

Hate Crimes Reported in Grampian, 2022

Introduction

452 hate crimes were reported to police in Grampian in 2022, which is lower than 2021, but higher than 2020. For comparison, the equivalent figures for 2018-2022 are shown below.*

Hate Crimes Reported to Police in Grampian

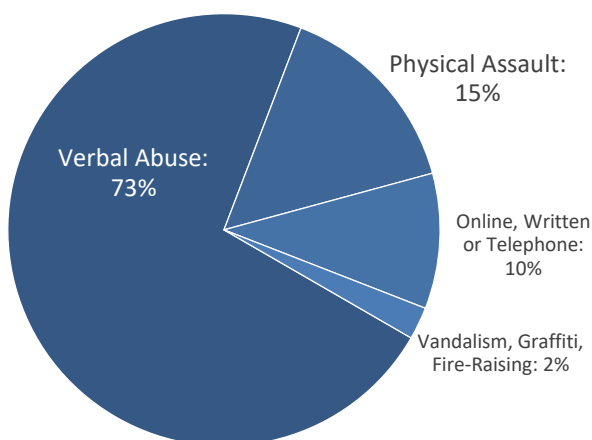
Year	Grampian Total	Aberdeen City	Aberdeen shire	Moray
2022	452	297	89	66
2021	475	320	96	55
2020	444	279	105	59
2019	403	247	98	55
2018	318	180	80	57

For several incidents, locations were unknown or outwith Grampian.

Type of Incident

Verbal abuse was the most frequently reported type of incident, with 367 recorded in 2022. Physical assault accounted for 78 incidents, including 56 with an element of verbal abuse, and one each with online abuse and theft. 48 additional incidents were based on social media, text messages or telephone, and there were 13 instances of vandalism, graffiti or fire-raising (3 with verbal abuse). Due to under-reporting, the actual number of incidents is likely much higher.

Type of Incident



Type of Incident (continued)

Generally speaking, the proportions of incident types has remained similar over the past several years. Nearly all assaults also included an element of verbal abuse, so these have not been counted separately.

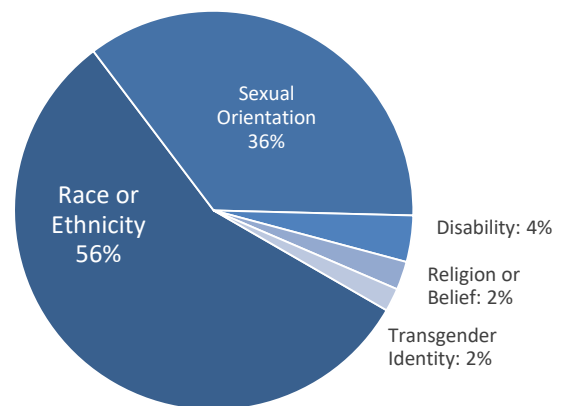
Type of Incident (Number & Proportion of Total)

Year	Verbal Abuse	Physical Assault	Online/ Phone	Vandalism etc.
2022	329 73%	68 15%	46 10%	11 2%
2021	352 74%	50 11%	51 11%	23 5%
2020	327 74%	56 13%	50 11%	13 3%
2019	286 71%	66 16%	34 8%	18 4%
2018	222 70%	52 16%	31 10%	13 4%

Motivation for Incident

As shown below, the main motivators for hate crime were racism and homophobia, relating to 270 and 172 incidents, respectively. Another 18 related to disability, 11 to religion or belief, and 9 to transgender identity. In 26 incidents, multiple characteristics were targeted, all including race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, or both. These figures are similar to previous years.

Motivation for Incident



	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Race / Ethnicity	270	308	300	263	208
Sexual Orientation	171	145	126	101	67
Disability	18	34	18	12	15
Faith / Religion	11	13	8	21	21
Transgender	9	7	8	9	1

* The figures listed here are slightly lower than those in previous reports, due to a better understanding of incident-recording protocols.

Victim & Perpetrator Characteristics

Police Officers & Staff

There were 110 incidents where the victim was a police officer or staff member, or a prison officer. While racist and homophobic abuse are always unacceptable, it is important to consider the power relationship between law enforcement and those they are policing.

