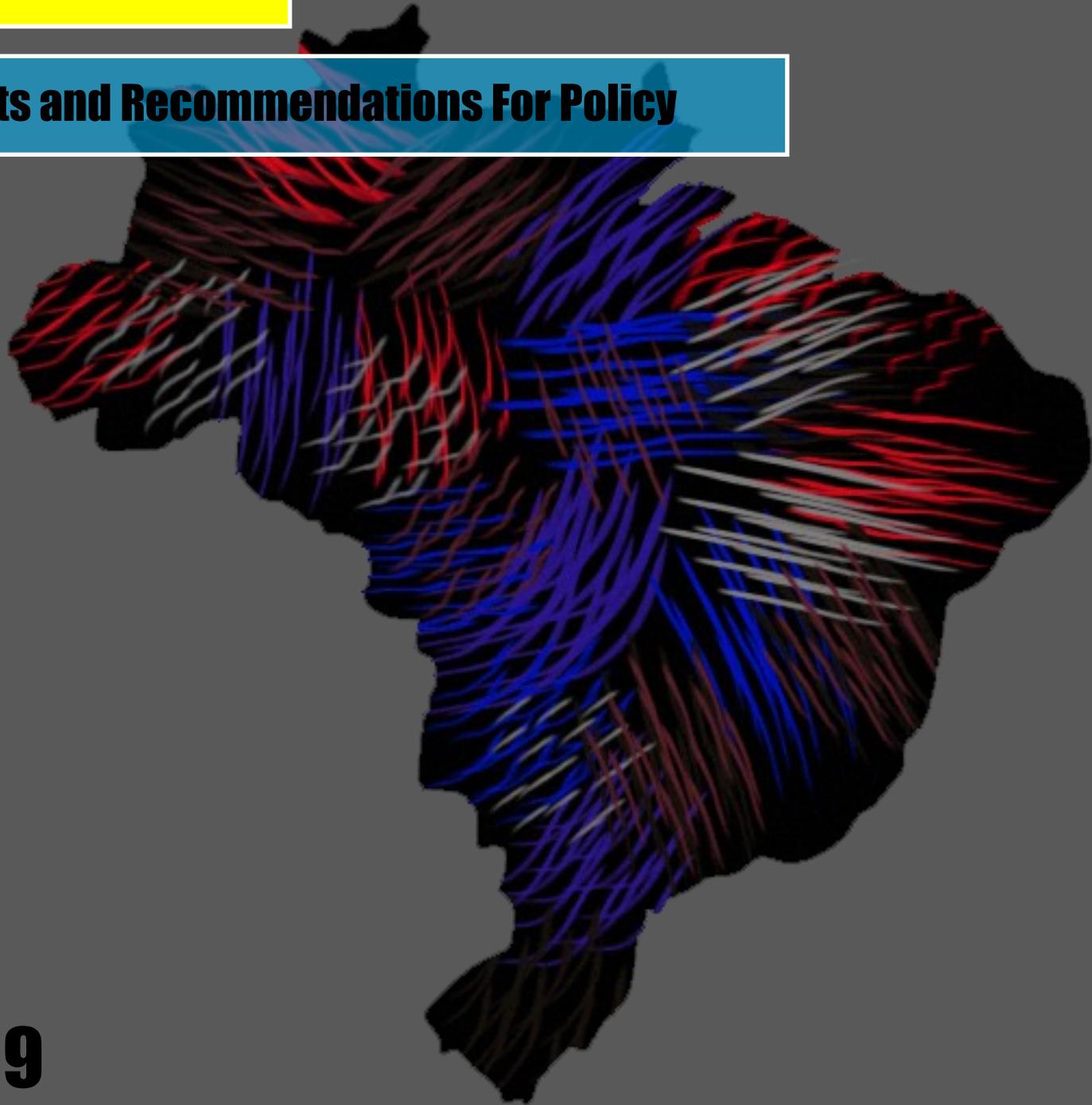


HATE MAP

OF BRAZIL

Insights and Recommendations For Policy



2019



WORDS HEAL THE WORLD

Words Heal the World is a non-profit organisation registered in the UK that aims at empowering young people to challenge online hate speech and develop strategies to tackle different types of extremism. It is currently active in the UK, Brazil, and Latin America. The work developed by Words Heal the World has been recently recognized by Michigan State University, USA (Transcendence Award), Schengen Peace Foundation, and World Peace Forum (Luxembourg Peace Prize 2020).



ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Beatriz Buarque is a Politics PhD student at the University of Manchester, journalist, and CEO/founder of Words Heal the World.

Marcio Cretton is a civil and criminal lawyer.

Media students who contributed to this study:

Ana Beatriz Miranda Gadelha

Carlos Vinicius Magalhães

Débora Tavares

Domitilla Rosa

Gabriel Jereissati

Giovana Lucas

José Augusto Bastos

Laura Rocha

Luana de Paula Reis

Marcello Kaique Silva

Maria das Graças Nobre

Maria Eduarda Estefan

Maria Rita Garcez

Melanie Martins

Pedro Madeira do Nascimento

Tarsila Maciel

Thamiris Pinheiro Silva

Vanessa Medeiros

Vitor Rodrigues de Alencar

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The Brazilian states' and the Federal District's willingness to help was also crucial to turn this study possible. Therefore, we would like to thank each Public Security Department that shared with us its records of hate crimes:

Acre Public Security Department

Alagoas Public Security Department

Amapá Public Security Department

Amazonas Public Security Department

Bahia Public Security Department

Ceará Public Security Department

Distrito Federal Public Security Department

Espírito Santo Public Security Department

State of São Paulo Public Security Department

Goiás Public Security Department

Maranhão Public Security Department

Mato Grosso Public Security Department

Mato Grosso do Sul Public Security Department

Minas Gerais Public Security Department

Pará Public Security Department

Paraíba Public Security Department

Paraná Public Security Department

Pernambuco Public Security Department

Piauí Public Security Department

Rio Grande do Norte Public Security Department

Rio Grande do Sul Public Security Department

Rio de Janeiro Public Security Department

Rondônia Public Security Department

Roraima Public Security Department
Santa Catarina Public Security Department
Sergipe Public Security Department
Tocantins Public Security Department

The analysis of complaints of hate offenses would never be possible without the support of the Ministry of Woman, Family, and Human Rights , which kindly shared its official records with us.

Finally, a special thanks to everyone who contributed to this report, especially to the lawyer Marcio Cretton, who shared with us his knowledge on the Brazilian legal system.

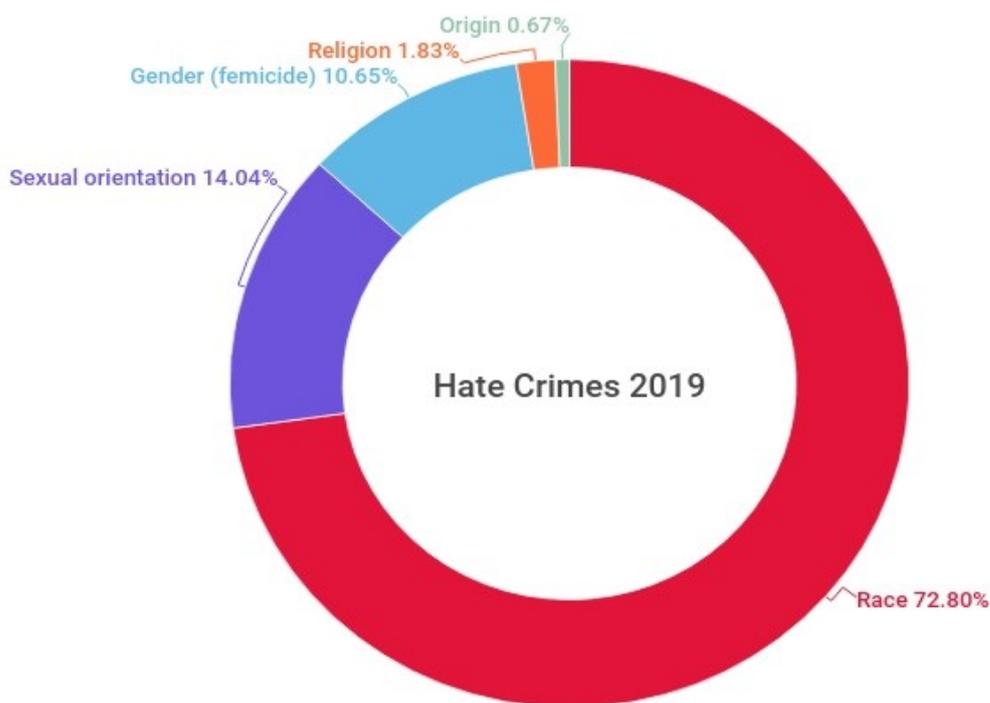
1. KEY FINDINGS

Hate crimes

In 2019, there were 12,334 hate crimes recorded by the police in Brazil — an increase of approximately 1.95% in comparison to the number recorded in 2018 (12,098). 1,343 (10,89%) of these hate crimes were homicides (1,314 femicides and 29 deaths whose victim belonged to the LGBTI+ community).

Breaking the overall number of hate crimes recorded by the Brazilian police in 2019 we have:

- 8,979 (72.80%) hate crimes motivated by bias based on race;
- 1,732 (14.04%) sexual orientation hate crimes (towards LGBTI+ community);
- 1,314 (10.65%) gender hate crimes (targeting women: femicides);
- 226 (1.83%) religious hate crimes;
- 83 (0.67%) origin hate crimes.

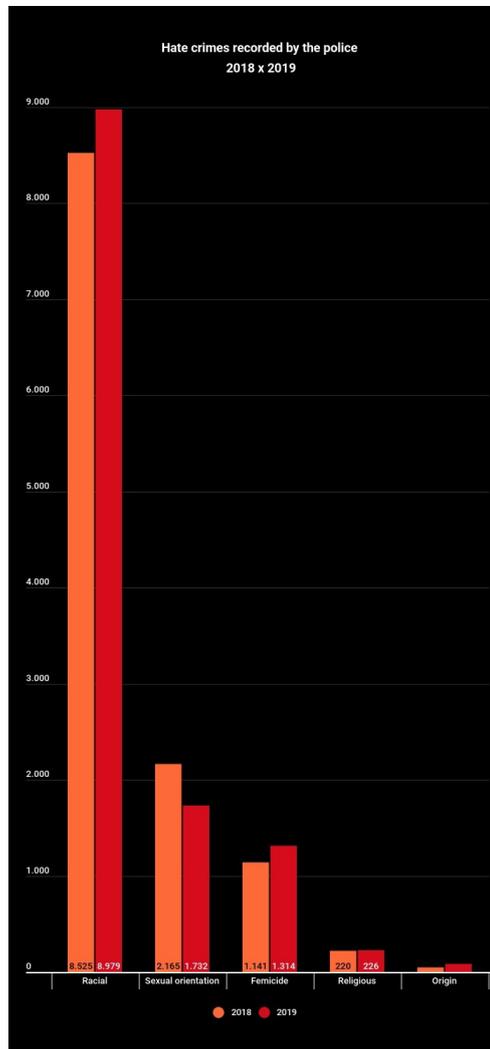


Hate crimes

- Although Brazil has a law that defines hate crimes as crimes motivated by bias based on race, colour, ethnicity, religion or national origin, only two states have recorded all these types of hate crimes: São Paulo and Piauí. In 2018, only São Paulo had recorded all the aforementioned types of hate crimes.
- For the second consecutive year, racial hate crimes ranked first, followed by hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation (targeting the LGBTI+ community).
- 15 states and the Federal District also recorded crimes motivated by prejudice based on sexual orientation (the Brazilian Supreme Court decided on June 2019 that crimes motivated by bias based on sexual orientation should be classified as racial hate crimes). In 2018, only 9 states and the Federal District had this type of record.
- São Paulo, which is the Brazilian state with the largest population, recorded the highest rates of hate crimes based on religious (120), sexual orientation (912), gender (182), and origin (63) prejudice.
- Rio Grande do Sul recorded the highest rate of racial hate crime (1,730).
- Only one type of hate crime was recorded in all states: femicide.
- Overall, there was an increase in the number of states with hate crime records. In 2018, 19 states recorded racial hate crime. In 2019, all states, except Acre, registered this type of hate crime. In 2018, only 5 states recorded religious hate crimes. This number rose to 12 in 2019. In 2018, only 9 states reported hate crimes motivated by bias based on sexual orientation. This number rose to 15 in 2019. In 2018, only 2 states presented hate crime numbers motivated by the victim's origin. In 2019, this number rose to 4.
- Among the states that recorded religious hate crimes, it was once again impossible to identify trends with respect to the religions most affected by prejudice due to lack of information provided by Brazilian states.

Hate crimes

- 4 types of hate crime increased in 2019 (racial, religious, femicide, and origin hate crimes). The most significant increase was seen in both racial hate crimes (from 8,525 in 2018 to 8,979 in 2019) and origin hate crimes, which almost doubled (from 47 in 2018 to 83 in 2019).



- It was impossible to identify hate crimes linked to either right-wing or left-wing extremist groups due to the absence of enough information recorded by police officers.
- This table shows which types of hate crimes were recorded by Brazilian states in 2019:

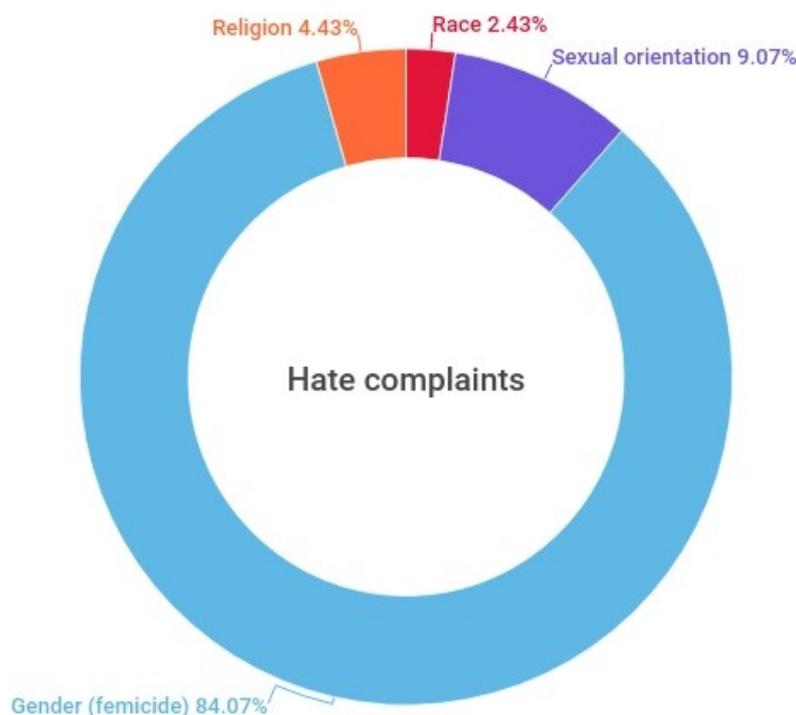
STATE	RACE	RELIGION	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	GENDER (femicide)	ORIGIN
ACRE				•	
ALAGOAS	•	•	•	•	
AMAPÁ	•			•	
AMAZONAS	•		•	•	
BAHIA	•	•	•	•	
CEARÁ	•		•	•	
DISTRITO FEDERAL	•	•	•	•	
ESPÍRITO SANTO	•	•	•	•	
GOIÁS	•		•	•	
MARANHÃO	•			•	
MATO GROSSO	•		•	•	
MATO GROSSO DO SUL	•	•		•	
MINAS GERAIS	•			•	•
PARÁ	•	•	•	•	
PARAÍBA	•			•	
PARANÁ	•	•	•	•	
PERNAMBUCO	•	•	•	•	
PIAUI	•	•	•	•	•
RIO DE JANEIRO	•	•		•	
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE	•			•	
RIO GRANDE DO SUL	•			•	
RONDÔNIA	•	•	•	•	
RORAIMA	•		•	•	•
SANTA CATARINA	•	•	•	•	
SÃO PAULO	•	•	•	•	•
SERGIPE	•			•	
TOCANTINS	•			•	

Hate complaints:

In 2019, there were 9,195 complaints of hate offenses (based on race, sexual orientation, gender, and religion) recorded by the Ministry of Women, Family, and Human Rights through its available channels to citizens report hate-related offenses - an increase of approximately 80% in comparison to the number verified in the previous year (5,096). Among these complaints, 12 (0.13%) did not have their state identified—2 complaints of racial hate offenses, 3 complaints of religious intolerance, 8 complaints of femicide attempts — and one complaint of femicide attempt occurred outside the country.

Breaking the overall number of hate complaints recorded in 2019 whose state was identified (9,182) we have:

- 7,719 (84,07%) gender hate complaints (femicide attempts);
- 833 (9,07%) sexual orientation hate complaints (towards LGBTI+ community);
- 407 (4,43%) religious hate complaints;
- 223 (2,43%) race hate complaints;
- 0 origin hate complaints.

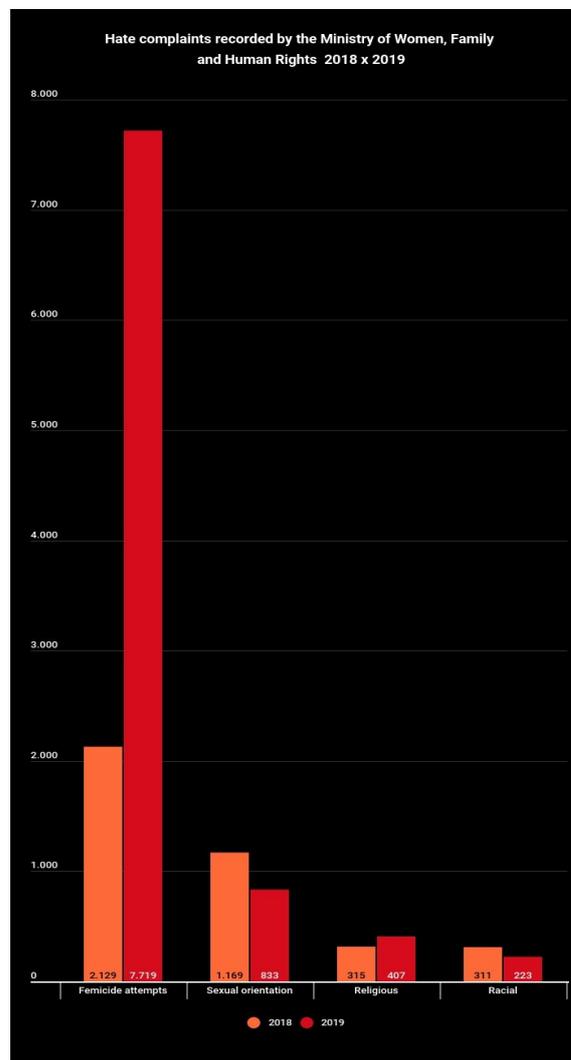


Hate complaints

- Only one type of complaint (femicide attempts) was verified in all states.
- The number of femicide attempts more than tripled between 2018 and 2019.
- In 2019, the number of religious hate complaints exceeded the number of racial hate complaints.
- 3 states do not have records of racial hate complaints in 2019.
- 2 states do not have records of sexual orientation hate complaints reports (targeting the LGBTI+ community)
- Only one state (Roraima) does not have records of religious hate complaints in 2019.
- Among the states that registered complaints of religious hatred, Afro-Brazilian religions were the most affected for the second consecutive year.
- No state recorded origin hate complaints in 2019 (probably because these incidents were classified as racial hate complaints according to information provided by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights).

