

Understanding hate crime and how to support victims

July 2020



In your group you have 5 minutes to discuss what you think ‘hate crime’ means, what comes to mind when you hear the phrase hate crime, do any of you have a definition?

跟您的小成用五分一下仇恨犯罪的定。
您定里面 包含些什么元素？

Slide 2a: Hate crime definition



METROPOLITAN
POLICE



CPS

Hate Crime:

Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender.

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Slide 2b: Hate crime definition



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仇恨犯罪 (hate crime):

任何违法犯罪是根据受害者或者任何其他人的认知，
基于个人的种族或他人眼中所认知的种族，宗教信仰
或他人眼中所认知的宗教信仰，性取向或他人眼中的
性取向，残障或他人眼中所视为的残障。也包括任何
基于对性别认同的敌对及偏见而产生的犯罪行为。

Slide 2c: Hate crime definition



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Slide 3: Hate crime definition

Hostility

Hostility: ill will, ill feeling, spite, prejudice, unfriendliness, antagonism, resentment, and dislike

Prejudice

Prejudice: a baseless and often negative preconception or attitude toward members of a group



Slide 4: Protected characteristics

- Race
- Religion
- Sexual orientation
- Disability
- Transgender identity

Slide 5: Hate crime definition



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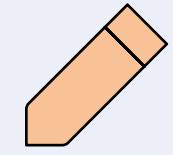
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Slide 6: Hate incidents & hate crimes

A **hate incident** is any event, occurrence or action which the victim, or anyone else thinks was motivated by prejudice or hostility based on race, religion, sexual orientation disability or transgender identity Not all hate incidents are criminal offences but should still be reported to the police

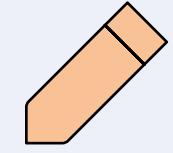
When hate incidents become criminal offences they are known as **hate crimes**. A criminal offence is something which breaks the law of the land Any criminal offence can be a hate crime if it was carried out because of hostility or prejudice based on disability, race, religion, transgender identity or sexual orientation



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Due to a disability I walk with a cane. I was on my way to the shopping mall when a group of young people started following me. They laughed and pretended to walk with a cane. Then they kicked my walking cane. I fell down and they ran away.”

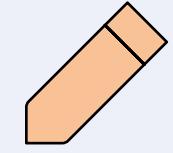
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“

My next-door neighbour is very noisy. He plays loud music late at night. When I asked him to turn down the music after 10 p.m. because I must wake up early for my work, he yelled offensive things at me. The next day I found offensive graffiti on my car”

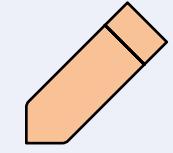
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“

Somebody posted a tweet on twitter that said transgender women are all disgusting and shouldn't be allowed in public”

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Somebody handed out flyers in the town centre saying that Chinese people are all to blame for Coronavirus and that Chinese people in England need to be punished with violence”

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Slide 8: Inciting hatred

In England and Wales it can be an offence to stir up hatred on the grounds of:

- Race
- Religion
- Sexual Orientation.

(There is no similar offence relating to disability or transgender)

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Slide 9: Inciting hatred

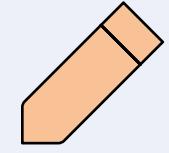
The Act defines “racial hatred” as hatred against a group of persons defined by reference to colour, race, nationality (including citizenship) or ethnic or national origins.

For an offence to be committed under any of these sections of the Public Order Act 1986, there has to be one of the acts described therein: it has to be "threatening, abusive or insulting", and it has to be intended to or likely in all the circumstances to stir up racial hatred.

Slide 10: Inciting hatred

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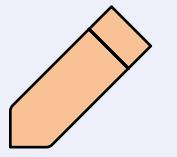


In your group, discuss all the options/places where you think a victim or witness could report a hate crime or hate incident?

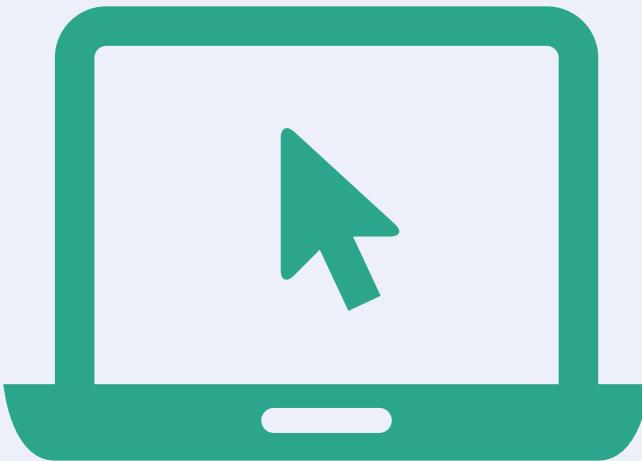
Agree on up to 5 places or ways a victim or witness could report a hate crime / incident

跟您的小成一下仇恨犯罪受害人和目
者可以到哪 里罪案。
建五个途径或地点。

Slide 12: Where to report a hate crime



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Slide 13: Where to report

True Vision has been developed so that you can report hate crimes online - you do not have to visit a police station to report.

