



Hate Crime 2018

*Statistics on police reports with
identified hate crime motives*

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English summary of Brå report 2019:13

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

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The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Box 1386, 111 93, Stockholm, Sweden
Tel: +46 (0)8 527 58 400, E-mail: info@bra.se, www.bra.se
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Authors: Nina Forselius and Sara Westerberg
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Introduction

The Swedish definition of hate crime has varied over time, and between different agencies, since the term was originally introduced in Sweden in the late 1990s.¹ In 2015, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå), the Swedish Police and the Swedish Prosecution Authority concluded that the term hate crime is defined by three legal provisions; agitation against a population group, unlawful discrimination, and the so-called penalty enhancement provision.² The penalty enhancement provision means that all types of crime may constitute hate crimes if a motive for the offence has been to aggrieve a person, a population group or another such group of persons because of race, colour, national or ethnic origin, creed, sexual orientation or transgender identity.

What constitutes a hate crime is therefore dependent on the offender's motive, and since it could be any type of crime, there are no specific offence codes for recording hate crimes. The police's computer system for the registration of police reports does provide a space for officers to mark offences as potential hate crimes, but this was not introduced for statistical purposes. This means that 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 Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) took over the method along with responsibility for maintaining the statistics.

¹ Tiby 1999.

² BrB 16 kap. 8 §, BrB 16 kap. 9 § and BrB 29 kap. 2 § 7 p.

Brief description of the method

The hate crime statistics produced by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) are based on the following definition:

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.

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

Method: Computerised search based on a list of 383 search words, applied to a random sample of fifty per cent of police reports relating to a number of specific crime categories. Reports identified by this computerised search method are studied manually in three steps by at least two different researchers at the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå). 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 researcher. 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 from 2018 relating to the crime categories: violent crime (homicide, attempted homicide, assault and assault against a public servant), unlawful threat, non-sexual molestation³, defamation, criminal damage, graffiti, agitation against a population group, unlawful discrimination and a selection of other offences⁴.

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.⁵ Of a total of just over 398,000 police reports for the full year, the sample comprised just over 197,000 reports in 2018, to which the computerised search was applied. A little more than 14,000 reports were identified, and were subsequently studied manually by at least two researchers.

Periodicity: Calendar year.

Statistical units and variables:

- Principal offence, hate crime motive, location, relationship between offender and victim and regional distribution regarding police reported hate crimes registered in the year 2018
- Final decisions from police and prosecutors regarding the principal offence recorded in cases of police reported hate crime registered in 2016.

Statistical uncertainty: Hate crime 2018 presents' statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives based on a sample survey methodology.⁶ For comparisons over time it is therefore important to take statistical significance into consideration, i.e. whether it may be concluded that differences

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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. The buffer period produced an exact sample size of 49.9 per cent in 2018.

⁶ As regards the statistics on police reports, this applies to figures relating to the period from 2012 onwards.

between estimated figures are unlikely to be due to chance. Confidence intervals for Table 1 are presented in Table A10 in the appendix. Comprehensive tables for manually calculating confidence intervals for the figures presented in the statistics based on police reports can be found in Appendix 2 of the Swedish language report.⁷ For help with translation or on how to use these tables, please contact Brå.

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.
- Between 2006 and 2016, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention compiled the hate crime statistics annually and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.
- From the year 2018 and onwards, for police reported offences in which the hate crime motive is not directed towards a specific victim, for example agitation against a population group via the internet, the relationship between the victim and offender has been classified as “not relevant”. This means that the statistics from 2018 regarding the relationship between the offender and the victim are not comparable with those presented for previous years.

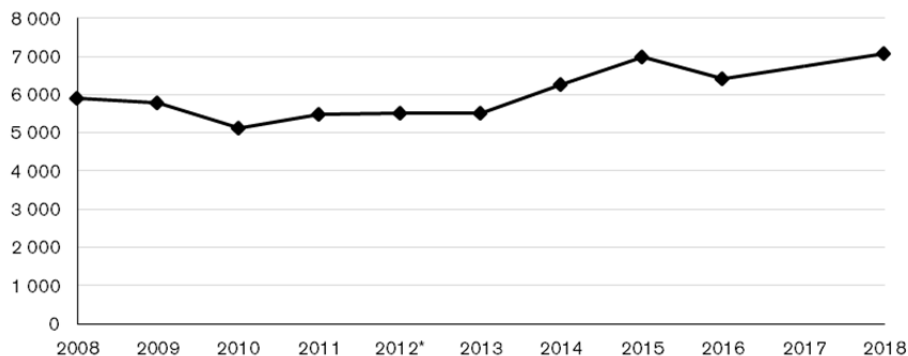
⁷ Brå 2019.

