



## Hate crime 2015

*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 2016:15

**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.

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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 victimisation of hate crime based on data from the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS), the Swedish School Survey on crime (SUB) and the Politicians' Safety Survey (PTU). The first mentioned survey is conducted annually while the last two are conducted every three and every two years. This year's English Summary includes data from the SCS and the PTU only.

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 police 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, SUB and PTU can be found in the English summary of each of the three surveys.<sup>1</sup>

### 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 skin colour, nationality or ethnic background, religious belief, sexual orientation or transgender identity or expression, and 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 sub-categories), anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, Christianophobia, otherwise anti-religious, sexual orientation and transphobia.

<sup>1</sup> SUB (Brå, 2013), PTU (Brå 2015), NTU (Brå, 2016a).

*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.<sup>2</sup> 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 make up the statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives.

*Population:* Police reports relating to the crime categories: violent crime,<sup>3</sup> unlawful threat, non-sexual molestation, defamation, criminal damage, graffiti, agitation against a population group, unlawful discrimination and a selection of other offences. The crime categories were selected by the Swedish security police 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 2015, the population amounted to a total of approximately 420,000 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.<sup>4</sup> Of a total of approximately 420,000 police reports for the full year, the sample comprised just over 209,000 reports, to which the computerised search was applied. Almost 15,000 reports were identified, and were subsequently studied manually by at least two people.

*Periodicity:* Calendar year.

*Statistical units:* Police reports registered year 2015 and cleared offences (based on the principal hate crime offence in each police report registered in 2014).

*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.

*Changes over time:* In 2008, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) changed the definition of hate crime which led to an expansion of which motives that could be included within the Swedish hate crime statistics. Except for hate crime 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 expanded to include representatives of the groups covered by the definition.

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<sup>2</sup> 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 most cases were updated within two months of being registered.

<sup>3</sup> Violent crimes include: homicide, assault and violence against a public servant.

<sup>4</sup> The buffer period produced an exact sample size of 49.8 per cent in 2015.

From 2012 onwards the number is an estimate, based on a sample survey.  
Comparisons over time should therefore be made with caution.

## Summary of findings

*Hate crime 2015* presents self-reported victimisation in respect of hate crime in 2014 based on the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) and the Politicians' Safety Survey (PTU) as well as statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives in 2015. Numbers presented for the SCS and the statistics based on police reports are estimates, based on sample surveys.<sup>5</sup> 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 A10 and A11 in the appendix. Comprehensive tables for manually calculating confidence intervals can be found in Appendix 2 of the Swedish language report.<sup>6</sup> For help with translation or on how to use these tables, please contact the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå).

### Swedish Crime Survey

#### Most common to be a victim of xenophobic hate crimes

According to the *Swedish Crime Survey 2015*, approximately 107,000 individuals (1.4 per cent of the population, aged 16–79) were victims of a total of 190,000 xenophobic hate crimes over the course of 2014. Approximately 37,000 individuals (0.5 per cent of the population) were victims of a total of 61,000 anti-religious hate crimes, and approximately 17,000 individuals (0.2 per cent of the population) were victims of a total of 25,000 homophobic hate crimes. Compared to previous years, the level of victimisation can be viewed as relatively stable for all hate crime motives.<sup>7</sup> 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 190,000 incidents of xenophobic hate crime, 22 per cent were stated to have been reported to the police. For the homophobic and anti-religious incidents, the corresponding proportions were 40 and 19 per cent, 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 2013–2015,<sup>8</sup> victimisation of xenophobic and anti-religious hate crimes was almost evenly distributed between the sexes.

<sup>5</sup> Regarding the statistics on police reports, this applies to figures from 2012 onwards.

<sup>6</sup> (Brå 2016b)

<sup>7</sup> The differences are not statistically significant.

<sup>8</sup> Because of the low numbers of participants, three years had to be combined to enable presentation of the results based on gender.



**Table 1. Exposure in the population (16–79 years) to xenophobic, homophobic and anti-religious hate crimes in 2014, according to SCS 2015.**

	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, %
<b>Xenophobic hate crime (n = 119)*</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>107,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>22</b>
of which mugging (n = 8)*	0,1	6,000	10,000	53
of which assault (n = 19)*	0,2	17,000	34,000	21
of which unlawful threat (n = 48)*	0,5	40,000	99,000	19
of which harrassment (n = 44)*	0,6	44,000	44,000	21
<b>Homophobic hate crime (n = 22)*</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Antireligious hate crime (n = 46)*</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>19</b>

Please refer to Table A10 in the appendix for confidence intervals.