Hate complaints

- Two types of hate complaints increased in 2019 (religious hatred and femicide attempts). The number of femicide attempts more than tripled between 2018 and 2019, jumping from 2,211 to 7,727 (2,129 to 7,719 whose state was identified). The chart below refers to the sum of the complaints identified in each state. Complaints whose state was not identified were discarded from the analysis.



2. METHODOLOGY: UNDERSTANDING THE HATE MAP

In the absence of a national mechanism to monitor hate crimes in Brazil, the NGO Words Heal the World developed an original methodology to monitor them that was inspired by both the British and the American monitoring schemes.

In 1990, the United States Congress passed the Hate Crime Statistic Act, which included a requirement to collect data on crimes motivated by prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity. Since then, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has monitored this type of crime and released regular reports with geographical and incidents information. In 2009, the Congress approved an amendment on that act to include the collection of data of crimes motivated by bias based on gender (male and female) and gender identity (transgender and gender non-conforming).

The United Kingdom reached an agreement on the definition of hate crime in 2007, and since 2015 it has released regular reports with not only official data collected from England and Wales police reports but also data gathered through a face-to-face victimisation survey (CSEW: Crime Survey for England and Wales). CSEW has provided authorities with information on how the population perceives hate crimes, and hence, together with official data, the Hate Crime Statistical Bulletin released by Home Office makes an endeavour to get closer to a more reliable picture of the state of hate in that country.

The combination of official data and information gathered through a face-to-face survey that characterizes the Statistical Bulletin released by Home Office inspired the present report to also seek alternative ways to access the so-called “dark figure” and get as close as possible to the Brazilian reality. Criminologists use the term “dark figure” (Treadwell, 2013) to refer to the mass of under-reported crimes that casts doubt on the validity of official crime statistics as a document that represents the reality of crimes in a state. According to the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), there is a number of reasons that explain the existence of a “dark figure”, especially when it comes to hate crimes (OSCE, 2009):

**POSSIBLE REASONS TO THE EXISTENCE OF
UNDER-REPORTED HATE CRIMES**

FROM THE POLICE PERSPECTIVE	FROM THE VICTIMS PERSPECTIVE	FROM LEGAL PERSPECTIVE
Absence of policies within police agencies for recording hate crimes	Belief that nothing will happen	Hate crime law does not cover certain forms of discrimination
Lack of formal procedures for reporting hate crimes	Fear of reporting the crime to the police	
Hate crimes aren't perceived as an important issue in the country	Fear of retaliation	
Lack of training for police officers in identifying and recording hate crimes	Lack of knowledge of hate crime laws	
Some police agencies may discourage reporting hate crimes due to concerns about their repercussion	Feel too ashamed or embarrassed to report the crime	
Some police officers may fail to record crimes because they share the prejudices of the perpetrator	Are so traumatized that deny the crime	
	Fear of disclosing their sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion or political affiliation	
	Fear of arrest or deportation	
	Are discouraged by the police or other authorities from reporting the crime or filling a complaint	

Brazil is not exempt from this problem and in order to fill this gap, Words Heal the World relied on data recorded by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights based on complaints of offenses motivated by bias based on race, religion, sexual orientation, and gender reported through multiple channels available to Brazilian citizens. Since 2003, individuals can use the help line *Disque 100 (Call 100)* to report offenses motivated by hate. The other channels available for citizens to report such offenses are: the online version of *Disque 100 (Call 100)*, *Clique 100 (Click 100)*; the app *Proteja Brasil (Protect Brazil)* available in three different languages; email, and in-person assistance. In 2006, the Brazilian government also set up a specific help line for women: *Ligue 180 (call 180)*. Through this channel, women can report human rights violations and also receive legal advice.

Complaints recorded by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights can be considered a good source of information on how people perceive hate crimes in Brazil because (1) its channels to report offenses are available to all citizens, and (2) it has records of hate complaints motivated by prejudice based on race, sexual orientation, religion, and gender (femicide attempts).

As far as hate crimes motivated by bias based on gender (especially targeting women) are concerned, the monitoring mechanism used by the United of States seems to be more detailed in comparison to the model used by other European countries (not all European countries have extended the hate crime definition to gender-based crimes). The HATE MAP OF BRAZIL sought inspiration from that model to draw attention to hate crimes perpetrated against women. In Brazil, crimes towards women are typified and prosecuted under specific laws that will be explained in detail in the next section.

We acknowledge difficulties in collecting data regarding this type of hate crime, especially due to the subjectivity of the nature of crimes perpetrated against women, and that is why the HATE MAP OF BRAZIL uses femicide rates as an indicator of hate crimes motivated by bias based on gender (targeting women). Femicide is, by definition, the killing of a woman or a girl by a man motivated by her gender. Therefore, it can be interpreted as a gender-based hate crime.

As it may be clear now, the HATE MAP OF BRAZIL relied on aspects from existing hate crime monitoring mechanisms to develop a methodology that aims at providing authorities with a representative picture of the state of hate in a country where hate crimes haven't been perceived as a priority yet. The methodology is based on a dual system that brings together official records of hate crimes and official records of complaints of offenses motivated by hate. With respect to types of hate crimes covered by this report, although the Brazilian law limits crimes motivated by bias (understood here as hate crimes) to those ones based on bias related to race, skin tone, ethnicity, religion and origin, this report also brings information about hate crimes based on gender, typified in the penal code as femicide, and also on sexual orientation, with no legal positivism at all, but with favourable constitutional and jurisprudential fundament, as an attempt to underscore the importance of also challenging these types of hate that have made so many victims over the years.

3. HATE CRIMES UNDER THE SCOPE OF THE BRAZILIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

The 1988 Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil (“CF”) has the dignity of a human person as fundamental and it aims to promote the wellbeing of everyone, with no prejudice of origin, race, sex, ethnic colour, age or any other method of discrimination (articles. 1º, III e 3º, IV), governed, in its international relations, by the principle of repudiation of racism (art. 4, VIII, of the CF).

The Brazilian law (No. 7,716, 1989) defines hate crimes as those that result from discrimination or prejudice based on race, colour, ethnicity, religion or national origin. Arts. 3 to 14 describe the offenses that aim at preventing the exercise of the right of the victim (s). The maximum penalty is 5 years and a fine.

Art. 20, caput, qualifies the crime of racism - in the strict sense - as an offense characterized by a generic prejudiced manifestation against an undetermined person (collective).

Art. 140, § 3, of the Brazilian Penal Code (Law 2,848, of 1940), qualifies the crime of racial injury - modality of the racism genre - as an offense characterized by the imputation of pejorative terms referring to race, colour, ethnicity, religion, origin or condition of an elderly person or person with a disability (prejudiced manifestation), with the clear intention of damaging the honour of the determined victim (s).

In both crimes, the penalty is imprisonment from 1 to 3 years and a fine.

In addition to the aforementioned jurisprudence, at the end of 2020 (December 9), the Chamber of Deputies, by qualified majority, approved the Inter-American Convention against Racism. The instrument went to the Federal Senate for voting purposes. If approved by the same qualified majority and ratified by the President, the instrument will integrate the Brazilian legal order with “equivalence of constitutional amendment”.

Nevertheless, there's an unconstitutional omission from the National Congress for not issuing laws that criminalise homophobic and transphobic acts, even with the reiterated and many discriminatory acts in Brazil against these groups - homicides, assaults, threats, etc.

In view of this, after being provoked about the non-incrimination of acts against the fundamental rights of members of the LGBTI+ community, in June 2019, the Federal Supreme Court (“STF”) recognized the legislative delay and decided to frame homotransphobia as a criminal type defined under the Racism Law (nº 7.716, of 1989).

Note: there is a Bill (No. 672, of 2019) pending in the Federal Senate to amend and include in Law 7,716, of 1989 crimes of discrimination or prejudice of sexual orientation and / or gender identity.

Hence, until the National Congress passes a bill to execute the criminalization warrants defined by the CF, homotransphobic acts (which include hateful dislike to the sexual orientation or gender identity) for bringing the meaning of racism expression, understood from their social dimension, adjust, for reason identity and through adequation to the incrimination precepts will be defined by the Law number 7.716 of 1989.

It should be registered that the mentioned criminalization of homophobic and transphobic practice didn't restrain the religious freedom, whichever denomination, assuring faithful leaders the right to freely preach and spread their thoughts and convictions according to doctrine and theological orientation, allowed to search for followers and practice praying acts, whether in public or private space, in individual or collective action if these preaches aren't hate speeches, which are understood as those actions that stimulate discrimination and/or violence against people because of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

In regards to women's rights, for decades the international community has acknowledged it as human rights, being included in the Brazilian law only in 2006 (article 6o, Law number 11.340).

- a) 1979: Convention about the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), enacted by the Decree n. 89.460 of 1984.
- b) Resolution 48/104/1993, proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations: Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Woman;
- c) 1994: Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women - "Belém do Pará Convention" (enacted by the Decree n. 1973 of 1996);
- d) Decree n. 4.316 of 2002: Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Gender-based homicide has demonstrated itself as the final moment of domination of women controlled by men in the international sphere . On the 57th Commission Session on the Status of Women in the UN, which happened in March the 15th of 2013, country members accorded: *"to reinforce national legislation, where appropriate, to punish violent murders of women and girls related to gender (gender-based) and integrate specific mechanisms or politics to prevent, investigate and eradicate these regrettable forms of gender violence"*. In April 2013, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime approved a new document supporting countries to combat femicide.

On its turn, the Brazilian legislator, following global recommendations, in order to secure the constitutional fundamental rights protection, through the Law number 13.104 of 2015, inserted in the Penal Code femicide as an aggravated circumstance (article 121, §2º, VI), including it in the heinous crimes list (article 1º, I, Law number 8.072 of 1990), under the following argument: *“The law must be seen, however, as a starting point, and not the finish line, in the fight for gender equality and universalisation of human rights”*.

Thereby, in Brazil, femicide is defined as homicide *“against woman by reasons of condition of the feminine gender”* and *“It's considered that there are reasons of condition of the feminine gender when the crime involves: I- domestic violence and familiar; II- underestimation or discrimination to the woman condition”* (article 121, §2º, VI, §2-A, of the Penal Code).

Punishment for the femicide crime is incarceration from twelve to thirty years. This punishment can rise up to $\frac{1}{3}$ (one third) if the crime is committed: *“I-during pregnancy or on the 3 (three) months following the childbirth; II - against one under 14 (fourteen) years old, over 60 (sixty) years old, disable or with a degenerative disease that might cause a limitative condition or physical or mental vulnerability; III- on the material or virtual presence of the victim's descendents or ascendants”* (the last two written by the Law number 13.771 of 2018).

Moreover, the Complementary Law nº 150 of 2015 has altered the article number 5 of the Law 11.340 of 2006 to establish that: *“domestic and familiar violence is configured against woman by any action or omission based on gender that cause her death, harm, physical sexual or psychological suffering, and moral or patrimonial damage: I- in the ambit of domestic unit, comprehended as the space of permanent coexistence of people with or without familiar bonds, including the ones eventually added; II - within the family, comprehended as the community formed by individuals that are or that consider themselves related, united by natural bonds, by affinity or by expressed desire; III- in every intimate affective relation, in which the aggressor coexist or has coexisted with the victim, regardless of cohabitation”*. The personal relations in the mentioned device are independent of sexual orientation.

In this scenario, it's possible to assert that women are victims of femicide by hate reasons, despise and/or sense of loss of property control that were once under their control – situations frequently associated with discriminatory behaviour towards women.

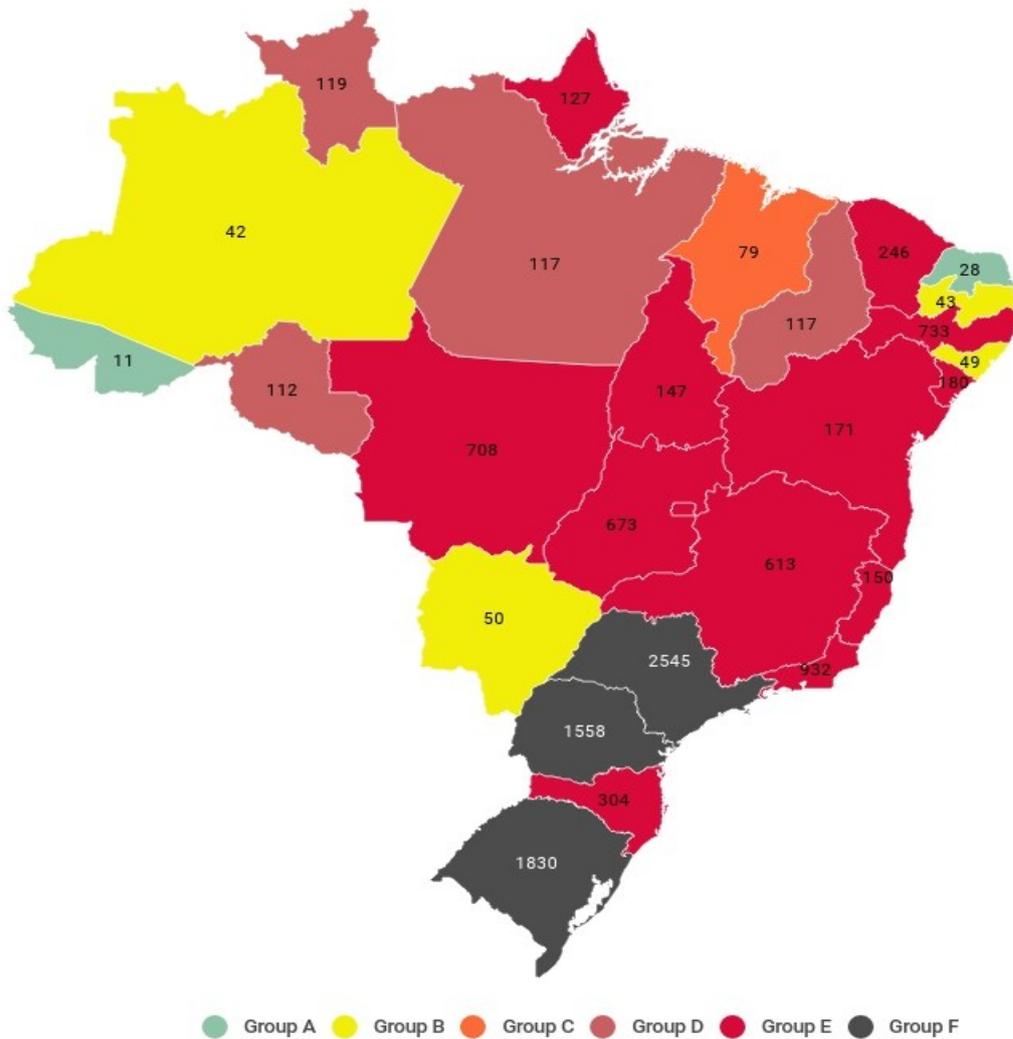
From this perspective, advances in Brazilian legislation in regards to women's protection from gender-based hate are evident whilst the recently defined judicial precedent to protect homosexuals and transsexuals from sexual orientation hate crimes (which interpreted the word race as a social concept instead of biological) possesses a symbolic and considerable character in the process of society's education and is still awaiting for the approval of a specific law.

Ultimately, it is justifiable the differentiation in treating the LGBTI+ community and women aiming equality in order to correct the evident rooted inequality, but which will not be solved solely with criminal law protection. It is unquestionable that the LGBTI+ group is vulnerable to inequality, to ideological control, to social subjugation, to the disrespect of the human person dignity, being considered strange, different, lowered to the marginal condition of the law set, exposed in consequence of perverse stigmatization and hateful inferiorization.

Indeed, despite legislative and jurisprudential advances, it's known what criminal law can do with the one who committed an offense, but it is not enough, it's not even possible to assert that the punitive power will have any efficacy, especially in eradicating these and other hate crimes in Brazil, as, for example, the evident normative inefficiency of the primary precepts of criminality defined by Law number 7.716 of 1989, and the fundamentals themselves of the Federal Constitution of 1988, that, by themselves, should have guaranteed equal treatment and avoided hate crimes for over thirty years.

4. HATE CRIMES RECORDED IN 2019

HATE MAP OF BRAZIL



GROUP A: 0-30
GROUP B: 31-61
GROUP C: 62-92
GROUP D: 93-123

GROUP E: 124-999
GROUP F: OVER 1.000

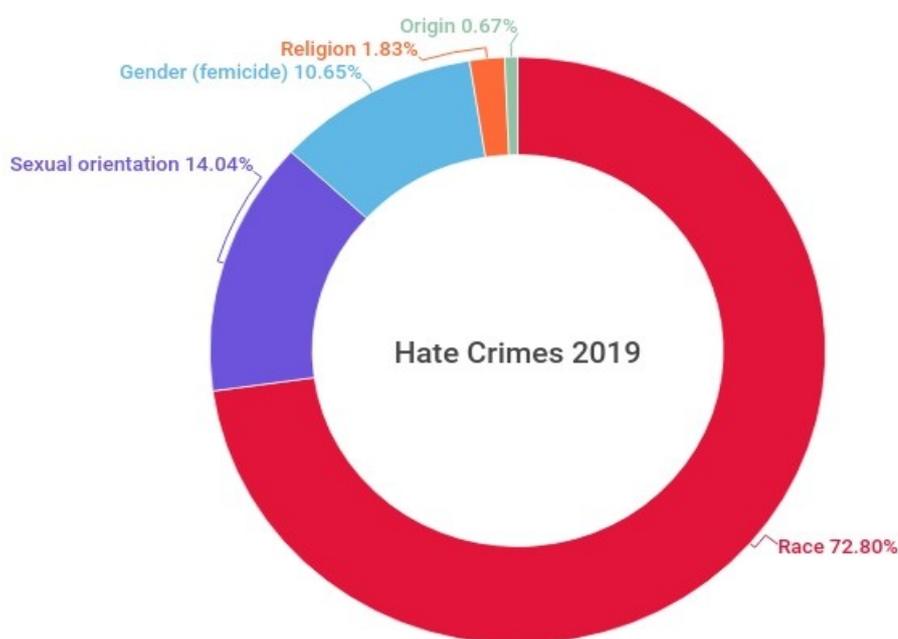
*DF: 650 hate crimes recorded by the police.

