

# SUMMARY

## Hate crime 2013

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



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

English summary of Brå report 2014:14

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

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

This report is a summary of the Swedish report Hatbrott 2013, report no 2014:14.  
The Swedish report can be ordered from Brottsförebyggande rådet, [info@bra.se](mailto:info@bra.se)

Production:  
The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå)  
Box 1386, SE-111 93 Stockholm, Sweden  
Tel: +46 (0)8 401 87 00, fax: +46 (0)8 411 90 75  
E-mail: [info@bra.se](mailto:info@bra.se)  
Brå on the internet: [www.bra.se](http://www.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 exposure to hate crime based on data from the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) and this year also from the Politicians' Safety Survey (PTU).

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 Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) and the Politicians' Safety Survey (PTU) can be found in the English summary of each of the two 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, other anti-religious, sexual orientation and transphobia.

**Method:** Computerized search based on a list of search words in a random sample of fifty per cent 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

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<sup>1</sup> (Brå, 2014a, Brå, 2014b)

was registered.<sup>2</sup> Reports identified by this computerized 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 comprise the statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives.

**Population:** Police reports relating to the crime categories: violent crime, 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 2013, the population amounted to a total of approximately 358,800 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>3</sup> Of a total of approximately 358,800 police reports for the full year, the sample comprised approximately 176,800 reports, to which the computerized search was applied. About 13,700 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, use of extreme right-wing or national-socialistic symbols or expressions, regional distribution and clearance decisions regarding the principal offence contained in the previous year's hate crime reports.

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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> The buffer period produced an exact sample size of 49.3 per cent in 2013.

## Summary of findings

*Hate crime 2013* presents statistics on police reports with identified hate crime motives in 2013 and self-reported exposure to hate crime in 2012.

Numbers presented for both the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) and the statistics based on police reports are estimates, based on sample surveys.<sup>4</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 A9 and A10 in the appendix. Comprehensive tables for manually calculating confidence intervals can be found in Appendix 2 of the Swedish language report.<sup>5</sup> 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 crime

According to the *Swedish Crime Survey 2013*, approximately 106,000 individuals (1.4 per cent) of the population (aged 16–79) were exposed to a total of 184,000 xenophobic hate crimes over the course of 2012. Approximately 25,000 individuals (0.3 per cent) were exposed to a total of 43,000 anti-religious hate crimes, and approximately 16,000 individuals (0.2 per cent) were exposed to 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>6</sup>

**Table 1. Exposure to xenophobic, homophobic and antireligious hate crimes in the population (16–79 years), estimated number of victimised individuals, estimated number of incidents and proportion of incidents reported to the police, according to SCS 2013.**

	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=125)</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>184,000</b>	<b>32</b>
of which mugging (n=10)	0.1	7,000	8,000	59
of which assault (n=31)	0.3	25,000	58,000	38
of which unlawful threat (n=55)	0.6	46,000	99,000	22
of which harassment (n=29)	0.4	28,000	...	43
<b>Homophobic hate crime (n=20)</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Antireligious hate crime (n=26)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>52</b>

... = information unavailable

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

<sup>4</sup> Regarding the statistics on police reports, this applies to figures from 2012 onwards.

<sup>5</sup> Brå rapport 2014:14. (Brå 2014c)

<sup>6</sup> The differences are not statistically significant.

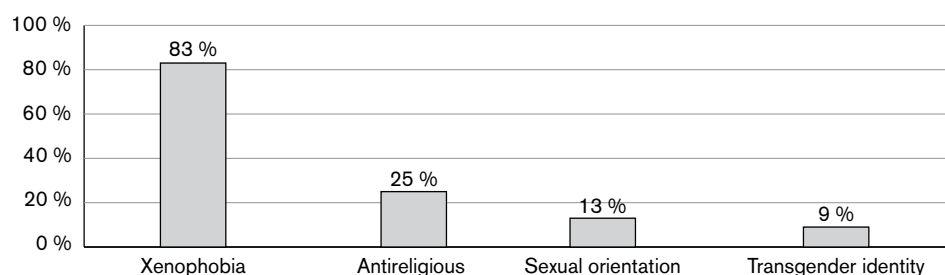
Of the 184,000 incidents of xenophobic hate crime, 32 per cent were stated to have been reported to the police. For the homophobic and anti-religious incidents, the corresponding proportions were 55 and 52 per cent, but these numbers are based on a very small number of respondents for which reason they should be interpreted with caution.