\* Number of respondents (n) refers to SCS 2015, i.e. victimization in the year 2014.

For the xenophobic hate crimes, 52 per cent were males and 48 per cent females, and for the anti-religious hate crimes the numbers were 49 per cent males and 51 per cent females. Somewhat more males than females had been a victim of homophobic hate crimes (58 per cent compared to 42 per cent).

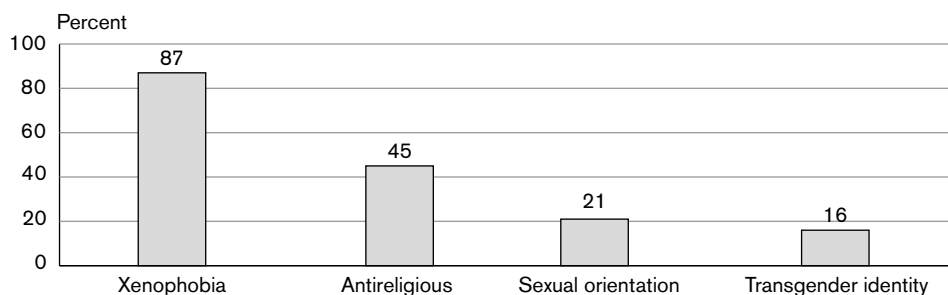
## The Politicians' Safety Survey

### Politicians with foreign background more exposed to hate crime

According to *The Politicians' Safety Survey (PTU)*, 6.3 per cent of all the elected politicians<sup>9</sup> who participated in the survey reported having been the victims of hate crime in their role as politicians in the year 2014. This is an increase compared to the last time the measurements were taken, in 2012, when 2.5 per cent stated that they had been victims of a hate crime. 2014 was a "super election year" since Sweden held general elections for the municipal, regional and county councils, the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag), and the European Parliament. This should be kept in mind when making comparisons between 2014 (PTU 2015) and the earlier survey for 2012 (PTU 2013). Results from 2014 should not necessarily be seen as an increase from 2012, but rather as a comparison between an election year and an intermediate year. Politicians in the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) were more exposed to hate crime than those elected at the county or the municipal level (14.0 per cent compared to 7.8 and 6.1 per cent respectively). The most common motive was xenophobia, followed by anti-religious, sexual orientation and transgender identity or expression. Men and women were equally exposed (6.3 per cent compared to 6.4 per cent) and politicians with a foreign background were more exposed to hate crime than politicians with a Swedish background (11.7 per cent compared to 5.8 per cent).

<sup>9</sup> At the municipal, county and national levels.

**Figure 1. Proportion of elected politicians victimised of hate crime in 2014, by hate crime motive, multiple options applicable, PTU 2015.**

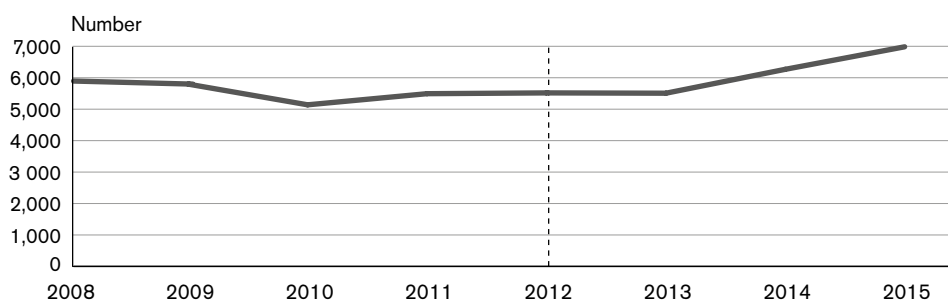


## Police reports with identified hate crime motives

Of the police reports recorded in 2015, an estimated 6,984 were identified by Brå as having a hate crime motive. This is an 11 per cent increase compared to 2014 and 27 per cent higher compared to 2011.

The higher level of police reports with identified hate crime motives compared to 2014 is mostly a result of an increase of criminal damage/graffiti with xenophobic motives, but also an increase of the recently separated category otherwise anti-religious hate crimes. The category otherwise anti-religious hate crimes was, until this year's report, featured with the Christianophobic motive in one combined chapter in the main report.