Summary of findings

Of the police reports recorded in 2018, a total of 7 090 were identified by Brå as containing a hate crime motive. This is 11 per cent more than in 2016 and 29 per cent more than in 2013.

Figure 1 illustrates the number of police reported offences with an identified hate crime motive between 2008 and 2018. Following an initial decrease, the number of police reported offences remained stable between 2010 and 2013. Thereafter, and until 2015, an increase is visible.

Figure 1 Number of police reported offences with an identified hate crime motive, 2008–2016 and 2018.



Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

* Between 2008 and 2011 the hate crime statistics were based on a census survey. From 2012 onwards the figures are estimates, based on a sample survey.

The largest increase in offences with a hate crime motive (compared to 2016) can be observed for the xenophobic/racist and anti-Semitic motives and for the

sexual orientation motive. For full information on the number of identified hate crime reports for each hate crime motive, please refer to Table A1 in the appendix.

Hate crime motives

The breakdown of the various hate crime motives was almost the same in 2018 as in 2016, with only minor variations. The motives were broken down as follows:

- 69 per cent (4,870 reports) had a xenophobic/racist motive
- 11 per cent (760 reports) had a motive concerning sexual orientation
- 8 per cent (560 reports) had an Islamophobic motive
- 4 per cent (280 reports) had an anti-Semitic motive
- 4 per cent (290 reports) had a Christianophobic motive
- 4 per cent (260 reports) had an otherwise anti-religious motive
- 1 per cent (80 reports) had a transphobic motive.

Crime types

Among police reports with an identified hate crime motive for the year 2018, the principal offences⁸ were distributed as shown in table 1.

The most common types of hate crime in 2018 were unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation (39 per cent), criminal damage/graffiti (16 per cent) and agitation against a population group (16 per cent). The proportion of hate crime cases comprised of defamation offences was 12 per cent, while violent crime accounted for 11 per cent.

Compared to 2016, the proportion of cases comprised of agitation against a population group has increased, from 10 per cent to 16 per cent in 2018. In terms of the number of offences, this means an increase from around 640 to around 1,160 offences. The increase can (in part) be explained by an increase in offences reported to the police by various actors with the intention of drawing attention to hate crimes that are committed online. Most of these cases relate to agitation against a population group and this has mainly affected the results for the Afrophobic, anti-Semitic and the Islamophobic motives, as well as the sexual orientation motive.

⁸ A police report may include several criminal offences. The principal offence is the offence with the most severe sanction.

A comparison between different hate crime motives shows that unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation were the most common offence types for all motives with the exception of the anti-Semitic motive, where agitation against a population group was most common. Agitation against a population group was also common among the Islamophobic hate crimes, whereas criminal damage/graffiti was particularly common among the crimes with a Christianophobic motive.

Table 1. Number and proportion of police reported offences with an identified hate crime motive, by principal offence 2013–2016 and 2018.

Type of offence	2013		2014		2015		2016		2018*		Change compared to 2016, %	Change compared to 2013 %
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes*	834	15	923	15	831	12	810	13	772	11	-5	-7
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	2 390	43	2 704	43	3 014	43	2 766	43	2 790	39	1	17
Defamation	777	14	848	14	896	13	796	12	852	12	7	10
Criminal damage/graffiti	537	10	685	11	1 054	15	1 006	16	1 156	16	15	115
Agitation against a population group	621	11	702	11	799	11	641	10	1 164	16	82	87
Unlawful discrimination	132	2	175	3	135	2	116	2	75	1	-35	-43
Other crimes	217	4	233	4	255	4	281	4	282	4	0	30
Total number	5 508	100	6 269	100	6 984	100	6 415	100	7 092	100	11	29

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

*Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

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

The distribution has changed slightly over time. The proportion of violent crimes was 18–21 per cent in 2008–2011, but has decreased to around 11–13 per cent since 2015. Criminal damage/graffiti has increased from less than 11 per cent in 2008–2014 to 15–16 per cent in the subsequent years.

