

## **Hate Crime Performance – O&S 8<sup>th</sup> January**

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The total number of hate occurrences (hate crime/non-crime) has remained consistent over the last three years, although occurrences can vary greatly from one month to another (Figure 1).<sup>1</sup> During the assessment period of 2018/19, hate crime accounted for 2.9% of all offences in Nottingham, similar to the previous two years. There has been a 4.8% increase in hate occurrences, an increase of 59 hate occurrences during 2018/19 (Sep-18 to Aug-19) compared to 2016/17 (Sep-16 to Aug-17). Hate offences do appear to dip in January for the last three-year periods, with peaks generally occurring in the warmer summer months, particularly June to August.

### **A Note on Terminology**

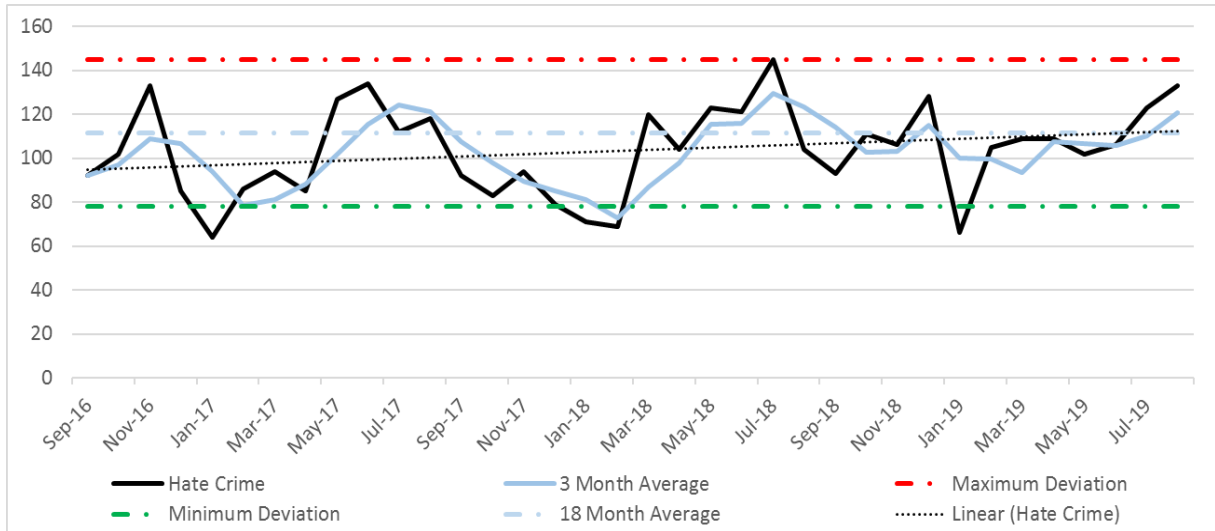
Specific timeframes for analysis are given below:

*Long term comparator* – 12 month period September 2016 to August 2017 (hereafter referred to as the 2016/17 assessment period)

*Medium term comparator* – 12 month period September 2017 to August 2018 (hereafter referred to as the 2017/18 assessment period)

*Current data* - 12 month period September 2018 to August 2019 (hereafter referred to as the 2018/19 assessment period)

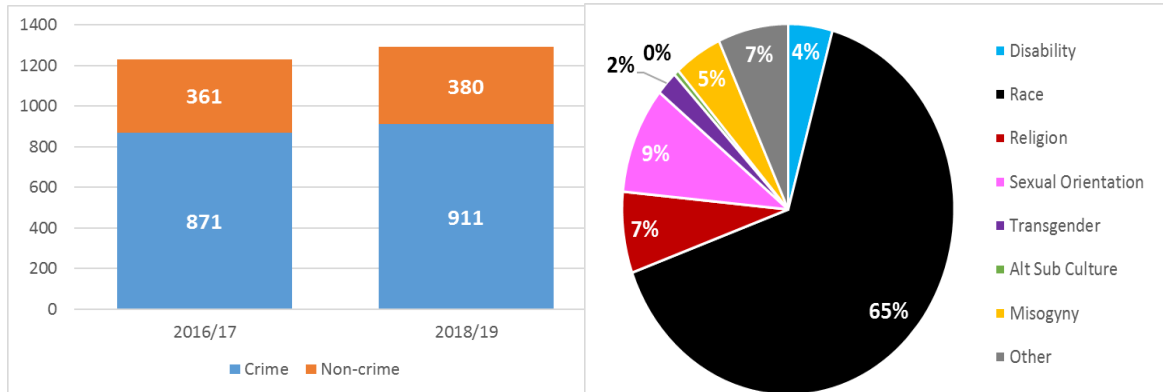
**Figure 1: Long-Term View of Hate Occurrences**



The breakdown of hate crimes and non-crimes is shown in Figure 2, with hate crime making up for roughly 70% of all hate occurrences, whilst hate non-crime makes up for 30%. For all hate occurrences racially motivated hate makes up for around 65% of hate occurrences, followed by sexual orientation (9%) and religion (7%).

