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Hate Crimes Across Nations

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2080 Words

Hate crimes are inevitable. People continuously harm and put others down due to factors they are unable to change about themselves. They spread their prejudicial and bias views to anyone who will listen and in turn create a world full of hatred and animosity. Instead of embracing their differences, they reject them. Throughout the course of the Hate Crime class (CRM2300-A), I am enrolled in, we have gone into depth regarding hate crime and bias incidents occurring in the United States. In this 'literature review' ten empirical research articles were read thoroughly and analyzed in order to compare hate crimes around the world. Over 130 pages of literature were evaluated to get a full comprehension of different laws implemented in other countries as well as the impact hate crimes have had. Additionally, all articles have been written within the past ten years making all information accurate and limiting the chance of outdatedness.

Included in this 'literature review' are the title, location, and citation of each article as well as key facts that I found important or interesting. Some facts utilized include the objective and findings of the article (if a conducted study), facts that I felt were significant and that my peers would want to know, and the impact hate crimes have on victims. Additionally, through the readings, I learned a lot of new material on not only this topic but many different cultural aspects of different nations. Prior to beginning this project I had little knowledge of hate crime monitoring systems, how different countries handled hate crimes, the different definitions of hate crimes throughout countries, and what specific events in certain countries created an increase in hate crimes. I look forward to disseminating this information to my classmates to hear what they have to think about my research and I look forward to continuing this journey of educating myself on hate crimes across different nations in the future.

ARTICLE 1

Title: UK: Racial Violence and the Night-Time Economy
Location: United Kingdom
What I learned:

- The paper analyzed 'the prevalence of racial violence in the UK's night-time economy'. 55 racial attacks were examined over a 6 period, exemplifying the risks faced by members of the public and workers.
- The UK's nighttime economy is 'responsible for 10% of all UK employment, 8 % of all UK firms and 6% of all UK turnover. Valued at £66 billion and employing 1.3 million people.
- 36% of the crimes that took place during the night-time economy occurred as the victims were 'walking through public spaces at night or while they were in, or in the vicinity of, bars, pubs and clubs'.
- "Entire sectors of the night-time economy are targeted simultaneously, both as victims and as offenders. Many employers are far more likely to be subjected to sanctions for immigration offences than they are for employing workers in substandard and dangerous conditions".

Citation: Burnett, Jon. 2011. "UK: racial violence and the night-time economy." *Race & Class* 53(1):100-10.

ARTICLE 2
Title: A Time-Series Analysis of Contextual-Level Effects on Hate Crime in The Netherlands
Location: The Netherlands
What I learned:
- The goal of the article is to 'advance our understanding of how contextual factors shape hate crime'.
- *"Terror attacks* are real-world events that may trigger negative feelings and elicit hate crime, especially if they occur at a large scale and cause many fatalities" They can increase perceived threats posed by certain minority groups which can increase hate crimes towards that community.
- Mass media has an enormous impact on the way citizens perceive social reality.
- Many political leaders who enforce anti-immigration tend to push a "we" versus "them" mindset in which minority groups are "blamed for what goes wrong in society. Several European leaders of anti-immigration parties have been prosecuted for hate speech, such as leader of the Dutch Freedom Party (PVV) Geert Wilders and former French Front National (FN) leader Jean-Marie Le Pen".
Citation: Jacobs, Laura, and Joost Van Spanje. 2021. "A Time-Series Analysis of Contextual-Level Effects on Hate Crime in The Netherlands." *Social Forces* 100(1):169-193.

ARTICLE 3
Title: Reinterpreting the UK Response to Hate Crime
Location: United Kingdom
What I learned:

- The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) stated that in 1999 the United Kingdom had 'one of the most advanced institutional frameworks to combat racism and discrimination'.
- This paper found 'that the current framework has recently downgraded – and increasingly sidesteps – the need to address internal manifestations of illiberalism, including institutional discrimination, workforce representativeness, racial and religious disparity, and equal opportunities'.
- The UK's evolving hate crime policy framework currently remains limited and serves to complicate its social control objectives and political concerns connected with the 'ideological and political threats and disorder that underpinned its development'.

