

Addressing Hate Crimes against Immigrants in Korea

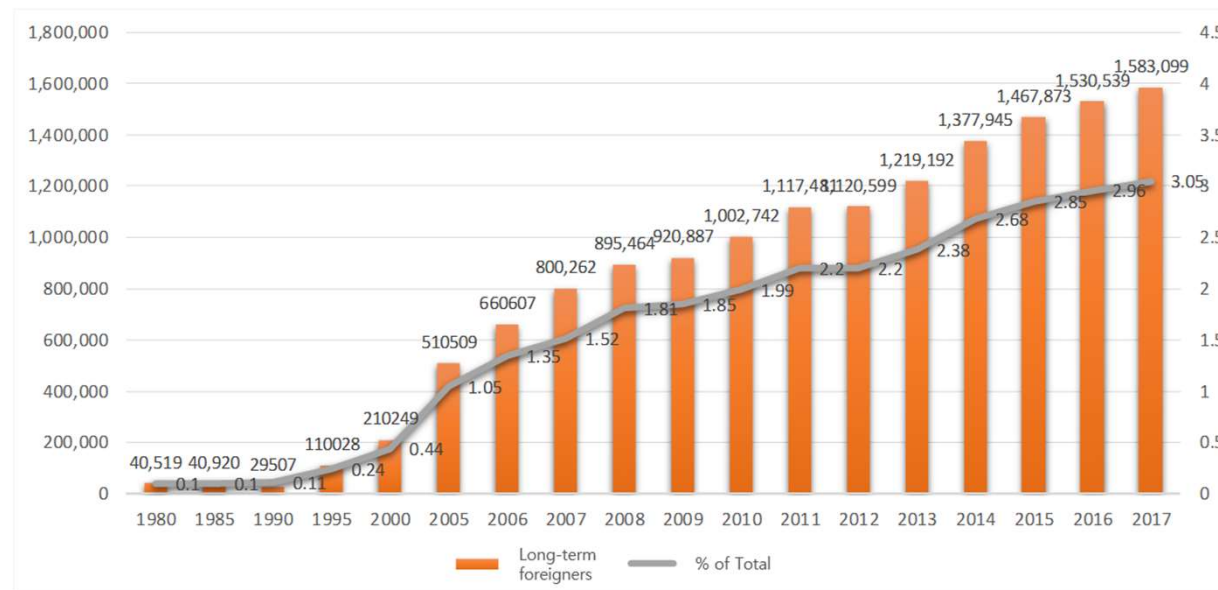
Dr. Ji Sun Kim

Senior Research Fellow

22 May 2019

Rapid change into multicultural society

- Inflows of foreign workers (since the late 1980s); Increase in international marriages (since 1990s); Increase in foreign students (since 2000s)
- An increase in the number of long-term foreigners: from 40,000 (0.1%) in 1980 to 1.58 million (3.1%) in 2017



Composition of Immigrants and prospects

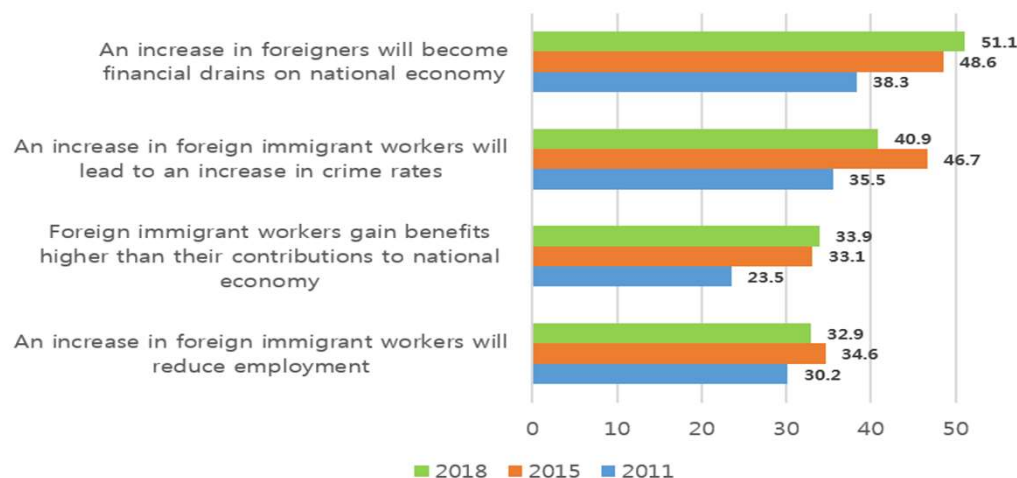
- Foreign workers (mainly low-skilled laborers) 41.9% > Foreign Spouses to Korean nationals (13.9%)
- Increase in the number of naturalized immigrants:
 - Number: 169,535, 9.1% of the total foreign residents
 - Number of their children: 212,301, 11.4% of the total foreign residents
- Compared to other countries, the absolute number and proportions of foreign residents and their children in Korea do not comprise a large share of the total population. Korea has however been classified as a country with an rising number of foreign residents since 2000.
- Given the country's low birth rates and ageing demographics, the trend is inevitable.

Indications of anti-multiculturalism and xenophobia

- Although Korea has not yet witnessed controversial hate crime cases, it has seen increasing manifestations of hatred, xenophobia, and anti-multiculturalism.
- Since 2011, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family has conducted surveys on multicultural acceptability in Korea.
- The public acceptability of multiculturalism has slightly decreased:
The acceptability scores decreased from 53.9 points in 2015 to 51.4 in 2018

Indications of anti-multiculturalism and xenophobia

- Increase in public threat perception of immigrants



- When compared with the results of Euro Barometer, the Korean public has relatively lower threat perception on employment but has paralleled the Europeans on crime rates and financial drains.

Indications of anti-multiculturalism and xenophobia

- Formation of anti-multiculturalism groups
 - The Citizen solidary against Crimes of Foreigners, Anti-Multiculturalism and Multicultural Policies, and Citizen Solidarity against Foreign Immigrant Workers.
 - Internet postings and comments stoke the feelings of antipathy, fear, and anxiety against foreign residents and these contribute to an increase in the discourse of xenophobia by marginalizing the foreigners.
- Films such as *The Yellow Sea*, *The Midnight Runners*, and *The Outlaws* portray immigrants, especially Chinese of Korean descent, as potential criminals and ethnic enclaves as dens of crimes.
- Violence experiences of immigrants
- Korean nationals and foreign residents are comparable in terms of violence victimization rates, but violence against foreign residents are caused by their positions of vulnerability, exclusion and discrimination by the natives ('without apparent reasons' or 'antipathy towards foreigners').

Efforts to deter hate crimes

- There are no penal provisions on hate crimes

However, since 2013, many legislative efforts have been made to either enact anti-crime statutes that impose aggravated penalties or to propose a bill modeled after the U.S. Hate Crime Statistics Act.

