



Hate Crime 2016

Statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives and self-reported exposure to hate crime

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English summary of Brå report 2017:11

**The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) –
centre for knowledge about crime and crime prevention measures**

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå)
works to reduce crime and improve levels of safety in society
by producing data and disseminating knowledge on crime
and crime prevention work.

This report is a summary of the Swedish report Hatbrott 2016, report no 2017:11.

The Swedish report can be ordered from Brottsförebyggande rådet, info@bra.se

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Brief description of the method

The hate crime statistics are based primarily on police reports with identified hate crime motives, but also include self-reported hate crime victimisation based on data from the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS), the Politicians' Safety Survey (PTU) and the Swedish School Survey on Crime (SUB). The SCS is carried out annually, the PTU biannually and the SUB every three years. This year's English Summary includes data from all three surveys.

Hate crime is not a type of crime that is expressly regulated in the Penal Code. Nor are there specific crime codes for hate crime in the police's computer system for recording reported crimes. The computer system does, however, provide a space for officers to mark offences as potential hate crimes, but this was not introduced for statistical purposes, and although the marking procedure is mandatory, studies have shown substantial deficiencies in its use. For these reasons, the hate crime statistics cannot be collated generically, but instead require the use of a method specially developed for this purpose. The method employed was originally developed by the Swedish Security Service in the early 1990s. In 2006, the National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) took over the method along with responsibility for maintaining the statistics.

A description of the method used to collate statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives is presented below. Information on methodological aspects of the SCS, PTU and SUB can be found in the English summary of each of the three surveys.¹

Brief description of the method used to collate statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives

Definition of hate crime for the purpose of the hate crime statistics:

Crimes against an individual, a group of individuals, property, an institution or a representative for one of these, motivated by fear of, or hostility or hate towards the victim based on race, skin colour, nationality or ethnic background, religious belief, sexual orientation or transgender identity or expression, which the perpetrator believes, knows or perceives the individual or group of individuals to have.

¹ NTU (Brå, 2017a), PTU (Brå 2017b), SUB (Brå, 2016).

Motive categories: Xenophobia/racism (of which Afrophobia and anti-Roma are sub-categories), anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, Christianophobia, otherwise anti-religious, sexual orientation and transphobia.

Method: Computerised search based on a list of search words, applied to a random sample of fifty percent of police reports relating to a number of specific crime categories. The random sample is drawn and the search conducted two months subsequent to the end of the month in which the police report was registered.² Reports identified by this computerised search method are studied manually in three steps by at least two different people working independently of one another. Details of reports considered to meet Brå's definition of a hate crime are coded. The coded variables and the assessment of whether the report includes a hate crime are double-checked by a second person. Finally, an estimation procedure is applied to produce population-level estimates based on the random sample of police reports examined. These population-level estimates constitute the statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives.

Population: Police reports relating to the crime categories: violent crime,³ unlawful threat, non-sexual molestation,⁴ defamation, criminal damage, graffiti, agitation against a population group, unlawful discrimination and a selection of other offences.⁵ The crime categories were selected by the Swedish Security Service when they started collating hate crime statistics in the early 1990s since these crime categories were considered more likely than others to include reported hate crimes. In 2016, the population amounted to a total of approximately 375,000 police reports.

Sample size and selection: Simple random sample with a sample size of 50 per cent of the population, drawn two months subsequent to the end of the month in which the police report was registered.⁶ Of a total of just over 375,000 police reports for the full year, the sample comprised just over 187,000 reports, to which the computerised search was applied. A little more than 16,000 reports were identified, and were subsequently studied manually by at least two people.

Periodicity: Calendar year.

Statistical units: Police reports registered in year 2016 and cleared offences (based on the principal hate crime offence in each police report registered in 2015).

Statistical variables: Principal offence, hate crime motive, location, relationship between offender and victim, regional distribution and final decisions from police and prosecutors regarding the principal offence contained in the previous year's hate crime reports.

² The two-month buffer period was chosen to allow for the inclusion of case updates within the same cut-off period for all months during a calendar year. A study showed that the vast majority of updates were completed within two months of the report being registered.

³ Violent crimes include: homicide, attempted homicide, assault and assault against a public servant.

⁴ An individual is disturbed or harassed but not in a sexual way. Includes among other things being approached or contacted in a way that causes distress (in person or through letters, notes, texts, phone calls etc.), or being spat at, pushed etc.

⁵ The category "other crimes" includes among other things arson, misconduct by a civil servant, a crime code covering acts such as illicitly logging into another person's website account and a crime code covering minor crimes for which fines are prescribed, such as hanging up banners or putting up signs without permission.

⁶ The buffer period produced an exact sample size of 49.9 per cent in 2016.

Changes over time: In 2008, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) amended the working definition of hate crime which led to an extension of motives that could be included within the Swedish hate crime statistics. Besides hate crimes based on xenophobia/racism, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism and sexual orientation, the definition also included hate crimes between minorities, against the ethnic majority population (Swedes, or people perceived as Swedish), against other religious views (than Christianity, Islam and Judaism), bisexuals, heterosexuals and transsexuals. The definition was also extended to include representatives of the groups covered by the definition. The amendment was in line with the wording of the penalty enhancement paragraph in the Penal code.