In the SCS study, exposure to xenophobic hate crime was almost evenly distributed between the sexes (51 per cent males, 49 per cent females), while somewhat more males than females had been exposed to homophobic hate crimes (56 per cent compared to 44 per cent).

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

According to *The Politicians' Safety Survey* (PTU), 2.5 per cent of all the elected politicians<sup>7</sup> who participated in the survey reported having been the victims of hate crime in their role as politicians in the year 2012. Politicians in the Swedish Parliament (Riksdag) were more exposed to hate crime than those elected at the municipal or county level (14.3 per cent compared to 2.3 and 2.6 per cent respectively). The most common motive was xenophobia, followed by anti-religious, sexual orientation and transgender identity or expression. Men were somewhat more exposed than women, and politicians with a foreign background were more exposed to hate crime than politicians with a Swedish background (7.0 per cent compared to 2.1 per cent).

Figure 1. Proportion of elected politicians victimised by hate crime in 2012, by hate crime motive, multiple motives possible, according to PTU 2013.



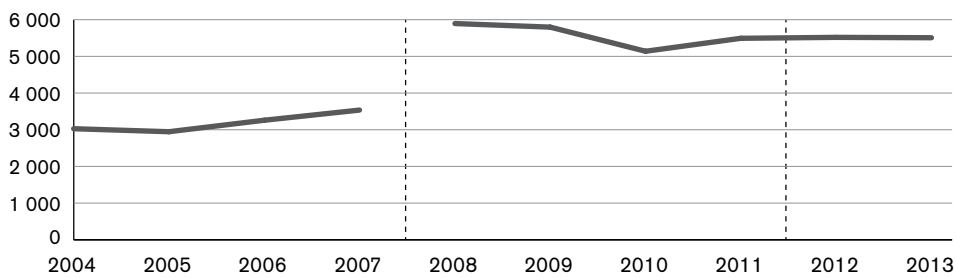
### A generally stable level of police reports with identified hate crime motives

Of the police reports recorded in 2013, an estimated 5,508 were identified by Brå as having a hate crime motive. This is the same level as in 2012 but represents a decrease of 5 per cent over the past five years. Reports in which the hate crime motive concerns sexual orientation<sup>8</sup> continue to fall (a 41 per cent decline over the past five years), while over the same period, reports for the category Christianophobic and other anti-religious hate crimes (not including anti-Semitic or Islamophobic crimes) have more than doubled (a 118 per cent increase).

<sup>7</sup> At the municipal, county and national levels.

<sup>8</sup> Crimes against homosexuals, bisexuals or heterosexuals. About 97–98 per cent of the reports concerns homosexuals, almost all of the remaining reports concerns bisexuals.



**Figure 2. Number of police reports with an identified hate crime motive, 2004–2013.**

Timeline is broken to mark a change in methodology.  
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 A1 in the appendix.

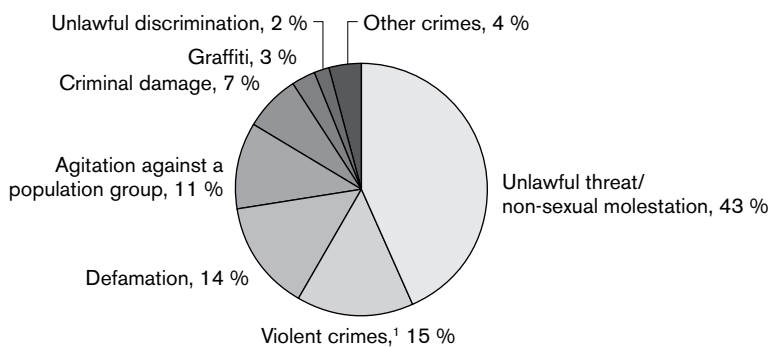
### Xenophobic/racist hate crimes most common

The proportional distribution of the various hate crime motives was the same in 2013 as in previous years, with only minor variations. The motives were distributed as follows:

- 73 per cent (an estimated 4,000 reports) had a xenophobic/racist motive
- 11 per cent (630 reports) had a motive concerning sexual orientation
- 6 per cent (330 reports) had an Islamophobic motive
- 6 per cent (320 reports) had a Christianophobic or other anti-religious motive
- 4 per cent (190 reports) had an anti-Semitic motive
- 1 per cent (50 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 2013, the principal offences<sup>9</sup> were distributed as shown in Figure 3.<sup>10</sup> The distribution is roughly the same as in previous years.

**Figure 3. Proportion of police reports with an identified hate crime motive, by principal offence, 2013 (estimated 5,508 reports).**

<sup>1</sup> Violent crimes include homicide, assault and violence against a public servant.

