



# **Challenge it, Report it, Stop it**

**A Hate Incident and Hate  
Crime Strategy for  
Barking and Dagenham**

**2013-2016**

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# Foreword

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# 1

Hate crime is a priority for the Barking and Dagenham Community Safety Partnership (CSP) because, unlike other crimes where you might be in the wrong place at the wrong time, the victims of hate crime are targeted because of who they are. Therefore, hate crimes not only damage the lives of those people who feel directly victimised, but they also breed harmful attitudes across the wider community. Barking and Dagenham today is more diverse than ever before, and the vast majority of us embrace this as a positive development. However, we know that there are people living in our streets who regularly experience hate crime and in response alter their lifestyles to avoid such incidents. We also know that many victims are not presently reporting their experiences because either they do not recognise what is happening as a hate crime, they are too scared, or they don't think anything will happen if they do.

The CSP also recognises that while, in the main, hate crime tends to remain at a low level; when left unchallenged hate crime can quickly escalate with very serious consequences. In addition we also continue to see that cases in the national media of victims who are so distressed by incidents that they harm themselves.

Finally, we also know that the ways in which people are targeted as new technology grows is changing. However, Barking and Dagenham has a proud history of standing up against discrimination, and it is this spirit which the CSP believes will ensure the delivery of this vital strategy during a time of limited resource.

Following a great deal of consultation with the community and stakeholders the CSP has developed this strategy to ensure that the work we do to tackle those who commit hate crime is effective and that those who are victimised are well supported.

**Anne Bristow**

**Chair of Community Safety Partnership**

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# Introduction

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# 2

The aim of this strategy is to provide a vision of what the CSP wants to achieve for the local community in relation to all of the different types of hate crime. It then sets out the plan of action for how it will be achieved over the next three years.

The CSP understands the serious nature of hate crimes and believes that it is important that all residents have the right to live free from the fear of crime. The CSP understands that feeling unsafe has a significant impact upon people's health and sense of well-being, and if left unsupported it can result in people feeling isolated and unable to participate socially and economically in their communities.

The CSP understands that hate crime can also have a damaging impact that hate crimes can have upon communities if they are left unchallenged and so it is imperative that we stand up to it collectively.

The community in Barking and Dagenham has one of the fastest changing demographics in the UK. While the vast majority of the community have embraced this change it is also important to recognise that change can foster resentment. Therefore, it is necessary for the CSP to have an effective and co-ordinated community response to tackling prejudice and ignorance if or when it emerges.

While the types of hate crime being reported in the UK have increased, available research<sup>i</sup> consistently suggests that hate crime is hugely under-reported. Locally, despite the development of improved reporting structures, the CSP shares the view that hate crime continues to be under-reported. Therefore, a key aim of this strategy is to increase confidence amongst the community in reporting.

Reports by organisations such as MENCAP, Galop, Equality and Human Rights Commission and the Crown Prosecution Service have served to highlight wider hate related issues such as disability hate crime, traveller hate crime, transgender hate crime and homophobic hate crime. This strategy will address all aspects of hate crime. In addition, the cross over between hate crime and other issues such as domestic and sexual violence, and extremism must not be overlooked.

# Outcomes

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<b>Our Vision and Overarching Outcome</b>	<b>To ensure that the Partnership has an effective co-ordinated community response to hate crime.</b>
<b>Our Priority Objectives</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
1. To <b>PREVENT</b> hate crimes from happening by challenging the attitudes and behaviours that foster hatred, and encouraging early intervention to reduce the risk of incidents escalating.	By 2016 we aim to have achieved the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Disability Hate Crime Awareness Sessions with Year 6 children in four of the boroughs primary schools.</li><li>• All Third Party Reporting Sites to have been reviewed to ensure that they are in the right places and functioning appropriately.</li><li>• Six generic Hate Crime Awareness Sessions in secondary schools.</li><li>• Reduce the risk and Number of incidents escalating</li></ul>
2. To <b>INCREASE</b> the reporting of hate crime through increasing victims' confidence to come forward and by increasing their knowledge of how to report; and through working with partners to ensure the right support is available when they do.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 x Awareness Event each year for Equalities Week and 17.24.30</li><li>• Delivery of 2 x community based campaigns to encourage reporting with targeted groups e.g. Hairdressers/ Shop keepers/ Bus drivers/ Market Stall holders, Faith groups etc.</li><li>• Increase the uptake of easy read reporting (baseline to be established year one)</li></ul>
3. To work with Criminal Justice agencies to <b>IMPROVE</b> the strategic and operational response to hate crime both in regard to the victim and the perpetrator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evidence of regular communication with interested networks and third party reporting sites.</li><li>• Tell MAMA model considered.</li><li>• Decrease repeat victimisation through the Hate Incident Panel.</li></ul>

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# Definitions

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## 4.1 What does this strategy address?