According to data collected from each state and the Federal District, in 2019 Brazil recorded 12,344 hate crimes motivated by bias based on race, sexual orientation (against the LGBTI+ community), religion, gender (targeting women), and origin (national origin). 1.343 (10,88%) of these hate crimes were homicides:

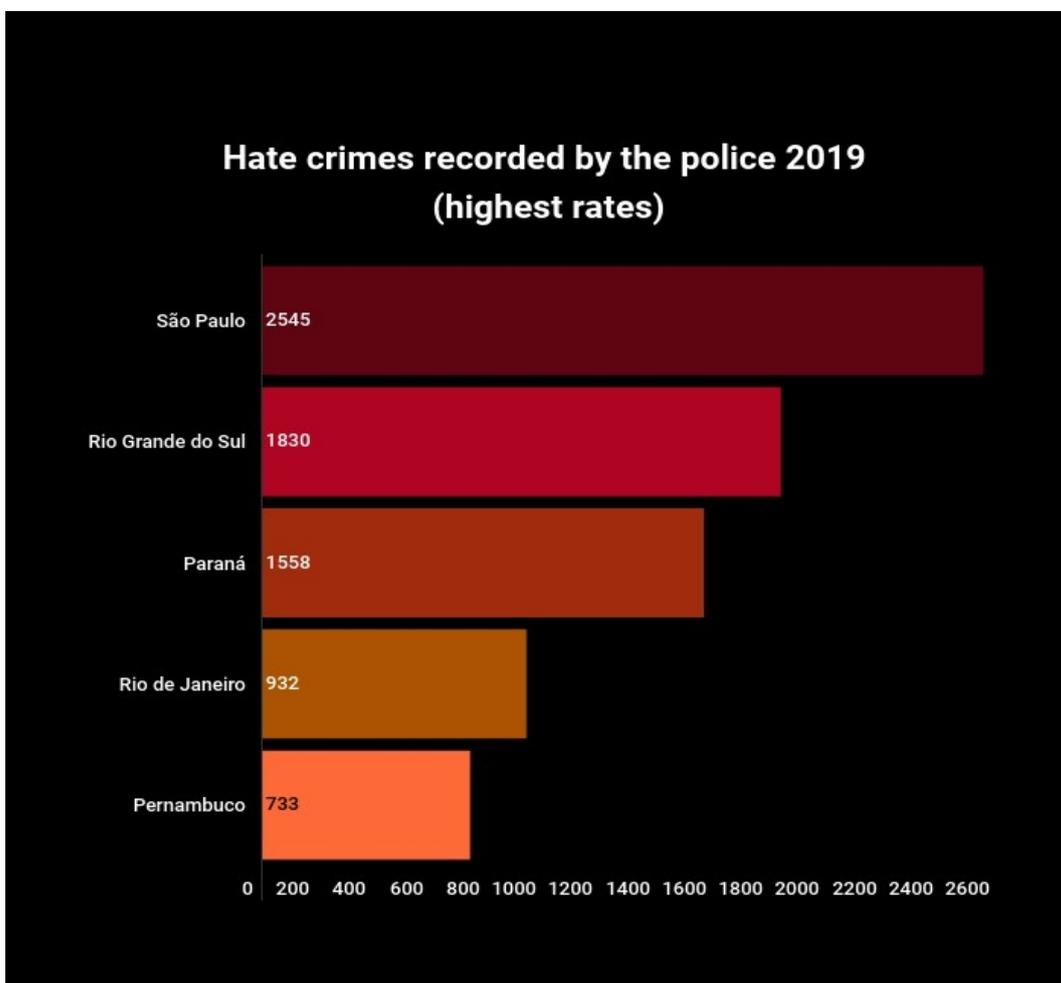
- 1,314 femicides
- 29 deaths whose victims belonged to the LGBTI+ community (17 in Mato Grosso, 5 in Amazonas, 3 in Pernambuco, 2 in Santa Catarina, 1 in Goiás, 1 in Pará).

Overall, racial hate crimes represent the largest proportion of crimes recorded by the police in 2019, followed by sexual orientation and gender (femicide) hate crimes.

- 8.979 (72,80%) hate crimes motivated by race;
- 1.732 (14,04%) sexual orientation hate crimes (towards LGBTI+ community);
- 1.314 (10,65%) gender hate crimes (targeting women: femicides);
- 226 (1,83%) religious hate crimes;
- 83 (0,67%) origin hate crimes.



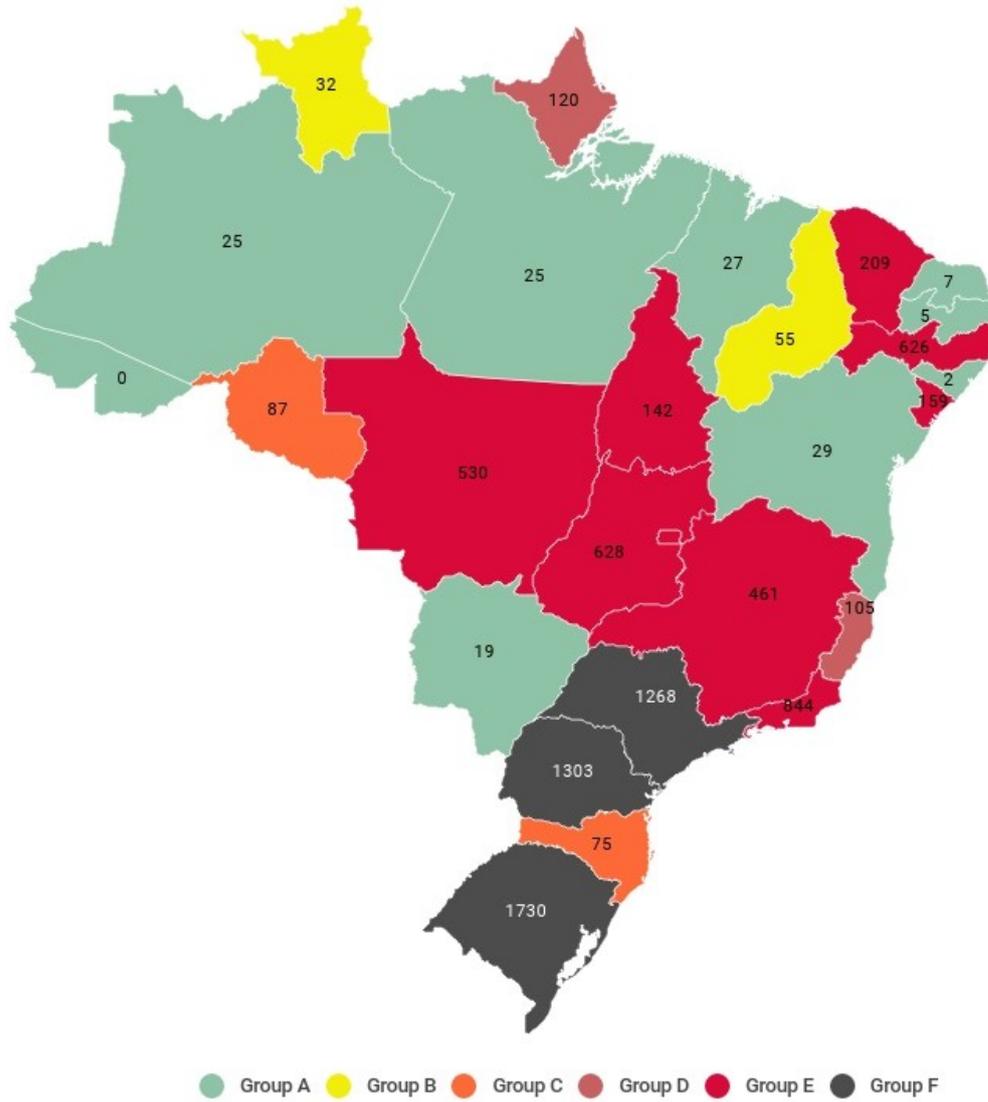
For the second consecutive year, São Paulo tops the ranking of hate crimes in Brazil with 2,545 records. It is important to note that this is the state with the largest population (it has more than 45 million inhabitants - IBGE). It is followed by Rio Grande do Sul (1,830), Paraná (1,558), Rio de Janeiro (932) and Pernambuco (733).



The three states with the lowest rates are Acre (11), Rio Grande do Norte (28), and Amazonas (42).

4.1 RACIAL HATE CRIMES

RACIAL HATE CRIMES RECORDED BY THE POLICE



GROUP A: 0-30
 GROUP B: 31-61
 GROUP C: 62-92
 GROUP D: 93-123

GROUP E: 124-999
 GROUP F: OVER 1.000

*DF: 466 racial hate crimes recorded by the police.

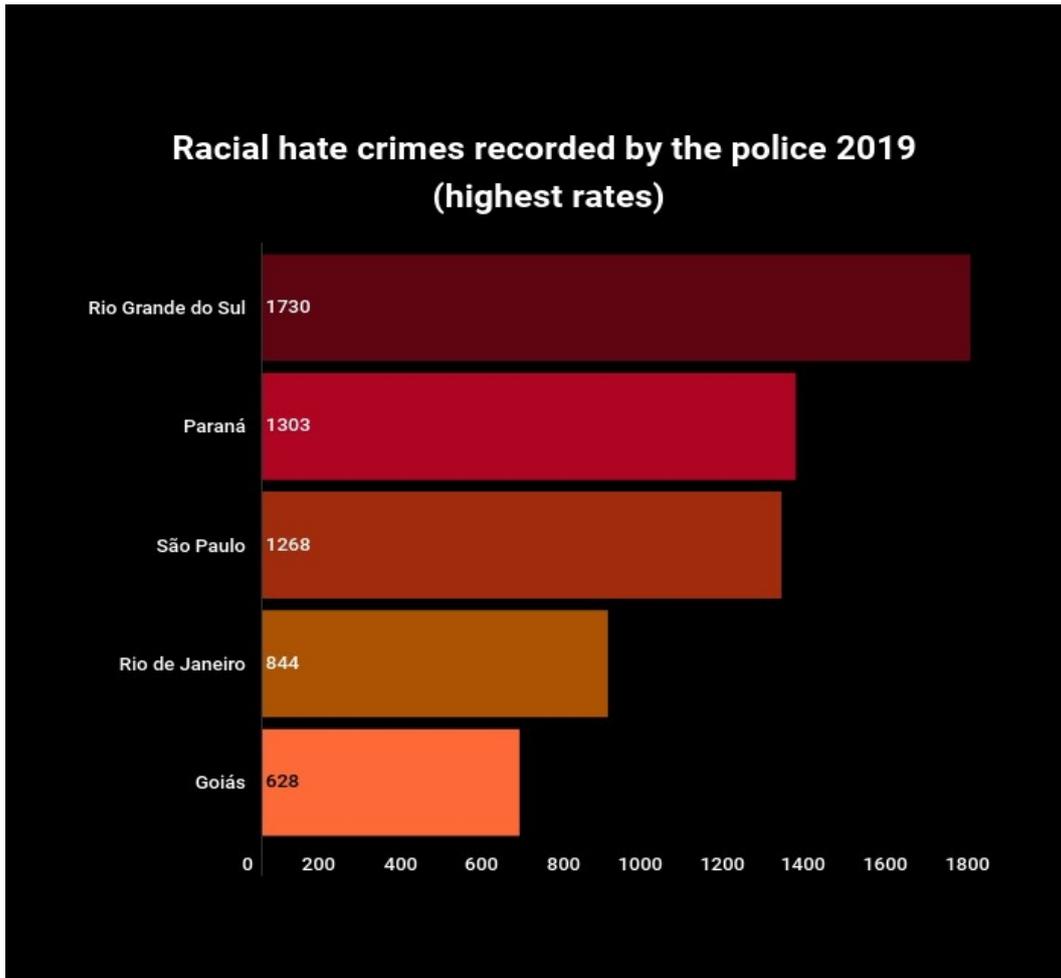
Brazil is one of the signatories of the UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), which defined racial discrimination as “any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin”. From this perspective, discrimination based on race, colour, national or ethnic origin can be considered racial discrimination and it may explain why the majority of Brazilian states don’t have specific data on hate crimes motivated by both bias based on religion and bias based on the victim’s origin.

In comparison to other hate crimes, crimes motivated by bias based on race reached the highest rate (8,979), remaining slightest stable in comparison to 2018’s record (8,525).

Although crimes motivated by bias based on race are covered by the Brazilian Racism Law, not all states have data regarding this type of hate crime. One state (Acre) affirmed it didn’t record racial hate crimes in 2019. In 2018, 6 states had claimed absence of such records (Acre, Amazonas, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Alagoas, and Espírito Santo).

Among the states that have recorded it, 10 states didn’t classify separately racial hate crimes and religious hate crimes. In this sense, numbers of hate crimes motivated by bias based on religion have been embedded on racial hate crimes data. Therefore, when analysing numbers of racial hate crimes recorded by Amapá, Ceará, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima, and Tocantins, it is important to acknowledge that these states made no distinction between racial and religious hate crimes. Therefore, it is impossible to identify how many crimes were motivated primarily by religious prejudice.

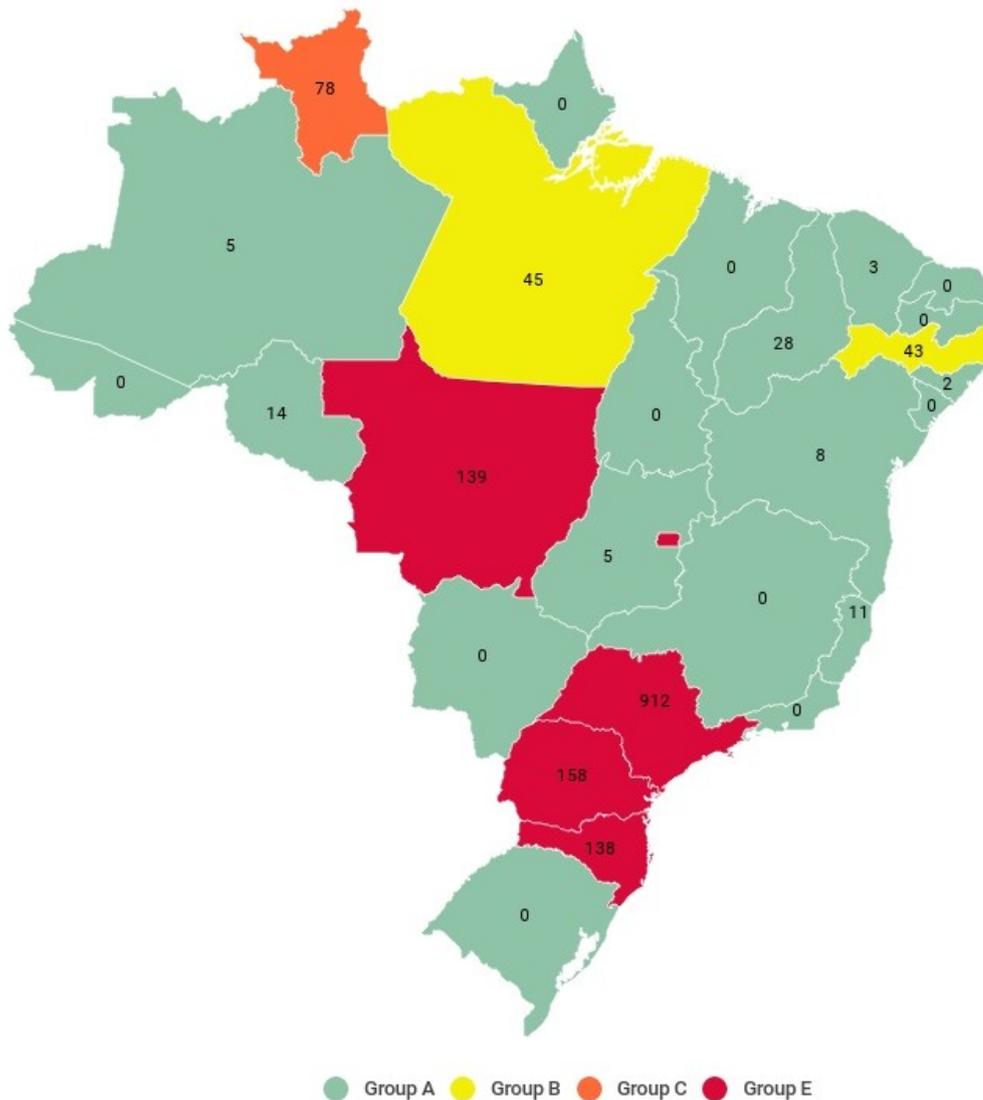
Among states with the highest rates of racial hate crimes, Rio Grande do Sul appears first (1,730) followed by Paraná (1,303), São Paulo (1,268), Rio de Janeiro (844), and Goiás (628). In 2018, São Paulo topped this ranking with 1,625 racial hate crimes.



The three states with the lowest racial hate crime rates recorded in 2019 are: Acre (0), Alagoas (2), and Paraíba (5).

