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Young immigrants' trust in the Finnish police through a window of hate crime

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Young immigrants' trust in the Finnish police
through a window of Hate Crime

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Young Immigrants' trust in the Finnish Police

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The purpose of this thesis is to clarify how young people with immigrant backgrounds in the Helsinki region perceive the trustworthiness of the police when it comes to facing hate crime, and how they would act in case they were victims of hate crime. This quantitative structured interview research was conducted at eight youth centers in the Eastern parts of Helsinki along with four interviews with experts representing various stakeholder groups, such as the City of Helsinki youth department and the police.

Hate crime is a criminal offense committed with a motive of hatred. The Criminal act in the Finnish law says that any sentences may be aggravated justifiably by a motive of hatred towards the race, origin, religion, sexual orientation or any physical factor of the victim. Before the year 2011 only racist motives were stated in the act to be justifiable aggravators in sentencing.

The topic of the thesis was applied by the Police Department of the Ministry of the Interior of Finland and it is related to a project named *Good Practice Plus*. The project was launched in 2014 with the Northern Ireland Police to discover and develop tools to intervene hate crime in different phases.

Most of the research about trust between citizens and the police in Europe concerns adult citizens. This thesis aims to offer information about the younger populations' mindset and needs to determine whether or not changes need to be made to current policies. It is important to emphasize that the results shown in this study are based on the teenagers' perception.

The internet based research questionnaire was completed by 93 people. The results show that the target group trusts the police fairly well but is somewhat unwilling to report the faced hate crime. Half of the target group would not want the police to investigate the crime, the main reason being that it wouldn't be a real crime. A conclusion can be drawn, that the target group is not familiar enough with what is acceptable and what is not, therefore they should be educated more to increase the awareness of their fundamental rights.

Keywords: immigrants, youth, police, hate crime

Markkula, Essi

Maahanmuuttajataustaisten nuorten luottamus Suomen poliisiin viharikosnäkökulmasta

Vuosi 2016 Sivumäärä 29

Tämän opinnäytetyön tarkoitus on selvittää, miten maahanmuuttajataustaiset nuoret Helsingin alueella kokevat poliisin luotettavuuden viharikostilanteissa, ja kuinka he toimisivat jouduessaan viharikoksen uhreiksi. Tämä kvantitatiivinen strukturoitu haastattelututkimus tehtiin kahdeksassa nuorisotalossa Helsingissä. Lisäksi tietoa on kerätty neljän asiantuntijahaastattelun avulla. Asiantuntijat edustavat eri sidosryhmiä, kuten Helsingin kaupungin nuorisotointa, sekä poliisia.

Viharikoksena pidetään rikosta, jonka motiivina on viha. Suomen rikoslaissa listataan tuomion koventamisperusteiksi mm. rikoksen motiivina uhrin rotu, syntyperä, seksuaalinen suuntautuminen, tai muu fyysisiin ominaisuuksiin liittyvä tekijä. Ennen vuotta 2011 vain rasistiset rikokset mainittiin koventamisperusteina, mutta tuona vuonna lakiin lisättiin kattavampi lista perusteita.

Opinnäytetyö on tehty Sisäministeriön Poliisiosastolle liittyen vuonna 2014 alkaneeseen Good Practice Plus -projektiin, joka käynnistettiin yhdessä Pohjois-Irlannin poliisin kanssa. Projektin tarkoituksena on kehittää ja löytää uusia työkaluja viharikoksiin puuttumiseen, sekä viharikosten uhrien tukiverkoston vahvistamiseen.

Valtaosa Euroopassa tehdystä tutkimuksesta liittyen kansalaisten luottamukseen koskee aikuista väestöä. Tämä opinnäytetyö pyrkii tarjoamaan tietoa nuoremman väestön kokemuksista ja tarpeista, jotta nykyisten käytäntöjen mahdolliset kehitystarpeet tulisivat esiin. On tärkeää painottaa, että tässä opinnäytetyössä esitetyt tulokset pohjautuvat nuorten henkilökohtaiseen kokemukseen.

Kyselyyn vastasi yhteensä 93 henkilöä. Tulokset osoittavat, että kohderyhmä luottaa poliisiin melko hyvin, mutta on melko haluton tekemään rikosilmoitusta. Pääsyyinä epäily siitä, ettei uhri pitänyt tapahtumaa todellisena rikoksena. Johtopäätöksenä voidaan todeta, että kohderyhmä ei tunne perusoikeuksiaan, eikä kykene täysin erottamaan sopivaa ja sopimatonta kohtelua. Näin ollen kohderyhmän tietoutta tulisi lisätä.

Asiasanat: maahanmuuttajat, nuoret, poliisi, viharikos

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1 Introduction

This thesis is a research based study that aims to examine how teenagers with immigrant backgrounds feel about the Finnish police, particularly from a hate crime point of view. The research was carried out as a structured interview by an internet based questionnaire at eight (8) youth centers in the Helsinki region. The assumption is that the motive for the hate crime discussed in this study is based on racism, although hatred towards other factors such as sexual orientation or disability is also condemned in the Finnish law. In 2014 82,5 % of the hate crimes transpired to the police had a racist motive. (Tihveräinen 2014)

The topic of this thesis was applied by the Ministry of the Interior of Finland as a part of a project that was launched to strengthen the supporting network for hate crime victims. Hate crime is a term that has recently been familiarized to the public across the nation by the media. By looking at the most common news sources it may look like the amount of hate crime has only increased. However, in a larger scale the amount has decreased.