This strategy addresses both hate incidents and hate crimes.

A hate crime is defined as any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a personal characteristic or combination of characteristics. Types of incident include those committed against a person or property and can range from criminal damage and insults to inciting others to hatred, serious physical assault and murder. Hate is seen by the criminal justice agencies as an aggravating factor, this means that when cases are prosecuted, the courts can impose stronger sentences under powers from the Criminal Justice Act 2003. For example the Act set a sentence starting point of 30 years for murders motivated by hostility of the victim's race, religion or sexual orientation.

The Association of Chief Police Officers distinguishes between a hate incident and a hate crime. A hate incident is: "Any incident, which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate". Whilst a hate crime is defined specifically as: "Any hate incident, which constitutes a criminal offence, perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate." This strategy uses the term hate crime, in line with the government strategy however this strategy will also aim to address hate incidents.

## 4.2 Types of Hate

### 4.2.1 Disability

Disability related hate is any crime or incident which the victim or a third party believes is motivated by prejudice or hostility towards a person's actual or perceived disability or impairment, as defined by the Equality Act 2010. This can include physical disability, mental illness and learning disabilities. Data shows us that nationally learning-disability hate is emerging as a growing area of disability related hate. This type of crime is known as "mate crime" as typically individuals are befriended before being exploited. This type of hate can also include "cuckooing" whereby abusers use their victims homes as their own. There is also consensus amongst researchers that people with disabilities are more likely to experience repeat incidents of Anti Social Behaviour<sup>ii</sup> as

highlighted by the extreme case of Fiona Pilkington, who killed herself and her daughter following years of harassment. The disability related hate crimes which were exposed at Winterbourne View Hospital in 2011 also illustrate the hate crime can also occur within institutional settings.

#### 4.2.2 Gender identity

Transgender related hate is any crime or incident which the victim or a third party believes is motivated by prejudice or hostility towards a person's actual or perceived gender identity. This includes people who are transsexual, transgender, transvestite and those who hold a Gender Recognition Certificate under the Gender Recognition Act 2004. An extreme example of gender identity hate crime was the murder of Destiny Lauren, a pre-operative transgender woman strangled in her home in North London in 2009.

#### 4.2.3 Race

Race related hate is any crime or incident which the victim or a third party believes is motivated by prejudice or hostility towards a person's actual or perceived race. It is noted by the Institute of Race relations that those at most risk of victimisation appear to be refugees or asylum seekers. In 2011/12 race hate crimes accounted for 82% of all hate crimes recorded to police forces in England and Wales.

#### 4.2.4 Religion/Faith

Religious/faith based hate is any crime or incident are which the victim or a third party believes is motivated by prejudice or hostility towards a person's actual or perceived religion or faith.

#### 4.2.4 Sexual orientation

Sexual orientation based hate, better known as Homophobic hate, are those incidents or crimes which are believed to be motivated by prejudice or hostility towards a person's actual or perceived sexual orientation. Research indicates that homophobic hate crimes and incidents occur commonly in the everyday lives of Lesbian Gay and Bisexual (LGB) people.

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# Hate Crime – What does research tell us?

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## 5.1 Overview of Hate Crime

- Research suggests that as many as 95% of hate crimes go unreported in the UK.
- In 2011, a total of 44,519 hate crimes were recorded - compared with 48,127 in 2010.
- There is clear evidence that being targeted because of who you are has a greater impact on your wellbeing than being a victim of a 'non-targeted' crime<sup>iii</sup> – and this is reflected in legislation where sentencing is more severe if it is believed that the crime is motivated by hate.
- 'Low level' hate crime can escalate quickly if not challenged, with victims often being targeted repeatedly. As a number of cases have shown, this escalation can have tragic consequences.
- More widely, tackling hate crime effectively- and being seen to tackle it – can help foster strong and positive relations between different sections of the community and support community cohesion<sup>iv</sup>.
- Most victims report changes in their lifestyles following an incident such as where they walk, how they answer the phone, reactions to strangers, suspicion of co-workers, and other such changes<sup>v</sup>.
- Victims of hate crime not only have the direct experience of the crime, but often also encounter double or secondary victimisation through the fear of being treated unfairly if they report it. This affects the willingness of the victims to report and seek help to recover<sup>vi</sup>.
- Hate crime victims continue to have higher levels of depression, stress and anger for as long as 5 years after their victimisation occurred as opposed to 'non-targeted' victims of crime who tend to experience symptoms for 2 years<sup>vii</sup>.