**Figure 2. Number of police reports with an identified hate crime motive, 2008–2015.**



From 2012 onwards the number is an estimate, based on a sample survey.

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

## Distribution of hate crime motives

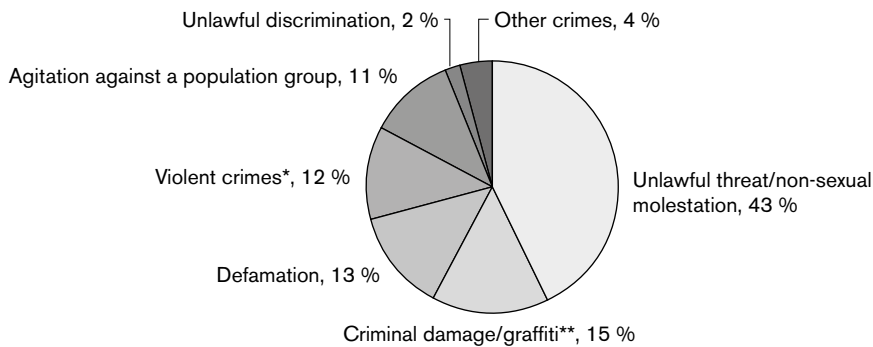
The proportional distribution of the various hate crime motives was almost the same in 2015 as in previous years, with only minor variations. The motives were distributed as follows:

- 68 per cent (4,765 reports) had a xenophobic/racist motive
- 9 per cent (602 reports) had a motive concerning sexual orientation
- 8 per cent (558 reports) had an Islamophobic motive
- 6 per cent (388 reports) had a Christianophobic motive
- 5 per cent (331 reports) had otherwise anti-religious motive
- 4 per cent (277 reports) had an anti-Semitic motive
- 1 per cent (62 reports) had a transphobic motive.

## Type of crime

Among police reports with an identified hate crime motive for the year 2015, the principal offences<sup>10</sup> were distributed as shown in Figure 3.<sup>11</sup> The distribution is roughly the same as in previous years, except for a decrease of violent crimes (by 3 percentage points) and an increase of criminal damage/graffiti (by 4 percentage points).

**Figure 3. Proportion of police reports with an identified hate crime motive, by principal offence, 2015 (estimated 6,984 reports).**



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

\*\* Joint category.

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

## Crime location

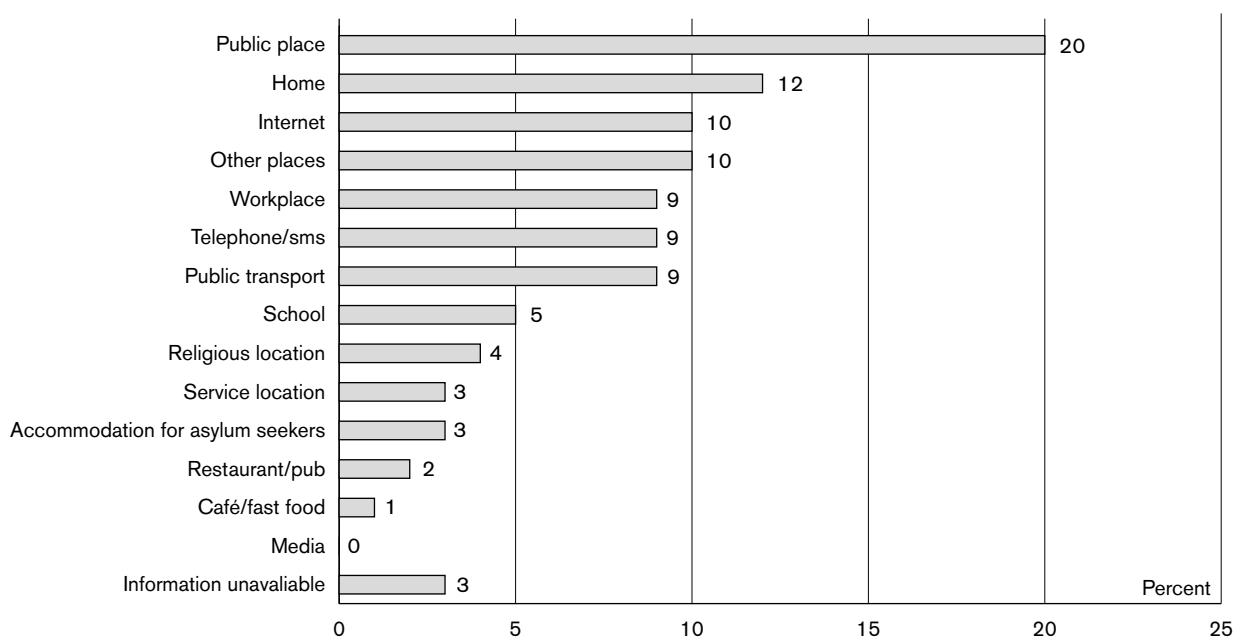
The most common crime location among identified hate crime reports from 2015 was a public place, such as a street, town square or park (20 per cent). In, or nearby, the victim's own home was the crime location in 12 per cent of the reports, and in 10 per cent of the reports the crime was committed using the internet.