Statistics suggest that the amount of hate crime that has come to the attention of the police has remained somewhat the same at least since the year 2008. The factual amount of hate crime might be increasing, but the incidents are not all reported to the police. (Evwaraye 2016. Personal communication.)

Observing the relations between the police and a sampling that is close to the age of being criminally responsible for their actions facilitates the outlining of sources and actions taken to manage internal security, which is one of the major responsibilities of the Ministry of the Interior.

From a security management point of view this topic is relevant through social crime prevention. Social crime prevention aims to address the factors that have an impact on a person becoming a criminal (Council for Crime Prevention, 2013).

2 Framework

The Finnish law does not recognize the term *hate crime*. However, hatred or racism towards the victim of the crime will weigh on the sentence of the perpetrator according to the Criminal act. (Finland 2015.) Racism has been an aggravating factor in the Finnish criminal justice system before, but in 2011 other forms of hatred were added in. This means that crimes committed with a motive of hatred or prejudice towards one's ethnic or national background, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, expression of gender or disability are also considered hate crime. The victim of a hate crime can be either one individual, a group or an

institution. The victim does not need to represent the target group in order for the perpetrator to be sentenced for hate crime. It is enough that the perpetrator assumes that the victim is a member of a certain group or acquires certain features. (Finland 2015.) This is why the term has not been considered a necessary addition to this day. It is thought that hate crime should be punished more heavily than so called *normal* crime, because hate crime affects not only the victim, but the whole community sharing the victim's particular features which act as the motive of hatred.

It is important to acknowledge that aid workers can also be victims of hate crime, if the motive for the crime is hatred towards the group that is receiving aid. A person might attack someone working with a group of people that the person does not tolerate. The said group is then hatefully targeted indirectly, which is enough to make the act a hate crime.

3 The Ministry of the Interior and Good Practice Plus

The Ministry of the Interior of Finland is a multidisciplinary organ that regulates matters inside the Finnish government (Ministry of the Interior, n.d.). The ministry and its Police Department launched an EU commission funded project called *Good Practice Plus* in December 2014 along with the Northern Ireland Council for Ethnic Minorities, the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Belfast Migrant Centre and the UK Race European Network. The goal of the project is to develop practices to battle hate crime. One of the operations in the project is training hate crime experts within the communities that most face hate crime. This approach is designed to mitigate the relations between the communities and the police. The hate crime experts will serve as interpreters in situations where a community member needs information about his or her rights and options after becoming a victim of hate crime. (Hätönen 2015. Personal communication.) This thesis is made to better understand the needs of the younger generation's mindset about hate crime and the police to allocate resources in case new needs arise.

4 Immigration in Finland

The amount of immigrants rose in Finland significantly in the 1990's. Thousands of immigrants from war torn countries such as Somalia and Yugoslavia came to the country, most of them to stay. In 2014 around 4,40 % of the Finnish population were immigrants from non-neighbouring countries. (Statistics Finland 2015.) The amount has risen somewhat evenly ever since. In 2015 Finnish citizenship was admitted to 8 281 people. (The Finnish Immigration Service 2015.)

5 Research

The following chapter describes earlier research conducted to examine discrimination and trust between ethnic minorities and authorities in different countries.

5.1 EU-MIDIS

In 2009 The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) published the European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS). It was an extensive and the largest ever made report containing data from all EU member states at the time with 23 500 interviewees with immigrant backgrounds.

The survey suggested that in Finland 51% of the Somalis felt that racial discrimination was widespread in the country. The same belief was backed up by 28 % of the Russian population in Finland. 68% of the Somalis and 64% of the Russians believed that their ethnic background could potentially prevent their career development. (EU-MIDIS 2009.)

5.2 Other research

The difference of trust in the police between generations was studied by Antje Röder and Peter Mühlau in 2010. In their study they analysed the results of the European Social Survey to examine immigrant communities' trust in public authorities. Röder and Mühlau then found that second generation immigrants trust the public authorities less than first generation immigrants. (Röder & Mühlau 2010.)

The same generational difference was later mentioned by Juha Kääriäinen and Jenni Niemi in their study about Somali and Russian minorities' trust in the Finnish police in 2014. They supported the theory about second generation immigrants trusting the public authorities less than the first generation. (Kääriäinen & Niemi 2014.)

In 2015 Andres F. Rengifo and Jennifer Fratello conducted a study about how the immigrant youth trusts the police in New York, USA. The age of the interviewees ranged from 13 to 25. Rengifo and Fratello also found the generational difference. (Rengifo & Fratello 2015.)

6 The questionnaire

Carrying out a semi structured questionnaire to the target group was the best way to yield information fast and anonymously. This method assures that the collected data is fresh compared to relying solely on old statistics. The goal was also to obtain information that had not been collected before. All the questions had a set of answers and some of them contained a possibility to write a free form answer in case none of the given options felt right to the respondent. The freely written answers were very clear, which gave very little space for misinterpretation. To some questions the respondent could pick multiple options, and to some of the questions only one.