- There exist formative regulations: various measures for social integration of immigrants (since 2003)

Since 2008, *the Master Plan for Immigration Policy* and *the Master Plan for Multicultural Family Policy* have been formulated every five years whose annual implementation plans are drawn by the lead Ministries and local autonomous governments based on the evaluations of progress and limitations of the plans in previous years.

Efforts to deter hate crimes

- The outlines of *the Master Plan for Immigration Policy* and *the Master Plan for Multicultural Family Policy*
 - Except that they are focused on different groups, they have similar policies aimed at increasing embracing of multiculturalism and reducing discrimination through public awareness campaigns, providing supports to foreign national households, eliminating discriminatory policies in public administration, and holding education programs for public employees and the public.
 - The budget increased from KRW 200 million in 2007 to 200 billion in 2014.

Progress, limitation, and further development of efforts to deter hate crimes

- **Progress:** Development of the basis for supporting immigrants, especially multicultural households; expansion of tailored-service to the families; and implementation of various programs and policies for raising public acceptability of multiculturalism
- **Limitations:** Heavy focus on integration of foreigners married to Korean natives; misplaced focus on cultural assimilation of immigrants at the expense of cultural integration; and inefficiency and administrative overlaps
- **Efforts for further development**
- **On implementation process:** Developing mechanisms for efficient public service delivery; strengthening the efforts of both Koreans and foreign nationals in cultural integration; and mainstreaming immigrant integration policies
- **On consultation process:** Establishing an overarching institution of policy formulation as well as an immigrant family support fund

Thank you

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Suspected hate crimes reported to police in Finland

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Suspected hate crimes reported to police

- The Criminal Code of Finland does not include a definition of hate crime or hate speech
 - Motive as grounds for increasing the severity of the punishment (aggravating circumstances)
- Statistical reports on racist crime have been published annually since 1998
 - more extensive system of monitoring hate crime in 2009
- Definition of hate crime:
a crime against a person, group, somebody's property, institution, or a representative of these, motivated by prejudice or hostility towards the victim's real or perceived ethnic or national origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation, transgender identity or appearance, or disability.

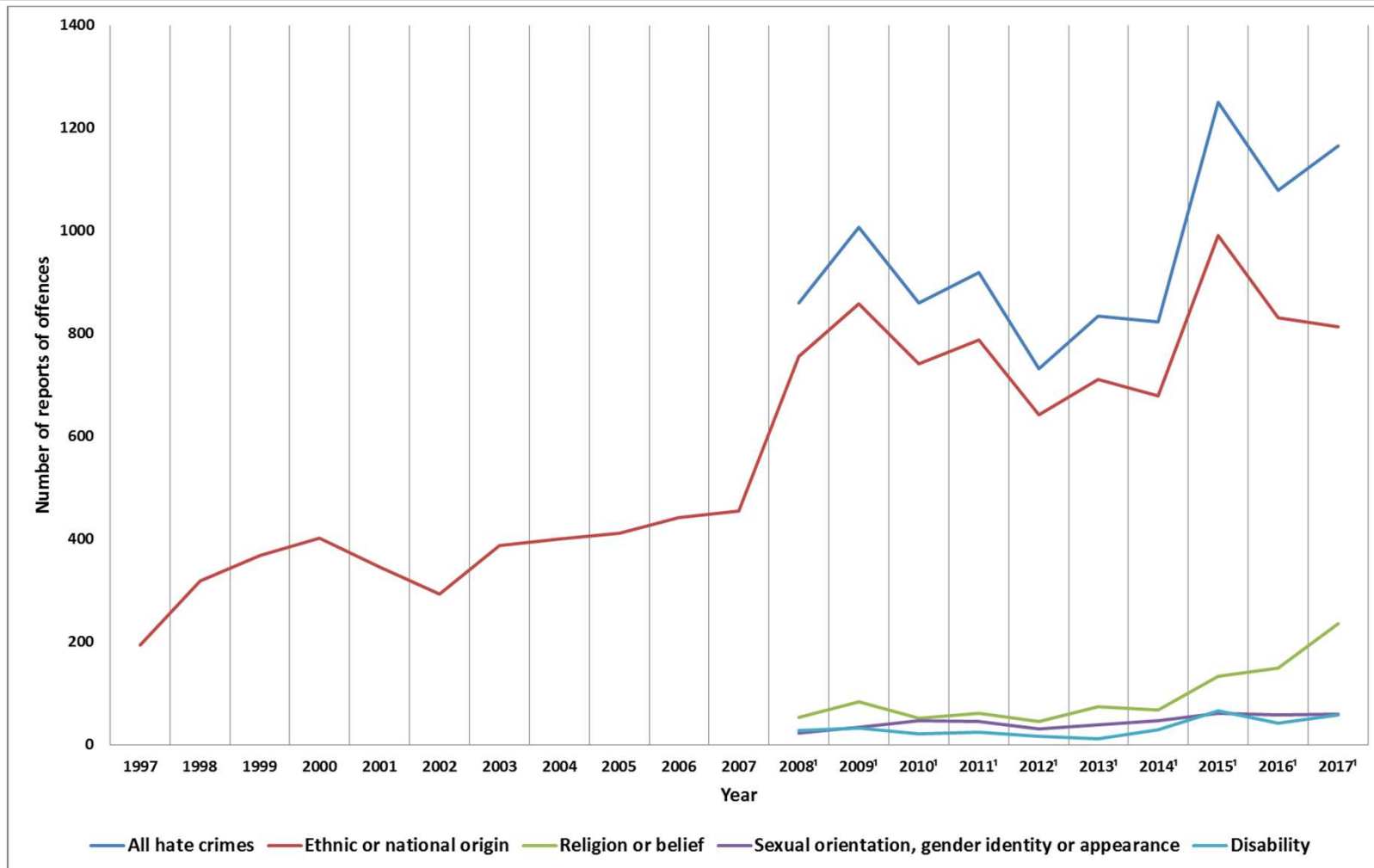
Collection and classification of hate crimes

- Police reports are searched from the police information system using electronic search engine and several different search parameters (for example 125 criminal titles and 350 keywords)
- Classified as hate crimes
 - if one of the parties or the police considered the motivation for the crime to be the victim's real or perceived membership of a "protected" group
 - if there is other clues about the bias motivation for example insults used during the offence
 - if police have marked the report with the hate crime code