4.2 SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES (towards the LGBTI+ community)

SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES RECORDED BY THE POLICE



GROUP A: 0-30
 GROUP B: 31-61
 GROUP C: 62-92
 GROUP D: 93-123

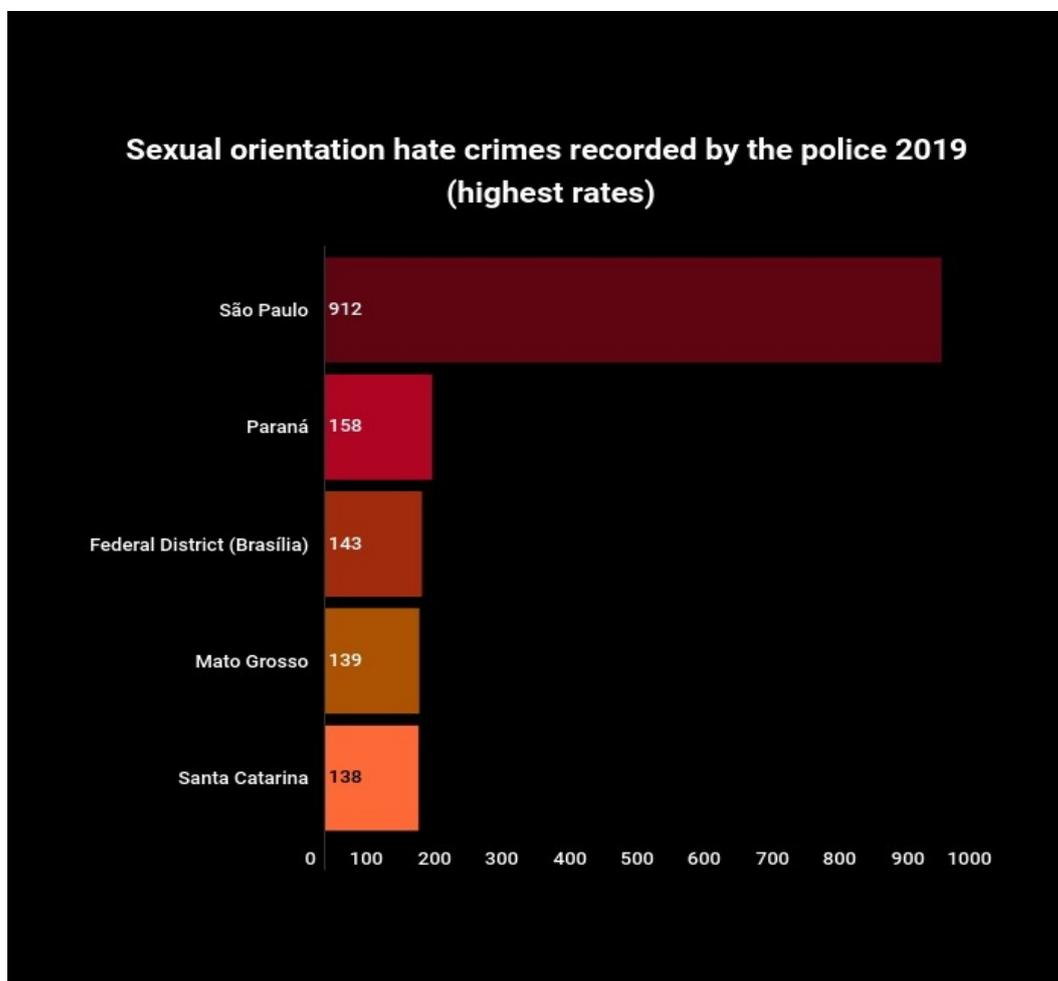
GROUP E: 124-999

*DF: 143 hate crimes motivated by bias based on sexual orientation (targeting LGBTI+ community) recorded by the police.

Although since June 2019 cases of homo-transphobia have been framed as a criminal type tied to the Racism Act (Law 7,716), only 15 states and the Federal District recorded these crimes in 2019: Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Pará, Paraná, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rondônia, Roraima, Santa Catarina e São Paulo. In 2018, only 9 had recorded it. Despite the increase in the number of states recording this type of hate crime separately from other offenses, the overall number of hate crimes motivated by bias based on sexual orientation (especially oriented towards the LGBTI+ community) decreased in 2019. It dropped from 2.165 hate crimes in 2018 to 1.732 in 2019. Similarly to 2018, the South-East remains the most affected region.

Even though the aforementioned states have recorded crimes motivated by bias based on sexual orientation, there is no information about the sexual orientation of the victim. It was possible, though, to identify it was towards LGBTI+ individuals because states classified these types of crimes as homophobic.

The three places that recorded the highest sexual orientation hate crimes are: São Paulo (912), Paraná (158), and the Federal District (143).



Among the states that recorded hate crimes motivated by bias based on sexual orientation, the ones with the lowest rates are: Alagoas (2), Ceará (3), Goiás and Amazonas (both states with 5 hate crimes).

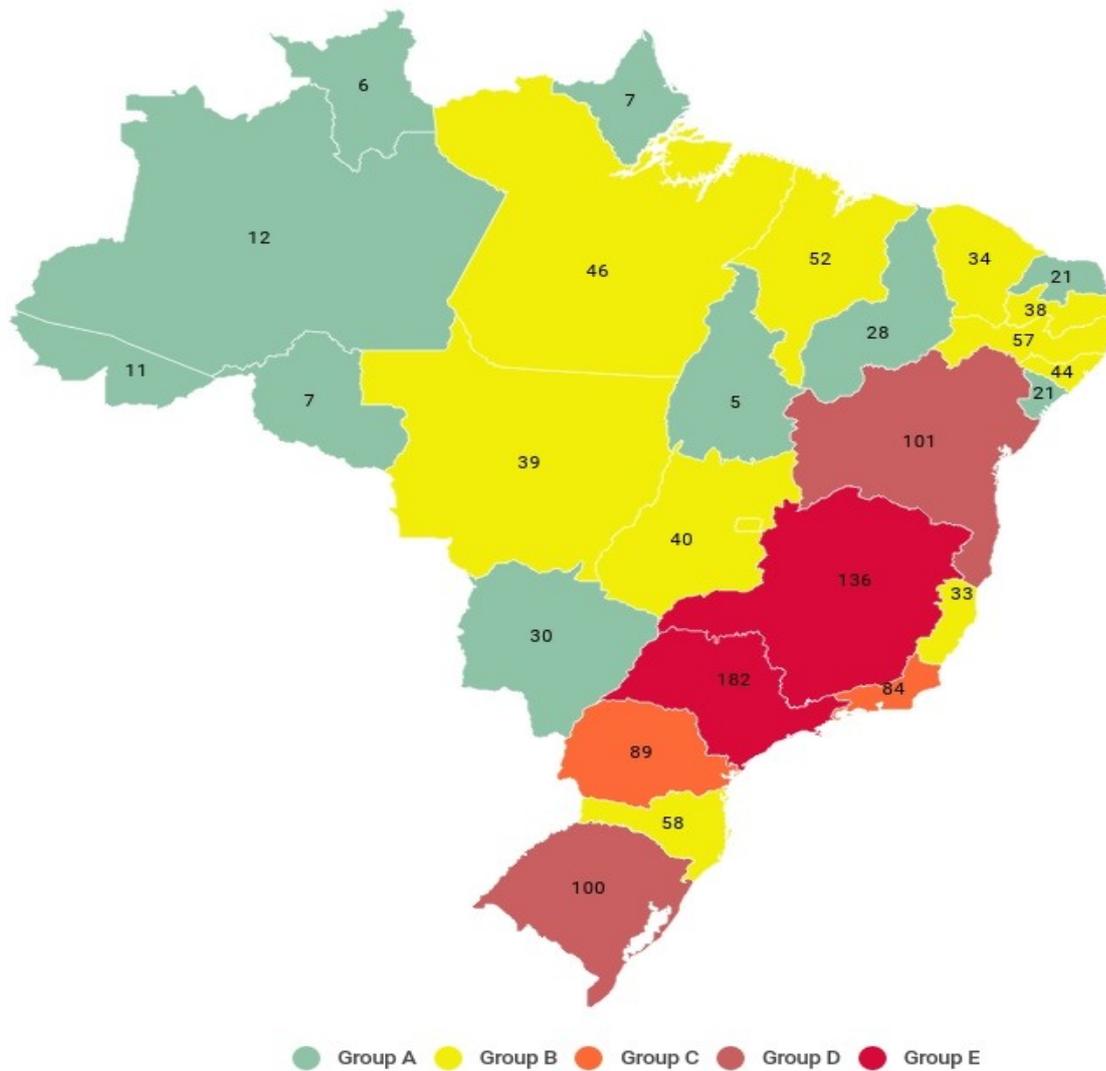
With respect to homicides, sexual orientation hate crimes are placed second in the ranking of homicides caused by hate—it is only behind femicide. Data provided by the police departments from Amazonas, Pará, Pernambuco, Goiás, Mato Grosso, and Santa Catarina points out the death of 29 individuals from the LGBTI+ community. All the sexual orientation hate crimes recorded in Amazonas were homicides. Mato Grosso informed the number of deaths encompasses not only hatred-based murders but also other types of homicides, suicide, and natural deaths (due to the lack of clarity regarding the nature of the deaths in Mato Grosso, it was decided to treat them as deaths associated with the victim's sexual orientation since this description was reported by the state's security department)

- Mato Grosso: 17
- Amazonas: 5
- Pernambuco: 3
- Santa Catarina: 2
- Goiás: 1
- Pará: 1

In 2018, 33 people were murdered. 15 in Mato Grosso.

4.3 GENDER HATE CRIMES (FEMICIDES)

FEMICIDES RECORDED BY THE POLICE



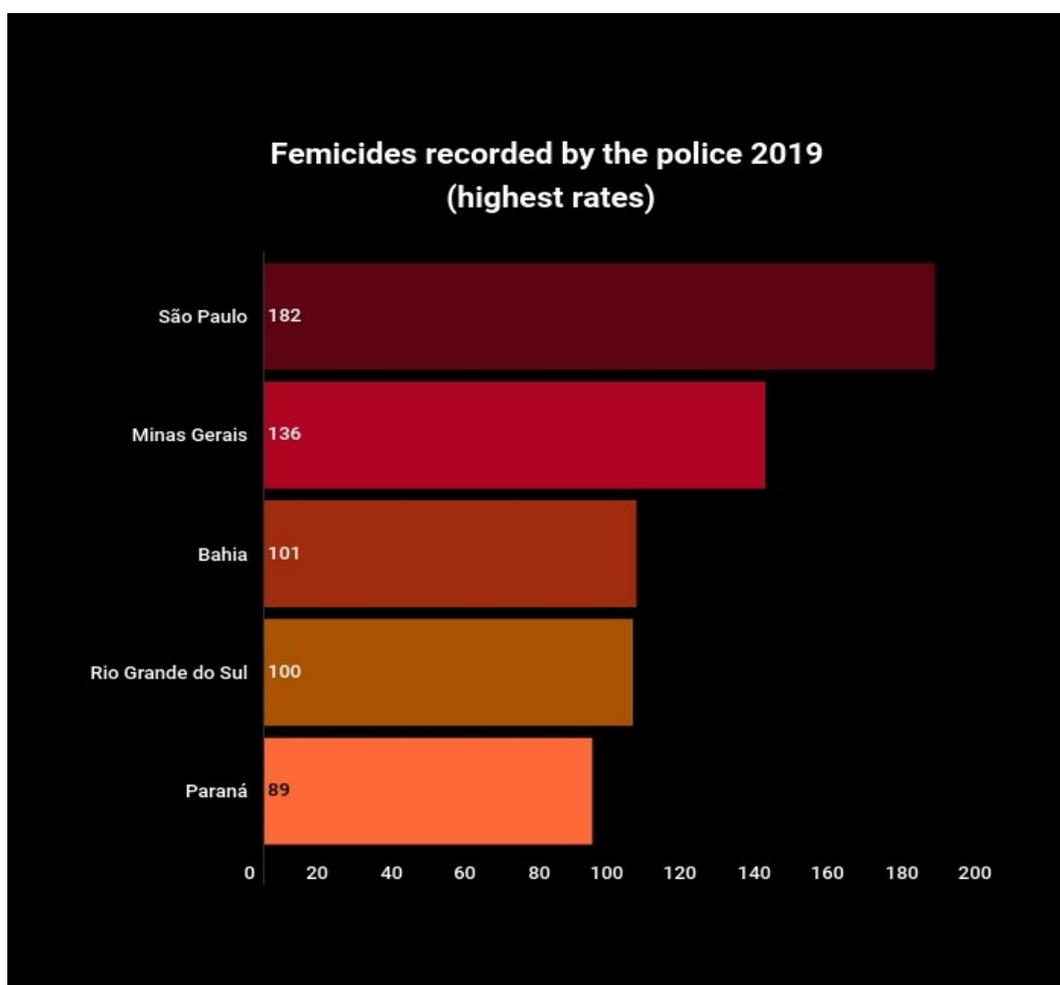
GROUP A: 0-30
GROUP B: 31-61
GROUP C: 62-92
GROUP D: 93-123

GROUP E: 124-999

*DF: 33 femicides recorded by the police.

Hate crimes motivated by bias based on gender (targeting women) were the only type of hate crime recorded by all Brazilian states and the Federal District. The total number of femicides recorded in 2019 was 1,314, remaining relatively stable in comparison to the number verified in 2018 (1,141). The highest rates were once again verified in the two most populated Brazilian states (São Paulo and Minas Gerais), but at this time, São Paulo replaced Minas Gerais at the top of the ranking.

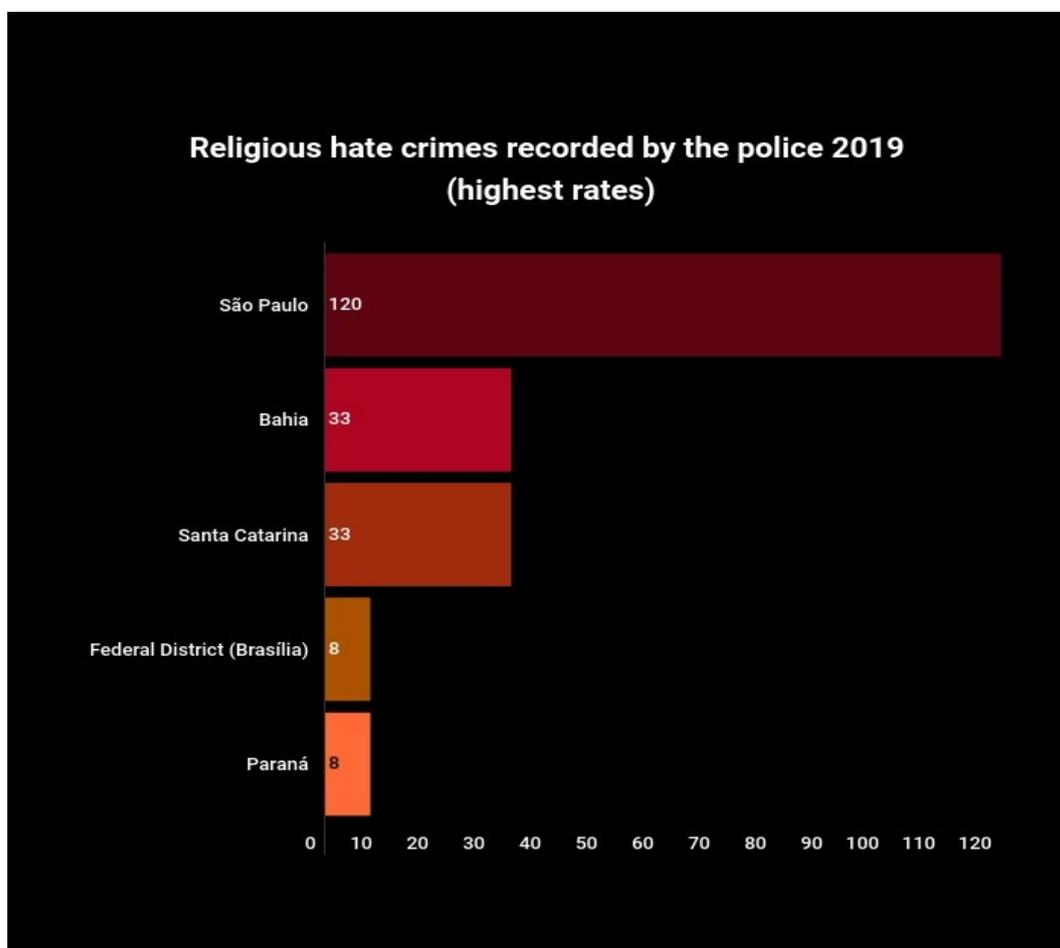
The three states with the highest rates of femicide are: São Paulo (182), Minas Gerais (136), and Bahia (101).



The states with the lowest rates of femicide are: Tocantins (5), Roraima (6), Rondônia, and Amapá (both with 7 hate crimes). All states are located in the Northern region.

Although crimes motivated by bias based on religion are included in the text of the Brazilian Racism Law, half of the Brazilian states (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Ceará, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima, Sergipe, Tocantins) didn't record religious hate crimes in 2019. One of the possible explanations to the lack of information with respect to this type of crime may be precisely the fact that many states consider hate crimes motivated by bias based on religion a type of racial hate crime.

The highest rates of religious hate crimes were recorded in São Paulo (120), Bahia (33), and Santa Catarina (33).



Both the United Nations and the European Council recommend that the concept of hate crime motivated by bias based on origin must be defined at national level since origin may refer to either ethnic origin or nationality. The Brazilian statute makes a clear reference to national origin. Nevertheless, some Brazilian states classify this type of hate crime as racial hate crime—an approach that seems to be in line with the understanding of racial discrimination agreed on the Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965):

“[T]he term “racial discrimination” shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life” Article 1—UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The fact Brazil is one of the signatories of this convention may explain why so many states equate discrimination based on national origin with racial discrimination, hindering the identification of offenses that were primarily motivated by the nationality of the victim. Only four states separately recorded hate crimes by origin in 2019 —understood as crimes motivated by bias based on national origin: Minas Gerais, Piauí, São Paulo and Roraima. The records totalled 83 hate crimes by origin in 2019, and one of the crimes was typified as torture (Roraima).

São Paulo and Roraima revealed the victims' nationality. In Roraima, all the victims came from Venezuela. In São Paulo, the victims' countries of origin were (15 victims did not have their country revealed):

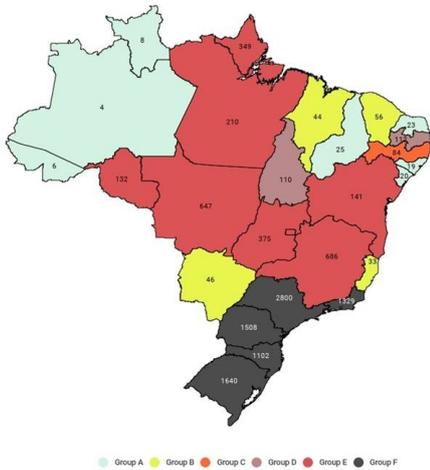
- Brazil (33: 15 came from the Northeast of the country)
- Syria (6)
- Peru (4)
- Argentina (2)
- Colombia (1)
- El Salvador (1)
- Korea (1)

5. HATE CRIMES 2019 X 2018

HATE MAP OF BRAZIL

2019

2018



- GROUP A: 0-30
- GROUP B: 31-61
- GROUP C: 62-92
- GROUP D: 93-123
- GROUP E: 124-999
- GROUP F: OVER 1,000

*DF: 650 hate crimes recorded by the police in 2019. 589 in 2018.