The questionnaire was performed at eight (8) youth centers in the Helsinki region during February and March 2016 by the permission of the Helsinki Youth Department. The centers were chosen based on the general amount of immigrant families in the areas to reach as many as possible. The chosen centers were Itiksen Kipinä, the Kallahti youth center, Kontulan Luuppi, The Merirasti youth center, the Myllypuro youth center, Ruoholahden Koralli, the Pasila youth center and the Herttoniemenranta youth center.

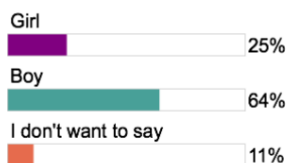
The questionnaire was available online, and the link to it was saved to the centers' computers. The employees of the youth centers were asked to mention the questionnaire to the children with immigrant backgrounds and some flyers were placed near the computers about the questionnaire. However, the questionnaire was fully anonymous and voluntary. The employees were also asked to make sure that the subjects were given privacy while answering the questions. The respondents were given a reward after completing the task.

The questionnaire was designed for teenage with immigrant backgrounds and between the ages of 13 and 17. This age group was chosen according to the child interview guidelines of the Central Union for Child Welfare. Because the questionnaire was completely anonymous and all information collected was unspecified, there was no need for the respondents to get permission from their parents to answer the questions (Central Union for Child Welfare 2011).

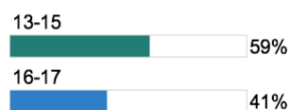
7 Results

The results of the survey are visualised on the next two pages. The results represent the overall sampling. Closer analysis and comparison can be found in the appendices.

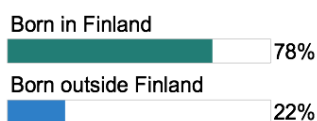
1. Gender



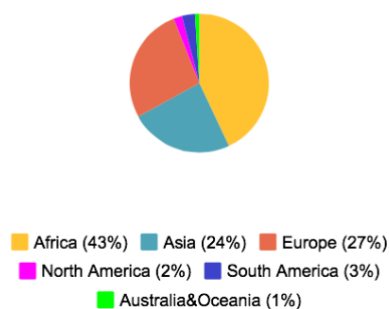
2. Age



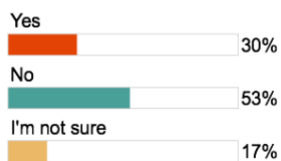
3. Background



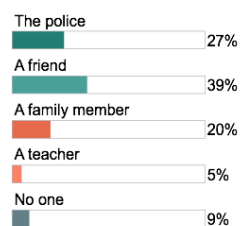
4. Family Continent of Origin



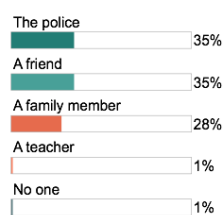
5. Have you ever been a victim of hate crime?



6. To whom did you tell?



7. If you became a victim of hate crime, to whom would you tell?



8. Why wouldn't you want to tell the police?

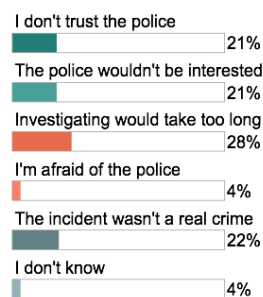
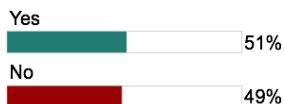
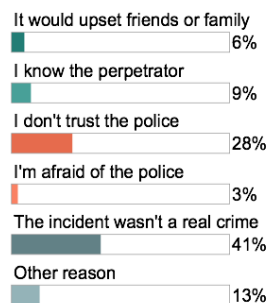


Figure 1 Result sheet 1

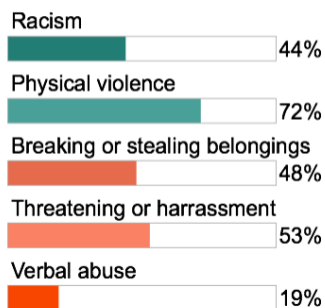
9. If you became a victim of hate crime, would you want the police to investigate?



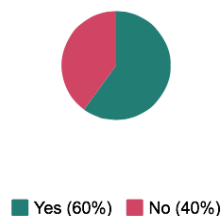
10. Why wouldn't you want the police to investigate?



11. About what kind of things can one tell to the police?



12. If you became a victim of hate crime, do you think you could tell a doctor, a nurse or the school staff?



13. Are you afraid of becoming a victim of hate crime?

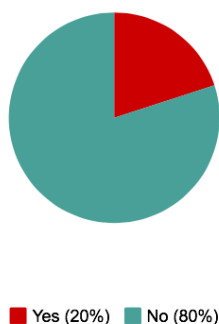


Figure 2 Result sheet 2

8 Analysis

The overall results show that a vast majority of the respondents were boys, the reason for this is assumed to be none other than coincidence. The age division was somewhat even, with 59,14 % thirteen to fifteen year-olds and the rest sixteen to seventeen year-olds. 78,49 % of the answerers were born in Finland and are considered second generation immigrants, which gives a desirable idea of the mindset of the said generation.