Between the years 2008 and 2011 the method for collecting statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives was based on a census survey. This meant that the computerised search was applied to all police reports within the selected crime categories. From 2012 onwards the numbers are estimates, based on a fifty per cent sample of police reports. Comparisons over time should therefore be made with caution.

Summary of findings

Hate crime 2016 presents self-reported hate crime victimisation based on the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS), the Politicians' Safety Survey (PTU) and the School Survey on Crime (SUB), as well as statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives. Numbers presented for the SCS, SUB and the statistics based on police reports are estimates, based on sample surveys.⁷ For comparisons between categories or over time it is therefore important to take statistical significance into consideration, i.e. whether it can be concluded that differences between estimated figures are unlikely to be due to chance. Confidence intervals for Table 1 and Table A2 are presented in Tables A11 and A12 in the appendix. Comprehensive tables for manually calculating confidence intervals for the figures presented in the statistics on police reports can be found in Appendix 2 of the Swedish language report.⁸ For help with translation or on how to use these tables, please contact Brå.

Swedish Crime Survey

The SCS measures hate crime victimisation among the general population aged 16–79.

Most common to be a victim of xenophobic hate crimes

According to *the Swedish Crime Survey 2016*, which measures victimisation in 2015, approximately 145,000 individuals (1.9 per cent of the population, aged 16–79) were victims of a total of 255,000 xenophobic hate crimes over the course of 2015. Approximately 47,000 individuals (0.6 per cent of the population) were victims of a total of 81,000 anti-religious hate crimes, and approximately 23,000 individuals (0.3 per cent of the population) were victims of a total of 45,000 homophobic hate crimes. Compared to previous years, the level of victimisation can be viewed as relatively stable for all hate crime motives.⁹ The estimated numbers for the xenophobic, anti-religious and homophobic hate crimes are based on a small number of participants. Comparisons over time should therefore be made with caution.

Of the 255,000 incidents of xenophobic hate crime, 17 per cent were stated to have been reported to the police. For the homophobic and anti-religious incidents, the corresponding proportions were 11 and 26 per cent,

⁷ Regarding the statistics on police reports, this applies to figures from 2012 onwards.

⁸ (Brå 2017c)

⁹ The differences are not statistically significant.

Table 1. Exposure in the population (16–79 years) to xenophobic, homophobic and anti-religious hate crimes in 2015, according to SCS 2016.

	Proportion of respondents victimised of hate crime, %	Estimated number of individuals in population victimised of hate crime	Estimated number of incidents	Proportion of incidents reported to the police, %
Xenophobic hate crime (n=152)*	1,9	145 000	255 000	17
of which mugging (n=15)*	0,2	13 000	16 000	27
of which assault (n=32)*	0,3	26 000	44 000	28
of which unlawful threat (n=62)*	0,7	57 000	149 000	10
of which harassment (n=43)*	0,6	48 000	48 000	17
Homophobic hate crime (n=31)*	0,3	23 000	45 000	11
Antireligious hate crime (n=46)*	0,6	47 000	81 000	26

Please refer to Table A11 in the appendix for confidence intervals.

* Number of respondents (n) refers to SCS 2016, i.e. victimization in the year 2015.

but these numbers are based on a very small number of respondents for which reason they should be interpreted with caution.

According to the SCS 2014–2016,¹⁰ more males than females had been victims of xenophobic hate crimes (56 per cent compared to 44 per cent). Victims of anti-religious hate crimes were more evenly distributed between the sexes (50 per cent each), while somewhat more males than females were victims of homophobic hate crimes (53 per cent compared to 47 per cent).

The Politicians' Safety Survey

The PTU measures victimisation among elected politicians in their role as a politician. Politicians can be victims of hate crime in their role as politicians either due to characteristics that they have or that the offender perceives them to have, or because of the questions they work with as politicians. Please note that political views are not included in the Swedish hate crime laws.

Politicians of foreign background more exposed to hate crime

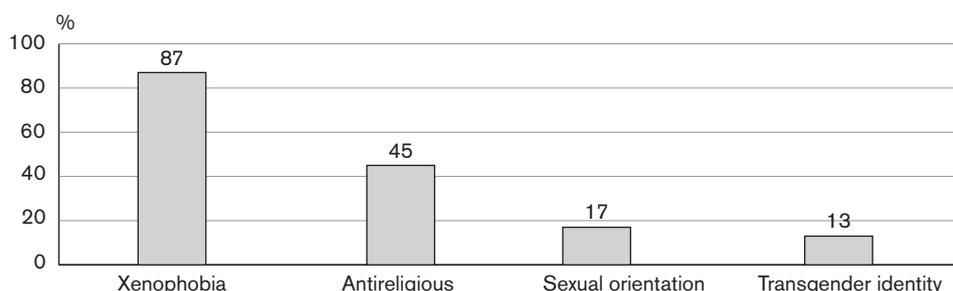
According to the *Politicians' Safety Survey 2017*, which measures victimisation in 2016, 6.9 per cent of all elected politicians¹¹ who replied to the web survey reported having been victims of hate crime in their role as politicians in the year 2016. This is a marginal increase compared to the previous survey, which covered 2014, when 6.3 per cent stated that they had been victims of hate crime. However, it represents a large increase compared to 2012, when 2.5 per cent stated that they had been victims of hate crime. The year 2014 was a so-called “super election year”, when Sweden held elections for municipal, regional and county councils, the Swedish Riksdag and the European Parliament. The years 2012 and 2016 were years with no election campaigns. In view of this, the level of hate crime victimisation among politicians may be viewed as having increased significantly in recent years.

