

Lincolnshire
HATE CRIME STRATEGY
2010 - 2012



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Introduction

This strategy is Lincolnshire's first multi-agency strategy to tackle Hate Crime and hate motivated harassment and incidents in the county. It marks the first steps to organisations and communities across Lincolnshire working together to challenge hate crimes and incidents in Lincolnshire.

Due to the nature of hate incidents no one agency alone is able to deal with them in isolation and therefore partnership working is central to the approach of this strategy.

What are Hate Crimes and Hate Incidents?

Before we can address an issue we must all have knowledge of what it is that we are challenging. This strategy will help agencies and the diverse communities of Lincolnshire improve their understanding of what hate crimes and incidents are so that we can understand the true extent of hate crimes and incidents in the community and tackle it together.

Definitions

Hate Motivation

Hate crimes and hate incidents are taken to mean any crime or incident where the perpetrator's hostility or prejudice against an identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is victimised. (ACPO, 2000:13)

It is important to note that some hate incidents may not constitute a criminal offence and therefore will not be recorded as a hate crime, whereas all hate crimes are hate incidents.

Hate crime or incident

A hate crime or Incident is any crime or incident which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's actual or perceived social group or groups.

For the purpose of the strategy the hate crime strands we will be focusing are monitored Hate Crimes / Incidents:

- Disability
- Race
- Religion and Belief
- Sexual orientation
- Transgender

However it is worth noting that malice or ill will towards a social group can be based on any identifying factor including the above groups but not exclusively. Some people may experience hate crimes and incidents because of a combination of more than one identifying factor such as their race and disability.

Hate Crimes and Incidents can take many forms including:

- Physical attacks
- Threats
- Verbal abuse
- Murder
- Neighbour disputes
- Arson
- Graffiti
- Intimidation or harassment
- Bullying at school, college or work
- Harassment by phone, text, email or through the internet (Cyber Bullying)

This list is not exhaustive



Why is this strategy so important?

Hate Crimes and hate incidents are an issue of vital social importance because they not only affect individuals and families who experience them and the communities and social groups to which they belong, but Lincolnshire as a whole.

Research into the subject shows that the psychological damage to a victim is greater than with similar crimes which are not motivated by hostility or hatred.

Hate crime can affect all communities whether in urban towns like Lincoln or rural areas and villages across the county. Within rural communities the impact on victims, their families and general community relations can be more severe as minority communities are often smaller in number, so

individuals may feel even more marginalised and isolated. These experiences can lead to lack of confidence, not only for the individual, but also the community they belong to. It is therefore imperative that service providers are particularly mindful of hate incident experiences suffered by the victims and their families in rural areas and action is taken where required.

In 2005 the CAB (Citizens Advice Bureau) found that there were some reports of tension or even conflict in rural communities and market towns caused by the arrival of significant numbers of migrant workers. The extent to which migrant workers experience abuse, attacks or discrimination is unclear.

Home from Home 2005

The Equality Act

This strategy and the actions agreed to tackle hate crime and incidents in Lincolnshire take place in a context of the new Equality Act, which requires public authorities to consider how they can take action to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations in the community. A key part of this will be the prevention of hate crime and hate incidents.



The local picture

Police Statistics on monitored hate incidents April 2009 - March 2010

- 7 Disability hate crimes were reported in the last year
- 3 Transphobic crime have been reported in the last year
- 274 Racist hate crimes and incidents were reported to Lincolnshire Police in the last year.
- 25 Homophobic hate crimes and incidents were reported to Lincolnshire Police in the last year.
- 3 Religious or belief Hate Crimes were reported in the last year.

- 74% felt that people from different backgrounds got on well together which is slightly less than the national and regional comparators, but the scores are considerably less in certain parts of the county. Place Survey
- Local research found that 37 % of the migrant workers have experienced some kind of harassment or discrimination. The Dynamics of Migrant Labour in South Lincolnshire (2006).

Given the fact that hate crime is believed to be under reported, there is clearly good cause for agencies across Lincolnshire to join together with a single strategy to tackle hate crimes.

This is especially so as Lincolnshire becomes increasingly diverse and multicultural evidenced by the emergence of new communities in recent years, including an influx of international students at the University and Colleges, migrant workers from neighbouring European Countries, refugees from conflict zones in Afghanistan, Sudan and Iraq as well as 'incomers' from other parts of the UK many of whom who bring with them previously unfamiliar cultures, traditions, habits and different outlooks on life which impact on the character of the County in a positive way, but may be regarded as a challenge by others. Professor Cantle asserts that "There are deep social and psychological impacts of people feeling loss for some kind of past way of life,"

Research undertaken by South Holland District Council on the Dynamics of Migrant Workers in South Lincolnshire found that 11 % of people interviewed believe migrant workers are not working but are claiming benefits, take local people's jobs and steal from local shops and 21 % had a negative attitude and are concerned about social problems such as driving without insurance, drinking too much alcohol and noise. They felt there should be a limit to the number of migrant workers allowed to work in the UK.