Approximately half of the whole sampling have not been victims of hate crime. The rest of the respondents were asked whom they told about the incident. Only 27,27 % said they told the police. The most popular person to have been told about the incident was a friend, chosen by 38,64 %.

The will to tell the police in case facing hate crime in the future rose only a little, to 34,57 %. Telling a friend would still be a common choice (37,57 %) along with telling a teacher (28,4 %).

There are four reasons that came up as to why the respondents are reluctant to tell the police. The main issue is solving the incident would take too long. The other three reasons were distrust in the police, the police not being interested in the respondents matter and the perception of the incident would not being a real crime. At the moment the processing of a reported crime may take even up to one hundred days (Hyyryläinen 2016. Personal communication.). The sense of time for teenagers is far more rapid (Sippola 2016. Personal communication.), which is apt to the target group's opinion.

Nearly one half of the respondents would not want the police to investigate in case they became victims of hate crime. The biggest reason to this seems to be that the incident would not be a real crime (40,62 %). This shows that the respondents may not understand that hate crime can be physical and grave, and that they might perceive hate crime as non-physical.

The answers to the question number seven about the things one can tell to the police raises questions about why one couldn't report physical assault, as only 72,04 % of the respondents chose the option. Another point that needs to be addressed is that only 19,35 % found verbal abuse to be worth mentioning to the police. This is aligned with the perception of hate crime being non-physical and thus not real.

The majority of the sampling (60,22 %) feel that they could tell about facing hate crime to their doctor, school nurse or someone else working at their school. From the analysis 80 % say they are not afraid they will become victims of hate crime in the future.

When asked about how the respondents would like to tell about having become victims of hate crime, a clear majority preferred telling someone face to face. Other suggestions were through social media or phone calls.

The need to talk to someone face to face can be relieved for example by contacting the hate crime experts trained through the Good Practice Plus project. The experts are able to translate to the victims how the Finnish police works with different situations and how long one should expect for the investigation and consideration of charges to take.

9 Discussion

The results of this research show that second generation immigrants and more trust in the police than the *one and a half* generation. The difference compared to the theory of Röder and Mühlau (2010, 10) is visible in this study, but can in this case be considered insignificant because of the small sampling.

In general the youth may not be familiar enough with their rights within the criminal prosecution *process*, meaning the events from the beginning - the crime happening - to the end, the sentencing. The procedures during that process are unknown (Sippola 2016). The Finnish law says that presenting false information or an indication that causes harm or distress to the victim, or inflicts condescendence upon them, or demeaning anyone in any other way is a crime punishable by fine or a maximum of six month's imprisonment for defamation (Finland 2016).

Instead of the issue being the recognition of defamation as a crime, the time consumed in getting justice after reporting the crime may take its toll on young victims. Waiting and having to go over the crime time and again, may be too burdensome compared to leaving it all behind. The sense of time of teenagers is much more rapid than that of adults (Sippola 2016), which plays a role in the resilience of the youth. However, ignoring hate crime constantly might lead to subconsciously thinking that defamation is acceptable. Is the threshold to get justice too high?

9.1 Findings

Only 21 to 28 % of the respondents said that they did not trust the police. It appears that the issue in not wanting the police to help is not the lack of trust but the lack of belief and knowledge that the police is there to help.

The first finding of this study is that the target group of the conducted questionnaire does not understand the dimensions of hate crime well enough. Education about the matter should be

increased to clarify what hate crime is and how it can manifest. As an example, the target group does not recognize verbal abuse as crime, which can be harmful to the development of the sense of justice. Unacceptable treatment in the form of verbal abuse must be addressed.

To relieve the distress of it taking too long for the police to solve incidents, the target group peers should also be educated on how the criminal prosecution process works, and what it contains. The meaning of reporting crimes to the police should be familiarized extensively to further build trust and faith. This finding highlights the importance of the Good Practice Plus project.

The second finding is that girls appear to be less aware of their rights than the boys. This should be taken into account in the girls' education. This is an important notion for youth center employees working with girls who trust them.

The third finding is that the target group peers should be educated on the possibility of telling school staff about facing hate crime. As the teenagers spend a major part of their time in school, the trust between them and the staff should be strengthened.

10 Conclusion

This thesis examined how 13-17 year olds with immigrant backgrounds trust the police in case they face hate crime.

One of the most alarming issues that arise from the results of the questionnaire appears to be that the members of the target group are reluctant to report possible hate crime to the police. One of the explanations to this may be that they do not yet understand the public institutional system and why it is important for them to report hate crime. Many of the answerers seem to think that the police is not interested in their issues.

Since only a small amount of respondents said that they do not trust the police, it appears that trust is not necessarily the issue in not wanting to report hate crimes, but perhaps desperation and wrong assumptions about the police not caring, which is why the functions and means of the police should be clarified. The young age of the sampling can explain some of the reluctance, but it is important for the target group to know that their issues are cared about.

"I don't know. I feel like it would be in vain and the police couldn't be bothered."

"I think the police wouldn't be interested, and it would take too long."

"There is no need."

