

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES MEETING

TACKLE CRIME AND ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR MEETING

17 APRIL 2018

SUBJECT: HATE CRIME UPDATE

Report of the Chief Constable

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1. To provide an update on Hate Crime.

RECOMMENDATION

2. That the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is satisfied with the Policing of Hate Crime.

POLICE AND CRIME PLAN

3. Hate crime is any incident which is perceived to be motivated by prejudice based on the victim's disability, race, religion, gender identity or sexual orientation. Nobody should have to live with the fear, anxiety and consequences of hate crime. Recent high profile incidents and Brexit have added significance to this as a priority area across West Yorkshire and nationally, and has a big impact on people's feelings of safety. In reality all strands of hate crime have increased over the last year with Race Hate accounting for around 80% of all hate crime.

KEY INFORMATION

4. The PCC launched an extraordinary Hate Crime grant in 2015/16 to support his commitments to and delivery of hate crime. The one off grant was available from the Victim Support Services Fund held by the PCC and was specifically for organisations or individuals to Support victims of hate crime. Applications for funding were taken in late 2015 resulting in 12 Successful projects sharing £112,732.50. The PCC through the Safer Communities Fund has granted over £137,000 to 43 organisations that address Hate Crime.
5. To reassure communities the PCC has continued in his role to promote hate crime, he has spoken at events and offered reassurance around recent domestic and international terror attacks, his Youth Advisory Group has made a video to encourage young people to report hate crime and he has a joint campaign which will re-launch in October 2017.
6. The PCC has met with MPs and with a number of different community based groups to discuss their concerns around hate crime this includes: LGBTQ communities, Gypsy and Travellers Advocacy group – Leeds Gate, Muslim Safety Forum- Leeds and the Polish community.
7. PCC will continue to work with other organisations to specifically support victims of Hate Crime.

## **PARTNERSHIP WORKING**

8. The PCC has supported the launch of the new Kirklees Hate Crime strategy on 20 March 2017 and will support the launch of a Bradford Hate Crime Strategy on 14 September.
9. The PCC has also given the five Community Safety Partnerships £40,000 each to be spent on support for young victims of crime and hate crime.



## Chief Officer Team Briefing for COM

**Title:** Hate Crime Update report  
**CoT Sponsor:** ACC Mrs Hankinson  
**Report Author:** Andrew Wright, Head of Performance Review

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### SUMMARY

The report contained in this paper outlines the current hate crime performance statistics and related work undertaken during April 2017 to January 2018.

### REPORT DETAILS

#### Hate Crime/ Incidents Statistics

1. West Yorkshire Police record a hate crime or incident defined by the College of Policing Hate Crime Operational Guidance (2014) as :-  
A hate crime is any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or is a transgender person or perceived disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or transgender.

A hate incident is any non-crime incident which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or a transgender person or perceived disability, race, religion, sexual orientation or transgender.

West Yorkshire Police use the term hate incidents which includes total hate crime and non-crime incidents to give a true picture of demand on the force.

2. In 2016/17 (April 2016-March 2017) there were 5,899 hate reports to the police and of these 5,223 were recorded as hate crimes. In the ten months April 2017 to January 2018 there were 5,422 hate incidents reported and from these, 5,169 crimes were then recorded, therefore 253 were hate non-crime incidents. Hate incidents or crimes are categorised across the monitored Hate strands, namely Race, Faith, Disability, Sexual

Orientation and Transphobic. A full breakdown of all statistics relating to hate incidents and crimes, by strand are attached at Appendix A.

