

Do Now

What are Hate Crimes? Why are there so many in the UK?

Study the poster released by the UK government. A series of these were released to inform people about the UK's Hate Crime laws. They included harassment of a person in a wheelchair and a person who had vandalised a shop with anti-immigrant slogans too.

Discuss: Why do you think the government felt they needed to release these posters nationally?



What makes a something a Hate Crime?

I think a hate crime is...



Learning outcomes:

Recognise the shared responsibility to challenge extreme viewpoints that incite violence or hate and ways to respond to anything that causes anxiety or concern.

Assess the causes and personal consequences of extremism and intolerance in all their forms.

Hate Crime - a crime motivated by racial, sexual, or other prejudice, typically one involving violence.

Inciting Hatred - a crime under UK law, deliberately provoking hatred of a group - this is specifically used for 'racial hatred'.

What are hate crimes and how do they affect people?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zcCbUmRIWEk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nzRImvCkbls>



**What is hate crime?
What form can it
take?**

**Examples of hate crimes and how this can affect
people:**

Let's go through the answers now - be sure to fill in any that you've missed.

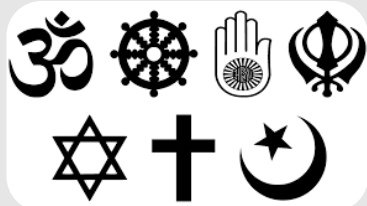


What is hate crime? What form can it take?	Examples of hate crimes and how this can affect people:
<p>Any crime that occurs as a result of prejudice or hostility towards someone's race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity.</p> <p>This could be assault, intimidation, threats, criminal damage or online abuse.</p>	<p>Online trolling, violent attacks in places of worship, abusive messages, tweets and other social media platform posts. Spreading hate through underground platforms too. People attacking others at their homes, knife attacks.</p> <p>It can affect people emotionally, financially, physically, mentally. It makes communities feel less welcome in the UK.</p> <p>It makes people distrust the police, as some argue it's not taken seriously enough or acted on quickly enough.</p>

What are Hate Crimes? Why are there so many in the UK?



Race or ethnicity
for example, British Asians, Romanichal Travellers, Black British



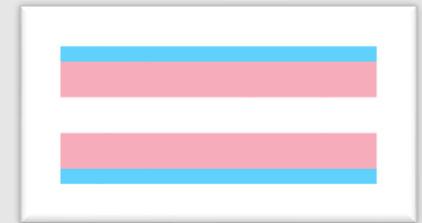
Religion or beliefs
for example, Jewish people, Muslims, Christians, Hindus, atheists



Sexual orientation
for example, gay men, lesbians, bisexuals



Disability for example, wheelchair users, people with autism



Transgender identity for example, a transgender man, woman or a cross-dresser

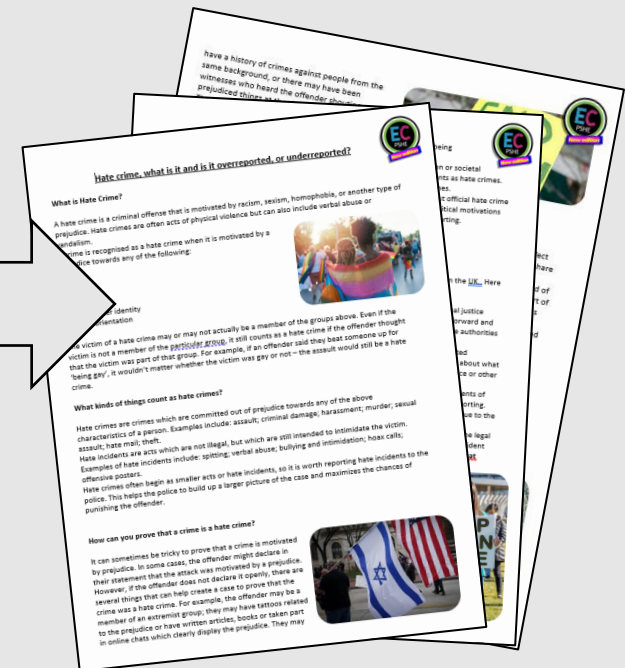
The UK government is specific about exactly what constitutes a hate crime. We'll explore this in detail today. These are the groups which can report crimes as hate crimes according to the law. Perhaps you think other groups should be included too. If so, which do you think?

