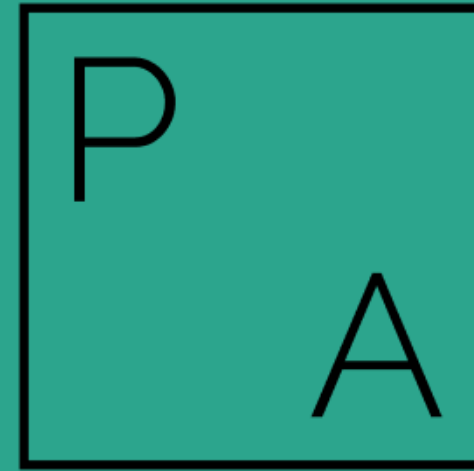


Understanding Hate Crime

What hate crime is and what to do when it happens.

Protection Approaches works to change how the world views identity-based violence – and by so doing, change the way we respond to and prevent it.

We seek a world where everyone accepts and respects each other, regardless of identity



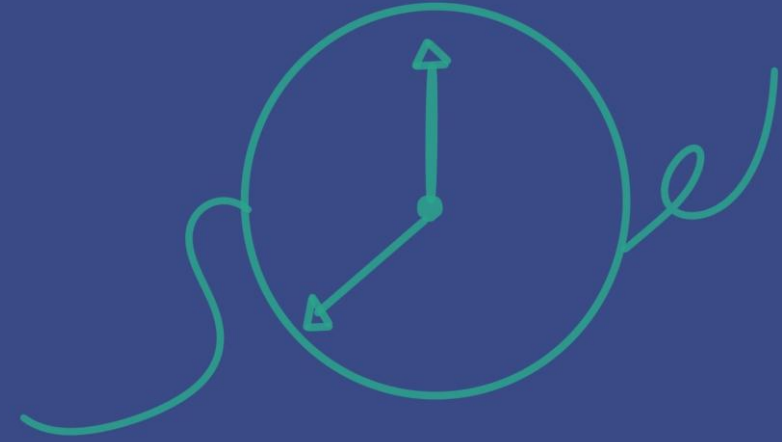
Community Agreement

- Be respectful of each other
- Give people time and space to share
- Be mindful of sharing traumatic experiences
- Be curious about different viewpoints and give others the benefit of doubt
- Treat discussions as confidential and not share them beyond this workshop
- To ensure privacy of all participants we will not record the session
- No pressure on people to speak or answer questions
- Feel free to step away if you are finding conversations difficult or triggering

This agreement applies to everyone, including the facilitators

Activity

What do you think of when you hear the term “hate crime”?





**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.

A hate crime is a prejudice-motivated crime which occurs when a perpetrator targets a victim because of their physical appearance or perceived membership of a certain social group.



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.

A criminal offence is something that break the law.

Some examples of criminal offence include:

- Assaults
- Criminal damage
- Harassment
- Sexual assault
- Theft
- Fraud
- Burglary
- Property damage





Hostility:

Having negative or unfriendly feelings and behaviours toward someone. It includes things like: Ill-will, ill-feeling, spite, unfriendliness, antagonism, resentment, and dislike



Prejudice:

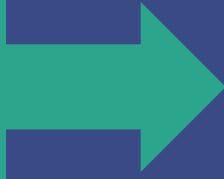
A baseless and often negative preconception or attitude toward members of a group

Protected Characteristics

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



Race



This could mean a person's nationality, ethnicity, skin colour, and/or immigration status.

Religion



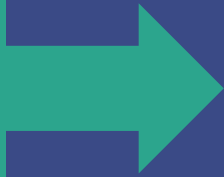
This can include any religion but also people with no religious belief.

Sexual
orientation



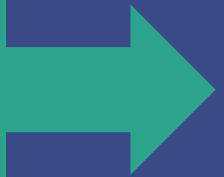
This includes (but is not limited to) people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, heterosexual, asexual, pansexual.

Disability



This includes people with physical disabilities, people with learning disabilities, neurodivergence, chronic illness and mental health conditions.

Transgender
identity



For example, someone whose gender identity is different from the sex they were assigned at birth.



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.