This may not necessarily translate into hate crime or hate incidents but demonstrates negative attitudes and assumptions very evident in the county and which need challenging.



Hate crime and the law

Legislation in the UK adheres to the principle that crime motivated by hatred or prejudice towards particular features of a victims identity, such as their ethnicity, faith, sexuality or disability, should be treated differently from 'ordinary' crimes.

Although current legislation does not specifically cater for Age and Gender the criminal justice agencies are alert to offences where hatred is a factor. This is reinforced by the judge, Anthony Russell who stated that the attack of Robert Maltby and murder of Sophie Lancaster who were targeted for

dressing as Goths was a 'Hate Crime' suggesting that for someone to be considered a victim of hate crime they need not necessarily be a member of one of the 'established' and generally recognised hate crime victim groups.

Chakraborti 2010

An appendix of current relevant legislation can be found at the end of this document.

Disability

Last year 7 Disability related hate incidents were reported to Lincolnshire Police.

Research about the experience of disabled people in society shows:

In 2002 the National Association of Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NACRO) found that disabled people are four times more likely to be violently assaulted than non-disabled people and almost twice as likely to be burgled.

A survey by the Disability Rights Commission and Capability Scotland found that 47% had been attacked or frightened because of their impairment. One in five had suffered an attack at least once a week. Those with learning difficulties were most likely to be targeted.

A report published by the mental health charity Mind in 2007, found that people with mental health problems are around six times more likely to be assaulted than those in the general population.

Disablism comes in many forms, but hate crime is without doubt the most shocking example of it. Many people find it difficult to believe that disabled people are attacked or harassed simply because they are disabled. Most people cannot imagine anyone hating a disabled person enough to want to frighten, hurt or murder them. However, as this report will show, the roots of disability hate crime lie in contempt rather than fear. Prejudice against disabled people is rooted in the view that disabled people are inferior; in some cases less than human. They are harassed, attacked, humiliated and even killed because their lives are considered less valuable than other people's lives.

Scope getting away with murder 2009

One reason scope suggest disabled people do not report hate crime is that the criminal justice system is inaccessible to disabled people.

Ibid

An absence of a readily accessible means of reporting a crime is likely to mean that a disabled person cannot make a report to the police and that they are discouraged from reporting crimes in the future.

Government cross cutting hate crime strategy 2009



Race

Last year 274 Racist Hate Incidents were reported to Lincolnshire Police.

Racist hate crime is arguably the most widely recognized form of hate crime; indeed, politicians, journalists, practitioners and academics often fall into the trap of describing hate crime exclusively in term of racist crime, hereby failing to acknowledge the broader dimension of hate crime as a concept.

Chakraborti and Garland 2009

Research published by the Institute of Race Relations (IRR), reveals dangerously high levels of racial violence in the UK - a violence which is spreading into new areas. Analysis of 660 racial attacks in 2009 revealed that certain groups of people are particularly at risk: 'dispersed' asylum seekers, newly-arrived migrant workers, those who 'look Muslim' and/or work in isolating trades such as taxi-cabbing, food take-aways, small shops and eateries.

As Chakraborti and Garland point out in their book hate crime, impact, cause and responses racist hate crime can take many forms for example "Travellers and Gypsies have tended to be regarded with fear and suspicion rather than as 'normal' people living an alternative lifestyle" they also comment that the migration of workers from Eastern Europe has reignited age old debates about Britain's allegedly 'soft' immigration policies and the supposed erosion of nation identity. In 2003 Stonewall found that more

than one-third of adults admitted to being personally prejudiced against Gypsies and Travellers.

Profiles of prejudice 2003

They argue "political and media preoccupation with these issues has helped to foster an environment in which increasingly hostile and prejudicial sentiments are allowed to prosper"

Chakraborti and Garland 2009

Local research found that 37 % of the migrant workers have experienced some kind of harassment or discrimination.

The Dynamics of Migrant Labour in South Lincolnshire.

The EHRC inquiry into recruitment and employment in the meat and poultry processing sector found that "particular nationalities were targeted for verbal abuse with crude racial insults being directed towards workers, mainly Eastern European, Asian and Black African agency staff". The report found that One-third of interviewees described verbal abuse in the workplace, often as an everyday occurrence. Migrant workers commonly described the abuse as not being treated as a human being, but as an 'animal' or 'object'. Some interviewees said that factory managers and agencies knew that migrant workers would put up with poor treatment as they had limited choices.

EHRC 2010



Sexual Orientation

Last year 25 Homophobic hate incidents were reported to Lincolnshire Police.