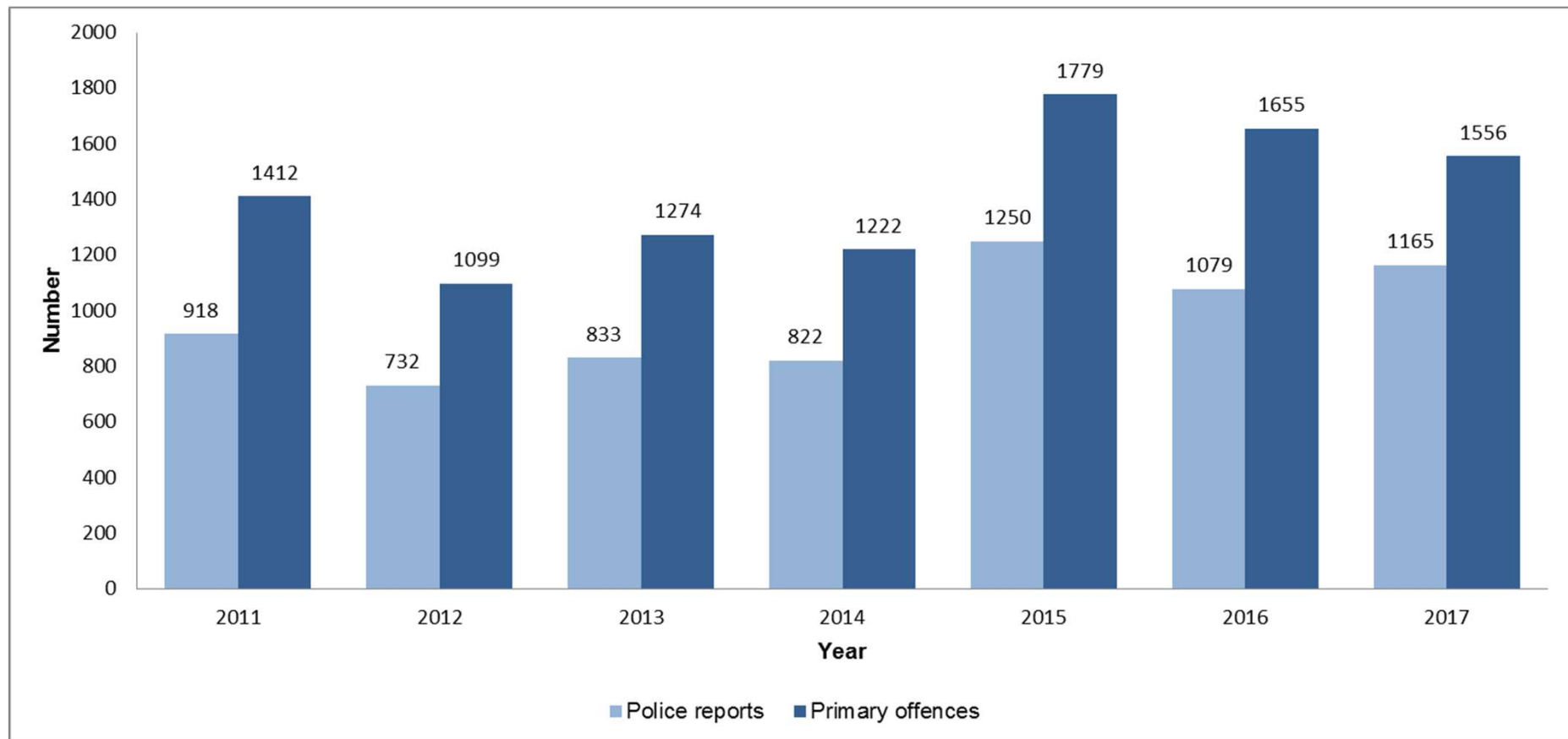
Published data and available variables in every bias motive

- Suspected hate crimes grouped by different bias motives
 - subgroups in hate crimes based on religion or belief and sexual orientation, gender identity or appearance
- Type of crime
- Circumstances of crime
- Location of crime
- Regional occurrence of crimes
- Time of crime
- Information on victims and offenders (for example age, gender, nationality)
- Relationship between the victim and the offender

