

Hate Crime 2012

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

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police reports with identified hate crime motives

A summary of report no. 2013:16

Brå – a centre of knowledge on crime and measures to combat crime

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet – Brå) works to reduce crime and improve levels of safety in society by producing data and disseminating knowledge on crime and crime prevention work and the justice system's responses to crime.

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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 crimes based on data from the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) and the Swedish School Survey on Crime (SUB).

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 compulsory, 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.

Methodological changes in 2012 to improve efficiency

The Swedish statistics on hate crimes reported to the police are based on a computerized search of the police's offence report database (the procedure for which is described below). In 2012, however, the methodology used to produce the statistics was altered somewhat in order to improve efficiency. Prior to 2012, the methodology described below was applied to a census of all eligible police reports registered during the course of a given calendar year. There were also two additional steps in the data collection process, whereby all reports relating to hate speech and unlawful discrimination were also

examined, as well as reports that the police had marked as potential hate crimes in their computer system but which had not been found by means of Brå's computerized search. Further, additional offence reports referred to in reports already included in the hate crime data, and reports found by means of specific searches relating to incidents reported in the media, could also be included in the statistics. There was also a procedure in place for when a potential hate crime report appeared ambiguous. In such cases, the investigating officer was contacted in order to obtain further information. An evaluation showed, however, that these resource-demanding additional processes and working methods had only a very marginal effect on the final statistics, and for this reason they were abandoned in 2012 as part of the methodological change. Today the method is more restricted and has shifted from a census design to be based on a sample of the eligible police reports. Brå's conclusion is that the methodological changes will not affect the level of reports that are identified, but that they will have an effect on the level of detail in the presentation.

A description of the current method used to collate statistics on reported offences with identified hate crime motives is presented below.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, homophobia, biphobia, heterophobia and transphobia.

¹ See the English summary of the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) and the Swedish School Survey on Crime (SUB) for a discussion of methodological aspects of the respective surveys. (Brå, 2013a, Brå, 2013b)

Method: Computerized search based on a list of search words in a random sample of fifty per cent of police reports concerning 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.² Reports identified by this computerized search method are then studied manually by two different people working independently of one another. The details of those reports considered to meet Brå's definition of a hate crime are then coded. Finally, an estimation procedure is applied to produce population-level estimates based on the random sample of police reports examined. It is these population-level estimates that 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, hate speech, 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, as they were considered more likely than others to include reported hate crimes. In 2012, the population amounted to a total of approximately 373,100 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.³ Of a total of approximately 373,100 police reports for the full year, the sample comprised approximately 180,600 reports, to which the computerized search was applied. Almost 14,900 potential hate crime reports were identified, and were subsequently studied manually by two people.

Periodicity: Calendar year.

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

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 The buffer period produced an exact sample size of 48.2 per cent in 2012.

Statistical variables: Principal offence, hate crime motive, indication of links to right wing extremism or National Socialism, modus operandi, location, relationship between offender and victim, regional distribution and clearance decisions regarding the principal offences contained in the previous year's hate crime reports.

Summary of findings

Hate crime 2012 presents statistics on self-reported exposure to hate crime victimisation in 2011 and police reports with identified hate crime motives in 2012.

The figures presented for both self-reported victimisation and the statistics based on police reports are estimates, based on sample surveys.⁴ For comparisons between categories or over time it is therefore important to take statistical significances into consideration, i.e. whether it can be concluded that differences between various estimated figures are unlikely to be due to chance. Confidence intervals for Table A1 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.⁵ 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 (SCS) 2012*, approximately 86,000 individuals (1.2 per cent) of the population (aged 16–79) were exposed to a total of 151,000 xenophobic hate crimes over the course of 2011. Approximately 28,000 individuals (0.4 per cent) were exposed to a total of 50,000 anti-religious hate crimes, and approximately 13,000 individuals (0.2 per cent) were exposed to a total of 21,000 homophobic hate crimes.