-Three separate respondents

Teaching teenagers about the criminal justice system and how to report a crime for example along with their social studies would be highly useful, as this could increase their confidence in reporting hate crime in the future. Fundamental rights and the dimensions of crime should be emphasized. Moreover the teenagers should be educated on the meaning of the functions of the police.

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Appendix 1: Research licence

HELSINGIN KAUPUNKI
NUORISOASIAINKESKUSTUTKIMUSLUPA-
HAKEMUS

1 (2)

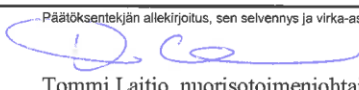
Päiväys
30.11.2015

1 TUTKIMUS- LUVAN HAKIJA TAI TUTKIMUS- RYHMÄN VASTUU- HENKILÖ	Sukunimi Markkula	Etunimi Essi
	Osoite [REDACTED]	
	Puhelin [REDACTED]	Sähköpostiosoite [REDACTED]
	Oppi-/tutkimuslaitos Laurea-Ammattikorkeakoulu	
2 TUTKIMUK- SEN OHJAAJA	Nimi <i>Namn</i> Lasse Kivinen	
	Toimipaikka ja osoite Laurea AMK, Vanha maantie 9	Puhelin toimeen [REDACTED]
	Tutkimuksen kohdealue mikä:	
	Tutkimuksen nimi ja aihe (lyhyt kuvaus) Toisen sukupolven maahanmuuttajanuorten käsitys viharikoksista ja viranomaisten toimintakyvystä, sekä luotettavuudesta viharikoksen sattuessa. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liitteenä tutkimussuunnitelma	
3 TUTKIMUS	Tutkimuksen taso/laatu <i>Avhandlingens nivå/kvalitet</i>	
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	Pääasiallinen tutkimustapa/-menetelmä (rastita yksi vaihtoehto)	
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Aineiston suunniteltu keruu-aika		Tutkimuksen arvioitu valmistumisaika
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		Päivämäärä 27.3.2016
Arvio nuorisoasiainkeskukselle aiheutuvista ylimääräisistä kustannuksista (Aineiston hankkiminen, tietojen poiminta asiakastietorekisteristä tms.) -		
4 ASIAKIRJA- TIEDOT, JOIHIN TÄSSÄ HAKEMUK- SESSA HAETAAN LUPAA	-	
5 MUUT TUTKIMUK- SESSA KÄYTET- TÄVÄT TIEDOT	Muut asiakirjatiedot, mitkä, mistä ja millaisin luvin Liitteenä nimettömänä toteutettavan kyselyn kysymykset Muut tiedot (esim. tutkittavilta haastattelu-/kyselyin saatavat tiedot, näytteet yms.; mallit yhteydenotto- ja informointikirjeistä ja suostumusasiakirjasta liitteeksi)	

Harri Pöytä HAKEMUKSEN HYVÄKSYMISTÄ!