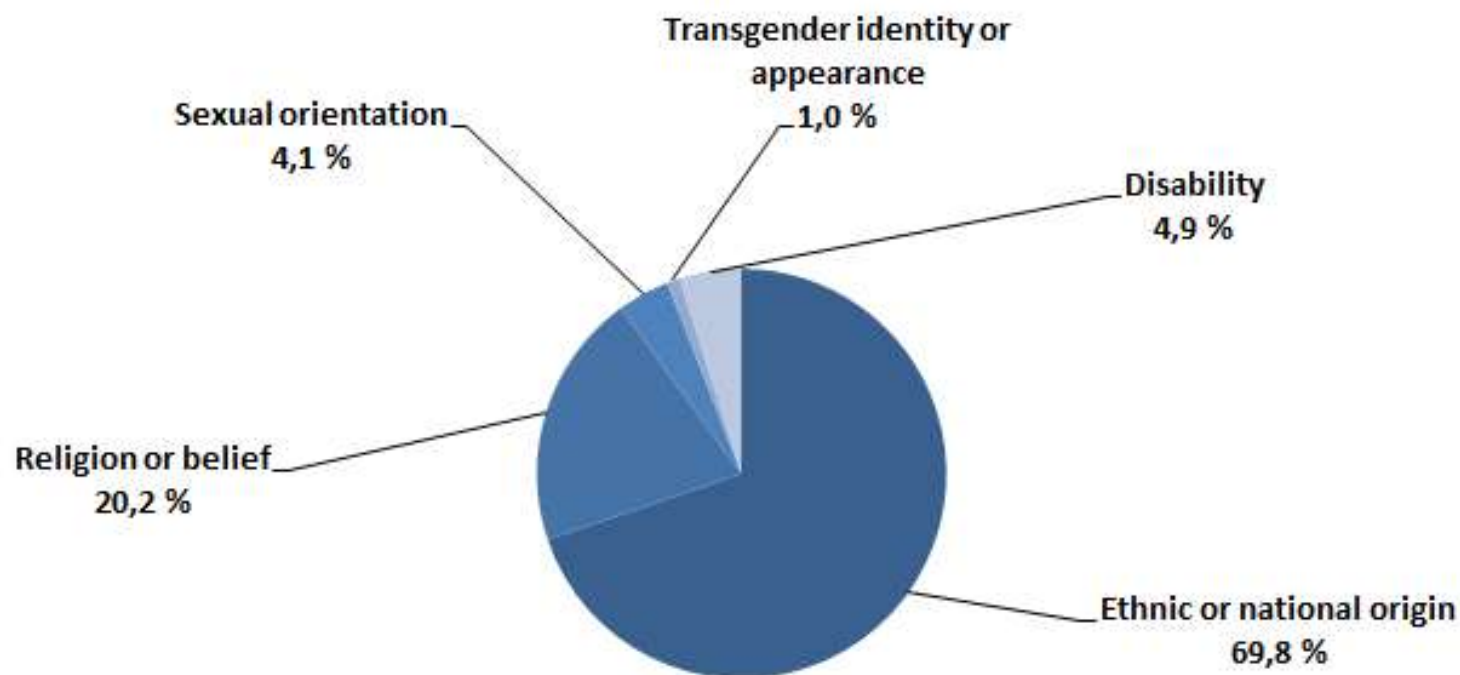
20 years of hate crime statistics



Number of suspected hate crimes 2011-2017

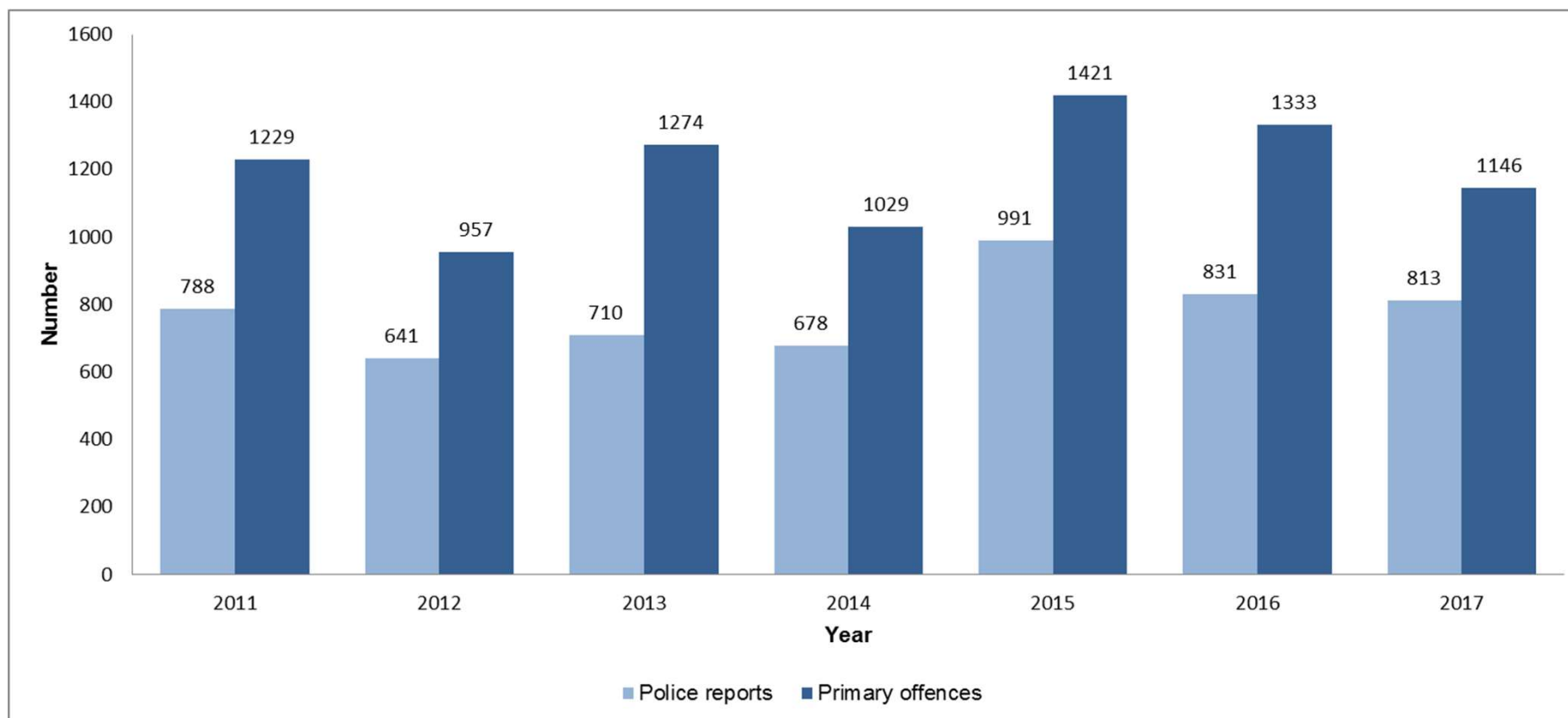


Hate crime reports by bias motive 2017

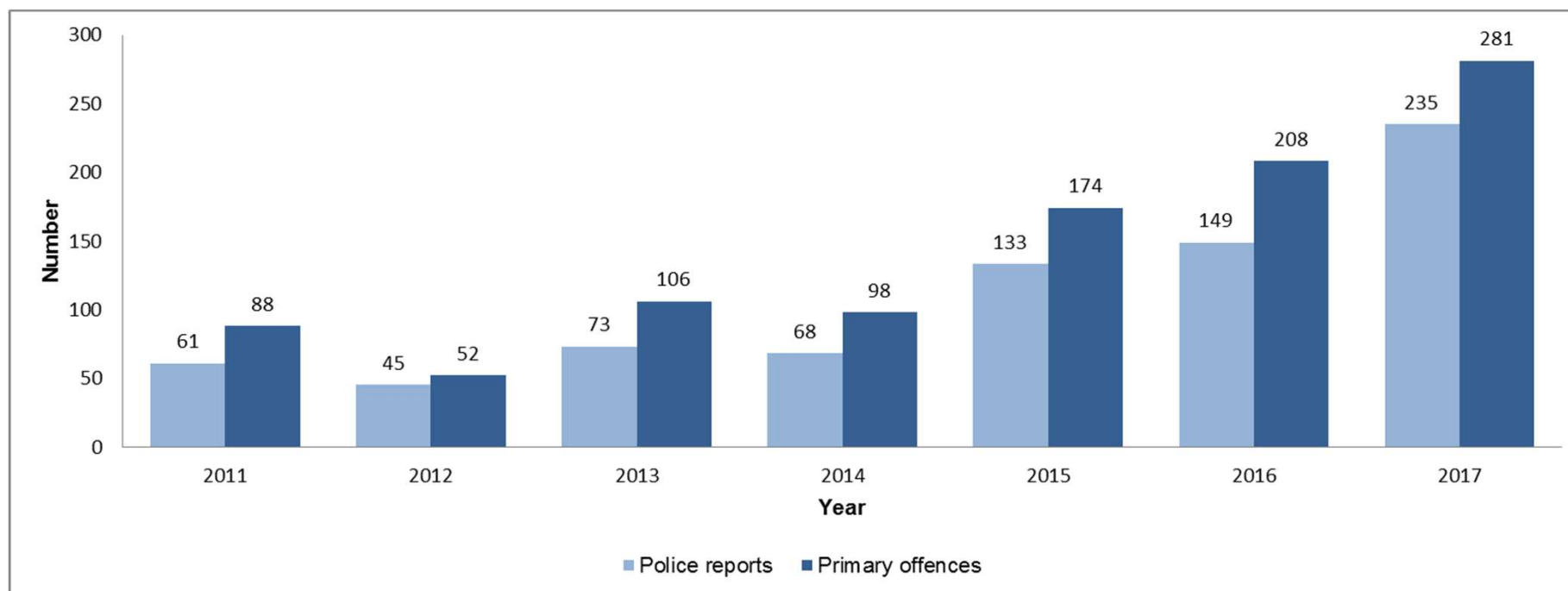


- 2016: ethnic 77 %, religion 13,8 %, sexual orientation 4,2 %, transgender identity 1,1 % ja disability 3,9 %

