

SUMMARY

Hate crime 2014

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 2015:13

**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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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 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, why this year's English Summary includes data from the SCS 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.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 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, other 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

¹ NTU (Brå, 2015a), SUB (Brå, 2013), PTU (Brå, 2014a)

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 make up 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, 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 2014, the population amounted to a total of approximately 428,000 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.⁴ Of a total of approximately 428,000 police reports for the full year, the sample comprised of approximately 213,000 reports, to which the computerised search was applied. Almost 15,000 potential hate crime reports were identified, and were subsequently studied manually by at least two people.

Periodicity: Calendar year.

Statistical units: Registered police reports and cleared offences (based on the principal hate crime offence in each police report).

Statistical variables: Principal offence, hate crime motive, modus operandi, 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 most cases were updated within two months of being registered.

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

⁴ The buffer period produced an exact sample size of 49.7 per cent in 2014.

Summary of findings

Hate crime 2014 presents statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives in 2014 and self-reported victimisation of hate crime in 2013.

Numbers presented for both the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) and the statistics based on police reports are estimates, based on sample surveys.⁵ 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 A9 and A10 in the appendix. Comprehensive tables for manually calculating confidence intervals can be found in Appendix 2 of the Swedish language report.⁶ For help with translation or on how to use these tables, please contact the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå).

SCS: Most common to be a victim of xenophobic hate crimes

According to *the Swedish Crime Survey 2014*, approximately 136,000 individuals (1.8 per cent) of the population (aged 16–79) were victims of a total of 262,000 xenophobic hate crimes over the course of 2013. Approximately 35,000 individuals (0.5 per cent) were victims of a total of 67,000 anti-religious hate crimes, and approximately 25,000 individuals (0.3 per cent) were victims of a total of 42,000 homophobic hate crimes. Compared to previous years, the level of victimisation can be viewed as relatively stable for all hate crime motives.⁷

Table 1. Exposure in the population (16–79 years) to xenophobic, homophobic and antireligious hate crimes in 2013, according to SCS 2014.

	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=166)	1.8	136,000	262,000	28
of which mugging (n=9)	0.1	7,000	12,000	76
of which assault (n=32)	0.3	22,000	51,000	39
of which unlawful threat (n=82)	0.9	63,000	178,000	19
of which harrassment (n=43)	0.5	38,000	38,000	29
Homophobic hate crime (n=35)	0.3	25,000	42,000	45
Antireligious hate crime (n=42)	0.5	35,000	67,000	33

Please refer to Table A9 in the appendix for confidence intervals.

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

⁶ Brå rapport 2015:13. (Brå 2015b)

⁷ The differences are not statistically significant.

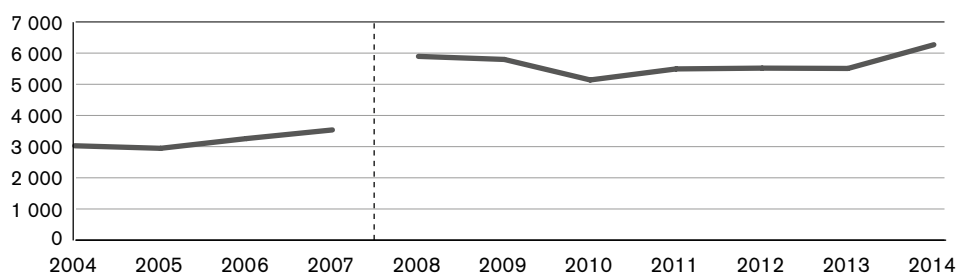
Of the 262,000 incidents of xenophobic hate crime, 28 per cent were stated to have been reported to the police. For the homophobic and anti-religious incidents, the corresponding proportions were 45 and 33 per cent, but these numbers are based on a very small number of respondents for which reason they should be interpreted with caution.

In the SCS study, victimisation of xenophobic hate crimes was almost evenly distributed between the sexes (49 per cent males, 51 per cent females). Somewhat more males than females had been a victim of homophobic hate crimes (57 per cent compared to 43 per cent) whereas the majority of victims of anti-religious hate crimes were females (62 per cent women compared to 38 per cent males).