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

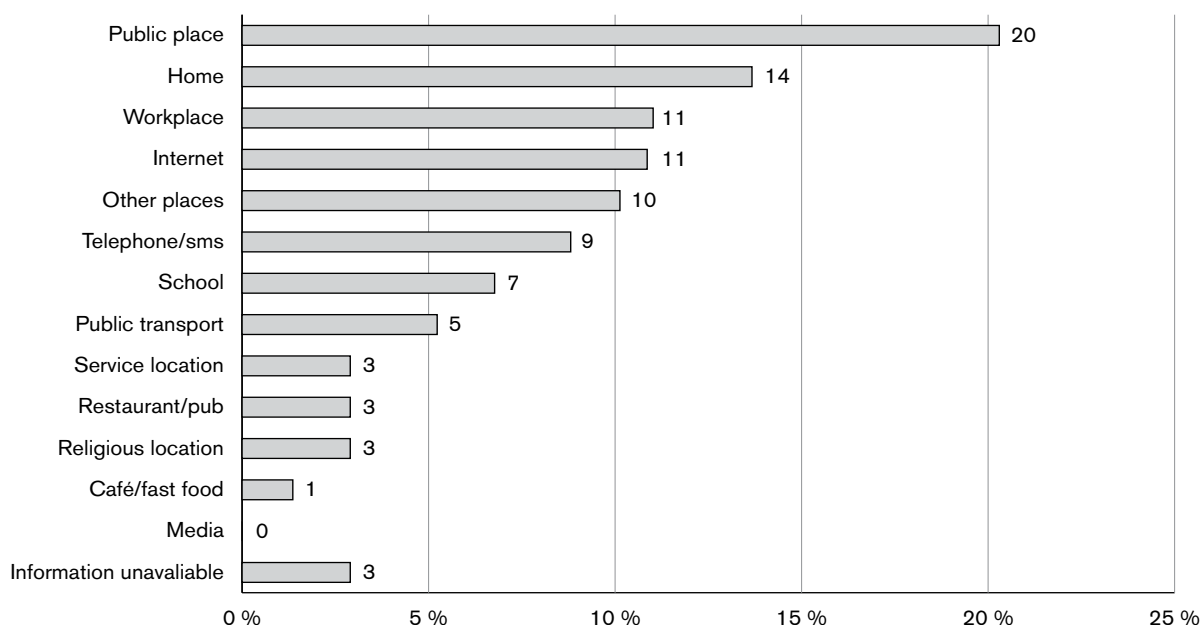
<sup>10</sup> Please note that the hate crime statistics include only a sample of the acts defined by law as criminal offences.

A comparison between different hate crime motives shows that the proportion of violent crimes was particularly high among those 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 2013 was a public place, such as a street, town square or park (20 per cent). The victim’s own home was the crime location in 14 per cent of the reports and the victim’s workplace and internet were the crime location in 11 per cent of the reports respectively.

Figure 4. Proportion of reports with identified hate crime motives, by crime location, 2013.



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, the internet was more common for the anti-Semitic motive or when the motive concerned sexual orientation, public transport was more common among the offences with an Islamophobic motive, while a service location (such as a shop, petrol station or shopping centre) was more common for the anti-Roma motive. Religious locations were more common for the Christianophobic motive, which is linked to the higher proportion of graffiti/criminal damage offences.

### The offender is often unknown to the victim

In 59 per cent of the identified hate crime reports, the offender was unknown to the victim. In 29 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 7 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, 2013.**

Relationship	Number	%
<b>Someone close</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>7</b>
Married/partner/co-habitee	20	0
Ex-partner	138	3
Family/relative	114	2
Friend/acquaintance	108	2
<b>Distant acquaintance</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>29</b>
Neighbour	546	10
Colleague	85	2
Known person/group	730	13
Schoolfriend	227	4
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>3 272</b>	<b>59</b>
Customer/client	434	8
Service person	550	10
Unknown person	2 288	42
<b>Information unavailable</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 508</b>	<b>100</b>

A comparison between the motives shows that it was more common for the offender to be someone close to the victim when the motive concerned sexual orientation or for the category other anti-religious<sup>11</sup> hate crimes.

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.