## 5.2 What do we know about offenders?<sup>viii</sup>

Research carried out by the government in 2008-09 (which compared the offender profile of hate crime across three areas<sup>ix</sup> found that those offenders convicted tended to be male, under 30, white and unemployed. This suggests that offending may be linked to feelings of masculinity and also to feelings associated with deprivation.



# National Data

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## National Data

On 13 September 2012, the Home Office<sup>x</sup> published statistics on hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales for the first time. In 2011/12, 43,748 hate crimes were recorded by the police, of which: 35,816 (82 per cent) were race hate crimes; 1,621 (4 per cent) were religion hate crimes; 4,252 (10 per cent) were sexual orientation hate crimes; 1,744 (4 per cent) were disability hate crimes and 315 (1 per cent) were transgender hate crimes.

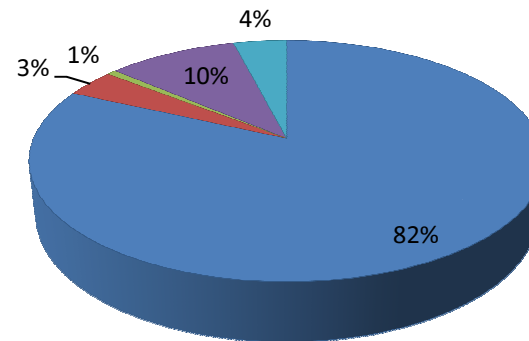
**260,000**

The number of Hate Crime Incidents identified by the British Crime Survey (BCS) in 2011

### Hate Crime (UK) 2011/12

Source: ACPO

■ Race ■ Faith ■ Transgender ■ Sexual Orientation ■ Disability



### Emotional Impact

Victims of hate crime were more likely than victims of BCS crime overall to say they were emotionally affected by the incident.

**20%** reported depression.

### Repeat victimisation

According to the BCS report a third of victims experienced repeat victimisation in 2011 and 18% were victimised three or more times

Between 2006/07 and 2010/11, the proportion of successful convictions across all types of hate crime increased from 76.8% to 82.8%. The number of prosecutions also increased from 12,535 to 15,284. Of successful outcomes in 2010/11, 85.5% involved a guilty plea.

The most commonly prosecuted cases were offences against the person and public order offences (44.3% and 36.3% respectively).

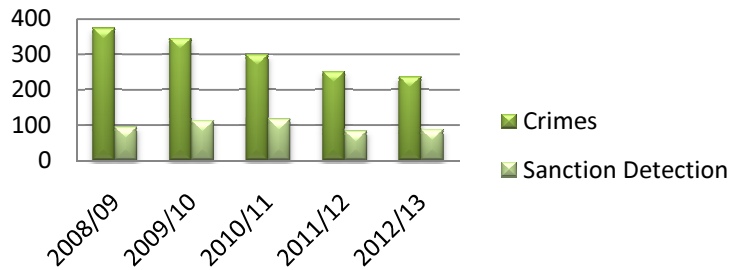
In December 2011, the Office for Disability Issues published 'Wave One, findings from the Life Opportunities Survey' based on a total of 31,161 interviews with adults, aged 16 and over, across 19,951 households (a household response rate of 59% from the 33,921 eligible households). The survey found that 2% of all adults interviewed had been a victim of hate crime (defined as a crime committed against someone or their property on the grounds of their personal characteristics, for example religion, ethnic origin, disability or sexual orientation) in the past 12 months.