⁴ As regards the statistics relating to police reports, this applies to the figures from 2012 only.

⁵ Brå rapport 2013:16.

Table 1. Exposure in the population (16–79 years) to xenophobic, homophobic and antireligious hate crimes in 2011, according to SCS 2012.

	Proportion of respondents exposed to hate crime, %	Estimated number of individuals in population exposed to hate crime	Estimated number of incidents	Proportion of incidents reported to the police, %
Xenophobic hate crime (n=122)	1.2	86,000	151,000	37
of which mugging (n=16)	0.1	11,000	17,000	38
of which assault (n=28)	0.3	19,000	36,000	42
of which unlawful threat (n=50)	0.5	35,000	79,000	39
of which harrassment (n=28)	0.3	21,000	21,000	23
Homophobic hate crime (n=22)	0.2	13,000	21,000	21
Antireligious hate crime (n=37)	0.4	28,000	50,000	28

Compared to previous years, the level of victimization may be viewed as stable with regard to both xenophobic and homophobic hate crimes.⁶

Of the 151,000 incidents of xenophobic hate crime, 37 per cent were stated to have been reported to the police. For the anti-religious and homophobic incidents, the corresponding figures were 28 and 21 per cent respectively.

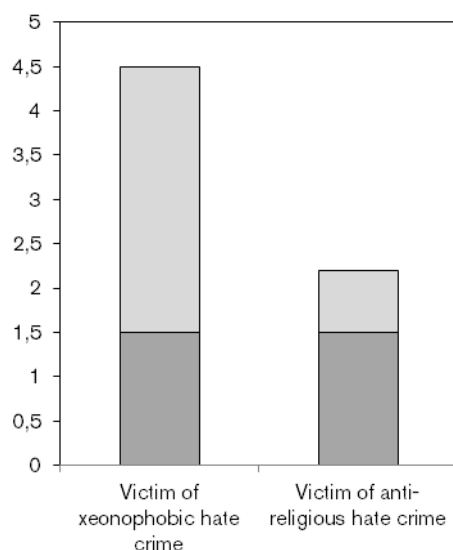
In the SCS study, exposure to xenophobic hate crime was almost evenly distributed between the sexes (51 per cent males, 49 per cent females), while somewhat more males than females had been exposed to homophobic hate crimes (55 per cent compared to 45 per cent).

SUB: Double victimization is common

According to *the Swedish School Survey on Crime (SUB)*, 4.5 per cent of the responding pupils in the 9th grade (approximately 15 years of age) stated that they had been victims of a xenophobic hate crime in 2011 and 2.2 per cent had been victims of an anti-religious hate crime.

⁶ Please refer to table A1 in the appendix. The differences are not statistically significant. Questions on exposure to anti-religious hate crimes were included in the survey for the first time this year.

Figure 1. Proportion of ninth grade youths who had been victims of xenophobic and anti-religious hate crimes in 2011, according to SUB.

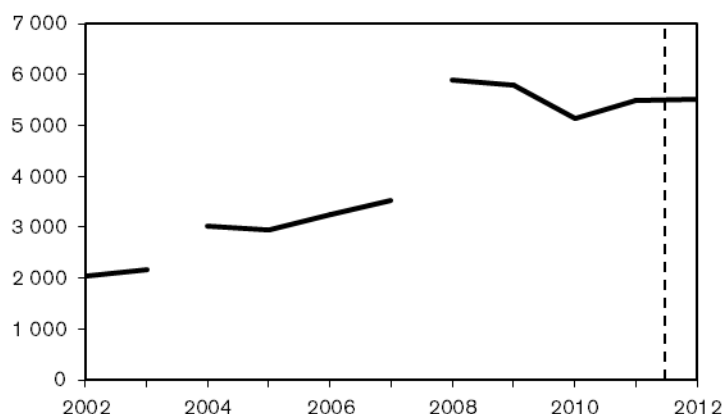


The majority (68 per cent) of the victims of anti-religious hate crimes stated that they had also been victims of a xenophobic hate crime. The study does not, however, show whether the participants had been doubly victimized on the same occasion or if the victimization had occurred on separate occasions. Nevertheless, the results serve to corroborate the view that there is often an overlap between xenophobia and anti-religious prejudices.