### **A majority of cases are cleared, but a suspect is rarely linked to the crime**

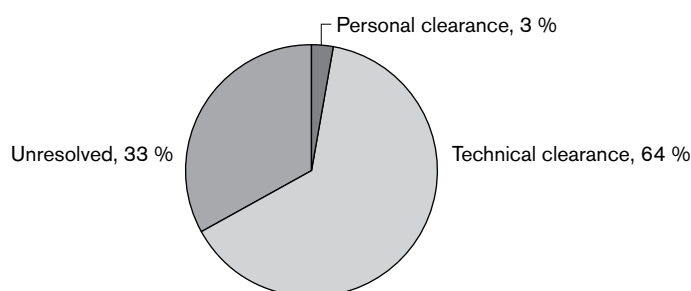
The 2013 hate-crime clearance statistics are based on cases reported in 2012 that have been followed up until the end of March 2014. The statistics are based on final decisions made by the police or prosecutor in relation to the principal hate crime offence included in the report, i.e. the offence with the severest penalty scale.

Of the identified hate crimes reported in 2012, 67 per cent had been cleared up by the end of March 2014. Of these, 3 per cent involved *person-based* clearances, which means that a person was linked to the crime by means of a decision to prosecute or by acceptance of prosecutor fines or been granted a waiver of prosecution. This is the lowest person-based clearance rate since 2007 when Brå began to present this type of statistics with regard to hate crime.

<sup>11</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.

The person-based clearance rate was lower in relation to the anti-Roma and Christianophobic and other anti-religious motives (1 per cent each) and higher in relation to the afrophobic motive (6 per cent). Part of the difference in the person-based clearance rate may be explained by differences in the nature of the offences reported, since some types of crime are generally considered to be more difficult to investigate and link a suspect to than others. However, without also analysing how police and prosecutors work with the investigations, no reliable conclusions can be drawn about the reasons for the size of the clearance rate. Further, it is too early to say whether or not this year's particularly low rate represents a temporary fluctuation.

**Figure 5. Proportion of cleared hate crime reports (principal offence), reported in 2012 and cleared between 1 January 2012 and 31 March 2014.**



Of the identified hate crime reports, 64 per cent were cleared by means of *technical clearances*. This means that a decision had been taken to conclude the investigation, for example on the grounds that the incident did not constitute a crime, that there were insufficient leads to continue the investigation or that the suspect was below the age of criminal responsibility (15 years).

The technical clearance rate was lower in relation to the anti-Semitic and Christianophobic and other anti-religious motives (48 and 47 per cent) and higher in relation to the anti-Roma motive (86 per cent).

At the end of March 2014, the proportion of *unresolved* cases was 33 per cent, which means that they were still under investigation. The proportion of unresolved cases was lower in relation to the anti-Roma motive (13 per cent) and higher in relation to the Christianophobic and other anti-religious and anti-Semitic motives (53 and 51 per cent).

## References

- Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå (2014a). *The Swedish Crime Survey 2013. Victimisation, fear of crime and public confidence in the criminal justice system*. English summary of Brå report No. 2014:1.
- Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå (2014b). *The Politicians' Safety Survey. Exposure to harassment, threats and violence*. English summary of Brå report No. 2014:9.
- Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå (2014c). *Hatbrott 2012 – Statistik över självrapporterad utsatthet för hatbrott och polisanmälningar med identifierade hatbrottsmotiv*. Brå rapport 2014:14.

# Appendix

**Table A1. Exposure in the population (16–79 years) to xenophobic, homophobic and antireligious hate crimes for the years 2008–2012, according to SCS 2009–2013.**

	Proportion of respondents exposed to hate crime, %					Estimated number of individuals in the population exposed to hate crime					Estimated number of incidents, year 2012
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Xenophobic hate crime (n=125) <sup>1</sup>	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1,4	101 000	111 000	81 000	86 000	106 000	184 000
of which mugging (n=10) <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0,1	7 000	9 000	8 000	11 000	7 000	8 000
of which assault (n=31) <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0,3	20 000	21 000	11 000	19 000	25 000	58 000
of which unlawful threat (n=55) <sup>1</sup>	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0,6	39 000	46 000	34 000	35 000	46 000	99 000
of which harrassment (n=29) <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0,4	32 000	32 000	29 000	21 000	28 000	...
Homophobic hate crime (n=20) <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0,2	17 000	19 000	19 000	13 000	16 000	25 000
Antireligious hate crime (n=26) <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	0.4	0,3	...	...	...	28 000	25 000	43 000

Please refer to Table A9 for confidence intervals.

<sup>1</sup> Number of observations (n) refers to SCS 2013, i.e. victimisation in the year 2012.

... = information unavailable.