3. The statistics at Appendix A identify a 70% increase in hate crimes recorded in 2015/16 then an increase in 2016/17 of 40% and a further 22.5% increase so far this year. The recent increases are predominantly associated with administrative change in relation to Force crime recording processes which have resulted in an increased likelihood of a crime being recorded following an incident report to the Police. Crime increases have been reported across a number of crime types this year and the increases in hate crime follow a similar pattern to related offences such as public order and low level violence without injury. The tables at Appendix A identify that 82.9% of hate crime relates to offences of either public order where the victim is caused to feel under threat, distressed or alarmed (56.8% of all hate crime) or violence without injury (26.1% of all hate crime). Just 3% of recorded Hate Crimes took place on-line during April 2017 to January 2018.
4. Continued publicity may also have encouraged victims of hate incidents and crimes to come forward and report their experience to the police. West Yorkshire Police have had an active communication strategy over the last 24-36 months to raise awareness and ensure we have appropriate communication and reporting options available. This includes local reporting centres or signposting points that are widespread in communities, where victims and witnesses of such hate incidents and crimes can make reports to local identified persons acting as intermediaries between victims and the Police (i.e. not directly to the police). They are managed by the five Local Authorities rather than the police and tend to be places like Council hubs, Housing Offices and libraries as well as other charities and organisations. In addition, all Local Authorities offer online reporting and victims of hate can also report via Stop Hate UK, Tell MAMA and the Community Security Trust so there are many additional, alternative methods of reporting. The increase in the reported incidents and crimes is a positive step, but there are still concerns that some incidents and crimes are not being reported.
5. Mechanisms are in place within Force to provide an accurate picture of tensions using reporting systems and partnership networks. Monitoring is undertaken to highlight and alert to any emerging threats, or exceptional performance trends and use information, such as the National Community Tension Team (NCTT) reports to provide the national and international picture.
6. Victims of hate incidents and crimes are surveyed so that the Force can act upon victim feedback and improve service delivery. The hate victim satisfaction rate for the 12 months to February 2018 was 72.9% which is a reduction of 6.2 percentage points in comparison to the level in February 2017 (79.1%) and includes results across all five hate strands. The decline has been driven predominately by a reduction in satisfaction with the way victims feel they have been kept informed of progress, down 4 percentage points, and to a lesser extent with the actions taken, down 2 percentage points.

A number of actions have been identified to improve VCOPs compliance as well as satisfaction with keeping informed of progress for all crime and incident victims and these have been incorporated within the new force satisfaction action plan. In addition, a number of reflector groups have recently been held, which included victims of hate incidents, in order for us to more fully explore areas of dissatisfaction.

There is no significant difference between responses by gender, age or whether respondents have a disability or not, but White victims of hate incidents are more likely to be satisfied with the overall service they have received than BME victims.

7. A random sample of victims are contacted 6 to 12 weeks after the date they reported their crime or incident to the Police and asked about their views of the service they received. This means that feedback gathered during February 2018 for example will relate to those who reported incidents in December 2017. It is noted, the satisfaction survey was revised in April 2017 to include a new range of questions about any telephone investigation, interaction with crime scene investigators and outcomes. The programme has also been extended to cover a wider range of crime types.

### **Race hate**

8. The vast majority of hate incidents are related to race. Race related incidents account for around three quarters of all hate incidents recorded in West Yorkshire and all hate crimes reported. This is a similar position to the National picture. The volume of incidents had been stable over the two years to March 2015, however an increase was reported in 2015/16 with incidents increasing by 1166 (47%) to 3,676 for the year 2015/16 and by 669 (18%) to 4,345 for the year 2016/17. So far this year the volume of race related hate incidents has increased by 9.4% to stand at 3,969 in the period April to January 2018 whilst race related recorded hate crime has increased by 14.3% to stand at 3,838. Increased volumes of race hate incidents and crimes in West Yorkshire can be attributed to more victims understanding hatred and willing to come forward to report to the police and greater media coverage of hate crimes when reporting on national and international terror events.
9. The repeat victimisation rate for race hate incidents, at 16.3%, has held stable since July 2016. In the past 12 months, 762 incident reports involved a victim who had been subject to one or more other hate incidents in the previous twelve months. Where a suspect was identified for race hate incidents, 272 suspects had been involved in one or more other hate incidents in the previous twelve months. The number of arrests made at race hate incidents has fallen in the latest 12 months, to 736, reflecting a downward trend in the arrest rate (from 20% a year ago to 15.7% in the latest period). The reduced arrest rate is associated with a reduction in the volume of arrests and the increase in volume of incidents. Around 80% of race hate incidents relate to violence/public order and alcohol was identified as an aggravating factor in 5.3% of incidents.
10. A total of 4,487 race hate crimes were recorded in the latest 12 months, with a total of 708(16.9%) outcomes resulting in a police action against the suspect (378 charges and 330 other outcomes for the offender, as a caution or community resolution) and 1,729 (41.1%) outcomes where the suspect was identified but the decision was taken not to proceed with the criminal justice process (e.g. the victim declines/is unable to support the prosecution, evidential difficulties prohibit, victim refuses to support).
11. Almost 60% of race hate victims are male, over 85% are aged under 50 (with almost 30% in the 30-39 age bracket). Around 45% of victims define their ethnicity as Asian. The majority of race hate incident suspects are male (almost 70%) are in the younger age groups (around 55% are under 30). Over half of suspects define their ethnicity as white British.