There is very little empirical information on the experience of LGB (Lesbian; Gay and Bisexual) people in Lincolnshire something which this strategy will aim to address through the development of an survey about the experiences of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual members of the Community.

Nationally there is more information about homophobic crime. In 2008 Stonewall published the Gay British Crime Survey, they surveyed 1721 gay, lesbian and bisexual people across Britain. The survey asked what their experiences were and about their fear of Homophobic Hate Crime and Incidents. The survey also asked whether they had experienced crime, including homophobic incidents and who committed the hate incidents, what action victims took to report or respond to the incidents and the impact it had on their lives

The survey found:

Many of Britain's lesbian and gay people are still concerned by the fear of homophobic hate crime. The risk of being attacked or abused on the street or in their homes remains an everyday reality. One in five have been a victim to a homophobic hate crime or incident in the last three years. Often these incidents occur repeatedly and around people's homes. And it is not just lesbian and gay people who become victims of homophobic crime, but their children, friends and family too.

One in five lesbian and gay people in Britain have been a victim of one or more homophobic hate crimes or incidents in the last three years. Three in four of these did not report them to the police. These incidents ranged from regular insults on the street to serious physical and sexual assaults.

- **One in five** lesbian and gay people have experienced a homophobic hate crime or incident in the last three years.
- **One in eight** have been a victim in the last year.
- **Three in four** of those experiencing Hate Crimes or incidents did not report them to the police.
- Only **six per cent** reported them to third parties.
- **Seven in ten** did not report Hate Crimes or incidents to anyone.
- **One in six** experiencing Homophobic Hate Incidents in the last three years experienced a physical assault.
- **Eight per cent** of all black and minority ethnic lesbian and gay people have experienced a physical assault as a Homophobic Hate Incident, compared to **four per cent** of all lesbian and gay people.
- **One in six** lesbian and gay people have been insulted and harassed in the last three years because they are gay.
- **One in eight** lesbian and gay people experiencing homophobic hate incidents have experienced unwanted sexual contact as part of the incident.
- Overall, **three in five** lesbian and gay people have been a victim of any crime or incident in the last three years.



Religion and Belief

In Lincolnshire 3 Religion or Belief related hate incidents were reported in the last year. (April 2009 - March 2010)

Religion and the Law

Certain offences, including assault, harassment, criminal damage and public order offences can be prosecuted specifically as racially or religiously aggravated offences. The defendant faces a harsher sentence than if he or she were found guilty of a non-racial or religious crime.

Incitement to religious hatred

It is illegal to say anything or produce any written material that tries to persuade someone to commit a criminal offence against another race or group of people. This means that leaflets, flyers or speeches that promote crime against people because of their religion are against the law. This is called incitement to religious hatred. However, it is not against the law to disagree with or criticise someone because of their religion or their beliefs

Hate crime relating to religion is not a new phenomenon examples from the past include the Ottoman genocide of Armenians, and the Nazi "final solution" for the Jews, and more recently, the ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and genocide in Rwanda. Religiously motivated hate crimes have shaped and sometimes defined world history.

www.direct.gov.uk

Transgender

Last year 3 Transphobic hate incidents were reported to Lincolnshire Police.

Existing evidence suggests that transgender people experience, and are badly affected by, Transphobia, in a wide range of forms. This includes bullying and discriminatory treatment in schools, harassment and physical/sexual assault and rejection from families, work colleagues and friends. For example, Morton (2008), found that 62% per cent of respondents had experienced transphobic harassment from strangers in public places who perceived them to be trans. *Whittle et al (2007)* also found that a majority of respondents had faced harassment in public spaces. They noted that '73 per cent of respondents experienced comments, threatening behaviour, physical abuse, verbal abuse or sexual abuse while in public spaces.' Tackling transphobia must be a priority.

EHRC (Equality and Human Rights Commission) Trans review found:

- Despite the research suggesting that a high proportion of Trans people experience hate crime, much of it may go unreported.
- 62% experienced transphobic harassment from strangers in public places, but only 15.5% had reported harassment to the police
- Trans people were less likely to be confident that they would be treated fairly if they were victims of crime
- UK research indicates that around 62% to 73% of Transgender people have experienced harassment or violence because they were identified as Trans. This included verbal abuse, threatening behaviour, physical assault and sexual assault. Poorer Trans people were more likely to experience violence.
- Reported rise in Tran hate crime

To address issues identified in the Trans review the Home Office have supported the development of a website encourage greater reporting nationally of transphobic hate crime and incidents. www.tcrime.net



How do we propose to tackle hate crime and incidents?

Tackling hate crimes and hate incidents will be a challenge for Lincolnshire; however this strategy acknowledges and builds upon good practice that is already evident nationally and in Lincolnshire.

