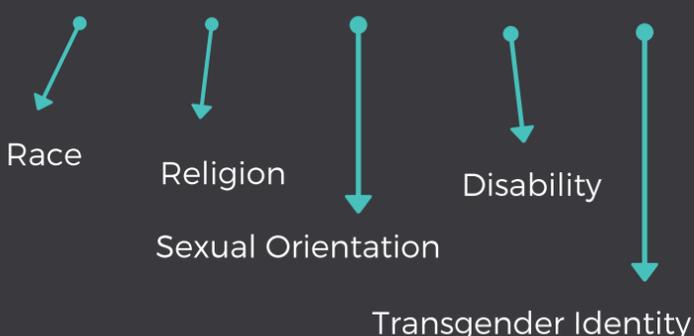


MISOGYNISTIC HARASSMENT - THE SIXTH MONITORED STRAND OF HATE CRIME?

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.