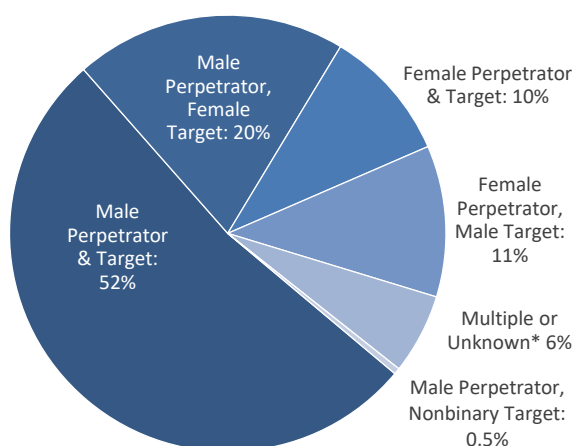
Ultimately, hate crime laws are designed to protect marginalised people from those who seek to harm them. Therefore, some sections below focus on incidents with non-police victims, where excluding police victims helps to clarify the overall picture.

Gender

Where known and recorded, one-third of victims were female (159) and two-thirds male (303).[†] This included one trans man and six trans women and girls. There were also two nonbinary victims.

Around three-quarters of individual perpetrators were male (333) and a quarter were female (98). Broadly speaking, the gender ratio of victims, perpetrators, and the dynamics between them has been stable since 2015. Overall, 60% of female victims were targeted by male perpetrators, and 19% vice-versa. These proportions were similar whether police victims were included or excluded.

Gender Dynamics (all incidents)



**Including 18 incidents with perpetrators of unknown gender (9 each targeting men and women), 4 where the perpetrators were a mixed-gender group (3 targeting women, 1 targeting men), and 4 incidents targeting mixed gender groups (all perpetrators male).*

[†] Some incidents had multiple victims, or no identifiable target (e.g. graffiti), and some had multiple perpetrators. In total, there were 459 individual victims, and 431 individual perpetrators.

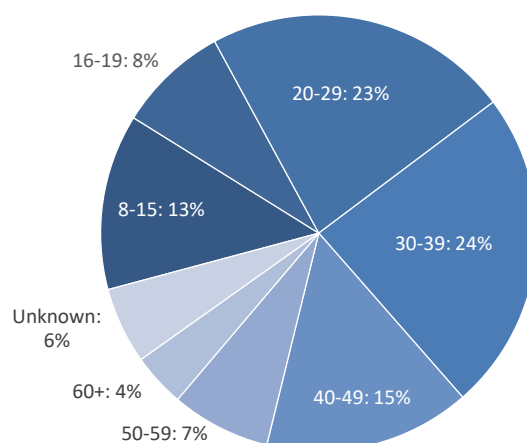
Age

Excluding incidents targeting police and prison staff, victims' and perpetrators' ages (where known) are shown below. In around half of incidents, victims and perpetrators were similar ages (less than ten years apart, or five years for under-16s).

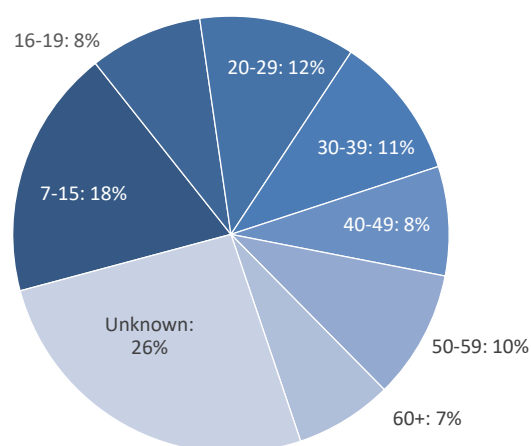
In 23% of incidents, the perpetrator was considerably younger than the victim, and in 21%, they were considerably older. There were not any notable differences between these three groups, either in terms of motivation or incident type.

Nearly all incidents with victims under age 20 involved perpetrators in a similar age range. However, in four cases, children aged 13 to 14 were targeted by adults in their 40s to 60s, including two assaults.