Good practice which already exists in Lincolnshire includes:

- Hate Crime and Keep Safe task group which is a sub group of Lincolnshire's Learning Disability Partnership Board
- Just Lincolnshire's – Hate Crime Sub group
- A range of generic advice services that respond to hate crime and incident issues through victim support
- Measures applied by Registered Social Landlords, which ensure safety of tenants, including procedures to respond to reports of Hate incidents and ASB (Anti Social Behaviour)
- Measures within organisations including district councils to monitor and address hate incidents.
- Youth Service and Schools Anti Bullying Strategy
- University Hate Crime Helpline – LGBT campaign was run at Lincoln Pride
- NKDC Anti Bullying Strategy
- Hate Crime Scrutiny Panels - Hate crime scrutiny panels have contributed to increased success in prosecuting hate crime. The panels enabled the Crown Prosecution Service decision-making process to be opened up to external scrutiny by community representatives.
- Boston Multicultural Women's Groups – Awareness Raising and Community Cohesion activities
- Boston Hate Crime Strategy
- Lincolnshire Police 'Listening Sessions' have been held with a variety of Muslims from different backgrounds to gain views a range of matters including discrimination and harassment in its widest sense.

Consultation has been done with partners including community groups including Catch 22, Keyring and Just Lincolnshire who most importantly work directly with individuals most likely to experience hate crime, Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue, NHS Lincolnshire, Lincolnshire County Council, District Councils, the University of Lincolnshire, the Probation service to name a few. Five key strategic areas have been developed which we believe will make a difference to the people of Lincolnshire.

These are:

- Awareness raising about Hate crime in the community
- Reporting of hate crime including third party reporting
- Tailored support and advice for victims of hate crime and hate incidents
- Prevention of hate crime
- Punishment



Awareness Raising

“ Hate crime and hate incidents are an everyday feature of the lives of some people and occur in ordinary everyday circumstance. ”

Government cross cutting hate crime strategy 2009

“ Under-reporting can be the result of poor understanding among victims about what constitutes a hate crime, how to report a hate crime and what the criminal justice system can do about hate crime. This lack of knowledge can be disempowering. It can equally reflect victim’s negative perception of the criminal justice system, either because of their own experiences or what they have heard from the experiences of others. ”

Ibid

To address this and to highlight unacceptable behaviour we propose to challenge hostile behaviour within the community and encourage people to report hate crimes and incidents.

We will do this by:

Training Police officers, Third party reporting centre staff, volunteers, PCSOs and Community Safety Officers to identify Hate Crime and support people to report it.

Continue to undertake presentation and awareness raising workshops with diverse groups within the community.

Promoting this strategy and promoting awareness of hate crime in the community

Developing a communication strategy to underpin this work which makes sure any initiatives undertaken take the access needs of all in the community into account.

Developing awareness raising sessions for Schools in Lincolnshire.



Reporting of Hate Crime and Incidents

In 2007/08 the overall number of racist incidents reported by the police in England and Wales was 57,055. However an estimate based on data by the British Crime Survey (BCS) put the number of racist incidents at around 207,000 during this period and gives a very rough indication of the scale of under-reporting.

Current statistics across some strands of hate crime and incidents in Lincolnshire (like Disability and Transgender hate crime) would suggest that hate crime is not a major issue for the people of Lincolnshire. However a lack of reported incidents does not mean that everything is fine; research suggests that all it means is that there is little confidence in reporting systems, there are no reporting systems or people are having difficulty accessing reporting avenues. By not brushing incidents under the carpet, Lincolnshire can continually examine and modify how hate crimes and incidents are dealt with; it also increase the general public's confidence to report hate crime and incidents.

In order to promote the importance of reporting and to improve, we will develop a network of third party

reporting centres in the community; have staff and volunteers that are trained in taking report of hate crime and have the resources and support that they need in order to support and refer people onto the right agencies across Lincolnshire.



We will also commission Stop Hate UK national independent experts to deliver 24/7 advice and support for victims and witnesses of hate crime and hate incidents in Lincolnshire in an accessible way wherever you are in Lincolnshire.

We will promote the importance of reporting and how reporting what some may see as low level incidents or crime can help the police and criminal justice agencies improve their understanding of hate crime and incidents and can help provide background information to investigations.

Tailored support and advice for victims

The effects of hate crime on victims vary, but several effects appear to be common:

- Anger and fear of repeat attacks;
- Depression and worsening of existing conditions (e.g. mental health needs, physical ailments)
- Financial burden (e.g. repairing and replacing vandalised property or income lost through time off work; and / or;
- Victims take action themselves to reduce the chance of suffering Hate Incidents or Hate Crimes by changing their appearance, interactions with other, accommodation and daily patterns

Garcia, et al 1999

Analysis of BCS (British Crime Survey) data found that a higher proportion of victims of racially motivated crime reported experiencing an emotional reaction and were more likely to reporting experiencing strong emotional reaction, than victims of crimes without a racial motivation.