What are Hate Crimes? Why are there so many in the UK?



Let's now take a few minutes to read carefully about what kind of crimes are classed as hate crimes and why people have different opinions on whether they are either under or over-reported in the UK.

THORNDEN THREE READING!
Follow carefully the text in your booklet.



What are hate crimes? Why are there so many in the UK?



Explain three different types of crime which could be classed as hate crime.

Explain in your own words how a person might go about proving that what has happened to them is a hate crime.

Why can this sometimes be difficult?

How has the rise of social media had an impact on hate crimes?

Why do some people think hate crimes are underreported?

Why do some people think hate crimes are overreported?

What should you do if you experience or see / become aware of a hate crime?



Hate Crime - What Is It and Is It Overreported or Underreported?



A hate crime is a crime that happens because the offender has a prejudice or hatred toward a certain group of people. This might be based on someone's race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or transgender identity. Hate crimes are often violent, but they can also involve threats, verbal abuse, or damaging property.

A crime can still be a hate crime even if the victim is *not* actually part of the targeted group. If the offender *believed* they were, it still counts. For example, attacking someone because you think they are gay is a hate crime, whether they are or not.

Hate crimes can include things like assault, harassment, criminal damage, sexual assault, hate mail, and even murder. There are also hate incidents, which are not always illegal but are still harmful, such as bullying, spitting, verbal insults, or offensive posters. Reporting hate incidents early can help police stop the situation from becoming worse.

It is not always easy to prove a crime is a hate crime. Sometimes the offender admits their motive. Other times, police look for evidence such as witnesses who heard hateful language, links to extremist groups, discriminatory tattoos, online comments, or past offences. The police investigate this—you do not have to gather the evidence yourself.

Social media has made it easier for people to hide behind fake accounts and spread prejudice. This may make it seem like hate is more common than it really is. People may act aggressively online because they feel angry, misunderstood, or influenced by misleading news, stereotypes, or negative headlines.

Hate Crime - What Is It and Is It Overreported or Underreported?



Is Hate Crime Overreported?

Some people believe hate crime numbers are higher than they should be. They argue that:

1. Some situations may be wrongly labelled as hate crimes.
2. Society has become more sensitive, so minor incidents may get reported as hate crimes.
3. Media attention can encourage overreporting or exaggeration.
4. People may distrust official statistics and think they are inflated.

Is Hate Crime Underreported?

1. Others believe the true number of hate crimes is actually much higher. They say:
2. Victims may be scared to report it or do not trust the police.
3. People may not know how or where to report it.
4. Victims may feel embarrassed, worried about judgement, or think it is "not serious enough".
5. Some people do not realise that what happened to them legally counts as a hate crime.

What Should You Do?



If you are a victim or witness to a hate crime, you should report it to the police as soon as possible—by phone, online, or calling 999 if it is an emergency. If you know someone who may be committing hate crimes, you should also tell the police.

Support is available from organisations like True Vision and Victim Support, who can offer advice, protection, and help.

What are Hate Crimes? Why are there so many in the UK?

Is hate crime on the increase in the UK?

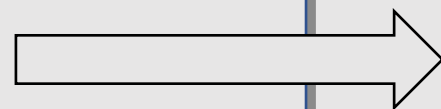
You have been given a source pack full of charts, data and findings from last year's UK government survey on hate crime.

Study the information carefully, then in your books answer:

Is hate crime on the rise? Which sorts? Why could this be and how do we know?

Ensure you refer to the sources as evidence in your answers.

We'll study an example chart together first.



Hate crimes recorded by the police



Hate crime is defined as 'any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards someone based on a personal characteristic.' This common definition was agreed in 2007 by the police, Crown Prosecution Service, Prison Service (now the National Offender Management Service) and other agencies that make up the criminal justice system. There are five centrally monitored strands of hate crime:

1. race or ethnicity
2. religion or beliefs
3. sexual orientation
4. disability, and
5. transgender identity

A hate crime is any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on:

A person's race or perceived race, or any racial group or ethnic background including countries within the UK and Gypsy and Traveller groups; this includes asylum seekers and migrants.