Highest level of police reports with identified hate crime motives since the beginning of measurements

Of the police reports recorded in 2014, an estimated 6,269 were identified by Brå as having a hate crime motive. This is a 14 per cent increase compared to 2013 and is 8 per cent higher compared to 2008, when the previously highest level was noted. The level of reports in which the hate crime motive concerned sexual orientation⁸ remained stable compared to 2013 but has decreased by 18 per cent over the past five years. The number of reports for the category Christianophobic and other anti-religious hate crimes (not including anti-Semitic or Islamophobic crimes) continued to increase and has more than trebled over the past five years (a 311 per cent increase).

Figure 1. Number of police reports with an identified hate crime motive, 2004–2014.



Timeline is broken to mark important methodological changes.

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.

Xenophobic/racist hate crimes most common

The proportional distribution of the various hate crime motives was almost the same in 2014 as in previous years, with only minor variations. The motives were distributed as follows:

- 69 per cent (an estimated 4,310 reports) had a xenophobic/racist motive
- 10 per cent (640 reports) had a motive concerning sexual orientation
- 8 per cent (490 reports) had an Islamophobic motive
- 8 per cent (490 reports) had a Christianophobic or other anti-religious motive

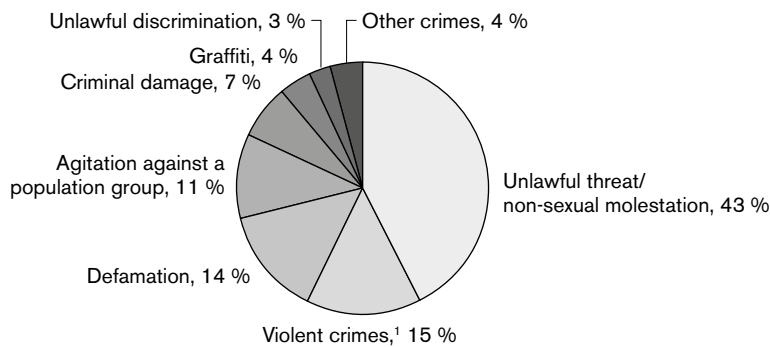
⁸ Crimes against homosexuals, bisexuals or heterosexuals. About 94 per cent of the reports concerned homosexuals, almost all of the remaining reports concerned bisexuals.

- 4 per cent (270 reports) had an anti-Semitic motive
- 1 per cent (70 reports) had a transphobic motive.

Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation are the most common types of crime

Among police reports with an identified hate crime motive for the year 2014, the principal offences⁹ were distributed as shown in Figure 2.¹⁰ The distribution is roughly the same as in previous years.

Figure 2. Proportion of police reports with an identified hate crime motive, by principal offence, 2014 (estimated 6,269 reports).



¹ Violent crimes include homicide, assault and violence against a public servant.

A comparison between different hate crime motives shows that the proportion of violent crimes was particularly high among offences with an afrophobic motive. The anti-Semitic and Islamophobic motives included a larger proportion of agitation against a population group. In turn, unlawful discrimination was more common in relation to the anti-Roma motive while the Christianophobic motive included a higher proportion of graffiti/criminal damage offences.

