The ESEA Data Collective is driven by [VoiceESEA](https://protect-eu.mimecast.com/s/1YyACVL1fXM1MGTyOj3i?domain=voiceesea.com), [EVR (End Violence and Racism against East and South-East Asian communities)](https://protect-eu.mimecast.com/s/nstgCWM2Fx0v0JfnFzem?domain=evresea.com)and [The Public Data Lab (KCL)](https://protect-eu.mimecast.com/s/MjplCXN3HGm3mwfmjEg1?domain=publicdatalab.org/). The collective uses data to understand the scale of anti-ESEA discrimination in the UK. The collective uses data to understand the scale of anti-ESEA discrimination in the UK.

To determine the rates of police-reported [**hate crimes**](https://protect-eu.mimecast.com/s/JQVVCYO4ig5P5rtZQ6He?domain=cps.gov.uk) against ESEAs between 2019-2021, data was collated from 48 police jurisdictions, using Freedom of Information Act 2000 requests.

**Raw Data**   
[Our raw data is accessible here](https://protect-eu.mimecast.com/s/Rw3hCZP5SxzyzJfXnqxh?domain=github.com)(subject to terms and conditions of use). **Please click download**, and see this source data for actual figures, noting that relative change, compared to actual change can make values [appear more significant](https://protect-eu.mimecast.com/s/RanGC1K5FO8K8VHOmtXc?domain=dataschool.com/)than they are. Note the map presented here is only being used as a visual aid and should not be a substitute for checking the raw data and identifying which ethnic group identifier we have used to record the hate crimes (or hate concern nominals) applicable in connection with each police jurisdiction.

**1.**

**Comparisons between years 2019 and 2020**    
Out of the 47 jurisdictions' responses reviewed:   
In **34 jurisdictions, there was an increase** in reported hate crimes (for Police Scotland, hate concern incident nominals) when comparing the year totals.   
For **10 of these 34 jurisdictions** with such recorded increases, there was another increase in the year 2021 when compared to 2020.    
   
You can see that **each nation shows an increase** between 2019-2020:   
- UK-wide: 67.60% (997 for y2019 and 1671 for y2020 recorded)\*   
- England: 63.04% (855 for y2019 to 1394 for y2020 recorded)   
- Wales: 50% (26 for y2019 to 39 for y2020 recorded)   
- Northern Ireland: 61.54% (13 for y2019 to 21 for y2020 recorded)   
- Scotland: 109.20% (87 for y2019 to 182 for y2020 recorded)\*   
   
\*Note Police Scotland's use of "hate concern nominals"

**Updates to our 2021 v1 FOI project**    
This is in slight contrast to our original findings in our [first project](https://protect-eu.mimecast.com/s/M3oPC2L6f67A7MtL2-RX?domain=drive.google.com)(subject to terms and conditions of use).    
Collated and published by the team in 2021, readers can identify differences in how datasets defined hate crimes against 'ESEA' people, and in the amount of data available for the years included in the study.   
Then, **each nation also showed an increase** between 2019-2020:   
- UK-wide: 26.42% (2532 for y2019 and 1671 for y2020 recorded)    
- England: 34.17% (1349 for y2019 and 1810 for y2020 recorded)    
- Wales: 117.86% (28 for y2019 and 61 for y2020 recorded)    
- Northern Ireland: 61.54% (13 for y2019 and 21 for y2020 recorded)    
- Scotland: 13.40% (1127 for y2019 to 1278 for y2020 recorded)\*   
   
\*Note Police Scotland's use of "hate concern nominals"

**2.**

**Comparisons between years 2020 and 2021**   
Out of the 47 jurisdictions' responses reviewed:   
In **19 jurisdictions, there was an increase** in reported hate crimes when comparing the year totals.    
   
However, in terms of **aggregate figures, we see decreases** all around for 2021 compared to 2020.   
- UK-wide: -9.10% (1671 for y2020 to 1519 for y2021 recorded)\*   
- England: -9.68% (1394 for y2020 to 1259 for y2021 recorded)   
- Wales: -20.51% (39 for y2020 to 31 for y2021 recorded)   
- Northern Ireland: -14.29% (21 for y2020 to 18 for y2021 recorded)   
- Scotland: -23.08% (182 for y2020 to 140 for y2021 recorded)\*   
   
\*Note Police Scotland's use of "hate concern nominals"