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 was more common for the Afrophobic motive, public places and crimes committed using the internet was more common for the anti-Roma motive, public transportation was more common for the Islamophobic motive while crimes committed through phone/text message were more common for the anti-Semitic motive.

<sup>10</sup> A police report can encompass several criminal offences. The principal offence is the criminal offence with the severest penalty.

<sup>11</sup> Please note that the hate crime statistics include only a sample of the acts defined by law as criminal offences.

**Figure 4. Proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, by crime location, 2015.**



### Relationship between the offender and the victim

In 56 per cent of the identified hate crime reports, the offender was unknown to the victim. In 31 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.

**Table 2. Estimated number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, by the offender's relationship to the victim, 2015.**

Relationship	Number	%
<b>Someone close</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>5</b>
Married/partner/co-habitee	22	0
Ex-partner	155	2
Family/relative	102	1
Friend/acquaintance	98	1
<b>Distant acquaintance</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>31</b>
Neighbour	506	7
Colleague	98	1
Known person/group	1 373	20
Schoolfriend	201	3
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>3 892</b>	<b>56</b>
Customer/client	392	6
Service person	490	7
Unknown person	3 010	43
<b>Not relevant/Information unavailable*</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 984</b>	<b>100</b>

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

The category "Not relevant" includes police reports where there is no specific relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, for example in reports without a victim. This could be the case in agitation against a population group.

\* Joint category

A comparison between the motives shows that it was most common for the offender to be someone close to the victim when the motive concerned otherwise anti-religious<sup>12</sup> hate crimes and hate crimes concerning sexual orientation.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, when the different hate crime motives are examined separately it can be noted that the more common offence types and locations associated with each motive have an effect on the statistics relating to the relationship between offender and victim. For example, shops/petrol stations were more common as crime locations in relation to reports with an anti-Roma motive. It is therefore understandable that the results also show that the proportions of service staff among the offenders were larger in relation to this motive than in relation to the other motives. Similarly, the workplace was a common location in relation to the Afro-phobic motive, and consequently the proportion of offenders comprised of customers/clients was greater regarding this motive. The same pattern can be found in relation to all hate crime motives.

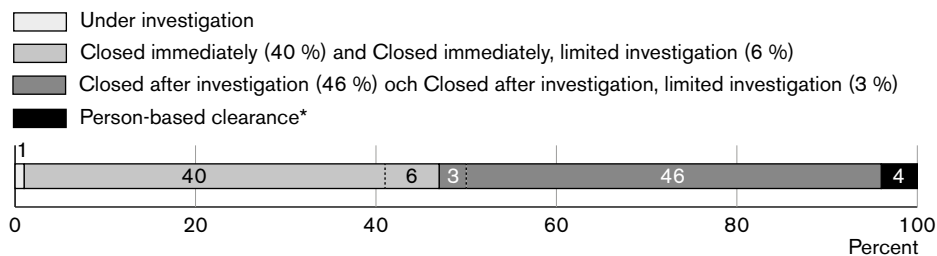
### Hate crime clearance statistics

As of the year 2015, a change was made concerning the hate-crime clearance statistics. From April 2015, these statistics reflect *processed police reports*, i.e. police reports processed by the police or the prosecutor and the final decision on the principal offence in these reports. The change does not affect the person-based clearance statistics but has led to new categorizations of the other forms of final decision.

The 2015 statistics on processed police reports are based on the hate crime reports identified in 2014, which have been followed up until the end of April 2016. 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 severest penalty scale.

Of the identified hate crime reports from 2014, 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 prosecutor fines or by having been granted a waiver of prosecution. This is the same level as in 2015.<sup>13</sup>

**Figure 5. Proportion of processed hate crime reports (principal offence), reported in 2014 and processed between 1 January 2014 and 30 April 2016.**



\* Decision to prosecute, prosecutor fines and waiver of prosecution.