Hate crime occurs in everyday locations

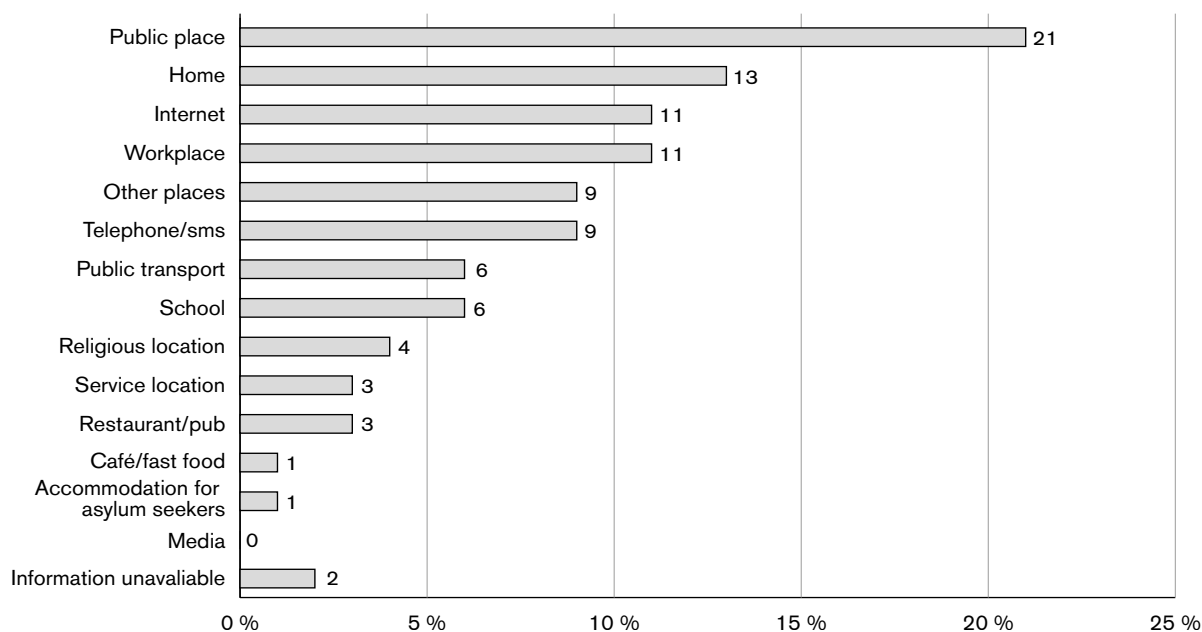
The most common crime location among identified hate crime reports from 2014 was a public place, such as a street, town square or park (21 per cent). The victim's own home was the crime location in 13 per cent of the reports and the victim's workplace and internet were the crime location in 11 per cent of the reports respectively.

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, internet was more common for the anti-Semitic and Islamophobic motive while a service location (such as a shop, petrol station or shopping centre) was more common for the anti-Roma motive. Crimes committed through phone/sms were more common for the motive concerning sexual orientation. Religious locations were more common for the Christianophobic motive, which is linked to the higher proportion of graffiti/criminal damage offences.

⁹ A police report can encompass several criminal offences. The principal offence is the criminal offence with the severest penalty.

¹⁰ Please note that the hate crime statistics include only a sample of the acts defined by law as criminal offences.

Figure 3. Proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, by crime location, 2014.



The offender is often unknown to the victim

In 58 per cent of the identified hate crime reports, the offender was unknown to the victim. In 33 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 6 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, 2014.

Relationship	Number	%
Someone close	356	6
Married/partner/co-habitee	34	1
Ex-partner	101	2
Family/relative	149	2
Friend/acquaintance	72	1
Distant acquaintance	2 076	33
Neighbour	557	9
Colleague	92	1
Known person/group	1 194	19
Schoolfriend	233	4
Unknown	3 644	58
Customer/client	404	6
Service person	569	9
Unknown person	2 671	43
Information unavailable	193	3
Total	6 269	100

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 other anti-religious¹¹ hate crimes.

¹¹ 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.

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 and the victim's own home 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 and neighbours 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 afrophobic 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.

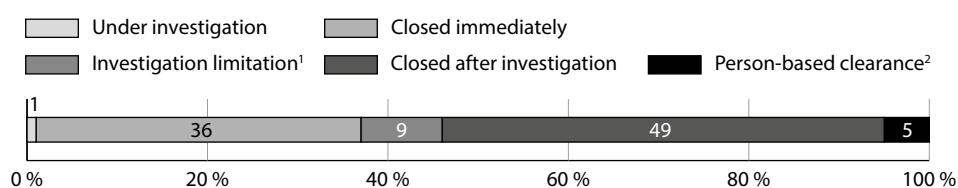
An investigation was initiated in the majority of cases, but a suspect was rarely linked to the crime

As of this year a change has been made concerning the hate-crime clearance statistics. From 2014, 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 2014 statistics on processed police reports are based on the hate crime reports identified in 2013, which have been followed up until the end of May 2015. 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 2013, 5 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 2013.¹²

Figure 4. Proportion of processed hate crime reports (principal offence), reported in 2013 and processed between 1 January 2013 and 31 May 2015.