Citation: Laverick, W, and N.P. Joyce. 2020. "Reinterpreting the UK Response to Hate Crime." *British Journal of Community Justice* 16(1):82-102.

ARTICLE 4
Title: The Prevalence of Extreme Middle Eastern Ideologies Around the World
Location: Australia, Canada, Egypt, and South Africa
What I learned:
- The Belief Diversity Scale (BDS) is a 33-item, six subscale instrument that is designed to numerically measure Middle Eastern extremist ideologies on risk areas.
- Extremist ideologies in Europe are suggested to be due to the fact that 'European countries have allowed asylum for hard-core extremists who escaped prosecution or who served prison time for extremism in their native Middle Eastern or Asian countries prior to immigrating to Europe. These extremists, under the democratic systems, were allowed to spread the extreme religious views that they were prohibited from proliferating in their own countries'.
- A key finding the article was able to conclude was that there were no significant differences between Muslim's opinions/ideologies regardless of where they lived.

Citation: Loza, Wagdy, Youssef Abd-El-Fatah, Johan Prinsloo, Anni Hesselink-Louw, and Katie Seidler. 2011. "The Prevalence of Extreme Middle Eastern Ideologies Around the World." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 26(3):522-538.

ARTICLE 5
Title: Planting Hate Speech to Harvest Hatred: How Does Political Hate Speech Fuel Hate Crimes in Turkey?
Location: Turkey
What I learned:

- The term 'hate crime' as a legal concept did not appear on the public agenda until 2006, after the murder of Armenian journalist and activist Hrant Dink.
- Over the course of the Turkish Republic, almost every elected government official has created hegemony and a host of victims, and in almost every election politicians have used hate speech against their opponents.
- 87% strongly believed that the hate speech of the Turkish president, President Erdogan, and other politicians led perpetrators to target minority group members.
- 91% of the respondents stated that they did not report hate crimes to the police, due to fear of being targeted by the police as a result.

Citation: Perry, Barbara, Davut Akca, Faith Karakus, and Mehmet F. Bastug. 2020. Planting Hate Speech to Harvest Hatred: How Does Political Hate Speech Fuel Hate Crimes in Turkey? *International Journal for Crime, Justice & Social Democracy* 9(4):195-211.

ARTICLE 6
Title: We're Not Where We Should Be': Enhancing Law Enforcement Responses to Hate Crime
Location: Canada
What I learned:

- This study was the first attempt to understand if and how police think about and act on hate crimes. The study included interviews with officers throughout Ontario to uncover three clusters of factors that appear to influence how they handle hate crime: environmental, organizational, and individual.
- Hate crimes affect the victims 'routine, psyche, social identification, and sense of belonging of the individual victim'. It is not only directed at the victim but also their entire community.
- The organizational components found to influence the manner in which hate crime is policed include 'leadership, policy directives, locus of responsibility, location of hate crime portfolio, and communication'.
- Three core aspects found to affect officer responsiveness at an individual level were police bias, a lack of understanding of hate crime, and limits to training.

Citation: Perry, Barbara, and Kanika Samuels-Wortley. 2021. "'We're Not Where We Should Be': Enhancing Law Enforcement Responses to Hate Crime." *Canadian Journal of Criminology & Criminal Justice* 63(2):68-98.