<sup>12</sup> The category includes other religious beliefs beside those already included in the statistics (anti-Semitic, Islamophobic and Christianophobic), cases where both offender and victim belong to the same religion (for example Sunni and Shia Muslims) and cases where the specific religious belief is not mentioned in the offence description contained in the police report.

<sup>13</sup> In the previous year (2014) the person-based clearance rate was 5 per cent. Due to each year's confidence intervals, the level of person-based clearance compared to 2014 should be considered to be the same.

The person-based clearance rate was higher in relation to the Afrophobic motive (7 per cent) and lower in relation to the anti-Roma, anti-Semitic as well as the Christianophobic and otherwise anti-religious motives (3 per cent respectively).<sup>14</sup> 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 a suspect to 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 1 and 6 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* whereof 3 percentage points were due to *limited investigation*.<sup>15</sup> Somewhat fewer cases (46 per cent) were *closed immediately*,<sup>16</sup> i.e. without an investigation having been initiated, whereof 6 percentage points were due to *limited investigation*. On 30 April 2016, 1 per cent of the reports were still under investigation. In total, an investigation was initiated in relation to 54 per cent of the reports.

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<sup>14</sup> This year, for the first time, Christianophobic hate crimes and otherwise anti-religious hate crimes reported to the police in 2015 are featured in two separate chapters. Processed hate crime matters with Christianophobic and other anti-religious motives are, however, featured together. This is because processed hate crimes refers to reports to the police in 2014, when the anti-religious and the Christianophobic hate crimes were still reported together in the same chapter as a result of the low number of reports of crimes with other anti-religious motives.

<sup>15</sup> The limited investigation 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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 2007–2014, and estimated number of incidents year 2014, according to SCS 2008–2015.**

	Proportion of respondents exposed to hate crime, %							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Xenophobic hate crime (n = 119)*</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
of which mugging (n = 8)*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0,1
of which assault (n = 19)*	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0,2
of which unlawful threat (n = 48)*	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0,5
of which harassment (n = 44)*	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0,6
<b>Homophobic hate crime (n = 22)*</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0,2</b>
<b>Antireligious hate crime (n = 46)*</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0,5</b>

	Estimated number of individuals in population exposed to hate crime								Estimated number of incidents, year 2014
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
<b>Xenophobic hate crime (n = 119)*</b>	<b>106 000</b>	<b>101 000</b>	<b>111 000</b>	<b>81 000</b>	<b>86 000</b>	<b>106 000</b>	<b>136 000</b>	<b>107 000</b>	<b>262 000</b>
of which mugging (n = 8)*	8 000	7 000	9 000	8 000	11 000	7 000	7 000	6 000	12 000
of which assault (n = 19)*	25 000	20 000	21 000	11 000	19 000	25 000	22 000	17 000	51 000
of which unlawful threat (n = 48)*	42 000	39 000	46 000	34 000	35 000	46 000	63 000	40 000	178 000
of which harassment (n = 44)*	28 000	32 000	32 000	29 000	21 000	28 000	38 000	44 000	38 000
<b>Homophobic hate crime (n = 22)*</b>	<b>17 000</b>	<b>17 000</b>	<b>19 000</b>	<b>19 000</b>	<b>13 000</b>	<b>16 000</b>	<b>25 000</b>	<b>17 000</b>	<b>42 000</b>
<b>Antireligious hate crime (n = 46)*</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>28 000</b>	<b>25 000</b>	<b>35 000</b>	<b>37 000</b>	<b>67 000</b>

Please refer to Table A10 for confidence intervals.

\* Number of respondents (n) refers to SCS 2015, i.e. victimization in the year 2014.

... = information unavailable.