¹⁰ Because of the low numbers of survey participants reporting exposure to hate crime, three years had to be combined to allow for a presentation of the results based on sex.

¹¹ At the municipal, county and national levels.

Politicians in the Riksdag were more exposed to hate crime than those elected at the county or municipal levels (19.2 per cent compared to 7.6 and 6.7 per cent). The most common motive was xenophobia (87 per cent), followed by anti-religious (45 per cent), sexual orientation (17 per cent) and transgender identity or expression (13 per cent). The respondents were able to state that their victimisation was due to more than one motive. Female politicians were more exposed than males (7.4 per cent compared to 6.5 per cent) and politicians with a foreign background were more exposed to hate crime than politicians with a Swedish background (9.1 per cent compared to 6.7 per cent).

Figure 1. Proportion of elected politicians reporting hate crime victimisation in 2016, by hate crime motive (multiple motives possible) PTU 2017.



The School Survey on Crime

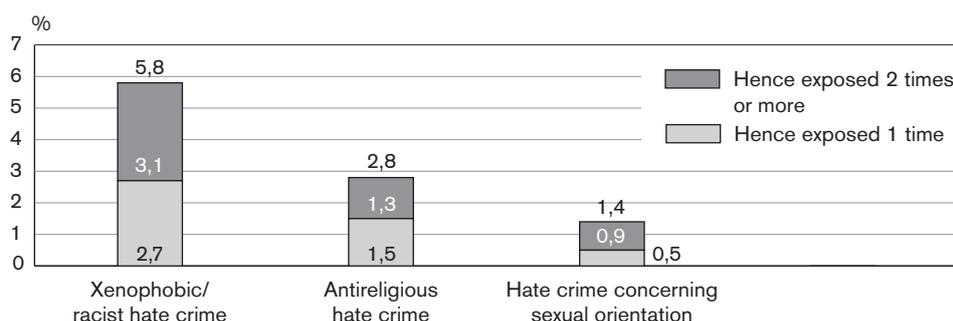
The SUB measures, among other things, hate crime victimisation among pupils in the ninth grade, approximately 15 years of age.

Repeat hate crime victimisation is common

According to the SUB 2015, which measures victimisation during 2015, 5.8 per cent of the pupils who responded to the survey had been victims of a hate crime due to their Swedish or foreign background, of which 53 per cent had been victimised more than once. The proportion of pupils who had been victims of an anti-religious hate crime was 2.8 per cent, of which 46 per cent were victimised more than once. The proportion of pupils who had been victims of a hate crime because of sexual orientation was 1.4 per cent, of which 64 per cent had been victimised more than once.

Several hate crime motives may be present on the same occasion, or a person may be victimised on the basis of different hate crime motives over the course of the same year. The survey is able to capture overlapping motives. It cannot however show whether these have been present at the

Figure 2. Proportion of pupils in grade nine exposed to hate crime, by hate crime motive, 2015, SUB 2015.



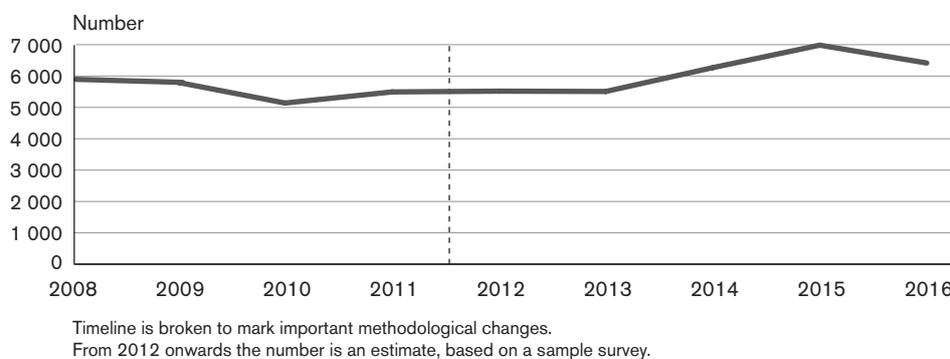
same time or if they relate to different occasions. In SUB 2015, 64 per cent of those who were victims of an anti-religious hate crime had also been victims of a xenophobic hate crime. Of those exposed to crimes with a xenophobic motive, 31 per cent had also been victims of an anti-religious hate crime. Of those who were victims of a hate crime because of sexual orientation, 36 per cent had also been victims of a xenophobic hate crime. The proportion of pupils who had been victims of both xenophobic and anti-religious hate crimes, and also hate crimes due to sexual orientation was 0.2 per cent.

A larger proportion of girls had been victims of anti-religious hate crime (3.2 per cent compared to 2.0 per cent among the boys) and of hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation (1.5 per cent compared to 0.8 per cent among the boys). However, a larger proportion of boys had been victims of xenophobic hate crimes (6.3 per cent compared to 5.0 per cent among the girls).

Police reports with identified hate crime motives

Of the police reports recorded in 2016, an estimated 6,415 were identified by Brå as containing a hate crime motive. This is 8 per cent fewer than in 2015 but 16 per cent more than in 2012. Although 2016 saw a decrease in the number of identified hate crime reports, it is too early to conclude whether the decrease is temporary or represents the start of a new trend. The number of police reports identified as containing a hate crime motive remains higher than it was in 2013 and earlier.