ARTICLE 7
Title: Immigration Influx as a Trigger for Right-Wing Crime: A Temporal Analysis of Hate Crimes in Germany in the Light of the 'Refugee Crisis'
Location: Germany
What I learned:

- In 2015 every week there were about 6 anti-refugee protests in Germany, many were organized by far-right groups. PEGIDA/ Patriotic Europeans against the Islamization of the Occident organized weekly marches.
- It has been found that European regions with higher levels of anti-immigrant and ethnic discrimination and low levels of social integration have higher levels of hate crimes.
- They are underreported due to the 'inadequacy of police training, ambiguous identification and classification processes and difficulties can emerge from passing on a case to the responsible investigation agencies'.
- In Germany, perpetrators must be affiliated with a certain group for the incident to be categorized as a hate crime, therefore, incidents can be classified as hate crimes in other countries but not always in Germany.

Citation: Piatkowska, Sylwia J, Andreas Hövermann, and Tse-Chuan Yang. 2020. "Immigration Influx as a Trigger for Right-Wing Crime: A Temporal Analysis of Hate Crimes in Germany in the Light of the 'Refugee Crisis'." *British Journal of Criminology* 60(3):620-641.

ARTICLE 8
Title: Temporal Clustering of Hate Crimes in the Aftermath of the Brexit Vote and Terrorist Attacks: A Comparison of Scotland and England and Wales
Location: Scotland, England, and Wales
What I learned:
- The article found evidence of a considerable increase in racial hate crimes during the aftermath of the European Union referendum (only in England and Wales).
- In the UK, race hate crime includes anyone defined by race, color, nationality, or ethnic or national origin; this can include countries within the UK, and Gypsy or Irish Travellers.
- In England and Wales, a hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic'. The five biases within this law are race or ethnicity, religion or beliefs, sexual orientation, disability, and transgender identity. In Scotland, hate crimes are defined as charges that include aggravation of prejudice that can be related to race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, and/or transgender identity.

Citation: Piatkowska, Sylwia J, and Brendan Lantz. 2021. "Temporal Clustering of Hate Crimes in the Aftermath of the Brexit Vote and Terrorist Attacks: A Comparison of Scotland and England and Wales." *British Journal of Criminology.* 61(3):648-669.

ARTICLE 9
Title: What is Measured Matters: The Value of Third Party Hate Crime Monitoring
Location: Ireland
What I learned:
- In Ireland, Hate crimes come in two forms: "the first, an offence known to the criminal law which is committed with a hateful or hostile motivation towards the victim is the focus of this article. The second, which might be referred to as expression offenses, or incitement offenses, refers to the criminalization of hate speech".
- Victims of hate crimes are forced to accept that their social identity was targeted and they remain at risk of repeat victimization. They are chosen due to their real or perceived personal characteristics and may experience this phenomenon again at any time, anywhere.
- Hate crime reporting systems shine a light on the dark figure of hate crimes and they hold the state accountable with 'respect to the accuracy of its representation of the prevalence of hate crime and the effectiveness of its response'.

Citation: Schweppe, Jennifer, Amanda Haynes, and Emma Marie MacIntosh. 2020. "What is Measured Matters: The Value of Third Party Hate Crime Monitoring." *European Journal on Criminal Policy & Research* 26(1):39-59.

ARTICLE 10
Title: Perceptions of Police Legitimacy and Citizen Decisions to Report Hate Crime Incidents in Australia
Location: Australia
What I learned:

- There is little research on the significance of perceptions of police legitimacy in the decision to report hate crime incidents.
- "Australian and international research indicates that ethnic minorities display low levels of confidence and trust in the police, resulting in less voluntary cooperation. Perceptions of over-policing and under-protecting influence these levels of cooperation".
- The Leicester Hate Crime Project concluded that victims of hate crimes did not feel that their complaints had been taken seriously by police and many admitted that they would not report a hate crime in the future.

Citation: Wiedlitzka, Susann, Lorraine Mazerolle, Suzanna Fay-Ramirez, and Toby Miles-Johnson. 2018. "Perceptions of Police Legitimacy and Citizen Decisions to Report Hate Crime Incidents in Australia." *International Journal for Crime, Justice & Social Democracy* 7(2):91-106.