The Hate Crime Concept(s) Moral, Legal and Political Considerations



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Hate Crime - the Philosophers Perspective

• Why are philosophical considerations relevant?

Legitimacy and practice

- Failure to work out the justifaction of hate crime laws will lead to failures of implementation
- *Judges* are reluctant to apply this law. *Police officers* unclear about definitions. *Monitoring* is flawed (Sweden)
- **Needed**: A clear view of the hate crime concept and it's moral foundations

Hate Crime Concepts - Functions

- **Basic concept**: Hate Crime crime committed with a hate/bias *motive*
- Functions
 - Criminal law punishment enhancement
 - **Monitoring** enabling reliable, comparable statistics
 - **Prevention** policy measures
- Different concept for each function? Awkward and possibly counter productive but inevitable?
- A unified **hate crime** *policy* should cover all of these functions

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Moral Considerations

- 1. **Harm** Hate Crimes *hurt more* than other crimes (victim, group, society)
- 2. **Intention** Hate Crimes performed with intention to threaten/harm a certain group
- 3. **Motive** Hate/Bias is in itself *worse* than other motives (bad values)
- 4. **Character** Hate Crimes reveal a *bad character*
- 5. **Content/expression** Hate Crimes *express* wrongful negative evaluation of a group
- 6. **Reasons** Hate Crimes involves *acting for a bad reason*

Legal Considerations

- **The question:** *even if* Hate Crimes are worse than other crimes, is punishment enhancement justified?
- Legitimacy The limits of criminal law
- Certain restrictions may apply: responsibility culpability
- The Law does/shoukd not judge attitudes/thoughts/values?
 - Motives are sometimes used as *mitigating* factors
- Are the aggravating features of Hate Crimes covered by other laws?
 - Hate Crime as *discrimination* minority rights violation
 - Hate Crime as *terrorism* specific intentions
 - Hate Crime as *defamation* (etc) hate speech/incitement

Functions of Hate Crime laws

- What do we want from a Hate Crime law/statute and enhanced punishment?
 - *Retribution* for (greater) wrongdoing
 - *Reparation* for (greater/specific) harm
 - **Prevention** (detention/deterrence)
 - **Rehabilitation** of the hate offender
 - Support for victims and targeted groups
 - *Expression* of societal values (toleration, equality etc)

Political Considerations

- **Is the specific problem** with Hate Crimes something the law shouldn't adress, but policies might?
- A special problem for communites/societies, not for individual victims or even specific groups?
- Monitoring tracking and adressing causes of crime
- **Making Hate Crime a** *Priority*, rather than the subject of specific punishment?
 - May be more effective not subject to the same restrictions. Too dependent on political fluctuations?
- *Target prejudice at earlier stages?* Part of a problem with a wider scope
- **The Hate Crime Concept** used here probably *should* include motive as an essential, explanatory part

4 Hate Crime Concepts

- 1. Crime *motivated/caused* by hate/ prejudice/bias
- 2. Specific Intent Crimes
- 3. Crime identified by *specific harm* (Primary, secondary, tertiary distress, fear, societal unrest)
- 4. Crime with Hate Expression/ Content - "hate speech" added to the "base crime"



A concept with variables

- 1. Type of crime
- 2. Type of attitude
- 3. **Victims** Criteria for inclusion (vulnerability, history, immutability, frequently targeted)
- 4. **Relations** between 1 and 2!
- **Hate Crime** A *crime (1)* committed *with (4)* a certain *attitude (2)* towards a certain *group (3)*
- How much variation can we allow between the EU countries, yet gain from comparisons and common policies? (Some variability may be *essential* for comparability!)

Hate Crime: A conceptual framework

- A conceptual framework a concept which variables determined by context
- A framework encompassing the morally relevant factors: crime that involves Specific Intent or Acting for a bad reason as evidenced by content (proof of motive) likely to cause additional distress
- Is motive targeted or directly relevant? Need not be reasons to avoid it in a legal concept
- **But**: a concept useful for policy making and monitoring a "statistics enabling" concept here motive seem to be directly relevant
- **Ideally we would have a single concept** so that police and court data can be gainfully used in monitoring and evaluating policies
- A dilemma! The various functions may favour different concepts
- A conceptual framework is a useful way to start

