FACING FACTS

MAKE HATE CRIMES VISIBLE

Mapping Report

January 2013

BACKGROUND

Facing Facts! is a project on combating hate crimes coordinated by CEJI – A Jewish Contribution to an Inclusive Europe in partnership with the CST - Community Security Trust (UK), the CIDI - Dutch Centre for Documentation and Information Israel (Netherlands) and the COC - Federation of Dutch Associations for the Integration of Homosexuality (Netherlands). ILGA-Europe (International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association) is an associate partner to the project.

The project, which began in March 2011, is a two year project financed by the European Commission, designed to improve monitoring and recording of hate crimes and incidents throughout the European Union. Following a precise working plan this project identified standards for comparable hate crime data collection; created an innovative methodology to train civil society organisations representing victims to gather, analyse and report in order to advocate on prevention and intervention measures; trained 23 CSOs in 2012; tried to improve cooperation between authorities and NGOs and increase relationships between different social groups.

A clear mapping of the extent to which data gathering is currently undertaken by state actors and CSOs was needed in order to classify different methodologies, identify best practices and create guidelines for future use. For this purpose, in co-operation with EU-level platforms and the project's partners, Facing Facts! submitted a questionnaire designed to find out about the current methodologies and on-going practices to organisations committed to combating and monitoring hate crime at local, national and international level.

The Mapping Survey commenced in 2011, and responses were collected until November 2012. The survey results were collected and used to gather information on the methodologies used by the participants. Upon completing the questionnaire, the organizations were given the opportunity to participate in both the Facing Facts Guidelines Workshop and the 'Train the Trainer' Seminar. At the Guidelines Workshop in April 2012, five organizations were chosen from the pool of respondents and given the opportunity to help finalize the Guidelines for setting comparable standards and criteria for data collection. Then, in November 2012, the 'Train the Trainer' seminar was held in London and the new methodology was tested. Now in the projects final weeks, the methodology is being finalised before the project's final evaluation in 2013.

INTRODUCTION

What is a Hate Crime?

'Hate crimes are criminal acts committed with a bias motive. It is this motive that makes hate crimes different from other crimes. A hate crime is not one particular offence. It could be an act of intimidation, threats, property damage, assault, murder or any other criminal offence.
The term "hate crime" or "bias crime", therefore, describes a type of crime, rather than a specific offence within a penal code. A person may commit a hate crime in a country where there is no specific criminal sanction on account of bias or prejudice. The term describes a concept, rather than a legal definition […]

Hate crimes always comprise two elements: a *criminal offence* committed with a *bias motive.*

The first element of a hate crime is that an act is committed that constitutes an offence under ordinary criminal law. This criminal act is referred to in this guide as the "base offence". Because there are small variations in legal provisions from country to country, there are some divergences in the kind of conduct that amounts to a crime; but in general most countries criminalise the same type of violent acts. Hate crimes always require a base offence to have occurred. If there is no base offence, there is no hate crime.

The second element of a hate crime is that the criminal act is committed with a particular motive, referred to in this guide as "bias". It is this element of bias motive that differentiates hate crimes from ordinary crimes. This means the perpetrator intentionally chose the *target* of the crime because of some *protected characteristic*.

- The *target* may be one or more people, or it may be property associated with a group that shares a particular characteristic.

- A *protected characteristic* is a characteristic share by a group, such as a "race", language, religion, ethnicity, nationality, or any other similar common factor.'[1]

---

[1] Hate Crime Law Laws – *A Practical Guide*, OSCE-ODIHR, Warsaw, 2009, p.16, http://osce.org/item/36671.html?ch=1263

STATE OBLIGATIONS

The Council of the European Union Framework decision on Racism and Xenophobia, provides for minimal harmonisation of the criminal provisions to combat racism and xenophobia, with the focus on the prohibition of public incitement to violence and hatred against persons of a different race, colour, religion on national or ethnic descent. This prohibition is the common prerequisite for imposing criminal liability for any conduct of this sort. It does not prohibit specific symbols per se, such as the swastika.[2]

By November 2010, the Council Framework Decision on Racism and Xenophobia should have been transposed in Member States' national laws.[3] According to information collected by the Fundamental Rights Agency, at the beginning of September 2010 five EU Member States had taken measures to transpose the framework decision. In other eight Member States, existing legislation was considered as already meeting or surpassing provisions in the framework decision. In some of these Member States existing legislation extends to 'hate crime' motivated by other grounds. The remaining Member States were still in the process of transposing the framework decision and notifying their implementing measures to the European Commission – which is responsible for monitoring the situation. Now that the 28 November 2010 has passed and states should have enacted the necessary changes, we can expect the Commission's assesment on the results of the Framework Decision in November 2013[4].

---

[2] http://eurex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:328:0055:0058:EN:PDF
[3] Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA, OJ 2008 L 328, p. 55
[4] Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA, OJ 2008 L 328, p. 58

HATE CRIME RECORDING ACROSS EU COUNTRIES

The European Union's Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA, formerly the European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia) regularly assess the hate crime data-collection mechanism of EU member states. Although defined in terms of data on "racist violence and crime", its criteria are also relevant for data collection on all violent hate crimes.[5]

"Across the EU, the collection and public availability of official criminal justice data on racist crime continues to vary significantly between Member States, with some publishing no data (such as Bulgaria and Greece) and only a few collecting and publishing comprehensive data on a regular basis (such as Finland, Sweden and the UK). Uncritical readings of existing data on racist crime can make it appear that those few Member States that comprehensively record and publish data have a greater problem with some of the most abhorrent forms of racism – such as racially motivated violent crime – than those that publish no or limited data. A more insightful reading of official data is that the collection and publication of extensive figures indicates that a Member State is effectively responding to racist crime by acknowledging its existence, and the State's response to it, in a transparent way"[6].

---

[5] *Report on Racism and Xenophobia in the Member States of the EU*, Fundamental Right Agency, Vienna, 2010, p. 118-19, http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/products/publications_reports/ar2007_part2_en.htm.