The police take hate crime very seriously and will record and investigate this offence even if you do not want to give your details. However, you must note that the investigation and ability to prosecute the offender(s) is severely limited if the police cannot contact you. Most importantly we can not get you the support you may need.

You may also specify how you want to be contacted and if contacting you would cause you any difficulties. The police will not pass on your details without your consent and we would urge you to give your details when you report.

To report a hate crime - please select the county/area where the crime happened from the drop down list below and you will be taken to the correct reporting form. You can use the postcode search at www.police.uk to check the name of your local area.

[Click here to report hate crime to your local police](#)

[Click here to report online hate material](#)

**The police don't tolerate
hate crime**



Why should you?

Reporting to police online

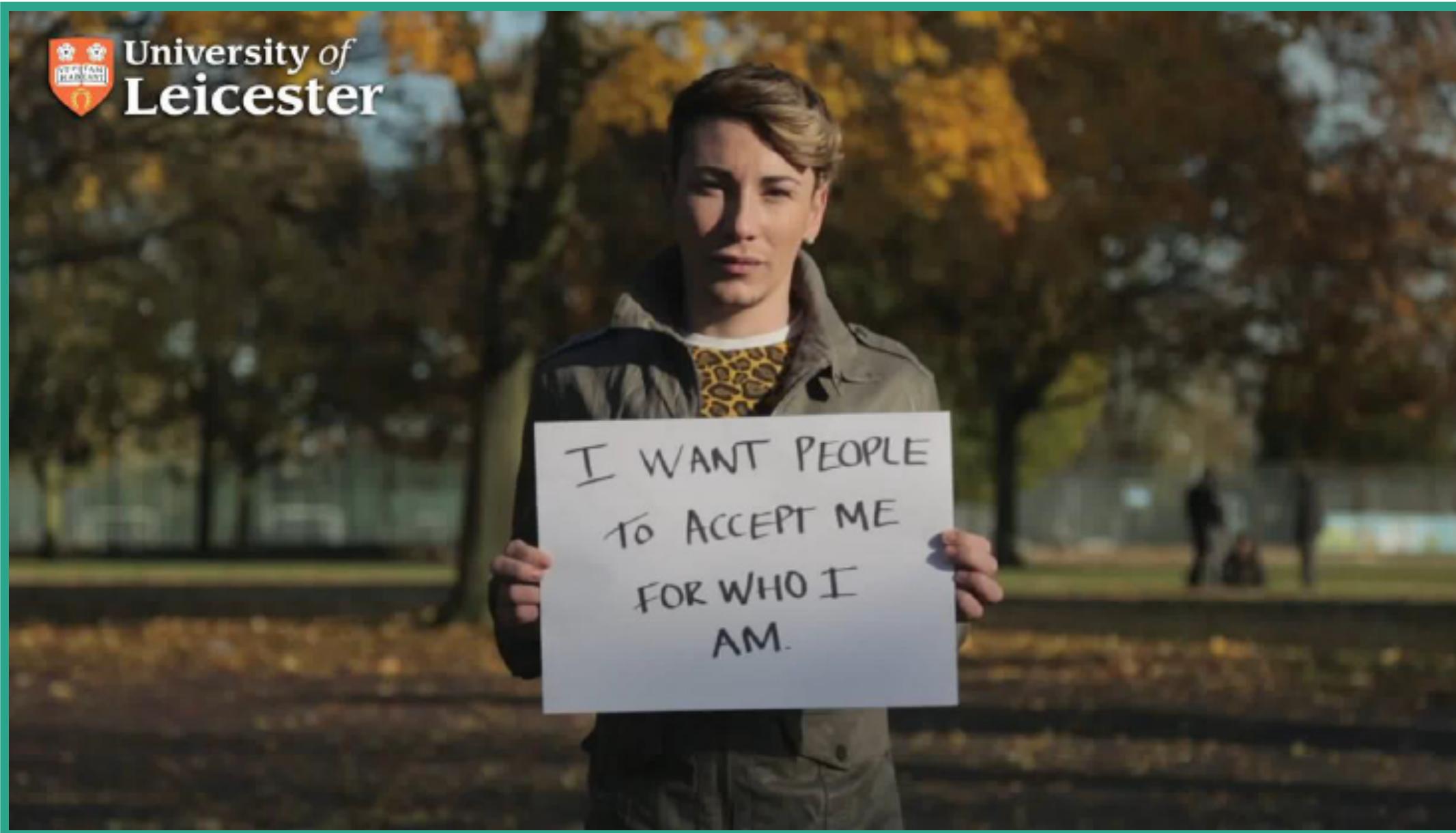
www.report-it.org.uk/your_police_force

Slide 15: Impact on victims



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Slide 16: Impact on victims



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Slide 17: Impact on victims



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Slide 18a: Impact on victims