# Local Context – What does local data show?

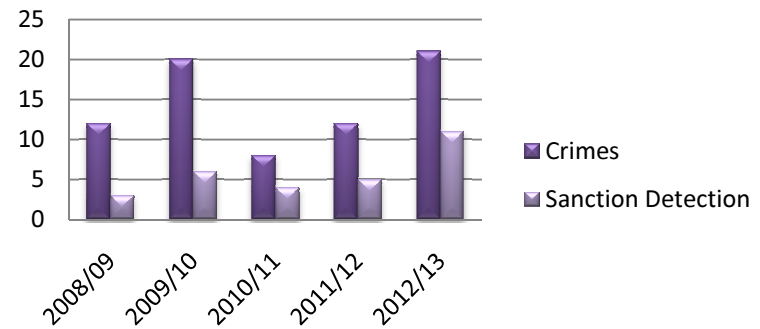
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## 7.1 Police Data

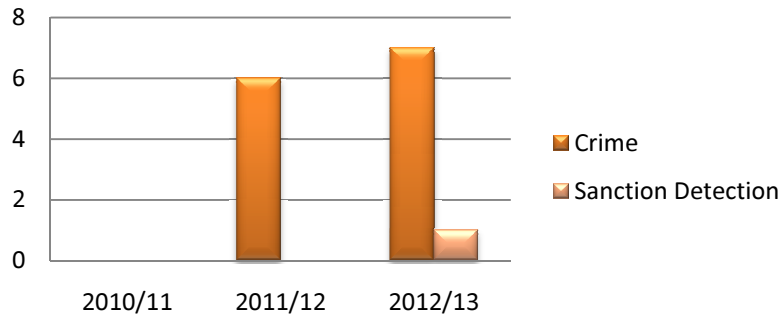
### Racially & Religious Hate Crime



### Homophobic Hate Crime



### Disability Hate Crime



## 7.2 Local Authority Data



Housing recieved Team received 28 Hate Incident Reports between  
2012-2013



Anti-Social Behavior Team recieved 19 Hate Incident Reports between  
2012-2013



Safeguarding Adults Team received 11 Hate Incident Reports between  
2012 - 2013

Note: Some of these reports will be duplications of those reported to the police and third sector partners

### 7.3 Third Sector



Harmony House were commissioned in 2011 to provide a Hate Crime Support Service between July 2012 and December 2012 the service provided advice and support to 32 people.



Victim Support worked with 329 victims of hate crime between April 2012 and March 2013. All of these referrals were received via Barking and Dagenham Metropolitan Police. A breakdown of offence types are set out below.



## 7.4 Consultation with the community

Given that it is acknowledged that there are high levels of under-reporting of hate crime, it has been important to speak to different community groups during the development of this strategy so that we can understand what services need to be in place to encourage reporting. Therefore, Harmony House Hate Crime Support Service were commissioned to co-ordinate a consultation with different groups across the Borough. We would like to thank the following organisations for their participation: Powerhouse International Ministries; Barking Muslims Association trust; Barking and Dagenham Disability Equality Forum; Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender Forum, Silvernet Older Peoples Forum, and PACT/Barking and Dagenham Mencap. The findings are summarised below:

### 7.4.1 Views on the barriers to reporting hate crime:

Insufficient reporting schemes/location	Lack of awareness of support available
Concerns around the way hate crime is responded to by the police and fear of the consequence of reporting: This include fear of repercussions, social isolation and escalation.	Accessibility of reporting for people with learning disabilities or when English is not a victim's first language.
Lack of engagement with schools	Prevalence of hate crime on or around transport hubs
Perception of apathy or indeed prejudice towards victims	Lack of support from people witnessing hate crime
Members of certain ethnic groups frown at reporting and can be stigmatised as victims. This can stop certain people within the community, especially women, from reporting hate crime. The situation was compared to the stigma associated with reporting domestic violence. In some cultures, the elders believe in dealing with it themselves.	Perception of institutional racism "The police and council don't understand our culture... The media influences the negative stereotypes of Muslims and then the police and authorities think we are all the same. We are at a disadvantage before we even start" There is also a perception that victims may themselves be treated as perpetrators.
Lack of tangible benefits of reporting: This could also be a barrier where the victim of hate crime has in the past reported serious hate crime and nothing was perceived to have been done. Some victims perceive that reporting does not result in any prosecution. Victims fear not being believed by agencies.	Language and mental capacity is a barrier to reporting especially the minority ethnic background whose first language is not English. In was also noted that some victims with heavy accents do not feel that time is given to understand what they are saying.
Problem of crime/incident classification: Agencies often classify hate crime as anti social behaviour or bullying. This is more prevalent in school settings but can mean that not all reports end up in the right place.	Lack of victim's cultural awareness: The absence of victim's cultural awareness on the part of agencies sometimes mean that matters are not handled with the right amount of cultural sensitivity.