For more information on the types of offences reported for each hate crime motive, please refer to Table A1–A9 in the appendix.⁹

Crime location

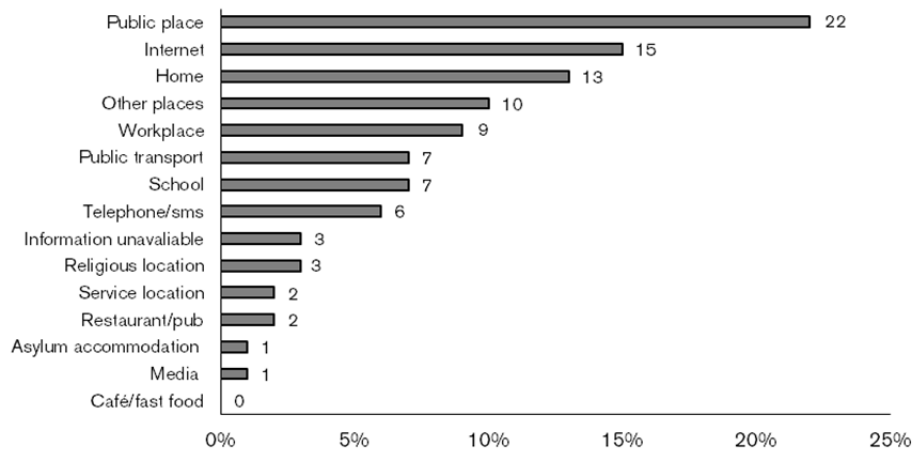
The most common crime location among identified hate crimes from 2018 was a public place, such as a street, town square or park (22 per cent), fol-

⁹ 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 2008 and 2018.

lowed by the internet (15 per cent) and a location in or near the victim’s own home (13 per cent).

Compared to 2016, the proportion of different crime locations is largely the same, although offences on the internet have increased from 9 per cent in 2016 to 15 per cent in 2018, whereas offences at asylum accommodation centers have decreased from 6 per cent in 2016 to 1 per cent in 2018.

Figure 2. Proportion of police reported offences with identified hate crime motives, by crime location, 2018.



The internet constituted the most common crime location for the anti-Semitic and the Islamophobic motives, and also for the category other antireligious hate crimes. For the Afrophobic and sexual orientation motives, offences on internet and in public places were equally common. The victim’s own home was a more common location for crimes with an anti-Roma motive and a religious place was more common for crimes with a Christianophobic motive.

Relationship between the offender and the victim

As was mentioned above, a hate crime does not have to be directed at a physical person, since offences could also be directed at e.g. buildings or other property belonging to legal persons, and sometimes the offence is not directed at an individual victim, in which case information on a victim is thus missing from the data (for example, when the offence concerns agitation against a population group).

Table 2 shows the number and proportion of police reported offences in which the injured party is a physical person or a legal person. In 30 per cent of the offences reported in 2018, the offence was either committed against a legal person or information on a victim is missing. This category of offences has doubled since 2013, when the corresponding proportion was 14 per cent. In terms of the number of offences, this means an increase from around 800 to 2,100 offences in five years. The number of offences in which the injured party

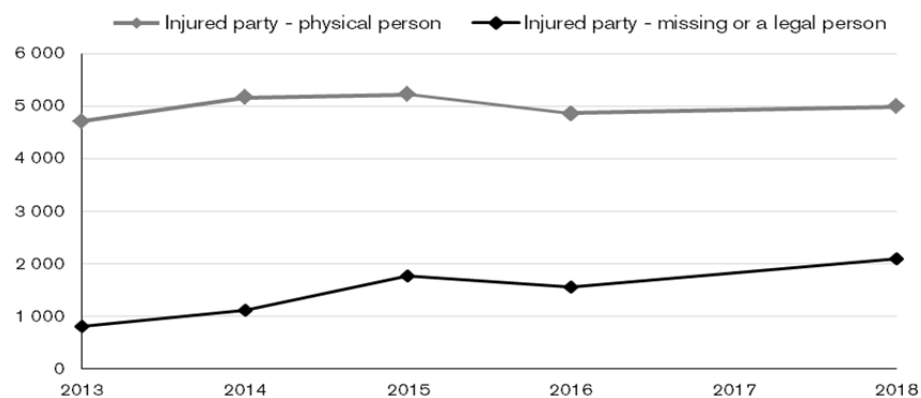
is a physical person has instead remained more stable over the same period (between 4,710 and 5,220 offences, Figure 3).