Igansk 2008

Researchers have found that many victims do not receive support because they are simply not referred

to specialist agencies or opt not to seek support independently. For instance Stonewall found that 9/10 victims of homophobic hate incidents did not seek any form of advice or support. The reasons given were not wanting to discuss the incident or not knowing that support was available.

The Gay British Crime Survey 2008 Stonewall

We know that barriers to reporting is an issue and in the same way barriers to support is also an issue in particular for disabled people and people for whom English is not their first language. Therefore support and advice needs to empower victims to be active participants and decision makers.

In order to do this we will find out what support victims of hate crime would like in what way and provide information about services in accessible formats and languages in accessible places within the community.

We will also train police officers, staff and volunteers from support agencies in supporting victims of hate crime and promote best practice across the county.

We will work with victim support and others to build on current services and develop initiatives to address the issues and needs of the people of Lincolnshire



Prevention

Prevention of hate crime and Incidents includes engaging with communities to celebrate diversity and promote good community relations as well as focused targeted work around hate crime with young people, communities and other to prevent incidents of hate crime.

The research in the South of Lincolnshire on Migrant workers and people attitudes to the found slight difference in local people's attitude towards migrant workers depending on age. The majority of positive answers (18%) came from 25-34 year olds. 15% of the 45-54 year olds have a positive attitude to migrant workers. None of the respondents from the 10-24 age group gave a positive response.

Dynamic of Migrant Workers in South Lincolnshire



Prevention work will include:

- Positive and multi agency action to engage communities in preventative action which seeks to reduce community tension promote cohesion and celebrate diversity and everybody's contributions to Lincolnshire.
- Preventative work in schools and youth organisations and young people.
- Focussed work in areas with elevated levels of hate crime and incidents or where community tensions have been identified.
- Regular awareness campaigns to challenge public perceptions and attitudes that lead to hate crime and incidents
- Work with perpetrators of hate crime and incidents where appropriate to prevent future offending.
- Development of an Anti Bullying Strategy for all children in Lincolnshire
- Promotion of Diversity and Community Cohesion
- Production of Myth Busting information to be promoted across Lincolnshire to promote Community Cohesion and respect for Individuals from all backgrounds

Punishment

As mentioned earlier in the strategy hate crime and incidents have an affect on communities as well as victims therefore a key aspect to this strategy is to build trust and confidence within communities that incidents will be dealt with appropriately and sensitively.

Punishment acts as a deterrent and a message of reassurance to the community at large that hate crimes and incidents are unacceptable. Therefore we feel that it is important that we deliver initiatives which reinforce this principle and promote respect for all in the community.

To do this we will:

Work together to explore innovative ideas to prevent the re-occurrence and escalation of hate incidents.

Develop campaigns to make people aware of the consequences of hate crime and hate incidents.

Look into the feasibility of offender programmes relating to hate crime

Publicise and promote positive actions and outcomes for victims and communities where reports have been made to encourage people to report and build trust and confidence in the Criminal Justice System.



Monitoring Delivery of the Strategy

Just Lincolnshire's Hate Crime Sub-group is a multi-agency group that will be accountable for ensuring that the Strategy and action plan are implemented across Lincolnshire.

Regular (quarterly) reports will be produced by the partner agencies and presented to the groups members and will be available through Just Lincolnshire website.

We acknowledge that this strategy is the beginning of the process for improving all partners responses and understanding of hate crime in Lincolnshire.

We expect over the next year 2010/2011 that reports of hate related crimes and incidents will increase as people become more aware of what hate crime and hate incidents are and gain more confidence in the

support and advice all partner agencies are providing across Lincolnshire.

As we noted earlier it is a widely regarded fact that Hate Crime and Hate Incidents are under reported and any increase in reporting will help all the partners to improve their understanding and knowledge about these sorts of crimes and incidents in Lincolnshire.

Whilst we fully expect the number of reports to increase it is hoped that as efficiencies improve and all the partners improve their knowledge, skills and work together, that there will be a reduction in such incidents and that there will be fewer repeat victims.

This Strategy will be reviewed annually to see what we have learned and evaluate the impact it has had.

Legislation

We recognise that legislation is constantly changing, some of the key legislation to date is:

Equality Act 2010

Provides a new cross-cutting legislative framework to protect the rights of individuals and advance equality of opportunity for all; to update, simplify and strengthen the previous legislation; and to deliver a simple, modern and accessible framework of discrimination law which protects individuals from unfair treatment and promotes a fair and more equal society.

Public Order Act 1986, Part III Incitement to Racial Hatred

Under this Act it is an offence to commit an act that is threatening, abusive or insulting and which is intended or likely in all the circumstances to stir up racial hatred.