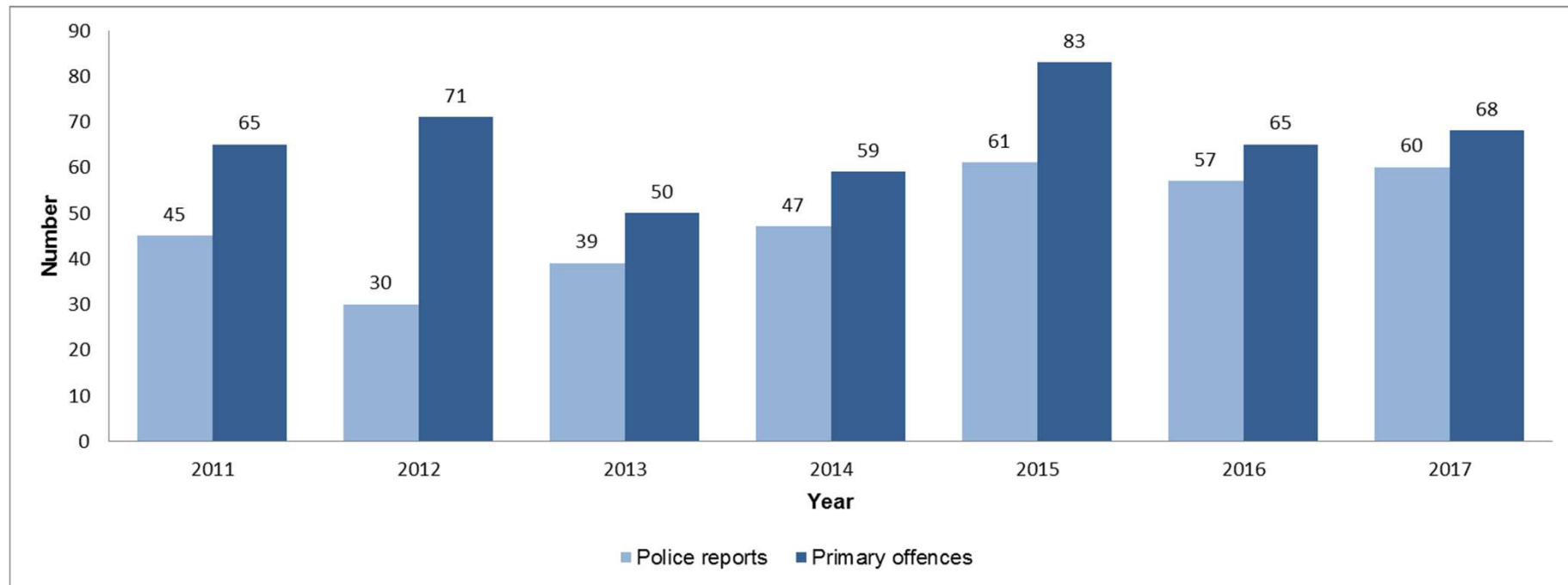
Ethnic or national origin



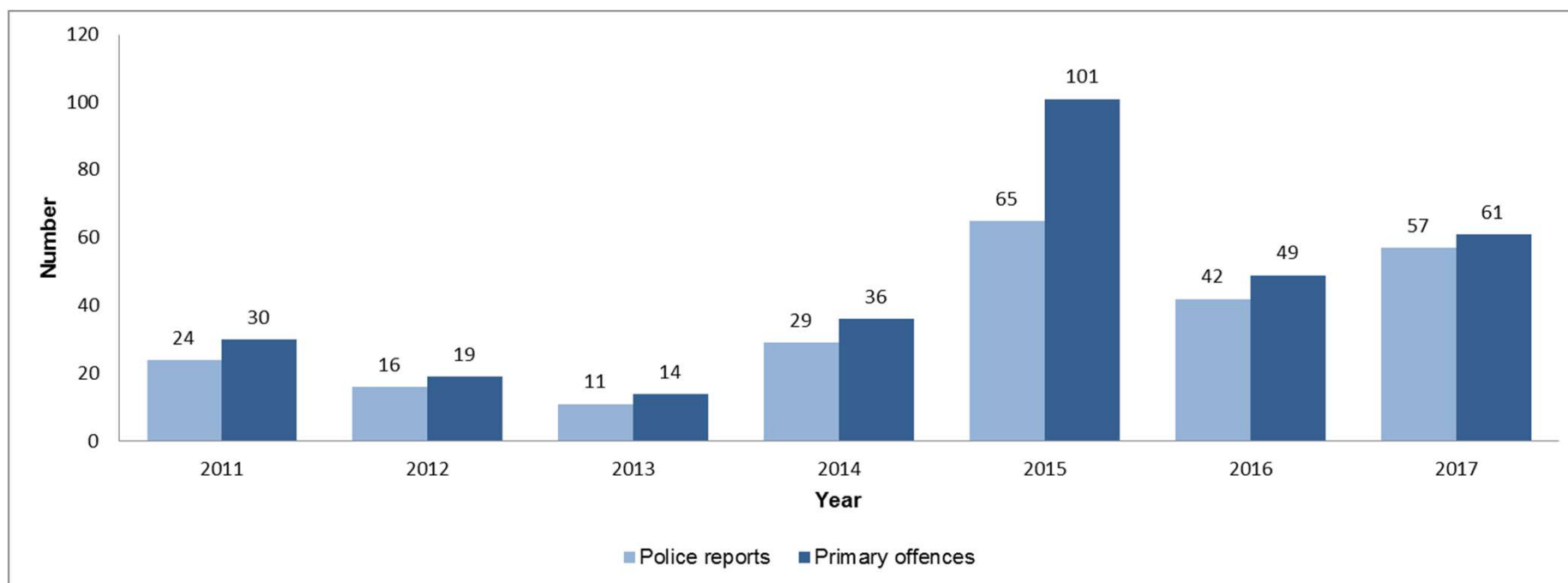
Religion or belief



Sexual orientation, gender identity or appearance



Disability





Thank you!