Figure 3. Number of police reports with an identified hate crime motive, 2008–2016.



The largest decrease was seen in anti-Semitic and anti-Roma hate crime reports (a 34 per cent decrease for each type). The number of reports with a transphobic motive increased by 23 per cent compared to 2015 and by 85 per cent compared to 2012. Although the number of reports containing this motive is very small and therefore more uncertain statistically, the trend over time is clear.

For full information on the number of identified hate crime reports for each hate crime motive, please refer to Table A2 in the appendix.

Breakdown of hate crime motives

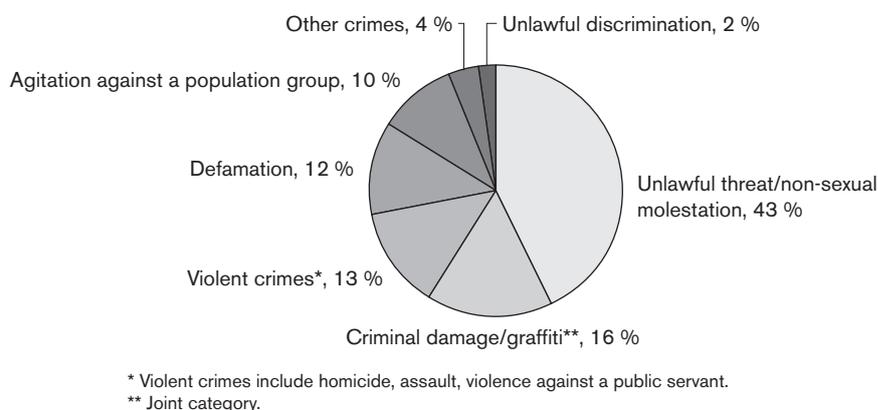
The breakdown of the various hate crime motives was almost the same in 2016 as in previous years, with only minor variations. The motives were broken down as follows:

- 72 per cent (4,609 reports) had a xenophobic/racist motive
- 9 per cent (553 reports) had a motive concerning sexual orientation
- 7 per cent (439 reports) had an Islamophobic motive
- 5 per cent (289 reports) had a Christianophobic motive
- 4 per cent (267 reports) had otherwise anti-religious motive
- 3 per cent (182 reports) had an anti-Semitic motive
- 1 per cent (76 reports) had a transphobic motive.

Crime types

Among police reports with an identified hate crime motive for the year 2016, the principal offences¹² were distributed as shown in Figure 4.¹³ The distribution has changed slightly over time. The proportion of violent crimes was 16–21 per cent in 2008–2012, but has decreased to 13 per cent in 2016. Criminal damage/graffiti has increased from about 10 per cent in previous years to between 15 and 16 per cent in the last two years.

Figure 4. Proportion of police reports with an identified hate crime motive, by principal offence, 2016 (estimated 6,415 reports).



A comparison between different hate crime motives shows that the proportion of violent crimes was particularly high among offences with an otherwise antireligious motive and for hate crimes concerning sexual orientation. Similarly the proportion of defamation offences was higher among hate crimes concerning sexual orientation, but also among crimes with an anti-Roma or Afrophobic motive. The anti-Semitic motive included a larger proportion of offences involving agitation against a population group. In turn, unlawful discrimination was more common among crimes with an anti-Roma motive.

¹² A police report may include several criminal offences. The principal offence is the offence with the most severe sanction.

¹³ Please note that the hate crime statistics include only a sample of the crimes defined by law as criminal offences.

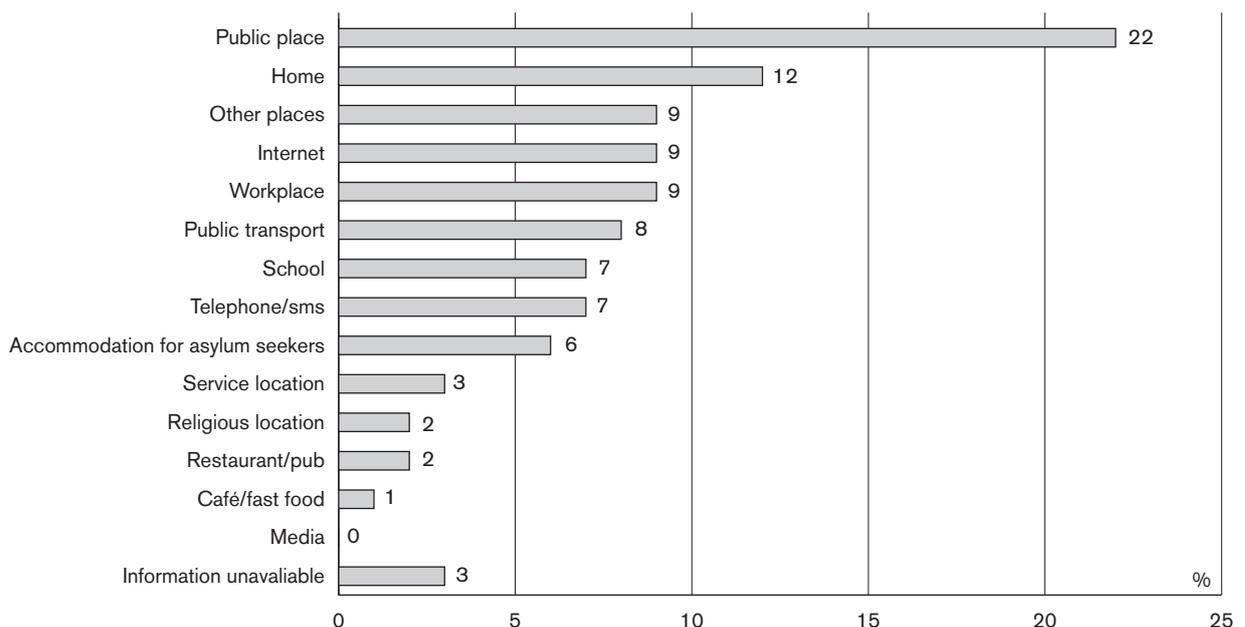
For more information on the types of offences reported for each hate crime motive, please refer to Table A3–A10 in the appendix.¹⁴