Table 2. Number and proportion of police reported offences in which the injured party is a physical person or a legal person/missing, 2013–2016 and 2018.

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2018*	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Injured party - physical person	4 713	86	5 160	82	5 215	75	4 860	76	4 992	70
Injured party - missing or a legal person	795	14	1 110	18	1 769	25	1 555	24	2 099	30
Total number	5 508	100	6 269	100	6 984	100	6 415	100	7 092	100

*Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

Figure 3. Proportion of police reported offences in which the injured party is a physical person or a legal person/missing, 2013–2016 and 2018.



The statistics regarding offences in which the injured party is a physical person or a legal person do not provide a complete picture of the targets of the hate crime motives described in hate crime reports. This is because even if a hate crime report contains a physical person as the injured party, the hate crime motive need not necessarily have been directed towards that specific person. An example might be a person who reports a case of agitation against a population group on the internet, but without having been directly affected by the message him/herself. The same also applies to offences in which the injured party is a legal person. For example, when it comes to xenophobic/racist graffiti, there is a difference between cases in which the injured party is a municipality (graffiti on a lamp post), and cases in which the injured party is a mosque. In the first case, the location for the hate crime has probably been selected because of its accessibility (a lot of people pass by), whereas in the second case, the hate crime was probably directed specifically at the mosque.

For this reason, in those cases in which the hate crime motive is not directed at a specific physical victim or a specific legal person, the relationship is marked as “not relevant”.

In 42 per cent of the identified hate crime reports, the offender was unknown to the victim. In 27 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 5 per cent of the reports, the offender was someone close, such as a family member, relative, friend or ex-partner.

In 23 per cent of cases, the hate crime motive was not directed towards a specific physical or legal person and the relationship was therefore coded as “not relevant”.

Table 3. Number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, by the offender's relationship to the victim, 2018.

Relationship	Number	%
Someone close	345	5
Married/partner/co-habitee	16	0
Ex-partner	109	2
Family/relative	147	2
Friend/acquaintance	73	1
Distant acquaintance	1930	27
Neighbour	568	8
Colleague	137	2
Known person/group	971	14
Schoolfriend	254	4
Unknown	2956	42
Customer/client	363	5
Service personnel	445	6
Unknown person	2148	30
Information unavailable	212	3
Not relevant	1 650	23
Total	7 092	100

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

A comparison between the motives shows that the offender being unknown was most common in relation to all motives, with the exception of the anti-Roma motive. For this motive it was most common for the offender to be working in a service occupation (service personnel). For the anti-Semitic motive it was equally common for the offender to have been someone unknown and for the relationship variable to have been coded as “not relevant”.

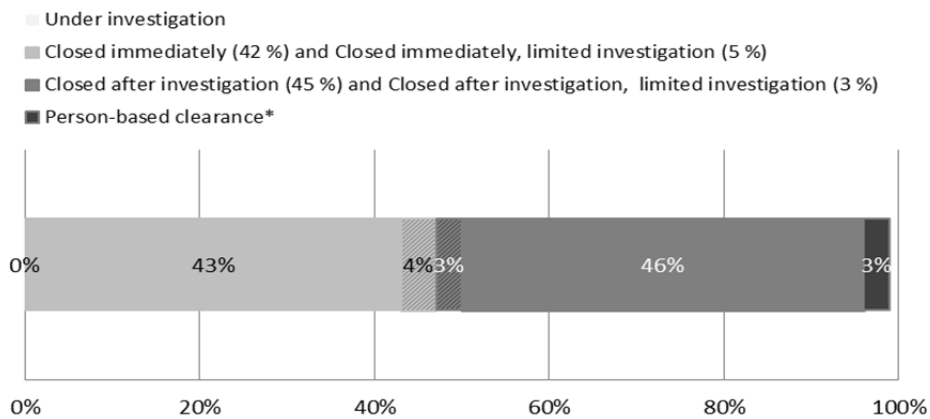
Hate crime reports processed by police and prosecutors