[6] *Fundamental rights: challenges and achievements in 2010*, Annual Report, Fundamental Right Agency, Vienna, 2010, p.120 http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/attachments/annual-report-2011_EN.pdf

Table 1: Classification of official data collection mechanisms pertaining to hate crime, by EU Member State

Limited data	Good data	Comprehensive data
Few incidents and a narrow range of bias motivations are recorded	*A range of bias motivations are recorded*	*A range of bias motivations, types of crimes and characteristics of incidents are recorded*
Data are usually not published	*Data are generally published*	*Data are always published*
Bulgaria Cyprus Estonia Greece Hungary Ireland Italy Latvia Luxembourg Malta Portugal Slovenia Spain	Austria Belgium Czech Republic Denmark France Germany Lithuania Poland Slovakia	Finland Netherlands Sweden United Kingdom
Romania*		

Notes: *No evidence on hate crime data collection was found for Romania.
Information as of September 2012.
Source: FRA desk research and FRA analysis of data provided by the FRA's research network

The table shows the status of official data collection mechanism pertaining to hate crime, by EU Member State (27)[7]

Obstacles to hate crime monitoring and reporting generally fall in two areas: factors discouraging victims from reporting to police, and factors that result in incidents not being recorded as having hate motivations. These factors result in both under-reporting and under-recording of hate motivated incidents and crimes. CSOs can help address both problems.[8]
If crimes are not recorded, it allows state authorities to believe or assert that there are no hate crimes occurring. CSOs can monitor the overall incidence of hate crimes, as well as the official response to particular cases. By monitoring and reporting hate crimes, CSOs can identify trends and take action in individual cases. CSOs also play a role in providing channels for people to bring complaints against the police, with due safeguards to ensure confidentiality where victims lack confidence in official agencies. In addition to provisions for CSOs to represent victims

---

[7] Fundamental Rights Agency, Making hate crime visible in the European Union: acknowledging victims rights, Vienna, November 2012, p.8
http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-2012_hate-crime.pdf

[8] Hate Crime Law Laws – *A Practical Guide*, OSCE-ODIHR, Warsaw, 2009, p.34,
http://osce.org/item/36671.html?ch=1263

in bringing complaints before official anti-discrimination bodies or public prosecutors, CSOs can also bring complaints about discriminatory action, including violence, by the police. [9]

---

[9] Ibid., p. 36

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

SECTION 1 - ORGANIZATIONS DETAILS

The survey carried out by CEJI in collaboration with other partners in the project from September 2011 to October 2012 cannot be considered as a scientific study: nonetheless the sample's composition and its results might have a considerable significance to demonstrate best practices and weaknesses on the ground.

The questionnaire submitted by eighty-one organizations is composed of 33 questions, divided into 5 sections. The first section addresses general questions about the organization, while the other sections seek to collect information about data collection on hate crime and hate speech, victim support, publication of data and the relations that the organisations have with police, government and other organisations.

The survey covered almost the European Union as a whole (EU 27). Questionnaires were received from all Member States. : The majority of the respondents have been characterized themselves as advocacy organisations (62%) and community support organisations (52%) working at local (2%), regional (15%) national (55%) level, or as umbrella organisations (10%). The highest number of questionnaires was submitted by organisations based in the United Kingdom, followed by, France, Hungary, Ireland, and the Netherlands.

How would you characterize your organisation?
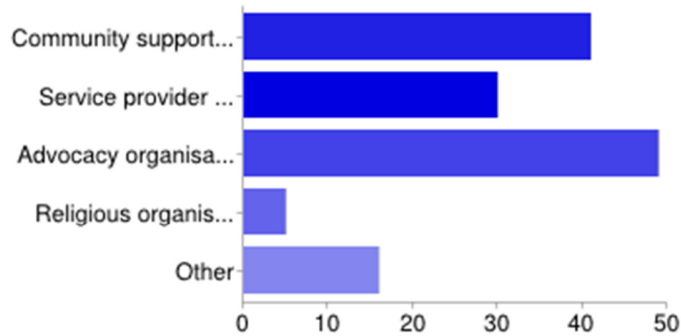
Community support organisation	41	52%
Service provider organisation	30	38%
Advocacy organisation	49	62%
Religious organisation	5	6%
Other	16	20%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

Other : Human and minority rights organization; news disseminator; social science research organization; watchdog; National Human Rights Institution; public institution; Security organization; Strategic Housing Authority.
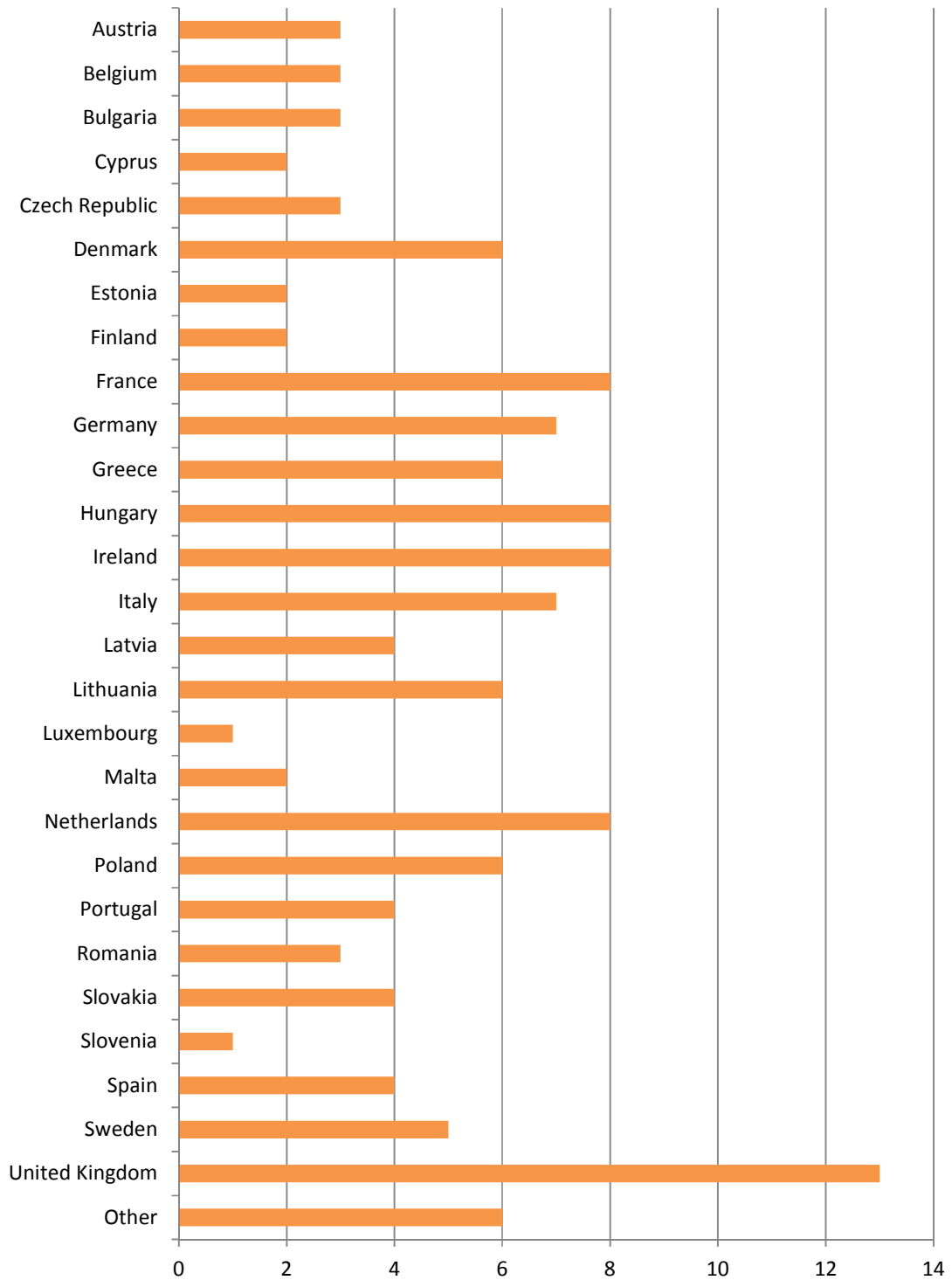
Please select the geographical coverage of your organization
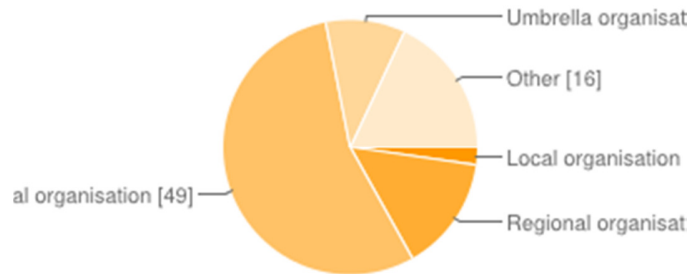
Local organisation		2	2%
Regional organisation		13	15%
National organisation		49	55%
Umbrella organisation		9	10%
Other		16	18%