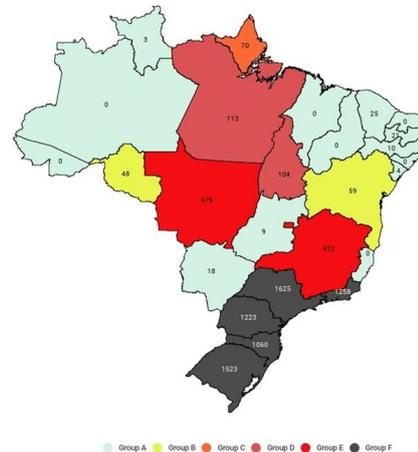
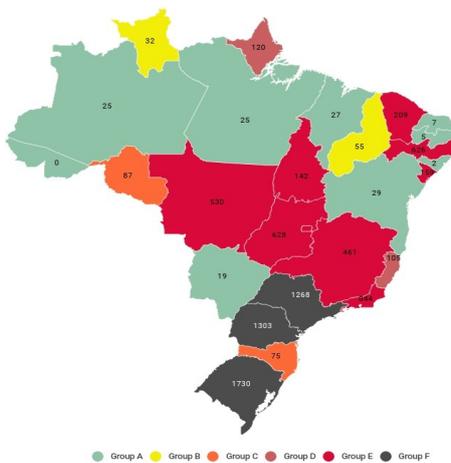
In 2018, all states in the Southern region of Brazil were among the top five highest rates of hate crimes. In 2019, Santa Catarina recorded a significant drop from 1,102 to 304 hate crimes. Overall, 18 states registered an increase in the number of hate crimes. The Northern region had a significant increase, especially the states of Amazonas (jumped from 4 in 2018 to 42 hate crimes in 2019) and Roraima (jumped from 8 in 2018 to 119 hate crimes in 2019).

5.1 RACIAL HATE CRIMES 2019 X 2018

RACIAL HATE CRIMES

2019

2018



GROUP A: 0-30
 GROUP B: 31-61
 GROUP C: 62-92
 GROUP D: 93-123
 GROUP E: 124-999
 GROUP F: OVER 1,000

*DF: 466 hate crimes recorded by the police in 2019. 454 in 2018.

In 2018, all states in the Southern region of Brazil were among the top five highest rates of racial hate crimes. In 2019, Santa Catarina recorded a significant drop from 1,060 racial hate crimes to 75. Overall, 19 states recorded an increase in the number of racial hate crimes with all the 6 states (but one, Acre) that had not recorded racial hate crimes in 2018 witnessing an increase in their numbers. This increment was particularly expressive in Espírito Santo, whose racial hate crimes jumped from 0 in 2018 to 105 in 2019. Another significant increase was verified in Goiás, whose racial hate crimes jumped from 9 in 2018 to 628 in 2019. São Paulo, which had topped the ranking in 2018, remained relatively stable.

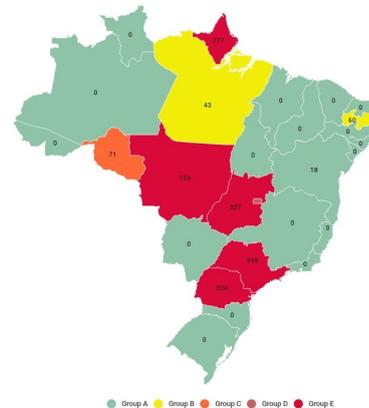
5.2 SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES 2019 x 2018

SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE CRIMES

2019



2018



GROUP A: 0-30
 GROUP B: 31-61
 GROUP C: 62-92
 GROUP D: 93-123
 GROUP E: 124-999
 GROUP F: OVER 1,000

*DF: 143 hate crimes recorded by the police in 2019. 93 in 2018.

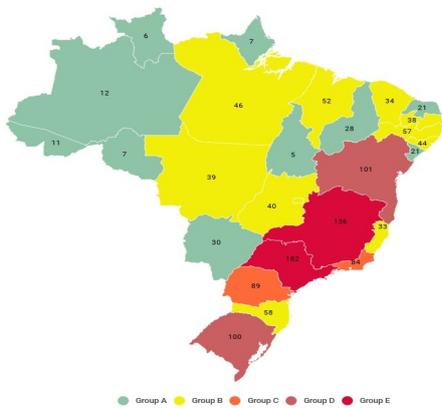
The number of states recording sexual orientation hate crimes increased considerably from 2018 to 2019, jumping from 9 to 15. Despite the total number of occurrences having decreased, 4 states registered an increment, which was significant in Roraima and Santa Catarina. Two states had a significant decrease in the number of crimes (Goiás and Amapá). Due to the lack of data from other states, it is difficult to perform a regional analysis of this type of hate crime.

5.3 GENDER HATE CRIMES (FEMICIDES) 2019 x 2018

FEMICIDES

2019

2018



GROUP A: 0-30
 GROUP B: 31-61
 GROUP C: 62-92
 GROUP D: 93-123
 GROUP E: 124-999
 GROUP F: OVER 1,000

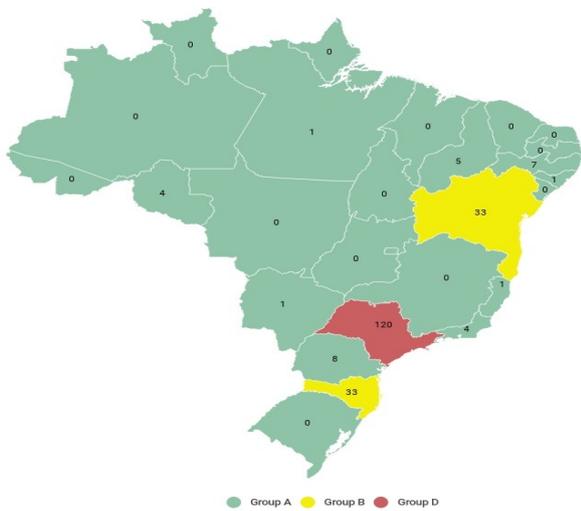
*DF: 33 hate crimes recorded by the police in 2019. 28 in 2018.

Even though the total number of femicides decreased in 2019, 18 states registered an increase. Bahia registered a significant increase from one year to the following, going from 64 femicides in 2018 to 101 in 2019. Regionally, all states in the Northeast, except Rio Grande do Norte and Pernambuco, recorded an increase in the number of this type of hate crime. All the Southern and Southeastern states (with the exception of Espírito Santo) also registered an increase. No state has recorded a significant drop in the number of femicide.

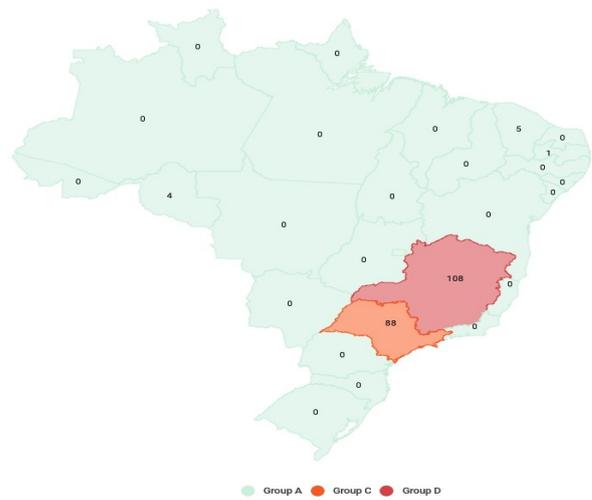
5.4 RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES 2019 x 2018

RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES

2019



2018



GROUP A: 0-30
 GROUP B: 31-61
 GROUP C: 62-92
 GROUP D: 93-123

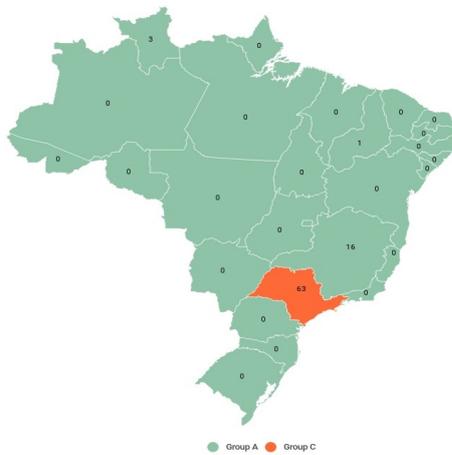
*DF: 8 hate crimes recorded by the police in 2019. 14 in 2018.

Although the number of religious hate crimes remained practically stable between 2018 (220) and 2019 (226), there was a significant increase in the number of states with this type of record, jumping from 5 states in 2018 to 12 in 2019. Special attention must be paid to Minas Gerais because despite having registered this type of hate crime in 2018, in 2019 the Public Security Department informed that it was not possible to extract this data from the system. This explains the drop to zero in 2019, which does not necessarily mean the absence of this type of offense during the year in question.

5.5 ORIGIN HATE CRIMES 2019 x 2018

ORIGIN HATE CRIMES

2019



2018



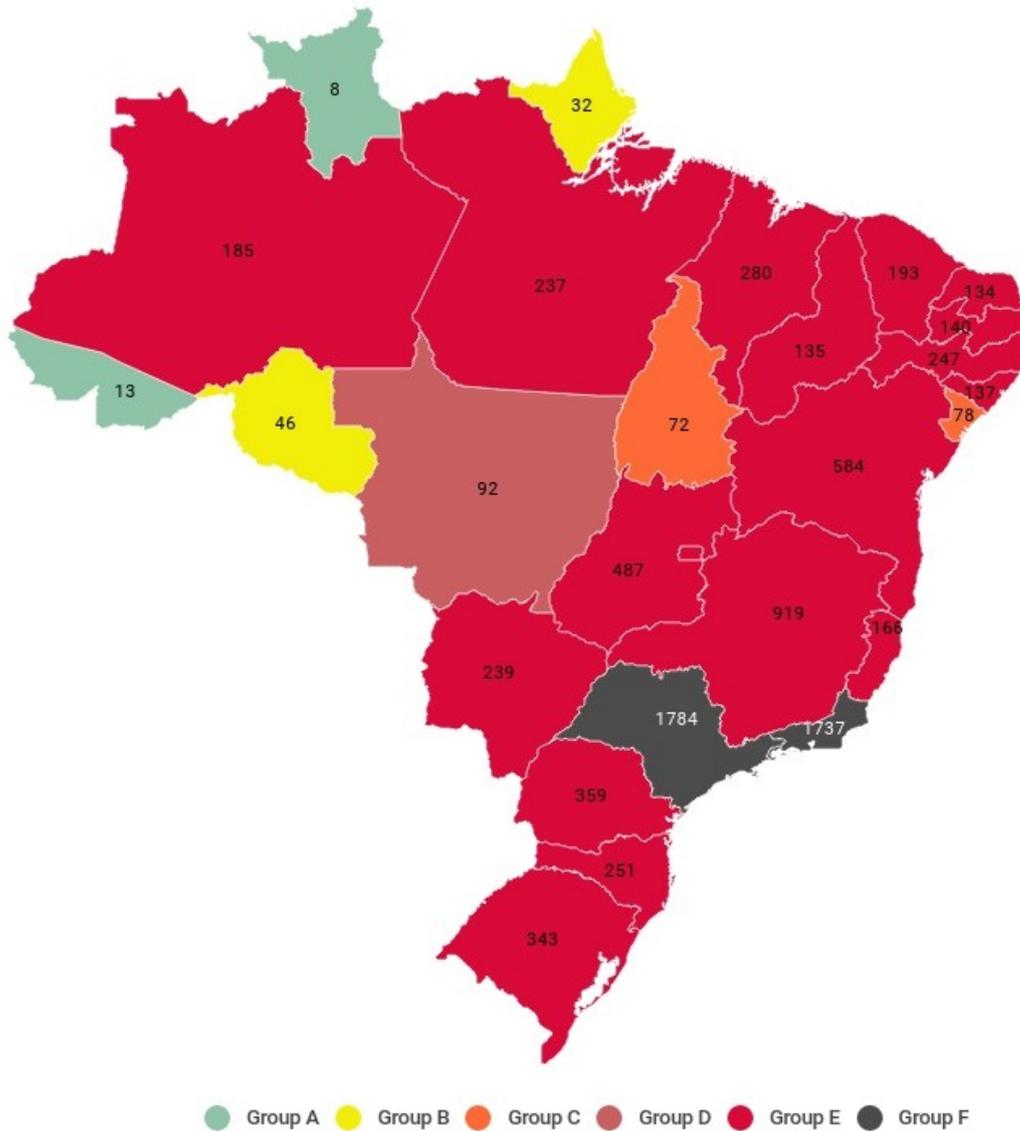
GROUP A: 0-30
GROUP B: 31-61
GROUP C: 62-92

*DF: 0 hate crimes recorded by the police in both years.

The total number of hate crimes motivated by bias based on the victim's origin practically doubled from 2018 to 2019, jumping from 47 to 83. The largest number of cases remained concentrated in São Paulo, but it was noticed an increase in the number of states containing this type of record.

6. HATE COMPLAINTS RECORDED IN 2019

HATE MAP OF BRAZIL (complaints)



GROUP A: 0-30
 GROUP B: 31-61
 GROUP C: 62-92
 GROUP D: 93-123

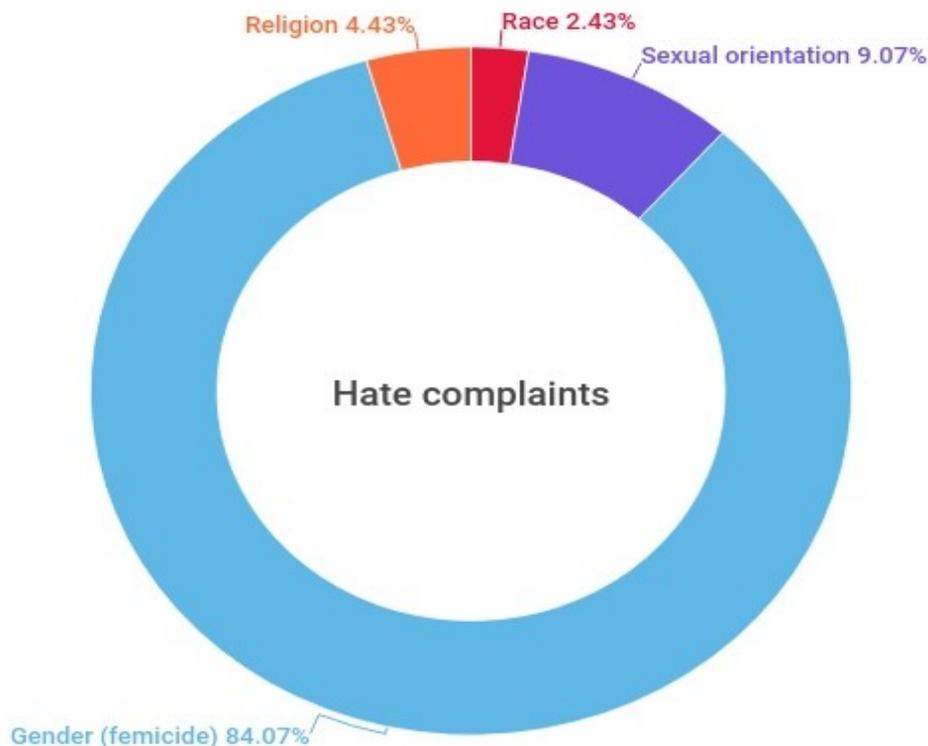
GROUP E: 124-999
 GROUP F: OVER 1.000

*DF: 284 complaints.

In 2019, there were 9,195 complaints of hate offenses (based on race, sexual orientation, gender, and religion) recorded by the Ministry of Women, Family, and Human Rights through its available channels to citizens report hate-related offenses - an increase of approximately 80% in comparison to the number verified in the previous year (5,096). Among these complaints, 12 (0.13%) did not have their state identified—2 complaints of racial hate offenses, 3 complaints of religious intolerance, 8 complaints of femicide attempts — and one complaint of femicide attempt occurred outside the country.

Breaking the overall number of hate complaints recorded in 2019 whose state was identified (9,182) we have:

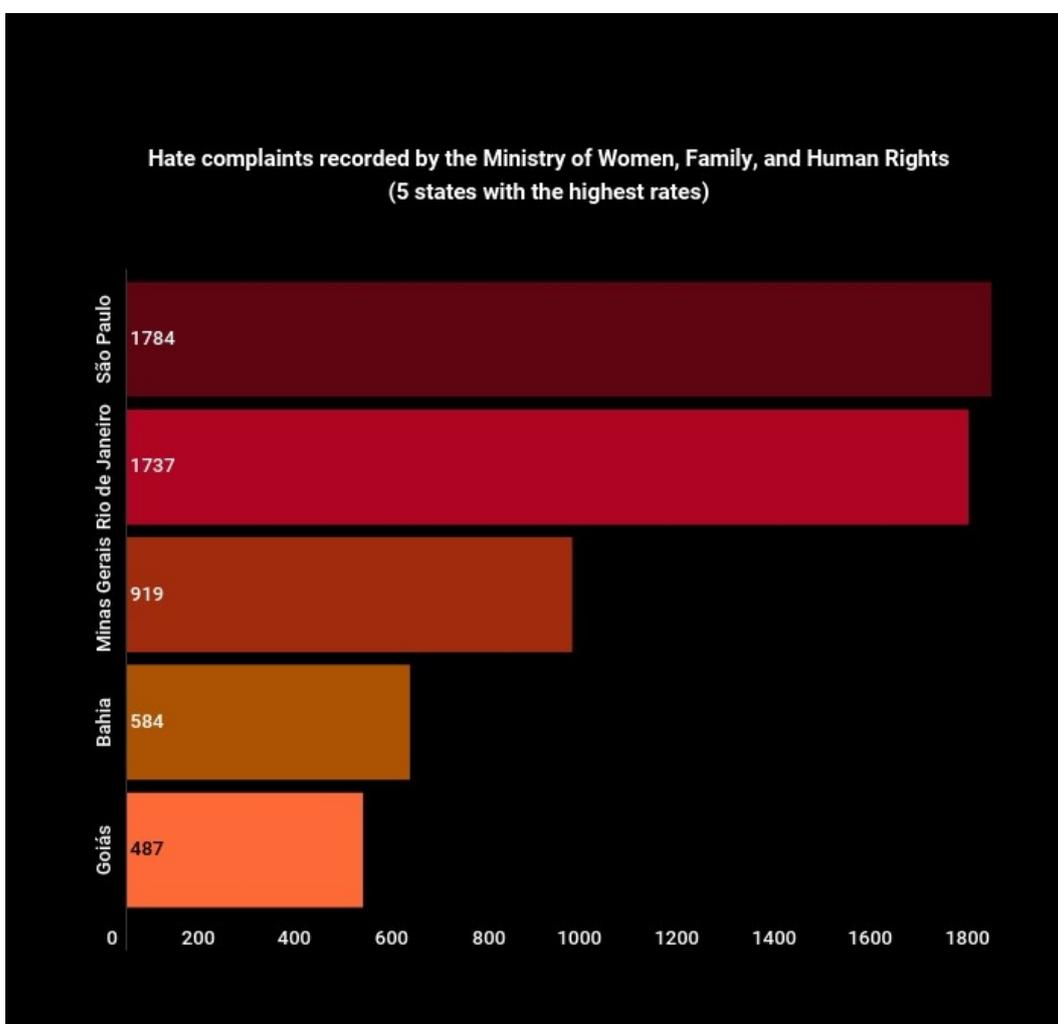
- 7,719 (84.07%) gender hate complaints (femicide attempts);
- 833 (9.07%) sexual orientation hate complaints (towards LGBTI+ community);
- 407 (4.43%) religious hate complaints;
- 223 (2.43%) race hate complaints;
- 0 origin hate complaints.