## **Faith Hate**

12. Faith hate incidents have increased significantly in volume and stood at 334 for 2016/17 which is around a quarter more than the previous year (269). For the period April 2017 to January 2018, there have been 322 incidents, which is a further increase of 19.7%. Increased volumes of faith hate incidents and crimes in West Yorkshire can be attributed to better identification and recording practices. The number of repeat victims is relatively low at 55 in the last 12 months, as is the number of repeat suspects at 18. Just over 63% of incidents related to violence/public order offences.
13. A total of 329 faith hate crimes were recorded in the latest twelve months and 311 outcomes recorded, with relatively few charges (28) or other outcomes for the offender (24). 139 (44.7%) outcomes did not have an identifiable suspect to process.
14. Around 64% of all Faith hate crimes recorded in the last 12 months relate to offences where the targeted faith is Islam. Around 11% of all faith hate crimes recorded related to anti-Semitic offences.
15. Around 55% of faith hate victims are male and almost half are in the 30-49 age bracket. Almost 65% defined their ethnicity as Asian. Almost three quarters of suspects were male, with 12% defining their ethnicity as Asian and almost half defining ethnicity as white British.

## **Disability Hate**

16. Disability hate incidents have increased significantly in volume to stand at 356 for 2016/17 (up 90, 34%). So far this year in the period April 2017 to January 2018, the volume (488) is nearly 70.6% higher than the same period last year (an increase of 202 incidents). For the last twelve months the number of repeat victims was 151 (27.2%) and the number of repeat suspects was 22 (4%). Almost 65% of incidents related to violence/public order.
17. A total of 487 disability hate crimes were recorded in the last twelve months and 426 outcomes recorded, with relatively few charges (5) or other outcomes for the offender (16) in total 21 (4.9%). A fifth of outcomes identified evidential difficulties prohibiting a charge.
18. Around 60% of disability hate victims are male, with a high proportion in the younger age brackets (Under 16: 11.9%, 16-19: 5.4%, 20-29: 16.8%, 30-39: 15.8%) and around 50% defined their ethnicity as white British. Just under two thirds of suspects were male and almost half defined their ethnicity as white British.

## **Sexual Orientation Hate**

19. Sexual orientation hate incidents increased significantly to 594 for 2016/17 (up 148, 33%). So far this year (April 2017 to January 2018), the volume has increased to 554 (an increase of 48 on the same period last year). The number of repeat victims is relatively low at 137 in the last twelve months, as is the number of repeat suspects at 29. Over three quarters of incidents related to violence/public order and alcohol was identified as an aggravating factor in 30 incidents.

20. A total of 624 sexual orientation hate crimes were recorded in the latest twelve months along with 553 outcomes resulting in 30 charges, 37 other outcomes for the offender and 253 outcomes where the suspect was identified but the decision was taken not to proceed with the criminal justice process (e.g. the victim declines/is unable to support the prosecution, evidential difficulties prohibit, victim refuses to support).
21. Just under two thirds of sexual orientation hate victims are male, with a high proportion in the 20-49 age brackets and almost half defined their ethnicity as white British. Almost three quarters of suspects were male and over half defined their ethnicity as white British.

### **Transphobic Hate**

22. Transphobic hate incidents are relatively low in volume but increased steadily to stand at 74 for 2016/17, a 60% increase on the previous year. So far this year, 89 incidents have been recorded (a further increase of 39.1%). The number of repeat victims is low at 39 in the last twelve months (but making a high repeat rate of 41.1%). Nearly two thirds of incidents related to violence/public order.
23. A total of 94 transphobic hate crimes were recorded in the last twelve months along with 80 outcomes resulting in no charges and 4 other outcomes for the offender (cautions and community resolution). There were 30 outcomes where the suspect was identified but the decision was taken not to proceed with the criminal justice process (e.g. the victim declines/is unable to support the prosecution, evidential difficulties prohibit, victim refuses to support).
24. 52% of victims were male and most victims were aged under 60. Just under two fifths defined their ethnicity as white British. The profile is similar for suspects, but with a higher volume of younger suspects.

## **ONGOING WORK AND DEVELOPMENTS**

### **'Hate Hurts' Awareness campaign - OPCC and West Yorkshire Police, 2017-18**

25. The joint OPCC/WY Police hate crime campaign 'Hate Hurts' continued throughout the reporting period, July 2017- January 2018 and supported the National Hate Crime Awareness Week, October 2017.
26. The external facing campaign included hate crime posters, leaflets, easy-read leaflets and other resources for use by Officers. Social media advertising and regular or targeted social media messages via the twitter account (WYP\_Hatecrime and @WestYorksPolice) were supported by infographics to clarify what hate crime is and how to report it.
27. The internal facing campaign included promotion of the i-Learn training resource for staff on identifying and investigating hate crime and further staff training to the Customer Contact Centre by the Office of the Crime Registrar on accurate recording on Force crime recording systems.