Hate crime vs hate incident

A hate incident is:

- non-criminal behaviour
- motivated by prejudice, hostility or hatred
- based on the same characteristics as hate crime

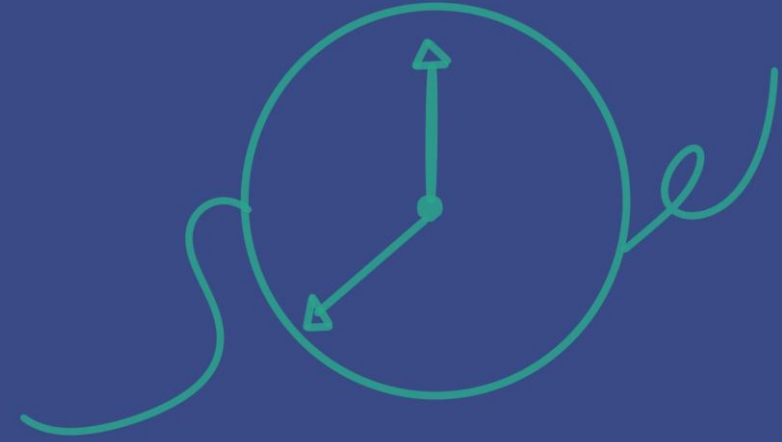
Just because something is not a crime does not mean it isn't harmful.



Activity

Look at the examples

- Is this a hate crime or hate incident?
- Why do you think this?
- How can you prove the motivation?



Activity

“Due to being disabled I walk with a mobility aid. I was on my way to the shops 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 10pm he yelled offensive things at me. The next day I found offensive graffiti on my car”



Activity

“Somebody posted on Facebook saying hurtful things about transgender women, including saying that they shouldn’t be allowed in public”



Activity

“Somebody handed out flyers in the town centre saying that a particular country is an enemy of the UK and that anybody in the UK who is from that country should be punished with violence”



Communication Act 2003

Improper use of public electronic communications network

A person is guilty of an offence if

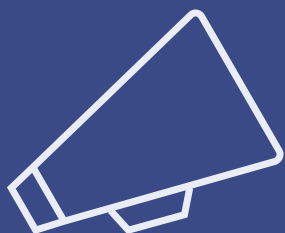
- They send by means of electronic communications network a message or other matter that is grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character; or
- Causes any such message or matter to be so sent.



Public Order Act 1986

Inciting hatred

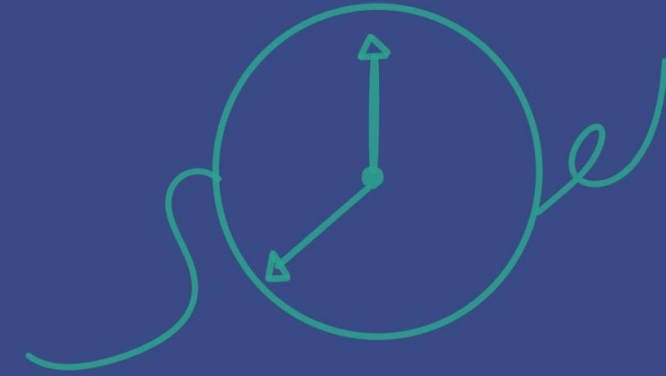
In England and Wales it can be an offence to stir up hatred on the grounds of:



- Race
- Religion
- Sexual Orientation.

(There are currently no similar offence relating to disability or transgender identity)

Activity



- What are the effects of hate crime on your community?
- Do you think they report incidents when they happen?
- Where do they go for help?

Impact on targeted individuals

- 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

Reporting and support

In-person



Over the phone



Online



In person

- At a police station
- At a community-based centre, where members of staff are trained and available to support.



Over the Phone



- The police on 999 in an emergency or if somebody is in danger.
- The police on 101 if it is not an emergency and there is no immediate danger.
- A third-party service such as, Tell MAMA, On Your Side, Stop Hate UK, CST.



Online

- To the police online via the True Vision website: www.report-it.org.uk
- Reporting/support services such as Stop Hate UK or Victim Support
- The Catch Partnership www.catch-hatecrime.org.uk

Why report?