**Table A2. Number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, years 2011–2015.**

Motive	Year										Change compared to 2014, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2011		2012*		2013*		2014*		2015*			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
<b>Xenophobia/racism</b>	<b>3 936</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3 979</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3 999</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>4 314</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>4 765</b>	<b>68</b>	10	21
Afrophobia**	803	15	940	17	980	18	1 075	17	1 074	15	0	34
Anti-Roma**	184	3	215	4	233	4	287	5	239	3	-17	30
Between minorities	551	10	454	8	564	10	484	8	598	9	24	9
Towards majority group	128	2	126	2	116	2	193	3	149	2	-23	16
<b>Anti-Semitism</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>4</b>	4	43
<b>Islamophobia</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>8</b>	13	101
<b>Christianophobia</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>6</b>	16	140
<b>Otherwise anti-religious hate crime</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>5</b>	114	1847
<b>Sexual orientation***</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>9</b>	-5	-30
Homophobia	839	15	694	13	613	11	597	10	576	8	-4	-31
<b>Transphobia</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>	-14	19
<b>Total number</b>	<b>5 493</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 518</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 508</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6 269</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6 984</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>

\* Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey. Due to the rounding off of figures, the sum of the individual categories may not add up to the total number. 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 2015.

\*\* 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 2011–2015.**

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2014, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2011		2012*		2013*		2014*		2015*			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	703	18	661	17	659	16	661	15	588	12	-11	-16
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	1 650	42	1 646	41	1 702	43	1 847	43	1 972	41	7	20
Defamation	643	16	651	16	596	15	641	15	635	13	-1	-1
Criminal damage /graffiti***	296	8	374	9	327	8	390	9	703	15	80	138
Agitation against a population group	396	10	419	11	410	10	430	10	552	12	28	39
Unlawful discrimination	146	4	120	3	124	3	153	4	114	2	-25	-22
Other crimes	102	3	107	3	181	5	193	4	201	4	4	97
<b>Total number</b>	<b>3 936</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 979</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 999</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 314</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4 765</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>

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

\*\* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant. Until 2011 this category also included mugging, violation of one's integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

\*\*\* Joint category.

**Table A4. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified Afrophobic motive, by type of offence, for the years 2011–2015.**

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2014, %	Change compared to 2011 %
	2011		2012*		2013*		2014*		2015*			
	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%		
Violent crimes**	183	23	209	22	191	19	225	21	189	18	-16	3
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	281	35	310	33	359	37	394	37	373	35	-5	33
Defamation	164	20	176	19	177	18	205	19	213	20	4	30
Criminal damage /graffiti***	50	6	101	11	58	6	62	6	118	11	90	136
Agitation against a population group	95	12	114	12	122	12	129	12	141	13	9	48
Unlawful discrimination	18	2	23	2	32	3	32	3	24	2	-25	33
Other crimes	12	1	8	1	41	4	28	3	16	1	-43	33
<b>Total number</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 075</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 074</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>

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

\*\* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant. Until 2011 this category also included mugging, violation of one's integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

\*\*\* Joint category.

**Table A5. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified anti-Roma motive, by type of offence, years 2011–2015.**

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2014, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2011		2012*		2013*		2014*		2015*			
	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%		
Violent crimes**	17	9	8	4	26	11	40	14	40	17	0	135
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	74	40	97	45	85	36	90	31	92	38	2	24
Defamation	37	20	56	26	32	14	42	15	30	13	-29	-19
Criminal damage /graffiti***	4	2	2	1	14	6	4	1	12	5	200	200
Agitation against a population group	16	9	21	10	18	8	44	15	42	18	-5	163
Unlawful discrimination	28	15	27	13	34	15	40	14	16	7	-60	-43
Other crimes	8	4	4	2	21	9	26	9	6	3	-77	-25
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>30</b>

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

\*\* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant. Until 2011 this category also included mugging, violation of one's integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

\*\*\* Joint category

**Table A6. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified anti-Semitic motive, by type of offence, years 2011–2015.**

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2014, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2011		2012*		2013*		2014*		2015*			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	14	7	14	6	4	2	12	4	8	3	-33	-43
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	77	40	87	39	61	32	80	30	127	46	59	65
Defamation	14	7	10	5	20	10	26	10	16	6	-38	14
Criminal damage /graffiti***	31	16	27	12	12	6	54	20	14	5	-74	-55
Agitation against a population group	54	28	79	36	93	48	92	34	102	37	11	89
Other crimes	4	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	10	4	400	150
<b>Total number</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>

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

\*\* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant. Until 2011 this category also included mugging, violation of one's integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

\*\*\* Joint category.