Other: national umbrella organization; some services are local, some regional and some national; European.

Please check the boxes that are referring to those countries your organisation is active in:

Country	Value
Austria	3
Belgium	3
Bulgaria	3
Cyprus	2
Czech Republic	3
Denmark	6
Estonia	2
Finland	2
France	8
Germany	7
Greece	6
Hungary	8
Ireland	8
Italy	7
Latvia	4
Lithuania	6
Luxembourg	1
Malta	2
Netherlands	8
Poland	6
Portugal	4
Romania	3
Slovakia	4
Slovenia	1
Spain	4
Sweden	5
United Kingdom	13
Other	6

Austria	3	4%
Belgium	3	4%
Bulgaria	3	4%
Cyprus	2	3%
Czech Republic	3	4%
Denmark	6	8%
Estonia	2	3%
Finland	2	3%
France	8	10%
Germany	7	9%
Greece	6	8%
Hungary	8	10%
Ireland	8	10%
Italy	7	9%
Latvia	4	5%
Lithuania	6	8%
Luxembourg	1	1%
Malta	2	3%
Netherlands	8	10%
Poland	6	8%
Portugal	4	5%
Romania	3	4%
Slovakia	4	5%
Slovenia	1	1%
Spain	4	5%
Sweden	5	6%
United Kingdom	13	16%
Other	6	8%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

SECTION 2 - DATA COLLECTION RELATED TO "HATE CRIME" AND" HATE SPEECH" INCIDENTS

The collection of data on hate crimes is an important part of any effort to improve prevention and response. In this section we asked interviewees to submit information about their monitoring methodologies and systems.

We asked organisations to submit their working definition of hate crimes in order to have a wider understanding of their field of activities. It's surprising that less than half of respondents adopt a definition of hate crime (38%) while the others don't have one.

Then we gathered information about respondents' data collection methodologies and the systems in use to recognize, verify and categorize hate incidents and crime.

Questions were asked about the criteria used to evaluate and recognize the bias motivation and perception when an incident occurs. It is essential to have some criteria by which to evaluate whether a case might be a hate crime, by police officers and NGOs who receive complaints or interview victims.

NGOs are often uniquely placed to talk to the victims of hate crimes, their families and witnesses about their experiences. NGOs can provide victims with the information they need to lodge formal complaints against the perpetrators of hate crimes and receive compensation and government benefits, and also provide practical help with medical care and other needs[10].

For this reason it was predictable that 69 respondents declared that they collect data directly from victims; mainly via the internet (68%). Other important sources of information are media sources (newspaper and web) and official sources such as government and police report.

On the other hand, the survey also shows the difficulties CSOs encounter in monitoring hate crime in a proper way: only 42% of respondents have a system to verify information. This affects tremendously the reliability of data produced by CSOs and their advocacy strengths.

The Facing Facts! project deals specifically with the hate crime issue. Notwithstanding, we asked organisations to provide us with information regarding their work on hate speech with the objective of keeping the distinction between the two concepts and to avoid the risk of

---

[10] Hate Crime Law Laws – *A Practical Guide*, OSCE-ODIHR, Warsaw, 2009, p.38

overlapping. For this reason, before going deeper with the data analysis it is important to clarify that our work is focused only on the problem of hate crime and different aspects related to it.

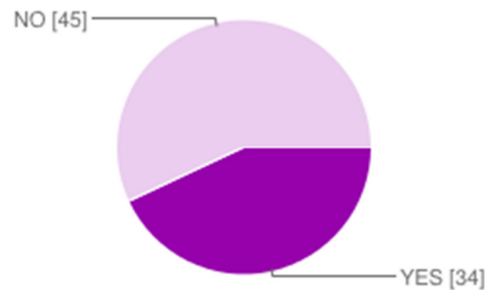**1) Does your organisation collect data on hate crimes?**
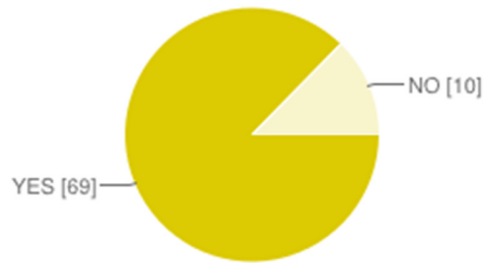
YES	69	78%
NO	10	11%

2) Does your organisation collect data on hate speech?
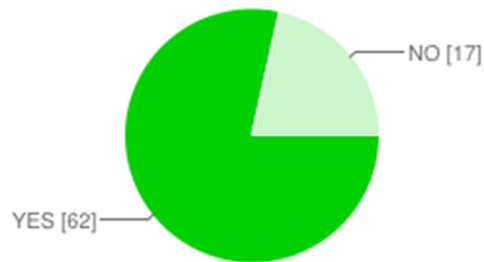
YES	62	70%
NO	17	19%

3) Has your organisation adopted a specific definition for "hate crime"?

YES	34	38%
NO	45	51%

4) If Yes, please copy below the definition and its reference if borrowed from or based on official national or international legal definitions (open question)

 "*The Danish Penal Code section 81 which stipulates that a racist motive is an aggravating factor in relation to violent (or other) crimes. It is the same if the motive is homophobic.*"

"*Hate violence is harassment, intimidation or threats, psychological pressure and offensive language, property damage, sexual assault and rape, physical assault with various outcome including death because of the race or skin color, national or ethnic origin affiliation, religion, belief or lack thereof, sexual orientation or identity, political or (sub)cultural affiliation, homelessness, state of health, drug use, membership in a social group*". derived from OSCE/ODIHR definition.

