

Understanding Hate Crime

Protection
Approaches

Slide 1

About us



Question?

What do you think hate crime is?



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.



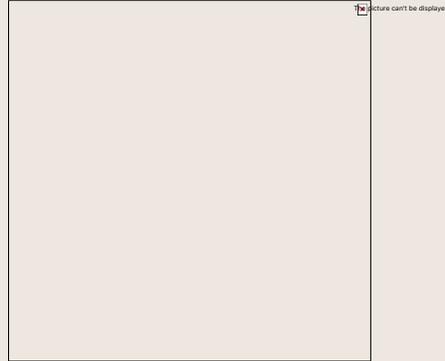
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Protected characteristics

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

Poll



Do you think groups other than the 5 that are currently protected (race, religion, disability, transgender identity, sexual orientation) should be included in hate crime laws?



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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.

Activity



“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.”

Activity



“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 “

Activity

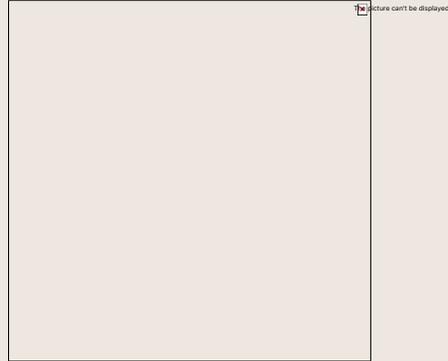


“Somebody posted a tweet on twitter that said transgender women are all disgusting and shouldn’t be allowed in public”

Questions?

Have there been any questions from the
Webinar Q and A?

Poll



Would you know how to report a hate crime if you were a victim or witness?

Question?

Where / how can people report hate crime

Where to report



- **To the MET:**

<https://www.met.police.uk/true-vision-report-hate-crime/>

- **To Tell MAMA:**

<https://tellmamauk.org/submit-a-report-to-us/>

- **To Community Security Trust:**

<https://cst.org.uk/report-incident>

- **To Galop:**

www.galop.org.uk/report





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
- Repeat victimisation can worsen the emotional toll of hate crime
- Hate crime can cause people to change their behaviour such going out less often
- Witnessing or hearing about hate crime impacts wider communities' feelings of safety and security

Question?

Does anybody want to share any experiences or anything they are feeling?

Question?

What can we do if we are victims?

Question?

What can we do if we are witnesses / bystanders?

Supporting victims

- Call 999 for immediate assistance
- Listen actively and sensitively to the experiences of victims
- Signpost victims to appropriate resources and support services
- Accompany victims to the police station
- Challenge discriminatory behaviour and prejudiced views
- Advocate and educate

Why don't people report?

The Crime Survey of England and Wales estimates that there were

184,000

Hate crimes over the year
2017/2018

Home Office figures show that
police recorded

94,098

Hate crimes over the year
2017/2018

Question?

What are the barriers to reporting hate crimes?

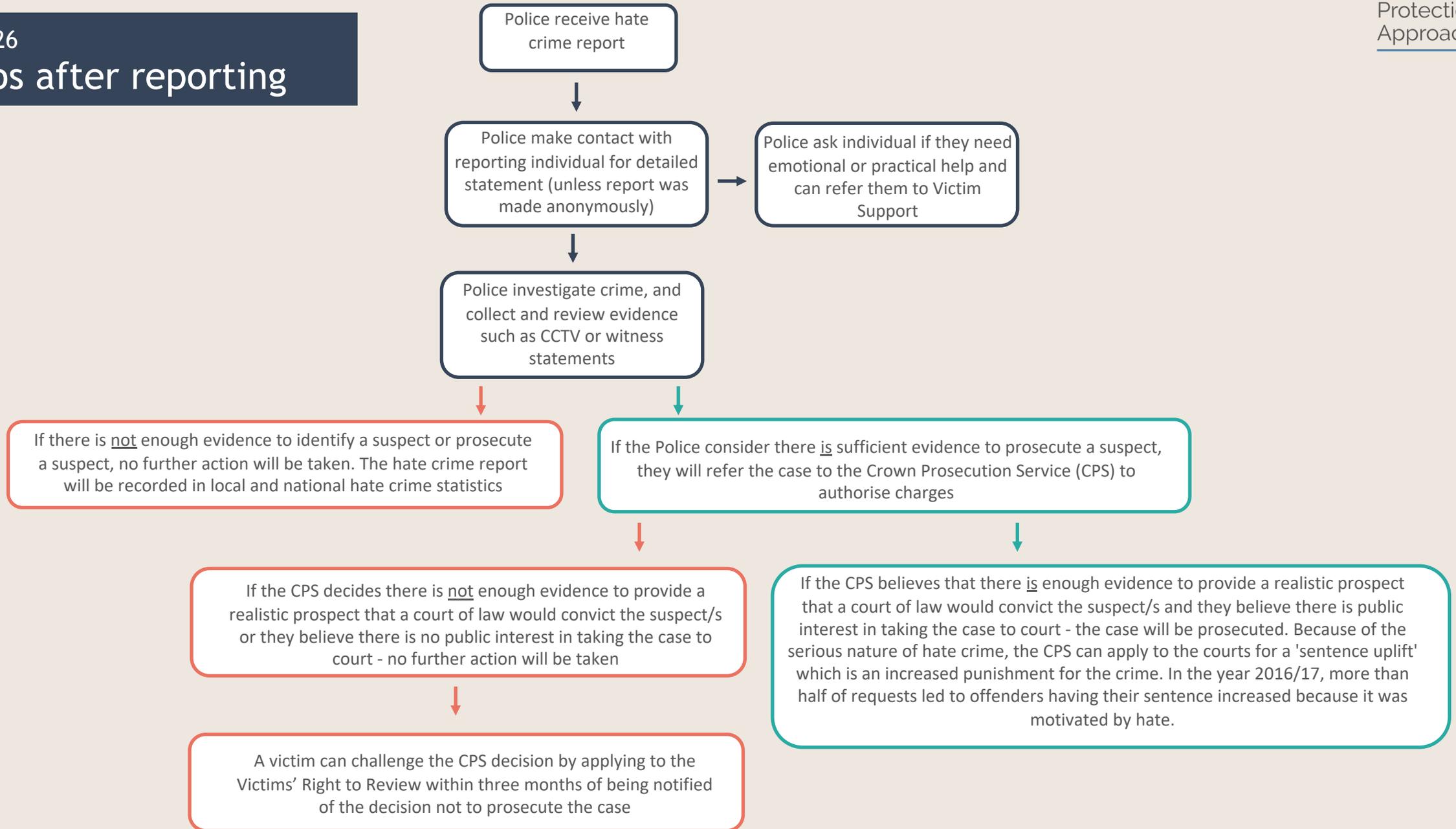
What are barriers to reporting hate crime?

- 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
- 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

What are 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

Steps after reporting



Question?

Why is it important to report hate crimes?

- 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
- 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

Thank you

Contact us:

education@protectionapproaches.org