**Table A2. Number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, 2008–2013.**

Motive	Year										Change compared to 2012, %	Change compared to 2009, %
	2009		2010		2011		2012 <sup>1</sup>		2013 <sup>1</sup>			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
<b>Xenophobia/racism</b>	<b>4 116</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3 786</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3 936</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3 979</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3 999</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-3</b>
Afrophobia <sup>2</sup>	780	13	818	16	803	15	940	17	980	18	4	26
anti-Roma <sup>2</sup>	163	3	145	3	184	3	215	4	233	4	8	43
<i>Between minorities</i>	808	14	476	9	551	10	454	8	564	10	24	-30
<i>Towards majority group</i>	144	2	130	3	128	2	126	2	116	2	-8	-19
<b>anti-Semitism</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-23</b>
<b>Islamophobia</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Christianophobia and otherwise antireligious</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>118</b>
Christianophobia	134	2	97	2	162	3	200	4	191	3	-5	43
<b>Sexual orientation<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-41</b>
Homophobia	1 039	18	749	15	839	15	694	13	613	11	-12	-41
<b>Transphobia</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 797</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 139</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 493</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 518</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 508</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5</b>

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Homosexuality, bisexuality, heterosexuality.

**Table A3. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified xenophobic/racist motive, by type of offence, 2009–2013.**

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2012, %	Change compared to 2009, %
	2009		2010		2011		2012 <sup>1</sup>		2013 <sup>1</sup>			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Violent crimes <sup>2</sup>	911	22	735	19	703	18	661	17	659	16	0	-28
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	1 744	42	1 496	40	1 650	42	1 646	41	1 702	43	3	-2
Defamation	559	14	716	19	643	16	651	16	596	15	-8	7
Criminal damage/graffiti	313	8	218	6	296	8	374	9	327	8	-13	4
Agitation against a population group	345	8	363	10	396	10	419	11	410	10	-2	19
Unlawful discrimination	166	4	134	4	146	4	120	3	124	3	3	-25
Other crimes	78	2	124	3	102	3	107	3	181	5	68	132
<b>Total number</b>	<b>4 116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 786</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 936</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 979</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3 999</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

<sup>2</sup> 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, 2009–2013.**

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2012, %	Change compared to 2009, %
	2009		2010		2011		2012 <sup>1</sup>		2013 <sup>1</sup>			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Violent crimes <sup>2</sup>	196	25	206	25	183	23	209	22	191	19	-8	-3
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	301	39	274	33	281	35	310	33	359	37	16	19
Defamation	146	19	181	22	164	20	176	19	177	18	1	21
Criminal damage/graffiti	52	7	30	4	50	6	101	11	58	6	-43	12
Agitation against a population group	60	8	91	11	95	12	114	12	122	12	7	103
Unlawful discrimination	14	2	23	3	18	2	23	2	32	3	41	129
Other crimes	11	1	13	2	12	1	8	1	41	4	396	273
<b>Total number</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

<sup>2</sup> 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, 2009–2013.**

Type of offence	Year										Change compared to 2012, %	Change compared to 2009, %
	2009		2010		2011		2012 <sup>1</sup>		2013 <sup>1</sup>			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Violent crimes <sup>2</sup>	21	13	21	14	17	9	8	4	26	11	225	24
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	78	48	49	34	74	40	97	45	85	36	-12	9
Defamation	21	13	31	21	37	20	56	26	32	14	-43	52
Agitation against a population group	13	8	13	9	16	9	21	10	18	8	-13	38
Unlawful discrimination	24	15	21	14	28	15	27	13	34	15	27	42
Other crimes <sup>3</sup>	6	4	10	7	12	7	6	2	35	15	483	483
<b>Total number</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>43</b>

<sup>1</sup> Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Also includes criminal damage/graffiti.

**Table A6. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified anti-Semitic motive, by type of offence, 2009–2013.**

Type of offence	Year												Change compared to 2012, %	Change compared to 2009, %
	2009		2010		2011		2012 <sup>1</sup>		2013 <sup>1</sup>					
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%				
Violent crimes <sup>2</sup>	20	8	15	9	14	7	14	6	4	2	-71	-80		
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	90	36	63	39	77	40	87	39	61	32	-30	-32		
Defamation	20	8	20	12	14	7	10	5	20	10	100	0		
Criminal damage/graffiti	36	14	22	14	31	16	27	12	12	6	-56	-67		
Agitation against a population group	75	30	34	21	54	28	79	36	93	48	18	24		
Other crimes <sup>3</sup>	9	4	7	4	4	2	4	2	2	1	-50	-78		
<b>Total number</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-23</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Other crimes also include unlawful discrimination.