"*We use the legal definition (although we do also care with episodes that although might not be considered a crime are some kind of ""incident""). In legislative terms, Portugal is quite advanced in addressing the rights of LBGT persons. The Constitution of year 1976 in Art. 13 outlines the principle of equality before the law and section 2 covers the principle of non-discrimination. In 2004, it was amended to include sexual orientation as a ground of discrimination*". (TEXT REDUCED)

"*We follow the definition of anti-Semitism from the EUMC*"

"*We follow the definition by the Danish Police*"

"*A racist incident is any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person.* (Macpherson, 1999)"

"*We use the EU working definition of anti-Semitism for practical purposes we use the checklist that Peter Pulzer (Oxford University) developed in his article 'The new anti-Semitism, or when is a taboo not a taboo?"*

"*Hate harassment covers several areas as detailed below. In line with the Police Service of Northern Ireland we have adopted the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry's definition of a racist or other hate motivated incident*". (text reduced)

"We offer support for people affected by racist, antisemitic, homo- or trans-phobic violence We offer support for people who were victimiced due to their homelessness or other social darwinistic reasons disability democratic activities or because the perpetrator choose them because hatred of left-wingers and democrats contempt of alternative youth cultures".

"Toute atteinte physique entrainant une interruption de travail, des blessures ou la haine, en raison de l'appartenance d'un individu à une ethnie, une religion, une nationalité*"*

"Stephen Lawrence Definition from the Macpherson Inquiry: A hate crime is any criminal offence that is motivated by the perpetrator's hostility, prejudice or indeed hatred based upon the victim's perceived:
- *race*
- *religion or belief*
- *sexual orientation*
- *transgender*
- *disability*"

"*The Slovak legal framework does not recognize the term hate crimes. It covers their rationale in two ways*:

1. As crimes of extremism, Head 12 the Penal Code (PC)

 which are taxatively stated:

· § 421 a §422 PC - Support and Propagation of groups aiming at violating fundamental human rights and freedoms
·§422a - Production of an extremist material
·§422b - Distribution of an extremist material
·§422c - Possession of an extremist material
·§423 - Defamation of nation, race or conviction
·§424 - Incitement to hatred based on nationality, race or ethnicity
·§ 424a Incitement, Defamation or Threat to persons based on their belonging to a race, nation, nationality, skin color, ethnic group or origin.

2. The crimes with bias motive (the bias motive being identified in the qualified body of the crime)

The bias motive is defined in §140a of PC, and in particularly if the crime is committed

d) with the intention to publicly incite to violence or hatred towards the group of people or individual based on race, nationality, ethnicity, skin color, origin or conviction
f) as a result of a nationalistic, ethnic or racial hatred or a hatred towards a skin color

"Hate crime is any crime perceived to be a hate crime by the victim or any other person".

"By hate crime we defines any unprovoked attack verbal or physical that is caused due to colour, ethnicity or religion." (PRAKSIS)

"Any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race" or *"Any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's religion or perceived religion."*

5) Has your organisation adopted a specific definition for "hate speech"?
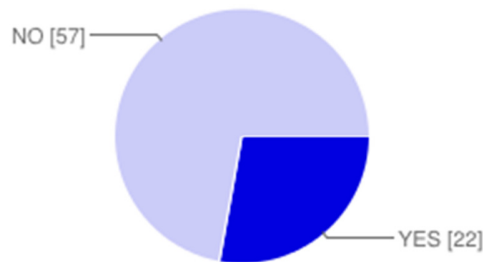
YES	22	25%
NO	57	64%

6) If Yes, please copy below the definition and its reference if borrowed from or based on official national or international legal definitions (open question)

"*For the Netherlands we base it on our penal code*". (text reduced)

"*The Danish Penal code section 2 66 b (prohibition of hate speech)*".

"*Tout discours qui attise la violence envers les individus, en raison de leur appartenance ethnique, religieuse ou nationale ".*

"*The Hate speech is defined throughout the two categories of 'hate crimes' as defined in the Slovak Penal code, for the full reference please see section 5*".

"*Hate speech is the bullying or discrimination of minorities like homosexuals, Jews or Muslims that leads to demonising these specific groups; on a social broad or individual level.*"

"*Hate speech is any speech, gesture or conduct, writing, or display which is forbidden because it may incite violence or prejudicial action against or by a protected individual or group, or because it disparages or intimidates a protected individual or group.*"

8) Please check the boxes that refer to the bias motivations that your organisation monitors
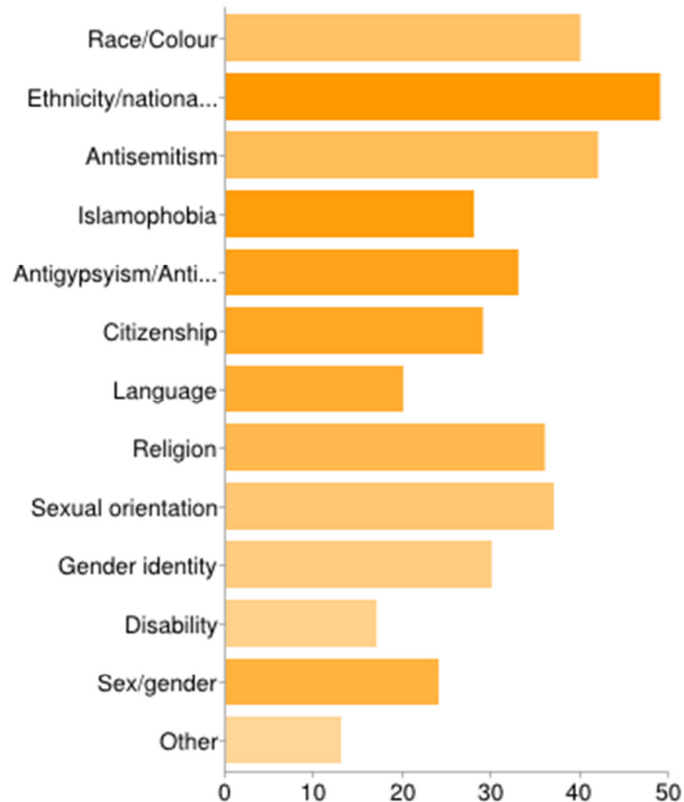

Race/Colour	40	51%
Ethnicity/national origin/minority	49	62%
Antisemitism	42	53%
Islamophobia	28	35%
Antigypsyism/Antiziganism or Anti-Romanyism	33	42%
Citizenship	29	37%
Language	20	25%
Religion	36	46%
Sexual orientation	37	47%
Gender identity	30	38%
Disability	17	22%
Sex/gender	24	30%
Other	13	16%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

Other: Transgender; Family; democratic activities and belonging to alternative youth cultures.