Only complaints of attempted femicides were recorded in all states and this type of complaint more than tripled in 2019, jumping from 2,211 to 7,727 in 2019 (2,129 in 2018 to 7,719 complaints whose states were identified).

For the second consecutive year, there were no complaints of offenses motivated by bias based on the origin of the victim.

Geographically, three states recorded the highest rates: São Paulo (1,784), Rio de Janeiro (1,737), and Minas Gerais (919). As you can see, the highest rates were record in the three most populated and urbanized states.

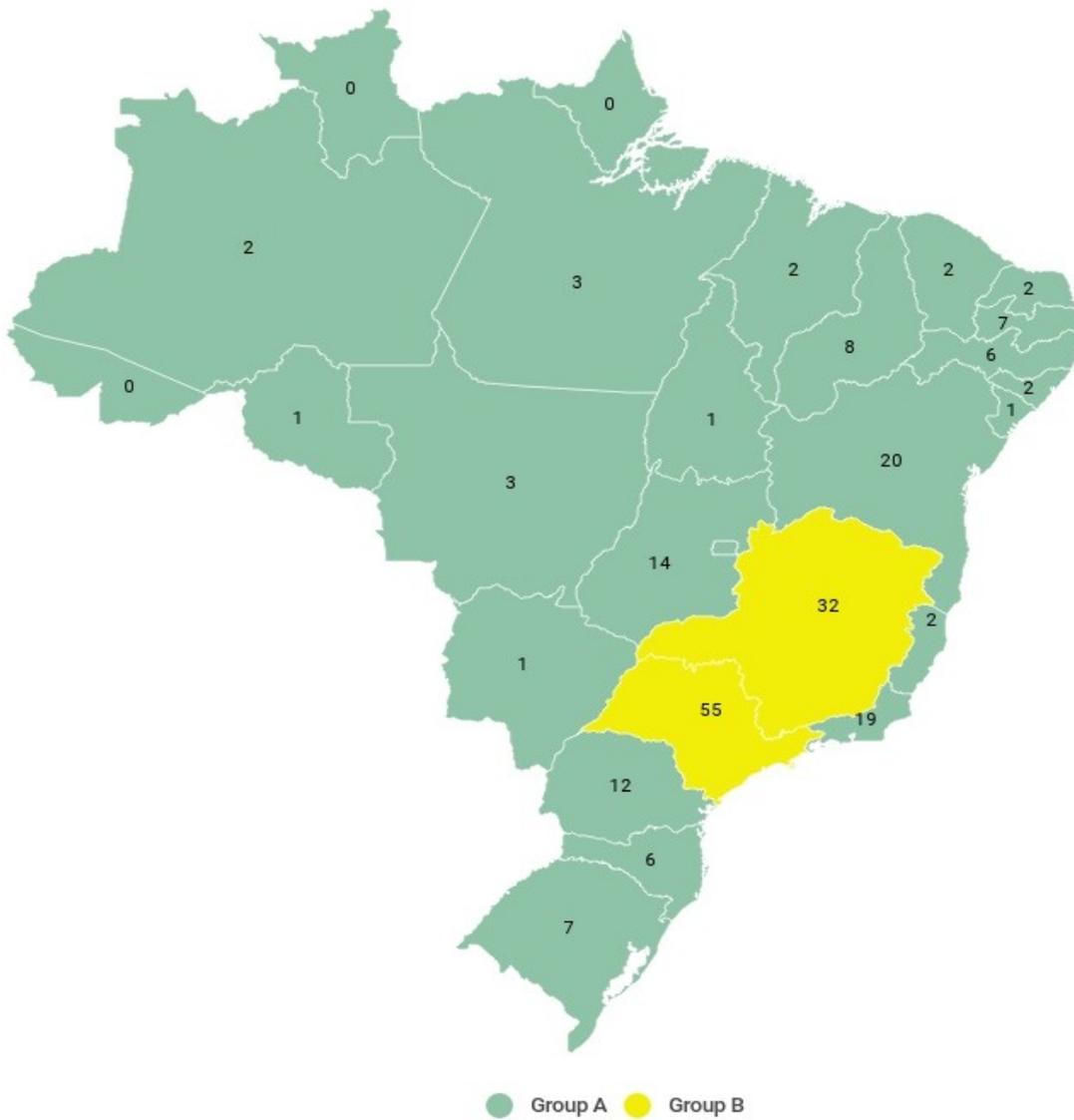


T

The three states with the lowest records of hate complaints are: Roraima (8), Acre (13) e Amapá (32). All of them located in the Northern region.

6.1 RACIAL HATE COMPLAINTS

HATE COMPLAINTS BASED ON RACIAL BIAS RECORDED BY THE BRAZILIAN MINISTRY OF WOMEN, FAMILY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS



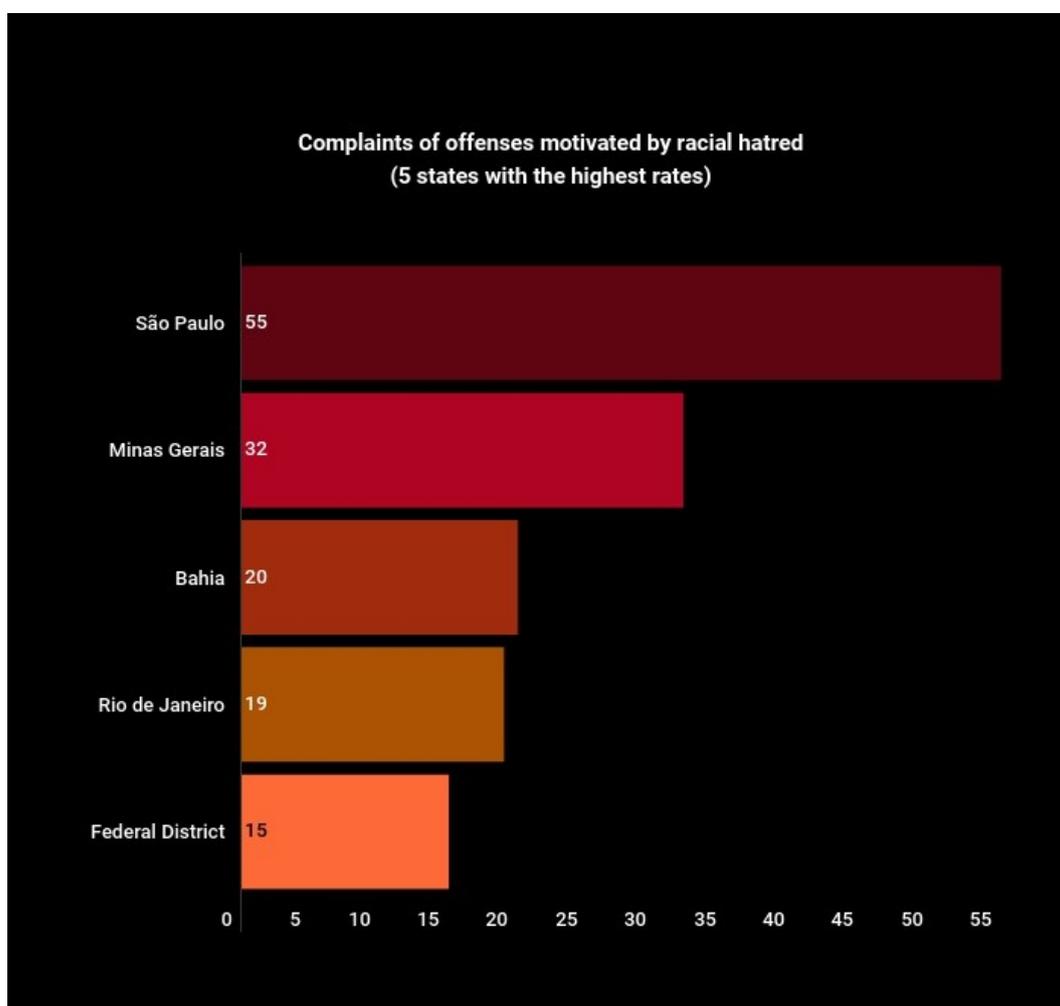
GROUP A: 0-30 complaints

GROUP B: 31-61 complaints

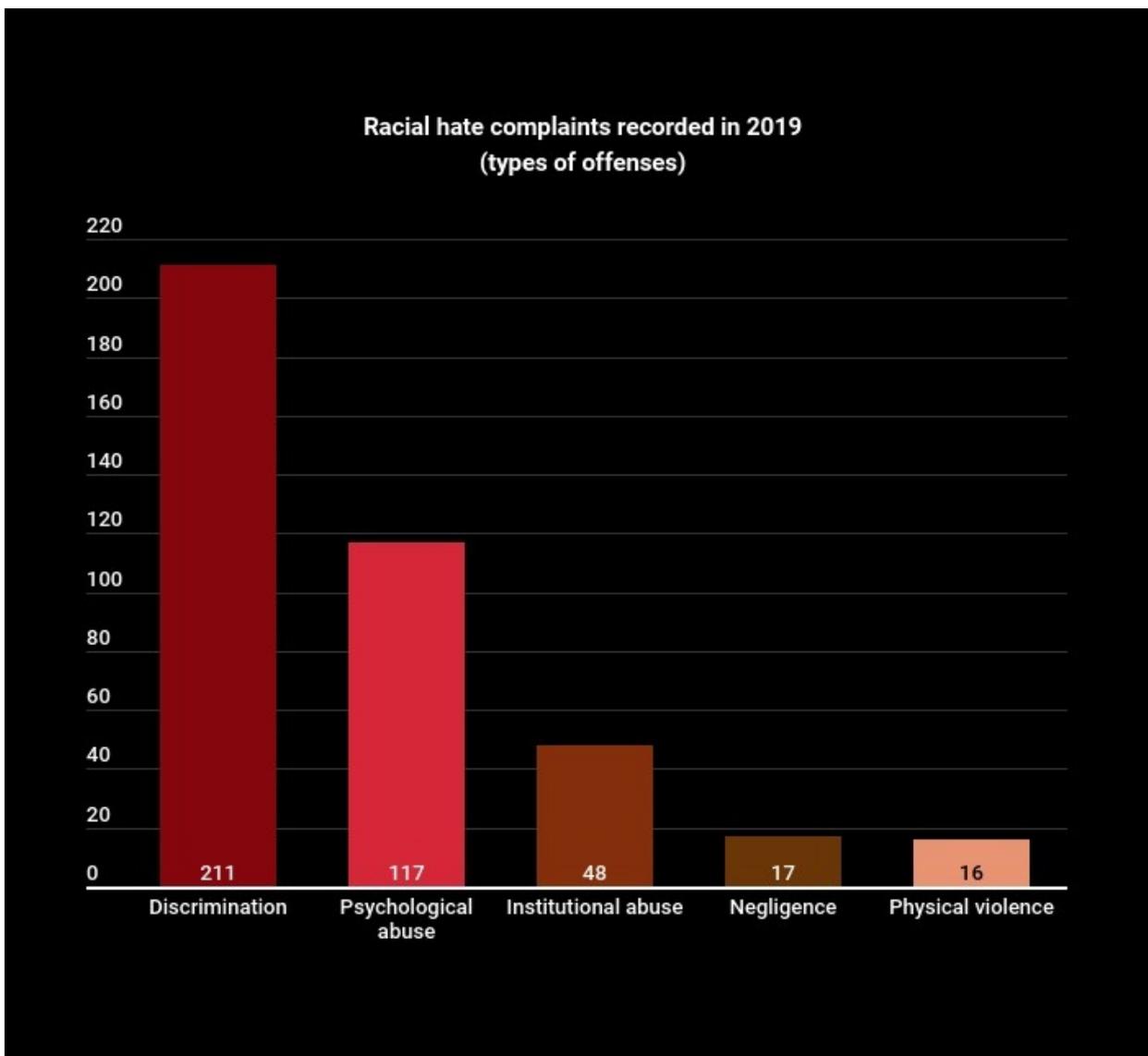
DF: 15 complaints.

In 2019, the Ministry of Women, Family, and Human Rights recorded 223 complaints of offenses motivated by racial hatred in identified states. 3 states didn't have any record of racial hate complaint: Acre, Amapá, and Roraima. All of them are in the Northern region.

The 5 states with the highest rates of racial hate complaints are:

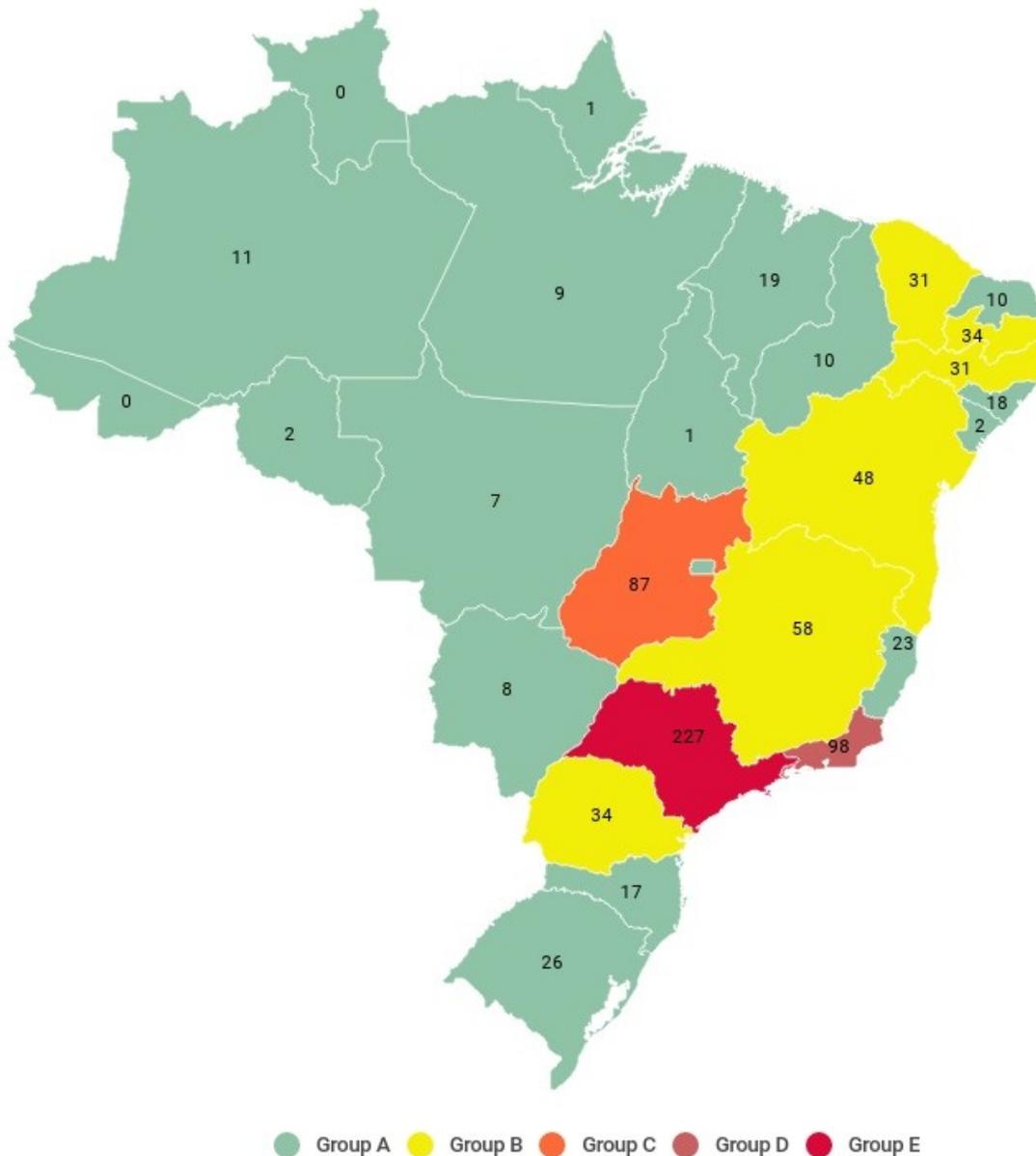


In addition to data about racial hate complaints recorded per state, the Ministry of Women, Family, and Human Rights also monitors types of offenses. The type of offense most frequently associated with racial hate crimes is discrimination, followed by psychological and institutional abuse.