The statistics on processed police reports are based on the hate crime reports identified in 2016, which have been followed up until the end of June 2019. 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 2016, 3 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 4. Proportion of processed hate crime reports (principal offence), reported in 2016 and processed between 1 January 2016 and 30 June 2019.



* Decision to prosecute, summary sanction order and waiver of prosecution.

The person-based clearance rate was higher in relation to the anti-Semitic motive (9 per cent) while for the anti-Roma motive, no offences were subject to person-based clearances. 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 (49 per cent) of the cases were closed after an investigation, out of which 4 percentage points were due to investigation-limitation decisions¹⁰. Somewhat fewer cases (47 per cent) were immediately discontinued, ¹¹i.e. without an investigation having been initiated, out of which 4 percentage points were due to investigation-limitation decisions. On 30 June 2019, less than 0.5 per cent of the reports were still under investigation (slightly over 20 offences).

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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.

Reference

Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå (2014). *The Clearance rate in Sweden and in other countries*. English excerpt from Brå report No. 2014:17.

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Tiby, E. (1999). *Hatbrott?: homosexuella kvinnors och mäns berättelser om utsatthet för brott*. Stockholm: Stockholms universitet, Kriminologiska institutionen.

Appendix

Table A1. Number and proportion of police reported offences with identified hate crime motives, 2013–2016 and 2018.

Motive	2013		2014		2015		2016		2018*		Change compared to 2016, %	Change compared to 2013, %
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Xenophobia/racism**	3 999	73	4 314	69	4 765	68	4 609	72	4 865	69	6	22
Afrophobia	980	18	1 075	17	1 074	15	908	14	915	13	1	-7
Anti-Roma	233	4	287	5	239	3	158	2	109	2	-31	-53
Other xenophobic/racist hate crimes	2 786	51	2 951	47	3 452	49	3 543	55	3 842	54	8	38
Anti-Semitism	193	4	267	4	277	4	182	3	278	4	53	44
Islamophobia	327	6	492	8	558	8	439	7	562	8	28	72
Christianophobia	191	3	334	5	388	6	289	5	292	4	1	53
Otherwise antireligious hate crime	130	2	155	2	331	5	267	4	260	4	-3	100
Sexual orientation***	625	11	635	10	602	9	553	9	756	11	37	21
Homophobia	613	11	597	10	576	8	551	9	745	11	35	22
Transphobia	45	1	72	1	62	1	76	1	79	1	4	76
Total number	5 508	100	6 269	100	6 984	100	6 415	100	7 092	100	11	29

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 A10 in the appendix for confidence intervals for the year 2018.

* Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

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

*** Homosexuality, bisexuality, heterosexuality.

Table A2. Number and proportion of police reported offences with an identified xenophobic/racist motive, by type of offence, 2013–2016 and 2018.

Type of offence	2013		2014		2015		2016		2018*		Change compared to 2016, %	Change compared to 2013, %
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	659	16	661	15	588	12	555	12	554	11	0	-16
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	1 702	43	1 847	43	1 972	41	1 886	41	1 803	37	-4	6
Defamation	596	15	641	15	635	13	581	13	633	13	9	6
Criminal damage/graffiti	327	8	390	9	703	15	778	17	846	17	9	159
Agitation against a population group	410	10	430	10	552	12	483	10	753	15	56	84
Unlawful discrimination	124	3	153	4	114	2	106	2	60	1	-43	-52
Other crimes	181	5	193	4	201	4	220	5	216	4	-2	19
Total number	3 999	100	4 314	100	4 765	100	4 609	100	4 865	100	6	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.

* Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

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

Table A3. Number and proportion of police reported offences with an identified Afrophobic motive, by type of offence, 2013–2016 and 2018.