7) How do you collect data?
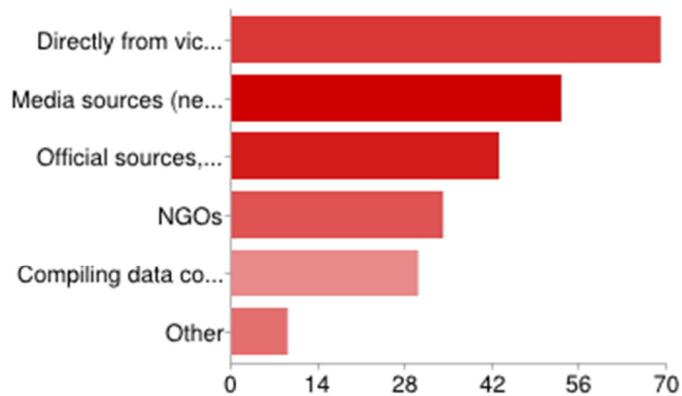
Directly from victims - complaints	69	88%
Media sources (newspaper, web)	53	68%
Official sources, e.g. government or police reports	43	55%
NGOs	34	44%
Compiling data collected by partner or member organisations	30	38%
Other	9	12%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

Other: research among students; computer database filled in by volunteers answering the phone calls; witness reports as well as victims.

10) If you collect victim complaints, what method do you use?
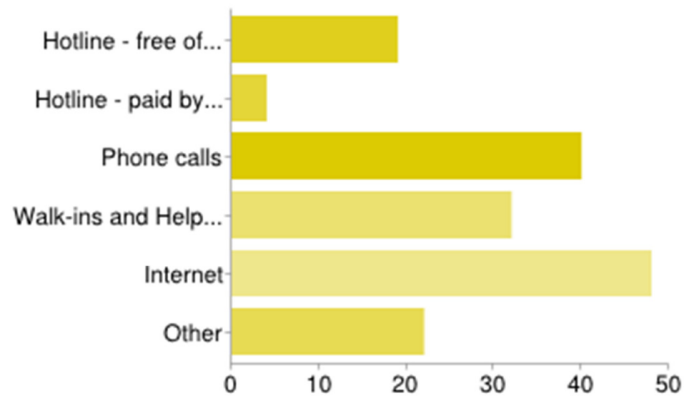
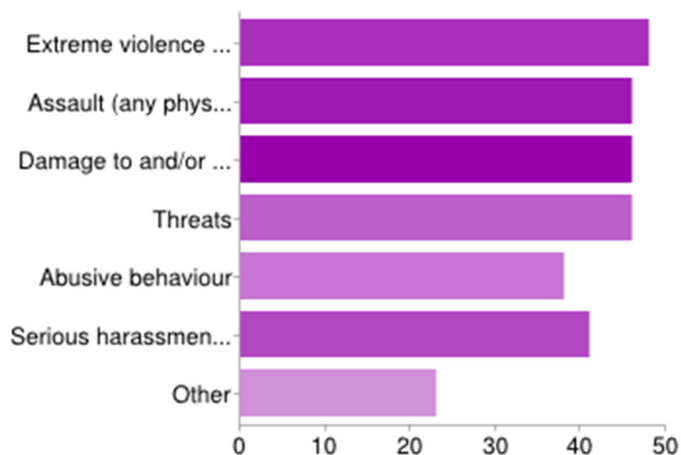|		
Hotline - free of charge	19	27%
Hotline - paid by caller	4	6%
Phone calls	40	56%
Walk-ins and Help desk	32	45%
Internet	48	68%
Other	22	31%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

Other: legal aid consultations; face-to-face interviews; Personal signals by the communities; mobile reporting website, by post; meetings.

11) Does your organisation categorise "hate crime" and/or "hate speech" incidents?
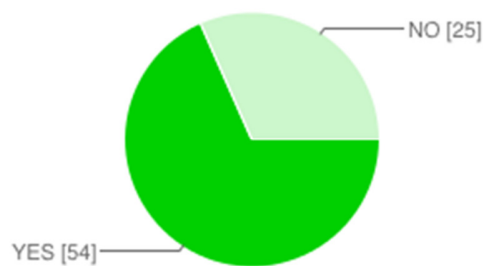
YES	54	61%
NO	25	28%

12) If Yes, please specify which of the distinct crime/violence categories below are used by your organisation for hate crime, if any

Extreme violence (any attack potentially causing loss of life or grievous bodily harm)	48	86%
Assault (any physical attack on a person or people, which does not pose a threat to their life and is not grievous bodily harm)	46	82%
Damage to and/or desecration of property	46	82%
Threats	46	82%
Abusive behaviour	38	68%
Serious harassment (unwanted and disturbing behaviour that did not involve actual violence or the threat of violence. This could have happened at home, at work, on the street, on public transport, in a shop, in an office - or anywhere)	41	73%
Other	23	41%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

<u>Other</u>: rape, terror attack, arson attack, literature, information collection, infringement of a person's dignity, indecent assault

**13) If Yes, please specify which of the categories below are used by your organisation for hate speech, if any**
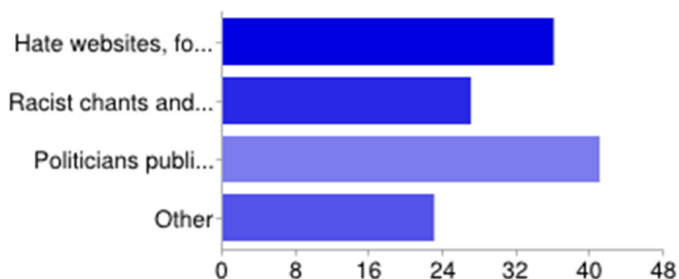
Hate websites, forum, hate-music sites	36	73%
Racist chants and harassment of players of minority origin during sport events	27	55%
Politicians public discourse	41	84%
Other	23	47%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

Other: academic lectures, Catholic institutions anti-gay speech, direct verbal or written threats to victims, complaints , registration of hate speech on internet passed on to appropriate organization, Demonstrations, media, social network.

14) Does your organisation have a system to verify information?
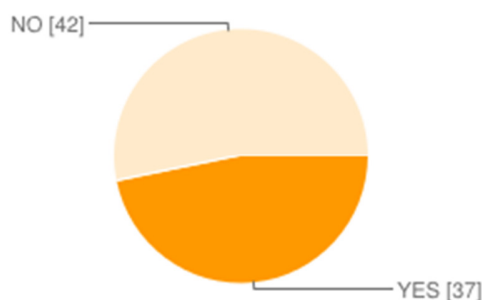
YES	37	42%
NO	42	47%

15) If Yes, please briefly describe the system in use (open question)

"*most hate speech we get are through our complaints bureau for discrimination on internet. It is verified by going to the location given in the complaint. IRL hatecrime in various ways e.g. are there more sources reporting on the incident, do we have a contact in the country whom we can contact to verify*"

"*by filling complaints to the police on behalf of the victims the cases are being verified by the police investigation*".

"*Field work; second source approval; victims interview; secondary sources, incl. media*".

"*We do not have a procedure but we do always try to contact the victims*".

"*We check the information on internet and ask for print screen. We ask for a police document for antisemitic acts on people, pictures for desecration...We don't publish any incident without verification*"

"*However we try to follow the criminal cases by requesting information from the police. In media reported cases we try to get in contact with the victim*".

"Interviews with victims, networking with the police, fact-finding missions".