- It helps 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 and sends a message that hate crime is not accepted and prevents it from becoming normalised



What is CATCH?

CATCH is a group of charities working together to provide safe, specialist, and confidential support for people who have experienced hate in London.

A first-of-its-kind alliance, CATCH brings together eleven by-and-for community organisations from different hate crime strands to provide expert support to people who have experienced hate for their race, religion, disability, or LGBT+ identity.

What is CATCH?

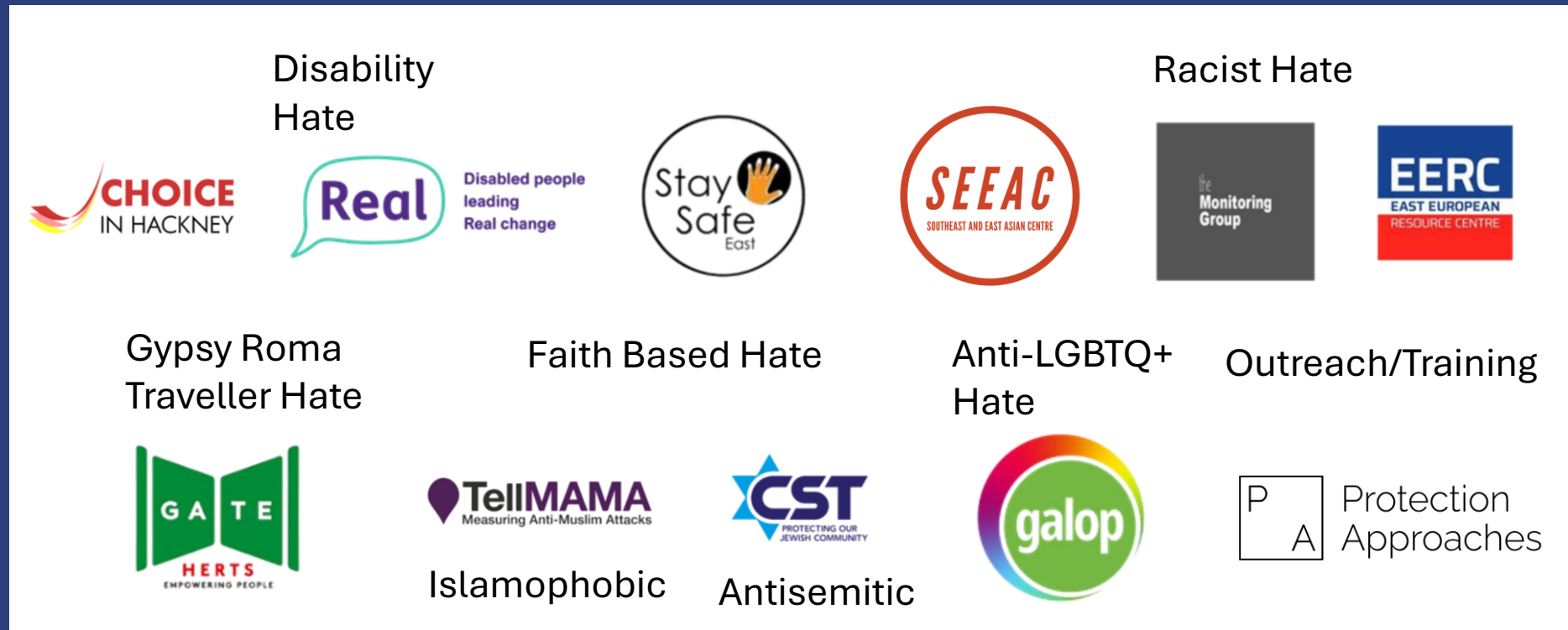
- CATCH = Community Alliance To Combat Hate
- Survivor-led, trauma-informed London Hate Crime service providing specialist support and advocacy to people targeted because of their race, religion, disability, sexuality or trans identity
- Support is provided to any victim of hate in London who is over the age of 18
- There is no requirement to have reported to the Police to receive support from CATCH

CATCH – what support do they provide?