Football Offences Act 1991 (as amended)

An offence is committed when a group of people, or one person acting alone, chants something of a racist nature at a designated football match. To prove this offence, the prosecution has to show that the chanting was threatening, abusive or insulting to

another person because of that person's colour, race, nationality (including citizenship) or ethnic or national origin.

Disability Discrimination Act 1995

This provides disabled people with a comprehensive set of enforceable rights in areas such as employment, education, transport, the functions of public bodies and access to goods, facilities and services. A key element is the principle of reasonable adjustment, which requires those with duties under the Act to make adjustments for disabled people. The Act places a statutory duty on public authorities to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people – the Disability Equality Duty. The Duty requires public authorities to: give due regard to disability issues when carrying out their functions; publish Disability Equality Schemes to set out how they will carry out the general duty as well as monitor and report on their progress in this respect; and set out how they have involved disabled people in developing their scheme.



Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001)

This contains a number of specific offences of racially or religiously aggravated crime. These offences carry higher maximum penalties than the basic offence equivalents. The Act places a duty on courts to treat more seriously any offence

Human Rights Act 1998

This places a duty on all public authorities to uphold and promote human rights in everything they do. This means that their policies, programmes and services should ensure that individuals are autonomous, safe and can participate in the decisions that affect their lives; further, that they are treated fairly, with dignity and respect and that the rights of the wider community are also safeguarded.

Race Relations (AMENDMENT) Act 2000

This amended the Race Relations Act 1976. It gives public authorities a general, statutory duty to promote racial equality. The general duty states that public bodies must have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, as well as to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between people of different racial groups.

Criminal Justice Act 2003

S.145: in addition to the specific offences created by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, this places a general duty on courts to treat more seriously any offence that can be shown to be racially or religiously aggravated or motivated. S.146: this places a duty on courts to increase the sentence for any offence aggravated by the demonstration or motivation of hostility based on the victim's disability (or presumed disability) or sexual orientation (or presumed sexual orientation).

Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006

Under this Act an offence is committed if a person uses threatening words or behaviour, or displays any written material, which is threatening, if he intends thereby to stir up religious hatred. Abusive or insulting words or behaviour intended to stir up religious hatred is not enough. Possession, publication or distribution of inflammatory material is also an offence. The offence can be committed in a public or private place, but not within a dwelling unless the offending words and behaviour were heard outside and it was intended that they were heard. For an offence to have been committed, the defendant must have intended to stir up religious hatred.

Terrorism Act 2006

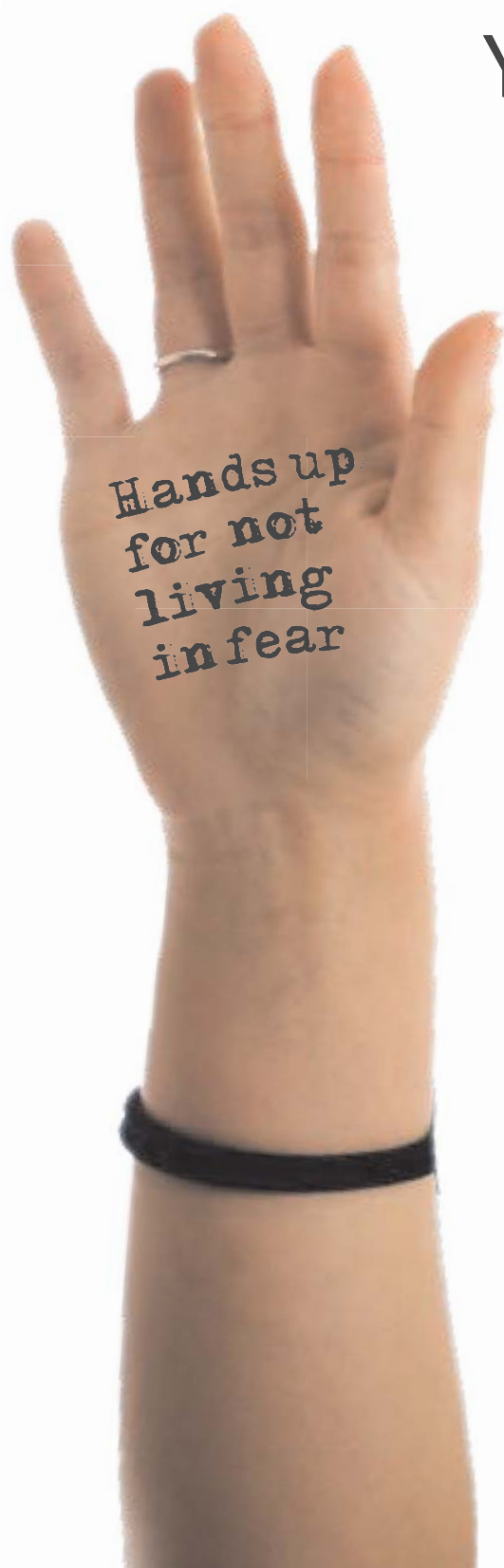
This Act makes it a criminal offence to directly or indirectly incite or encourage others to commit, prepare or instigate acts of terrorism. The definition of terrorism includes the use or threat of action designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public, when the use or threat is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause. Violence against people based on their race or religion would therefore fall under this Act if the action was designed by the perpetrator to bring about political change or intimidation of a section of the public.

Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008

This amends the Public Order Act 1986 to include incitement to hatred on the grounds of sexual orientation.

Source Hate Crime the Cross Governmental Action Plan 2008 and http://www.equalities.gov.uk/equality_act_2010.asp





You're not alone

Hate crime affects
3 out of 4 people with
mental health problems

Don't suffer **harassment**
or intimidation alone.

We can help.

STOP HATE CRIME
0800 138 1625
24 HOUR HELPLINE



www.stophateuk.org
Reg Charity: 1062692.

Disability Gender Identity Race Religion Sexual Orientation



Hate Crime Action Plan

	Lead	Completion Date	Resources	Contributors
Awareness Raising				
1. Development of web based learning tool on hate crime	Lincolnshire County Council - Sarah West Learning and Development.	October 2010	Officer Time LCC	Lincolnshire County Council, Lincolnshire Police
2. Hate Crime Showcase Boston	Boston Community Safety Manager	September 2010	External funding and Officer Time	Boston Community Safety partnership, Lincolnshire Police, Boston Borough Council
3. Explore Taxi initiative with licensing authorities - Abuse doesn't travel in this Taxi	Lincolnshire Police Melanie Cowell	December 2010	Officer time and Publicity	Lincolnshire Police and District Councils
4. Launch event - Just Lincolnshire	Just Lincolnshire	October 2010	External Funding	Just Lincolnshire and all partners
5. Develop communication strategy and appropriate campaigns that encourage reporting, and ensure campaigns target all social groups and are accessible. (Including easy read, different formats and community languages.) Key Events Calendar.	Just Lincolnshire - Hate Crime Sub group	November 2010	Officer Time and Publicity costs and radio licensing	All partner agencies
6. Continue Hate Crime presentation across the county to all groups.	Lincolnshire Criminal Justice Board - Sarah Virr	On going	Officer Time and External funding	Lincolnshire Criminal Justice Board and Partners.
7. Develop and publicise procedures in key services for service users and employees.	Just Lincolnshire - Hate Crime Subgroup	December 2010	Officer Time and publicity	All partners
8. Engagement Officers to promote hate crime awareness and reporting of incidents and crimes	Engagement officer Lincolnshire Police Authority	On going	Officer Time	All Partners
9. Continue training in Cyber bullying to PCSOs and Community Beat Managers	Lincolnshire Police	On going	Officer Time	Lincolnshire Police
10. Hate Crime and ASB Standards to be developed and issued to all police officers.	Lincolnshire Police Melanie Cowell T/Insp Emmott	November 2010	Officer Time and Printing costs (to be met by Police	Lincolnshire Police Melanie Cowell T/Insp Emmott

	Lead	Completion Date	Resources	Contributors
11. Work with the Lincoln Arabic Society to stage a Minority Women's day that will aim to provide advice on this dimension of harassment.	Lincolnshire Police - Sgt Bromiley, Lincoln Arabic Society	TBC	TBC	Lincolnshire Police - Sgt Bromiley, Lincoln Arabic Society
Reporting including third party reporting				
12. Develop a range of accessible ways that hate crime and incidents can be reported	Lincolnshire Police All partner and Community Safety Boards	September 2010	External Funding	Lincolnshire Police, all partners and Community Safety Boards
13. Promote reporting of hate crime to the police / third party reporting centre and Stop Hate UK	Just Lincolnshire - hate Crime Sub Group Melanie Cowell	On going	External Funding and Officer Time	All partners
Tailored support and advice				
14. Looking into the development of a countywide project with hate crime co-ordinator and team of volunteers	Lincolnshire Police and Victim Support Melanie Cowell and Debbie Wheeler	November 2010	External Time and Officer Time	Lincolnshire Police, Victim Support and Just Lincolnshire
15. Development of Hate Crime Manual for all third party reporting centres	Lincolnshire Police Melanie Cowell	November 2010	Officer Time	Lincolnshire Police in partnership with diversity groups
16. Development of victim based co-produced project to develop training around Hate Crime for staff and Officers dealing with victims to increase knowledge and skills in the area	Learning Disability Partnership Board, Keep safe and hate crime group Grantham, Total Voice.	Scope project September 2010 January 2011	External funding application	Learning Disability Partnership Board, Keep safe and hate crime groups Grantham, Total Voice, Lincolnshire Police, Victim Support
17. Development of web area for third party reporting centres	Lincolnshire Police Melanie Cowell	November 2010	Officer Time	Lincolnshire Police
18. Review of Lincolnshire Police Hate Crime Policy and guidance for officers	Lincolnshire Police Sgt Stamp	September 2010	Officer Time	Lincolnshire Police
19. Police West Division Pilot project	Lincolnshire Police A/Insp Stubbs and Melanie Cowell	September 2010 onwards	Officer Time	Lincolnshire Police A/Insp Stubbs
20. Support and development of Keep Safe schemes for people with learning Disabilities	Learning Disability Partnership Board	September 2010	Officer time, volunteers time	Lincolnshire County Council, Learning disability partnership board, NKDC, Lincolnshire Police



