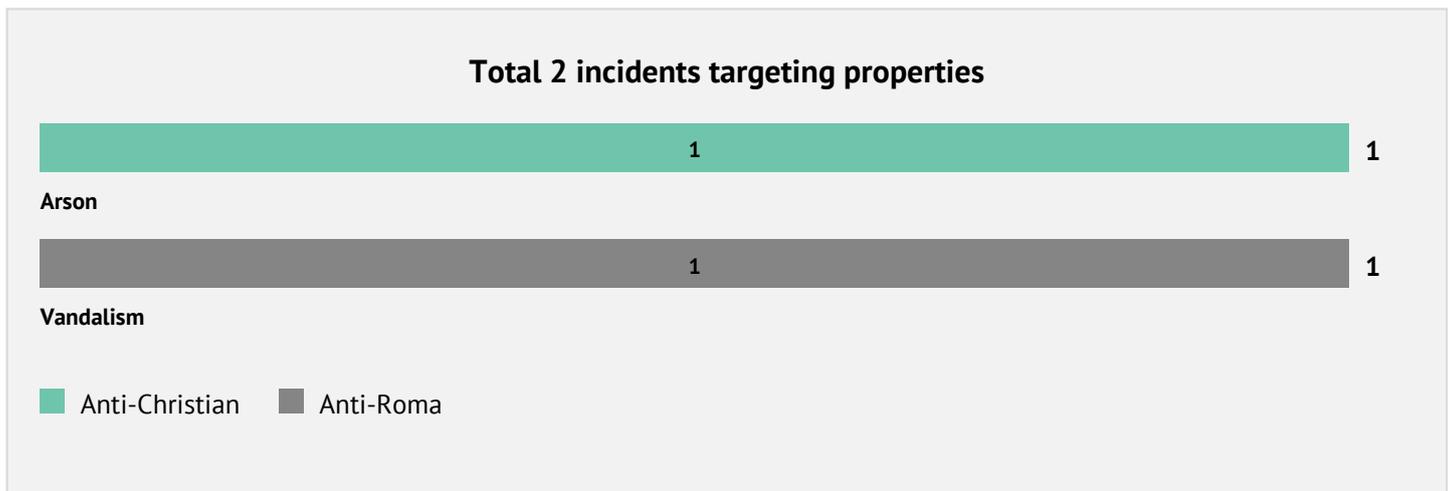
Monument



Place of worship

■ Anti-Roma ■ Anti-Christian

Type of property attack



[View civil society incidents for Sweden, 2019](#)