A person's religion or perceived religion, or any religious group including those who have no faith.

A person's sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation, or any person's sexual orientation

A person's disability or perceived disability, or any disability including physical disability, learning disability and mental health or developmental disorders.

A person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender, including people who are transsexual, transgender, cross dressers and those who hold a Gender Recognition Certificate under the Gender Recognition Act 2004.

Hate crimes recorded by the police

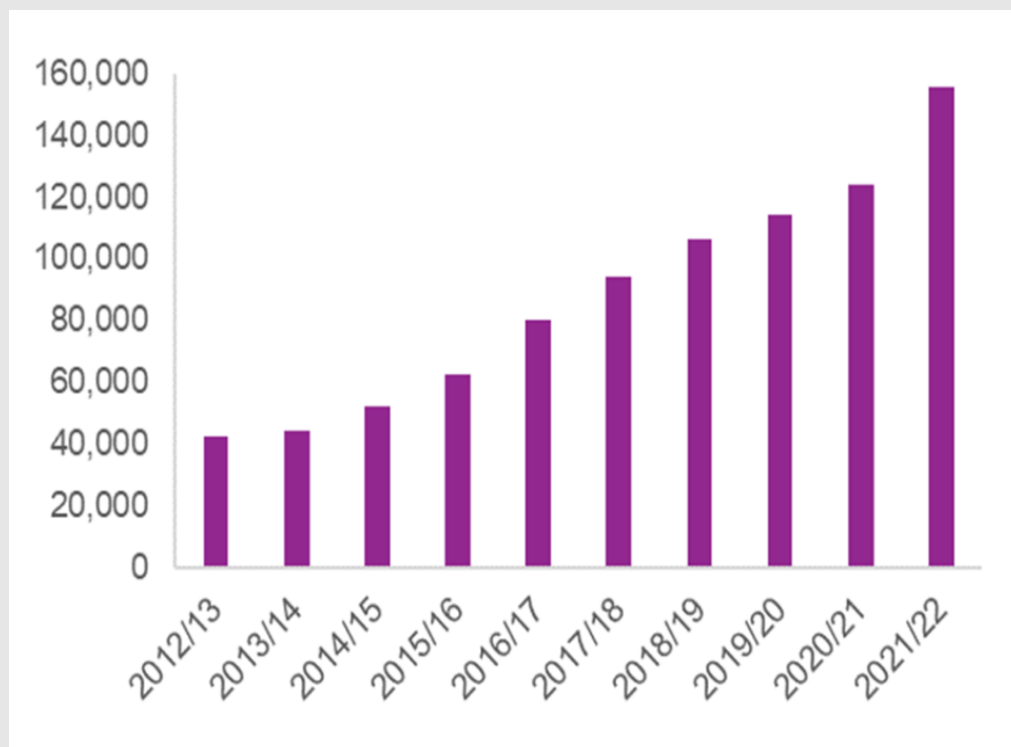
Key results

In year ending March 2022, there were 155,841 hate crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales, a 26 per cent increase compared with the previous year.

This was the biggest percentage increase in hate crimes since year ending March 2017, when there was a 29 per cent rise.

Due to significant improvements in police recorded crime made in recent years, it is uncertain to what degree the increase in police recorded hate crime is a genuine rise, or due to continued recording improvements and more victims having the confidence to report these crimes to the police.