	Lead	Completion Date	Resources	Contributors
21. Development of network of third party reporting centres	Lincolnshire Police Melanie Cowell	October 2010	Officer time for Development and officer time for training and development of resources	Lincolnshire Police, All partners
22. Clarify roles of all agencies in responding to different levels of incidents	Just Lincolnshire Hate Crime Sub-group	November 2010	Officer Time	All partners
Prevention				
23. Police developing standardised teaching resource (Bobby Bear)	Lincolnshire Police	December 2010	Police funded Project	Lincolnshire Police, Lincolnshire County Council including Anti Bullying Officer
24. Anti Bullying Working Group	Anti Bullying Officer - Lincolnshire County Council	Ongoing	Officers Time – Depends on projects	
25. Development of Lincolnshire Anti Bullying Strategy and Action Plan	Anti Bullying Officer - Lincolnshire County Council	Ongoing	Officer Time – Depends on Projects	Anti Bullying Officer – Lincolnshire County Council
26. Develop a consistent approach to dealing with bullying incidents from all partners	Anti Bullying Officer - Lincolnshire County Council	Ongoing	Officer Time – Depends on Projects	Anti Bullying Officer – Lincolnshire County Council
27. Encourage all schools to take up the anti bullying charter	Anti Bullying Officer - Lincolnshire County Council	September 2011	Officer Time	Anti Bullying Officer – Lincolnshire County Council
28. Encourage an environment where it is cool to tell on bullies	Anti Bullying Officer - Lincolnshire County council	September 2011	Officer Time – Depends on Projects	Anti Bullying Officer – Lincolnshire County Council
29. Identify best practice and help share information with others	Anti Bullying Officer - Lincolnshire County Council	On going	Officer Time	Anti Bullying Officer – Lincolnshire County Council
30. Create an Anti bullying webpage	Anti Bullying Officer - Lincolnshire County Council	September 2011	Officer Time	Anti Bullying Officer – Lincolnshire County Council

	Lead	Completion Date	Resources	Contributors
31. Develop Anti bullying workshops	Anti Bullying Officer - Lincolnshire County Council	January 2012	Officer Time	Anti Bullying Officer – Lincolnshire County Council
32. Trial online reporting system for schools	Anti Bullying Officer - Lincolnshire County Council	May 2011	Officer Time	Anti Bullying Officer - Lincolnshire County Council
33. Develop an online facility for children to register their views about bullying	Anti Bullying Officer - Lincolnshire County Council	May 2011	Officer Time	Anti Bullying Officer – Lincolnshire County Council
34. NKDC Anti bullying strategy	North Kesteven District Council			North Kesteven District Council
35. Development of information sharing protocol	Lincolnshire Police	November 2010	Officer Time	Lincolnshire Police
36. Gypsy Exhibition and schools Tour	Lincolnshire County Council/Library Service	2011	TBC	Lincolnshire County Council
37. Develop campaigns which positively promote good relations in the community. i.e. Myth Busting campaign to promote community cohesion. Possible Black History month, Traveller and Gypsy History month and LGBT History month initiatives.	Just Lincolnshire Hate Crime Sub Group	March 2011	TBC	Just Lincolnshire Hate Crime Sub Group
Punishment				
38. Publicity with regards to punishment. Development of Publicity campaign	Just Lincolnshire – Sub group	March 2011	TBC	All partners
39. Publicise and promote positive actions and outcomes for victims and communities where reports have been made.	Just Lincolnshire – Sub group	March 2011	TBC	Criminal Justice Agencies
40. Look into the feasibility of offender programmes relating to hate crime.	Lincolnshire Police Melanie Cowell	April 2011	TBC	Criminal Justice Agencies





Every Child Matters In Lincolnshire



Lincoln Pride
Fire and Rescue
NHS Trust
Keyring
Kaleidoscope
Lincolnshire Probation Trust
West Lindsey Disability Network

The Monitoring Group
ULH
LAPD
Mencap
University of Lincoln
West Lindsey District Council