Victim Age (excluding police)



Perpetrator Age (excluding police victims)



Victim & Perpetrator Characteristics

Race, Ethnicity & Nationality

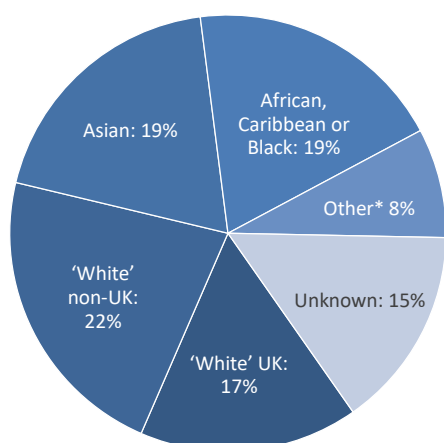
Racially-motivated hate crime can target several aspects of a person's identity. Hate crime legislation defines 'race' as including a person's skin colour, ethnic origins, and nationality. So, for example, a Polish immigrant and a British citizen with Asian ancestry may both be targeted in racist incidents.

As shown below, non-UK citizens were targeted more frequently than UK citizens, and there was roughly an even split between victims from 'White' and other ethnic backgrounds (not including cases where victim ethnicity was unknown).

Victim Ethnicity & Nationality

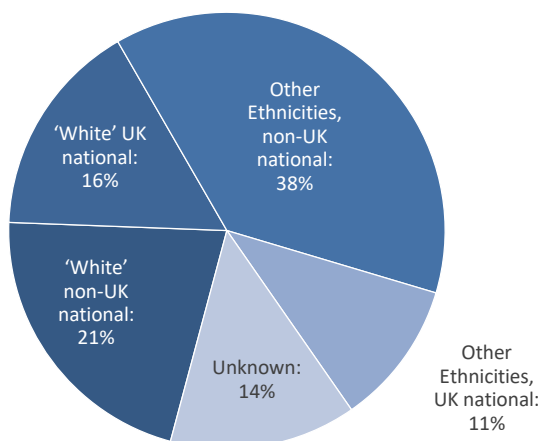
Excluding police and prison staff, victims' ethnicity and nationality for racist incidents are shown below.

Victim Ethnicity
(racist incidents, excluding police victims, total 230)



*Including Arab (5), Mixed (5) and Other (9).

Victim Ethnicity & Nationality
(racist incidents, excluding police victims, total 230)



Victim Ethnicity & Nationality

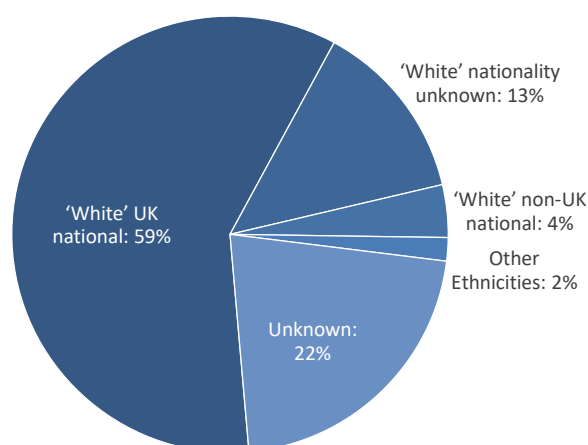
Ethnicity	Nationality	#	%	% of total
'White' (90)	UK	36	40%	16%
	Non-UK	48	53%	21%
	Unknown	6	7%	3%
Asian (45)	UK	12	27%	5%
	Non-UK	33	73%	14%
African, Caribbean or Black (45)	UK	9	20%	4%
	Non-UK	36	80%	16%
Other (19)	UK	3	16%	1%
	Non-UK	16	84%	7%
Unknown (31)	UK	5	16%	2%
	Non-UK	1	3%	0.4%
	Unknown	25	81%	11%

Perpetrator Ethnicity & Nationality

Excluding incidents targeting police and prison staff, perpetrators' ethnicity and nationality for racist incidents are shown below.

The details for one-fifth of perpetrators (50) were not identified; nearly all the rest (176) were 'White.' 64 were 'White Scottish,' 73 'White British/English/UK,' 9 from other countries, and 31 with no country listed. Of the four ethnic minority perpetrators, half were UK citizens; all targeted other ethnic minorities.

Perpetrator Ethnicity & Nationality
(racist incidents, excluding those with police victims, total 230)



Proportions were similar for non-racist incidents (112 total), with four perpetrators from ethnic minority backgrounds. For incidents targeting police, 8% of perpetrators were ethnic minorities, and 82% were 'White' (either Scottish/British or unknown nationality).

Victim & Perpetrator Characteristics

Ethnicity & Nationality Dynamics

As shown below, there were very few incidents where both victim and perpetrator were ethnic minorities (12), or where 'White UK' victims were targeted by ethnic minority perpetrators (2).