"*Interviewing victims ; Civil watch in the police*".

"*In 2001 CST was accorded third party reporting status by the Police, which allows CST to report antisemitic incidents to the Police and to act as a go-between for victims who are unable or unwilling to report to the Police directly. CST works closely with Police services and specialist units in monitoring and investigating antisemitic incidents. Not all antisemitic incidents will be reported to CST and therefore the true figures will be higher than those recorded. No adjustments have been made to the figures to account for this. It is likely that this non-reporting also varies from category to category: for instance, while most antisemitic assaults are probably reported to CST, it is likely that the vast majority of cases of verbal abuse are not. All reports of incidents are investigated thoroughly before being included in CST's incident statistics. Any incident where there is no evidence of anti-Semitism is not included in CST's statistics. CST takes the wishes of victims, both individuals and the heads of Jewish organisations or communal buildings, very seriously. In particular, CST treats the issue of victim confidentiality as a top priority. If the victim chooses to remain anonymous, or wishes there to be no publicity about an incident, CST will observe their wish whenever possible.*"

"*if the complaint comes in by phone, we do this during the phone call we occasionally check with police*

if the complaint comes in by email from our website, we contact the victim"

"*In cases of damage to property we require an official incident number from the Police Service for Northern Ireland. In relation to reports of anti-social behaviour or intimidation we interview victims and collate evidence from a range of sources.*"

"*Meeting with victims*".

"*Reports from local Jewish Communities and / or personal testimonies by members*".

"*Information must always be "double-checked" and verified (witnesses, police, press-release). The only exception is testimony by the victim him-/herself (but these must be in a face-to-face communication with our organization, e-mail or phone call isn´t sufficient)*".

"*We check the information With partner organizations, With victims, With public servants*"

"*We have an advice and advocacy service. When people report we assist people in reporting to the police or report the issue ourselves as a third party. We then liaise with the police and other relevant authorities to ensure that appropriate action is taken. We also assist with taking complaints to the Ombudsman which is able to investigate police action and investigations*".

"*Mind you - not a formal system to verify information, but we never publish or communicate information without verification the source - this could be the victim or victims or a human rights organisation, police or an anti-discrimination offices*."

"Interviewing victims, verifying websites, police, etc.."

"With regard to individual victims the way to verify is to put pressure on the police/prosecution in order to take the case to court and argue hate. If the Court then make a ruling that this was a hate crime the information has been verified. Since this only happens in few cases, the majority of information are never verified."

"*Interviewing victims when they contact us, asking public services which were responsible to protect a person (or group of them) in that situation when incident has happened for information.*"

"*We usually ask for first level evidence and verify the information. We also encourage victims to fill in a complaint with the police. During the first contact, we cross check information through a detailed interview.*"

16) Please specify which of the indicators below are used by your organisation to analyse that a crime may have been committed with a bias motivation, if any
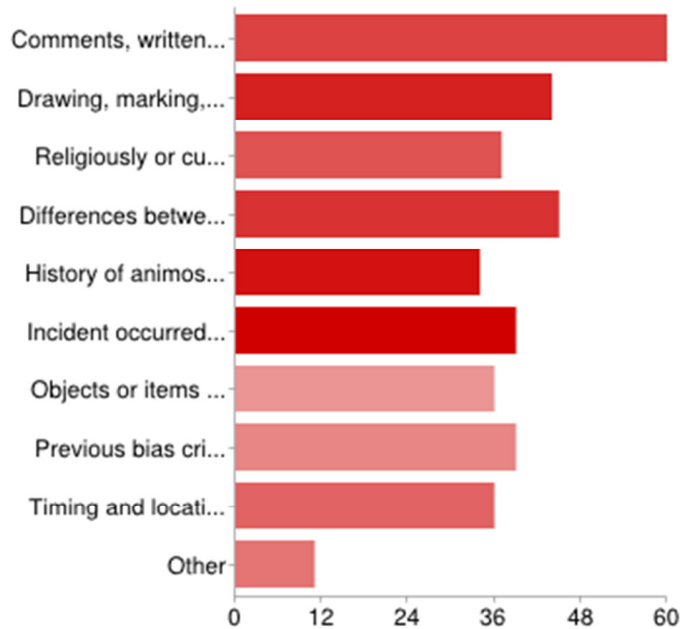

Comments, written statements, gestures regarding the victim's background	60	90%
Drawing, marking, symbols left at the scene of the incident	44	66%
Religiously or cultural significance of properties targeted	37	55%
Differences between the victims and perpetrators in terms of their racial, religious, ethnic/national origin or sexual orientation	45	67%
History of animosity between the victim's group and the suspect's group	34	51%
Incident occurred on a date of particular significance (e.g. a religious holiday or national day)	39	58%
Objects or items left at the scene and/or posters and graffiti in the neighborhood that suggest the crime is the work of an organized hate group	36	54%
Previous bias crimes/incidents	39	58%
Timing and location of the incident	36	54%
Other	11	16%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

<u>Other</u>: racist or derogatory language associated with the victim's background, already known perpetrator, court decision.

17) When your organization collects data, whose perception of bias motivation is recorded?
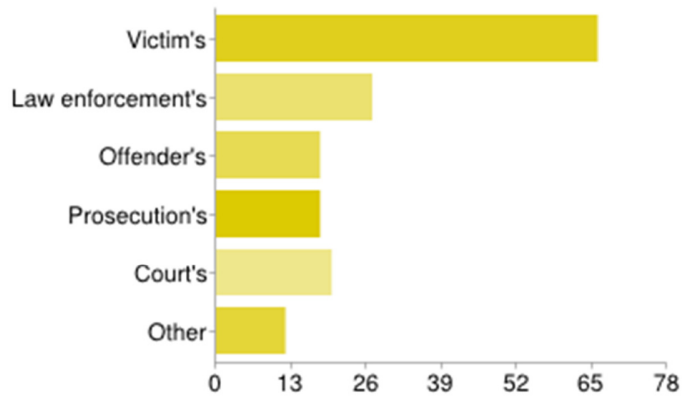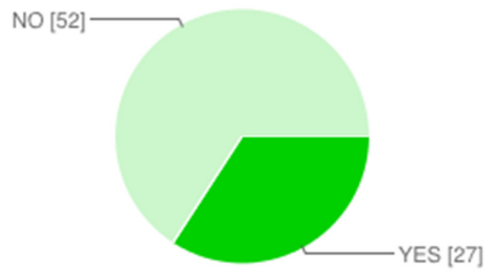

Victim's	66	92%
Law enforcement's	27	38%
Offender's	18	25%
Prosecution's	18	25%
Court's	20	28%
Other	12	17%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

<u>Other</u>: witnesses, all received information about the case.

18) Does your organisation classify perpetrators by distinct characteristics?