A generally decreasing trend among police reports with identified hate crime motives, but not for all motive categories

Of the police reports registered in 2012, an estimated 5,518 were identified by Brå as having a hate crime motive. This represents the same level as in 2011 but a decrease of 6 per cent by comparison with 2008. Viewed over the past five years, the decreasing trend is most evident for reports with a homophobic hate crime motive (a 34 per cent decline) but is also found in relation to the general xenophobic/racist motive (a 6 per cent decline).

Figure 2. Number of police reports with an identified hate crime motive, 2002–2012.



Timeline is broken to mark important methodological changes.
Figure for 2012 is an estimate, based on a sample survey.

Despite the general decline in the number of identified hate crime reports, several motive categories show an increasing trend to a varying extent. There has been a 39 per cent increase in relation to the anti-Semitic motive over the past five years. There have also been increases in relation to the afrophobic and the anti-Roma motives, of 24 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. Although there has been an increase of 13 per cent in relation to the Islamophobic motive, this increase is not statistically significant. 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 the same in 2012 as in previous years, with only minor variations. The motives were distributed as follows:

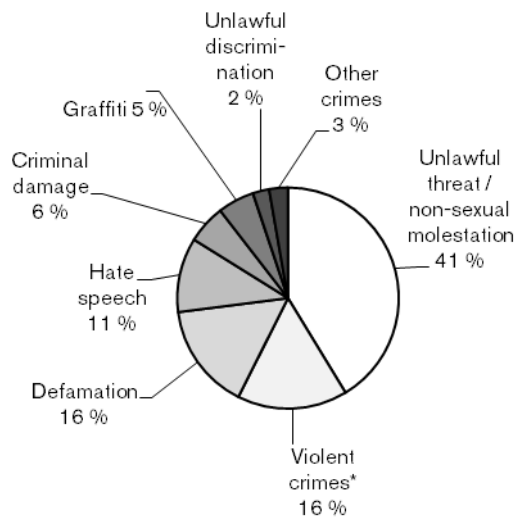
- 72 per cent (an estimated 3,980 reports) had a xenophobic/racist motive
- 13 per cent (710 reports) had a homo-, bi- or heterophobic motive
- 6 per cent (310 reports) had an Islamophobic motive
- 5 per cent (260 reports) had a Christianophobic or other anti-religious motive

- 4 per cent (220 reports) had an anti-Semitic motive
- 1 per cent (40 reports) had a transphobic motive.

Unlawful threat/non-sexual molestation most common types of crime

Among the police reports with an identified hate crime motive for the year 2012, the principal crime categories were distributed as shown in Figure 3.⁷

Figure 3. Proportion of police reports with an identified hate crime motive, by principal offence, 2012 (estimated 5,518 reports).



*Violent crimes include homicide, assault, violence against a public servant, mugging, gross violation of integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

A comparison between the different hate crime motives shows that the proportion of violent crimes was particularly high in relation to the homophobic and afrophobic motives (23 and 22 per cent, compared to an average of 16 per cent). The anti-Semitic and Islamophobic motives included a larger proportion of hate speech (36 and 24 per cent, compared to an average of 11 per cent). In turn, unlawful discrimination was more common in relation to the anti-Roma motive (13 per cent, compared to an average of 2 per cent) while the