Conversely, more than half of all racist incidents (117) were ethnic minority victims targeted by 'White' or 'White UK' perpetrators.

Ethnicity & Nationality Dynamics (racist incidents, excluding those with police victims, total 230)					
Perpetrator					
		Ethnic Minority	‘White’ UK	‘White’ (nationality unknown)	Unknown
Victim	Ethnic Minority	12	94	23	28
		5%	41%	10%	12%
	‘White’ UK	2	24	3	9
		1%	10%	1%	4%
	‘White’ (nationality unknown)	-	2	2	2
			1%	1%	1%
Unknown	-		15	3	11
			7%	1%	5%

Time & Place of Incidents

Incident Days & Times

Where known/recorded, the highest concentration of incidents took place on Fridays (75) and Saturdays (93), and during afternoons (130) and evenings (171). The full range is shown below, with a clear increase on Friday and Saturday afternoons, evenings and late nights (e.g. midnight to 6am Saturday and Sunday).

Incident Days & Times (all incidents)*					
	Midnight to 6am	6am to Noon	Noon to 6pm	6pm to Midnight	Total
Monday	8	12	19	23	62
Tuesday	8	8	13	20	49
Wednesday	7	8	20	21	56
Thursday	5	10	18	19	52
Friday	7	15	27	26	75
Saturday	19	14	24	36	93
Sunday	26	3	9	26	64
Total	80	70	130	171	452

*one incident took place over several weeks, so is not included here.

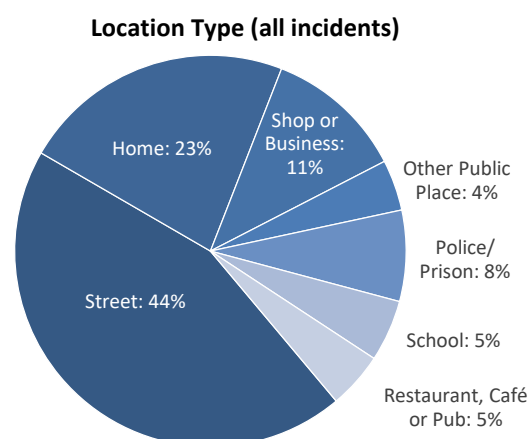
'White Scottish/British' Victims of Racism?

At first glance, it may be surprising that 10% of racist incidents targeted 'White' UK nationals, including 24 where both victim and perpetrator were 'White Scottish' or 'White British' (39 if we include racist incidents targeting police officers or staff). However, there are several points to consider here:

- When police respond to a conflict, a prejudice-related 'aggravation' is recorded if racist language is used (even between people in the same ethnic group). Without context, it is impossible to know how many incidents were part of other conflicts, rather than racism being the main motivation.
- 'White Scottish/British' may include European ethnic minorities with UK citizenship, who are often still perceived as 'outsiders.'
- In incidents with multiple victims, one person may be 'White British,' with racist abuse directed at their ethnic minority partner, child, friend or colleague.
- In the most serious racist incidents (assaults), 93% of victims were ethnic minorities.

Location Type

Where known/recorded, incidents took place in the types of locations indicated below.



Home includes gardens and shared spaces like stairwells and hallways. Other public places include parks, footpaths, sports facilities, public transport. Prisons or Police Stations/Offices/Vehicles: all victims prison/police staff.

For assaults, most took place on the street (35) or at home (15). The rest took place in a shop, pub, or other public place (11), or a school (4).

Time & Place of Incidents *(continued)*

Geographic Location

The most common locations for hate crimes were in Aberdeen city centre, and in deprived residential areas throughout Grampian. As can be seen from the maps on the last two pages of this report, nearly all areas had at least one or two incidents. Most areas had a similar number of incidents between 2021 and 2022, with a few exceptions.

Incidents around Union Street and east to Aberdeen's docks (AB115) increased from 16 in 2021 to 26 in 2022.

Several areas outside of Aberdeen City Centre also saw increases: Bridge of Don (AB228), from 5 to 12; Ellon (AB419), Keith (AB555), from 4 to 9; from 3 to 9; Buckie (AB561), from 3 to 10.