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From Captain Cook to Christchurch: Addressing Hate Crime in Australia

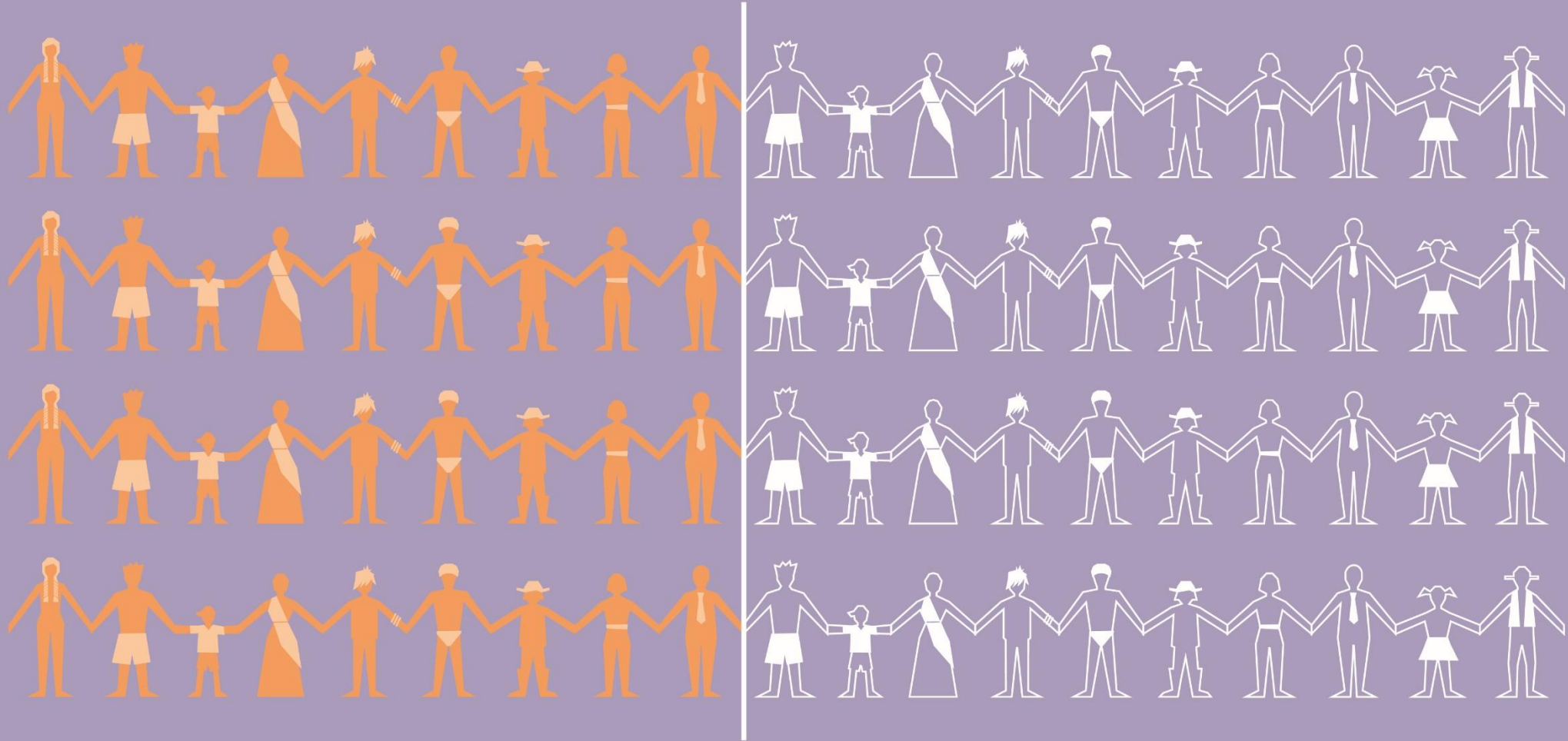
Dr Rick Brown
Deputy Director
22/05/2019



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Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