#### 7.4.2 Suggestions on how to improve reporting:

<p><b>Awareness Raising</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door to door leaflets drops</li> <li>• Word of mouth campaigns – potentially utilising existing networks</li> <li>• More publicity detailing how people are punished after they are found guilty</li> </ul>	<p><b>Improving support to victims</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By having a helpline they can ring and have a friendly person at the end of the phone to chat with, who will take their worries and concern on board without prejudice</li> <li>• By having a dedicated support group</li> </ul>
<p><b>Community Engagement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shop keepers reporting hate incidents in their shops Bus drivers reporting hate incidents in their buses</li> <li>• Neighbours reporting hate incidents in their community</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sensitive responses from services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By been taken seriously</li> <li>• Ensure they 'actively' listen and are mindful of difficulties that people may have in communicating what has happened i.e. heavy accents, capacity, learning disabilities, heightened anxiety.</li> <li>• Take up the recommendations in the 'hidden in plain sight report'</li> </ul>
<p><b>Community cohesion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The police should receive greater cultural awareness training from minority ethnic groups</li> <li>• Local newspapers should be used to publish articles on cultural customs. This will help promote cohesion rather than hate.</li> <li>• Workshops to gain trust and promote interaction</li> </ul>	<p><b>Service provision</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow it through and keep us informed</li> <li>• Better training for people who work in disability services to listen and support disabled people to report hate incidents</li> <li>• Needs to be more consistency in the level of support provided to victims</li> </ul>
<p><b>Prevention</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Having a named person in schools responsible for hate reporting, someone young people can talk to in confidence and who is able to make phone call to other agencies on their behalf.</li> <li>• A handbook detailing what support is available to all disabled young people to help them to cope with life as a</li> </ul>	<p><b>Improving ways to report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilising technology more i.e. explore options for developing- Apps for reporting</li> <li>• Text message reporting etc</li> <li>• Knowing who to contact</li> <li>• Sign posted to the right service</li> <li>• By having someone visit the centre</li> </ul>

<p>disabled child and include details of what to do if they are bullied/ victims of hate incidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All schools should do more to promote equality to ensure the next generation understand that hate incidents in any form is not acceptable and help to ensure that in future people are not disabled by negative attitudes held in society</li> <li>• More training needed for disabled people – so they are prepared where possible to take action when something happens.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easier website reporting form</li> <li>• To have a local person from within the community to whom we can share our experiences of hate crime.</li> <li>• Increase third party reporting at places of trust</li> <li>• Make it easier to report a crime and keep it discreet.</li> <li>• Have someone attend the Mosque at least once every two weeks to hear our experiences of hate crime and feed that back to the authorities.</li> </ul>
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7.4.3 In addition consultation with the Barking & Dagenham Service User Group (Mental Health) in February 2013 highlighted very similar thematic concerns. Particularly, the stigma that individuals face in coming forward and the perception that professionals will not believe them or that they would not be dealt with in a sympathetic manner. It was also noted that it is important that Advocacy Services are fully engaged in the process to provide additional support to individuals.



## 7.5 Operational Responses

It is recognised that Hate Incidents and Hate Crimes are a Community Safety Partnership priority which requires a collaborative partnership response.

### 7.5.1 Hate Incident Panel

The Hate Incident Panel (HIP) was set up in 2008. The HIP meets once a month to facilitate the regular sharing of information between agencies, in doing so this allows for more effective hate crime case management across the CSP. The panel consists of partners from Victim Support, Police, LBBB ASB team, LBBB Housing, LBBB Adult Safeguarding, Racial Equality Project, and Disability Association Barking & Dagenham. All the agencies have a responsibility to initially research any contact with any individual's referrals and undertake actions as agreed by panel.