YES		**27**	**30%**
NO		52	58%

19) If Yes, please specify which of the characteristics listed below are covered by your organization
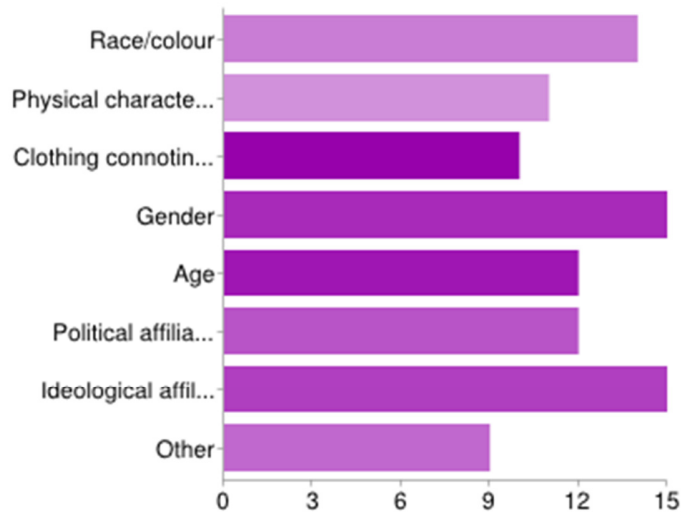
Race/colour	14	47%
Physical characteristic connoting a particular ethnic background	11	37%
Clothing connoting a particular ethnic background or religious affiliation	10	33%
Gender	15	50%
Age	12	40%
Political affiliation	12	40%
Ideological affiliation	15	50%
Other	9	30%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

Other: academic status (student, professor), hate group affiliation, relationship with the victim; do record description if given by victim.

SECTION 3 – VICTIM SUPPORT

Many CSOs dealing with hate crimes work hard to eliminate the obstacles that lead victims to choose not to formally report hate crime incidents. Their work includes helping to create an environment of confidence in which victims and their families feel able to file a complaint with authorities without fear of dismissive treatment or reprisal and with a well-founded belief that doing so will do them and their community some good.[11]

The 69% of respondents provides support to hate crime victims. The support is given mainly by legal information services, communication facilities between victims and police and by collecting witness stories (20)

Does your organisation provide support to "hate crime" and/or "hate speech" victims?
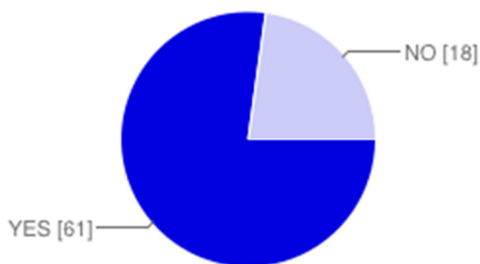
YES	65	69%
NO	18	20%

---

[11] Ibid., p. 43

21) If YES, please specify what kind of support do you provide
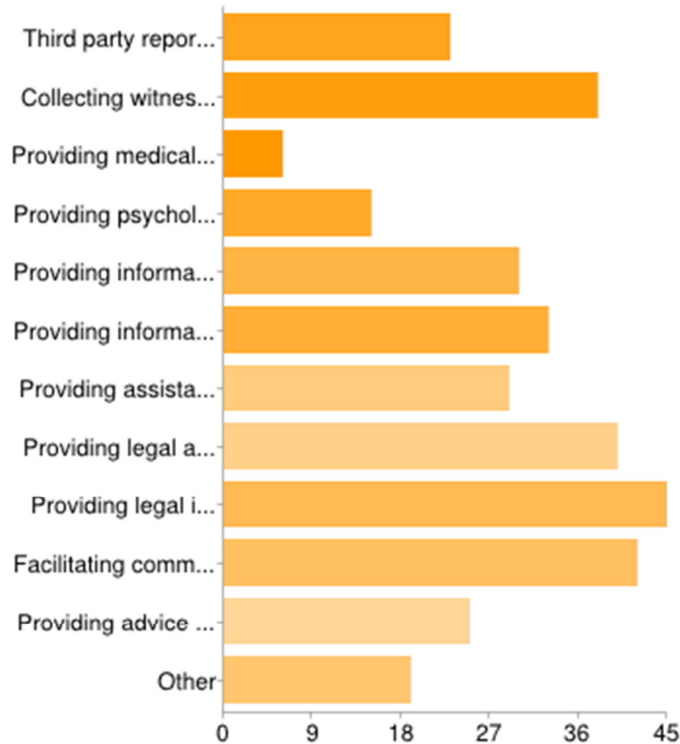
Third party reporting (victims report to the police via your organisation based on an agreement with the police)	23	37%
Collecting witness stories	38	61%
Providing medical care	6	10%
Providing psychological care	15	24%
Providing information about how to access medical care	30	48%
Providing information about how to access psychological care	33	53%
Providing assistance in litigation	29	47%
Providing legal advice	40	65%
Providing legal information	45	73%
Facilitating communication between victims and authorities, e.g. police	42	68%
Providing advice and assistance regarding the security of events, venues, building and properties	25	40%
Other	19	31%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

<u>Other</u>: acting as an expert witness in court.

SECTION 4 - PUBLICATION OF DATA AND REPORTS

Hate crime reports represent one of the most powerful advocacy tool for CSOs in front of governments, national and local authorities. The majority of respondents prefer to publish and release data yearly. While a small percentage adopts a different procedure publishing data every three or four months.

22) Does your organisation produce hate crime reports?
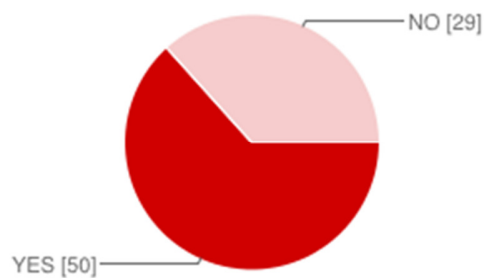
YES	50	56%
NO	29	33%

23) If Yes, are these reports
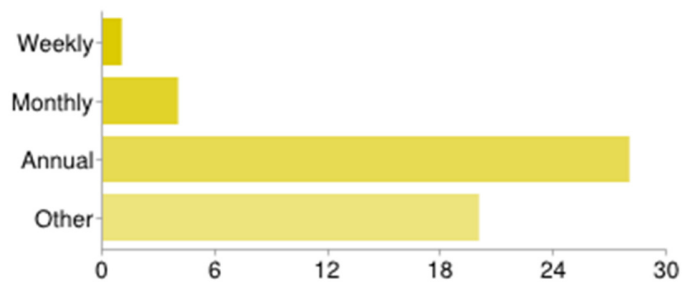
Weekly	1	2%
Monthly	4	9%
Annual	28	65%
Other	20	47%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.
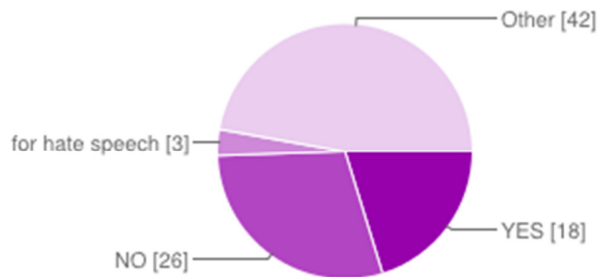
Other: when possible due top ressources; data incorporated into other reports; bi-annual;press releases for every case; 6 monthly interim reports; annual to be included in other reports.