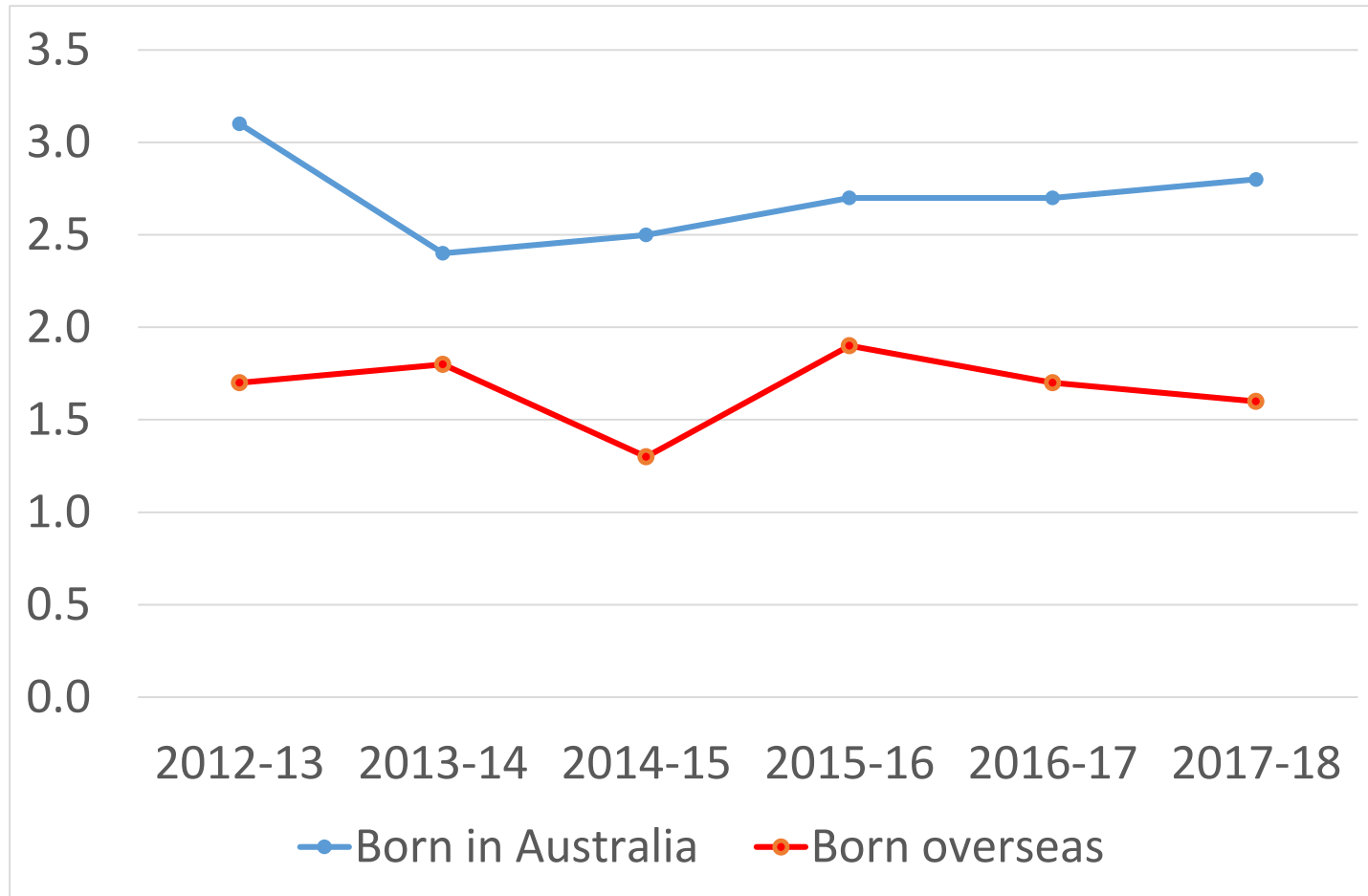


Almost half of Australians were either born overseas or have a parent who was



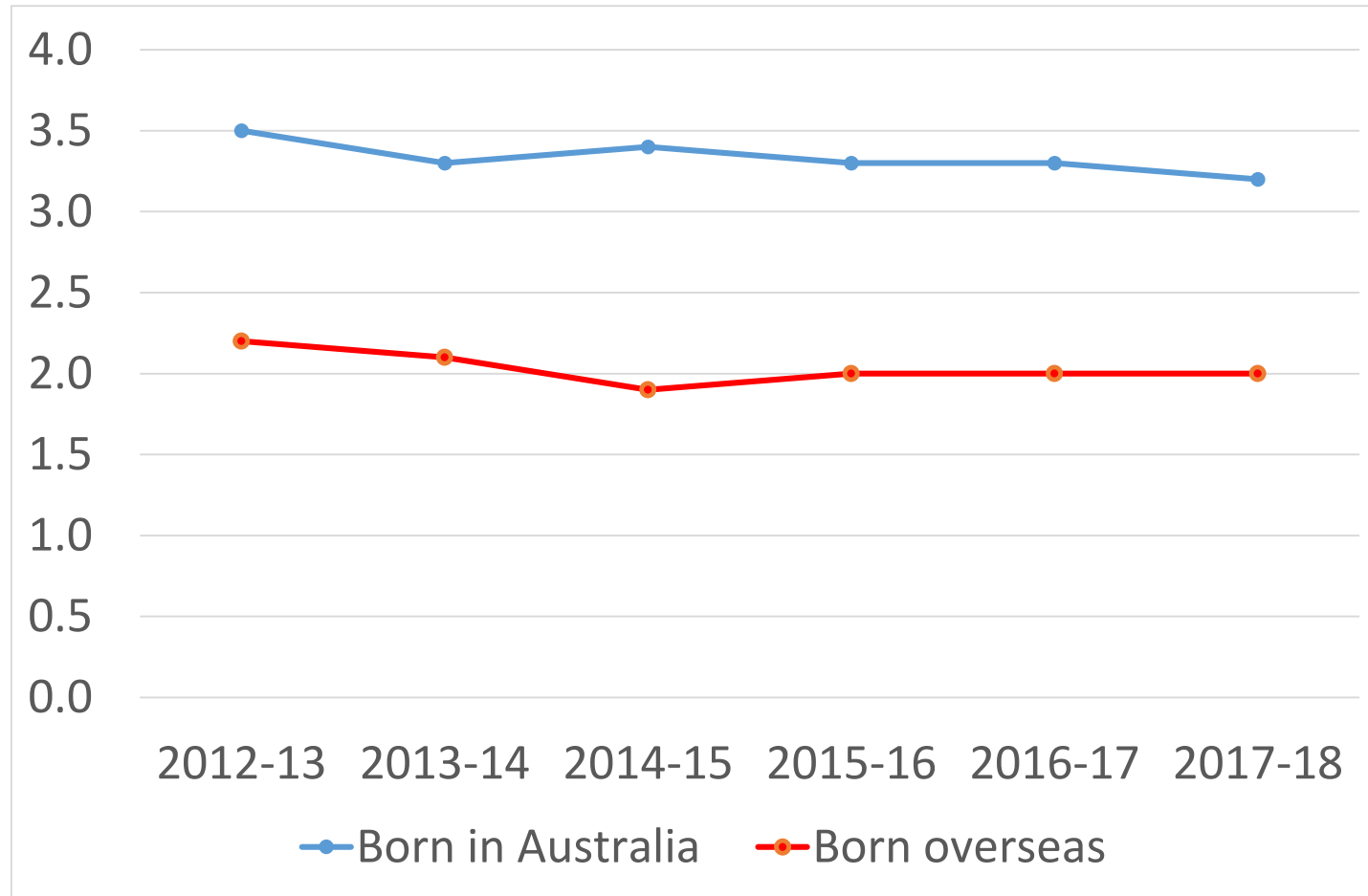


Rate of physical assault (%)



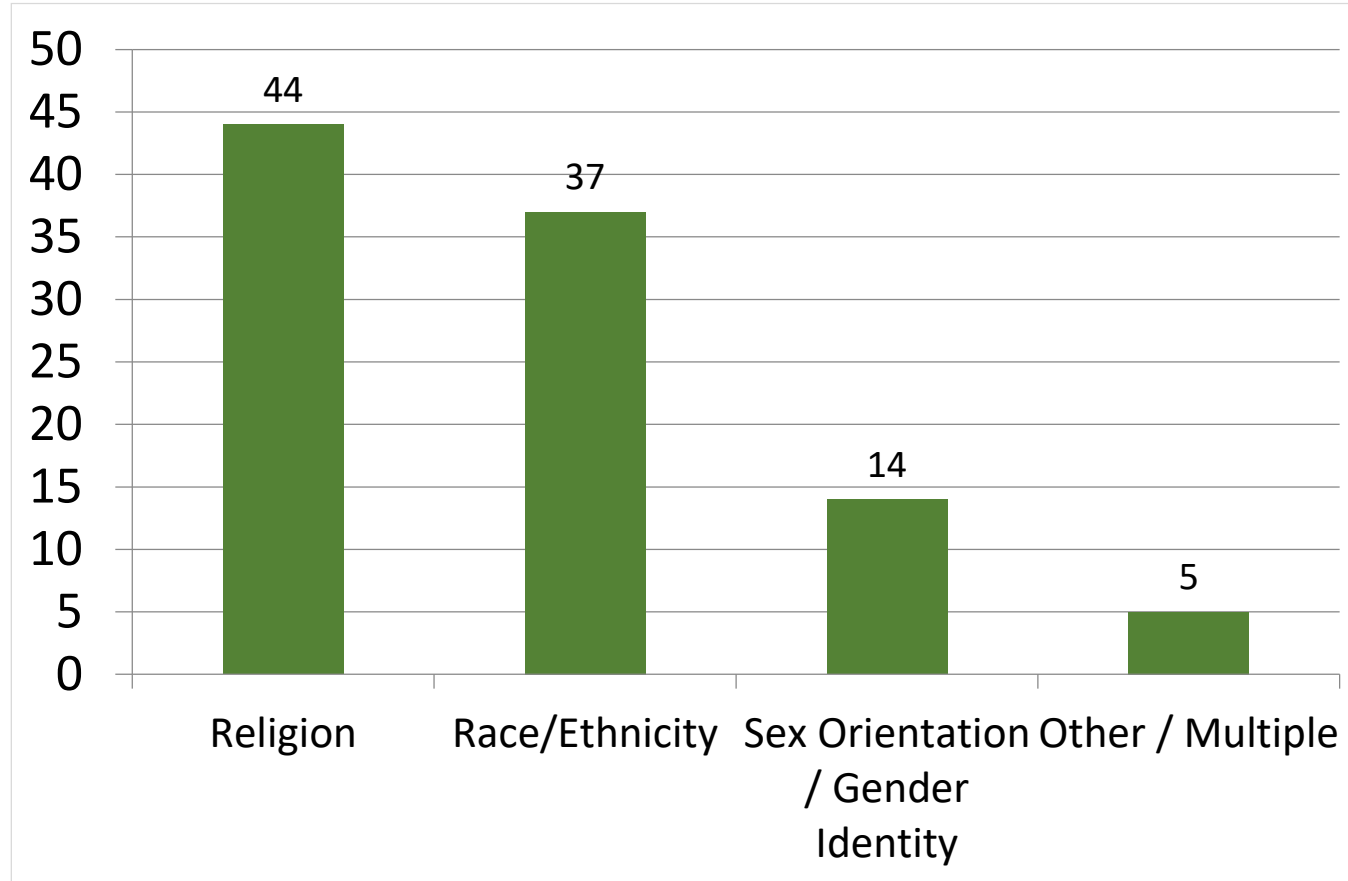
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics: Crime Victimization Survey