**Table A7. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified Islamophobic motive, by type of offence, years 2011–2015.**

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2014, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2011		2012*		2013*		2014*		2015*			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	39	14	29	9	34	10	60	12	46	8	-23	18
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	123	44	134	44	152	46	197	40	247	44	25	101
Defamation	38	14	39	13	28	9	34	7	68	12	100	79
Criminal damage /graffiti***	16	6	19	6	18	6	24	5	76	14	217	375
Agitation against a population group	45	16	72	24	77	24	153	31	102	18	-33	127
Unlawful discrimination	6	2	2	1	6	2	10	2	6	1	-40	0
Other crimes	11	4	10	3	10	3	14	3	12	2	-14	9
<b>Total number</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>101</b>

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

\*\* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant. Until 2011 this category also included mugging, violation of one's integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

\*\*\* Joint category

**Table A8. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified Christianophobic motive, by type of offence, years 2011–2015.**

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2014, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2011		2012*		2013*		2014*		2015*			
	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%		
Violent crimes**	22	14	4	2	8	4	26	8	32	8	23	45
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	62	38	68	34	63	33	117	35	137	35	17	121
Defamation	10	6	8	4	-	-	6	2	10	3	67	0
Criminal damage /graffiti***	60	37	108	54	99	52	165	49	185	48	12	208
Agitation against a population group	2	1	4	2	14	7	8	2	12	3	50	500
Unlawful discrimination	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-
Other crimes	6	4	8	4	6	3	10	3	10	3	-	67
<b>Total number</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>140</b>

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

\*\* Violent crimes include: assault, deadly violence and violence against a public servant. Until 2011 this category also included mugging, violation of one's integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

\*\*\* Joint category

**Table A9. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified hate crime motive concerning sexual orientation, by type of offence, years 2011–2015.**

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2014, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2011		2012*		2013*		2014*		2015*			
	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%	Num-ber	%		
Violent crimes**	189	22	163	23	93	15	111	17	108	18	-3	-43
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	405	47	287	40	306	49	330	52	271	45	-18	-33
Defamation	146	17	143	20	112	18	119	19	137	23	15	-6
Criminal damage /graffiti***	66	8	76	11	79	13	52	8	54	9	4	-18
Agitation against a population group	13	2	25	4	20	3	14	2	20	3	43	54
Unlawful discrimination	13	2	8	1	0	0	4	1	6	1	50	-54
Other crimes	22	3	10	1	14	2	6	1	6	1	0	-73
<b>Total number</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-30</b>

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

\*\* Violent crime includes: assault, deadly violence and violence against public servant. Until 2011 this category also included mugging, violation of one's integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

\*\*\* Joint category

**Table A10. Confidence interval (95%) for number of victims in the population (aged 16–79) exposed to xenophobic, homophobic and anti-religious hate crimes in 2014, by crime category, according to SCS 2015.**

	Estimated number of victims in the population	Half confidence interval (+/-)	Number of observations (n)
<b>NUMBER OF VICTIMS</b>			
Xenophobia	107 000	55 000	119
Homophobia	17 000	22 000	22
Anti-religious	37 000	33 000	46
<b>PROPORTION IN POPULATION</b>			
Xenophobia	1,4 %	0,7 %	119
Homophobia	0,2 %	0,3 %	22
Anti-religious	0,5 %	0,4 %	46
<b>NUMBER of victims, xenophobia</b>			
Mugging	6 000	53 000	8
Assault	17 000	50 000	19
Unlawful threat	40 000	55 000	48
Harassment	44 000	59 000	44
<b>PROPORTION of victims, xenophobia</b>			
Mugging	0,1 %	0,7 %	8
Assault	0,2 %	0,7 %	19
Unlawful threat	0,5 %	0,7 %	48
Harassment	0,6 %	0,8 %	44

**Table A11. Confidence interval (95%) for estimated number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, 2015.**

Motive	Number			Proportion	
	Lower interval	Estimated number of reports	Upper interval	Proportion	Half confidence interval (+/-)
<b>Xenophobia/racism</b>	<b>4 630</b>	<b>4 765</b>	<b>4 900</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,1</b>
Afrophobia*	1 010	1 074	1 139	15	0,8
anti-Roma*	209	239	269	3	0,4
<i>Between minorites</i>	550	598	646	9	0,7
<i>Towards majority group</i>	125	149	173	2	0,3
<b>Anti-Semitism</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0,5</b>
<b>Islamophobia</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0,6</b>
<b>Christianophobia</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0,6</b>
<b>Otherwise antireligious</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0,5</b>
<b>Sexual orientation**</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0,7</b>
Homophobia	529	576	623	8	0,6
<b>Transphobia</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0,2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 821</b>	<b>6 984</b>	<b>7 146</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>

\* 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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