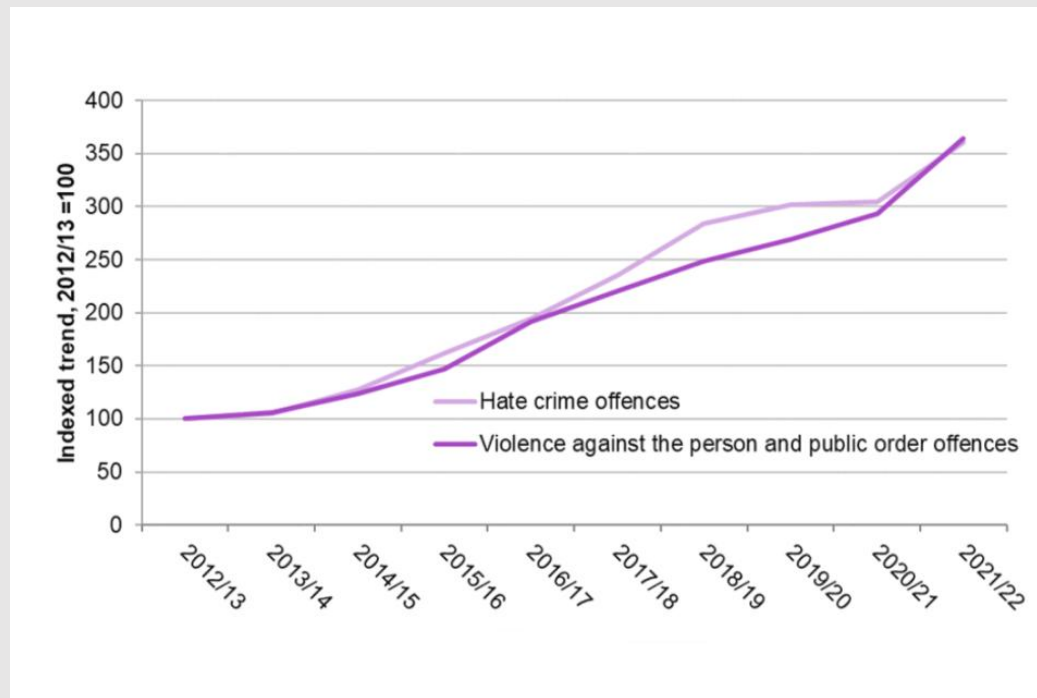
As in previous years, the majority of hate crimes were racially motivated, accounting for over two-thirds of such offences (70%; 109,843 offences); these types of hate crime increased by 19 per cent between year ending March 2021 and year ending March 2022.



Hate crimes recorded by the police



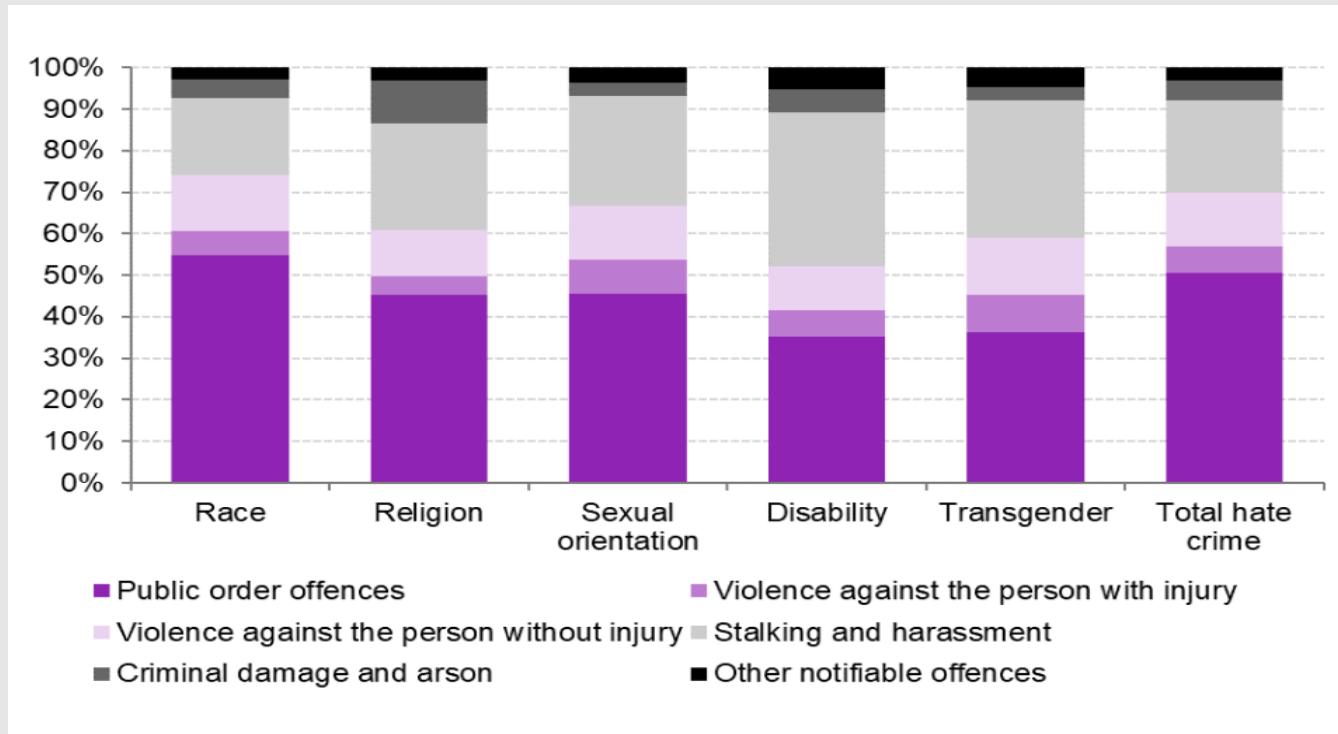
Figure 2.1: Trends in the number of police recorded violence against the person and public order and hate crime offences, year ending March 2013 to year ending March 2022 (year ending March 2013 = 100)