Type of offence	2013		2014		2015		2016		2018*		Change compared to 2016, %	Change compared to 2013 %
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	191	19	225	21	189	18	132	15	131	14	-1	-31
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	359	37	394	37	373	35	377	42	342	37	-9	-5
Defamation	177	18	205	19	213	20	170	19	165	18	-3	-7
Criminal damage/graffiti	58	6	62	6	118	11	84	9	58	6	-31	0
Agitation against a population group	122	12	129	12	141	13	94	10	185	20	97	52
Unlawful discrimination	32	3	32	3	24	2	20	2	10	1	-50	-69
Other crimes	41	4	28	3	16	1	30	3	22	2	-27	-46
Total number	980	100	1 075	100	1 074	100	908	100	915	100	1	-7

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.

*Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

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

Table A4. Number and proportion of police reported offences with an identified anti-Roma motive, by type of offence, 2013–2016 and 2018.

Type of offence	2013		2014		2015		2016		2018*		Change compared to 2016, %	Change compared to 2013, %
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	26	11	40	14	40	17	10	6	14	13	40	-46
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	85	36	90	31	92	38	76	48	44	40	-42	-48
Defamation	32	14	42	15	30	13	30	19	18	17	-40	-44
Criminal damage/graffiti	14	6	4	1	12	5	10	6	10	9	0	-29
Agitation against a population group	18	8	44	15	42	18	12	8	12	11	0	-33
Unlawful discrimination	34	15	40	14	16	7	14	9	6	6	-57	-82
Other crimes	21	9	26	9	6	3	6	4	4	4	-33	-81
Total number	233	100	287	100	239	100	158	100	109	100	-31	-53

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.

*Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

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

Table A5. Number and proportion of police reported offences with an identified anti-Semitic motive, by type of offence, 2013–2016 and 2018.

Type of offence	2013		2014		2015		2016		2018*		Change compared to 2016, %	Change compared to 2013, %
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	4	2	12	4	8	3	10	5	6	2	-40	50
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	61	32	80	30	127	46	90	49	95	34	6	56
Defamation	20	10	26	10	16	6	10	5	22	8	120	10
Criminal damage/graffiti	12	6	54	20	14	5	18	10	22	8	22	83
Agitation against a population group	93	48	92	34	102	37	50	27	125	45	150	34
Unlawful discrimination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Other crimes	2	1	2	1	10	4	4	2	6	2	50	200
Total number	193	100	267	100	277	100	182	100	278	100	53	44

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.

*Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

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

- No observation

Table A6. Number and proportion of police reported offences with an identified Islamophobic motive, by type of offence, 2013–2016 and 2018.

Type of offence	2013		2014		2015		2016		2018*		Change compared to 2016, %	Change compared to 2013, %
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	34	10	60	12	46	8	38	9	36	6	-5	6
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	152	46	197	40	247	44	220	50	218	39	-1	43
Defamation	28	9	34	7	68	12	44	10	56	10	27	100
Criminal damage/graffiti	18	6	24	5	76	14	64	15	58	10	-9	222
Agitation against a population group	77	24	153	31	102	18	58	13	179	32	209	132
Unlawful discrimination	6	2	10	2	6	1	6	1	2	0	-67	-67
Other crimes	10	3	14	3	12	2	8	2	12	2	50	20
Total number	327	100	492	100	558	100	439	100	562	100	28	72

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.

*Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

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

Table A7. Number and proportion of police reported offences with an identified Christianophobic motive, by type of offence, 2013–2016 and 2018.

Type of offence	2013		2014		2015		2016		2018*		Change compared to 2016, %	Change compared to 2013, %
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	8	4	26	8	32	8	32	11	18	6	-44	125
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	63	33	117	35	137	35	130	45	135	46	4	114
Defamation	-	-	6	2	10	3	10	3	10	3	0	-
Criminal damage/graffiti	99	52	165	49	185	48	92	32	113	39	23	14
Agitation against a population group	14	7	8	2	12	3	14	5	10	3	-29	-29
Unlawful discrimination	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Other crimes	6	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	4	1	-60	-33
Total number	191	100	334	100	388	100	289	100	292	100	1	53

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.

*Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

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

- No observation

Table A8. Number and proportion of police reported offences with an identified other antireligious motive, by type of offence, 2013–2016 and 2018.