<sup>1</sup> Hate occurrences are divided between those that are recorded as crimes and those that do not meet the threshold for a crime. The latter group are referred to as non-crimes.

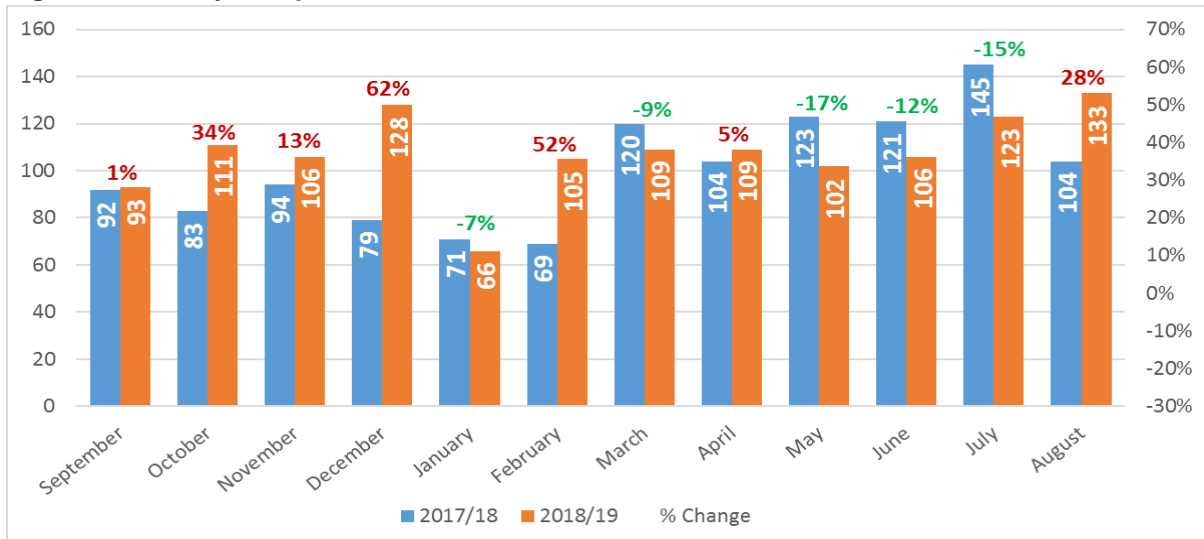
**Figure 2: Breakdown of Hate Occurrences**



**by Crime, Non-crime & Strand**

For the medium term assessment period, hate occurrences increased by 7.1%, 86 additional occurrences. There was an 8.6% increase in hate crime, 72 offences, whilst hate non-crime increased by just 3.8%, 14 non-crimes. Monthly comparisons are shown in Figure 3 along with the percentage change from the previous period. For both 2017/18 and 2018/19 January had the lowest number of hate occurrences whilst December had the largest percentage increase, with 62%, increasing from 79 to 128.