Notable decreases during this period included Rosemount (AB252), from 19 to 8; Tillydrone and Woodside (AB242), from 19 to 9; George Street and Hutcheon Street (AB251), from 16 to 7. Outside of Aberdeen City, incidents in Elgin (IV301) decreased from 18 to 12; Macduff (AB441), from 6 to 1; and Peterhead South (AB422), from 10 to 4.

Location of Incidents by Postcode Area

Postcode	Aberdeen City	2021	2022	Postcode	Aberdeenshire	2021	2022	Postcode	Moray	2021	2022
AB101	Union St / north	27	24	AB301	Laurencekirk	1	3	AB554	Dufftown	-	1
AB106	Holburn St, Mannofield	7	3	AB314	Torphins	-	1	AB555	Keith	4	9
AB107	Garthdee, Ruthrieston	12	6	AB315	Banchory	3	1	AB561	Buckie	3	10
AB115	Union St / east, docks	16	26	AB326	Westhill	5	2	AB565	Portgordon	2	1
AB116	Union St / south	30	32	AB338	Alford	2	2	IV301	Elgin*	18	12
AB117	Ferryhill	1	1	AB345	Aboyne	2	1	IV304	Bishopmill	2	3
AB118	Torry	6	3	AB355	Ballater	-	1	IV305	Lossiemouth	-	4
AB119	Torry	6	8	AB387	Rothies	-	1	IV306	New Elgin	6	11
AB123	Tullos	7	7	AB392	Stonehaven	2	2	IV308	Elgin	1	1
AB124	Portlethen	4	5	AB416	Newburgh	-	1	IV316	Lossiemouth	4	2
AB125	Kincorth	8	3	AB418	Collieston	-	2	IV327	Fochabers	2	2
AB155	Midstocket	1	1	AB419	Ellon	3	9	IV361	Forres	6	6
AB156	Summerhill, Woodend	3	5	AB420	Hatton, Cruden Bay	1	1	IV363	Kinloss	-	1
AB157	Broomhill	1	2	AB421	Peterhead North	3	7	DD100	Inverbervie	2	1
AB158	Hazlehead, Kingswells	4	2	AB422	Peterhead South*	10	4				
AB159	Cults	2	2	AB423	Peterhead outlying areas	-	5				
AB165	Cornhill, Cairncry Rd	12	12	AB439	Fraserburgh	18	16				
AB166	Mastrick, Sheddocksley	10	10	AB441	Macduff	6	1				
AB167	Northfield, Cummings Pk	22	22	AB451	Banff	4	3				
AB210	Dyce	5	2	AB510	Kintore, Oldmeldrum	4	1				
AB217	Dyce	4	5	AB513	Inverurie, Pt Elphinstone	6	4				
AB219	Bucksburn	3	5	AB514	Inverurie	3	3				
AB228	Bridge of Don	5	12	AB515	Kemnay	1	4				
AB238	Bridge of Don	3	4	AB517	Monymusk, Sauchen	-	1				
AB241	Seaton, Aberdeen Uni	8	9	AB535	Turriff	1	2				
AB242	Tillydrone, Woodside	19	9	AB547	Aberchirder	3	1				
AB243	Kittybrewster, Powis*	27	34	AB548	Huntly	-	3				
AB244	Woodside, Hilton	5	5								
AB245	King St / east to Beach	19	13								
AB251	George St, Hutcheon St	16	7								
AB252	Rosemount, ARI area*	19	8								
AB253	Froghall, Westburn	5	4								

* AB243 included 24 incidents at Kittybrewster Police Station in 2022, 16 in 2021. AB252 included 4 incidents at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary in 2022, 9 in 2021. AB422 included 3 incidents at Peterhead Prison in 2022, 5 in 2021. IV301 included 1 incident at Elgin Police station in 2022, 6 in 2021.

Areas with incidents in 2021 but not 2022:

Postcode	Area	2021	2022
AB154	Rubislaw	3	-
AB393	Newtonhill	2	-
AB424	Mintlaw	1	-
AB425	Mintlaw, Stuartfield	1	-
AB436	Strichen	3	-
AB437	Rosehearty	3	-
AB452	Portsoy	1	-
AB453	Banff outlying areas	1	-
AB518	Rothienorman	1	-
AB526	Insch	1	-
AB534	Turriff	2	-
AB544	Huntly	2	-
AB564	Cullen	1	-
IV362	Near Forres	2	-

Map of 2022 Incidents by Postcode Area, Aberdeen City