¹ The category includes investigation limitation both when the case was closed immediately (4 percentage points) and when closed after investigation (5 percentage points).

² Decision to prosecute, prosecutor fines and waiver of prosecution.

The person-based clearance rate was higher in relation to the afrophobic motive (8 per cent) and lower in relation to the Islamophobic and Christianophobic and other anti-religious motives (1 per cent respectively). 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

¹² Please note that Brå has discovered an error in the hate crime clearance statistics for 2013. The person-based clearance rate in 2013 was 5 per cent, rather than the previously stated 3 per cent.

crime statistics generally have a person-based clearance rate of between 0 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* while a little more than one-third of the cases (36 per cent) were *closed immediately*,¹³ i.e. without an investigation having been initiated. Under certain circumstances, police and prosecutors are able to subject offence reports to investigation-limitation decisions,¹⁴ something which was done in 9 per cent of the reports. On 31 May 2015, 1 per cent of the reports were still under investigation. In total, an investigation was initiated in relation to 59 per cent of the reports.

Correction of the clearance statistics for 2013

Brå has detected an error in the data on which the clearance statistics for 2013 was based. New decision codes were implemented in the justice system during 2013, but those codes were missed in the hate crime data and the cases were consequently categorised as still under investigation in the hate crime statistics.

New correct data was collected after 31 May 2015, which means that the cases had been going on for another year to what is customary. After review however, Brå has found that this delay *has not* affected the proportion of person-based clearances, neither for the hate crime reports in total nor for individual hate crime motives. The delay has only, and to a minor extent, for some motives affected the proportions of technical clearances and unresolved cases.

Correct proportions for the clearance statistics for 2013 (hate crime reports in total, figure 5 in last year's English summary) are:

- Person-based clearance: 5 per cent.
- Technical clearance: 65 per cent.
- Unresolved cases: 30 per cent.

¹³ 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, 2014b). 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.

¹⁴ 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.

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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 2006–2013, and estimated number of incidents year 2013, according to SCS 2007–2014.

	Proportion of respondents exposed to hate crime, %							
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Xenophobic hate crime (n=166)¹	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8
of which mugging (n=9) ¹	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
of which assault (n=32) ¹	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
of which unlawful threat (n=82) ¹	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9
of which harrassment (n=43) ¹	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Homophobic hate crime (n=35)¹	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Antireligious hate crime (n=42)¹	0.4	0.3	0.5

	Estimated number of individuals in population exposed to hate crime								Estimated number of incidents, year 2013
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Xenophobic hate crime (n=166)¹	114 000	106 000	101 000	111 000	81 000	86 000	106 000	136 000	262 000
of which mugging (n=9) ¹	14 000	8 000	7 000	9 000	8 000	11 000	7 000	7 000	12 000
of which assault (n=32) ¹	20 000	25 000	20 000	21 000	11 000	19 000	25 000	22 000	51 000
of which unlawful threat (n=82) ¹	45 000	42 000	39 000	46 000	34 000	35 000	46 000	63 000	178 000
of which harrassment (n=43) ¹	30 000	28 000	32 000	32 000	29 000	21 000	28 000	38 000	38 000
Homophobic hate crime (n=35)¹	12 000	17 000	17 000	19 000	19 000	13 000	16 000	25 000	42 000
Antireligious hate crime (n=42)¹	28 000	25 000	35 000	67 000

Please refer to Table A9 for confidence intervals.

¹ Number of respondents (n) refers to SCS 2014, i.e. victimization in the year 2013.

... = information unavailable.

Table A2. Number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, years 2010–2014.