- Provide a safe space to talk
- Explore options available to victims of hate crime
- Advice on victims' rights and how to use them
- Support victims in reporting to the police, *should they choose to do so*
- Give guidance on applying for financial compensation
- Provide practical advice to increase feelings of safety
- Support in accessing other services as needed, such as counselling or housing

Catch - Communities against hate

CATCH is a group of 11 charities working together to provide safe, specialist, and confidential support for people who have experienced hate in London.



CATCH – How do I refer to CATCH?

Referrals are made online
www.catch-hatecrime.org.uk



Make a Referral

CATCH is an advocacy service for people facing hate crimes in London. It focuses on working with people in the highest levels of risk, impact and need. CATCH is a service for people over 18 years old. This form is to refer individuals who have experienced a hate crime to receive emotional and practical assistance. Our service is provided by professional hate crime advocates and has been commissioned by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime.

For general enquiries, please contact catch@galop.org.uk.

Please provide the Referrer details in the section below:

* Referrer First Name

* Referrer Email

* Referrer Last Name

Referrer Contact Number

☐ Is the client aware that they have been referred to CATCH?

I understand that CATCH is a service for people facing hate crime in London who are over 18 and in the highest level of need, and if
☐ this person doesn't meet the criteria, CATCH will offer them one-off support and/or connect them with another service that supports victims of crime.

CATCH – How do I refer to CATCH?

Please provide the client's details below:

*First Name

Pronouns

*Last Name

*Date of Birth

Leave the Email Field blank if there isn't one.

Email

Mobile Number

Home Phone

8 of 8 items • 0 items selected

- ☐ **Hate Crime**
- ☐ Biphobia
- ☐ Anti-Semitism
- ☐ Disability hate
- ☐ Islamophobia
- ☐ Racism
- ☐ Transphobia
- ☐ Homophobia
- ☐ Other/Unsure

*Please tell us about the hate crime this person is facing.

*County Borough

Post Code

What is the best method of contact?

☐ Phone
☐ Email
☐ Text Message

Please explain any access or language needs here. Please also let us know the best time(s) to contact you (we usually operate 9.00am - 5.00pm Monday – Friday):

*Ethnicity Religion

*Gender *Sexual or Romantic Orientation:

To log an incident, please enter the **Date of Incident** and the **Crime Reference Number** below. You can add additional incidents by selecting **+Add**, or remove any by selecting **Remove**.

*Date of Incident

*Crime reference number

Resources in Brent

London Victim and Witness Service

- **Phone:** 0808 168 9291
- **Online:** www.londonvws.org.uk

Citizens Advice Brent

- **Phone:** 020 8438 1249
- **Online:** www.citizensadvicebrent.org.uk

Brent Community Safety Team

- **Phone:** 0208 937 1058
- **Email:** community.safety@brent.gov.uk

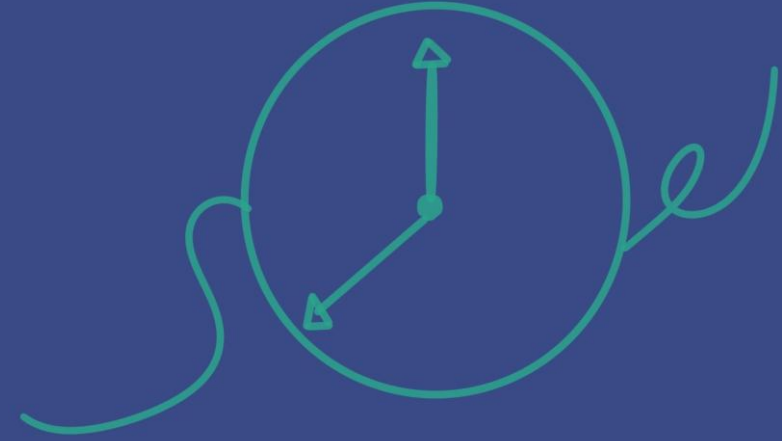
Stop Hate UK

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

Activity

Take 5 minutes in your group to discuss:

What could you discuss with a friend you think has been targeted in a hate crime?



Thank you!

Please take 5 minutes to fill out our survey



<https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk/s/CATCH-hatecrimeawareness/>