24) If Yes, are the reports public?
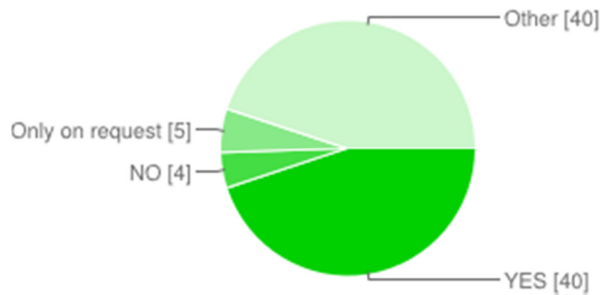
YES	40	45%
NO	4	4%
Only on request	5	6%
Other	40	45%

25) If Yes, do the reports include a separate section for hate speech?

YES	18	20%
NO	26	29%
The organisation produces a separated publication for hate speech	3	3%
Other	42	47%

SECTION 5 - RELATIONS WITH POLICE, GOVERNMENT AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Increasing understanding between police and communities is an important part of the CSOs role, particularly where police may require greater awareness of cultural factors unique to these communities.[12]

The survey shows that an high percentace provides data to police (51%), mainly providing hate crime or incidents information, while only few (22%) receive intelligence information from the police. This might seriously affect the validity of verification system in use by these organisations.
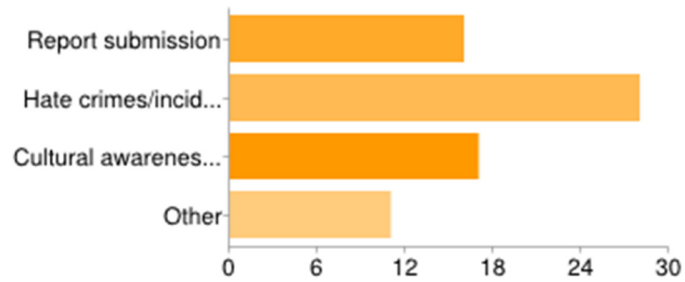
26) Does your organisation provide data to the police?
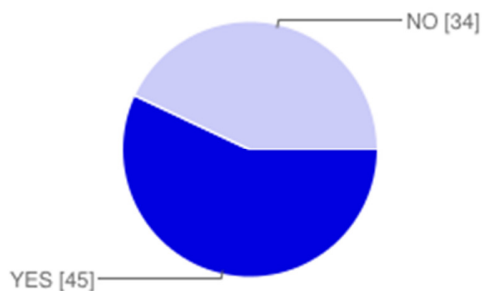
YES	45	51%
NO	34	38%

---

[12] Ibid., p. 29

27) If Yes, how does your organisation provide data to the police?

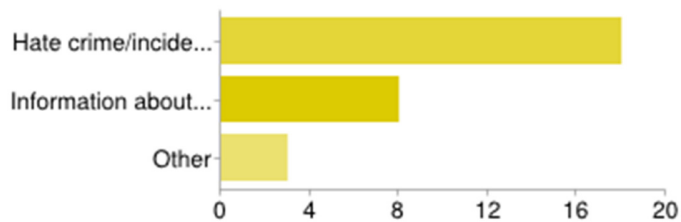|		
Report submission	16	36%
Hate crimes/incidents information	28	64%
Cultural awareness about specific communities	17	39%
Other	11	25%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

28) Does your organisation receive intelligence information from the police?
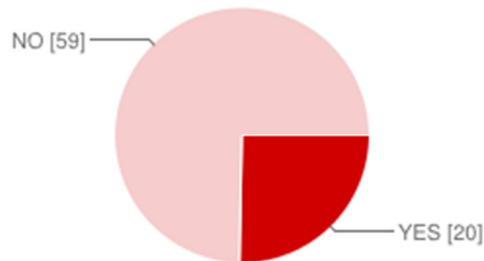
YES	20	22%
NO	59	66%

29) If Yes, what type of information?

Hate crime/incidents verification	18	90%
Information about perpetrators	8	40%
Other	3	15%

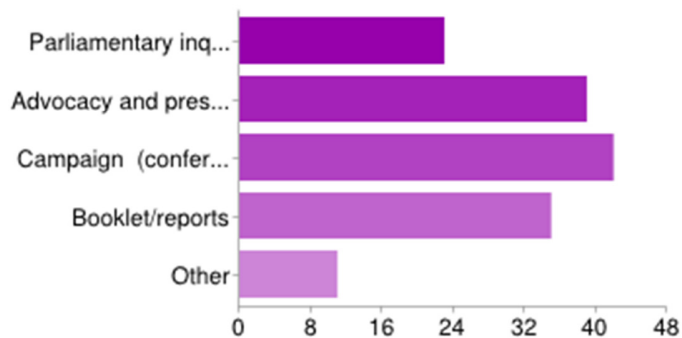People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

Other: regular meeting with police analysists to comapre and contrast incidents. Individuals details will often be wittheld due to legal and confidentiality reasons.

30) Does your organisation report to legislative and policy making bodies?
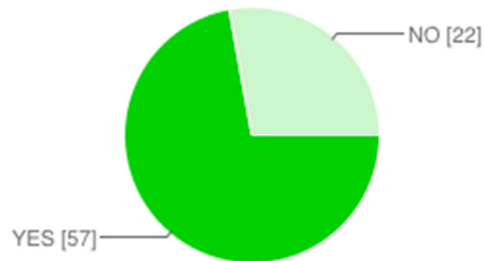
YES	57	64%
NO	22	25%

31) If Yes, how does your organisation report to legislative and policy making bodies?

Parliamentary inquiries	23	41%
Advocacy and pressure group work	39	70%
Campaign (conference, workshop, seminars)	42	75%
Booklet/reports	35	63%
Other	11	20%

People may select more than one checkbox, so percentages may add up to more than 100%.

<u>Other</u>: working group, NGOs-Co workers for legislation changes, responded to approached by legislative and policy making bodies to engage, membership of the Cross-Departmental Government Working Group on Antisemitism which meets approximately every quarter

32) Does your organisation cooperate with other NGOs, community groups, local/regional/national/transnational organisations?
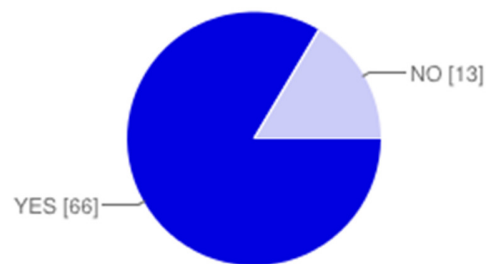
YES	66	74%
NO	13	15%

Project coordinated by:

Project funded by: