

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

TACKLE CRIME AND ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR MEETING

07 March 2017

SUBJECT: HATE CRIME

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.

PRIORITY IN THE POLICING AND CRIME PLAN

2. 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.

The PCC has:

- **Invested in Hate Crime** - 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 had granted over £98,000 to 26 organisations that address Hate Crime.
- **Reassurance** - To reassure communities the PCC has continued to his role to promote hate crime, his Youth Advisory Group is working on a video to encourage young people to report hate crime and for the first year the joint campaign with WYP will run all year.
- **Community Support** - The PCC has met personally 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, Polish community
- **Victims Services** - PCC will continue to work with other organisations to specifically support victims.

PARTNERSHIP WORKING

The PCC and TCC are aware of the Home Office 'Action against Hate', they are ensuring all they do on the Hate Crime Agenda is in line with the UK Government's plan for tackling hate crime. The PCC will also support the launch of the new Kirklees Hate Crime strategy on 20th March 2017.



Chief Officer Team Briefing for PCC

Title: Quarterly Report on Hate Crime for COM

CoT Sponsor: ACC Angela Williams

Report Author: Karen Strapps

SUMMARY

The report contained in this paper outlines the current hate crime performance statistics and related work undertaken in the last six months. The report is for the next Community Outcomes Meeting February / March 2017.

Overview

1. West Yorkshire Police takes all hate crime seriously as this type of crime can have an adverse and enormous effect on the victim, family members and the wider community. No-one should have to live with the fear, anxiety and consequences of hate crime, which nationally is known to be under-reported.
2. Due to the importance of hate crime, it is a priority for the Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire in the Police and Crime Plan, 2016-2021. Similarly, it is a priority for West Yorkshire Police which understands how this crime can effect community confidence and cohesion. Subsequently, the joint 'Hate Hurts' campaign continues to highlight what hate crime is and what we do to tackle it.
3. West Yorkshire Police record hate crimes and incidents defined 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 may not necessarily result in a crime being recorded.
 - 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.

Hate Crime/ Incidents Statistics

4. In 2015/16 there were 4,703 hate incidents reported to the police and 3,656 crimes recorded. In the ten months April 2016 to January 2017 there were 4,692 hate incidents reported and from these 4,692, 4,337 crimes were then recorded, therefore 355 were just hate incidents. Hate incidents can be categorised across 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.
5. The statistics at Appendix A identify a 70% increase in hate crimes recorded in 2015/16 following a period of relative stability and a further 40% 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 over 80% of hate crime relates to offences of public order where the victim is caused to feel under threat, distressed or alarmed (58% of all hate crime) or violence without injury (26% of all hate crime). Recent 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 12-24 months to raise awareness and ensure we have appropriate communication and reporting options available - this includes local reporting centres in every community, 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). 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.
6. Victims of hate crime are surveyed so that the Force can act upon victim feedback and improve service delivery. The hate crime victim satisfaction rate for the 12 months to March 2016 was 84.6% which represents stable performance in comparison to 2014/15 (83.3%). The latest victim satisfaction rates, at 81.1% is a 3.5 percentage point reduction since the start of this year. The recent reduction in satisfaction levels of victims of hate crime is similar to that for victims of burglary, violent crime and vehicle crime who report a satisfaction rating that has reduced by 4.2 percentage points, to 80.1%. The main drivers of the overall reduction relates to a deterioration in satisfaction in relation to 'keeping people informed' (down 8 percentage points for hate and 8.4 overall) followed by 'actions taken' (down 8.7 percentage points for hate and 4.4 overall).
7. The last National Community Tension Team (NCTT) report identified that, following an immediate increase in the volume of hate incidents post-Brexit vote, recent figures show a reduction and levelling out of post referendum tensions. This mirrors the reported West Yorkshire position.