HELSINGIN KAUPUNKI
NUORISOASIAINKESKUSTUTKIMUSLUPA-
HAKEMUS

2

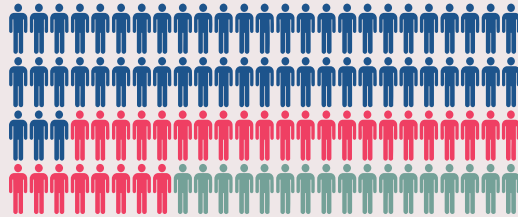
6 TUTKIMUS- AINEISTON SUOJAUS LUVATONTA KÄSITTELYÄ VASTAAN	<p>Suojaustapa</p> <p>Atk:lla käsiteltävä aineisto; suojaustapa <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 käyttäjätunnus <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 salasana <input type="checkbox"/> 3 käytön rekisteröinti <input type="checkbox"/> 4 kulun valvonta <input type="checkbox"/> 5 muu</p> <p>Kuivatkaa muu suojaustapa tarkemmin eri käsittelyvaiheiden osalta</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 Tunnistetiedot poistetaan analysointivaiheessa <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Aineisto analysoidaan tunnistetiedoin seuraavin perustein: Peruste tunnistetietojen säilyttämiselle</p> <p>Kuka vastaa rekisterinpidosta ja sen laillisuudesta (henkilön nimi)</p>												
7 TUTKIMUS- AINEISTON HÄVITTÄ- MINEN/ ARKISTOINTI	<p>Tutkimusrekisterin hävittäminen</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tutkimusrekisteri hävitetään, kun henkilötiedot eivät ole enää tarpeen tutkimuksen suorittamiseksi tai sen tulosten asianmukaisuuden varmistamiseksi.</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Kaikki tunnistetiedot hävitetään Hävittämistapa ja ajankohta (kuukausi ja vuosi)</p> <p>Kyselyyn vastataan alusta asti nimettömänä</p>												
8 SITOU- MUKSET JA ALLEKIRJOI- TUKSET	<p>Sitoudun siihen, etten käytä saamiani tietoja asiakkaan tai hänen läheistensä vahingoksi tai halventamiseksi taikka sellaisten muiden etujen loukkaamiseksi, joiden suojaksi on säädetty salassapitovelvollisuus eikä luovuta saamiani henkilötietoja sivulliselle.</p> <p>Luovutan valmiista tutkimusraportista yhden kappaleen korvauksetta nuorisosiainkeskuksen kehittämistimille (Harri Taponen), osoite: PL 5000, 00099 HELSINGIN KAUPUNKI</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="534 974 1390 1153"> <tr> <td>Paikka ja päivämäärä</td> <td>Allekirjoitus ja nimen selvennys</td> <td>Henkilötunnus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helsinki 30.11.2015</td> <td>Essi Markkula</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paikka ja päivämäärä</td> <td>Allekirjoitus ja nimen selvennys</td> <td>Henkilötunnus</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Osoite johon päätös lähetetään Adress till vilken beslutet skall sändas [REDACTED]</p>	Paikka ja päivämäärä	Allekirjoitus ja nimen selvennys	Henkilötunnus	Helsinki 30.11.2015	Essi Markkula	[REDACTED]	Paikka ja päivämäärä	Allekirjoitus ja nimen selvennys	Henkilötunnus			
Paikka ja päivämäärä	Allekirjoitus ja nimen selvennys	Henkilötunnus											
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	<table border="1" data-bbox="534 1187 1390 1265"> <tr> <td>Paikka ja päivämäärä</td> <td>Allekirjoitus ja nimenselvennys</td> <td>Puhelin</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helsinki 30.11.2015</td> <td>Essi Markkula</td> <td>[REDACTED]</td> </tr> </table>	Paikka ja päivämäärä	Allekirjoitus ja nimenselvennys	Puhelin	Helsinki 30.11.2015	Essi Markkula	[REDACTED]						
Paikka ja päivämäärä	Allekirjoitus ja nimenselvennys	Puhelin											
Helsinki 30.11.2015	Essi Markkula	[REDACTED]											
9 PÄÄTÖS	Tutkimuslupa myönnetään seuraavin ehdoin:												
10 YHTEYS- HENKILÖ(T) NUORISO- ASIAINKES- KUKSESSA	<table border="1" data-bbox="534 1366 1390 1512"> <tr> <td>Nimi</td> <td>Virka-asema</td> <td>Puhelin</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nimi</td> <td>Virka-asema</td> <td>Puhelin</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Nimi	Virka-asema	Puhelin				Nimi	Virka-asema	Puhelin			
Nimi	Virka-asema	Puhelin											
Nimi	Virka-asema	Puhelin											
11 PÄÄTÖKSEN- TEKIJÄ	<p>Päätöspäivämäärä ja §</p> <p>17 2.12.2015 § 159</p> <p>Päätöksentekijän allekirjoitus, sen selvennys ja virka-asema</p> <p> Tommi Laitio, nuorisotoimenjohtaja</p>												
12 LIITTEET													

Appendix 2: Infographics in Finnish

Nuorten näkemys Viharikokset & viranomainen

Viharikoskokemukset

Oletko joutunut viharikoksen uhriksi?



En ole joutunut
53%



Olen joutunut
30%



En ole varma
17%

Kerroitko, tai kertoisitko tulevaisuudessa poliisille?



Kyllä
30%



En
70%

Miksi et halua kertoa poliisille joutuneesi viharikoksen uhriksi?



21%

En luota
poliisiin



21%

Asiani ei
kiinnosta poliisia



28%

Asian selvittäminen
kestäisi liian kauan



23%

Tapahtuma ei
olisi oikea rikos



3,5%

Pelkään poliisia



3,5%

Muu syy

Jos joutuisit viharikoksen uhriksi, haluaisitko poliisin tutkivan sitä?

KYLLÄ 51%

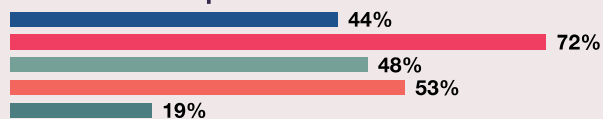


EN 49%



Nuorten näkemys Viharikokset & viranomainen

Mistä asioista poliisille voi kertoa?



■ Rasismi ■ Pahoinpitely ■ Varkaus ja vahingonteko
■ Uhkailu ja ahdistelu ■ Nimittely ja haukkuminen



Voiko lääkärille, sairaanhoitajalle tai koulun henkilökunnalle kertoa, jos on joutunut viharikoksen uhriksi?



Pelkätkö joutuvasi joskus viharikoksen uhriksi?



Jouduitko rikoksen uhriksi? Vaivaako mieltäsi kiperä kysymys?

www.poliisi.fi/nettivinkki

www.riku.fi/fi/etusivu

Tai lataa ilmainen Help.some -sovellus!

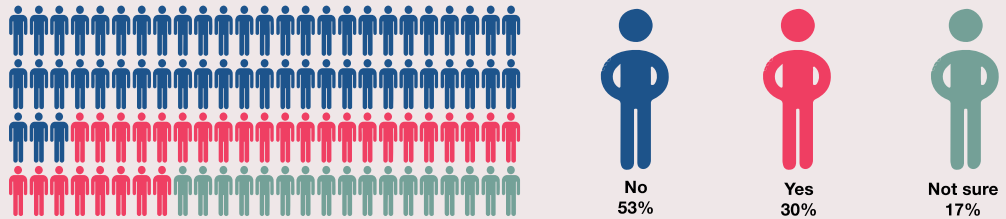
Tulokset pohjautuvat Laurea-ammattikorkeakoulussa vuonna 2016 tehtyyn opinnäytetyöhön maahanmuuttajataustaisten nuorten käsityksestä viharikoksista ja poliisista. Tutkimuksen otanta on 93 henkilöä.

