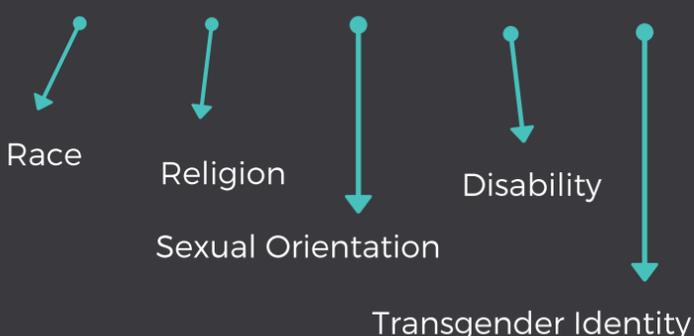


# MISOGYNISTIC HARASSMENT - THE SIXTH MONITORED STRAND OF HATE CRIME?

## BACKGROUND CONTEXT

- CPS Definition: "Any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's..."



= 5 current monitored strands of hate crime

- In 2018/19 there was a 10% increase in reported hate crime incidences signifying an upward trend in its prevalence.
- Although, the College of Policing (2014) recognises that alternative groups who are also targeted with hostility can fall outside these recognised strands e.g. **gender/misogyny.**

- **93.7%** of research respondents had experienced or witnessed street harassment according to the Nottinghamshire Police Report (the most current research surrounding misogynistic crime).

## METHODOLOGY

- **Research Design:** Primary research design utilising a self-completion questionnaire distributed through social media. Comprised of both open and closed questions. Quant and qual analysis.

- **Sample Demographics:** Recruited using a virtual snowball sampling method. Majority of sample aged between 18-25 and identified as white ethnicity.

Females  
58

Males  
9

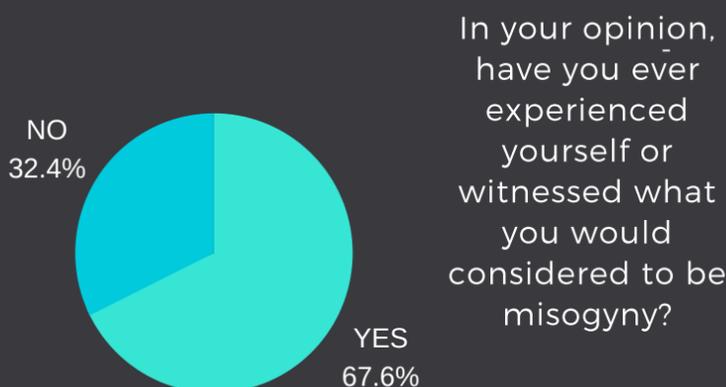
- **Nottinghamshire Report (2018)** used as a template for my research in an attempt to build upon their existing findings with a different sample of respondents.



## KEY RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

To gather public perceptions on whether or not gender hostility (or specifically misogyny) should be included amongst current UK hate crime legislation.

## FINDINGS



"Overwhelmingly normalised"

"Socially acceptable"

"Happens too often"

## CONCLUSIONS

My research findings replicate those found by the Nottinghamshire Report (2018), giving greater generalisability to the original research.

A large majority of my research sample stated they had either experienced or witnessed misogyny, therefore demonstrating its significant prevalence, supported by literature such as Bates (2012) and Mason-Bish (2016).

A majority of the sample also stated that they did not report their experiences due to a lack of trust in police, feeling the incident was not serious enough and inadequate understanding of hate crime legislation.

The majority of the sample were supportive of a misogyny hate crime policy introduction advocated for through their own personal experiences.