There are many services which can be considered for victims of hate incidents and hate crimes they include:

- Sanctuary Project – A target hardening scheme to make property safer
- Referral to support agencies
- Liaison with other agencies, including Police to prevent hate crime, for example high visible policing
- Housing options
- Injunctions
- Action against perpetrators

The Hate Incident Panel is able to hold perpetrators to account in the following ways

- Prevention, re-education
- Warnings
- Acceptable Behaviour Contracts/ASBOs
- Tenancy action
- Criminal action

# National Strategies

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National and Regional Strategies	Published	Summary
Hate crime action plan: Challenge it, Report it, Stop it <a href="http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/hate-crime-action-plan/action-plan?view=Binary">http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/hate-crime-action-plan/action-plan?view=Binary</a>	March 2012	'Challenge it, Report it, Stop it' is the government's blueprint to tackle hate crime, bringing together activity by a wide range of government departments - working with local agencies, voluntary organisations and our independent advisory group
The Equality and Human Rights Commission's (EHRC) 'Hidden in Plain Sight'	September 2011	Sets out the findings of its inquiry into disability-related harassment. The report made recommendations for government departments and their agencies based on the inquiry's findings, including a number of recommendations concerning the criminal justice system.
HM Government response to Hidden in Plain Sight <a href="http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/docs/odi-projects/hidden-in-plain-sight.pdf">http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/docs/odi-projects/hidden-in-plain-sight.pdf</a>	July 2012	Government Response to Hidden in Plain Sight, the Equality and Human Rights Commission Report on Disability Related Harassment

# Safeguarding

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Investigating concerns	Strategic Safeguarding
<p>An adult at risk is defined by whether, because of mental or other disability, age, or illness, an adult is unable to protect themselves against significant harm or exploitation. Where it is suspected that an adult at risk is experiencing hate crime, the Local Authority has the lead role in co-ordinating the multi-agency approach. This approach is set out within 'Protecting adults at risk: London multi-agency policy and procedures to safeguard adults from abuse' (<a href="http://www.scie.org.uk/publications/reports/report39.pdf">www.scie.org.uk/publications/reports/report39.pdf</a>).</p> <p>If a child is deemed to be experiencing hate crime the Children Act 1989 provides the legislative framework for agencies to take action. The London Child Protection Procedures (Apr 2011) cover all agencies and can be accessed at <a href="http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/procedures">http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/procedures</a>.</p>	<p>The Local Authority has a duty to co-ordinate safeguarding adult activity across the CSP, review practice, facilitate joint training, disseminate information, and monitor and review progress within its area. These functions are delivered through the Safeguarding Adults Board, which meets quarterly, and is attended by senior representatives from across the CSP; its Chair is Independent. In 2013 legislation is expected to be introduced to place the Safeguarding Adults Boards onto a statutory footing.</p> <p>Similarly the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) co-ordinates local safeguarding activity and drives improvement to safeguard and promote the welfare of children more effectively. Its role, functions, governance and operation are set out in Chapter 3 of the statutory guidance 'Working Together to Safeguarding Children'; it also has an independent Chair.</p>

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# Key Objectives

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The Hate Crime Strategic Group in Barking and Dagenham has agreed to mirror the three objectives set out in the Government's Plan to tackle Hate Crime Challenge it, Report it, Stop it (March 2012):

To **PREVENT** hate crimes from happening by challenging the attitudes and behaviours that foster hatred, and encouraging early intervention to reduce the risk of incidents escalating.

To **INCREASE** the reporting of hate crime through increasing victims' confidence to come forward and by increasing their knowledge of how to report; and through working with partners to ensure the right support is available when they do.

To work with Criminal Justice agencies to **IMPROVE** the strategic and operational response to hate crime both in regard to the victim and the perpetrator.

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# How we arrived at our priorities 11

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## How we arrived at our priorities

The outcome of the Harmony House Consultation confirmed that there is reluctance within the borough to report hate crime. Thematic issues appeared to be that people did not understand how to report hate incidents; they feared attracting further abuse; they feared stigma if they reported (either within their own culture or wider) and they did not have confidence that the authorities would take their concern seriously if they did report it.

While the CSP accepts that anyone can be a victim of hate crime, we believe that it is right to focus our resources initially upon encouraging those people who are reluctant to report the abuse they experience because research indicates that if hate crime is left unchallenged it is more likely to escalate placing individuals at greater risk.