**Table A7. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified Islamophobic motive, by type of offence, 2009–2013.**

Type of offence	Year												Change compared to 2012, %	Change compared to 2009, %
	2009		2010		2011		2012 <sup>1</sup>		2013 <sup>1</sup>					
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%				
Violent crimes <sup>2</sup>	25	13	23	8	39	14	29	9	34	10	17	36		
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	83	43	92	34	123	44	134	44	152	46	13	83		
Defamation	21	11	33	12	38	14	39	13	28	9	-28	33		
Criminal damage/graffiti	23	12	20	7	16	6	19	6	18	6	-5	-22		
Agitation against a population group	31	16	80	29	45	16	72	24	77	24	7	148		
Unlawful discrimination	8	4	8	3	6	2	2	1	6	2	200	-25		
Other crimes	3	2	16	6	11	4	10	3	10	3	0	233		
<b>Total number</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>69</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

<sup>2</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> by type of offence, 2009–2013.**

Type of offence	Year												Change compared to 2012, %	Change compared to 2009, %
	2009		2010		2011		2012 <sup>2</sup>		2013 <sup>2</sup>					
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%				
Violent crimes <sup>3</sup>	252	24	176	23	189	22	163	23	93	15	-43	-63		
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	530	50	318	41	405	47	287	40	306	49	7	-42		
Defamation	148	14	171	22	146	17	143	20	112	18	-22	-24		
Criminal damage/graffiti	100	9	59	8	66	8	76	11	79	13	4	-21		
Agitation against a population group	14	1	25	3	13	2	25	4	20	3	-20	43		
Unlawful discrimination	5	0	7	1	13	2	8	1	0	0	-100	-100		
Other crimes	11	1	14	2	22	3	10	1	14	2	40	27		
<b>Total number</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-41</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Homosexuality, bisexuality and heterosexuality. Approximately 97–98 per cent relates to homophobic hate crimes and nearly all remaining cases relates to biphobic hate crimes.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

<sup>3</sup> 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 2012, by crime category, according to SCS 2013.**

	Estimated number of victims in the population	Half confidence interval (+/-)	Number of observations (n)
<b>NUMBER OF VICTIMS</b>			
Xenophobia	106 000	53 000	125
Homophobia	16 000	20 000	20
Antireligious	25 000	26 000	26
<b>PROPORTION IN POPULATION</b>			
Xenophobia	1,4%	0,7%	125
Homophobia	0,2%	0,3%	20
Antireligious	0,3%	0,3%	26
<b>NUMBER of victims, xenophobia</b>			
Mugging	7 000	48 000	10
Assault	25 000	60 000	31
Unlawful threat	46 000	57 000	55
Harassment	28 000	46 000	29
<b>PROPORTION of victims, xenophobia</b>			
Mugging	0,1%	0,7%	10
Assault	0,3%	0,8%	31
Unlawful threat	0,6%	0,8%	55
Harassment	0,4%	0,6%	29

**Table A10. Confidence intervals (95 %) for estimated number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, 2013.**

Motive	Number			Proportion	
	Lower interval	Estimated number of reports	Upper interval	Proportion	Half confidence interval (+/-)
<b>Xenophobia/racism</b>	<b>3875</b>	<b>3999</b>	<b>4123</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,2</b>
Afrophobia <sup>1</sup>	918	980	1042	18	1,0
anti-Roma <sup>1</sup>	203	233	263	4	0,5
<i>Between minorities</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0,8</i>
<i>Towards majority group</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0,4</i>
<b>anti-Semitism</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0,5</b>
<b>Islamophobia</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0,6</b>
<b>Christianophobia and otherwise antireligious</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0,6</b>
Christianophobia	163	191	218	3	0,5
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0,8</b>
Homophobia	564	613	662	11	0,8
<b>Transphobia</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0,3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5363</b>	<b>5508</b>	<b>5654</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Hate crimes with far right extremist and national socialist symbols or expressions</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>598</i>	<i>647</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0,8</i>

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







**Brottsförebyggande rådet**

BOX 1386 / TEGNÉRGATAN 23, SE-111 93 STOCKHOLM

TELEFON +46 (0)8 401 87 00 ▪ FAX +46 (0)8 411 90 75 ▪ E-POST [INFO@BRA.SE](mailto:INFO@BRA.SE) ▪ [WWW.BRA.SE](http://WWW.BRA.SE)