28. West Yorkshire Police continue to support the Home Office 'Action Against Hate' plan by working with partners to raise awareness of hate crime and how to report it, provide support to victims, and prevent and respond to hate crime. Successful joint working with the OPCC, Home Office, Leeds and British Transport Police resulted in December 2018 by launching hate crime information in some of the Eastern European and other languages spoken by migrants, asylum seekers and refugees living or coming into West Yorkshire.

### **West Yorkshire Police monitoring of hate crime**

29. Since the EU referendum in June 2016 hate crime performance updates have been routinely provided to the Chief Officer Team in order to highlight and alert to any emerging threats, or exceptional performance trends. At a district level, hate crime data is regularly communicated for local monitoring and to inform partnership activities and local scrutiny panels. WYP continue to submit data returns to the Home Office National Community Tensions Team (NCTT) who monitor the national hate crime picture.
30. In accordance with new national annual data return requirements (01/04/2017) the victims recording of Faith hate crime has been further categorised (Anti-Buddhist, Anti-Christian, Anti-Hindu, Anti-Jewish, Anti-Muslim, Anti-Other and Anti-Sikh) and the victim's religion or belief is recorded. Police systems have been revised and hate crime recording standards updated which provide guidance to officers. Faith hate crime data is routinely provided by further category breakdown.
31. All five policing districts appoint Hate co-ordinator post holders who act as the local 'gatekeeper' for hate crime, providing subject matter expertise to investigating officers, maintaining contact with local partners and proactively raising awareness within local communities. Regular practitioner workshops provide a forum for development needs, such as a perspective on Anti-Muslim Hate Crime, delivered by the Chair of the Force Association of Muslim Police or a CPS Prosecutor delivering a workshop on Social Media and Hate Crime, a CPS perspective addressing on-line hate crime.

### **Hate Crime Strategic Partnership Work**

32. Hate crime Policy Lead continues to meet with the five District Council leads for hate crime and other relevant partners to maintain strategic oversight across the county. In addition, regular contact is maintained with seven Forces in the North East region, CPS Yorkshire and Humberside and the Ministry of Justice. WY Police continue to be represented on the CPS Regional Scrutiny Panel, which identifies lessons learnt for the Police and partners through the Criminal Justice process.
33. Leeds District regularly host Community Forum meetings with CST (Community Security Trust) to jointly monitor anti-Semitic hate crimes and incidents and members are proactively involved in briefings and awareness to support community planning events. The meetings include members of the Jewish community, representatives from the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and WYP personnel (including Hate Co-ordinator).
34. WY Police have an Information Sharing Agreement (led by ACC Mark Hamilton, National Police Chiefs Council) with Tell MAMA (Measuring Anti-Muslim Attacks), which is an independent, non-governmental organization supporting victims of anti-Muslim hatred. The agreement continues to enable monthly sharing of anonymised data and monitoring



of anti-Islam hate crimes across West Yorkshire and member of the West Yorkshire Tell MAMA Advisory Board.

## **EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERATIONS**

35. This report highlights equality differences in hate crime related calls for service, recorded crime, repeat victimisation and victim satisfaction.
36. There are no human rights considerations directly in respect of this report, however analysis of hate crime is related to Article 8 'Right to respect for private and family life'.

## **STRATEGIC RISK IMPLICATIONS**

37. Safeguarding people who are vulnerable is a significant risk to the Police and included in the Force Strategic Assessment (FSA) and resulting priorities and tactical plans. The Force has had an equality objective on hate crime in the Equality Plan, 2013 -2017.
38. From a re-fresh of the FSA in September 2016, hate crime is now assessed as a Force strategic priority.

## **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

- Appendix A – West Yorkshire Police statistics

## Appendix A

### Trends in Hate Crime and Incidents

Race	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 to Jan	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/-	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	2510	3676	4345	3969	342	9.4%
Crimes	1880	3049	4023	3838	481	14.3%

HOCR Sub Group	Hate Crimes Apr17 to Jan18	%
Arson	9	0.2%
Bicycle theft	2	0.1%
Burglary - business and community	3	0.1%
Burglary - residential	14	0.4%
Criminal damage	247	6.4%
Fraud	2	0.1%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	56	1.5%
Other sexual offences	6	0.2%
Other theft	23	0.6%
Possession of drugs	0	0.0%
Possession of weapons	7	0.2%
Public order offences	2286	59.6%
Rape	3	0.1%
Robbery	13	0.3%
Shoplifting	6	0.2%
Theft from the person	3	0.1%
Vehicle offences	8	0.2%
Violence with injury	202	5.3%
Violence without injury	948	24.7%