Crime location

The most common crime location among identified hate crime reports from 2016 was a public place, such as a street, town square or park (22 per cent). The victim’s own home was the crime location in 12 per cent of the reports. The internet, workplaces and the category “other places”, such as laundry rooms, campsites, garages or other people’s homes were also common (9 per cent each).

The breakdown of crime locations is roughly the same as in previous year, with the exception of the proportion of crimes located in asylum accommodation centres, which has increased from 1 per cent in 2014, when the category was introduced in the statistics, to 6 per cent in 2016. The increase mainly relates to the xenophobic/racist, Christianophobic and otherwise antireligious motives. However, while crimes with a xenophobic/racist motive were for the most part directed at existing or planned asylum accommodation centres, Christianophobic and otherwise antireligious hate crimes took place within the asylum accommodation centres, either between asylum seekers or between asylum seekers and staff.

Figure 5. Proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, by crime location, 2016.



A comparison between the hate crime motives shows that some locations were more common among certain motives than others. For example, the victim’s workplace and schools were more common locations for crimes with an Afrophobic or Islamophobic motive. Asylum accommodation centres were a more common location for crimes with a Christianophobic motive and for the category other antireligious hate crimes. The victim’s own home was a more common location for crimes with an anti-Semitic

¹⁴ Due to the small number of police reports relating to transphobic hate crimes, it is not possible to present the type of offences for this motive. Please refer to Figure A1 in the appendix for information on all reported transphobic hate crimes between the years 2008 and 2016.

motive and the internet was more common for crimes with an anti-Semitic or Islamophobic motive.

Relationship between the offender and the victim

In 50 per cent of the identified hate crime reports, the offender was unknown to the victim. In 40 per cent of the reports, the offender was a distant acquaintance of the victim (for example known by name or appearance, a neighbour or a school friend), and in 4 per cent of the reports, the offender was someone close, such as a family member, relative, friend or ex-partner.

Table 2. Estimated number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, by the offender's relationship to the victim, 2016.

Relationship	Number	%
Someone close	278	4
Married/partner/co-habitee	12	0
Ex-partner	98	2
Family/relative	96	1
Friend/acquaintance	72	1
Distant acquaintance	2 558	40
Neighbour	513	8
Colleague	84	1
Known person/group	1 723	27
Schoolfriend	238	4
Unknown	3 189	50
Customer/client	311	5
Service personnel	449	7
Unknown person	2 429	38
Not relevant/Information unavailable*	389	6
Total	6 415	100

Estimates based on a sample survey. Due to rounding off, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total.

* Joint category

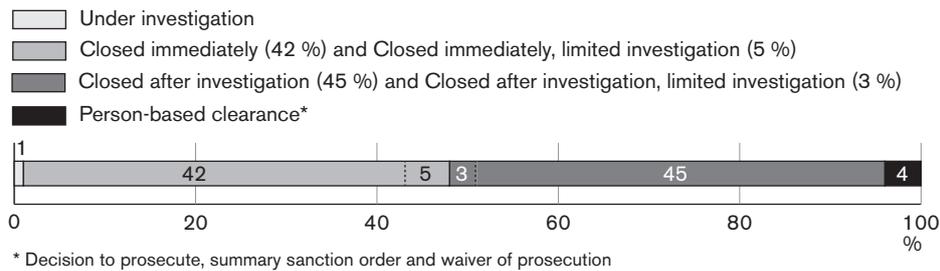
A comparison between the motives shows that it was most common for the offender to be working within a service occupation (service personnel) or a neighbour when the crime had an anti-Roma motive, a customer/client when the motive was Afrophobic, a relative when the motive was other antireligious and a schoolmate when the motive concerned sexual orientation.

Hate crime reports processed by police and prosecutors

The 2016 statistics on processed police reports are based on the hate crime reports identified in 2015, which have been followed up until the end of May 2017. The statistics are based on final decisions made by the police or prosecutors in relation to the principal hate crime offence included in the report, i.e. the offence with the most severe penalty scale.

Of the identified hate crime reports from 2015, 4 per cent constituted *person-based* clearances, which means that a person had been linked to the offence by means of a decision to prosecute, by having accepted a summary sanction order or by having been granted a waiver of prosecution. This is the same percentage as the previous year.

Figure 6. Proportion of processed hate crime reports (principal offence), reported in 2015 and processed between 1 January 2015 and 31 May 2017.