6.2 SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE COMPLAINTS

HATE COMPLAINTS BASED ON SEXUAL ORIENTATION BIAS RECORDED BY THE BRAZILIAN MINISTRY OF WOMEN, FAMILY AND HUMAN RIGHTS



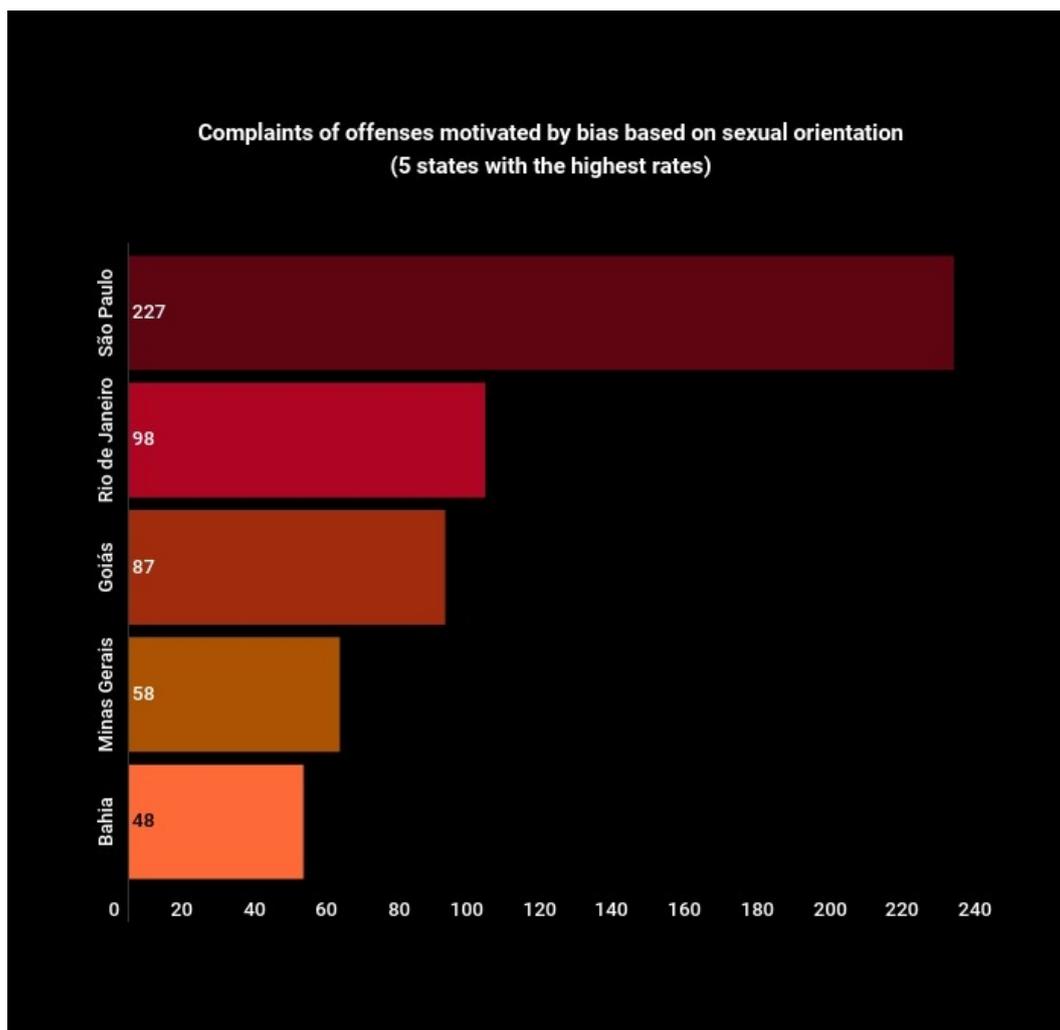
GROUP A: 0-30 complaints
GROUP B: 31-61 complaints
GROUP C: 62-92 complaints

GROUP D: 93-123 complaints
GROUP E: 124-999 complaints

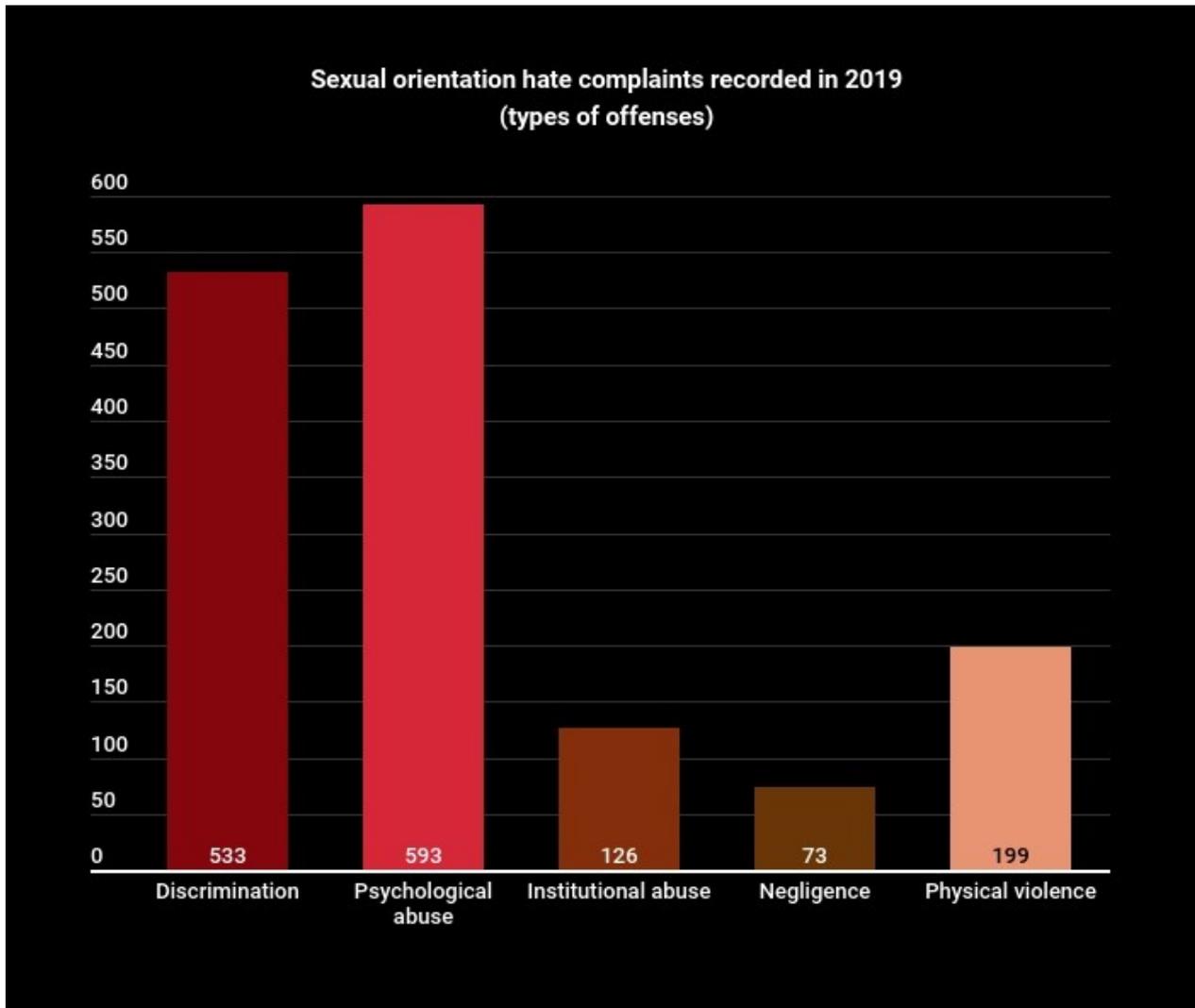
DF: 21 complaints.

In 2019, the Ministry of Woman, Family, and Human Rights recorded 833 complaints of offenses motivated by prejudice based on sexual orientation, targeting the LGBTI+ community. Only two states didn't record this type of offense: Acre and Roraima.

The 5 states with the highest rates are:

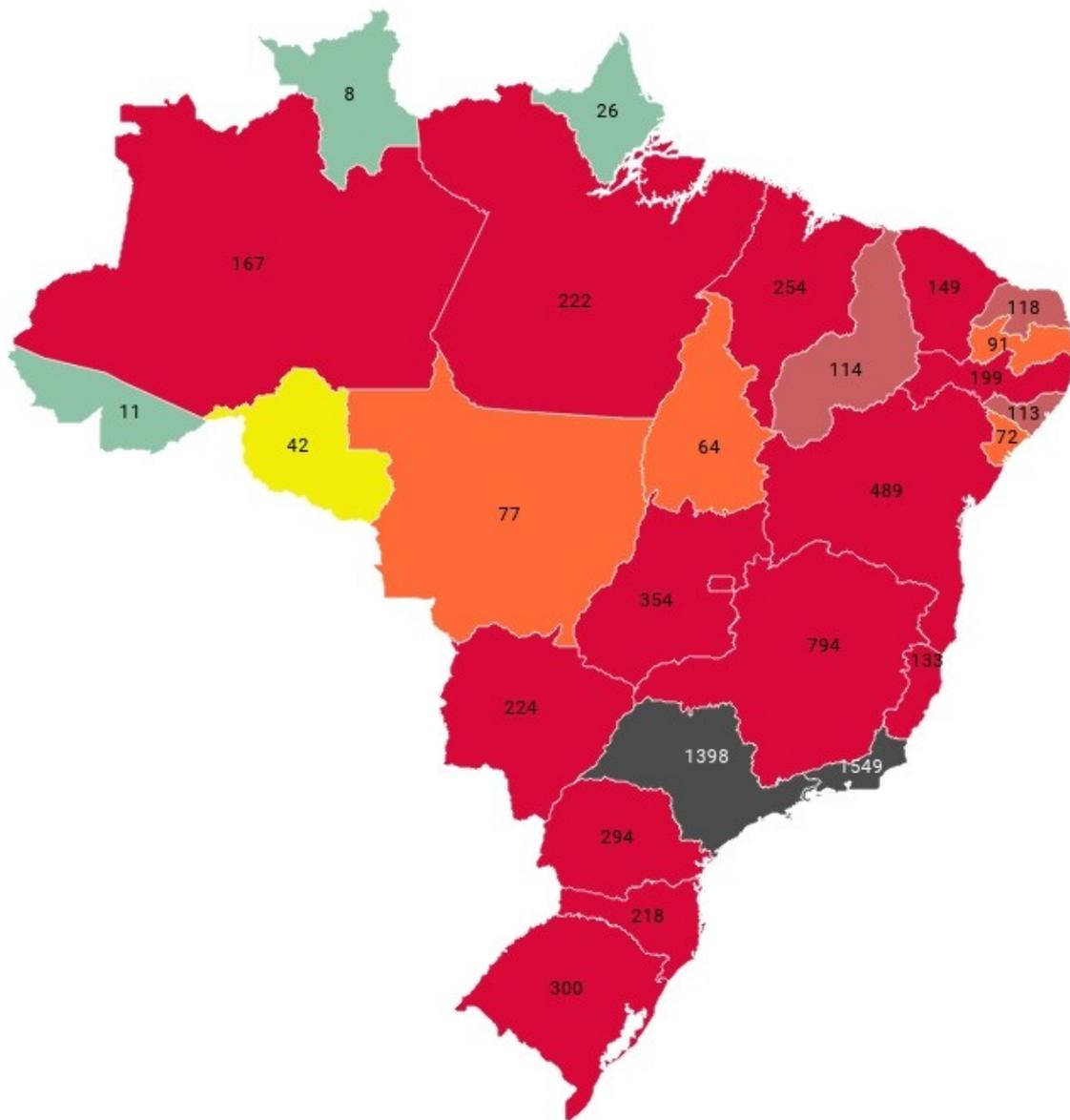


The types of offenses most frequently associated with bias based on sexual orientation are psychological abuse, discrimination, and physical violence.



6.3 GENDER HATE COMPLAINTS (FEMICIDE ATTEMPTS)

COMPLAINTS OF FEMICIDE ATTEMPTS RECORDED BY THE BRAZILIAN MINISTRY OF WOMEN, FAMILY AND HUMAN RIGHTS



● Group A ● Group B ● Group C ● Group D ● Group E ● Group F

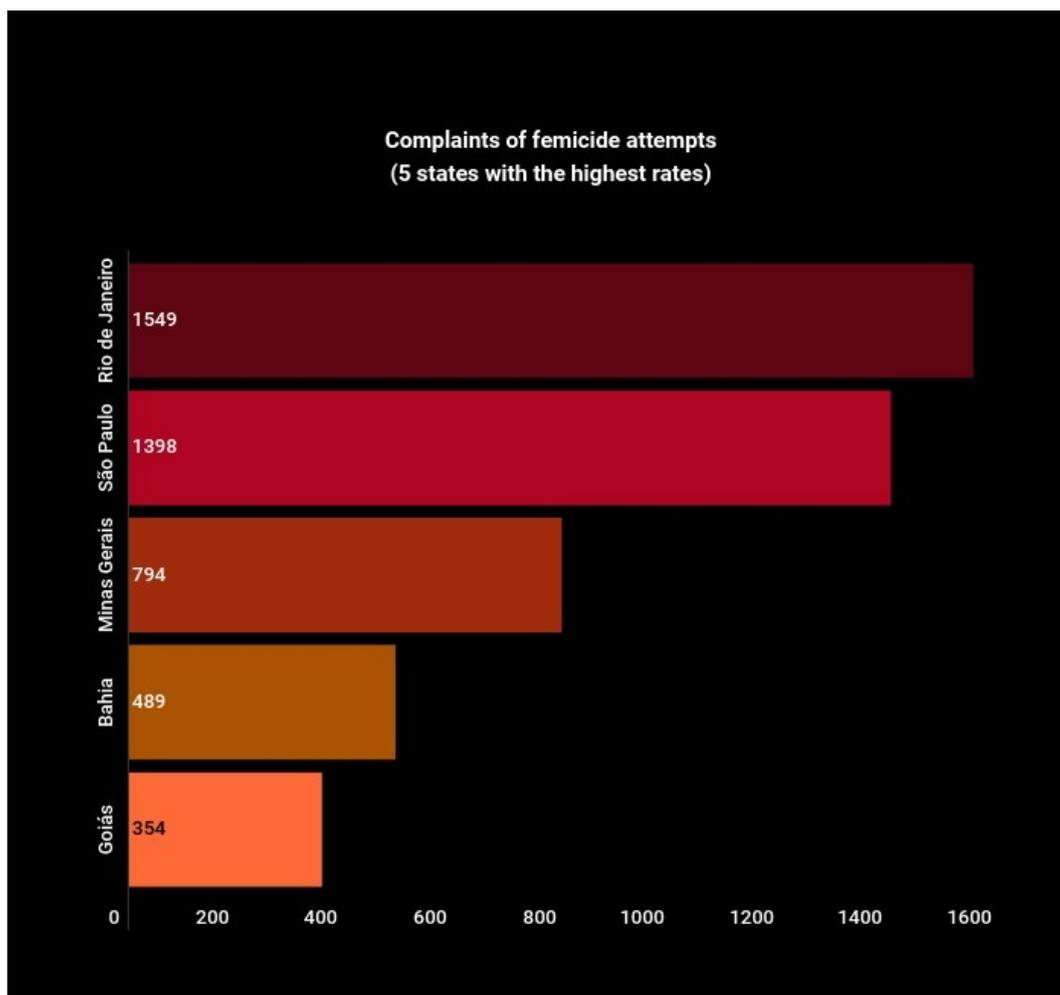
GROUP A: 0-30 complaints
 GROUP B: 31-61 complaints
 GROUP C: 62-92 complaints

GROUP D: 93-123 complaints
 GROUP E: 124-999 complaints
 GROUP F: over 1,000 complaints

DF: 239 complaints.

In 2019, the Ministry of Women, Family, and Human Rights recorded 7,719 complaints of femicide attempts in identified states.

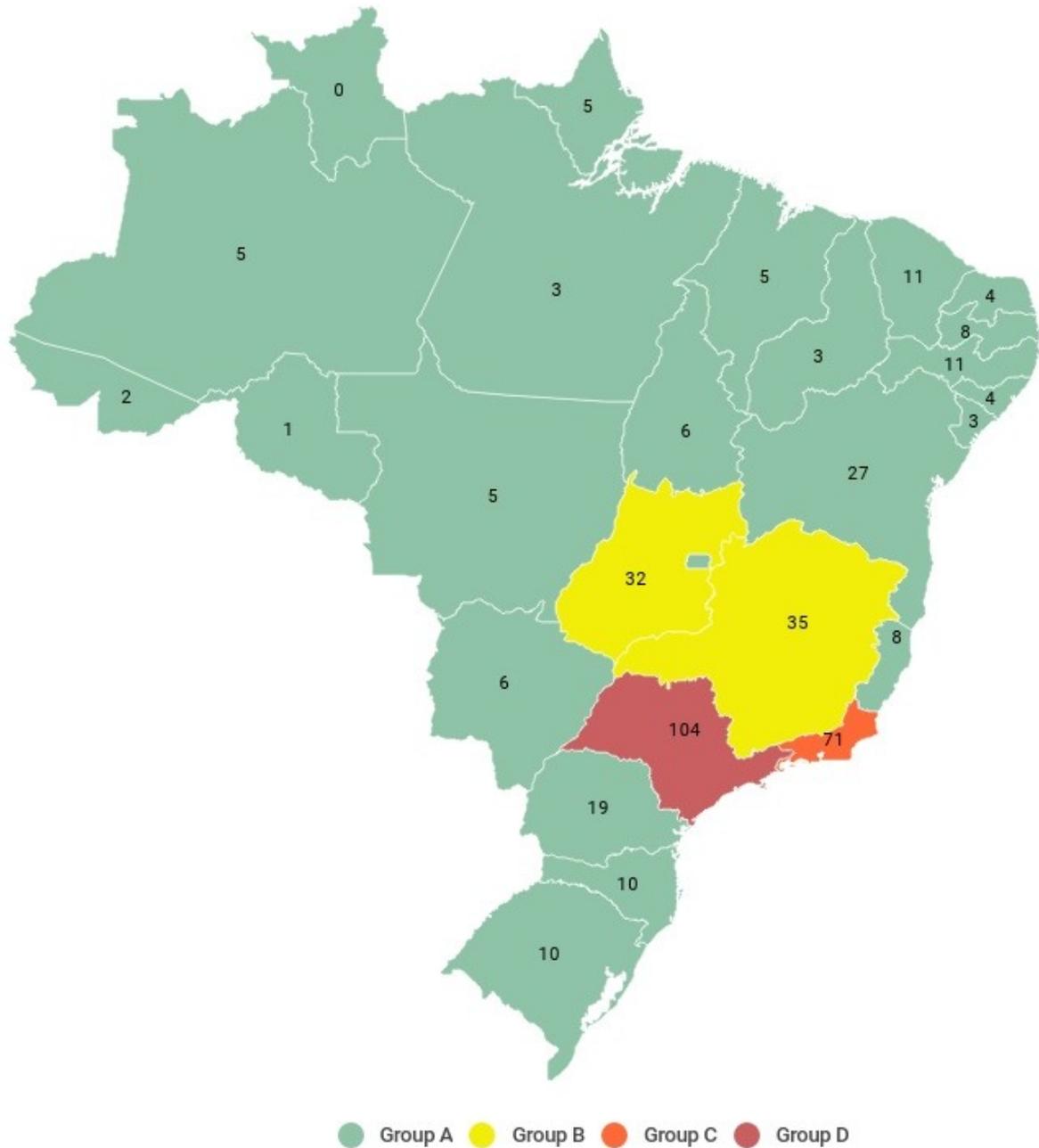
The 5 states with the highest rates are:



The three states with the lowest rates of complaints of femicide attempts are Roraima (8), Acre (11), and Amapá (26). All of them located in the Northern region.