Rate of threatened assault (%)



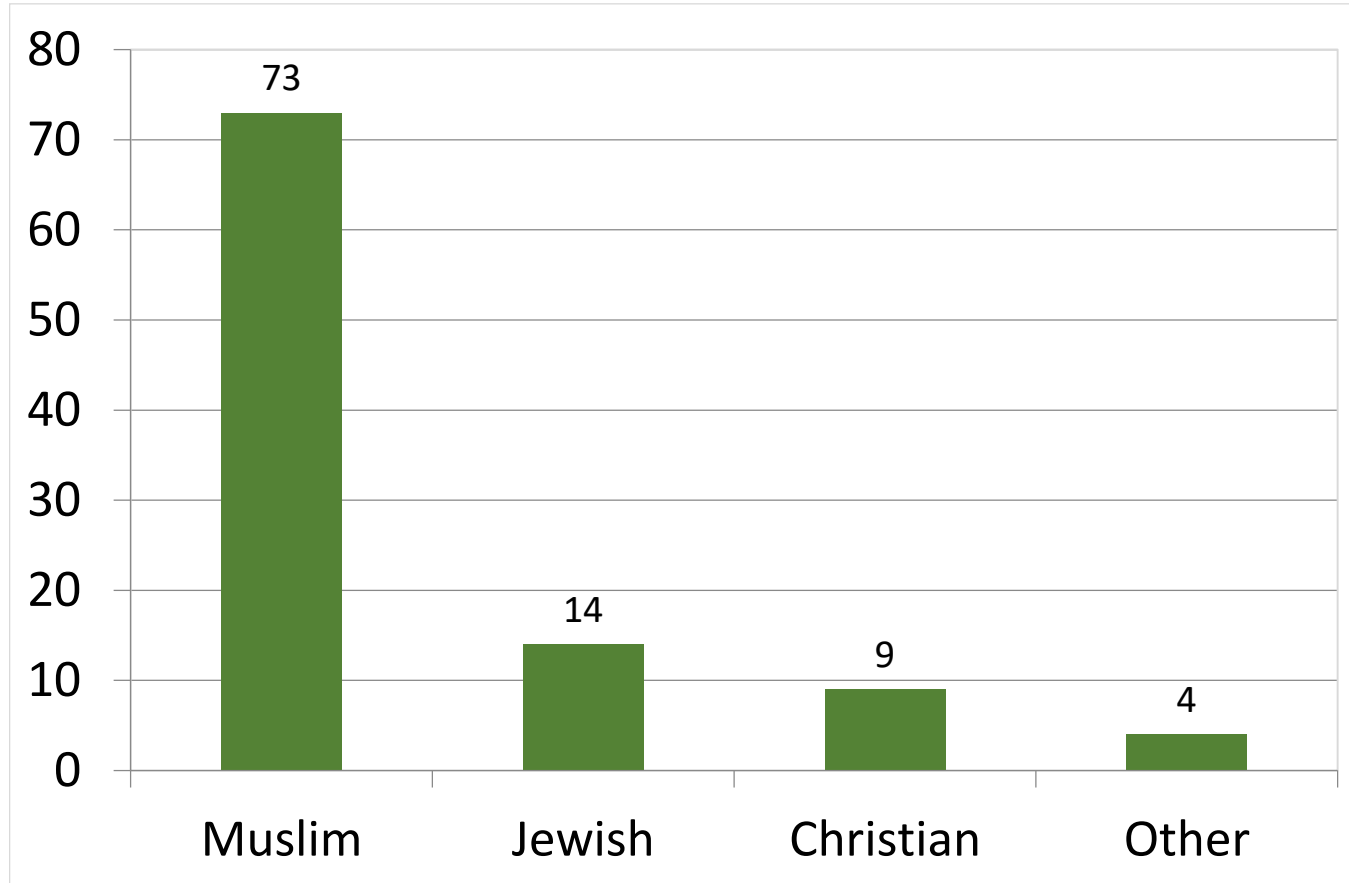
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics: Crime Victimization Survey

New South Wales Police Bias Motivation Cases, July 2013-June 2016 (%)



Source: Mason G (2019) (N=1,050)

New South Wales Police Religion Bias Cases by Victim Religion, July 2013-June 2016 (%)



Source: Mason G (2019) (N=460)

From local gym trainer to mosque shooting: Alleged Christchurch shooter's upbringing in Grafton

By [Sarah Keoghan](#) and [Laura Chung](#)

March 15, 2019 – 7.36pm



He was known within his childhood town of Grafton as someone who was dedicated to fitness and ran free athletic programs for children. But on Friday, Brenton Tarrant became known as an alleged mass killer.



What has happened since?

- Increased funding for interfaith educators to increase intercultural understanding
- Target hardening – security for faith centres
- New legislation proposed – requiring social media platforms to remove quickly abhorrent violent content
- Government led task-force working with social media platforms - *"formed to provide advice on concrete measures to combat the upload and dissemination of violent terrorist content online, with a focus on: prevention; detection and removal; transparency; and deterrence"*. Communications Minister
- New online safety charter – sets out expectations on online technology firms

“We call on all to unite against those who would use violence to further their own agendas. Such actions are abhorrent and irreconcilable with the values our free, tolerant and democratic society holds dear. In the face of hate and intolerance, we reaffirm our commitment to diversity and embrace mutual respect, equality, fairness and compassion as the key foundations for an inclusive and socially-cohesive society.

Statement by the Australian Multicultural Council (18 March 2019)