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 around 80% of 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. So far this year the volume of race related hate incidents has increased by 17% to stand at 3,604 in the period April to January 2017 whilst race related recorded hate crime has increased by 34% to stand at 3,357.
9. The repeat victimisation rate for race hate incidents, at 14.3%, has held stable since January 2016. In the past 12 months, 601 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, 251 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 793, reflecting a downward trend in the arrest rate (from 30% a year ago to 19% 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. Almost three quarters of race hate incidents relate to violence and alcohol were identified as an aggravating factor in 6% of incidents.
10. A total of 3,577 race hate crimes were recorded in the latest 12 months, with a total of 712 outcomes resulting in a police action against the suspect (358 charges and 354 other outcomes for the offender, as a caution or community resolution) and 1,790 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 269 for 2015/16 which is around double that reported in the previous year. Since the start of this year, there have been 265 incidents, which is a further increase of 13%. The number of repeat victims is relatively low at 42 in the last 12 months, as is the number of repeat suspects at 16. Just over 55% of incidents related to violence offences.
13. A total of 262 faith hate crimes were recorded in the latest twelve months and 215 outcomes recorded, with relatively few charges (19) or other outcomes for the offender (21). Around 35% of all Faith hate crimes recorded in the last 12 months relate to

offences where the targeted faith is Islam. Around 8% of all faith hate crimes recorded related to anti-Semitic offences.

14. Over 60% 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 over 21% defining their ethnicity as Asian and almost half defining ethnicity as white British.

Disability Hate

15. Disability hate incidents have increased significantly in volume to stand at 266 for 2015/16 (up 101, 61%). So far this year, the volume, at 291, is nearly 28% higher than the same period last year (an increase of 63 incidents in the period April 2016 to January 2017). The number of repeat victims is relatively low at 64 in the latest twelve months, as is the number of repeat suspects at 13. Almost 57% of incidents related to violence.
16. A total of 257 disability hate crimes were recorded in the last twelve months and 208 outcomes recorded, with relatively few charges (7) or other outcomes for the offender (18). A quarter of outcomes identified evidential difficulties prohibited a charge.
17. Around 55% of disability hate victims are male, with a high proportion in the younger age brackets and around 56% defined their ethnicity as white British. Just over two thirds of suspects were male and almost two thirds defined their ethnicity as white British.

Sexual Orientation Hate

18. Sexual orientation hate incidents increased significantly over the last twelve months to stand at 446 for 2015/16 (up 197, 79%). So far this year, the volume has increased further, with 467 so far (an increase of 97 on the same period last year). The number of repeat victims is relatively low at 103 in the last twelve months, as is the number of repeat suspects at 27. Over two thirds of incidents related to violence and alcohol was identified as an aggravating factor in 18 incidents.
19. A total of 475 sexual orientation hate crimes were recorded in the latest twelve months along with 422 outcomes resulting in 18 charges, 43 other outcomes for the offender and 220 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).
20. Over 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

21. Transphobic hate incidents are relatively low in volume but increased steadily to stand at 46 for 2015/16. So far this year, 65 incidents have been recorded (a further increase of

91%). The number of repeat victims is low at 22 in the last twelve months (but making a high repeat rate of 28%). Just under a half of incidents related to violence.

22. A total of 52 transphobic hate crimes were recorded in the last twelve months along with 42 outcomes resulting in 1 charge and 2 other outcomes for the offender (summons and community resolution. There were 20 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).
23. 62% of victims were male and most victims were aged under 60. Just over a half 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, 2016/17

