Hate crime reporting

Improving the efficacy of third party reporting centres

Kris Christmann, Applied Criminology Centre, University of Huddersfield

Kevin Wong, Hallam Centre for Community Justice Sheffield Hallam University
Dan Ellingworth, Hallam Centre for Community Justice Sheffield Hallam University)
Michelle Rogerson, Applied Criminology Centre, University of Huddersfield

13th July 2016

Aims

- Review the challenges to Hate Crime reporting

- Outline 2 New Hate Crime Tools:
  - ➢ Third Party Reporting Centre Tool
  - ➢ Hate Crime Estimate Tool

Policy backdrop

Key points from the Hate Crime Action Plan - 2014

- 52,528 hate crimes were recorded by police forces in England and Wales in 2014/15 (18% inc 2013/14)*

- This represents 23% of the 222,000 estimated hate crimes each year*

- Three core principles: prevention; **increase reporting and access to support;** improving the operational response

*Combined 2012/13 to 2014/15 CSEW - Corcoran, H., Lader, D. & Smith K. (2015) Hate Crime, England and Wales 2014/15. Home Office.

Table 1: Reasons for not Reporting Hate Crime Pertaining to Reporting Agency

Reasons for not reporting (%)	All hate crime CSEW (2009/10 and 2010/11)	All CSEW crime (2009/10 and 2010/11)	Suffolk hate crime
PERCEPTIONS OF REPORTING AGENCY			
Police could have done nothing	30	35	20
Police would have not been bothered/not interested	24	22	29
Inconvenient/too much trouble	6	6	n/c
Dislike/fear of police	6	1	n/c
Previous bad experience of the police/courts	1	1	8
Did not know who to speak to	n/c	n/c	9
Sub-total	**67**	**65**	**66**
OTHER REASONS			
Too trivial/not worth reporting	15	29	34
Private matter/dealt with ourselves	19	15	9
Common occurrence	9	3	28
Fear of reprisal	5	2	16
Reported to other authorities (eg superiors, company security staff, etc)	4	5	9
Other	21	6	n/c
	140*	125*	162*

Challenges

Third party reporting centres (TPRC's) – what do we know?

- Research gap in knowledge about the efficacy of third party reporting centres

- Some success stories (Stop Hate UK; TellMAMA; TrueVision) and more local examples

- Wider picture up and down the country is far more difficult to gauge

- Few evaluative research studies available give some cause for concern

Third party reporting centres: Lessons from the literature

• The Leicester Hate Crime Report* found a "worryingly low" number of survey respondents reporting their hate crime victimisation to a TPRC third party reporting centre or other mechanism

• National Policing Hate Crime Group's review (NPHCG)** found:

> ➤ many TPR schemes failed to increase reporting

> ➤ many TPR schemes were not delivering any tangible results, with others suffering from only short term delivery

*Chakraborti, N., Garland, J. & Hardy, S. (2014) The Leicester Hate Crime Project: Findings and Conclusions. University of Leicester.

** College of Policing (2014:48-49) Hate Crime Operational Guidance. College of Policing Limited.

'In-efficacy' of third party reporting centres?

- Low level of awareness among victims and vulnerable groups

- Staff not aware they were reporting centres

- Limited / No use by victims

- Meagre resources for promotion - out of date information (one centre had closed down 3 years previously)

- Reporting processes 'not fit for purpose'

- High staff turnover

- Limited / No accountability

- 'Grandstanding'

Victim Support 2005, Swift 2005, Wong and Christmann 2008, Roulstone and Thomas 2009, Wong 2009, Christmann and Wong 2011; JUST West Yorkshire 2012; Wong, Christmann et al 2013;

Remaining Questions .. ?

- Lack a firm evidence base for proliferation of third party reporting centres

- Mere presence or number of third party reporting centres is less important than how well they are functioning on the ground

- Requiring some measure of productivity over time - connecting programmes with measureable outcomes to determine success

- Commiting funds comes with the responsibility to know whether the intervention is effective (or worse, causes harmful effects).

Third Party Reporting Centre Tool

Aims: hate crime reporting centre tool

- Provide individual TPRCs with method to appraise own productivity and efficacy

- Provide commissioners with useful metrics concerning performance of TPRCs in their areas

- Drive improvements in effectiveness of TPRCs

- Health warnings:
  - Not universal??
  - Beta version/pilot stage

hate crime reporting centre tool

- INSERT – OUTLINE OF TOOL – EXCEL SPREADSHEET (UPDATED VERSION)?

- Need to just show assessment categories as bullets for now and how the tool will function in practice

How the tool will work in practice

- Provide an online version for agencies to use

- Generates report for user

- Free to use for individual TPRCs

- Provide overview of TPRCs for commissioning agencies - PCCs, local authorities; And Police fee for producing report [not for slide]

Estimating unreported Hate Crime

Estimating unreported Hate Crime

- Underreporting of hate crime in the UK is widely acknowledged (by Government in their 2012 action plan and progress report 2014)

- Few attempts have been made at a local level to use existing data to set local targets for increasing reporting

- Attempting to estimate the level of underreporting provides a starting point and measure of the problem

- Gives something for PCCs, local authorities, Police and TPRCs to aim at and provides a metric for local performance management

Hate Crime Estimate Tool

Aim: Developing an Online Hate Crime Reporting Performance Assessment Tool

- **AIM**: to provide an online tool to assess performance by statutory and non-statutory reporting agencies in relation to:
  1. levels of hate crime victimisation (disaggregated by race, religion, disability);
  2. extent of under-reporting of hate crime (disaggregated by race, religion, disability).

- In addition we are developing a methodology to estimate levels of hate crime victimisation and rates of hate crime under-reporting for sexual orientation and transgender persons.

METHODOLOGY

- The tool is based on analysis of 6 sweeps of the British Crime Survey (CSEW), which will consider the factors determining:
  - the levels of hate crime victimisation;
  - the likelihood of reporting an incident.
- Following the BCS methodology, 'hate crime' refers to crimes motivated, or deemed by the victim, to be motivated by the ethnicity, religion, disability or age.
- This analysis identifies the importance of demographic characteristics of victims and the area in which they live. Need to explain/hint at how other characteristics will be calculated

What to do with reporting centres?

- INSERT – OUTLINE OF TOOL – EXCEL SPREADSHEET (UPDATED VERSION)?

- Need to show categories and how the tool will function in practice - show steps to using the tool

How the Tool will work for end users

- Agencies will use the tool by inputting:
  - characteristics of the client group they work with (including age, gender, ethnicity, religion) and;
  - characteristics of the neighbourhood (demographic characteristics, region, inner city/not).
- The tool will then provide estimates of expected prevalence rates of hate crime, and propensity to report based on the CSEW analysis.
- Agencies will then be able to use these figures to assess their own performance.
- The tool will be free for agencies to use but data input into the tool will be used to further understand hate crime victimisation and reporting.

October Event - DATE

- INSERT BLURB

Thank You !