**3.**

**Comparisons between years 2019 and 2021**   
Out of the 47 jurisdictions' responses reviewed:   
In **34 of those jurisdictions, there was an increase**in reported hate crimes (for Police Scotland, hate concern incident nominals) when comparing the year totals.    
**Note: In 15 of these cases, although 2020 figures were higher than recorded than for 2021, the 2021 figures are still higher than for 2019. Even though figures went down for year 2021 compared to 2020, they were still higher across the nations when comparing to 2019 levels.**   
   
- UK-wide: 52.36% (997 for y2019 to 1519 for y2021 recorded)\*   
- England: 47.25% (855 for y2019 to 1259 for y2021 recorded)   
- Wales: 19.23% (26 for y2019 to 31 for y2021 recorded)   
- Northern Ireland: 38.46% (13 for y2019 to 18 for y2021 recorded)   
- Scotland: 60.92% (87 for y2019 to 140 for y2021 items recorded)\*   
   
\*Note Police Scotland's use of "hate concern nominals"

**Disclaimers: Please read-**

**What is a hate incident?**   
Hate incidents are incidents that are motivated by hatred or prejudice against someone because of their actual or perceived:

* disability
* gender identity
* race
* religion
* sexual orientation

Hate incidents can be criminal or non-criminal;hate incidents that amount to criminal offences are known as hate crimes.   
Hate incidents can be committed against a person or property and can include:

* arson,
* bullying,
* damage to a house or car,
* graffiti
* harrassment
* malicious communications,?such as?offensive mail, text messages or emails,
* offensive or dangerous substances being posted to an individual,
* physical violence and assault,
* threats, or
* verbal abuse.

Hate incidents can also be directed at whole communities through:

* acts of terrorism,
* desecration of graveyards,
* offensive graffiti in public places, or
* vandalism of places of worship.

If more than one hate incident is experienced by the same person or group of people, it may constitute harassment.   
   
The incident does not need to be personally perceived as hate related. It is sufficient that another person thought that the incident was hate related.   
   
It?will still?be a?hate incident?if someone makes a mistake regarding the victim's identity. For example,?if a victim is attacked because the perpetrator thought?they were of a particular race, the action would still be considered a hate incident, even the victim is not of that race.   
   
There are no publicly available statistics on non-criminal hate incidents recorded by the police.   
   
**What is a hate crime?**   
When a hate incident also constitutes a crime, it is known as a hate crime. A racial hate crime is any crime where the perpetrator demonstrates hostility towards the victim based on their actual or perceived race, colour, nationality, or ethnic or national origin. It is a criminal offence to incite racial hatred, whether through written or spoken words, or through behaviour. This includes publishing or distributing material that is likely to incite racial hatred. In addition to criminal law, there are civil remedies available to victims of hate crimes, such as seeking damages or obtaining an injunction to prevent further harassment.   
   
**Notices**   
The content provided in this document is for general information only. It has been retrieved and interpreted from the original underlying Freedom of Information Act ('FOIA') request responses received from respective police forces. The ESEA Data Collective and associated parties cannot guarantee the accuracy, quality, validity, completeness or suitability of the content provided for any particular purpose and such content may be subject to inaccuracies, omissions or errors. The information contained on this page may be subject to copyright and other laws, as well as the rights of third parties. 'We' or 'our' shall be taken to mean all of the parties involved in the ESEA Data Collective.   
   
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* **Comparisons between data:**?One individual police force's response to the relevant questions should not be used for comparison purposes with other police force's responses received. However, although police data may come in multiple formats, the figures may help provide an indication of the prevalence of hate crimes in certain regions compared to others, and an overall picture of the change in hate crime figures in the UK.
* **Completeness of data:?**These rates may not reflect the full scale of figures of hate crimes, given victims may not wish to report such incidents to the police for a variety of reasons. We have only focussed (unless specifically indicated) on hate crimes and not hate incidents, so there may be other racially-aggravated incidents that have not been counted as part of this review.
* **Identifying ESEA individuals:**?In some cases, the police force has loosely defined its identifiers, for example using 'Asian' or 'any other Asian background'. We have attempted to focus on groupings which explicitly include ESEA identifiers, but this has not been possible in all instances. For example, some of the results captured may use an identifier that is simply 'Chinese', or may extend to the generic 'Asian' category. There may be populations that are ESEA that have not been identified and therefore the figures may be understated for certain regions. In other cases, the category 'Asian' used by certain police forces may result in overstated figures when considering the ESEA demographic.
* **Consistency of data:**?UK police forces are routinely required to provide crime statistics to government bodies and the recording criteria is set nationally. However, the systems used by each police force for recording these figures are not generic, nor are the procedures used locally in capturing the crime data.
* **Relevance of data:**?The data systems used by police forces may be part of a 'living' system in that it is constantly being updated. As such the data may only be verifiable in relation to the specific date/time of extraction. We may from time-to-time update and change the content, figures and information that we provide and/or publish.
* **Accuracy:**?While we try to ensure that all content is correct at the time of publication, the content may contain a degree of human error, whether by the police forces that collate the data or the volunteer team that published the content. No responsibility is accepted by or on behalf of Voice ESEA or EVR for any errors, omissions or inaccurate content. We make no representations, warranties or guarantees, whether express or implied, that the content is accurate, complete or up to date.