24. For the third year in succession the joint OPCC/ WY Police hate crime campaign, 'Hate hurts. Report it, Sort it, say no to hate crime' was launched during National Hate crime awareness week (8th-15th October 2016). The campaign has been extended to July 2017, and consists of focused months on each hate strand (November 16 – March 17).
25. The internal facing campaign was launched with a message from the Police and Crime Commissioner WY, Mark Burns-Williamson and ACC Williams, District Policing and part of the campaign was a new self-development resource for Officers/staff available on-line. In addition training resources were provided to staff on identifying and investigating disability hate crime which has resulted from joint work with the Crown Prosecution Service and further guidance on police working with Trans and non-binary people. Also, regular news items and screen savers with key messages are used.
26. The external facing campaign includes posters, leaflets, easy-read leaflets and other resources for use by Districts, targeted radio and Social media advertising, regular social media messages via the new twitter account (WYP Hatecrime). Based on community feedback to the OPCC, new Infographics were produced which aim to clarify what hate crime is and how to report it. 'Hate Hurts' magnets were provided to Districts for use on force vehicles when attending awareness raising events.
27. West Yorkshire Police continue to address the Home Office 'Action Against Hate' plan and other national drivers by working with partners and colleagues to raise awareness of hate crime and how to report it, provide support to victims, and prevent and respond to hate crime.
28. Ongoing work includes joint work with British Transport Police to provide hate crime information in some of the Eastern European and other languages often spoken by asylum seeking people in West Yorkshire. Also, a Project offered to University students acting as 'Community Safety Advocates' to create resources aimed at young people that challenges attitudes and behaviour which may lead to discrimination and hate.

West Yorkshire Police monitoring of hate crime

29. Since the EU referendum in June 2016 hate crime performance updates are 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.

Hate Crime and Incidents policy

30. The revised Force hate crime and incidents policy has been launched which aligns with the Demand Management review and compliance with Crime Data Integrity and Home Office counting rules.

Hate Crime Peer Review, Humberside Police

31. WY Police undertook a hate crime Peer Review with Humberside Police during autumn 2016 which demonstrated areas of good practice, such as good governance, comprehensive performance data and clear policy processes.
32. The review identified two recommendations for WYP:
 1. West Yorkshire Police undertake regular reality checking on key areas: the process of hate crimes presented at Scrutiny Panels, the effectiveness of Supervisory responsibilities and impact on demand management locally. As a result, reality testing is to be undertaken March 2017 and subsequently on a regular basis.
 2. West Yorkshire Police will undertake regular hate crime Victim user satisfaction survey for hate crime strands and monitor any trends. Currently the Home Office, User Satisfaction Survey is undertaken on a monthly basis and includes service users who are victims of hate crime. Further work is planned to raise awareness to district contacts on extracting survey responses to inform continuous improvement practices.

Hate Crime Strategic Partnership Work

33. HQ Strategic Partnerships team continue to meet with the five District Council leads for hate crime, and other relevant partners. 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.
34. Leeds District regularly host 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 Crime Co-ordinator).

35. In April 2016, WY Police signed up to 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 organisation supporting victims of anti-Muslim hatred. The agreement continues to enable monthly sharing of anonymised data and monitoring anti-Islam hate crimes across West Yorkshire.

EQUALITY, DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERATIONS

36. This report highlights equality differences in hate crime related calls for service, recorded crime, repeat victimisation and victim satisfaction.
37. 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

38. 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.
39. From a re-refresh 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	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 to Jan	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/-	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	2547	2510	3676	3604	520	16.9%
Crimes	1727	1880	3049	3357	843	33.5%

HOCR Sub Group	Race Crimes Apr16 to Jan17	%
Arson	8	0.2%
Bicycle theft	2	0.1%
Burglary dwelling	8	0.2%
Burglary non dwelling	3	0.1%
Criminal damage	219	6.5%
Fraud	2	0.1%
Miscellaneous crimes against socie	23	0.7%
Other sexual offences	6	0.2%
Other theft	21	0.6%
Possession of weapons	3	0.1%
Public order offences	2037	60.7%
Rape	3	0.1%
Robbery	15	0.4%
Shoplifting	5	0.1%
Theft from the person	3	0.1%
Vehicle offences	12	0.4%
Violence with injury	192	5.7%
Violence without injury	795	23.7%

Faith	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 to Jan	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/-	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	104	132	269	265	30	12.8%
Crimes	61	61	178	233	81	53.3%

