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Citizenship (REC) Programme
of the European Union

C.O.N.T.A.C.T.

Desktop research results United Kingdom

Annex 3. Scientific literature (from 2010)

Objectives	Brief abstracts (what do they say)	Bibliography reference
<p>Literature-review based research to explore and assess what is known about the perpetrators of hate crimes and their motivations.</p>	<p>Based upon a detailed review of the literature in terms of what is known about hate crime offenders and offending nationally and internationally, it is intended that the findings of the study should frame and steer subsequent more detailed empirical analysis of hate crime data.</p> <p>The findings from the literature review are based around six key questions: (1) who are the perpetrators of hate crimes; (2) what kinds of acts are involved in hate crimes; (3) where do hate crimes take place; (4) why do perpetrators commit hate crimes; (5) when do perpetrators engage in different kinds of hate-motivating offending (6) how do perpetrators acquire their prejudiced views and attitudes. The study proposes recommendations within the context provided by the Welsh Government's, Tackling Hate Crimes and Incidents: A Framework for Action.</p>	<p>Dr Roberts, Colin; Prof Innes, Martin; Dr Williams, Matthew; Dr Tregidga, Jasmin; Prof Gadd, David (2013) "Understanding who commits hate crime and why they do it". Welsh Government Social Research.</p> <p>http://www.mesmacnortheast.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/understanding-who-commits-hate-crime-and-why-they-do-it-en.pdf</p>
<p>Research into acts of hate, prejudice and targeted hostility.</p>	<p>This Executive Summary presents the key findings of the Leicester Hate Crime Project in concise form. It has been structured to outline victims' experiences and expectations collectively, although where significant variations between and within groups have emerged, these have been identified.</p> <p>The Leicester Hate Crime Project outlines three broad aims: 1. to discover as much as possible about people's experiences of hate, prejudice and targeted hostility; 2. to understand the physical and emotional harms suffered by victims and their families; and 3. to identify ways of improving the quality of support offered to victims. The research methods included a hard-copy and online survey, in-depth face-to-face interviews, and researcher field diary observations.</p>	<p>Chakraborti, Neil; Garland Jon; Hardy, Stevie-Jade (2014) "The Leicester Hate Crime Project: Findings and Conclusions (Executive Summary)", University of Leicester https://www2.le.ac.uk/departments/criminology/hate/documents/fc-full-report</p>

	<p>The project produced a ‘Victim’s Manifesto’ which contains 10 recommendations, including a call for early intervention, empathetic treatment of victims, awareness-raising; well-publicised and well-staffed reporting mechanisms, and non-punitive responses to hate offending.</p>	
<p>Research into LGBT hate crime reporting.</p>	<p>In 2014 Chakraborti and Hardy began a programme of tailored work with LGB&T communities in Leicester and Leicestershire with the aim of encouraging greater levels of hate crime reporting. This project was awarded funding from the Equality and Human Rights Commission through the tender entitled ‘Preventing and Tackling Homophobic, Biphobic and Transphobic Hate Crime’. This report presents the findings from this project and has been structured to outline LGB&T peoples’ experiences and expectations of hate crime reporting, and to provide best practice guidance.</p>	<p>Chakraborti, Neil; Hardy, Stevie-Jade (2015) “LGB&T Hate Crime Reporting: Identifying Barriers and Solutions”</p> <p>http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/about-us/our-work/key-projects/preventing-and-tackling-lgb-and-t-hate-crime/news-and-reports-lgb-and-t-hate-crime-project</p>
<p>Research into hate crime victimisation in Wales across seven victim types.</p>	<p>This paper presents findings from the All Wales Hate Crime Project- the largest and most comprehensive academic study of hate crime in the UK. The paper examines the psychological and physical impacts of hate crime across seven victim types drawing on quantitative and qualitative data. The paper provides empirical credibility to the impacts felt by hate crime victims on the margins who have routinely struggled to gain support. Focus is given to the differences in the impacts of hate crime between victims with different identities.</p>	<p>Williams, M.L. and Tregidga, J. 2014. Hate crime victimisation in Wales: psychological and physical impacts across seven hate crime victim types. <i>British Journal of Criminology</i>, 54 (5): 946-967.</p> <p>https://orca-mwe.cf.ac.uk/59624/1/Williams%20Tregidga%20-%20Hate%20Crime%20Victimisation%20in%20Wales.pdf</p>
<p>The primary aim of the research was to generate robust data on both the nature of hate crime and hate-related incidents in Wales and the impact of that victimisation on individuals, their families and local communities.</p>	<p>This research into hate-crime in Wales explored five key areas: (1) the impact of hate crime; (2) the nature of perpetration; (3) hate crime reporting; (4) satisfaction with police and criminal justice system; (5) the provision of support for hate crime victims. Ten recommendations were made, including the need for sustainable funding to hate crime support services; the need for increased public awareness; clear pathways through the reporting system, and the use of effective and restorative approaches used to deal with hate crime perpetrators.</p>	<p>Williams, M.L. and Tregidga, J. 2013. All Wales Hate Crime Project Research Overview and Executive Summary.</p>
<p>An independent academic review of the work and data that has come out from the Tell MAMA project</p>	<p>The aims of this report are as follows: To analyse the TellMAMA dataset, covering the period 1 April 2012- 30 April 2013 inclusive, in order to provide a quantifiable overview of perpetrator profile, attack type, and location occurrence; To examine the under-studied relationship</p>	<p>Prof. Copey, Nigel; Dr Dack, Janet; Littler, Mark; Dr Feldman, Matthew (2013), “Anti-Muslim Hate Crime and the Far Right”. Centre for Fascist, anti-Fascist and Post-Fascist Studies, Teeside University.</p>

<p>(Measuring Anti-Muslim Attacks) which is organised by Faith Matters.</p>	<p>between anti-Muslim hate crime and the far right.</p>	<p>https://www.tees.ac.uk/docs/DocRepo/Research/Copsey_report3.pdf</p>
<p>Extensive statistics around hate crime, cyber security, and the experience of crime among children.</p>	<p>This bulletin is the third and final in a series of supplementary volumes that accompany the main annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin, 'Crime in England and Wales 2010/11' (Chaplin et al., 2011). The bulletin covers three topic areas: (1) The extent and perceptions towards hate crime; (2) Use of the internet and cyber security; (3) Experimental statistics on the experience of crime among children aged 10 to 15.</p>	<p>"Hate crime, cyber security and the experience of crime among children: Findings from the 2010/11 British Crime Survey: Supplementary Volume 3 to Crime in England and Wales 2010/11" (2012) Kevin Smith (Ed.), Deborah Lader, Jacqueline Hoare and Ivy Lau.</p> <p>http://www.report-it.org.uk/files/hosb0612-2.pdf</p>
<p>Study exploring the circumstance and prosecution of disability-related hate crimes.</p>	<p>Public acts of hostility and harassment against disabled people are characterised in law as hate crime when they are accompanied by evidence of prejudice. But, rather than protecting and deterring, the offence of hate crime invites and depends on the identification of a person as different, thereby reinforcing culturally embedded ideas of normality and disability. As a result the law is based on disablist assumptions of disabled people as inferior. The law is also based on ideas and practice that presume ablebodied-ness and thereby risks marginalising disabled people with whom the criminal justice system can find it difficult to work.</p> <p>The study identified two key problems in that: (1) the criminal justice system cannot by itself provide an effective response to the problem [of disability-related hate crime], and that "to ask disabled people to define themselves individually as objects of hatred in the eyes of the law demands a great deal in a culture which is often unthinkingly disabling".</p>	<p>Piggott, Linda (2011) "Prosecuting Disability Hate Crime: a disabling solution?". People, Place & Policy Online: 5/1, pp.25-34.</p>
<p>Exploration of racially-motivated hate crimes in the UK in the wake of the 9/11 (2001) and 7/7 (2005) terror attacks.</p>	<p>This paper asks what happened to racially motivated hate crimes in the wake of the 7/7 terror attack that hit London in July 2005 and the 9/11 terror attack that hit the US in September 2001. There is anecdotal and statistical evidence of an increase in bias-motivated crimes since the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the US, but little quantitative research on the issue. This study offers empirical evidence on the effects of 7/7 and 9/11 on hate crime using rich data from four police force areas in England</p>	<p>Hanes, Emma; Machin, Stephen (2013) "Hate Crime in the Wake of Terror Attacks: Evidence From 7/7 and 9/11".</p>

	<p>with sizable Asian/Arab populations. We find significant increases in hate crimes against Asians and Arabs that occurred almost immediately in the wake of both terror attacks, which subsequently decayed, but remained at higher than pre-attack levels a year later. We argue that this demonstrates a significant link between terror attacks and increases in hate crime and hypothesise that attitudinal changes resulting from media coverage may act as an underlying driver.</p>	
<p>A research review of some of the initiatives that have been established to manage hate crime offenders.</p>	<p>The aims of the research were to: (1) identify from an international search, programmes designed for the rehabilitation of hate crime offenders; (2) determine the transferability of programmes, or elements of them, for practice learning in the UK; (3) Make recommendations for the design and delivery of rehabilitative programmes for hate crime offenders in the UK.</p> <p>The UK programmes identified share with those in Europe a commitment to the acceptance and understanding, rather than the rejection and condemnation, of racially motivated offenders, and have shown that it is possible to work with them constructively while firmly conveying that racist attitudes and behaviour are not acceptable.</p> <p>On the basis of the research findings, and in the context of the 2010 Equality Act, a number of recommendations are made for the design and delivery of programmes for the rehabilitation of hate crime offenders in the UK.</p>	<p>Iganski, Paul; Smith, David. "Rehabilitation of Hate Crime Offenders" (2011). Submitted to the Equality and Human Rights Commission (Scotland).</p>
<p>Annual CPS hate crime report which provides information on its performance in prosecuting hate crimes in 2013/14.</p>	<p>The report considers performance in relation to hate crimes during 2013/14. It illustrates this performance through available management data as well as positive outcomes in casework. It also provides examples of effective practice, lessons learned, policy development and research that have all contributed to improving performance.</p>	<p>"Hate crimes and crimes against older people report" (2014). Crown Prosecution Service.</p>
<p>Report on the extent and nature of transphobic hate crime and the impact on victims with regards to their attitudes towards criminal justice agencies.</p>	<p>This report is based on findings from The Sussex Hate Crime Project (SHCP) currently being undertaken at the University of Sussex on the direct and indirect impacts of anti-LGBT hate crimes. This report will focus on the extent and nature of transphobic hate crime and the effects that this type of crime has on trans* people's attitudes towards criminal justice agencies and, more broadly the government, in relation to hate crime.</p> <p>Findings revealed that: trans people were significantly</p>	<p>Dr Walters, Mark; Dr Paterson, Jenny (2015), "Transphobic hate crime and perceptions of the criminal justice system". Written evidence submitted by University of Sussex to the Transgender Equality Inquiry.</p>



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	<p>more likely than non-trans LGB people to have been a direct victim of hate crime; that anti-LGBT hate crime is highly repetitive for trans people; that direct and indirect anti-LGBT hate crime effects trans peoples' attitudes towards the government and criminal justice agencies.</p>	
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