We believe that under-reporting is a significant issue among the following groups:<sup>xi</sup>

- New migrant communities, including Asylum and Refugee communities;
- Transgender victims;
- Disabled victims particularly those with mental illness and learning disabilities;

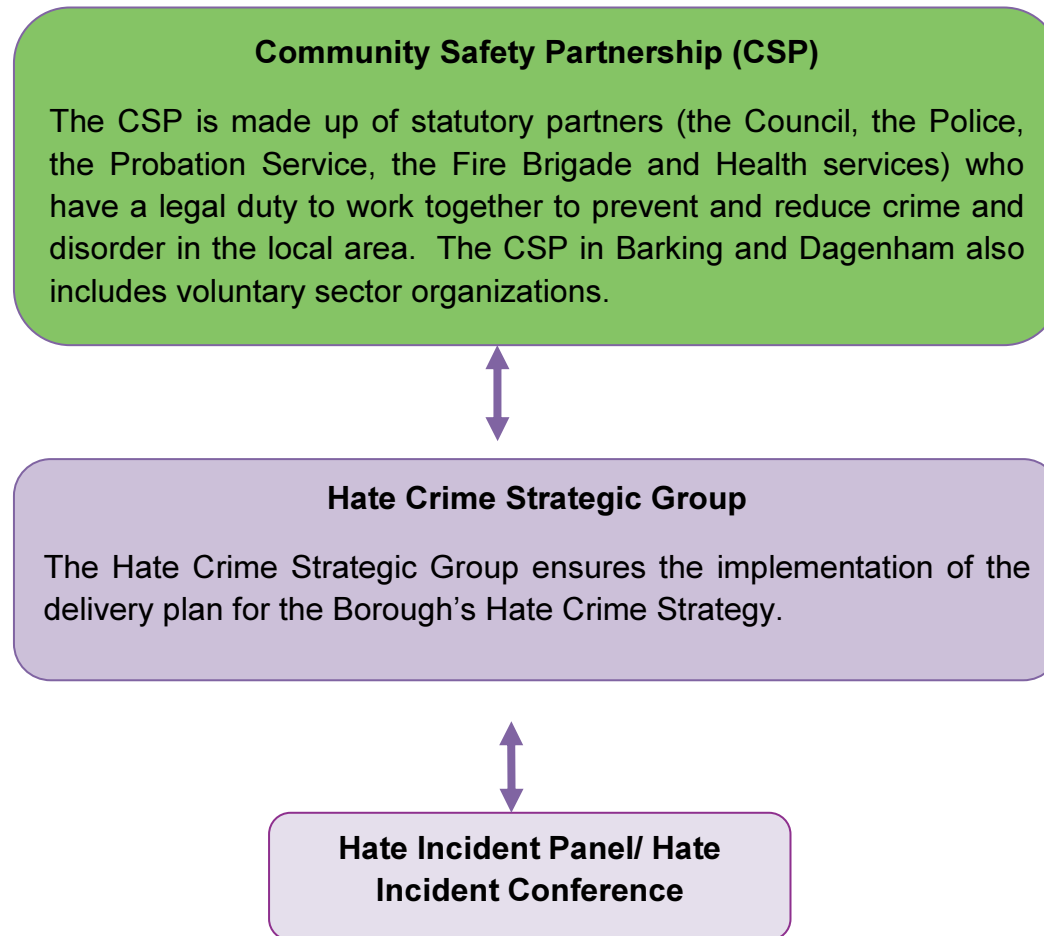
The CSP recognises that hate crimes vary in seriousness and that the most serious incidences are thankfully rare. However we believe that if we can encourage people to report the lower level abuse then the process will also be in place to report the most high risk cases too. Therefore the priorities set out in the Delivery Plan purposefully focus upon lower risk hate incidents.

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# Governance Arrangements

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# Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

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Like all strategies, success depends on regular and robust monitoring and review to ensure that the intended outcomes are being achieved and action is taken to address service failings, or any other problems that arise.

Throughout the life of this strategy the monitoring, evaluation, and review will be undertaken by the Hate Crime Strategic Group, which is accountable to the Community Safety Partnership (CSP).

## **Hate Crime Strategic Group**

The group's role is to drive, develop and monitor the Hate Crime Strategy and its associated delivery plans. The group meets every three months and will share its updates on the Delivery Plan with the public on the Council's website. [www.lbbd.gov.uk](http://www.lbbd.gov.uk).

The membership of the Hate Crime Strategic Group is drawn from across the CSP and includes representation from the statutory and voluntary sector.