Motive	Year										Change compared to 2013, %	Change compared to 2010, %
	2010		2011		2012 ¹		2013 ¹		2014 ¹			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Xenophobia/racism	3 786	74	3 936	72	3 979	72	3 999	73	4 314	69	8	14
Afrophobia ²	818	16	803	15	940	17	980	18	1 075	17	10	31
anti-Roma ²	145	3	184	3	215	4	233	4	287	5	23	98
<i>Between minorities</i>	476	9	551	10	454	8	564	10	484	8	-14	2
<i>Towards majority group</i>	130	3	128	2	126	2	116	2	193	3	66	48
anti-Semitism	161	3	194	4	221	4	193	4	267	4	38	66
Islamophobia	272	5	278	5	306	6	327	6	492	8	50	81
Christianophobia and otherwise antireligious	119	2	179	3	258	5	321	6	489	8	52	311
Christianophobia	97	2	162	3	200	4	191	3	334	5	75	244
Sexual orientation³	770	15	854	16	713	13	625	11	635	10	2	-18
Homophobia	749	15	839	15	694	13	613	11	597	10	-3	-20
Transphobia	31	1	52	1	41	1	45	1	72	1	60	132
Total	5 139	100	5 493	100	5 518	100	5 508	100	6 269	100	14	22

¹ Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey. Please refer to Table A8 in the appendix for confidence intervals.

² Includes both cases where the offender belongs to the majority population and cases where the offender belongs to a different minority group.

³ Homosexuality, bisexuality, heterosexuality.

Table A3. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified xenophobic/racist motive, by type of offence, 2010–2014.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2013, %	Change compared to 2010, %
	2010		2011		2012 ¹		2013 ¹		2014 ¹			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Violent crimes ²	735	19	703	18	661	17	659	16	661	15	0	-10
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	1 496	40	1 650	42	1 646	41	1 702	43	1 847	43	9	23
Defamation	716	19	643	16	651	16	596	15	641	15	8	-10
Criminal damage/graffiti	218	6	296	8	374	9	327	8	390	9	19	79
Agitation against a population group	363	10	396	10	419	11	410	10	430	10	5	18
Unlawful discrimination	134	4	146	4	120	3	124	3	153	4	23	14
Other crimes	124	3	102	3	107	3	181	5	193	4	7	56
Total number	3 786	100	3 936	100	3 979	100	3 999	100	4 314	100	8	14

¹ Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

² Violent crimes include: assault, homicide 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.

Table A4. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified afrophobic motive, by type of offence, 2010–2014.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2013, %	Change compared to 2010, %
	2010		2011		2012 ¹		2013 ¹		2014 ¹			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Violent crimes ²	206	25	183	23	209	22	191	19	225	21	18	9
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	274	33	281	35	310	33	359	37	394	37	10	44
Defamation	181	22	164	20	176	19	177	18	205	19	16	13
Criminal damage/graffiti	30	4	50	6	101	11	58	6	62	6	7	107
Agitation against a population group	91	11	95	12	114	12	122	12	129	12	6	42
Unlawful discrimination	23	3	18	2	23	2	32	3	32	3	0	39
Other crimes	13	2	12	1	8	1	41	4	28	3	-32	115
Total number	818	100	803	100	940	100	980	100	1 075	100	10	31

¹ Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

² Violent crimes include: assault, homicide 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.

Table A5. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified anti-Roma motive, by type of offence, 2010–2014.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2013, %	Change compared to 2010, %
	2010		2011		2012 ¹		2013 ¹		2014 ¹			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Violent crimes ²	21	14	17	9	8	4	26	11	40	14	54	90
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	49	34	74	40	97	45	85	36	90	31	6	84
Defamation	31	21	37	20	56	26	32	14	42	15	31	35
Agitation against a population group	13	9	16	9	21	10	18	8	44	15	144	238
Unlawful discrimination	21	14	28	15	27	13	34	15	40	14	18	90
Other crimes ³	10	7	12	7	6	2	35	15	30	10	-14	200
Total number	145	100	184	100	215	100	233	100	287	100	23	98

¹ Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

² Violent crimes include: assault, homicide 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.

³ Also includes criminal damage/graffiti.

Table A6. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified anti-Semitic motive, by type of offence, 2010–2014.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2013, %	Change compared to 2010, %
	2010		2011		2012 ¹		2013 ¹		2014 ¹			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Violent crimes ²	15	9	14	7	14	6	4	2	12	4	200	-20
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	63	39	77	40	87	39	61	32	80	30	31	27
Defamation	20	12	14	7	10	5	20	10	26	10	30	30
Criminal damage/graffiti	22	14	31	16	27	12	12	6	54	20	350	145
Agitation against a population group	34	21	54	28	79	36	93	48	92	34	-1	171
Other crimes ³	7	4	4	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	0	-71
Total number	161	100	194	100	221	100	193	100	267	100	38	66

¹ Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

² Violent crimes include: assault, homicide 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.