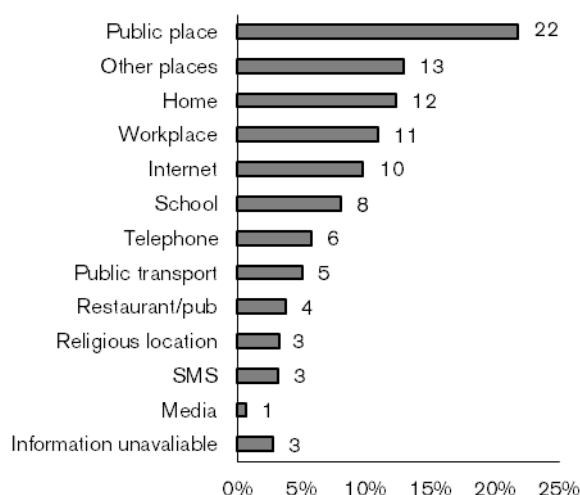
⁷ The hate crime statistics include only a small sample of the many acts that are defined by law as criminal offences.

Christianophobic motive included a higher proportion of graffiti/criminal damage offences (54 per cent, compared to an average of 11 per cent).

Internet now established as a crime location also with regards to hate crimes

The most common crime location among the identified hate crime reports for 2012 was a public place, such as a street, town square or park (22 per cent). The category *other places* (mainly indoor) accounted for 13 per cent of the reports. This category includes such diverse places as shops, petrol stations, fast food restaurants, laundry rooms and other people’s homes. Other common crime locations were the victim’s own home or workplace (12 and 11 per cent respectively), and the internet (10 per cent) which has now established itself as a part of people’s everyday lives and has therefore also become a common location for hate crimes.

Figure 4. Proportion of reports with identified hate crime motives, by crime location, 2012.



A comparison between the various motives shows that the workplace was more common in relation to the xenophobic/racist motive (13 per cent, compared to 0–10 per cent) and even more so in relation to the afrophobic motive, which is a sub-category of the xenophobic/racist motive (14 per cent). The categories other places (for ex-

ample shops or petrol stations) and the victim's own home were more common in relation to the anti-Roma motive (19 and 26 per cent, compared to an average of 12 and 13 per cent). The internet was a more common crime location in relation to the Islamophobic motive (17 per cent, compared to an average of 10 per cent) while schools were more common in relation to the homophobic motive (13 per cent, compared to an average of 8 per cent). Because it included a large proportion of graffiti and criminal damage offences, the Christianophobic motive also included the highest proportion of crimes committed at a religious location (58 per cent, compared to an average of 3 per cent), although the anti-Semitic motive also included a larger than average proportion of incidents than had occurred at a religious location (12 per cent).

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 both by name and appearance. In 32 per cent of the reports, the offender was a *distant acquaintance* of the victim (for example a neighbour, colleague or 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, 2012.

Relationship	Number	%
Someone close	295	5
Married/partner/co-habitee	33	1
Ex-partner	101	2
Family/relative	91	2
Friend/acquaintance	70	1
Distant acquaintance	1 763	32
Neighbour	552	10
Colleague	93	2
Known person/group	835	15
Schoolfriend	283	5
Unknown	3 229	59
Customer/client	426	8
Service person	508	9
Unknown person	2 295	42
Information unavailable	231	4
Total	5 518	100

A comparison between the motives shows that it was more common for the offender to be someone close to the victim in relation to the homophobic motive than it was in relation to the other motives (9 per cent, compared to an average of 5 per cent). The proportion of offenders who were persons close to the victim was also high for the categories other anti-religious and transphobic, but the small number of reports relating to these motives makes it difficult to draw general conclusions on the basis of this finding.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, when the different hate crime motives are examined separately it can be noted that the more common crime 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 than they were in relation to the other motives. It is therefore understandable that the results also show that the proportions of service persons and neighbours among the offenders were larger in relation to this motive than they were in relation to the other motives (27 and 26 per cent, compared to an average of 9 and 10 per cent). Similarly, the workplace was a common location in relation to the xenophobic/racist and afrophobic motives, and consequently the proportion of customers/clients among the offenders was greater in relation to these motives (10 and 9 per cent compared to an average of 0–7 per cent for the other motives). 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 crimes

The 2012 hate-crime clearance statistics are based on cases reported in 2011 that have been followed to the point of clearance, providing that this occurred by the beginning of April 2013. The statistics are based on decisions made in relation to the principal hate crime offence included in the report, i.e. the offence with the most severe sanctioning scale.