To ensure that the Strategy's Delivery Plan remains appropriate, it will be reviewed by the CSP Board in 2014-15.

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# Equality and Diversity

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Equality and diversity is at the heart of the Hate Incident and Hate Crime Strategy. A full Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken to support the Community Safety Partnership to identify the priority actions required to meet the needs of the Boroughs diverse communities. The findings of the assessment have been embedded into the delivery plan and are summarised below:

## **Age**

There is an inadequacy of data and research around victim age profile however research around offender profiles indicate that offenders are more likely to be concentrated in the younger age range; therefore it is imperative that our strategy includes work with younger people.

## **Gender**

There is an inadequacy of data in relation to the breakdown of victims by gender. However, research does indicate that Males account for the majority of those accused of hate crimes

## **Race/Ethnicity**

Research indicated that there is lower confidence among Black Minority Ethnic & Refugee (BMER) groups in reporting hate incidents and hate crimes; this was reinforced by the findings of our local consultation undertaken as part of the development of the strategy. In response, this strategy is advocating further specialist training for police and greater BMER specialist representation upon the strategic board and the hate incident panel. We also need to ensure that our communication campaign is accessible for those for whom English is not their first language.

## **Religion/Faith**

Locally we see very low levels of reporting of faith based hate but we also recognise that there are particular barriers faced by some groups in reporting incidents therefore this strategy aims to increase reporting through extending third party reporting sites.

## **Disability**

Research indicates that individuals with disabilities are more likely to experience repeat incidents of ASB. National data also shows that there has been a recorded increase in reports of disability related hate. While this is likely to be due to better recognition and reporting it is important to ensure that services are accessible for individuals with disabilities. Particularly the use of easy read communication and awareness raising with those most at risk.

## **Sexual Orientation**

The local low level of reporting indicates that there is likely to be high levels of under-reporting among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender community.



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# Hate Crime Delivery Plan 2013- 2016

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The actions to be taken by Barking and Dagenham Community Safety Partnership are set out within the separate Delivery Plan. This plan will be reviewed in 2014-15.

For a copy please contact

Email: [helen.oliver@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto:helen.oliver@lbbd.gov.uk)

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IG11 8HE

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<sup>i</sup> For instance see, Dick S, Homophobic Hate Crime: The Gay British Crime Survey 2008, Stonewall. Metropolitan Police Service, Diversity and Citizen Focus Directorate, Women's Experience of Homophobia and Transphobia: Survey Report, 2008, pp. 27–29. Southern R and James Z, Devon-wide Gypsy and Traveller Housing Needs Assessment, University of Plymouth, November 2006, p. 58. Jansson K, Black and Minority Ethnic Groups' Experiences and Perceptions of Crime, Racially Motivated Crime and the Police: Findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey, Home Office Online Report 25/06, pp. 23–24. Also, Disabled People's Experiences of Targeted Violence and Hostility: Research Report for the Equality and Human Rights Commission, Office for Public Management, March 2009, pp. 71–75. Disabled People's Experiences of

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<sup>ii</sup> Disabled people's experiences of targeted violence and hostility, Office for Public Management, Equality and Human Rights Commission (2009)

<sup>iii</sup> For instance Iganski P, Hate Crime Hurts More, (2001)

<sup>iv</sup> Challenge it, Report it, Stop it – The Government's Plan to Tackle Hate Crime p.7, (2012)

<sup>v</sup> Cited in Latvian Centre for Human Rights, Psychological Effects of Hate Crime – Individual Experience and Impact on Community, p,12 (2007)

<sup>vi</sup> Cited in Latvian Centre for Human Rights, Psychological Effects of Hate Crime – Individual Experience and Impact on Community, p,12 (2007)

<sup>vii</sup> Cited in Latvian Centre for Human Rights, Psychological Effects of Hate Crime – Individual Experience and Impact on Community, p,13 (2007)

<sup>viii</sup> Rehabilitation of hate crime offenders, Research Report, Spring 2011, Submitted to the Equality and Human Rights Commission (Scotland)

<sup>ix</sup> Lancashire Constabulary, the Metropolitan Police Service, and the Police Service of Northern Ireland

<sup>x</sup> <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/hate-crime-action-plan/action-plan?view=Binary>

<sup>xi</sup> Challenge it, Report it, Stop it – The Government's Plan to Tackle Hate Crime p.8, (2012)