6.4 RELIGIOUS HATE COMPLAINTS

COMPLAINTS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE RECORDED BY
THE BRAZILIAN MINISTRY OF WOMEN, FAMILY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS



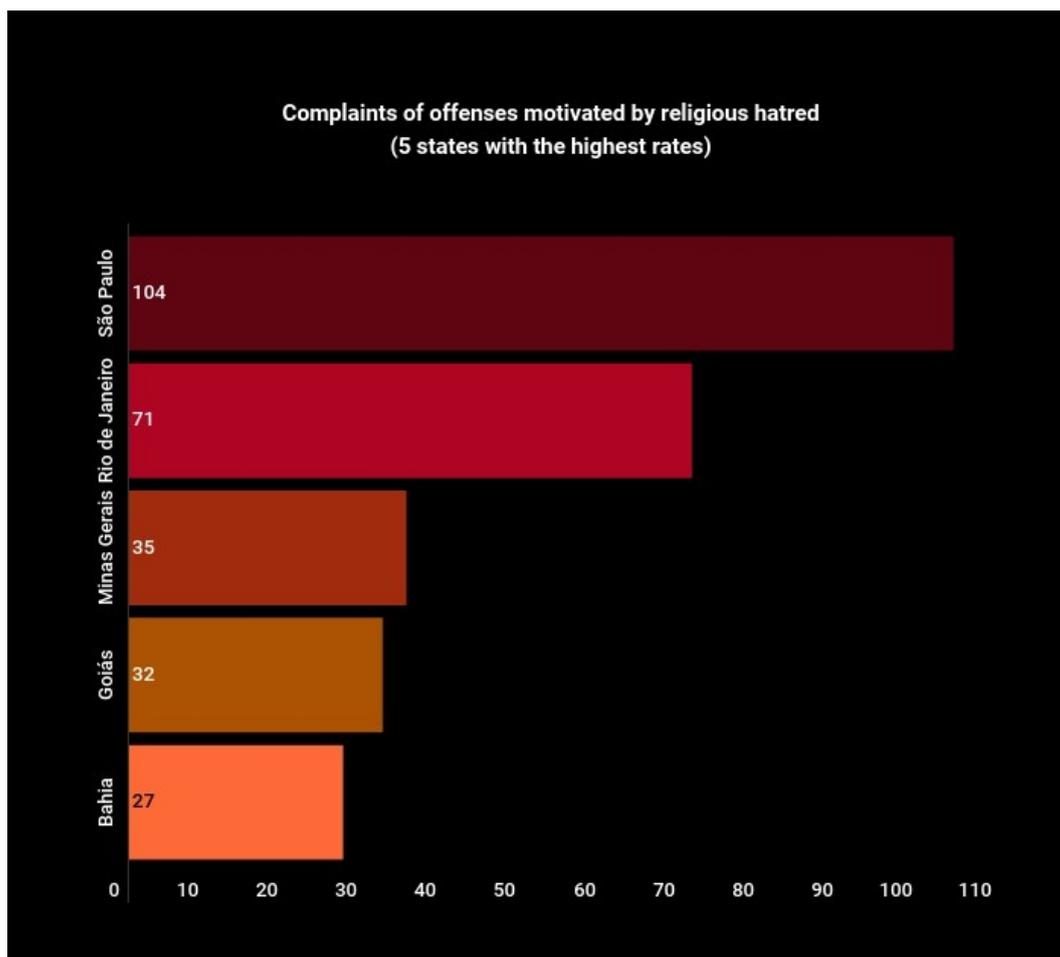
GROUP A: 0-30 complaints
GROUP B: 31-61 complaints
GROUP C: 62-92 complaints

GROUP D: 93-123 complaints

DF: 9 complaints.

In 2019, the Ministry of Women, Family, and Human Rights recorded 407 complaints of offenses motivated by bias based on religion in identified states.

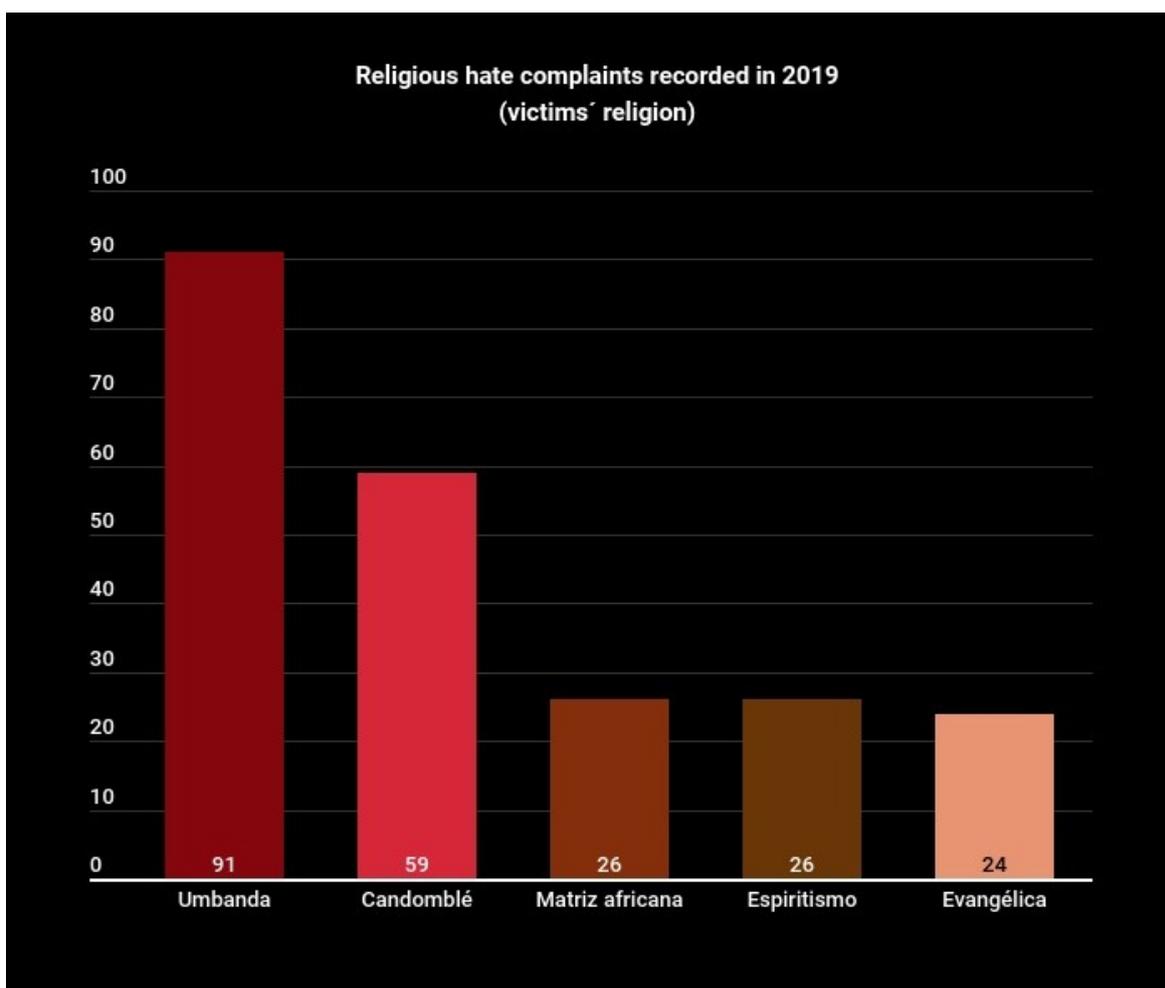
The 5 states with the highest rates of religious hate complaints are:



Only one state did not register this type of complaint in 2019: Roraima.

In addition to data about religious hate complaints recorded per state, the Ministry of Women, Family, and Human Rights also provides information about the religion of the victims. The chart below shows individuals from Umbanda, Candomblé, and other religions with African roots were the main victims of offenses motivated by bias based on religion in 2019. Both Umbanda and Candomblé have African roots.

The five religions that recorded the highest rates of complaints in 2019 are:



Candomblé emerged in Brazil in the 19th century as an attempt of black people to redefine their social and religious identity in the aftermath of slavery abolition (Silva, 2005). Umbanda appeared later (in the 20th century) and it was created by predominantly white groups that were in search of a religion that could bring together different elements from the Brazilian culture – they were looking for a religion that could be perceived as genuinely Brazilian. According to Hieda and Alves (2011), Umbanda is a religion that merges elements from indigenous beliefs, African and white beliefs (such as Christianity).

Since both Candomblé and Umbanda have African roots, hate offenses towards their followers are commonly associated with racism insofar these religions have been historically demonized by Christian groups (Silva, 2005).

Silva (2005) explains animal sacrifice practised by both Candomblé and Umbanda has been wrongly associated with diabolic rituals – a stereotype that is frequently used as justification by those who perpetrate violent acts towards people who follow these religions in Brazil.

In addition to the religions highlighted in the chart, the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights also registered complaints related to other religions. Among them, 21 complaints against followers of the Catholicism, 21 against Jehovah's Witness, 2 complaints against followers of Islam and 2 against followers of Judaism.

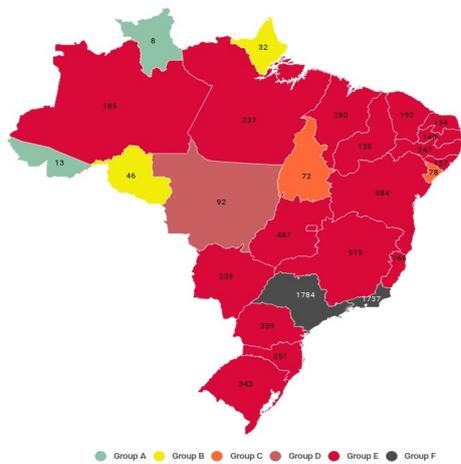
6.5 ORIGIN HATE COMPLAINTS

Since the Ministry of Women, Family, and Human Rights considers complaints of offenses motivated by bias based on origin a type of racial complaint, it was impossible to access this data independently.

7. HATE COMPLAINTS 2019 X 2018

HATE MAP OF BRAZIL

2019



2018



GROUP A: 0-30
 GROUP B: 31-61
 GROUP C: 62-92
 GROUP D: 93-123
 GROUP E: 124-999
 GROUP F: OVER 1,000

*DF: 284 hate complaints recorded in 2019. 124 in 2018.

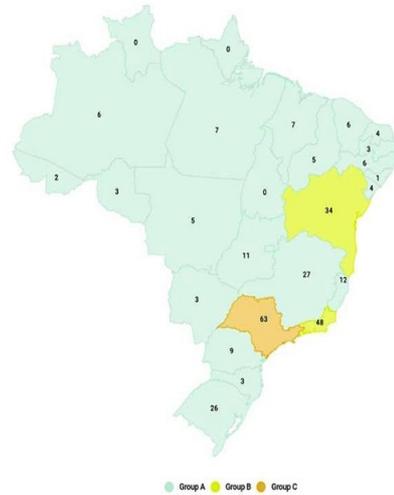
Overall, the number of reports of hate-related offenses almost doubled from 2018 to 2019, jumping from 5,096 to 9,195 (9,182 with identified states). All Brazilian states registered an increase in the number of hate offenses recorded by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights. Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo were some of the states that had a considerable increase in the number of complaints, reaching over 1,700 records.

7.1 RACIAL HATE COMPLAINTS 2019 X 2018

RACIAL HATE COMPLAINTS

2019

2018



GROUP A: 0-30
GROUP B: 31-61

*DF: 15 hate complaints recorded in 2019. 16 in 2018.

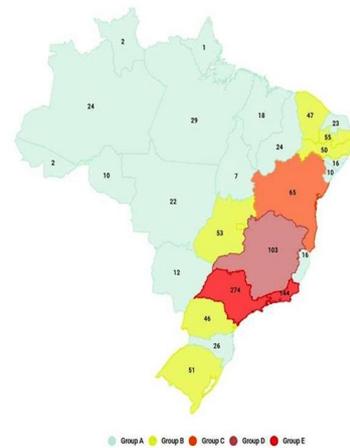
Although the total number of racial hate complaints recorded by the Ministry of Women, Family, and Human Rights decreased from 2018 to 2019, dropping from 311 to 223 with identified states, 8 states recorded an increase in this type of offense. Among the states that registered a drop, the difference from one year to another was not very significant. Rio de Janeiro presented the most significant reduction. Regionally, racial hate complaints were more expressive in the Southeast region.

7.2 SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE COMPLAINTS 2019 x 2018

SEXUAL ORIENTATION HATE COMPLAINTS

2019

2018



GROUP A: 0-30 GROUP E: 124-999
 GROUP B: 31-61
 GROUP C: 62-92
 GROUP D: 93-123

*DF: 21 hate complaints recorded in 2019. 39 in 2018.

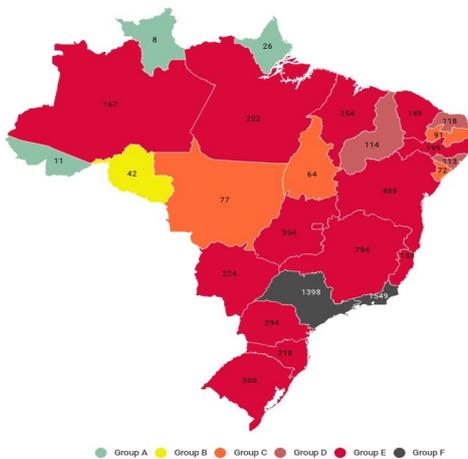
In general, complaints of offenses motivated by bias based on sexual orientation, targeting the LGBTI+ population, decreased from 2018 to 2019, dropping from 1,169 to 833. In 2018, all states had registered this type of complaint. In 2019, no complaints were filed in the states of Acre and Roraima. The states of Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro showed a significant drop in this type of complaint. Among the four states that registered an increase, Goiás presented a significant difference between one year and another. Regionally, this type of complaint seems to be more concentrated in the Southeast and Northeast regions of Brazil.

7.3 GENDER HATE COMPLAINTS (FEMICIDE ATTEMPTS) 2019 x 2018

FEMICIDE ATTEMPTS

2019

2018



GROUP A: 0-30
 GROUP B: 31-61
 GROUP C: 62-92
 GROUP D: 93-123
 GROUP E: 124-999
 GROUP F: OVER 1.000

*DF: 239 femicide attempts recorded in 2019. 64 in 2018.

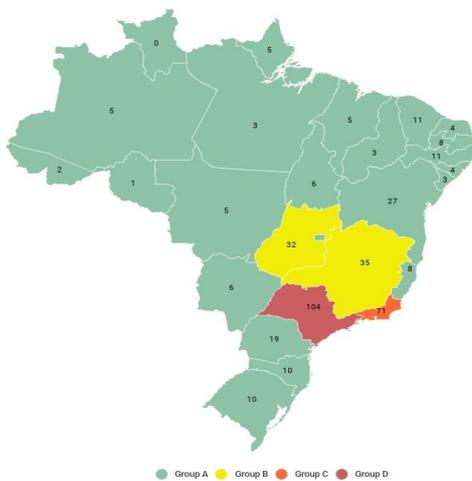
Among all the types of hatred complaints presented in this report, attempts of femicide showed an expressive increase, jumping from 2,211 in 2018 to 7,727 in 2019 (7,719 with identified stated). All states and the Federal District recorded an increase in complaints of attempted femicide from 2018 to 2019. In some states, such as São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, the number of complaints has more than tripled. All regions recorded significant numbers of complaints of femicide attempts in 2019, including the Midwest and the Northern region, which in 2018 had recorded relatively low numbers.

7.4 RELIGIOUS HATE CRIMES 2019 x 2018

RELIGIOUS HATE COMPLAINTS

2019

2018



GROUP A: 0-30
 GROUP B: 31-61
 GROUP C: 62-92
 GROUP D: 93-123

*DF: 9 hate complaints recorded by the police in 2019. 4 in 2018.

Not only did the total number of complaints of offenses motivated by religious hatred increase from 2018 to 2019 (from 315 to 407 with identified states), but also the number of states with this type of record increased from 21 to 25, covering the entire country except Roraima. 19 states had an increase in the number of complaints of offenses motivated by religious hatred, with emphasis on the state of Goiás, whose records jumped from 7 to 32. Despite having been identified throughout the country, this type of complaint seems to have remained more concentrated in the Southeast region.

8. ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Enforce the law for the States to record and keep track of all types of crimes motivated by bias (understood here as hate crimes) as clearly defined (and required) by the Brazilian legal system. Currently, the records are in piece meal which makes it difficult to monitor hate crimes and curate preventative strategies.
2. Develop a uniform federal level system for recording hates crimes and complaints that is the same across all the states. This consistency will give a clear insight into hate crimes at a national level, therefore, making it easier to design and implement a national strategy to monitor, forecast as well as prevent hate crimes. Furthermore, this will establish a baseline on which to compare year-wise and state-wise.
3. Circulate a survey across concerned security departments to understand the challenges they face in recording hate crimes – maybe some of the security staff do not have a clear understanding of each hate crime and complaint or they may be facing technical challenges in recording them. This survey could inform in-service training.
4. Organizing intensive in-service training sessions for security staff to build their technical as well as social and emotional skills and other competencies (interpersonal, communications, conflict resolution etc.) to enable them to handle intense emotional/psychological situations or complaints from victims who might be traumatized. Sometimes, all it takes to feel safe and open up is an emotional connection on the fundamental basis of recognizing the other as human, dignified.
5. Organize regular training sessions for security staff to update them on local/national trends concerning hate crimes especially in a society that is currently discussing how to address online hate speech and its offline effects.
6. Amend the federal law to have a specific statute for hate crimes, including crimes motivated by bias on the basis of sexual orientation.
7. Undertake a public campaign (online and offline) to make aware the public of hate crimes and complaints, what they are, what they are not and the right channels of reporting them. This could be a cool, preferably youth-led campaign that is informative and fun.

8. Undertake a public campaign in São Paulo and the Northern region (possibly in partnership with UNHCR) to raise awareness on tools available to report hate crimes and complaints among refugees and asylum seekers who live in Brazil.
9. Implement strategies to combat homophobia and transphobia in Brazil. For example, undertake a special campaign to make aware the public on hate crimes and complaints on the basis of sexual orientation (LGBTI+). Along the same lines, provide in-service training for security staff to be able to handle such crimes and complaints. More importantly, create actionable preventative strategies to mellow bias against the LGBTI+ community.
10. For hate crimes motivated by bias based on religion, ensure that states and corresponding security apparatuses record the victim's religion. This way, it is easy to know and therefore, intervene to address the root causes or motivations.
11. Hate crimes motivated by bias based on race and hate crimes motivated by bias based on origin are not the same. Currently, few states have recorded the later without mixing it with the former. Disentangle the two – create a separate subset specifically for hate crimes motivated on bias based on origin.
12. Implement a roadmap to tackle hate crimes motivated by bias against women (femicide). This could include easy and safe (not just physically but emotionally, psychologically) access to counselling and protection from possible retaliation. It could also start at the grassroots, in schools where students could be introduced to the issue through art, sports and other social and emotional exercises like mindfulness, emotional regulation and critical thinking.
13. Increase the number of call centres, online reporting options, security staff, infrastructure and most importantly, undertake large public campaigns to create awareness, break stereotypes and implement strategies to tackle hate crimes and complaints in urbanized and highly populated states like Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas Gerais.
14. Make hate crimes an important component of the school curriculum. This could include pedagogies to enable students and teachers to identify and critically examine hate crimes and learn to curate ways to prevent them in the classroom, school and homes. Require teachers to undertake in-service training to learn new education methodologies like social and emotional learning and other ways through which education can be a preventative tool for hate crimes.

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