Type of offence	2013		2014		2015		2016		2018*		Change compared to 2016, %	Change compared to 2013, %
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	16	12	36	23	38	11	56	21	46	18	-18	188
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	89	68	96	62	231	70	166	62	169	65	2	90
Defamation	10	8	14	9	18	5	20	7	14	5	-30	40
Criminal damage/graffiti	2	2	2	1	22	7	8	3	12	5	50	500
Agitation against a population group	6	5	-	-	10	3	4	1	6	2	50	0
Unlawful discrimination	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other crimes	4	3	4	3	12	4	12	4	12	5	0	200
Total number	130	100	155	100	331	100	267	100	260	100	-3	100

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.

*Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

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

- No observation

Table A9. Number and proportion of police reported offences with an identified hate crime motive concerning sexual orientation, by type of offence, 2013–2016 and 2018.

Type of offence	2013		2014		2015		2016		2018*		Change compared to 2016, %	Change compared to 2013, %
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	93	15	111	17	108	18	108	20	95	13	-12	2
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	306	49	330	52	271	45	230	42	334	44	45	9
Defamation	112	18	119	19	137	23	112	20	111	15	-1	-1
Criminal damage/graffiti	79	13	52	8	54	9	44	8	95	13	116	20
Agitation against a population group	20	3	14	2	20	3	32	6	89	12	178	345
Unlawful discrimination	-	-	4	1	6	1	-	-	4	1	-	-
Other crimes	14	2	6	1	6	1	26	5	28	4	8	100
Total number	625	100	635	100	602	100	553	100	756	100	37	21

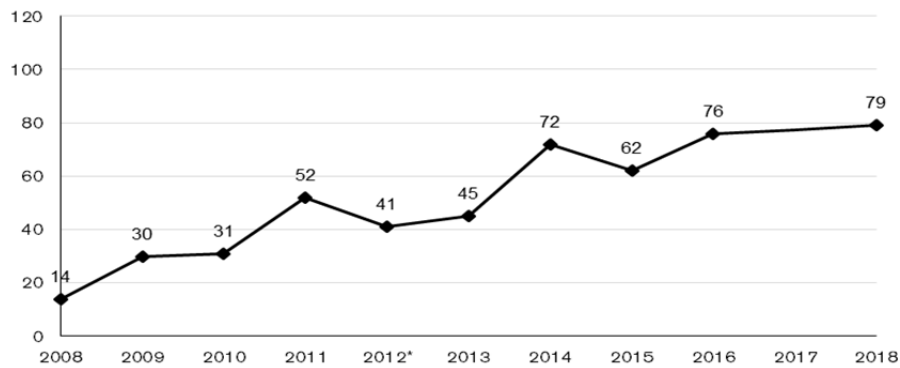
Estimates based on a sample survey. Due to rounding off, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total. Further results and confidence intervals, see appendix 2 in each annual publication.

*Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

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

- No observation

Figure A1. Number of police reported offences with an identified transphobic motive, 2008–2016 and 2018.



Until 2016 the hate crime statistics were produced every year, and thereafter every second year. This means that there are no data for the year 2017.

* Between 2008 and 2011 the hate crime statistics were based on a census survey. From 2012 onwards the figures are estimates, based on a sample survey.

Table A10. Confidence interval (95 %) for estimated numbers of police reported offences with identified hate crime motives, 2018.

Motive	Lower interval	Estimated number of reports	Upper interval
Xenophobia/racism	4 729	4 865	5 002
Afrophobia	855	915	974
Anti-Roma	88	109	129
Other xenophobic/racist hate crimes	3 721	3 842	3 963
Anti-Semitism	245	278	311
Islamophobia	515	562	609
Christianophobia	259	292	326
Otherwise antireligious	228	260	292
Sexual orientation	701	756	810
Homophobia	692	745	799
Transphobia	61	79	96
Total	6 927	7 092	7 256



Brottsförebyggande rådet/National Council for Crime Prevention

BOX 1386/TEGNÉRGATAN 23, SE-111 93 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

TELEFON +46 (0)8 527 58 400 • FAX +46 (0)8 411 90 75 • E-POST INFO@BRA.SE • WWW.BRA.SE