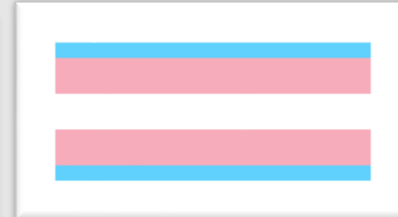
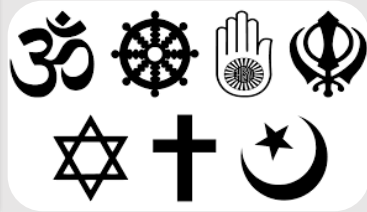


Hate crimes recorded by the police



Figure 2.5 shows what type of offences were recorded for each monitored strand. As in previous years, public order offences were the most common offence to be recorded for all strands except for disability-targeted hate crime. Stalking and harassment offences were the most commonly recorded for disability-targeted hate crime offences.





Some of you may have noticed by now that crimes based on hate of a person's sex cannot be classified as hate crimes. However, there have been discussions and debates surrounding the possibility of recognising misogyny as a hate crime, as well as ageism too.

In recent years, there have been calls to expand the definition of hate crimes in the UK to include misogyny. Some argue that treating misogyny as a hate crime would help address the pervasive discrimination, harassment, and violence that women face. They believe it would send a strong message that such behaviour is not acceptable and could lead to better protection and support for victims. Lets explore this idea more detail...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ryxKuag1nEg>



What are Hate Crimes? Why are there so many in the UK?

Useful, legitimate and appropriate helplines and charities:

<https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/> Provides support for victims of crime

<https://crimestoppers-uk.org/> Charity for anonymous reporting of crimes

baatn.org.uk Provides a list of therapists from Black, African and Asian backgrounds, and signposts to local mental health and advocacy services.

muslimcommunityhelpline.org.uk

Provides listening and emotional support for members of the Muslim community.

[Young Minds](#). Child and adolescent mental health charity for teens impacted by any subject we've studied. Call: 0808 802 5544

If you witness a crime or feel you are in any danger, always call 999.



Need Support? You're Not Alone



If anything in today's lesson has affected you, or you want to talk to someone, there is help available.

Mental Health & Low Mood

YoungMinds – <https://www.youngminds.org.uk>

Kooth – <https://www.kooth.com>

Mind – <https://www.mind.org.uk>

Talk to Someone

Your Tutor or Head of Year – We're here to help.

Wellbeing Team and School Nurse

Report a Concern on Satchel

Safeguarding Team with the Purple lanyards

Healthy Lifestyle

NHS Every Mind Matters – <https://www.nhs.uk/every-mind-matters>

Change4Life – <https://www.nhs.uk/change4life>

Apps That Can Help

Calm – For mindfulness and sleep.

Headspace – Meditation and stress relief.

Clear Fear – Manage anxiety (designed for young people).

MeeTwo – Anonymously talk to other teens, moderated by experts.

Eating Concerns

Beat Eating Disorders –

<https://www.beateatingdisorders.org.uk>

NHS Live Well – Eating Disorders –

<https://www.nhs.uk/mental-health/conditions/eating-disorders/>