New challenges in tackling hate crime in UK

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Outline

- Defining hate crime
- Methodologies to monitor and to measure hate crime
- Statistics on hate crime
- Online hate crime: is it different from traditional hate crime?
- Brexit and hate crime
- Geographical trends in hate crime: the North

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Definitions and measures of hate crime

Hate crime is monitored by the Police under 5 central strands (not all protected categories are monitored with most notable absences hate crime by age and gender).

- race or ethnicity
- religion or beliefs
- sexual orientation
- disability
- transgender identity

Race hate crime can include any group defined by race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origin, including countries within the UK, and Gypsy or Irish Travellers. It automatically includes a person who is targeted because they are an asylum seeker or refugee as this is intrinsically linked to their ethnicity and origins.

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Measures of hate crime

(1) National statistics:
   • Regular reports for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
   • In 2014, the data collected by the police on hate crime was reviewed and deemed of lower
     than required standard for designation as National statistics. UK Statistics Authority has
     publish a list of requirement to regain National Statistics accreditation. Home Office Data Hub
     is part of this process.
   • New code of practice to collect this data implemented in the last two years, this lead to an
     increase in stats.

(2) Population surveys/Crime Survey in England and Wales

(3) Charities -> for example Stop Hate UK -> app

However, these measures do worst in measuring (and indeed monitoring) **hate crime online**...which
is also currently redefined as a penalty. The former UK Justice Secretary Chris Grayling announced
plans to increase the maximum sentence for online abusive and hateful content from 6 to 24
months.

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Statistical trends for England and Wales

• Increase in hate crime compared with previous years and across all monitored stands

62,685 (78%) were race crimes,
11% sexual orientation,
7% disability,
7% religious
2% transgender crime.

It is possible for a hate crime offence to have more than one motivating factor which is why the above numbers sum to more than 80, 393 and 100 per cent.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>35,944</td>
<td>35,845</td>
<td>37,575</td>
<td>42,862</td>
<td>49,419</td>
<td>62,685</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>1,618</td>
<td>1,572</td>
<td>2,264</td>
<td>3,293</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>5,949</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation</td>
<td>4,345</td>
<td>4,241</td>
<td>4,588</td>
<td>5,591</td>
<td>7,194</td>
<td>9,157</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>1,748</td>
<td>1,911</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>3,629</td>
<td>5,558</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of motivating factors</td>
<td>43,968</td>
<td>43,933</td>
<td>47,006</td>
<td>54,868</td>
<td>65,500</td>
<td>84,597</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of offences</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>42,255</td>
<td>44,577</td>
<td>52,465</td>
<td>62,518</td>
<td>80,393</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office. See Bulletin Table 2 for detailed footnotes.

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Table B1: Online hate crimes recorded by the police, by monitored strand, 2016/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hate crime strand</th>
<th>Numbers and percentages</th>
<th>England and Wales, recorded crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of online hate crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual orientation</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total number of motivating factors</td>
<td>1,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total number of offences</td>
<td>1,067</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police recorded crime, Home Office

Notes: Figures are based on data from 23 police forces.
### Table B2: Breakdown of online hate crimes and overall hate crime by monitored hate crime strand, 2016/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hate crime strand</th>
<th>Online hate crime</th>
<th>All hate crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Racial</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Orientation</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Police recorded crime, Home Office

*Notes: Figures are based on data from 23 police forces.*
Hate crime in Scotland
Source: Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) Operational Database 2010-2017

In total 3,349 in 2016/2017 in Scotland.

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Hate motivated statistics in Northern Ireland

• Within NI there are six strands of hate motivation that are monitored; Race, Homophobia (sexual orientation), Sectarianism, Faith/religion (non sectarian), Disability and Transphobia.

• In 2017 the number of hate motivated crimes based on race surpassed for the first time the number of sectarianism.

Race motivated crimes in 2016/2017 1714 slight increase 1400 in 2004

Sectarianism motivated crimes in the same year 1680 (reduced to half since 2004)

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Brexit and hate crime (England and Wales)

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Number of racially or religiously aggravated offences recorded by the police, January 2016 to August 2017

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Events as triggers for hate crime

• Research focuses on hate crime and terrorism.
  In the United Kingdom, Hanes and Machin (2014) found significant increases in hate crimes reporting linked with particular event in specific following 9/11 and 7/7. Hanes and Machin (2014) looked at four police force areas in England with sizable Asian/Arab populations. They found significant increases in hate crimes against Asians and Arabs that occurred almost immediately in the wake of both terror attacks, which subsequently decayed, but remained at higher than pre-attack levels a year later.

• The EU referendum is unique as it has a distinctive effect before the actual voting day as it announced in February 2016, campaign started in April 2016, the results were announced on 24th of June 2016.

• Only 13% of the offenders were charged summoned, in 48% of the cases, the offender remains unidentified at the end of the investigation.

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Geographical trends in hate crime: the North

West Yorkshire Police:
In 2016/17 (April 2016-March 2017) there were 5,899 hate reports to the police and of these 5,223 were recorded as hate crimes.

An overall increase from 2015/2016 of % and the annual increase is stable in recent years.
• 260 suspects had been involved in one or more other hate incidents in the previous twelve months.
• 16.0% outcomes resulting in a police action against the suspect

Police and Crime Commissioner: extraordinary Hate Crime grant in 2015/16 for Victim Support Services

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Social profile of victims and suspects in West Yorkshire

The victim
male (60 %) under 50 years of age (85%), Asian (45%)

The suspect
Male (70%) under 30 years of age (55%) white British (50%).

Source: West Yorkshire Police Hate Crime Update 2017

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The Commission on Diversity in the North

work session two: Hate Crime
23rd January 2018