Hate crimes can cause fear, anxiety, anger, and humiliation

Hate crimes feels very personal because victims are targeted because of who they are or who they are assumed to be

Victims feel especially vulnerable as they feel that they cannot change the reason why they were targeted e.g. race, sexuality, religion etc

Slide 18b: Impact on victims

Repeat victimisation can worsen the emotional toll of hate crime

Hate crime can cause people to change their behaviour such as going out less often

Witnessing or hearing about hate crime impacts wider communities' feelings of safety and security

Slide 19: Where to get support

London

The Chinese Community Health and Wellbeing Services (CCHWS) provides free and confidential mental health consultation, counselling and psychotherapy in Mandarin, Cantonese and English to British Chinese, East and Southeast Asian community members who have been the victims of hate crime.

Phone: 07464 890 902



Everywhere

Victim support: provides specialist practical and emotional support to victims and witnesses

- Phone: 08 08 16 89 111
- Online: www.victimsupport.org.uk

Citizen advice: give free, confidential information and advice

- Adviceline: 03444 111 444 | Chat with adviser online:
- Online: www.citizensadvice.org.uk

Everywhere

True Vision: gives information about hate crime or incidents and advice on how to report it

- Online: www.report-it.org.uk

Stop Hate UK: provides independent, confidential and accessible reporting and

- Phone: 0800 138 1625
- Online: www.stophateuk.org

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Slide 20: Why don't people report?

The Crime Survey of England and Wales estimates that there were

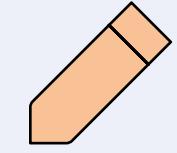
190,000

Hate crimes each year
2017-2020

Home Office figures show that police recorded

105,090

Hate crimes over the year
2019/2020



What are barriers to reporting hate crime?

建几个仇恨犯罪受害人不愿的原因。

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Slide 22: Why don't people report?

What are the barriers to reporting hate crime?

- Lack of understanding about hate crime and where to report
- Feelings of shame and humiliation
- Thinking the incident is ‘not serious enough to report’
- Reluctance to report to authorities due to
 - mistrust
 - cultural and/or language-based obstacles

Slide 22: Why don't people report?

What are the barriers to reporting hate crime?

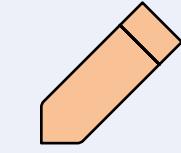
- Fear of not being believed or taken seriously
- Lack of awareness about third-party reporting options
- Concern that reporting and the follow-up process will be intensive and demanding
- Fear that the perpetrator will retaliate
- Lack of support and signposting from frontline services



Slide 23: Why don't people report?

What are the barriers to reporting hate crime?