Appendix 3: Infographics in English

Youth perception Hate crime & the police

Hate crime experience

Have you ever been a victim of hate crime?



Did you, or would you tell the police?



Why wouldn't you want to tell the police?

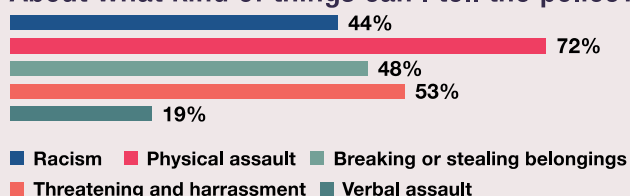


If you became a victim of hate crime, would you want the police to investigate?



Youth perception Hate crime & the police

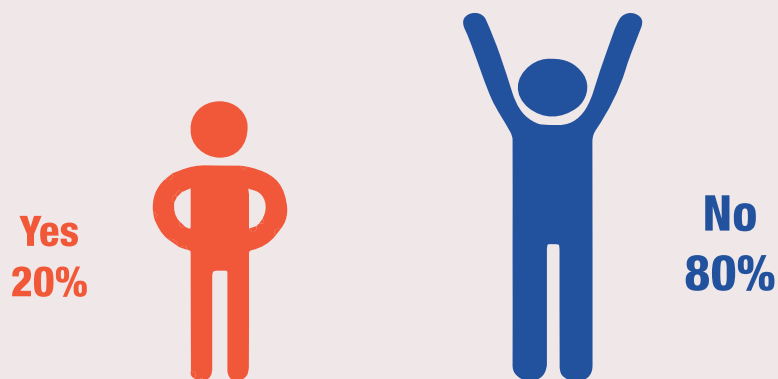
About what kind of things can I tell the police?



If you became a victim of hate crime, could you tell a doctor, a nurse or the school staff?



Are you afraid of becoming a victim of hate crime in the future?



Have you become a crime victim? Do you have a puzzling question?

www.poliisi.fi/nettivinkki

www.riku.fi/fi/etusivu

Or download the Help.some -app for free!

The results are based on a Bachelor's thesis written in Laurea UAS in 2016 on young immigrants' perception of hate crime and the police. The sampling consisted of 93 people.

Appendix 4: Closer analysis of the results

Closer analysis of the results

The four main groups compared to each other are girls and boys, and second generation and *one and a half* generation. By second generation this study refers to those who were born in Finland, and by *one and a half* generation to those who were not born in Finland but came to the country before the age of 17 yielding influences from both their native culture and the Finnish culture (Rumbaut & Ima 1988). The reader should bear in mind that the numbers of the questions differ from the ones displayed above, because the irrelevant questions are ruled out. The questions originally contained the option of having come to Finland before or after the age of six, to see whether or not there was a difference between those groups. However, the results showed no significant difference, hence the separation only between those born in Finland and those born outside Finland.

Boys versus Girls

The boys' answers are marked with blue, and the girls' answers with red for easier understanding.

1. Have you ever been a victim of hate crime?

Yes	25%	39,13%
No	60%	34,78%
I'm not sure	15%	26,09%

2. Did you tell...

The police	33,33%	20%
A family member	20,83%	20%
A friend	29,17%	53,33%
A teacher	4,17%	6,67%
No one	12,5%	0%

3. If you were to become a victim of hate crime, would you tell...

The police	32%	20%
A family member	32,69%	30%
A friend	30,77%	50%
A teacher	1,92%	0%
No one	1,92%	0%

4. Why don't you want to tell the police?

I don't trust the police	28,57%	6,25%
The police aren't interested	22,86%	18,75%
The investigation would take too long	28,57%	31,25%
I'm afraid of the police	2,86%	6,25%
It wouldn't be a real crime anyway	11,43%	37,5%
Other	5,71%	0%

5. If you were to become a victim of hate crime, would you want the police to investigate?
 Yes **48,84%** **52,63%**
 No **51,16%** **47,37%**

6. Why not?
 It would upset my family or friends **9,09%** **0%**
 I know the perpetrator **13,64%** **0%**
 I don't trust the police **31,82%** **11,11%**
 I'm afraid of the police **0%** **11,11%**
 It wouldn't be a real crime anyway **31,82%** **66,67%**
 Other **13,64%** **11,11%**

7. About what kind of things can you tell police?
 Racism **43,33%** **30,43%**
 Assault **61,67%** **91,3%**
 Breaking or stealing belongings **35%** **65,22%**
 Threatening or harassment **38,33%** **73,91%**
 Verbal abuse **15%** **17,39%**

8. Can you tell the doctor, school nurse or other school staff about having faced hate crime?
 Yes **60%** **69,57%**
 No **40%** **30,43%**

9. Are you afraid of becoming a victim of hate crime in the future?
 Yes **13,33%** **39,13%**
 No **86,67%** **60,87%**

Comparison between boys and girls

The girls have been victims of hate crime more than the boys. The reasons for this are not known, but since almost 40% of the girls said yes to having been a victim, their understanding of their own rights should be emphasized, as only 20 % of the girls chose to tell the police about the incident. Most of the girls relied on their friends, as most boys would tell the police. A small group of boys told no one. These results remain almost similar when asked about possible future hate crime, with the difference that less answerers would tell a teacher.