Of the identified hate crimes reported in 2011, 66 per cent had been cleared by the beginning of April 2013. Of these, 6 per cent involved *person-based* clearances. This means that a person had been linked to the crime by means of a decision to prosecute, by acceptance of prosecutor fines or been granted waiver of prosecution by the prosecutor.

The person-based clearance rate was lowest in relation to the anti-Roma motive (2 per cent) and highest in relation to the afrophobic motive (8 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 than others.

Table 3. Number and proportion of cleared hate crime reports (principal offence), reported in 2011 and cleared between 1 January 2011 and 5 April 2013.

Type of decision	Number	%
Personal clearance	344	6
Prosecution	321	6
Prosecutor fines	11	0
Waiver of prosecution	12	0
Technical clearance	3 298	60
Suspect is under 15 years	172	3
Crime not proven	804	15
Incident is not a crime	90	2
Other technical clearances	2 232	41
Unresolved	1 851	34
Under investigation	157	3
Other unresolved	1 694	31
Total	5 493	100

Of the identified hate crime reports, 60 per cent were cleared by means of *technical clearances*. This means that a decision had been taken to close the investigation, for example on the grounds that the incident did not constitute a crime, that there was insufficient evidence to continue the investigation or that the suspect was below the age of criminal responsibility (15 years).

The technical clearance rate was lowest in relation to the anti-Semitic motive (35 per cent) and highest in relation to the anti-Roma motive (75 per cent).

At the beginning of April 2013, the proportion of cases that remained *unresolved* was 34 per cent. Some were still under investigation, while most lacked leads or suspects. The proportion of unresolved cases was lower in relation to the anti-Roma and afrophobic motives (23 and 29 per cent respectively) and higher in relation to the anti-Semitic motive (58 per cent).

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Appendix

Table A1. Exposure in the population (16–79 years) to xenophobic, homophobic and antireligious hate crimes, for the years 2006–2011, according to SCS 2007–2012.

	Proportion of respondents exposed to hate crime, %						Estimated number of individuals in population exposed to hate crime					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Xenophobic hate crime (n=122)*	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	114,000	106,000	101,000	111,000	81,000	86,000
of which mugging (n=16)*	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	14,000	8,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	11,000
of which assault (n=28)*	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	20,000	25,000	20,000	21,000	11,000	19,000
of which unlawful threat (n=50)*	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	45,000	42,000	39,000	46,000	34,000	35,000
of which harrassment (n=28)*	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	30,000	28,000	32,000	32,000	29,000	21,000
Homophobic hate crime (n=22)*	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	12,000	17,000	17,000	19,000	19,000	13,000
Antireligious hate crime (n=37)*	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	28,000

* The number of observations (n) refers to SCS 2012, i.e. victimization during the year 2011.

... = information unavailable.

Please refer to table A10 for confidence intervals.

Table A2. Number and proportion of reports with identified hate crime motives, year 2008–2012.

Motive	Year								2012*		Change compared to 2011, %	Change compared to 2008, %
	2008		2009		2010		2011					
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Xenophobia/racism	4 224	72	4 116	71	3 786	74	3 936	72	3 979	72	1	-6
Afrophobia**	761	13	780	13	818	16	803	15	940	17	17	24
anti-Roma**	178	3	163	3	145	3	184	3	215	4	17	21
<i>Between minorities</i>	692	12	808	14	476	9	551	10	454	8	-18	-34
<i>Towards majority population</i>	142	2	144	2	130	3	128	2	126	2	-2	-11
anti-Semitism	159	3	250	4	161	3	194	4	221	4	14	39
Islamophobia	272	5	194	3	272	5	278	5	306	6	10	13
Christianophobia and other												
anti-religious	171	3	147	3	119	2	179	3	258	5	44	51
Christianophobia	161	3	134	2	97	2	162	3	200	4	23	24
Homo-, bi- and heterophobia	1 055	18	1 060	18	770	15	854	16	713	13	-17	-32
Homophobia	1 046	18	1 039	18	749	15	839	15	694	13	-17	-34
Transphobia	14	0	30	1	31	1	52	1	41	1	-21	193
Total	5 895	100	5 797	100	5 139	100	5 493	100	5 518	100	0	-6

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

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

Table A3. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified xenophobic/racist motive, by type of offence, 2008–2012.

