'Hate in the City': similarities and differences in third party reporting across categories of hate in Tyne and Wear

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Introduction

- Context setting: the Arch Project, a third party reporting project for hate crime
- Methodology & challenges
- Key findings:
  - Hidden incidents?
  - Types of incidents
  - Hate and deprivation
  - Location and timing of incidents
  - Politics of reporting
- Conclusions
Arch

Funded by 4 Tyne and Wear local authorities and is a multi-agency team working in partnership with organisations including the police, employment agencies, local councils, schools/colleges/universities, Victim Support, social enterprises and locally based charities


- Arch was initially developed in 2002 (under the name of CCAS; Community Care Alarm System) in the form of a 24hour racist incident reporting phone line

- In 2004 partnerships were developed with the Police, Victim Support and locally based charities to increase the reporting scope. By 2006 there were 93 reporting centres within the north-east. This peaked at 140.

- In 2005 ARCH (Agencies against Racist Crime and Harassment) developed into a community engagement and community intelligence agency. Key to their role is to target specific areas and develop training around conflict management in those areas

- In 2009/10 Arch starts collecting information on LGBT hate crime, and in 2008 starts collecting information on disability hate crime
Methods

- Action-oriented research

- A total population sample of reported hate crime/incidents in Sunderland and Newcastle was obtained through Arch. To date the total number of incidents is 3908 (2005-2015)

- Descriptive statistics are used in the form of cross-tabulation tests to examine the frequency distribution of cases when examining the correlation between two or more variables

- Two or more variable frequency distributions are analysed using a chi-square statistic ($X^2$) to discover whether variables are statistically independent or whether they are associated ($P \leq .05$)
Methods: Protected characteristics

Racial = 82.4%
Religious = 4%
Homophobic = 9.5%
Transphobic = 0.1%
Disability = 4%

4% intersectional relationship

Racial/Religious = 86% (n=3377)
Trans/Homophobic = 10% (n=375)
Disability = 4% (n=156)

Total 2005-15 = 3,908
Challenges/contexts of interpretation

Database was not designed with research in mind:

- A lack of standardisation (gender, ‘race’ and ethnicity, impairment types of the victimised person)

- Missing variables (faith and sexuality) – now been addressed

- Newcastle (focus on incident) and Sunderland (focus on victimised person)
Comparing data sources

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Race’</td>
<td>47.7 %</td>
<td>82 %</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>17.1 %</td>
<td>6 %</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homophobic</td>
<td>13 %</td>
<td>11 %</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transphobic</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1 %</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>31.5 %</td>
<td>5 %</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Police response

- Record/Information
- Investigation
- Intelligence
- No
Type of incident

Hate Incidents
- Racist/Religious
- Homo/Transphobic
- Disability

- Offensive/Abusive language
- Coercive and Threatening Behaviour (e.g., intimidation, aggression)
- Mediated Threats (e.g., threats using technology or writing)
- Other
- Physical attack on person
- Material and Criminal damage
- Incitement

Percent

0.0%
10.0%
20.0%
30.0%
40.0%
50.0%
Sunderland time trends

![Graph showing time trends for different types of hate crimes.](image)
Reporting agencies/help-seeking
Politics of reporting

![Graph showing hate crime incident counts by year, categorized into Racist/Religious, Homo/Transphobic, and Disability. The graph highlights a significant increase in Racist/Religious incidents in 2012.]
Politics of reporting

![Graph showing the count of hate crime incidents by year and category (Racist, Religious, Homophobic, Transphobic, Disability).](image)
Conclusion

- Offers a unique insight – what is missing from other sources
- Designed with trust, partnership and relationships as its focus
- Not just a way of recording incidence – action orientated
- Works but needs commitment and resourcing
- What happens when this resourcing disappears?