HOCR Sub Group	Faith Crimes Apr16 to Jan17	%
Arson	1	0.4%
Bicycle theft	0	0.0%
Burglary dwelling	1	0.4%
Burglary non dwelling	1	0.4%
Criminal damage	25	10.7%
Fraud	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous crimes against socie	1	0.4%
Other sexual offences	1	0.4%
Other theft	2	0.9%
Possession of weapons	0	0.0%
Public order offences	100	42.9%
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	13	5.6%
Violence without injury	88	37.8%

Disability	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 to Jan	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/-	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	150	165	266	291	63	27.6%
Crimes	101	91	170	246	103	72.0%

HOCR Sub Group	Disability Crimes Apr16 to	%
Arson	0	0.0%
Bicycle theft	1	0.4%
Burglary dwelling	0	0.0%
Burglary non dwelling	0	0.0%
Criminal damage	23	9.3%
Fraud	1	0.4%
Miscellaneous crimes against socie	1	0.4%
Other sexual offences	1	0.4%
Other theft	3	1.2%
Possession of weapons	0	0.0%
Public order offences	110	44.7%
Rape	0	0.0%
Robbery	4	1.6%
Shoplifting	0	0.0%
Theft from the person	7	2.8%
Vehicle offences	0	0.0%
Violence with injury	8	3.3%
Violence without injury	87	35.4%

Sexual Orientation	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 to Jan	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/-	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	215	249	446	467	97	26.2%
Crimes	138	151	322	452	188	71.2%

HOCR Sub Group	Hate Crimes Apr16 to Jan17	%
Arson	1	0.2%
Bicycle theft	0	0.0%
Burglary dwelling	2	0.4%
Burglary non dwelling	0	0.0%
Criminal damage	27	6.0%
Fraud	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous crimes against socie	9	2.0%
Other sexual offences	3	0.7%
Other theft	2	0.4%
Possession of weapons	0	0.0%
Public order offences	218	48.2%
Rape	1	0.2%
Robbery	6	1.3%
Shoplifting	0	0.0%
Theft from the person	0	0.0%
Vehicle offences	0	0.0%
Violence with injury	34	7.5%
Violence without injury	149	33.0%

Transphobic	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 to Jan	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/-	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	31	40	46	65	31	91.2%
Crimes	18	18	30	49	24	96.0%

HOCR Sub Group	Hate Crimes Apr16 to Jan17	%
Arson	1	2.0%
Bicycle theft	0	0.0%
Burglary dwelling	0	0.0%
Burglary non dwelling	0	0.0%
Criminal damage	4	8.2%
Fraud	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous crimes against socie	1	2.0%
Other sexual offences	2	4.1%
Other theft	1	2.0%
Possession of weapons	0	0.0%
Public order offences	24	49.0%
Rape	1	2.0%
Robbery	0	0.0%
Shoplifting	0	0.0%
Theft from the person	0	0.0%
Vehicle offences	0	0.0%
Violence with injury	4	8.2%
Violence without injury	11	22.4%

Hate	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 to Jan	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/-	15/16 Apr-Jan vs 16/17 Apr-Jan +/- %
Incidents	3047	3096	4703	4692	741	18.8%
Crimes	1924	2174	3656	4337	1239	40.0%

HOCR Sub Group	Hate Crimes Apr16 to Jan17	%
Arson	11	0.3%
Bicycle theft	3	0.1%
Burglary dwelling	11	0.3%
Burglary non dwelling	4	0.1%
Criminal damage	287	6.8%
Fraud	3	0.1%
Miscellaneous crimes against socie	34	0.8%
Other sexual offences	11	0.3%
Other theft	27	0.6%
Possession of weapons	3	0.1%
Public order offences	2430	57.6%
Rape	5	0.1%
Robbery	25	0.6%
Shoplifting	5	0.1%
Theft from the person	10	0.2%
Vehicle offences	12	0.3%
Violence with injury	246	5.8%
Violence without injury	1093	25.9%