**Approach**   
EVR and Voice ESEA issued Freedom of Information Act 2000 requests ('FOI requests') to 48 police forces across the United Kingdom to determine the rates of police-reported hate crime against ESEA individuals in 2019, 2020, 2021 and part of 2022 in select regions. A team of volunteers from both organisations worked together on a project to obtain the results of the FOI requests, as well as review and publish the data (the 'ESEA Hate FOI Project 2022' or 'Project').Volunteers reviewed the responses from the police forces to determine an appropriate methodology (outlined below). In implementing the methodology, the data on the Project was summarised in a spreadsheet and in each instance, one volunteer inputted the data and a different volunteer verified it. Please note that the original and unprocessed FOI requests results are publicly available and accessible on the following website: WhatDoTheyKnow.com. This website is, however, independent from the Project, EVR and Voice ESEA and none of the parties nor volunteers have any responsibility nor liability for the contents of such website.    
   
**Methodology**   
The Project has employed the below methodology.

1. **Counting only hate crimes:**?This Project only considers hate crimes, unless otherwise stated. The rationale behind this is to ensure we can maintain consistency across the data (as police forces may provide hate crimes only, hate incidents only, or both, and often there is less data available for hate crimes). To better compare data received across police forces, the Project has decided to focus on hate crimes only (however, for Police Scotland, we used �hate concern nominals�).
2. **Focusing only on annual totals and relevant percentage changes:**?The Project has only identified aggregate totals for 2019, 2020 and 2021. In doing so, the Project has provided data on percentage changes between 2019 and 2020, as well as 2020 and 2021. The Project has also collected figures from 2022 with totals only up to the date that the police force has provided.
3. **Identifiers:**?The Project's preference is to under-count rather than over-estimate figures in connection with hate crimes impacting ESEA individuals. This is not always possible as some police forces may not use granular groupings that explicitly. Instead they only identify ESEA groups, for example, 'Asian'or 'any Asian background'. On the other hand, some police forces may only identify 'Chinese' but provide no other ESEA groupings in their figures. The Project has considered the available data from the FOI requests and in each case determined to use one of the following groupings. Efforts have been made to look at the data on a case-by-case basis to determine where some figures should not be counted (for example, where one hate crime involves multiple identifier tags and these are not mutually exclusive).

* **(a) 'Aggregated ESEA Figure':** ?This is where a police force has been able to provide granular data on hate crimes for distinct ESEA ethnicities. When we use the term 'Aggregated ESEA Figure', this counts any ethnic identities that are explicitly ESEA. This includes where the volunteer has exercised discretion to determine that: (i) the police force has inputted a visual identification made by a police officer themselves and the victim has failed to identify themselves; or (ii) where a general identifier such as 'Asian' or 'any other Asian background' is used but additional information on the individual has been provided, such as an ESEA nationality. In order to reduce the risk of overcounting where aggregate figures under this grouping are provided, the Project has taken a decision under this grouping not to include identifiers that may include ethnicities / identities other than ESEA people, such as the general term 'Asian', 'any other Asian background'. Where appropriate to infer that an individual is mixed race (e.g., ESEA and white), we use our discretion to include this in our figures; or
* **(b) 'Chinese':** ?This is where a police force has only been able to provide granular data on hate crimes for the identifier 'Chinese'; or
* **(c) 'Asian':**?This is where a police force has only been able to provide data for the identifiers 'Asian' or 'any other Asian background', and where there are no distinct ESEA identifiers used by the police force. This identifier carries a risk of over-counting as it may include other Asian ethnicities outside of the ESEA ethnic group.?*This grouping is not currently relevant for the responses we have received at the date of publication.?*

The above methodology attempts to produce a high-level overview of hate crimes in a given region based on the best data available from the relevant police force.