The person-based clearance rate was higher in relation to the Afrophobic motive (7 per cent) and lower in relation to the Christianophobic motive (2 per cent). Part of the difference in the person-based clearance rate may be explained by differences in the nature of the offences reported, since some types of crime are generally considered to be more difficult to investigate and link to a suspect than others. It is also worth noting that with the exception of assault and unlawful threats, the offence types that comprise the majority of the hate crime statistics generally have a person-based clearance rate of between 0 and 5 per cent, irrespective of whether or not they are linked to a hate crime motive. However, without also analysing how police and prosecutors work with the investigations, no definitive conclusions can be drawn about the reasons for the size of the clearance rate.

Almost half (48 per cent) of the cases were *closed after an investigation* of which 3 percentage points were due to *investigation-limitation* decisions¹⁵. Somewhat fewer cases (47 per cent) were *immediately discontinued*,¹⁶ i.e. without an investigation having been initiated, of which 5 percentage points were due to *investigation-limitation* decisions. On 31 May 2017, 1 per cent of the reports were still under investigation. In total, an investigation was initiated in relation to 53 per cent of the reports.

¹⁵ The *investigation-limitation* instrument is rather complex, but stated briefly, it gives the police and prosecutors discretion to discontinue the processing of minor offences (regardless of motive) in order to focus resources on more serious crimes. Such decisions may be viewed as a means of improving the efficiency of justice system processing.

¹⁶ There may be several reasons for this decision. One is that the Swedish police must register a report on anything that someone wishes to report; no initial evaluation or screening is conducted. This means that some reported incidents may be impossible to investigate, or may not even constitute offences. A study conducted by Brå on the clearance rate in Sweden and four other countries found that Sweden registered reports in relation to a broader range of incidents than the other countries (Brå, 2014). Another reason is that the costs of investigating minor offences must be weighed against an assessment of the likelihood of being able to identify the perpetrator and secure a conviction.

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Appendix

Table A1. Exposure in the population (16–79 years) to xenophobic, homophobic and anti-religious hate crime and estimated number of victimized individuals, years 2008–2015, and estimated number of incidents year 2015, according to SCS 2009–2016.

	Proportion of respondents exposed to hate crime, %								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Xenophobic hate crime (n=152)*	1,4	1,5	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,8	1,4	1,9	
<i>of which mugging (n=15)*</i>	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	
<i>of which assault (n=32)*</i>	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	
<i>of which unlawful threat (n=62)*</i>	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,9	0,5	0,7	
<i>of which harrassment (n=43)*</i>	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6	
Homophobic hate crime (n=31)*	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	
Antireligious hate crime (n=46)*	...	...	...	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,6	
	Estimated number of individuals in population exposed to hate crime								Estimated number of incidents, year 2015
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015
Xenophobic hate crime (n=152)*	101 000	111 000	81 000	86 000	106 000	136 000	107 000	145 000	255 000
<i>of which mugging (n=15)*</i>	7 000	9 000	8 000	11 000	7 000	7 000	6 000	13 000	16 000
<i>of which assault (n=32)*</i>	20 000	21 000	11 000	19 000	25 000	22 000	17 000	26 000	44 000
<i>of which unlawful threat (n=62)*</i>	39 000	46 000	34 000	35 000	46 000	63 000	40 000	57 000	149 000
<i>of which harrassment (n=43)*</i>	32 000	32 000	29 000	21 000	28 000	38 000	44 000	48 000	48 000
Homophobic hate crime (n=31)*	17 000	19 000	19 000	13 000	16 000	25 000	17 000	23 000	45 000
Antireligious hate crime (n=46)*	...	...	...	28 000	25 000	35 000	37 000	47 000	81 000

Please refer to Table A11 in the appendix for confidence intervals.

* Number of respondents (n) refers to SCS 2016, i.e. victimization in the year 2015.

... = information unavailable.

Table A2. Number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, years 2012–2016

Motive	Year										Change compared to 2015, %	Change compared to 2012, %
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016			
	Number	%										
Xenophobia/racism	3 979	72	3 999	73	4 314	69	4 765	68	4 609	72	-3	16
Afrophobia*	940	17	980	18	1 075	17	1 074	15	908	14	-15	-3
Anti-Roma*	215	4	233	4	287	5	239	3	158	2	-34	-27
<i>Between minorities</i>	454	8	564	10	484	8	598	9	559	9	-7	23
<i>Towards majority group</i>	126	2	116	2	193	3	149	2	162	3	9	29
Anti-Semitism	221	4	193	4	267	4	277	4	182	3	-34	-18
Islamophobia	306	6	327	6	492	8	558	8	439	7	-21	43
Christianophobia	200	4	191	3	334	5	388	6	289	5	-26	45
Otherwise antireligious hate crime	58	1	130	2	155	2	331	5	267	4	-19	360
Sexual orientation**	713	13	625	11	635	10	602	9	553	9	-8	-22
Homophobia	694	13	613	11	597	10	576	8	551	9	-4	-21
Transphobia	41	1	45	1	72	1	62	1	76	1	23	85
Total number	5 518	100	5 508	100	6 269	100	6 984	100	6 415	100	-8	16

Estimates based on a sample survey. Due to rounding off, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total. Further results and confidence intervals, see appendix 2 in each annual publication. Please refer to Table A11 in the appendix for confidence intervals for the year 2016.

* Includes both cases where the offender belongs to the majority population and cases where the offender belongs to a different minority group.