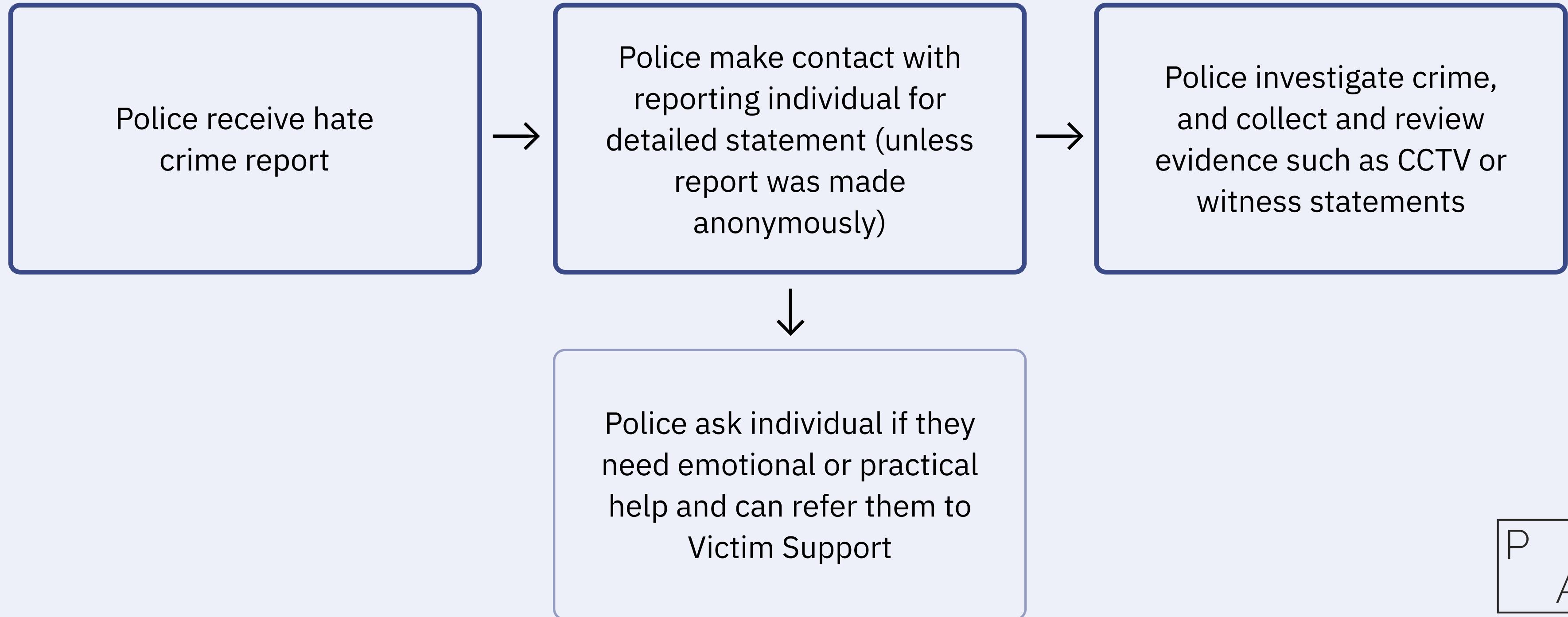
1. Not knowing what hate crime is
2. Not knowing how to report
3. Not feeling comfortable reporting
4. Worried about what happens after a report
5. Not thinking it is important to report



In your group consider what you think might happen next once the police receive a hate crime report. You could think about:

- What are the next steps the police take?
- What happens if the police arrest a suspect?
- What happens if the police can't find a suspect?
- What happens next for the victim?
- What happens next for witnesses?

Slide 25: Why don't people report?



If there is not enough evidence to identify a suspect or prosecute a suspect, no further action will be taken. The hate crime report will be recorded in local and national hate crime statistics

If the CPS decides there is not enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect that a court of law would convict the suspect/s or they believe there is no public interest in taking the case to court
- no further action will be taken

A victim can challenge the CPS decision by applying to the Victims' Right to Review within three months of being notified of the decision not to prosecute the case

If the Police consider there is sufficient evidence to prosecute a suspect, they will refer the case to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to authorise charges

If the CPS believes that there is enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect that a court of law would convict the suspect/s and they believe there is public interest in taking the case to court
- the case will be prosecuted. Because of the serious nature of hate crime, the CPS can apply to the courts for a 'sentence uplift' which is an increased punishment for the crime. In the year 2016/17, more than half of requests led to offenders having their sentence increased because it was motivated by hate.

Slide 20: Why don't people report?

Home Office figures show that
police recorded

105,090

Hate crimes over the year
2019/2020

CPS figures show that there were

9,340

Successful convictions over the
year 2019/2020

Slide 21: Borough 1

Theft	1,159
Domestic violence	512
Hate crime	0
Anti social behaviour	10,111
Gang violence	237

Slide 21: Borough 2

Theft	1,159
Domestic violence	512
Hate crime	1,500
Anti social behaviour	10,111
Gang violence	237

Slide 21: Borough 3

Theft	1,159
Domestic violence	512
Hate crime	5000
Anti social behaviour	10,111
Gang violence	237

Slide 23: Reasons to report

- It enables authorities to map where hate incidents and crimes are occurring enabling them to identify which areas may need greater protection, and direct resources to these areas
- It helps decision makers such as in local or national government make important decisions about other funding such as for education, training and victim support

Slide 28: Reasons to report

- | Perpetrators are likely to repeat offend– reporting increases the chances a perpetrator will be caught before they hurt others
- It helps to educate the public on the prevalence of hate crime
- It sends a message that hate crime is not accepted and prevents it from becoming normalised

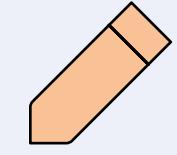
Your group will receive a made-up London borough. Each borough has £100 million annual community safety budget. Based on the number and type of offence in your borough, decide how you will allocate the £100 million budget to tackle each crime.

Slide 29: Case study



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In your groups discuss: What can we do to ensure that people who have faced hate crime do not have negative experiences / secondary victimisation afterwards?



In your groups discuss: What can we advise people if they are the victim of a hate crime / hate incident?

Thank you!

July 2020

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Protection
Approaches