Type of offence	Year								2012*	Change compared to 2008, %	Change compared to 2011, %	
	2008		2009		2010		2011					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%				
Violent crimes**	897	21	911	22	735	19	703	18	661	17	-6	-26
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	1 740	41	1 744	42	1 496	40	1 650	42	1 646	41	0	-5
Defamation	517	12	559	14	716	19	643	16	651	16	1	26
Criminal damage/graffiti	420	10	313	8	218	6	296	8	374	9	26	-11
Hate speech	364	9	345	8	363	10	396	10	419	11	6	15
Unlawful discrimination	186	4	166	4	134	4	146	4	120	3	-18	-36
Other crimes	100	2	78	2	124	3	102	3	107	3	5	7
Total number	4 224	100	4 116	100	3 786	100	3 936	100	3 979	100	1	-6

* Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

** Violent crime includes: homicide, assault, violence against public servant, mugging, gross violation of 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, 2008–2012.

Type of offence	Year									2012*	Change compared to 2008, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2008		2009		2010		2011					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number			
Violent crimes**	189	25	196	25	206	25	183	23	209	22	14	10
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	285	37	301	39	274	33	281	35	310	33	10	9
Defamation	126	17	146	19	181	22	164	20	176	19	7	39
Criminal damage/graffiti	60	8	52	7	30	4	50	6	101	11	102	68
Hate speech	66	9	60	8	91	11	95	12	114	12	20	72
Unlawful discrimination	22	3	14	2	23	3	18	2	23	2	26	3
Other crimes	13	2	11	1	13	2	12	1	8	1	-31	-36
Total number	761	100	780	100	818	100	803	100	940	100	17	24

* Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

** Violent crime includes: homicide, assault, violence against public servant, mugging, gross violation of 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, 2008–2012.

Type of offence	Year								2012*		Change compared to 2008, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2008		2009		2010		2011					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	33	19	21	13	21	14	17	9	8	4	-51	-75
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	80	45	78	48	49	34	74	40	97	45	31	21
Defamation	23	13	21	13	31	21	37	20	56	26	51	143
Hate speech	9	5	13	8	13	9	16	9	21	10	29	130
Unlawful discrimination	20	11	24	15	21	14	28	15	27	13	-4	34
Other crimes***	13	7	6	4	10	7	12	7	6	2	-50	-54
Summa	178	100	163	100	145	100	184	100	215	100	17	21

* Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

** Violent crime includes: homicide, assault, violence against public servant, mugging, gross violation of integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

*** Also includes criminal damage/graffiti.

Table A6. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified anti-Semitic motive, by type of offence, 2008–2012.

Type of offence	Year								2012*		Change compared to 2008, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2008		2009		2010		2011					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	17	11	20	8	15	9	14	7	14	6	0	-18
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	63	40	90	36	63	39	77	40	87	39	13	38
Defamation	17	11	20	8	20	12	14	7	10	5	-29	-41
Criminal damage/graffiti	21	13	36	14	22	14	31	16	27	12	-13	29
Hate speech	37	23	75	30	34	21	54	28	79	36	46	114
Other crimes***	4	3	9	4	7	4	4	2	4	2	0	0
Total number	159	100	250	100	161	100	194	100	221	100	14	39

* Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

** Violent crime includes: homicide, assault, violence against public servant, mugging, gross violation of integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

*** Other crimes also include unlawful discrimination.

Table A7. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified Islamophobic motive, by type of offence, 2008–2012.