³ Other crimes also include unlawful discrimination.

Table A7. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified Islamophobic motive, by type of offence, 2010–2014.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2013, %	Change compared to 2010, %
	2010		2011		2012 ¹		2013 ¹		2014 ¹			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Violent crimes ²	23	8	39	14	29	9	34	10	60	12	76	161
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	92	34	123	44	134	44	152	46	197	40	30	114
Defamation	33	12	38	14	39	13	28	9	34	7	21	3
Criminal damage/graffiti	20	7	16	6	19	6	18	6	24	5	33	20
Agitation against a population group	80	29	45	16	72	24	77	24	153	31	99	91
Unlawful discrimination	8	3	6	2	2	1	6	2	10	2	67	25
Other crimes	16	6	11	4	10	3	10	3	14	3	40	-13
Total number	272	100	278	100	306	100	327	100	492	100	50	81

¹ Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

² Violent crimes include: assault, homicide 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.

Table A8. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified hate crime motive concerning sexual orientation,¹ by type of offence, 2010–2014.

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2013, %	Change compared to 2010, %
	2010		2011		2012 ²		2013 ²		2014 ²			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Violent crimes ³	176	23	189	22	163	23	93	15	111	17	19	-37
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	318	41	405	47	287	40	306	49	330	52	8	4
Defamation	171	22	146	17	143	20	112	18	119	19	6	-30
Criminal damage/graffiti	59	8	66	8	76	11	79	13	52	8	-34	-12
Agitation against a population group	25	3	13	2	25	4	20	3	14	2	-30	-44
Unlawful discrimination	7	1	13	2	8	1	0	0	4	1	-	-43
Other crimes	14	2	22	3	10	1	14	2	6	1	-57	-57
Total number	770	100	854	100	713	100	625	100	635	100	2	-18

¹ Of which about 94 percent concerns homophobic hate crimes.

² Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

³ Violent crimes include: assault, homicide 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.

Table A9. Confidence intervals (95 %) for number of victims in the population (aged 16–79) exposed to xenophobic, homophobic and antireligious hate crimes in 2013, by crime category, according to SCS 2014.

	Estimated number of victims in the population	Half confidence interval (+/-)	Number of observations (n)
NUMBER OF VICTIMS			
Xenophobia	136 000	57 000	166
Homophobia	25 000	24 000	35
Antireligious	35 000	29 000	42
PROPORTION IN POPULATION			
Xenophobia	1.8%	0.8%	166
Homophobia	0.3%	0.3%	35
Antireligious	0.5%	0.4%	42
NUMBER of victims, xenophobia			
Mugging	7 000	55 000	9
Assault	22 000	51 000	32
Unlawful threat	63 000	66 000	82
Harassment	38 000	49 000	43
PROPORTION of victims, xenophobia			
Mugging	0.1%	0.7%	9
Assault	0.3%	0.7%	32
Unlawful threat	0.9%	0.9%	82
Harassment	0.5%	0.7%	43

Table A10. Confidence intervals (95 %) for estimated number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, 2014.

Motive	Number			Proportion	
	Lower interval	Estimated number of reports	Upper interval	Proportion	Half confidence interval (+/-)
Xenophobia/racism	4 185	4 314	4 442	69	1.1
Afrophobia ¹	1 011	1 075	1 140	17	0.9
anti-Roma ¹	254	287	321	5	0.5
<i>Between minorities</i>	441	484	528	8	0.7
<i>Towards majority group</i>	166	193	220	3	0.4
anti-Semitism	235	267	299	4	0.5
Islamophobia	449	492	536	8	0.7
Christianophobia and otherwise antireligious	446	489	533	8	0.7
Christianophobia	298	334	370	5	0.5
Sexual orientation	586	635	685	10	0.7
Homophobia	549	597	645	10	0.7
Transphobia	56	72	89	1	0.2
Total	6 115	6 269	6 424	100	0

¹ Includes both cases where the offender belongs to the majority population and cases where the offender belongs to a different minority group.



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