** Homosexuality, bisexuality, heterosexuality.

Table A3. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified xenophobic/racist motive, by type of offence, for the years 2012–2016.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2015, %	Change compared to 2012, %
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016			
	Number	%										
Violent crimes*	661	17	659	16	661	15	588	12	555	12	-6	-16
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	1 646	41	1 702	43	1 847	43	1 972	41	1 886	41	-4	15
Defamation	651	16	596	15	641	15	635	13	581	13	-9	-11
Criminal damage/graffiti**	374	9	327	8	390	9	703	15	778	17	11	108
Agitation against a population group	419	11	410	10	430	10	552	12	483	10	-13	15
Unlawful discrimination	120	3	124	3	153	4	114	2	106	2	-7	-12
Other crimes	107	3	181	5	193	4	201	4	220	5	9	106
Total number	3 979	100	3 999	100	4 314	100	4 765	100	4 609	100	-3	16

Estimates based on a sample survey. Due to rounding off, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total. Further results and confidence intervals, see appendix 2 in each annual publication.

* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant.

** Joint category.

Table A4. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified Afrophobic motive, by type of offence, for the years 2012–2016.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2015, %	Change compared to 2012, %
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes*	209	22	191	19	225	21	189	18	132	15	-30	-37
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	310	33	359	37	394	37	373	35	377	42	1	22
Defamation	176	19	177	18	205	19	213	20	170	19	-20	-3
Criminal damage/graffiti**	101	11	58	6	62	6	118	11	84	9	-29	-17
Agitation against a population group	114	12	122	12	129	12	141	13	94	10	-33	-18
Unlawful discrimination	23	2	32	3	32	3	24	2	20	2	-17	-13
Other crimes	8	1	41	4	28	3	16	1	30	3	88	275
Total number	940	100	980	100	1 075	100	1 074	100	908	100	-15	-3

Estimates based on a sample survey. Due to rounding off, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total. Further results and confidence intervals, see appendix 2 in each annual publication.

* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant.

** Joint category.

Table A5. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified anti-Roma motive, by type of offence, years 2012–2016.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2015, %	Change compared to 2012, %
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016			
	Number	%										
Violent crimes*	8	4	26	11	40	14	40	17	10	6	-75	25
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	97	45	85	36	90	31	92	38	76	48	-17	-22
Defamation	56	26	32	14	42	15	30	13	30	19	0	-46
Criminal damage/graffiti**	2	1	14	6	4	1	12	5	10	6	-17	400
Agitation against a population group	21	10	18	8	44	15	42	18	12	8	-71	-43
Unlawful discrimination	27	13	34	15	40	14	16	7	14	9	-13	-48
Other crimes	4	2	21	9	26	9	6	3	6	4	0	50
Total	215	100	233	100	287	100	239	100	158	100	-34	-27

Estimates based on a sample survey. Due to rounding off, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total. Further results and confidence intervals, see appendix 2 in each annual publication.

* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant.

** Joint category

Table A6. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified anti-Semitic motive, by type of offence, years 2012–2016.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2015, %	Change compared to 2012, %
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016			
	Number	%										
Violent crimes*	14	6	4	2	12	4	8	3	10	5	25	-29
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	87	39	61	32	80	30	127	46	90	49	-29	3
Defamation	10	5	20	10	26	10	16	6	10	5	-38	0
Criminal damage/graffiti**	27	12	12	6	54	20	14	5	18	10	29	-33
Agitation against a population group	79	36	93	48	92	34	102	37	50	27	-51	-37
Other crimes	4	2	2	1	2	1	10	4	4	2	-60	0
Total number	221	100	193	100	267	100	277	100	182	100	-34	-18

Estimates based on a sample survey. Due to rounding off, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total. Further results and confidence intervals, see appendix 2 in each annual publication.

* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant.

**Joint category.

Table A7. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified Islamophobic motive, by type of offence, years 2012–2016.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2015, %	Change compared to 2012, %
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016			
	Number	%										
Violent crimes*	29	9	34	10	60	12	46	8	38	9	-17	31
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	134	44	152	46	197	40	247	44	220	50	-11	64
Defamation	39	13	28	9	34	7	68	12	44	10	-35	13
Criminal damage/graffiti**	19	6	18	6	24	5	76	14	64	15	-16	237
Agitation against a population group	72	24	77	24	153	31	102	18	58	13	-43	-19
Unlawful discrimination	2	1	6	2	10	2	6	1	6	1	0	200
Other crimes	10	3	10	3	14	3	12	2	8	2	-33	-20
Total number	306	100	327	100	492	100	558	100	439	100	-21	43

Estimates based on a sample survey. Due to rounding off, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total. Further results and confidence intervals, see appendix 2 in each annual publication.

* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant.

**Joint category

Table A8. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified Christianophobic motive, by type of offence, years 2012–2016.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2015, %	Change compared to 2012, %
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016			
	Number	%										
Violent crimes*	4	2	8	4	26	8	32	8	32	11	0	700
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	68	34	63	33	117	35	137	35	130	45	-5	91
Defamation	8	4	-	-	6	2	10	3	10	3	0	25
Criminal damage/graffiti**	108	54	99	52	165	49	185	48	92	32	-50	-15
Agitation against a population group	4	2	14	7	8	2	12	3	14	5	17	250
Other crimes***	8	4	6	3	12	3	12	3	10	3	-17	25
Total number	200	100	191	100	334	100	388	100	289	100	-26	45

Estimates based on a sample survey. Due to rounding off, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total. Further results and confidence intervals, see appendix 2 in each annual publication.

* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant.

**Joint category

*** Other crimes also include unlawful discrimination.

- No observation

Table A9. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified other antireligious motive, by type of offence, years 2012–2016.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2015, %	Change compared to 2012, %
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes*	12	21	16	12	36	23	38	11	56	21	47	367
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	31	53	89	68	96	62	231	70	166	62	-28	435
Defamation	2	4	10	8	14	9	18	5	20	7	11	900
Criminal damage/graffiti**	4	7	2	2	2	1	22	7	8	3	-64	100
Agitation against a population group	2	4	6	5	-	-	10	3	4	1	-60	100
Other crimes***	6	11	6	5	6	4	12	4	12	4	0	100
Total number	58	100	130	100	155	100	331	100	267	100	-19	360

Estimates based on a sample survey. Due to rounding off, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total. Further results and confidence intervals, see appendix 2 in each annual publication.

* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant.

**Joint category

*** Other crimes also include unlawful discrimination.

- No observation

Table A10. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified hate crime motive concerning sexual orientation, by type of offence, years 2012–2016.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2015, %	Change compared to 2012, %
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016			
	Number	%										
Violent crimes*	163	23	93	15	111	17	108	18	108	20	0	-34
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	287	40	306	49	330	52	271	45	230	42	-15	-20
Defamation	143	20	112	18	119	19	137	23	112	20	-18	-22
Criminal damage/graffiti**	76	11	79	13	52	8	54	9	44	8	-19	-42
Agitation against a population group	25	4	20	3	14	2	20	3	32	6	60	28
Unlawful discrimination	8	1	-	-	4	1	6	1	-	-	-100	-100
Other crimes	10	1	14	2	6	1	6	1	26	5	333	160
Total number	713	100	625	100	635	100	602	100	553	100	-8	-22

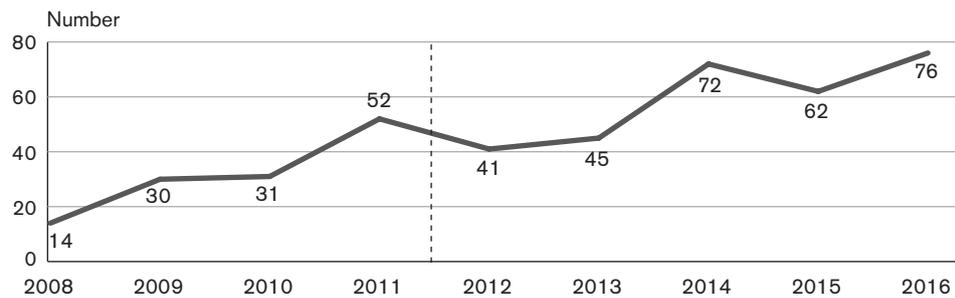
Estimates based on a sample survey. Due to rounding off, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total. Further results and confidence intervals, see appendix 2 in each annual publication.

* Violent crime includes: assault, deadly violence and violence against public servant.

**Joint category

- No observation

Figure A1. Number of police reports with an identified transphobic motive, years 2008–2016.



From 2012 onwards the numbers are estimates, based on a fifty per cent sample of police reports.

Table A11. Confidence interval (95%) for number of victims in the population (aged 16–79) exposed to xenophobic, homophobic and anti-religious hate crimes in 2015, by crime category, according to SCS 2016.

	Estimated number of victims in the population	Half confidence interval (+/-)	Number of observations (n)
NUMBER of victims			
Xenophobia	145 000	63 000	152
Homophobia	23 000	25 000	31
Anti-religious	47 000	36 000	46
PROPORTION in population			
Xenophobia	1,9 %	0,8 %	152
Homophobia	0,3 %	0,3 %	31
Anti-religious	0,6 %	0,5 %	46
NUMBER of victims, xenophobia			
Mugging	13 000	69 000	15
Assault	26 000	65 000	32
Unlawful threat	57 000	63 000	62
Harassment	48 000	60 000	43
PROPORTION of victims, xenophobia			
Mugging	0,2 %	0,9 %	15
Assault	0,3 %	0,9 %	32
Unlawful threat	0,7 %	0,8 %	62
Harassment	0,6 %	0,8 %	43

Table A12. Confidence interval (95%) for estimated number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, 2016.

Motive	Number			Proportion	
	Lower interval	Estimated number of reports	Upper interval	Proportion	Half confidence interval (+/-)
Xenophobia/racism	4 477	4 609	4 742	72	1,1
Afrophobia*	849	908	967	14	0,9
anti-Roma*	134	158	183	2	0,3
<i>Between minorities</i>	513	559	605	9	0,7
<i>Towards majority group</i>	137	162	187	3	0,4
Anti-Semitism	156	182	209	3	0,4
Islamophobia	398	439	480	7	0,6
Christianophobia	255	289	322	5	0,5
Otherwise antireligious	235	267	299	4	0,5
Sexual orientation**	507	553	599	9	0,7
Homophobia	505	551	597	9	0,7
Transphobia	59	76	93	1	0,2
Total	6 259	6 415	6 571	100	0

* Includes cases both when the offender belongs to the majority population and when the offender belongs to another minority group.

** Homosexuality, bisexuality, heterosexuality.



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