Type of offence	Year								2012*		Change compared to 2008, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2008		2009		2010		2011					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes**	26	10	25	13	23	8	39	14	29	9	-26	12
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	112	41	83	43	92	34	123	44	134	44	9	20
Defamation	28	10	21	11	33	12	38	14	39	13	3	39
Criminal damage/graffiti	44	16	23	12	20	7	16	6	19	6	19	-57
Hate speech	40	15	31	16	80	29	45	16	72	24	60	80
Unlawful discrimination	13	5	8	4	8	3	6	2	2	1	-67	-85
Other crimes	9	3	3	2	16	6	11	4	10	3	-9	11
Total number	272	100	194	100	272	100	278	100	306	100	10	13

* Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

** Violent crime includes: homicide, assault, violence against public servant, mugging, gross violation of integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

Table A8. Number and proportion of police reports with an identified homophobic, biphobic or heterophobic motive*, by type of offence, 2008–2012.

Type of offence	Year								2012**		Change compared to 2008, %	Change compared to 2011, %
	2008		2009		2010		2011					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Violent crimes***	278	26	252	24	176	23	189	22	163	23	-14	-41
Unlawful threat and non-sexual molestation	499	47	530	50	318	41	405	47	287	40	-29	-42
Defamation	115	11	148	14	171	22	146	17	143	20	-2	24
Criminal damage/graffiti	106	10	100	9	59	8	66	8	76	11	15	-28
Hate speech	20	2	14	1	25	3	13	2	25	4	92	25
Unlawful discrimination	15	1	5	0	7	1	13	2	8	1	-38	-47
Other crimes	22	2	11	1	14	2	22	3	10	1	-55	-55
Total number	1 055	100	1 060	100	770	100	854	100	713	100	-17	-32

* Of which about 97 per cent concerns homophobic hate crimes.

** Estimated numbers, based on a sample survey.

*** Violent crime includes: homicide, assault, violence against public servant, mugging, gross violation of integrity, gross violation of a woman's integrity and rape.

Table A9. Confidence interval (95 %) for number of victims in the population (aged 16–79) exposed to xenophobic, homophobic and anti-religious hate crimes in 2011, by crime category, according to SCS 2012.

	Estimated number of victims in the population	Half confidence interval (+/-)	Number of observations (n)
NUMBER OF VICTIMS			
Xenophobia	86 000	44 000	122
Homophobia	13 000	17 000	22
Anti-religious	28 000	25 000	37
PRORTION IN POPULATION			
Xenophobia	1,2%	0,6%	122
Homophobia	0,2%	0,2%	22
Anti-religious	0,4%	0,3%	37
NUMBER of victims, xenophobia			
Mugging	11 000	51 000	16
Assault	19 000	41 000	28
Unlawful threat	35 000	46 000	50
Harassment	21 000	39 000	28
PROPORTION of victims, xenophobia			
Mugging	0,1%	0,7%	16
Assault	0,3%	0,6%	28
Unlawful threat	0,5%	0,6%	50
Harassment	0,3%	0,5%	28

Table A10. Confidence interval (95 %) for estimated number and proportion of police reports with identified hate crime motives, 2012.

Motive	Number		Proportion	
	Estimated number of reports	Half confidence interval (+/-)	Proportion	Half confidence interval (+/-)
Xenophobia/racism	3979	125	72	1,2
Afrophobia*	940	61	17	1,0
anti-Roma*	215	29	4	0,5
<i>Between minorities</i>	454	42	8	0,7
<i>Towards majority group</i>	126	22	2	0,4
anti-Semitism	221	30	4	0,5
Islamophobia	306	35	6	0,6
Christianophobia and other anti-religious	258	32	5	0,6
Christianophobia	200	28	4	0,5
Homo-, bi- and heterophobia	713	53	13	0,9
Homophobia	694	52	13	0,9
Transphobia	41	13	1	0,3
Total	5518	147	100	0

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