Faith	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 to Jan	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/-	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	132	269	334	322	53	19.7%
Crimes	61	180	291	275	38	16.0%

HOCR Sub Group	Hate Crimes Apr17 to Jan18	%
Arson	3	1.1%
Bicycle theft	0	0.0%
Burglary - business and community	1	0.4%
Burglary - residential	3	1.1%
Criminal damage	24	8.7%
Fraud	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	2	0.7%
Other sexual offences	0	0.0%
Other theft	1	0.4%
Possession of drugs	0	0.0%
Possession of weapons	0	0.0%
Public order offences	154	56.0%
Rape	0	0.0%
Robbery	1	0.4%
Shoplifting	0	0.0%
Theft from the person	0	0.0%
Vehicle offences	1	0.4%
Violence with injury	8	2.9%
Violence without injury	77	28.0%

Faith Motivation	Hate Crimes Apr17 to Jan18	%
Buddhist	3	1.1%
Christian	22	8.0%
Hindu	1	0.4%
Jewish	35	12.7%
Muslim	184	66.9%
Sikh	13	4.7%
Other	14	5.1%
Not Recorded	3	1.1%

Disability	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 to Jan	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/-	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	165	266	356	488	202	70.6%
Crimes	91	170	316	427	178	71.5%

HOCR Sub Group	Hate Crimes Apr17 to Jan18	%
Arson	2	0.5%
Bicycle theft	0	0.0%
Burglary - business and community	0	0.0%
Burglary - residential	3	0.7%
Criminal damage	47	11.0%
Fraud	2	0.5%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	3	0.7%
Other sexual offences	4	0.9%
Other theft	11	2.6%
Possession of drugs	1	0.2%
Possession of weapons	0	0.0%
Public order offences	187	43.8%
Rape	1	0.2%
Robbery	4	0.9%
Shoplifting	0	0.0%
Theft from the person	8	1.9%
Vehicle offences	0	0.0%
Violence with injury	30	7.0%
Violence without injury	124	29.0%

Sexual Orientation	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 to Jan	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/-	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	249	446	594	554	48	9.5%
Crimes	151	320	536	541	91	20.2%

HOCR Sub Group	Hate Crimes Apr17 to Jan18	%
Arson	2	0.4%
Bicycle theft	0	0.0%
Burglary - business and community	0	0.0%
Burglary - residential	0	0.0%
Criminal damage	32	5.9%
Fraud	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	7	1.3%
Other sexual offences	3	0.6%
Other theft	2	0.4%
Possession of drugs	0	0.0%
Possession of weapons	1	0.2%
Public order offences	275	50.8%
Rape	0	0.0%
Robbery	3	0.6%
Shoplifting	0	0.0%
Theft from the person	0	0.0%
Vehicle offences	2	0.4%
Violence with injury	51	9.4%
Violence without injury	163	30.1%

Transphobic	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 to Jan	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/-	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	40	46	74	89	25	39.1%
Crimes	18	30	57	88	40	83.3%

HOCR Sub Group	Hate Crimes Apr17 to Jan18	%
Arson	1	1.1%
Bicycle theft	0	0.0%
Burglary - business and community	0	0.0%
Burglary - residential	0	0.0%
Criminal damage	8	9.1%
Fraud	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	0	0.0%
Other sexual offences	1	1.1%
Other theft	0	0.0%
Possession of drugs	0	0.0%
Possession of weapons	0	0.0%
Public order offences	33	37.5%
Rape	0	0.0%
Robbery	0	0.0%
Shoplifting	0	0.0%
Theft from the person	0	0.0%
Vehicle offences	0	0.0%
Violence with injury	9	10.2%
Violence without injury	36	40.9%

Hate	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 to Jan	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/-	16/17 Apr-Jan vs 17/18 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	3096	4703	5899	5422	518	12.5%
Crimes	2201	3749	5223	5169	828	22.5%

HOCR Sub Group	Hate Crimes Apr17 to Jan18	%
Arson	17	0.3%
Bicycle theft	2	0.0%
Burglary - business and community	4	0.1%
Burglary - residential	20	0.4%
Criminal damage	358	6.9%
Fraud	4	0.1%
Miscellaneous crimes against society	68	1.3%
Other sexual offences	14	0.3%
Other theft	37	0.7%
Possession of drugs	1	0.0%
Possession of weapons	8	0.2%
Public order offences	2935	56.8%
Rape	4	0.1%
Robbery	21	0.4%
Shoplifting	6	0.1%
Theft from the person	11	0.2%
Vehicle offences	11	0.2%
Violence with injury	300	5.8%
Violence without injury	1348	26.1%