When looking at the reasons for not wanting to tell the police, the attention is first drawn to the boys. Almost 30% of them said they don't trust the police, whereas only 6,25 % of the girls showed distrust. The next big difference is that only 11,43 % of the boys and as much as 37,5 % of the girls said that the incident would not be a real crime, thus they wouldn't want to tell the police, which again indicates that the girls should be educated about their rights.

The will for the police to investigate a possible hate crime matter is divided evenly between yes and no. The first big difference is seen in the second option of the reasons listed. 13,64 % of the boys wouldn't want the police to investigate if they knew the perpetrator. None of the

girls chose this answer. The boys also showed more distrust in the police in this matter than the girls, none of the boys but 11,11 % of the girls said they are afraid of the police.

The majority of the girls answered that the incident would not be a real crime, which emphasizes the aforementioned observations.

Girls appear to be more confident in telling the police about physical assault than the boys, with 91,3 % of the girls choosing the option. Boys were more divided between the options. Verbal abuse was chosen to be a relevant thing to tell to the police only by 15 % of the boys and 17,39 % of the girls.

The last significant difference in this comparison is that girls are more worried about having to face hate crime in the future than boys. 39,1 % of the girls and only 13,33 % of the boys said that they were afraid of becoming victims of hate crime in the future.

Born in Finland versus Born outside Finland

The answers of those born in Finland are marked with green and the answers of those born outside Finland with purple.

1. Have you ever been a victim of hate crime?

Yes	28,77%	35%
No	50,68%	60%
I'm not sure	20,55%	5%

2. Did you tell...

The police	27,78%	25%
A family member	22,22%	12,5%
A friend	36,11%	59%
A teacher	2,78%	12,5%
No one	11,11%	0%

3. If you were to become a victim of hate crime, would you tell...

The police	39,68%	16,67%
A family member	28,57%	27,78%
A friend	30,16%	50%
A teacher	0%	5,56%
No one	1,59%	0%

4. Why don't you want to tell the police?

I don't trust the police	23,68%	13,33%
The police aren't interested	21,05%	20%
The investigation would take too long	31,58%	20%
I'm afraid of the police	2,63%	6,67%
It wouldn't be a real crime anyway	21,05%	26,67%
Other	0%	13,33%

5. If you were to become a victim of hate crime, would you want the police to investigate?
 Yes 50% 52,94%
 No 50% 47,06%

6. Why not?
 It would upset my family or friends 4,17% 12,5%
 I know the perpetrator 12,5% 0%
 I don't trust the police 29,17% 25%
 I'm afraid of the police 0% 12,5%
 It wouldn't be a real crime anyway 50% 12,5%
 Other 4,17% 37,5%

7. About what kind of things can you tell police?
 Racism 42,47% 50%
 Assault 73,97% 65%
 Breaking or stealing belongings 49,32% 45%
 Threatening or harassment 54,79% 45%
 Verbal abuse 17,81% 25%

8. Can you tell the doctor, school nurse or other school staff about having faced hate crime?
 Yes 61,64% 55%
 No 38,36% 45%

9. Are you afraid of becoming a victim of hate crime in the future?
 Yes 17,81% 30%
 No 82,19% 70%

Comparison between those born in Finland versus those born outside Finland

The ones born in Finland shall be referred to as the second generation, and the ones born outside Finland as the *one and a half* generation. This separation was made to see whether the assumption by Röder and Mühlau (2010, 10) about second generation immigrants trusting the police less than those of first generation could apply to the second and the *one and a half* as well. Thus the expectation would be that the *one and a half* generation being the newer generation would trust the police more.

The expectation of the second generation trusting the authorities less shows first in 11,11 % of them not having told anyone about the hate crime that one half of them have or may have experienced. However, 11,11 % of half of the second generation answerers is a small amount and thus not yet alarming.

Interestingly enough as much as 39,68 % of the second generation and only 16,67 % of the *one and a half* generation would want to tell the police in case they became victims of hate crime, which defies the expectations. Most of the *one and a half* generation would rather tell a friend. Distrust in the police as a reason for not reporting was the choice for 23,68 % of the second generation and only 13,33 % of the *one and a half* generation.

This sampling is divided on the willingness of letting the police investigate if they were to become victims of hate crime. However, the mentioned expectation about the second generation trusting the police less is again questioned, as none of the second generation immigrants said they were afraid of the police, but 12,5 % of the *one and a half* generation immigrants chose fear as a reason for refusing investigation. However, 50 % of the second generation would refuse investigation because the incident would not have been a real crime, whereas the *one and a half* chose the same option in only 12,5 % of the cases.

Both generations were unanimous about the things they could tell the police. The second generation was less afraid of having to face hate crime in the future.