

Annex one: National hate crime data assessment matrix

This matrix is based on ODIHR's guide, which sets out 'ten practical steps' for governments and public authorities to take to assess their current hate crime recording framework and to identify priorities and actions.

To fit the needs of this project, the matrix focuses on three further areas: CSO involvement in each step, an assessment of CSO's own monitoring systems, and an assessment of actions to improve hate crime reporting.

The matrix was completed together with national partners to generate a national overview of hate crime recording and CSO-public authority cooperation in each country in advance of the first workshop. This overview identified potential areas of focus for the national workshops and, together with the outcomes of the workshops formed the basis of the final self-assessment framework.

Policy area	Description and assessment	CSO role
<p>1: Is there a hate crime legal framework?</p>	<p>Describe the legal provisions in place, including links, and assess the gaps (crime types/protected characteristics)</p>	<p>How were/are CSOs involved in the development and enactment of this legislation and its implementation?</p>
<p>2: Is there a national coordination structure that monitors hate crime data and involves CSOs as representatives?</p>	<p>List the institutions involved and describe the typical agenda of the meetings, their frequency, the level of involvement of officials, whether specific hate crime cases are considered, whether there are local and/or regional structures; whether the structures consider hate crime patterns or particular spikes in hate crime and the reasons for this.</p>	<p>Do CSOs have a clear role in the preparation of the agenda/ are all affected groups represented at meetings?</p> <p>Are CSOs involved in any discussions about individual cases?</p> <p>Is data shared with CSOs?</p> <p>If there are local or regional groups, is information about local hate crime patterns/ affected groups discussed with CSOs. How constructive is this dialogue on a scale of 1-10? What are the problems?</p>
<p>3: Is there a shared monitoring definition for 'hate crime' across the police, prosecution service and the courts?</p>	<p>Include which institutions share this definition and the specific categories of information which are included.</p> <p>Include the bias motivations and crime types that are included in the definitions and those that are excluded.</p> <p>Explain whether this definition is in place throughout the country or just some areas/jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Is data shared with CSOs?</p> <p>Is there cooperation on specific cases?</p> <p>Do CSO reports refer to and/ or follow the same national hate crime definitions?</p>

<p>4: Is there an established system to record data including the relevant fields (bias motivations and crime types) in recording forms/ electronic systems?</p> <p>Is it clear whose job it is to record and to verify incidents as hate crimes?</p> <p>Is data collected across the police, prosecution service and the courts and other agencies? Is it comparable?</p> <p>Is there guidance for all personnel on how to identify and record hate crimes and incidents?</p>	<p>Describe the current recording system and gaps.</p>	<p>Have CSOs been involved in developing any relevant guidance?</p> <p>As above, are there data sharing agreements in place?</p> <p>What CSO data is available? How does it match up to 'official' data? What are the gaps?</p>
<p>4a. What hate crime recording methods are used by CSOs?</p>	<p>List the CSOs that conduct hate crime monitoring and briefly describe their methods, and the types of hate crime that they monitor. Assess their strengths and weaknesses (link to FF Online)</p>	
<p>5. Is there a training programme for police, prosecutors and all others who are expected to use the recording system?</p>		<p>Are CSOs involved in the design and delivery of this training?</p>
<p>5.a What training to CSOs provide to their monitors including staff and volunteers?</p>	<p>Describe any training that CSOs undertake to perform their monitoring work.</p>	
<p>6. Is data being collected and recorded?</p> <p>What approach is taken? Is the widest possible approach adopted to record hate crimes? For example, is victim perception taken into account?</p> <p>Is the information that is collected detailed?</p>	<p>Describe the step by step process followed by police when recording a hate crime.</p> <p>Describe the step by step process followed at the when recording a decision to prosecute.</p> <p>Describe the step by step process that the courts take when registering 'hate crime judgments'.</p>	<p>If a CSO is involved in supporting a victim and is in touch with the authorities, is there a process to feed in the CSO view/ perception on whether an incident was a hate crime taken into account?</p> <p>Is CSO data/evidence on court monitoring and police/ prosecution responses taken into account by policy makers?</p>

<p>7. Are there household crime surveys or victimization surveys that ask the general population about their experiences of crime whether or not they report it? Does it or do they include questions about hate crime victimization?</p> <p>If these surveys do not exist, how is unreported crime measured?</p> <p>Has any small scale research been funded or commissioned? What were the findings?</p>	<p>Describe any current surveys that are conducted to understand and measure unreported hate crime.</p>	<p>Have CSOs been involved in the design of victimization surveys?</p> <p>Have CSOs been commissioned to conduct small scale surveys with affected groups?</p>
<p>8. Is hate crime data regularly reviewed and analysed to better understand hate crime and improve responses to it?</p> <p>This could be at the local/ intelligence level and/or national level.</p>	<p>Describe any processes that are in place to review existing data and to use the data to improve hate crime responses.</p>	<p>Are the views of CSOs on the review and assessment of HC data taken into account?</p>
<p>8a Is CSO data regularly reviewed and analysed to better understand their service and quality of their data</p>	<p>Describe any processes that are in place to review existing data and to use the data to improve hate crime responses.</p>	
<p>9. Is hate crime data and government's efforts to address hate crime published?</p> <p>Is the information also publicized?</p> <p>Is all data, including police, prosecution and crime survey data, published together?</p>	<p>Provide links to any published reports.</p> <p>Explain whether any activities are undertaken to raise awareness in relation to the publication.</p>	<p>Is CSO data included?</p> <p>Are CSOs included in awareness raising activities?</p>
<p>10. Are gender and broader issues of intersectionality taken into account?</p> <p>How?</p>	<p>People can be targeted based on more than one identity, and may have needs based on interesting identities (for example religion and gender). Explain how this is taken into account in guidance, training and hate crime recording.</p>	
<p>11. NEW: are there national efforts to improve the reporting of hate crime and hate speech?</p>	<p>Describe any efforts such as awareness raising activities, social media campaigns, community engagement activities, etc.</p>	<p>Do these involve working with civil society?</p>