**Figure 3: Monthly Comparison of Hate Occurrences**

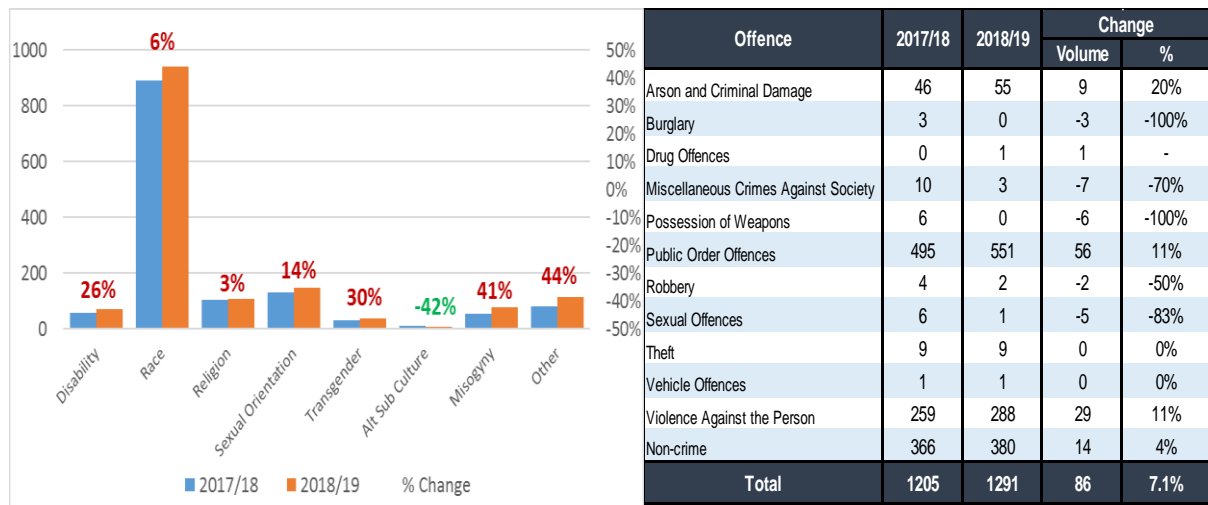


For the medium term assessment period of 2017/18 compared to 2018/19, hate occurrences motivated by race made up for 63% of hate strands, decreasing from 66%, whilst overall race hate strands increased by 6%, 52 more during 2018/19 (Figure 4). Alternative sub culture was the only strand to reduce, although hate occurrences motivated by this strand are low volume, which is why the decrease appears to be large. The majority (87%) of hate crimes have just one motivating strand attached to the occurrence, with 10% having two hate strands and a further 3% having three or more hate strands.

Public order offences account for 43% of hate occurrences during 2018/19 comparable to other periods, with this type of hate crime offence increasing by 11%, 56 offences.

Violence against the person made up for 22% also increasing by 11% whilst 29% of occurrences were non-crime, a marginal increase compared to 2017/18.

**Figure 4: Medium Comparator of Hate Strands & Hate Occurrences**



The type of hate offence alongside the hate strand is displayed in Figure 5 for the 2018/19 period. Public order offences make up for 43% (551) of hate occurrences, with 83% (455) of those were motivated by race. Racially motivated violence against the person and non-crime made up for the second and third most occurrences also highlighted in red. Sexual orientation was the second most common hate strand recorded, 10% of all hate strands.

**Figure 5: Hate Occurrences by Strand 2018/19**

Offence	Disability	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Transgender	Alt Sub Culture	Misogyny	Other	Total Strands	Total Offences
Arson and Criminal Damage	0	42	10	3	2	0	3	5	65	55
Drug Offences	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Public Order Offences	12	455	32	50	9	2	34	47	641	551
Robbery	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Sexual Offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Theft	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	9
Vehicle Offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Violence Against the Person	10	212	18	47	11	1	7	12	318	288
Non-crime	46	221	47	48	17	3	32	50	464	380
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1507</b>	<b>1291</b>

*\*Hate occurrences can have multiple hate strands attached to a crime/non-crime, resulting in more strands than occurrences*

The city centre experiences the majority of hate occurrences (22%), which is to be expected given the high footfall. For the medium term assessment period, hate occurrences increased in the city centre by 7%, 20 offences. Outside of the city centre, Hyson Green and Arboretum ward had the most offences for both periods, although offences decreased in 2018/19 by 8 offences, a 7% reduction. Sherwood had the largest volume increase for all wards, with a 69% increase, 27 additional occurrences.

Data and information on victims and offenders is reliant on identifying and co-operation with the person, as well as accurate recording and input of this information, much of this information is there for unavailable or incomplete. For victims of hate crime in the 2018/19

period, 43% of victims were female whilst 54% were male, comparable to the local Nottingham estimates (figure 8). People from a BAME group made up for 38% of victims, higher than the proportion of those living in Nottingham 27%, although with the majority of hate crime motivated by racial hatred this is expected. A data/knowledge gap of victims is that 38% of victim's ethnicity was not recorded. Victims aged 30-39 made up for 26% of victims, twice the proportion of Nottingham's population of 13%.

Data validity is poor for offender's information as much of the data is not known or recorded. Offenders were predominantly male 77%, with 21% female. Ethnicity data is low volume with 64% of offender's information not recorded; 26% of offenders were white British. Offenders like victims were mainly aged between 30-39 (30%) or 40-49 (19%).

Nottingham City Council has a target to reduce the number of repeat victims of hate crime by 10% by the end of March 2023. The measure chosen for this is target is the proportion of all victims that are repeats. Performance against this target has been stable since the inception, with little movement against the 2018/19 baseline.

Learning from the previous council plan covering 2015-19 highlighted that using the volume of all repeat victims as the measure would not be appropriate. That plan committed to a 20% reduction in repeat victimisation. At the end of the plan period the volume had risen from a baseline figure of 61 (as measured over a 12 month period) to 174, an increase of 185%.

In part this can be attributed to the impact of external events such as the EU referendum or high profile terrorist incidents. However, the increasing volumes also highlight the difficulties in addressing repeat victimisation in respect of hate crime as opposed to, for example, domestic violence. Repeat DV incidents always have an identified perpetrator making targeted interventions easier to develop. In contrast repeat incidences of hate crime often have unknown perpetrators and in some cases each incident making up a pattern of repeat victimisation will have a different, unidentified perpetrator. This has made developing appropriate interventions problematic. Furthermore, efforts to increase the reporting of hate crime overall may well lead to an increase in the number of repeat victims.